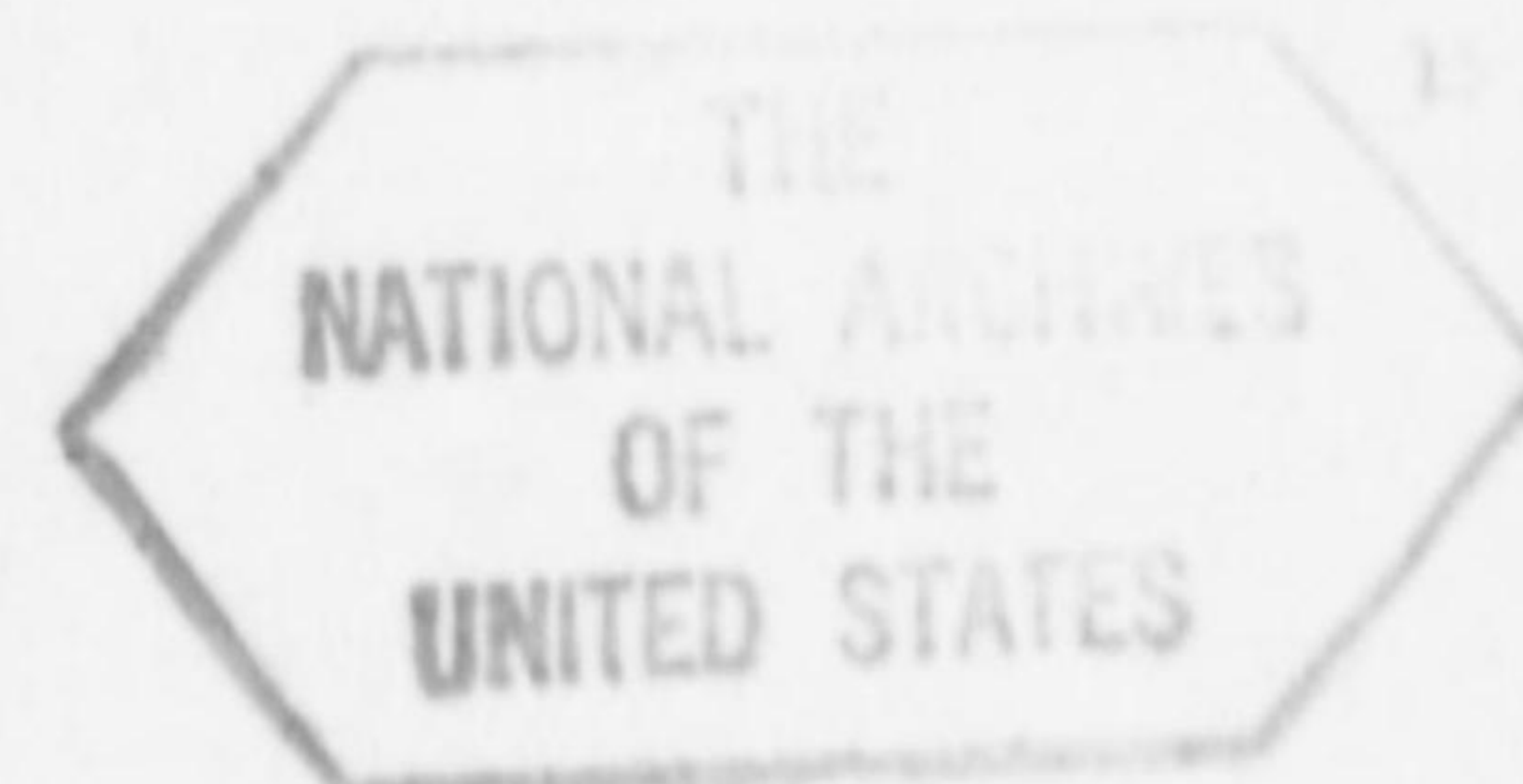


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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Affairs Section
APO 500

