

PSD  
FILES

To : P C, PSD, PMO.

From : Liaison Section, MPD.

Released report of prisoners detained in  
Tokyo-to lockups more than 2 weeks by  
order of Occupation Forces.

(15 Aug. 1951)

Place of detention	Name, sex, age, occupation & nationality	Offence	Date of deten- tion	Date of re- leased	Reason	Ordered by
M.P.D.	KONISHI Nobuyuki, male, 24, laundry, Jap.	Act of preju- dicial to Occu- pation purpose (Violation of Gov't Ord. No. 325	11/7	13/8	1 year prisonment, bail; \$500 sent to KOSUGE prison	Spainhower P C
TSUKIJI P.S.	SEO Kazuo male, 24, jobless, Jap.	Violation of Narcotic Con- trol Law	25/7	7/8	Bail \$30; unpaid, sent to KOSUGE prison	"
NOGATA P.S.	RI TAI ICHI male, 29, clerk, Korean	Violation of Gov't Ord. No. 325	20/7	10/8	non- prosecu- tion	J.C. Mathis P.M.O.



To : P C, PSD, PMO.

From : Liaison Section, MPD.

Report of prisoners detained in Tokyo-to  
lockups more than 2 weeks by order of  
Occupation Forces.

(15 Aug. 1951)

Place of detention	Name, sex, age, occupation & nationality	Offence	Date of de- tention	Reason	Ordered by
M.P.D.	NIN CHU SHUKU male, 18, job- less, Korean	Act of prejudi- cial to occupa- tion purpose (Violation of Narcotic Con- trol Law)	8/6	Bail; undecided	J.C. Mathis P. M. O
"	GO NAN ZUI male, unknown, jobless, Korean	Violation of Gov't Ord. No. 325	31/7	Bail set \$500	"
"	BOKU KO GAN male, unknown, jobless, Korean	"	"	" \$500	"
KYOBASHI P.S.	EJIRI Eitaro male, 38, writer, Jap.	Theft	29/3	" <sup>50</sup> <del>\$3000</del>	"
WATER POLICE	NISHIZAWA Hisao, male, 23, jobless, Jap.	Violation of Narcotic Con- trol Law	10/7	" \$500	"
KOJIMACHI P.S.	KO KO JUN male, 30, con- structor, Korean	Violation of Gov't Ord. No. 325	1/8	" "	"
KANDA P.S.	BOKU NAN CHIN male, 27, unknown, Korean	"	30/7	Bail; undecided	"
MITA P.S.	SUGIURA Masao male, 36, clerk, Jap.	"	4/7	"	"



June 21, 1951

From : Chief, Liaison Section, MPD  
To : PMO, PSD, CIC  
Subject : Words and movements of the principal of the Metropolitan Korean school

-----  
Name : ISHIZU Motoji, Japanese national,  
principal of the Metropolitan No.1  
Korean School

The aforementioned person told a story of following contents:

"The Metropolitan Korean school has been reorganized into the Metropolitan-operated institution since the year before last, but the defunct League of Koreans which intensified its strength under the cover of the PTA has lately begun to behave outrageously.

"I, having repatriated from China, take rather interest in fighting against them doing my best but regret that there are some among the Korean school affairs officials who curry favor with Koreans and that some Korean school principals are willing to prostrate behind the power of the radical Korean teaching personnel.

"The Korean teachers as a whole apt to take attitude as if to leave these elements as they go. Exploiting this situation, a certain Korean teacher indoctrinates his pupils by demobilizing the disqualified teachers not to mention of the low-ranking personnel such as school servants, etc. The well-informed guardians and pupils express their desires to change their school to a Japanese one, but they are threatened and prevented from doing so each time, which is the object of their fear. When I hear of the 'radical indoctrination' from the pupils, they say, 'Within two years, the Korean people's government will unify whole Korea and overthrow the puppet government controlled by Syngman Rhee and the Korean State will become reborn. A Russo-U.S. war may happen that time, but the U.S., origin of the old democracy will be defeated and Japan be liberated. The true friendship between Korea and Japan will be realized; and if we fail to prepare for that event from now on, we will be expelled.' This shows how they are indoctrinated.

"When I protest saying that the children ought to study hard only, they reply, 'What is of use if you study without any objective?' They instruct their pupils that Korean teachers, not others, are true teachers.

"The Korean teachers are lecturers who are paid by the hour. They are not paid well if they fail to work, and they are in charge of more hours than Japanese teachers in general at school, which provides them with the opportunity of indoctrinating their pupils as they like, and I worry over its tremendous affection."

014.2



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Korean  
List of teachers (The Metropolitan Secondary and  
Higher School) as of 15 June '51.

Name	Address	Remarks
YASUOKA Tomikichi	6-41 Nagasaki, Toshima-ku.	Principal
TAKANAKA Zenji	335 Yamato-cho, Nakan-ku.	
ISHITANI Suiryu	1-66 Kami-ogikubo, Suginami-ku.	
MIYAZAKI Kenji	6-672 Koenji, Suginami-ku.	
SHIMOYAMA Saburo	2283 Kotake-cho, Nerima-ku.	
GOTO Jiro	c/o MATSUNO, 10-13 Nishikata-machi, Bunkyo-ku.	
MAINO Shukichi	2-1911 Miyamoto-cho, Funabashi-shi.	
YASUOKA Tamotsu	2-1763 Shakujii Tanihara, Nerima-ku.	
TOMODA Toshio	2-380 Kamitakata, Nakano-ku.	
SAI TEI RYO	15 Dai-machi, Bunkyo-ku.	
RIN SEI KITSU	4-921 Kashiwagi, Shinjuku-ku.	
TEI HO UN	5-155 Nishiki-machi, Tachikawa-shi.	
NAN JI U	22 Kami-jujo 2-chome, Kita-ku.	*(seems to be communist)
RI CHIN KEI	607 Izumi, Komae-mura, Kita-tama-gun.	
SEI TAI CHIN	86 Okubo-machi, Nishi-ku, Yokohama-shi.	
I EI KI	387 Umeda-cho, Adachi-ku.	
MIHARA Kenichiro	6-19 Nagasaki-cho, Toshima-ku.	
SAKURAYA Ryusai	1-258 Kasuga-cho, Nerima-ku.	
SHIBUYA Sumi	66 Benten-cho, Shinjuku-ku.	
ISHIKAWA Jun	1-118 Iogi-cho, Suginami-ku.	
SHIOTSUKI Takehiko	323 Harayama Shinden, Urawa-shi, Saitama-ken.	
SHIBATA Ichiro	2125 Motota, Urawa-shi, Saitama-ken	
TANAKA Eiji	516 Asahi-cho, Nerima-ku.	



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NARAHASHI Aitko	39 Goken-cho, Shinjuku-ku.
OZAWA Choka	3-652 Kami-ochiai, *
OTA Shigeji	209 Taihira-cho, Meguro-ku.
SHIGETA Sadao	6-2285 Shiina-machi, Toshima-ku.
KAJII Wataru	3-600 Nakamura-cho, Nerima-ku.
KANDA Yoichi	2-1228 Shakujii-machi, Nerima-ku.
TOMOYORI Ryuto	314 Kojimawake, Chofu-machi, Kita-tama-gun.
SHOJI Yukino	3-2 Ogikubo, Suginami-ku.
SHIROTA Noboru	3-662 Nakamura-cho, Nerima-ku
MORIMOTO Hatsuko	6-3239 Itabashi-cho, Itabashi-ku.
ANDO Kameichiro	70 Otsuka Sakashita-cho, Bunkyo-ku.
ISHIZAKA Shuichi	1-1427 Higashi, Magome, Ota-ku.
SAWADA Yuji	1-20 Hirano-cho, Fukagawa, Koto-ku.
ICHIKAWA Hiroyasu	2-687 Egota, Nakano-ku.
HINO Katsue	688 Kami-ochiai, Shinjuku-ku.
TORIHANE Shigeru	2636 Kichijoji, Musashino-shi.
IWASAKI Keiko	2-1467 Takata-hon-cho, Toshima-ku.
YOSHIDA Toshiichiro	126 Yamato-cho, Nakano-ku.
MORIYA Akihiko	2-1052, Inage-machi, Chiba-ken.
NISHIMURA Reiko	90 Kishi-machi 6-chome, Urawa-shi.
SASAKI Yo	567 Wakabayashi-cho, Setagaya-ku.
CHU KO HAN	66 Senju Okawa-cho, Adachi-ku.
RIN KO SAN	854 Kurihara-machi, Adachi-ku. *
ZEI SEI KI	33 Nagasaki 4-chome, Toshima-ku. *
KIN TAN CHIN	2-22 Kami-jujo, Kita-ku
KIN JO TO	1-9 Edagawa-cho, Fukagawa, Koto- ku. *
RI YO HO	91 Tokuji-cho, Ikegami, Ota-ku.



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SO SEI GEN	1-3422 Minami-cho, Nerima-ku.	
WATANABE Takeshi	607 Izumi, Komae-cho, Kitatama-gun.	*
KIN SHO JUN	3-319 Mabashi-cho, Suginami-ku.	
ISOMAE Tadao	1-1079 Shimo-machi, Kita-ku	*
RI KEI RIN	71 Nishi-7-chome, Azuma-cho, Sumida-ku.	
RI RYO CHIN	625 Shimo-chiba-machi, Katsushika-ku.	
BOKU KEI SHOKU	2-1053 Inage-machi, Chiba-ken.	
RI KO RETSU	2-97 Kameido, Koto-ku.	*
TAKU KI SHU	2-22 Kami-jujo, Kita-ku.	
SHO TA GEN	3-7087 Takata-minami-cho, Toshima-ku.	
RYO KEI UN	8-144 Mikawashima-machi, Arakawa-ku.	
SHO NAN EN	1329 Oji-machi, Kita-ku.	*
KIN HO GEN	122 Yayoi-cho, Chiba-shi.	*
SO GI GAKU	1-9 Edagawa-cho, Fukagawa, Koto-ku.	
NISHIMON Soka	132 Ozawa-cho, Shimura, Itabashi-ku.	
KIN KEI ZAI	2-22 Kami-juyo, Kita-ku.	
RI TO JUN	3-1437 Nippori-machi, Arakawa-ku.	
NAN NICHI RYU	577 Arai-cho, Nakano-ku.	*
I KAN KAKU	2-22 Kami-jujo, Kita-ku.	
SAI JO TETSU	ditto	*
KIN SHIN ICHI	857 Horikiri-cho, Katsushika-ku.	
KO TAI SHU	1-9 Edagawa-cho, Fukagawa, Koto-ku.*	
RI KO SO	1-434 Tozuka, Shinjuku-ku.	
SAI YO TOKU	c/o ATSUGI, 246 Futako, Kawasaki-shi.	*
KIN KO SHOKU	2-22 Kami-jujo, Kita-ku.	*
SHA HO SHU	ditto	
BOKU SHI RYO	ditto	
RYU ZAI KI	ditto	



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MORITA Katsu

Kami-jujo, Kita-ku.

KIN SEI KO

162 Kami-akatsuka, Itabashi-ku.

Total 80

## List of teachers(Metropolitan Korean Primary School)

Name of school	N a m e	
	Japanese	Korean
The 1st Primary School	MORISHITA Hajime	BOKU HITSU AN
	UMEHARA Fumiko	SHO JO TEN
	KAMIYAMA	RYU KEI GEN
	SUNABA Sa uro	GO KEI KEI
	OGATA Ikuko	GO GEN SHU
	ISHIZU Genji(princi- pal)	GO SEI SHI
Branch school, The 1st Primary School	CHIBA Bunshi	JO SO SEI(lecturer)
	OTA Michiko	RI TAI JIN "
		TEI SHO HEN "
The 2nd "	IWASE Ichiro	KIN SHIN TEN "
	KOGURE Shinsaku	KIN O BAN "
	SHINO Rifu	KIN KO KEI
	KATSUMA "an	TEI EN RYU
	MATSUDA Saburo(prin- cipal)	JO TOKU SHIN
		KIN JUN REI
The 3rd "	ASANO Shin	RYU HEKI (lecturer)
	ONO Masao	RI TAI KO "
	HOSHI Mitsuo	TEI KYU ICHI(employee)
	YOKOYAMA Kozo	RI KAN KO "
	SHIGA Kikue	SHU KAN GYOKU "
	OZAWA Isoko	RI DO BAN(unofficial)
	MIYAMORI Kenmo(prin- cipal)	
The 4th "	AGAWA Seki(principal)	KO SEI BAN
	SEZAKI Masao ("shunin")	CHU CHU GEN
	CHINO Naozaburo	RI EN SAI(lecturer)
	TANAKA Makiichiro	SHIN HEI SHOKU "
	MIKI Taeko	BOKU RO KO "
	TOKUDA Akira	SAI KOKU GEN(onofficial)
	SAKAMOTO Teru	HAKU SHU KITSU(olerk)



