apply to all Occupation Force units, including Military Government and CIC. (Memorandum, 5 Aug 47, Office of the Provost Marshal, to Central Committee, Office of Youth Communist League, states that the Military Police have no authority to inquire into the activities of any Japanese group or political party but that this restriction does not apply to CIC agents.) (b)

(6) Smugglers En Route to Korea Apprehended: Thirty Koreans were apprehended by the Shimonoseki Water Police at Yamaguchi Prefecture, about 12 miles off shore on 7 Aug 47. The Koreans were discovered by the police while making preparations to depart for Korea. Cosmetics, seeds, paper, cloth, electrical appliances, photographic equipment, household goods and medicines, valued at approximately ¥1 million were discovered on the smuggling ship. Each passenger paid ¥10,000 fare. No further action taken by CIC. (c)

(7) Communists Defraud Laborers in Shingu Area: Two executive members of the Kinan District Communist Party (Kinan Chiku Kyosanto), Wakayama Prefecture, defrauded the laborers in the Shingu Area by promising distribution of cloth which was alleged to have been bought from the Occupation Forces. It was stated that approximately ¥400,000 to ¥500,000 was obtained in advance from the laborers to buy the cloth. Upon receipt of the cloth, the laborers found that the material was nothing but rags and soiled cloth which could not be used for clothing material. The laborers are awaiting the Communists' return in order to have their money refunded. It was not known if the money was to be used for the Communist Party funds. (d)

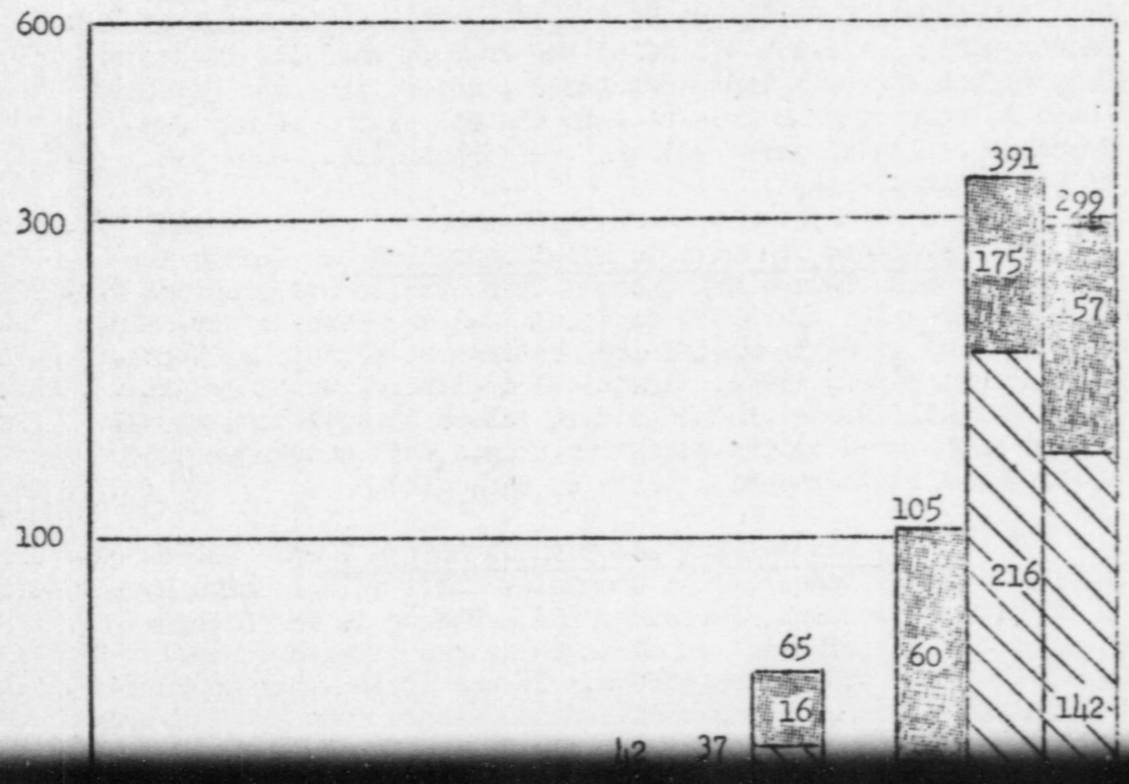
(a) S/I OSA 9-208, 1 Aug 47, Subj: "Korean Ships (American Type.)."
(b) S/I SAG-30-1.22, 26 Jul 47, Subj: "Reaction of Members of the Youth CP to Investigation by CIC."
(c) S/I YAM 4-290, 14 Aug 47, Subj: "Smugglers En Route to Korea Apprehended."
(d) S/I WAK 9A-82, 22 Aug 47, Subj: "Communists Defraud Laborers in Shingu Area."

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

FIRST CIC REGION: I CORPS
STATISTICAL TABLE AND GRAPH SHOWING
CASES PENDING AND CLOSED

TYPE OF CASE	Pending A	Pending B	Closed A	Closed B
Sabotage	0	1	1	0
Espionage	4	40	0	2
Security Survey	0	0	0	5
Security Risks	0	60	0	45
Subversive Activity	175	157	216	142
Security Invest. of Personnel	4	8	16	14
Miscellaneous	17	16	20	49
Totals:	200	282	253	257

A - July B - August Closed Pending



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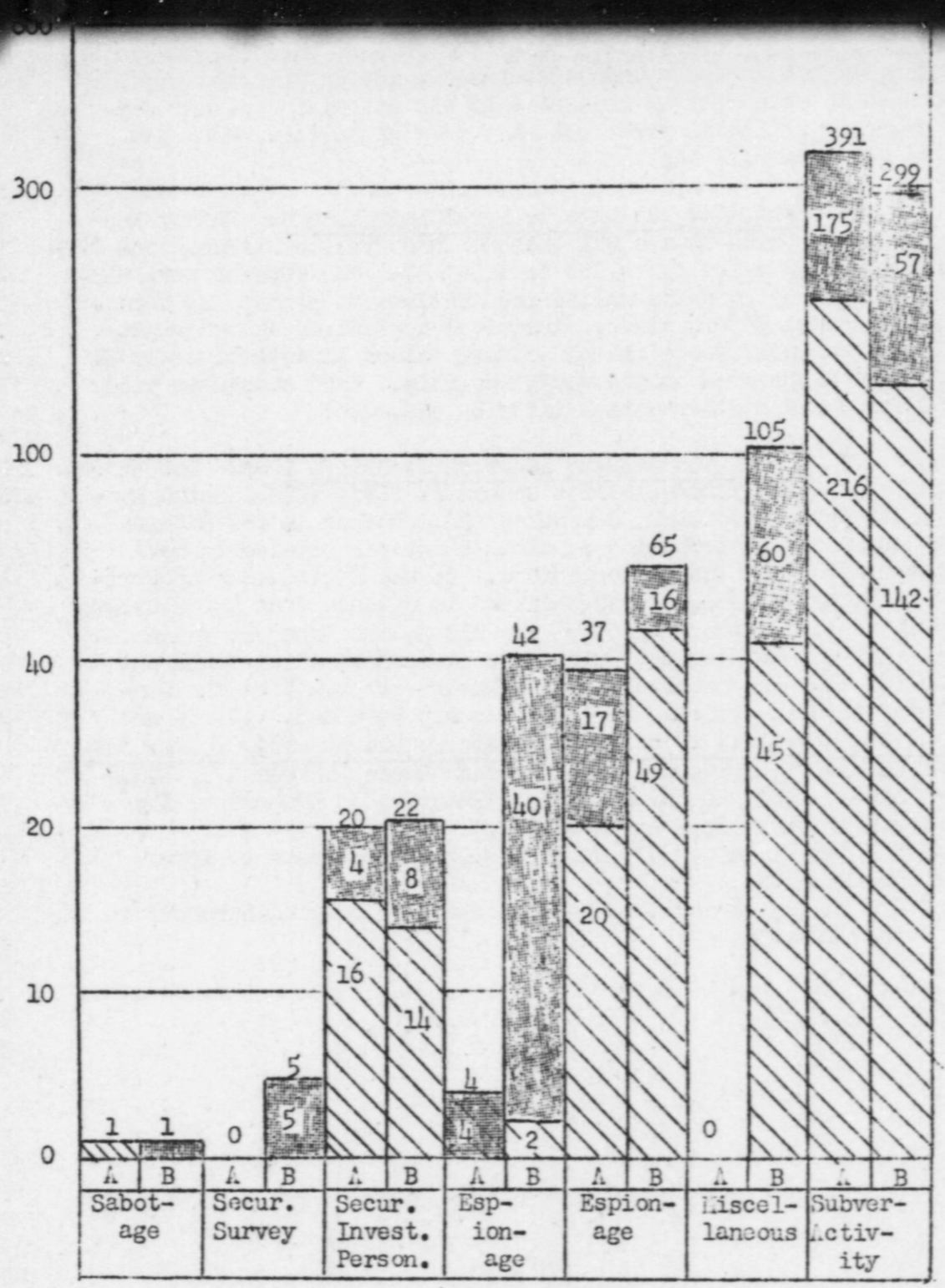

CIC - 22

SECRET

DISPOSITION OF CASES
FIRST CIC REGION - I CORPS AREA

CASE FILE NO.		SENT FOR DISPOSITION TO:	CASE FILE NO.		SENT FOR DISPOSITION TO:
1R-131	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS	KAG 1-171	(5a)	Opns Div, CIS
KAG 1-170	(5a)	Opns Div, CIS	KAG 1-169	(5a)	Opns Div, CIS
KAG 1-175	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS	MIY 1A-60	(5a)	Legal Section SCAP
MIY 1A-51	(11)	Opns Div, CIS			
MIY 1A-73	(5a)	Opns Div, CIS	MIY 1A-70	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS
MIY 1A-74	(5a)	Opns Div, CIS	MIY 1A-75	(5a)	Opns Div, CIS
KUM 2-57	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS	KUM 2-82	(5a)	Opns Div, CIS
KUM 2-83	(5a)	Opns Div, CIS	KUM 2-326	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS
KUM 2-78	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS	KUM 2-80	(11)	Opns Div, CIS
KUM 2-90	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS	NAG 2a-595	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS
NAG 2a-607	(11)	Opns Div, CIS	NAG 2a-603	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS
NAG 2a-609	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS	NAG 2b-1023	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS
NAG 2b-1013	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS	KOK 1.48	(5a)	Opns Div, CIS
KOK 1.27	(5b)	24th PM	KOK 1.36	(5b)	24th PM
KOK 1.64	(1)	Opns Div, CIS	KOK 1.56	(5c)	Opns Div, CIS
KOK 3.137	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS	KOK 1.55	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS
KOK 1.54	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS	KOK 1.39	(1)	Opns Div, CIS
KOK 1.52	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS	FUK 3a-1.57	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS
FUK 3a-1.42	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS	FUK 3a-1.56	(5c)	Opns Div, CIS
FUK 3a-1.55	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS	FUK 3a-1.39	(11)	Opns Div, CIS
FUK 3a-1.51	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS	FUK 3a-1.54	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS
FUK 3a-1.2	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS	FUK 3a-1.49	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS
FUK 3a-1.31	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS	OIT 3b-1.31	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS
(Par 1b (3) 1st Reg P.S. No. 18)			SAG 3c-1.18	(11)	Opns Div, CIS
SAG 3c-1.24	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS	SAG 3c-1.9	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS
SAG 3c-1.13	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS	SAG 3c-1.33	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS
YAM 4-180	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS	YAM 4-204	(5a)	Opns Div, CIS
YAM 4-205	(5a)	Opns Div, CIS	YAM 4-209	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS
YAM 4-211	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS	YAM 4-214	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS
YAM 4-215	(5c)	Opns Div, CIS	YAM 4-215	(11)	Opns Div, CIS
SHI 5a-85	(5a)	Opns Div, CIS	HIR 5-85	(5a)	Opns Div, CIS
HIR 5-76	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS	HIR 5-91	(5a)	Opns Div, CIS
HIR 5-59	(11)	Opns Div, CIS	SHI 5a-79	(5a)	Opns Div, CIS
(Par 1c (3) 1st Reg P.S. No. 18)			HIR 5-67	(5c)	Opns Div, CIS

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NAG 2a-609	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS	NAG 2b-1023	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS
NAG 2b-1013	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS	KOK 1.48	(5a)	Opns Div, CIS
KOK 1.27	(5b)	24th PM	KOK 1.36	(5b)	24th PM
KOK 1.64	(1)	Opns Div, CIS	KOK 1.56	(5c)	Opns Div, CIS
KOK 3.137	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS	KOK 1.55	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS
KOK 1.54	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS	KOK 1.39	(1)	Opns Div, CIS
KOK 1.52	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS	FUK 3a-1.57	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS
FUK 3a-1.42	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS	FUK 3a-1.56	(5c)	Opns Div, CIS
FUK 3a-1.55	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS	FUK 3a-1.39	(11)	Opns Div, CIS
FUK 3a-1.51	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS	FUK 3a-1.54	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS
FUK 3a-1.2	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS	FUK 3a-1.49	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS
FUK 3a-1.31	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS	OIT 3b-1.31	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS
(Par 1b (3) 1st Reg P.S. No. 18)			SAG 3c-1.18	(11)	Opns Div, CIS
SAG 3c-1.24	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS	SAG 3c-1.9	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS
SAG 3c-1.13	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS	SAG 3c-1.33	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS
YAM 4-180	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS	YAM 4-204	(5a)	Opns Div, CIS
YAM 4-205	(5a)	Opns Div, CIS	YAM 4-209	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS
YAM 4-211	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS	YAM 4-214	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS
YAM 4-215	(5c)	Opns Div, CIS	YAM 4-215	(11)	Opns Div, CIS
SHI 5a-85	(5a)	Opns Div, CIS	HIR 5-85	(5a)	Opns Div, CIS
HIR 5-76	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS	HIR 5-91	(5a)	Opns Div, CIS
HIR 5-59	(11)	Opns Div, CIS	SHI 5a-79	(5a)	Opns Div, CIS
(Par 1c (3) 1st Reg P.S. No. 18)			HIR 5-67	(5c)	Opns Div, CIS
HIR 5-95	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS	HIR 5-70	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS
HIR 5-90	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS	HIR 5-99	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS
HIR 5-93	(5a)	Opns Div, CIS	SHI 5a-72	(11)	Opns Div, CIS
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SHI 5a-78	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS	SHI 5a-76	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS
HIR 5-78	(5c)	Opns Div, CIS	EHI 6c-25	(5a)	EHI-MGT
KOC 6b-159	(5a)	Opns Div, CIS	EHI 6c-48	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS
TOK 6a-153	(5c)	Opns Div, CIS	KOC 6b-156	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS
TOK 6a-146	(5)	Opns Div, CIS	TOK 6a-161	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS
KAG 6-64	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS	EHI 6c-50	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS
KOC 6b-163	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS	KOC 6b-146	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS
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KAG 6-57	(5a)	Opns Div, CIS	KAG 6-61	(11)	Opns Div, CIS
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EHI 6c-32	(5a)	Opns Div, CIS	KAG 6-59	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS
TOT 7a-164	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS	TOT 7a-162	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS
HYO 8-500	(11)	KBPM	HYO 8-529	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS
(Par 1a (5) 1st Reg P.S. No. 19)			HYO 8-532	(5d)	Opns Div, CIS
OSA 9-537	(11)	Opns Div, CIS	OSA 9-545	(5a)	Opns Div, CIS
KYO 10-406	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS	KYO 10-422	(5a)	Opns Div, CIS
FUK 13c-377	(11)	Opns Div, CIS	ISH 13-300	(5a)	Opns Div, CIS

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NAG 2a-609	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS	NAG 2b-1023	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS
NAG 2b-1013	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS	KOK 1.48	(5a)	Opns Div, CIS
KOK 1.27	(5b)	24th PM	KOK 1.36	(5b)	24th PM
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KOK 3.137	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS	KOK 1.55	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS
KOK 1.54	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS	KOK 1.39	(1)	Opns Div, CIS
KOK 1.52	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS	FUK 3a-1.57	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS
FUK 3a-1.42	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS	FUK 3a-1.56	(5c)	Opns Div, CIS
FUK 3a-1.55	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS	FUK 3a-1.39	(11)	Opns Div, CIS
FUK 3a-1.51	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS	FUK 3a-1.54	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS
FUK 3a-1.2	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS	FUK 3a-1.49	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS
FUK 3a-1.31	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS	OIT 3b-1.31	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS
(Par 1b (3) 1st Reg P.S. No. 18)			SAG 3c-1.18	(11)	Opns Div, CIS
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SAG 3c-1.13	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS	SAG 3c-1.33	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS
YAM 4-180	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS	YAM 4-204	(5a)	Opns Div, CIS
YAM 4-205	(5a)	Opns Div, CIS	YAM 4-209	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS
YAM 4-211	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS	YAM 4-214	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS
YAM 4-215	(5c)	Opns Div, CIS	YAM 4-215	(11)	Opns Div, CIS
SHI 5a-85	(5a)	Opns Div, CIS	HIR 5-85	(5a)	Opns Div, CIS
HIR 5-76	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS	HIR 5-91	(5a)	Opns Div, CIS
HIR 5-59	(11)	Opns Div, CIS	SHI 5a-79	(5a)	Opns Div, CIS
(Par 1c (3) 1st Reg P.S. No. 18)			HIR 5-67	(5c)	Opns Div, CIS
HIR 5-95	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS	HIR 5-70	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS
HIR 5-90	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS	HIR 5-99	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS
HIR 5-93	(5a)	Opns Div, CIS	SHI 5a-72	(11)	Opns Div, CIS
SHI 5a-81	(5a)	Opns Div, CIS	SHI 5a-85	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS
SHI 5a-78	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS	SHI 5a-76	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS
HIR 5-78	(5c)	Opns Div, CIS	EHI 6c-25	(5a)	EHI-MGT
KOC 6b-159	(5a)	Opns Div, CIS	EHI 6c-48	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS
TOK 6a-153	(5c)	Opns Div, CIS	KOC 6b-156	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS
TOK 6a-146	(5)	Opns Div, CIS	TOK 6a-161	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS
KAG 6-64	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS	EHI 6c-50	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS
KOC 6b-163	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS	KOC 6b-146	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS
EHI 6c-54	(11)	Opns Div, CIS	TOK 6a-155	(5a)	Opns Div CIS
KOC 6b-149	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS	TOK 6a-157	(5a)	Opns Div, CIS
KAG 6-57	(5a)	Opns Div, CIS	KAG 6-61	(11)	Opns Div, CIS
EHI 6c-45	(5a)	Opns Div, CIS	KOC 6b-158	(5a)	Opns Div, CIS
EHI 6c-32	(5a)	Opns Div, CIS	KAG 6-59	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS
TOT 7a-164	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS	TOT 7a-162	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS
HYO 8-500	(11)	KBPM	HYO 8-529	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS
(Par 1a (5) 1st Reg P.S. No. 19)			HYO 8-532	(5d)	Opns Div, CIS
OSA 9-537	(11)	Opns Div, CIS	OSA 9-545	(5a)	Opns Div, CIS
KYO 10-406	(5b)	Opns Div, CIS	KYO 10-422	(5a)	Opns Div, CIS
FUK 13c-377	(11)	Opns Div, CIS	ISH 13-300	(5a)	Opns Div, CIS

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SECOND CIC REGION: IX CORPS

1. Subversive Activity

a. Foreign
(1) Korean Ship Makes Illegal Entry
(2) Communist Teachings in Korean Organization
b. Military and Ultra-Nationalistic
(1) National Salvation Youth League
(2) Rikken Yoseikai
(3) Gunpowder Disappears from Yorii Arsenal
(4) Anti-Communist Trends

a. Foreign

(1) Korean Ship Makes Illegal Entry: The captain and crew of a Korean vessel which recently made an illegal landing in a Yamagata Prefecture fishing village are members of the North Korea Industrial Technicians' Federation's Japanese Department (Kita Chosen Kogyo Gijutsu So Renmei Nippon Jin Bu), it has been learned. The organization consists of more than 1,000 Japanese now held in North Korea because of their technical ability.

Members of the Federation decided to attempt to aid their families in Japan by sending in an illegal cargo of fertilizer, having it sold and distributing the proceeds among the families. Consequently 85 members purchased 1,100 sacks of fertilizer which were placed aboard. According to the captain, three days before sailing date he was approached by three Koreans, and was told by the head of the Federation to take them and their luggage to Japan. He says he knew the Koreans had large sums of money with them, but did not know they also carried quanities of Korean and Russian literature. Their "luggage" consisted of 27 bales of women's clothing.

The captain was arrested and the bales confiscated by village police, but the three Koreans escaped. The case has been turned over to Military Government. Closed. (a)

(2) Communist Teachings in Korean Organizations: There is strong evidence of Communist propaganda among the members and in the meetings of the League of Koreans Residing in Japan (Zai Nippon Chosenjin Ren-

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a Korean vessel which recently made an illegal [redacted]
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The captain was arrested and the bales confiscated by village police, but the three Koreans escaped. The case has been turned over to Military Government. Closed. (a)

(2) Communist Teachings in Korean Organizations: There is strong evidence of Communist propaganda among the members and in the meetings of the League of Koreans Residing in Japan (Zai Nippon Chosenjin Renmei) and the Korean Democratic Youth League (Chosen Minshu Seinen Renmei) held in Ibaraki Prefecture.

In some cases members have been persuaded illegally to return to South Korea and further the Communist cause there. Two of them found such activity to be extremely unpopular with the authorities, however, and had themselves smuggled back to Japan with their families, at great personal expense.

Both leagues have threatened these persons with personal violence if they ever reveal their methods of travel to and from Korea, confidential informants learned.

Many Koreans are urged by Communists to return to Korea with promises that North Koreans will aid them financially. They spread these tales at all meetings and scores of Koreans have been persuaded to return to Korea on the strength of them. Needless to say, those who return with conflicting stories of how hard conditions actually are in Korea are not popular.

The Communists have founded a school in Tsuchiura called the First of March School (San Ichi Gakko) in commemoration of the date in 1919 when Korea first tried to gain her independence. This school is open to members of both leagues.

Non-Communist members of the leagues report that they resent these teachings in their meetings, but that the leaders are Communists and they are afraid to raise their voices in protest for fear of physical violence.

(a) M/R YAM-32-109 (5b)

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They say the Communists attained key positions by buying votes in some cases and using threats in others. (a)

b. Militaristic and Ultra-Nationalistic

(1) National Salvation Youth League: Since the Occupation began and Communist activities resumed, several anti-Communist organizations inevitably have been formed, although as yet none of them are particularly active.

One such group organized in July 46 calls itself the National Salvation Youth League (Kyukoku Seinen Rennei), and was founded in Hokkaido where several young men resented the "impartial" press of that prefecture going along with what they felt was the Communist Party line.

These men felt such leanings were unpatriotic and against the "rebuilding of a peaceful and cultured Japan," to which they dedicated themselves. Although they have remained unofficially anti-Communist, they do not profess belief in the divinity of the Emperor. Members have made several anti-Communist speeches, exhorting workers to devote their energies to production rather than to carrying out Communist-sponsored strikes.

They claim financial support comes only from dues collected (¥20 per member annually), although the chief of the organization, Nakayama Shinichiro, frequently contributes expenses from his own pocket. The League has no affiliation with other anti-Communist groups except for occasional cooperation on a specific activity.

The idea expressed in the name of the League, that of the salvation or rescue of Japan, is popular with many Japanese youths who have a vague feeling that they should unite to save the country from its present and future difficulties. Communism is definitely not the solution. Closed (b)

An attempt was made to organize the League in Miyagi Prefecture. This failed and the organizer founded instead a Harmony League (Taiwa Renmei) which in turn again tried to found the National Salvation Youth League, although on much more rightist and nationalistic lines than the parent group in Hokkaido. The Harmony League claims it reached a membership of 20,000, and finally gave up the "salvation league" idea altogether. Pending (c)

Another variation of the original name is found in the National Salvation Youth Party (Kyukoku Seinento) in Niigata Prefecture, which aims at the reconstruction of Japan by co-operative Socialism, denouncing both Communism and Capitalism. Closed (d)

Farther from the original group was another of the same name in Ao-

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anti-Communist speeches, exhorting workers to devote their [illegible] production rat[illegible] than to carrying out Communist-sponsored strikes.

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Another variation of the original name is found in the National Salvation Youth Party (Kyukoku Seinento) in Niigata Prefecture, which aims at the reconstruction of Japan by co-operative Socialism, denouncing both Communism and Capitalism. Closed (d)

Farther from the original group was another of the same name in Aomori Prefecture which is reported as having been made up largely of Socialists and Communists. This league has been inactive since last November. Pending (e)

Police in Ibaraki Prefecture believe that an attempt to introduce the National Salvation Youth League may be made by the All Japan Contact League (Zenkoku Seinen Renraku Renmei), already established in that prefecture. This [illegible]ntact League, which claims 50 members, professes to retain the Tenno system, to wipe out Communism and to establish a peaceful cultured Japan. Pending (f)

The original group in Hokkaido claims a membership of some 750,000. A similar group with the same name in Kagawa Prefecture claims 68 branches with a membership of 2,190. The latter group publishes a paper, and is said to attract those formerly affiliated with the SCAP-banned East Asia League (Toa Renmei). Pending (g)

It is probable a branch of the League will be formed in Kochi Prefecture in the near future, (h) Pending. In Kumamoto Prefecture the League has changed its name to the Young Men's Comrade Association (Seinen Doshi Kai), claiming to be democratic in its aims and outlook. Closed. (i)

(a) M/R IBA-28-91 (5c)
(b) M/R HOK-37-628 (5a)
(c) M/R MIY-33-184 (5a)
(d) M/R NII-30-195 (5a)
(e) M/R AOM-36-107 (5a)
(f) M/R IBA-28-93 (5a)
(g) M/R KAG-6-55 (5a)
(h) M/R KOC-6b-157 (5a)
(i) M/R KUM-2-82 (5a)

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anti-Communist speeches, exhorting workers to devote [illegible] production rat[illegible] than to carrying out Communist-sponsored strikes.

They claim financial support comes only from dues collected (¥20 per member annually), although the chief of the organization, Nakayama Shinichiro, frequently contributes expenses from his own pocket. The League has no affiliation with other anti-Communist groups except for occasional co-operation on a specific activity.

The idea expressed in the name of the League, that of the salvation or rescue of Japan, is popular with many Japanese youths who have a vague feeling that they should unite to save the country from its present and future difficulties. Communism is definitely not the solution. Closed (b)

An attempt was made to organize the League in Miyagi Prefecture. This failed and the organizer founded instead a Harmony League (Taiwa Renmei) which in turn again tried to found the National Salvation Youth League, although on much more rightist and nationalistic lines than the parent group in Hokkaido. The Harmony League claims it reached a membership of 20,000, and finally gave up the "salvation league" idea altogether. Pending (c)

Another variation of the original name is found in the National Salvation Youth Party (Kyukoku Seinento) in Niigata Prefecture, which aims at the reconstruction of Japan by co-operative Socialism, denouncing both Communism and Capitalism. Closed (d)

Farther from the original group was another of the same name in Aomori Prefecture which is reported as having been made up largely of Socialists and Communists. This league has been inactive since last November. Pending (e)

Police in Ibaraki Prefecture believe that an attempt to introduce the National Salvation Youth League may be made by the All Japan Contact League (Zenkoku Seinen Renraku Renmei), already established in that prefecture. This [illegible]ntact League, which claims 50 members, professes to retain the Tenno system, to wipe out Communism and to establish a peaceful cultured Japan. Pending (f)

The original group in Hokkaido claims a membership of some 750,000. A similar group with the same name in Kagawa Prefecture claims 68 branches with a membership of 2,190. The latter group publishes a paper, and is said to attract those formerly affiliated with the SCAP-banned East Asia League (Toa Renmei). Pending (g)

It is probable a branch of the League will be formed in Kochi Prefecture in the near future, (h) Pending. In Kumamoto Prefecture the League has changed its name to the Young Men's Comrade Association (Seinen Doshi Kai), claiming to be democratic in its aims and outlook. Closed. (i)

(a) M/R IBA-28-91 (5c)
(b) M/R HOK-37-628 (5a)
(c) M/R MIY-33-184 (5a)
(d) M/R NII-30-195 (5a)
(e) M/R AOM-36-107 (5a)
(f) M/R IBA-28-93 (5a)
(g) M/R KAG-6-55 (5a)
(h) M/R KOC-6b-157 (5a)
(i) M/R KUM-2-82 (5a)

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(2) Rikken Yoseikai: One of the strongly nationalistic groups to be found in Japan is the "Constitutional Justice Fostering Society" (Rikken Yoseikai) which says it has some 2,000 members scattered throughout the four islands.

Although this organization is not particularly active and professes no inflammatory aims, it is interesting to note that its background is one of intense nationalism and that its affiliate organizations all have similar jingoistic backgrounds.

The Society was founded in 1923 and attained a large membership. It dissolved by the Tojo Cabinet in 1942 because it would not join the Imperial Rule Assistance Association (Taisei Yokusan Kai). It reorganized in 1945 with a "How to Beat America" program of advice which was dropped with Japan's surrender. It is supported entirely by membership dues and donations.

The members now state their objectives are to fight Communism or any ideology which opposes the Emperor system and to build a "New Japan under the Imperial Rescript." They claim they do not consider the Emperor divine, merely "super-human." A trace of the former nationalism can be found in their idea that world peace can be best attained by uniting all nations as one family with Japan the benevolent but strict parent: "With the help of the United States, Japan will become the leading nation in the Orient." However, their new literature does not make as direct a statement of their aims as do individual members. The following is their present "Statement of Principles":

> "Government in relation to the Emperor will look upon the Emperor as the symbol of the populace. To renovate Japan ultimately to become one of the nations of the world, the path of our government will have to follow and practice the philosophy that the human race is one big family. The attainment of the following principles is the objective of our organization...To become a true member of the family of peace-loving nations of the world; to follow and adhere to the Imperial Edict of 14 Aug 45; to stand with the national policy; to reconstruct Japan into a modern nation; to conceive ideals which are accepted as just." (a) Pending.