091.412 () CAS-L

SUBJECT: Report on Activities of Korean Communists
Residing in Kyushu

TO: Chief
Kyushu Civil Affairs Region
APO 1105

The attached report received by Kanto Civil Affairs Region
from the Liaison Chief of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Board is
forwarded for your information.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

1 Incl
a/s

J. A. O'BRIEN
CWO USA
Adm Off

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HDP

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BURKE/rd
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F-15 MAR 1951

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2 March 1951

From: Liaison Chief, MPD

Subject: Moves among the Korean Communists in Japan

The following is the latest information we have just had pertaining to the moves of the Korean Communists residing in the Kyushu district:

1. Conference of the young Korean Communist leaders in Kyushu:

The conference was held at Kumamoto City on December 20 last year with the presence of most astute Korean Communists in the district, chiefly to learn and discuss the problems placed on the agenda at the national rally staged on 29th and 30th of the previous month at Fuse City.

The salient proceedings at the conference are:

- (1) Plans were studied for better indoctrination of the local youth action-corps members to be engaged in the national defense so that these youths may enter on more vigorous activities.
- (2) The struggle against the American Occupation forces, so far chiefly made on thought and agitation lines, should be deployed more extensively and strongly. Campaigns for collection of funds will be held so that enough may be gathered to influence effectively the free workers and the workers serving with the Occupation forces, which will incidentally lead to the freezing of strategic materials.
- (3) The struggle on the educational lines, now being resorted to in the various parts of Kyushu, shall be put up more vigorously in step with the progress of the war situation and the general trend of things in this country. Special stress shall be placed on the Koreans' struggle against local schools, the leaders being the parents of the school children.
- (4) The campaigns for the collection of funds, which used to be held on small scales for the past few months, shall be extended so that large sums may be obtained, meeting in this way the ardor with which the Liberation Army is fighting in Korea.

2. Conference at Najima in the suburbs of Fukuoka City:

This conference, held on December 26, 1950, made the following resolutions:

- (1) A new-style education of youth which will effectively aid the future Communist struggles shall be started right away in a most concrete way.
- (2) The past indoctrination aiming at law-abiding tactics shall now be under a new principle which does not mind the violation of law.
- (3) A minute study shall be made on the ways and means already applied on the seventh education of youths.

3. The seventh secret education of Kyushu youths:

After the sixth education of youths, the site for the education was moved from Yahata to Najima. The graduate from this latter school are now scattered all over Kyushu, their posts all being regarded as

key points for the intended revolutionary operations. They, the boys and girls selected from all parts of Kyushu, have undergone a short but most concentrated education and a rigorous training as future leaders, and have later been assigned to their respective posts. Care is being taken that a strict secrecy may be observed not to disclose the location of the educational site to the general public. The site, so far fixed, will be removed to and fro in the future.

4. Activities centered in the Oita district and the revelation of a few names now leading the moves in that locality:

The Korean Red activities in the Oita area, especially in Beppu and around have been known for some time of their international scale. Recently three names were identified among the leaders of this area. They are Ri Yo Ro, Ri Ki Shu and Ri Sho Hi, who had been teaching the secret indoctrination classes at Oishi-machi, Fukuoka City, up till around June last year, when he was arrested only to escape soon later.

5. The western Japan center of the Korean Red agitation will be moved to Shimonoseki. The new center, which has allegedly been selected because of its having more Korean population than other places and also of its being so located as to facilitate liaison with other areas, will soon lead the Korean Reds living in Kansai, Chugoku, Shikoku and Kyushu districts. Some leaders are now believed engaging in their underground preparation work in Shimonoseki.
6. The Korean Red elements centered at Kokura in the northern Kyushu and Kumamoto in the southern Kyushu, respectively, have recently organized a joint commission on the defense of the whole Kyushu.
7. The latest activities of a noted Korean Communist and concurrently known as the ring leader of an anti-Japan Korean movement, called Son Kyo:

Around mid-November last year a sensation was caused by the newspaper revelation of the close relations between the then leading smuggler Son Kyo and the Korean Communists in Japan, which was a more alarming news in view of the said revelation being made just after the United Nations forces landed at Chemulpo, Korea. Since then Son Kyo's whereabouts became suddenly unknown and some believed he had run away from Osaka to Tsushima Island. Very recently, the same person was found hiding somewhere in Shimonoseki. He has so far been formally known as living in Oishi-machi, Fukuoka City, but actually the house has been occupied by his wife, children and younger sister. This sister Son Shu Shi, once known as one of the leading women communists, is now reported to be down with a nervous prostration so serious as she is further reported as a regular mental case. This house recently had a telegram from Son Kyo, from which he is now believed to be somewhere in the Shimonoseki area. The telegram was found out to have been sent from a Shimonoseki telegraph office.