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The 5th	"	SHIGA Tamehiko YAMAGUCHI Yaichiro HAKARI Yasuo MORISHITA Rei YANO Shigeo TANIOKA Ichitaro (principal)	SEI KEI GYOKU (lecturer) RI TAI KO I KI ZEN GO JO KO CHO SEI YOKU KO SHO MAN CHO SAN GYOKU
The 6th	"	TODA Shun (principal) UJIYA Tsunao HANATACHI Toshio NAKAMURA Matsu SHIGETA Shizu HISA Kazuko	SHO SO TO KO JI KI KIN KO CHOKU SHA ISSEN TEI ZEN KAN AN SHO (unofficial)
The 7th	"	SAKURABA Gentaro INABA Teruo SHIBAZAKI Masato NAKAMA Yoshi MIYATO Masae TASHIRO Saburo (principal)	KAN KATSU KEN (lecturer) SON SAI KA KO SAN SHUN KIN SHIN RYU JO TEI KYO (clerk) RO TAN BUN (employee for providing meal for pupils) RI ISSEI (unofficial)
The 8th	"	SAKATA Tsutae SHIMOKAWA Yutoku SAITO Kotaro OKUYAMA Kenichiro KUBOTA Seizo (principal) NAGASHIMA Noboru (clerk)	KIN SHIN HI (lecturer) KAN SO HITSU KIN SHO TAI RI NICHU TO SO EI SHUKU (employee) NIN JUN KO (lecturer)
The 9th	"	YAMADA Teruhiko (principal) WAKI Fusasuke YAMAZAKI Masue YANO Buo FUKUMOTO Kazuo (clerk)	SHO JO GU RI KO SEI U SEI KO (employee for providing meal for pupils) BOKU EI CHI (clerk)
The 10th	"	NOMURA Teruko KAN Meishu KODACHI Mitsu TARUMI Shigenobu KOBE Yoshimasa	SHU TO EI SHO UN RYU BOKU TAI SEI KIN JUN SHOKU
The 11th	"	TAKEUCHI Ryuba (principal) SHINOZUKA Taisaku WATANABE Eisuke OKAWA Eiko ICHIKAWA Keizo ISHIKAWA Seiichi (clerk) AOKI Chuta AKABANE Tomiko (employee for providing meal for pupils)	RI KO KON (lecturer) KIN O JUN KEN JU YO BOKU SEI EN



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The 12th

(Unknown name)  
(principal)  
KOTAKE Saburo  
YOKURA Daizo  
TANAKA Setsuko  
ENARI Tei

RI KAI TO (lecturer)

SON SHIN KI  
KIN AN  
SO KEI SHOKU  
NIN YO KO  
BOKU KO JUN

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PSD  
FILES

June 19, 1951

From : Chief, Liaison Section, MPD

To : PMO, PSD, CIC

Subject : Movement of the Organization of Korean Residents on the occasion of the 6-25 anniversary and re-election of the executives of the Korean Students' League

(1) Re. assembly on the "6-25 anniversary"

- (1) GEN SHIN SHO, chief of the organization.  
Central General Headquarters of the Organization of Korean Residents in Japan.  
No.21, Wakamatsu-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo-to.
- (2) SO NEI KEI, chief of the organization.  
Organization of Korean Youth in Japan.
- (3) RI GEN HAN, chairman,  
League of Korean Students in Japan.
- (4) GO KI BUN, president,  
Central General Headquarters of the Association of Korean Women in Japan.

Under the sponsorship of the aforementioned 4 organizations, a rally is scheduled at the Hibiya public hall from about 11:00 a.m., commemorating the day of the outbreak of the Korean War. The sponsors are preparing to hold a movie show of the War in Korea and students' oratorical contest, and it is said that the negotiation is under way with the authorities concerned.

(2) Re. re-election of the executives of the Korean Students' League:

Headquarters of the Korean Students' League at No.21, Wakamatsu-cho, Shinjuku-ku.

Following the May rally, the persons below mentioned were appointed new executives after a discussion:

- \*RI GEN HAN, representative committee, aged 25, Meiji University student.
- \*BOKU KEN KI, vice representative committee, aged 26, Jikei Medical college student.
- \*TAI KO REKI, in charge of general affairs, aged 26, Chuo University student.
- \*H KU TO KA, in charge of financial affairs, aged 24, Hosei University student.
- \*BOKU O KI, in charge of organizing and advertisement, aged 24, Chuo University student.
- \*RI SHO KI, in charge of welfare, 28, Meiji University student.
- \*KIN TO REI, in charge of culture, 26, Tokyo State University student.



23 May 1951

PSD  
FILES

To : PSD

From : MATSUMOTO Hideyuki, Liaison Chief, MPD

Subject: Some movements of the Chinese and Korean students.

We herewith forward reports on the policies for official re-election of their TOKYO Fellow students Ass'n (location: c/o TOHO GAKUKAI Building, 2 Nishi Kanda 2-chome, CHIYODA-ku) and also the following discussions presumably made by the Chinese and Korean students at the time & place mentioned below.

Time &amp; date: 1300-2000 hrs. 19 May '51.

Place: Basement in the CHUKA GAKUYU KAIKAN (Chinese Students Hall), 1, Koishikawa 1-chome, Bunkyo-ku.

Attendants: MA KUANG HSIU  
WANG CHEN CHI  
CHEN WEN KUEI and several other chinese.

Also, about 40 Koreans including male and female.

## Discussions:

1. To vote for MA KUANG HSIU and make him president of their fellow students Ass'n.
2. To reject to submit the written oath swearing to fulfil duties for the Nationalists government, in receiving subsidy paid to us the students by Chinese Mission.
3. To select the supporters of the Communists controlled Chinese government as the top officials of their fellow students ass'n.
4. To conduct the signature campaign for the Big Five to conclude the peace treaty.
5. How to meet the violences offered by the South Korean students to North Korean ones.

The gangs from Chinese Mission, Union of Korean Residents in Japan and Korean students league are in the attempt to break our student campaigns with their deceptive and threatening means. We, the patriotic students in union must crush them to the backbone and lead us to victory.

After discussions, they put away the desks and chairs and started entertainments. At 2000 hrs, they broke up and left there by twos and threes.

Unable to understand the entertainments spoken in Chinese.

0147A  
MPD

PSD  
FILES

25 May 1951

To : P S D.

From : MATSUNOTO Hideyuki, Liaison Chief, MPD

Subject: World Peace Signature Campaign conducted by the left Koreans.

At about 1600 hrs. 19 May and at the Ichinokura police booth appeared the undernoted Korean girl and woman(1) who told the policeman, SHINOWARA Shoji there the following stories(2), and handed over the bills to the policeman. The translation of the bill is seen at the end of this report.

her husband

(1) Wife, KIKUCHI (Yasuhitsu), a Korean residing at 403 Ichinokura, Ota-ku (The girl seems to be his eldest daughter)

(2) We are here to tell you that we are conducting the signature campaign for "World Peace". You, the officer and we must be the best friends, I suppose. Do please sign for the cause of World Peace. Probably, you don't like war.

KIKUCHI belongs to the North Korean group and has been engaged in the struggle for the sake of communism with all his family. It is presumed that these fellows, taking advantage of the signature campaign, are making a pro-police campaign to which our attention has been paid.

On one side of the bill, the following description is made:

Signature (Campaign) for "World Peace",

calling loudly for conclusion of the peace treaty.

Whatever view may be had about the cause creating the critical moment leading to the world war, what has been longed for by several hundred million people on each would be eternal peace and internationally guaranteed security for which this campaign is conducted.

We demand that the peace treaty be concluded by the big Five powers such as U.S.A., U.S.S.R., England, Chinese Republic and France.

We consider any of these big Five who will reject to talk with about the peace treaty, as having aggressive intention.

We call out loudly for any nation who loves peace to participate in signing the peace treaty.

We herewith sign the bill, and ask all the conscientious individuals and groups that are longing for peace to sign answering to our call.

SEKAI HEIWA HYOGIKAI (World Peace Council)  
HEIWA YOGO NIHON IINKAI (Peace Protection Japan Committee)

014.2 MPD



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The reverse side of the bill says as follows:

To those who wish for the world peace !

Let's sign all together.

1. The terrible world war is going to break out again.
2. The peace treaty concluded by the big Five will prevent war and restore peace on earth.
3. The World Peace Council is calling out loudly for peace, and the people who love peace are participating in our signature campaign.
4. Talk with all together so that the peace treaty be concluded by the big Five, and join our signature campaign.
5. If several million people on earth have signed, no government in any country will be able to oppose to our action. Sign the bill with all your family, and send it to the following address:

HEIWA YOGO NIHON IINKAI (Peace Protection Japan Committee)  
c/o BUNKA KOGYO KAIKAN, 12 Shiba Shinbashi, Minato-ku,  
Tokyo.

PSD  
FILES

2 May, 1951

To. PSD

From : Chief of Liaison Sect. (MPD. 017.2)

SUBJECT : re a Korean-advocated movement for 5-Power  
Peace Agreement Conclusion.

On Apr. 25, around 1300 hrs. there were seen 2 or 3 Koreans who were distributing leaflets as shown below, 20 or 30 in number, from house to house and to the passers-by in the neighborhood of 1-chome, Shibamata-cho, Katsushika-ku (Jurisdiction : Kameari P.S.). The same P.S. is on the alert against them continuously.

1. Size of the leaflet :

13 c.m.

Name : _____ Address : _____ Occupation : _____	I approve of your appeal. _____ Body _____
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9 c.m.

2. Body of the leaflet :

Appeal to a Conclusion of 5-Power Peace Agreement :  
 Whatever opinion we may have about the causes which will bring about dangers of a World War -- in order to fulfil the desires of hundreds of millions of people in whole world, and guarantee international security through the intensification of peace, we call for a conclusion of Peace Agreement by 5 Powers -- America, Soviet, England, France, and Communist China.

If a government, whether or not it be that of a Power, rejects participation in the Peace Agreement Conclusion, we do not hesitate to regard it as a proof of conspiring an aggressive plot of the same government.

We are making an appeal to all the peace-loving countries that they shall uphold the request of concluding such a peace agreement as can be consented by all nations.



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We, affixing our signature to this appeal, wish for an intensification of peace, and, at the same time, hope earnestly that all the good-willed nations and other organizations shall affix their signature to the same.

Chairman : Jorio Gurie  
Vice-chairman : Pietro Nenni  
Kuo Mo-jo  
(Others omitted)

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Public Safety Division  
PolicePSD  
FILES11 hours  
1 May 1951

## MEMO FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: MPD Report on May Day

No. 6 - (Received 1005 hours) Omori

Meeting commenced at 1000 hours with the attendance of 600 people.

Shiba Park - number increased to 1000.

No. 7 - (Received 1055 hours)

Omori as of 1030 hours - 1200

Shiba as of 1010 hours - 1500

No. 8 - (Received 1115 hours)

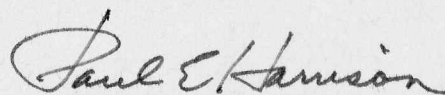
Shiba Park - Meeting commenced at 1020 hours. Participants as of 1100 hours, 7000 including 500 Koreans. All in high spirit.

Omori - Meeting commenced at 1000 hours. Participants as of 1100 hours, 3500. Still calm and quiet.

Kinshi Park, Koto-ku - Demonstrators of Ishikawajim H.I. Co. arrived at this park at 1100 hours. They were greeted by about 200 Koreans who were gathering in the park, however, Ishikawajima workers are believed to disperse without joining the Korean group.

No. 9 - (Received 1125 hours)

Shiba Park - The following three persons were named as the members of Board of Chairmen:

HANEDA, Yasuo, Japan Farmers Party  
SATO, Tsutomu, Tokyo Freight Workers Union  
YAMADA, Shigemichi, Japan Cinema and Theatre UnionsPAUL E. HARRISON  
Police Administrator



DECLASSIFIED

Authority 77 5009By KG NARA Date 6-27-08PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION  
ROUTING SLIP

FROM:	DATE:
1 Chief of Division	<i>BM</i>
2 Executive Officer	<i>OB</i>
Capt Russell	
Capt Graves	
Administrative Officer	
Chief Clerk	
Fire Branch	
Liaison Branch	
Maritime Branch	
Police Branch	
Prison Branch	
Stat & Anal Branch	

FOR:

Information      Comment       
 Action       
 Approval      File     

Remarks:

Note Para. 2 under Report #11.  
 MPD has been asked what  
 action they are to take on this  
 and they say arrests will  
 be made after these violators  
 leave the rally scene. Arrest  
 reports are to be given to  
 PS & later today or tonight.  
 (RM)

Public Safety Branch  
Police1320 hours  
1 May 1950

## MEMO FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: MPD Report on May Day

No. 10 - (Received 1155 hours) Shiba Park as of 1140 hours - 10,000

## Correction of errors:

Names of Chairmen to read HARADA, Yasuomi instead of HANEDA, Yasuo, and YAMADE, Shigemichi instead of YAMADA, Shigemichi.

No. 11 - (Received 1215 hours)

The meeting and parade of workers of a rubber company at Kanamachi (Under Kameari Police jurisdiction) ended at 1035 hours. All participants are now enjoying a movie show.

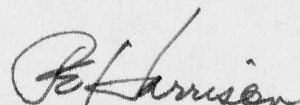
Shiba Park as of 1200 hours - Among 10,000 attendants, there are 1000 Koreans and 500 collegians of All Japan Student Self-Government Association, and they are distributing agitating handbills. Judging from the state of excitement of the people gathered here, it is hard to expect the break-up of the meeting without trouble.

Kinshi Park - When Ishikawajima workers arrived here at 1110 hours, there were about 150 people, supposed to be communists, in addition to the group of Koreans, who were waving red banners. However, Ishikawajima workers disregarded these people and broke up at 1200 hours, although some of radical elements made their way to Shiba Park with the members of other groups, about 100 in all.

