

CIVIL CENSORSHIP

No. 22

JAPAN - ECONOMIC COMMENTS

1. Comments on Labor

- a. Communists Prepare for "Labor Offensive"; Active in Unions
- b. Strikes, Slowdowns Cripple Industry; Hitachi Manufacturing Paralyzed
- c. Unions Claim Low Wages, Dismissals Responsible for New Strike Wave
- d. Goddled Coal Miners Content with Conditions; Still Threaten Strikes
- e. Criticize Unreasonable Union Demands; Amicable Settlements Reported

General; Thirty six percent of the 407 labor comments report strikes or disputes and would seem to indicate that the expected "Labor Offensive" may be already under way. Few writers seem aware of the overall strike picture and there is little direct reference to the October or November Offensive as such; however, the sharp increase in reports of walkouts during the past month suggests a deliberate, organized program of labor agitation. (For background See Periodical Summary No. 21 page SUM-3 and Intelligence Summary No. 1927, 11 Oct 47, Sec 2, page 2).

a. Communists Prepare for "Labor Offensive"; Active in Unions:

Miyagi: "The Communist Party is now steadily preparing for the Labor offensive by taking advantage of the present critical situation. Party leaders are active in local districts. Their secret activities indicate that this Labor offensive will be intense." (a) Fukushima: "We must break down the capitalist government and establish a democratic people's government in the coming labor offensive by mobilizing more farmers and citizens. I am busy leading the Farmers' Union in Some and Futaba districts." (b) Tokyo: "A program for the training of leaders for the Labor Offensive is under way." (c) Gifu: "A directive for a labor offensive has already been issued by the Japan CIO, to prepare a new attack against management." (d) Kanagawa: "Our union will start a great labor movement in October. The labor unions of six plants of the Mitsubishi Chemical Mfg. Co., will also go on strike." (e) Kyoto: "The organized labor classes are likely to attack the government in the fall. They cannot wait until next spring because of the high cost of living." (f) A Yokosuka post office employee predicts: "Strikes will occur soon. Our union also is preparing for the attack." (g) A mimeographed leaflet from the Aichi branch of the All Japan Machine and Tools Labor Union proclaims; "The time for attack is nearing. Our present struggle is against the expected wage pegging and mass discharge under the Enterprise Readjustment Law." (h)

b. Strikes, Slowdowns Cripple Industry; Hitachi Manufacturing Paralyzed:

This month's intercepts brought no fewer than 181 reports of strikes (44 percent), indicating that the labor offensive may have begun about the middle of September. One of the largest victims was the Hitachi plant, engineers and manufacturers of machinery. Tokyo: "Thirteen thousand members of the Japan Electric Co. Workers' Union went on strike today." (i) Yamaguchi: "Kasado Shipyard Workers' Union went on strike 27 Sep." (j) Tokyo: "Production of our company (Japan Light-Sound Co., Ltd.) has been completely stopped since 25 Sep. We will not return to work until our demand for a 100 percent wage increase is met." (k) Nagasaki: "Employees of the Kawanami Ship Yard struck yesterday." Kagoshima: "We are now on strike. If the matter is not settled soon I think our company will go bankrupt." (l) Saitama: "Our Kawaguchi Tobacco Retailers' Union is on a semi-strike." (m)

(a) TOK/57981
(b) TOS/1807
(c) TOS/1653
(d) IS/NAG/3783

(e) TOS/1802
(f) OSA/50774
(g) TOK/59018
(h) NAG/26768

(i) TOK/59205
(j) TOS/1798
(k) TOK/59217
(l) FUK/20040

(m) TOK/56760

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Tokyo: "We (Tsurumi and Sumida Oil Storage Plant workers) have decided to carry out our sabotage program by stopping work for a fixed number of hours each day..." (n) Tokyo: "The Hitachi Works Labor Union went on strike 27 Sep. I think the struggle will continue for a few months." (o) An employee at the Yamaguchi Hitachi plant notes: "Our union went on strike 27. Sep." (p) At Hitachi's Shizuoka branch: "Our union struck on the 27th and therefore, production has been at a standstill." (q)

c. Unions Claim Low Wages, Dismissals Responsible for New Strike Wave: Immediate reason behind most of the present unrest is employers' refusal or inability to meet higher wage demands. Ishikawa: "We demanded a ¥2,000 basic wage and ¥1,500 as a 'crisis allowance,' but the company refused to meet our demands and threatened to discharge 3,000 employees. Therefore we went on strike." (r) Fukuoka: "Because of the company's attitude toward our demand to bring our salaries to ¥3,000 per month, we called a strike." (s) Tokyo: "At present, the All Japan Communications Workers' Union is demanding an income sufficient to supply 2,400 calories of food a day." (t) Ehime: "The company has announced that wages will be raised, but that the number of employees must be reduced. The labor union threatens to call another strike." (u) Fukuoka: "Employees of the Ushijima Industrial Co., went on strike demanding a 100 percent increase in wages." (v) In Kagawa, the discharge of 30 disloyal workers including 13 union members precipitated a strike. Employees took the opportunity to include a demand for higher wages. (w)

d. Coddled Coal Miners Content with Conditions; Still Threaten Strikes: Hokkaido: "I am working at a coal mine here. We have no trouble keeping warm; food rations are adequate and regular and we are able to raise vegetables. Living here is very easy and the workers are quite contented." (x) Hokkaido: "The working hours here (Bibai Mine) are supposedly eight hours a day, but actually we work only two hours a day. I start at 8 a.m., have lunch at 10, rest till 11 and then go home. At the Shakubetsu Mine, where miners work hard, 120 percent of the allotted output is being produced, but the production at this mine is only 80 percent of the scheduled output." (y) Fukuoka: "Life at this coal mine is very comfortable. There are no restrictions during working hours and life in the dormitory is the same. One week's salary is enough to buy food for a month." (z) However, other Fukuoka miners announce that they will comply with the government's 24 hour work system by working in four shifts of six hours each, provided their food and equipment problem is settled first. (a) Also in Fukuoka, miners are demanding 70 percent overtime pay which is the rate paid to miners in Hokkaido. (b) When the mine owner rejected their demand for higher wages, Nagano miners cut their daily output by one half. "If the workers produce one half the normal production the income will be just enough to pay us," explains an employee. "If the situation should continue for three months, the owner will have to give in." (c)

e. Criticize Unreasonable Union Demands; Amicable Settlements Reported: Twenty intercepts, express dissatisfaction with arbitrary strikes and suggest more peaceful solutions. Tokyo: "By compelling the company to approve its unreasonable demands, the union has been obliged to extend our working hours, so we have gained nothing." (d) Kanagawa: "It is shameful for us workers to go on strike at such a time when the increase of production is so urgently needed." (e) Miyagi: "The outcry for resuming work is growing strong among the workers, and they are calling for an immediate

(n) TOK/58634	(s) FUK/19980	(x) TOK/21108	(c) TOK/59230
(o) TOK/59196-a	(t) TOK/59202	(y) TOK/60050	(d) TOK/59094
(p) TOK/59196-b	(u) FUK/19573	(z) IS/FUK/1629	(e) OSA/51051
(q) TOK/59196-c	(v) FUK/19621	(a) FUK/TL/9501	
(r) OSA/51374	(w) FUK/20013	(b) FUK/TL/9511	

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settlement of this strike." (f) Yamaguchi: "Our pay is hardly enough to keep us going, but the management is also suffering from financial difficulties. Both sides are justified in their attitudes." (g) A Fukuoka correspondent is reassured: "Not long ago, when a gas explosion occurred in our coal mine, ¥90,000 - ¥140,000 was paid to the family of each victim. Labor conditions in Japan have certainly improved since former days." (h) Peaceful agreement was reported between a Mie fishing net manufacturing company and its employees. (i) Labor-management agreements were also concluded by a Kanagawa heavy industry company and a Tokyo chemical industry company. (j) A letter from Okayama notes: "The general attitude of Okayama labor unions indicates a willingness to cooperate with the capitalists in order to contribute to the industrial rehabilitation of the country." (k)

2. Comments on the Communists

- a. Reds Behind Strikes, Disputes; Undermine Industry for Party Aims
 b. Red Radicals Rapped; Obstruct Rehabilitation; Party Members Ousted
 c. Communists Forging Ahead; Gain Key Positions; Seek New Recruits

General: Communist activities accounted for 25 percent (102) of the total intercents. Twenty seven letters reported active participation in strikes and labor disputes and an equal number denounced them as troublemakers. Fifty one letters, from the communists themselves, described the present status or progress of party projects.

a. Reds Behind Strikes, Disputes; Undermine Industry for Party Aims: Tokyo: "Communists dominate our union and they are always exerting their efforts toward demonstration or strike. They want high wages with less work. Those who work hard are regarded as reactionaries." (l) Shizuoka: "In the agricultural villages, rice delivery strikes have been executed by communist intrigue." (m) Hiroshima: "When workers of our shipyard went on strike, telegrams of encouragement from the Communist Party were read over the public address system. SCAP warned us that in order to start an independent concern we must set up a sound management, but as long as the current labor trouble continues the existence of our new company is jeopardized." (n) Toyama: "Due to the instigation of the communists, it was decided to continue the strike." (o) "I understand that communist elements have entered some of the factories in Gifu, causing trouble and disorder." (p) Shime: "Though the results of our 45 day strike were not very favorable for us, the workers experienced the power of unity and organization and began to understand the Communist Party." (q) (*)

b. Red Radicals Rapped; Obstruct Rehabilitation; Party Members Ousted: Fukushima: "There is a behind-the-scene maneuvering of communists in our company. They have a destructive, arrogant and arbitrary attitude, and as long as they can execute a social revolution they do not care whether the company goes bankrupt or not." (r) Niigata: "Communist activities are aimed solely at extending the Party's influence. They have no interest at all in the rehabilitation of our country." (s) Hyogo: "There are many communists in our union and I fear they are utilizing the union to propagate their ideology. They think of Japan only as a country of proletarians, but Japan is not a country for laborers or capitalists alone. It is for all Japanese." (t) Osaka: "Labor problems have been growing worse in our company. Due to communistic leadership it is very difficult to settle our disputes." (u) In Osaka, five communist union members who had been publish-

(f) TOK/59018	(k) FUK/19571	(p) IS/NAG/3970	(u) OSA/TOS/610
(g) FUK/19889	(l) TOK/59224	(q) FUK/TOS/474	
(h) FUK/1627	(m) TOK/58814	(r) TOK/59224	
(i) NAG/26524	(n) FUK/20001	(s) TOS/1658	
(j) OSA/51053	(o) OSA/TOS/701	(t) LSA/51627	

(*) See Periodical Summary No. 21 page SUM-6.

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ing slanderous information about the organization and generally causing disorder, were expelled by employees of a spinning company. (v) While in Chiba, the labor union of a textile plant ousted communist members for unauthorized agitation. (w) Nagano: "As one more communist has been expelled from our factory, the atmosphere of the factory has been refreshed and the relation between the head office and the factory has begun to improve." (x)

c. Communists Forging Ahead: Gain Key Positions; Seek New Recruits:
Fukushima: "We have held several town meetings here on current problems. Meetings are always attended by large audiences, the young men of our town being especially attracted to these gatherings." (y) Hiroshima: "In our plant young communists have come to occupy important positions. The leaders of the young men's and young women's sections are all communists..." (z) Tokyo: "In the factory next to us, the activities of the labor union and Party members are terrific. Although there are only three comrades in our plant, we are carrying on fraction activities in high spirit." (a) Miyagi: "Last year I resigned my position in order to further our activity by becoming employed by the Occupation Forces. There I succeeded in organizing all workers and establishing party cells." (b) Osaka: "Our party is progressing smoothly as previously scheduled. There are 20 persons in our Communist Party now, and we expect to gain 15 more soon. In the coming election for Welfare Committeemen it is almost certain that most of the committee will be elected from our Party members." (c) Tokyo: "Beginning this month, a drastic reform will be carried out within the Communist Youth League. Up to now, most of the members were 25-26 years old, but from now on young people will be recruited." (d)

3. Comments on Agriculture and Fishing

- a. Good Rice Crops in Southern Japan; Farmers Expect Abundant Harvests
- b. Some Districts Report Crops Destroyed by Insects, Floods, Droughts
- c. Farmers Fake Crop Reports to Evade Quota; Officials Involved
- d. Landowners Write Under Land Reform Act, Attempt to Bypass Law
- e. Farmers' Feudalistic Mentality Balks Progress; Farm Unions Clash
- f. Communists Stir Up Trouble in Farm Villages; Get Control of Unions
- g. Fishermen Report Large Catches of Whale, Sardine; New Records Set

General: Fifty percent of the 600 agriculture intercepts and 94 percent of the correspondence on fishing (400 comment sheets) reported routine transactions and shipment of produce. Letters on crop conditions were equally divided between optimistic predictions of good harvests and reports of crop damage. Rice delivery quotas and land reform were mentioned in 14 percent of the total comment sheets, but these were mainly suggestions and plans to carry out the programs rather than the bitter denunciations of previous months. Union Activities, (44 intercepts), communist activities (17), and the black market (112) were the only other subjects mentioned in significant number.

a. Good Rice Crops in Southern Japan: Farmers Expect Abundant Harvests:
 Favorable weather in the southern part of the country evoked 44 predictions of abundant rice crops. Nara: "This is harvest time for rice in our district and, thanks to favorable weather, we expect a very good yield." (e) Mie: "There was some damage caused by the flood and dry weather in other

(v) OSA/TOS/680
 (w) TOK/PPB/10059
 (x) TOK/56761
 (y) TOS/1656
 (z) FUK/TOS/458

(a) TOS/1657
 (b) TOS/1563
 (c) OSA/TOS/621
 (d) TOS/1767
 (e) OSA/51787-a

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prefectures, but in this prefecture we shall have an abundant harvest this year." (f) Fukuoka: "The rice plants in this district are growing unexpectedly well this year, due to fine weather." (g) Wakayama: "Fortunately the growth of rice plants is satisfactory and we expect that the crop this year will be better than that of last year." (h) Nagano: "As the weather has been favorable, the rice crop here is expected to be better than normal." (i) Osaka: "Although the corn fields have suffered some damage, we shall have an abundant rice harvest this year." (j) Nagano: "This year's barley crop was twice that of last year." (k) Wakayama: "Since we were favored with good weather this year, farmers here are anticipating an abundant harvest." (l) But a Yamagata farmer injects a note of warning: "The rice crop this year is estimated at less than that of last year and that of a normal year, but owing to exaggerated reports by radio and newspapers, I am afraid the quota will be more than we can meet." (m)

b. Some Districts Report Crops Destroyed by Insects, Floods, Droughts: While a Kochi farmer happily reports that "there has not been such a good harvest in many years" (n) the story is quite different in another part of the same prefecture: "Because of noxious insects, the rice plants in Kochi-ken are facing serious damage. It is said that the crop will be less than 40 percent of average." (o) Fukuoka: "The number of rice fields damaged by insects is increasing rapidly. We fear that the rice harvest will be reduced by 30 percent." (p) Akita: "There is a considerable area which will not yield any crop, owing to the unseasonably cold weather and the two biggest floods which we have experienced in the past 60 years." (q) Saga: Newspapers report the loss of 2,450 acres of rice paddies, due to the typhoon "Kathleen." (r) Kagawa: "Ponds have dried up and cracks can be seen in the rice fields. If this dry weather continues there will be no rice to eat this year." (s) An Aichi farmer tells of another source of trouble: "Wild boars come out to eat our potato crop and nearly all our fields have been ravaged." (t)

c. Farmers Fake Crop Reports to Avoid Quota: Officials Involved: Ibaraki: "As a rice and wheat producing district, this community is very prosperous for the first time in a thousand years, but last year the farmers reported their harvests as two to four bushels below the actual amounts and blackmarketed the extra grain." (u) Akita: "The Agricultural Association asked each house to ship about 1/7 of a bushel of rice to relieve the food shortage in the cities, but the farmers are afraid to reveal any surplus of rice for fear of an increased delivery allotment in the coming year." (v) Wakayama: "The town officials reported farm areas smaller than they really were in order to get a smaller quota for wheat delivery." (w)

d. Landowners Writhe Under Land Reform Act: Attempt to Evade Law: Most frequent criticism among the 44 letters on the government land reform program was its arbitrary nature and failure to provide for special cases. Most criticisms, of course, were from those who has something to lose. Gifu: "We landowners have been severely hit by the land reform. I have lost most of my ancestral lands and have become a poor farmer. It may be that we are suffering punishment because we used to live in luxury without working. Be that as it may, we have been driven into a very miserable state." (x) Chi-ba: "The farm land reform is no better than the confiscation of land from landowners. Authorities are treating us landowners as if we were criminals." (y) Tokyo: "I was the biggest landowner in my village once; now I am the poorest." (z) Shizuoka: "The creation of landed farmers and the abolition of feudalism in farm villages are absolutely necessary, but it is rather

(f) OSA/51787	(l) OSA/51787-f	(r) FUK/PPB/5385	(x) NAG/3936
(g) FUK/19560	(m) TOK/35532	(s) FUK/19635	(y) IS/TOK/20936
(h) OSA/51787-c	(n) FUK/19635-a	(t) NAG/26626	(z) TOK/56706-a
(i) OSA/51787-d	(o) FUK/19635-b	(u) TOK/35514	
(j) OSA/51787-e	(p) FUK/TL/9415	(v) TOK/20938	
(k) TOK/35532	(q) TOK/35534	(w) OSA/51270	

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premature to enforce the agrarian reform in this revolutionary period so soon after the war. There is danger that the reform may deviate from its original aims." (a) Tokyo: "We repatriates who returned home penniless are about to be stripped of our small tracts of land on the grounds that we are absentee landowners. All our property abroad has been confiscated and now the government is about to buy up what little land we own for only several hundred yen." (b) Honolulu: "I cannot find anything wrong in the former Japanese system. The government is buying land from landowners according to the newly revised law in Japan, but I have never heard of such a policy in the United States." (c) Oita: "Give landlords the right to cultivate, and enable them to become landed farmers. Buy up excess land at a suitable price, in keeping with the times." (d) A few landowners have hit upon schemes to circumvent compulsory purchase of their property. Tokyo: "A friend of mine spent several hundred thousand yen to settle the matter of the land around his area. As a result the land is excluded from the Farmland Adjustment Law. The landowners are all happy to have evaded such an absurd official law." (e) Wakayama: "As the farmland investigation is to take place in the near future, I advise you to submit a petition to the Agricultural Land Commission, saying that you sold the land to me in 1944. Be sure to keep this absolutely secret, for you will be punished if they should learn of our scheme." (f) Kyoto: "When we learned that the land belonging to (your relative) was about to be purchased by the government, we took steps to have it exempted by pretending that it had been donated by you to our temple. Please understand that this was the only way we could save it." (g) Kyoto: "The chief priest of one of the temples here has farms listed as temple property and since these are about to be transferred in compliance with the Land Adjustment Act, he wishes to obtain a contract from the tenants to the effect that when the right time comes in the future, the land, or its cash equivalent at current prices, will be returned to the temple." (h)

e. Farmers' Feudalistic Mentality Balks Progress; Farm Unions Clash: The farmers themselves are the greatest obstacle to raising their standard of living, according to some discouraged letter writers. Gumma: "Newspapers and radio suggest cooperative associations to solve the farmers' problems. However, it will be almost impossible to establish such associations among farmers because they have been brought up in the old feudalistic idea that all that is required of a good farmer is back-breaking labor and observance of old customs." (i) Tochigi: "No matter how much we explain the present situation to middle aged persons, they never try to take a step forward. It is only due to the farmers' ignorance that even now they cannot cast off their shell of feudalism." (j) Intercepts dealing with farmers' unions indicate considerable confusion and rivalry among the various organizations which have sprung up. Chief rivals appear to be Japan Farmers Union (Nippon Nomin Kumiai) which leans toward the left; National Farmers Association (Zen Nippon Nomin Kumiai) sponsored by Agriculture Minister Hirano; and several loosely affiliated unions backed by the Liberal Party, the latter two groups having been formed to check the influence of the Japan Farmers Union. (See Periodical Summary No. 19, page CCD - 48, para 2c)

f. Communists Stir Up Trouble in Farm Villages; Get Control of Unions: Shimane: "Recently about 40 members of Japan Farmers Union visited the prefectural government office to petition for a revision of the rice delivery quota. The delegates were satisfied with the explanation of the government authorities and the interview was about to end when Communist Party members among them demanded that the governor give them his statement in

(a) TOK/35513
(b) TOK/35502
(c) TOK/IS/21036
(d) TOK/56706

(e) TOK/58933
(f) OSA/51553
(g) OSA/51553-a
(h) OSA/51243

(i) TOK/35508
(j) IS/TOK/20964

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writing. Upon refusal by the governor, they led the meeting into confusion ..." (k) Nagano: "In the last elections, communists here campaigned vigorously under the slogan of 'Free Sale System of Rice.' However, the citizens in general did not support their slogan because it was clear that they adopted it in order to win over the farmers." (l) Kagawa: "The chief of the district council of the Japan Farmers Union and the chairman of the farmland committee have joined the Party. Three or four other members of are going to join." (m)

g. Fishermen Report Large Catches of Whale, Sardine: New Records Set: Iwate: "So far we have caught 80 whales and are in high spirits. The other day we set a new record by catching 14 sperm whale in a day." (n) Wakayama: "There continue to be large catches of sardine and mackerel every day. Fishermen are very happy these days." (o) Wakayama: "We have been catching large quantities of fish but the canning factories are so small, they do not know what to do with it." (p) Oita: "It is said that fishing here this year is the poorest in 50 years. Nevertheless, in the Aeki district fishermen are making such big catches of sea slugs that they bring in ¥20,000,000 worth a night." (q)

3. Comments on Commerce and Industry

- a. Flood Almost Washes Out Textile Industry; Announce New Factories
- b. Electricity Shortage Forces Shutdown of Iron Works, Other Plants
- c. Industrial Research Leads to New Processes, Discoveries, Materials
- d. Restricted Firms Dissolved, Change Names, Establish New Business
- e. Blackmarket Has Large Assortment of Wares for Sale: Few Bargains

General: The textile, fertilizer and paper industries contributed the greatest number of comment sheets -- 37 percent of the 1,738 total for this period. As usual, the great bulk of intercepts on this subject dealt with shipment of products, reports of stock on hand, raw materials, and financial transactions. With the exception of 50 references to the electric industry and 29 comments on subjects pertaining to heavy industry, the remainder of the letters spread thinly over a wide range of topics.

a. Flood Almost Washes out Textile Industry: Announce New Factories: Gumma: "A large number of weaving machines were either saturated or buried in the mud after the recent floods. It is estimated that ¥310,000,000 will be needed to rehabilitate the industry." (r) Kagawa: "A new factory, capable of producing 3,600 pounds of woolen goods and rejuvenation 5,400 pounds of woolen yarn and cotton cloth monthly, will be established shortly in this prefecture." (s) Osaka: "In the Chugoku district, 300,000 war-damaged spindles have been renovated, leaving 120,000 yet to be repaired. However, these are expected to be restored by the end of the year." (t)

b. Electricity Shortage Forces Shutdown of Iron Works, Other Plants: Fukuoka: "Due to lack of electric power, the Yawata Iron Works will close all of her 15 plants. The monthly production of such critical items as rails and electric lines will be greatly decreased." (u) Fukuoka: "The electric power crisis in Kyushu has become a grave problem. Lack of electricity six days a week will soon lead to the destruction of all minor industries here." (v)

c. Industrial Research Leads to New Processes, Discoveries, Materials: Osaka: The Mainichi News reports the successful processing of synthetic resin from waste pulp extract. (w) Osaka: Experiments carried on in con-

(k) TOK/1700
(l) TOK/59011
(m) TOS/1738
(n) TOK/56826

(o) OSA/51181-a
(p) OSA/51181-b
(q) FUK/18857
(r) TOK/PPB/10226

(s) OSA/PPB/11690
(t) OSA/PPB/11696
(u) FUK/TP/9363
(v) IS/FUK/TL/321
(w) OSA/PPB/11484

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nection with Kyoto State University have produced important new methods in two industries. Lacquerware, manufactured by a newly developed process which requires one third of the steps formerly needed, can now be made more resistant to peeling; while a new treatment for tanning hides makes the leather more resistant to wear, thereby increasing considerably its potential uses." (x) Nagano: "A clay containing 70 percent pure kaolin, which is essential in the manufacture of pure white ceramic ware, has been discovered in this prefecture. Formerly, 90 percent of the material had to be imported from Korea." (y)

d. Restricted Firms Dissolved, Change Names, Establish New Business:
Kyoto: "The Mitsui Trading Company has been dissolved at last, not to reorganize. I hear that members of one of their branches have already established a small industrial company." (z) Mie: "Our plant (Mitsubishi) is changing its name to Juji Industry Co. We are very busy manufacturing bicycles for export." (a) Kobe: "We are planning to establish a new company combining all the sections of the Mitsubishi Co. Although the new company is much smaller than the former Mitsubishi Co., I believe it has a very promising future and will secure the former's standing and influence." (b) Fukushima: "I have been managing a company newly established under the guidance of the Riken Institute. With Riken backing, our business is going ahead with a bright future." (c)

e. Blackmarket Has Large Assortment of Wares for Sale; Few Bargains:
Fukuoka: "Thirty tons of raw rubber, formerly possessed by the Japanese Army are obtainable in Nagasaki." (d) Yamagata: "A friend of mine is looking for a buyer for about 16.5 pounds of 23-carat gold bullion." (e) An Osaka letter reveals the sale of 498 sheets of shoe leather, 390 sheets of sole leather, and 1,000 shoe laces. (f) Miyagi: "A freight car load of 200 bales of fish meal for fertilizer is available at ¥1,004 per bale." (g) Okayama: "A large quantity of liquid caustic soda is available in lots of 40 drums, at ¥14,440 per lot." (h) Niigata: "Five thousand pounds of lead arsenate are for sale at ¥30,000 per pound. If you want it, please reply immediately." (i) Kyoto: "Velvet cloth is available at ¥4,000 per roll." (j) Kobe: "One thousand suits of military uniforms made in 1941 are available at ¥870 per suit." (k)

(x) OSA/PPB/11245
 (y) TOK/PPB/10144
 (z) OSA/50397
 (a) NAG/26601
 (b) OSA/50528

(c) TOK/58256
 (d) FUK/TL/9218
 (e) TOK/58543
 (f) OSA/50240
 (g) OSA/50389

(h) OSA/50298
 (i) TOK/56232
 (j) OSA/50088-a
 (k) OSA/50088-b

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JAPAN - POLITICAL COMMENTS

1. Comments on the Government

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- a. Support Katayama: Present Cabinet Best Since the End of the War
 - b. Too Early to Judge Cabinet; Difficulties Inherited from Past
 - c. Cabinet Encourages Inflation; Control Measures Makeshift
 - d. Criticize Other Cabinet Policies; Score Economic Reform Plans
 - e. Cabinet Puppet of Bureaucrats; Officials Corrupt, Accept Bribes
 - f. Masses Betrayed by Social Democrats; Lose Support of Workers.
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General: The majority of the 300 significant comments on the government were critical. Writers seemed inclined as in previous months to blame the government for all their troubles. Principal criticism was directed at the government's inability to rectify immediately the nation's economic plight. More discerning letters recognized that economic change is slow. Government supporters warmly applauded the administration's policies.

a. Support Katayama: Present Cabinet Best Since the End of the War:
Aomori: "I support Katayama because I believe it is important that a man of honesty and earnestness should lead the Government." (a) Tokyo: "We formed the Society for Supporting Katayama Tetsu (Katayama Tetsu Koenkai) and wish to bring together all those who entertain good will towards Mr. Katayama." (b) Saitama: "We trust absolutely the present Cabinet." (c) Yamaguchi: "The Socialist Government is the best government we have ever had." (d) Kanagawa: The release of a large amount of imported food promises a full and regular staple food ration; and credit for foreign trade has been arranged. In spite of our difficult existence, the present Cabinet is the best we have had since the end of the war." (e) Mie: "I have absolute confidence in the Social Democratic Party's (Shakaito) measures and I am hopeful for the future." (f) Hokkaido: "Contrary to expectations that the Katayama cabinet would be dissolved in August, it has strengthened itself." (f) Tokyo: "The present Government made a good showing by reporting the real economic condition of Japan, by establishing a new price system and by taking measures against the crisis." (g)

b. Too Early to Judge Cabinet: Difficulties Inherited from Past:
Tokyo: "We cannot judge the real value of the Cabinet because it has not been in office long." (h) Chiba: "I will wait and see how the Cabinet works out. It is a weakness of the Japanese to be impatient of results and to be disappointed too quickly." (i) Shizuoka: "The present 'endurance of poverty' policy of the present Cabinet is making living very hard for the people, but we must accept it with resignation because all our present difficulties are the result of our actions in the past." (j) Tokyo: "The present situation can be attributed to aggravated economic conditions which cannot be quickly remedied." (k)

c. Cabinet Encourages Inflation: Control Measures Makeshift: Kyoto:
 "The Cabinet is aggravating inflation with its Policies. Under the new price system, there is little difference between the official prices and blackmarket prices. The new prices are beyond the reach of the masses with their present income." (l) Hvogo: "The government fixed ceiling prices of commodities and some of them are higher than present blackmarket prices. Consequently, blackmarket prices rise with official prices. Government price raises have accelerated inflation, not the blackmarket." (m)

(a) IS/TOK/20999
 (b) TOK/58319
 (c) TOK/20752
 (d) IS/FUK/1572
 (e) IS/TOK/20872

(f) IS/TOK/21037
 (g) IS/TOK/56799
 (h) IS/TOK/20876
 (i) IS/TOK/20677
 (j) IS/TOK/21031-a

(k) IS/TOK/21031-b
 (l) IS/TOK/58733
 (m) IS/TOK/51378

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Kyoto: "The Cabinet is unreliable. They have set workmen's basic wages at ¥1,800 while they continue to boost prices. The life of the laboring classes becomes harder and harder." (n) Tokyo: "The Government has raised official prices even on non-rationed goods in an effort to clamp down on blackmarket activities. These makeshift measures will cause a sharp rise in the blackmarket prices of daily necessities and result in increased inflation." (o) Kagoshima: "It is most regrettable that the present Cabinet is taking measures to increase prices and adopting absurd policies which foster inflation." (p) Tokyo: "The government is raising the prices of its own enterprises, such as railway fares, wine, tobacco and postal fees. Everything is hopeless." (q)

d. Criticize Other Cabinet Policies; Score Economic Reform Plans:

Tokyo: "Japan, today, is developing serious symptoms of being poisoned by controlled economy, and there are indications that the controls will be intensified. Increased production can hardly be attained under planned economy." (r) Kyoto: "The policies of the Economic Stabilization Board are dogmatic and are based on the decisions of the old Planning Board." (s) Osaka: "The present Government does not seem to realize that its controls are hindering the distribution of goods. The Premier blindly approves the academic theories of the chief of the Economic Stabilization Board!" (t) Osaka: "We are fed up with the Government ordinances issued successively through the Economic Stabilization Board." (u) A Liberal member of the House of Representatives writes from Tokyo: "The Social Democratic Party revealed its weakness three months after its Cabinet was formed. It seemed at first that the Socialist Party would be able to carry out its program with the publishing of its 'White Paper.' However, the Economic Stabilization Board announced that the party would adopt a policy of free economy in 1949." (v) Tokyo: "The way the Commerce and Industry minister persists in pushing through the state control of coal mines is sheer, childish stubbornness." (w) Tokyo: "The cabinet which was formed to meet the national emergency has done nothing except debate about the state control of coal mines." (x)

e. Cabinet Puppet of Bureaucrats; Officials Corrupt, Accept Bribes:

Aomori: "The Socialist Cabinet which promised to purge the bureaucrats is now their puppet. It has carried out more anti-democratic policies to restrict the freedom of the people. In rural districts the working masses, merchants and farmers are cursing the present Cabinet." (y) Chiba: "Rehabilitation has been very slow due to the incompetence of the bureaucrats." (z) Tokyo: "The main reason for delay in rehabilitation is that officials neglect their duties on the pretext of abiding by laws and regulations." (a) Tokyo: "Although Katayama has instructed government officials to tend to their business as public servants, there has been no improvement. They are even worse than before." (b) Akita: "The morale of officials has degenerated completely. Nothing can be done without bribing them." (c) Mie: "Officials are again resorting to corrupt practices." (d) Yamanashi: "As long as you bribe the officials anything will be allowed though prohibited by law." (e)

f. Masses Betrayed by Social Democrats; Lose Support of Workers:

Osaka: "The working masses supported the Socialist party in the elections, but it is now driving us to collapse." (f) Saitama: "The Social Democrat Party which should go hand in hand with the working masses has betrayed us and aligned itself with the party which oppresses the people most." (g) Tokyo: "They call themselves the cabinet of the laboring classes, but

(n) IS/OSA/51378 (s) IS/OSA/51026 (x) IS/TOK/20860 (c) IS/OSA/51250
 (o) IS/TOK/20694 (t) IS/TOK/21075 (y) IS/TOK/20999 (d) IS/TOK/56669
 (p) IS/FUK/1584 (u) IS/OSA/51556 (z) IS/TOK/20846 (e) IS/TOK/56775
 (q) IS/TOK/20692 (v) IS/OSA/51554 (a) IS/TOK/56669 (f) IS/OSA/50835
 (r) IS/TOK/21074 (w) IS/TOK/20994 (b) IS/TOK/56676 (g) IS/TOK/20859

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that is a lie. They are on the side of the capit lists." (h) Tokyo: "Laborers are now criticizing the Katayama Cabinet. They have gone so far as to call it a stop-gap cabinet of the Liberal Party." (i) Miyazaki: "The policies of the Cabinet are not supported by the poor or laboring classes." (j)

2. Comments on Communism

- a. Reds Hinder Japan's Reconstruction, Form Anti-Communist Groups
- b. Despondent Over Economic Situation; Driven to Join Communists
- c. Communists Outline Economic Program, Seek State Ownership
- d. Use Relief Program to Spread Red Propaganda Among Flood Victims
- e. Communists Active in State Sanatoria, Encourage Patients' Demands
- f. Communist Party Members Teaching in Schools; Many Student Cells

General: Some 250 intercepts are devoted to the activities of the communists in Japan, and mention proselytizing activities such as lecture tours of Party leaders and organizers. A significant group of letters mention the activities of communists in the schools. Three interesting comments outline portions of the Party program. Thirty-five writers violently oppose the communists and charge that they are hindering the rehabilitation of the nation.

a. Reds Hinder Japan's Reconstruction, Form Anti-Communist Groups:
Hokkaido: "The rehabilitation of Japan will be difficult as long as communism is dominant. We can avert disaster only by driving out the communists with the aid of America." (k) Hokkaido: "Communists obstruct increased production. Unless communist influence is purged, we shall fail in our efforts to build up a peaceful Japan." (l) Hokkaido: "The policy of the Communist Party as the champion of the masses is destructive." (m)
Saga: "We cannot say that the people will be happy under the absolute rule of the Communist Party. If the Japanese Communist Party acts in concert with the Soviet Communist Party, troubles will arise." (n) Tochigi: "The Communist Party is still considered undesirable by people in general." (o)
Niigata: "Almost every person with whom I have come in contact here is anti-Communist." (p) Hokkaido: "Several young men's groups have decided to launch an anti-Communism movement." (q) Sendai: "The other day I heard several persons making speeches and urging the overthrow of the Communist Party." (r) Nagano: "Ours is a well-known communist village, but an anti-communist movement has now started here." (s) A Tokyo member of the Anti-Communist League writes: "I want you to make further effort in support of our great cause." (t) Kanagawa: "The anti-communist faction is spreading its movement by mass meetings here." (u)

b. Despondent Over Economic Situation; Driven to Join Communists:
Tokyo: "It is impossible to make a living now, and it seems that whether we like it or not, we shall eventually lean toward communism." (v) Ibaraki: "There is no other way open to us, the salaried class, but to oppose the present Government and set up the Nozaka Cabinet. (Nozaka Sanzo is one of the most prominent of Japan's Communist leaders.)" (w) Okayama: "I support the Communist Party because of difficult living conditions." (x) Nagasaki: "Production has not increased, whereas inflation continues--a Communist revolution is inevitable." (y)

c. Communists Outline Economic Program; Seek State Ownership: Tokyo: "The Economic Rehabilitation Plan of the Japan Communist Party calls for the nationalization of all financial organs, state control of key industries,

(h) IS/TOK/20971	(m) IS/TOK/56005	(r) IS/TOK/20930	(w) TOK/56005-b
(i) IS/TOK/20672	(n) IS/FUK/1628	(s) IS/TOK/59056	(x) FUK/1598
(j) IS/FUK/1559	(o) IS/TOK/56005	(t) IS/TOK/1821	(y) FUK/1631
(k) IS/TOK/20933	(p) TOK/56719	(u) IS/TOK/1613	
(l) IS/TOK/20930	(q) IS/FUK/1623	(v) IS/TOK/56005-	

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Government purchase of farmland and state control of forests, a balanced foreign trade policy, rational distribution of foodstuffs, full employment and favorable terms for reparations." (z) Aichi: "The government's wage plan favors the capitalists and threatens the laboring classes with unemployment. We communists consider it important that the Minimum Wage System be established and commodity prices be fixed." (a) Another Tokyo writer says: "Those who will profit from the 'Minimum Wage System' are the youths and women. For their protection, we must struggle to establish it." (b)

d. Use Relief Program to Spread Red Propaganda Among Flood Victims:
Aomori: "The Aomori Regional Communist Party Committee sends orders to District Committees to carry on propaganda activities along with flood relief measures." (c) A Tokyo letter from Communist leaders Tokuda Kyuichi and Nozaka Sanzo says: "Because the present government has spent no money on projects to prevent floods, you people in Akita had to suffer greatly." (d) Tokyo: "The Communist Party is planning to print one thousand copies of the 'Voice of the Children' which will be distributed to the families of flood victims." (e) An emergency order from the Tokyo headquarters of the Youth Communist League orders aid "for flood victims in the Kanto and Tohoku area." (f)

e. Communists Active in State Sanatoria, Encourage Patients' Demands:
Gumma: "For the past two weeks we have been having a regular revolution: the patients against the authorities of this so-called sanatorium. It all started after the local Communists had paid a few visits. The patients began to demand better treatment and food." (g) Ibaraki: "Communists are trying to form a cell in the Seiran So Sanatorium." (h) Gumma: "The Kusatsu Communist Party has been stirring up the inmates at the Rakusei-En (a leper sanatorium)." (i) Gumma: "In this so-called sanatorium, we have been having disturbances for the past two weeks. The patients knew long ago that the authorities here were cheating them, but they were afraid to say anything until the local Communist party members assured them of Party support." (j)

f. Communist Party Members Teaching in Schools; Many Student Cells:
Tokyo: "My brother who is a member of the Communist Party is now teaching history at a middle school." (k) A communist teacher in Nagano writes: "I am now teaching at a middle school. I am promoting cultural movements in my native town and am studying such subjects as wages, labor and dialectic materialism." (l) Another Communist in Tokyo says: "I am often away from Tokyo on lecture tours. I am going to lecture at the University in Sendai and will then proceed to Hiroshima to speak before the Hiroshima Teachers' Union." (m) Tokyo: "Since my appointment as leader of the group in the Agriculture Department of Tokyo University, I have been making every effort to solidify the group. Before long we will communize other departments." (n) A Communist student in Saitama writes to a student at the Tokyo Women's University: "We are going to hold a Communist Party meeting to discuss policy matters." (o) Tokyo: "We shall soon have an opportunity to explain the work of the Young Communist League (Seinen Kyosen Domei) to the Tokyo Women's Economic College." (p)

(z) TOS/1605 (e) TOS/1774 (j) TOK/59011 (o) TOS/1631
 (a) OSA/TOS/678 (f) TOS/1752-b (k) FUK/TOS/424 (p) TOK/1756
 (b) TOS/1786 (g) TOK/5683 (l) TOK/1634
 (c) TOS/752 (h) TOK/56781-a (m) TOK/1732
 (d) TOS/1725-a (i) TOK/56781-b (n) TOK/1816

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KOREA - AMERICAN OCCUPIED ZONE

1. Political Comments

- a. Welcome UN Intervention: Urge General Election, Unification
 b. Society for Rapid Realization of Korean Independence Discredited:
 c. Communists Active In South Korea: Establish North Zone Contacts

General: Comments on the political situation seem to indicate Koreans welcome U.N. intervention as a first step toward a solution of the Korean problem. The Russian proposal on joint withdrawal has so far been favorably commented on, at least by communists. Widespread unrest and violence resulting from antagonism between political parties is reported by 30 percent of the 300 odd intercepts; meanwhile the communists are aggravating conditions in order to spread their influence.

a. Welcome UN Intervention: Urge General Election, Unification: Seoul: At a general meeting of Right Wing elements, the following petition was sent to the UN: "All Koreans sympathize with you in your efforts to solve the difficult Korean question. There will be no peace in the Far East unless the Korean question is solved impartially. The strangling 38th Parallel must be removed and an honest general election be held to realize an independent Korean government." (a) Seoul: "Since the Korean problem has been brought up in the UN, it is imperative that a general assembly be held." (b) Kyonggi-do: "We are glad to hear that the Russian delegation proposed the simultaneous withdrawal of both armies from Korea. It is the only way to accomplish the union of Korea." (c)

b. Society for Rapid Realization of Korean Independence Discredited: Seoul: "Members of the National Society for Rapid Realization of Korean Independence are extorting money from people." (d) Cholla-namdo: "Anyone who does not join this society is prohibited from carrying on business here, and from holding public office." (e) Cholla-namdo: "A teacher or an official is liable to lose his position if he does not become a member of this society, and popular feeling against this organization is strong." (f) Seoul: "A communist has formed a branch of the Society and is carrying on activities in the name of the society." (g)

c. Communists Active In South Korea: Establish North Zone Contacts: Kyongsang-namdo: "Chongdo-kun, Kawmchon-myun and Daichan-myun districts are considered a nest of the communists. There is an underground movement in these areas which should be closely watched." (h) Address not given: "Members of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Army keep an office called the Manoung Trading Co., in Seoul. They plan to communize South Korea. One of the members has gone to North Korea to contact a certain leftist political party there." (i) Seoul: "Yoo Chu ern who formed a branch of the National Society for Rapid Realization of Korean Independence, has organized a company called the Shinki Commodity Co., whose office is used as a meeting place for the left wing." (j) Address omitted: "Some communists organized a subordinate branch of the South Korea Labor Party (communist dominated) in the Korea Mining Promotion Co., and are now active in a bolshevizing movement at the local mines." (k) Inchon: "The pressmen of the Inchon Journalist Association are actively engaged in the Leftist cause. Forced contributions amounting to ¥100,000 were used for making trips to the 38th parallel to contact North Korean Leftists." (l) Pusan: "The

(a) SEO/5568
 (b) SEO/5445
 (c) SEO/TL/1661
 (d) SEO/5547

(e) SEO/5553
 (f) SEO/5553-a
 (g) SEO/5480
 (h) PUS/1849

(i) SEO/5458
 (j) SEO/5480
 (k) SEO/5546
 (l) SEO/5473

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Korean Newspaper Company has become an organ of the Left Wing in South Korea." (m)

2. Comments on Education

- a. Leftist Teachers in Schools; Students Active in Underground
- b. Shortage of Funds Forces Schools to Demand High Fees From Students

General: Most of the 12 comments on education indicate the penetration of schools by left wing propagandists whose activities are supported by officials. Other comments point to the shortage of public funds for the maintenance of schools.

a. Leftist Teachers in Schools; Students Active in Underground: Seoul: "A former chief of the Educational Bureau keeps close contact with leftist teachers in each school, and responsible men in the Educational Bureau have always been in close communication with leftist elements." (n) Kyongsang-namdo: "Seventeen leftist teachers were arrested for using their senior pupils to spread their teachings." (o) Seoul: "The leftist elements of the Seoul Educational Bureau should be exterminated." (p) Chungchong-namdo: "A former teacher of a primary school in Nonsan is said to have joined in a strike in South Korea, for an increase of salary. He had his pupils post bills demanding the exclusion of Rightist teachers." (q) Pusan: "Teachers in the Chinju Middle School are teaching communism to our young boys." (r) Cheju-do: "I shall enter the Kim Il Sung University in North Korea, when I finish the first year here. I am taking part in an underground movement of the South Korea Labor Party (Nam No Dang) and am a member of the Democratic and Patriotic Young Men's Union." (s)

b. Shortage of Funds Forces Schools to Demand High Fees From Students: Intercepts point to a critical shortage of public funds for the maintaining of schools in South Korea. Seoul: "I passed the entrance examination of the Kyonggi Girls' High School, and was told I must donate ¥30,000. Because of my limited means, I appealed against this, and it was decided that the amount would be lowered and that I would be required to contribute ¥20,000. The Baiwa Girls' School also requires anywhere from ¥20,000 to ¥30,000 for entrance." (t) Seoul: "We wanted to enter the Central Middle School (Choongang Hakkyo), but had to give up the idea as we would have had to contribute ¥70,000 per student. We finally entered the Choongdong Middle School by contributing ¥25,000 each." (u) Seoul: "I have been permitted to enter the Choongdong Middle School after making a contribution of ¥10,000." (v)

3. Comments on Law and Order

- a. Citizens Accuse Police of Supporting Terrorists; Threaten Violence
- b. New Constabulary Set Up; Establish Auxiliary Police Organizations
- c. South Koreans Sell Across 38th Parallel; US Goods Blackmarketed
- d. High Official Said to be Evading Rice Collection; Grain Hoarded

General: Of the 41 intercepts dealing with law and order in Korea, 25 percent described terrorist activity by various young men's groups. Six letters reported the formation of auxiliary police organizations to supplement the Constabulary Army. Twenty-four comment sheets, more than half the total number, disclosed smuggling, black market activities, and law violations in connection with the collection of rice and other grains.

