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'Sex Circus' for Japan GIs 'Shocks' Senators

Washington, Oct 28(UP)- Congressmen cried 'shocking' and the Army demanded a report today as official Washington learned the lurid details of "sex circus" entering to the loneliness of American GIs in Japan.

"Sex circus" is the nickname Americans have given Chitose- a grimy little town on the island of Hokkaido just outside the U.S. 1st Cavalry camp and an American Air Force base.

In its two square miles of mud and marsh, there are 564 houses of prostitution, 66 beer halls, and hundreds of lesser establishments supplying GIs with women and drink and narcotics.

Sen. Estes Kefauver(D.Tenn.) a member of the Senate Armed Service committee, called the situation "shocking" and said the committee should keep an eye on it.

Sen. Lesieir C. Hual(D.Wyo.) another members of the committee, said the town "should be declared off limits" to all U.S. personnel.

"I don't know why it hasn't already been done," he said. " The commanding officer his authority to do this. He doesn't need any prodding. If the facts in this story are true, it should be done." Various steps have been taken to try to clear up Chitose, the Army said. But it said the attitude of local Japanese authorities and businessmen had proved a stumbling block.

After the Japanese peace treaty a spokesman said, it was the longer possible for the United States to close the town down arbitrarily.

Also, he said, the Japanese do not object to prostitution as such, although they deplore-the display connected with it in Chitose. And local businessmen have been reluctant to give up a good thing.

A correspondent reported from Chitose yesterday that there are by official count, 2400 regular prostitutes serving lonely Americans in the town. There are 2,000 others who say they are merely GI girl friends. Still another 4,000 girls pour into the town on pay-days to handle the extra business. Army officers here said that to declare the town "off limits" as Hufts suggested would create more problems than it solved. They said Chitose is one of the Army's transportation centers and it would be almost impossible to keep servicemen out.

In Japan, Brig. Gen. Oriando Troxel, commander of the 1st Cavalry, said: "We couldn't keep all the men out of there in we wanted to. It would take a regiment of guards."

Troxel reported "some progress" in solving the problem but said:

"We would have to start an airlift if we put the place off-limits," since all the roads leading in and out of the base pass through Chitose.

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Services committee, called the situation "shocking" and said the committee should keep an eye on it.

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ロシアと対峙する北海道の守備を伝える記事

Hokkaido's Locale Frays Geopolitical Nerves

By Cpl. Bob Jennings
HOKKAIDO, July 16 (Pac. S&S)—Here in Japan's northernmost island a unique and rarely publicized strategic situation creates jangled nerves among politicians and an occasional hot incident.

The Russians are slightly over a mile away. Their MIGs are within a fraction of a minute from the Japanese mainland. You sit on a rock a few miles from Nemuro on the jagged eastern coast and there is movement on a nearby island. With a pair of binoculars the blur becomes a clear picture of Red troops changing the guard, of endless drills and flanking movements, of swept-wing stirrings in the air overhead.

This is where a United States Air Force B-29 was shot down several months ago by Red guns. It is where Americans fired on Russian-built fighters. It is where a Japanese fisherman can wave to a Russian fisherman if he feels like it.

THE CLUSTER of blue-brown islands off Hokkaido's eastern shore legally belong to the Japanese, as a result of the Yalta agreements. But the Japanese are not on them anymore. Occasionally they get there by mistake. That is when a little man in a boat ventures too far. He may be returned after six months in a Red detention camp,

Jet Minute Separates Russians From Northern Coast Of Japan

He may never come back at all.

Off the northern point of the island, some 26 miles away, the Sakhalin peninsula juts arrow-like down at Japan's mountainous coast, casting a black shadow over the lives of the inhabitants on Hokkaido's tip.

The southern half of Sakhalin Island, which was taken from Imperial Russia at the conclusion of the 1904 Russo-Japanese war and given to Japan at the Portsmouth peace conference, is once again occupied by Red forces.

THE YALTA agreement officially provided for the 13,000 square miles, previously built up by Japanese investments in road and modern rail transportation, public utilities, and sprawling buildings, to fall into Russian hands. With it went the 47 Kurile Islands shooting up into the Pacific like a half-moon northeast of Hokkaido. The Kuriles were seized by the Japanese from Russia in 1875. History has repeated itself here, and boomeranged.

On the northern tip of Hokkaido the people watch and wait and are grateful for the military protection given them by U.S. security forces there. Most

of them are fishermen by trade and the MacArthur line limits them to less than three miles offshore. Many of them have families on Sakhalin but they don't hear from them any more.

THE MAYOR of the northernmost Japanese town of Wakkanai flies the American flag high on a point "so the Russians can see it."

There is a dread silence among the native villagers as terrible as the screaming sounds of war. The townspeople think there are more than six Red airfields across the narrow straits. They have seen many enemy planes cutting the clear skies nearby.

THE CAPITAL city of Sapporo, southwest of Wakkanai, is hardly conscious of the tenac-

ness to the north. The prefectural governor of Hokkaido said the activities of Communists on the island are "not visible" anywhere and that, based on election results, less than 1 percent of the population on the 27,000-acre island maintains party membership.

But officials expressed alarm over the apparent apathy in the cities toward the Soviet threat. Vividly aware that nearby Russian-held islands could form a pincer attack from three directions, they are dead set on "more mutual force among our political parties to keep peace and protect us from possible invasion."

"However," Sapporo's Mayor Tomiya Takada added, "the people are just not concerned with fear of Russia." But it seemed that they were at least a little contemptuous about their islands to the north.