No. 12 - (Received 1230 hours) Omori

Broke up at 1230 hours. However, about 150 Koreans and free laborers left there for Shiba Park.

Shiba Park - Speeches ended at 1235 hours. After having a recess a little while, entertainments such as chorus, barret and theatrical performance are slated to be given in the afternoon.

PAUL E. HARRISON  
Police Administrator



30 April 1951

PSD  
FILES

To : P S D.  
 From : Chief of Liaison Sect., MPD  
 SUBJECT : re an excursion sponsored by the Metropolitan  
 1st Korean Elementary School.

Submitted herewith is a report on the excursion to  
 Inage Beach in Chiba Prefecture sponsored by the above-  
 mentioned School on Apr. 24 :

1. Attendants :

Pupils .....	356 persons
Parents, teachers, (including the Young Men's Action Unit members) .....	142 "
Total .....	498 "

2. Details :

At 9:00 a.m. on Apr. 24, they assembled at the  
 School-ground.

They marched on to Nippori R.R. Station, on the  
 Keisei Line, led by the school-banner.

They started from the said Station at 10:05 a.m.  
 boarded a 3-coach electric-car specially reserved for  
 them. They reached Inage R.R. Station at around 11:00  
 a.m. They hired the "Takasagoya" Rest-house, where,  
 while all the pupils are away on the beach for shell-  
 gathering after finishing their lunch, the parents and  
 teachers began to drink sake. In the meantime, some  
 20 persons who seemed to be members of the Young Men's  
 Action Unit rented the next-door house (owner : SECAWA  
 Ko, manufacturer of rice-crackers), and staged a dis-  
 cussion there, which contents were unidentified, as  
 their language was Korean. The discussion lasted until  
 around 3:00 p.m., and after having their memorial photo-  
 graph taken in front of the Takasagoya, they started  
 homeward via Inage R.R. Station, at around 3:20 p.m.

At around 5:10 p.m. reaching Nippori Station, they  
 dispersed in front of it.

3. Disposition and views on the part of Arakawa P.S.  
 (Which has the jurisdiction):

2 officers sent by the P.S., kept watch against them in  
 the neighborhood of the school, and Nippori R.R. Station,  
 but near the latter, the members of the Young Men's Action  
 Unit were found to be keeping watch.

2

In Inage, they seemed to have carried on the discussion, with watchmen standing. The officers, with the co-operation of 2 other policemen of Inage P.B. of Chiba City Police, tried to ascertain secretly the aims and contents of the meeting, but to no purpose, as the stormy discussion was staged in Korean language. Maybe, they discussed on their future struggle policy against the directives of the Education Board, issued on Apr. 11. An advance-party was seen in Inage, and a photographer accompanied them, so that, judging from this fact, the excursion in question was held premeditatedly, it can be concluded.

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APSD  
FILES  
April 19, 1951

TO : P S D. (Mr. Hottel)  
FROM : MATSUMOTO Hideyuki, Liaison Chief, MPD  
SUBJECT: Report on the Korean Remarks concerning Replacement  
of Gen. of the Army Douglas MacArthur

Name of the Korean : KIN HO-KAKU, dealer in toy-balloons  
Present Address : 176 Shimura Shimizu-machi, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo

Over the news of the replacement of Gen. MacArthur released 15 Apr. '51 the person named above expressed his views that "it was a natural result of General's attempt to give a full swing to his aggressive character".

He said: "That news must have been a great surprise for the Japanese people at large, but it was just as we, Koreans, expected. The replacement was a matter of course, I should say. There was a reason clear enough for the step to be taken: a preventive measure for a third global hostilities, it goes without saying.

"President Truman does not differ from Gen. MacArthur in the nature of things: no one can tell the one from the other, except for the fact that Gen. MacArthur went a little too far in his Far East policy. He made a mistake in that he was too arbitrary.

"Reckless of the fact that the Government of the United States worked for peace and liberty secured both in Japan and Korea, arm in arm with each other, as it did in Europe, Gen. MacArthur was ready to launch an aggressive warfare on his own authority.

"In short, Gen. MacArthur, a military man, was mixed up in politics just as the military in Japan had once been done. We, the Koreans residing in Japan, knew the trouble more than enough. No power or firearm whatsoever can deprive a race of its liberty in an attempt to rule its people.

"The Japanese people are possessed by the feelings of loneliness and uneasiness ever since the announcement of the replacement of Gen. MacArthur."

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April 16, 1951

PSD  
FILES4  
g  
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From : Chief, 2D Traffic Section, MPD

To : PMO  
: KCAR  
: PSD

Subject : Traffic accident

1. Competent police: ITABASHI P.S.

1. Classification of accident: A collision, Metropolitan bus with Tojo-electric train

1. Time of accident: About at 10:12 a.m. April 11, '51  
KANEIKUBO

1. Place " " : At the railway-gate, No.460 2-chome, Itabashi-cho, Itabashi-ku.

1. Cause " " : 1) Careless operation of the crossing-gate on the part of (A)  
2) Inadvertent crossing the gate on the part of (B)

1. Party involved:

(A)-1: ONO Seijuro, 54, gate-keeper, at No.3,420 Matsuyama-cho, Hiki-gun, Saitama-ken.

" 2: MURAYAMA Uchichi, 25, motor-man of 3-coach express of the Tojo Line, No.112, Ikebukuro-bound from Kawagoe, residing at No.1,562 Dai Senba, Kawagoe-shi, Saitama-ken.

(B) : TOYAMA Hideo, 38, driver of Metropolitan bus No.95608, Kaminari-mon-bound from Shimura, residing at No.718 5-chome, Zoshigaya, Toshima-ku.

1. Extent of damages:

(A) : The front glasses broken; 1 passenger injured slightly

(B) : 4 killed, 19 suffered serious injuries, and 17 slightly hurt

1. Hospitalized at: The Metropolitan Hospital, at No.940 5-chome, Itabashi, Itabashi-ku.  
The Toshima Hospital, at No.1,846 9-chome, do.  
The Nomura Jihokai Hospital, at No.1,037 2-chome, Ikebukuro, Toshima-ku.

1. Details: (A)-1 who had been on duty there from 9:00 a.m. same day was talking with his fellow-worker taking his rest there at the watchman's house at the time of the accident, when the alarm-bell for signal installed there did not function, which made him disregard the passing time of the express. Being aware of (A)-2 approaching there for about 80 meters with a speed of 45 KPH, he, in haste, attempted to bar the gate, but too late. (B), going from the direction of Itabashi, proceeded within the gate and crushed into the right rear part of the train. (B) was dragged for about 49 meters before having brought to a halt.

-to be continued-



-2-

## 1. Police action taken:

On receipt of the incident, 30 odd police officers of the Itabashi police, including its chief, rushed to the scene of accident, who, with the help of the ambulances which took immediate action, treated the injured persons, who were housed in the Metropolitan, Toshima and Nomura hospitals respectively. The officers of MPD and public procurator's office also made appearance to conduct on-the-spot inspection. The traffic, however, restored to normal about 2 hours later.

1. Translator: S. SAKIYAMA, Liaison Section, MPD.

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Public Safety Division  
Police11 hours  
1 May 1951

## MEMO FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: MPD Report on May Day

No. 6 - (Received 1005 hours) Omori

Meeting commenced at 1000 hours with the attendance of 600 people.

Shiba Park - number increased to 1000.

No. 7 - (Received 1055 hours)

Omori as of 1030 hours - 1200

Shiba as of 1010 hours - 1500

No. 8 - (Received 1115 hours)

Shiba Park - Meeting commenced at 1020 hours. Participants as of 1100 hours, 7000 including 500 Koreans. All in high spirit.

Omori - Meeting commenced at 1000 hours. Participants as of 1100 hours, 3500. Still calm and quiet.

Kinshi Park, Koto-ku - Demonstrators of Ishikawajima H.I. Co. arrived at this park at 1100 hours. They were greeted by about 200 Koreans who were gathering in the park, however, Ishikawajima workers are believed to disperse without joining the Korean group.

No. 9 - (Received 1125 hours)

Shiba Park - The following three persons were named as the members of Board of Chairmen:

HANEDA, Yasuo, Japan Farmers Party  
SATO, Tsutomu, Tokyo Freight Workers Union  
YAMADA, Shigemichi, Japan Cinema and Theatre UnionsPAUL E. HARRISON  
Police Administrator



April 27, 1951

From : Chief, Liaison Section, MPD  
 To : PMO, KCAR, PSD, CIC, CIS  
 Subject : Management of the Metropolitan-operated Korean Schools

The Metropolitan Education Committee has, in view of the situations of the management of the Korean schools, forwarded the notification (below-mentioned) concerning the strict implementation of the School Education Law and Education Basic Law to the principals of Korean school, with which P.T.A. of each Korean school is being dissatisfied, apparently. It is reported that they hold assemblies in secret for deliberating over the future dispute policy actively. We, therefore, are now keeping stringent watch on their movements.

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Memorandum No. 189

Issued by the Board of Education on April 11, 1951.

To : Principals of the Metropolitan-operated Korean school  
 From : KAWASAKI Shuichi, Education Chief,  
 Metropolitan Education Committee.  
 Re. : MANAGEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN-OPERATED KOREAN SCHOOLS

Though we appreciate your highest consideration toward the management of the Korean schools, we regret to mention that there are some respects which are not of the nature to match the principles of the Headquarters of the Education Committee. We, therefore, call your attention to be in strict observance of the followings not to speak of the stipulations handling the Korean schools.

- (1) To make the round of the class-rooms constantly in order to inspect the works of the pupils displayed on the board, wall, etc. if they are truly worthy of the educational purposes.
- (2) To inspect the teaching materials (whether they are involved in curriculum or extra-curriculum or written in Korean or Japanese language) prior to the teaching.
- (3) A lecturer in charge of Korean language, Korean geography or history should not be charged with other lessons.  
etc.
- (4) Not to impose a lecturer in charge of Korean language, Korean geography or history on duties over the hours in charge.  
etc.
- (5) Not to let the clerical official, assistant clerical official, and personnel who engages in work or school lunch take charge of any lessons.
- (6) Even those who are expected to be qualified as the lecturers should not be in charge of the lessons unless they are officially appointed or regarded as being qualified.

(to be continued)

-2-

- (7) To endeavor to grasp the moves of both school pupils and teaching personnel.
- (8) To report immediately whenever any incident or movement occurs among the school pupils or teaching personnel in and out of the school.
- (9) To observe strictly the Article 8 of the School Basic Law.
- (10) To observe strictly the Memorandum No. 582 concerning the management of the Korean schools issued by the Board of Education on November 17 last year.

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PSD  
FILES

April 25, 1951

To : P S D.  
From : Chief, Liaison Sect. MPD.  
Subject : re Trend of Korean School

While on strict watch over the movement of Korean school with their anniversaries of 4-24 and the Mayday in sight the following trend has come to our knowledge.

## Remarks:

What were told by TOMIMORI, Kanmo, the Principal of the Metropolitan 3rd Korean Grade School are as follows:

1. On the Memorial day of Apr. 24, our school is not going to carry out any special function but our Korean teachers will give boys and girls on morning gathering the remarks of the memorial day as well as an address concerning the future policy.
2. Despite the policy of the Metropolitan Board of Education in which the Korean language lesson to be given is limited to 10 hours per week, it is now given 16 or 17 hours a week. Perhaps the Board of Education has given in under the Korean pressure, but we have received an instruction from the Board to the effect that we would comply with the established rule. The PTA Presidents' joint meeting is said to be held tomorrow to study the countermeasures of this problem, while the principals conference is expected to be held on 23 (Monday) in Japanese side. So far as I am concerned, I am going to enforce the Metropolitan educational policy however hard it may be, and in case some of us do not observe the rule it might be unavoidable to close the school. In such an occasion I will ask for the police cooperation.
3. On Mayday all school members have intention to participate in it, but I am going to advise them in the capacity of the principal not to hinder themselves from attending to their duty of teaching. Pupils are excluded.
4. Around 5th this month I went to the Soviet Embassy along with Korean teachers where we had been invited to see technicolor film under the title of "Victory of Red China". I went there only for my information. There was very nice stage with the portrait of Stalin on the right side of the hall and that of Lenin on the left. The picture was something like news pictures joined together, showing Red Chinese army driving back the Nationalists army in which I could see the Chinamen's living conditions quite well. Apparently it had been taken by the Soviet technicians. Besides, there we found a great heap of Soviet books piled up in a room to be sold in low cost. There were many who bought them. Explanatory notes for short course on Russian language were distributed among youngmen on their way home.

24 April, 1951

To: P S D,

From : MATSUMOTO Hideyuki, Liaison Chief, MPD

Subject : Alien registration certificates delivered again  
to the Koreans reported them lost or stolen

To ensure all the fitting treatments of the foreigners residing in Japan, Japanese government conducted during the period between the 16th and the 31st of January 1950 the simultaneous renewal of the alien registration certificates.

Some foreign nationals, especially many Koreans, since then, have been seen reporting as if their certificates have been lost or stolen, and they have been delivered the certificates again. Of the 37475 Koreans including the South Koreans residing in the area under the jurisdiction of M.P.D. as of 31 March 1951, those who have been delivered the certificates again during the fourteen months starting from January 1950 to 31 March 1951 amount to as many as 1110 persons. The greater number of the certificates reported lost or stolen have not been found.

The Tokyo Metropolitan government and each ward office in charge of these registration works feel difficulty in handling them, <sup>and the</sup> second delivery of many alien registration certificates to the same persons whose certificates must have already been delivered, is also giving the police much trouble in controlling the stowaway, etc.



PSD  
FILES  
23 April 1951

To : P S D,  
From : Liaison Chief  
Subject: Report on Remarks and Moves by Korean Residents  
concerning Replacement of Gen. MacArthur.

The report relating to the subject matter is forwarded for your information.

1. Rightist Move:

A certain RI was overheard as saying:

"The Orientals, including Koreans as a matter of course, have to think over the event of the replacement of Gen. MacArthur.

"No commander-in-chief in the world was more sympathetic and friendly with the Orient than Gen. MacArthur. President Truman clashed with Gen. MacArthur in their views on the problem of Korea. However, Gen. MacArthur's action was based on his long-range insight into a future move of communism, and on his concern about the Orient that he knew was the most important factor threatening a world peace. The principle of democracy would face a great danger if the Orient had not been defended satisfactorily, he must have been quite sure of that.

"It is reported that President Truman has declared no change in the policy of his Administration should be made for Japan and the Orient. And it has become clear that the United Nations troops, to whom we are very grateful, would cease fire when they have reached the 38th Parallel. I feel inclined to ask Mr. President for what reason or in what cause on earth the United Nations Police Forces did fight in Korea, at so much cost as that, and in a hope to safe-guard the principle of democracy.

"Granted that the UN troops are now prepared for concluding a cease-fire treaty with the Red China troops, how come would not they try it when they had broken through the 38th Parallel for the first time? Had they concluded a treaty at that time, instead of today, the sacrifice would have been less than expected. To order to suspend hostilities along the 38th Parallel would be meaningless, and very unfortunate both for the Orient and Korea.

"The United States is a state of public opinions, where everything depends upon the public opinions. A public opinion may be in favor of a withdrawal of the UN troops from Korea or an abandonment of Formosa. President Truman said in his statement that such a thing could never be possible. If worst came to worst, the people in South Korea would feel as if their country had been used for a test of new firearms. Though they are abhorrent to the Communist, they would get to hate the United States, and, as a

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result of that, they would exert a grave influence upon the international position of Japan and the Orient.

"Now things have come to such a pass, and they remind us of that fact Gen. MacArthur is a great man. We will have to see where the United States is going."

## 2. Leftist Move:

On Sunday last, 15 Apr., a group of about 200 Koreans, consisted of the former leaders of the defunct League of Koreans Residing in Japan (Choren) and their family members had a picnic ostensibly to enjoy the cherry blossoms, at the river-beach under the Futako-bashi bridge, Futako Tamagawa (under the jurisdiction of Tamagawa Police Station), beginning 10:30 a.m.

They were seated around in a circle on the grass field, and enjoyed themselves with dancing and songs, while Japanese hikers stood around the Koreans to see and hear them sing.

Making the most of the opportunity, they distributed propaganda in saying as follows:

"MacArthur was fired. He will be summoned home. What does it mean? It means our victory. Down with the Yoshida Cabinet! Young people of Japan will not be bewitched by the US policy. You must go arm in arm with us."

For your information, head of the Tamagawa Chapter, Choren, was one named SO, and chief of its Finance Division was one named BOKU. Among the people attended the "picnic" were KA, RI, SAI, RI UN-JU and TEI.

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## THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPT.

-Tokyo-

April 23, 1951

TO : P S D.  
FROM : MATSUMOTO Hideyuki, Chief, Liaison Section, MPD.  
SUBJECT: Views expressed by a member of the Korean Residents' Union in Japan concerning the release of General MacArthur.

KIN SHUN GO (52), adviser to the Korean Residents' Union in Japan who is residing at 523, Kitazawa 4-chome, Setagaya-ku, stated to the following effect at his home on April 20 as representing the general views of the South Korean nationals in Japan relative to the outster of General Douglas MacArthur:

"The release of Gen. MacArthur was not entirely unexpected by us who knew that there had been some collision of opinions between him and his Government, but we were none the less surprised because it came so suddenly. Time will tell whether the action taken by Gen. MacArthur was right or wrong, but in any case we are anxious to see the war terminated at as early a date as possible, and for this reason we support Gen. MacArthur's policy. The release of Gen. MacArthur is an indication that the Communists have the upper hand, and until and unless Manchuria is bombed it would be impossible to bring the war to a conclusion. We wonder why the United States Government insists that Manchuria should not be bombed. On account of repeated advances and retreats by the Communist troops and U.N. troops in turn since June of last year, our land is like wood under the teeth of a saw. The Republic of Korea has already been a battle-field for nearly one year and if such conditions continue for a long time to come it is certain that all South Korean people will turn into Communists.

"The present state of affairs may be compared to the game of Japanese chess in which one of the players is at a loss to decide how to use 'this pawn'. If 'this pawn' is misused, the consequences will be very grave. The Korean people are now placed in such circumstances where they have to make up their minds as to whether to throw up their cards. The matter which precedes all others today is to have the battle-field moved elsewhere at the earliest possible date.

"As to the question of national defence of Japan, if the Republic of Korea turns red, it would be extremely hard for Japan to defend herself. At any rate, as the release of Gen. MacArthur means that the United States has yielded a step to the Communists, considerable restlessness prevails among the South Korean people."

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17 April 1951

PSD  
FILES

From : Chief, Liaison Section, MPD

To : PMO, CIC, KCAR, CIS, PSD

Subject : Posting of agitation handbills by Korean Communist centering around the 4-24 anniversary

1. While watching over the movements of the Korean Communists and Korean schools after 3-1 anniversary, a police officer on patrol duty of the Arakawa Police has found BOKU ICHI MAN, 15, of No.2,825 3-chome, Nippori, and RIN TAI RITSU, 13, posting the handbills in both Korean and Japanese languages (contents of which mentioned below) on the wooden fence of nearby the houses at 2-chome, Nippori, Arakawa-ku, about at 7:30 p.m. 15 April.

"1. Don't foreget! Let's defend our school on 24 Apr.!

"1. Don't see the American movie which causes the delinquency of children!

"1. Don't see the American movie which makes children foolish!"

The above-named two Koreans were accompanied to the police, but released after having been subjected the police investigation.

2. As we heard that a sort of the events will be held on 24 April we are inspecting the movement of Koreans, but it was revealed that the above two are 2nd-graders of the Oji secondary school, where the preparations for the commemorative event is said to be progressed clandestinely with the aid of the senior students, and our further surveillance is being continued.

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17 April 1951

From : Chief, Liaison Section, MPD

To : PMO, CIC, KCAR, PSD, CIS

Subject : Words and acts of Korean residents in connection with the dismissal of Gen. MacArthur

- (1) HEN JI REI, 42,  
President of the Kokusai Sangyo K. K., situated at No.4  
1-chome, Shiba Shinbashi, Minato-ku.  
(former location: No.365 Ryusenji-machi, Taito-ku)

"That Lt. General Ridgway has taken over the post which Gen. MacArthur had occupied gives, to some extent, us Korean residents in Japan apprehensions and unrest. We have a sort of concern over the international situations which tend to make their course hereafter.

"We are desirous the policy which makes the Japanese stand on their own feet rather than for us Koreans be established. We, staying in Japan for many years, are in no position now to regard Korea as our native country, and that if Lt. General Ridgway succeeds to Gen. MacArthur, we want the Communist Party be eliminated and outlawed. As to the Socialist Party, there is almost no choice between it and the Communist Party. Unless Japan Communist Party be ousted as soon as possible, Japan will be jeopardized. The reason why the China Red backs up the Korean Communists is not to cease the attack there. Their final objective is Japan. . . . ."

- (2) KIN SHO GO, 29,  
chief, general affairs section, former Korean Democratic Youth Organization, at No.50 2-chome, Mannen-cho, Taito-ku.

"Now it becomes the focus what the Korean issue will be developed by the change of the Commander. If Lt. General Ridgway fails, President Truman will get the kick. The dissidence between those who are in U.S. and in Japan, will be unavoidable. We hope that Lt. General Ridgway will solve the Korean issue with a strong will earliest.

"All Koreans in Japan desire earnestly that the Japanese mainland be free from any aggression. . . . ."

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17 April 1951

From : Chief, Liaison Section, MPD

To : PMO, KCAR, CIC, OSI

Subject : Words and acts of the Koreans residing in Japan in connection with the dismissal of Gen. MacArthur

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KO KICHI KAN, (alias KURAYAMA Masakichi), 45,  
Chief, Taito Chapter of the former League of  
Koreans, at No.28 1-chome, Kanasugi, Taito-ku.

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"Though Gen. Ridgway has taken over the post of Gen. MacArthur, I suppose, the administrative policy will in no way be changed. I full-heartedly respect him personally as a goodco-operator. However, I foresaw from last year the dismissal of Gen. MacArthur ..... because the discrepancy of Gen. MacArthur's policy has emerged on the surface at the time of the Korean issue on the viewpoint of the U.S. state policy, which makes me consider that he would be discharged soon.

"Being involved in this issue, the position of the United Kingdom is truly delicate. Since India has recognized the Red China, the U.K. had no alternative but to recognize her. The following is the reasons,

"The U.K., in herself, is suffering financial difficulties more than Japan, and anticipates for China's development of the industrial potentialities and machineries as the industrial center (taking Hongkong as its center) in the Far East. Sending the raw materials to Great Britain, she is now planning the economic rehabilitation to pull through the paralytic situations prevailing there.

This course, needless to say, had the possibility to resist against the Gen. MacArthur's Korea-First policy. The dismissal of Gen. MacArthur can be seen linked with the U.K. policy. .... "

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DECLASSIFIED

Authority 77 5009By 16 NARA Date 6-27-08

PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION  
ROUTING SLIP

FROM: 103 DATE: 19 APR 51

5	2	Chief of Division	<u>nm</u>
1		Executive Officer	<u>nm</u>
		Capt. Russell	<u>nm</u>
3		<del>Capt. Graves</del> <u>COL. Reed</u>	<u>nm</u>
		Administrative Officer	
6	X	Chief Clerk	
		Fire Branch	
		Liaison Branch	
		Maritime Branch	
4		Police Branch	<u>nm</u>
		Prison Branch	
		Stat & Anal Branch	

FOR:

Information \_\_\_ Comment \_\_\_  
Action \_\_\_  
Approval \_\_\_ File \_\_\_

Remarks:

Quellbar -  
Suggest this report be  
forwarded to C2 & E  
for information. Later  
I want to talk to them  
on subjects related to  
this  
nm

PSD  
FILES

16 April 1951.

TO : P S D.

FROM : Liaison Chief, MPD.

SUBJECT: New Executives Elected by PTA of the Third Korean Elementary School in Itabashi-ku.

The General Assembly of the Parents and Teachers Association of the Third Korean Elementary School of 1509 Itabashi 4-chome, Itabashi-ku, was held on 7 April '51, at 2:00 p.m., at the same school building, with about 20 members attending, under the mastership of ceremony of KYO ZAI KEI, ex-head of Seihoku Chapter of the League of Koreans Residing in Japan (Choren), when the new executives were elected as listed below:

1. Membership: 122 parents

2. New Executives:

President: SAI SHI-TO, (m), unemployed, Communist, residing at 1117 Oyaguchi, Itabashi-ku.

Vice-President: CHO SHO-KEN, (m), factory owner, residing at 2235 Itabashi 9-chome, Itabashi-ku.

Accountant in Chief: TEI KYU-ICHI (m), teacher of the same school, Communist, residing at 1509 Itabashi 4-chome, Itabashi-ku.

Auditors: IN TOKU-KON, (m), president of Federation of Korean PTA's, Communist, residing at 183 Kami-Itabashi 1-chome, Itabashi-ku.

KO SHAKU-SHU, (m), dealer in secondhand article, ex-PTA president, Communist, residing at 843 Oyaguchi, Itabashi-ku.

Most of the upper-class students, and the PTA members, as well as its executives, were supporters of the North Korean Regime.

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- 2 -

They spoke of the principle of democracy,  
but they were all feudalistic and high-handed in practice.

Under the leadership of Communist IN TOKU-KON,  
the new PTA executives were "designated" instead  
of votes to be taken.

IN himself held the important post of president  
of the Federation of Korean PTA's, under whose  
leadership the students would sure be affected  
adversely.

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April 13, 1951

PSD  
FILES

From : Chief, Liaison Section, MPD

To : PSD, KCMR, PSD, CIB

Subject : Rumor of Koreans centering around the slaughter case in Korean front

A rumor is being circulated by a man likely to be a Korean Communist that the slaughter in Korean front is being committed by the U.N. Army instead of the Red Army. The following is the report on the subject.

"I, one of the executives of the organization of Korean residents in Japan, volunteered service in Korean front and duly returned to Japan after having taken part in the battle in Korea. I have found there distinctly who is our enemy. Regarding the Korean war, it is being advertised over the newscast or on the film as if the slaughter in Korean to the Korean inhabitants were committed by the North Korean Army or China Red Army, but in reality it isn't. It is doubtlessly being committed by the U.N. Army. To attain the objective, the volunteers are not supplied with arms and always suffering from the destitution in food. With the empty stomach, we are compelled to stand at the forefront to fight against to the last, while the ROK Army, Black Army, and White Army are threatening and supervising us from behind all through the time. It is such the case that our hungry is only being overcome by recapturing the spot, and if we can succeed in occupying the village where we are attacking, soon the U.N. Army appears and willfully burn it out, resulting in slaying the people over 12 years-of-age whenever and wherever they find them. .... "

It is said that some Koreans are talking standing at Jujo Rly Station compound of the rumor that such heinous and unfounded propaganda is being circulated among Koreans.

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April 13, 1951

From : 2d Criminal Investigation Section, MPD

To :

Subject : Report on arrest of violators of the Public Office Election Law

- 
- a. Name, address of suspect
  - b. Affiliating organization
  - c. Date of arrest
  - d. Arresting police
  - e. Criminal fact
  - f. Remarks
- 

- (1) a. (1)-(6), unknown  
 b. " Japan Communist Party  
 c. " April 9, 1951  
 d. " Nogata P.S.  
 e. " On the occasion of the police arrest of six (6) persons (name and address unknown), Communists, around 9:30 p.m. April 9, a group composed of approximately 100 district Communists came to the police station pressing for the elucidation of the reason of the arrest. They then resorted to the violence breaking the window-panes, resulting in inflicting injuries on 6 police officers which require about 10 days for treatment or in obstructing the execution of official duties, on which charges all were arrested.  
 f. (1)-(6) All using the right to silence.
- (2) a. (7)-(8).  
 (7) OTA Hirotsada, 25,  
 No. 5 3-chome, Kojimachi, Chiyoda-ku  
 (8) WADA Shigeru, 27,  
 No. 3 1-chome, do.  
 b. (7)-(8) JCP  
 c. " April 10, '51  
 d. " Kojimachi P.S.  
 e. " While distributing handbills against Art. 143 of the Public Office Election Law at No. 3 Chiyoda-ku, on April 10, two suspects were arrested.  
 f. " On the charges of obstructing the execution of official duties.
- (3) a. Unknown  
 b. JCP  
 c. April 9, '51  
 d. Shimura P.S.  
 e.

(to be continued)

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-2-

- (3) e. While distributing handbills which are entitled, "Why the Communist Party recommends the unified candidates -- "Appealing all Metropolitan voters on the occasion of the local election!" issued by the Metropolitan committee of the Japan Communist Party under the date of March 20, to the factory workers of the Azuma Shokai at No.5 2-chome, Shimura, Itabashi-ku, around 8:30 a.m. April 9. The suspect was caught as a criminal in the very act.
- f. Using the right to silence, he was not being identified.

- (4) (10)-(15) a. Unknown
- " b. "
- " c. April 9, '51
- " d. Nogata P.S.
- " e. About at 9:30 p.m. April 9, the suspects have distributed handbills, content of which is mentioned above, nearby No.545 1-chome, Nogata-cho, Nakano-ku, and other places. All were caught as criminals in acts.
- " f. Using the right to silence, they are not being identified.

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April 11, 1951

From : Chief, Liaison Section, MPD

To : PMO, CIC, KCAR, PSD, CIS

Subject : Report on a field training staged by the Korean youngmen supposed to attach to the "active force of Korean residents in Japan"

Though having reported previously on the subject, we have further learned as a result of our constant surveillance that the members who started from Nippori Railway Station via Shinjuku Rly Station on March 31 and returned to Tokyo on April 2 had inaugurated the "defense force of Korea" at Mitsu-toge district in Yamanashi prefecture this time.

1. It is reported that there was a great number of executives and officers within "the headquarters of the organization of Korean residents in Japan" who had belonged to the now-defunct League of Koreans, and that they who assume the major posts at present (below-mentioned) within "the organization of Korean residents in Japan" donate considerable sum of money to the above organization.

元心昌

\*GEN SHIN SHO, chief, Organization of Korean residents in Japan ---- chief, autonomous body department, now-defunct League of Koreans.

白武

\*HAKU BU, chief, business affairs bureau, Organization of Korean residents in Japan --- chief, central diplomatic department, now-defunct League of Koreans.

朴漢九

\*BOKU HYU KYU, executive of Organization of Korean residents in Japan ---- committeeman of the General Hqs. of the now-defunct League of Koreans.

Others, it is further considered, may have the possibility to be instituted as the executives of the "defense force of Korea", that is to say the leaders of the clandestine organization inaugurated lately.

The above decision is being made after the secret discussion on the part of the executives and officials, of which the little-informed men in "the organization of Korean residents in Japan" have no knowledge at all.

2. These executives, furthermore, reportedly intend to call to "the youth organization of Koreans" in which some members said to have dissidence against them, and so they are planning to approach to only leading figures in the youth organization in order to win them over to their side.
3. With regard to the "active force", nothing known about its membership, but it is said that it was inaugurated taking the "Liberation Relief Society" and "Active Force in the Liberation Paper" as its nucleus, and that the post of the leader in Arakawa district will be assumed by a reporter KIN KEI SAN of the now-defunct Liberation Paper (address unknown, aged 35 or 36), and we are keeping stringent watch over their movements.

11 April 1951

TO : FMO  
: CIC  
: KCAR.  
: PSD  
: CIS

FROM : Liaison Section, MPD.

SUBJECT: Report on members of the Korean Residents' Union in Japan (MINDAN)

The report regarding the members of the Central Executive Committee newly announced on 9 April as a result of the election of new president at the 11th Extraordinary National Convention of the Korean Residents' Union in Japan (MINDAN), is forwarded for your information.

Central Hqs. of the Korean Residents' Union  
in Japan (MINDAN)  
No. 21 Wakamatsu-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo.

President.....GEN SHIN SHO  
Vice-president.....KEN ITSU  
\* .....RYO EI KAN  
Director-general of Business Affairs...HAKU BU  
Deputy director of " ....BOKU SEI CHIN  
Chief of General Affairs Bureau.....ditto.  
Vice-chief of " .....SHU KAN  
Chief of System Bureau.....HAKU BU  
Vice-chief of " .....TEI EN KUN  
Chief of Welfare Bureau.....KIN KI MEI  
Chief of Education Bureau.....KIN RYO CHIN  
Chairman.....KIN KO DAN  
\* .....KO KEN KI  
\* .....KIN EI EN

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10 April 1951

To : P. S. D.

From : Chief of Liaison Sec. MPD

Subject: Programme of Ass't Chief of the Mindan Reorganized.

As the result of the extraordinary general meeting for the reorganization of the Union of the Korean Residents in Japan (Mindan) held at its head quarters in Wakamatsu-cho, the following person was elected as its ass't chief and he expressed his wishes as follows:

Name: RO Ei Kan, alias TOYOKAWA Shingo

Age: 45

豊川英彦 = 豊川英彦

Occupation: President, International Milling Co.

Present add: 59 Nihonenoki 1-chome, Shiba, Minato Ward.

" I have been working for the 600,000 Koreans in Japan to the best of my ability laboring in the background for the Union. I am one of the person who doubt whether the old leaders have been working apart from their own interests making themselves worthy of the representatives of the 600,000 people.

With the reorganization carried out this time, I have been persuaded beforehand from the people of various quarters to assume the post either of the chief or of the assistant chief of the organization, while on the other hand, I have heard there is a considerable number of people who very much dislike to have me chosen as such. Beside, as for me, it is quite the same whether my service will be made in the foreground or in the background, so I have not accepted their offer so far.

But when, at yesterday's meeting, I knew clearly that I was supported by the majority of the 170 delegates from all over the country, I had made up my mind to run for the post only half an hour before the election. I made this circumstances clear in my speech then made.

Under GEN Shin Sho, the chief of the organization, two assistant chiefs were to have been elected, but this idea being opposed by many, KEN and I, after all, were appointed. HAKU Bu was elected as chief of Executive Bureau. The renovation in the personnel affairs will indeed be a great task in the future. Without this being carried out resolutely, the reelection of the officials are meaningless and about this matter, we have the courage of carrying out our convection so far as shall be pleased by both GHQ and the Japanese Government, though we are expecting a lot of enemies.

I think I can almost agree to the statement made by Minister KIN the other day, but as the Minister still lacks the perfect knowledge about the matter of organization, I think I will try to make him understand about this point so that we can go on in perfect cooperation", etc.

PSD  
FILES

April 7, 1951.

To : P S D.  
From : Chief of Liaison Sec., MPD  
Subject : Koreans' Organization Report.

1. Location: 1039 Nishiarai-cho, Adachi-ku, Tokyo,  
(home of KIN Man Yu, used for the temporary office)
2. Title : ADACHI SHOO-KOO KAI (Adachi Commercial & Industrial Association)
3. Date of Establishment: 15 January, 1951.
4. Area : All over Adachi Ward.
5. Object:
  - a. Free from any ideological & political views.
  - b. All the Koreans be united from the racial point of view.
  - c. Development of the enterprises of the Korean enterprisers and the stability of the Koreans' livelihood be expected.
  - d. Pecuriarity of the Koreans' station of life be met with prudence so that the interests of the Korean enterprisers be protected.
6. Membership: Forty-four (44)
7. Representative & Leader:

(Name, post, occupation, address, date of birth)

KIN Man Yu, chairman of board of directors, & Chief of General Affairs Div., doctor, 1039 Nishiarai-cho, 7 Aug. 1915.

SON Do En, ass't chairman of the same & Chief of Liaison Div., leather business, 5-24 Senju, 10 June, 1914.

GO Shin Gyoku, ass't chief of General Affairs Div., rubber business, 1-935, Motoki-cho, 7 July, 1921.

KO Taku Jun, ass't chief of Liaison Div., noodles mfg business, 1-844 Motoki-cho, 1916.

KIN So Ki, Chief of Commercial-industrial Div., rubber business, 685 Yono-cho, 28 March, 1905.

GO Sho Yo, ass't chief of the same, metal business, 179 Yono-cho, 15 September, 1904.



- 2 -

## 8. Members Connected with Outlawed Organizations:

SON Do En, formerly chief of "Choren" Senju Chap.

IN Hei Gyoku, formerly chairman of Tokyo-to Committee,  
Choren (this man is thought to have assumed a post of the  
advisor, but it remains to be confirmed).

9. Others : This association is composed of the Korean enter-  
prisers residing in Adachi Ward. In order to accomplish its  
object, General Affairs Div. (controlling general, finance and  
planning affairs), Liaison Div. (all liaison affairs concerning  
materials, fund, market extention negotiation, collective bar-  
gaining, etc.) and Commercial-Industrial Div. (improvement &  
guidance of management and technique) are established with their  
respective officials whose term is one year.

Entrance fee, ¥100.

Membership fee, ¥100.

Special membership fee, ¥200-1000.

5 April 1951

PSI  
FILES

To : P S D.

From : Liaison Chief, MPD

Subject: A Drill in the Field Carried out by Alleged Korean Youth Action Organization.

Name: KIN KEI HO

Add : 1313 Mikawashima 3-chome, Arakawa-ku

Occupation: Chief Executive, Tokyo Metropolitan Headquarters,  
Korean Democratic Youth Alliance, defunct

Headed by the person named above, a group of some seventy (70) Korean students of universities and junior high schools along with dwellers in the Korean hamlets in Tokyo, who were, in the judgement of the police, ultra-leftist elements, each equipped with a two-day ration and a mess-kit, took the 2350-hour train on 27 March at Shinjuku Railway Station, and started for "Mitsu-toge", Minami-tsuru-gun, Yamanashi Prefecture, where a "drill in the field" was allegedly exercised under the command of KIN KEI HO.

For your information, such a move as is mentioned above is so worth noticing that the development is being closely watched by this office.

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PSD  
FILES

27 March 1951

To. PSD,

From : Chief of Liaison Sec., MPD.

Subject: Aftermath of the Case of the Korean School.

After having been involved in the Korean case, the rivalry between the Korean and the Japanese teachers of the Korean schools which had been comparatively seen seldom seems to have flared up again. In the Metropolitan Korean 9th Primary School, too, after the incident, the difference between the two parties was being brought to the fore in everything, producing an unpleasant atmosphere.

This situation seemed to be more aggravated when the Japanese teachers all refused to sign as leaflets titled "Truth of March 7 Case" published by OTA Juji, Chief secretary of the Korean Teachers' Union were distributed to them and were asked to back the Koreans' drive of protesting against the authorities concerned about the case.

Since that time, hot words began to be exchanged more frequently between both parties. For instance, CHO To Un, a Korean teacher, after having quarreled with WAKI Fusa-suke, the head teacher, went so far to say to him, "You are not fitted for a teacher and our school does not need you."

Under these circumstances, the feud between the Korean & Japanese teachers now threatens to go to its worst.

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070.1

27 March 1951

To : P S D.  
From : MATSUMOTO Hideyuki, Liaison Chief, MPD  
Subject: Conclaves by Japanese and Korean Communist leaders

Sai Gaku Rin, chairman of the Toshima regional chapter of the "Kyoryumin Dan" (Korean Residents Association) who is living at 2024 Itabashi 8-chome, Itabashi-ku, casually revealed the following to the local police:

The leaders of the now-disbanded "Choren" (League of Koreans Residing in Japan), inclusive of In Toku Min, and other North Korea-affiliated Korean leaders, who have so far found it difficult to secretly have meetings with the Japanese Communist leaders, recently arranged to have their conclaves under false names at the dining hall of the House of Councillors building, the arrangement having been done by the Communist Diet members. This conclave has already sat several times, it is said.

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P S D  
FILES

To. P S D.

26 March 1951

From : MATSUMOTO Hideyuki,  
Chief, Liaison Sect., MPD

Subject: Report on the Korean nationals riot involving  
death and injury of GI's

Submitted herewith is a detailed report on the  
subject above which occurred around 3 a.m. Mar. 21, 1951  
in Korean quarters.

1. Case: Violence to GI's by Korean nationals, involving  
death and injuries.

2. Time & date of the incident:

Around 3 a.m. March 21, 1951.

3. Place of incidence:

At the house of KO KOSHIN, alias TAKAGI KOSHIN,  
Korean. At the so-called International Market, No.4 of  
2-chome, Asakusa Senzoku-cho, Taito-ku.

4. Situation surrounding the incident:

(a) Around 3.20 a.m. Mar. 21, two GI's came to  
a police box of the Kuramae P.S. with a report of the  
incident. Two policemen Sekine and Iigura, accompanied  
by the GI's, proceeded to the scene where they found a  
crowd of Koreans, twenty or thirty in number, in a  
state of confusion.

(b) One of the GI's, taking the pistol from police-  
man Sekine, fired an intimidating shot; the Koreans took  
refuge into the Kokusai Market (International Market).

(c) Simultaneous with the firing, the hotel keep-  
er of the Shosuien near the Market, calling up No.110 on  
the phone, reported the MPD that there was a fighting  
going on between Koreans and GI's. The report was re-  
layed to the Asakusa P.S., and policeman Suzuki on night  
duty immediately made a request for the dispatch of MP.

(d) Around 3.30 a.m. police sgt. KIKUCHI Chojiro  
of the patrol unit rushed to the scene; and when he  
arrived a patrol car came. One GI, seriously injured,  
was taken in the car and rushed to the St. Luke's Hos-  
pital where he died soon after.

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(e) In order to prevent the escape of the criminals, an emergency mobilization was ordered at the police station. A squad of about fifty men was immediately composed, consisted of those off duty in the dormitory and the 1st patrol on duty; with them the International Market was besieged.

5. Details of the arresting:

(a) Around 3.55 a.m. with the arrival of three MP's and later two, and CID agent Mr. Carming, a search was instituted in the entire market place as well as the arresting of the Koreans.

(b) Around 4.20 a.m. with the arrival of fifty two men of the reserve the cordon was expanded, with them being assigned to watches.

(c) The search was resulted in the arresting of ninety-two suspects from in and around the market place as well as from the Hisago Hotel, about 164 m. east of the market. With the consent of Mr. Carming, all of the suspects, around 6.10 a.m., were taken to the Asakusa P.S. for investigation which started immediately.

(d) Following the investigation, around 9 p.m., it was decided to place forty-six persons under detention who are listed in the annexed sheets. These include nine persons considered as having directly perpetrated in the violence, fifteen persons considered as having given encouragement in the violence at the scene and three females as witnesses.

Of these persons, twenty-one are now being detained at the Asakusa P.S., ten at the Komagome P.S., five at the Kuramse P.S., five at the Senju P.S., and five at the Yanaka P.S.; the rest being released at 11 p.m.

6. The cause of the incidence:

While no correct confession is as yet unobtainable due to the suspects taking a hesitant attitude to speak out, it seems that, as gathered from the accounts given by witnesses, three of the six GI's had a quarrel with KIN TO KYU, Korean, pander, over a trifle matter, who had happened to be at TAKAGI KOSHIN's house where the incident took place; and the quarrel become larger as other Koreans joined taking side with KIN.

7. Matters for reference:

(a) The majority of the Koreans involved are those who were members of the former "League of Koreans in



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Japan", but the present incident seems not to be one deliberately carried out with a background of political or ideological nature; it may be recognized as an incident of simple origin, a mere incidental criminal case.

(b) As regards the disposition of the case, consultation had been made with CID, Liut. Prosecutor Tanaka, Prosecutor Takahashi and Criminal Investigation Chief, and as regards the search and detention, the measure was taken in accordance with the CID's order.

(c) The detention of the forty-six suspects was carried out in accordance with the verbal order of Major Sullivan of the Provost Court, pending the written order to be issued around 8 a.m. the 22nd.

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Mar. 21, 1951

List of the Suspects in detention (46 persons)

Asakusa Police Station

No.	Name	Age	:	No.	Name	Age
1	RI CHU WA (alias KATO Kazuo)	19	:	24	KIN TAI SHO	33
2	KAN I SHO	28	:	25	MORIIZUMI Yo (Jap)	22
3	KIN GYOKU SEI	21	:	26	GEN U EI	26
4	KAN SHO SAN	22	:	27	KAN NISSHO	26
5	OZAWA Koji (Jap)	19	:	28	GEN CHIN KEI	35
6	NIN HEI SHUKU	23	:	29	KIN KEI DAI	24
7	CHO HEI SEI	36	:	30	KYO CHI KYO	23
8	KIN SHO KO	31	:	31	YOSHIOKA Yoshio (Jap)	23
9	KIN TO SHU	20	:	32	YO KAI TEI	26
10	MINAMIMOTO Teishutsu	35	:	33	KIN SEI RYU	37
11	KIN SO SHUKU	20	:	34	RYO KEI REN	37
12	KIN GYOKU JUN	26	:	35	KUSUHARA Takehiro	30
13	HIRANO Junkichi (Japanese)	20	:	36	RYO NAN SHOKU	24
14	RI YU SEKI	27	:	37	CHO MEI KUN	24
15	CHO MEI KEN	20	:	38	KO IN SEI	24
16	HASEGAWA Yoshi- nobu	18	:	39	RI SAI KUN	29
17	SO TO DAN	19	:	40	RI JI KEN	21
18	KO KO SHIN	29	:	41	KIN TAI SHOKU	26
19	KIN TO KYU	25	:	42	KO KEI JITSU	23
20	KO HO SHU	26	:	43	NOMURA Masao	22
21	KO TAI SEI	22	:	44	NAKAMURA Yukiko (Jap)	19
22	BUN HEI TETSU	23	:	45	YAMADA Shizuko	20
23	KO KO FUKU	22	:	46	NAKANO Akiko	20



To.

PSD

13 March 1951

FILES  
PSDFrom : MATSUMOTO Hideyuki,  
Liaison Chief, MPDSubject: Koreans said planning to retake the Daito  
Kaikan hall

As revealed to the chief of the special investigation section of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government by Prosecutor TAKAHASHI of the Tokyo Local Prosecutors' Office (the very person who is chiefly responsible for investigation of the Daito Kaikan case), there is now going on the following plan among some Korean residents here:

1. The Daito Kaikan hall will be retaken on the coming 17 to 20 of March, the same days when the said hall was taken over by the Japanese authorities.
2. A great demonstration parade will be held during the said period along with the petition-making visits of the Metropolitan Government office and other concerned quarters by the Korean delegates.
3. The demonstration will be accompanied by struggles to be staged at various points in the city.

It was reported in this connection that on March 12, around 0930 hours, three Koreans came up to the entrance of the Metropolitan special investigation section, allegedly to inquire about things connected with the aliens' registration, and after being confirmed of the exact location of the office, left there when a whisper came from them saying "This is a convenient place for us to engage in our own business," or something like that.

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13 March 1951

To . PSD.

From : MATSUMOTO Hideyuki,  
Liaison Chief, MPDSubject: Resident Koreans planning an exhibition of  
their High School students' achievement in  
learning and art

A Korean student while undergoing a routine check-up by policeman KOYANAGI Toshio of Itabashi P.S., in the neighborhood of No.23 Itabashi 10-chome within the said police station's precinct on March 10, told the policeman to the following effect:

- (1) The resident Koreans in Tokyo generally have no grudge against the common police officers in connection with the March-7 riot case. They, however, are greatly offended with the conduct of the superior officers. They will sure be retaliated some day.
- (2) The resident Korean students will cooperate with the general public of Japan on our joint efforts to have the Occupation forces withdraw from both Japan and Korea.

The said student, after making these remarks, gave the policeman an invitation card, on the surface of which the following inscription was found:

"Invitation Card for the average visitor to a grand exhibition of art and learning plus meetings respectively of dramas, music and dancing, to be held in celebration of the graduation ceremonies of the resident Koreans' senior and junior high schools in Tokyo; the whole affairs will be opened on March 20, 1951, at noon, at the building of the Koreans' Junior High School (Tel. 81-2734). In case of wet weather the scheduled events will be postponed till it is clear."

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12 March, 1951

To : PMO, KCAR, CIC, PSD, CIS.

From : Chief, Liaison Sect., MPD.

Subject : 2nd Report on Assembly without Notice  
and Pistol ~~Sm~~atch case at Korean High School  
and at Middle School.

1. The arrested Koreans are expected to be committed to Tokyo District Public Procurators Office on Mar. 9, 1951. Their names and disposition are as follows.

KIN SHO KI, aged 23, No.180, Egota-cho 1-chome, Nakano-ku.  
LI SHO KO, aged 25, No.925, Komatsugawa 2-chome, Edogawa-ku.  
LI NANGI, aged 20, No.22, Kami Jujo 2-chome, Kita-ku.  
(Under detention at Waseda P.S.)

KIN HOSHU, aged 17, No.22, Kami Jujo 2-chome, Kita-ku.  
(at Otsuka P.S.)

KIN ZEN CHU, age and address unknown, remaining silent.  
(at Waseda P.S.)

One like a laborer, about 18, address unknown, - do -  
(at Komagome P.S.)

SAI SHIN CHU, aged 17, 399, Imai-cho, Chiba-shi.

LI KEI KAN, aged 55, 1797, Tatsuno, Tatsuno-mura, Kami Ina-gun,  
Nagano. (at Otsuka P.S.)

LI TAI REN

KIN EI CHIN, aged 16, No.32, Shinano-machi, Shinjuku-ku.  
(at Itabashi P.S.)

Note : The places of detention would please be kept secret.

2. Last night 2 Korean teachers called at Oji Police Station and wanted to have an interview with Koreans detained there, but as there were none, they left.
3. One MATSUMOTO, Kyuya, member of Nippon News Agency, who had appeared at the Korean High School with the aim of taking picture of the scene, around 1:30 p.m., Mar. 7, was filming by a Movie Camera how things were going on there, when a group of Koreans came upon him to give him a drubbing, inflicting him serious injuries which would take four weeks for complete cure. He is now under surgical treatment of Kishi, a surgeon living near the scene, but judged from what he had said - "I was beaten by policemen", he is likely a sympathiser with left-sided Koreans.

On the very day, there were IN TOKU KON, member of former Korean League, and central committeeman of same, and leader of left-sided Koreans, and LI KO KUN, an anarchist leader on the scene, seemingly giving instruction for activities of Korean Youths.

- 2 -

The youngmen who were playing active parts were members of a group called Youths Action Corp, and on the scene there likely were TEI ZAI, acting Chief (?), and KIN UNSHO of former Democratic Youths League, both under the Command of their leader, LI GEN SHU, Commander, Tokyo Headquarter of the Youths Action Corp.

The pistol snatched from a policeman was found to be that of police HAGIWARA of Asakusa Police Station, loaded with 6 bullets.

The pamphlet scattered on the scene on the day had the contents as follows:-

" We appeal to dear Japanese public".

"On Feb. 28, 500 policemen in black uniforms, armed with pistols and clubs, made sudden appearance at our school. It was 6:50 in the morning, and as it was before 7, the hour of rising, the boarding students were all in bed, but the policemen unreasonably and forcedly got into the rooms of the students. Scarcely had they found themselves in front of desks with muddy shoes on when they inspected books, papers, and not only they took away note books which worth nothing, but they forced into all class-rooms, where they broke glass plates, took off news papers posted on walls, snatched mineographs, and furthermore got into girls rooms with their faces flushed with alcoholic drinks. They left there saying they would come now and then.

" Our Japanese friends !!!

This is the real state of the Government of Yoshida who is now in power.

Our school is a Metropolitan Government School under control of the Education Bureau, while the right of education is left with our teachers. Nevertheless, the Bureau was set at naught and our faculty meeting was trampled down.

Are they really democratic police of Japan? Why do they interfere with the matters of education? How do you think such an expense for mobilizing those disorderly and loose policemen was raised? It is nothing but taxes the government relieved our parents as well as all of you of. Then why the policemen made the raid into us? The reason is none but the oppression put upon peace-loving students, with the view of hastening separate peace treaty for enslaving us, all the more because we are launching the drive with slogans for stimulating overall peace treaty and for protest against war.

We believe you, our friends, do not like to have another war. Dear friends ! You must beware of such an oppression put upon us should come upon you in the near future.



13 March, 1951

To. Mr. Harry Shupak. <sup>PSD</sup>  
~~CS~~

From : MATSUMOTO Hideyuki, Chief of Liaison Section, MPD.

Subject : Report on extraordinary phases of literary exercises held by Korean primary school.

1. Date & time : 1200 hrs. to 1700 hrs., 8 March.
2. Place : Metropolitan 1st Korean Primary School, No.291, 2-chome, Nippori, Arakawa-ku.
3. Attendance : 370 pupils of said school plus 80 of their parents.
4. Extraordinary phases:

- A. Following the opening address by headmaster ISHIZU Motoharu, Japanese, KIN KAN TETSU, vice-chairman of PTA, stood on the platform and spoke in Korean as follows:

"The literary exercises were to be held here on March 1 which is the most memorable day to us, but it was forced to be suspended by the oppressive action of the authorities concerned. I am glad, however, that we can hold this event today, on this significant International Women's Day, with the attendance of so many parents of our pupils. I will say most emphatically that we must further consolidate our unity to carry on our future struggles."

- B. Following the above speech were commenced the pupils' literary exercises, but at 1350 hrs. BCKU SEI KEN, female, vice-chairman of PTA, stood on the platform and spoke in Korean as follows:

"This is the International Women's Day. In the past our fellow women fought many a battle for liberation of womanhood. All of us who are assembled here today must get further united...."

However, since this speech was one not scheduled in the program, the speaker got down from the platform in one minute warned by the headmaster of the school.

- C. Among the dramas played by the pupils the one entitled "One day in the village" was the most inciting. It represented a story of the police oppressing the farming population and the latter finally rising in insurrection killing the police. This drama signifying worship of Soviet politics drew such a round of applause from the attending parents of the pupils that it seemed to have impressed them so strongly.

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## 5. Other informations:

In the seats for PTA members were seen sitting KYO SO DAI, Chief of Social Div., former League of Koreans, SO HO WO, 1st principal of League of Koreans School, KIN SHU SAI, Chairman of committee, former League of Koreans, and other leading Korean residents in Arakawa area. But none of their actions showed anything extraordinary.



PSD  
FILESFrom: Chief of Criminal Affairs Div.,  
MPD

12 March 1951

Report on labor movements and other illegal cases

Arrestee	Organization	Date warrant requested	Arresting P.S.	Details
1) HAYAKAWA Kan, 34, 4-610 Zoshigaya, Toshimaku, communist, using right to remain silent	Chief-committee, Central Civil Engineers Trade Union	0810 hrs 12/3/51; arrested in action	Kanda	Kanda Employment Stabilization Office, in view of the recommendations from the Labor Office and complaints from employers, abolished its conventional method of assigning free laborers to jobs, and advised the leaders of Central Civil Engineers Trade Union on March 9 that effective March 12 the employment stabilization office would enforce the system of assigning laborers to jobs on a daily basis. The said trade union, however, opposing to this proposed reform under the slogan of "Break the enslaving system of labor assignment on daily basis!", rallied some 850 laborers at the windows of the employment office around 0700 hrs., 12 Mar., who, resorting to squatting tactics and making great noise, not only disturbed operation of business of the employment agency but also made assaults on the police despatched to the scene to still them. (Name of offense: Obstruction of Official Duty Performance.)
2) ANDO Saburo, 25, c/o ISHIZAKI, 2-11. Nihonbashi-Kakigaracho, Chuo-ku, communist, using right to remain silent	Deputy Chief-committee, Central Civil Engineers Trade Union	ditto	ditto	
3) RI So Tai, 21, (alias IWAMOTO Saburo), 2-1 Kyobashi, Chuo-ku, communist, using right to remain silent	Committee member, same union	ditto	ditto	
4) NAKAJIMA Kichiro, 26, c/o MIYAMA, 502 Izumicho, Suginami-ku, using right to remain silent	Committee member, same union (accountant)	ditto	ditto	
5) JO Kin Yoku, 24, (alias YASUDA Mutsuo), c/o ARAI Saki, 3-27 Kanda-Jimbocho, Chiyoda-ku, communist, using right to remain silent	Member, same union	ditto	ditto	
6) HIRAYAMA Kishiro, 25, Nakagishi 13, Taito-ku, using right to remain silent	ditto	ditto	ditto	

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7) INOUE Kiyoshi, 22, 1-46 Shiba- ura, Minato-ku, communist, using right to remain silent	Member, Cen- tral Civil Engineers Trade Union	0810 hrs 12/3/51; arrested in action	Kanda
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8) ITO Matsukichi, ditto 37, 2-12 Fukagawa Sumiyoshicho, Koto-ku, Social- ist,		ditto	ditto
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5 March 1951.

PSD  
FILES

TO : PSD.

FROM : MATSUMOTO Hideyuki, Liaison Chief, MPD.

SUBJECT: Report on the Words and Activities of a Korean War-Volunteer Sent Back Home in Japan.

Name of the War-Volunteer: KO SEI KAN, 26, Korean

Address: Former : No. 9 Yanagibashi 2-chome,  
Taito-ku, Tokyo.

Present : No. 18 Azukisawa 1-chome,  
Itabashi-ku, Tokyo.

In September last year, when he was a student he enlisted in a Korean voluntary legion recruited for the first time in Japan. He took part in the landing at Inchon, and then in a battle near Seoul. He was wounded by a hand-bomb in the hips and other parts. He was sent back home in Japan on 24 December, last year, and then sent to a hospital somewhere around Ogikubo, Suginami-ku, Tokyo. Upon leaving the hospital on 16 Feb., 1951, he moved in the present address to live with his sister.

Interviewed by a policeman, he told to this effect:

"Most of the Korean war volunteers were students. They were told they would have been given a U.S. citizenship only if they had had enlisted in a Korean voluntary army. So they did enlist. They were also told that they would be sent to the States for further training to be sent to Europe, after six months of duty on the Korean front had been passed. I am determined to do any work only if I were sent to the United States."

Having seen the scourge of war in Korea under his own eyes, he told the police, like this:

"Never again should I like to live in such a country, and not even a moment. I feel miserable to think that is our country. I don't mind what would become of the government in Korea. I don't mind whoever may assume the reins of government in Korea."

He dreams a dream of being a potential American citizen, not that he wishes if he were an American. He is now eagerly looking forward to the returning of his voluntary legion to Yokohama on 7 March this year.

- 2 -

He is educated, and speaks English. When on the front, he was a section leader. However, not an Yen has ever been paid him by the Korean Mission in Japan, except for the uniform which he still wears. He has his military certificate and vaccination papers on person. His story is to be credited.

On top of it, he has his military certificate issued from the Korean Mission in Japan. But the same Mission is discredited by him. He says: "The Korean Mission in Japan is unreliable".

\* \* \* \* \*

*He may have something here.*



22 Feb. '51

PSD  
FILES

To : p s d

From : Chief of Liaison Sect., MPD.

SUBJECT: A distributor of anti-American leaflets was arrested  
in the very act.

Date and time of arrest: Feb. 18, 1951, around 1830 hrs.

Place: " : In front of Yoyogi National R.R. Station.

Distributor: RI So-and-So, (who is exercising the right to reject  
to answer).

## Details:

At the above-mentioned date and time, at the forgoing place, one RI was espied in the very act of distributing anti-American leaflets, under name of J.C.P. Tokyo Metropolitan Committee, (Contents thereof are shown in the attached paper), about 50 in number, from house to house, by Policeman SASAKI in charge of patrol of Harajuku P.S. Asked to go to the Shimmachi P.B. with the same Policeman, RI obeyed gently. After the investigation at the said P.B. and confirming the leaflets to be of anti-American effect, the Policeman took him to the Home Station. Arriving at the front of J.C.P. HQ., RI cried for help loudly, "HQ members! Give me a help!" Thereupon some 15 or 16 of them appeared suddenly. RI, seizing a chance, threw away the leaflets, about 30 sheets, and attempted to flee from the Policeman, who, after pursuing about 50 meters, arrested him. The Home Station, receiving the notification from a resident in the neighborhood, sent 6 criminal investigation officers to the scene immediately. They took RI to the Home Station along with them, to detain.

Later, around 1900 hrs. HQ members and cells, about 15 or 16 in number, thronged to the Home Station and urged, saying

"Explain the reason of arrest!"

"Set him free immediately!"

But, as rejected strongly, with patrolmen called together emergently by the head of night-duty officers of the Home Station, the protesters dispersed by twos and threes by 2000 hrs.

Later on, one MATSUMOTO Keinosuke, a proprietor of a tea-room, called at the Home Station, representing the Metropolitan Committee, and asked for his release, saying, "RI is a Korean National, and is in a pitiable position---He was forced to do so out of his uncontrollable resentment-----"

The Metropolitan Committee, on its part, unable to stand by idly, as RI dared to do so in a J.C.P. HQ. member capacity, despite that distribution other than pasting is prohibited in the Harajuku Police Station jurisdiction, sent a member mentioned above to the above-mentioned P.S. for a negotiation.

Occupation Army, Go Home,  
With Overall Peace for Japan !  
Everyman, Vote for Overall Peace !

Both the Korean Liberation Army & the Chinese Volunteers are marching with the people's united strength toward the victory of liberation. Embarrassed with the miserable condition of the defeated UN forces, the Imperialists and their watch dog Yoshida and his followers have gone out for the separate peace in a hurry, openly proposed to become the tool of the aggression under the name of the defence of the land, worked out a scheme of driving the Japanese to the war, and are hard at work to show their loyalty to the aggressors.

Taking the advantage of the visit of Mr. Dulles, they are now plotting to make the people here the mercenary soldiers for foreign countries and the land a battlefield!

The Soviet Union & the New China have voiced against making Japan the aggressors' human bomb and have made public how they are wanting for her to see an overall peace, the complete withdrawal of the Occupation Army and the unlimited expansion of peace industry realized as early as possible.

On the contrary, in America the Americans are openly expressing outrageous remarks such as "Hire the Japanese as soldiers at five dollars each" or such as "It is enough to give them U.S. food and U.S. clothing. To tens of millions of Japanese and Germans, to be enlisted in the American Army is for them to get better situations than these they used to have.

That all the difficulty of living here in Japan is coming from the war-waging government of the watch dog Yoshida's cabinet, is today a fact as clear as day. Only the way of theirs is different from the old way used by the old Terno System Army, in point of resorting to the red paper and drafting. Their new invention is bringing about business depression and unemployment, for they think where there is unemployment, there is a flock of people gathering at any place where there is food. This is just their way. Indeed they are administering the affairs of state only to make the people soldiers, Army laborers and enslaved war-factory workers. In order to have their way carried out in the sight of the world, there is no other way for them but to speed up the separate peace. There you see all their plot hidden out of your sight!

You, the six million citizens of Tokyo!

On Jan. 15, when the representatives of Socialist Party, Communist Party, Labor Party, Workers and Farmers' Unions, coming from all parts of the country including intelligentsia, youngmen and women, met at a labor-farmer citizens' conference for promoting an overall peace, they passed the resolution against the rearmament and for the immediate conclusion of an overall peace treaty, and decided to carry out a propaganda drive calling upon the people to support the overall peace which we demand.

mobilization  
to army  
not communism  
paper



PSD  
FILES

1 Feb. 1951

TO : P S D .  
 FROM : MATSUMOTO Hideyuki, Liaison Chief, MPD  
 Re : Moves among the resident Koreans

KIN SAI SHUKU, 28, one of the leaders of the Nerima-Toshima-Itabashi chapter of the ROK Korean Residents Union in Japan, now living at 101 Takada Minami-chp 2-chome, Toshima-ku, confided to an officer of the Mejiro Police Station: "All Korean residents in Japan are no good ..... The volunteer fighters selected from among the Korean residents in Japan will serve no purpose." The following is what the Korean leader lately told to the police:

There are three kinds of Koreans now living in Japan. The first are those who came over here because they had no suited occupations in Korea or those who had no inclination to engage in agriculture. They came here simply dreaming of coming across some good fortune. The second are the Koreans who were recruited during the war, and they are the laboring classes. The third are the so-called intelligent Koreans who came here to study with enough schooling expenses or without money but with the intention of earning the expenses here. Of these Korean population, some who were well qualified to cultivate their own fortune, went home at the time of Japan's surrender. They left behind them their fellow countrymen who were idly hoping for a good turn of their fortune, each holding some savings of money, or who felt they were stuck here because of the non-existence of their interests in their native country. These remaining Koreans, generally speaking, are the dregs of Koreans with no qualification for their decent independent life.

The above remarks were recently testified fully by the fact that when announcement was made for the recruiting of volunteers from among the Korean residents to place them in the ROK Army, the applicants were entirely the ex-convicts undesired among the compatriots or those destitutes doomed to go to prison or some protective institutions. It is quite natural that these volunteers have no patriotism. Anyway, these volunteers, all clad in the United Nations Forces' fine uniforms, went over to their native land. But they did nothing to their honor on the battle-field. Instead, they boasted their long residence in Japan to their fellow Koreans. They even stole some of the Army supplies and sold them at a good profit. They proved very poor fighters completely lost to the fighting spirit. About 150,000 of these volunteers were recently sent back here by the ROK Government despite the Government's urgent need of man power at this stage of war, and they are now being interned somewhere in Japan as the entirely hopeless cases, it is said.

- 2 -

This is nothing but the people's just and resolute answer in response to the militarization and colonialization of this country.

Citizens of Tokyo, there may be nobody among the Japanese who is not struck without being inspired by this attempt full of the genuine patriotic sentiment, and the racial enthusiasm. The JCP Tokyo Metropolitan Committee will unanimously support this decision filled with the pride of the Japanese people and vows to fight with all might until the desire of the all-out peace treaty leading the people to peace and independence and the demand of the complete withdrawal of the Occupation Army are realized.

Citizens of Tokyo, if you stand at the head of this movement promoting the vote for the overall peace, there will be no doubt that all the rest of the people throughout the country will willingly follow you.

We want Immediate Conclusion of Overall Peace Treaty.

We Flatly Reject Rearmament of Japan.

Let us, under these items, each carrying a voting card, calling upon the organizations and individuals around us, collecting millions, tens of millions votes for the Council Promoting Overall Peace and Patriotic Movement. Let us smash the plot for a separate treaty with this mighty power and give an answer to Mr. Dulles!

All the patriotic citizens of Tokyo, victory is ours, if we stand up with firm resolution. Let us dash mighty waves of overall peace votes against our enemy in order to promote our great cause of peace! Let us demand the Occupation Army to withdraw from this country carrying with them an overall peace for our peace, our independence!

All An Overall Peace, is the Way to Peace & Independence!

A Separate Peace is the Way to Slavery & War!

10 Feb. '51

JCP Tokyo Metropolitan Committee.



February 20, 1951

From : Chief, Liaison Section, MPD

To : PSD  
: PMO  
: CIC  
: KCAR

Subject : Report on the police investigation involving the international marriage

The following is the police investigations which have been conducted so far covering the period since October 6, last year:

## 1. Police certificates forwarded:

PMO concerned .....	1,215 persons
OSI " .....	380 "
CIC " .....	221 "
Foreign Ministry concerned .	3 "
(via Foreign Ministry)	
KCAR concenred .	4 "
(via Liaison Office of the Metropolitan Government)	

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Total .. 1,623 "

## 2. Exceptions:

(1) Refused the investigation of the Japanese police because of having the British nationality:-

1 person

(2) Not being desirous to marry:-

3 persons

## 3. Those who were supplied with the police certificates (by the police under jurisdiction) or whose background records were checked at the instances of the National Rural Police or Autonomous Police in other prefectures:

1. Kanagawa Pref. ....	200 persons
2. Nagoya City .....	5 "
3. Saitama Pref. ....	9 "
4. Hiroshima Pref. ....	2 "
5. Kyoto City .....	2 "
6. Fukuoka Pref. ....	1 "
7. Tachikawa area .....	9 "

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Total 228 "

014.2

~~(to be continued)~~

PSD  
FILES

Feb. 6, 1951

To : PSD  
: PMO  
: KCAR  
: CIC

From : Shuichi Miyake, Chief, 3rd Criminal  
Investigation Section, MPD

Subject: Report on policemen awarded by MPD Chief  
for their meritorious efforts in the round-up  
of major vicious gang of thieves.

I. For a long period of six months, from May 6, 1949, to December, the same year, at the Room No.11 of the Criminal Investigation Section, MPD, a careful and resolute efforts had been carried on under the direction of Asst. Police Inspector Matsuda, to effect the arrest of a sinister gang of criminals led by Masahisa Shiraishi and Ryo Ki Yo (Korean) which had been a menace to the populace in the entire area of Kanto, with robberies, injuring persons and other large and small criminal acts. By the dint of their efforts 29 Koreans and 61 Japanese were arrested, and a great case as it was, involving the estimated damage of ¥381,430,000-odd, was finally settled. Those who had participated in the efforts were rewarded according to their merits by the MPD Chief for their great contribution to the public peace maintenance, the awards ranging from service medal to special mention.

II. Also the group of Room No.11, under charge of Asst. Police-Inspector Matsuda should be mentioned for their continued efforts for the period from January 26, 1950 to October, the same year, involving untold difficulties and dangers in rounding up the villainous gang of thieves led by Tei Ryo Kon, Sai Tan Shutsu, Shin Kan Yo and Boku Ryo Ichi (all Koreans), which had been rampaging in the districts of Kanto, Tohoku, Chubu, Hokuriku and Kansai, with the criminal acts of robberies, attempted murders and other large and small thievery cases, and in which were 75 Koreans and 34 Japanese arrested.

Foreign residents who suffered damage by this gang are (1) Mr. T. G. Brey, President of Petroleum Co., No.1842, Shinohara-machi, Kohoku-ku, Yokohama-shi, who was stolen of silver ware, bed sheets, clothings and other items -- 292 all told, estimated at ¥1,000,000.



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The robbery occurred around 1 a.m. January 25, 1950. (2) Major Wilson, Quartermaster Unit, No.1,667, Isogo-machi, Isogo-ku, Yokohama-shi. Major Wilson discovering the thief about entering the house, fired a shot, and thus escaped damage. It occurred around 1 a.m. January 28, 1950. (3) French Consular Mr. Andre Poinseau, No.1,003, Isogo-machi, Isogo-ku, Yokohama-shi, was stolen of an overcoat (grey), 2 pairs of shoes, whiskey and other items, estimated at ¥16,500. The robbery occurred around 3 a.m. January 28, 1950. The culprits involved Tei Ryo Kon, So Ho I, Ri Ken Hen and Tei Tai Kon.

This report is submitted because of the commendable efforts on the part of those participated in the rounding up of the criminals, solving the case which involved a damage running up to 400-million Yen, and thus contributing to the peace maintenance of the country.

### III. Men of merit:

Asst. Police-Inspector Nobuyoshi Matsuda

Police sergeant

Matsuo Amano

"

Hidetake Kaito

"

Kihachiro Ogura

"

Akiho Ushijima

Policeman

Tsuneo Tazaki

"

Eiichi Nagano

"

Nobuyuki Yokone  
SHIMA

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Of the officially registered Korean residents in the neighborhood, 1,000 live in Toshima-ku, 2,000 in Nerima-ku, and another 2,000 in Itabashi-ku. And of these 5,000 Koreans, 4,000 are Communists, the remainder being the friends of ROK. But it is only part of the Communist residents that are regularly active for the spread of Communism. The other Communists, mostly ignorant, are merely dancing to the tune of their leaders. In the recent Kobe incident, many of these ignorant people inclusive of women put up their disturbances without understanding the meaning of their acts.

These Communist Korean residents, however, recently began to show their wishes to alter their registered affiliation with North Korea to that with ROK, for the apparent reason that the impact of the prevailing situation would soon cause their deportation back to their native country. These wishes are now closely examined by the concerned authorities, and the latter will not allow the altered affiliation to be officially recorded unless backed with convincing reasons. The Japanese Government, it seems, lately decided they would no longer accept the application for the registration of altered affiliations.

KIN SAI SHUKU then added in a reflective way that he himself suffered police detention during the war. He was then a student of the Waseda University, and his activities within the self-governing association of students in that university were charged by the police as a violation of the then Public Peace Maintenance Law. Now a married man with his Japanese wife, he is a member of the ROK Residents Union in Japan. But he still remembers regrettably of his agitating acts just after Japan's surrender which, he thought, was the best time for him to vent his spite against the Japanese police. As of now, he lastly revealed, he will abide with his faith in Syngman Rhee's regime and direct his effort to the relief of the war sufferers in Korea.

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13 Jan. 1951

PSD  
FILES

To :

From : MATSUMOTO Hideyuki, Chief of Liaison Section, MPD

SUBJECT: Report on Moves of Korean Community in Edagawa-cho.

Considerable reactions have been shown by the Koreans to the Government's statement of Dec. 26 on its tough actions to be taken against unlawful Korean elements and to Premier Yoshida's talk on Dec. 28 with regard to the same statement. Reported below are the moves made in this connection by the Korean community of Edagawacho, Fukagawa.

In reaction to the said Government's statement announcing compulsory repatriation of unlawful Korean elements, those Koreans residing in Edagawacho lost no time in posting in many places leaflets saying "We Oppose to Compulsory Repatriation of Koreans which is the Road to War" and "We Oppose to Compulsory Repatriation of Koreans Which Will Make Japan A Battlefield", etc. and distributing to Korean homes such agitative handbills as Enclosure No. 1 and to Japanese at large such as Enclosure No. 2.

On Dec. 29 the Youth Action Group of the said Korean Community, receiving a directive from the headquarters (unidentified) directing the Group members to present to it their joint guarantee to struggle against the Government's action with all their might, acted to collect signatures from the chief of the group GO Kotetsu and some 40 other members of the group and hand them over to the said headquarters.

On Jan. 5 LI Kiko, former chief committee, Chuo-Koto Chapter, League of Koreans Residing in Japan, acted as sponsor and representative in proposing a new year party and collecting some 100 Koreans at the Metropolitan 2nd Korean Primary School. These Korean attendants, among whom were included members of the Group of Korean Residents, held a meeting from 5:00 p.m. at the said primary school. At the place of this meeting were posted a portrait of KIM Nissei and a paper flag of the North Korean Republic, and a discussion was held under the slogan of opposing to war and compulsory repatriation of Koreans. However, about 10 members of the Group of Korean Residents attending were displeased at such atmosphere of the meeting and began to complain of the breach of the initial promise (since the meeting had been promised to be a new year party). Thus a dispute was presently created, but as the latter soon left the place, no serious trouble occurred.

Again, on the night of Jan. 7 another meeting appears to have been held, though no information about it is available; and the subject of discussion on this meeting was presumably the same Korean repatriation issue.

We are continuing our close watch on such struggles as these at this moment when there is a strong possibility that the Japan Communist Party outlawing issue will further stimulate such struggle activities.

- 2 -

Lately traffic between the said Korean community and the Nakano area has been growing more and more frequent, and this also is considered connected with the repatriation issue in some way or other.

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ENCLOSURE NO. 1

A WORD TO FELLOW KOREANS ABOUT COMPULSORY KOREAN REPATRIATION PLOT  
(Translation from the Korean text)

Our fellow countrymen:

Now the Japanese Government is preparing to conduct compulsory repatriation of Koreans residing in Japan and the freezing of their funds. What has led the Japanese Government to bring such pressure to bear upon the Koreans here is the recent victory of our heroic popular army in Korea. This government is plotting to establish war bases in Japan for invading our fatherland after effecting compulsory repatriation, compulsory concentration and mass-slaughter of our countrymen residing here. This is because it is afraid of the sixty hundred thousand Koreans here who are opposing to its participation in an aggressive war and hoping for unification of their fatherland. It is because it is fearing that these Koreans would prove a hindrance in carrying out an aggressive war against our country that it is thus plotting a compulsory repatriation and massacre of our fellow countrymen.

Now we are confronted with a serious crisis. If we retain the Korean blood in us, if we desire unity of our race, if we are against such massacre and aggression, we all must rise in opposition against this compulsory repatriation. We all have to fight, except those few who are ready to sell their own country to foreigners and become their slaves. Our unity is forthcoming, our victory is imminent. Let us rise together and fight heroically till the day of our final victory.

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- 3 -

ENCLOSURE NO. 2

## AN APPEAL ON OUST-KOREANS ISSUE

Our Japanese friends:

Lately the Japanese Government has been using the Kobe Case as a pretext in plotting a compulsory repatriation and the freezing of funds of the Koreans here. Under a long-period program, the treacherous war-mongers of Japan have faked up the "Korean Riot Case" in Kobe, and after faking up what they call public opinion through the medium of newspapers and broadcasts, have finally staged this reckless attempt.

The Japanese warmongers are making desperate efforts to involve Japan in war, and to them the Koreans residing in Japan are a great obstacle. Therefore the first thing they are going to do is to oppress these Koreans, They then will oppress democratic Japanese, labor unions, and even the Socialist Party which favors an overall peace, that they can clear out all threats to their conduct of war and successfully <sup>effect</sup> reformation of Japan in such a manner as to make the country a battlefield and a slave whose blood will be at the free command of its master.

Do you think that the Korean repatriation issue is a problem to the Koreans alone? If you can realize the fact that the compulsory repatriation of Koreans would provide the beginning of a dreadful war which will involve Japan, cause atom bombs to be dropped over your heads, and bring misery and death to the Japanese people, you must oppose this compulsory repatriation with all your might.

Let you and us oppose the compulsory repatriation of Koreans which will push Japan into war and make your and our races pitted against each other.

*1st report. detail follows*

P.S.D.  
LES

To : P.M.O., C.I.C., P.S.D., K.C.A.R.  
From : Liaison Sect., MPD

No. 1

January 7, 1951

P. S. : Tsukiji Rec'd : 2100 hrs. 6 Jan. '51

Subject : Korean Mission's Trouble.  
(Hattori Bldg. at 1 Ginza 4-chome, Chuo-ku)

Last September, about 600 Koreans in Japan went to the Korean front as the volunteer; Middle December 127 of them returned to Japan for reorganization. 82 of these returned came to TOKYO and 52 from them entered the central training institute of the Korean Youth Group. at Amanuma, Suginami-ku.

Today 11 of these young Koreans appeared at the Korean Mission building and demanded as follows: (at 1700 hrs.)

1. Pay the travelling expense with which to return to Osaka, their previous residing place.
2. Pay 3 months' allowance for their work at Korea.
3. Pay for their dress.

When the Korean Mission representative announced that they would pay ¥4,000 per person out of the salary paid to the Mission members, (for they had no money for these expenses allotted by their home government), they once came to the agreement.

However, one of these young Koreans telephoned the result to their training institute, from which another 30 Koreans came as reinforcement for better result at negotiation. About 1830 hrs. the negotiation began. Their proposal was the demand to pay ¥10,000 per person.

As the Mission advised this to the P.M.O.T., the said police received at 1910 hrs. order from Major Barnes to disperse the Koreans.

The said police sta. enlisted the aid of one company (100 policemen) from the M.P.D. Reserve Force for watch and guard. Meanwhile, the chief of the police, ADACHI 16 other policemen set out to the Hattori Bldg. where they found that the following agreement had been made; The Koreans left there at 2050 hrs.

"The two or three representatives from the Young Koreans Group will talk with the Mission at 1100 hrs. 8 Jan. (Monday)."

Reported by Telephone. to P.M.O., C.I.C., and P.S.D.

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