(m) PUS/1833
(n) SEO/5440
(o) SEO/5441
(p) SEO/5440

(q) SEO/5454
(r) PUS/1883
(s) SEO/5572
(t) SEO/5523

(u) SEO/5523
(v) SEO/5523

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a. Citizens Accuse Police of Supporting Terrorists: Threaten Violence:

Kyongsang-namdo: A police chief receives a threatening letter: "You are not doing the right thing. Why do you oppress the farmers and bleed the poor people? People like you should be killed. You will die by my hands."

(w) Kyongsang-namdo: "The Kwangbok Young Men's Association has been issued a police permit to hold terroristic demonstrations. They are abducting farmers and torturing them. We farmers of Oopchawn-mun, who depend upon the police department to protect lives and property, demand justice," (x)

Pusan: After terroristic demonstrations by the Daehen Labor Union, the Sawbook Youth Association, and the Kwangbok Young Men's Association had resulted in several deaths, the police chief of the 7th division in Kyongsang-namdo received 75 letters accusing him of supporting the terrorists and threatening him and his family with violent death.

b. New Constabulary Set-Up Establish Auxiliary Police Organizations:

Seoul: "The Police Director of the Korean Constabulary Army, 8th Regiment, announced a new emergency guard program to deal with the turmoil existing in Korea. According to this plan the 8th Regiment has posted guards over state property, and has been commissioned to maintain order over the network of communication in Kangwon-do." (y) Chungchong-namdo: "A society which proposes to support the police in maintaining order has been set up in Chonan; it has about 200 members." (z) Pusan: "In spite of some friction, the Youths' Association for Rapid Realization of Korean Independence and the Youth Association for Korean Liberation have been united, and will then probably be united with the National Defense Corps to act as the Korean Army." (a)

c. South Koreans Sell Across 38th Parallel: US Goods Blackmarketed:

Seoul: "Twice we have had buyers come from North Korea. The buyers emptied our warehouse, saying that Russian officers did not want goods made in Japan."

(b) Seoul: "I plan to buy 5,000 to 10,000 American prophylactic kits; get as many as you can. These items will cost from three to five times as much in Pyongyang." (c) Seoul: "A member of the law inspectors' group recently returned from America is offering smuggled penicillin for sale." (d) Kyonggi-do: "I purchased about 10,000 sheets of Korean window paper and sold it to the North Korean people." (e) A Kyongsang-namdo writer requests his agent in Japan to bring goods and various apparatus necessary for the manufacture of rice wine. (f) Seoul: "An employee of the Monopoly Bureau has been dealing in the blackmarket with cigarettes stolen from the factory, and is supplying his brother with five or six hundred packs daily." (g) Cholla-Pukto: "I will send you the ¥40,000 worth of cigarettes, for which I wish cuttlefish in return." (h)

d. High Official Said to be Evading Rice Collection: Grain Hoarded:

Kyonggi-do: "The Governor of Pochon county, Kyonggi-do did not turn in his quota of rice which was to have been collected last fall, although he encouraged the farmers in his county to turn in their full assignment." (i) Kyonggi-do: "As a result of investigations I have made, this man has stored 581 kamani (1 kamani 19.04 gals) of unhulled rice and 320 kamani of barley." (j) Ansung: Evidence of violation of the National Food Regulation is indicated by an intercept: "Will you sell me 14 bags of rice?" The holder of the rice is believed to be a farmer with a supply of rice he has hoarded by evading the Rice Collection Program. (k)

(w) PUS/1819
(x) PUS/1824
(y) SEO/5497
(z) SEO/5486
(a) PUS/1450

(b) SEO/5549
(c) SEO/5551
(d) SEO/6639
(e) SEO/5554
(f) PUS/1820

(g) SEO/5512
(h) PUS/1843
(i) SEO/5475
(j) SEO/5444
(k) SEO/TP/943

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No. 22

KOREA-USSR-OCCUPIED ZONE

1. Comments on Political Activities

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- a. Skepticism on Joint Withdrawal; US-USSR Policies Castigated
 - b. Koreans Conscripted by Soviets; Troop Concentration at Parallel
 - c. Communist Army Agents in South Korea; Activities Across Border
 - d. South Korean Broadcast Banned; Anti-Communist Feeling Mounting
 - e. Christians Charge Religious Oppression in Soviet-Controlled Areas
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General: Of the 130 comments on Soviet-occupied Korea, 36 percent were devoted to the USSR proposal for joint withdrawal of occupation forces. With few exceptions Korean writers viewed the proposal with skepticism even though they continue to urge early independence and union of the occupation zones. A significant group of comments deal with reports of conscription of Koreans and activities of Soviet agents in the American zone. Sixteen percent of the comments reflect anti-Communist feeling and tell of religious persecution. The 30 comments on living conditions present a contradictory picture but report large-scale smuggling between the two zones.

a. Skepticism on Joint Withdrawal; US-USSR Policies Castigated:

Seoul: "The establishment of a united government will depend upon the proposal made by the Joint Commission; the withdrawal of the armies of the US and the USSR seems impossible." (a) "The policy of the USSR in the Orient is to maintain a foothold in Korea." (b) "The Soviet Union today is no different from the Russia of the Czar. They not only have power over almost all of Manchuria, but over North Korea, too." (c) "Because the USSR has so much influence in North Korea, we should depend upon the US to a certain extent to lessen the power of the former." (d)

Name and address not given: "I can hardly understand why some of our leaders are objecting to the Soviet proposal which will assure a united Korea, unless it is because they fear the communists." (e) "The Soviet Union will veto any proposal favorable to the US, so no proposal will be put into effect as long as the Soviet Union remains as strong as the US." (f) Pusan: "The meeting of the Joint Commission was merely a farce, with the US and USSR quibbling for their respective interests." (g) Seoul: "We prefer confusion after withdrawal, to a peace which divides Korea." (h) Name and address not given: "The US should take a firm stand on the Korean problem, even at the risk of precipitating a third World War." (i) "There will be a bloody mess after withdrawal." (j) "The joint withdrawal is a short cut to uniting Korea and should have been done sooner." (k)

b. Koreans Conscripted by Soviets; Troop Concentration at Parallel:

An intercept in the exchange of mail between North and South Korea states: "I am training with 2,000 comrades and together we will leave for the Soviet. We have each received 5,000 yen for expenses. They say the Soviet Union is an interesting country, and that we may be gone for two years." (l) Seoul: "In North Korea they are conscripting Korean soldiers by assigning a quota of several hundred men to each country. These men are to be sent to the Soviet Union, and many young men are coming over the border to escape conscription." (m) Hamyon-puk: "More than 450 North Korean troops attacked Chunchon Airdrome in Kwangwon-do." (n) Hwanghae-do: "Alarming rumors are being spread that the South Korean Constabulary is going to

(a) SEO/5455-a	(e) SEO/5601-a	(i) SEO/5652-a	(m) SEO/5493
(b) SEO/5455-b	(f) SEO/5601-b	(j) SEO/5652-b	(n) SEO/5537
(c) SEO/5455-c	(g) PUS/1861	(k) SEO/5652-c	
(d) SEO/5455-d	(h) SEO/5650	(l) SEO/5474	

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attack the North Korean Constabulary which, together with the Red Army, is concentrating forces on the 38th parallel." Seoul: "There is an intelligence report stating that 6,000 or 7,000 Red forces are moving into Haeju, Hwanghae-do." (o) Kwangwon-do: "There is a rumor that the Constabulary in North Korea, consisting of several hundred thousand men is now getting intensive military training." (p)

c. Communist Army Agents in South Korea; Activities Across Border:

An anonymous letter, the second of its kind, accusing a company in Seoul of being the headquarters of communist army agents, states: "Mr. Han and Mr. Choi and their comrades at the Monhoong Trade Company are spies of the Soviet Army in Manchuria. Mr Choi went to North Korea the other day to contact a certain party there, because he has been unable to communicate with the Red Army directly by way of Dairen." (q) Cholla-pukto: "Left wing agents are contacting each other secretly by means of a code furnished them by the North Korea People's Committee and the Chinese Communist Army." (r) Hamgyong-Pukto: "If you are a member of the South Korea Labor Party, you can come north without much difficulty. It is easy for women to cross the 38th parallel, but the men must have certificates issued by the authorities of North Korea." (s) Seoul: "A Lt. Won of the Korean Constabulary Army at Taejon is an agent from North Korea who is attempting to organize a cell of the South Korea Labor Party in the Constabulary." (t)

d. South Korean Broadcast Banned: Anti-Communist Feeling Mounting:

Hamgyong-namdo: "We had electric lines put in and every night our two rooms are filled with neighbors who want to listen to the news. The farmers are very anxious to get news of progress in South Korea, but the Northern authorities strictly prohibit our listening to news from the South." (u) Kyongsang-namdo: "I suffered very much from the 'Red Hounds' during my imprisonment in the North and have just managed to escape to the South. I will work hard as a member of the Northwest Youngmen's Association in revenge against those oppressors." Pusan: "We must fight the Soviet Union and all traitors in the North. They are our greatest enemies." Pyongannamdo: "Nowadays the people in North Korea seem to grow more and more anticommunistic, and it is possible that riots will occur in the near future." (v) Kwangwon-do: "There are very few ardent leftists in North Korea." (w)

e. Christians Charge Religious Oppression in Soviet Controlled Areas:

Hwanghae-do: "Some communists from the North invaded the Soodong Church and attacked the worshippers." (x) Seoul: "In the North, Christians are so persecuted that it has become difficult to keep the churches open." (y) Seoul: "The Secret Police often question Christians as to their opinions on the policy in North Korea, and what would be their attitude in the event of war between the US and the USSR." (z) Seoul: The Korean Catholic Association in Kwangwon-do in a petition to the Soviet UN representative, asks for protection of churches in territory under Soviet control, and cites oppressive measures taken against religious bodies: "confiscation of church property, prohibition of religious education, imprisonment of Christians and destruction of places of worship." (a) Kvonggi-do: "They say that in North Korea a society called the Korean Committee for Confiscating Life and Property (Puk Chosun Tchawng San Wi On Hwae) has been formed. All graduates from American mission schools and other Christians were killed recently by Korean Communists who took part in a program instigated by the Chinese Communists." (b)

(o) SEO/5607
(p) SEO/5640
(q) SEO/5479
(r) PUS/1353
(s) SEO/5481

(t) SEO/5623
(u) SEO/5504
(v) SEO/3798
(w) SEO/5640
(x) SEO/5527

(y) SEO/5556-a
(z) SEO/5556-b
(a) PUS/1360
(b) SEO/5532

CCD - 37

SECRET

CIVIL COOPERATION

No. 22

2. Comments on Social, Economic Conditions

- a. Conflicting Reports on Economic Conditions in North Korea
 b. Harvest Predictions Inconsistent; Charge Quotas Exorbitant
 c. Start New Technical Schools; Seek Funds for University
 d. Labor Conditions North of 38th Parallel Extolled; Mines Active
 e. Lack of Materials, Technicians Hinder Production; Keep Japanese
 f. Smugglers Active Between Two Zones; Exchange Currencies

a. Conflicting Reports on Economic Conditions in North Korea: Pyongan-pukto: "If this year's economic plan works out successfully, North Korea will be a 'paradise'. Since the liberation, remarkable progress has been made. There are many electric appliances, radios and machines, and tiles on the roofs of farming villages which had never had them before. But I am having a hard time just now." (c) Hamgyong-namdo: "Every employee of our gunpowder mill is given 4.5 hob (Ex: 1 hob equals 0.313 pt.) of rice a day. I receive 1,300 yen a month and ordinary employees get 900 yen which is sufficient for supporting their families. Moreover, the value of money in North Korea is about six times greater than in South Korea." (d) Hamgyong-namdo: "I work at a hospital as a supervisor and receive a salary of 2,700 yen, and a daily ration of 4.7 hob of rice. My son who is in middle school gets 3.3 hob of rice every day, and the rest of my family 2 hob per person." (e) Pyongan-namdo: "The food situation worries us a great deal, since we get so little in our district. We have had only barley to eat, and that just twice a day." (f) Pyongan-namdo: "In Chinnampo a terrible riot occurred after the shooting of an orderly group of people who had gathered to appeal to the authorities for rice rations." (g)

b. Harvest Predictions Inconsistent; Charge Quotas Exorbitant: "Agricultural conditions in North Korea are very poor owing to the floods this summer. In spite of this, the farmers are obliged to give up 70% of their crops, so many farmers are leaving the North instead of waiting to take in their harvest." (h) Hwanghae-do: "Along the coast of the Yellow Sea, we expect fine crops this year." (i) Pyongan-pukto: "We shall have a bumper crop this year, if this favorable weather continues." (j) Kangwon-do: "All the crops here were ruined by the continuous rain. Poor farmers will have to go elsewhere." (k) Pyongan-pukto: "We will have very poor crops here, because of the floods. People say they will starve to death." (l) Pyongan-namdo: "We will have a good harvest this year." (m) Hamgyong-namdo: "In North Korea we will have a normal harvest this year." (n)

c. Start New Technical Schools; Seek Funds for University: Hamgyong-namdo: "Innumerable technical colleges for all industries have been established. The technical experts are treated very well." (o) Hamgyong-namdo: "I entered Hungnam Technical College. This college has departments in chemistry, electricity, metallurgy, mechanics, mining and construction engineering." (p) Pyongan-namdo: "I was admitted to the Pyongyang Railroad College which was organized by combining three other technical schools." (q) Pyongan-namdo: "The Namso Engineering School here gives one year's free instruction to all middle school graduates." (r) Pyongan-namdo: "General Kim Il Sung recently announced that the rice turned in for patriotic reasons last fall will be put on sale to obtain funds for the construction of Kim Il Sung University." (s)

(c) SEO/5633
 (d) SEO/5511
 (e) SEO/5610
 (f) SEO/5489
 (g) SEO/3798
 (h) SEO/5556

(i) SEO/5513
 (j) SEO/5519
 (k) SEO/5484-a
 (l) SEO/5484-b
 (m) SEO/5484-c
 (n) SEO/5611

(o) SEO/5477-a
 (p) SEO/5477-b
 (q) SEO/5615
 (r) SEO/5500
 (s) SEO/5485

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SECRET

CIVIL CENSORSHIP

No. 22

d. Labor Conditions North of 38th Parallel Extolled; Mines Active:
Hamgyong-namdo: "In order to promote the health of the workers, many resorts have been opened. Everything is proceeding democratically here in North Korea. High schools and night schools for laborers have been established and even poor students are able to get an education." (t)
Kwangwon-do: "Hochaw is very prosperous due to the discovery of fine coal fields here." (u) Hwanghae-do: "The mines of North Korea are being reopened, and ordinary laborers are paid between 2,000 and 3,000 yen a month; miners receive from 5,000 to 6,000 yen monthly. The price of commodities is going down gradually, so laborers here are better off than they used to be." (v)

e. Lack of Materials, Technicians Hinder Production; Keep Japanese:
Pyongan-namdo: "I am working on a paper mill which is being constructed in the vicinity of Pyongyang, but lack of materials and technicians has delayed progress. The Kilchu Factory in Hamyong-pukto began to manufacture rayon pulp. The Nihon Spinning Mill has begun to operate. The Kanebo Spinning Factory in Pyongyang is to start production in December. Production costs are very high and sales poor. The difficulties in all the factories are due to lack of materials." (w) Pyongyang: "Mr. Yamazaki has been asked by the North Korea Government to stay on longer for the operation of machines at the Chongnae-li Cement Factory. There are 100 to 130 other Japanese engineers who have to stay in North Korea this winter." (x)

f. Smugglers Active Between Two Zones; Exchange Currencies: Chungchon:
 "A ship loaded with 2,334 bags of corn destined for the Yawndong districts left Pusan, and has since been reported missing. According to the Chief of Samchok Police Station, the ship arrived in Wonsan, North Korea, and the corn was sold there." (y) Chungchon: "At the end of June 4,800 bags of rice left Pusan for Mukho, but the ship put into Sswhochin in North Korea." (z) Chungchon: "At midnight toward the end of July a ship loaded with 550 bags of rice entered Changchon, North Korea." (a) Chungchon: "Judging from reports a great deal of food is being smuggled to North Korea by these transportation agencies." (b) Inchon: "I returned to Inchon from my second trip to Haeju, and the cargo is being unloaded now. I expect to make one more trip to Haeju." (c) Seoul: "It is reported that three former Japanese motor ships have been sold to a company in Haeju, North Korea. A formal transfer of ownership was made by this company to another company in Inchon. The ships are being used for transporting cargo between North and South Korea." (d) Kyonggi-do: "A friend of mine from Kyonggi-do is going to visit Doo Ho in Seoul to make arrangements for exchanging money. I hope you will keep in touch with persons who have North Korean money to exchange for South Korean currency." (e)

(t) SEO/5492
 (u) SEO/5502
 (v) SEO/5513
 (w) SEO/5472

(x) SEO/5639
 (y) SEO/5591-a
 (z) SEO/5591-b
 (a) SEO/5519-a

(b) SEO/5519-b
 (c) SEO/5550
 (d) SEO/5613
 (e) SEO/5637

CCD - 39

S E C R E T

CIVIL CENSORSHIP

No. 22

PRESS, PICTORIAL AND BROADCAST DIVISION

1. Kyodo Still Dominating Foreign News Field

- a. Kyodo Supplies 70 Percent of Foreign News to Major Tokyo Dailies
- b. Radiopress Only Real Competition to Kyodo, Hardly Affects Picture
- c. Most of Kyodo News Comes From Private American News Agencies
- d. Nine Big Tokyo Papers Have Contracts With Foreign Agencies

General: As censorship has repeatedly pointed out Kyodo News Service (Shadan Hojin Kyodo Tushinsha) dominates in the news agency field in Japan. Periodical Summary No. 16, page CCD - 39 says: "On an average day, Kyodo distributes about 95,000 Japanese characters (30,000 words) to client newspapers (nearly all the major dailies in Japan), to the Jiji News Service and to the Japan Broadcasting company. Kyodo's figures show about 30 percent of the news space of 122 client papers devoted to Kyodo news with the remaining 70 percent mostly filled by individual papers' staffs." This domination is even more true in the field of foreign news. During a typical seven-day period, nearly 75 percent of the foreign news used by the major Tokyo dailies came from Kyodo's news file. Censorship notes that in the provincial press, the percentage is even higher because smaller papers cannot afford direct contractual arrangements with foreign news services.

a. Kyodo Supplies 70 Percent of Foreign News to Major Tokyo Dailies: During the typical period outlined above, 70 percent of all foreign news appearing in the columns of the 15 major Tokyo daily newspapers came from Kyodo. The first of the two charts following this page shows graphically the monopoly position of Kyodo in the foreign news field.

Of the six largest Tokyo papers, one--Jiji Shimpo--obtains 95 percent of its foreign news from Kyodo and has no direct contracts with foreign news sources. Four make extensive use of foreign news services, but, even so, all of them obtain a high percentage of their foreign news from Kyodo. One paper--Tokyo Shimbun--relies primarily on foreign news sources.

b. Radiopress Only Real Competition to Kyodo, Hardly Affects Picture: Radiopress (Zaidan Hojin Radjiopuresu), which gets its news by monitoring foreign news broadcasts, supplies 10 percent of the foreign news appearing in the 15 papers covered by the survey. This minor position in the foreign news field is heightened by the fact that Radiopress is legally entitled to obtain news only by monitoring news broadcasts of foreign radio stations. These broadcasts are much briefer and much less comprehensive than the complete reportorial coverage furnished Kyodo by its arrangements with all major foreign news agencies. Details of the Radiopress organization may be found in Periodical Summary No. 13, page 35.

There is, however, evidence that Radiopress has on occasion supplemented its limited news sources by obtaining and illegally disseminating news which is the property of foreign news services such as United Press.

c. Most of Kyodo News Comes From Private American News Agencies: The second of the two charts following this page shows graphically where Kyodo buys its news. The major proportion comes from American news services. The French "Agence France Press" provides a small proportion of the Kyodo news budget as does the British "Reuters" and a number of small news dissemination organizations.

CCD - 40

SECRET

SEVEN-DAY SURVEY OF THE VOLUME OF USED BY THE JAPANESE PR

NOTE:

1. SPACE IS MEASURED IN LINEAR INCHES BY ROWS IN THESE JAPANESE-LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS.
2. JAPANESE FOREIGN NEWS TO THESE NEWSPAPERS IS CONTRIBUTED BY:
 - A. KYODO NEWS AGENCY
 - B. RADIO PRESS
 - C. DIRECT CONTRACT BETWEEN THE NEWSPAPER ITSELF AND WORLD NEWS SERVICES BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.

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400

U. S. INFORMATION SERVICE
CHUO SHA
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SHINHUA
ANTARA
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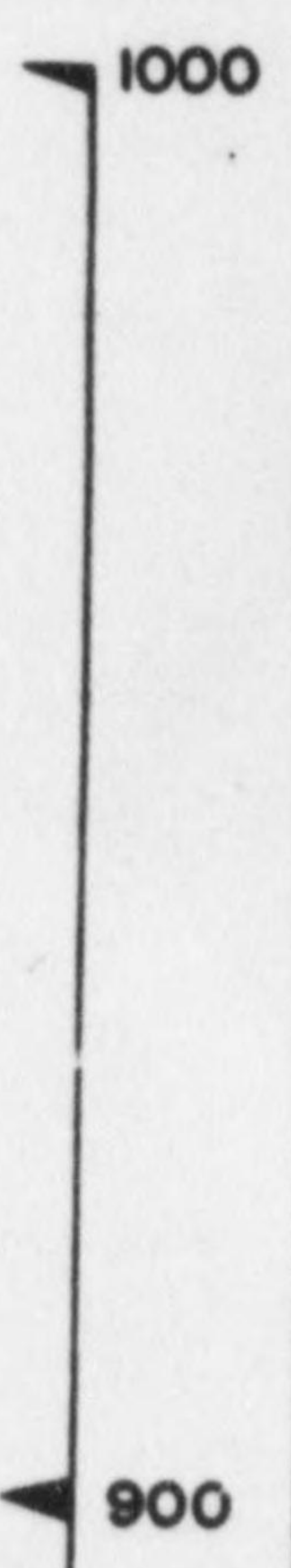
LEGEND

← KYODO
RADIO PRESS
DIRECT CONTRACT
ASSOCIATED PRESS
UNITED PRESS
REUTERS
AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE
INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE

SURVEY OF THE VOLUME OF FOREIGN NEWS RECEIVED BY THE JAPANESE PRESS


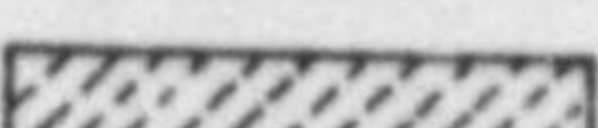

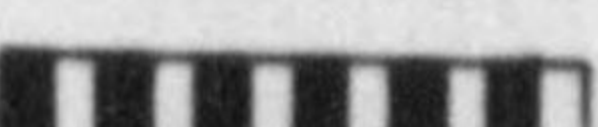
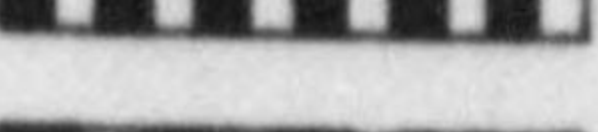
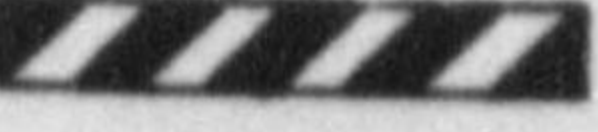


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EXCEPT FOR JAPANESE-LANGUAGE

CLASSIFIED BY FOREIGN NEWS TO THESE NEWSPAPERS
BY:
KYODO NEWS AGENCY
DIRECT PRESS
DIRECT CONTRACT BETWEEN THE NEWSPAPER
AND WORLD NEWS SERVICES BY
SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.

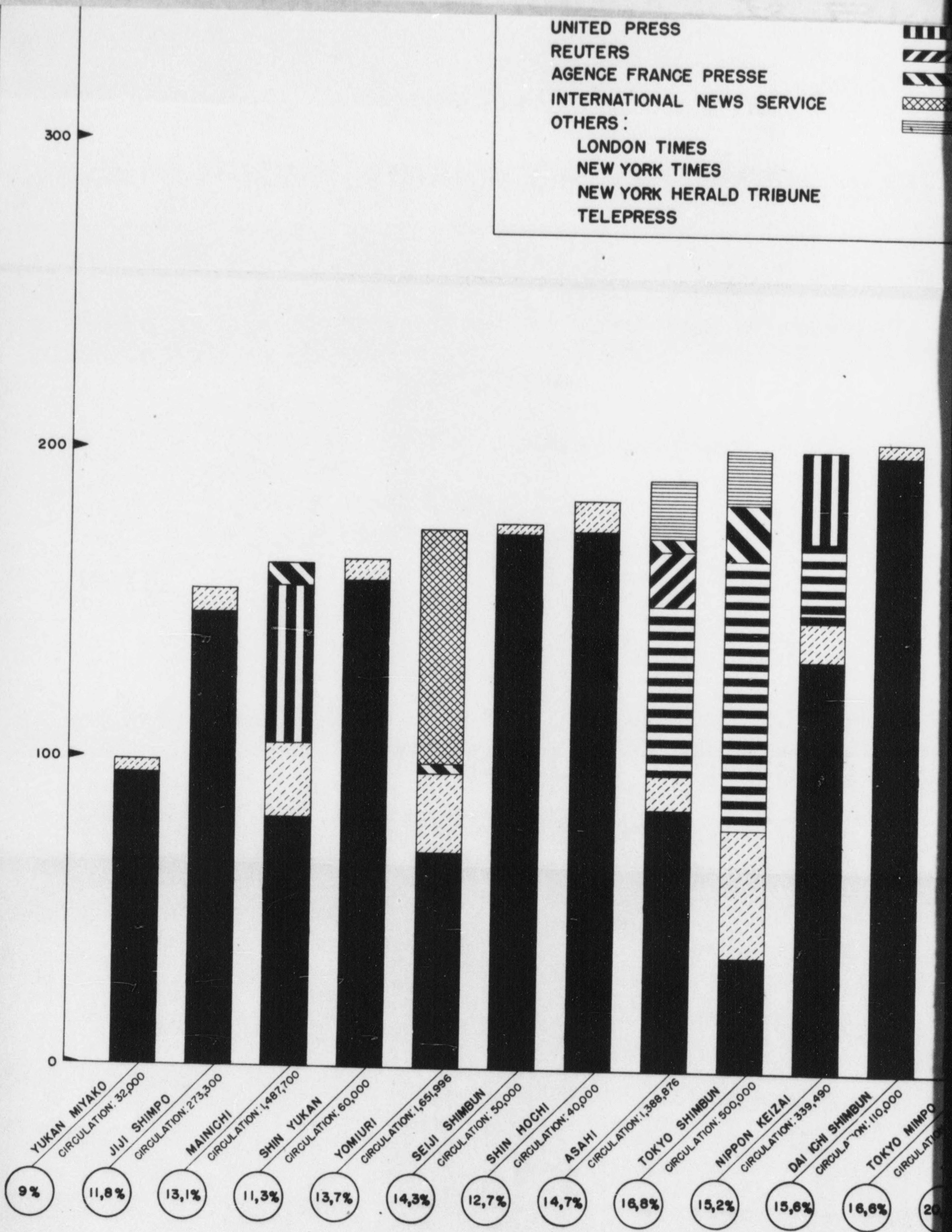


INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE

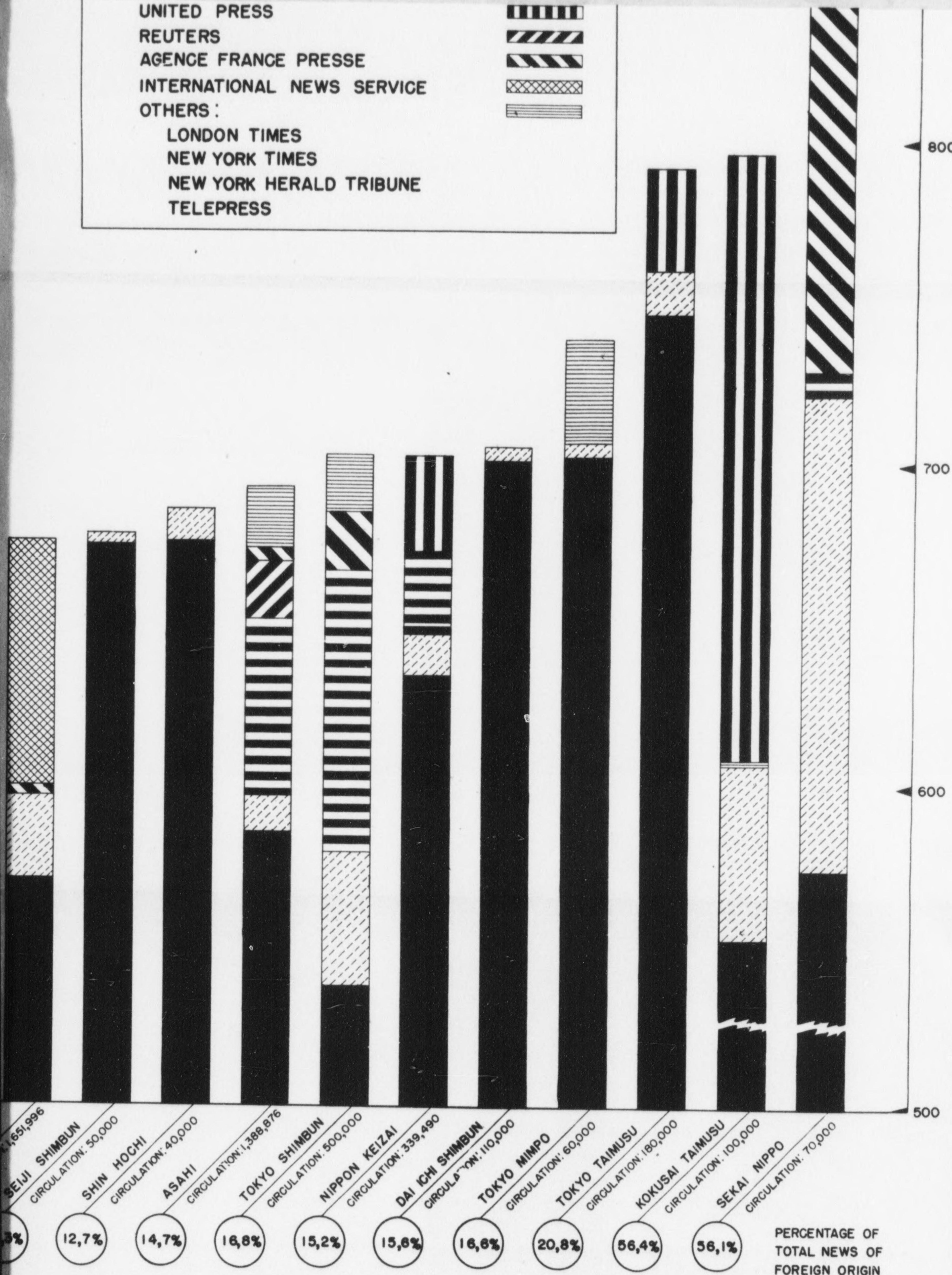
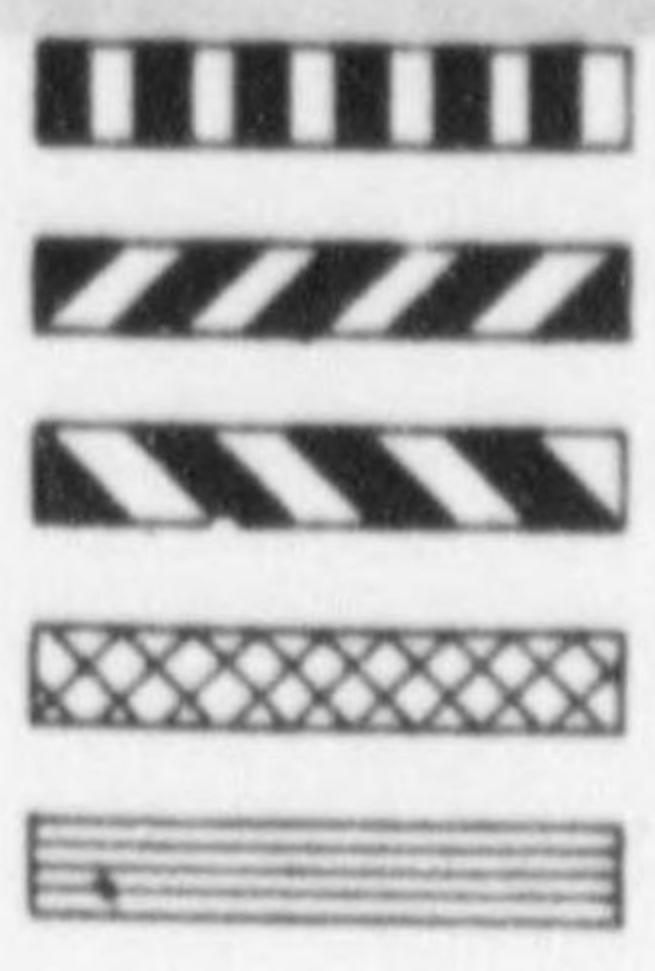
LEGEND

- KYODO 
- RADIO PRESS 
- DIRECT CONTRACT 
- ASSOCIATED PRESS 
- UNITED PRESS 
- REUTERS 
- AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE 
- INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE 





UNITED PRESS
 REUTERS
 AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE
 INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE
 OTHERS:
 LONDON TIMES
 NEW YORK TIMES
 NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE
 TELEPRESS



PERCENTAGE OF
 TOTAL NEWS OF
 FOREIGN ORIGIN

PREPARED BY CCD, CIS, G-2

BREAKDOWN OF SOURCE OF FOREIGN NEWS

NOTE:

- I. JAPANESE FOREIGN NEWS TO THESE NEWSPAPERS IS CONTRIBUTED BY:
 - A. KYODO NEWS AGENCY
 - B. RADIO PRESS
 - C. DIRECT CONTRACT BETWEEN THE NEWSPAPER ITSELF AND WORLD NEWS SERVICES BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.
2. PIE-GRAPH REPRESENTATION IS SCHEMATIC ONLY APPROXIMATES TRUE SCALE.

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LEGEND


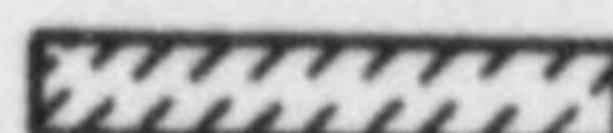
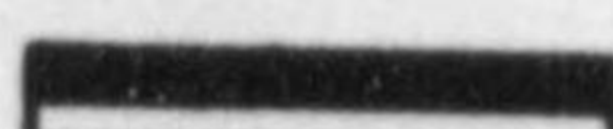
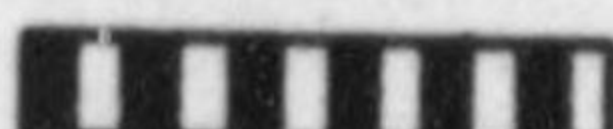

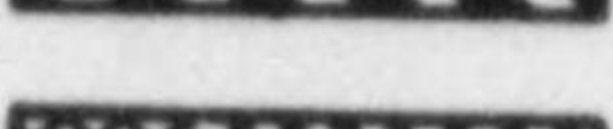
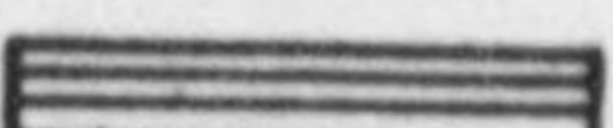


KYODO
RADIO PRESS
DIRECT CONTRACT
ASSOCIATED PRESS
UNITED PRESS
REUTERS
AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE
INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE
OTHERS.
LONDON TIMES
NEW YORK TIMES
NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE
TELEPRESS

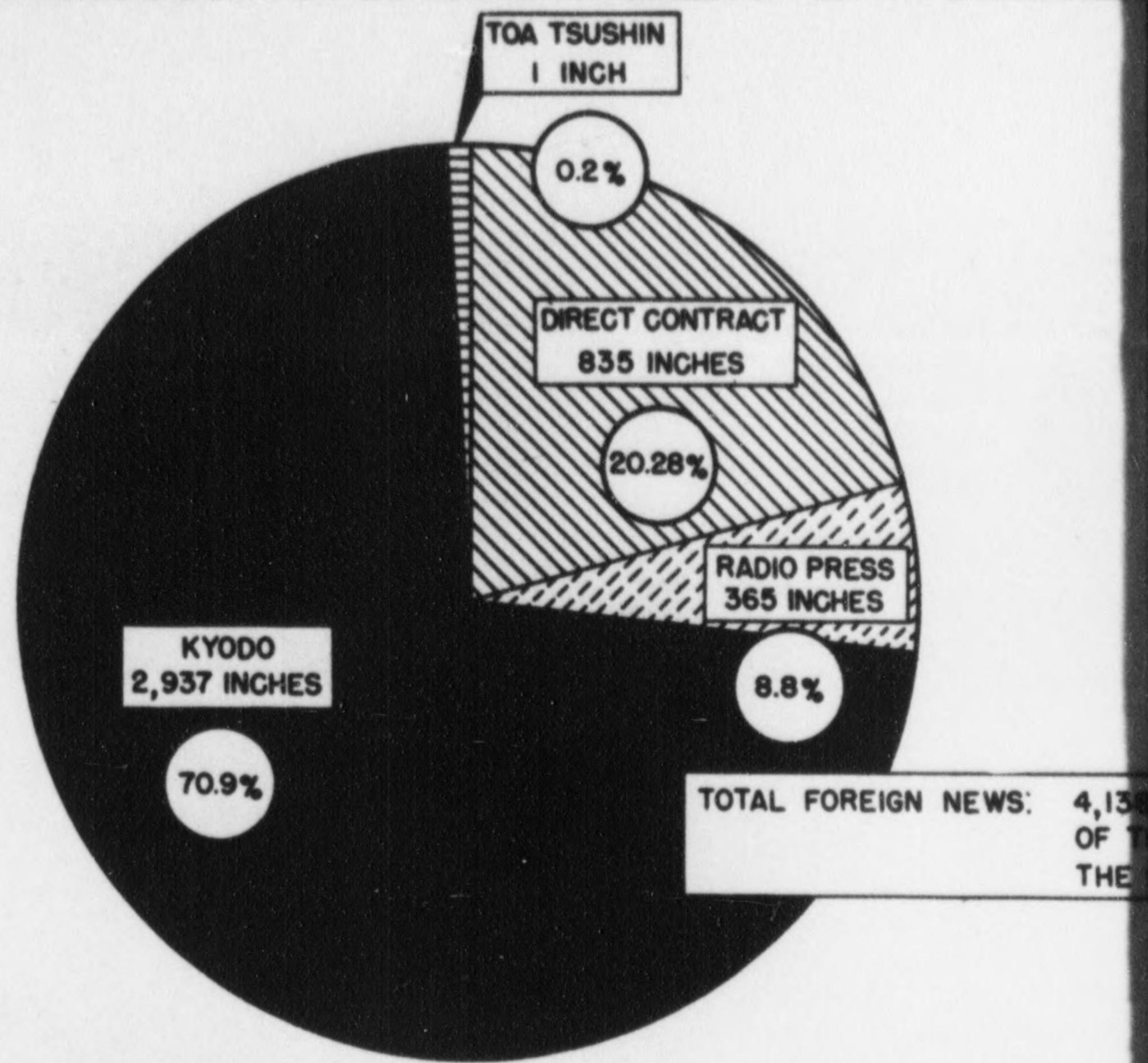
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- I. JAPANESE FOREIGN NEWS TO THESE NEWSPAPERS IS CONTRIBUTED BY:
 - A. KYODO NEWS AGENCY
 - B. RADIO PRESS
 - C. DIRECT CONTRACT BETWEEN THE NEWSPAPER ITSELF AND WORLD NEWS SERVICES BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.
2. PIE-GRAPH REPRESENTATION IS SCHEMATIC AND ONLY APPROXIMATES TRUE SCALE.