8. As if timing with the Chinese Communists' intervention in Korea and with the joint Korean and Japanese riot cases frequently reported from the various parts of Japan, a marked increase is being witnessed in the flow of arms into the bands of Communist Koreans here. Of the sources of these flows, the following are the most suspected.
 - (1) Secret purchases of the arms through the Japan Communist Party;
 - (2) Through a sea-borne shipment (Korea - Saishu Island - Tsushima - Nagasaki);
 - (3) On board a suspicious submarine recently reported to be making

its intermittent appearance near Usuki Harbor, Nagasaki Prefecture;

- (4) Stealing of the arms from Japanese policemen.
9. Of a Mongolian cavalry division lately reported fighting in the Korean Front:

(1) As previously predicted by Hongkong news, the Chinese Communist forces entered the scene of the Korean War simultaneously with the opening thereon of an winter offensive which was alleged to have been planned by the Soviet Union. This appearance of the Chinese Reds on the Korean front is said to have been made on the basis of a four-nation military alliance allegedly concluded around August 20, 1950, at Khabarovsk. The pact, by the way, is reported to be of the following nature:

- A. Soviet Russia promises to aid the North Korean forces with the former's naval and air forces.
- B. The Soviet, Communist Chinese and Outer Mongolian forces shall combinedly help North Korea completely to drive out the United Nations fighters from the Korean territory.
- C. The Communist Chinese and Mongolian forces shall aid North Korea with the former's land forces.
- D. The above-said forces shall remain in Korea after the complete withdrawal of the United Nations forces from the country, till the North Korean forces are so settled all over Korea that they can fully keep the whole land safe.
- E. The headquarters of a general staff to be jointly organized by Soviet Russia, Communist China and Outer Mongolia shall be located at Harbin.

- (2) The said Mongolian (cavalry) division is now operating in Korea in accordance with the provisions of the military alliance, it is said.

Mongolia is now divided into Outer Mongolia, Inner Mongolia and Eastern Mongolia, and the Mongolians presently fighting in Korea are understood to be those who came from Eastern Mongolia. It is said of this Eastern Mongolian Army that it formerly was called the Hsingan Mongolian Army sharing the defense of the now extinct state of Manchoukuo. After the fall of the state, it organized a Eastern Mongolian Government simultaneously proclaiming the creation of that new state. The army is a cavalry division originally trained in Manchoukuo under the Japanese military teachers. What with the spirit peculiar to the Mongolian race and what with its rich experience in its past battles, the army is now reported to be putting up a fairly stiff resistance against the United Nations and ROK forces in Korea. The salient features of this Mongolian army are known to be:

- A. It has a world-renowned horsemanship to its credit, which allows it to engage in a strangely elusive operation on the battle field, one example being their own way of shooting from on the horseback.
- B. Its mounted troops, resorting to their peculiar mobile tactics, can put up a long-term guerrilla warfare to their best advantage.
- C. It can bear with the hardest privations and hold its own against severe cold for a long time.

- D. Tied closely among themselves through their Buddhist (Lama) faith and racial inheritances, the army can fight with any opponents with indefatigable enmity.
- E. The troops are all very ambitious of their battle achievements, agile and courageous and specifically adopt in their night attacks.
- F. Their mounts are the so-called Mongolian horses (stronger and cleverer than the Manchurian or Chinese mounts) which are markedly gregarious, can bear long tiring journeys with the least possible fodder and water. Each cavalryman has his spare mount against his long-term operation.

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