Parallel groups which are much less active but which still exist in Japan having the same general background and philosophy as the Rikken Yoseikai are:

The National Pillar Society (Kokuchukai) (Also translated "Loyal to Japan Society").
Spiritual League (Seishin Kai)
National Glory Society (Seika Kai)

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Spiritual League (Seishin Kai)
National Glory Society (Seika Kai)
Meiji Society (Meiji Kai)
National Awakening Art Society (Kakusei Geijutsu Kai)
Organization for the Popularization of Practical Knowledge of the National Structure (Kokutai Joshiki Fukyu Dai)
Japan Revolutionary Chrysanthemum Comrade Society (Nippon Kokumei Kikuhata Doshi Kai)

Common ground for all these groups is unswerving and unquestioning loyalty to the Emperor as the incarnation of all that is best among men, through whom Japan will emerge a world leader if not a world ruler. The Rikken Yoseikai, however, remains the most active politically. It supports candidates for elections (one member was sent to the Lower House), sponsors lectures, periodicals, and classes for youth (in Tokyo) training the latter in its pet fetish of Emperor-worship with the feudalistic attitudes of blind acceptance and obedience which go with this type of thinking. Closed. (b) (c) (d) (e) (f)

(3) Gunpowder Disappears From Yorii Arsenal: It has recently come to the attention of CIC that gunpowder was taken from Yorii Arsenal during the demolition of some 270 bombs left at the arsenal. They had been

(a) M/R CHI-24-108 (5a)
(b) M/R ISH-13-407 (5a)
(c) M/R NAG-2b-1017 (5a)
(d) M/R GUM-27-161 (5a)
(e) M/R YAM-22-271 (5a)
(f) M/R FUK-31-220 (5a)

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brought from the Chichibu forest. The gunpowder from about 20 bombs was taken by a man believed by the Japanese workmen to be an American soldier who said he was taking it to Omiya. His identification and where he may have taken the power is not known. Closed (a)

(4) Anti-Communist Trends: In Tochigi Prefecture an organization has been formed calling itself the Workmen's Brotherhood Association (Kinro Doyui Kai). It is composed of workers who dislike Communism and the Communist Party's attempts to dominate the labor scene. The association's general aims are to improve working conditions. The group claims no outside backing and bars Communists from membership. It publishes a small periodical. Closed. (b)

At the Port of Maizuru a group of Japanese held "Kangaroo court" on 10 repatriates and sentenced them to severe beatings, according to one of the group. He is a school teacher and disclaims affiliation with the Communist Party, but does admit that he was a member of the Teachers' Union in Dairen. He taught that the Emperor system is obsolete and bad for Japan. He feels it is because of these teachings that he was branded as a Communist on his arrival at the port. He teaches English and History at Kakunodate Girls' School but omits all political discussion in his classes, according to Kakunodate police. Closed (c)

In Akita Prefecture a branch of the Shin Nippon Minshu To (New Japan Democratic Party) has been established, but is not very active. It is notable in that it is anti-Communist and pro-Emperor, The party claims some 330 members, mostly in Tokyo. Closed. (d)

2. Social and Civil Conditions

a. Organizations
(1) Communist Sympathizer Group
b. Labor Situation
(1) The October Offensive
(2) Communist Party Leader Breaks into Union Meeting
c. Miscellaneous
(1) Communists Active in Food Crisis

a. Organizations

(1) Communist Sympathizer Group: The Communist Party (Kyosanto)

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2. Social and Civil Conditions

a. Organizations
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c. Miscellaneous
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a. Organizations

(1) Communist Sympathizer Group: The Communist Party (Kyosanto) seems to be striving to expand the Sympathizer Group (Shimpa Dan) movement. Orders have been issued to all district committees to start forming branches of this organization. Groups are composed of persons closely associated with the CP but who are not active in the party or who cannot take an active part because of their present positions. Members give information about their places of employment, bote for Communist candidates and give other support when needed. (e)

b. Labor Situation

(1) The October Offensive: A secret directive by Tokuda Kyuichi outlines the points to emphasize in the movements of the labor unions, farmers unions and citizens organizations in the October Offensive. (See SUM-3) Also listed is a series of important points of strategy. Tokuda warns that Occupation authorities, who are greatly interested in farmer-labor movements, must not be antagonized, and stress that all activities must be kept secret "toward greater success of the October Revolution!" (f)

(a) M/R SAI-26-301 (5a)
(b) M/R TOC-29-G-181-94 (5a)
(c) M/R AKI-34-153 (2)
(d) M/R AKI-34-151 (5b)
(e) S/I CHI-24-91
(f) S/I YAM-32-116 (5b)

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The Miyagi District Committee has been issued stern orders to triple membership on October. The Miyagi CP has more than 4,000 secret members, most of whom belong to the Occupation Forces Labor Union (Shinchugun Juyoin Rodo Kumiai Domei Miyagi Shibu). (a)

"Struggle Directives" issued to the Miyagi District Committee indicate that a Defense Squad (Boei Tai) will be formed from picked members of the Youth Action Corps (Seinen Kodo Tai) and the Assault Corps (Totsugeki Tai). The purpose of the squad - to eliminate reactionary elements, and to take action against all elements which interfere with the labor unions' general strike. (b)

A "Struggle Directive" issued by the Electric Industry Labor Union (Zen Nippon Denki Kogyo Rodo Kumiai) to the district struggle headquarters, lists the objectives and strategy of the strike in the electric industry. A demand for the American system of "sliding wage scale" will be made, It is emphasized that liaison is an absolute necessity. (c)

(2) Communist Party Leader Breaks into Union Meeting: Ando Kazushige, head of the Chiba Branch of the Japan Communist Party, broke into a union meeting at the Nakayama plant of the Japan Wool Fabric Manufacturing Company and made a pro-Communist speech. In this speech he denounced the union's officials. As a result the union head resigned his post and Okamoto Kunihiko took over. Okamoto is not thought to be a Communist or Communist sympathizer. Following the meeting Ando spoke with Okamoto and told him that he will try to make all the employees of the factory CP members and that he will use any and all means to accomplish it.

The purpose of the meeting was to request higher wages for July and August to enable employees to supplement their very short rice rations. The sums requested were ¥2,000 for single persons, ¥3,000 for those who are married and ¥500 additional for each child the employee may have. (d)

c. Miscellaneous

(1) Communists Active in Food Crisis: The Communist Party has sponsored meetings throughout the country to discuss the food situation and to introduce Communist propaganda.

Niigata Prefecture: On 5 Aug a planned Communist-led demonstration of Niigata Prefecture farmers was called off because of rain. At 1000 hours on the same day, 30 people representing the farmers of Ogata assembled at Niigata City and demanded more rice. The mayor explained the food situation in the city and told the people that he would try to get more [illegible] for them. (e)

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Hokkaido Prefecture: About 4,000 persons participated in a food demonstration sponsored by the All-Sapporo Labor Union Liaison Council. Speeches were made by several Communists, demanding equal delays in rationing throughout the country and uniform distribution of the rationing system. (f)

Iwate Prefecture: "The establishment of a peoples' government is the only way to reconstruct Japan, "a committeeman of the Kamaishi District Committee, Japan Communist Party, told 400 persons gathered in Kamaishi City to formulate a plan for relieving the critical food situation. "This meeting for the settlement of the food situation is a political struggle as well as an economic struggle, "he said. "Right now the Party is engaged in a nation-wide food struggle campaign. We should expand food demonstrations until they reach a prefectural and national scale." (g)

(a) M/R MIY 33-187 (5b) 11 Aug 47, Subj: "October Offensive."
(b) M/R MIY 33-187 (5b) 11 Aug 47, Subj: "October Offensive."
(c) M/R MIY 33-187 (5b) 11 Aug 47, Subj: "October Offensive."
(d) S/I CHI 24-98, 13 Aug 47, Subj: "CP Leader Breaks into U. Meeting."
(e) S/I NII 30-79, 6 Aug 47, Subj: "Food Demonstration."
(f) S/I HOK 37-240 (12d), 6 Aug 47, Subj: " Food Demonstrations in Hokkaido."
(g) S/I IWA 35-1140 (12d) 13 Aug 47, Subj: "Citizens' Mass Meeting to Solve Food Crisis."

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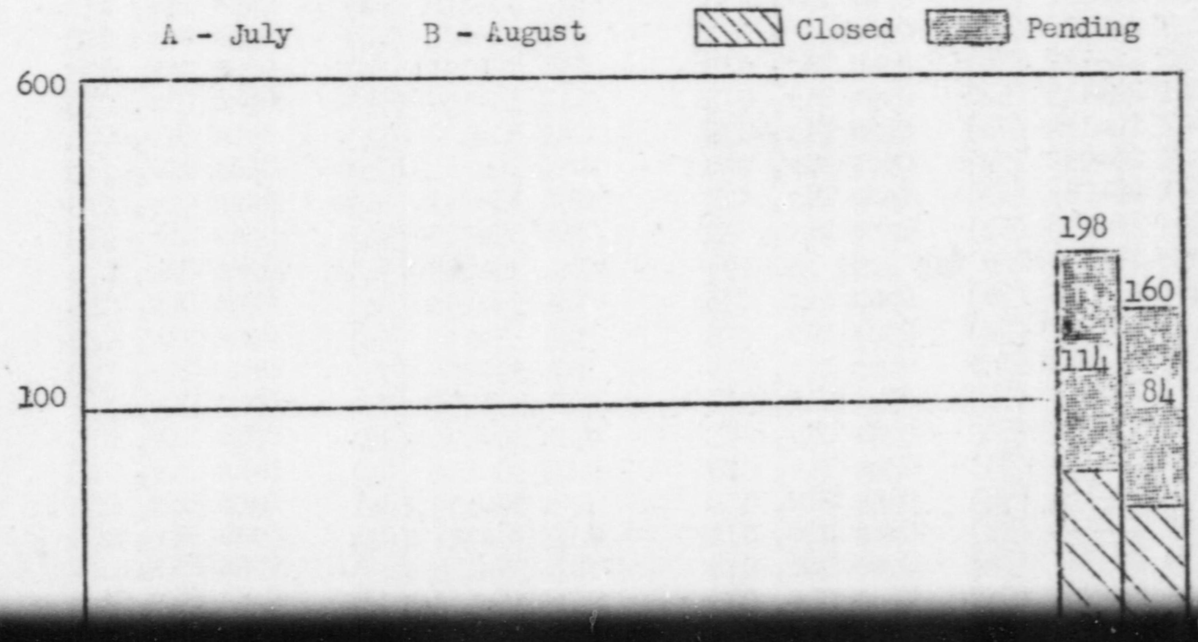
SECOND CIC REGION: IX CORPS
STATISTICAL TABLE AND GRAPH SHOWING
CASES PENDING AND CLOSED

TYPE OF CASE	Pending A	Pending B	Closed A	Closed B
Sabotage	1	0	0	1
Espionage	10	37	2	2
Treason	0	3	0	0
Violation of AR 380-5	0	0	1	0
Security Survey	0	0	0	1
Security Risks	0	0	0	1
Subversive Activity	114	84	84	76
Security Invest. of Personnel	1	1	4	2
Miscellaneous	7	10	14	19
Totals:	133	135	105	102



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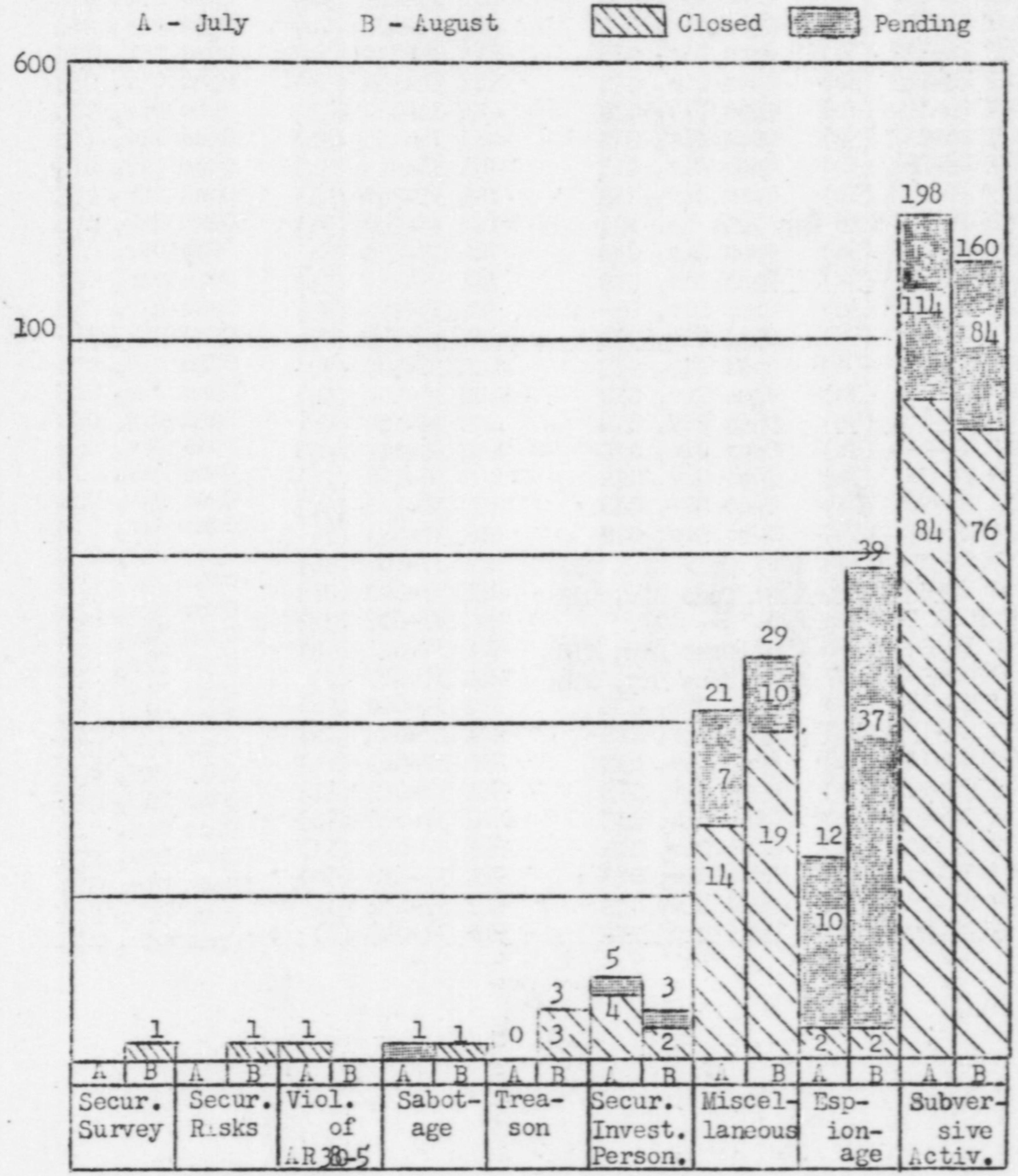

CIC - 29

S E C R E T

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DISPOSITION OF CASES
SECOND CIC REGION - IX CORPS AREA

CASE FILE NO.	CASE SENT FOR DISPOSITION TO:	CASE FILE NO.	CASE SENT FOR DISPOSITION TO:
NAG 20-546 (5a)	Opns Div, CIS	FUK 31-222 (5a)	Opns Div, CIS
NAG 20-520 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS	FUK 31-223 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
NAG 20-559 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS	FUK 31-225 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
NAG 20-548 (5a)	Opns Div, CIS	YAM 32-105 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
NAG 20-477 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS	YAM 32-106 (5a)	Opns Div, CIS
NAG 20-481 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS	YAM 32-112 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
YAM 22-265 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS	YAM 32-108 (5a)	Opns Div, CIS
YAM 22-272 (5a)	Opns Div, CIS	YAM 32-113 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
YAM 22-275 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS	YAM 32-118 (5a)	Opns Div, CIS
YAM 22-281 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS	YAM 32-271 (5a)	Opns Div, CIS
CHI 24-81 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS	MIY 33-181 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
(Par 1b (3) 2nd Reg P.S. No. 19)		MIY 33-182 (5a)	Opns Div, CIS
CHI 24-93 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS	MIY 33-183 (5a)	Opns Div, CIS
CHI 24-106 (5a)	Opns Div, CIS	MIY 33-184 (5a)	Opns Div, CIS
CHI 24-107 (5a)	Opns Div, CIS	MIY 33-189 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
CHI 24-108 (5a)	Opns Div, CIS	AKI 34-134 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
CHI 24-112 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS	AKI 34-150 (5a)	Opns Div, CIS
CHI 24-113 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS	AKI 34-152 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
CHI 24-114 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS	AKI 34-153 (11)	Opns Div, CIS
SAI 26-252 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS	AKI 34-155 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
SAI 26-264 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS	IWA 35-245 (5a)	Opns Div, CIS
SAI 26-278 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS	IWA 35-248 (5a)	Opns Div, CIS
(Par 1b (1) 2nd Reg P.S. No. 19)		IWA 35-249 (5a)	Opns Div, CIS
SAI 26-295 (5a)	Opns Div, CIS	IWA 35-250 (5a)	Opns Div, CIS
SAI 26-297 (5a)	Opns Div, CIS	IWA 35-255 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
SAI 26-298 (5a)	Opns Div, CIS	IWA 35-254 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
SAI 26-300 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS	IWA 35-257 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
GUM 27-157 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS	AOM 36-106 (5a)	Opns Div, CIS
GUM 27-161 (5a)	Opns Div, CIS	AOM 36-107 (5a)	Opns Div, CIS
GUM 27-164 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS	AOM 36-108 (5a)	Opns Div, CIS
GUM 27-167 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS	AOM 36-111 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
IBA 28-92 (5a)	Opns Div, CIS	AOM 36-114 (11)	Opns Div, CIS
IBA 28-96 (5c)	Opns Div, CIS	AOM 36-126 (5a)	Opns Div, CIS
IBA 28-97 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS	HOK 37-643 (1)	Opns Div, CIS

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(Par 1b (3) 2nd Reg P.S. No. 19)
CHI 24-93 (5b) Opns Div, CIS
CHI 24-106 (5a) Opns Div, CIS
CHI 24-107 (5a) Opns Div, CIS
CHI 24-108 (5a) Opns Div, CIS
CHI 24-112 (5b) Opns Div, CIS
CHI 24-113 (5b) Opns Div, CIS
CHI 24-114 (5b) Opns Div, CIS
SAI 26-252 (5b) Opns Div, CIS
SAI 26-264 (5b) Opns Div, CIS
SAI 26-278 (5b) Opns Div, CIS
(Par 1b (1) 2nd Reg P.S. No. 19)
SAI 26-295 (5a) Opns Div, CIS
SAI 26-297 (5a) Opns Div, CIS
SAI 26-298 (5a) Opns Div, CIS
SAI 26-300 (5b) Opns Div, CIS
GUM 27-157 (5b) Opns Div, CIS
GUM 27-161 (5a) Opns Div, CIS
GUM 27-164 (5b) Opns Div, CIS
GUM 27-167 (5b) Opns Div, CIS
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TOC 29-G-181-94 (5a) Opns Div, CIS
(Par 2a 2nd Reg P.S. No. 19)
TOC 29-G-181-96 (5a) Opns Div, CIS
TOC 29-G-181-97 (5a) Opns Div, CIS
NII 30-184 (5a) Opns Div, CIS
NII 30-194 (5a) Opns Div, CIS
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MIY 33-182 (5a) Opns Div, CIS
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MIY 33-184 (5a) Opns Div, CIS
MIY 33-189 (5b) Opns Div, CIS
AKI 34-134 (5b) Opns Div, CIS
AKI 34-150 (5a) Opns Div, CIS
AKI 34-152 (5b) Opns Div, CIS
AKI 34-153 (11) Opns Div, CIS
AKI 34-155 (5b) Opns Div, CIS
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IWA 35-257 (5b) Opns Div, CIS
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AOM 36-107 (5a) Opns Div, CIS
AOM 36-108 (5a) Opns Div, CIS
AOM 36-111 (5b) Opns Div, CIS
AOM 36-114 (11) Opns Div, CIS
AOM 36-126 (5a) Opns Div, CIS
HOK 37-643 (1) Opns Div, CIS
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HOK 37-607 (5a) Opns Div, CIS
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HOK 37-619 (5b) Opns Div, CIS
HOK 37-622 (5b) Opns Div, CIS
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HOK 37-629 (5a) Opns Div, CIS
HOK 37-630 (5a) Opns Div, CIS
HOK 37-631 (5b) Opns Div, CIS
HOK 37-643 (1) Opns Div, CIS

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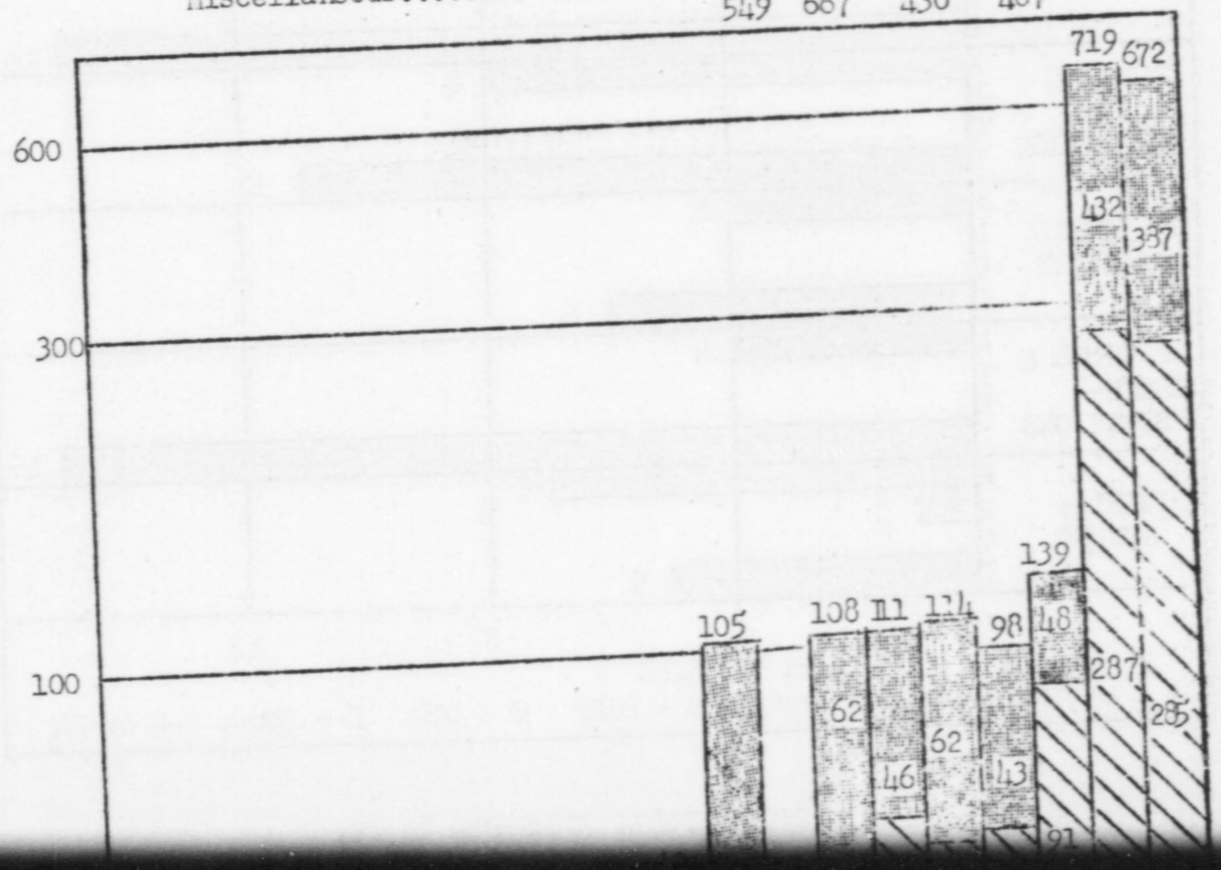
441ST CIC DETACHMENT
STATISTICAL TABLE AND GRAPH SHOWING
CASES PENDING AND CLOSED

TYPE OF CASE	Pending A I	Pending B I	Closed A I	Closed B I
Sabotage	25	99	18	6
Espionage	0	3	0	0
Treason	1	2	0	0
Disaffection	0	1	2	0
Violation of AR 380-5	0	2	1	6
Security Survey	1	62	1	46
Security Risks	432	387	287	285
Subversive Activity	46	62	65	52
Security Invest. of Personnel.	43	48	55	91
Miscellaneous	549	667	430	487



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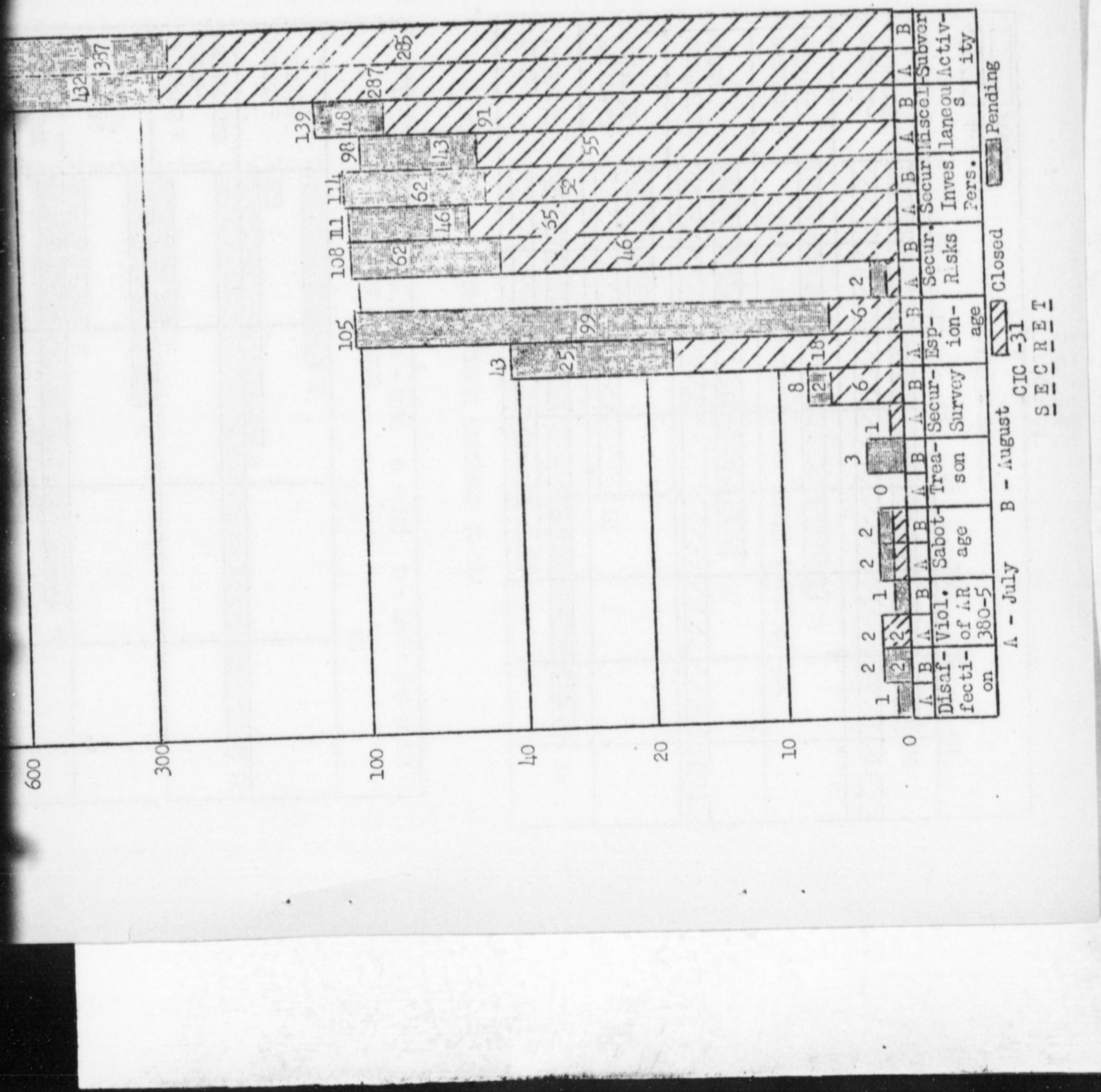
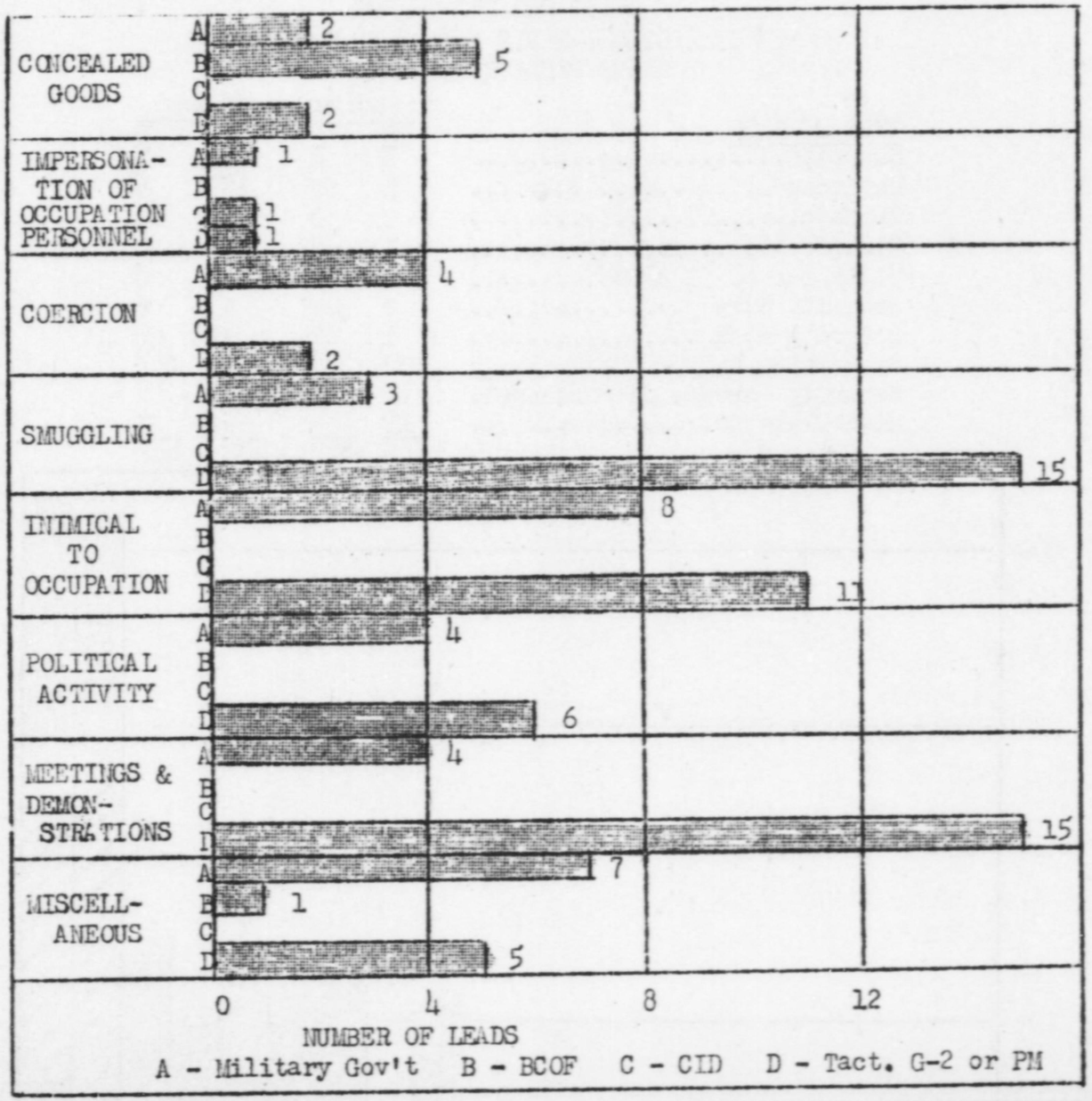
Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009