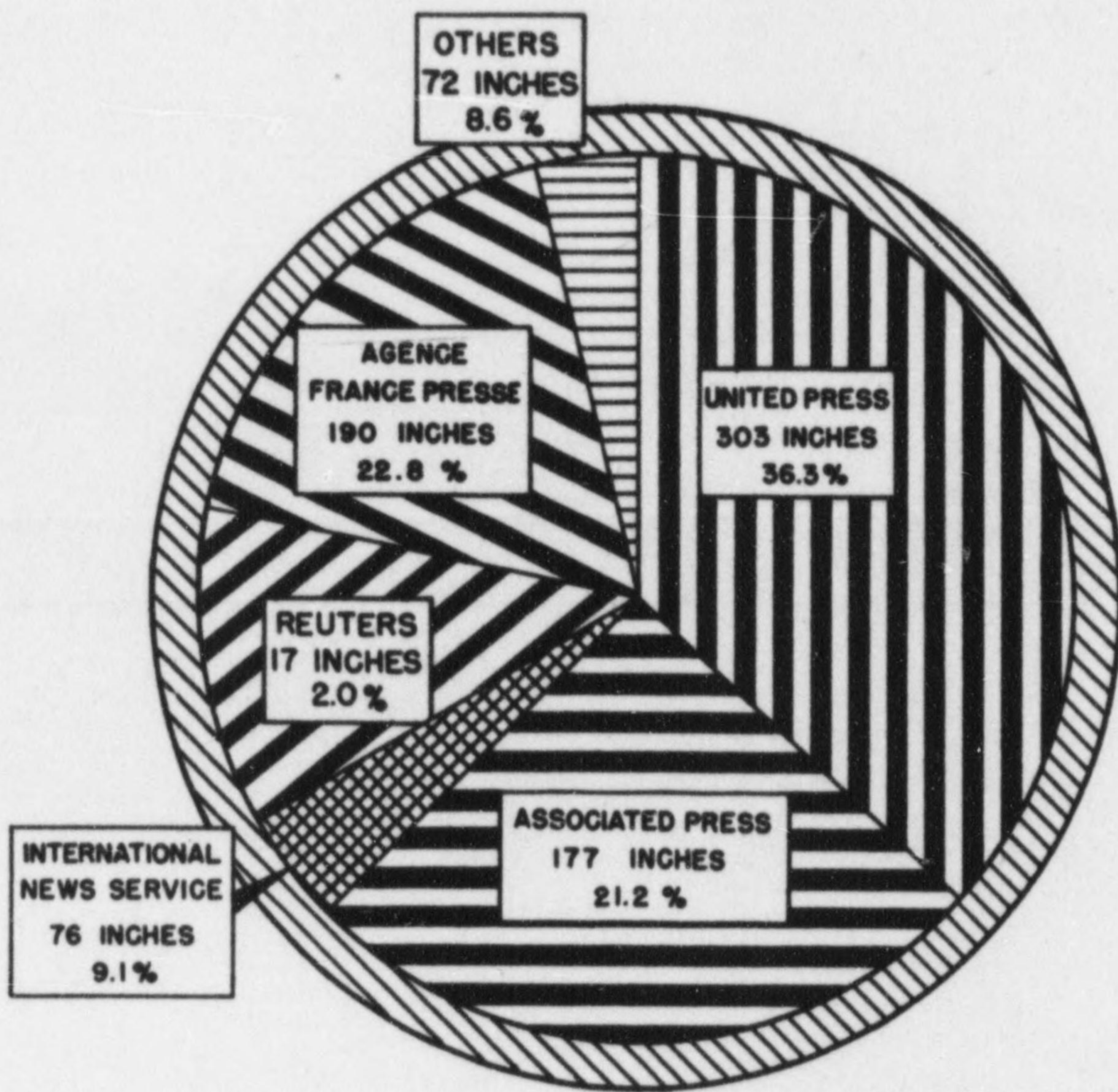
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ASSOCIATED PRESS	
UNITED PRESS	
REUTERS	
AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE	
INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE	
OTHERS.	
LONDON TIMES	
NEW YORK TIMES	
NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE	
TELEPRESS	

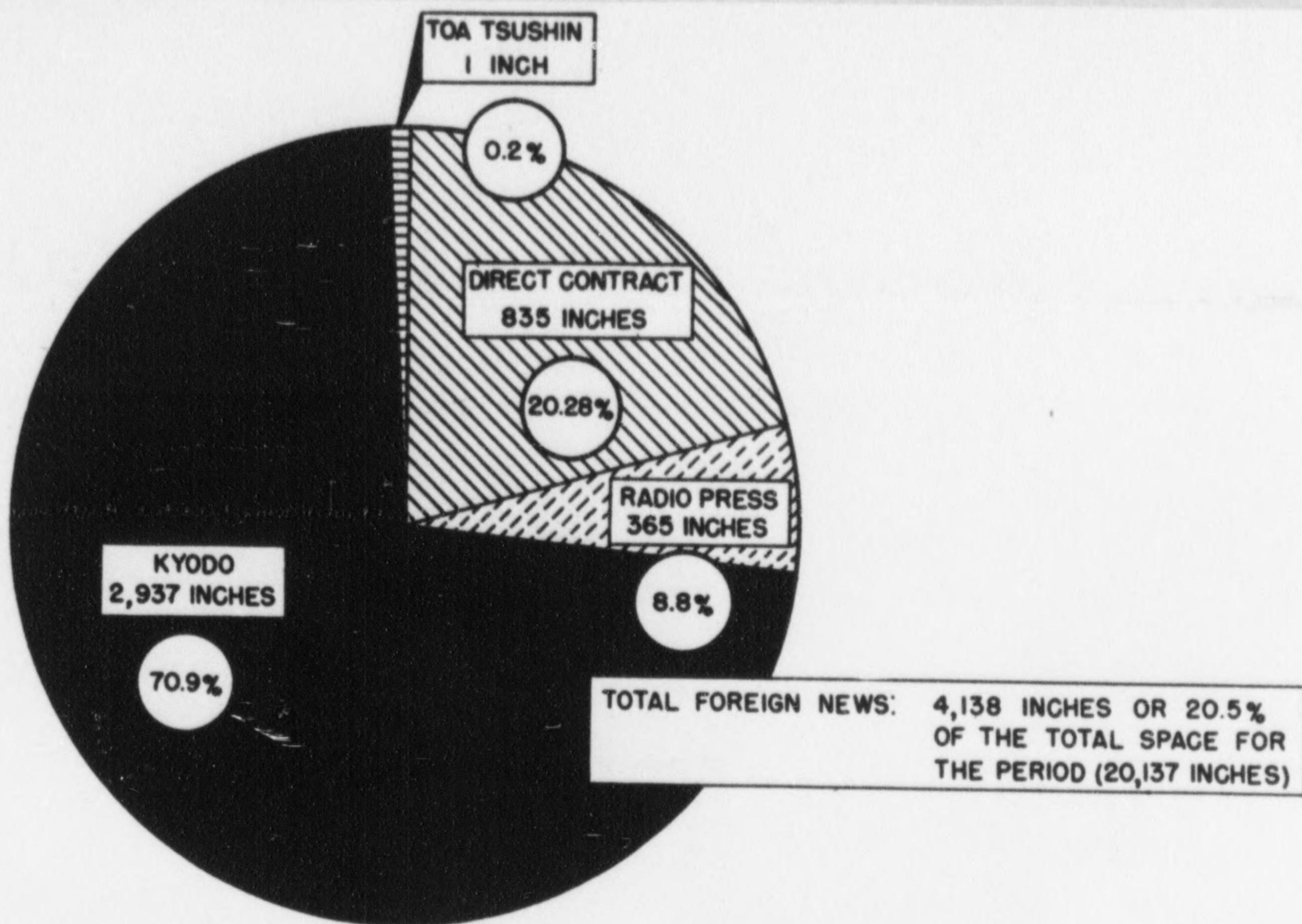


BREAKDOWN OF DIRECT CONTRACT



BREAKDOWN OF ASSOCIATED PRESS





OT CONTRACT



BREAKDOWN OF KYODO



PREPARED BY CCD, CIS, G-2

CIVIL CENSORSHIP

No.22

d. Nine Big Tokyo Papers Have Contracts With Foreign Agencies:

Nine of the fifteen papers covered in the survey have contracts with foreign press services which enable them to buy their news direct. The second of the charts facing page 40 outlines these contractual arrangements graphically. Tokyo Shimbun, Asahi Shimbun and Yomiuri Shimbun make the most extensive use of direct contract material and get 62 percent, 50 percent and 45 percent respectively of their foreign news in this manner.

2. Developments in the Newspaper Field

- a. Press Purge Given Impetus, Deprives Publishers of Personnel
- b. Some Dispatches Said Filed by Unrepatriated Japanese Journalists
- c. Censorship Checks Premature Speculation, Comment on Rice Price
- d. Series on Soviet Korea Received From Leftist Daily, Suppressed

General: During October, 422 new newspapers were submitted for censorship and 75 regularly published journals suspended publication. Evidence of an active blackmarket in paper was noted, and the effects of recent extension of purge directives to cover even more journalists and publishing house personnel is notable.

a. Press Purge Given Impetus, Deprives Publishers of Personnel:

The nation-wide press-publications purge was intensified in October. Three large book firms, four major magazine concerns and the Japan Publishing Association (Nippon Shuppan Kai) were among the many organizations affected. The purge also deprived 20 large newspapers of personnel. At the same time, several newspaper notables, including Ito Masanori, managing editor of Kyodo, and Baba Tsunego, president of Yomiuri Shimbun, were cleared by the screening committee.

b. Some Dispatches Said Filed by Unrepatriated Japanese Journalists:

Recent information indicates that eight Japanese correspondents are on active status abroad for leading Japanese newspapers and news agencies. These include three Asahi representatives in Zurich and Berne, Switzerland; three Mainichi Shimbun newsmen in Zurich and New York City; one Yomiuri Shimbun staff member in Zurich, and one Tokyo Shimbun correspondent in Washington, D.C.. In addition, two former Domei correspondents are believed to be in Ascona, Switzerland, but have submitted no copy since the war.

c. Censorship Checks Premature Speculation, Comment on Rice Price:

A report on the price of rice and the method by which it was computed was released to the Japanese press on 21 Oct. However, at the request of the Economic and Scientific Section, articles submitted prior to this announcement were examined for any premature comment which might have a detrimental effect on the SCAP-sponsored program. Copy referring to the rice market was voluminous and resulted in a high percentage of suppressions. To cope with this material, PPB checked stories daily with ESS. No articles quoting the price of rice or containing any speculation thereon were published in the precensored press during this period.

d. Series on Soviet Korea Received From Leftist Daily, Suppressed:

A series of four articles by Anna Louise Strong, leftist newspaperwoman touted as the only American correspondent to visit Soviet-occupied Korea, were submitted by the leftist Tokyo evening Mimpo and its weekly affiliate, Rodo Mimpo. The articles, which were suppressed, draw a "pathetic contrast" between supposedly near-utopian conditions in the USSR zone and the situation in the US sector where "pro-Jap traitors (are) still in power."

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S E C R E T

CIVIL CENSORSHIP

No. 22

3. Books and Magazines

- a. Forty-Six Theatrical Publications Put on Post-censorship List
- b. Cabinet Paper Committee Threatens Crack-Down on New Periodicals
- c. All but 14 Book Publishers Now Submit Copy For Postcensorship

General: In line with other recent relaxations of censorship controls, in October 37 theatrical magazines were placed on post-censorship. Also, during the same period, all but 15 of the book publishing firms began submitting copy on a post-publication basis. The Japanese Government's paper ration committee is threatening to take steps against new periodicals which are mushrooming.

a. Forty-Six Theatrical Publications Put on Post-censorship List: Censorship in the magazine publishing field was again relaxed in October when 46 magazines and seven theatrical magazines published on Honshu were placed on a postcensorship basis. It was noted that violations in this field have been few and minor.

b. Cabinet Paper Committee Threatens Crack-Down on New Periodicals: The Cabinet paper ration committee this month threatened "drastic steps" to enforce the 17 Apr ban on publication of new magazines and the re-naming of existing magazines because of the continuing acute paper shortage. Referring to transactions whereby financially weak magazines are consolidated with other publications or sold to new owners on the lookout for additional paper supplies, the committee decried the reported rampancy of "shady deals among local popular magazine publishers." Their charges appeared to be borne out by the steady month to month increase in the number of new magazine submissions to censorship.

c. All but 14 Book Publishers Now Submit Copy for Postcensorship: All but 14 of Japan's Book Publishing houses were placed on postcensorship lists during October. The three rightist publishers still submitting titles for pre-censorship have an impressive record of Press Code violations. In the 77 volumes submitted by the three, 75 deletions were made and one book was suppressed. The eleven leftist publishers have an even heavier record of violations. In the 257 books submitted 310 deletions were made and 5 books were suppressed.

4. Theater

- a. PPB Reports Upswing in Theatrical Scripts, Decrease in Eroticism
- b. All Ten New Japanese Features Have Modern Themes; Experiment
- c. More Movies Imported; Soviet Production Approved in Entirety
- d. New Korean Motion Picture Concern Commences Production in Osaka

General: A number of interesting trends in the Japanese theatrical field have been brought to light as a result of field trips made by Tokyo District pictorial personnel. Reports prepared by canvassers who checked some 185 theaters throughout northern Honshu and Hokkaido reveal that theatrical activity in the prefectures is being stifled by unstable economic conditions and the increasing cost of living. The survey also discloses that all major theaters are concentrated in the larger cities, while the countryside is lacking in such facilities. Although tragedy (hideki) and period plays (jidaimono) remain the most popular legitimate fare, modern dramatizations (particularly those with erotic under-tones) and musical or variety revues are receiving new emphasis. Still far from "good box office," political and social plays, which were formerly shunned by the public, now attract a few patrons.

a. PPB Reports Upswing in Theatrical Scripts, Decrease in Eroticism: A sharp increase was noted in the number of theatrical scripts submitted during the month, with approximately one third qualifying as modern in tenor. Erotic plays were less numerous than usual, presumably as a result of police interference with their presentation.

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S E C R E T

CIVIL CENSORSHIP

No. 22

b. All Ten New Japanese Features Have Modern Themes; Experiment:
All of the feature length Japanese films produced during the month are in modern dress.

Toho Motion Picture Co. produced four films. One--Young Master (Bon Bon)--is done entirely in Kyoto dialect and deals with the efforts of a son to reform his feudalistic father. The use of dialect is significant because previous Japanese films have used dialects sparingly and usually as a comic touch. Other Toho films include a two part picture which attacks the blackmarket and a film which argues against bureaucracy.

Shochiku Motion Picture Co. produced three features--one a college play--with modern settings.

Daiei Motion Picture Co. also submitted three films. One was a straight romance, another was a detective story and a third was an argument against blackmarkets, entitled The Fugitive (Tobosha).

c. More Movies Imported; Soviet Production Approved in Entirety:
While American films have been unrivaled in the foreign movie field, the vanguard of post-surrender productions has arrived from other countries. The British Commonwealth Film Corporation reports that it will begin distribution of 16 recently-arrived films to TOHO theaters this month. Sovexport, USSR movie export concern, submitted its third feature-length film. The production, entitled The Stone Flower, unfolds a simple, legendary theme and was passed in entirety by censorship after clearance by CI & E.

d. New Korean Motion Picture Concern Commences Production in Osaka:
A new Korean movie company People's 16 MM Cultural Film Co. (Minei 16 MM Bunka Eigasha), has commenced production in Osaka prefecture, with headquarters in Fuse City. The enterprise's modest capitalization of ¥188,000 was supplied entirely by Cheng Pyongkii, its chief executive. To date, Minei has produced six films devoted to informing Koreans in Japan of culture and events and Korea in the activities of other Koreans in Japan.

5. Radio

-
- a. Union Directives Slow Down Japanese Broadcasting Operations
b. Kyodo, JBC Beam Daily Newscasts to Repatriates, Japanese Abroad
-

General: Thirty-five national hookups and 11 spot broadcasts were reported during October, indicating an increase over previous months. Twenty-six of the national hookups originated from Osaka, three from Sendai, two from Nagoya, two from Kyoto and two from Kokura. The spot broadcasts were all sports announcements and innocuous.

a. Union Directives Slow Down Japanese Broadcasting Operations:
The Japan Broadcasting Corporation's failure to meet labor's full demands for a "winter allowance" totalling more than ¥11,000,000 prompted the union to issue an order on 21 Oct to 13 regional chapters directing them to "enter a stage of sabotage." Compliance with the order was postponed to the 25, 26 and 28 of Oct by three groups of chapters. A 25 Oct letter addressed to the union's executive committee by the president of JBC called upon labor leaders to withdraw their retaliatory directives. To date, union "sabotage" has consisted only of slow down of operations abetted by designated stations in the JBC network.

b. Kyodo, JBC Beam Daily Newscasts to Repatriates, Japanese Abroad:
A survey of broadcasts being made to areas outside of Japan shows that Kyodo news agency and JBC are the only Japanese outfits currently making foreign broadcasts. Kyodo radios news daily to Japanese living abroad and to Japanese ships, whereas JBC beams carry daily news to repatriates in North China and the Shanghai-Formosa area. Material used in these newscasts is subject either to pre or postcensorship.

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S E C R E T

STATISTICAL DATA

1. User Agency Data: The chart opposite page 8 shows the distribution of comment sheets to user agencies during the month of Oct 47. Total number of comment sheets disseminated was 12,370 of which number the largest percentage (33%) went to ESS. Pages 7 and 8 give specific examples of how information obtained from postal intercepts is used by various Occupation agencies in their work.

2. Public Opinion Tally: Each month, in each of the nine geographical areas of Japan, 1,500 letters are checked daily to determine public reaction to ten specific problems of national importance. (See Periodical Summary No. 6, page 40, and Periodical Summary No. 9, page 36) Results of the October survey are shown in the chart following page 44

Chart "A" - Public Opinion Tally during October, 1947

Chart "B" - Cumulative Tally: 1 November 1946 - 31 October, 1947

a. Trends: In September, for the first time in six months, the number of unfavorable comments showed a decided drop, to 77 percent. This new lower figure was maintained in the October tally. Occupation Personnel, Occupation Policies, and the Emperor System continued to be the only topics which received more favorable than unfavorable comment. However, while favorable comments on Occupation Personnel and the Emperor System mounted slightly the margin on Occupation Policies narrowed by 10 percent. Favorable comment on the Cabinet (22.3 percent) doubled that of the previous month.

b. Food Problem: October's tally reflected a continued easing of the food situation. Total number of food comments amounted to 73 percent of the correspondence, two points lower than the figure for of the previous month. Of this number 33 percent were still unfavorable. Nevertheless, this figure is decidedly more encouraging than the 98 percent criticism recorded during July and August.

A Food Map following page 44 compares opinion tally figures on the food problem for September and October.

c. The Cabinet and the Diet: Although favorable comment on the Cabinet rose to twice the previous month's figure, unfavorable comments on the Diet increased by more than 10 points. However, while the Cabinet ranked second in importance among the subjects tallied (a poor second, claiming only 10 percent of the total), comments on the Diet totalled less than 2 percent of the comments tallied.

3. As pointed out in Editorial Note, page 6 postal intercepts represent only a small percentage of Japan's internal mail, and are therefore to be considered only as examples of what some Japanese are writing, rather than an actual cross section of public opinion. Nevertheless, it is possible to get from these intercepts, some idea of the subject matter which is of interest to Japanese correspondents.

CIVIL CENSORSHIP

No. 22

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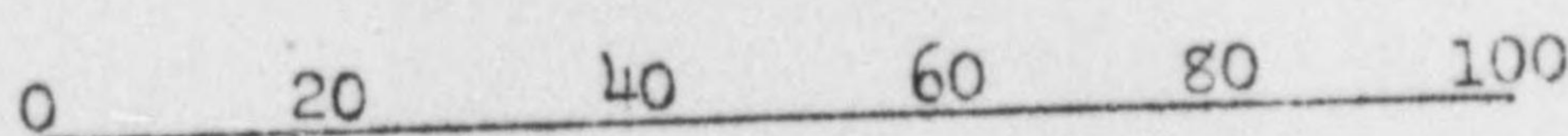
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CCD - 44

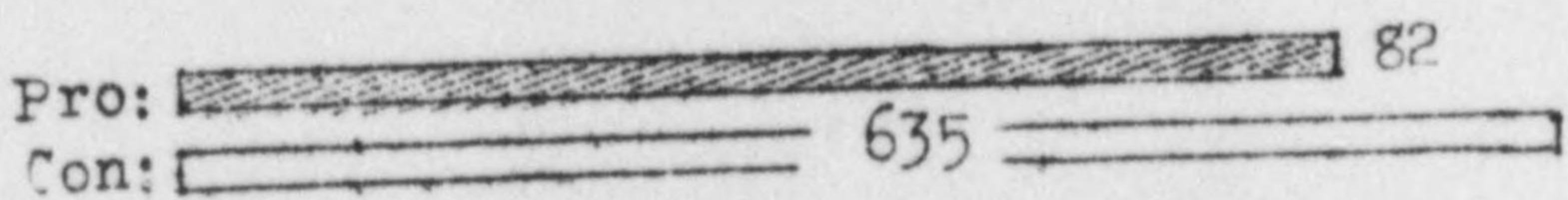
S E C R E T

CHART "A"
Public Opinion Tally
1 - 31 Oct 47

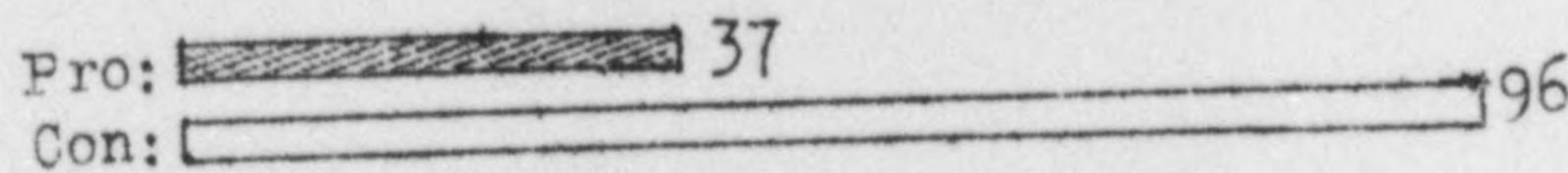
No. of letters -
Comments on:



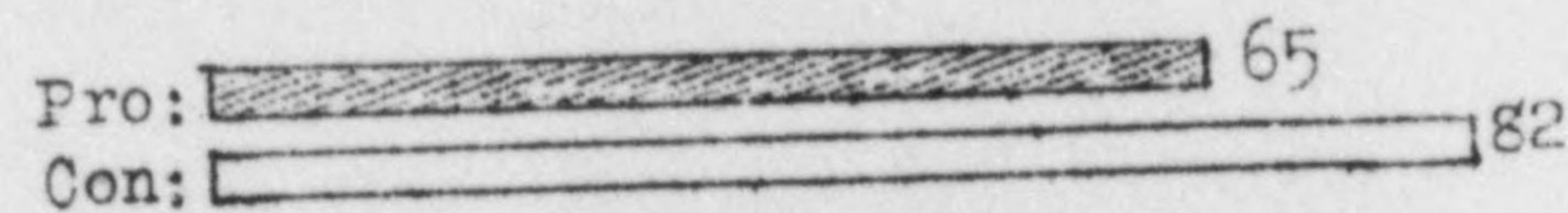
1. The Cabinet
Total: 817



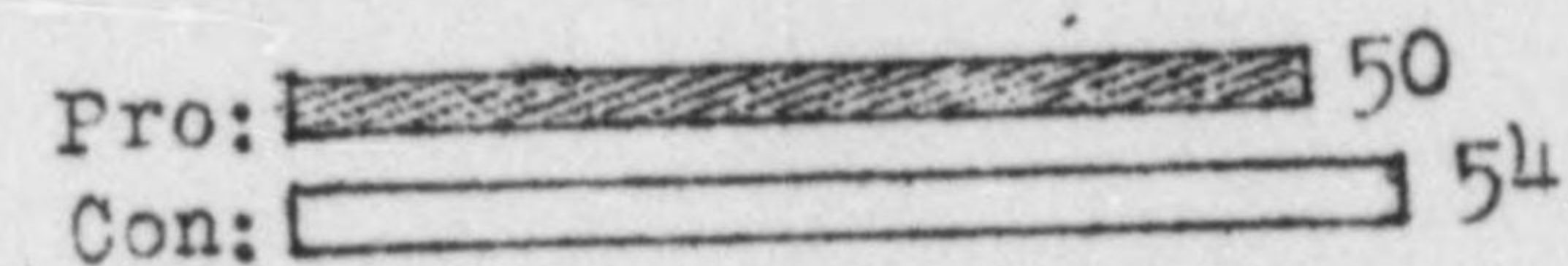
2. The Diet
Total: 133



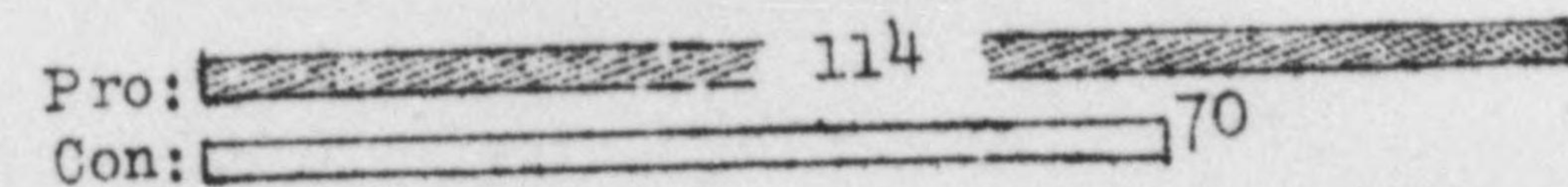
3. Communism
Total: 147



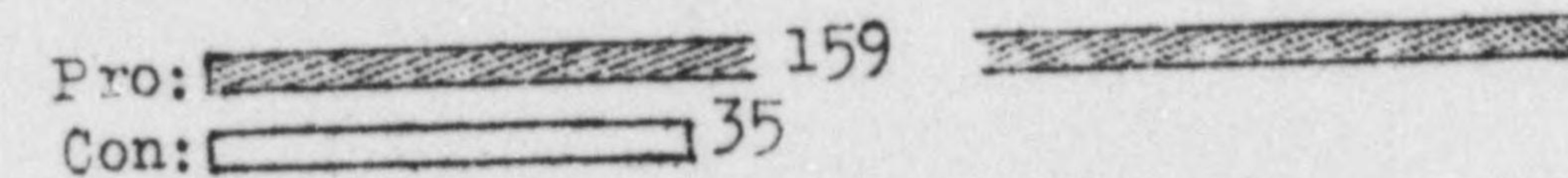
4. Riots & Demon-
strations
Total: 104



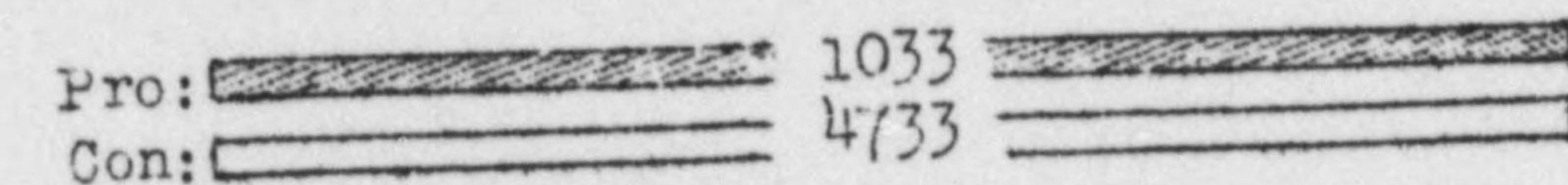
5. Occ. Policies
Total: 185



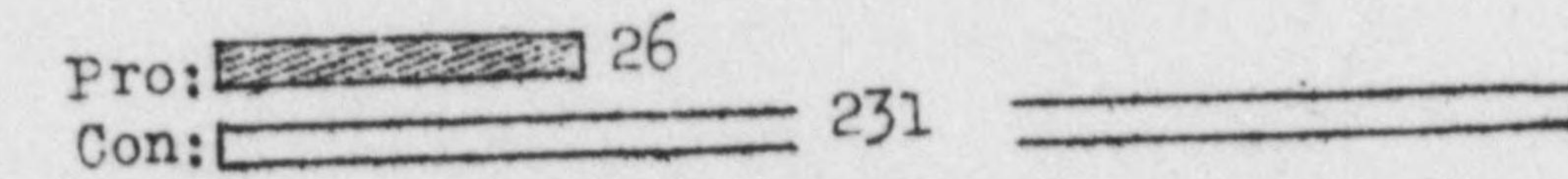
6. Tenno System
Total: 194



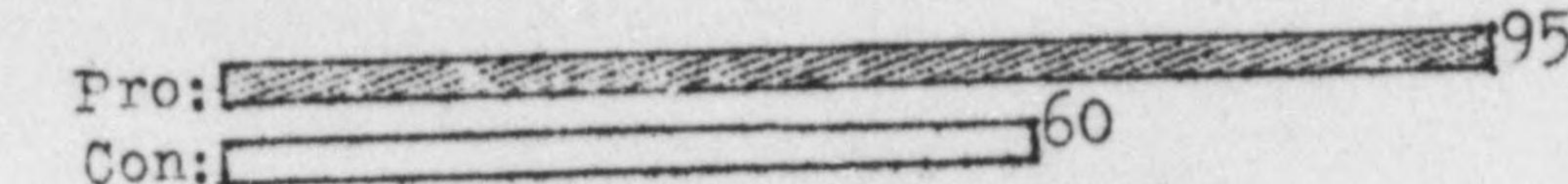
7. Food Problem
Total: 5,766



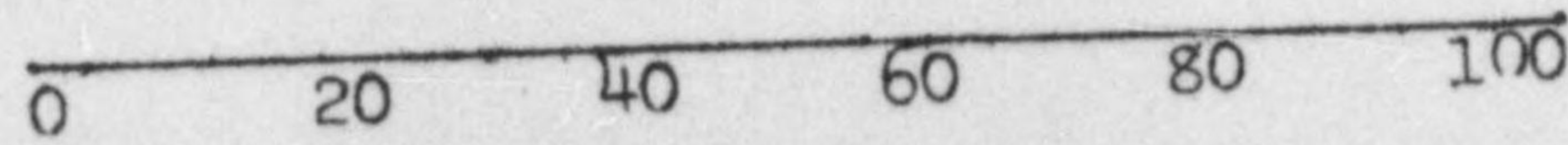
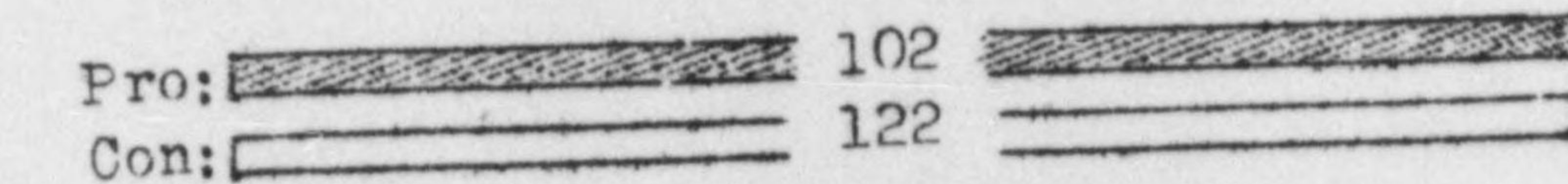
8. Public Health
Total: 257



9. Occ. Personnel
Total: 155



10. Education
Total: 224



No. of letters -
Comments on:

1. The Cabinet
Total: 12,460

2. The Diet
Total: 2,037

3. Communism
Total: 2,620

4. Riots & Demonst.
Total: 4,112

5. Occ. Policies
Total: 2,837

6. Tenno System
Total: 2,101

7. Food Problems
Total: 84,437

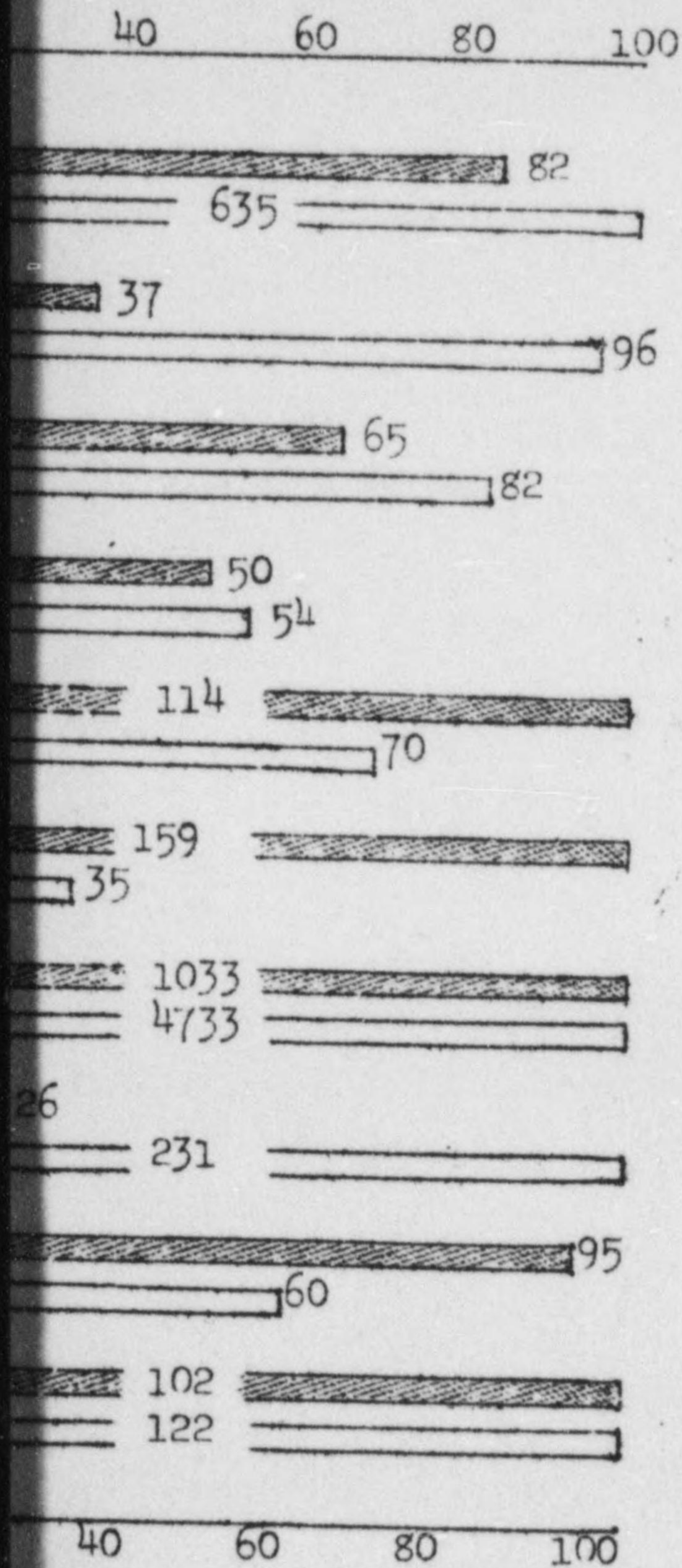
8. Public Health
Total: 2,151

9. Occ. Personnel
Total: 2,413

10. Education
Total: 5,204

CHART "A"

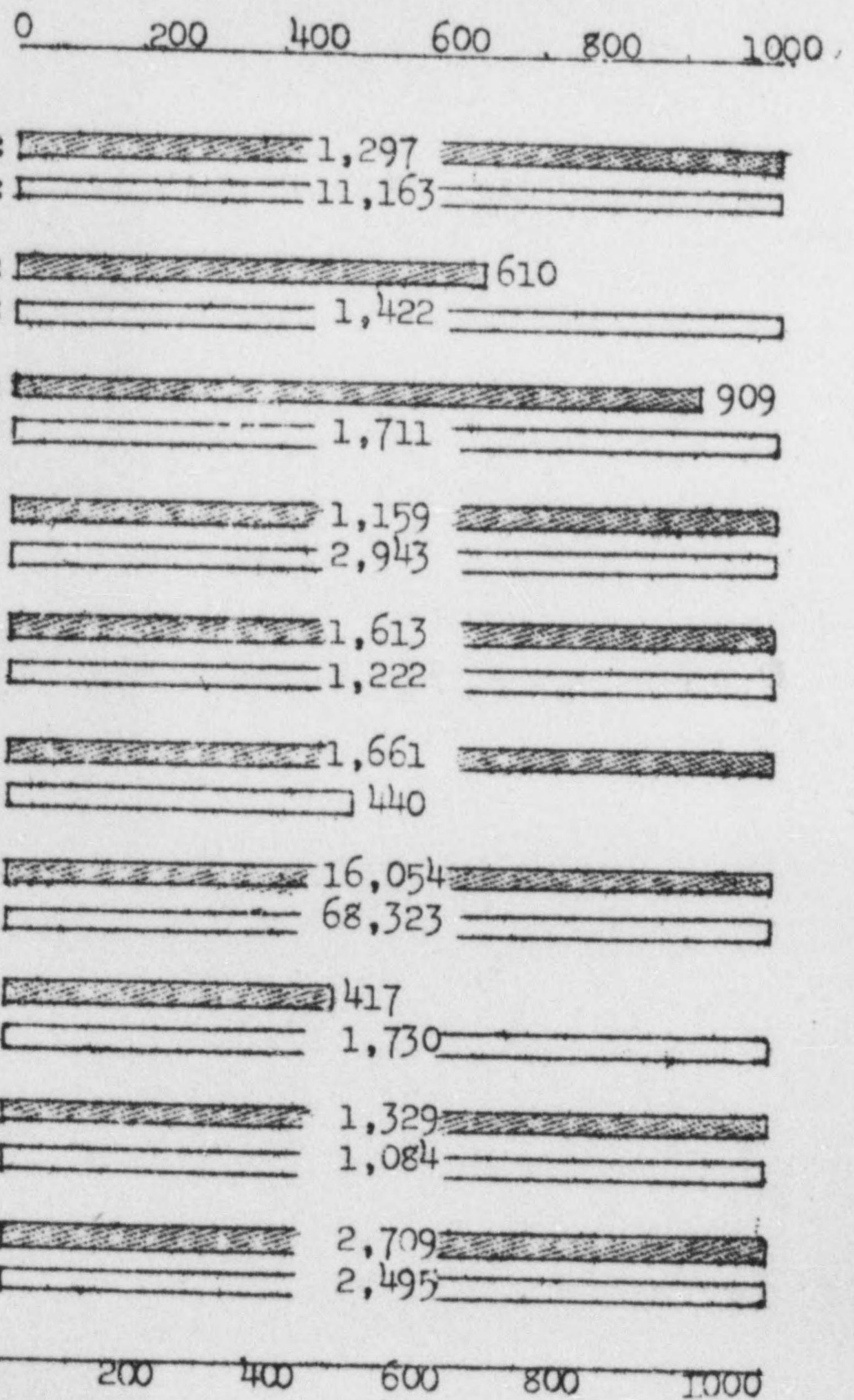
Public Opinion Tally
1 - 31 Oct 47

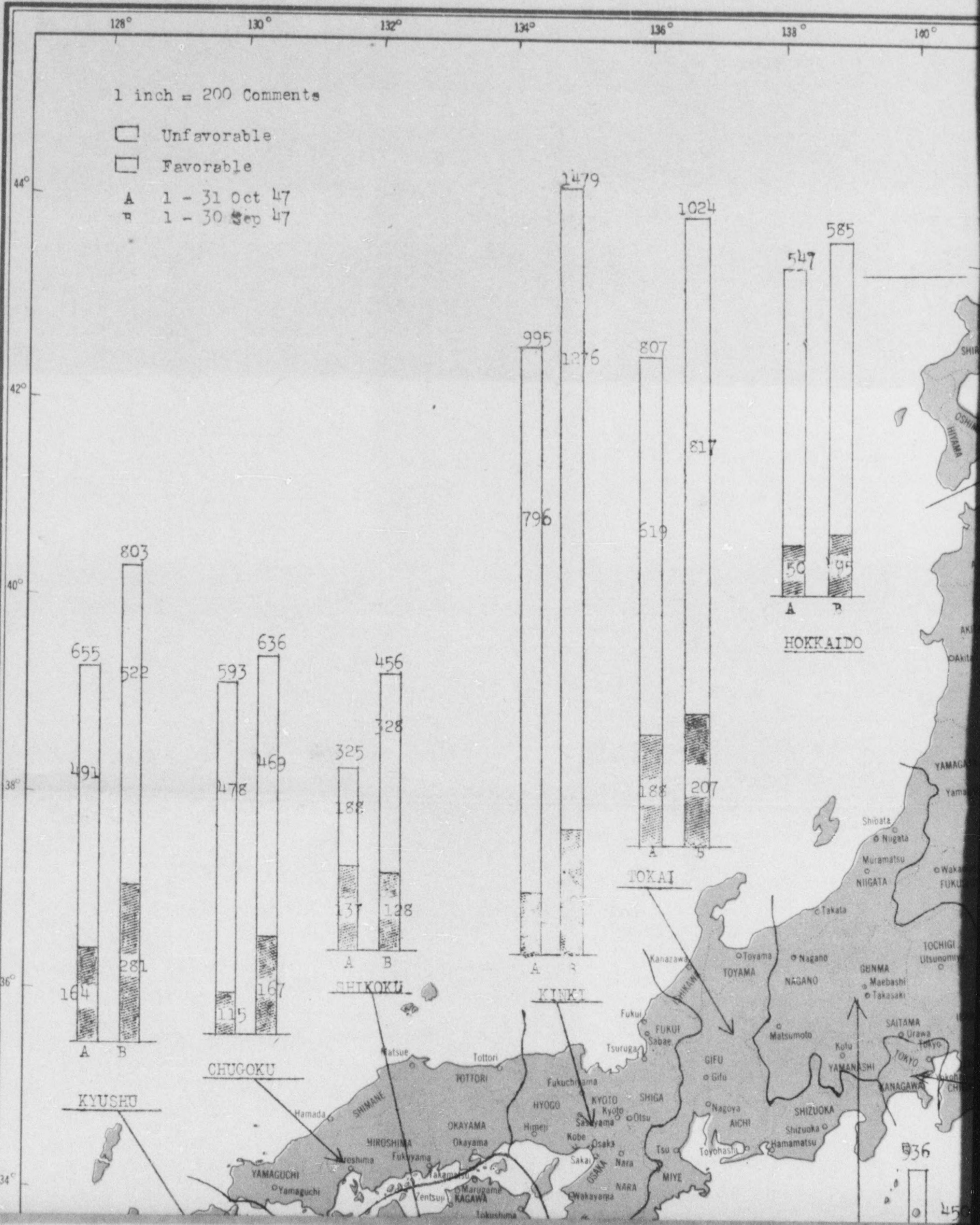


No. of letters -
Comments on:

