

Hokkaido a Russian Spy's Paradise

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HOKKAIDO, Japan (NEA) — The cloak and dagger is commonplace on Hokkaido, northernmost island of Japan.

Unidentified corpses regularly pop up on the beaches of Hokkaido, silt in and with the tide—only a telephone's distance from Russian-occupied Sakhalin and the Kur-

There is a growing conviction that Hokkaido may be the stepping stone to a Red invasion of Japan. And there is a growing fear among the mountain people of this mountainous island, a bit smaller than the state of Indiana.

Inland crops have been poor for a year and a scarcity of food has forced the mountain people to come from the woodlands and the villages—taking a bite at anyone who tries to deplete his meager stores.

ICE STARVATION.

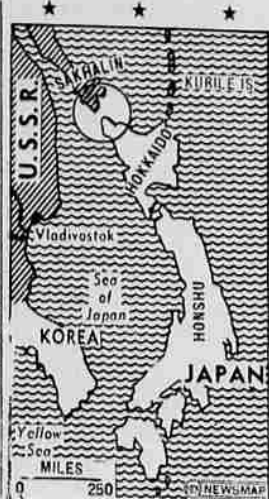
On the shore, many fishermen are starving because they fear the Russian one-day patrols of the sea and scoop up Japanese fishermen who usually are not returned home unless they agree to Communist doctrine.

Hard-working, highly efficient Japanese police have complete control on nearly all the Red agents and Red sympathizers in the area. But arrests cause only embarrassment. At present, Japan has no espionage law under which to prosecute such prisoners and can only keep tabs on their activities.

A current case typifies the situation.

A Japanese named Sanjiro was employed by the Russian government as a Communist courier. One night a Red patrol boat put him ashore near Sakhalin in a rubber raft, carrying 100,000 yen, new Soviet codes and other spy paraphernalia.

His trail was picked up by



SPY CHANNEL: Circle shows vulnerability of Japanese island of Hokkaido to Soviet agents from Red Sakhalin Island.

captain, Philip Kulikov, are now in the midst of separate, long-drawn-out trials.

The plain fisherfolk present petition after petition asking that the Red captain be released and sent home with his boat. Then, they say, maybe Russia will return all the Japanese captured on the high seas.

This is only one or a series of unsettling incidents. A Russian soldier's body in full uniform floated ashore near Wakkanni beach and was claimed by the Red mission in Tokyo. But it was immediately cremated with no further explanation.

A Japanese corpse found in the same vicinity was quietly disposed of with even less fanfare. Later, three more Japanese bodies washed ashore and the captain of the vessel which they were presumably aboard made his way to a temple courtyard and committed suicide.

But the unexplained bodies and cryptic activities along the coast vitally affect the lives of the majority of the northern Japanese.

Retaliation could easily come in a form other than seizure of seamen, and that is why the fear and tension extends far inland in Hokkaido. Right now the island is extremely vulnerable under another two-pronged offensive Soviet threat.

40 RED DIVISIONS

One is the secret Communist underground, which operates with almost the famed efficiency of the Japanese railways. The other is the military might, poised like a scimitar above northern Nippon.

This military buildup is now re-enforced by a remarkable engineering feat—a giant causeway leading from northern Sakhalin to the Russian mainland. Over this route flow the rich coal, oil and lumber resources of Sakhalin to Russia. Back to Sakhalin over the causeway come troops and military equipment.

More than 40 Red divisions are stationed on Sakhalin and the

both Seki and the patrol boat

nearby Kuriles, including five or six airborne units. Two fleets with aircraft carriers are based at Vladivostok, within easy cruising range of Hokkaido.

The paper defense of Hokkaido is in the hands of the American security forces. Assignment in the north, because of its climate and isolation, is not a popular one. Comparatively few Americans have their dependents with them here.

The biggest contingent of servicemen is the First Cavalry Division at Camp Crawford near Sapporo, the only medium-sized city in Hokkaido.

Other Americans include a detachment at Chitose Air Field, scattered small units at isolated radar stations and advisors for

the new Japanese National Safety Force.

As against approximately 18,000 American troops in Hokkaido, there are 60,000 Japanese NSF troops. Another division of 20,000 NSF men is available for re-enforcement from northern Honshu.

It is now believed that Hokkaido could be the first proving ground for the NSF, which will soon be short of its euphemistic title and correctly labeled the Japanese Army.

The Amish, who have several fairly large centers in the United States, are believed to have split away from the Mennonites, a related religious sect in Europe between 1693 and 1697.



SPY TRANSPORT: First Russian vessel captured by the Japanese since World War II is tied up in northern Hokkaido. It made many missions to supply Red spies before it was nabbed.

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New Pyramid Discovered By Egyptians

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) — A medium-sized step pyramid has been discovered in the sands of Sakkarah only about 170 yards from the great pyramid of Pharaoh Zoser, long one of ancient Egypt's most famous monuments.

The Egyptian Antiquities Department announced the find Saturday. The long job of digging it out is still to be done.

Mohamed Zaky Ghoneim and French archaeologist P. Lauer said their workers uncovered a wall of the buried structure during a search around the wall of the Zoser monument at the village of Sakkarah, 15 miles south of Cairo.

All of Egypt's great pyramids are step pyramids—that is, the huge stone blocks that form the outer sides are fitted in the form of steps. They were built as the tombs of kings.

Lauer said the base of the new find is calculated to cover about 13,000 square yards. Though that is the equivalent of a city block, several of Egypt's pyramids are larger.

When the British coronation chair was made for Edward I near the end of the 13th Century, the man who made it was paid five pounds.



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