LEADS FORWARDED TO AGENCIES OTHER THAN CIS



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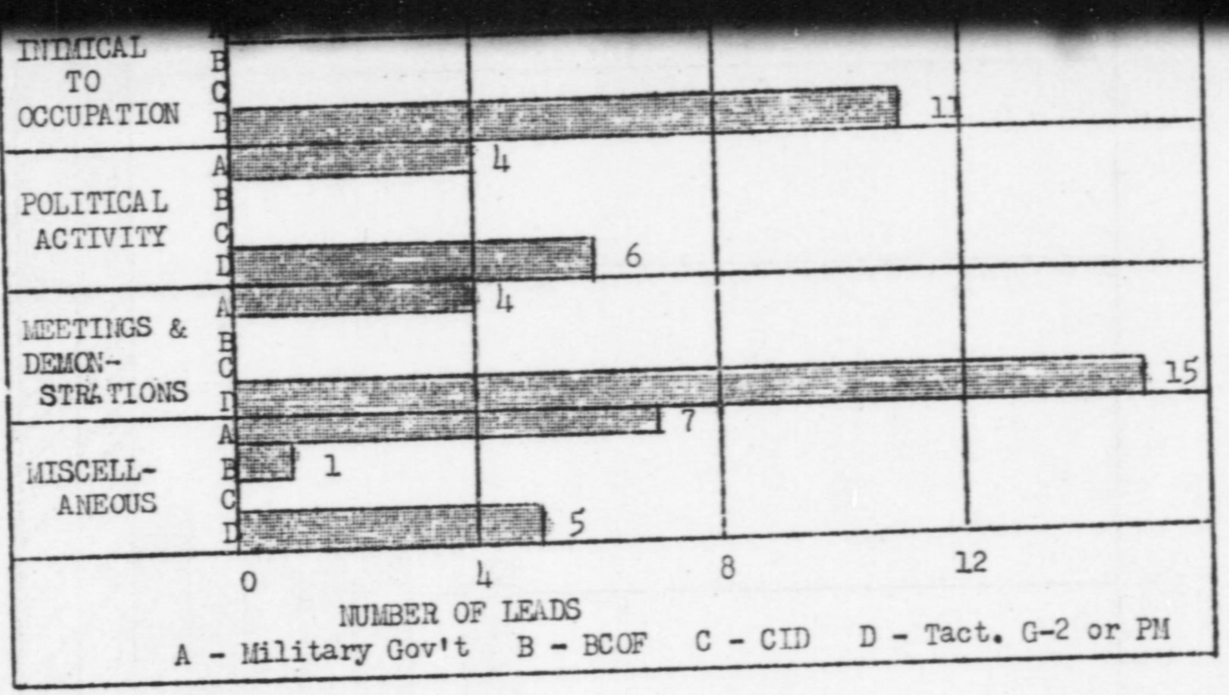

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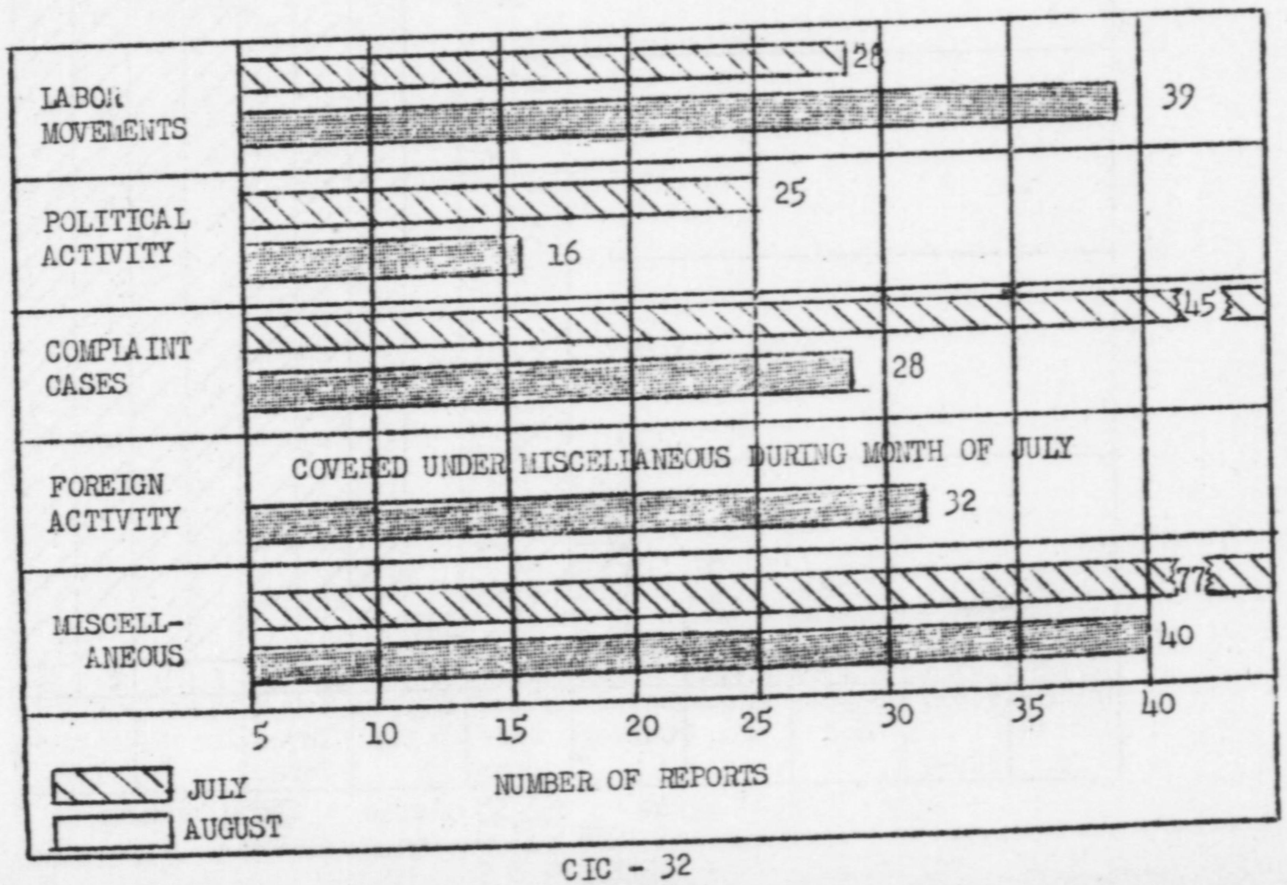
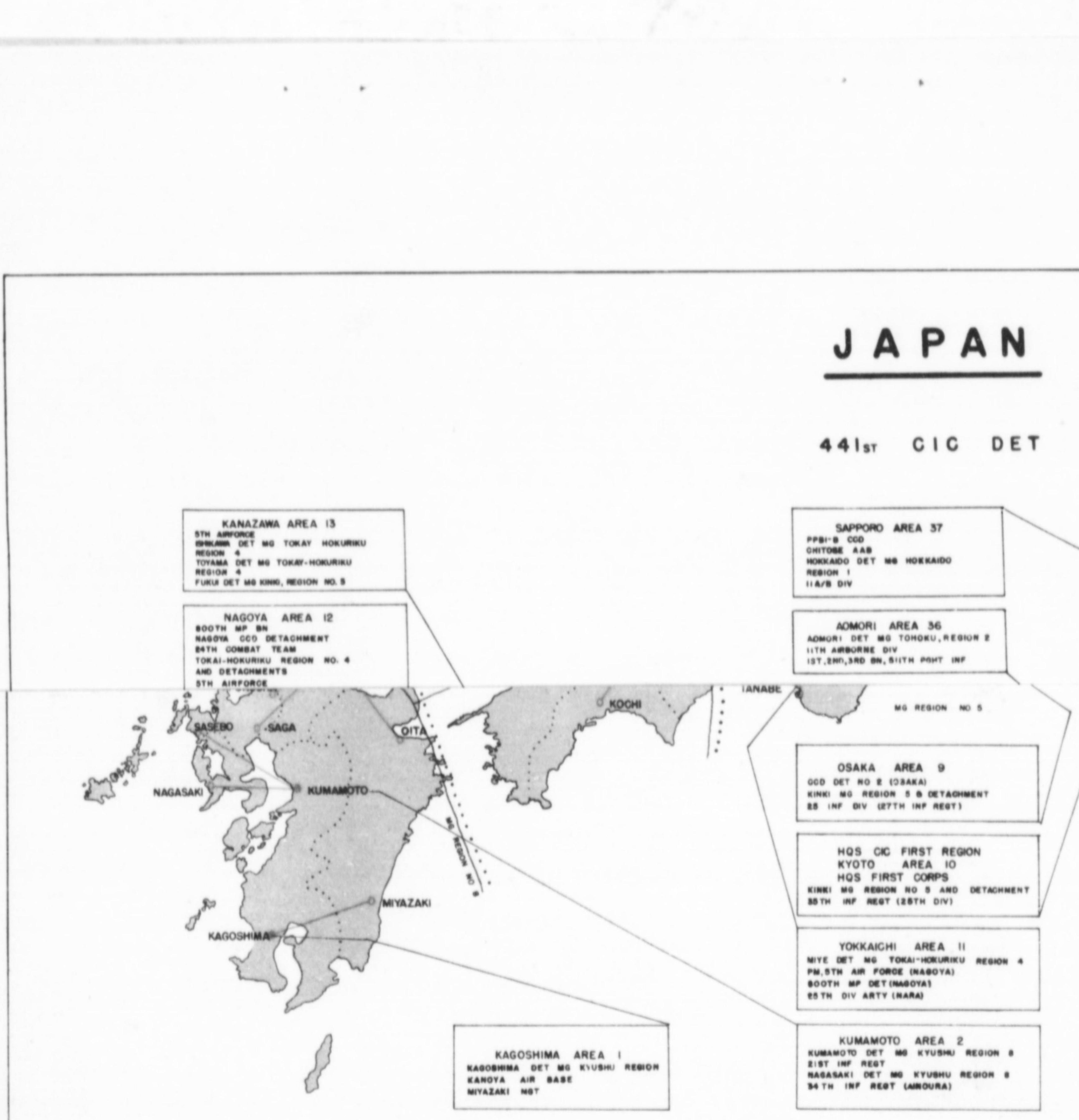


Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDC NO. 775009

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

JAPAN

441ST CIC DET



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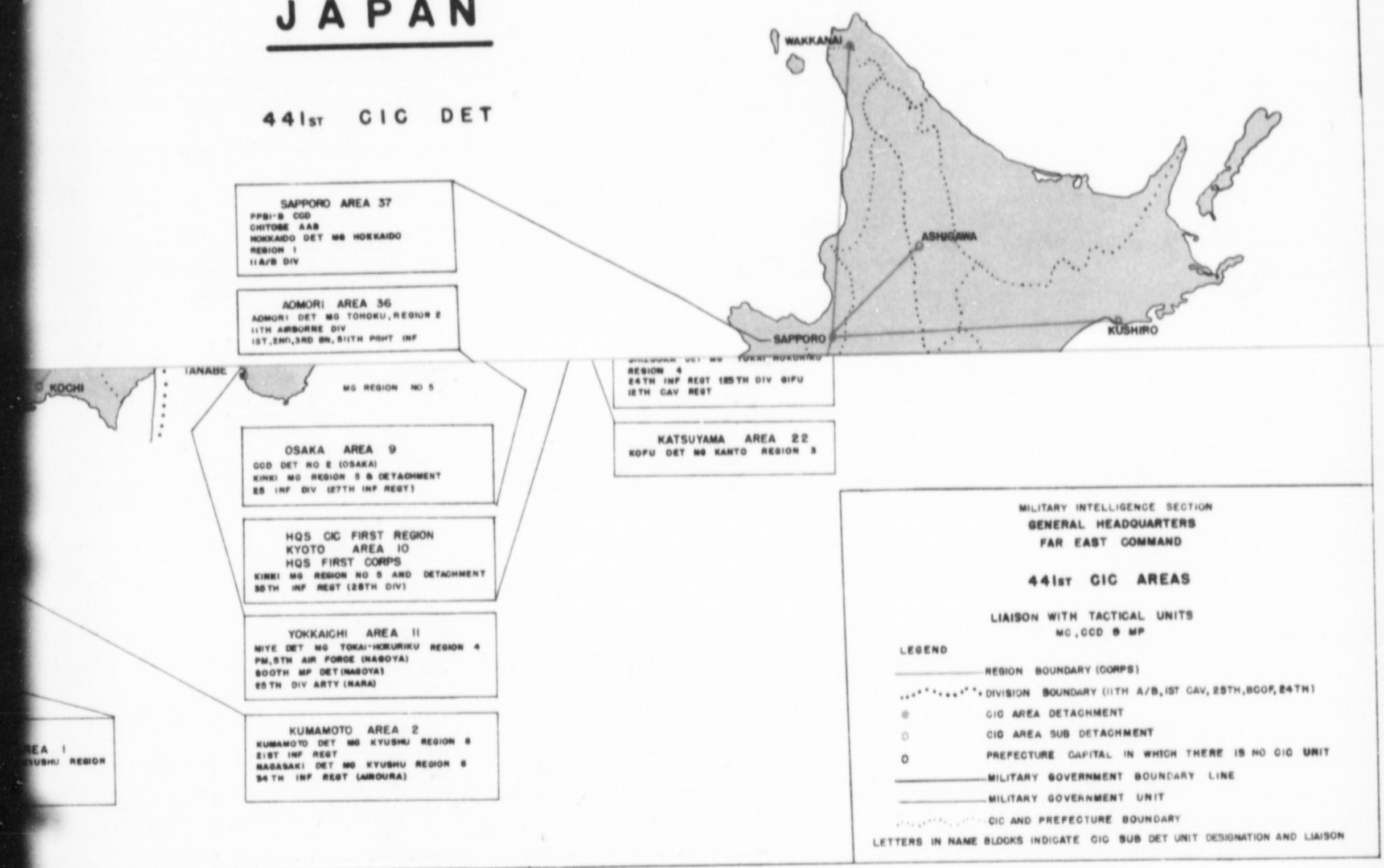
JAPAN

441ST CIC DET



MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

441ST CIC AREAS

LIAISON WITH TACTICAL UNITS
MG, CCD & MP

LEGEND

- REGION BOUNDARY (CORPS)
- DIVISION BOUNDARY (11TH A/B, 1ST CAV, 25TH, 8COF, 24TH)
- CIC AREA DETACHMENT
- CIC AREA SUB DETACHMENT
- PREFECTURE CAPITAL IN WHICH THERE IS NO CIC UNIT
- MILITARY GOVERNMENT BOUNDARY LINE
- MILITARY GOVERNMENT UNIT
- CIC AND PREFECTURE BOUNDARY

LETTERS IN NAME BLOCKS INDICATE CIC SUB DET UNIT DESIGNATION AND LIAISON

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

JAPAN

441ST CIC DET

KANAZAWA AREA 13
5TH AIRFORCE
ISHIKAWA DET MG TOKAY HOKURIKU REGION 4
TOYAMA DET MG TOKAY-HOKURIKU REGION 4
FUKUI DET MG KINKI, REGION NO. 5

NAGOYA AREA 12
800TH MP BN
NAGOYA CCD DETACHMENT
24TH COMBAT TEAM
TOKAI-HOKURIKU REGION NO. 4
AND DETACHMENTS
5TH AIRFORCE

KOBE AREA 8
KOBE BASE SECURITY BN
HYOGO DET MG KINKI REGION NO 5
25TH INFANTRY DIVISION
ITAMI AIR BASE

TAKAMATSU AREA 6
TOKUSHIMA GARRISON (BCOF)
29TH FIELD SECURITY SECTION (BCOF)
AND DETACHMENT
KOCHI GARRISON (BCOF)
SHIKOUKU MG REGION NO 7
AND DETACHMENTS

OKAYAMA AREA 7
KINKI MG REGION NO 5 & DETACHMENTS
BRINDIV HQS AND DETACHMENTS
(A) 5TH PUNJAB REGIMENT (TOTTORI CITY)

KURE AREA 5
BCOF
HIROSHIMA DET MG CHUGOKU REGION 6
34TH AUSTRALIAN INF BRIG (BCOF)

YAMAGUCHI AREA 4
BCAIR
RAAF
YAMAGUCHI DET MG CHUGOKU REGION 6
2ND BRIG NZEF

KOKURA AREA 3
FUKUOKA DET MG KYUSHU REGION NO 8
24TH INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY DIVISION
19TH INFANTRY
SAGA MGT
315TH COMPOSITE WING

SAPPORO AREA 37
PPSI-8 CCD
CHITOSE AAB
HOKKAIDO DET MG HOKKAIDO REGION 1
11A/B DIV

AOMORI AREA 36
AOMORI DET MG TOHOKU, REGION 2
11TH AIRBORNE DIV
1ST, 2ND, 3RD BN, 511TH PGHT INF

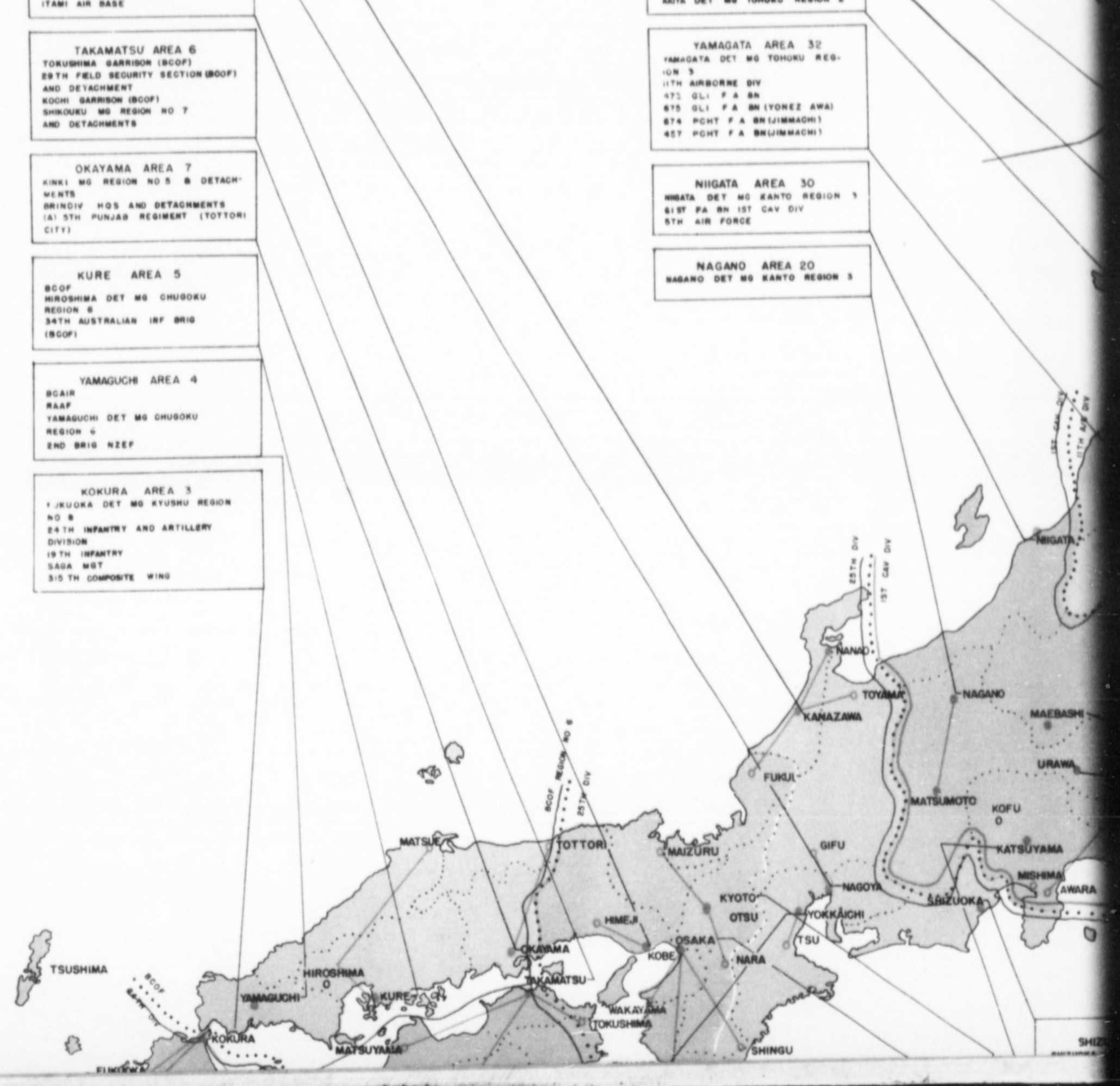
MORIOKA AREA 35
IWATE DET MG TOHOKU, REGION 2

AKITA AREA 34
AKITA DET MG TOHOKU REGION 2

YAMAGATA AREA 32
YAMAGATA DET MG TOHOKU REGION 3
11TH AIRBORNE DIV
471 GLI F A BN
675 GLI F A BN (YONEZAWA)
674 PCHT F A BN (JIMMACHI)
457 PCHT F A BN (JIMMACHI)

NIIGATA AREA 30
NIIGATA DET MG KANTO REGION 3
61ST FA BN 1ST CAV DIV
5TH AIR FORCE

NAGANO AREA 20
NAGANO DET MG KANTO REGION 3



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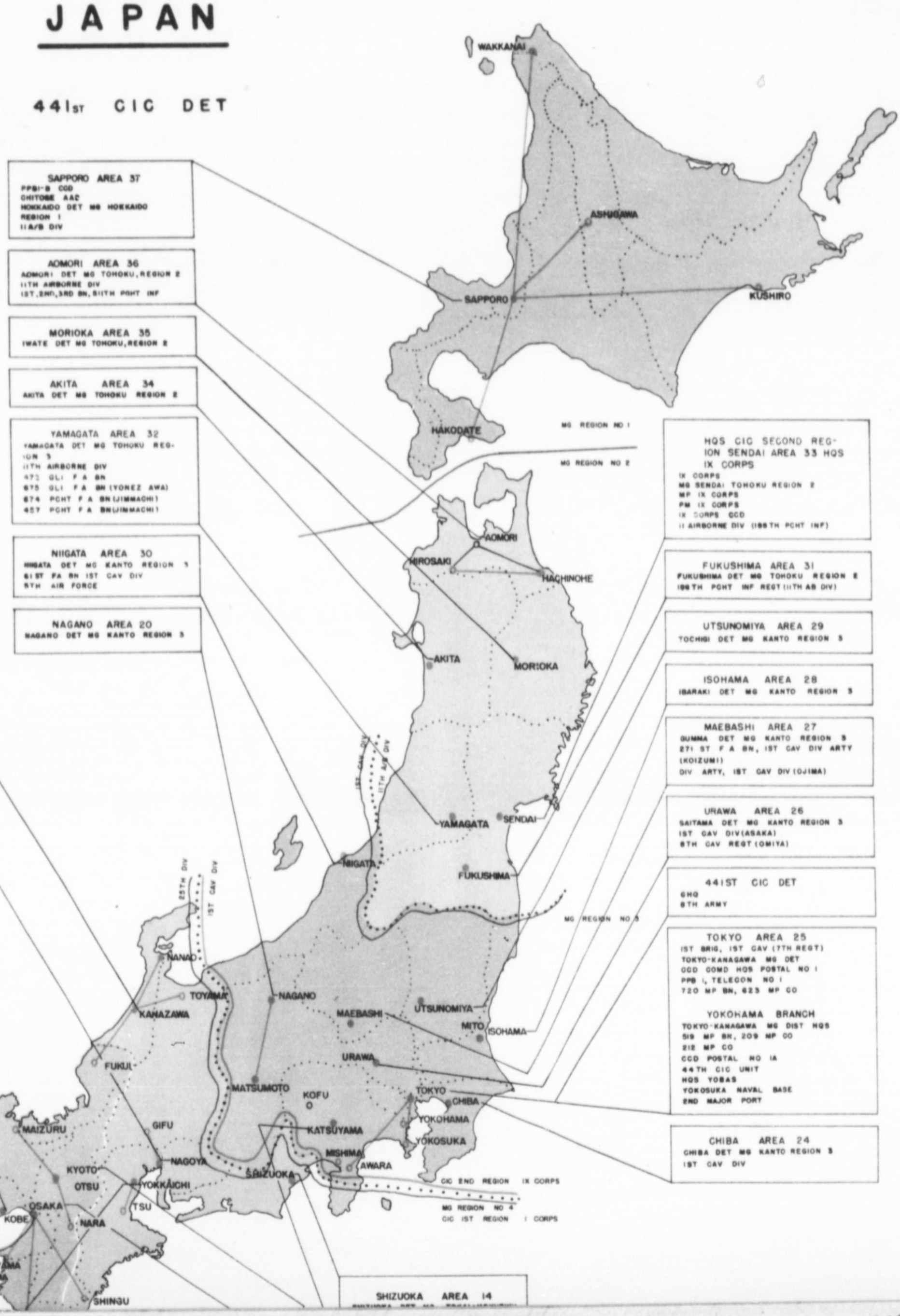
JAPAN

441ST CIC DET



SAPPORO AREA 37
PPSI-8 CCD
CHITOSE AAC
HOKKAIDO DET MG HOKKAIDO REGION 1
11A/B DIV

AOMORI AREA 36
AOMORI DET MG TOHOKU, REGION 2
11TH AIRBORNE DIV
1ST, 2ND, 3RD BN, 511TH PCHT INF

MORIOKA AREA 35
IWATE DET MG TOHOKU, REGION 2

AKITA AREA 34
AKITA DET MG TOHOKU REGION 2

YAMAGATA AREA 32
YAMAGATA DET MG TOHOKU REGION 3
11TH AIRBORNE DIV
472 GLI F A BN
675 GLI F A BN (YONEZAWA)
674 PCHT F A BN (JIMMACHI)
457 PCHT F A BN (JIMMACHI)

NIIGATA AREA 30
NIIGATA DET MG KANTO REGION 3
61ST FA BN 1ST CAV DIV
5TH AIR FORCE

NAGANO AREA 20
NAGANO DET MG KANTO REGION 3

HQS CIC SECOND REGION SENDAI AREA 33 HQS IX CORPS
IX CORPS
MG SENDAI TOHOKU REGION 2
MP IX CORPS
PM IX CORPS
IX CORPS CCD
11 AIRBORNE DIV (188TH PCHT INF)

FUKUSHIMA AREA 31
FUKUSHIMA DET MG TOHOKU REGION 2
188TH PCHT INF REGT (11TH AB DIV)

UTSUNOMIYA AREA 29
TOCHIGI DET MG KANTO REGION 3

ISOHAMA AREA 28
IBARAKI DET MG KANTO REGION 3

MAEBASHI AREA 27
GUNMA DET MG KANTO REGION 3
271 ST F A BN, 1ST CAV DIV ARTY (KOIZUMI)
DIV ARTY, 1ST CAV DIV (OJIMA)

URAWA AREA 26
SAITAMA DET MG KANTO REGION 3
1ST CAV DIV (ASAKA)
8TH CAV REGT (OMIYA)

441ST CIC DET
GHQ
8TH ARMY

TOKYO AREA 25
1ST BRIG, 1ST CAV (7TH REGT)
TOKYO-KANAGAWA MG DET
CCD COMD HQS POSTAL NO 1
PPB 1, TELEGON NO 1
720 MP BN, 623 MP CO

YOKOHAMA BRANCH
TOKYO-KANAGAWA MG DIST HQS
519 MP BN, 209 MP CO
212 MP CO
CCD POSTAL NO 1A
441TH CIC UNIT
HQS YOBAS
YOKOSUKA NAVAL BASE
2ND MAJOR PORT

CHIBA AREA 24
CHIBA DET MG KANTO REGION 3
1ST CAV DIV

SHIZUOKA AREA 14

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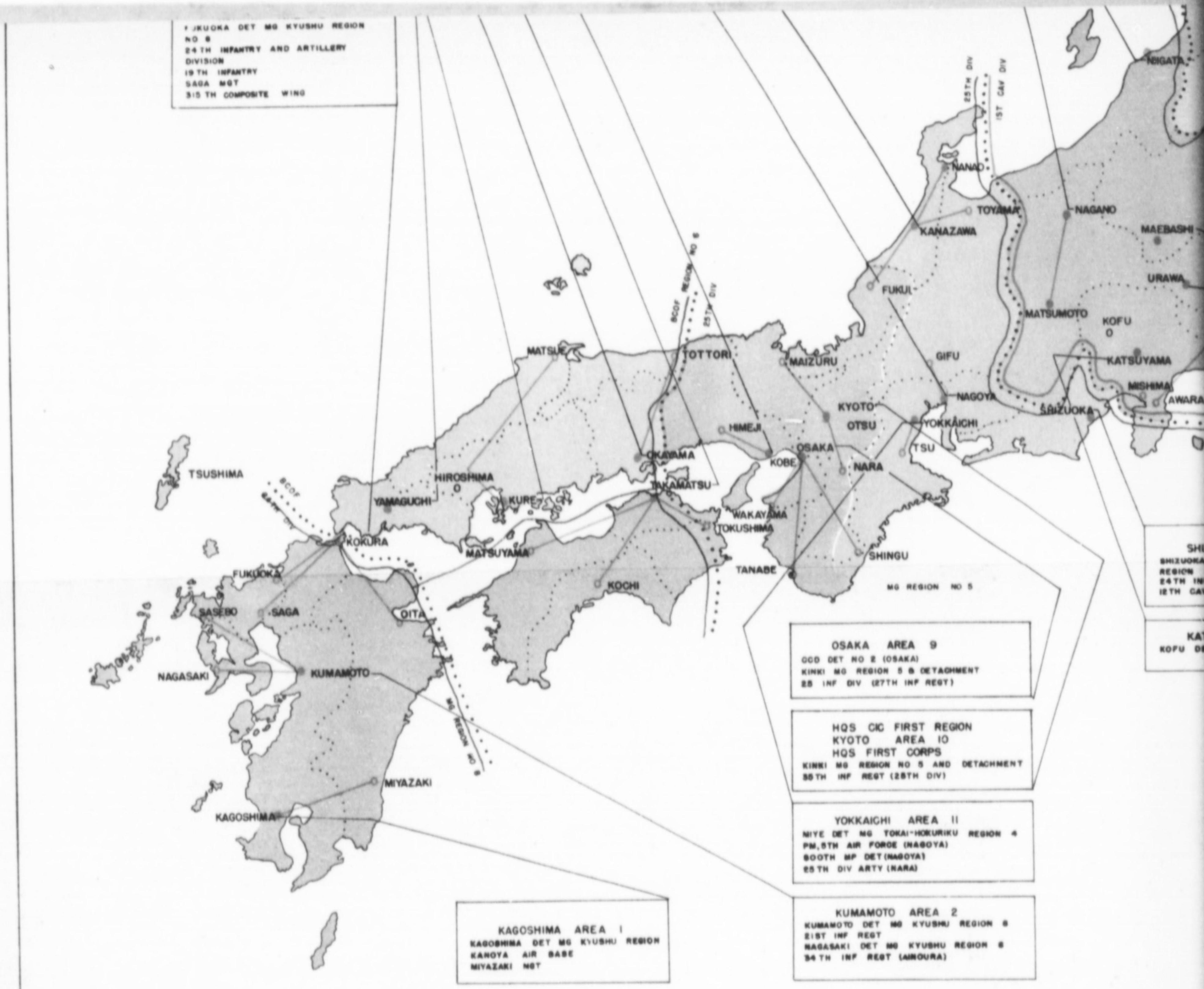