CHART "B"

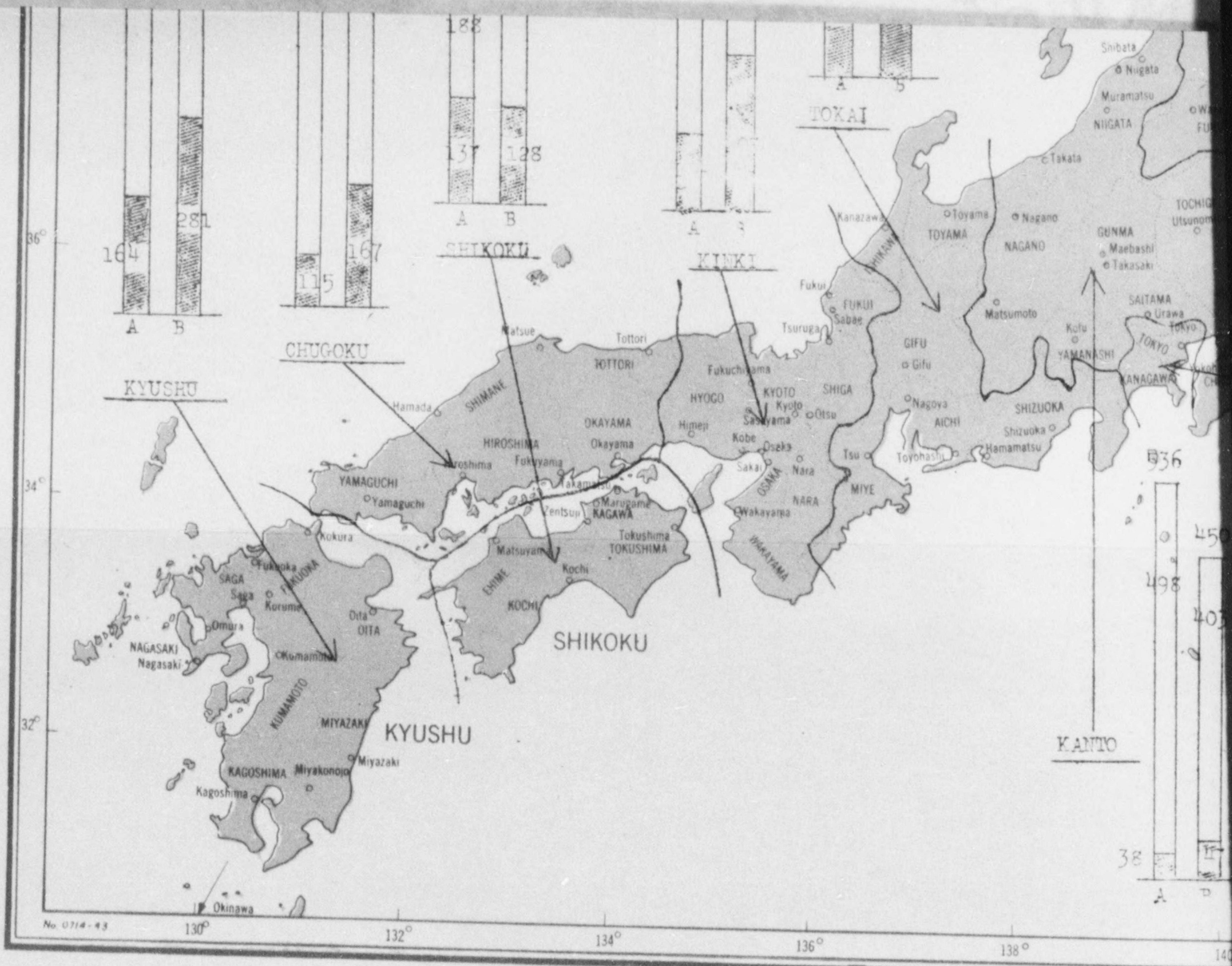
Public Opinion Tally
Cumulative 1 Nov 46 - 31 Oct 47

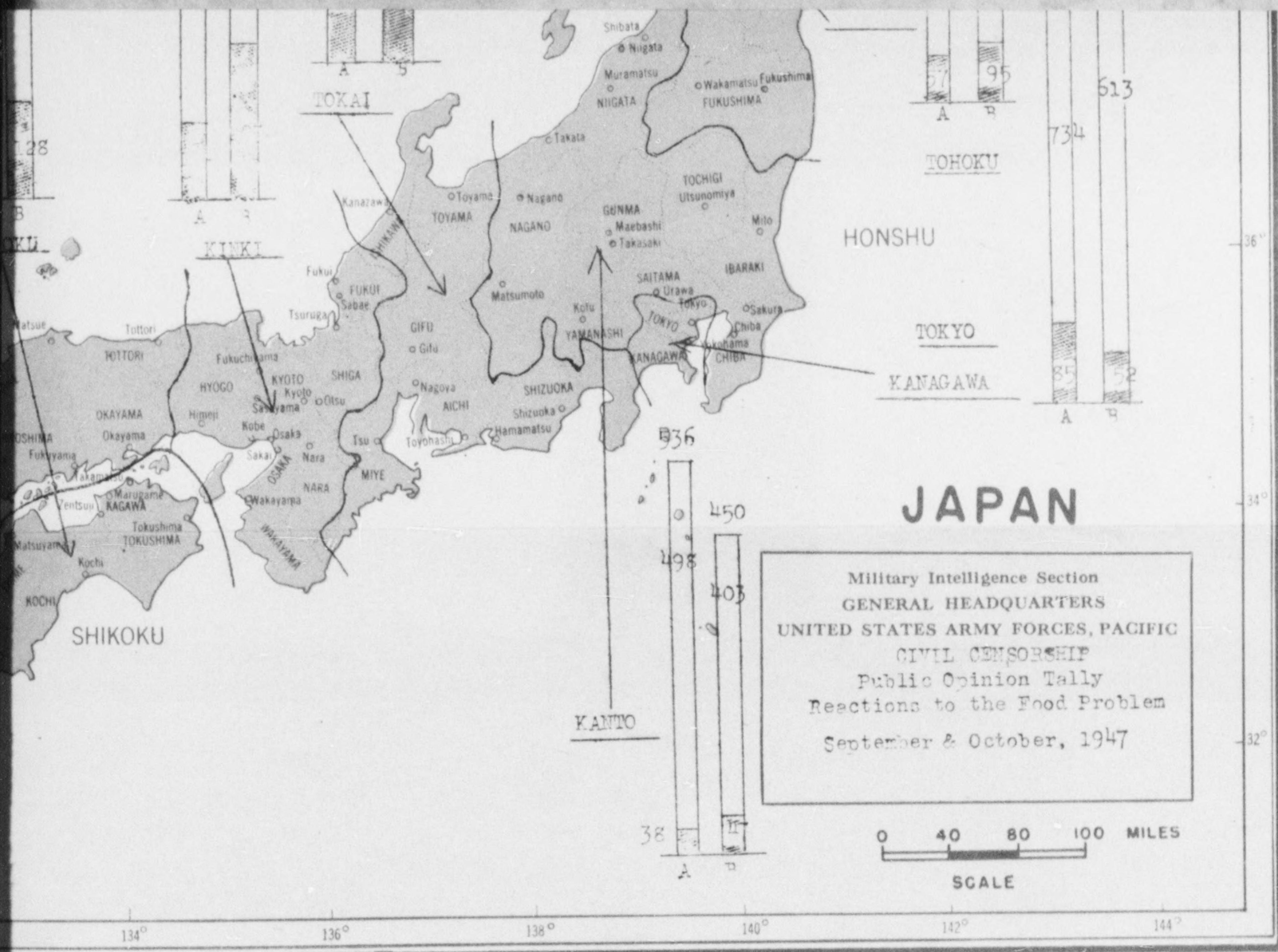




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II COUNTER INTELLIGENCE

II COUNTER INTELLIGENCE**HIGHLIGHTS**

15 November 1947

SABOTAGE: Violence proposed in connection with Electrical Workers Union strike. Sabotage by "time-wasting" planned by labor.

ESPIONAGE: Telephone girls monitor Korean police calls, North Korean espionage agent apprehended. Communists attempt to recruit agent.

SEDITION: Communists establish Sendai school to educate people for Communist nation.

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITY: CP using seamen as couriers. Possible internal dissension in CP. Communists seep into "sewing circle". Fishermen are new CP target. Political school operating in Yokosuka. Work stoppage in Osaka planned by communications workers. Young Koreans in Japan field for CP cultivation. Communist school reported in Yanan. Santonin smuggling remains major blackmarket operation for CP. Weapons sent to South Korea from North. Osaka industrialists generous in donations to CP. Manchuria-South Korean smuggling reported. Communists organize Boy Scouts. Terrorism in Pusan results in one death. Talk of returning Okinawa to Japan. CP exerting effort to recruit Koreans in Japan. Occupation charged with origin of bogus CP document. Communists decentralize. CP front organizations listed. Purge used as method of going underground.

MISCELLANEOUS: Gen. Hodge petitioned by National Society. N. Korean constabulary and US soldiers clash. Rice delivery quota used as political advantage by Aichi governor.

SOCIAL AND CIVIL CONDITIONS: ¥ 150 million allotted to Korean general election campaign. N. Korean reportedly told S. Korean radio programs taboo. Soviet troops reportedly figure in border raids in Korea. Youth cultural group organized in Miyazaki Prefecture. Anti-CP group prospering in Kyushu. Eta class canvassed by Democratic League. Hidden goods sought by CP. Communication with PW-relatives in Manchuria, Siberia, latest CP lure. Communists attempt to infiltrate police force. Forged document causes consternation in CP quarters. Lepers incited by Communists. Conservatives plan Now Party. CP taps telephone lines in Chiba Prefecture.

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COUNTER INTELLIGENCE

NO. 22

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COUNTER INTELLIGENCE

NO. 22

AREA 25: TOKYO-YOKOHAMA DISTRICT

1. Subversive Activitya. Foreign

(1) Distribution of Soviet Publications

b. Radical

- (1) CP Uses Seamen as Couriers to Foreign Ports
- (2) Internal Dissension in the CP
- (3) New CP Policies
- (4) Communist Influence Among Occupation Workers
- (5) Communist Activities Among Fishermen
- (6) Yokosuka District Political School
- (7) Democratic Scientists' Association
- (8) Communications Workers Plan Stoppage in Osaka

a. Foreign

(1) Distribution of Soviet Publications: Approximately 100 books have been donated by VOKS, the cultural section of the Soviet Mission, to the Association of Students of Soviet Russia (Soviets Kenkyusha Kyo-kai) without clearing the volumes through SCAP censorship and without CI&E permission to import these books.

The works, dealing principally with Communist ideology and history, are loaned out to members of the Association for 10 days at a time. At present, circulation is confined to the Tokyo members only since the Association does not wish to risk loss by mail to their rural students according to the Association's news sheet. (a)

b. Radical

(1) CP Uses Seamen as Couriers to Foreign Ports: The Communist Party is using seamen members to transmit information to and from Korea according to the Secretary of the Civilian Maritime Association (Sempaku Unei Kai) at Kobe. Most of these couriers belong to cells implanted in each ship's crew, particularly on repatriate ships, and are members of the All Japan Seamen's Union (Zen Nippon Kaikin Kumiai). (b)

(2) Internal Dissension in the CP: Recent letters and articles of Chinese Communists, who received a cold shoulder from the Japanese Communist Party when they offered to work here, indicate considerable dissatisfaction with present leadership of the Party.

Impatience with Nozaka Sanzo, one of the principal Party leaders, is shown in a contribution by one of the Chinese to a Tokyo newspaper: "Did Mr. Nozaka, during two years since his return to Japan, take measures to help war-sufferers and repatriates? Aren't the Japanese people fired with anti-Communist fever? In spite of this, isn't he arguing only on a desk and indulging in his own money-making?"

Another time, in a frankly critical letter to Nozaka himself, "Aren't you ashamed of Comrade Shiga Yoshio, committeeman of the Osaka Branch? People won't think of Communism when the leaders think only of food, shelter and themselves." (c)

(3) New CP Policies: The Party is quick to take advantage of any organized group to further its doctrines. In Tokyo a sewing circle came to the Party's attention and Party members, not known to be Communists by the original members of the circle, established various projects for it. Later these persons came out in their true colors, having infiltrated into the organization, and asked the remaining members to join the Party. In most cases the non-Communists were reluctant to join,

(a) M/R TOK 25-S-282 (5c) Case Pending. (c) M/R TOK 25-H-252
 (b) M/R TOK 25-D-65 (5b) Case pending.

COUNTER INTELLIGENCE

AREA 25

NO. 22

but the fear of losing their profits from the sewing swung them over. Most of the women are widows, or have husbands overseas. The circle receives one hour of instruction each day.

A confidential informant reports he has discovered CP plans for shutting down all coal mines in the event of a US-USSR conflict. This is to be done by shutting off electric power to the mines, Party members having been placed in key positions and given instructions to stop power supplies immediately on order. In addition, Party leaders have visited the mines personally to give verbal instructions preparing for such an event. (a)

(4) Communist Influence Among Occupation Workers: Since the inception of the All Japan Occupation Forces Employees Labor Union (Zen Nippon Shinchugun Yoin Rodo Kumiai) the Communists have made a strong bid for membership and dominance in the organization. One method recently attempted in Tokyo was to try to persuade one of the locals to join the left-wing NCIU (Zenkoku Sangyobetsu Rodo Kumiai Kaigi), repudiating its present affiliation with the more moderate JFL (Nippon Rodo Kimiai Sodomei). This has been unsuccessful to date.

However, confidential informants believe that the national leaders of the union have leftist leanings and are receptive to Communist suggestions. This situation is being watched with interest. (b)

The chairman of the union at Yokohama, Kinoshita Isamu, has admitted he is a Party member. He ran on the Communist ticket for the Yokohama Assembly elections last February. He currently is employed only by the Union, having left his former position as head clerk of the North Dock Labor Union last March. (c)

(5) Communist Activities Among Fishermen: Investigation of a fishing rights dispute between two groups of fishermen in Komekami village, Kanagawa Prefecture, shows the Communists have been trying to use their influence without much success.

The dispute arose over a conflict for exclusive rights to fishing areas near the village, and the Communists of the Shonan Branch of the Party put up posters and approached the fishermen themselves with offers to aid them. One of the posters stated:

"The Communist Party, gravely concerned over the livelihood of the people who are troubled with food shortages, offer the following solutions:

The independent operations of Komekami villagers should be recognized.

The highest ideal of democracy in the operation of Komekami (fishing group) should be planned.

The firm of the Sagami Fishing Co. (Sokai Marine Enterprise Association) should lend their fishing equipment to Komekami."

Actually, the dispute is in the hands of the Odawara District Court, and there seems to be no predilection on the part of the villagers to do anything but abide by the court's decision. A leader of the fishermen, Suzuki Nobukichi, refused the aid of the Communists in the problem, saying he wanted nothing to do with them as he did not want to be associated with Communists. (d) (Ref: Periodical Summary No. 21, CIC-5, Area 25, Par. 1. b. (7).)

(6) Yokosuka District Political School: Because of the success of this school, recently sponsored by the Communist Party, it is planned to hold similar schools for young Communists in Yokohama, Kawasaki, and an additional school in Yokosuka this fall.

(a) M/R TOK 25-C-169 (5b) Case closed. (c) M/R KAN 25-1198. Case closed.

(b) M/R TOK 25-Z-6 (5b) Case Pending. closed.

(d) M/R KAN 25b-1217 (5b) Case closed.

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It is proposed to teach courses in Economics, Labor Activities, Culture and the Progress of Political Parties in Japan at these schools, all with the sponsor's slant. (a)

(7) Democratic Scientists' Association: A group of scientists meeting regularly in Yokosuka is reported to be infiltrated with Communists, and the leading Party member of the city, Shimizu Kazuo, is a frequent guest at the meetings. It is reported that four of the members, including the president, are known Communists or sympathizers. So far, the only known activity of the Association is meeting monthly for scientific discussions. (b)

(8) Communications Workers Plan Work Stoppage in Osaka: Fragmentary reports indicate that the Osaka District Council, All-Communications Workers Union has received several directives from the Union's Central Struggle Committee (Zentei Chuo Toso Iinkai) in Tokyo. These directives reportedly were received between 22 and 30 Oct 47. They are said to contain the following instructions:

a. All branches will hold rallies at 1000 hours, 1 Nov 47, at which time a general announcement of the impending strike will be made.

b. Exhort workers, farmers, citizenry, and friendly organizations to support the aims of the strike and build a "fighting spirit". These sympathy contacts will culminate in a rally to be held at 1200 hours, 25 Nov 47, Ogimachi Park, Osaka.

c. Stage demonstrations within workshops and warn all superiors of the strike determination.

Further reports indicate the Union plans to petition for the ouster of Tachibana Akira, Chief of the Osaka Communications Bureau. Informants state the petition will be presented to the Unions Osaka District Council by 1 Nov 47. (c)

2. Social and Civil Conditions

a. Political Situation

- (1) Communist Infiltration into Police Force
- (2) Hakodate District, Japan CP, Receives Forged Directive
- (3) Communist Party Membership
- (4) CP Incitement of Lepers
- (5) Conservatives' Plan for New Party may Result in Labor Crisis

b. Labor Situation

- (1) Sabotage Tactics of Communications Ministry Personnel
- (2) Communist Fractions in Member Unions of Japan Federation of Labor

a. Political Situation

(1) Communist Infiltration into Police Force: The Japan Communist Party may have a systematic program under way to infiltrate into the Japanese police system according to recent reports by anti-Communist organizations. A CP Regional Committee received a directive from CP Headquarters to emphasize recruiting policemen for the CP and to try to accumulate pertinent information for government authorities. The Red Flag (Akahata) disclosed that there were members in the Kameari Police Department (Tokyo) and the Aomori Prefecture Depart-

(a) M/R KAN 25-1206 (5b) Case closed.

(b) M/R KAN 25a-1290(5b) Case closed.

(c) S/I's OSA 9-480, 476, 486, 477 (5b)

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S E C R E T

COUNTER INTELLIGENCE

AREA 25

NO. 22

ment. Two members of the Young Communist League (Seinen Kyosan Domei) in Tottori Prefecture and two Communist Party members in Ibaraki Prefecture applied for posts in their prefectural police departments, it has been confirmed by CIC.

Miyagi Prefecture CP circles are said to have reported that a cell has been planted within the police force. CP fractions are relying Party news through police telephones a Communist in Gumma Prefecture inadvertently discloses.

"The greatest obstacle presently blocking the path to a democratic peoples' revolution is the bureaucratic structure inspired by the Emperor System, particularly its bulwark which is the only armed organization in Japan today - the bureaucratic police force. The revolution cannot progress unless this structure is disintegrated and democratized," a member of Japan Farmers Union (Nippon Nomin Kumiai) in Shizuoka Prefecture is reported to have said. (Note: The foregoing series of reported incidents are being investigated further.) (a)

(2) Hakodate District, Japan CP, Receives Forged Directive:
On 25 Sep 47, Nishidate Jin, Secretary General, Hokkaido Regional Committee, Japan CP, brought to CIC a document, Subject: "Directive #125, Secretariat Bureau, Central Committee, Japan Communist Party." Nishidate said this directive was counterfeit. He stated that on or about 11 Sep 47, the Hakodate District Office of the Japan CP received three copies of an order allegedly issued by the Central Committee. The Hakodate Office recognized the orders as being counterfeit because they did not bear the seal of the Central Committee. Furthermore, the contents of the order were most unusual. These orders were delivered to the Hakodate District Office by a homeless boy who usually loiters in the vicinity of the railway station. This boy was told to deliver the papers to "Aoyagi" who would be found at the CP offices, and that the sender was "Onda". A penciled note was enclosed with the orders.

The Communists in Hakodate claim that anti-Communist groups have infiltrated into the Young Communist League (Seinen Kyosan Domei) and that someone within the League is behind these forgeries. Both Aoyagi and Onda, mentioned by the sender, are members of the Young Communist League. Aoyagi Saiji is a member of the League in Hakodate and Onda Hideichi is a member in Sapporo.

Upon receipt of these orders, the Hakodate Office forwarded a copy to the Hokkaido Regional Committee. The Regional Committee made reprints of the order and forwarded them to the District Committees, warning them of such counterfeits. Nishidate claims that during recent months numerous counterfeits are known to have been placed in circulation. The majority of these counterfeit orders pertain to the labor offensive originally scheduled for October, to revolution through violence and other radical subjects. The Communists contend that this is being done to place the CP in a bad light in the eyes of the Occupation Forces. (b)

(3) Communist Party Membership: A confidential informant gives the following as the latest figures on Communist Party and Young Communist League (Seinen Kyosan Domei) membership: 1) CP members - 98,000; 2) Young Communist League - 36,000. (c)

(4) CP Incitement of Lepers: The CP has been engaged in inciting patients confined in the leper colonies in Kusatsu, Gumma Prefecture, and Tama Ward, Tokyo, to press the Welfare Ministry for betterment of their living conditions, according to a report by confiden-

- (a) S/I TOK 25-P-172 (HH) "Communist Infiltration of Police Force."
- (b) S/I HOK 37-639 (5b) "Directive Received by Hakodate District CP."
- (c) S/I TOK 25-6-159 (HH) "Communist Party Membership"

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NO. 22

tial informant.

The movement was provoked by Yokemura Yoshitaro, CP candidate for the House of Councillors, who made a campaign speech at Kusatsu Leper Colony encouraging the lepers to organize and collaborate with the CP in fighting for their living rights.

A committee organized by pro-Communist patients drew up and submitted its demands to the government. The government accepted most of the demands and sent an investigation committee of Welfare Ministry officials to Kusatsu to check on conditions. The Communists incited the patients to impede the official inspection tour. Later, CP members, particularly Yamamoto Shungo of the CP in Kusatsu, led a group of 700 lepers through the village streets making appeals to the public. The CP also distributed 100 copies of the "Akanata" among patients of the sanatorium. (a)

(5) Conservatives' Plan for New Party May Result in Labor Crisis: A strong rumor is circulating in political circles that a new conservative party will soon be formed with Yoshida Shigeru, ex-premier and chairman of the Liberal Party, and Shidehara Kijuro, ex-premier and president of the Democratic Party, as its leaders. These men hope once again to assume top governmental posts in order to be in key positions when the peace treaty is signed, it is said. If a coalition conservative party is formed and the Katayama Cabinet resigns in favor of the conservative Cabinet, according to political observers, labor will still rally under the Social Democrats but the balance of power will shift from the right-wing Socialist leaders to the left-wing Socialist leaders. Therefore, a conservative Cabinet may result in a labor offensive involving all organized labor instead of only some NCIU unions, and may seriously hamper economic reconstruction of Japan.

Plans for the formation of the new conservative party are being pushed by leading elements of the Liberal (Jiyuto) and Democratic (Minshuto) Parties. It is believed that the new party will be largely financed by Shidehara supporters and that the coalition, if it does take place, will include most of the liberals and the right-wing Democrats. This move may split the Democrats and force the liberal faction under Foreign Minister Ashida Hiroshi into a coalition with the Social Democratic Party (Shakaito). The result would be a strong conservative party headed by Yoshida and Shidehara and a moderate party composed of liberal Democrats and the Social Democrats. The movement for the new party began early last month but had not progressed because of insufficient funds according to these reports. The informant states that the Shidehara faction has now received two to three million yen backing and will push the new party movement. This statement has not been corroborated. The conservatives believe that the new party will be ready to operate by mid-November and that it will result in the dissolution of the Liberal and Democratic Parties and the downfall of the Katayama Cabinet.

The Katayama Cabinet seems to have gained more support from labor unions in recent weeks, as seen by the results of the recent union conventions. The NCIU (Sangyobetsu Rodo Kumiai Kaigi) announced on 6 Oct 47 that the union will support the Katayama Cabinet in its increased production and anti-blackmarket campaigns provided the ¥ 1,800 basic standard is revised "to stabilize the workers' livelihood." The Japan Federation of Labor (Nippon Rodo Kumiai Sodomei) and the Japan Congress of Labor (Nippon Rodo Kumiai Kaigi) issued statements on 10 Oct 47, stating that they will continue to support the Katayama Cabinet and will back the ¥ 1,800 basic standard. Informed circles believe that the labor support which the Social Democrats now enjoy is the main reason why the general offensive scheduled originally for October has not taken place, although some NCIU unions probably will make some trouble. (b)

- (a) S/I TOK 25-C-169 (HH) "Communist Party Incitement of Lepers"
 (b) S/I TOK 25-P-179 (11) "Conservatives' Plan for New Party..."

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S E C R E T

COUNTER INTELLIGENCE

AREA 25

NO. 22

b. Labor Situation

(1) Sabotage Tactics of Communications Ministry Personnel: The personnel in the Communications Ministry and its subordinate branch offices have applied sabotage tactics as a means of pressure in the government, a confidential source reports.

In the Nagoya Central Telegraph Office, about 30 percent of the personnel stayed away from work for three days. Investigations proved that they were absent from work on a pre-arranged rotating schedule. Similar incidents occurred at the Kobe Central Telegraph Office and the Osaka Central Post Office. On occasions communications were totally disrupted by such incidents.

Decreasing the speed of telegraph transmissions and confusing postal deliveries are also employed to sabotage government administration in the same areas, it has been reported. The fact that such incidents have occurred simultaneously in different branches of the Communications Ministry give reason to believe that they might be the result of an organized program instituted by union members who conduct their activities subversively to evade any application of law.(a)

(2) Communist Fractions in Member Unions of Japan Federation of Labor: The Communist Party is trying to set up Communist fractions in the Japan Federation of Labor according to reliable reports and there is some belief that the recent increase in the membership of the Japan Federation of Labor (Nippon Rodo Kumiai Sodomei) is an indication of these efforts. (b)

(3) Communists Disrupt National Railway Workers' Union Convention: Stubborn Communist Opposition forced the right wing factions of the National Railway Workers' Union (Kokutetsu Rodo Kumiai) to walk out on the fourth day of the National Railway Workers Union convention held from 16-19 Oct 47, at Nippon University, Kanda ward, Tokyo. On that day the Executive Committee submitted a proposal to vest authority in the hands of the National Committee Chairman in case of a dispute. This motion was defeated by vote, because of the non-confidence campaign pushed by the Communists against the conservative majority in the Executive Committee. In order to save face the chairman of the Executive Committee, Kato Etsuo, and most of the other right-wingers resigned en bloc. The walk-out threw the convention into an uproar and nothing more was accomplished. The convention adjourned. Communists also opposed the ¥ 1,800 minimum wage standard as not being high enough and a product of conservative procrastination. Tokuda Kyuichi, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party, said in his address to the convention that the ¥ 1,800 income standard is the result of the "...capitalists rehabilitation policy" and if adhered to would cause the extinction of the Japanese people. Tokuda further stated, "... the capitalists' economic recovery policy would realize smaller production than that of the laborers'. I cannot understand what the Liberal Party is doing. If the Social Party (Shakaito) and the Communist Party (Kyo-santo) join hands in administration, I have no doubt that the new spirit in politics would prevail..." Although the Communists succeeded in removing the conservative Social Democrats (Shakai Minshuto) from the executive committee of the National Railway Workers' Union, they earned much unpopularity as evidenced by the great amount of applause given to anti-Communist speakers during the convention. Information received from confidential informant. (c)

- (a) S/I TOK 25-C-148(HH), "Sabotage Tactics by Communications Ministry..."
 (b) S/I TOK 25-J-138(HH), "Communist Fractions in Member Unions of JFL."
 (c) S/I TOK 25-G-92 (5b)

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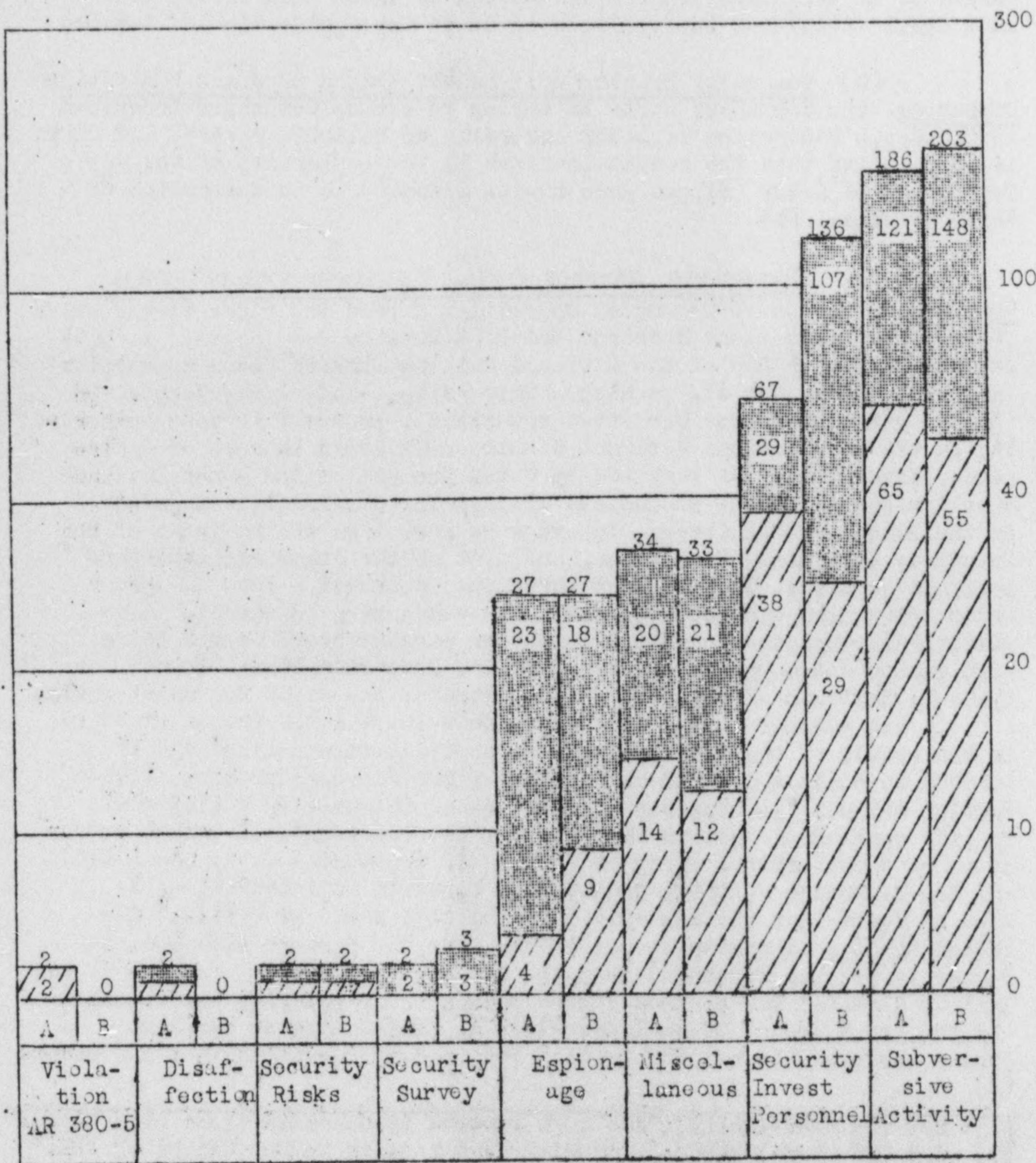
S E C R E T

COUNTER INTELLIGENCE

NO. 22

AREA 25
(Tokyo - Yokohama District)
STATISTICAL TABLE AND GRAPH SHOWING
CASES PENDING AND CLOSED

TYPE OF CASE	PENDING		CLOSED	
	A	B	A	B
Violation of AR 380-5.....	0	0	2	0
Disaffection.....	1	0	1	0
Security Risks.....	1	1	1	1
Security Survey.....	2	3	0	0
Espionage.....	23	18	4	9
Miscellaneous.....	20	21	14	12
Security Invest. of Personnel.....	29	107	38	29
Subversive Activity.....	121	143	65	55
Totals:	197	298	125	106



A--September
B--October

▨--Closed
▩--Pending

COUNTER INTELLIGENCE

No. 22

DISPOSITION OF CASES
AREA 25 - TOKYO METROPOLITAN AREA

CASE FILE NO.	SENT FOR DISPOSITION TO:
TOK 25-Y-120 (11)	Opns Div, CIS
TOK 25-T-238 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
TOK 25-M-199 (5a)	Opns Div, CIS
TOK 25-A-183 (11)	Opns Div, CIS
TOK 25-R-159 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
TOK 25-W-140 (5a)	Opns Div, CIS
TOK 25-O-89 (11)	Opns Div, CIS
TOK 25-S-157 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
TOK 25-R-165 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
TOK 25-C-225 (5a)	Opns Div, CIS
TOK 25-F-111 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
TOK 25-C-140 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
TOK 25-S-305 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
TOK 25-R-164 (11)	Opns Div, CIS
TOK 25-R-114 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
TOK 25-M-326 (11)	Opns Div, CIS
TOK 25-C-169 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
TOK 25-J-81 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
TOK 25-C-169 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
TOK 25-T-225 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
TOK 25-C-255 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
TOK 25-E-5 (11)	Opns Div, CIS
TOK 25-J-81 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
TOK 25-O-117 (5a)	Opns Div, CIS
TOK 25-F-128 (11)	Opns Div, CIS
TOK 25-Y-129 (5c)	Opns Div, CIS
TOK 25-I-103 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
TOK 25-P-177 (5a)	Opns Div, CIS
TOK 25-H-254 (5a)	Opns Div, CIS
TOK 25-C-169 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
TOK 25-S-305 (2)	Opns Div, CIS
TOK 25-C-169 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
TOK 25-C-169 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
TOK 25-I-52 (5a)	Opns Div, CIS
TOK 25-S-397 (5c)	Opns Div, CIS
(Par 1a (3) 2nd Reg. P.S. No. 21)	
TOK 25-P-168 (11)	Opns Div, CIS
(Par 1b (4) Area 25 P.S. No. 21)	
TOK 25-C-222 (5a)	Opns Div, CIS
(Par 1b (7) Area 25 P.S. No. 21)	
TOK 25-N-110 (5a)	Opns Div, CIS
(Par 2a Area 25 P.S. No. 21)	
TOK 25-Y-43 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
TOK 25-S-323 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
TOK 25-C-169 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
TOK 25-K-305 (5c)	Opns Div, CIS
KAN 25-1205 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
KAN 25-1321 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
KAN 25-1298 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
KAN 25-1210 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
KAN 25-1315 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
KAN 25-A-1305 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
KAN 25-1240 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
KAN 25-A-1289 (5a)	Opns Div, CIS
KAN 25-1269 (5a)	Opns Div, CIS
KAN 25-1283 (5a)	Opns Div, CIS
KAN 25-1213 (11)	Opns Div, CIS
KAN 25-1198 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
(Par 1b (4) Area 25 P.S. No. 22)	

CIC - 11

SECRET

COUNTER INTELLIGENCE

NO. 22

FIRST CIC REGION: I CORPS

1. Sabotage

-
- a. Proposed Violence in Connection with Projected Strike
 - b. Decision to Sabotage
-

a. Proposed Violence in Connection with Projected Strike: Takahashi Hideo, a Communist member of the All Japan Electrical Industry Workers Union (Zen Nippon Denki Ka'yo Rodo Kumiai) in Tsuruga is reported by a confidential informant to have stated the following: "If, during the coming strike, the police try to stop strikers from cutting the power lines, violence will be used to combat the police." (a)

b. Decision to Sabotage: The highest dispute committee of the Yakawa Steel Mill Labor Union, Kokura Prefecture, decided that if their demands for higher wages were not met (22 Sep 47), they would cut down production by sabotage as follows:

1. Hold group meetings of less than 500 so they do not have to be reported beforehand to the police. Meet as often as possible during the working hours.
2. Plan mass holidays on any pretext.
3. Mobilize 30 percent of the workers for cleaning details, taking them from their regular work.
4. Use freight cars to dispose of garbage and waste so they won't be available for the hauling of raw materials for the company.
5. Start working only after all machinery has been "safety" inspected for at least an hour.

It is estimated production could thus be cut at least 50 percent. (b)

2. Espionage

a. Communists Attempt to Secure Agent: A Japanese was approached by the leader of the Communist-controlled Democratic Culture League (Minshushugi Bunka Renmei) in Osaka. It was suggested that he be used as a Communist Party informant on Occupation activities. (c)

3. Subversive Activity

-
- a. Foreign
 - (1) Talk of Restoring Okinawa to Japan
 - (2) Korean Communists
 - b. Radical
 - (1) Occupation Charged with Promulgating Bogus Communist Directive
 - (2) Communist Purge Investigations
 - (3) Communists Decentralize
 - (4) Communist Front Organizations
 - (5) CP Fails to Establish "Front"
 - (6) Communist Party Funds
 - (7) Underground by Purge
 - (8) Communists Attempt to Take Over Union
 - (9) Kaijo Kyosanto
 - c. Militaristic and Ultra-Nationalistic
 - (1) Ashikabi
-

- (a) M/R FUK 13c-444 (5b) Case closed.
- (b) M/R KOK 3-1.63 (5b) Case pending.
- (c) M/R OSA 9-564 (5b) Case pending.

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S E C R E T

COUNTER INTELLIGENCE

FIRST REGION

NO. 22

a. Foreign

(1) Talk of Returning Okinawa to Japan: In a recent survey conducted by the Kinki Headquarters of the Okinawan League (Okinawa Ronmei, Kinki Hombu) at Osaka it was claimed that 70 percent desired that Okinawa be restored to Japan, 20 percent wanted the island under US trusteeship and the remaining 10 percent registered varied opinions.

However, a similar survey conducted by the Kansai Headquarters, also at Osaka, yielded inconclusive returns because of indifference and confusion. Many Okinawans considered the poll useless because the disposition of the island would be made at the peace conference without regard to their personal attitudes in the matter.

At present, no organized movement for the restoration of Okinawa to Japan exists, and the emergence of two opposing factions, one for and one against the restoration, is expected. There is growing belief that the decision should be made a matter of referendum of Okinawans still living in Okinawa and that the Okinawans in Japan should abide by this result. There are no indications that those Okinawans most active in promoting the restoration movement are members of the Communist Party or are fellow-travelers. (a)

(2) Korean Communists: There is direct evidence that the Japan Communist Party (Kyosanto) is making a strong bid to enlist Koreans in Japan to their support through the various Korean organizations. In Tokushima Prefecture Party members have received detailed instructions to make friends with the Koreans:

"Friction between the Korean residents in Japan and the Japanese... is now a problem of some gravity. It is very obvious that the chief cause may be sought in the feeling of racial superiority, cherished by the Japanese general masses, soaked with the Great Empire policy... It is a fact that rivalry is made more acute by reactionary forces.

"The complete Party system should include the Korean members in its cell activities... By doing so, the general masses... will be awakened ...to the importance of the direction in which the Democratic Revolution in Korea and China will proceed, and also the role they will play in the Democratic Revolution in Japan." (b)

In the Kyoto-Osaka area information received indicates a drive to enlist Koreans between the ages of 25 and 35 as members of the Osaka District Committee, Japan Communist Party (Osaka Chiho Iinkai, Nippon Kyosanto), in accordance with new Party policy. (c)

Also in Kyoto information has been received from a reliable source that Kin Nissei, head of the Korean League in North Korea, has instructed the Japan branch of the League to choose promising Korean Communists for a concentrated Party course in North Korea. The prospective students are to be smuggled to Korea, and to be reassigned to Japan on completion of their course. It was further reported that the USSR is making an effort to utilize the Korean League in Japan (Chosenjin Renmei) as a medium for soliciting potential Soviet citizens. (d)

A confidential informant in Ishikawa Prefecture reports it is apparent many Koreans are being smuggled in and out of Japan for the purpose of maintaining liaison with political elements in North Korea. One Korean is believed to be a regular courier to Manchuria.

According to this informant, many Koreans profess a dislike of things American, and consequently do not level their disapproval at just certain SCAP policies with which they might be expected to be at variance, but criticize all of them generally. A newspaper called Korean Progress (Chosen Shinpo) published in Osaka is looked upon as an outspoken critic of SCAP. This paper is circulated secretly by subscription only. (e)

(a) M/R OSA 9-574(11) Case closed. (d) M/R KYO 10-S-47
 (b) M/R TOK 6c-162(5b) (e) M/R ISH 13c-402 (5c) Case closed.
 (c) M/R KYO 10c-2-44(8b)

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FIRST REGION

NO. 22

A former repatriate from Manchuria now living in Aomori Prefecture told CIC that liaison between the Japanese Communists and their fellow Party-members in Manchuria is maintained by Koreans. He says these men are smuggled into South Korea from Japan, and then make their way to North Korea where they report to the Japanese People's Democratic League (Nihonjin Minshu Renmei). They return to Japan through regular repatriation channels, disguised as Japanese. (a)

It has been noticed by political observers that pro-Communist literature has been published in the periodical "People and Youth" (Jimmintō Seinen) which is sponsored by the League of Democratic Youths in Japan (Zai Nippon Chosenjin Minshu Seninen Domei), and is widely distributed in the Kyoto area. (b)

b. Radical

(1) Occupation Charged with Promulgating Bogus Communist Directive: A document (Special Directive No. 1, dated 15 Sep 47) claiming a split in the ranks of the Japan Communist Party (Nippon Kyosanto) has been repudiated by the Party's Central Committee as completely bogus, and an Aichi District Committee member, Kamiya Matsuji, says it is his opinion that the document was an attempt of the Occupation Forces to disorganize and confuse the Party.

The "directive" reports a purge of Tokuda Kyuichi, leader of the more radical wing of the Party. It is probable the document has had some effect of pointing up the differences of opinion between the more radical Tokuda faction and the more temperate Nozaka faction.

On the other hand, in Niigata Prefecture, the Party committee felt that the "directive" might have been inspired within the ranks of the Party itself, and issued a directive to this effect, warning all loyal members to be on the lookout for the "reactionary elements" within the Party which might be behind the confusing document. (c)

Reactions have been varied. One informant believes the whole thing may be a camouflage under which Tokuda can be worked into an underground position. (d) Some regional Party leaders subscribe to the belief that the report was promulgated by an anti-Communist group, probably with some backing from Occupation agencies. (e) A report from Kyoto states the reaction of the general public there to the situation was largely one of indifference, although some considered it merely another propaganda device of the Party to attract attention. (f)

Whether or not it is the result of this incident, there have been more and more cases of intra-Party dissension reported since it occurred. In Kochi Prefecture there is a Party split between two factions over the purging of a member caught in blackmarket activities. (g)

(2) Communist Purge Investigations: Typical of the self-imposed "justice" activities of the Communist Party is its interest in seeing that no one escapes the results of SCAP purges if the orders can possibly be found to apply to them -- provided, of course, that they are already persons non grata with the Party.

In Shimane Prefecture three leading Communists organized the Municipal Reform Association (Shisei Kokushin Kai) last June. It collects information concerning city and prefectural officials whom it feels should be purged. The Association further promotes a campaign criticizing present local administration. Membership has now reached 30, the majority of which is Communist. It turns pertinent information over to prefectural police and to the local Military Government team. (h)

(3) Communists Decentralize: A decentralization movement is

(a) M/R AOM 36-125 (5b) Case closed. (e) M/R HYO 8-560 (5b) Case closed.
 (b) M/R KYO 10-S-45 (f) M/R KYO 10-561 (5b) Case closed.
 (c) M/R NII 30-215 (5b) Case closed. (g) M/R KOC 6b-168 (5b) Case closed.
 (d) M/R TOK 25-J-81 (5b) Case closed. (h) M/R KYO 10-S-45 (5b) Case closed.

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COUNTER INTELLIGENCE

FIRST REGION

NO. 22

currently under way in the Communist Party. It aims to strengthen security, insure closer liaison between units, and to keep the cells better informed as to Central Committee policies and activities. (a)

In detail, all fractions within a prefecture will be formed into area fractions with the name of the prefecture. There will then be a prefectural committee to control these groups, with headquarters in the prefectural capital. Above the prefectural organization will be regional committees, responsible in turn to the Central Committee. (b)

These seven regions will follow generally the well-known geographic pattern into which Japan was divided for defense during the war. (c)

The basic organizational unit remains the cell(han), and it is planned that the closer liaison will enable strong cells to aid weaker ones. District committeemen will take part in cell activities. Thus it is expected that more control can be exercised over the cells, and the Central Committee can extend and strengthen its influence. (d)

(4) Communist Front Organizations: Investigation in Aichi Prefecture has revealed the following organizations there as being Communist-dominated, with overlapping membership in some cases:

Clothing Democratic Council (Iryo Minshu Kyogi Kai). The chief aim of this group is to ferret out and expose hidden fabrics.

Independent Life League (Seikatsu Yogo Demoi)

Japan-Soviet Friendship Society (Nisso Shinzen Kyokai). This society provides lecturers on Soviet subjects as related to Japanese life to any group they think may listen to them (Examples: "Soviet Art," "Russian Road to Democracy," "Japanese Trade Problem.")

Political Research Society (Seiji Kenkyu Kai). This is a political action unit for the Communist Party.

Food Democratic Council (Shokuryo Minshu Kyogi Kai). This group locates and exposes hidden food stores. (e)

(5) CP Fails to Establish "Front": The Communist Party has recently been active in attempting to "take over" organizations which it believes can be won to Communist activities without being obviously Communist. One such case was the Ashihara Youth Culture Association (Ashihara Seinen Bunka Kai), which became Communist-dominated. Anti-Communist members rebelled, however, and handed in a mass resignation, reforming into another club which they called the Bamboo Sprout Society (Wakatake Kai) as indicative of the quick upward growth which should be the role of youth in the New Japan. As it stands, the club is independent of political control. (f)

(6) Communist Party Funds: It is reported by Japanese that "santonin", an anti-parasite drug greatly in demand in Japan, is being smuggled into this country and sold on the blackmarket by members of the Communist Party. This drug is easily concealed and because of the large demand for it yields high financial return for the minimum of smuggling risk.

One informant, living in Sasebo, visited Kobe in September and on his return told CIC agents that if there has been a recent increase in the blackmarket traffic in santonin it is probably due to the activities of a repatriate from Siberia, Inoue Tsukasa, who is well known in smuggling circles. (g)

A reliable Korean informant has stated that he recently saw santonin in the offices of the leftist Niigata Branch of the Korean League (Chosenjin Renmei, Niigata Shibu), but does not know where the came from. He believes the League members sell santonin directly to consumers and to blackmarket medicine dealers. (h)

- (a) M/R KYO 10c-2-45(5b) Case closed. (e) M/R AIC 12-221 (5b) Case closed.
 (b) M/R TOK 6a-169(5b) Closed. (f) M/R OSA 9-581 (5b) Case closed.
 (c) M/R NAG 20-604(5b) Case closed. (g) M/R HYO 8-554 (5b) Case pending.
 (d) M/R TOT 7a-172(5b) Case closed. (h) M/R NII 30-191(5b) Case closed.

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(7) Underground by Purge: One method of important Communists going underground is by purge, according to CIC investigation. One such case concerns a former active Communist, Ota Tenrei, supposedly "purged" from the Party but currently carried on its secret membership lists. He is also an open member of the Association of Democratic Scientists (Minshu Shugi Kagakusha Kyokai) and the Economic Consultation Society (Keizai Kenwa Kai) which are known left-wing groups in Kyoto (a)

(8) Communists Attempt to Take Over Union: It is estimated that about 60 percent of the striking Aichi Steel Company Union at Kariya are against the strike and its leadership since the operation has been led by Communists. During the early phase of the strike last August the Communists conducted a Party labor school, but this became so unpopular it was abandoned. Recently anti-Communist posters have been placed at the factory gate by the anti-strike union members. (b)

(9) Kaijo Kyosanto: It is reliably reported that former members of the All-Japan Seamen's Union (Zai Nippon Kain Kumiai) who were discharged last year during the seamen's strike because of their affiliation with the Communist Party, are now organizing the Sea Communist Party (Kaijo Kyosanto). About 50 of the members, led by Tanaka Matsujiro, are agitating among seamen to make severe demands on shipowners, the principal being to have the owners replace union heads and quit doing business through the established union. (c)

c. Militaristic and Ultra-Nationalistic

(1) Ashikabi: A publication called "Ashikabi" is being investigated in Kochi, Kagawa Prefecture to determine if its backers are members of the Ashikabi Society (Ashikabi Uta-kai). The paper may have been started to attract super-patriots and organize them under Kageyama Masaharu, leader of the SCAP-banned Great East School (Daito Jiku).

The immediate function of the group and its publication appears to be to propagate the imperialistic spirit among the Japanese. The name "Ashikabi" is taken from the Ancient Chronicle (Kojiki), probably the first record of Japanese history, and can be translated "As needs persistently shoot up and prosper."

Among active members is a former executive committeeman of the SCAP-banned Great Japan True-Hearted Society (Dai Nippon Seki Sei Kai). (d) Members supposedly are pledged to carry out any orders of the Emperor. A voluntary police guard in plainclothes daily guards the Emperor inside the palace grounds, and Ashikabi is now seeking to place some of its members in this volunteer group.

The publication, which claims a circulation of 150 copies to the Society members, has on four occasions been cited by Osaka CCD for violations of the Press Code. (e)

4. Miscellaneous

a. Rice Delivery Quota Used as Political Advantage: It is believed by political observers that the original refusal of Aoyagi Hideo, Governor of Aichi Prefecture, to accept the rice delivery quota determined for his prefecture was merely a political move designed to "show the boys back home" he was working for their interests. His later acceptance of the quota indicates there was nothing more radical intended than this. (f)

(a) M/R KYC 10-547(5b) Case closed. (d) M/R KAG 6-67 (5a) Case pending.
 (b) M/R AIC 12-228(5b) Case pending. (e) M/R KOC 6b-166(5a) Case closed.
 (c) M/R KOK 3-1.66(5b) Case closed. (f) M/R AIC 12-239(5b) Case closed.

COUNTER INTELLIGENCE

FIRST REGION

NO. 22

5. Social and Civil Conditionsa. Organizations

- (1) Leftists Society Formed in Hyogo Prefecture
- (2) Organization of Death Defying Corps
- (3) Youth Culture Society Organized by Communists in Miyazaki Prefecture
- (4) Anti-Communist Organization Gains Stronhold in Kyushu
- (5) Osaka Prefectural Labor Standards Act Popularization Society
- (6) Democratic League Recruiting from Eta Class

b. Political Situation

- (1) Communists Seek Hidden Materials
- (2) Communist Tactics
- (3) CP Attempts Control of Farmers
- (4) Communist Campaign for Businessmen's Support
- (5) Rumored Transfer of Japan Communist Party Headquarters

c. Labor Situation

- (1) Young Communist League Organizes Squad in Electrical Industry
- (2) Former CP Member Active in Current Coal Mine Strikes.
- (3) Strike Demonstration at Mitsutomo Coal Mine
- (4) Communist Cells Within National Railway Workers Union

d. Miscellaneous

- (1) Communist Party Plans Penetration of CIC Unit
- (2) Secret Detective Agents in Miyazaki Prefecture

a. Organizations

- (1) Leftist Society Formed in Hyogo Prefecture: With Hiji-kata Yoshi, well known exponent of Communism who lived in Soviet Russia for many years, as one of its advisers, the Kansai Arts Cultural Society (Kansai Geijutsu Bunka Kyokai) has been organized in Hyogo Prefecture.

The publicized aim of the Society is to promote the development of culture and the arts, either directly or indirectly. It holds concerts, stage dances, exhibitions of paintings, dramatic meetings, lecture meetings, etc., and publishes a monthly organ entitled "Art and Culture" (Goibun). Another aim of the Society is to act as a liaison group between cultural art groups and trade unions of various concerns and to hold round-table talks with representatives of these groups.

The managing director of the society is Inai Masahiko, former staff member of the Enterprise Department of the Mainichi Newspaper, Osaka office. As a staff member of the Enterprise Department, he permitted approximately one year ago, an uncensored Soviet movie, "Soviet Sports Parade,"* to be shown in the Osaka Mainichi theater. He received the rental money from these organizations on behalf of the Mainichi, and is reported to have absconded with approximately ¥ 700,000 in this manner. He was discovered and dismissed in Jun 47 without being prosecuted. Soon after his dismissal, he organized the Kansai Arts Cultural Society. (a) *Film now censored.

- (a) Organization of Death Defying Corps: A youth organization called the Death Defying Corps (Toi Shin Tai) was organized in Yamaguchi Prefecture to assist the Ohama Mine Union, Onoda City, in creating labor trouble by guarding the mines and spreading terror among people who might oppose the Union movement. Two of the leaders are Communist Party members. (b)

- (a) S/I HYO 8-359, "Leftist Society Formed in Hyogo Prefecture"
- (b) S/I YAM 4-403, "Organization of the Death Defying Corps."

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(3) Youth Culture Society Organized by Communists in Miyazaki Prefecture: Under the guidance of the Communists, approximately 50 recent graduates of girls middle and high schools organized the Tanigashira Culture Loving Society (Tanigashira Bunka Aiko Kai) on 15 Sep 47. The adviser of this Society is Umekita Takehiko, chairman of the Miyakonojo District Committee of the Miyazaki Prefectural Committee of the Japan CP (Nippon Kyosanto Miyazaki-ken Iinkai Miyakonojo Chiku Iinkai). Since the formation of the Society, regular weekly meetings have been held at Umekita's home in Tanigashira. The Communists are utilizing these meetings to indoctrinate the girls with Communist ideals. Umekita, a dentist, has dropped his practice to devote full time to Communist activities. (a)

(4) Anti-Communist Organization Gains Stronghold in Kyushu: The "Friendly Speech Association" (Genron Doshi Kai), an anti-Communist organization led by Kamitaki Kikuichi, has been publishing a monthly magazine called "New Japan" (Shin Nippon) since Oct 46. The magazine has a monthly circulation of approximately 10,000 copies. As the result of an appeal made in the August issue, 20 to 30 persons from the prefectures west of Hiroshima on Honshu and all the prefectures on Kyushu joined the organization. The general manager of the magazine is Kotaki Kikuichi and the head office is in Fukuoka with branches in Tokyo, Osaka, Yamaguchi, Matsue, Kokura, Miyazaki, Kagoshima, Nagasaki, Kumamoto and Saga. The contents of the magazine indicate a right-wing tendency and severely criticize the dissimilarity between the theory and practice of Communism.

During the Fukuoka prefectural meeting of the Social Democratic Party (Shakaito) on 13 Sep 47, the platform of the Friendly Speech Association was endorsed by the Chief of the Fukuoka Branch of the party who is also a member of the House of Councillors. The Association hopes to muster the aid of all organizations in the Kyushu district which are not Communistic inclined or affiliated. Before the end of the year it hopes to be the controlling factor in the Kyushu District and then will attempt to spread its influence to Osaka. (b)

(5) Osaka Prefectural Labor Standards Act Popularization Society: The Osaka Prefectural Labor Standards Act Popularization Society (Osaka-fu, Rodo Kinjun Ho Fukyo Kai) was recently formed in Osaka. The office is in the Osaka Labor Standards Bureau (Osaka Rodo Kinjun Kyoku). The objective of the Society is to assist in the construction of a democratic Japan and in the recovery of Japanese economy by protecting and fostering industrial manpower through cooperation with local government offices in popularizing and enforcing the Labor Standards (Rodo Kijun Ho). The Projects of the Society include popularization of the Act, investigation and research into working conditions, compilation of data and statistics, and cooperation with government offices in enforcing its policies. The fee is ¥500 and the budget for 1947 is ¥1,400,000. (c)

(6) Democratic League Recruiting from Eta Class: Prior to the adoption of the Japanese Constitution, on 1 May 47, the National Leveling League (Zenkeku Suihoisha), an organization aimed at the establishment of equal rights for the Eta Class, endorsed Communist candidates for government office. Recently the name of this organization has been changed to the Democratic League (Minshu Domei) but its policies are: 1) Revival of its industries taken by the Zaibatsu; 2) Modernization of its industries; 3) Employment of the jobless; 4) Collective farming at state expense.

- (a) S/I MIY 1a-85, "Youth Culture Society Organized in Miyakonojishi..."
 (b) S/I FUK 3a-2.7, "Anti-Communist Organization Plans to Hold Meeting..."
 (c) S/I OSA 9-343, "Osaka Prefectural Labor Standards Act Popular...."

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It is reported that Asano Onehi, organizational chief of the Democratic League, Shiga Branch, and Ueda Tokuya, leader of the Democratic League at Nagahama City, Shiga Prefecture, visit Eta villages throughout the prefecture, recruiting members for the League. They tell the people that participation in blackmarket activities and robbery will be tolerated by the police if they are members of the organization. There are 67 Eta class villages in Shiga Prefecture and the leaders of the League are earnestly attempting to recruit the entire population. (a)

b. Political Situation

(1) Communists Seek Hidden Materials: Instructions (No. 119) issued by the Central Secretary Bureau, Japan Communist Party (Nippon Kyo Santo Chuo Shoki Kyoku) to various district and area committee members of the Communist Party regarding hidden materials, directed each district to organize teams to investigate hoarded or hidden materials. Positive reports to the Tokyo Communist Headquarters using the following form are to be made:

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| a. Name of article | e. Locator's name |
| b. Name of owner | f. Names of witnesses |
| c. Quantities | g. Estimated value |
| d. Location | |

Each party member also is requested to submit a report to the Headquarters in Tokyo to determine the truth of the "Seko Affair."

(2) Communist Tactics: In Oita and Beppu, Oita Prefecture, Communists are contacting families of Japanese still in Siberia and Manchuria with the story that members of the Communist Party are able to communicate with them information from a fairly reliable source reveals. They hope to gain the confidence and sympathy of such families for the CP. No confirmation has been obtained on the authenticity of such correspondence.

Persons who received correspondence made the following remarks:
 Nomoto Kyoko, Beppu, "... My husband and I hated the CP, but could not have known that our son is still living had it not been for the Party. The CP now seems to us like a living Buddha and we are strong supporters of the party..." Abe (fnu), Oita City, Oita Prefecture, said: "... We did not know whether my brother who went to Manchuria was alive or dead until the Kumamoto Communist Committee informed us that he was still alive. I had backed the Liberal Party but I have made up my mind to support the CP in appreciation of its kindness..."
 An example of the correspondence contained on a card from the CP Committee is:

"... To inform you that your _____ is living in good health and will soon be back. We know this from a broadcast from Moscow. If you address your mail to Vladivostok Post Office, Private Box 168 he will surely receive it..." (b)

(3) CP Attempts Control of Farmers: The Communist Party is campaigning for farmer members. The Nagano Prefectural District CP plans to organize its farmer members into cells in an effort to gain control of the local farmers' unions. When control of the area is obtained the plan calls for Communist farmers to organize a Farmers Committee (Nomin Iinkai) to take over the proposed Cooperative Union. The Diet is deliberating on a bill to authorize the formation of cooperative unions in each farming village in Japan for collective buying of equipment and materials and other cooperative measures to aid small farmers. These cooperative unions would be under the direction

- (a) S/I SHI 10c-4-26, "Eta Class Activities Within Shiga Prefecture."
 (b) S/I KYO 10c-2-43(5b), "Communists Seek Hidden Materials."
 (c) S/I OIT 3b-1.71 (5b), "Communist Tactics."

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of the Foodstuffs Adjustment Committee (Shokuryo Chosai Iinkai). The CP plans to establish a Farmers Committee in each village to grasp immediate and complete control of such unions.

An example of Communist control was seen in Shiojiri, Nagano Prefecture where CP members were recruited among farmers until a sufficient number were gathered to put the Party policies into effect. These Communist farmers, organized into the Agricultural Society (Nogyo Kai), presented so many demands and complaints that village authorities surrendered their authority and responsibility to the Agricultural Society. These Communists now intend to establish a Farmland Administration Committee (Tochi Kenri Iinkai) and purpose, through this committee, to establish collective farms along Soviet principles. (a)

(4) Communist Campaign for Businessmen's Support: In an effort to obtain support and new members for the Communist Party from business circles in Tokuyama City, Yamaguchi Prefecture, two Communist Party members launched a campaign for the reduction of taxes for small business establishments.

Posters were placed around the city which read, "Those who have unreasonable taxes imposed on them and desire to reduce these taxes, should assemble at the cross-roads of Medokoro." The posters were signed "Tonda Ward Branch, Japan Communist Party." Nineteen persons assembled and with a red flag at the head of the procession, marched to the tax office where they placed their demands for lowering taxes with the Chief of the Tax Section, Uchiyama Masao. The two Communists representing the businessmen demanded a re-examination and reduction of taxes. Uchiyama stated that he could not accept the demand since it was groundless and not specific, whereupon a specific request was drawn up and presented to the Tax Office. As a result of this demonstration 300 businessmen within the jurisdiction of this tax office have submitted demands for tax reductions. (See Second CIC Region, Social and Civil Conditions, b. (4), Subject: "Matsumoto Citizens Oppose 'Unreasonable Tax'," page CIC - 29.) (b)

c. Labor Situation

(1) Young Communist League Organizes Squad in Electric Industry: The Young Communist League (Seinen Kyosan Domei) under the Fukuoka Area Japan Communist Party has established a new "squad" in the electrical industry in Fukuoka, called the Japan Electric Generating and Distributing Company (Nippatsu). Its leaders are two known members of the Third Organizer Group of the Fukuoka Area Japan CP. The group is responsible for Communist activity in the electrical industries in Fukuoka.

The squad is attempting to infiltrate into the committees of the electrical industry labor unions and is opposing management on the "sliding scale wage" struggle. (NOTE: "Sliding scale wage" is computed in direct proportion to the cost of maintaining a pre-set living standard. The pre-set living standard is based on 2,400 calories per person per day and varies in the different sections. The labor unions use the term to mean the amount necessary to maintain a minimum living standard.) By means of daily mass meetings on the company grounds, it is slowing down production in an effort to gain its ends. The squad's drive for Communist membership has been successful. (c)

(2) Former CP Member Active in Current Coal Mine Strikes:
Hoshita Hiroshi, head of the Motoyama Coal Mine Labor Union (Motoyama).
(a) S/I AIC 12-164, "New CP Policy Regarding Farmers."
(b) S/I YAM 4-390, "Communist Campaign for Businessmen Support."
(c) S/I FUK 3a-2.9, "YCL in Fukuoka Organizes New Squad..."

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Tanko Rodo Kumiai) was formerly a CP member but now states that he has severed all relations with the party. However, he appears to be the guiding influence behind the current labor strife in Ube area, Fukuoka Prefecture. Five members of the Motoyama Labor Union are making the rounds of the coal mines and acting as agents for Hoshita. The central guiding power of the coal mines in this area is Motoyama Coal Mine and liaison with the other mines is maintained through union headquarters at Motoyama Coal Mine. (a)

(3) Strike Demonstration at Mitsutomo Coal Mine: Approximately 300 laborers of the Mitsutomo Coal Mine (Mitsutomo Tanko) in Fukuoka Prefecture, staged a demonstration in a vacant lot adjacent to the headquarters of the Mitsutomo Coal Mine Labor Union (Mitsutomo Tanko Rodo Kumiai) on 28 Sep 47. This demonstration apparently was staged to bolster the morale of the 417 miners of the Mitsutomo Coal Mine who have been on strike since 13 Sep 47.

The demonstration, led by the head of the Labor Union, took the form of a puppet show presented by the chief of the propaganda section of the labor union, the singing of the "Red Flag" and May Day songs, and a parade which included a five-minute period of shouting and protesting at the home of the mine owner. Placards were carried proclaiming "We will thrash the oppressive capitalists" and "Send Momii (the mine owner) to Korea," and the like. Tanaka Hiroshi, chief of the Kyushu Region Headquarters of the All Japan Coal Mine Labor Union (Zentan) and Nakazono Minoru, believed to be from the Orio (Fukuoka Prefecture) Takamatsu Coal Mine Headquarters were dispatched to Fukuoka to lead the demonstrators in the song singing. The demonstration was marked by some violence, apparently caused by the serving of 73 liters (about 21 gallons) of sake to the crowd. During the parade some of the demonstrators attempted to break into the residence of the mine office manager. They were stopped by the demonstration leaders and the Japanese police. It is reported that Nakazono made caustic remarks concerning the "...existence of the ignorant Japanese police," and that the demonstrators took up the cry "Send the police to Okinawa."

Information from fairly reliable sources indicates that the Yamada City, Fukuoka Prefecture, cell of the Japan Communist Party is financing the present coal mine strike at the Mitsutomo Coal Mine (Mitsutomo Tanko). Since the Yamada city cell is directly under the Iizuka City Branch of the CP, and since there are a number of small mines in Yamada City surrounding the Mitsutomo Coal Mine, it is believed that the CP is planning to utilize the Yamada cell as the center for increased party activities in the immediate area. (b)

(4) Communist Cells Within National Railway Workers Union: A reporter of the Osaka Press reports that the Osaka Railway Consultation Society (Daitetsu Kowa Kai), consisting of approximately 250 CP cells of the Osaka Railway Bureau area, is directed and headed by Watanabe Akira, CP member. The Osaka Railway Consultation Society has offices in the engine district, machine engineering department, Osaka Railway Bureau. Regular contacts are made with the Japanese CP, Osaka Regional Committee, and the Party headquarters in Tokyo through Suzuki Ichizo, National Railway Workers Union (Kokutetsu) Cultural Department Chief, and Iwasawa Kimihira, National Railway Workers Union Youth Department Chief, both members of the Wednesday Club (Suiyo Kai), Transportation Ministry Cell group. Railway telephones are usually used. Intensive efforts are being made to strengthen and enlarge cells in the Government Railway on a nation-wide scale. (c)

- (a) S/I YAM 4-418, "Former CP Member Active in Current Coal Mine Strikes."
 (b) S/I FUK 3a-2.2, "Strike Demonstration at Mitsutomo Coal Mine."
 S/I FUK 3a-1.89, "Communists Finance Coal Mine Strike."
 (c) S/I OSA 9-374, "Communist Cells Within the Nat. Rail. Wkrs. Union."

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d. Miscellaneous

(1) Communist Party Plans Penetration of CIC Unit: The Communist Party in Tokushima Prefecture is of the opinion that the local CIC unit has gained too much information concerning its activities. As a counter-effort, an attempt will be made by the Communists to obtain information from interpreter-translators employed by CIC. If this fails, it is reported an attempt will be made to place a CP informant in the employ of CIC, preferable in the household staff. This plan was discussed by CP leaders in Tokushima and, as far as can be determined, pertains only to CIC Area 6, sub-detachment "A". (a)

(2) Secret Detective Agents in Miyazaki Prefecture: The Miyazaki Prefectural Police Department has reported that an undetermined number of youths in Miyazaki Prefecture are acting as agents for the Imperial Secret Detective Agency (Teikoku Himitsu Tantei Sha) and are gathering information on thought trends, minor crimes, police activities and youth movements. All reports are submitted by mail to the home office of the Imperial Secret Detective Agency in the Kyobunkan Building, Tokyo. The five youths who are known to be agents do not appear to be cognizant of each other's identity and are acting independently. Using credentials issued by the agency, the youths have been attempting to gain information from restaurant owners and private citizens. Their political affiliations and objectives for gathering information are unknown. (b)

(3) Communist Party Plans Use of Invisible Ink for Greater Security: It has been reported that the Kyushu Regional Committee of the Communist Party plans to receive a supply of cobalt chloride from one of the Party members who is a student of metallurgy at Kyushu Imperial University and also from an assistant professor of engineering in the same institution.

Cobalt chloride in solution can be used as "invisible" ink since it cannot be seen on paper until the paper is heated. Until the compound can be obtained the Committee is using cobalt nitrate, which is inferior to the other but can still be used for this purpose. (c)

(4) Smuggling Activities: Two ships, the Sumiyoshi Maru, and the Shinei Maru, have been apprehended by Wakamatsu Water Police off the coast of Fukuoka Prefecture. All persons aboard were found to be smugglers from Korea who had paid about ¥100,000 for shipment of the cargo.

At time of apprehension the ships were headed for Korea with what appeared to be a cargo of salt, but hidden underneath was the contraband. (d)

Fukuoka Prefecture Police also apprehended ten Koreans who were trying to smuggle themselves into Japan. They have been sent to the Hario Repatriation Camp at Sasebo. Most of them claim to have paid ¥10,000 each for their passage, although one said he paid only ¥5,000, and another ¥1,000. They stated their reasons for coming to Japan was to work here or to join relatives here. There was no cargo with them other than their personal belongings. (e)

(a) S/I OSA 9-374, "Communist Cells Within the National Railway Workers Union."

(b) S/I MIY 1A-84, "Secret Detective Agency Agents in Miyazaki Prefecture."

(c) S/I FUK 3a-1.88 (d) S/I KOK 2.26-11 (e) S/I FUK 3a-1.81

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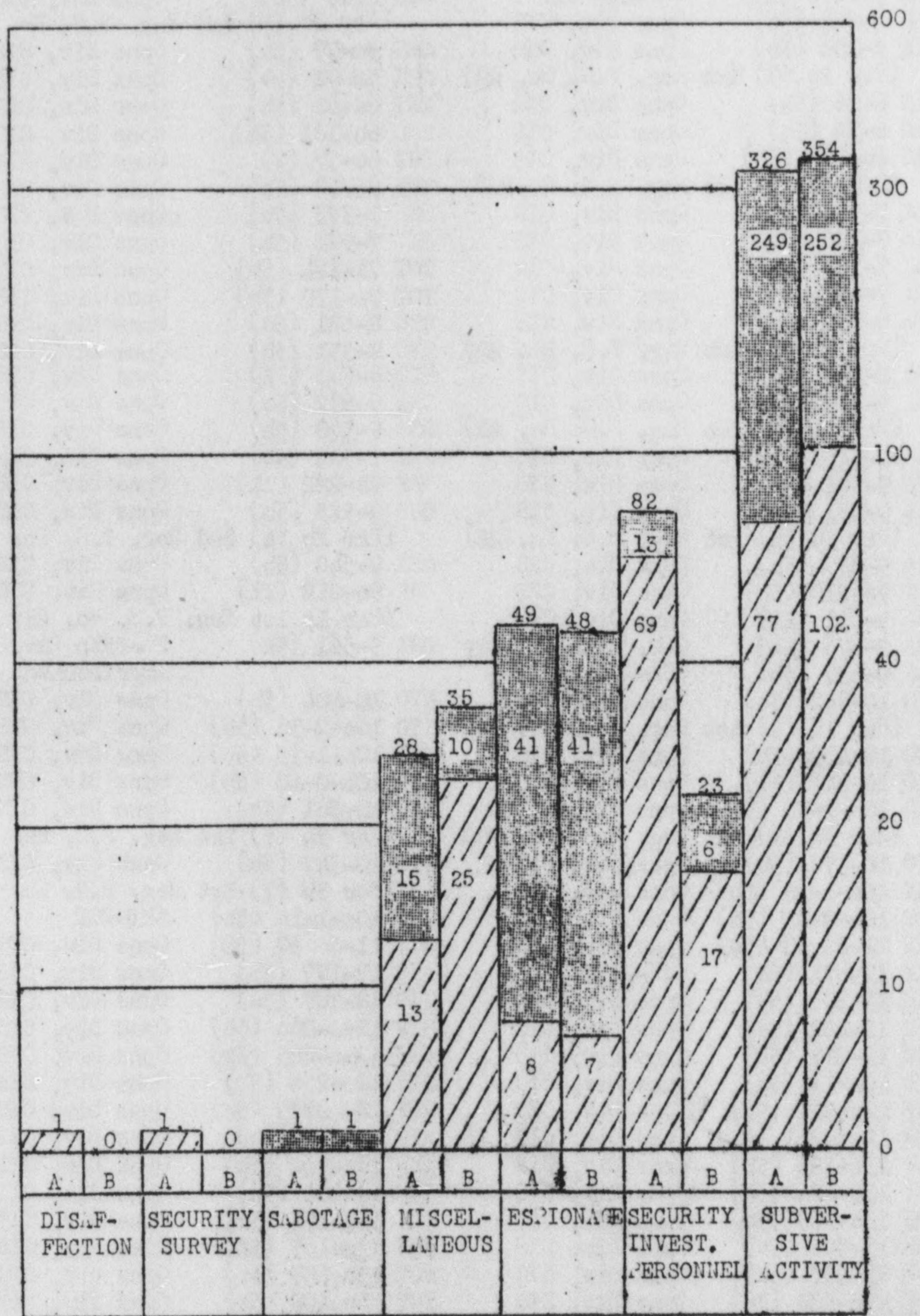
S E C R E T

COUNTER INTELLIGENCE

NO. 22

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

TYPE OF CASE	PENDING		CLOSED	
	A	B	A	B
Disaffection.....	0	0	1	0
Security Survey.....	0	0	1	0
Subotage.....	1	1	0	0
Miscellaneous.....	15	10	13	25
Espionage.....	41	41	8	7
Security Invest. of Personnel.....	13	6	69	17
Subversive Activity.....	249	252	77	102
Totals:	282	310	257	151



A--September
 B--October

▨--Closed
 ▩--Pending

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SECRET

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No. 22

DISPOSITION OF CASES
FIRST CIC REGION - I CORPS AREA

CASE FILE NO.	SENT FOR DIS- POSITION TO :	CASE FILE NO.	SENT FOR DIS- POSITION TO :
Kag 1-183 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS	Kag 1-185 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
Kag 1-182 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS	Kag 1-179 (5a)	Opns Div, CIS
MIY 1A-84 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS	KUM 2-99 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
NAG 2A-615 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS	KUM 2-96 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
NAG 2B-1011 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS	KUM 2-100 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
NAG 2A-614	Opns Div, CIS	FUK 3a-1.50 (5b)	FUK-MGT 4 years Im- prisonment 5000 yen fine
FUK 3a-1.69 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS		
KOK 3-1.67 (11)	Turned over to Japanese Courts for Trial	KOK 1.70	Opns Div, CIS
	FM 24th Div	FUK 3a-1.53 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
KOK 3-1.72 (11)	Opns Div, CIS	KOK 1.66 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
YAM 4-224 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS	(Par 3b (9) 1st Reg. P.S. No. 22)	
HIR 5-108 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS	SHI 5a-77 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
(Par 2a (7) 1st Reg. P.S. No. 22)		SHI 5a-92 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
KAG 6-76 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS	EHI 6c-60 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
KAG 6-75 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS	KOC 6b-162 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
KOC 6b-168 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS	EHI 6c-57 (2)	Opns Div, CIS
(Par 3b (1) 1st Reg. P.S. No. 22)		EHI 6c-42 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
OKA 7-384 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS	OKA 7-373 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
OKA 7-380 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS	OKA 7-381 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
OKA 7-383 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS	TOT 7a-174 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
TOT 7a-173 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS	TOT 7a-170 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
HYO 8-560 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS	HYO 8-521 (5c)	Opns Div, CIS
(Par 3a (2) 1st Reg. P.S. No. 22)		HYO 8-551 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
HYO 8-556 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS	HYO 8-563 (11)	Opns Div, CIS
OSA 9-574 (11)	Opns Div, CIS	OSA 9-537 (5c)	Opns Div, CIS
(Par 3a (1) 1st Reg. P.S. No. 22)		OSA 9-540 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
OSA 9-546 (5a)	Opns Div, CIS	OSA 9-589 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
OSA 9-582 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS	WAK 9a-222 (11)	Opns Div, CIS
OSA 9-581 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS	OSA 9-525 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
(Par 3b (5) 1st Reg. P.S. No. 22)		(Par 2b (4) 2nd Reg. P.S. No. 22)	
OSA 9-549 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS	OSA 9-548 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
WAK 9a-210 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS	WAK 9a-212 (11)	Opns Div, CIS
OSA 9-561 (11)	Opns Div, CIS	(Par 1a 1st Reg. P.S. No. 21)	
OSA 9-576 (11)	G-2, 25th Inf Div	OSA 9-561 (5b)	PI-25th Div, 2 years Imprisonment
OSA 9-537 (5b)	OSA-MGT		
KYO 10-342 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS	KYO 10-404 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
(Par 1b (1) 1st Reg. P.S. No. 19)		KYO 10c-2-36 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
KYO 10-439 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS	SHI 10a-1-35 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
KYO 10-546 (11)	Opns Div, CIS	NAR 10b-0-60 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
KYO 10c-2-38 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS	KYO 10-561 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
(Par 1a (1) 1st Reg. P.S. No. 20)		(Par 3b (1) 1st Reg. P.S. No. 22)	
KYO 10-370 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS	KYO 10-547 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
SHI 10a-1-26 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS	(Par 3b (7) 1st Reg. P.S. No. 22)	
NAR 10b-0-89 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS	SHI 10a-1-14 (5b)	SHI-MGT
MIY 11-SA 58 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS	MIY 11-SA 57 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
MIY 11-171 (5a)	MIY-MGT	AIC 12-177 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
AIC 12-205 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS	AIC 12-207 (5a)	Opns Div, CIS
AIC 12-208 (5a)	Opns Div, CIS	GIF 12-A-266 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
AIC 12-217 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS	GIF 12-A-265 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
AIC 12-213 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS	GIF 12a-255 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
GIF 12a-262 (5a)	Opns Div, CIS	GIF 12-1-259 (5a)	Opns Div, CIS
GIF 12-A-261 (5a)	Opns Div, CIS	AIC 12-210 (5a)	Opns Div, CIS
TOY 13b-386 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS	ISH 13a-362 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
TOY 13b-404 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS	ISH 13-404 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
FUK 13c-373 (5c)	Opns Div, CIS	FUK 13c-374 (5c)	Opns Div, CIS
ISH 13-396 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS	FUK 13c-407 (5a)	Opns Div, CIS
ISH 13-407 (5a)	Opns Div, CIS	TOY 13b-407 (5c)	Opns Div, CIS
FUK 13c-408 (5a)	Opns Div, CIS	TOY 13b-408 (5a)	Opns Div, CIS
FUK 13c-406 (5a)	Opns Div, CIS	TOY 13b-406 (5a)	Opns Div, CIS

COUNTER INTELLIGENCE

NO. 22

SECOND CIC REGION: IX CORPS

1. Sedition

a. Regional Communist School: A Communist school holding classes at the home of Kamiya Rokuro, a leading Sendai Communist, in late summer aimed to give special education to cell members "on the establishment of a Communistic nation."

Leading Party members and selected university professors were the instructors. One, Tsumagari Kuranosuke, speaking on labor problems, is said to have stated that America may not only annex Japan, but may further subject her by placing her finances entirely under US supervision.

Another, Kasuga Shojiro, is quoted as saying: "In Europe the isolationism of the US can be seen, and Soviet Russia's leadership is being firmly established. Even in Southeastern Asia the superior power of the Chinese Communists is winning over China's support for the Soviet Union. The leadership power of the US over China and Korea is completely lost, and now only Japan is under the dominance of the US.

"The policy of the US to support the Emperor system and protect the landowners and capitalists is slowly declining. We may be about to accomplish the democratic revolution by demanding the withdrawal of the Occupation Forces and having the Soviet Forces take over the Occupation."

Kasuga also outlined steps to be taken to "establish a proletarian democracy through a violent revolution":

"1. In order to escape from the absolute authority of the US, we should immediately join the NCIU (Zenkoku Sangyobetsu Rodo Kumiai Kaigi).

.....
"5. It is requested that Party members not be influenced by talk of a peaceful revolution. All Party members must be determined to sacrifice their lives for the violent revolution."

This idea was amplified later in the course: "By violent revolution we mean a revolution by taking up arms to oppose the US Army, the police departments, penitentiaries, the law and the like to accomplish the objective. In an unarmed Japan today, except for a minor group, the struggle may follow those methods used during the Soviet Revolution. That is, by taking up arms in the working places and the homes...The revolution must be accomplished only by the Communist Party.

"There is no need to argue that labor disputes are the beginning of a revolutionary movement. From the disputes, which will naturally arise, a violent revolution may be developed. The ensuing revolution will naturally be a socialistic and communistic revolution." (a)

2. Subversive Activitya. Foreign

(1) CP Activities Among Young Koreans

b. Radical

(1) Yen-an Communist School

(2) Japanese Communists to be Sent to Russia

(3) Smuggling of Santonin by Repatriates

(4) Large Donors to CP

(5) Communists Make Political Capital of Recent Floods

(6) Communist Dominance of Important Utilities Union

a. Foreign

(1) CP Activities Among Young Koreans: The Democratic Institute (Minshu Kyokai) held at Naka, Ibaraki Prefecture, at the Korean Democratic Youth League (Chosen Minshu Seinen Domai) headquarters is

(a) M/R MIY-33-210 (5b) Case closed

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S E C R E T

COUNTER INTELLIGENCE

SECOND REGION

NO. 22

believed to be sponsored by the Communist Party to spread Communistic ideas among young Koreans.

The institute held a series of lectures last June which formed a course in radicalism, and was investigated by the local police. During one of these lectures Numata Hidesato, a Party leader, is reported to have stated that the Communist Party was the one to lead to the establishment of a New Japan, and in order to successfully accomplish this there would have to be a "brutal revolution." He felt this would come shortly after the impending collapse of Japan's economy. When the revolution starts, the young Koreans were told, the first move is to make an attack on the local police stations, sever police communications, intercept police messages and blow up railroads to disrupt the transportation system. It is reported people living in the neighborhood of the institute are afraid of possible acts of violence by the young members (a) (Ref: 2nd Region, Social and Civil Conditions, Par b. (1))

In Saitama Prefecture, the local branch of the Korean Democratic Youth League (Chosen Minshu Seinen Domei) is holding regular Sunday classes in Communism. These classes are reported to be attended by 15 picked youth selected by the League of Koreans Residing in Japan (Zai Nippon Chosenjin Renmei). They come from all parts of the prefecture, and their instructors are outstanding local Communists. All employees of the League are required to read the Red Flag (Akahata), the official Communist newspaper in Japan, as well as other literature on Communism. (b)

b. Radical

(1) Yenan Communist School: It has been learned that Mori Ken, who is head of the personnel section of the Tokyo headquarters of the Communist Party, has been secretly transferred to a position where he can direct the infiltration of Communists into the Oki Denki Company, a utilities organization. It is believed this is in preparation for a labor offensive in electric companies generally. This man is the former head of the education section of the Yenan Communist School. (c)

Two Japanese have been located in Niigata Prefecture who had been captured by the Chinese Communist Army and sent to the Yenan Communist School. One of them is now active in local Communist Party affairs, and the other is suffering from a brain disease. During their term at the school they were required to assume aliases, so students would not know each other.