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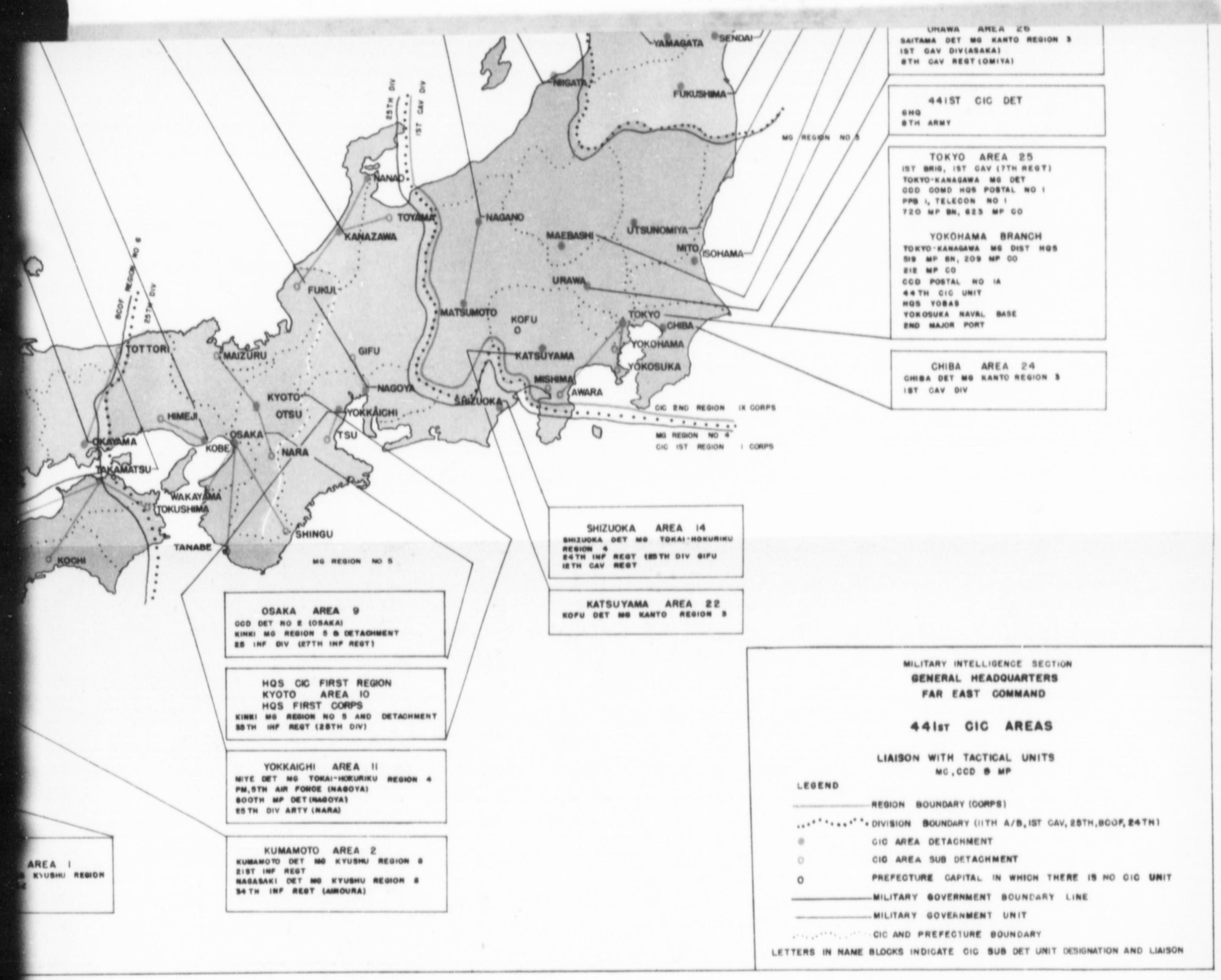

UHAWA AREA 25
SAITAMA DET MG KANTO REGION 3
1ST CAV DIV(ASAKA)
8TH CAV REGT(OMIYA)

441ST CIC DET
GHQ
8TH ARMY

TOKYO AREA 25
1ST BRIG, 1ST CAV (7TH REGT)
TOKYO-KANAGAWA MG DET
CCD COMD HQS POSTAL NO 1
PPB 1, TELECON NO 1
720 MP BN, 623 MP CO

YOKOHAMA BRANCH
TOKYO-KANAGAWA MG DIST HQS
519 MP BN, 209 MP CO
212 MP CO
CCD POSTAL NO 1A
441H CIC UNIT
HQS YOBAS
YOKOSUKA NAVAL BASE
2ND MAJOR PORT

CHIBA AREA 24
CHIBA DET MG KANTO REGION 3
1ST CAV DIV

SHIZUOKA AREA 14
SHIZUOKA DET MG TOKAI-HOKURIKU REGION 4
24TH INF REGT (25TH DIV GIFU
12TH CAV REGT

KATSUYAMA AREA 22
KOFU DET MG KANTO REGION 3

OSAKA AREA 9
CCD DET NO 2 (OSAKA)
KINKI MG REGION 5 & DETACHMENT
25 INF DIV (27TH INF REGT)

HQS CIC FIRST REGION
KYOTO AREA 10
HQS FIRST CORPS
KINKI MG REGION NO 5 AND DETACHMENT
35TH INF REGT (25TH DIV)

YOKKAICHI AREA 11
MIYE DET MG TOKAI-HOKURIKU REGION 4
PM,5TH AIR FORCE (NAGOYA)
800TH MP DET(NAGOYA)
25TH DIV ARTY (NARA)

KUMAMOTO AREA 2
KUMAMOTO DET MG KYUSHU REGION 8
21ST INF REGT
NAGASAKI DET MG KYUSHU REGION 8
34TH INF REGT (ARMOURA)

AREA 1
KYUSHU REGION

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

441ST CIC AREAS

LIAISON WITH TACTICAL UNITS
MG, CCD & MP

LEGEND

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- DIVISION BOUNDARY (11TH A/B, 1ST CAV, 25TH, 8COF, 24TH)
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- MILITARY GOVERNMENT UNIT
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LETTERS IN NAME BLOCKS INDICATE CIC SUB DET UNIT DESIGNATION AND LIAISON

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

971st CIC DETACHMENT: XXIV CORPS

1. Sabotage

a. Train Derailed at Inchon

a. Train Derailed at Inchon: Investigation of a train derailment at Inchon during the week of 14 Aug revealed that a switch had been purposely left open. Damage to the tracks and rail bed tied up traffic in the Inchon Tidal Basin for a day and a half. It is believed that the reason was primarily to injure the railroad and not to hinder occupation efforts. Investigation continues. (a)

2. Espionage

a. North Korean Espionage Activities Increase in South Korea
b. Police Capture North Korean Espionage Agent

a. North Korean Espionage Activities Increase in South Korea: Since the latter part of July reports of North Korean espionage activities in South Korea have become more numerous. Although several raids and investigations have been conducted, evidence fails to indicate a central organization or headquarters in South Korea for North Korean agents. Individual agents or groups surveilled appear to have no communication with each other. However, it is believed that most of these agents have been sent from various places in North Korea by the Peoples' Committee and that the information gathered is sent to this organization. The agents either report to the Peoples' Committee in person or send their information back with merchants traveling between North and South Korea. Investigation continues. (b)

b. Police Capture North Korean Espionage Agent: Police in Kangnung apprehended Pak Yong-choon, suspected of espionage activities, on 24 Jul 47. Investigation disclosed that Pak, an employee of Changjon-Hang Branch of the Kangwang-do Sea Trading Company, was sent by its head to gather information on Korean Armed Forces and American Occupation Forces. Pak traveled under the guise of delivering a cargo of lumber. Although Pak did not have names of people to contact, Kim Hyong-kyun, receiver of the lum-

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3. Subversive Activity

a. Foreign
   (1) Two Thousand Communist Agents Infiltrate South Korea
   (2) Smuggling of Weapons into South Korea From North Korea
   (3) Report on Soviet Master Plan for Korea
b. Radical
   (1) Chonju Students Demonstrate Against Trusteeship
   (2) Rightists Strike at the Chun Pyung Three Times in One Day
   (3) Koreans Storm Police Boxes in Protest of Grain Colledtions
   (4) American Personnel in Danger of Being Poisoned

(a) Weekly Information Bul. #17, 14 Aug 47, Sec I Par 2
(b) SMR #15, CIC Korea, 31 Jul 47, Par 1(2)
(c) Weekly Information Bul. #16

SECRET

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

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SECRET

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

a. Foreign

(1) Two Thousand Communist Agents Infiltrate South Korea: Since the commencement of current sessions of the Joint Commission more than 2,000 Communist agents have been dispatched to South Korea from North Korea. It has been reported a confidential informant states that these agents have made their headquarters in Seoul, Kunsan, Pohang, Mokpo and Pusan. It is believed that they are being sent to South Korea to cause a revolt against the American Military Government when and if the Joint Commission adjourns in failure. (a)

(2) Smuggling of Weapons into South Korea: Many reports say weapons are being smuggled into South Korea from North Korea in preparation for a revolutionary effort against the American occupation some time on or after 15 Aug 47. As yet there is no report of such an armed uprising. The North Korea Labor Party reportedly is sending some of the weapons from Kaesong to Seoul. Another report states that Communists are smuggling all kinds of weapons, including machine guns, to youth groups in South Korea. Many of these reports state that both Rightists and Leftists are getting the weapons, lending credence to the rumor that youth groups of both sides are forgetting their quarrels long enough to rid the country of the American occupation. (b)

(3) Report on the Soviet Master Plan for Korea: Near the end of July practically irrefutable information on the organization of the North Korean Peoples' Army was received by G-2. During the past month this information has been correlated and more reports have been secured by CIC to complement the information already known. It is believed that this is a part of the Soviet Master Plan for Korea. The Plan is as follows:

An army of 500,000 is to be organized and assigned to false or front organizations. It is estimated that approximately 400,000 troops or potential troops have been trained or are being trained, and are incorporated in the Peace Preservation Corps, Fire Department, Police, Constabulary and other organizations. Intensified drives for membership in the Communist Party, front and affiliated organizations are in order. This is to be followed by apparent splits in the Communist Party when leaders will go underground, seemingly destroying the Communist Party. These underground factions will then cooperate with medium Right Wing organizations, infiltrating them in an effort to set up a government as far left as possible. This last move is apparent in the recent neutrality of Lyuh Woon-hong

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It is expected that the Occupation Forces of both the US and USSR will withdraw as soon as a government is established, leaving the way clear for "spontaneous" disorders to occur in South Korea. They will be instigated by the carefully infiltrated Communists in the constabulary, police and coast guard. These disorders will force Kim Il-sung to call out the North Korean Army to restore order in South Korea. Kim boasts that within 40 hours he can have all of South Korea under his control, the opposition eliminated and the Communist Party in charge. This information seems to tie in with the report that Col. Gen. T.F. Shtikov is going to give the South Korea Labor Party three days notice before the Joint Commission adjourns. (Ref: this issue PS, Korea CIC, Par 5b (2), Investigation continues. (c)

b. Radical

(1) Chonju Students Demonstrate Against Trusteeship: On 16 Jul 47 students of the Chonju North Middle School, Shin Hung Middle School, Chun Bok Girls' High School, Chonju Girls' Commercial School, members of the Korea Young Men's Alliance (Cho Sun Chung Nyun Dong Maing) and members of the Northwest Young Men's Association (Saw Book Chung Nyun Hwei) held an Anti-Trusteeship Demonstration in Chonju. Students gathered at the Dong

(a) SMR #15, CIC Korea, Par 2 (5)
(b) Wkly Info. Bul. #17, Sec III
(c) Wkly Info. Bul. # 17, Sec II

SECRET

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Bon Church about 0930 hours. Form there they proceeded to the Chonju North Middle School to pick up representatives of that school but the principal forbade the students to participate. A parade followed which was orderly with no incidents of violence.

Interrogation revealed that the demonstration was entirely a student affair with no political significance. Yoon Yuh-hun, 20, and a fourth year student of the Chonju North Middle School, admitted that he was responsible for organizing the demonstration. He added that he and several of his friends feared that the Joint Commission would fail (as far as Rightist aims are concerned) and that it would be a victory for the Leftists. So as patriotic Koreans, he and his friends decided to demonstrate and do what they could to stop the Leftists. Later in the same day some of the same students were apprehended by CIC for posting anti-trusteeship placards. (a)

(2) Rightists Strike at the Chun Pyung Three Times in One Day: On 25 Jul 47 members of several Rightist organization in Seoul and Yung Dong Po attacked the All Korea Council of Labor Unions (Chun Pyung) three times. The first attack took place at 1400 hours when unidentified Rightists stormed the Chun Pyung Headquarters in Yung Dong Po. Fifteen Leftists were injured and 10 were taken to Chun Pyung Headquarters in Seoul for protection. The second incident occurred at 1630 hours on the same day. Members of the Great Korean Labor League (Dai Han No Chong) observed a meeting of the Chun Pyung on the third floor of the Seoul Electric Building. League members then gathered members of the Northwest Young Men's Association (Saw Book Chung Nyun Hwei) to disperse the gathering. The dispersal turned into a riot and several of the Leftists were severely beaten. Police arrested members of both groups for questioning. At 1830 hours the same day, a number of Rightists (party affiliation unknown) gathered near the Chun Pyung Headquarters in Seoul. While attempting to raid the building they were bombarded with stones thrown from the roof by Chun Pyung members. The police arrived before the disturbance got out of hand. (b)

(3) Koreans Storm Police Boxes in Protest of Grain Collections: There have been many reports recently of police boxes being attacked by the populace in protest to grain collections. On 25 Jul 47, 400 people of the village of Chi Jung Ri, near Kwangju, converged on the police box to complain about rice collections. To stop the mob the police fired into it and wounded the leader. Inhabitants of Chigun Island on 29 Jul 47 staged a similar protest, disarmed the policeman on duty and beat him severely. [illegible] incidents occurred, including one which involved the police of Ma-

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Dong Po attacked the All Korea Council of Labor Unions (Chun Pyung) three times. The first attack took place at 1400 hours when unidentified Rightists stormed the Chun Pyung Headquarters in Yung Dong Po. Fifteen Leftists were injured and 10 were taken to Chun Pyung Headquarters in Seoul for protection. The second incident occurred at 1630 hours on the same day. Members of the Great Korean Labor League (Dai Han No Chong) observed a meeting of the Chun Pyung on the third floor of the Seoul Electric Building. League members then gathered members of the Northwest Young Men's Association (Saw Book Chung Nyun Hwei) to disperse the gathering. The dispersal turned into a riot and several of the Leftists were severely beaten. Police arrested members of both groups for questioning. At 1830 hours the same day, a number of Rightists (party affiliation unknown) gathered near the Chun Pyung Headquarters in Seoul. While attempting to raid the building they were bombarded with stones thrown from the roof by Chun Pyung members. The police arrived before the disturbance got out of hand. (b)

(3) Koreans Storm Police Boxes in Protest of Grain Collections: There have been many reports recently of police boxes being attacked by the populace in protest to grain collections. On 25 Jul 47, 400 people of the village of Chi Jung Ri, near Kwangju, converged on the police box to complain about rice collections. To stop the mob the police fired into it and wounded the leader. Inhabitants of Chigun Island on 29 Jul 47 staged a similar protest, disarmed the policeman on duty and beat him severely. Similar incidents occurred, including one which involved the police of Masan, Daeson and Salnam. While Daeson police were helping quell a riot in Salnam villagers attacked the Daeson police box. Police from Masan had to be called in to stop the riot. Four people were killed and one was seriously wounded. Most of these riots can be explained by the fact that Leftists have been spreading extensive propaganda to the effect that the US troops are consuming the grain being collected, consequently the farmers are protesting to the police since the police aid in the collections. (c)

(4) American Personnel in Danger of Being Poisoned: A confidential informant of the Seoul Office revealed on 7 Aug 47 that Leftists were employed in the ice plant which furnishes ice to all American Occupational personnel. The Leftists say they will poison the ice supply if the Joint Commission fails (from a Leftist viewpoint), and that since everybody uses the ice it is a sure way of killing, or making seriously ill, many Americans. (d) This report is worthy of consideration since a plot to poison the Rightist elements of the constabulary has also been discovered. It has been proven that certain doctors were connected with the plot and poison was found in the possession of persons reportedly connected with the plot. Investigation continues. (e)

(a) M/R's 59-P-83 (5b)
(b) SMR #16, CIC Korea, Par 5
(c) SMR #16, CIC Korea, Par 5
(d) S/I Subj: Amer. Pers. Poisoning of, 7 Aug 47
(e) Wkly Info. Bul. #17 Sec III

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4. Miscellaneous

a. Illegal Trade Between North and South Korea
b. Chun Pyung Surveilles 971st Headquarters
c. Japanese Technical Workers in North Korean Factory

a. Illegal Trade Between North and South Korea: Information from a confidential informant on 29 Jul 47 revealed that the Hungnam Peoples' (fertilizer) Plant of Hungnam, North Korea, is illegally trading with unknown persons in Japan. The informant asserts that he went to Hungnam on 26 Apr 47 with Inagaki Tsuruichiro, a member of the Japanese Department, North Korean Industrial Technical General League, and a Communist. On 28 Apr the informant acted as interpreter at a meeting in the offices of Col. Korkulenko, Soviet Army head of the Heavy Industries Kommendantura in Pyongyang. Besides Korkulenko and some unidentified Japanese, Lee Moonhwan, Chief of the Department of Industry, North Korea Peoples' Committee, was present. Arrangements were made for a shipload of fertilizer to be sent from the Hungnam plant to Honshu, Japan, in return for Japanese machinery without which the plant will have to close in the latter part of 1947. During the meeting Korkulenko constantly emphasized the need of keeping the plan a secret, especially from the Americans. Korkulenke said that he should have consulted Moscow before going ahead with the plan but that there was not enough time. The ship with the fertilizer left Hungnam late in Jun 47 and was believed to be heading for Senzaki, Honshu, Japan.(a)

b. Chun Pyung Surveilles 971st Headquarters: On 6 Aug 47 an agent of the Seoul Office 971st CIC Det. who was surveilling the All Korea Council of Labor Unions (Chun Pyung) Headquarters followed three members from the headquarters building. These men went to an alley opposite the entrance of the 971st CIC Headquarters and watched people going in and out of the building. However, when the agent who had been surveilling them entered the building the Chun Pyung men immediately left their post and disappeared. It is believed that they recognized him as having been around their own headquarters. (b)

c. Japanese Technical Workers in North Korean Factory: An informant who had worked in the fertilizer section of the Haingnam Plant said he knew of 15 Japanese technicians who are working in the Haingnam Plant. Three of them work in the gunpowder section and the remainder in the fertilizer section. These Japanese workmen are guarded day and night by Korean detectives and are not allowed to discuss their work even among themselves. The in-

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5. Social and Civil Conditions

a. Organizations
   (1) General Lee's Unification of Youth Organizations
   (2) Secret Leftist Organization in Taegu Schools
   (3) Students Organize the National Flower Group in Seoul

b. Political Situation
   (1) Joint Commission
   (2) Right Wing Attempts to Present a United Front

a. Organizations

(1) General Lee's Unification of Youth Organizations: Gen. Lee Chung-chun reports that 18 youth organizations have joined him in his drive to unify all the youth organizations in South Korea. Many more organizations are expected to go along with him in the near future. Gen. Lee has

(a) SMR #15, CIC Korea, Par 2 (4)
(b) SMR #16, CIC Korea, Par 2 (3)
(c) SMR #16, CIC Korea, Par 2 (3)

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opened his headquarters at Woon Hyun Koong, Seoul. (a)

(2) Secret Leftist Organization in Taegu Schools: The Taegu CIC Office reports that a new, secret Leftist youth organization, the TDS (Taegu Democratic Students), exists in Taegu Schools. It was discovered that the group had been organized on 20 Feb 47 and is affiliated with the South Korea Labor Party (Nam Cho Sun No Dong Dang). Its platform is: 1) to establish democratic schools and a democratic Korea; 2) to have self-government for students and freedom of speech, press, meetings, organization and demonstration; 3) to fight against teachers and students who are not democratic; 4) to lead the people to democracy; 5) to remove imperialism, feudalism, fascism and 6) to enlighten people who cannot read or write. (b)

(3) Students Organize the National Flower Group in Seoul: Students in Seoul formed the National Flower Group (Cho Sun Kkot Hye) on 2 Aug 47. Its affiliation is believed to be Righist since Kim Koo heads its list of directors. The organization announced the following principles as its platform: 1) to make an active contribution to civilization by teaching young students to develop a high degree of national spirit; 2) to unite the people into a single body by finding an ideal and realistic course to follow and by applying it in a conscientious and scientific manner and 3) to complete their individuality and to improve their personality intellectually, morally and physically. (c)

b. Political Situation

(1) Joint Commission: There has been little change in the official business of the Joint Commission during the last several weeks but speculation is running wild. The Soviet Delegation is still adamant in their stand against consulting the Anti-Trusteeship Right Wing. (See Periodical Summary No. 19, SUM-13) Despite US efforts to expedite the situation it remains at a standstill. It is still not clear whether the Soviet Delegation desires to prolong the sessions or to terminate them as soon as possible. At any rate there has been no effort to meet the schedule laid down at the beginning of the present sessions, according to which there should have been a recess at the end of August. The first week of August Gen. Shtikov brought his family to Seoul and many thought that he was preparing for a long seige of sessions until the next week when he sent them

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There has been much speculation that the Commission may adjourn at any time. Reliable sources report that Shtikov has told Hu Hun that he would give Hu, head of the South Korea Labor Party, three days notice before the adjournment of the Commission so that the SKLP could map out a campaign of terrorism, sabotage and assassination against the American Occupation.

During the week preceeding 14 Aug 47 the American Delegation spent its time reading congratulatory messages from the Right Wing for its firm stand against the Communists and extreme Leftists. Many Left Wing spokesmen had to be turned away by the American Delegation because protests were so numerous. After the arrests on 11 and 12 Aug of a considerable number Leftist (although Rightists were also arrested) the Leftist camp has become ominously quiet. Most reports point to the failure of the Joint Commission, at least as it is presently constitued. (d)

(2) Right Wing Attempts to Present a United Front: The Representatives of the Korean People, a movement sponsered by Dr. Rhee Syngman, held its inaugural meeting 1 Aug 47. Dr. Rhee said that the purpose of the meeting was to outline a general election plan for Korea, but if an election cannot be held for all of Korea one should be held for South Korea.

(a) Wkly Infor. Bul. #17, Sec III par 2
(b) Wkly Info. Bul #17, Sec III par 2
(c) Wkly Info. Bul. #17, Sec III par 2
(d) Wkly Info. Bul. #16, Sec I par 2
Wkly Info. Bul. #17, Sec V par 1

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(d) Wkly Info. Bul. #16, Sec I par 2
Wkly Info. Bul. #17, Sec V par 1

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The first stumbling block was the question of the merger of the Representatives and the National Congress. The trouble was caused by conflicting purposes of Dr. Rhee and Kim Koo. Rhee has reversed himself and now wants to cooperate with MG and the Interim Legislative Assembly while Kim, representing the National Congress (of the Provisional Government formed in exile in China), will have nothing to do with MG's Interim Legislative Assembly. On 4 Aug 47 a merger was agreed upon which did not include the members of ILA. (a)

After a week of stormy sessions the Representatives called a recess on 12 Aug until 23 Aug 47. The first meeting after the merger was held on 8 Aug under the banner of the National Congress and Cho So-ang presided. Although Kim Koo attended, Dr. Rhee and several of the Representatives refrained because they wanted to wait until the question of the Interim Legislative Assembly was settled. The National Congress would not accept ILA members. Because of this the majority of the Representatives walked out of the meeting and resumed their own separate sessions. Thus nothing has been settled; the Right Wing is not united or even partly so. Since the Representatives themselves were divided over the ILA question it is believed that they will not continue meeting much longer. (b)

6. North Korea Section

a. Massacre of Anti-Trusteeship Demonstrators in Pyongyang
b. North Koreans Collect Relief Funds for South Korean Refugees
c. North Korean PPC Kidnap South Korean Policmen
d. Observations of American Personnel in Pyongyang

a. Massacre of Anti-Trusteeship Demonstrators in Pyongyang: The following poster was found in the streets of Seoul during the latter part of Jul 47. "On 2 Jul 47, an Anti-Trusteeship Demonstration was held in Pyongyang through the bloody efforts of patriots who had hidden themselves when all the patriots were arrested in North Korea on 16 Jul 47. On that day 80,000 people joined in the demonstrations."

Other rumors have come from North Korea lately which are similar to the information on the poster. It has been said that when the demonstrators marched on the Joint Commission Hall in Pyongyang, shouting "Anti-Trusteeship" and "Hurrah for Dr. Rhee and Kim Koo" and waving the Korean national flag, soldiers and police fired into the crowd with machine guns and rifles. Also it is said that trucks were needed to clear the streets of wounded and dead. (c)

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDC NO. 77 5009

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b. North Koreans Collect Relief Funds for South Korean Refugees: A reliable informant in North Korea recently reported that the Yangyang peoples' Committee is collecting contributions of rice and money from residents of Yangyang, North Korea, for the stricken refugees coming from South Korea daily. Besides soliciting the contributions, the Peoples' Committee is also sponsoring propaganda broadcasts from Pyongyang. It does this by having interviews with the refugees who tell of the terrible conditions existing in South Korea as compared with the better conditions in North Korea. It is believed that the money and food collected for relief are used by the Peoples' Committee. (d)

c. North Korean PPC Kidnap South Korean Policemen: On 9 Jul 47, 40 members of the North Korean Peace Preservation Corps (Bo An So) captured and took four Namsong policemen to North Korea. The policemen were investigating a report that PPC men were distributing propaganda handbills near Namsong when they were taken. Namsong is approximately 200 yards south of the 38th Parallel. (e)

d. Observations of American Personnel in Pyongyang: Soviet security

(a) Wkly Info. Bul. #15, Sec I, par 1
(b) Wkly Info. Bul. #17, Sec III par 1
(c) SMR #15, CIC korea, Par 2 (3)
(d) SMR #16, CIC Korea, Par 2 (1)
(e) SMR #16, CIC Korea, Par 2

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measures went far beyond the normal courtesy extended to foreign representatives on a diplomatic mission. Besides providing desirable safety precautions for the Americans the Soviets actually repressed American movement and expression during the stay in Pyongyang. It is reasonable to assume that Soviet concern for personal security of the US personnel was only an alibi for outright surveillance. Soviets walked about without bodyguards or escorts in an atmosphere of unfriendliness and, at times, genuine hostility. At any rate all the movements of the Americans were watched and reported by either Koreans or Soviets.

Every report submitted by Americans after the Pyongyang visit makes note of the close, suspicious watch maintained on them by Korean-Soviet plainclothesmen. These "tails" questioned shopkeepers and inspected all stores visited by Americans. The employees in the hotels occupied by Americans were very clumsy and apparently ignorant of their "profession" but showed surprising interest in the activities, conversations and contacts of the Americans. Oddly enough, their physical appearance suggested little of houseboys or chambermaids, but they knew both English and Russian and some were well informed on conditions in South Korea. Several Americans reported they found Soviets in their rooms trying to remove film from cameras and going through message forms of the Signal Detachment. It was also noted that there was at all times one or more observers scrutinizing the American quarters with binoculars. One individual picked up a telephone in a nearby store every time someone arrived or left the American hotel. Similarly, Gen.Brown's and the American Commissioners' houses were watched.

It was impossible to talk with Soviet enlisted men, who had evidently been well coached not to converse with foreigners because all that could be gotten out of a Soviet was a mumbled "I don't know." The attitude of the Soviets suggested controlled hostility.

The Soviets made every effort to control American movement and expression, going so far as to deny Americans entrance to previously unrestricted areas and to prohibit their taking pictures, for which permission had previously been granted. Restrictions on Koreans were still more stringent. In many cases American intervention was all that saved obliging Koreans from being arrested or bodily harmed. Gen. Brown's interpreter was ordered from the General's car at one time, an outright violation of courtesy and of diplomatic immunity. A G-2 interpreter was almost bodily dragged from a jeep while waiting for a companion. Secret police were everywhere and their main duty seemed to be to arrest every Korean seen talking with or being photographed by an American. Crowds which had gathered to

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Communist Party propaganda was everywhere and the results of the Politburo's program were plainly visible. A striking example is the use of Korean ideographs instead of Chinese characters on signs and billboards. Monuments, billboards, posters, statues and pictures constantly remind the Korean of the close relationship of Kim Il-sung and the Soviet hierarchy. Huge poster portraits of Stalin and of Kim Il-sung and other high Communist officials are displayed everywhere. Further witness to the irrevocable union between the USSR and Korea was shown in the nailing of Soviet and Korean flags on one side of the conference room of the Joint Commission while the American flag stood alone on the other side of the room. The Soviets have led the Koreans to believe that all the vehicles and machines used by the Soviet Army were made in the USSR. When the American Delegation arrived many Koreans expressed surprise at the number of Soviet vehicles used by the Americans and wondered how the Americans obtained them.

S E C R E T

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The Peoples' Committee has spread propaganda to the effect that Soviet troops were entirely responsible for the defeat of the Japanese. It was reported that Pyongyang was cleaner than Seoul. It was also reported that a week before the American arrival an intensive clean-up campaign was put into effect using forced conscripted labor. The book stores seemed well stocked and prices were extremely reasonable especially on Communist works including those of Stalin and Lenin. There were many standard works on any number of academic subjects but practically all of them were in Russian or English. No books were in Korean. The standard history of the Communist Party sold for ¥20. Phonograph records of Soviet classical and popular music were priced at ¥50 each.

At 1600 hours 30 Jun the American party was led onto a balcony to observe an obviously prepared demonstration. Crowds of demonstrators were formed below the balcony, which, incidentally, was at the Peoples' Committee Central Headquarters, and after many canned speeches with little or no inspirational delivery the well-organized masses passed in review. Reliable estimates placed the number of participants between 25,000 and 75,000. Later Gen. Shtikov claimed that 200,000 Koreans took part. It was reported that many of the demonstrators had been conscripted specifically for the demonstration.

To the American observers the attitude of the majority of the Korean people seemed anti-Soviet and pro-American. Contrary to reports of the official organs of the Soviet occupation, no genuine feeling of friendship exists between the Koreans and the Soviets. On the other hand there was much evidence of anti-Soviet feeling. Farmers complained of taxes in excess of 25 percent and some expressed lethargic memories of their old Japanese masters. Most them were ignorant of the Soviet Land Reform Program given much publicity in South Korea and Japan. Some persons went so far as to wish that the US would drop a thousand atom bombs in the USSR. In general the attitude is one of repressed hostility. The absence of American flags and banners showed definitely that the North Korean regime is not really friendly towards the US. The biggest show of anti-American feeling was found among the Soviets and Communist puppets. But no matter how their masters felt the Korean people made friendly overtures at every opportunity even at the risk of arrest. It is said that very little could be accomplished by the Joint Commission in this atmosphere of planned deceit, misrepresentation, distortion and suspicion. The whole purpose of the puppet regime, abetted by the Soviets, seems to be to convince Americans and the Koreans that democracy prevails and that the people are happy. (a)

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(a) Joint US-USSR Commission Special Supplement No. 5, Observations of American Personnel, PYONGYANG, 29 Jul 47, PAG, American Delegation US-USSR Joint Commission, Seoul.

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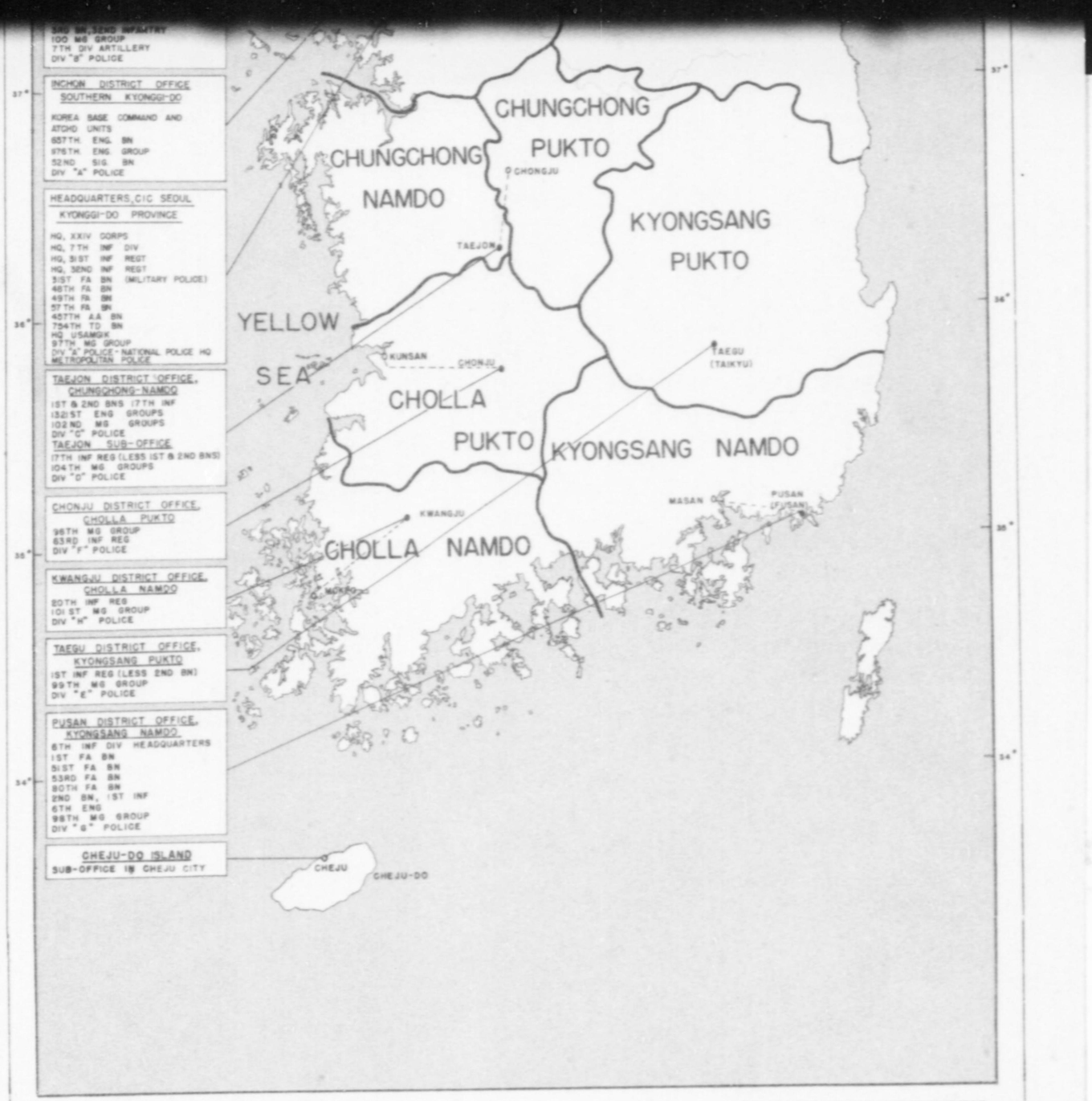
KOREA

971ST CIC DET

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



INCHON DISTRICT OFFICE
SOUTHERN KYONGGI-DO

KOREA BASE COMMAND AND ATCHD UNITS
657TH ENG. BN
976TH ENG. GROUP
52ND SIG. BN
DIV "A" POLICE

HEADQUARTERS, CIC SEOUL
KYONGGI-DO PROVINCE

HQ, XXIV CORPS
HQ, 7TH INF DIV
HQ, 51ST INF REGT
HQ, 32ND INF REGT
515T FA BN (MILITARY POLICE)
46TH FA BN
49TH FA BN
57TH FA BN
457TH AA BN
754TH TD BN
HQ USAMGIK
97TH MG GROUP
DIV "A" POLICE - NATIONAL POLICE HQ METROPOLITAN POLICE

TAEJON DISTRICT OFFICE,
CHUNGCHONG-NAMDO

1ST & 2ND BNS (7TH INF
132ND ENG GROUPS
102ND MG GROUPS
DIV "C" POLICE

TAEJON SUB-OFFICE
(7TH INF REG (LESS 1ST & 2ND BNS)
104TH MG GROUPS
DIV "D" POLICE

CHONJU DISTRICT OFFICE,
CHOLLA PUKTO

96TH MG GROUP
63RD INF REG
DIV "F" POLICE

KWANGJU DISTRICT OFFICE,
CHOLLA NAMDO

20TH INF REG
101ST MG GROUP
DIV "H" POLICE

TAEGU DISTRICT OFFICE,
KYONGSANG PUKTO

1ST INF REG (LESS 2ND BN)
99TH MG GROUP
DIV "E" POLICE

PUSAN DISTRICT OFFICE,
KYONGSANG NAMDO

6TH INF DIV HEADQUARTERS
1ST FA BN
515T FA BN
53RD FA BN
80TH FA BN
2ND BN, 1ST INF
6TH ENG
98TH MG GROUP
DIV "G" POLICE

CHEJU-DO ISLAND
SUB-OFFICE IS CHEJU CITY

NOTES: DISTRICT OFFICES SERVE PROVINCES IN WHICH LOCATED, EXCEPT IN KYONGGI-DO PROVINCE HAN RIVER IS BOUNDARY BETWEEN SONGDO (KAESONG) DIST AND INCHON DIST, WITH SEOUL DIST COVERING CITY OF SEOUL AND ENVIRONS, EXCLUDED. SUB-OFFICES SERVE CITY AND ENVIRONS IN WHICH LOCATED, UNDER DIST OFF AS INDICATED BY DOTTED LINES, EXCEPT CHONSJU SUB-OFFICE UNDER TAEJON DIST OFF SERVES THE ENTIRE PROVINCE OF CHUNGCHONG PUKTO. DIST OFF LOCATED IN KAESONG IS CALLED SONGDO DIST AFTER COMMON KOREAN NAME FOR THIS CITY.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

971ST CIC AREAS - KOREA LIAISON WITH TACTICAL UNITS, MG CGD, AND MP

- ☐ CIC HEADQUARTERS
- ● CIC DISTRICT OFFICE
- ○ CIC SUB-OFFICE

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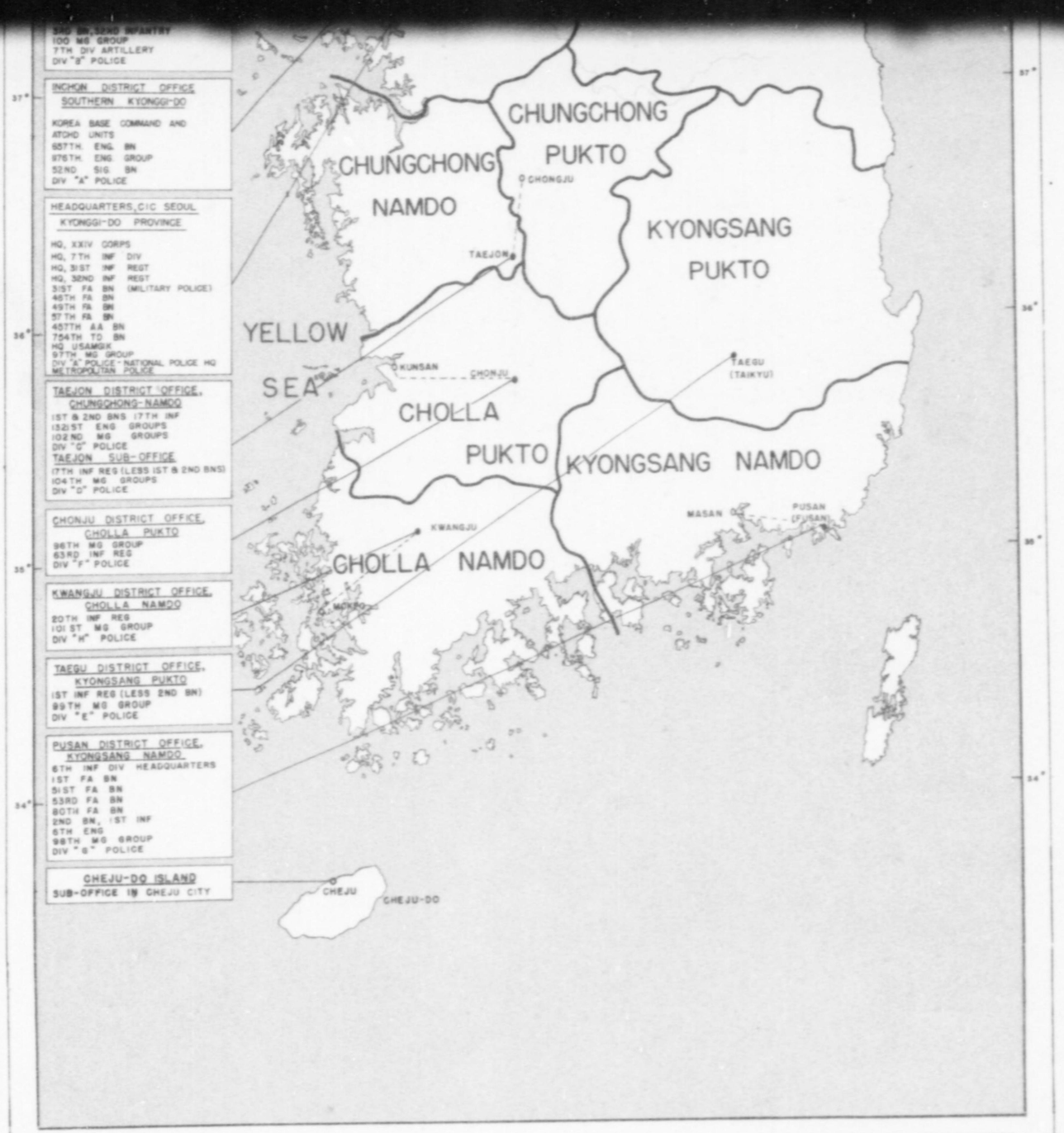

3RD BN, 32ND INFANTRY
100 MG GROUP
7TH DIV ARTILLERY
DIV "B" POLICE

INCHON DISTRICT OFFICE
SOUTHERN KYONGGI-DO

KOREA BASE COMMAND AND ATCHD UNITS
657TH ENG BN
976TH ENG GROUP
52ND SIG BN
DIV "A" POLICE

HEADQUARTERS, CIC SEOUL
KYONGGI-DO PROVINCE

HQ, XXIV CORPS
HQ, 7TH INF DIV
HQ, 31ST INF REGT
HQ, 32ND INF REGT
31ST FA BN (MILITARY POLICE)
465TH FA BN
49TH FA BN
57TH FA BN
457TH AA BN
754TH TD BN
HQ USAMGIK
97TH MG GROUP
DIV "A" POLICE - NATIONAL POLICE HQ METROPOLITAN POLICE

TAEJON DISTRICT OFFICE,
CHUNGCHONG-NAMDO
1ST & 2ND BNS, 17TH INF
132ND ENG GROUPS
102ND MG GROUPS
DIV "C" POLICE
TAEJON SUB-OFFICE
(7TH INF REG (LESS 1ST & 2ND BNS)
104TH MG GROUPS
DIV "D" POLICE

CHONJU DISTRICT OFFICE,
CHOLLA PUKTO
96TH MG GROUP
63RD INF REG
DIV "F" POLICE

KWANGJU DISTRICT OFFICE,
CHOLLA NAMDO
20TH INF REG
101ST MG GROUP
DIV "H" POLICE

TAEGU DISTRICT OFFICE,
KYONGSANG PUKTO
1ST INF REG (LESS 2ND BN)
99TH MG GROUP
DIV "E" POLICE

PUSAN DISTRICT OFFICE,
KYONGSANG NAMDO
6TH INF DIV HEADQUARTERS
1ST FA BN
51ST FA BN
53RD FA BN
80TH FA BN
2ND BN, 1ST INF
6TH ENG
98TH MG GROUP
DIV "G" POLICE

CHEJU-DO ISLAND
SUB-OFFICE IN CHEJU CITY

NOTES: DISTRICT OFFICES SERVE PROVINCES IN WHICH LOCATED, EXCEPT IN KYONGGI-DO PROVINCE HAN RIVER IS BOUNDARY BETWEEN SONGDO (KAESONG) DIST AND INCHON DIST, WITH SEOUL DIST COVERING CITY OF SEOUL AND ENVIRONS, EXCLUDED. SUB-OFFICES SERVE CITY AND ENVIRONS IN WHICH LOCATED, UNDER DIST OFF AS INDICATED BY DOTTED LINES, EXCEPT CHONGJU SUB-OFFICE UNDER TAEJON DIST OFF SERVES THE ENTIRE PROVINCE OF CHUNGCHONG PUKTO. DIST OFF LOCATED IN KAESONG IS CALLED SONGDO DIST AFTER COMMON KOREAN NAME FOR THIS CITY.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

971ST CIC AREAS - KOREA LIAISON WITH TACTICAL UNITS, MG CCD, AND MP

□ CIC HEADQUARTERS
● CIC DISTRICT OFFICE
○ CIC SUB-OFFICE

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III PUBLIC SAFETY

HIGHLIGHTS

15 Sep 47

LAW AND ORDER: Japanese casualties in traffic accidents involving members of the Occupation Forces decrease slightly in June for third consecutive month. 194 casualties in June, including 19 killed, 71 seriously injured and 104 slightly injured.

Offenses against the Occupation show 18% increase with total of 2,626 offenses in June over May total of 2,222 offenses. Increases mainly in property offenses. Offenses by Occupation personnel against Japanese reverse eight-month downward trend; June figure shows 14% rise from May total, with increase primarily in offenses against the person.

PSD surveys cover 12 prefectures in Aug 47. 59 police districts inspected to raise total for 1947 to 726 out of 1,164 stations in Japan.

Military court prisoners in Japanese prisons on 31 Jul show first decline since Oct 46. Median age of all convicted military court prisoners on 31 Jul drops slightly to 23 years 11.57 months.

Only 2,109 Koreans enter Japan illegally in Jul-Aug 47, compared with 17,570 in Jul-Aug 46.

POLICE: Police line-of-duty casualties in year following surrender number 227% of year previous. Number of police killed by firearms and other weapons while on duty during 1946 represents six to sevenfold increase over typical prewar and war years, further highlighting present inadequate armament of police. Demands of police efficiency, morale and precedent indicate police need for armament.

Proposed Butoku Kai purge may remove estimated 1,004 police officers in grades of inspector and higher. Purge will oust all experienced Tokyo police executives. Purges, retirement, illness and other causes removed 40,016 members of Japanese police force in 1945-46. Proposed purge will leave no experienced or capable replacements for vacated top positions.

Details of boss (oyabun) systems revealed. Systems are deeply en-

Japanese reverse eight-month downward trend; June figure shows [illegible]
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Details of boss (oyabun) systems revealed. Systems are deeply entrenched in Japanese society and date from Tokugawa Era. Gambling, street-stall and gangster bosses terrorize and intimidate small businessmen. Bosses were recognized and catered to by Government agencies in past. Oyabun systems are inimical to a democratic Japan.

PRISON: Prison population continues unbroken rise to reach 78,147 on 31 Jul. Rise in numbers within each category of total population also seen during July. Overcrowding still is a major handicap, especially in Kinki District. July prison death rate increases slightly over June rate. Two convicted murderers scheduled for execution during Sep 47.

Prisons to produce 315,000 sets of school furniture. Prison Bureau forms Scientific Administration Section to handle medical, psychiatric and classification problems of prisons. Disorder at Iwakuni Juvenile Prison proves preliminary to extensive deficiencies found on inspection.

FIRE: Second National Fire Prevention Week planned for 6-12 Oct 47. Publicity to include radio speeches by Premier Katayama and others, and school contests. Foreign insurance representatives informed of fire conditions in Japan. Extensive market fires (25 in Tokyo since 1 Jan 47) arouse suspicion of arson; investigations under way.

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PUBLIC SAFETY No. 20

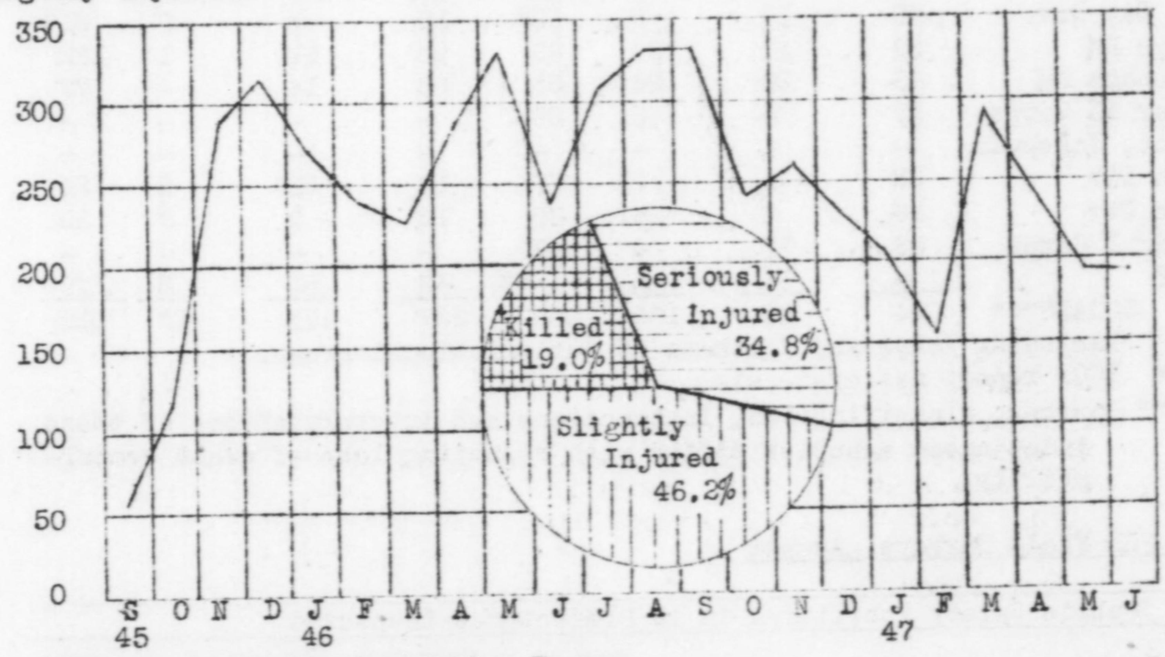
LAW AND ORDER

1. Traffic Accidents

Japanese Casualties Continue to Decrease

According to reports received from the Japanese Home Ministry, Japanese casualties in traffic accidents involving members of the Occupation Forces decreased slightly during June. June casualties total 194 including 19 persons killed, 71 seriously injured and 104 persons slightly injured. These June figures mark the third consecutive monthly decrease in such casualties.

The graph below shows the monthly trends in Japanese casualties in such accidents since the beginning of the Occupation. The inset shows the proportion of total casualties who have been killed, seriously injured and slightly injured.



2. Offenses Involving Occupation Forces

a. Offenses Against the Occupation
b. Offenses By Occupation Personnel

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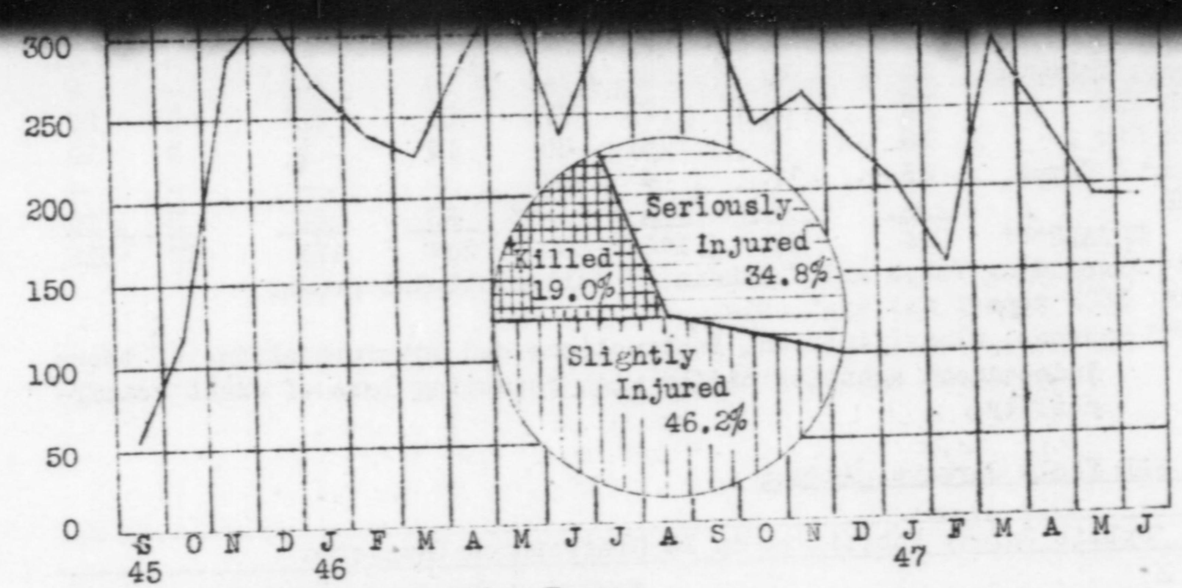

2. Offenses Involving Occupation Forces

a. Offenses Against the Occupation
b. Offenses By Occupation Personnel

a. Offenses Against the Occupation: Offenses against the Occupation by Japanese experienced a considerable increase in June. The 2,626 offenses reported by the Japanese Home Ministry represents an 18 percent increase over the previous month's total of 2,222 offenses. The increase is primarily in the category of offenses against property which were from 2,005 offenses reported in May to 2,435 offenses in June. The 10 offenses listed against person do not represent any serious offenses causing injury or death. They included three instances of disorderly conduct, six cases of threat and one case of robbery.

The June offenses against the Occupation are tabulated below by type of offense and by military area in which the act occurred.

TABLE A. OFFENSES AGAINST THE OCCUPATION FORCES BY JAPANESE DURING JUNE 47

	Person	Property	Others	Total
11th A/B Div	9	325	23	357
1st Cav Div	0	1,325	30	1,355
25th Div	0	460	41	501
24th Div	0	207	42	249
BCOF	1	118	45	164
TOTALS	10	2,435	181	2,626

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b. Offenses by Occupation Personnel: Reports received from the Japanese Home Ministry show that offenses by Occupation personnel against the Japanese in June increased 14 percent over the previous month to reverse an eight-month downward trend through May. The June consolidated report prepared by the Eighth Army Provost Marshal from military sources lists 402 offenses, a slight increase over the 392 such offenses reported in May. The Eighth Army Provost Marshal's report excludes the BCOF area. The Japanese Home Ministry total of 518 offenses during June includes 119 offenses reported from the BCOF zone. Totals excluding BCOF area show 399 offenses reported by the Japanese, compared with 402 offenses reported by the Provost Marshal.

The Provost Marshal and Japanese Home Ministry reports are summarized below in tabular form, showing breakdowns by military area and by type of offense.

TABLE B — OFFENSES BY OCCUPATION FORCES, JUN 47

Area Covered By:	Provost Marshal				Home Ministry			
	Person	Property	Other	Total	Person	Property	Other	Total
11th A/B Div	10	5	1	16	33	29	2	64
1st Cav Div	40	14	9	63*	15	6	0	21*
Tokyo PM	39	10	34	83	93	38	1	132
Yokohama PM	45	20	28	93	63	14	-	77
Other IX Corps	19	6	3	28	-	-	-	-
Fleet, Yokosuka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25th Div	22	8	7	37	58	23	5	86
24th Div	13	6	16	35	12	7	0	19
Other I Corps	26	17	4	47	-	-	-	-
BCOF	-	-	-	-**	63	54	2	119
TOTALS***	214	86	102	402	337	171	10	518

* Excluding Tokyo and Yokohama PM jurisdictional areas.

** BCOF report not available.

*** Sources, classification, instructions and interpretations of these independent agencies differ with resulting loss of exact comparability.

3. PSD Field Surveys, August

Public Safety Facilities in 12 Prefectures Inspected

During August, PSD Police Investigators surveyed 59 police districts in Miyazaki, Ehime, Shimane and Yamagata Prefectures to bring to 726 the total number of police districts inspected thus far in 1947, out of the total number of 1,164 police districts in Japan. (See Map Plate No. 1, opposite.) One Police Administrator lectured to a meeting of Kyoto prefec-

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Tokyo PM	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yokohama PM	45	20	28	93	63	14	-	-
Other IX Corps	19	6	3	28	-	-	-	-
Fleet, Yokosuka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25th Div	22	8	7	37	58	23	5	86
24th Div	13	6	16	35	12	7	0	19
Other I Corps	26	17	4	47	-	-	-	-
BCOF	-	-	-	-**	63	54	2	119
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PSD Prison Administrators and Investigators inspected correctional institutions in Hokkaido, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Yamaguchi and Fukuoka Prefectures during August. Overcrowding of prisoners at Tokyo House of Detention (Kosuge Prison) was investigated, and fire protection facilities at that prison were inspected. PSD Prison Administrators visited Yokohama Prison several times to observe progress of the pilot-plant experiment in modern correctional classification begun there in May 47.

Surveys of equipment and personnel requirements for fire-protection facilities in Nagasaki, Ube (Nagasaki Prefecture), Sasebo (Nagasaki Prefecture), Shimonoseki (Yamaguchi Prefecture) and Kyoto were made during August by PSD Fire Administrators and Investigators. In Tokyo, PSD Fire Administrators and Investigators began an investigation of suspected arson in connection with recent fires in Shimbashi and Oimachi. (See par. 3, p. PSD-16.)

In addition to field surveys away from Tokyo, PSD branches have maintained continuous liaison with all police, fire, prison, juvenile correctional and maritime safety agencies and installations in the Tokyo-Yokohama Area.

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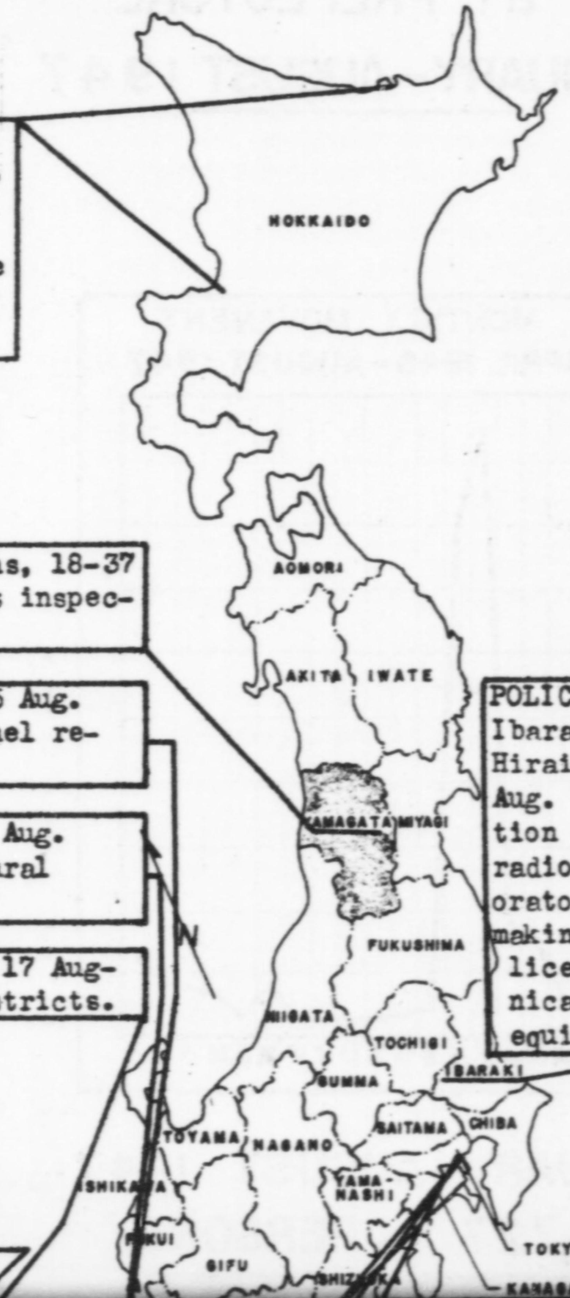
PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION
SURVEYS AND INVESTIGATIONS
AUGUST 1947

PRISON, Hokkaido: Sapporo and Abashiri Prisons. Two persons, 19-30 Aug. Guard training schools established at main prisons. 6 prisons, 3 juvenile institutions and 3 prison work projects inspected.



POLICE, Yamagata: Three persons, 18-37 Aug. Thirteen police districts inspected.

FIRE, Kyoto: One person, 18-25 Aug. Survey of equipment and personnel requirements.

POLICE, Kyoto: One person, 25 Aug. Lectured to meeting of prefectural police officials.

POLICE, Shimane: Two persons, 17 Aug-1 Sep. Inspected 17 police districts.

POLICE, Ibaraki: Hiraiso, 15 Aug. Inspection of radio laboratory making police communications equipment.

PRISON, Fukuoka and Yamaguchi: Three persons, 29-30 Aug.

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ted.

FIRE, Kyoto: One person, 18-25 Aug. Survey of equipment and personnel requirements.

POLICE, Kyoto: One person, 25 Aug. Lectured to meeting of prefectural police officials.

POLICE, Shimane: Two persons, 17 Aug-1 Sep. Inspected 17 police districts.

PRISON, Fukuoka and Yamaguchi: Three persons, 20-30 Aug. Six penal installations inspected.

FIRE, Nagasaki, Ube, Sasebo, Shimonoseki. Two persons, 21-29 Aug. Survey of equipment and personnel requirements.

POLICE, Miyazaki: Two persons, 18-30 Aug. Twelve police districts inspected.

POLICE, Ehime: Three persons, 19-30 Aug. Seventeen police districts inspected.

POLICE, Ibaraki: Hiraiso, 15 Aug. Inspection of radio laboratory making police communications equipment.

FIRE, Tokyo: Suspected arson cases in Shimbashi and Oimachi investigated, 25 Aug- 1 Sep.

PRISON, Tokyo: Hachioji Juvenile Prison and Tama Reformatory inspected, 8 Aug.

PRISON, Tokyo: Kosuge House of Detention. Overcrowded conditions investigated 5 Aug; fire protection inspection 13 Aug.

PRISON, Yokohama: Progress of classification system observed, 8 Aug.

ALL PSD BRANCHES, Tokyo-Yokohama Area: Continuous liaison with all public safety agencies; frequent inspections of all public safety activities.

AKITA IWATE MIYAGI FUKUSHIMA NIIGATA TOCHIGI GUNMA IBARAKI SAITAMA CHIBA TOYAMA NAGANO YAMANASHI TOKYO KANAGAWA SHIZUOKA AICHI GIFU MIE SHIGA KYOTO NARA OSAKA WAKAYAMA HYOGO TOTTORI OKAYAMA HIROSHIMA KAGAWA TOKUSHIMA KOCHI EHIME YAMAGUCHI FUKUOKA OITA SAGA NAGASAKI KUMAMOTO MIYAZAKI KAGOSHIMA

MAP PLATE NO. I

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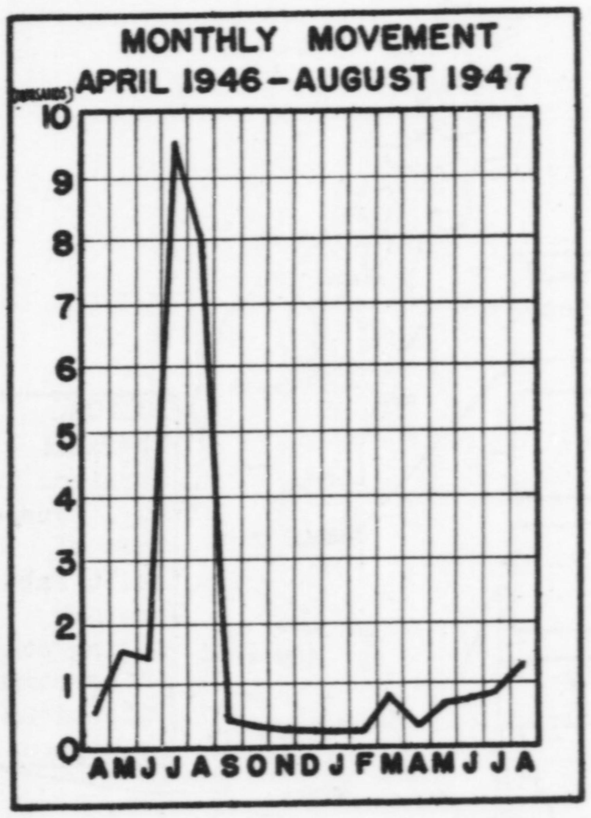
ILLEGAL ENTRY OF KOREANS INTO JAPAN

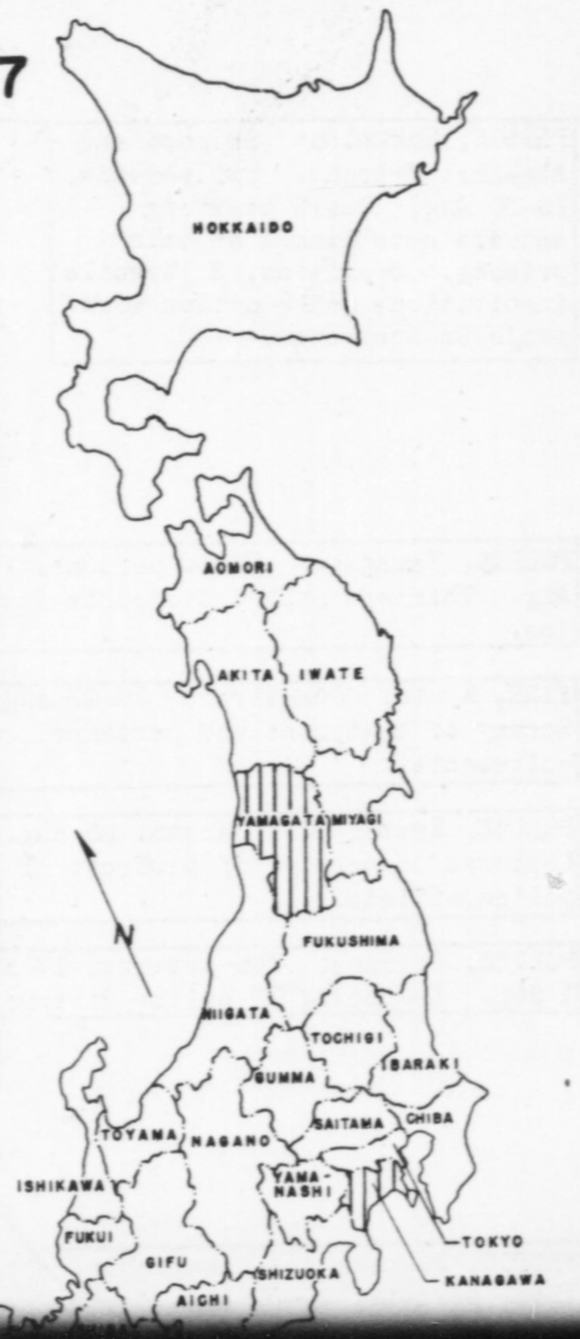
BY PREFECTURE

JANUARY-AUGUST 1947



JANUARY-AUGUST 1947

4,727 PERSONS



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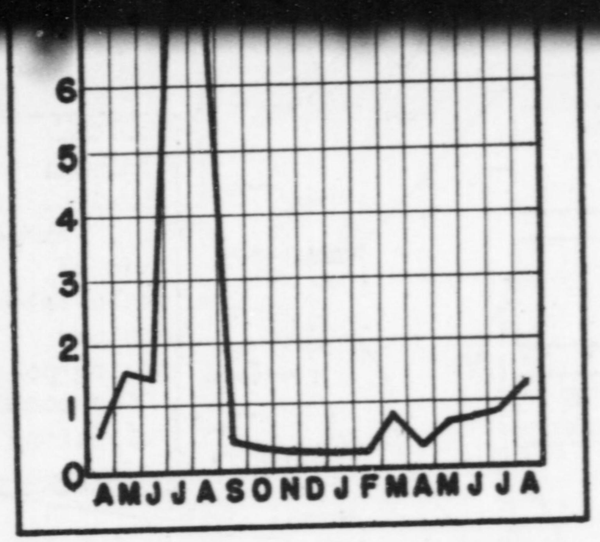
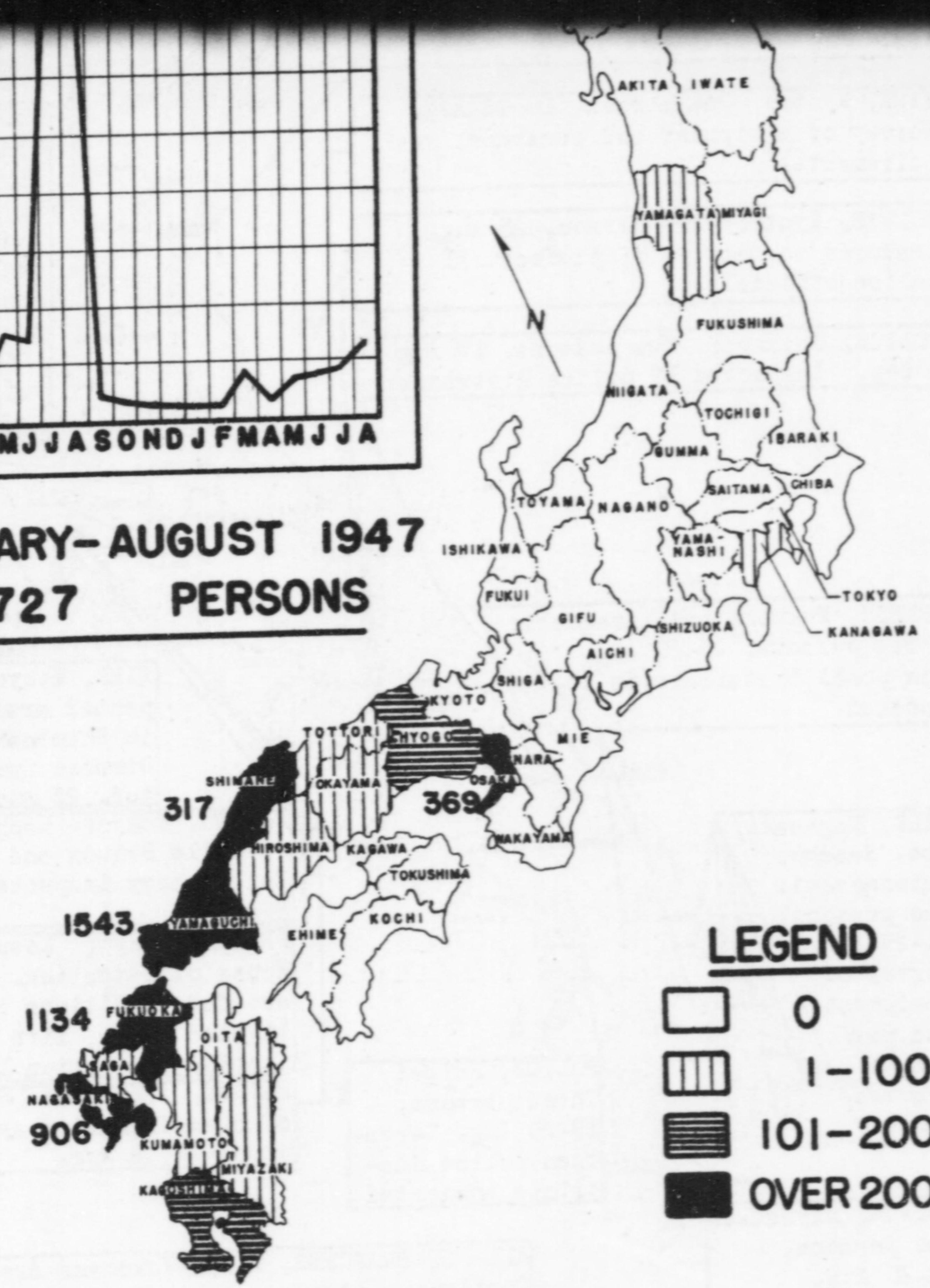


JANUARY–AUGUST 1947

4,727 PERSONS



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

MAP PLATE NO. 2

PREPARED BY: PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION

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4. Military Court Prisoners in Japanese Prisons, July

Total Shows First Slight Decrease Since Oct 45

The total of 4,398 military court prisoners in Japanese prisons on 31 Jul 47 represented the first downward motion of this monthly total figure since Oct 46; the decrease from 4,428 on 30 Jun was slight, however, as was the slight drop in convicted prisoners from 4,133 on 30 Jun to 4,128 on 31 Jul. A more significant short-term trend was the continued decline in the number of persons in Japanese prisons awaiting trial by Occupation military courts; the above figures do not include persons awaiting trial in police lockups.

Of the 4,128 convicted military court prisoners on 31 Jul, 3,969 were men and 159 women, a very slight increase in the former and a decrease in the latter group. As to type of confinement ordered in the sentence, the number of "hard labor" convicts increased slightly from 3,921 on 30 Jun to 3,930 on 31 Jul, while the number of "imprisonment" (without labor, unless voluntary) convicts reversed a previous eight-month trend upward and dropped from 212 to 197.

On 31 Jul there were 13 prisoners serving "hard labor" sentences of five or more years, one more than the number on 30 Jun. Increases were likewise evident in all "hard labor" sentence groups of one year or more; however, the sentence groups of two months to one year (latter not inclusive) showed significant decreases during July. Slight increases were seen in sentence groups up to but not including two months. The median sentence of all "hard labor" prisoners increased from 9.3 months on 30 Jun to 9.4 months on 31 Jul.

Of the nine age groups of all convicted military court prisoners listed in the Justice Ministry reports, five showed slight increases and four slight decreases from 30 Jun to 31 Jul. The number below age 14 increased from the zero figure of April, May and June to one on 31 Jul, although the total number of juveniles (under 18, in prisons) dropped from 562 on 30 Jun to 555 on 31 Jul. The median age of all convicted prisoners on 30 Jun was 24 years 0.96 months, which was lowered slightly by 31 Jul to 23 years 11.57 months.

The relative numbers of convicted prisoners according to offenses for which convicted showed little change from 30 Jun to 31 Jul. The number of prisoners convicted for offenses against the public peace (all following classifications Japanese) increased from 653 to 702, offenses against the person from 14 to 15, against property remained at 3,222 and other offenses dropped from 244 to 189 between 30 Jun and 31 Jul 47. Significant changes were seen in prisoners who had been sentenced for [illegible] (up 50.9%), violation of various Occupation directives

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5. Illegal Entry of Koreans

Jul-Aug 47 Record Only 12 Percent of Jul-Aug 46 High

During Aug 47, 1,287 Koreans illegally entered Japan, making a total of 4,737 illegal Korean entrants since the first of the year. Map Plate No. 2, opposite, shows by prefecture the number of illegal entrants since 1 Jan 47.

The graph inset shows the monthly fluctuations in Korean entries. The 2,109 Koreans entering during the summer months of Jul and Aug 47 are only 12 percent of the 17,570 Koreans who entered during Jul-Aug 46.

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

POLICE

1. Japanese Police Need More Weapons

a. Statistics Indicating Police Inadequately Armed
b. Police Efficiency, Morale, Precedent

a. Statistics Indicating Police Inadequately Armed: As of 1 Aug 47 there were 24,958 useable pistols available for the entire Japanese police force of 92,495 persons, or an average of one weapon for every four policemen. The current crime situation in Japan not only warrants but requires a better equipped force. A few of the factors indicating this need are presented below.

(1) Records show that a considerable number of police have been killed and injured in line of duty. Casualties incurred in line of duty in the year immediately following the end of the war were 227 percent of the casualties during the one-year period preceding the end of the war.

TABLE A POLICE KILLED AND INJURED

	Killed	Injured	Total	Index
Aug 44 to Aug 45	45	445	490	100
Aug 45 to Aug 46	74	1037	1111	227
Aug 46 to Jan 47	22	507	529	108

An even more striking aspect of this same problem is seen in pre-war, wartime and postwar data on police killed by firearms and other weapons while arresting criminals, quelling riots and escorting prisoners. Representative figures show a six to sevenfold increase in 1946.

TABLE B POLICE KILLED IN CONNECTION WITH:

Year	Arrests	Riots	Escorting Prisoners	Total
1937	2	2	-	4
1943	4	1	1	6
1946	22	3	2	27

(2) Robbery and murder are on the increase. The police, only 27 percent armed, are at a great disadvantage at this time. Robbery in 1947 has increased over tenfold compared with 1944.

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the casualties during the one-year period preceding [illegible]

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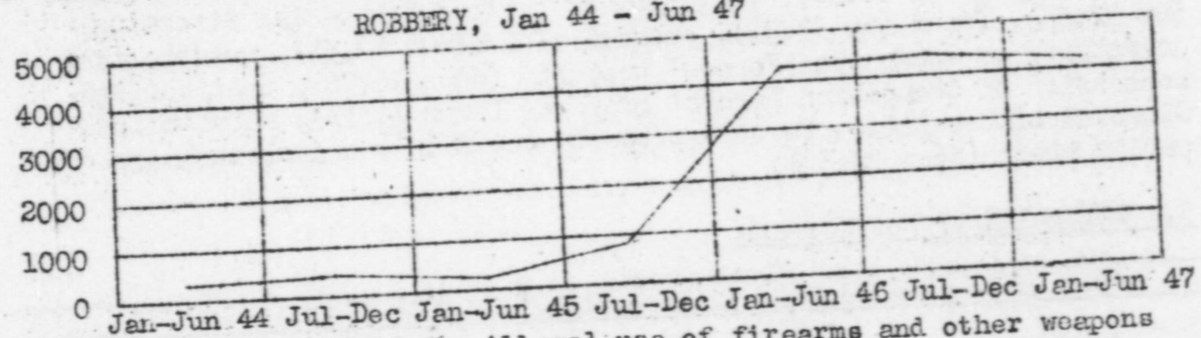

(3) Instances of the illegal use of firearms and other weapons reflect a similarly dangerous aspect of current police duties. Such cases jumped from between 1,000 and 2,000 cases per year before and during the war to 7,003 incidents in 1946. Reports for the first six months of 1947 indicate that the total for this year will surpass the 1946 figure.

TABLE C

Year	Incidents
1937	1764
1943	921
1946	7003
Jan 46 to Jul 46	3863

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(4) That the Japanese police are inadequate to cope with such threats is further borne out by a report showing that, since the beginning of the Occupation, they have found it necessary on 784 occasions to request assistance from Occupation Forces. Nearly six thousand (5,936) Occupation Force members lent aid in these instances. The police requested help from 1,351 Occupation Force personnel in 206 incidents during the first six months of this year. This fact seems a clear indication that the situation is not improving and that the Japanese police continue to be inadequately equipped to handle serious threats to law and order.

b. Police Efficiency, Morale, Precedent: Although the above data clearly show that insufficiently armed police are functioning at a great disadvantage at the present time, a logical argument for arming the police can be presented purely in terms of efficiency, morale and precedent.

(1) Police Efficiency: Police efficiency is based on such factors as intelligence, training, confidence, equipment and prestige. These elements are essential and interdependent. The dimunition or loss of any one element will result in a disproportionately great decrease in, and possibly complete disintegration of, police efficiency.

(2) Police Morale: The morale of the policeman, and in a sense the morale of the entire law-abiding population who look to him for protection, is dependent on how well he can meet this worst situation -- contact with an armed adversary. Mastery of an effective weapon by a policeman gives him a two-edged advantage: It reinforces his courage and at the same time greatly weakens the will of the criminal to resist. The policeman's skill compensates for the criminal's advantage of surprise. An armed policeman becomes the hunter, not the prey. Losing their physical and psychological ascendancy, most criminals will prefer capture to death. The arming and training of the police in the use of weapons creates a sense of security which, as effectively as the weapon itself, may save his life and overcome the criminal.

(3) Precedent: The weight of precedent is preponderant and universal for armed police forces. The development of our F.B.I. offers a good example of a force which, initially unarmed, found it necessary to arm itself in order to minimize needless casualties. Complete arming of this force and intensive training in the use of weapons has been the cause of wholesome respect for the Federal agents.

2. Butoku Kai Purge

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2. Butoku Kai Purge

Experienced Replacements not Available

It is estimated that the proposed Butoku Kai purge will remove about 1,004 police officers, all in the grade of inspector or higher. Together with the two previous purges of Oct 45 and Jan 46, the three purges will have removed from office all of the men of the rank of prefectural chief, two-thirds of the superintendents and one-third of the inspectors. The Metropolitan Police Board will be particularly hard hit by the Butoku Kai purge. It will lose its superintendent general and the chiefs of all major sections. This will leave no experienced executives for replacements. There have been five different superintendents general since the beginning of the Occupation. The effects of these changes have thus far been held to a minimum by retaining the other key personnel. The MPB is presently operating more efficiently than at any time since the end of the war. The Butoku Kai purge, however, would remove the key personnel responsible for this development. Such measures might not only seriously impair operating efficiency but would destroy the incentive which has been responsible for progress until now.

During 1945-1946, 40,016 members of the Japanese police force were separated from the service by the purge, retirement, illness and other causes. This is an annual rate of 334 percent of the 1940-1945 average.

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The purges of Oct 45 and Jan 46 removed 5,073 of the most capable and experienced police officers. (See CIS Periodical Summary No. 14, 15 Mar 47, p. 72 and Table No. 1 and 2; and CIS Periodical Summary No. 17, 15 Jun 47, pp. PSD 6-7.) In addition to the purges, 1,583 other key officials were lost during 1946.

Crime incidence is currently about three times the immediate pre-surrender rate. (See Graph 1, part A-2.) There is no indication that this high level of criminal activity will decrease substantially in the near future. The police are the only force available to the Japanese people and to the government to protect themselves from such threats to law and order. This force, however, has lost approximately 45 percent of its normal establishment since the beginning of the Occupation. These separations have included so many key executive and administrative personnel that, with the proposed Butoku Kai purge, no experienced and capable men will be available for replacements.

3. Police Strength

National Average of One Policeman to 790 Japanese

There were 92,695 men on the Japanese police force as of 1 May 47. While this is a slight increase over the 90,550 strength reported for 1 Jan 47, the authorized strength continues unchanged at 93,935. Actual strength is still less than the authorized strength.

Map Plate No. 3 shows by prefecture the ratio of police to population throughout Japan. The national average of one policeman per 790 population is considerably below the police-population ratio in the United States of approximately 1 to 593 in addition to the Army (including National Guard, which is at State disposal when not in Federal service), the Navy, and the Coast Guard.

4. Japanese Crime Statistics

Slight Over-all Increase in June

Reported offenses against the Criminal Code increased slightly in June to 114,915. This is a 3.6 percent increase over the May figure. At the same time, however, continued Japanese efforts against blackmarket activities are reflected in a decrease of 1,244 in the number of reported offenses against special laws (other than Criminal Code). These include primarily the offenses against economic laws and rationing regulations.

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Graph No. 1, opposite p. PSD-9, presents several aspects of the crime situation in Japan. Part A-1 shows the annual trend in offenses reported over a 23-year period. Part A-2 presents in detail the monthly movements since Jan 45. Part 13 shows by prefecture the crime rate during June. The inset depicts the monthly fluctuations in this rate since Jan 46. Part C plots the rates of increase and decrease in certain specific offenses. Part D tabulates by prefecture and by type of offense the 114,915 offenses against the Criminal Code and the 33,843 offenses against special laws.

5. Organization of the Boss (Oyabun) System in Japan

a. Historical Antecedent Seen in Tokugawa Era
b. The Gambling Boss (Kashimoto Oyabun) System
c. The Street-Stall Boss (Tekiya Oyabun) System
d. The Gang Boss (Gurentai Oyabun) System

Continuing the open warfare on Japan's hitherto semi-legitimate gangsters which began on 23 Jun 47 (See CIS Periodical Summary No. 19, par. 1, p. PSD-6), the Japanese police have continued to arrest hundreds of known and suspected gang members on charges of extortion, intimidation, violence and injury to others, illegal possession of weapons and other offenses typical of such groups the world over. Arrests in Tokyo, which

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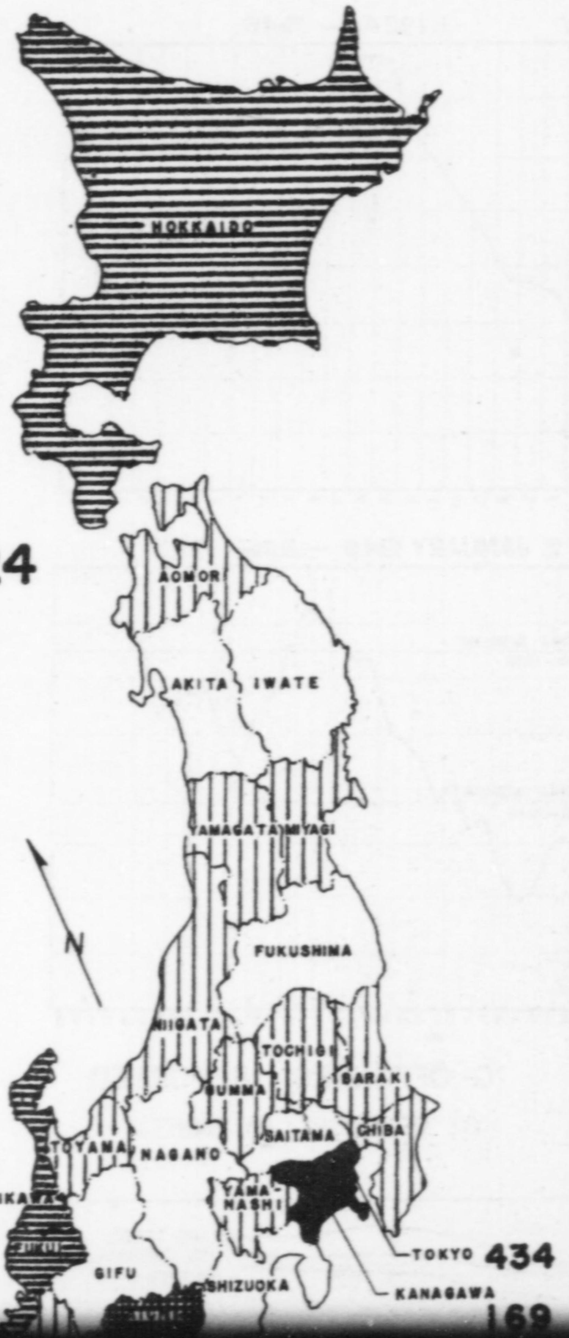
JAPANESE POLICE DISTRIBUTION

(NUMBER OF POLICE PER 100,000 POPULATION)

BY PREFECTURE

1 MAY 1947

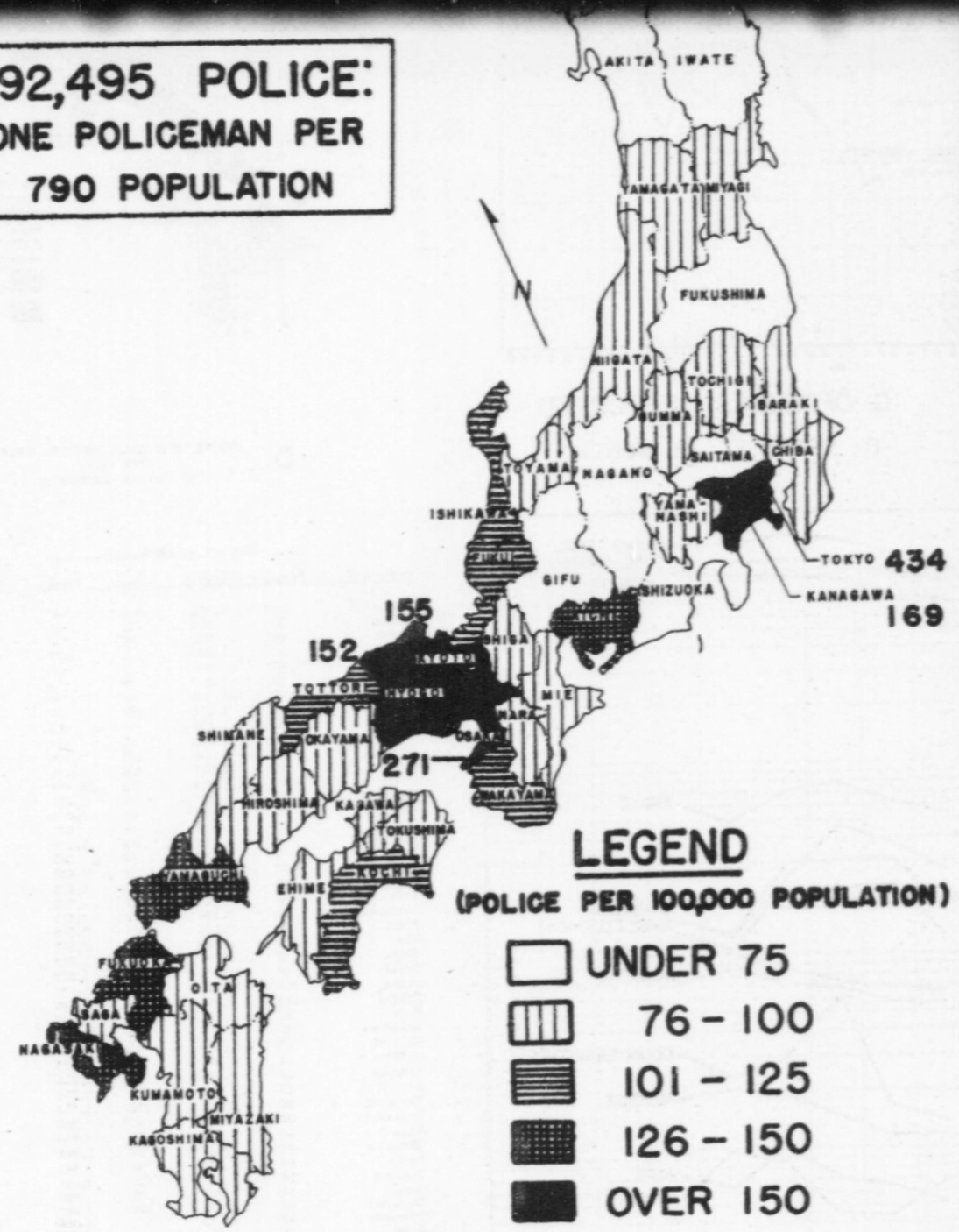


NATIONAL AVERAGE: 124

92,495 POLICE:
ONE POLICEMAN PER
790 POPULATION

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

92,495 POLICE:
ONE POLICEMAN PER 790 POPULATION



LEGEND
(POLICE PER 100,000 POPULATION)

- UNDER 75
- 76 - 100
- 101 - 125
- 126 - 150
- OVER 150

SOURCE:
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

MAP PLATE NO. 3

PREPARED BY:
PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION

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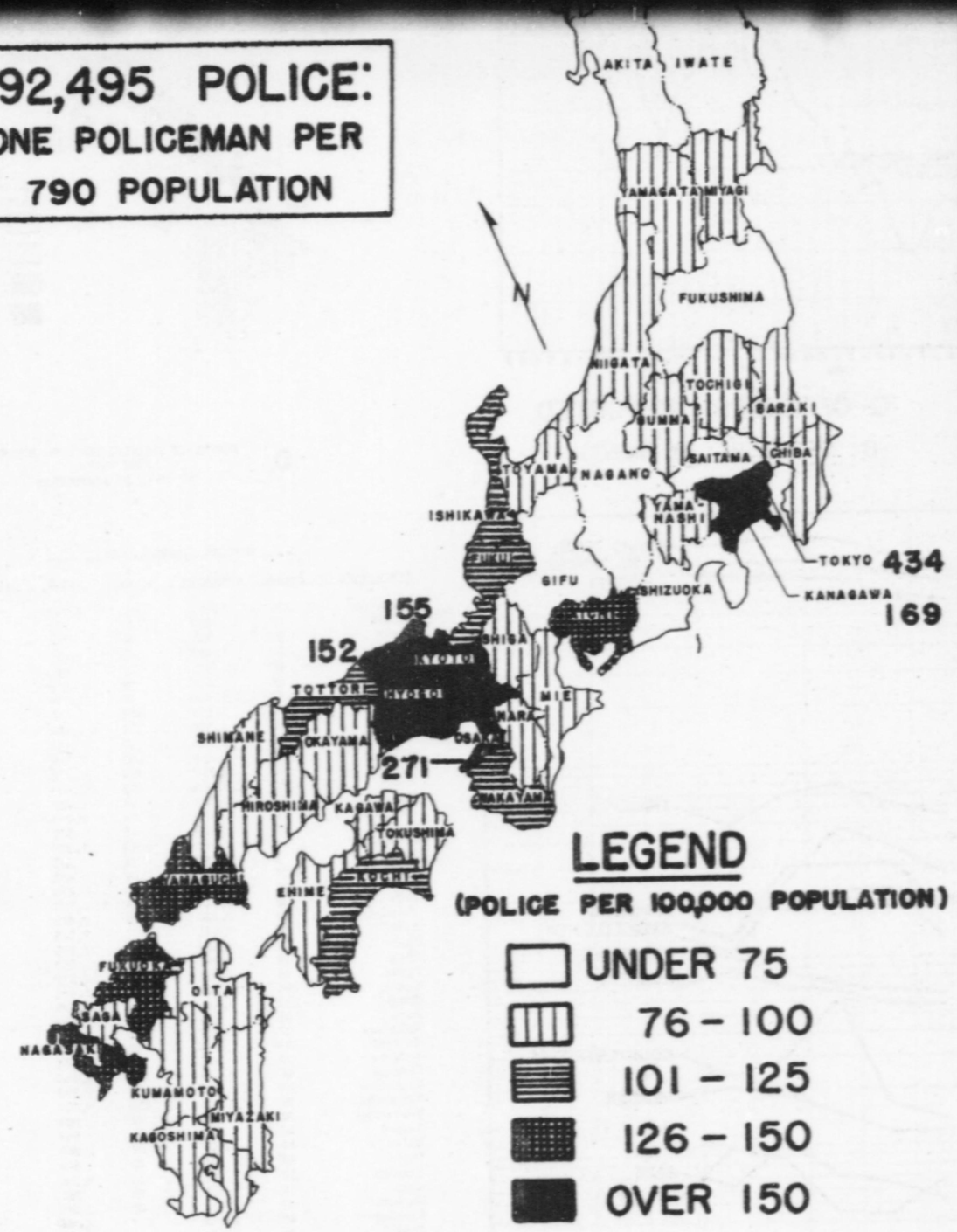
92,495 POLICE:
ONE POLICEMAN PER 790 POPULATION



LEGEND
(POLICE PER 100,000 POPULATION)

- UNDER 75
- 76 - 100
- 101 - 125
- 126 - 150
- OVER 150

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

MAP PLATE NO. 3

PREPARED BY: PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION

RESTRICTED

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDC No. 77509

RESTRICTED

JAPANESE CRIME STATISTICS

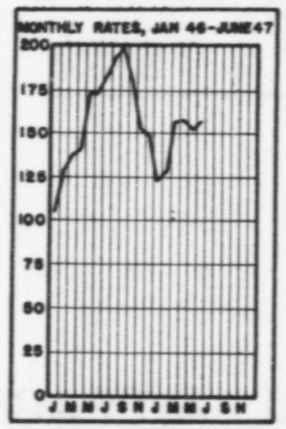
A. JAPANESE CRIME STATISTICS
OFFENSES AGAINST THE CRIMINAL CODE

1. 1924 — 1946

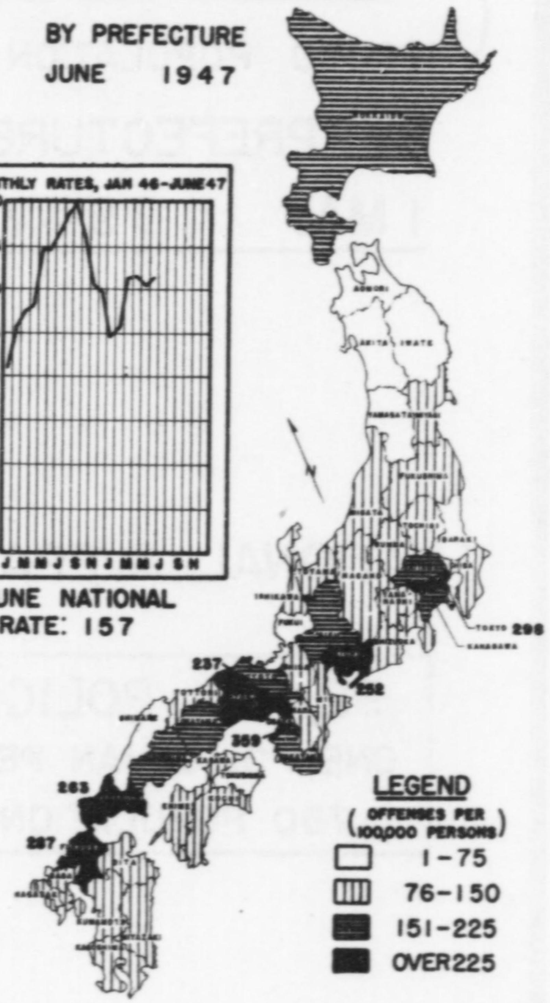
2. JANUARY 1945 — JUNE 1947

B. JAPANESE CRIME RATE
(OFFENSES AGAINST THE CRIMINAL CODE)

BY PREFECTURE
JUNE 1947

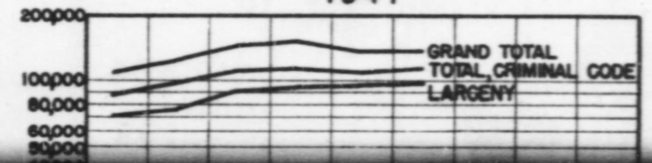


JUNE NATIONAL RATE: 157



C. OFFENSES REPORTED
BY OFFENSE, BY MONTH

1947



D.

NUMBER OF OFFENSES REPORTED DURING JUNE 1947 BY TYPE, BY PREFECTURE

Prefecture	Against Criminal Code: Person	Property	Others	Total	Other Than Criminal Code	Grand Total
Hokkaido	100	5,501	445	6,046	1,697	7,743
Aomori	27	577	31	635	326	961
Iwate	30	721	40	791	784	1,575

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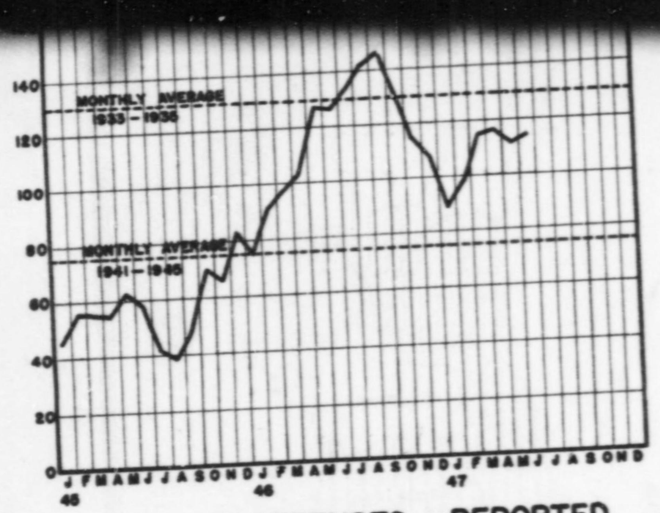
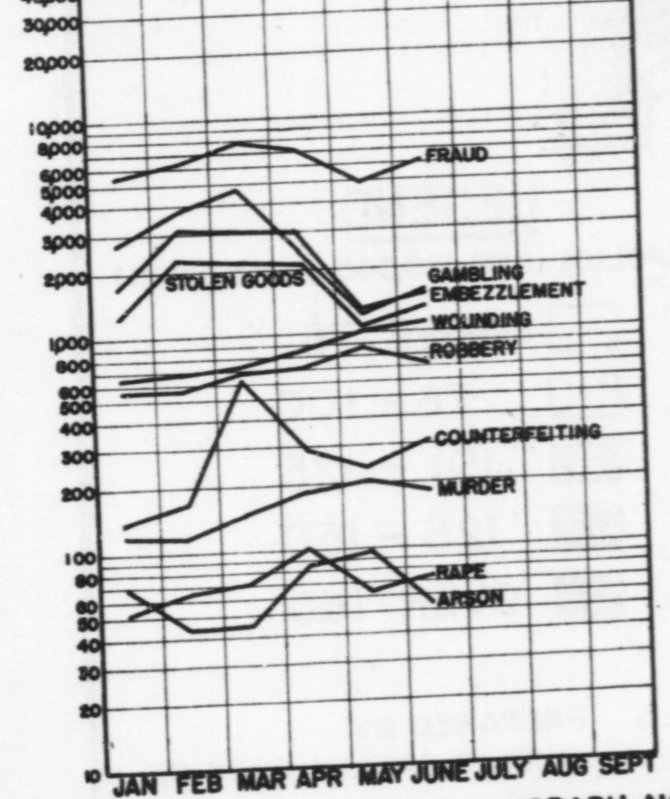


C. OFFENSES REPORTED BY OFFENSE, BY MONTH 1947



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

GRAPH NO. 1

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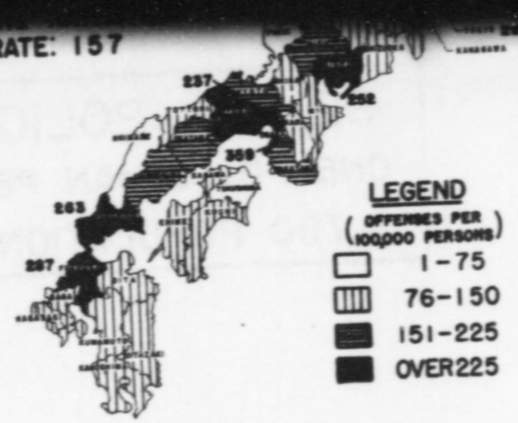
RATE: 157



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Aomori	27	577	31	635	326	961
Iwate	30	721	40	791	784	1,575
Miyagi	28	1,223	26	1,277	1,244	2,521
Akita	29	581	30	660	508	1,168
Yamagata	18	627	27	672	372	1,044
Fukushima	48	1,644	87	1,779	1,015	2,794
Ibaraki	68	1,176	197	1,441	441	1,882
Tochigi	38	1,193	77	1,308	615	1,923
Gunma	39	1,788	67	1,894	616	2,510
Saitama	47	3,196	123	3,366	611	3,977
Chiba	93	1,817	268	2,178	158	2,336
Tokyo	155	11,684	525	12,464	1,835	14,299
Kanagawa	89	3,172	78	3,319	1,438	4,757
Niigata	38	1,930	46	2,064	1,919	3,983
Toyama	14	750	56	820	2,191	3,011
Ishikawa	7	1,025	42	1,074	169	1,243
Fukui	3	467	40	510	150	660
Yamanashi	37	592	29	658	224	882
Nagano	27	1,544	122	1,693	667	2,360
Gifu	28	1,713	68	1,809	239	2,048
Shizuoka	44	2,328	101	2,473	401	2,874
Aichi	78	7,051	213	7,342	2,194	9,536
Mie	19	1,854	105	1,978	212	2,190
Shiga	10	585	62	657	178	830
Kyoto	44	3,408	70	3,522	556	4,078
Osaka	184	10,261	220	10,675	653	11,328
Hyogo	112	6,420	166	6,698	2,794	9,492
Nara	18	790	34	840	551	1,391
Wakayama	47	1,579	95	1,721	460	2,181
Tottori	14	596	18	628	305	930
Shimane	18	482	53	553	754	1,307
Okayama	50	2,650	106	2,816	694	3,510
Hiroshima	60	2,845	88	2,993	161	3,154
Yamaguchi	53	3,444	115	3,612	347	3,959
Tokushima	28	314	45	382	297	679
Kagawa	19	864	51	934	427	1,361
Ehime	38	1,519	94	1,651	419	2,070
Kochi	29	779	41	849	592	1,441
Fukuoka	118	7,677	553	8,346	1,255	9,601
Saga	24	803	59	886	287	1,173
Nagasaki	50	1,789	288	2,097	465	2,562
Kumamoto	63	2,069	117	2,249	648	2,897
Oita	16	1,486	59	1,561	840	2,401
Miyazaki	10	848	35	893	311	1,204
Kagoshima	32	1,874	91	2,004	828	2,832
TOTAL	2,119	107,266	5,530	114,915	33,843	148,758

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stood at 523 as of 30 Jul 47, had increased by 3 Sep to a total of 830 since 23 Jun. In addition to the number arrested and charged, some 560 warrants of arrest had been issued and were outstanding as of 3 Sep pending investigation of the cases.

Of the 830 arrests between 23 Jun and 3 Sep 47, extortion has been the charge in 556 (67.0%), intimidation in 17 (2.0%), violence and injury in 135 (16.3%), leaving eating or drinking establishment without paying bill (a Japanese gang custom) in 25 (3.0%), illegal possession of weapons in 37 (4.5%) and other offenses in 60 (7.2%). The police made arrests in 72 of the 75 Tokyo-To police districts, with Ueno leading in number of arrests (67) at the end of the period, followed by Asakusa (61), Yodobashi (53), Hachioji (35), Shibuya (34), Musashino (31), Nakano (29), Ebara (26), Kamata (22) and Itabashi (19).

Meanwhile, the police drive against gangsters continues elsewhere in Japan and the Home Ministry has reported the arrest of 506 persons in Osaka up to 20 Aug for gang offenses.

While the push for arrests gains headway, the trial of Ozu (Otsu) Kinosuke, formerly Tokyo's number one gang boss (See CIS Periodical Summary No. 19, par. 1, p. PSD-6), enters its third month on 15 Sep, the examination of witnesses having been completed at the end of August. Ozu was arrested on 26 Jun and charged with four acts of criminal intimidation. He also faces a civil suit growing out of his illegal seizure and use of land in a high-value business district. The police hunt for Sekine Ken, often mentioned as second only to Ozu in power and influence as a gang boss (Oyabun), continues, but Sekine is rumored to be on the verge of surrendering to the police. Meanwhile, the Justice and Home Ministries are maintaining their joint coordination of the attack on the gang bosses.

It was mentioned in CIS Periodical Summary No. 17, par. 2b, p. PSD-8, that PSD instituted an investigation of the Oyabun systems in Mar 47 as a result of information acquired in course of another investigation. Some of the facts discovered during the Oyabun investigation are presented below in order to show the motive behind the current arrests of gang leaders and followers, to illustrate the great extent and powers of the Oyabun groups and to indicate the difficulty of eliminating the Oyabun from Japanese life. More details will appear in CIS Periodical Summary No. 21, to be published on 15 Oct 47.

a. Historical Antecedent Seen in Tokugawa Era: Some 300 years ago during the Tokugawa Era, gambling cliques were formed under leaders who

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a. Historical Antecedent Seen in Tokugawa Era: Some 300 years ago during the Tokugawa Era, gambling cliques were formed under leaders who became known as Oyabun. Each Oyabun controlled all of the gambling houses in a designated area, exacting tribute and with his followers in the capacity of a citizen's strong-arm squad to counteract the terrorist activities of the Tokugawa Police, who aided their lords in feudalistic suppression of the people. The gambling bosses and their followers became known as Kashimoto, and the title of Kashimoto Oyabun was and is handed down from father to son, or kept within the family circle. Later two other groups were formed under Oyabun and were called Tekiya and Gurentai. These groups illegally gained control over merchants and shopkeepers, demanding and receiving tribute in return for the license to operate and for "protection" against interference with the operation of their businesses. Although the different classes of Oyabun groups are by no means limited to three, the three groups mentioned, the Kashimoto (Gambling), Tekiya (Street-Stall) and Gurentai (Gangster), are the most powerful and influential groups in Japan today. Investigation has shown that the Oyabun groups have invaded other fields such as construction, real estate and other lucrative businesses. Investigation has also indicated that almost every phase of business and labor is controlled or influenced by the Oyabun system. Some Oyabun conveniently combine gambling and construction, holding many of their construction workers on their jobs by means of gambling debts and intimidation.

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b. The Gambling Boss (Kashimoto Oyabun) System: The quiet type of gambling boss controls his own district and is accepted by the community. His followers (Kobun) collect monthly tribute and/or protection money from the gaming houses of the district and sometimes operate gaming houses or restaurants themselves. Each Oyabun has an average of three to five close followers (the Kobun), and in some areas a higher Oyabun gains power over several lesser Oyabun. The violent type of Kashimoto Oyabun negotiates difficult problems which persons or groups wish to conceal from the police (gambling debts, grudges, spheres of influence, etc.).

In Tokyo-To there are approximately 57 gambling bosses and 3,000 followers. There has been little or no increase in the former since before the war, but the latter class has increased considerably due to lack of employment and present economic conditions. There are in Osaka-Fu about 21 Oyabun and 921 Kobun, in Kobe about 23 bosses and 2,853 followers, and in Kyoto approximately 16 bosses and 657 followers. In addition to the means of income already described, the gambling bosses also derive large profits from the rent of gambling houses and restaurants of which they have gained ownership or managership, and sometimes by running Sumo wrestling matches or other street shows in conjunction with street vendors also under their control.

An example of the influence of some gambling bosses may be seen in the case of the Sakumo-gumi organization of Osaka, whose strength is felt throughout western Honshu (Kansai) and Kyushu, and which lent its full support to Liberal Party candidates in recent national elections. Because of the influence wielded by the bosses among their people, and because of their reputation of having an honor-among-thieves chivalry, faithfulness, and integrity in secret matters, every political party tries to win them over.

c. The Street-Stall Boss (Tekiya Oyabun) System: Although the name "Tekiya" has fallen out of use, the system yet thrives under more legitimate-sounding titles such as the Street-Stall Tradesmen's Cooperative Union (Roten Dogyo Kumiai) which controls 88 percent of the approximately 45,000 registered street-stalls in Tokyo and partially controls the remaining 12 percent. The Tokyo organization was until recently headed by the same Ozu (Otsu) Kinosuke whose arrest and trial on intimidation charges were outlined on p. PSD-8 at the beginning of this article. It is well organized in Tokyo, having existed for many years; however, the "union" did not reach its present strength of 200 bosses, 7,000 followers, and 22,557 lesser followers until after the end of hostilities.

In Jan 45 the Metropolitan Police Board directed the Tokyo police to

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they have gained ownership or managership, and sometimes by running Sumo wrestling matches or other street shows in conjunction with street vendors also under their control.

An example of the influence of some gambling bosses may be seen in the case of the Sakumo-gumi organization of Osaka, whose strength is felt throughout western Honshu (Kansai) and Kyushu, and which lent its full support to Liberal Party candidates in recent national elections. Because of the influence wielded by the bosses among their people, and because of their reputation of having an honor-among-thieves chivalry, faithfulness, and integrity in secret matters, every political party tries to win them over.

c. The Street-Stall Boss (Tokiya Oyabun) System: Although the name "Tekiya" has fallen out of use, the system yet thrives under more legitimate-sounding titles such as the Street-Stall Tradesmen's Cooperative Union (Roten Dogyo Kumiai) which controls 88 percent of the approximately 45,000 registered street-stalls in Tokyo and partially controls the remaining 12 percent. The Tokyo organization was until recently headed by the same Ozu (Otsu) Kinosuke whose arrest and trial on intimidation charges were outlined on p. PSD-8 at the beginning of this article. It is well organized in Tokyo, having existed for many years; however, the "union" did not reach its present strength of 200 bosses, 7,000 followers, and 22,557 lesser followers until after the end of hostilities.

In Jan 45 the Metropolitan Police Board directed the Tokyo police to force all independent street-stall vendors' unions or associations to join the central organization described above. The purpose of the order was (1) to attain better control over blackmarket activities, (2) to insure control over price levels and (3) to eliminate sectional friction between independent bosses and unions. MPB Ordnance No. 10, issued on 28 Sep 46, legally placed the licensing of all street-stalls in the hands of the central organization, prohibited anyone from the street-stall business who did not belong to the central "union" and gave the central system the right to make its own rules as to fees, dues and other payments. Also, pursuant to Tokyo-To Finance Regulation No. 1, issued 15 Mar 43, the Roten Dogyo Kumiai was authorized to collect taxes from its members for the Government and to receive a two to ten percent commission on the amount collected as Government taxes. This Government tax amounted to two to three yen per day collected from each stall by the central organization, which paid the Government the taxes in a lump sum yearly. No Government official assisted in or supervised the collection of this tax, and the Tekiya organization was not required to submit to any official Government audit of its accounts. The annual income of the entire Tekiya organization in Tokyo is estimated at ¥60 million. In thus having the power to grant licenses and collect taxes, the Tekiya Oyabun is performing in its own interest functions properly belonging to local government agencies.

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The case of Ozu has also shown that the Tekiya has made a post-war practice of usurping property rights, moving in on temporarily vacant lots and establishing shops and markets there to its own advantage. With its vast membership and even greater influence the Tekiya has definite control over a large voting power, and its political ambitions are reflected in the fact that Ozu ran for election to the Diet on a Liberal Party ticket and was defeated by only a very close margin. He was previously rejected by other political parties because of his evil character and reputation.

The Tekiya Oyabun system in Osaka consists of 15 bosses and 529 followers, the number being relatively low because of stringent control. There are only approximately 100 road stalls in that city. In Kyoto there are no street-stalls; however, all of the stores and shops are under the control of a Tekiya Oyabun group titled the Merchants' Association. This association performs another local government function in that it makes sanitary and food inspections in the restaurants under its control; no city government inspector visits the drinking or dining establishments of the association. Kobe has about 1,000 street-stalls under the control of three different "merchants' associations." The associations operate in a manner very similar to that of the Roten Dogyo Kumiai in Tokyo, licensing and taxing stall vendors by authority of the police.

c. <u>The Gang Boss (Gurentai Oyabun) System</u>: The Gurentai Oyabun appears from evidence to be the largest, strongest and most influential boss system yet encountered. It is a new organization which has come into power as an aftermath of the war, and which is established along the lines of underworld gangs in the United States with threats, force and violence employed unsparingly to gain "cooperation" from its victims. The Gurentai (The word itself means "a gang of hooligans" or hoodlums.) have set up many small domains within the large cities of Japan but have not yet federated, so that there is considerable friction and violence between conflicting bosses and their gangs. The Gurentai are usually well-armed and do not hesitate to commit acts of violence and murder at the direction of their respective Oyabun. They are hated and feared by the public.

The Gurentai in Tokyo number about 181 Oyabun and 7,384 Kobun and lesser followers. Osaka is in less serious straits with but 15 bosses and 529 followers, while Kyoto is estimated to have three bosses and 238 followers. Gurentai strength in Kobe is believed to be about 82 Oyabun and 6,413 Kobun and lesser followers. Each Oyabun has from five to 1,000 Kobun and lesser followers; however, the average number of followers is about 50.

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The Gurentai Oyabun extorts monetary tribute from all bars, cabarets, dancehalls, theaters, restaurants and tea and coffee shops in its own district. A prospective businessman must give a large sum of money to the Oyabun before he opens his place of trade in order to prevent wrecking or damaging of, or other interference with his establishment, and to prevent bodily harm to himself and his employees. He must then offer a weekly or monthly tribute to insure his continued good health and business operation. One Tokyo theater is rumored to pay ¥100,000 monthly for "protection." The average monthly "take" from each bar in Tokyo is from ¥5000 to ¥10,000. The Gurentai Kobun frequent the victimized shops, bars, cabarets and other establishments as a show of the "protection" they "sell" and frequently eat and drink without offering payment while at the same time behaving in an ill-natured, ill-conducted manner.

Members of the Gurentai Oyabun groups are for the most part jobless ruffians who have found an easier way to thrive than by work through their oppression, persecution and extortion of their more law-abiding countrymen. The greater part of them have police records of arrests for intimidation, violence, theft, assault and injury or murder.

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PUBLIC SAFETY

PRISON

1. Prison Statistics, July 1947

Prison Populations Still Outstrip Capacities

Furthering the population increase of the past 20 months, the total prison population of Japan jumped to 78,147 on 31 Jul, a rise of 3,427 over the total on 30 Jun 47. (See Graph No. 2, following p. PSD-14) The convicted category increased from 60,018 on 30 Jun to 61,461 on 31 Jul, exclusive of the 20 prisoners awaiting execution of the death penalty as of 31 Jul. Persons awaiting trial in prisons increased by 1,811 in July to raise the total from 13,010 on 30 Jun to 14,821 on 31 Jul 47, while the number of persons held in prisons under investigation increased from 1,671 on 30 Jun to 1,845 on 31 Jul, a rise of 174 in that category.

Increases were felt in the four groups within the convicted category in July. The number of convicted male adults increased from the 55,543 of 30 Jun to 56,822 on 31 Jul; convicted female adults increased from 1,187 to 1,221; convicted male juveniles (under 18 years) increased from 3,187 on 30 Jun to 3,288 on 31 Jul; and the number of convicted female juveniles in Japanese prisons climbed from 101 to 130.

With populations increasing in all main prisons much more rapidly than capacities, overcrowding continues to be a major handicap in making the Japanese prison system modern and democratic. On 30 Jun 47 the institutions of the Kinki Prison District, where overcrowding is worst, housed 18,427 prisoners, or 7,471 more than their combined capacity of 10,956 prisoners. Extreme overcrowding continues in Osaka, Kyoto, Kobe and Nara (Juvenile) prisons. In an effort to relieve some of the effects of these conditions (higher death rates in crowded prisons, etc.), the Justice Ministry planned to transfer 1,460 prisoners from the Kinki District to Hokkaido prisons between June and August. The greater part of that number were moved during the planned period; however, a shortage of clothing and bedding in Hokkaido prisons delayed a few transfers. At the present time transfer of 1,150 more prisoners from Kinki prisons to institutions in the Chugoku, Shikoku and Tohoku Prison Districts is under way, but is being partially delayed by various shortages in the receiving institutions.

During July 105 prisoners died in Japanese prisons, making the prison death rate for the month 1.3 per 1,000 inmate prisoners (per month), a slight increase over the rate of 1.2 experienced in June.

Scheduled for execution by hanging at Miyagi Prison (Sendai) on

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Scheduled for execution by hanging at Miyagi Prison (Sendai) on 5 Sep 47 was Suzuki Masao, 24-year-old former member of the Japanese Navy who murdered a watchman in the course of a robbery in Sendai on 3 Nov 45. The Sendai District Court sentenced Suzuki on 27 May 46, and the Miyagi Court of Appeals upheld the original decision on 28 Nov 46. The case has been reviewed in detail by the Justice Minister since the latter date.

Also to die by hanging, scheduled for 17 Sep 47 (Date regarded as confidential by Japanese Government) at Nagoya Prison, is Oka Hiroshi, 23, railway factory hand who stabbed to death a woman tobacco dealer in Nagoya as part of an unsuccessful robbery attempt. He was first convicted on 23 Dec 46 by the Nagoya District Court and the Nagoya Court of Appeal upheld the decision on 18 Mar 47. The Justice Minister has likewise reviewed this case since 18 Mar 47.

2. Prison Industries, Manufacture of School Equipment

Prisons to Produce 315,000 Desk-Chair Sets per Year

Following a series of conferences, officials of the Prison Affairs Bureau, Justice Ministry, and the Educational Facilities Bureau, Education Ministry, have decided that one of the major projects of Japanese

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prison industries for the coning year will be the manufacture of desks and chairs for the war-damaged elementary schools of Japan. Toward this end, the prefectural branches of the Educational Facilities Bureau are now gathering estimates of the requirements of each school.

Early calculations indicate that an effort of 1,500 man-days' work daily and the allocation of 94,500 koku (11,143,440 board feet) of lumber will enable the prison industries to produce 1,050 sets of school furniture per working day, a figure which is expected to amount to 315,000 sets per year. The lumber ration for the first quarter-year has already been allocated and production will begin this month.

In addition to the resupplying of Japan's elementary schools, the furniture project is to provide vocational training in wood-working for prison inmates. Technicians from each of the prison districts recently completed a job-analysis training course concerning the manufacture of wooden articles, and in turn trained wood-working supervisors in each prison in this subject to the end that prisoners assigned to work on the project may receive useful professional instruction in wood-working.

3. Change in Prison Bureau Organization

Scientific Administration Section Being Formed

The Prison Affairs Bureau, Justice Ministry, is currently adding to its organization a Scientific Administration Section, to be headed by a doctor of medicine. Other officials of the section will be a psychiatrist, a psychologist, an educator and sociologist. Functions of the new section will be to render advice concerning medical and psychiatric problems in the institutions of the prison system, to plan for and develop the medical and psychological services in each penal institution, to provide a concrete basis for scientific and modern classification and treatment of prisoners, and to supervise prison hygiene, dietary matters, supply and issue of prisoners' clothing and other activities related to the health and mental rehabilitation of inmate prisoners.

As soon as possible following the creation of this section, prison officials plan to establish demonstration centers in several prisons for instructional purposes.

In line with the planned development of medical and psychological services throughout the prison system, a two-day conference, attended by 60 chiefs of medical services from prisons all over Japan, was held

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4. Disorder at Iwakuni Juvenile Prison

a. Iwakuni Inmates Attempt Group Escape by Violence
b. PSD Inspection Reveals Deficiencies in Administration

a. Iwakuni Inmates Attempt Group Escape by Violence: The Justice Ministry has reported an escape attempt by nine juvenile prisoners at Iwakuni Juvenile Prison (Yamaguchi Prefecture) on 5 Jul 47. The incident was unusual in that (1) the attempt was made by a group acting together, contrary to the customary pattern of Japanese prison escapes, most of which are individual efforts without violence; (2) all members of the group were first offenders; (3) no member of the group had been in prison longer than a month and eight days; and (4) the group offered organized violence to the prison custodial officers even in the face of gunfire.

The nine juveniles, most of them convicted of larceny, one for fraud, and two for combined offenses, broke out of a common cell about midnight 4-5 Jul and made their way through the yard to the east emergency exit, where they tried to break down the gate. Deterred by the aroused guards, they defended themselves with iron bars, clubs, stones

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and bricks, and ran around the inside of the wall to the north gate, then to the west gate and finally to the front gate looking for a way out. They eventually broke down a small inner gate just inside the main (south) gate of the prison, and three prisoners managed to climb over the front gate sentry box and escape while guards captured the remainder inside the prison wall. Two of the three prisoners who disappeared over the sentry box were recaptured immediately outside the wall, but the third made good his escape and had not been recaptured by the end of the 48-hour period in which prison guards may legally search for an escaped prisoner. (Following that period, the task is left to the police.)

In the course of the fighting the prison guards fired 17 pistol shots, four of which took effect, wounding three prisoners. One of them died on 10 Jul following an operation in the Iwakuni Hospital. One guard suffered fractures of the right hand and wrist, and back injuries when attacked by the prisoners.

Ages of the inmate prisoners were near the top of the legal juvenile classification, one being age 18, four 17, one 16, two 15 and one 14 years old. All of them were serving sentences with maximum terms of two and three years.

b. PSD Inspection Reveals Deficiencies in Administration: Following the near-riot and escape of Iwakuni Juvenile Prison on 5 Jul, PSD Prison Administrators and Investigators visited the prison on 27 and 28 Aug 47 and found it to be in very unsatisfactory condition. The inspection party found the entire prison to be filthy and unsanitary, including the hospital section. Prisoners complained of not having been allowed to bathe in months and gave force to their complaints by physical appearances. The cell assignment procedure was found to be unequal, so that a cell was almost empty while another of equal dimensions was overcrowded.

The inmates appeared thin and sickly, and sick prisoners were not receiving proper medical attention from the prison medical officer. The prison, like almost all main prisons of southern Honshu, is overcrowded, and this fact, coupled with deficiencies of administration, food shortage and absence of operating ideals and principles, has evolved a tense, unhealthy atmosphere in the institution. The PSD inspectors found, in fact, that there have been several escape attempts by prisoners since the incident on 5 Jul 47.

At the end of the first day of inspection, it was suggested to the warden that the institution be cleaned and the prisoners bathed immediately. This recommendation was acted upon by the prison officials before the inspection party left Iwakuni. The deficiencies above were

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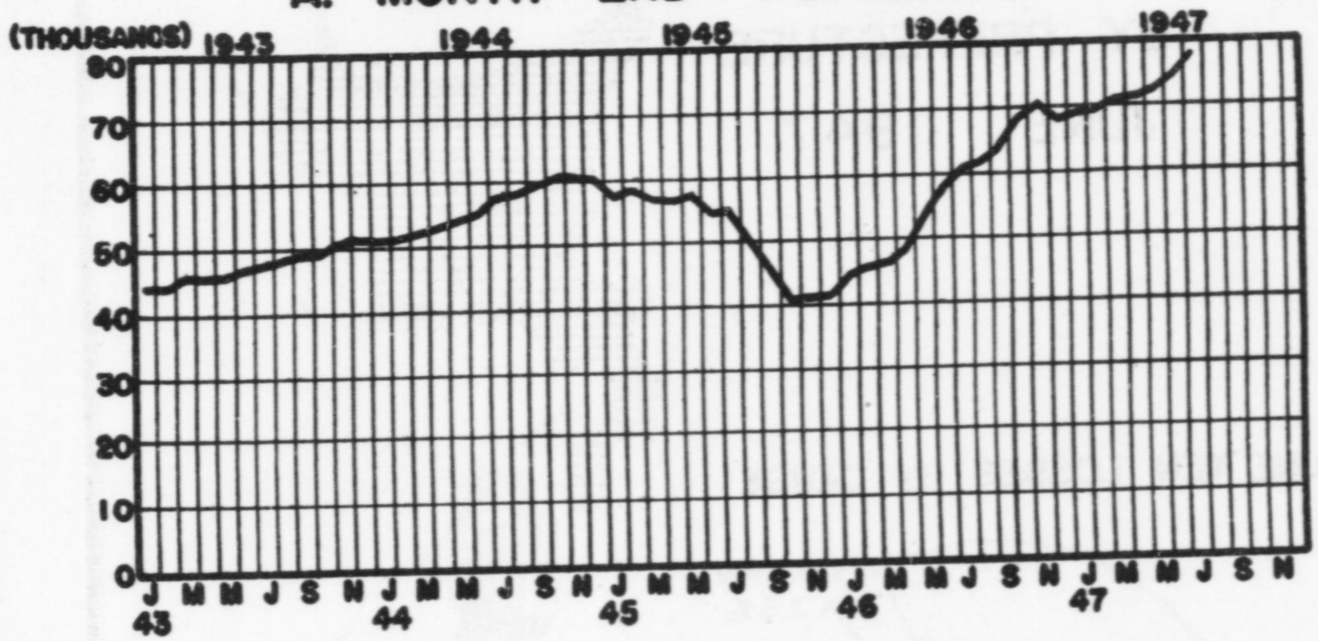
RESTRICTED

JAPANESE PRISON. STATISTICS

JANUARY 1943-JULY 1947

A. MONTH-END POPULATION



B. POPULATION COMPONENTS

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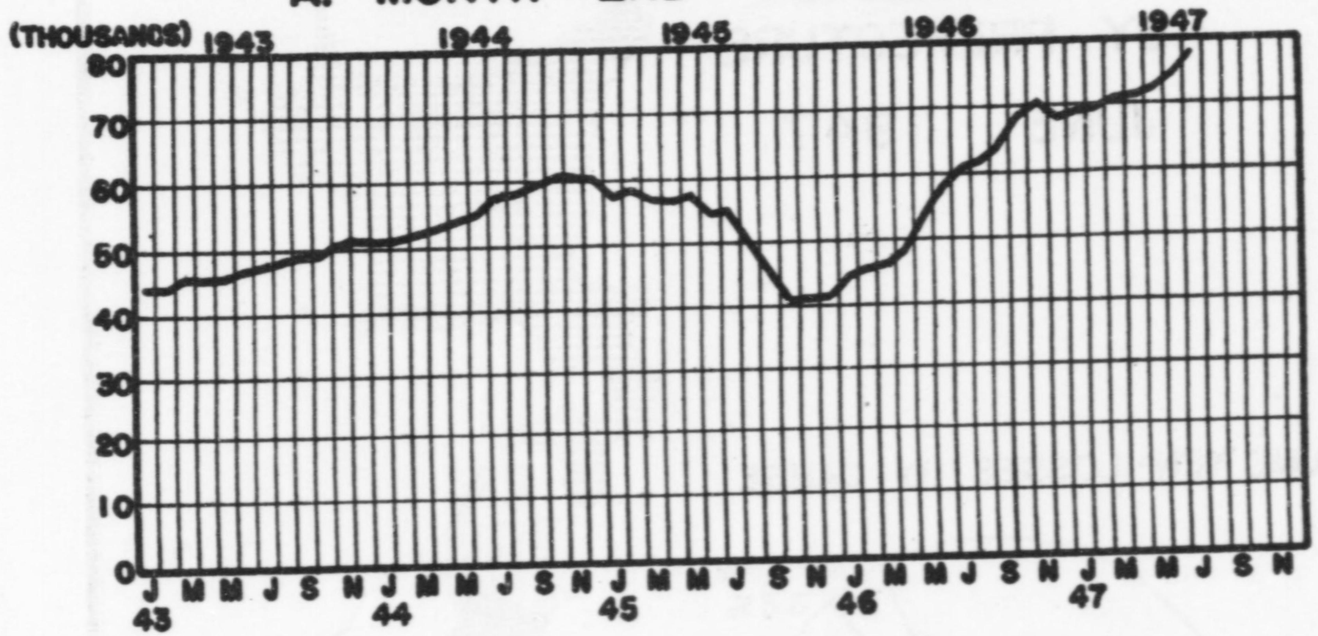

B. POPULATION COMPONENTS

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43 44 45 46 47

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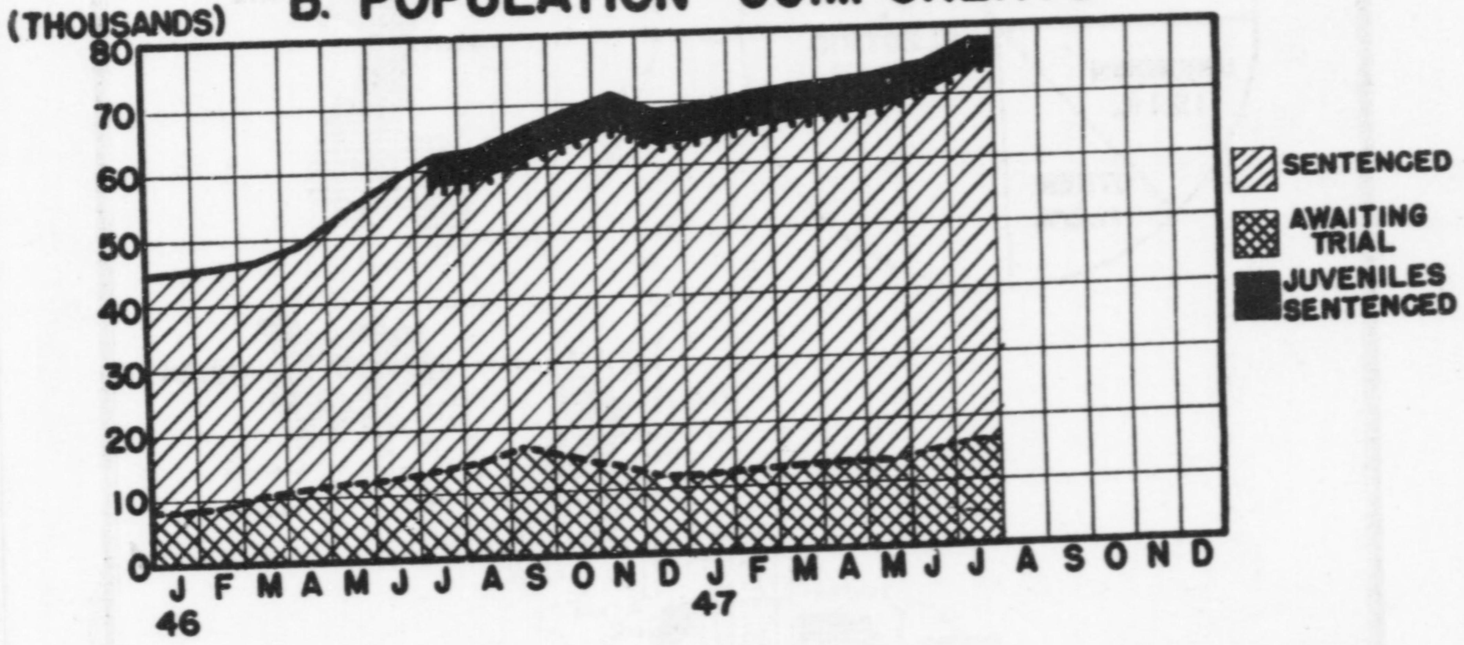
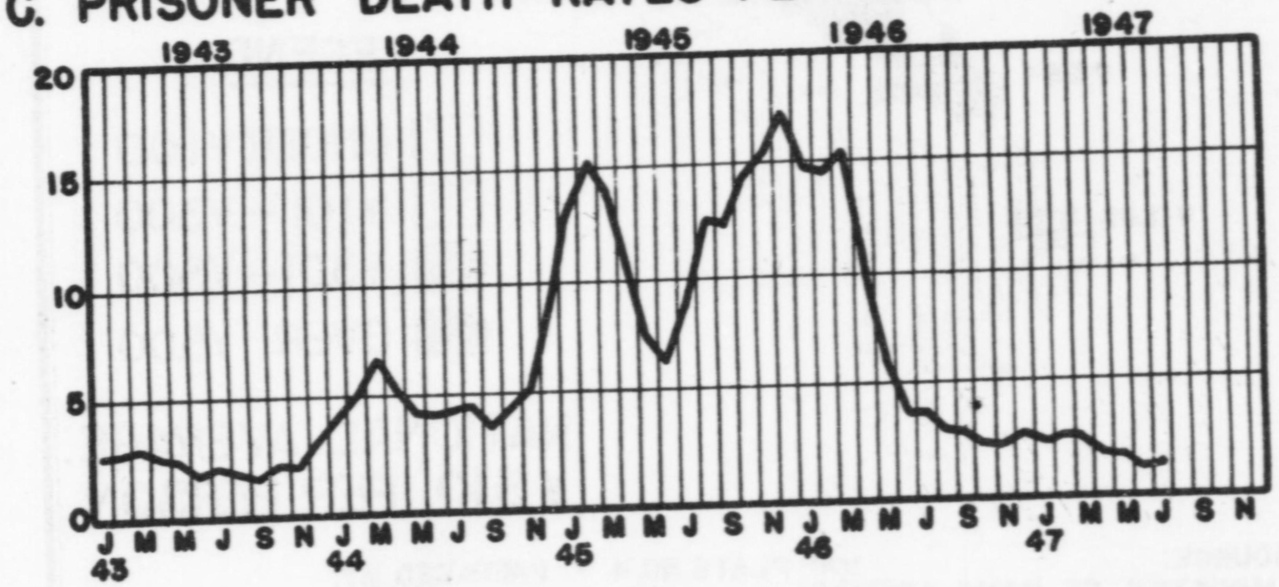


C. PRISONER DEATH RATES PER 1000 POPULATION



GRAPH NO. 2

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

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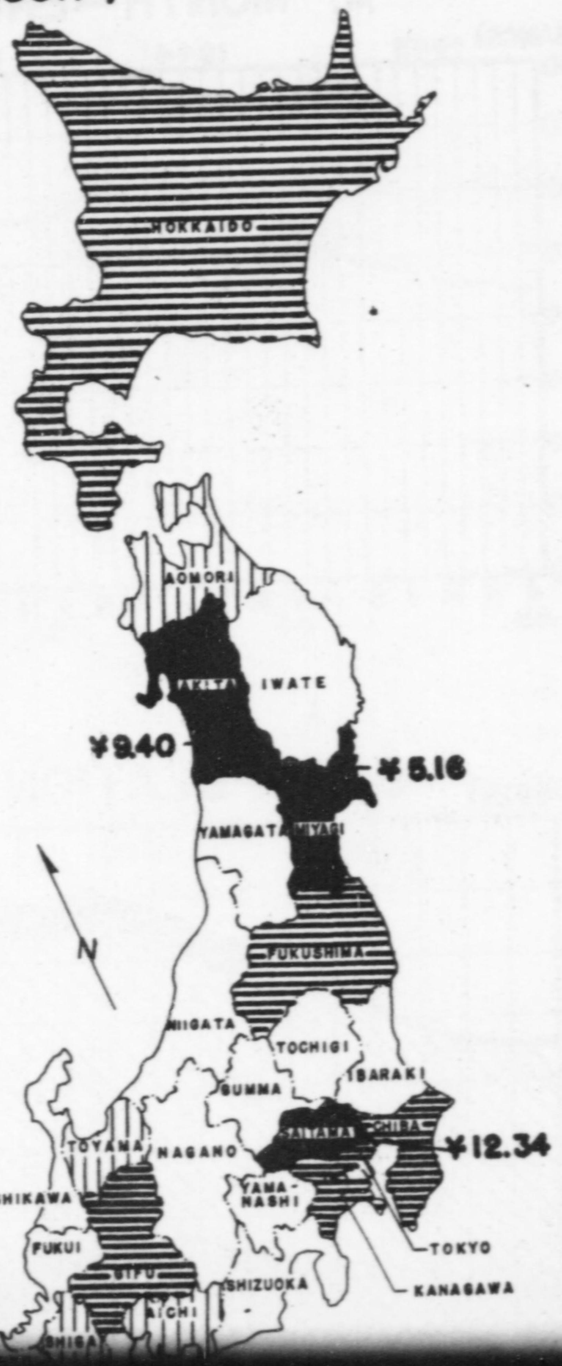
JAPANESE FIRE LOSSES

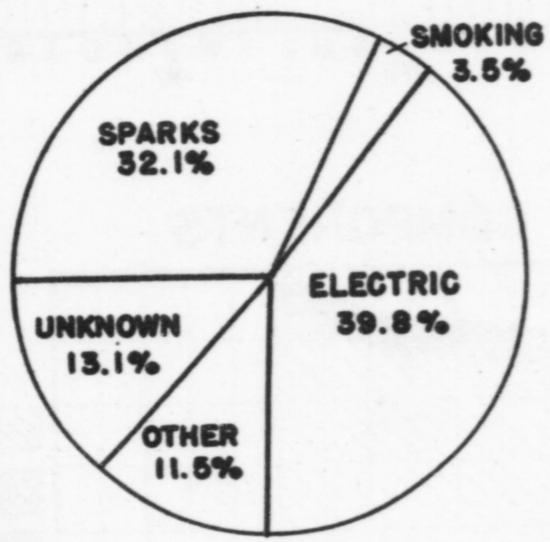
(AVERAGE IN YEN PER PERSON)

BY PREFECTURE

JUNE 1947



JUNE YEN LOSSES BY CAUSE



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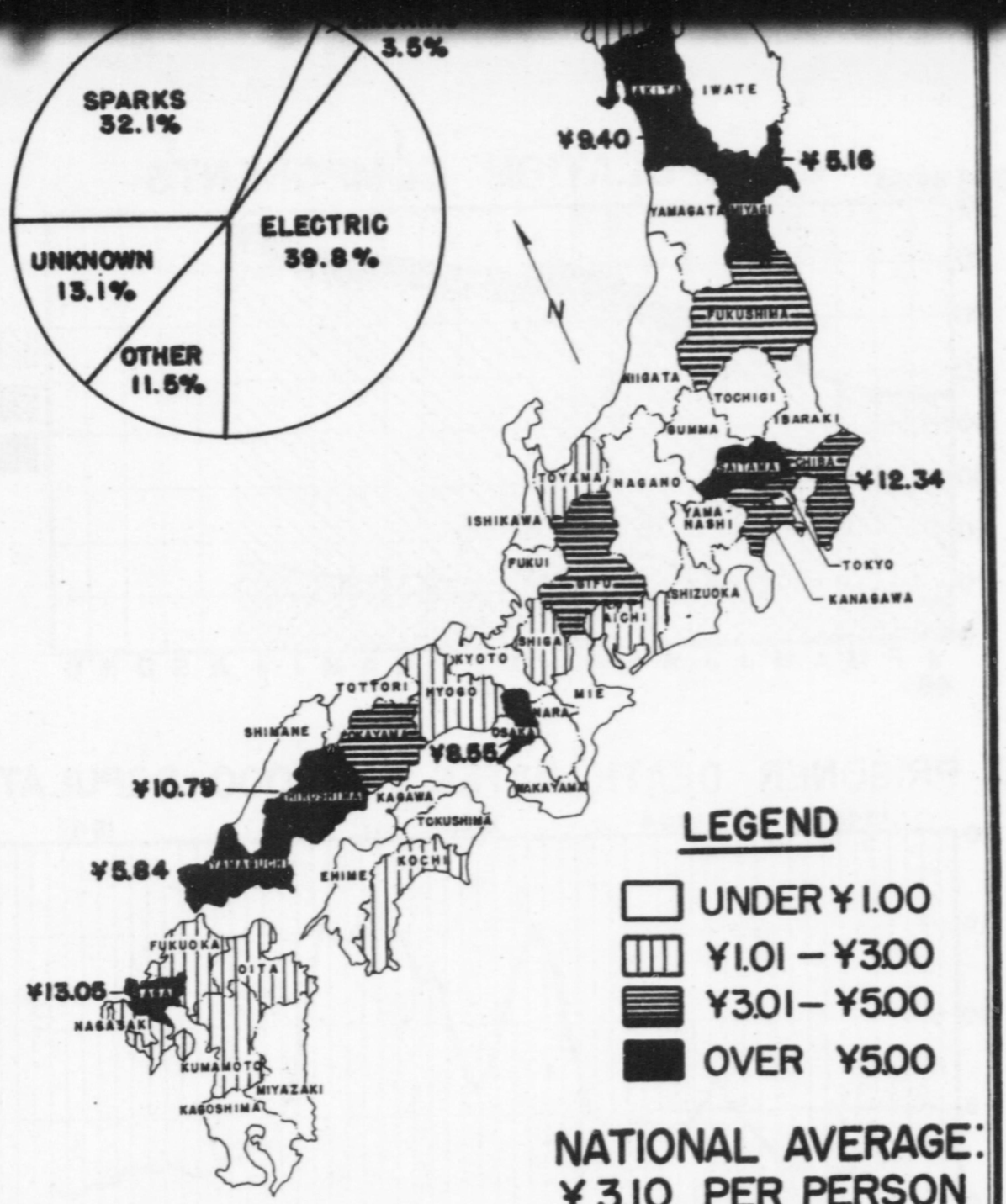

SOURCE:
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

MAP PLATE NO. 4

PREPARED BY:
PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION

PUBLIC SAFETY No. 20

FIRE

1. Second National Fire Prevention Week

Fire Warnings and Information to be Widely Publicized

The Japanese Government has designated the week of 6-12 Oct 47 as National Fire Prevention Week, during which period all public and private agencies and persons interested in fire prevention will combine forces to publicize the dangers, causes and effects of fire, together with fire prevention and fire fighting methods. The programs already planned for Fire Prevention Week go even farther than those carried out during the 1946 Fire Prevention Week held 21-27 Oct, which was the first in Japan's history.

Premier Katayama Tetsu will initiate the week's programs in a radio address Sunday afternoon 5 Oct concerning "Reconstruction of Japan and Fire Prevention." Other radio programs will include a talk by Home Minister Kimura Kozaemon on 6 Oct, an informative lecture on "Fire Prevention in Case of a Real Fire" by Chief Nagano Minoru of the Home Ministry Fire Section on 7 Oct, a radio play on 8 Oct, and a round table discussion on 9 Oct. Other radio addresses will be delivered by the director of the newly created Fire Research Institute, by fire insurance officials and by the chief of the Tokyo Union of Fire Prevention Associations. A prepared address by PSD's Chief Fire Administrator will also be read during one of the radio programs.

In addition to the radio programs above, the National Fire Prevention Week will feature local fire prevention poster, essay and play competitions among school children. The nation-wide poster contest of the 1946 Fire Prevention Week was one of the most widely felt and successful phases of the week's activities; however, it was sponsored by the Tokyo Mainichi Newspaper. There will be an official poster contest this year in the Tokyo Fire Department area, but it is not yet known whether any plans are under way to sponsor a nation-wide contest again. Extensive newspaper participation in the week's activities is again expected to further the warnings and information to the public.

During Fire Prevention Week the Tokyo Fire Department will demonstrate fire fighting procedures and equipment in downtown Tokyo, and other fire departments and fire fighting units throughout Japan will follow suit in showing the public their methods and equipment. It is also planned that each of myriad local fire prevention associations, which are voluntary groups, will assist the fire departments in this work and carry on their own fire prevention campaigns down to the

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Prevention in Case of a Real Fire" by Chief Nagano [illegible] Ministry Fire Section on 7 Oct, a radio play on 8 Oct, and a round table discussion on 9 Oct. Other radio addresses will be delivered by the director of the newly created Fire Research Institute, by fire insurance officials and by the chief of the Tokyo Union of Fire Prevention Associations. A prepared address by PSD's Chief Fire Administrator will also be read during one of the radio programs.

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2. Meeting of Foreign Trade Insurance Representatives

Chief Fire Administrator Advises of Japanese Fire Conditions

Speaking at a meeting on 2 Sep 47 of the Marine and Fire Insurance Association of Japan attended by ten representatives of British and American insurance agencies, PSD's Chief Fire Administrator advised the foreign trade representatives of fire prevention conditions, fire hazards and risks, fire fighting, casualties and losses and insurance methods in Japan in detail, with emphasis on these factors as witnessed by PSD Fire Administrators and Investigators for the past 20 months of the Occupation. He described Japan's water systems, alarm systems, apparatus, fire fighting organizations, building codes and lack of fire prevention ordinances, as well as the past attitudes of the Japanese people toward fire protection.

The Chief Fire Administrator then described the activities and

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efforts of the PSD Fire Branch toward improving the conditions found all over Japan which make for uncontrollable conflagrations, high annual fire losses and unprofitable fire insurance writing. The actual improvement seen in these factors in the past 20 months was detailed, along with future plans for assisting and advising the Japanese fire protection officials and fire insurance companies. Improvements in fire insurance methods and fire prevention activities by Japanese fire insurance companies came in for considerable elaboration during the talk, although these subjects have been frequently discussed with the Japanese fire insurance officials in the past. (See CIS Periodical Summary No. 19, par. 4, p. PSD-12.)

The foreign trade representatives present at the meeting included agents of the American International Underwriters Corporation, and of the (British) Yorkshire, South British, Commercial Union, Norwich Union, London and Lancashire, and Hongkong Fire Insurance companies; Sedwick Collins, Ltd.; Leslie and Godwin; and B. W. Noble, Ltd. The conference was the one of a series between the visiting representatives and the directors of companies of the Marine and Fire Insurance Association of Japan.

3. Tokyo Fire Investigations

Wave of Market Fires Arouses Suspicion of Insurance Firms

A series of market fires throughout Japan amounting to 50 since 1 Jan 47, 25 of which have occurred in Tokyo (six large ones since 21 Jul), has aroused the curiosity and suspicion of fire insurance officials. Coupled with the fact that shop owners in the market districts are losing money because of the closing of eating and drinking establishments, and the high insurance carried on these places, the large number of fires in this one type of business area is causing insurance companies and the police to investigate thoroughly the possibility of arson in each market fire.

Among notable fires of this kind since 1 Jan 47 have been three large blazes in the Shimbashi Market district near Shimbashi Station in Tokyo, the last occurring on 25 Aug and destroying an estimated ¥22 million worth of property. (See photograph opposite p. PSD-17.) This last fire, which started at 0310, has resulted in the arrest of four persons on the grounds of their conflicting testimony, observations made at the scene of the fire and their connections with a member of the Matsuda-Gumi gang who was in prison awaiting trial and badly in need of money at the time of the fire.

The scene of a large Formosan-owned market fire in Suginami Ward, [illegible] started at 0305 on 14 Aug, is shown in the photograph

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Japan.

3. Tokyo Fire Investigations

Wave of Market Fires Arouses Suspicion of Insurance Firms

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The scene of a large Formosan-owned market fire in Suginami Ward, Tokyo, which started at 0305 on 14 Aug, is shown in the photograph opposite p. PSD-17. Reporting of the fire was delayed by a faulty police-box telephone adjacent to the market, and flames later damaged trunk telephone lines passing over the market, preventing fire department calls for more assistance from reaching Tokyo Fire Department Headquarters. The fire injured six persons and destroyed eight buildings. No evidence implying incendiary origin has been uncovered in the investigation of this particular fire although a live cigarette butt is believed to have caused it.

A small fire in a market and shop area of Oimachi, Shinagawa Ward, Tokyo, also on 25 Aug, proved to be definitely a case of arson, although the fire was extinguished in a matter of moments. A pair of trousers was hung on the outside wall of a building with a matchbook sewn to each trouser leg. They were then soaked in gasoline and a lighted cigarette placed in each matchbook. The cigarettes burned down, lighted the matches, ignited the gasoline vapor, burned the cloth and finally started the wood of the building to burning. Given two to five minutes more unchecked, this small blaze would probably have taken the entire business block. Police have not yet made arrests in this case.

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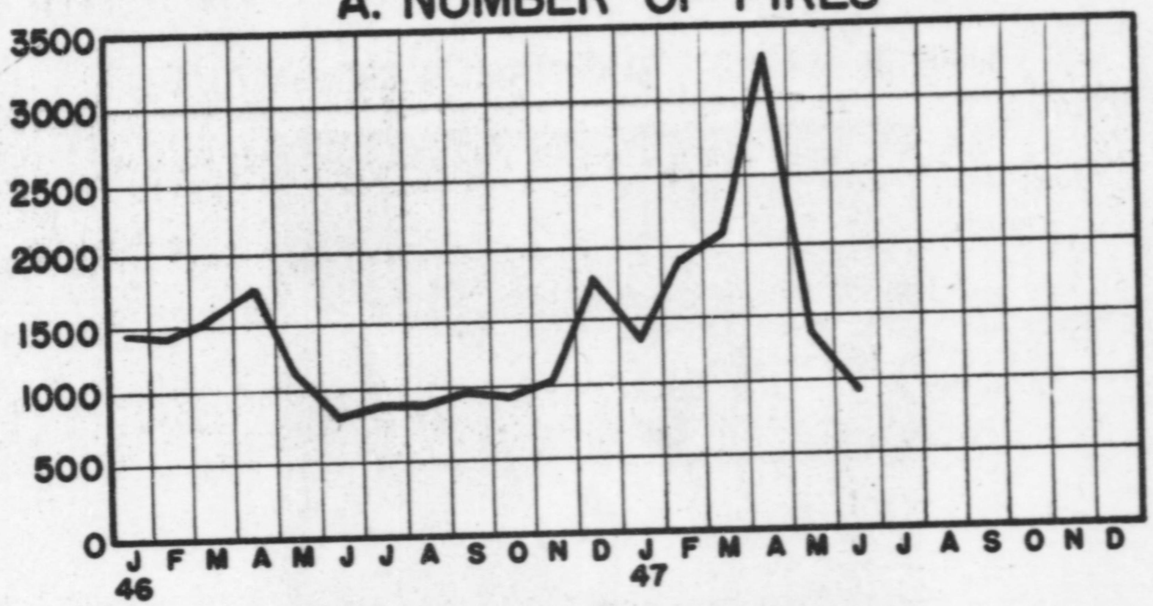
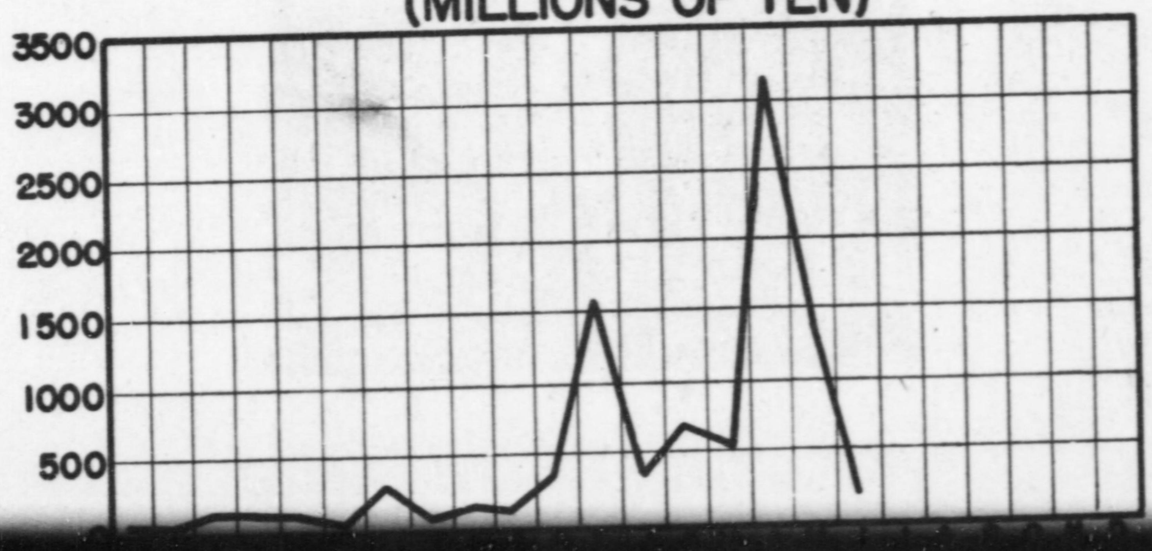
JAPANESE FIRE LOSSES
JANUARY 1946–JUNE 1947

A. NUMBER OF FIRES



B. DAMAGE VALUE (MILLIONS OF YEN)



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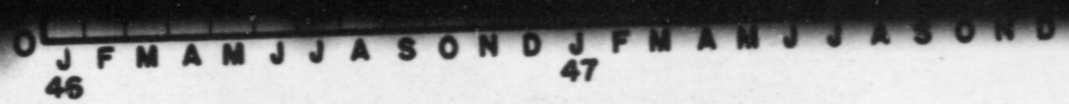
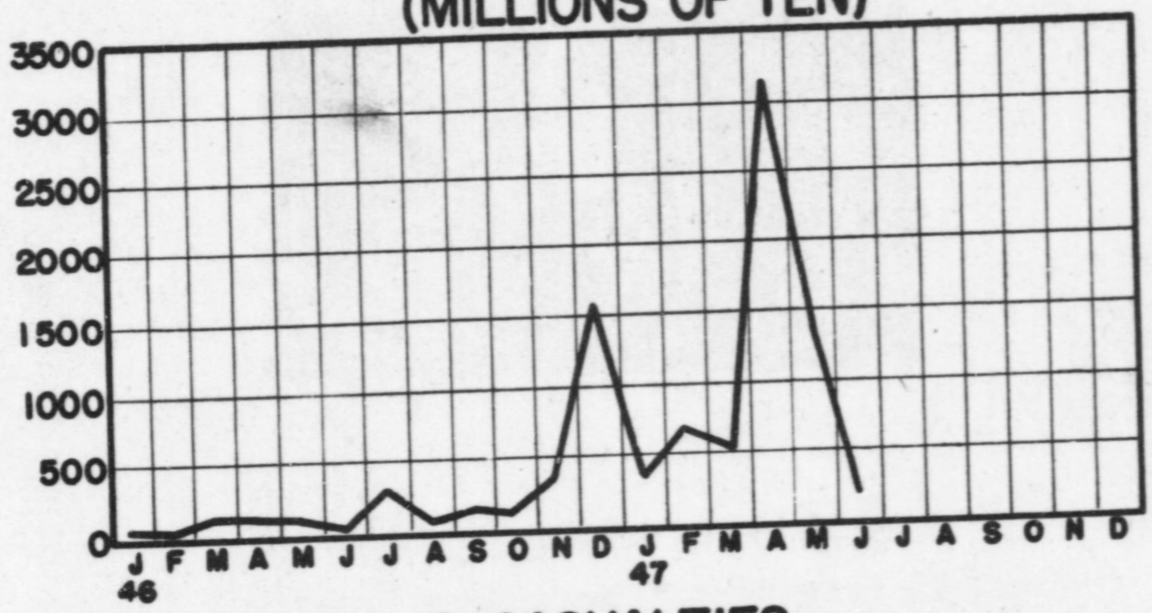
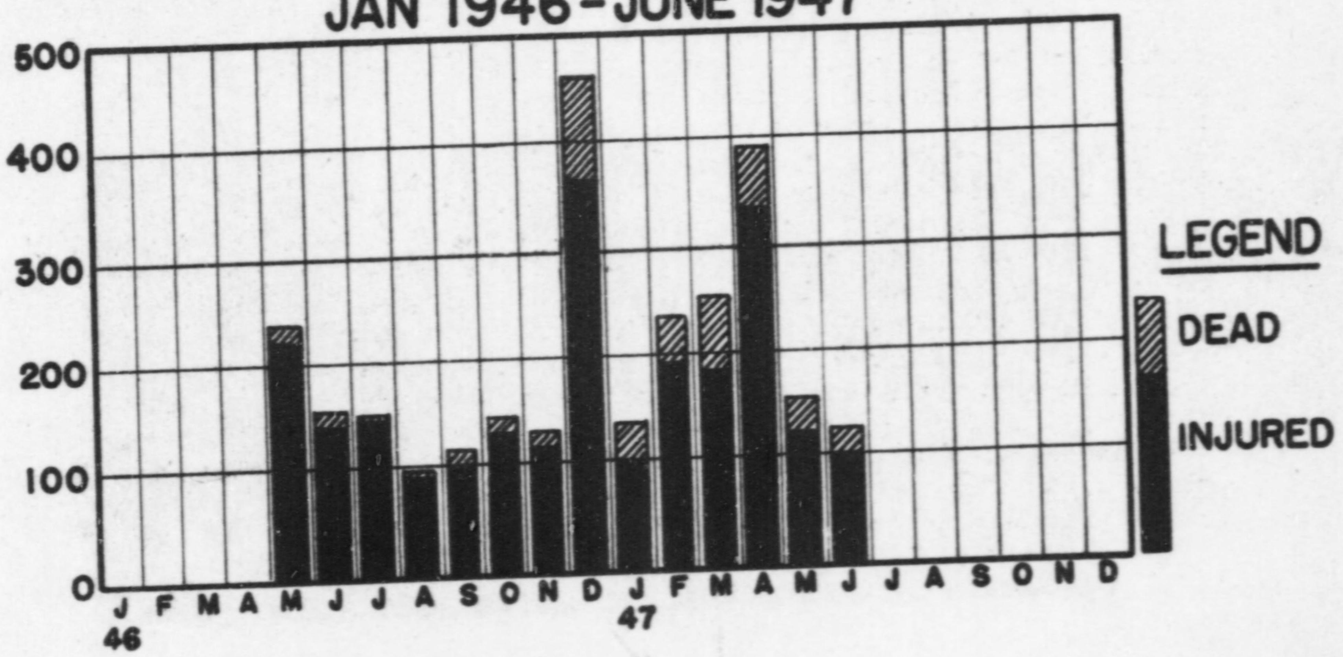


B. DAMAGE VALUE (MILLIONS OF YEN)



C. CASUALTIES JAN 1946 - JUNE 1947



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

GRAPH. NO. 3

PREPARED BY: PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION

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