Interrogation of repatriates indicates liaison between the Communists in Japan and the Asiatic mainland repatriation centers. In the Nak-hodka, Siberia camp the Red Flag (Akahata), Communist organ published in Tokyo, is received, and on the barracks walls are posted the names of the leading Communists in each Japanese prefecture. (d)

(2) Japanese Communists to be Sent to Russia: Information has been received that Communists are now being picked by the Party to be sent to Russia for advanced training. Among the primary requisites are that the person selected be young and unmarried. (e)

(3) Smuggling of Santonin by Repatriates: Investigation in this region confirmed the report that santonin is being brought into Japan through the Ports of Yokohama, Sasebo and Tsuruga by repatriates from Soviet-controlled areas where most of the Orient's santonin supply is developed. This drug has also been found entering Niigata Prefecture, where it is sold on the blackmarket. (f)

- (a) M/R IBA-28-106 (5c) Case closed
- (b) M/R SAI-26-272 (5b) Case pending
- (c) M/R GUM-27-176 (5b) Case closed
- (d) M/R NII-30-211 (5b) Case closed
- (e) M/R TOC-29-G-181-112 (5b) Case pending
- (f) M/R NII-30-191 (5b) Case closed

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S E C R E T

COUNTER INTELLIGENCE

SECOND REGION

NO. 22

It is reported santonin brings as high as ¥300 per gram for it is much in demand here as an anti-parasite medicine. (a) (Ref: 1st Region Subversive Activity, Par 3.b.6)

(4) Large Donors to CP: Communist Party financial problems are alleviated to some extent by large donations from unexpected sources, among them important industrialists in the Osaka area:

1. Kobayashi Fusao, president of the Oriental Can Co., Ltd., is reported to have donated ¥100,000 to the Red Flag (Akahata), official Party newspaper, and to make monthly donations to the chairman of the NCIU (Zenkoku Sangyobetsu Rodo Kumiai Kaigi).
2. Yuasa Yuichi, president of the Yuasa Storage Battery Co., Ltd., is said to have donated ¥150,000 to the Party during the last election. He also is reported to give ¥3,000 per month for personal expenses of local Party leaders. He is known locally as a "left-wing capitalist."
3. Iwai Yuniro, president of Iwai Industries Co., Ltd., allegedly donated ¥100,000 during the last election and makes monthly payments to the Party of an unknown amount.
4. Washio Shunzo, vice-president of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce (Osaka Shogyo Kaigisho) is listed as donating ¥10,000 monthly to the Japan Labor Union Conference (Nichiro) through Communist Party contacts. Washio in turn receives financial backing from Terada (fnu), a textile magnate.
5. Kawakatsu Den, president of the Japan Internal Combustion Engine Co., Ltd., is listed for ¥50,000 per month to the Osaka Small Industrial and Commercial Federation (Osaka Chosho Kogyo Renmei), a Communist front organization.
6. Kosone Kadamatsu, president of the Osaka-Kobe Electric Railway Co., Ltd., loaned his basement offices to the NCIU, and report says he donated a large sum of money to the Red Flag (Akahata) operational fund, and the Party activity fund.
7. Takasu Motoshi, a Party member and owner of the Takasu Hospital, is declared to subsidize a Central Committee member and turned over his hospital for the Osaka Region CP Headquarters. (b)

(5) Communists Make Political Capital of Recent Floods: Following the recent Kanto Area floods, the Communist Party sent a document to the governor of Yamagata Prefecture attacking the local government for being negligent in flood prevention and emergency relief measures, and giving the Party's recommendations for the future. The Party also saw that the document was widely distributed throughout the flood areas. (c)

(6) Communist Dominance of Important Utilities Union: It has been established by CIC that 24 Communist Party members or sympathizers are officials of the prefectural or regional headquarters, or of the executive committee, of the All Japan Electrical Industry Workers Labor Union (Zen Nippon Denki Sangyo Rodo Kumiai).

An additional 14 Party members or sympathizers have been found to be agitators and organizers among the branches of this union in Yamagata Prefecture. Elections of "strife committees" in the locals of that prefecture reveal that Communists control the union there, swaying the majority of votes in spite of stiff opposition on the part of some union members to this domination. (d)

3. Social and Civil Conditions

a. Organizations

- (1) Council of Democratic Organization
- (2) Deep Snow Society

(a) M/R TOK-25-C-169 (11) Case closed (c) M/R YAM-32-106 (5b) Case closed
 (b) M/R OSA-9-525 (5b) Case closed (d) M/R YAM-32-127 (5b) Case closed

COUNTER INTELLIGENCE

SECOND REGION

NO. 22

- (3) Walking Society
- b. Political Situation
 - (1) Communists Plot Seizure of Kisarazu City
 - (2) Communist Party Fraction Taps Telephone Lines
 - (3) CP Plan for Underground Operation
 - (4) Matsumoto Citizens Oppose "Unreasonable Tax"
 - (5) Akita Local Communist Committee Meeting
- c. Labor Situation
 - (1) Split in the Japan Farmers Union, Yamagata Prefectural United Association
- d. Miscellaneous
 - (1) Source of CP Funds

a. Organizations

(1) Council of Democratic Organization: The Council of Democratic Organizations (Hinshu Dantai Kyogikai) was started last May but has not been too well organized until recently, the prefectural police of Chiba report. At present it has 25 participating organizations with a combined membership of 4,109. However, those who take an active part in meetings number only 200. Meetings are held about once a month in the meeting room of the Kimitsu Construction Labor Union in Kisarazu City. The meetings usually are attended by one or two representatives from each of the 25 member organizations. In recent months the council has been subject to a concentrated attack by the Communist Party which is trying to gain control. (a)

(2) Deep Snow Society: The Deep Snow Society (Hiyuki Kai), a cultural club within the Nagaoka Area National Railway Workers Labor Union (Kokutotsu Rodo Kumiai Nagaoka Chiku) has been holding secret meetings once or twice a week. This organization, formed in Aug 46 with the announced purpose of composing Haiku (17 syllable verse, is Communistically inclined and suspected of spreading propaganda among railway workers.

The Deep Snow Society was organized by Imai Toshio, a Communist in Nagaoka City. Although Imai holds no office in the union now, he has considerable influence because he was formerly chairman of the Chuetsu Area Federation of the Niigata District Railway Workers Labor Union (Niigata Tetsudo Rodo Kumiai Chuetsu Chiku Rengo Kai). Ninety persons attended a secret meeting at Imai's house; among them were Sato Hideji, Communist and Secretary of the Hokuetsu Electrical Labor Union (Hokuetsu Denki Rodo Kumiai) and Kano Kiyoshi, member of the Nagaoka Area Committee of the Japan Communist Party (Nagaoka Chiku Iinkai Nippon Kyosanto). On occasions Imai has had Communists from Tokyo visit his home. (b)

(3) Walking Society: The Communists have organized a new society called the Walking Society (Ayumi Kai) in Ryotsu Village, Niigata Prefecture, a reliable source reveals. Led by the two outstanding Communists on Sado Island, Sato Yusaburo and Kato Saigeru, the objectives of this organization are: 1) to expedite democratization of the community; 2) to train young men for leadership in the new democracy and 3) to study culture.

At present the Walking Society has 10 members and is limited to Ryotsu Village. It anticipates a larger membership from the whole of Sado Island. (c)

b. Political Situation

- (a) S/I CHI 24-140, "Council of Democratic Organizations, Kisarazu shi."
- (b) S/I NII 30-135 (5b) "Deep Snow Society."
- (c) S/I NII 30-130, "Walking Society."

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S E C R E T

COUNTER INTELLIGENCE

SECOND REGION

NO. 22

(1) Communists Plot Seizure of Kisarazu City: A progressive cell, led by Asano Ninioru and Orimoto Tsuyoshi, under the name of Kisarazu Area Labor Union Committee (Kisarazu Chiku Rodo Kumiai Kaigi) has sponsored meetings during September and October to discuss tactics for seizing Kisarazu City in the event of war between the USSR and the US, a very reliable source reports.

The Communists have investigated the power which police could muster. In the event of war they plan to take over the police station with 30 men; the railroad station is to be the next target. Plans have also been discussed for taking over the city offices and controlling city officials in case of war. No decision has been made for an attack on the Kisarazu Army Air Base in the outskirts of the city. Involved in the plot are officials from the leading labor unions in that area, including the Occupation Forces Labor Union (Shichugun Yoin Rodo Kumiai). (a)

(2) Communist Party Fraction Taps Telephone Lines: The Communist Party fraction of the All Japan Communications Workers Labor Union (Zen Teishin Juyuin Rodo Kumiai) at the Funabashi City telephone exchange is now taking over all CP calls coming through the switchboards. It is also listening in on all political calls handled by the Funabashi operators.

Tapping and handling of calls has been made possible because a CP member, Yoshikawa Shojiro, is the supervisor of the telephone operators at the Funabashi exchange. Another known Communist working at the exchange is Nose Chiyo, a telephone operator. The above information was reported to CIC by a reliable informant. Further information is being sought. (Refer: Korea, Espionage, Par. 1-a, page CIC 35; PS No. 21, Korea, Espionage, Par c) (b)

(3) CP Plan for Underground Operation: A meeting to discuss new policies was held by the Communist Party in Ueda City, Nagano Prefecture, on 8 Oct 47. Approximately 100 members attended. Strict security measures were taken. It was learned that the main theme of the meeting was the ineffective operations of the Party. To eliminate oppression it was decided to go underground.

An election also was held for 10 committeemen for the Josho area. Ten men were elected but the names of only four were published. It is believed that the six were kept secret to facilitate freedom of action. (c)

(4) Matsumoto Citizens Oppose "Unreasonable Tax": On 5 Oct 47, 50 citizens convened in front of the Matsumoto City Public Hall to discuss the "unreasonable business tax levied on small businesses and enterprises." The meeting was sponsored by the Matsumoto Medium and Small Enterprisers Federation (Matsumoto Chusho Kyogyo Domei).

One speaker declared, "We must fight...the Government with...an organized body. We have...to pay tax, but no...unreasonable tax. We intend to organize an investigation committee to collect material for the tax investigation."

"We heard a few people don't join us because this meeting was sponsored by the CP. I don't understand why the people are afraid of the Communist Party. The Communist Party and the Social Party are the Proletariat's friends," another speaker said.

A Socialist speaker stated, "You have forgotten to unite with general working people. You must unite...We are very glad to hear you organized the Shoehiku Medium and Small Enterprisers Federation. I expect you to do your best for protection of general peoples' livelihood rights and the construction of a peaceful country." (d)

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- (a) S/I CHI 24-126, "Communist Party Plot."
 (b) S/I CHI 24-141, "CP Fraction Taps Telephone Lines."
 (c) S/I NAG 20-618(5b), "Meeting to Discuss Conditions of the CP."
 (d) S/I NAG 20A-5008(11), "Matsumoto Citizens Oppose Unreasonable Tax..."

COUNTER INTELLIGENCE

SECOND REGION

NO. 22

(5) Akita Local Communist Committee Meeting: A Communist meeting was held at the home of Funakoshi Kichijiro, a member of the Akita Prefecture Council of the Japan Communist Party, in Akita City on 12 Oct 47. Along with Funakoshi, the attendance was comprised solely of top-ranking Communist members.

The purpose of the meeting was the formulation and propagation to local farmers of a stabilized rice price for the prefecture. After discussions the following demands were agreed upon:

- (a) At least ¥ 2,000 per bag (approximately 100 lbs.) as the basic price for rice.
- (b) Five "go" of rice a day per farmer as a holding rate.
- (c) Acquisition of livestock food.
- (d) Perfect distribution of fertilizer.
- (e) Abolition of earned income tax.

Highlighting the conference was a speech of Watanabe Toyoji in which he said: "If there is no farmers' revolution, no revolution will come into existence; therefore, in Akita we must strengthen the farmers' movement because it is attracting more attention today than ever before." (a)

c. Labor Situation

(1) Split in the Japan Farmers Union, Yamagata Prefectural United Association: The Socialist-controlled Yamagata branch of the Nippon Farmers Union (Nippon Nomin Kumiai Yamagata Chiho Kaigi) merged with the Communist-dominated Yamagata Prefectural Farmers Organization Federation (Yamagata-ken Nomin Dantai Kyogikai) in Jan 47. Out of this merger came the Japan Farmers Union, Yamagata Prefectural United Association (Nippon Nomin Kumiai Yamagata-ken Rengo Kai), commonly known as the Nichino. This group has been the most strongly organized farmers' union in Yamagata Prefecture.

At the time of the merger, Communist leadership won out over Socialist majority. Once in power, the Communists began to advance radical policies and doctrines. This action soon became evident to many farmers who abandoned the Nichino for the anti-Communist All Japan Farmers Association (Zen Nippon Nomin Kumiai Rengo Kai) whose influence has been increasing steadily.

The Socialist Party's interest in the Nichino was to create a united farmers' front in the prefecture. Now in order to plug the flow of farmers to the All Japan Farmers Association, the Socialist group is attempting to rid the Nichino of Communist control and influence. The Communists, on the other hand, are trying to maintain their influence at all costs.

With this tense situation ruling, 300 members of the two groups met at the Yamagata City First Primary School. According to slogans, the purpose of the meeting was to strengthen and concentrate the influence of the Nichino, and to re-elect officers. In reality, the Socialist clique was attempting to eliminate the CP element, and the CP clique was trying to gain a better hold on the organization.

The Communists called for election by majority, because most of the people present at the meeting were from the Communist-controlled Murayama District. The Socialists called for a representative election. It was finally decided to nominate candidates individually and elect them by public discussion. All nominations called for Kambayashi Yoi-chiro and Tokerchi Sukesaburo, Socialists, for Deputy Chairman and Vice-Chairmen and Chief Secretary, as both elements wanted party favorites in the positions. The Socialists asked the resignation of the entire Communist element from the Secretary Bureau of the Nichino, and declared that if the CP did not agree to dissolve the Secretary Bureau, the Socialist clique was determined to dissolve the Nichino. Result - no election. At present, both groups plan to establish their own Nichino throughout Japan.

- (a) S/I AKI 34-10-10, "Akita Local Communist Committee Meeting".
- (b) S/I YAM 32-107 (5b) "Split in Japan Farmers Union..Yamagata..."

CIS - 30

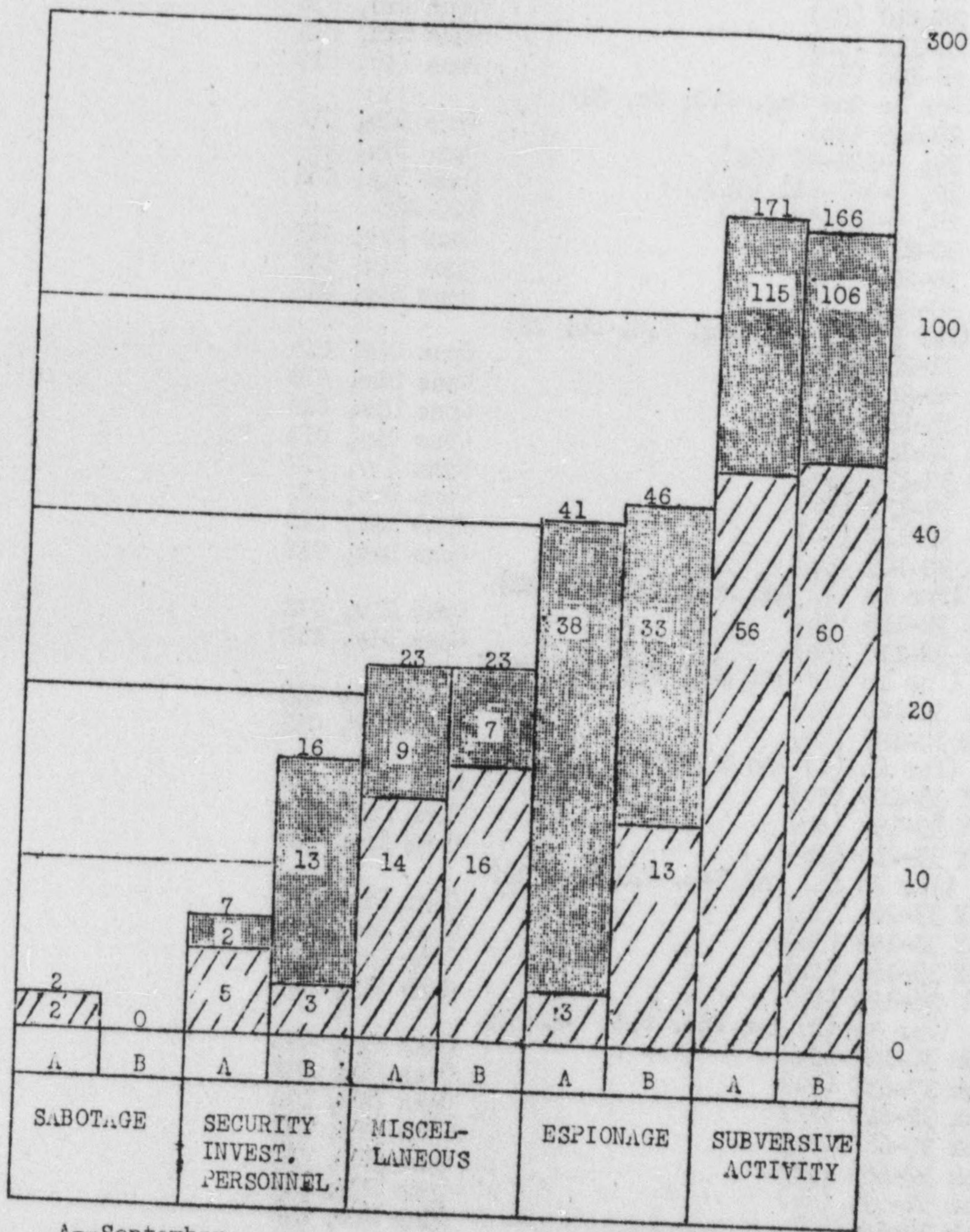
S E C R E T

COUNTER INTELLIGENCE

NO. 22

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

TYPE OF CASE	PENDING		CLOSED	
	A	B	A	B
Sabotage.....	0	0	2	0
Security Invest. of Personnel.....	2	13	5	3
Miscellaneous.....	9	7	14	16
Espionage.....	38	33	3	13
Subversive Activity.....	115	106	56	60
Totals:	164	159	80	92



A--September

B--October

/// --Closed
 ■ --Pending

CIC - 31

SECRET

COUNTER INTELLIGENCE

No. 22

DISPOSITION OF CASES
SECOND CIC REGION - IX CORPS AREA

CASE FILE NO.	CASE SENT FOR DISPOSITION TO:
Nag 20-598 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
Nag 20-566 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
Nag 20-614 (2)	Opns Div, CIS
Nag 20-604 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
(Par 3b (3) 1st Reg. P.S. No. 22)	
YAM 22-287 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS...
YAM 22-335 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS..
YAM 22-338 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS.....
Chi 24-127 (11)	Opns Div, CIS
Chi 24-119 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
Chi 24-120 (1)	Opns Div, CIS
Gum 27-181 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
Gum 27-172 (11)	Opns Div, CIS
Gum 27-177 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
Iba 28-102 (2)	Opns Div, CIS
Iba 28-110 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
Iba 28-112 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
Iba 28-106 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
(Par 1a 2nd Reg. P.S. No. 22)	
Iba 28-109 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
Toc 29; G-181-85 (5a)	Opns Div, CIS
Toc 29; G-181-111 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
Toc 29; G-181-95 (5b)	TOC-MGT
NII 30-213 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
NII 30-200 (5c)	Opns Div, CIS
NII 30-215 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
(Par 3b (1) 1st Reg. P.S. No. 22)	
FUK 31-239 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
FUK 31-244 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
FUK 31-240 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
YAM 32-131 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
YAM 32-133 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
YAM 32-132 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
YAM 32-117 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
YAM 32-109 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
(Par 1a (1) 2nd Reg. P.S. No. 20)	
YAM 32-116 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
YAM 32-115 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
(Par 1b (1) 2nd Reg. P.S. No. 21)	
YAM 32-126 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
YAM 32-127 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
(Par 2b (6) 2nd Reg. P.S. No. 22)	
MIY 33-203 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
MIY 33-192 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
MIY 33-210 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
(Par 2a (1) 2nd Reg. P.S. No. 22)	
MIY 33-204 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
MIY 33-192 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
MIY 33-199 (11)	Opns Div, CIS
AOM 36-125 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
(Par 3a (2) 1st Reg. P.S. No. 22)	
AOM 36-127 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
Hok 37-635 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
Hok 37-645 (11)	Opns Div, CIS
Hok 37-662 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
Hok 37-666 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
Hok 37-654 (5b)	Opns Div, CIS
Hok 37-650 (2)	Opns Div, CIS
Hok 37-267 (11)	Opns Div, CIS
Hok 37-657 (2)	Opns Div, CIS

CIC - 32

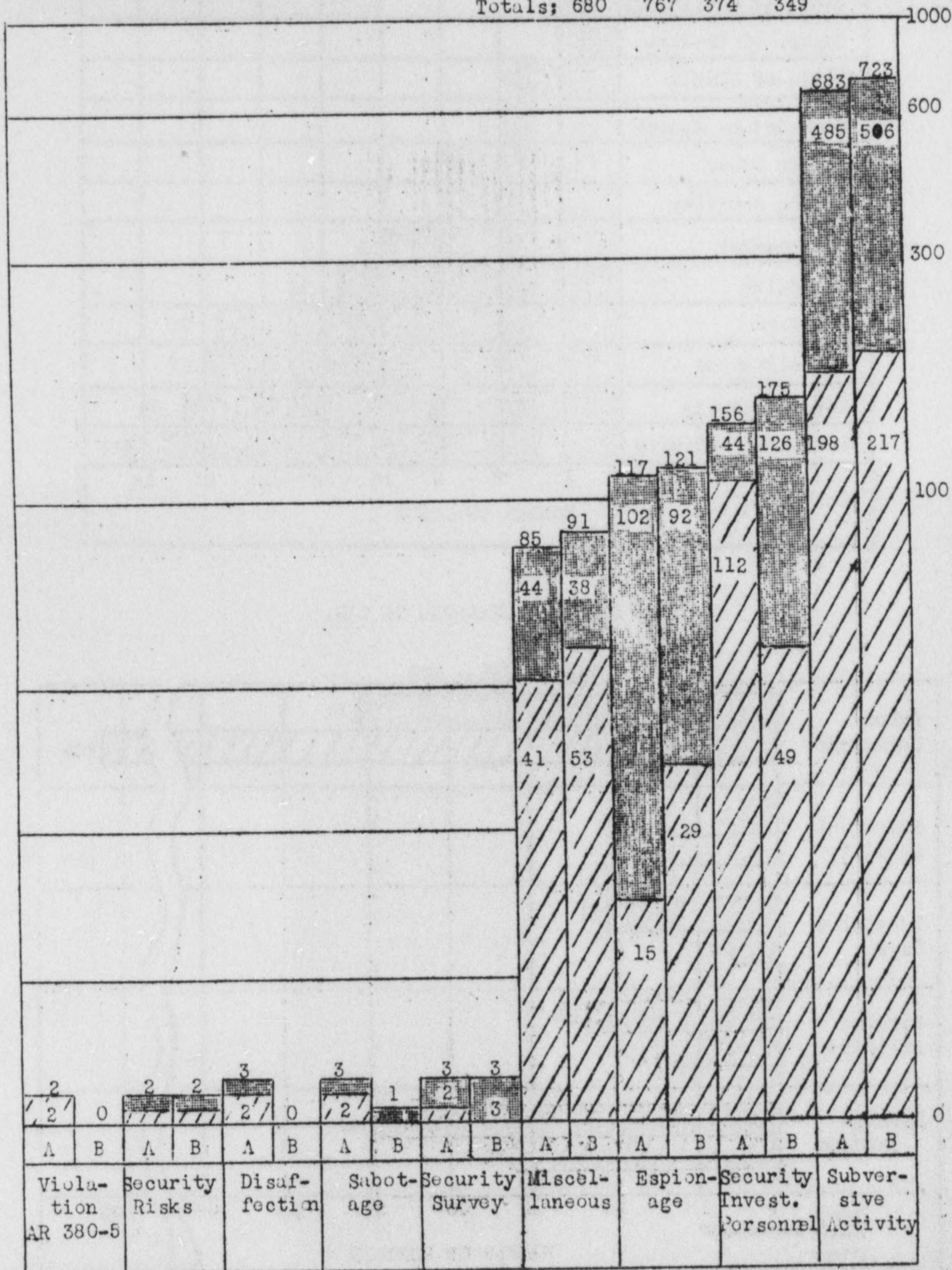
S E C R E T

COUNTER INTELLIGENCE

NO. 22

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

TYPE OF CASE	PENDING		CLOSED	
	A	B	A	B
Violation AR 380-5.....	0	0	2	0
Security Risks.....	1	1	1	1
Disaffection.....	1	0	2	0
Sabotage.....	1	1	2	0
Security Survey.....	2	3	1	0
Miscellaneous.....	44	38	41	53
Espionage.....	102	92	15	29
Security Invest. of Personnel.....	44	126	112	49
Subversive Activity.....	485	506	198	217
Totals;	680	767	374	349



A--September
B--October

CIC - 33
SECRET

▨--Closed
▨--Pending

COUNTER INTELLIGENCE

NC. 22

ACTION TAKEN ON LEADS
PASSED TO AGENCIES OTHER THAN CIS

The following articles are brief highlights of one phase of CIC activity - - liaison. On the preceding page will be found a chart showing the quantity of leads passed by CIC to other action agencies. These informative "tips" are sent with requests that CIC be advised of any positive action taken on them. Following the two articles presented here is a list of other CIC leads, to whom they were passed, and the resultant action.

* * *

Through an interview with Cho Yo-ko, Korean, Nohara, Chiba Prefecture, the following lead was obtained by CIC Area 24:

Kan Cho-so, Korean, Chiba Prefecture supposedly set up a peoples' court on 12 Sep 47 to try Cho, who allegedly informed on him to the police.

While attempting to transport twenty cans of wheat gluten into Tokyo 31 Aug 47, Kan and his brother were arrested by the police. When at the police station, Kan overheard a telephone conversation and thought someone was informing on him. After being released by the police, Kan, through his own investigation, decided that Cho was the informer. The peoples' court found Cho guilty, fined him ¥ 60,600 and confiscated his confectionary machine valued at ¥ 30,000.

This lead has been passed by CIC Area 24 to the Chiba MG Team, which is making an investigation. (S/I CHI 24-131)

* * *

CIC Area 26 passed to G-2, 1st Cavalry Division, the following information obtained from an informant and personal knowledge of a CIC agent.

An informant reported to Area 26 that large quantities of ammunition were hidden near Watuchi, Gumma Prefecture. A CIC agent visited Watuchi, and saw .50 cal. and 8 mm. ammunition, one 250 pound bomb, and the seven pits where the ammunition was hidden.

Provost Marshal is conducting an investigation.

OTHER LEADS AND ACTION

Sent to:	File No:	Description:	Action:
FM, 25th Inf. Div.	S/I NAR 10b-0-86	Illegal Possession of pistol by Japanese	Weapon confiscated pending confirmation of subject's citizenship.
126 QM Sales Det. APO 181	JP/TOK/57977	Postal Violation.	Violator reprimanded.

CIC - 35

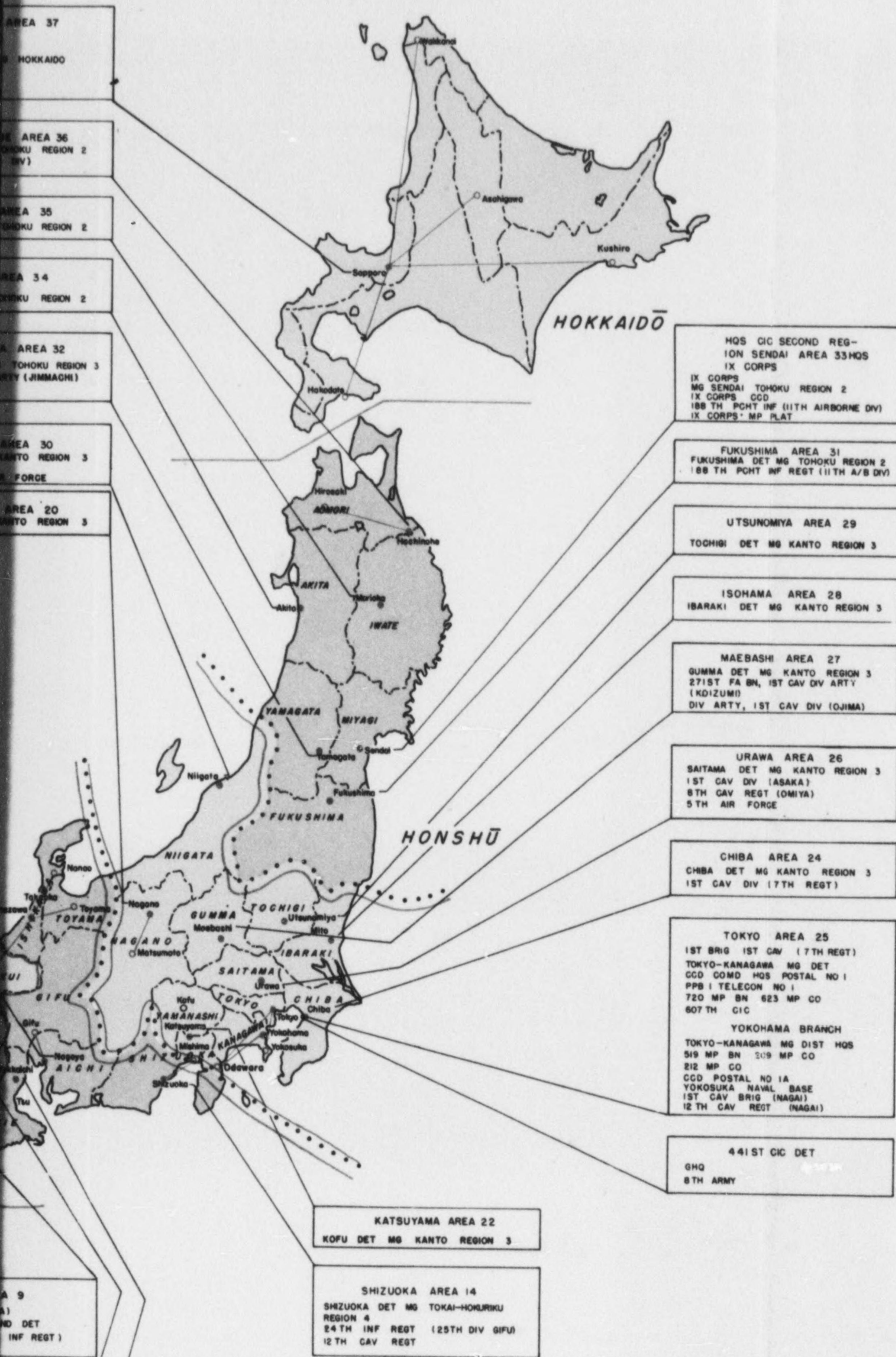
S E C R E T

COUNTER INTELLIGENCE

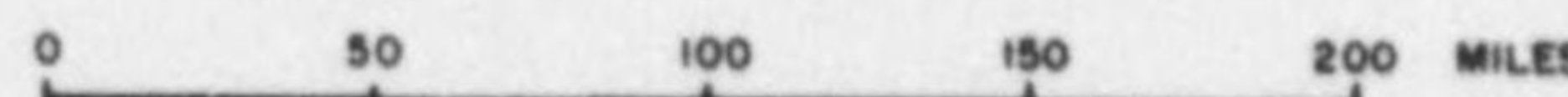
NO. 22

Sent to:	File No:	Description:	Actions:
MG, Kagawa	JP/OSA/PPB/11580	Smuggling	Violator to be tried by Provost Court.
MG, Fukuoka	JP/TOK/58800	Smuggling	Investigation under way.
MG, Fukuoka	JP/FUK/PPB/5190	Suspected scrapping of reparation goods.	Investigation proved goods were not reparation material as suspected.
MG, Yamaguchi	S/I YAM 4-400	Election Violation	Investigation by MG under way.
MG, Yamaguchi	S/I YAM 4-433	Inefficiency of public officials .	MG officer investigating failure to isolate typhoid case.
G-2, 1st Cav. Div.	Spot Report & phone call	Proposed strike.	Emergency forces alerted.
G-2, 1st Cav. Div.	S/I SAI 26-80	Murder of Korean	Trial Pending.
MG, Satama	S/I SAI 26-94	Hidden ammunition.	Provost Marshal investigating.
MG, Saitama	S/I SAI 26-107	Hidden goods.	MG investigating.
G-2, 1st Cav. Div.	S/I SAI 26-115	Hidden arms.	Provost Marshal investigating.

1st CIC DETACHMENT LOCATIONS—JAPAN



JAPAN



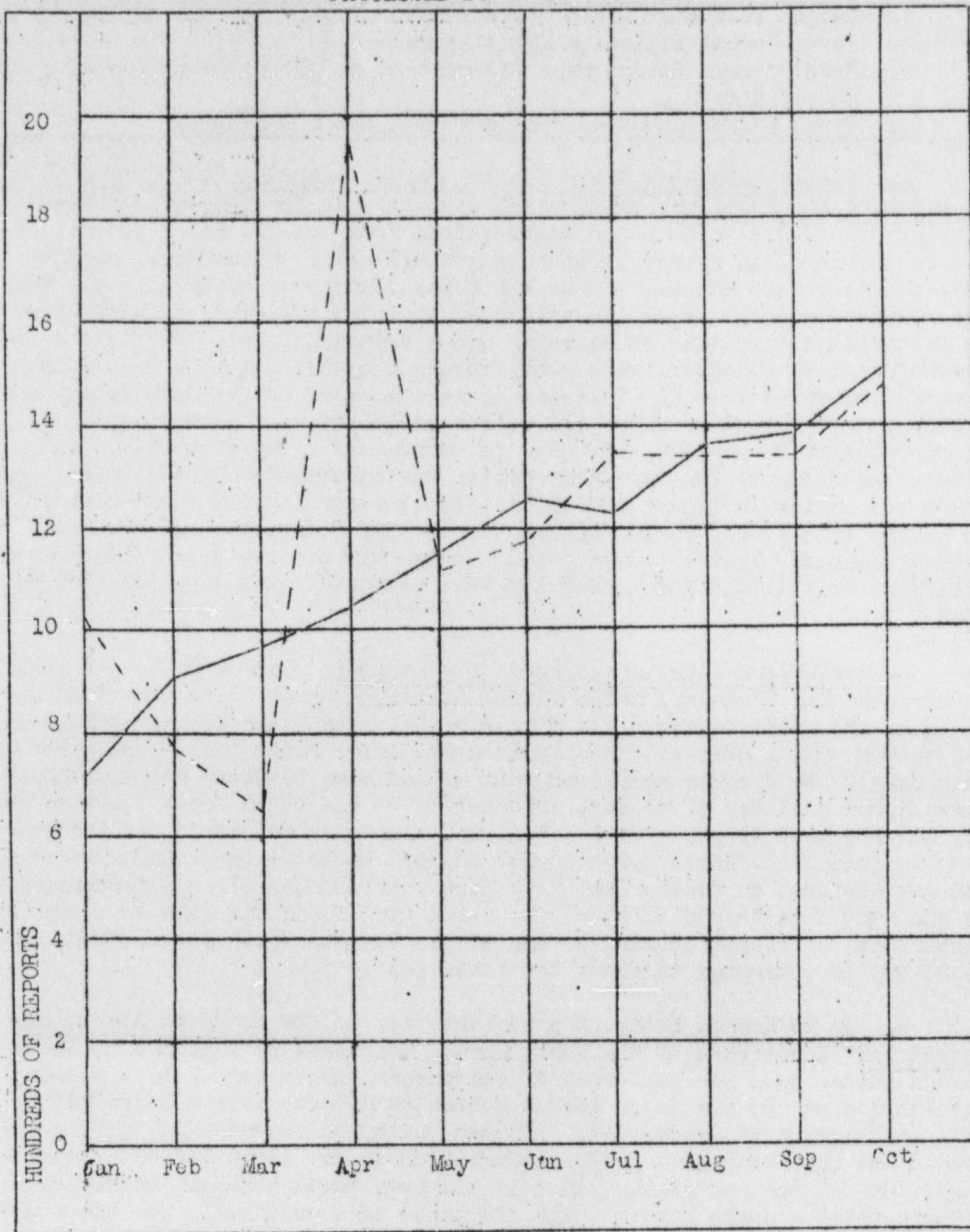
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION
GENERAL STAFF
441st CIC AREAS
LIAISON WITH TACTICAL UNITS
MG, CGD & MP

- LEGEND**
- REGION BOUNDARY (CORPS)
 - DIVISION BOUNDARY (11TH A/B, 1ST CAV, 25TH, BCOF, 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 LINE
- LETTERS IN NAME BLOCKS INDICATE CIC SUB DET UNIT DESIGNATION AND LIAISON

COUNTER INTELLIGENCE

NO. 22

GRAPHIC ILLUSTRATION OF VOLUME
OF REPORTS
PROCESSED BY 441ST CIC



— Special Projects Section
 - - - Investigations Section

NOTE: Large number of reports from Investigations Section in month of Apr 47 is accredited to clearing of files on personnel.

CIC - 37

SECRET

COUNTER INTELLIGENCE

NO. 22

971st CIC DETACHMENT: XXIV CORPS

1. Espionage

- a. Taejon Telephone Girls Monitor Police Calls for Chun Pyung
- b. North Korean Espionage Agent Apprehended
- c. South Korean Police Pass Information on CIC to North Korean Authorities
- d. North Korean Agent Apprehended with Radio Equipment

a. Taejon Telephone Girls Monitor Police Calls for All Korea Council of Labor Unions: Switchboard operators in the Taejon City Post Office were found to be under instructions from the All Korea Council of Labor Unions (Chun Pyung) to monitor police calls. Furthermore, most of the operators are members of the All Korea Council of Labor Unions. Police discovered the possible espionage ring when they were investigating a disturbance involving an overseer and a telephone girl. During the interrogation of operators, one girl, Cheung Yung-hi, who is a Chun Pyung member, revealed that Kim Yeung-chan, at a meeting of the Chun Pyung had ordered the girls to monitor all police calls and to report anything of importance to Cheung Yung-hi. She in turn would relay it to Kim. Only once, according to the telephone girls, was information passed to Kim and that was in the last part of Jun 47. It concerned a conversation between a person in the City Police Office and another in a police substation. Kim disappeared before police could capture him but the search continues. (Ref: PS No. 21, CIC Korea, Par 1c; this issue, CIC 2nd Reg, par b (2))
(a)

b. North Korean Espionage Agent Apprehended: Korean Police of Yohan-Ni arrested Pak Chan-suk, North Korean espionage agent, on or about 23 Sep 47 as he attempted to cross the 38th Parallel into North Korea. Pak admitted that he was a member of the North Korea Labor Party (Book Chosun No Dong Dang). He further confessed that he had come to South Korea from North Korea on 1 May 47 to seek information on the Korea Coast Guard training and received ¥10,000 for the mission. In order to obtain the information he joined the South Korean Coast Guard, completed two months training and was assigned to Pohang Dong Navy Base until 10 Sep 47. He then deserted and went to a friend in Seoul who works for MG and was able to secure a certificate of identification to use to get back to North Korea. Soon after on 23 Sep he attempted to cross the 38th. (b)

c. South Korean Police Pass Information on CIC to North Korean Authorities: A deserter of the North Korean Constabulary revealed to South Korean Police that two policemen of Tongduchon, South Korea, were passing information on CIC and South Korean Police to a North Korean Constabulary unit at Yongchon via messenger. The two guilty policemen have been apprehended and have confessed giving information to the North Korean Constabulary. One of the men claimed that he had been taken into the affair while drinking with a North Korean agent disguised as a merchant. The other man seems to have been unwittingly implicated by the first man. The South Korean Police are continuing the investigation. (c)

d. North Korean Agent Apprehended with Radio Equipment: The Hoeng-song CIC Office reports the apprehension of a North Korean possessing a sending and receiving set. The North Korean said he had brought the equipment to the South to sell to a friend. Other friends who had traveled from Seoul to petition for the man's release seemed to be more interested in the radio than in the man. Because of certain conflicting details of the case the investigation has been sent to the Seoul CIC Headquarters. The Korean is

- (a) SMR No. 20, CIC Korea, Par I (1) Case pending
- (b) SMR No. 20, CIC Korea, Par I (2)
- (c) Weekly Information Bulletin #24, Sec I Par I, Case Pending

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being held on suspicion of espionage activity. (a)

2. Subversive Activitya. Foreign

- (1) North Korea Peoples' Party sends Weapons to South Korea
- (2) South Korean Allegedly Smuggling to Manchuria

b. Radical

- (1) Boy Scouts Organized for Communistic Purposes
- (2) Twelve Persons Killed in Terroristic Activities During September
- (3) Prison Personnel Arrested for Subversive Activity
- (4) Anti-Grain Collection Agitation in Kwangju
- (5) Terrorism - Chairman of the Pusan NWYMA Killed

a. Foreign

(1) North Korea Peoples' Party Sends Weapons to South Korea: The North Korea Peoples' Party (Puk Chosun Inmin Tang), by order of General Kim Il-sung, sent weapons to South Korea on or about 9 Sep 47 according to a report from the Observation Section of the Chong No Police Station, Seoul. The leader of the Democratic Patriotic Young Men's Association (Aeguk Minju Ch'ong Nyon Tong Maeng), Ko Po-chan, is supposed to have received the shipment of weapons at Pohang. (b)

(2) South Korean Allegedly Smuggling to Manchuria: Kim Han-kon, a Masan businessman, is reported to be operating a smuggling ship between South Korea and Manchuria. His receiver, Kim Yoon-tai, is stationed in Dairen and arranges for the return cargo which he gets either from the Soviet Army or a representative firm. It is also believed that Kim supplies the Soviets with information from South Korea. Kim's past record reveals that he was a member of the Political Police Section of the Kyongsang Namdo Provincial Police Department. He later transferred to Masan where he was Chief of the Economic Section. In this position he became wealthy through blackmarket deals under the Japanese occupation and made many influential Japanese friends. Information was received from a confidential informant. (c)

b. Radical

(1) Boy Scouts Organized for Communist Purposes: The South Korea Labor Party (Nam Chosun No Dong Dang) is reported to be organizing Communist cells in the Boy Scout Troops of Inchon, Masan, Suncheon and Kusan. They aim to educate the boys along Communist lines and to use them in propaganda drives. Other information shows that this is only a part of the Leftist attempt to organize the youth for Communist Party purposes. (d)

(2) Twelve Persons Killed in Terroristic Activities in Sep: During Sep 47 12 people were killed and 188 were injured in riots and acts of terrorism. Right Wing factions caused 28 incidents while the Left Wing was responsible for 12 and those responsible for 10 were unknown, making a total of 50 occurrences investigated by CIC. Of these cases 29 were for purely political reasons. The 50 cases of terrorism investigated by CIC do not represent the actual total of such acts but only a portion since people are afraid to report these occurrences for fear of reprisals and retaliation. (e)

(3) Prison Personnel Arrested for Subversive Activity: A Seoul police report states that several guards in Pupyong Prison have been

- (a) Weekly Information Bulletin #25, Sec I Par 1, Case pending
- (b) SMR No. 20, CIC Korea, Par II (6) Case pending
- (c) SMR No. 20, CIC Korea, Par V (1)
- (d) SMR No. 20, CIC Korea, Par III (1) (e) SMR No. 20, CIC Korea, Par IV (4)

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arrested for assisting prisoners to communicate with persons on the outside. These guards were found to be members of the South Korea Labor Party (Nam Chosun No Dong Dang). Recently, 21 guards of the Chunchon Prison, 24 guards of the Kongju Prison and 43 guards of the Seoul Prison were arrested for aiding Leftist prisoners and permitting them to meet to conspire to escape. These incidents have prompted the Department of Justice to send investigation teams to investigate conditions in all of the 18 prisons and other penal institutions in South Korea. (a)

(4) Anti-Grain Collection Agitation in Kwangju: Kwangju CIC reports that the head of the Propaganda Section of the National Farmers Union is arousing the farmers against the grain collection program. The people are also being told to be prepared to take part in planned disturbances. The starting signal for these disturbances was supposed to be the termination of the Joint Commission but there has been no report of such activity. (b)

(5) Terrorism - Chairman of the Pusan NYMA Killed: Pusan CIC reports that the chairman of the Northwest Young Men's Association (Saw Book Chung Nyun Hwei) was killed when about 100 Leftists attacked the Headquarters of the Northwest Young Men's Association and the Kwang Bok Young Men's Association (Kwang Bok Chung Nyun Hwei). Investigation continues.

Mokpo CIC raided the headquarters of the Northwest Young Men's Association of that city to release two brothers who had been abducted by the association. The two men had been accused of being Communists and had been severely beaten. A search of the headquarters netted four knives and several clubs which were confiscated. The man responsible for the beatings was turned over to the local police. (c)

3. Miscellaneous

-
- a. National Society Petitions General Hodge
 - b. Assassin of Lyuh Woon-hyung on Trial in Seoul
 - c. American Soldiers and North Korean Constabulary Clash
-

a. National Society Petitions General Hodge: Five delegates of the National Society for Rapid Realization of Korean Independence (Dai Han Dok Lib Chok Sung Kook Min Hwei) presented a petition to General Hodge on 7 Oct 47. It contained the following demands and allegations: 1) Dr. Rhee should be sent to the United Nations as a delegate from Korea, 2) General Hodge should announce a date for the general election, 3) the coalition movement is a very wrong movement to have, 4) General Hodge does not live up to the true American policy, 5) General Hodge should abolish the coalition groups, 6) there should be a more effective suppression of the Left Wing, 7) General Hodge is not far sighted enough and does not foresee that the coalition is a failure, but Dr. Rhee had foreseen that the coalition is a failure and 8) if a general election is not soon held by government order the people, themselves will hold a general election. None of the delegates would comment specifically as to who would hold the election. General Hodge replied to the delegates, saying that he did not have the power to name a delegate to the United Nations but that he would make a public statement in answer to the other points. The visit of the delegation was the result of the National Society's abortive attempt to stage a demonstration from the Society's headquarters to the Banto Hotel to present the petition in force. Seoul police stopped the parade of National Society members but General Hodge consented to receive a delegation of five members. (d)

b. Assassin of Lyuh Woon-hyung on Trial in Seoul: Han Chi-keun, alleged assassin of Lyuh Woon-hyung, went on trial in Seoul on 27 Sep 47.

- (a) Weekly Information Bulletin #25, Sec I par 3, Case pending
- (b) Weekly Information Bulletin #25, Sec I par 3c
- (c) Weekly Information Bulletin #25, Sec I par 3d
- (d) SMR No. 20, CIC Korea, Par III (6)

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The first phase of the trial consisted of a brief recitation of Lyuh's assassination on 19 Jul 47 and the apprehension of Han who is now on trial. Han was then permitted to tell his story of the incidents leading to his shooting of Lyuh. Han readily admitted killing Lyuh because he thought it was a public service; and execution rather than an assassination. His hatred for the Soviet-dominated Peoples' Committee in North Korea was another factor which prompted Han to assassinate Lyuh. Obviously Han considered Lyuh a Leftist who was trying to impose a Peoples' Committee on South Korea. When asked by the judge whether or not he was a member of the National Construction Corps (Kum Kook Dan), Han said that he was. The National Construction Corps is a secret organization in North Korea with only about 50 members, none of whom know the others. To kill national traitors, as well as persons causing division within the nation and all opportunists is the avowed purpose of the organization.

Four weeks before he killed Lyuh, Han came to Seoul from Pyongyang, carrying ₩3,500, a pistol and a description and picture of Lyuh. During the four weeks Han observed Lyuh and the district around his home in preparation for the killing. Han did not believe that he had really killed Lyuh until he read it in the newspaper the following day. (a)

c. American Soldiers and North Korean Constables Clash: Twenty North Korean Constables fired upon an American guard detail for approximately two hours in the Ongjin area just south of the 38th Parallel. Being outnumbered the Americans were forced to take cover on the ground. They had been detailed to guard a Korean while he harvested a field of rice. The farmer had been prevented from planting the field by the North Korean Constabulary who stole his bull and then guarded North Korean farmers while they planted the field. When the time came to harvest the rice, however, authorities told the South Korean that he could harvest it since it was on his land. American protection was granted but the harvest was prevented by the North Korean Constabulary. This is only one example of North Korean interference below the 38th Parallel. (b)

4. Social and Civil Conditions

a. Organizations

- (1) Northwest Young Men's Association Refuses to Merge with United Young Men's Party

b. Political Situation

- (1) Korean Democratic Party Plans to Spend ₩150, Million in General Election
- (2) Military Improvement Measure Proposed for South Korea
- (3) Kim Kyu-sik Organizing Neutral Political Parties and Organizations
- (4) 100,000 Attend Right Wing Rally

c. Miscellaneous

- (1) Constable Assaults Seoul Metropolitan Police Chief: Relations Strained

a. Organizations

(1) Northwest Young Men's Association Refuses to Merge with United Young Men's Party. The chairman of the Northwest Young Men's Association (Saw Book Caung Nyun Hwei) told a representative of the CIC that his organization would not join the United Young Men's Party (Dae Dong Chung Yun Dang) but would cooperate with it if the Young Men's Party followed a policy which did not clash with that of the NYMA. The United Young Men's Party is General Lee Chung-chun's project to unite all the youth groups of South Korea into a non-political organization. (Ref: Periodical Summary No. 21, CIC Korea, par 4a (1), page CIC - 38) The Northwest Young Men's Association is one of the few major youth organizations

(a) SMR No. 20, CIC Korea, Par IV (3)

(b) Weekly Information Bulletin #24, Sec I par 3

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which have not merged with the United Young Men's Party. Although the Northwest Young Men's Association does not object to its members also becoming members of the United Young Men's Party it is reluctant to lose its identity as a separate organization and desires to continue its refugee work. The NWYMA chairman also suggested that the United Young Men's Party adopt a maximum age limit of 35 years. (a)

b. Political Situation

(1) Korean Democratic Party Plans to Spend ¥150 Million in General Election: a confidential informant reported to the Seoul CIC Office that the Korean Democratic Party (Han Kook Min Ju Dang) plans to spend ¥150 million on a drive to carry the general election when it is held. Most of the money will come from Pak Hyung-sik, owner of the Washin Department Store in Seoul, and allegedly a pro-Japanese. Pak has been giving large sums of money to the Korean Democratic Party in the hope that he can purchase safety after the Korean Democratic Party comes into power. It is said that Pak has some connections in the Commerce Department of MG through which he works some big business deals. The informant added that the Korean Democratic Party would support Rhee in the general election if held but that as soon as the Party came into power it would begin to ease him out of office. (b)

(2) Military Improvement Measure Proposed for South Korea: The Bureau of Foreign Affairs and the National Defense Committee have proposed a bill which would enhance the military preparedness of South Korea when the occupation is terminated. The proposed bill included the following points: 1) the Korean Constabulary and the Coast Guard be the future army and navy of the Korean nation, 2) the Constabulary and the Coast Guard be armed with American weapons to carry out full military duties, 3) a larger building be given the Constabulary for their headquarters and that proper billets be erected for the men presently sleeping in tents, and 4) ¥800 million be added to the present Constabulary budget. (c)

(3) Kim Kyu-sik Organizes Neutral Political Parties and Organizations: Kim Kyu-sik, prominent independent political figure, is reported to be merging 18 neutral political parties and social organizations into one federation under his leadership. The most important groups which will become a part of Kim's federation are: the New Korea National Party (Sin Han Min Jok Tang), the Democratic Independence Party (Minju Tong Nip Dang), the National Health Party (Minju Yun Maeng), the Peasants' Party (Nong Min Tang), the United Democratic Party (Tong Il Minju Tang), the Social Democratic Party (Sah Hwei Minju Dang), the Laboring Masses' Party (Kun Lo Tae Jung Dang), the New Progressive Party (Shin Jin Dang), the Korean Independent Workers' League (Chosun Tong Nip No Dong Ja Y8n Maeng) and the Patriotic Women's League (Aeguk Puiin Yon Maeng). Although the new federation is supposed to represent the center, politically speaking, most of the named organizations are known as being Leftist or as having Leftist tendencies. (d)

(4) 100,000 Attend Right Wing Rally: Approximately 100,000 persons attended the meeting of Right Wing political parties at Seoul Stadium on 5 Oct 47. In his speech to the throng, Kim Koo urged that Dr. Rhee be drafted as Korea's delegate to the United Nations Assembly. Evidently Kim has decided to support Rhee. Cho So-ang, Chairman of the National Congress, spoke in favor of sending Rhee to the United Nations. Many pro-American and anti-Soviet posters and banners were carried by the participants. The meeting dispersed in an orderly manner. (e)

- (a) Weekly Information Bulletin #24, Sec III par 2
- (b) Weekly Information Bulletin #24, Sec III par 2
- (c) Weekly Information Bulletin #25, Sec I par 3b
- (d) Weekly Information Bulletin #25, Sec III par 2b
- (e) Weekly Information Bulletin #25, Sec III par 1 & 2

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RE-START

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c. Miscellaneous

(1) Constable Assaults Seoul Metropolitan Police Chief: Relations Strained: Relations between the constabulary and the police in South Korea have been at the breaking point for some time. During the week of 2 Oct 47 the Seoul Metropolitan Police Chief, Chang Taik-sang, was dragged bodily from his car by a member of the South Korean Constabulary in Seoul. Police tried to arrest the offending constable. They were prevented by a larger number of constables who proceeded to take Chief Chang to the constabulary headquarters where they told him that the police had no authority over the constabulary. Chang was released unharmed shortly afterward amid jeers and laughter. A report has been sent to Gen. Helmick by Chang protesting the outrage against his person and prestige. In the report Chang accused the constabulary of being a well known group of law breakers and anarchists, and a constant threat to the police all over South Korea. (a)

5. North Korea Section

-
- a. North Koreans Forbidden to Listen to South Korean Broadcasts
 - b. South Korean Kidnapped by North Korean Policemen
 - c. North Korean Coast Guard Fires on South Korean Police Box
 - d. North Korea Reportedly Supplying Chinese Eighth Route Army
 - e. Reported Assassination of Kim Il-sung
-

a. North Koreans Forbidden to Listen to South Korean Broadcasts: North Koreans have been forbidden to listen to radio broadcasts from South Korea. Offenders are supposed to be punished by the police. As an added precaution and preventive measure the North Korean radio stations of Pyongyang, Charwon, Hamhung and Wansan have raised their frequency so that they completely block out South Korean stations. This information was received from a member of the Northwest Young Men's Association (Saw Book Chun Nyun Hwei) in Chuminjin. (b)

b. South Koreans Kidnapped by North Korean Policemen: Pai Sang-duk, a South Korean resident and leading Rightist of Chunchon was abducted and taken to North Korea by two North Koreans while he was spending the night in the house of a friend in Wonpyung Ni, South Korea, near the 38th Parallel. Pai had gone to Wonpyung Ni on 17 Sep 47 to meet a friend, Ham Sung-yong, a wood merchant of North Korea. That night both of them stayed in the house of a friend. Later in the night a North Korean policeman and a civilian came to the house and forced Pai and Ham to go to North Korea at pistol point. The two men have not been heard from since. (c)

On 19 Sep 47 a farmer was kidnapped near the village of Paehunyong and taken to Gabchok where he was questioned by North Koreans concerning the general situation in South Korea. He was released unharmed the same day. Two other farmers who resisted North Korean Police attempts to abduct them were fired upon in the same vicinity on the same day. (d)

c. North Korean Coast Guard Fires on South Korean Police Box: The crew of a North Korean Coast Guard boat fired upon a South Korean Police box near the city of Chindong. There were 10 men armed with Japanese rifles in the Coast Guard boat and four policemen in the police box. No casualties were reported on either side. No further information on the incident was reported. (e)

d. North Korea Reportedly Supplying Chinese Eighth Route Army: The Tai Yang Trading Company is supplying the Chinese 8th Route Army, it has been reported to CIC. This trading company is run by persons connected with the Korean Volunteer Army, South Manchurian Branch Unit which is also known as the Lee Hong-kwang Branch Unit. The head of the company, Suh Jai-

- (a) Weekly Information Bulletin #24, Sec I par 3c
- (b) SMR No. 20, CIC Korea, Par II (1) (d) SMR No. 20, CIC Korea, Par II (3) a
- (c) SMR No. 20, CIC Korea, Par II (2) (e) SMR No. 20, CIC Korea, Par II (6)

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hyuk, is a member of the South Manchurian Branch Unit while the vice-head of the company, Kim Yong-moon, is a member of the Korean Volunteer Army. This company operates several trucks and maintains close liaison with the Supply Bureau of the Chinese 8th Route Army in Pyongyang. The informant who gave the information, Im Kap-soon, was a member of the Korean Volunteer Army and later joined the North Korean Peace Preservation Corps. Deserting this unit he came to South Korea on 13 Sep 47. (a)

e. Reported Assassination of Kim Il-sung: There is reason to believe that the previously reported assassination of Kim Il-sung was false. (Ref: Periodical Summary No. 21, CIC Korea, Par 5c, page CIC - 40) According to a report received on 11 Oct 47 Kim Il-sung was shot but only wounded. However, little is known definitely since it is forbidden by North Korean authorities to talk about this matter. Kim, the chairman of the North Korean Peoples' Committee was alleged to have been wounded during the first few days of October while walking in Onjong, North Korea. (b)

f. Soviet Troops Reportedly Figure in Border Raids on South Korea: Approximately 30 Soviets and North Korean Constabulary troops crossed the 38th Parallel near the Osongjon-ni Police Box and fired on the policemen on duty, on 17 Oct 47. Re-inforcements have been sent to the attacked police box. Information received from Kangnung CIC Office.

One man was killed and another was wounded as South Korean police investigated reports that Soviet and North Korean Constabulary troops were in the vicinity of Dori, a South Korean village just south of the border. The clash occurred at about 0600 hours on 19 Oct 47. Persons identified as North Korean Constables by the wounded man opened fire upon the investigating party and killed one policeman. The rest of the group withdrew. Company F, 31st Infantry, sent a patrol to investigate the disturbance but there has been no report of this investigation.

Four Soviet soldiers reportedly crossed the border at Yongmun on 12 Oct 47 while an unknown number of North Korean Constables crossed the 38th Parallel at Chongdan on 13 Oct 47, according to reports from the Department of Internal Security. No reason could be given for the crossings.

Members of the North Korean Peace Preservation Corps crossed the 38th Parallel on 7 Oct near the village of Sun Chumdong, South Korea, according to South Korean Police. They abducted Kim Ok-pong, a government official. Kim has not been heard from since.

Chai Do-san and six other merchants of Kaesong were kidnapped by the North Korean Peace Preservation Corps on 13 Oct 47, in the village of Yangwon-ni, Chuksong Myun, Paju Gun, states a Kaesong police report.

On the same day four Soviet soldiers and two North Koreans kidnapped Shin Hoo-kyun, a farmer, of Monsong, a village located 150 yards south of the 38th Parallel, according to the Kaesong police.

North Korean Constabulary kidnapped 15 South Korean farmers of Changni after attacking the police in that village on 19 Oct 47. The Kangnung Police Office which made the report stated that about 30 North Korean Constabulary were involved in the attack. One South Korea policeman was wounded.

g. South Korean Youth Raid North Korea: An unknown number of South Korean youths, believed to be members of a Rightist youth group crossed the 38th Parallel near Sajing-ni on 11 Oct 47. They are reported to have shot and killed one North Korean policeman and beaten another. Information was received through the Uijongbu CIC Office from the Pochon Police Station.

(a) SER No. 20, CIC Korea, Par II (8)

(b) S/I Subj: Kim Il-sung, shooting of, 11 Oct 47

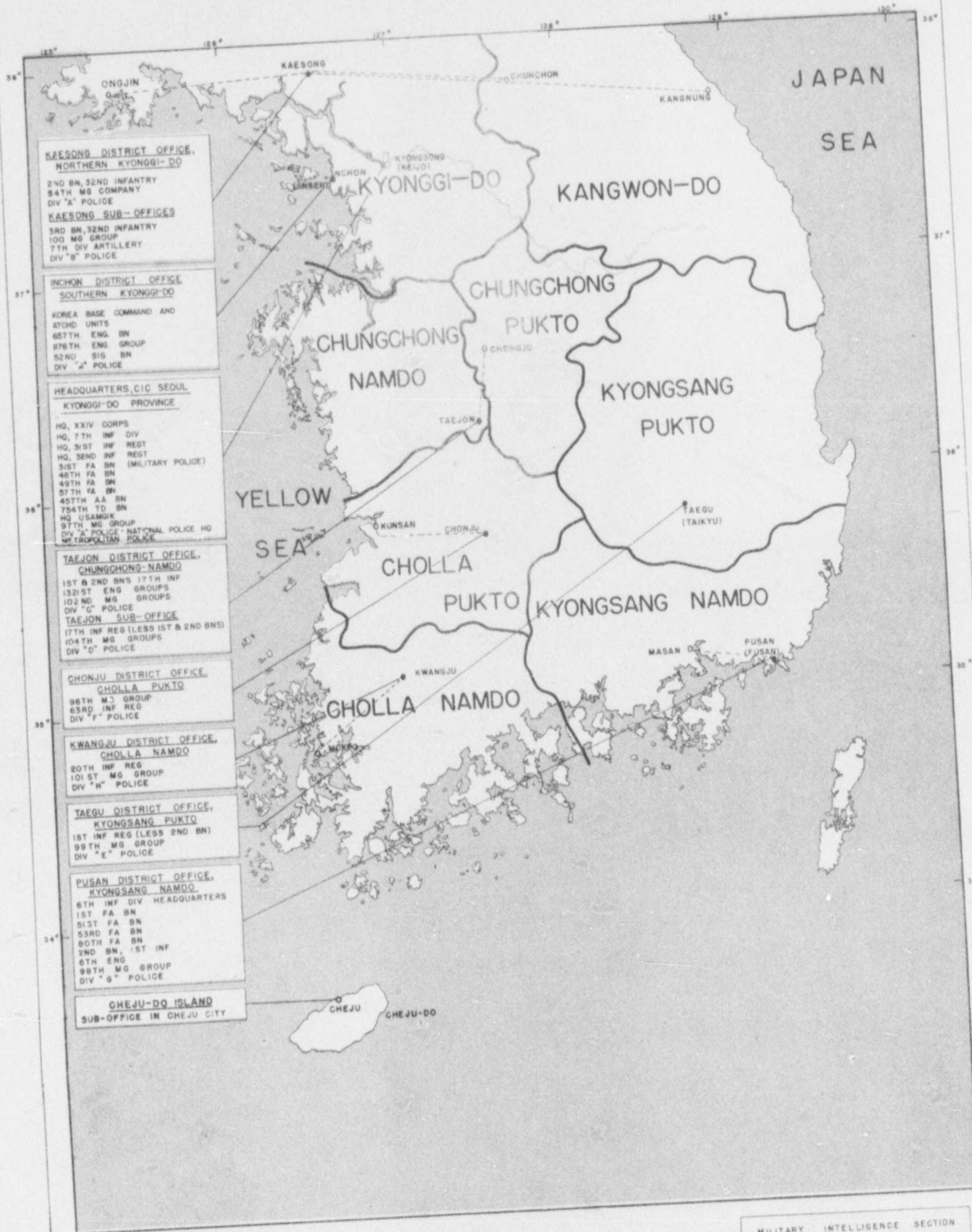
S/I Subj: Kim Il-sung, death of, 8 Oct 47

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KAESONG DISTRICT OFFICE,
NORTHERN KYONGGI-DO
2ND BN, 32ND INFANTRY
84TH MG COMPANY
DIV "A" POLICE
KAESONG SUB-OFFICES
3RD BN, 32ND INFANTRY
100 MG GROUP
7TH DIV ARTILLERY
DIV "B" POLICE

INCHON DISTRICT OFFICE,
SOUTHERN KYONGGI-DO
KOREA BASE COMMAND AND
ATC/D UNITS
657TH ENG BN
876TH 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
31ST FA BN (MILITARY POLICE)
46TH FA BN
49TH FA BN
57TH FA BN
45TH AA BN
754TH TD BN
HQ USAMGIK
97TH MG GROUP
DIV "A" POLICE - NATIONAL POLICE HQ
METROPOLITAN POLICE

TAEJON DISTRICT OFFICE,
CHUNGCHONG-NAMDO
157 & 2ND BNS 17TH INF
1321ST ENG GROUPS
102ND MG GROUPS
DIV "C" POLICE
TAEJON SUB-OFFICE
17TH INF REG (LESS 2ND BN)
104TH MG GROUPS
DIV "D" POLICE

CHONJU DISTRICT OFFICE,
CHOLLA PUKTO
98TH M3 GROUP
63RD INF REG
DIV "F" POLICE

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

TAEJU 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 GCD,
AND MP
□ CIC HEADQUARTERS
● CIC DISTRICT OFFICE
○ CIC SUB-OFFICE

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III PUBLIC SAFETY

III PUBLIC SAFETY

HIGHLIGHTS

15 Nov 47

LAW AND ORDER: Japanese casualties increase while deaths drop in August traffic accidents involving Occupation Forces. Offenses against the Occupation decline 2% from 2,396 in July to 2,356 in Aug 47 and include only four offenses against the person. Offenses by Occupation personnel against Japanese total 418 in both July and Aug 47; however, offenses against the person increase.

PSD field surveys touch 11 prefectures in Oct 47; 31 police districts inspected to bring 1947 total police districts inspected to 770; Kyushu, Shizuoka and Yamanashi correctional institutions inspected.

Alien registration 99% completed by 30 Sep, but high Korean registrations arouse Home Ministry suspicions.

Ten-month trends in Military court prisoners in Japanese prisons shown in graph. Total number drops for third successive month in Sep 47; total of 3,933 on 30 Sep is 5% of total prison population of Japan on 30 Sep. Median sentence of "hard-labor" convicts rises to 9.8 months in Sep.

Korean illegal entrants number 538 in Oct 47, a drop of 41% from the Sep 47 figure; 424 arrested in Oct for illegal entry into Japan.

POLICE: Oyabun-Kobun arrests mount to 1,327 in Tokyo alone by 15 Oct. Persons arrested include members of 77 gangs; only 11 Oyabun arrested, none convicted by 15 Oct. Convictions of Kobun amount to .7.8% of number arrested up to 15 Oct.

More details of proposed police legislation are presented. Legislation already approved by Japanese Government. Police prohibited from abuse of authority and must swear to defend and uphold Constitution. National Rural Police to have no authority over police of autonomous cities, towns and villages of over 5,000 population. Membership in National Public Safety Commission, prefectural Public Safety Commissions and Public Safety Commissions of autonomous municipalities is to be carefully limited and screened. National Rural Police to have six police regions throughout Japan for administrative control.

Possible causes of 1947 rise in offenses reported are described; short food supply, new Constitution, police drives and population changes are shown to be among causes. Two-month police drive against illegal newspaper activities is now in progress; extortionists to be hit.

Tokyo traffic safety drive held in October; police say accidents reduced during campaign. 6,000 Tokyo drivers take safety course.

PRISON: Total prison population increases by 2.5% in Sep 47 to reach 82,789 on 30 Sep. Overcrowding is made worse by increase. Prisoner death rate drops again in Sep to new low of 0.7/1,000/month. Four-month course of prison officials' school is now in progress with 61 students present. Action is taken to speed trials.

FIRE: PSD Fire Investigator checks city-planing in Iida, Nagano Prefecture, and finds some lessons learned after holocaust in Apr 47. Tokyo night fire takes three lives on 3 Nov.

PUBLIC SAFETY

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LAW AND ORDER

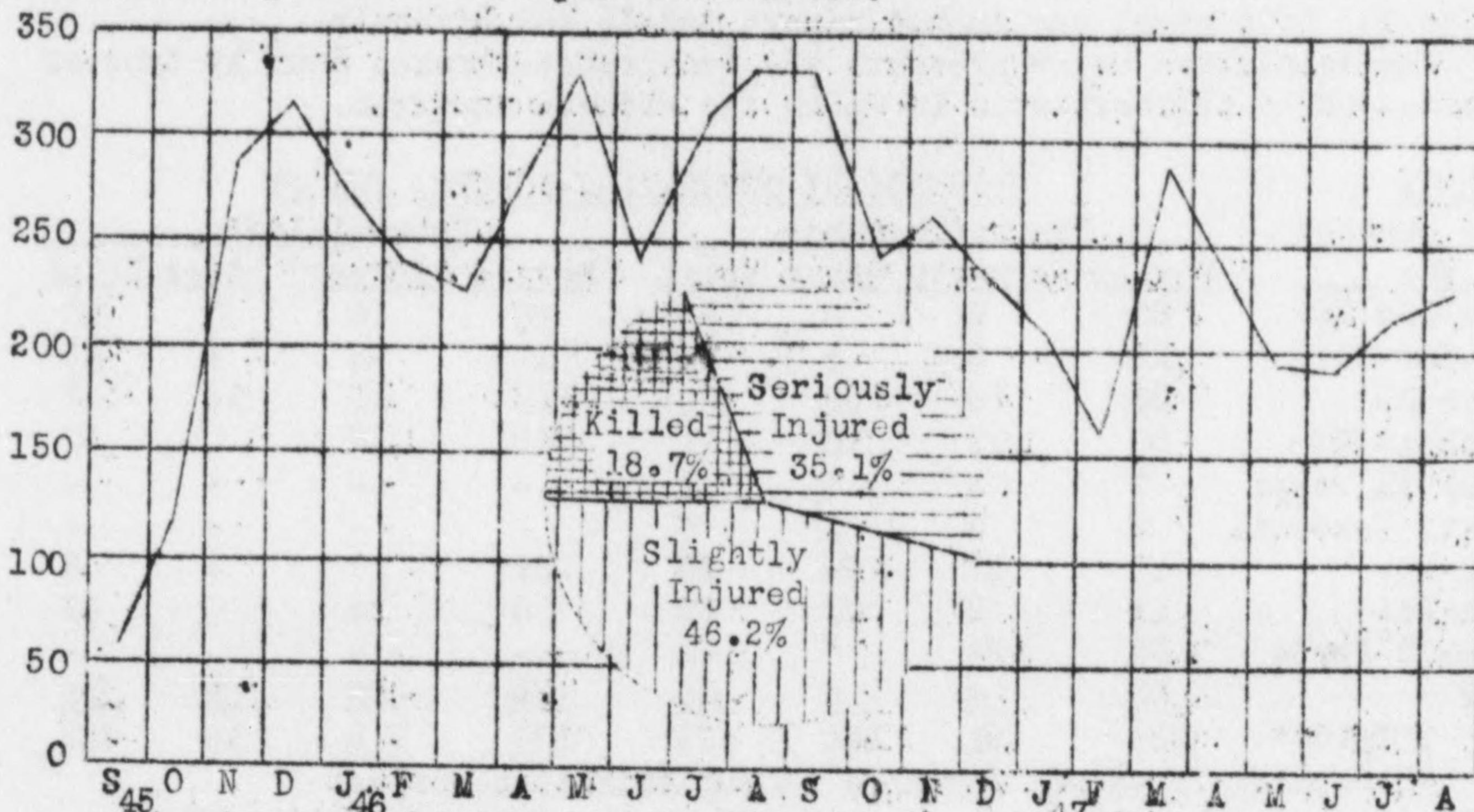
1. Traffic Accidents

Japanese Casualties Involving Occupation Forces Increase Slightly

Japanese casualties in traffic accidents involving members of the Occupation Forces numbered 226 during August. While this is a slight increase (nine persons) over the July total, traffic fatalities decreased. Thirty-two persons died in traffic accidents during August, compared with 40 the previous month.

There were 62 casualties in the Tokyo area, 35 in Yokohama and vicinity (Kanagawa Prefecture), 18 in Kyoto and 16 in Osaka. These figures reflect the heavier Japanese populations and traffic in those areas.

The graph below shows by month the total number of Japanese casualties. Since Sep 45 there have been 5,844 Japanese casualties (1,096 killed, 2,050 seriously injured and 2,698 slightly injured) in traffic accidents involving members of the Occupation Forces. These relationships are depicted in the pie-chart inset.



2. Offenses Involving Occupation Forces

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

a. Offenses Against the Occupation: For the second consecutive month reports from the Home Ministry show a decrease in offenses against the Occupation. Offenses reported during August total 2,356, a two percent decrease from the 2,396 such offenses reported during July. The four offenses listed against the person represent acts of disorderly conduct. The greater part of the offenses consists of larceny and illegal possession of, or transactions in Allied goods.

The August offenses are tabulated below by type of offense and by military area in which the offense occurred.

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

	Person	Property	Others	Total
11th A/B Div	1	75	4	80
1st Cav Div	0	1,012	451	1,463
25th Div	1	250	78	329
24th Div	0	160	91	251
BCOF	2	132	99	233
TOTALS	4	1,629	723	2,356

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b. Offenses by Occupation Personnel: Reports received from the Home Ministry record 418 offenses committed by Occupation Force personnel against Japanese during August. This is the same total as that which was reported for the previous month. The August total, however, represents a slight shift in the separate offenses. Offenses against the person increased by 38 cases while those against property decreased by 40. The increase in offenses against the person is accounted for principally by 95 cases of robbery reported during August compared with 73 cases the previous month and an increase of 12 rape offenses reported (including attempts). This shift in type of offense is consistent with the well-documented observation that offenses against the person experience seasonal fluctuations, generally increasing during hot weather and decreasing during the winter months.

Separate reports received from the Eighth Army Provost Marshal show a similar increase in offenses against the person. The total is slightly greater than that reported for the previous month of July. Excluding the BCOF area for which July reports have not been received, the military report lists 394 offenses reported during August, a two percent increase over the 385 such offenses listed in July. Including 45 offenses reported for the BCOF area, the August report totals 439 offenses.

The tabulation below presents the two reports broken down by type of offense and by military area in which the offense occurred.

Area Covered	Provost Marshal				Home Ministry			
	Person	Property	Other	Total	Person	Property	Other	Total
By:								
11th A/B Div	20	5	2	27	48	12	0	60
1st Cav Div	25	3	5	33*	17	8	1	26*
Tokyo PM	33	18	39	90	112	19	16	147
Yokohama PM	50	11	10	71	48	12	0	60
Other IX Corps	7	4	4	15	-	-	-	-
Fleet, Yokosuka	2	3	1	6	-	-	-	-
25th Div	17	17	34	68	29	17	2	48
24th Div	12	2	21	35	8	15	0	23
Other I Corps	25	24	0	49	-	-	-	-
BCOF	33	4	8	45	25	29	0	54
TOTALS**	224	91	124	439	287	112	19	418

* Excluding Tokyo and Yokohama PM jurisdictional areas.

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

3. PSD Field Surveys, October

31 Police Districts Surveyed

PSD administrators and investigators visited 11 prefectures of Japan during October. (See Map Plate No. 1, opposite.) All police districts in Tottori (12 districts) and Wakayama (19 districts) Prefectures were inspected by PSD Police Investigators to bring to 770 the total number of police districts inspected so far in 1947, out of a total of 1,130 such districts in Japan. Police Administrators also made several trips to Chiba Prefecture (not shown on map plate) in connection with the projected demonstration in that prefecture of the operation and functioning of the Japanese police following passage of police reorganization legislation now pending in the Diet. (See par. 2, p. PSD-7.)

Field activities of PSD Prison, Fire, and Maritime Safety Administrators and Investigators during October were as shown on Map Plate No. 1, opposite.

4. Alien Registration

90 Percent of Foreigners Registered by 30 Sep

Registration of Japan's previously estimated 572,890 residents continued through the month of September, and the number of registrants

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RESTRICTED

PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION
SURVEYS AND INVESTIGATIONS
OCTOBER 1947

POLICE, Tokyo: 1 person, 14 Oct. Inspected factory to observe child labor conditions.

PRISON, Tokyo: Fuchu Prison, 10 Oct. Observed food conservation and nutrition programs. 16 Oct. Observed progress of employment program. 18 Oct. Observed progress of recreation program.

PRISON, Yamanashi: 1 person, 15-22 Oct. Inspected Kofu Prison, 3 juvenile correctional institutions and 1 orphanage.

FIRE, Nagano: 1 person, 2-6 Oct. Investigated recent fire in Iida and checked on city planning there.

MARITIME SAFETY, Aichi: 1 person, 20-30 Oct. Inspected vessels and observed functioning of Maritime Bureau, Nagoya.

POLICE, Tottori: 2 persons, 21-31 Oct. 12 police districts inspected.

PRISON, Shizuoka: 2 persons, 13-20 Oct. Inspected Shizuoka Prison, Numazu and Hamamatsu Branch Prisons and 3 juvenile institutions.

POLICE, Wakayama: 2 persons, 22 Oct - 2 Nov. 19 police districts inspected.

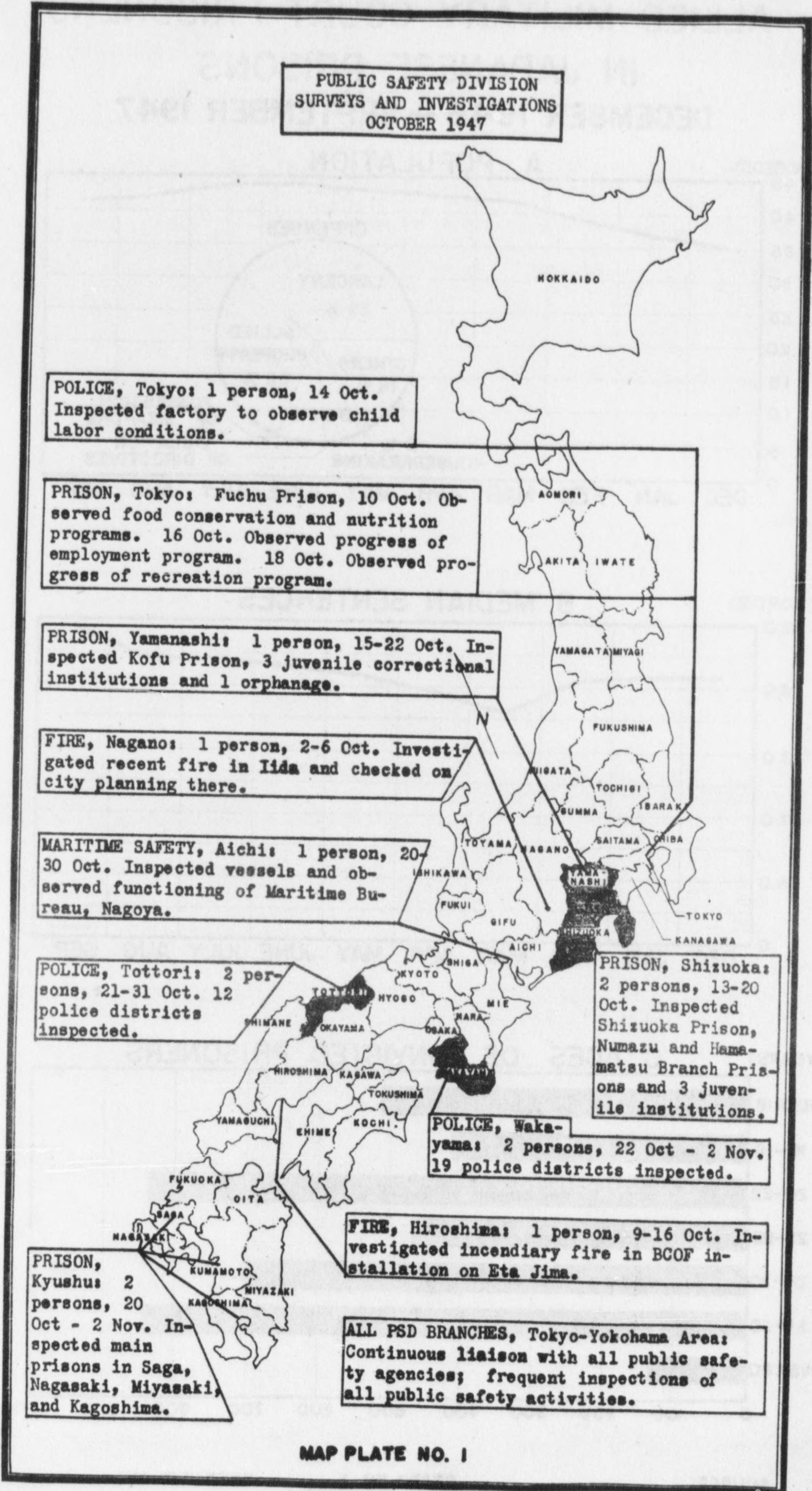
FIRE, Hiroshima: 1 person, 9-16 Oct. Investigated incendiary fire in BCOF installation on Eta Jima.

PRISON, Kyushu: 2 persons, 20 Oct - 2 Nov. Inspected main prisons in Saga, Nagasaki, Miyasaki, and Kagoshima.

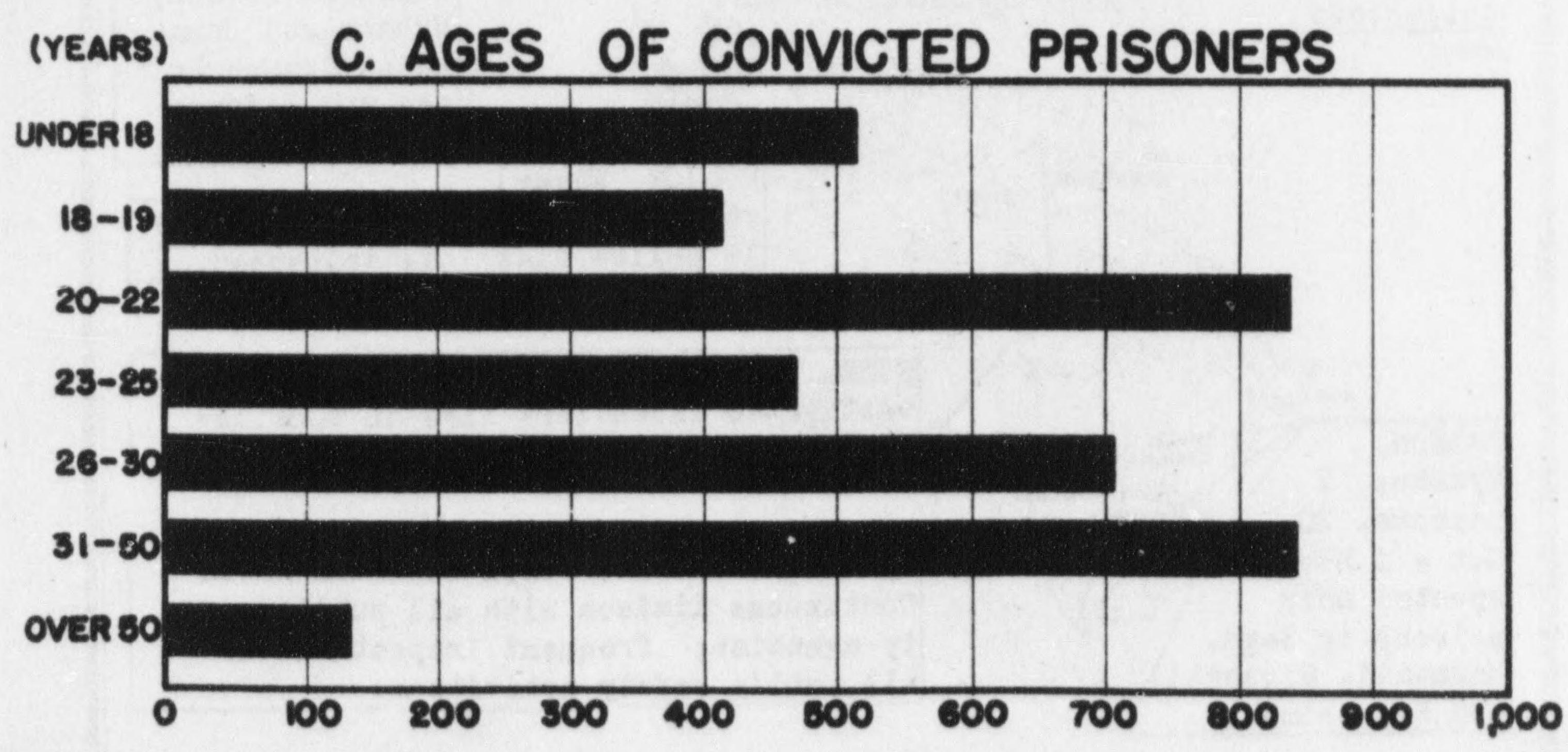
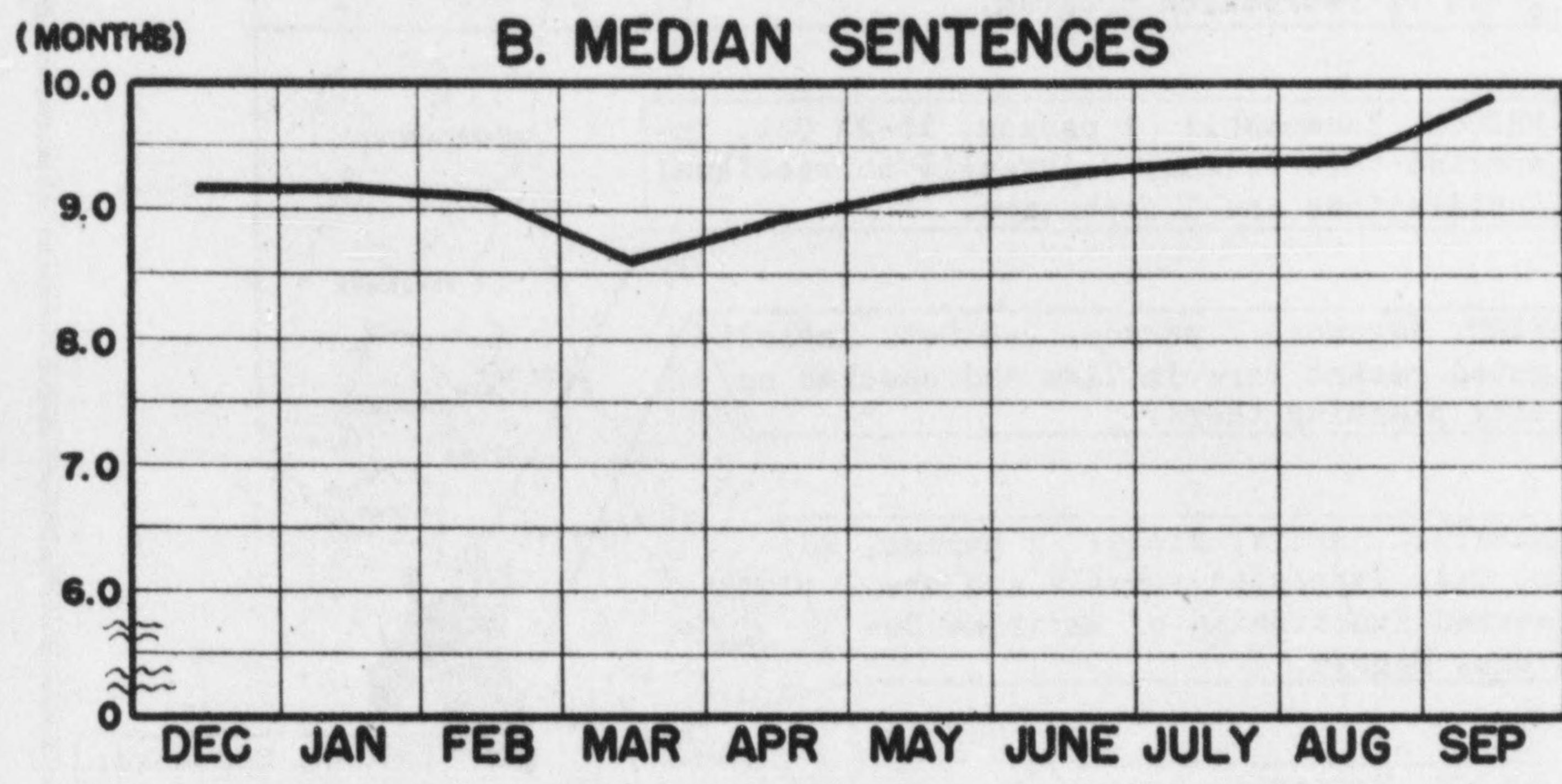
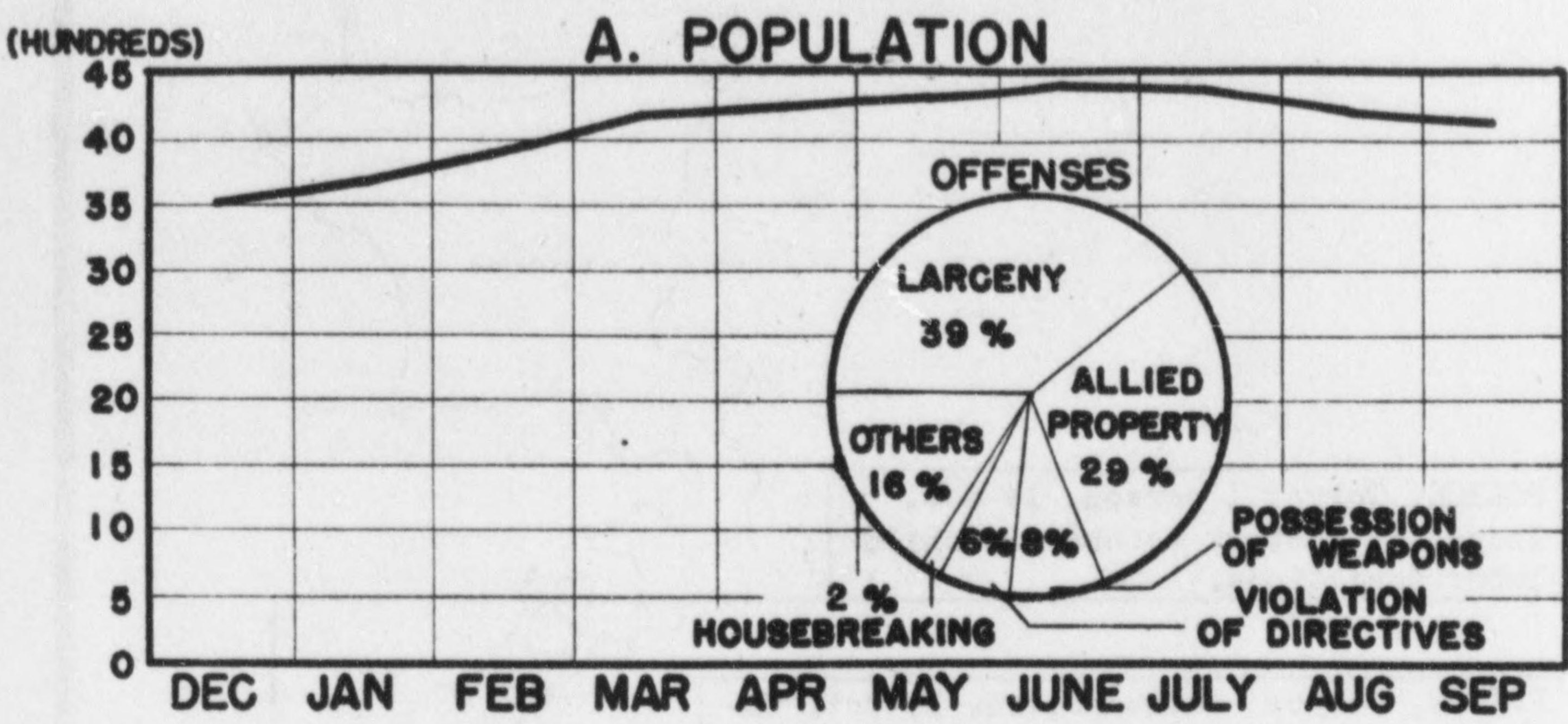
ALL PSD BRANCHES, Tokyo-Yokohama Area: Continuous liaison with all public safety agencies; frequent inspections of all public safety activities.

MAP PLATE NO. 1

RESTRICTED



RESTRICTED
ALLIED MILITARY COURT PRISONERS
IN JAPANESE PRISONS
DECEMBER 1946 - SEPTEMBER 1947



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increased from the 412,486 total as of 10 Sep 47 to 569,588 as of 30 Sep. (See CIS Periodical Summary No. 21, par. 5, p. PSD-6, for details of registration up to 10 Sep.) These figures show an increase in percentage of alien residents registered from 72 percent to 99 percent between 10 Sep and 30 Sep 47. By the latter date registration was believed completed in 28 of Japan's 46 prefectures, but many prefectures reported many more registrants than there were previously estimated foreign residents.

Korean registrations ranged from a low of 31 percent in Okayama Prefecture to a high of 132 percent (of the previously estimated number of Korean residents) in Oita Prefecture by 30 Sep. The total Korean registration up to 30 Sep was 529,589, or more than 98 percent of the previously estimated 538,614 Korean residents. Because Korean residents are over 94 percent of all foreign residents of Japan, and because their number in each prefecture is relatively large and less mobile than those of other foreign groups, the Home Ministry has indicated suspicion of Korean registrations totaling over 100 percent of the previously estimated numbers of Korean residents. Investigations are now under way to determine whether the previous estimates were incorrect, or whether illegal multiple registration in different prefectures by individual foreigners, especially Koreans, accounts for part of the high registrations. Multiple registration on the part of an individual might be the basis of future illegal activities with regard to economic violations.

Registration of foreign residents, other than Koreans, representing some 63 nationalities plus stateless persons, varied from 53 percent in Iwate Prefecture to 432 percent of the previously estimated number in Hiroshima Prefecture. Some caution must be employed in interpreting these wide variations from the estimated foreign populations since normal movement of foreign residents from prefecture to prefecture accounts for part of the variation. By 30 Sep a total of 39,999 foreign residents, other than Korean, had registered, and this total was 115 percent of the 34,376 previously estimated foreigners in this group.

5. Military Court Prisoners in Japanese Prisons, September

Totals Continue Decline

Graph No. 1, opposite this page presents significant data concerning military court prisoners in Japanese prisons over the 10-month period Dec 46 - Sep 47. Part A shows the total number at the end of each month and an inset showing relative percentages of offenses for which these prisoners were convicted. Part B shows median sentences of all "hard labor" convicts. Part C depicts the number of prisoners in each age group. It does not show a normal distribution from top to bottom only because the age groups are of different lengths.

The total number of military court prisoners in Japanese prisons declined for the third successive month from the 31 Aug total of 4,223 to 4,133 on 30 Sep 47. The latter total represents five percent of the total prison population of 82,789 persons in all Japanese prisons on 30 Sep. In the major components of this total, the number of convicted prisoners declined from 4,034 to 3,933 between 31 Aug and 30 Sep, while the number of persons awaiting trial by military courts remained unchanged at 153 and the number of persons detained as suspects rose from 36 to 47.

In the convicted category, the number of male prisoners dropped from 3,828 to 3,684 between 31 Aug and 30 Sep, but female prisoners increased 21 percent from 206 to 249. As to type of confinement ordered by the court, the number of convicted prisoners serving sentences of detention declined to zero by 30 Sep, those serving imprisonment (without labor, unless voluntary) rose from 192 to 198 from 31 Aug to 30 Sep, those serving hard labor sentences decreased from 3,838 to 3,735 and those awaiting repatriation declined to zero.

As to length of sentence ordered by the court for "hard labor" convicts, the number of prisoners serving sentences of more than five years remained at 13 between 31 Aug and 30 Sep, those serving three to five

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(latter not inclusive) years rose from 207 to 214, those serving one to two years (latter not inclusive) increased from 893 to 930, those serving from three months to one year (latter not inclusive) dropped from 1,903 to 1,826 and the number serving less than three months declined from 513 to 447. The median sentence of all hard labor prisoners rose from 9.4 months as of 31 Aug to 9.8 months as of 30 Sep. Now that Japanese courts have assumed responsibility for the trial of minor offenders against the Occupation Forces, it is expected that the median sentence of military court prisoners in Japanese prisons will continue to increase as the short-term prisoners are released and no new prisoners stop into their places.

With respect to age, the numbers of military court prisoners in the age groups under 14, 15 through 17, 26 through 30, 31 through 50 and 51 and over showed decreases between 31 Aug and 30 Sep 47. Increases were seen in the age groups of 14 years, 20 through 22 and 23 through 25. A curve showing numbers of these prisoners in two-year age groups would still show the largest number in the 20 to 22-year-old class.

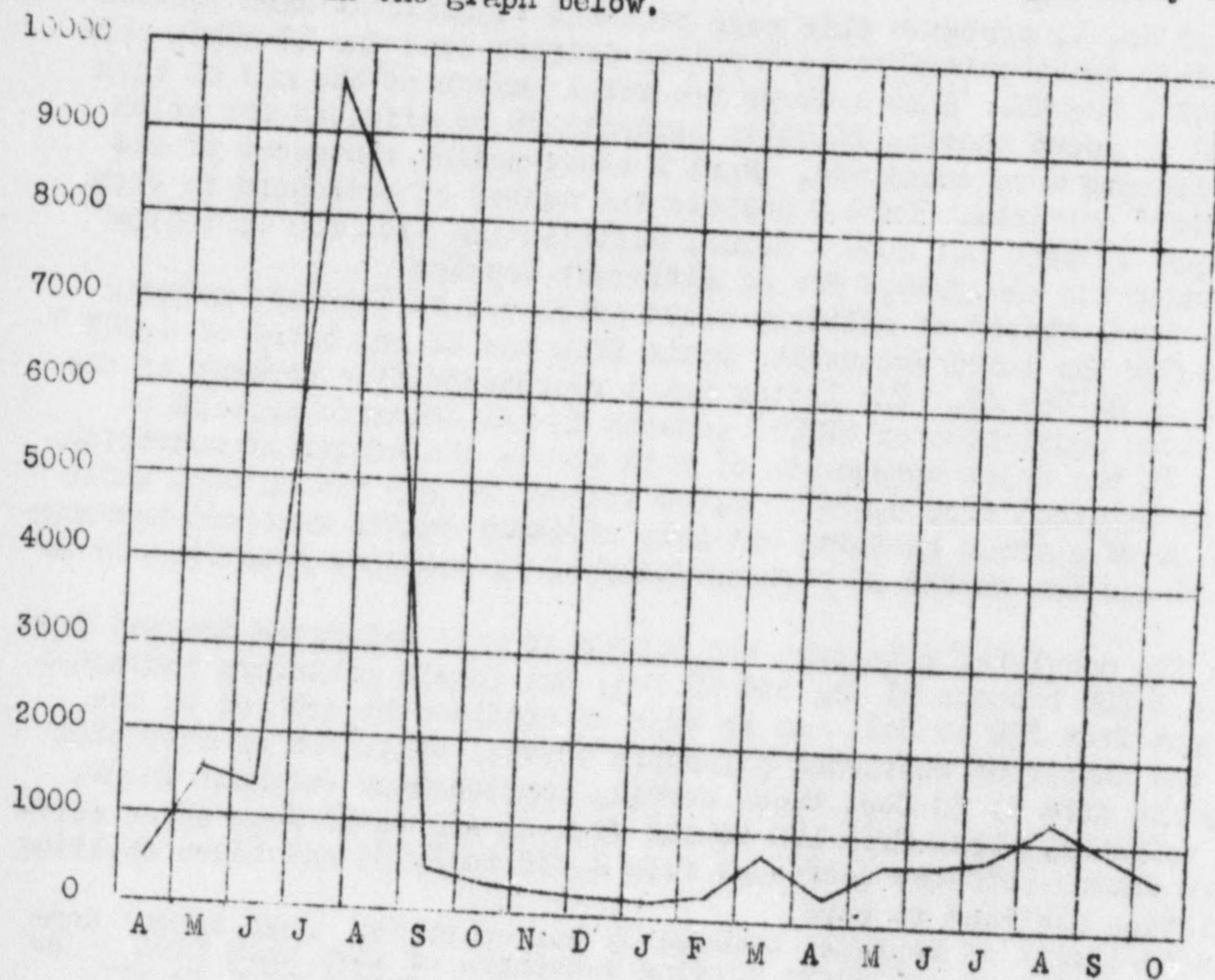
As to offenses for which convicted, significant changes from 31 Aug figures were seen on 30 Sep in numbers of prisoners who had been convicted of unauthorized possession of weapons (down 13%), housebreaking (down 10%), arson (an unexplained rise from zero to 56 during Sep), violation of Occupation directives (up 81%), larceny (down 9%), robbery (down 15%), fraud (down 20%), offenses related to stolen goods (up 91%), unauthorized acceptance of Allied property (down 66%), unauthorized possession of Allied property (down 8%) and disturbance of the public peace (up 75%).

6. Illegal Entry of Koreans

October Total is 41 Percent Drop from September Figures

During October 538 Koreans are known to have entered Japan illegally, disembarking from 40 vessels. Some 424 Koreans were arrested during October for entering Japan illegally.

The October figure of 538 illegal entrants is a 41 percent drop from the 918 total of September. Monthly trends in illegal entry since Apr 46 are shown in the graph below.



PUBLIC SAFETY

POLICE

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1. Progress of Oyabun-Kobun Drive77 Tokyo Gangs Represented Among Gangsters Arrested

The total number of Oyabun-Kobun arrests in Tokyo-To since 15 Jun 47 mounted to 1,327 by 15 Oct. Of this total, 11 persons were in the Oyabun class, while 1,316 were classed as Kobun. Some 711 persons of the 1,327 total were arrested after warrants of arrest had been issued for them, and 616 others were arrested directly while engaged in illegal activities. Up to 15 Oct, some 760 or 57.8 percent of the 1,316 arrested Kobun had been indicted, but 556 or 42.2 percent had been released without prosecution by reason of "insufficiency of evidences, slight offenses, illnesses and extenuating circumstances." Of the 760 Kobun who were indicted, 701 (92.2%) were still awaiting trial as of 15 Oct, while 59 (7.8%) had been tried and convicted.

Of the 11 Oyabun arrested up to 15 Oct, four had been released without prosecution and seven had been indicted but were still awaiting trial or decision of the court. While the total number of persons arrested included members of 77 different gangs or groups (gumi), the arrested Oyabun of only seven gangs had been indicted up to 15 Oct, and none had yet been convicted by the courts.

Further reports of nation-wide results of the drive against Japan's custom-entrenched "bosses" and their henchmen are not yet available, but arrests were partially reported in CIS Periodical Summary No. 21, par. 3, a, p. PSD-10, to have reached 7,942 prior to 30 Sep.

2. Japanese Police Reorganization LegislationJapanese Government Ready to Place Bill Before Diet

An outline of the decision of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers with respect to reorganization of the Japanese Police was presented in CIS Periodical Summary No. 21, par. 1, p. PSD-7. In that outline it was stated that the Japanese Diet is to enact the necessary legislation during its present session, and that final reorganization of the police is to be accomplished within 90 days after enactment. In order to meet this schedule, the necessary legislation has been prepared by Japanese governmental officials, aided by PSD and Government Section advisers, and has been approved by the Cabinet. The draft legislation had not yet gone to the Diet by 7 Nov, however.

Chapter I of the proposed Police Act defines and limits the mission of the police to the protection of lives, persons and property of the people, the detection of crimes, the apprehension of suspects and the maintenance of public safety, while prohibiting abuse of police authority with respect to civil liberties. The police oath of office is to include an oath to defend and uphold the Constitution and other constitutional laws. The organization, size, distribution and mission of the proposed National Rural Police is outlined in Chapter II, as well as the organization, membership and missions of the National Public Safety Commission, the Headquarters of the National Rural Police, the National Rural Police of prefectures and the Public Safety Commissions of prefectures. The proposed law calls for a National Rural Police of not more than 30,000 members, to be supervised and directed by a National Public Safety Commission composed of five members appointed by the Premier with consent of both Diet houses. Eligibility for membership on this commission is well-qualified and limited.

The draft law calls for a Headquarters of the National Rural Police to be established as the executive offices of the National Public Safety Commission, and a Director General of the National Rural Police to be appointed by the commission. In general, the National Rural Police will function in those areas not included within the jurisdictional boundaries of the urban communities of over 5,000 population which are to have their

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own autonomous police forces. Administratively, the NRP will be divided into six police regions, each with a headquarters and a director. Administrative control of the NRP will be exercised by the National Public Safety Commission through NRP Headquarters and NRP channels to the lowest echelon. Operationally, the NRP of each of Japan's 46 prefectures will be controlled by the governor through a prefectural Public Safety Commission of three members appointed by the prefectural governor with consent of the prefectural assembly.

The police force of each of the autonomous municipalities of over 5,000 population will be administratively and operationally controlled by Public Safety Commission whose members are appointed by the mayor or headman of the autonomous municipality with the consent of the local legislative body. The total collective membership of all such autonomous police forces must not exceed 95,000.

Chapter VIII of the proposed law provides for assumption of operational control of all or any part of the police forces in Japan by the Premier subsequent to his proclamation of a state of national emergency. Such a proclamation must be ratified by the Diet within 20 days, however, or it loses its effect and police control reverts to the prefectures, cities, towns and villages, and autonomous municipalities.

3. Japanese Crime Statistics

Increase Attributed to Short Food Supply, Population Increase

Offenses reported in August against the Criminal Code increased nine percent over the previous month, totaling 134,508 offenses in August, compared with 122,969 offenses in July. (See Graph No. 2, opposite.) Offenses against special laws (primarily economic ordinances) also increased during the month, numbering 50,721 in August, compared with 47,072 such offenses in July. From the postwar high of 146,818 offenses against the Criminal Code reported for Sep 46, crime dropped off steadily to a low in Jan 47 of 88,567 offenses. With the exception of a slight drop in May, offenses have increased steadily since that time.

An increase in offenses seems to coincide with the exhaustion of the previous year's food crop and appears to reach a peak immediately preceding the harvesting and distribution of the new crops in September and October. Japanese crime consists primarily of offenses against property, and larceny alone accounts for approximately 80 percent of the offenses against the Criminal Code. Larceny and economic offenses account for nearly 90 percent of the total Japanese offenses. From these facts it will be recognized that the food supply is a major factor influencing the level of criminal activity.

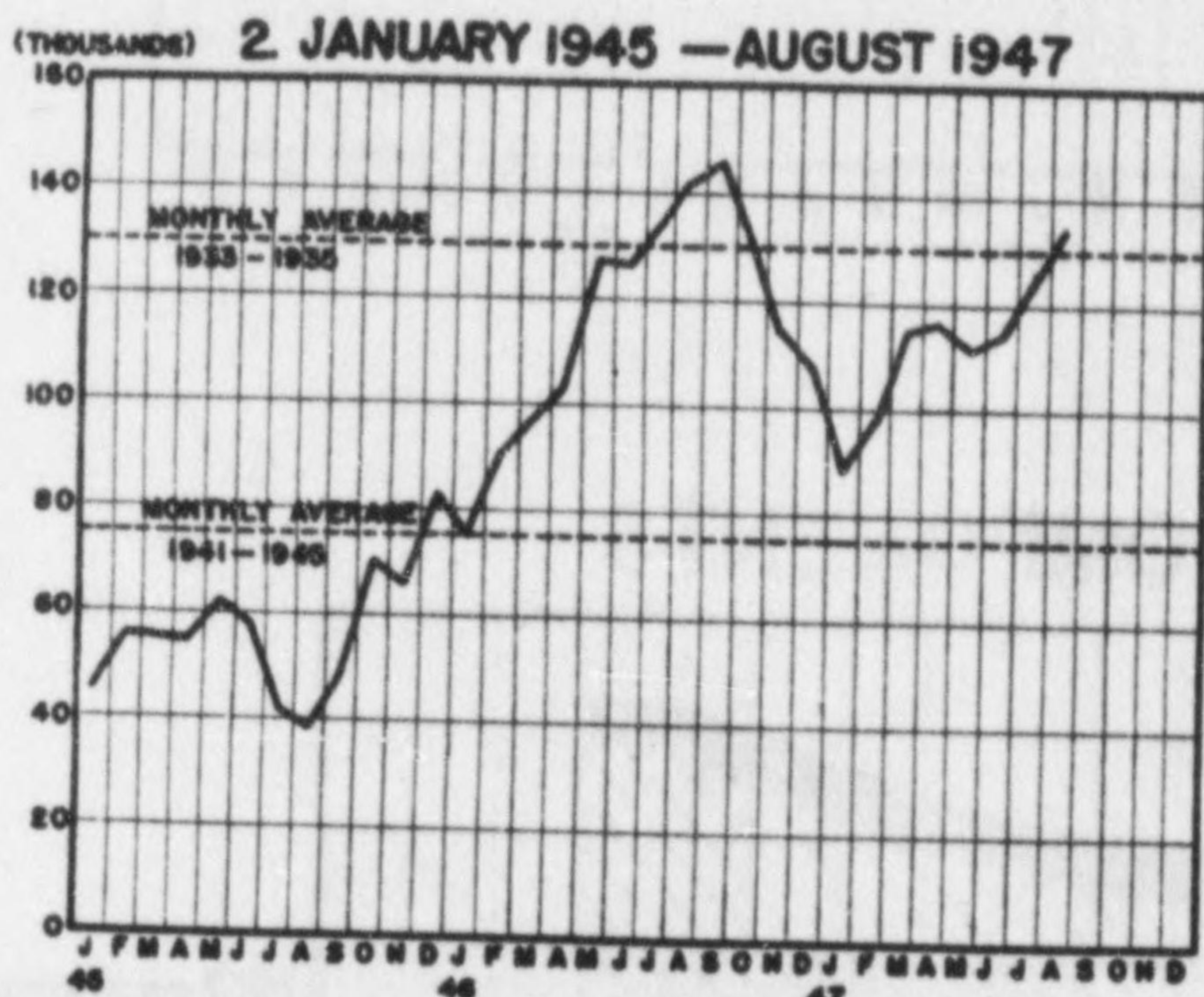
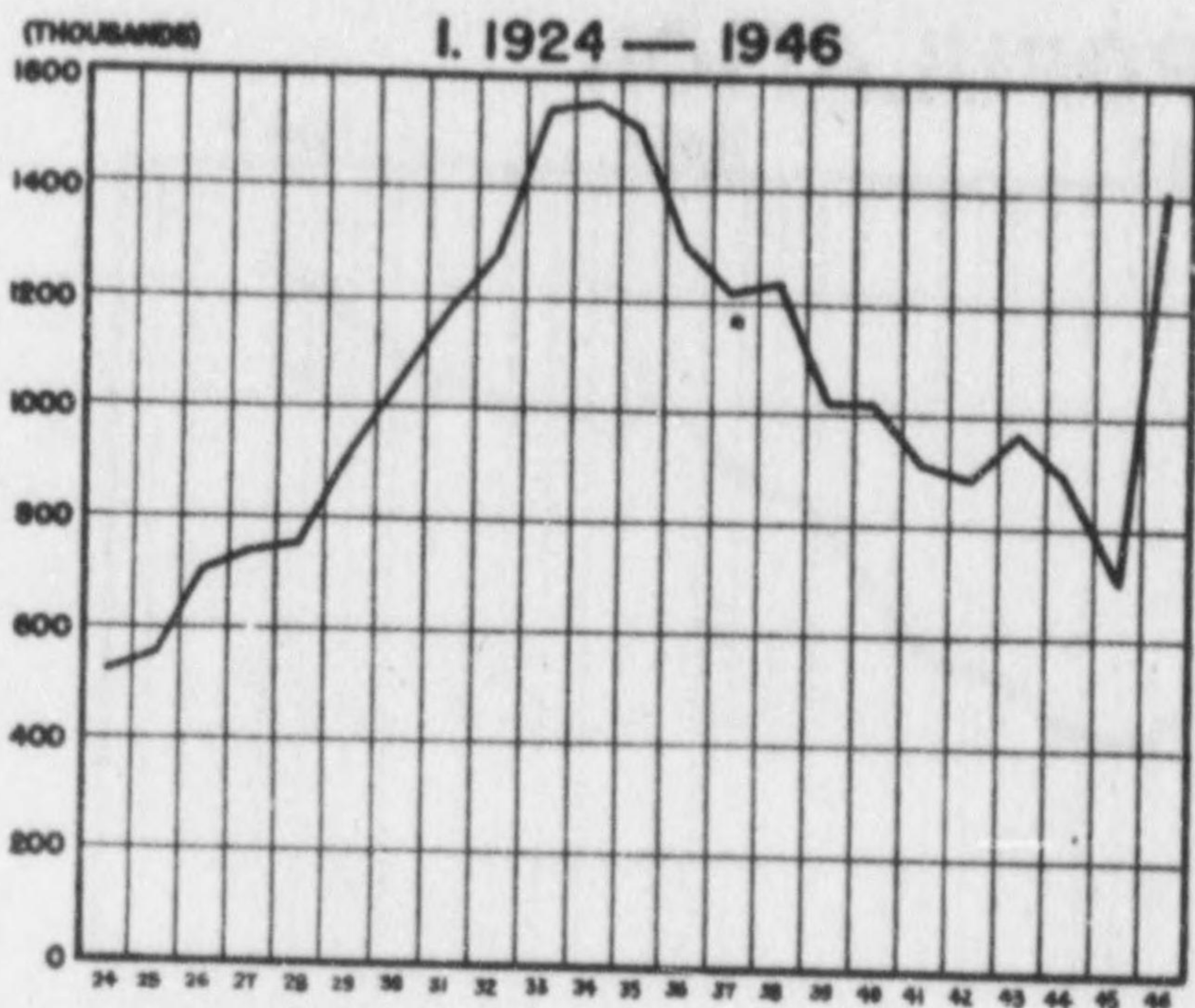
Another possible factor influencing the recent upward trend in crime is the promulgation of the new Constitution. Officials of the Home Ministry believe that misunderstanding and misinterpretation of the civil liberties conferred by the new Constitution led to an increase in the amount of crime. This situation was, however, temporary and the effect is not believed to have been serious.

The police have been carrying on more and more intense and widespread drives against blackmarket operators since the first of the year. Since June they have also initiated and executed a concentrated drive against illegal Oyabun activities. Other campaigns included a program against pickpockets and, currently, against vicious crimes. Such activities result in the reporting of more offenses than would otherwise have appeared. This fact means not necessarily that more offenses were committed, but that more of the offenses which were committed were uncovered by the police. There are no crime statistics available in any country which purport to include all offenses committed. The difference between the actual amount of crime and the amount which is brought to the attention of the police is lessened during vigorous anti-crime and clean-up campaigns and results in an apparent increase in crime incidence.

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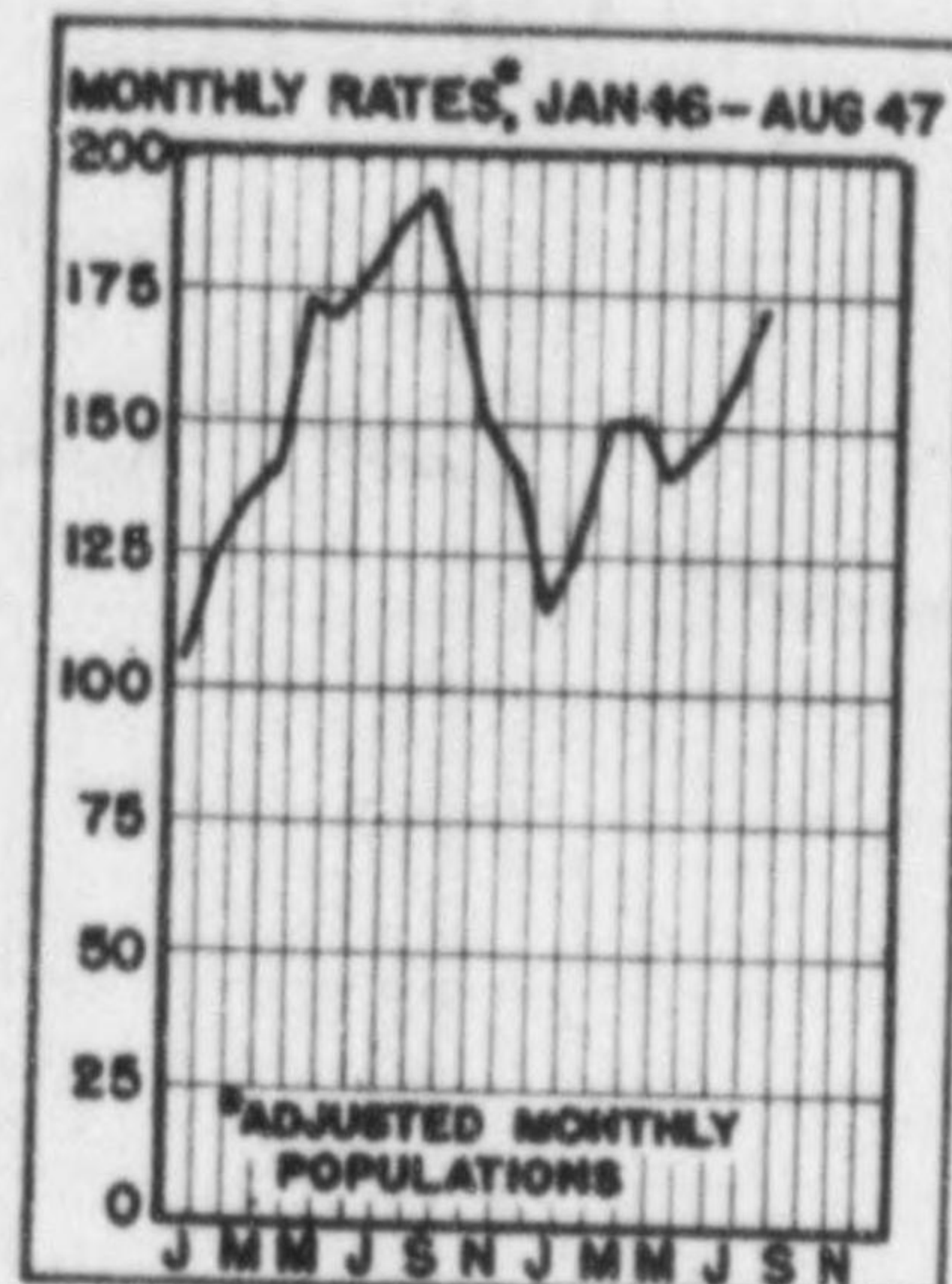
JAPANESE CRIME STATISTICS

A. JAPANESE CRIME STATISTICS OFFENSES AGAINST THE CRIMINAL CODE

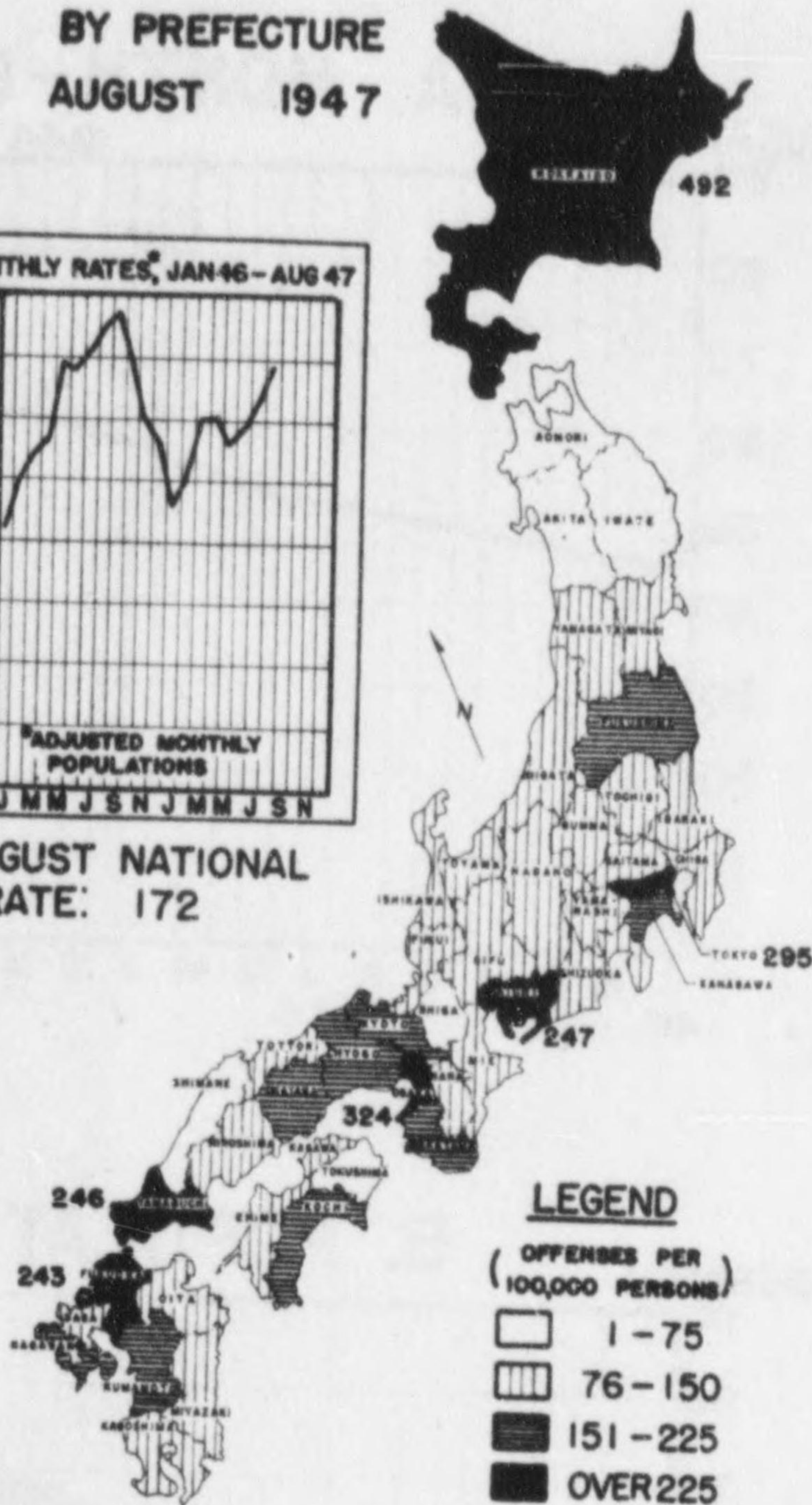


B. JAPANESE CRIME RATE (OFFENSES AGAINST THE CRIMINAL CODE)

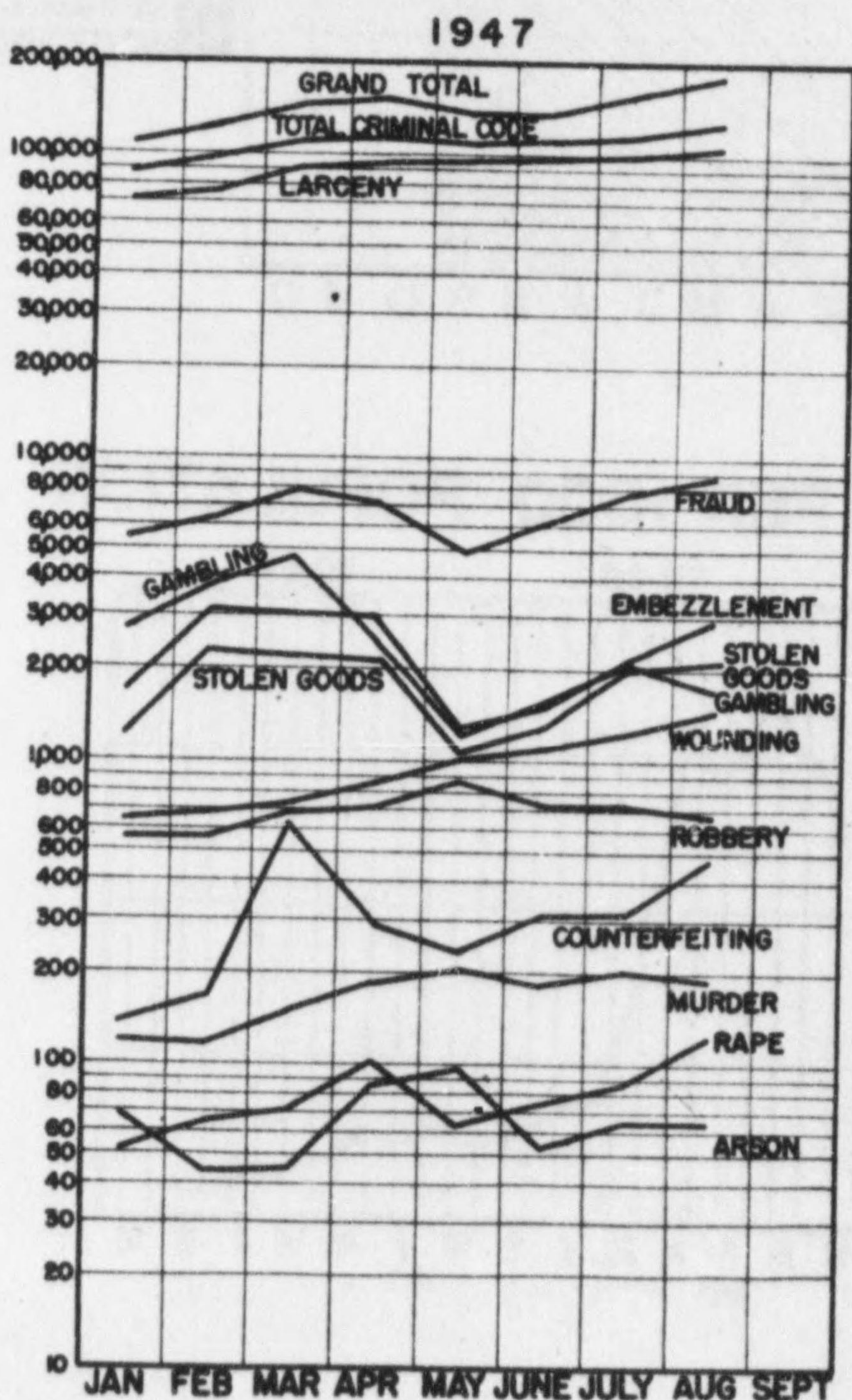
BY PREFECTURE
AUGUST 1947



AUGUST NATIONAL RATE: 172



C. OFFENSES REPORTED BY OFFENSE, BY MONTH



D. NUMBER OF OFFENSES REPORTED DURING AUGUST 1947 BY TYPE, BY PREFECTURE

Prefecture	Against Criminal Code			Total	Other Than Criminal Code		Grand Total
	Person	Property	Others		Criminal Code	Grand Total	
Hokkaido	140	17,726	508	18,374	2,965	21,339	
Aomori	24	666	30	709	372	1,082	
Iwate	25	844	62	951	770	1,721	
Miyagi	45	1,132	87	1,264	1,632	2,796	
Akita	30	645	49	724	599	1,321	
Ismageta	11	1,608	101	1,720	531	2,251	
Fukushima	78	2,916	103	3,097	1,595	4,692	
Iberaki	83	1,584	170	1,837	676	2,513	
Tochigi	53	1,335	130	1,518	603	2,121	
Gunma	54	2,076	127	2,257	750	3,007	
Saitama	67	2,906	187	3,160	808	3,968	
Chiba	116	1,323	293	2,222	1,167	3,399	
Tokyo	114	12,429	678	13,221	3,242	16,463	
Kanagawa	53	3,711	93	3,897	1,454	5,311	
Hiigata	63	2,089	98	2,246	3,743	5,988	
Toiyama	31	814	103	948	4,047	4,995	
Ishikawa	8	1,205	22	1,235	161	1,396	
Fukui	14	531	38	583	304	887	
Nagano	30	720	36	786	356	1,142	
Gifu	42	1,762	140	1,944	850	2,794	
Shizuoka	26	2,044	71	2,141	404	2,545	
Aichi	62	2,629	105	2,796	492	3,288	
Mie	30	7,211	443	7,717	4,666	12,383	
Shiga	14	1,788	102	1,990	381	2,301	
Kyoto	60	597	60	671	484	1,155	
Osaka	180	3,671	129	3,467	777	4,247	
Hyogo	110	9,729	426	10,305	2,049	12,354	
Nara	17	5,890	400	6,400	2,780	9,180	
Wakayama	17	711	44	772	466	1,240	
Tottori	29	1,596	157	1,782	328	2,120	
Shimane	13	690	22	725	192	907	
Okayama	19	451	41	511	1,213	1,724	
Hiroshima	69	3,074	232	3,374	841	4,215	
Yamaguchi	55	2,482	173	2,710	858	3,568	
Tokushima	29	3,144	385	3,612	436	4,048	
Kagawa	29	567	42	639	350	989	
Shima	29	965	61	956	482	1,437	
Kyohi	56	1,496	81	1,633	544	2,277	
Fukuoka	34	1,281	87	1,402	866	1,957	
Naga	187	6,619	750	7,556	1,900	9,456	
Nagasaki	33	840	53	936	461	1,397	
Kumamoto	56	1,947	281	2,284	583	2,867	
Oita	114	2,766	129	3,000	1,072	4,081	
Miyasaki	44	1,311	123	1,478	652	2,130	
Kagoshima	25	786	61	872	447	1,319	
TOTAL	48	1,656	82	1,788	722	2,508	
TOTAL	2,536	124,351	7,622	134,508	50,721	185,229	

SOURCE:
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

GRAPH NO. 2
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PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION