

DECLASSIFIED

Authority 77 5009

By KG NARA Date 6-27-08

PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION
ROUTING SLIP

FROM: BSH DATE: 19 Apr.

3 Chief of Division WEP

2 Executive Officer WEP

4 Lt. Col. Spiegel WEP

Capt. Graves

5 Capt. Russell WEP

Administrative Officer WEP

Chief Clerk

Fire Branch

Liaison Branch

Maritime Branch

6 Police Branch WEP

Prison Branch

Stat & Anal Branch

FOR:

Information WEP Comment WEP

Action WEP

Approval WEP File WEP

Remarks:

Example: If we have any
one in this area might
well look into this
condition, if it exists.

WEP

Will you
have this checked?

Murrae may go
there in May 1957

DECLASSIFIED

Authority 77 5009

By 16 NARA Date 6-27-08

Joap 50

Sophie

Same for
Migata PSY
Lesson

~~WB~~

DECLASSIFIED

Authority 77 5009

By 6 NARA Date 6-27-08DO NOT DETACH
G-2, GHQ, FEC

SUBJECT: Allegation of Collusion Between Gang Leaders and Police Officials

FROM : CI Div

TO : PSD

18 April 1950

ACofS, G-2	()	Theater Intelligence	()
Deputy, G-2	()	Operations	()
Ex O, FEC	()	PDM	()
Ex O, SCAP	()	Plans & Estimates	()
Ex O, Adm	()	Foreign Liaison	()
Spec Asst Adm	()	Targets Branch	()
Spec Asst Th/Intell	()	Special Projects Branch	()
Spec Asst CI Div	()	Geographical Branch	()
Spec Asst 441st CIC	()	CI DIV	()
Spec Asst Fiscal	()	Operations	()
Spec Asst Radio	()	JSOB	()
Spec Asst JSOB	()	Coll & Pub	()
Spec Asst MIS Div	()	441st CIC	()
Spec Asst Historical	()	MIS DIV	()
Spec Asst PSB	()	ATIS	()
Japanese Liaison	()	TID	()
Adm Officer	()	Historical Div	()
	()	Public Safety Div	()

Info () Approval () Signature () Draft Reply () Note & Ret () File ()
 Action () Concur () Initials () Info for reply () Comment ()

COMMENT: (Date all comments)

Tokyo Region
 manual

132644

G-2, GHQ

INTER - OFFICE MEMORANDUM

RES:rn

(For use within G-2 only)
Allegation of Collusion Between Gang
Leaders and Police
Officials

File No:

Subject:

Date: 19 April 1950

FROM: CI Div

TO: PSD

PHONE: 26-5752

NAME: H. Kawamoto

Comment
Number

1. Forwarded herewith for information and any action deemed necessary is TIS translation (Doc. No. 56246) of a letter addressed to General MacArthur by one KONDO Kunio, wherein the writer requests a SCAP-sponsored investigation of widespread vices conducted by the local gang leaders who are allegedly in collusion with the "corrupt" police.

1

2. Attention is invited particularly to paragraphs 6, 7 and 12 of the referenced translation.

1 Incl:

Doc No 56246, transl
of ltr addressed to
General MacArthur fr
KONDO Kunio

TL for
A.T.L.

DECLASSIFIED

Authority 77 5009

By KG NARA Date 6-27-08

Doc No 56246

KS/GI

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION, GENERAL STAFF
ALLIED TRANSLATOR AND INTERPRETER SECTION

Translation directed by Commander-in-Chief

Date Rec'd ATIS 7 Mar 50

Description of Contents: Full translation of letter addressed to
General MacARTHUR from KONDO, Kunio (近藤 邦男).

Doc No 56246

TRANSLATION IN FULL

TO: General MacARTHUR

FROM: KONDO, Kunio (近藤 邦男)
NIIGATA Ken, NISHI KUBIKI Gun, OMI Machi, Minami Company
Dormitory 新潟県西頸城郡青井町 南社宅

DATE: 26 Feb 50

1. Dear Sir: A town of NIIGATA Ken, NISHI KUBIKI Gun, OMI Machi, is now in the depths of darkness and despair. It is earnestly requested that through the efforts of Your Excellency, this town be converted into a place where people can live in comfort and happiness, full of aspiration and enlightenment.

2. Because the local police and gang "bosses" are acting in collusion and committing crimes, the local residents are suffering untold misery.

3. What I am about to state are all actual facts—conditions that have existed or are in existence today. Many local residents have actual knowledge and evidence of the existing corrupt practices, and though everyone surreptitiously agitates against these malpractices, no one dares to expose and denounce the existing corrupt activities for fear of retaliation. The local police officials and gang "bosses", by taking advantage of this fact, are expanding their scope of evil and corrupt practices.

4. Within the Korean section of OMI Machi, KANNON Cho (often referred to as Korea town), DOBUROKU (TN: unbrewed sake) and SHOCHU (TN: a Japanese type of gin) are being bootlegged, and pigs and cows are being illegally slaughtered. However, because the local police officials are all bribed, no arrests have been made or remedial measures adopted. Even at present, from late at night until early in the morning, illegal alcoholic beverages are being brewed and distilled, and many people have actually drunk DOBUROKU at these illegal breweries.

5. Also, open gambling sessions are constantly being conducted in the homes of certain gang "bosses" in Minami Company Dormitory and OSAWA. It is said that when police officials call upon these homes, if the gang "boss" makes a coughing sound, the police officials do not enter. The coughing sound is a prearranged signal that means that a gambling session is being conducted and that the police officials should go away immediately without entering the house. It is also rumored that at the home of another gang "boss" in the Minami Company Dormitory, police detectives indulge in drinking while gambling sessions are going on in the next room.

6. Each time the national police and revenue office of ITOIGAWA Machi learn of these gambling activities and decide to make a raid, the OMI police either telephone or send messengers ahead to give raid warnings; thus these gamblers have never been caught in the act of conducting illegal activities.

Doc No 56246

7. The children of the gang "bosses" of Minami Company Dormitory and KANNON Machi often state that when police detectives come to their home, their fathers give them large quantities of cigarettes, sake, and other goods. Also, the local Korean population boasts that their illegal activities will never be exposed, for such an exposure would mean revelation of the malpractices of police officials, which might mean their subsequent dismissal from office. These facts are well known to the entire local populace; if there is a doubt in Your Excellency's mind as to the truth, these facts can be ascertained upon thorough investigation of local conditions.

8. The wife of the local chief of police often purchases black-market rice. This fact is also well-known by the neighbors.

9. Minami Company Dormitory is today in a state of despair and confusion. When the fraudulent bidding incident occurred within the Mutual Financing Association of Minami Company Dormitory, in which more than one-half of the local residents are members (the incident involving President ASANO and Vice-president KANEKO of the Women's Association, and money amounting to five or six million yen), the gang "bosses" of Minami Company Dormitory immediately joined the Mutual Financing Association and, hiring skilled lawyers, hushed up the case; thus the matter was dropped without anyone being able to take action on this fraudulent transaction.

10. The local gang "bosses" and their cohorts are also using strong-arm tactics in obtaining various goods from the local shops without making payments. Since they have connections with the police, no one is able to take action against them for fear of drastic reprisal.

11. It is earnestly requested that Your Excellency investigate and clean up these corrupt practices, and enable the weak and the honest to earn a decent livelihood. Please wipe out the evil malpractices!

12. Everyone is complaining under their breath about the local police and gang "bosses." In conducting investigations and making arrests, it will be of no avail if the OMI Police Office is notified.

13. If matters are permitted to remain as they are, OMI Machi will be turned into a city of vice, corruption, and violence. Please take appropriate steps immediately and make the people of OMI happy.

Yours truly,

KONDO, Kunio

(TN: The name MINAMI SHATAKU given in the address may be either a place name or a company dormitory.)

FSLee/vig

26-8942

301

Request for Termination of Japanese Police
Guard at Korean Mission Office.

DS

G-2

19 May 50

- 1 The attached note from the Korean Mission is forwarded as a matter pertaining to G-2.

1 Incl
Ltr Korean Mission
dtd May 15, 1950

-----W.J.S.-----

From: G-2

To: DS

CIS/PSD/HEP/smi
Date: 22 May 1950

- 2 1. PSD/G-2 has notified Police Affairs Section, Municipal Police Department, Tokyo of the Korean Mission request to discontinue the services of policemen at the Mission Office, Hattori Building. Superintendent Tsunai stated that this service would be discontinued as of this date.

2. Present guard will remain at Meguro Office of the Mission, US House 573 as requested in Korean Diplomatic note.

1 Incl
n/c

-----C.A.W.-----

MEMO FOR RECORD:

DS by C/N 1, subj, "Request for Termination of Japanese Police Guard at Korean Mission Office," dtd 19 May 50 fwds Korean Diplomatic note as a matter pertaining to G-2. Korean Mission requests that Jap police guard be removed from Mission Office in the Hattori Bldg while those on duty at Mission Office at US House 573 be allowed to remain. This C/N informs DS, that Supt Tsunai Police Affairs Sec, MPD has been notified of Korean request; that guards will be removed as of this date and guards at US House 573 will remain as requested.

HEP

26-5915

PSD File

CIS/PSD/HEP/smi

HEP

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REPUBLIC OF KOREA

KOREAN DIPLOMATIC MISSION IN JAPAN

The Korean Diplomatic Mission in Japan presents its compliments to the Diplomatic Section of General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and has the honour to refer to the Japanese policemen stationed at the premises of the Mission Office, Hattori Building, Ginza.

The Mission feels at present that the services of the above policemen are no more necessary, and requests therefore, the good offices of the Diplomatic Section in having their daily services discontinued.

It is pointed out, however, that this request does not effect the Japanese policemen stationed at the Meguro House of the Mission (U.S. House 573), whose services the Mission intends to retain.

Tokyo, May 15, 1950

To the
Diplomatic Section,
General Headquarters,
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers,
Tokyo.

POLICE BRANCH
Public Safety Division22 May 1950
APO 500MEMO FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Relief of Japanese Police at Korean Mission, Tokyo

TO : Chief, Public Safety Division

1. In accordance with the request of the Korean Mission that the Japanese Police assigned to the Mission office, Hattori Bldg., Ginza, Tokyo, relieved, since they are no longer needed was transmitted to Supt. Tsunai, Police Affairs Section, Municipal Police Dept., Tokyo.

2. Tsunai stated that the police would be relieved of this duty as of this date.

3. This request does not pertain to Meguro office of the Mission, U.S. House 573. Present guard will remain as requested by the Korean Mission.

KE
BYRON ENGLE
Acting Chief Police Administrator

File PSD
FILES

2 May, 1950

TO: Mr. B. Engle, PSD

FROM: NRP Hq, Guard Section

Special investigation concerning the stolen dynamite case in Sasebo in relation with its use planned by Koreans to undermine Government Railway reveals the following, according to reports submitted by the Fukuoka NRP Regional Hq. to this office.

On 21 and 22 April 1950, six committees of the Sasebo Area Communist Party and thirty Koreans, headed by ex-branch chief of Korean League Democratic Youth Association (CHOREN MINSEI) and also Communist Party member KAN Kaku Gen, assembled at the former Korean League Primary School building, located at Hiu-cho, Sasebo. The assembly was called by SASAKI Teruaki, who went under a false name HASHIMOTO, who had been escaping the hands of the police authority after been issued of an arrest warrant for participating in the disturbance caused around Matsuura Mines on 19 Jan. this year.

At the assembly, the following strategit measures were said resoluted.

1. To establish headquarters in Hiu and Sechihara each for the purpose of expressing opposition and studying counter-measure of the compulsory deportation of Koreans, with Sasaki to maintain liaison between the two offices.
2. To apply the following tactics in case the authorities start an overwide arrest of Koreans on May Day to enforce compulsory deportation of those who neglected to comply with the registration law.
 - a. Interrup railway transportation between Hainosaki and Sasebo, and to accomplish the purport, not refrain from even applying derailment methods.
 - b. To prepare for the above, draw a map of where the train decreases its speed between the above two stations (including places where tunnels and bridges are located) and the vicinity and investigate the distance as to where the nearest authorities are stationed.
 - c. In case of emergencies, to assemble all coordinators to Hiu.

To cope with the above information obtained, the Sasebo Municipal Police Force, under the supervision of the prefectural NRP Troop Hq, have taken steps to guard closely for any such plots and are maintaining close communication with NRP Tohi Area Police Station and also with the Nagasaki Sub-Division of the Government Railway.

There are some cases where ignorant Koreans have called their Mindan Hq, to question the truth of the compulsory deportation scandal issued by the above elements, where on each occasions were informed by officials of the Mindan that it is not true but mere propaganda put out by Communists. Thus, with the proper instruction and guidance rendered, things are reportedly quite in spite of the rather active demonstrations made by fractional elements of the communists in Nagasaki, Sasebo and Kitamatsu areas.

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The use of the stolen dynamite in connection with the plotted derailment is constantly under guard and all means possible are being applied to prevent if not reveal the scheme beforehand. Present observation by local authorities predict that such chances are so far considered slim.

As to whether any orders were put out by CP, it is not known.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Intelligence Section, G-2
PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION

PSD
FILES

APD 500
19 April 1950

MEMORANDUM:

SUBJECT : Progress on Shimotsuma-machi Incident

TO : Chief, Public Safety Division

1. The following information was reported to this office this date by MPD Liaison Section. It is requested that this information go no further than this office.

"Chief Prosecutor Sato of the Tokyo High Procurators Office discussed the Shimozuma case with Vice Prosecutor of Mito Procurator Office, Ibaragi Prefecture, who came up to Tokyo Monday and Chief Tanaka expects the persons in question i.e. Mr. Kuragane, Chairman of Town Assembly, Mr. Sakurai, Chairman Public Safety Commission and also several Town officials be arrested in one or two days. Mito Procurator Office is believed to have papers and evidence against the above mentioned persons."

WILLIAM G. FRITZ
Police Administrator

PSD
FILES

April 17, 1950

Subject: Trouble of Shimozuma-cho Police Station
From: IKENOBU Tsuneo, Chief of Shimozuma P.S. ✓

The outline of the trouble involving the police station of Shimozuma-cho, Makabe-gun, Ibaraki Prefecture, which has given birth to various rumors is as follows:

I am afraid you may find in my expression something you cannot understand very well for which I must beg your pardon, and I shall be very much obliged to you, if you would give your kind consideration to this matter, entering into my present feelings.

The Circumstances Surrounding The Trouble
And My Private Opinion About Them

(1) The Shimozuma-cho police station started with the appointment of Inspector IKENOBU Tsuneo as the police chief under the three Public Safety Commissioners, NOGUCHI Riichi (Chairman of 3 year-tenure, a lawyer), NUMAJIRI Bunji (commissioner of 2 year-tenure, a company director) and HASHIZUME Fuji (commissioner of 1 year-tenure, reelected in March last, a dentist).

During the year 1948, the police arrested the Town Headman's Assistant YUZAWA, a Town Assembly Man TAKEDA and a son of YOSHIKAWA, another member of the Town Assembly as the suspects of a crime and transferred the case to the authorities concerned.

Thus the Shimozuma Police whose chief, I was ^{was} always just and fair in the exercise of police power, firmly standing on its policy of neither fearing nor hating anybody. This attitude of ours seemed to have won the sympathy of the town people so much that within the year some police boxes and policemen's dwelling houses were built with their donations, and the next year, at the town expense of ¥2,000,-000 together with the donations from the town people, a new building of the police station was completed, where we have been engaged in our law-enforcement duties ever since the 15th of last September.

(2) However, from about the end of 1948, an under-current began to flow in the town government.

Before the end of December, Town Headman KOFUDA resigned, and his former Assistant succeeded him without taking a vote.

At the end of March, Assembly Chairman SHIRAI quit his post, succeeded by KURAGANE, former Vice-Chairman, a lawyer. MURAI Kamematsu became Vice-Chairman and in turn other changes were seen. Then the struggle between the Chairman's party and the Vice-Chairman's party gradually came to the front, until at last in September of the year 14 members on the side of the Vice-Chairman passed a vote of non-confidence in the Chairman by a majority of 14 votes to 8.

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TERADA, member of the Prefectural Assembly, and some other town people interested took the trouble of standing between them but without success. Meanwhile, the members of the "Shimozuma Town Government Renovation League", a political organization of the youths interested, held a "Town people's Mass Meeting", passed the resolution of demanding the dissolution of the Assembly, and the recall movement against the Assembly was making steady progress.

Under these circumstances, on September 27, Assembly Chairman asked the Public Safety Commissioners to take the trouble of mediation, telling them that he thought they were the best mediators for this trouble. The Commissioners then met, inquired into the situations of both parties, came to the conclusion that the mediation was hopeless and refused the request of the chairman.

Then the Assembly was thrown into disorder, and after so much trouble, the said 14 members tendered their resignation en bloc. Chairman however took the trouble to his advantage and accepted their resignation, he and his party remaining in the Assembly.

When both parties contested for the posts of the Assembly at the time of by-election in November the Chairman's party won the victory by 14 to 12.

(3) On winning the majority of the Town Assembly, the Chairman began to rule the town despotically, not even trying to conceal it from the people of the town, inviting the Headman to his camp whose financial life was not so easy.

In September, when a misconduct of Assistant Inspector ISAKA was discovered, Police Chief was obliged to make him quit his post according to the advice of the Public Safety Commission.

It was almost realized in the presence of Town Headman, but Isaka who could not content himself with the disposition went and asked the help of Assembly Chairman who had been displeased with Police Chief and NOGUCHI, the Chairman of the Public Safety Commission.

Having conferred with Assembly Chairman, Isaka proceeded against the Chief of Police for libel, etc. declaring he was going to attack the misconduct of the police chief. As the matter became the feature news of the newspaper "Ibaraki" on December 17, the Public Safety Commissioners met on the following day, studied the contents of the complaint, and became confident of its fabrication.

In order to clarify the standpoint of the Commission and to protect the prestige of the Town Police, the commissioners drew up the statement and distributed it among the town people and the people concerned.

(4) The Chairman of the Assembly seemed to be very indignant at the description of his relation with the Chairman of the Commission which was found at the latter part of the statement and openly began to be hostile to Police Chief and the Chairman-of-the Commission.

At the end of December he instigated ASAI, Chairman of the police and

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Police and Fire Commission and a town assemblyman, and others of his faction, made them present a letter of advising the dismissal of the Police Chief addressed to the Chairman of the Public Safety Commission.

Seeing the Commission unmoved, he again instigated the said Asai and tried to make him lay the bill of advising the dismissal of the police chief and the public safety commission chairman before the assembly. But detecting the prevailing atmosphere against the move on that day, he made Asai give it up.

He requested the lawyers' association in Mito to which he belonged to reprimand Noguchi, the Chairman of the Public Safety Commission declaring that there was some misconduct in his official transactions.

He suspended the payment of the balance of the policemen's traveling expense, the police operation expense, etc. in and after December, declaring there was something suspicious about the receipts and disbursements of the police expenses.

He also wanted to have the police station inspected by the town auditor KOJIMA, a member of the Assembly and others. When the chief of the police refused the inspection on the ground that such an inspection needed the permission of the public safety commission, they requested the Chairman of the Commission to cooperate with them in the inspection.

On February 10 they were answered that the report of the costs of operation would be made to them on receipt of the account statement from the police chief and as to the traveling expense they could at any time call and ask questions to HORIGOME, the head of the branch in charge so that they might make the matter clear.

Soon afterward, the account statement was submitted addressed to the head of the town and the town assembly.

On February 22, the detail account statement with the testimonial document was requested to submit not later than February 27.

The said documents were scheduled to have been sent within the limit of not giving obstruction to the police affairs and not letting out the police secret.

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On that very day, April 27, the audit report of KOJIMA Yoshio was made in the Town Assembly opened from 1 p.m. and mimeographed copies were distributed among the members of the assembly present, the audience and others.

The contents of the distributed paper were full of malice and an creation out of their imagination. ✓

Also before the day's assembly the bill of appointing Mr. Sakurai and Mr. Kobayashi as public safety commissioners was laid by the head of the town declaring the term of office of Numajiri and Hashizume expired.

After the withdraw of the members of the opposition faction, they passed the bill by main force made the appointment within the day and informed it to the chairman of the public safety commission and the chief of police.

The chairman of the commission informed the head of the town that the term of the office of Mr. Numajiri was to expire on March 6 and asked him that he would appoint the successor after the said date.

The town headman informed the commission chairman that Sakurai had been appointed to succeed Mr. Numajiri on March 7.

Also he informed the said chairman that ^{Kobayashi} Hashizume had been appointed as successor to Mr. Hashizume by the letter which arrived on March 13.

However, we were thinking that Mr. ^{Hashizume} was still in office and with this idea on March 15 Noguchi, Hashizume and Sakurai held a commission meeting and as for Kobayashi we had him informed that he was not admitted as a member of the commission for the time being.

Meanwhile the Assembly decided the dismissal of Mr. Noguchi on March 17 and that of the police chief on March 28.

On the other hand Kojima was crying against the police chief with the materials similar to the contents of the audit report.

On April 1 they appointed the retired Assistant Inspector Isaka as chief of police and urged Ikenobu, the chief of police to transfer his official business to the newly appointed chief, presenting stiff front.

On the 3rd of the same month they made us understand that YOSHIKAWA Waichi, the elder brother of Yoshikawa, an assembly man, had been appointed as successor to Noguchi, the chairman of the public safety commission.

As regards the dismissal of the police chief, I believed for the undermentioned reason it was invalid. I brought this case to the Mito District Court asking for the confirmation. I am attending my office as before and working for the peace of the town.

Isaka's complaint against me, (the police chief) and the request of reprimanding the head of the public safety commissions made by the chairman of the assembly were rejected during January as groundless.

Assemblyman Kojima's complaint against the chief of the police, which has the same contents as his audit report, has been brought to court and I believe we shall soon be able to see which is right and which is wrong.

5 --

(5) Further, in making the statement for 1950, the assembly of this town gave the police expenses special treatment.

For instance, they nominally appropriated only one yen (¥1) to each of its items, so it is impossible to pay the costs of the police personnel and supplies.

They also prohibited the head of the financial branch of the police station from paying the other expenses such as concerning traveling, wear and tear and fixtures without the permission of Isaka.

My Private Opinion about the Trouble

(1) As Mr. Hashizume was appointed in March last year, the appointment of Kobayashi during his term of office must be invalid.

The commissioners' meeting on March 28 was composed of Sakurai and Kobayashi, so the decision made by them is considered null and void.

With respect to the reappointment of Hashizume, they insist on its invalidity that it was only made with the consent of a conference of the assembly but not of its plenary session.

But when the bill containing the yearly pay for Commissioner Hashizume was brought to the budget conference of the assembly opened on March 29, the assembly continued had passed it while all the members were well aware of what it meant.

Since then, till February, the commissioner's compensation was being paid without any objection and in addition to the fact he was attending to his duties in the full view of all the people of the town.

So their movement of having passed the budget shall be considered ^{have} brought in its train their consent of the reappointment of Commissioner Hashizume.

(2) Article 14 of the Shimosuma-cho police regulation stipulates the conditions of the dismissal of the police officials.

According to Article 3 of its supplementary provisions, it is understood that the public safety commission has enacted its enforcement regulation in accordance with the principles of the police law, the law for the public employees and the local self-government law.

Based on this, the fundamental regulations for the Shimosuma-cho police were made on February 26, this year, and they came into force since March 1.

It is also provided that the committee on discipline, ^{15 days} prior to carrying out its function, shall send a copy of the disciplinary statement together with the information of the time and place of its examination to the accused ~~before 15 days~~, shall hear his explanation and make him submit the evidence against it.

6 --

These proceedings are really essential for protecting the persons who are going to be disciplined without good reasons from being deprived of his personal rights and any disciplinary action provided with no such proceedings must be considered as an unlawful act which has no force given by the administrative law.

As for the dismissal of the Shimozuma-cho police chief, the said regulations had been completely ignored.

Their committee on discipline contained 2 unqualified persons besides the commissioners and these people secretly handled the matter giving their victim no opportunities for making his explanations and establishing the facts, deciding the matter on the same day, at very short notice.

I should say what they had done against me were all null and void under the provisions of the regulations (of Art. 95 and those following it).

(3) The reasons they had taken up for the dismissal of the police chief do not fall under any items of the said provisions.

1. The reason why we had 14 policemen when the fixed number was 13 was because there was 1 person who had been long absent on account of illness.

I inquired the prefectural authorities about the matter and was told by them that a member of a long absence due to illness might be regarded as an extra member and the vacancy might be filled by another man.

I relayed their answer to the head of the town and the chairman of the town assembly, and having got their consent I requested the assembly on September 17 last year to supplement the budget for the 6 months' salary for one person.

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As the supplementary budget was passed and after having been permitted by the prefectural authorities, there was the appointment of one policeman.

2. They say I am too dogmatic to be a servant of the town people, but I think there has been no "fact" deserving the blame.

3. I received from the Corporation 20 "sho" of rice at last year's firework exhibition and shrine festival and they say this was a violation of the Food Control Law.

This is one of the items enumerated by Isaka in his complaint of last December, and this is the case which has been already been dropped by Procurator Sawada of the Mito District Court after his investigation.

4. They accuse me saying they asked me to take suitable steps for the harmony of the town but I lacked the spirit of mutual concession.

The fact is they suggested me their one-sided measures concerning my relation to Kojima and Isaka and giving me a hint of the exercise of the right of dismissal by the public safety commission, they tried to force me to accept their own measures. Furthermore, by doing so, they betrayed that they had been trying to smother the police investigation of the fraud case concerning the foreign dress material estimated at about ¥2,000,000.

The investigation was started toward the middle of February being accused and involving Kojima, a assemblyman as a clerk and the chairman of the assembly as an adviser.

I refused to compromise with them for the reasons mentioned above and I believe I am quite free from the offences which were shown in Kojima's audit report and brought to court with the same contents.

The exercise of the right of dismissal is impossible when there is no offence and when we think that the dismissal disposition of this case was made of nothing to be blamed we cannot but declare it is quite contrary to the law.

(4) The dismissal of this case was apparently conceived by Sakurai and other interested members of his group in an attempt of escaping from the pursuit of law by preventing the chief of police from directing the investigation of the case with which himself, Kojima, the chairman of the town assembly and others had been closely connected, and it is evident they are not quite free from the blame.

What is thought to be the Cause
of the Dismissal of the Police
Chief.

Sakurai, the new member of the public safety commission, was formerly the chief manager of the Secondary School Uniform Trade Association, Koyama, town assemblyman, was a clerk, and Kuragane, the chairman of the town assembly, was the legal adviser.

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From about the beginning of 1949 the association began to suffer from the internal troubles until some member of the association filed a suit to the Mito District Public Procurators' Office against Sakurai for the false entry in an official document etc.

Further in the middle of February this year, a suit was filed to the Shimozuma police chief against Sakurai for the fraud of the foreign dress cloth which was the property of the Association the current price of which was almost ¥2,000,000. When the chief of police made his men investigate the matter, a crime was much suspected and Kojima and Kuragane began to come out gradually as persons closely connected with the matter.

Meanwhile Kuragane was also becoming a doubtful person even about his execution of duties.

For it was persistently rumored that Kuragane had been dishonest when he received and paid the money for the construction work of the Shimozuma Family Court which was completed last September, Kuragane taking charge of all sorts of the financial matters exclusively as chairman of the town assembly.

About the middle of January, therefore, the chief of police made his men investigate into the people concerned and it was just while the investigation was going on that a lawsuit was brought against me.

At that time Noguchi, chairman of the public safety commission, asked them to make inquiries to the police accountant if they wanted to know the details of the police traveling expenses, etc.

But they didn't listen to him and when they demanded us to submit to them the detail account statement with the documents of evidence fixing the deadline as the 27th, they did not even wait for the day.

They didn't give Chief Ikenobu and other officers any time to give explanations but hurriedly and thoughtlessly drew up the said paper of the audit report, published it, misled the unsuspecting assemblymen and the general town people, appointed two public commissioners including Sakurai forcibly, and made out of it the materials of their lawsuit.

When I compare the circumstances unfavorable to them with the above mentioned actions of them, I cannot but believe that the party having Kuragane as its central figure and supporting Sakurai are now plotting to suppress the investigation of the criminal case such as the said fraud case in connection with the foreign dress association in which they are involved by controlling the police after they have succeeded in having the government of the town to themselves.

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The above-mentioned facts are supported by the following:

(1) When Kojima visited the police station on January 13 by the order of Kuragane and in the name of the police auditor, he told us he was going to make special inspect of the traveling expenses and demanded us to show him not only the book of ordering travel but also every policeman's diary and all the detectives' investigation diaries, but we refused his request telling him that it was the matter concerning the police secret.

(2) When I made my men investigate the bail embezzlement case, etc. involving him, Kuragane thought it as my wilful damage of his reputation and on March 22 he filed a suit to the Shimozuma Public Procurators' branch office for disturbance of business and wilful damage to his credit.

(3) Sakurai is accused by the representative of the Foreign Dress Association through Lawyer Suzuki for the fraud of cloth estimated at more than ¥1,600,000.

In order to turn things favorable to him, having conspired with Chairman Kuragane and others. Sakurai made himself a member of the Public Safety Commission forcibly and tried to stop the investigation of his case under the mask of various matters.

On the night of March 15, when Noguchi, Hashizume, Numajiro, Kobayashi, Sakurai and myself met at the Police Station, Sakurai actually proposed me to end the investigation of his case.

Sakurai said: "If we want to end the trouble in the affairs of the town, there is no alternative but to drop the accusation and prosecution we have had. I will make Kojima withdraw his complaint against you at once. You may in turn stop your investigation."

When I told him that I could not comply with his request, he sprang from his seat and left the place saying that the chief of police lacked "a conciliatory nature" so the issue of the police station was utterly hopeless.

These facts well prove that they are now aware of the imminent danger and are working hard to make the circumstances favorable to them.

- 10 -

A Reason making the Transfer to Isaka Difficult.

Isaka was once a Korean national (previous name, KIN TO EI). He was the younger brother of KIN SHU SEI, 43 Kayari, Zuikomen, Kokaido, Chosen.

In 1926, he became the adopted son of ISAKA Ichiroji, 643 Yagimaki, Tachibana-mura, Namekata-gun, Ibaraki Pref.

His real father is KIN SHO SEI and real mother RISHI and he is their 3rd son.

It is rumored that he joined the Communist Party after quitting this police station.

At present he is connected with the Communist newspaper AKAHATA and a small newspaper published by ICHIMURA Yogoro, a communist of Shimodate-cho by supplying information, contributing, delivering and such like.

For this reason I fear the police system might be ruined if I transfer my official duties to Isaka, a Communist.

PSD
FILESOffenses and Arrests
January 1950

	<u>Criminal Code</u>	<u>Economic</u>
Offenses Reported	111,059	90,696
Arrests	42,496	92,625
Percentage of Arrests	38.3	102.1
Offenses Cleared	66,082	90,680
Percentage of Offenses Cleared	59.5	100.0
Ratio - Arr: Off	10:26	10:10
Ratio - Arr: Off. Cleared	10:16	10:10

Arrests by Age & Sex

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Under 14	1,072	137	1,209
14 - 17	3,993	378	4,371
18 - 19	3,376	355	3,731
20 - 24	8,831	741	10,247
25 - 39	13,076	1,416	14,492
40 - 59	7,347	872	8,219
60 - up	764	138	902
Total	38,459	4,037	42,496

Arrests By Offenses and Nationality

	<u>Japanese</u>	<u>Korean</u>	<u>Formosan</u>	<u>Chinese</u>	<u>Others</u>
Murder	202	10	-	-	-
Robbery	750	79	-	-	1
Arson	91	1	-	-	-
Rape	156	8	-	-	-
Wounding	4,601	439	1	1	-
Larceny	11,587	928	6	6	24
Fraud	4,794	131	4	1	1
Gambling	4,532	162	1	1	-
Others	7,572	396	2	-	8
	40,285	2,154	14	9	34

B9

Selected Offenses and Arrests

	<u>Offenses</u>	<u>Cases Cleared</u>	<u>Arrests</u>
Arson 9 - 1	123	103	92
Counterfeiting 16, 17, 18, 19	620	609	187
Rape 22-3	168	159	164
Gambling 23-1,2,3,4	1,173	1,173	4,696
Homicide 26-1,2	95	89	107
Attempted Murder 26-3,4	92	88	93
Suicide 26-5	10	10	12
Wounding 27-1,2,3	3,419	3,376	3,589
Intimidation 32	279	272	201
Larceny 36-1	78,768	35,084	18,551
Robbery 36-2,3,4,5	727	532	830
Fraud 37 - 1	12,553	11,634	4,931
Embezzlement 38-1,2,3	4,372	4,377	2,429
Stolen Goods 39	3,056	3,080	1,849

March 8, 1950.

PSC
FILE

From : Chief, Liaison Section, M.P.D.

To : P.M.O.
: C.I.C.
: P.S.D.
: K.C.A.R.

Subject : re progress of our investigation into bribery case of ward office employees involved in violators of ordinance of registration for alien nationals.

Hereby submitted is reports (No.1,2,3,4, and 5) on the above subject.

1. RI SHO KO (see report No.1) (already reported)
2. RI SO RETSU (" " " 2) (do)
3. KYO JU EI (" " " 3)
4. KO KYU SHAKU (" " " 4)
5. CHIN TEN SEI (" " " 5)

CHIN (No.5), who has illegally entered into this country from Formosa about end of this January, is rumored to be an important figure in Formosa and supposed he assumes a false name, so it is necessary for us to pay more attention for investigating into this said party. Our secret investigation, however, is underway relating purpose, date of this entry, and other items.

REPORT No.1 (re RI SHO KO)

Permanent domicile: No.33 Rokado, Tokubetsu Shoku, Seoul, Korea.
 Address : No.597 3-chome, Akatsutsumicho, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo-to.
 (c/o BOKU SAI HAN: alias ISHIKAWA Takeshi).
 Occupation : Student, aged 23

The above suspect has not only invited HASEGAWA Takeo, Metropolitan government official, OGATA Jun, and ITO Katsumi (both are HASEGAWA's assistants); in charge of liaison affairs at the ward office at the home of BOKU SAI HAN (mentioned above) to entertain them, but also bribed them \$1,000 in cash on about December 15, last year, elucidating the fact that he was an illegal entrant and requested them to make out documents necessary to receive registration certificate and ration book. He finally has succeeded in getting the documents as he expected.

Date of registration: January 13, 1950.

Circumstances aftermath to registration:- He has been taken into custody at the Police on February 21, as a suspect of violating Ordinance of Registration for Alien Nationals and of bribery case.

REPORT No.2 (re RI SHO RETSU: alias; ISHIKAWA Kiyoshi)

Permanent domicile: No.339 Jokan-men Shinri, Kanshu-gun, Keihoku Hoku-do, Korea.
 Address : No.140 2-chome, Umahashi, Suginami-ku, Tokyo-to.
 Occupation : Milkman, aged 37.
 Organization with -continued-

2

(2)

which he is The Youth League for the Foundation of Korea.
affiliated:

The person above had bribed HASEGAWA Takeo, ITO Katsumi and OGATA Jun (reported) six times in all during the period between about December, 1948 and February 10, this year, amounting \$17,000 in cash in an attempt to make them out false registration and ration book and he received the documents in return.

- (1) KIN KI KAN, aged 22, residing at No.141 2-chome, Umehashi, Suginami-ku.
Date of registration: July 7, 1949.
Circumstances aftermath to registration: Returned Korea.
- (2) KI SHO SHAKU, aged 31, residing ditto.
Date of registration: do
Circumstances aftermath to registration: do.
- (3) KON TOKU KON, aged 29, residing ditto.
Date of registration: November 2, 1949.
Circumstances aftermath to registration: do.
- (4) KIN TOKU HITSU, aged 50, residing ditto.
Date of registration: ditto.
Circumstances aftermath to registration: do.
- (5) KIN BOKU KIN, aged 37, c/o K. Kanemoto, residing at No.1,202 8-chome, Hiratsukacho, Shinagawa-ku.
Permanent domicile: No.128 Taijindo, Koshu-u, Zenra Nan-do, Korea.
Date of registration: ditto.
Circumstances aftermath to registration: Living in Japan.
- (6) SAI KAN OU, aged 36, residing at No.141 2-chome, Umehashi, Suginami-ku.
Date of registration: November 4, 1949.
Circumstances aftermath to registration: Returned Korea.
- (7) BOKU GO ITSU, aged 22, residing ditto.
Date of registration: ditto
Circumstances aftermath to registration: do.
- (8) KU DO BOKU, aged 35, residing ditto.
Date of registration: ditto
Circumstances aftermath to registration: do.
- (9) CHIN ZAI KIN, aged 30, residing ditto.
Date of registration: November 5, 1949.
Circumstances aftermath to registration: do.
- (10) JO KI KAN, aged 31, residing ditto.
ditto.
ditto.
- (11) KYU SHI EI, aged 21, residing ditto.
ditto.
ditto.
- (12) KI MEI KAI, aged 38, residing ditto.
ditto.
ditto.

-continued-

(3)

(13) TEI KO KYOKU, aged 33, residing ditto.

Date of registration: November 7, 1949.

Circumstances aftermath to registration: Returned Korea.

(14) BOKU SEI KAN, aged 35, residing ditto.

Date of registration: December 7, 1949.

Circumstances aftermath to registration: do.

RI SO RETSU drove HASEGAWA, ITO and OGATA to make false registration for abovesaid 16 Koreans. Out of the above number, KIN BOKU AIN is the only one who resides in Japan, and 14 others had returned Korea already.

REPORT NO. 3 (re KIO JU EI; alias: KANO Shigehide)
aged 27

Permanent domicile: No. 94 Ryuto-ri Kazanmen, Shinsen-gun, Kokai-do, Korea.

Address : No. 647 3-chome, Amanuma, Suginami-ku

Organization with which he is affiliated: Secretary of the Youth League for the Foundation of Korea.

¥4,000 in cash

The above person had bribed and abetted HASEGAWA Takeo, ITO Katsumi and OGATA Jun in charge of liaison affairs in the Metropolitan government (already reported) twice during the period between Jan. 13 and Jan. 20, this year. The three officials, with no regard of the fact that the below-mentioned 4 Koreans who are "ghost population", plotted to attach photographs of unidentified illegal entrants to registration certificates and delivered them false registrations suggesting the circumstances leading to fact.

then

1. Permanent domicile: No. 7 5-chome, Shoro Keijo-fu, Korea.
Address : No. 647 3-chome, Amanuma, Suginami-ku.
Name : SHIN YO KEI, aged 27
Date of registration: August 23, 1947.
Registration switched on Jan. 21, 1950.
Circumstances aftermath to registration: Now in Japan.

2. Permanent domicile: No. 107 Kantetsucho, Keijo-fu, Korea.
Address : No. 647 3-chome, ditto.
Name : KA SEI ZAN, aged 24
Date of Registration: August 23, 1947.
Registration switched on Jan. 31, 1950.
Circumstances aftermath to registration: Now in Japan.

- continued -

(4)

3. Permanent domicile: No. 73 6-chome, Koganemachi, Keijo-fu, Korea.
 Address : No. 647 3-chome, Amanuma, Suginami-ku
 Name : SHO GYOKU Kei, aged 24
 Date of registration: September 11, 1947.
 Registration switched on January 24, 1950.
 Circumstances aftermath to registration: Now in Japan.
4. Permanent domicile: No. 7 3-chome, Saiwaicho, Shunsei-yu, Kogen-do, Korea.
 Address : No. 647 3-chome, Amanuma, Suginami-ku
 Name : KAN KOKU TO, aged 27
 Date of registration: September 19, 1947.
 Registration switched on January 26, 1950.
 Circumstances aftermath to registration: Returned Korea.

REPORT NO. 4 (re KO KYU SHAKU, broker; alias: KOTA Yoshiso)

Permanent domicile: No. 438 Shingetsu-ri, Hokuhei-men, Minami-gun, Zenra Nan-do, Korea.
 Address : c/o MATSUOKA Tamasuke, at No. 753 1-chome, Asagaya, Suginami-ku.
 Name : KO KYU SHAKU, aged 24
 Occupation : Student, belonging to the Youth League for the Foundation of Korea.

The above person had bribed HASEGAWA, ITO and OGATA \$6,000 in cash twice during the period between about December 15, 1949 and December 27, same year. The three officers, making avail of the below-mentioned "ghost population", delivered unidentified illegal entrants false registration certificates.

1. Permanent domicile: Togetsumen Koreiri, Saishu-to, Zenra Nan-do, Korea.
 Address : No. 647 3-chome, Amanuma, Suginami-ku
 Name : KIN KI KEI, aged 40
 Date of registration: August 29, 1947.
 Registration switched on Jan. 21, 1950.
 Circumstances aftermath to registration: Living in same address.
2. Permanent domicile: No. 287 Ota Fuchu-mura, Chusei Nan-do, Korea.
 Address : No. 647 3-chome, Amanuma, Suginami-ku
 Name : TEI TO KYU, aged 27
 Date of registration: August 1, 1949.
 Registration switched on Feb. 4, 1950.
 Circumstances aftermath to registration: Living in same address.
3. Permanent domicile: No. 65 Taidomon Shinmachi, Heijo-fu, Korea.
 Address : No. 647 3-chome, Amanuma, Suginami-ku
 Name : HIN SHO KEN, aged 29
 Date of registration: April 8, 1949.
 Registration switched on Feb. 4, 1950.
 Circumstances aftermath to registration: Living in same address.

-continued-

(5)

4. Permanent domicile: No. 25 Hokenando, Bazan-fu, Keisho Nan-do, Korea.

Address : No. 347 3-chome, Amanuma, Suginami-ku

Name : RO YO SHU, aged 22

Date of registration: Sept. 5, 1949

Registration switched on Feb. 4, 1950.

Circumstances aftermath to registration: Removed to Faramachi-dori, Kyoto City (No. unknown)

5. Permanent domicile: No. 26 3-chome, Koganemachi, Keijo-fu, Korea.

Address : No. 647 3-chome, Amanuma, Suginami-ku

Name : BOKU SHO SHIN, aged 26

Date of registration: Oct. 27, 1949

Registration switched on Jan. 31, 1950.

Circumstances aftermath to registration: Living in the same address

REPORT NO. 5 (re CHIN TEN SEI)

Permanent domicile: No. 158 Higashimon-cho, Taihoku City, Taiwan Prov., Formosa.

Address : No. 532 3-chome, Asagaya, Suginami-ku

Name : CHIN TEN SEI, aged 38, tradesman

The above person had bribed HASEGAWA, ITO and OGATA (reported ¥3,000 on about February 12, this year. The three officers, explaining them of the fact that CHIN and below-mentioned were illegal entrants, made them false registration and make out documents necessary to deliver them registration certificates and ration books.

1. Permanent domicile: No. 158 Higashimon-cho, Taihoku City, Taiwan Prov., Formosa.

Address : No. 532 3-chome, Asagaya, Suginami-ku

Name : CHIN TEN SEI, aged 38, tradesman

Date of registration: February, 1950.

Circumstances aftermath to registration: Living in Japan.

2. Permanent domicile: No. 165 Funmei-ri, Seiko-ro, Kyoto City, Taiwan Prov., Formosa.

Address : No. 532 3-chome, Asagaya

Name : RAN SHO KI, student, aged 21 (Born on May 8, 1928)

Date of registration: Same with CHIN

Circumstances aftermath to registration: Same with CHIN

3. Permanent domicile: Same with RAN

Address : " " "

Name : RAN SHO KO, student, aged 20 (Born on Aug. 18, 1929)

Date of registration: Same with RAN

Circumstances aftermath to registration: Same with RAN

--continued--

(6)

4. Permanent domicile: No.160 Okui-mura, Taiju-go, Takao-ken, Taiwan Prov.

Address : No.532 3-chome, Asagaya, Suginami-ku

Name : OU HO, company employee, aged 26;

Born on June 27, 1923.

Date of registration: February 1950.

Circumstances aftermath to registration: Living in Japan.

5. Permanent domicile: No.186 Tatsume-mura, Taiju-go, Takao-ken, Taiwan Prov., Formosa.

Address : Same with OU

Name : RI TEN CHU, aged 26; company employee,

Born on Jan. 11, 1924.

Date of registration: Same with OU

Circumstances aftermath to registration: Same as OU.

**

8 March 1950

To : PMO; CIC; PSD; KCAR.

From : Chief of Liaison Section, MPD

SUBJECT : The Second Report on the bribery case of liaison officials of the Sugunami Ward-Office in connection with Korean National stowaways' violation of the Aliens' Registration Ordinance.

Concerning the foregoing subject, we already reported its details to you on Feb. 25, this year. The subsequent investigation discloses as follows:

1. Ri Sho-retsu, 37, (alias ISHIKAWA Kiyoshi), milk-shop keeper, and a leader of the Sugunami chapter of the Korean Residents' Union in Japan.

Address: No. 141, 2-chome, Mabashi, Sugunami-ku.

The afore-named party, who had been requested with the illegal registration of Kin Boku-kin, 37, a motor-car driver, residing at No. 1203, 8-chome, Hiratsuka-cho, Shinagawa-ku, during the period from Dec. 1948 to Feb. 10, 1950, offered a bribe of ¥17,000 in cash to the liaison officials (HASEGAWA, OGATA, and ITO) of the Sugunami Ward-Office, and had the certificates delivered. At present, all of the Koreans concerned, excepting Kin alone, are missing, since they left the ISHIKAWA's, saying that they would return to Korea, on Dec. 7, last year. Their whereabouts is now under investigation.

Ri Sho-retsu, has been sent documentarily to the Tokyo District Procurator's Office.

Kin Boku-kin, is now under investigation at his own home, on charges of violation of the said Ordinance, as he has been revealed to be a non-stowaway.

2. Kin Ko-ryoku, 21, residing at No. 741, 2-chome, Narinume, Sugunami-ku.

The fore-going party, sympathizing with Kan Ko-shichi, 22, a relative of his, who smuggled into Japan from Korea around the beginning of Dec. 1949, carried out an illegal registration by offering a bribe of ¥2,000 in cash to the liaison officials (OGATA and ITO) of the Sugunami Ward-Office, and received the staple-food ration card and the registration certificate issued. The afore-named party has been under arrest for investigation. The stowaway Kan Ko-shichi is now under search.

3. 5 other abettors in bribery have been disclosed, but they are unidentified in their name and address. They asked the officials to commit the illegal registration of the few Korean Nationals they had introduced.

- 2 -

4. As for Ri Sho-ko, a stowaway on whom the report was submitted to you before, he has been under arrest since Feb. 27, on charges of violation of the said Ordinance.
5. Concerning this case, all the officers of the Criminal Investigation Branch of the Suginami P.S. have been taking pains wholeheartedly to make arrest of the suspects, numbering about 30 in total (as at present), all of whom are in abscondence now, and block the process of investigation in the extreme.
6. Concerning the course of smuggling, disclosed heretofore:

Ri Sho-ko (affiliated with the Korean Residents' Union in Japan) went aboard a sampan, about 8 tons, (Owner: a Japanese National; Captain: a Korean National) off the coast of Fuzan, at the midnight of Oct. 21, and disembarked off the coast of Ehime Pft.

According to his statement, the stowaways then numbered about 200, and they paid about ¥10,000 up to ¥30,000 as passage money. He says that one would easily get conveniences of embarkation, if only one pays money. The stowaways affiliated with the former League of Koreans, are considered to be among the above number, of course. The course of smuggling from the direction of North Korea is under investigation now.

7. Those concerned with this case are all those affiliated with the Korean Residents' Union in Japan for the present, but in future investigation, those who are affiliated with the former League of Koreans residing in Japan will possibly appear on the list.

March 3, 1950.

From : Chief, Liaison Section, M.F.D.

To : P.M.O.
: P.S.D.
: C.I.C.
: K.C.A.R.

Subject : re circumstances around on the Eve. of "3-1 Revolution Day"

In the name of under the sponsorship of "Executive Committee Meeting for Commemorating 3-1 Revolution Day", the Arakawa branch local of the Emancipation and Relief Association for Koreans held Eve of 3-1 Day on February 27, the detail report on which is as follows:-

1. Time-date: From 7:00 p.m. to 11:50 p.m., February 27, 1950.
2. Place: At the public hall, on the 3rd floor of the Arakawa Ward Office.
3. Appellation: "Racial Independence Eve" commemorating Eve. of 3-1 Day.
4. Attendance: About 700
5. Circumstances: After a certain KO, Korean, had delivered an opening address tersely, two Soviet films ("Pledge to Love" (11-reels' film) and "Sleeping Beauty" (9-reels' film)) were released, but no address was delivered. Furthermore, we hear that membership tickets had been issued previously for this Eve and that the sponsor appealed to other organizations affiliated with them, but those except for members were denied admission into the meeting.
6. Matters for reference:- The Emancipation and Relief Association has played a major role in the Communist movements and was inaugurated for the purpose of aiding persons who were "victimized" in this movement, it appears. After both the League for Koreans Residing in Japan and Democratic Youth League for Koreans Residing in Japan had been ordered to dissolve in accordance with the Imperial Ordinance governing organizations and other bodies along with acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration, many of radicalists were placed under the aegis of the Emancipation and Relief Association, and in reality the former dissolved organization became to take the shape of former ones, so it is necessary for us to pay attention towards their future movements and activities.

*

February 25, 1950.

PSD
FILES

From : Chief, Liaison Section, M.P.D.

To : P.M.O.
: P.S.D.
: K.C.A.R.
: C.I.C.Subject : re Arrest of Suspects of Bribery Case caused by the
Ward Office Liaison Section Members Involved in Violation of Ordinance of Registration for Alien Nationals.

In line with partial amendment of Ordinance of Registration for Alien Nationals based on the Imperial Ordinance No.381, the ward office employees (arrested) handling business of registration have been bribed by violators and allowed them to make false registration as the result involved in their making applications and delivery of registration certificates, the system of which have been put into effect from on January 16, this year. We submit herewith detail report on the case for your reference.

1. Cause to arrest:

On January 25, within the period of time set for registration, two delegates of the former League of Koreans visited the ward office bringing about 50 applicants with them in order to make "collective application", where they negotiated with ward employees in charge of registration relating "collective application".

Chief of Suginami Police Station, however, had issued strict warning concerning handling registration business (especially "collective application") before, so chief of registration section obstinately refused "collective application" and succeeded in letting them leave once. Later, chief of the section became suspicious of words and acts of employees when they were chatting with the delegates, and upon result of successive investigation, the aforesaid fact has been unearthed.

2. Date of arrest: February 20, 1950.

3. Name, address, age, etc. of suspects:

- (1) Name: HASEGAWA Takeo, aged 49, chief of Liaison Branch,
Ward People's Section, Suginami Ward Office.
(Metropolitan Gov't official)

Address: No.211 Yamatocho, Nakano-ku

- (2) Name: ITO Katsumi, aged 27, vice-chief of Liaison Branch,
Ward People's Section, Suginami Ward Office.
(Metropolitan Gov't official)

Address: c/o Apartment SHONAN, at #38 Fumisonocho, Nakano-ku
Permanent domicile: #3,387 Anayama-mura, Kita Koma-gun,
Yamanashi Pref.

- (3) Name: OGATA Jun, aged 28, ditto. ditto.

Address: #226 6-chome, Asagaya, Suginami-ku
Permanent domicile: #2,300 Kitamo-mura, Miyodai-shi, Saga
Pref.

--continued--

(2)

4. Method of crime:

HASEGAWA, in conspiracy with ITO and OGATA, has been entrusted by RI SHO KO, who is lodging at the home of (aged 23)

RI SAI HAN, an illegal entrant from Korea, on 30th last Oct., chief of Suginami Section Local of Organization of Chinese Residents in Japan, residing at No.395 2-chome, Akatsutsumi-cho, Setagaya-ku,

with making out both registration certificate and rice-ration-book at the middle of last December, and HASEGAWA, chief of Registration Branch, accepted ¥600 bribe, ITO accepted ¥500, and OGATA accepted ¥500 bribe, moreover they were treated with food and drink, and as a result the suspects delivered a false registration certificate as well as a rice-r tion-book to RI, which they had made out on January 13. Furthermore, the suspects made RI make a declaration for registration-switch-system on January 17 so that they might deliver him a false registration certificate.

more

It appears that there are 15 or 16 criminal cases in which they are involved, and number of cases uncovered to date is 9, and damage estimated about ¥35,000.

5. The influence of this case which affected on Koreans in general:

The central figure of the case is on the part of Organization of Korean Residents in Japan, and some important figures of Suginami Section Local and former League of Koreans are supposed to be involved. It seems to be that Koreans in general are quite disturbed and embarrassed by the incident. We are keeping stringent watch over their attitude.

**

Doc No 54775

SECRET

Investigation Report on the "Real Facts
On Smuggling In and Around Japan"

25 Nov 49

The information contained in this report is an extract of a report prepared as a result of the private investigations undertaken by a certain person connected with the Maritime Safety Board. Though it is deemed that this information has already been reported through the Maritime Safety Board or the National Police Headquarters, it is hereby submitted for your information.

The Real Facts On Smuggling In and Around Japan

(Investigation conducted in July 1949)

I. Introduction

1. The pressure against reconstruction of JAPAN.

a. JAPAN is like a carp on the block and is the object of numberless, greedy people.

2. JAPAN is confronted with economic difficulties.

a. Those areas where smuggling operations are taking place today were formerly within the sphere of Japanese power.

b. Those areas are closely related to our national economy.

c. The greater the efforts to check smuggling operations the greater will be the economic difficulties confronting JAPAN.

d. As a logical consequence, the above facts are greatly influencing the adaptation of a central policy.

3. The areas of operation for smuggling bands around JAPAN.

a. The smuggling bands are located in the following five districts: SEINAN Islands, SOUTH KOREA, NORTH KOREA, Chinese Communist Territories, and areas under the control of the Chinese Nationalist Government including FORMOSA and HONGKONG.

4. Smuggling and JAPAN's position.

a. The smuggling activities conducted in and out of JAPAN cannot be regarded merely as crimes committed during a period of abnormality. This problem is fraught with serious questions. The survival of JAPAN is impossible unless the fruits of the seeds planted on the continent in the past are plucked.

II. Ever Active Smuggling Ships

1. Smuggling activities in the RYUKYU Islands.

SECRET

Doc No 54775

SECRET

a. The smuggling route runs from YONAGUNI Island via KAGOSHIMA Ken or MIYAZAKI Ken to the Awaji area. From there the smuggled goods are transported on small boats to OSAKA and NAGOYA.

b. The goods smuggled to JAPAN include dried bonito (profits realized amount to 1,000 per cent) KAIJINSO (TM: A seaweed used as a substitute for santonin), shell buttons and brown sugar (profits realized amount to 2,000 per cent).

c. Since the currency reform, the circulation of the new yen which was supposed to be held at 40,000,000 yen has exceeded more than 430,000,000 yen. After the currency reform new yen has been obtained by smugglers in the RYUKYU Islands through the smuggling to JAPAN of sugar, Oshima oil, coffee and tobacco.

2. The factors and present situation of smuggling activities in SOUTH KOREA.

a. Smuggling activities are conducted at a point 34 nautical miles away from SASUNA of TSUSHIMA Island.

b. The foregoing point is not only a smuggling base but a stopping place for persons possessing secret orders concerning military, ideological and political matters and has been transformed into a CASABLANCA of the ORIENT.

c. As long as a 10-per cent fee is paid, FUSAN is a free port.

d. Until around the spring of last year ginseng, clothing and FUNORI (gloiopeltis furcata used as glue and starch) were smuggled into JAPAN from SOUTH KOREA. Today rubber is smuggled from HONGKONG. It is bought for 300,000 yen in HONGKONG and sold for 1,000,000 yen in JAPAN.

e. From FUSAN, smuggling routes extend to JIH-CHAO, SHIH-TAO and CHEFOO.

f. From the Chinese-Communist territory peanut oil, Tung oil, tea, tobacco and leather are smuggled into JAPAN and KOREA.

3. The factors and present situation of smuggling activities in NORTH KOREA.

a. The percentages of various industries in NORTH and SOUTH KOREA are as follows:

Industry	Percentage in SOUTH KOREA	Percentage in NORTH KOREA
Metal Industry	7.3	92.7
Chemical Industry	14.3	85.7
Electric and Gas Industry	29.7	70.3
Machinery and Tool Industry	69.4	30.6
Spinning Industry	76.8	23.2
Food Industry	60.7	39.3
Miscellaneous Industries	63.9	36.1
Minerals	14.0	86.0
Average	40.6	59.4
Farm Products	80	20

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b. HONG, Chin, chief of the Foreign Trade Bureau of the Government of the North Korean People's Republic, says, "We want to trade with SHANGHAI, HONGKONG and JAPAN".

c. Under the foregoing Foreign Trade Bureau there are three commercial firms, including the North Korean Company, which specialize in smuggling.

d. There are facts which show that HAN Kak-hyang came to JAPAN during the summer of last year and devised plans for smuggling activities.

e. Japanese technicians returning from NORTH KOREA have been secretly promised considerable compensation and are conducting clandestine activities in various parts of JAPAN. Among those seen to be taking active part after return to JAPAN are six engineers of the Noguchi Faction.

f. In contrast to the fact that SOUTH KOREA is a parasite-like broker, NORTH KOREA has factors, such as mineral resources, which are mutually constructive to JAPAN.

g. The amount of currency issued in NORTH KOREA as of March 1948 was 5,000,000,000 yen under the low-price policy. The average monthly salary of laborers is 800 yen (highest is 1,500 yen) and the salaries of technicians runs from 1,500 yen to 7,000 yen.

h. One shō (TN: Approximately two quarts) of rice costs seven yen 50 sen at the official price and 44 yen in the blackmarket. A cotton towel costs 50 yen.

i. All imported goods, though made in JAPAN, are marked "U.S.A." Electric bulbs made in KOREA cost 50 yen and bulbs made in JAPAN cost 500 yen. Sauce pans one foot five and seven-eighths inches in diameter cost 2,000 yen. Tea kettles cost 1,000 yen.

4. The factors and situation of smuggling activities in Chinese-Communist territories.

a. In Chinese-Communist territories there is a need to secure from JAPAN repair parts for their vast heavy and light industries and for arms and defense facilities.

b. The following excerpt was taken from a letter dated 13 February, signed by MAO Tse-tung and CHOU En-lai and addressed to PO Yue-sheng, chairman of the board of directors for the All-China Transportation and Shipping Council, and WEI, Wen-han, chairman of the board of directors for the SHANGHAI branch of the Transportation and Shipping Council:

"It is very important to contribute to the expansion of production through the restoration of trade in commodities. The ships TAI-SHANG-HAI and TANG-SHAN will be assigned to transporting wheat from SHANGHAI to TANG-SHAN and returning with coal and also transporting mail between the two points."

c. The Koreans are the people who opened the way for the smuggling of Japanese merchandise.

d. Ten to twenty ships of the 30- to 40-ton class sail to JAPAN via SOUTH KOREA every month.

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e. Goods smuggled out of JAPAN are fountain pens, wireless sets, penicillin, bicycles, lighters, sewing machines, and clocks.

f. Goods smuggled from Chinese-Communist territories are peanut oil, leaf tobacco, Tung oil, and leather.

g. The routes for the smuggling of goods are as follows:
Northern KIANGSU District (Northern 4 Army) - Freight Control Bureau - controlled companies; 8 Route Army - Industry and Commerce Control Bureau - Tai-Hwa Company.

h. Japanese and Koreans with secret orders from the Chinese Communists are conducting clandestine activities. The objectives of their mission include the employment of technicians (many technicians who were detained for utilization in CHINA are taking part in the activities).

i. KWANTUNG Peninsula

(1) In this area the police authority is entrusted to the Chinese Communists by the Soviet Military Government.

(2) Korean brokers are conducting clandestine activities in this area.

(3) The person who supplied the foregoing information affirmed that a part of the Japan Communist Party's funds come from DAIREN. At DAIREN there is a large amount of clothing left by the Japanese. This clothing and santonin are systematically smuggled as counterpart goods for the above-mentioned funds. The Chinese Communists are conducting smuggling activities through the backdoor of JAPAN, and the Koreans are acting as the brokers.

5. The factors and situation of smuggling activities in areas under the control of the Chinese Nationalist Government.

a. As there is considerable distance to travel between the above-mentioned areas and JAPAN, much of the smuggling activities are conducted by taking advantage of chartered ships. And the special characteristic of smuggling between the above-mentioned areas is that many buyers have come to JAPAN from these areas.

(1) CHOU Jen-chih. On the surface, CHOU is a buyer, and is located at the Shiba Park Hotel. He succeeded in establishing a smuggling route between JAPAN and Communist Chinese territories by utilizing HASEGAWA, Satoshi, KAJI, Wataru, and UCHIYAMA, Juzo. He has established a trading company in TOKYO, and is pushing plans to smuggle goods and to secure information from Communist CHINA.

(2) LUNG Tsuo-liang. LUNG was imprisoned at hard labor for two years as a prisoner-of-war in JAPAN. He is assistant chief of the Office for the Control of the Chinese Residing in JAPAN, which is under the jurisdiction of TANG On-po. He is also a member of the Chinese Mission in JAPAN. He spends all his time earning money at the sacrifice of JAPAN. His objective in returning to JAPAN was the speedy importation to CHINA of artillery-engineer technicians.

(3) Lt Gen LO Wen-shik, representative for CHINA in JAPAN. Lt Gen LO is directly connected with CHIANG, Kai-shek, and is rumored to have been responsible behind the scenes for the

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dismissal of SHANG Chen.

b. The reasons why trade between JAPAN and areas under the control of the Chinese Nationalist Government is prosperous are as follows:

(1) Areas of CHINA under the control of the Nationalist Government enjoy the protection of the UNITED STATES as does JAPAN.

(2) The diversity of the economic situation in SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, and MACAO.

(3) The great confusion of the economic situation due to the advance of the Chinese Communists.

(4) The ambitious objectives of the South Koreans, who do not possess counterpart goods.

(5) The clandestine operations of the Formosans.

c. Right after the termination of the war, American merchandise prevailed on all markets. The recent conspicuous changes are the increase in British merchandise and the increase in Japanese merchandise through the intermediacy of Koreans, Formosans, and Okinawans.

d. Goods exported from areas under the control of the Nationalist Government are as follows: wolframite, antimony, tungsten, eggs, silver coins, mercury, tin blocks, herbs, Tung oil, tea, tea oil, cinnamon oil, vegetable oil, peanut oil, rice, salt, fruits, pig bristles, and opium.

e. Facts to which JAPAN should give careful attention are that, according to plans formulated by the Japanese, peanut oil, raw oil, Tung oil, and tea are continually smuggled into JAPAN from WENCHOW, FOOCHOW, and AMOY and that lead and zinc, the principle materials for making bullets, are smuggled out of JAPAN.

f. Special characteristics of smuggling between JAPAN and areas of CHINA under the control of the Nationalist Government are as follows:

(1) The higher officials of the Nationalist Government are connected in one form or another with the smuggling activities and give their tacit consent to, or are partially engaged in, the activities. Even officers of the Nationalist Navy are participating in the activities. Recently there has been a strong tendency to barter and smuggle for the sake of preserving property.

(2) Airplanes, seaplanes and armed, three-masted, large-sized motorboats are used to smuggle goods. The latter motorboats harrass the Korean Coast Guard at JINSEN.

(3) US-made high-speed boats are being bought in MANILA and are being used for smuggling.

6. The Japan Communist Party and smuggling.

a. TOKUDA was born on YONAGUNI Island in OKINAWA.

b. Once in a while there have been rumors that ships from

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YONA Island come into a certain port in WAKAYAMA Ken and the authorities go to investigate, but find that there are no such ships.

c. So far many suspects have been arrested but no conclusive evidence has been secured.

d. Independent ships run the smuggling route to NORTH KOREA.

e. Most of the smugglers take advantage of the chartered, large-sized ships of the CMMC and travel in complete safety. At the most they carry one trunk. Santonin, opium, streptomycin, and jewelry for Occupationnaires are smuggled into JAPAN. Santonin smuggled into JAPAN is alone valued at several billion yen.

f. The point which has been discovered in the past in the investigation and arrest of sailors and which should draw attention is the fact that Communist Party members do not hold responsible positions in any of the cases.

III. The gist of the information concerning smuggling activities of the Communist Party with KOBE as its base.

1. The fact that most of the funds of the Japan Communist Party are furnished through smuggling activities has been clarified by several directives of the Far Eastern Cominform. The personnel of the smuggling activities is made up of Koreans and Formosans and the funds are combined at the Japan Communist Party headquarters from which a part of the funds are granted to the Korean League of Japan.

2. The smuggling routes used by the Communists are as follows:

a. From NORTH KOREA (USSR to CHEJU Island) by way of powered sailboats to YAHATA in FUKUOKA Ken, MIHAMA in TOTTORI Ken, or to the Kyoto-Osaka district by way of the KAMMON Straits (between SHIMONOSEKI and MOJI) and the KII Waterway;

b. from KARAFUTO and the KURILES to NEMURO in HOKKAIDO.

3. The goods smuggled into JAPAN are Santonin, narcotics, raw rubber, and small amounts of arms. The goods smuggled out of JAPAN are gunpowder materials, tungsten, daily necessities, aluminum ingots, zinc oxide, and medicines (especially penicillin) manufactured in JAPAN.

4. There are always liaison officers of Communist Parties of various countries aboard the smuggling ships.

5. Personnel.

a. Koreans:

(1) TAISEI Trading Company (PAK, T'ae-su); SANEI Industries, Ltd (MUN, Tong-kun); HARIMA Industries, Ltd (HA, San-mo); KINSEI Rubber Company (KIM, _____); KOREI Leaders Club (PAIK, _____); Lion Rubber Company; MINATOGAWA Rubber Company.

(2) Through the Korean Commercial Company under Mr OHARA (Japanese name), Vice-Minister of Commerce-Industry of the

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North Korean Government, and through one other organized commercial network, goods are smuggled directly from the Fusan branch store to JAPAN via CHEJU and TSU Islands. These companies are connected with the Korean League of Japan, and, because deals are often made on personal terms, many failures occur due to internal trouble. (There are strong tendencies to attempt to decrease risks by using authoritative backing.)

(3) Goods smuggled out of JAPAN are rubber products, aluminum products, daily necessities, mechanical parts, and medicine. Raw rubber is decidedly prominent among goods smuggled into JAPAN.

(4) The landing ports are MINATO and FUKURA on AWAJI Island; KANSO Island, FUKIAI Port, and HYOGO Docks on SHIKAMA Island and KOBE Shi; and the KIZU River in AMAGASAKI and OSAKA Shi.

b. Formosans:

(1) The following companies, operated by Formosans, are located in the Kobe-Osaka district: CH'AI-SHAN Trading Company, TA-SHEN Trading Company, TA-HSIN Company, HSIN-KUANG Trading Company, HSIN-FA Trading Company, CHIEN-T'AI Trading Company, LAO-MEI Trading Company, and the YOU-AI-SHA, Ltd.

(2) As the Formosans' methods are to mutually exchange information and to unify their movements connected with smuggling and financing, it is difficult to expose them. They also utilize shortwave radios and secret codes. Furthermore, they pay storage charges to warehouses with which they do no business in order to escape exposure as much as possible.

(3) Goods smuggled out of JAPAN are gold and Japanese currency. This currency is sold in SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, TAIHOKU, and CANTON. Goods smuggled into JAPAN are Hongkong sundries and medicines.

(4) Ports of landing are IZUMI-OTSU, IESHIMA, GORISHIMA (KAMISHIMA).

c. Chinese:

(1) Firms operated by the Chinese smugglers are the FU-SHEN and SAN-HSIN Companies. There are many refugee buyers among the Chinese and there is a need to carefully watch their movements.

(2) Their methods are to boldly utilize English and Australian ships that employ Chinese crew members and ships used in the exchange of reparations materials. For example, they utilize ships such as the HAI-NING-HAO, the HSIN-NING-HAO, and the HAI-LUNG-HAO. There are many expensive goods which are transferred to small boats outside the ports or which are thrown into the sea and picked up later.

(3) Goods smuggled out of JAPAN are gold, US dollars, and precious stones. Goods smuggled into JAPAN are narcotics, streptomycin, and penicillin.

6. Smugglers and the USSR Committee and the relations between the two.

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a. The characteristics and organization of the USSR Committee:

(1) The headquarters of the Committee is located at KOBE Shi, IKUTA Ku, YAMAMOTO Dōri, 2 Chome, 33 Banchi, c/o G ROLETSKY. The Committee is a secret organization and as it appears that it does not issue any direct orders, its objectives must be spying and the observation of directives issued by the Far Eastern Cominform.

(2) The Committee chairman is G ROLETSKY, 55-years-old and an operator of a sundries store. The vice-chairman is ZHMUGROLEV, 25-years-old, who calls himself the chief-secretary of the USSR Mission in TOKYO. Committee members are MALENKOV, Mashiv, 26-years-old, and a liaison-public relations man for smugglers, and, GLOLEVSKY, 28-years-old and a propagandist of communist culture.

(3) Aside from the above-mentioned persons, there is a Korean-Japanese half-breed known in Japanese as TANI, Danichii* (TN: First name is phonetic) living on the second floor at OSAKA Shi, IKUTA Ku, KITANO Machi 3-24, c/o HAYAKAWA, Moto. He is 33-years-old. He is a former army corporal and former member of the Soviet Politburo. It seems that he exercises considerable supervisory power over the Committee chairman and all the members. At present, however, it appears that he is unemployed.

b. The liaison methods of the USSR Committee:

(1) Until recently shortwave radios at RK of 7-8 frequency were utilized between JAPAN and KOMSOMOLSK (KOMSOL) via NANAŌ in ISHIKAWA Ken. At present, the circuit runs between MIHAMA in TOTTORI Ken and KOMSOMOLSK via CHEJU Island and the contact hours are 1900 to 2400 hrs. Each message is sent once.

(2) Contacts among the comrades are made openly on YAMAMOTO Dori where they stand and talk, or they are made on some secret street.

c. Committee member MARSHIV lives next door to the CH'AI-SHAN Trading Company. MARSHIV is constantly making contacts with the CH'AI-SHAN Trading Company and other smuggling firms and giving them funds.

d. Through the purchase of US dollars, the USSR Committee itself is assisting smuggling with FORMOSA, HONGKONG, and FUKIEN. Moreover, through these means the committee is utilizing the smugglers to its full advantage.

7. The relations between the smugglers and the Japan Communist Party.

a. The Communist Party itself is not conducting the smuggling activities.

b. When a person affiliated with the Communist Party succeeds in a smuggling attempt, he forwards the goods as follows: Koreans forward the goods to the Japanese Communist Party via the Korean League of Japan; Formosans and Chinese chiefly forward the goods to organs connected with the Chinese Communists inside the headquarters of the Welfare Co-operative of Chinese Residing in

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Japan located at KOBE Shi, SAKAE-MACHI Dori, 1 Chome or forward them directly to the USSR Committee. However, the offering of personal funds are not as large as they are in the case of donations by Koreans to the Korean League of Japan.

The foregoing is an example of the Osaka-Kobe district, but it can be surmised that such systems also exist in the districts of TOKYO-YOKOHAMA, NAGOYA, North KYUSHU and HOKKAIDO.

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DECLASSIFIED

Authority 77 5009By 19 NARA Date 6-27-08PSD
FILES

PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION

ROUTINE SLIP

FROM:

5 Jan 1950

3 Chief of Division

2 Executive Officer

Capt. Graves

-4 Capt. Russell

1 Administrative Officer

6 Chief Clerk

Fire Branch

Liaison Branch

Maritime Branch

5 Police Branch

Prison Branch

Stat & Anal Branch

Jed J. J. J.

FOR:

Information 1.5 Comment ✓Action Approval (3) File (6)

Remarks:

Eaton: It looks like they have prepared a workable plan that can be placed in effect when the situation demands. Looks good enough for a trial, so give them the green light.

WEP

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Intelligence Section, G-2
Public Safety Division

AFO 500
3 January 1950

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Emergency Plan for Yamaguchi Prefecture

TO: Chief, Public Safety Division

1. Prior to the departure for the ZI of former Police Administrator Harold Mulbar, Police Branch began work with the Guard Division of NRPNHq to develop a special emergency plan for Yamaguchi Prefecture which would take into consideration the heavy concentration of unruly Koreans in that prefecture. Since Mr. Mulbar's departure, the work has continued with the result that on 28 December 1949 the plan was finished and submitted to PSD for approval. Copy of the English-language translation is attached.

2. Several delays have been encountered in completing this plan---the seriousness of the Korean situation in the prefecture has been altered twice since the project was first initiated---first by the closing of the Korean schools, and later by the dissolution of the violent Koreans' League. Each case brought changes, and consequent delays in bringing the plan to final shape. PSD policy which required the NRP to perfect a special plan for this prefecture has not changed, however. For, while the former outbreaks of Korean dissidents have subsided for the moment, the heavy concentration of ex-CHOREN members still reside in the area, and greatly outnumber the more amiable MINDAN group of Koreans. The former CHOREN members are still united under the red banners of one or another of the new Korean organizations and are ready to oppose Japanese policy at every turn, as is pointed out in the attached translation.

3. The attached plan contains a detailed study of the Korean population in the prefecture and their distribution in cities, towns and villages, and sets up counter-measures to meet any civil disturbance originating in the cities of heaviest concentration---Shimonoseki, Ube, and Onoda. Outlines of the recent riotous outbreaks of CHOREN members in these centers, as recited in the attachment, is most interesting. All emergency factors which properly should be considered in the development of such planning have been evaluated in the attached plan, and it is recommended that approval be given by PSD. Executives

of the NRP Troop in Yamaguchi have made repeated trips to Tokyo for conferences during the development of this plan, and are awaiting PSD approval before adopting it.

Recommend approval

HSE

1 Incl
Plan of Police Guard for
Yamaguchi-ken, 28 Dec 49

Johnson F. Munroe
JOHNSON F. MUNROE
Police Administrator

DECLASSIFIED

Authority 77 5009

By KG NARA Date 6-27-08

N.12-94

Dec. 28, 1949

Plan of Police Guard for Yamaguchi-ken

Contents

Introduction

I. Important Nature of Yamaguchi-ken viewed from the
Stand Point of the Guard

II. Police Guard Force

III. Counter-measures

1. Measures before Occurrence of Event
2. Measures in Case of Occurrence of Event

Introduction

Each Prefecture of the whole country has made, once, the plans of guard by police officials already to meet with the measures in a state of National emergency. However, these plans are the fundamental ones that are effected to either of the guard for riots or of the guard for disasters. Therefore, for the detailed plan against the situation which is expected to be arose, each Prefecture is necessitated to make it, again, so that it is to be fitted to the special conditions of each Prefecture.

We have decided the plans of guard by police officials for Yamaguchi-ken, as set forth below, showing the special nature of it -- viewed from the standpoint of the guard ----

I. The Important Nature of Yamaguchi-ken viewed from the standpoint of the guard.

Geographically, Yamaguchi-ken is neared mostly to Korea and very many Koreans have been residing in it; at the time of the termination of the war the Korean residents there reached about 150,000 in number. Afterwards its number decreased remarkably. But, stillmore, it is being recognized that from about 30,000 to 35,000 of them have been residing in it at present and it holds the eighth rank of the whole country in regard to the largeness of number of their residents. But, although the number of persons occupys the eighth rank of the whole country, the Koreans who reside in Yamaguchi-ken embrace specially many of vicious, acute radical persons comparing with the Koreans who have been residing in other prefectures. In addition to that they are reflecting susceptibly to the domestic conditions of Korea; they are showing their intention to commit unlawful acts when ever an opportunity falls up them. This fact is a fundamental reason that the Korean problem of Yamaguchi-ken is to be taken as a more serious matter comparing to other prefectures which have more Korean residents than Yamaguchi-ken.

(1) Condition of the Koreans

The condition of distribution of the Koreans residing in Yamaguchi-ken, obtained from the investigation conducted recently, is shown in the following list.

(List No.1)

Classification of the name of county (gun), city	Number of persons ¹ registered		
	Male	Female	Total
Shimonoseki-shi	4,490	3,830	8,320
Ube-shi	1,869	1,101	2,970
Yamaguchi-shi	441	322	763
Hagi-shi	113	92	205
Tokuyama-shi	735	518	1,253
Bofu-shi	219	147	366

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Kudamatsu-shi	109	58	167
Iwakuni-shi	1,004	419	1,423
Onoda-shi	1,665	1,135	2,800
Hikari-shi	287	193	480
Oshima-gun	44	33	77
Tsuno-gun	75	58	133
Kuga-gun	779	425	1,204
Kunage-gun	132	95	227
Saba-gun	170	102	272
Yoshiki-gun	103	65	168
Asa-gun	1,626	1,253	2,879
Toyouura-gun	1,173	958	2,131
Mine-gun	805	634	1,439
Otsu-gun	556	413	969
Abu-gun	541	436	977
Total	16,936	12,287	29,223

The list described above shows clearly that they are residing in the the respective cities of Shimonoseki, Ube, Onoda having them as a entre. However, most of the Koreans have no regular job but they live on as a black-marketeering broker, or the illicit brewing of the liquors, etc. and other than the offences concerned with the economy, the offences concerned with the criminal codes such as burglary, larceny, are being committed by them constantly.

The comparison of the offences concerned with the criminal codes between the Japanese and Koreans made in 1947 shows the following result:

	Total Number of population	Offenders	Offenders shown in percentage
Koreans	30,000	1,604	5.35%
Japanese	500,000	20,732	1.38%

Prior to the dissolution of the Koreans' League (Chosenjin Renmei) -- commonly known as Choren-- the Koreans mentioned above were subordinated to each of the following organizations:

Those who were subordinated to Choren about 22,000 persons

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Those who were subordinated to the Settlement
Corporation of the People's Republic of Great
Korean (Mindan) about 1,500 persons

Neutrality ~~remains of~~ *remainder of the said number*

It shows that there is a greater number of the Koreans who are subordinating to the Koreans' League, who are opposing to the policy of Japan than those who are subordinating to the Mindan of pro-Japanese. After the Koreans' League was dissolved, it is recognized that there is no big difference in percentage of two parties. It is not only that but the Korean adherents to the old Koreans' League have formed the Fighting Groups such as National Defence Suicide Corps, Youth Action Corps, etc; they are ready to make their opposition to the policy of Japan on every occasion.

All of the principal offences of the grouped illegal acts of the Koreans from January of the last year to the present time had been committed by the adherents of the old Koreans' League. The condition is shown below:

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Grouped Illegal Acts Committed by Koreans in Yamaguchi-ken

(from January, 1948 to December, 1949)

Date	Place	the party concerned (assailant side)	the party concerned (victim side)	Number of Police officials despatched	Circumstances	Description of police
(1) Dec. 9, 1948	(Ube Case) Plaza located in front of the Citizens' Hall, Ube-shi, Yamaguchi- ken.	about 2,000 Koreans		Police officials: 627 No. of ammunition used: 52 Injured police persons: officials: 28 Korean: more than 10 persons	The Choren Headquarters of Yamaguchi-ken held the commemoration meeting at the Shimonoseki - Choren Grammar School on Dec. 3. However, because of the flag of the Communist controlled North Korean Government was hoisted in this meeting a warrant of arrest for Sai Min Kan, Chairman of the Committees of the Headquarters of Ken was issued from MG. At the above mentioned place a meeting of the people for protection of livelihood right was held on Dec. 9, and about 2,000 Koreans assembled there and at this occasion 2 S.P.'s and about 300 policemen attempted to make an arrest of Sai Min Kan. This attempt caused a hand to hand fight between the two parties and there were more than twenty injured persons for each side. But, arrest of him was not made in the long run.	

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(2) July 26, 1949	(Onoda-shi Case) Council Room of the Municipal Office of Onoda-shi, Yamagu- chi-ken.	Mindan: 250	Choren, Nippon Com- munists: 450	Police: 150	It was desired to hold an establishment meet- ing by Mindan side to establish a Onoda Branch. But the meeting was obstructed by Choren and Nippon Communists and fight and disturbance occurred between them. Therefore, the Mindan side held the cremoney of the said establishment at the citizens' Hall-- a secondary meeting place.
(3) Sept. 8, 1949	Choren Funaki Br., Yamaguchi-ken.	80 Koreans		Police: 50	About 80 members of Choren when the transfer of 5 persons property was made, in accompanying with the dissolution of Choren, had organized a scrum were arres- and had obstructed its execution. They commit- ted on ted the act of throwing stone and injuries charge of were in flicted upon 9 police officials, 2 the viola- executors and two members of Choren. tion of the Public Security Ordinance.
	Choren Onoda Br.	100 "		" : 60	Two members of Choren were arrest on charge of the obstruction of public duties done when the transfer of ^{then} property was made in accompa- nying with the dissolution of Choren. Then, about 100 Koreans in arched against Onoda Municipal Police Station. 11 persons were arres- ted on charge of the struc- tion of public duties.
(4) July 31, 1944 1949	at Nagaoka Theatre, Ube- shi, Yamaguchi-ken	Mindan side: 190	Choren side: 100	Police offi- cials des- patched to the scene: 500 Those who were prepared to be dis- patched: 70	A hand to hand fight occurred between 100 members of Choren who had an intention of making an obstruction against the establish- ment of a Ube Branch of Mindan and 190 members of Mindan who had been conducting their demonstration on the streets.

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(5)
Aug. 15 to
31, 1949

(Onoda Case,
Shimonoseki Case)

Onoda-shi, Yamaguchi-
ken and Shimonoseki-
shi, *Yamaguchi-ken.*

Mindan: Choren: Police:
200 100 190

Throwing of stones committed by 100 persons of the Choren side against about 200 members of Mindan (loaded on several trucks) who attended the 8.15 Commemoration Meeting caused the starting of fight and disturbance.

500 members of Choren marched against Municipal Pol.Stn. saying-"the Police are covering Mindan" but they were repulsed.

Choren: Mindan: (Police officials who were prepared to be dispatched)
200 100
on Aug.16

Choren: Mindan:
3000 200
on Aug. 20

on 20th: 939
on 21st: 1053
on 22nd: 1192
on 23rd: 1192
on 24th: 794
on 25th: 869
on 26th: 960
on 27th: 833
on 28th: 662
on 29th: 753
on 30th: 553
on 31st: 545
Total : 2703

20 members of the Choren side took away a name-board, etc. fixed from a Mindan Office in Shimonoseki-shi.

Afterwards, the ~~six~~ situation became worse gradually for the Choren side of Shimonoseki made a progress of planning to attack on Mindan. At this juncture about 2:00 a.m. on 20 August, a case of inflicting an injury with a Japanese sword by the members of Mindan upon the members of the Choren who carried with them a bamboo spear was caused.

About 3 a.m. on 20 Aug., 200 members of the Choren side, carrying with them a bamboo spear, club, etc. made an attack on the Shimonoseki Mindan Office, twenty residences of Mindan and inflicted an injury upon the members of Mindan and their houses were destroyed.

About 14:00 p.m., on 20 Aug., 74 offenders were arrested by the police side.

on 21 Aug., 14 were arrested

" 23 " , 17 were arrested

" 26 " , 3 were arrested

" 27 " , 6 were arrested

" 30 " , fight and disturbance had

occurred between two parties again. 10 members of the Mindan side were arrested. On 31 Aug., two were arrested.

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These adherents of the Choren mentioned above got a heavy shock from the following two cases happened recently and the Korean problem in Yamaguchi-ken had kept its calmness once although it had not grown from the bottom:

(1) Shimonoseki Case (No.5 described in the above-mentioned list)

Chairman of the Committees of Choren, together with many staffs were arrested in this case.

(2) Dissolution of the Choren (No.3 described in the above-mentioned list)

The Choren was dissolved and the transfer of its property was made. Accordingly these radical adherents lost their place of gathering.

2. Labor Condition:

In the next place, in reviewing the labor condition of Yamaguchi-ken, the results of the principal labor associations are shown generally as set forth below:

I. National Railway Worker's Union (Kokutetsu)

In the third readjustment most of radical adherents were discharged from the Shimonoseki Management Division as well as Hatao Engineering Division, accordingly, the labor association's movement is dull in general.

II. National Communications Workers ^{union} (Zentei)

Similar to that of the Government Railway, because of the complete ruin of the radical adherents, the general activity of it is quiet surfacely.

III. All-Japan Electric Industry Worker's Union (Densan)

There are 16 sub-branches (2,700 persons) embraced in the branch. They may deplore a new struggling fight in surrounding a wage problem. But the tendency of making a guidance to plan a struggling act positively, is not being recognized at present.

IV. Ube Chitsugyo (Ube Nitrogenous Industry) -- it adheres to the General Federation of Trade Unions (4,000 persons), (Sodomei)

The association exists as a main bulwork of all labor associations of the said prefecture which adhere to the General Federation of Trade Union. However, it has been continuing a struggling fight in surrounding a retirement fund problem for the past three years and, specially, approached to such acute situation as carrying out a 24 hours strike awakening to their object in this year but it was settled in accordance with the adjustment conducted by a Central Labor Relations Committee, Prefectural Governor, etc. on 16 November.

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V Coal-mine

It is most necessary in Yamaguchi-ken to watch closely at the movement of the Coal-mine Workers Union. The present condition of the organization:

Yamaguchi Prefectural Branch of Coal-mine Workers Union
(35 organizations)

Local Headquarters of All Coal-mines (23 organizations)

Independent (20 organizations)

The organized workers amounted to about 30,000 and most powerful of the workers unions in the prefectures.

While the coal-mine workers are acting in a spirit of conciliation of capital and labour concerning the organization and management, All Coal-mines are thoroughly under the influence of the Communism and the management of the workers union is contrary to that of the Coal-mine Workers. Comparatively opulent coal-mines centering about Ube District flock to the standard of Coal-mine Workers Union, and in middle and small-sized coal-mine around Onoda District flock to that of All Coal-mines.

As abovementioned, it seems that neither Koreans problem nor Workers problem are under acute situation in Yamaguchi-ken now. But now-defunct League of Koreans is aiming earnestly at the recovery of its power on the basis of Emancipation Relief Association and Women's League. By the assistance of conspicuous advance of Chinese Communists and kindred spirits in Korea who are geographically adjacent to Yamaguchi-ken, it is not impossible the League of Koreans starts a large scale riot some day. Moreover, considering the active movement of the Communist Party to develop its power for the Workers Union of the coal-mines it is fully anticipated that workers unionists agitated by the radicals will participate in the riot of Koreans. So the protective measure of Yamaguchi-ken shall be considered seriously laying emphasis on the problem of Koreans who belonged to the former League of Koreans.

The following problems are anticipated to ignite such a large scale riot and to be started by Koreans who belonged to the former League of Koreans.

1. Problem of education.

They will throng to prefectural government in a body and ^{act} ~~act~~ violently to let the authorities approve the opening of Koreans Schools.

2. Problem of registration

They will be pitted against "Mindan" (Korean Association Resident in Japan) and act violently objecting to the fact that registration of Koreans has been handled by "Mindan".

3. Struggle to demand occupation

Owing to hard living, they will throng to prefectural government etc. in a body and act violently urging the authorities to let them have occupations.

4. Shimomoseki Case revived.

^{they will} They are struggling at court insisting on the innocence and release of the suspects. If the suspects would be acquitted, it would be possible they might be revenged on "Mindan".

5. Stowing away.

In Nov. 1949, 147 Koreans came to Japan as stew-aways. If the

- 9 -

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peace of South Korea would be disturbed, they would be increased in number and it is possible they would amalgamate with Koreans resident in Yamaguchi-ken and revel against Japanese Government.

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II. Police guard force

Our police guard force providing against the aforesaid states of Koreans, etc. is as follows:

1. Number of members of police official

- (1) Members of police official in Yamaguchi Prefecture
That of NRP is as on "List No. 2."
That of MP is as on "List No. 3."
(The locations of NRP and MP stations are on the sketch, "List No.2-1.")

- (2) That of neighbouring prefectures is on "List No. 4."

- (3) That of regional police schools:

Hiroshima Regional Police School.....690

Fukuoka Regional Police School.....640

Viz. That of Yamaguchi Prefecture:

NRP.....653

MP.....1,379

Total....2,032

Out of the number, 120 of NRP is in Hiroshima Regional Police School, 105 of MP is in Yamaguchi Prefectural Police School.

Moreover, 41 of probational police is in Yamaguchi Prefectural police School.

It is planned that two thirds of the entire strength of MP, can be mobilized as reinforcements in the maximum number; and reinforcements of other prefectures: at first, that of Hiroshima and Fukuoka Regional Police Schools; secondly, that of MPs in North area of Fukuoka Prefecture; thirdly, that of neighbouring prefectures.

2 Equipment

Actual equipment in Yamaguchi prefecture's is as follows:

- (1) Vehicle is as on "List No. 5."
(2) Pistol is as on "List No. 5."
(3) Others are as on "List No. 5"
(4) Communications are as on "List No. 5-1."

3. Ability of preparatory arrangement.

As to foodstuffs for the mobilized police officials, emergency-rice is in store and is prepared to supply repeat in order not to go wrong in an emergency.

Quarters and cooking-arrangements are prepared.

That of Shimonoseki, Ube and Onoda Cities is as on "List No. 6."

4. Fire volunteer corps.

The states of fire-brigade stations and fire volunteer corps in our prefecture are as on "List No. 7."

And, as each police station has agreed upon the mutual aid in an emergency with fire stations or fire volunteer corps in the sphere of jurisdiction in accordance with Article 24 of the Fire Defence Organization Law, it can ask the fire station and the fire volunteer corps to aid within the limit ordained by law, even if the much effect cannot be necessarily expected.

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List No. 2~A

List of Full Strength of Police Official

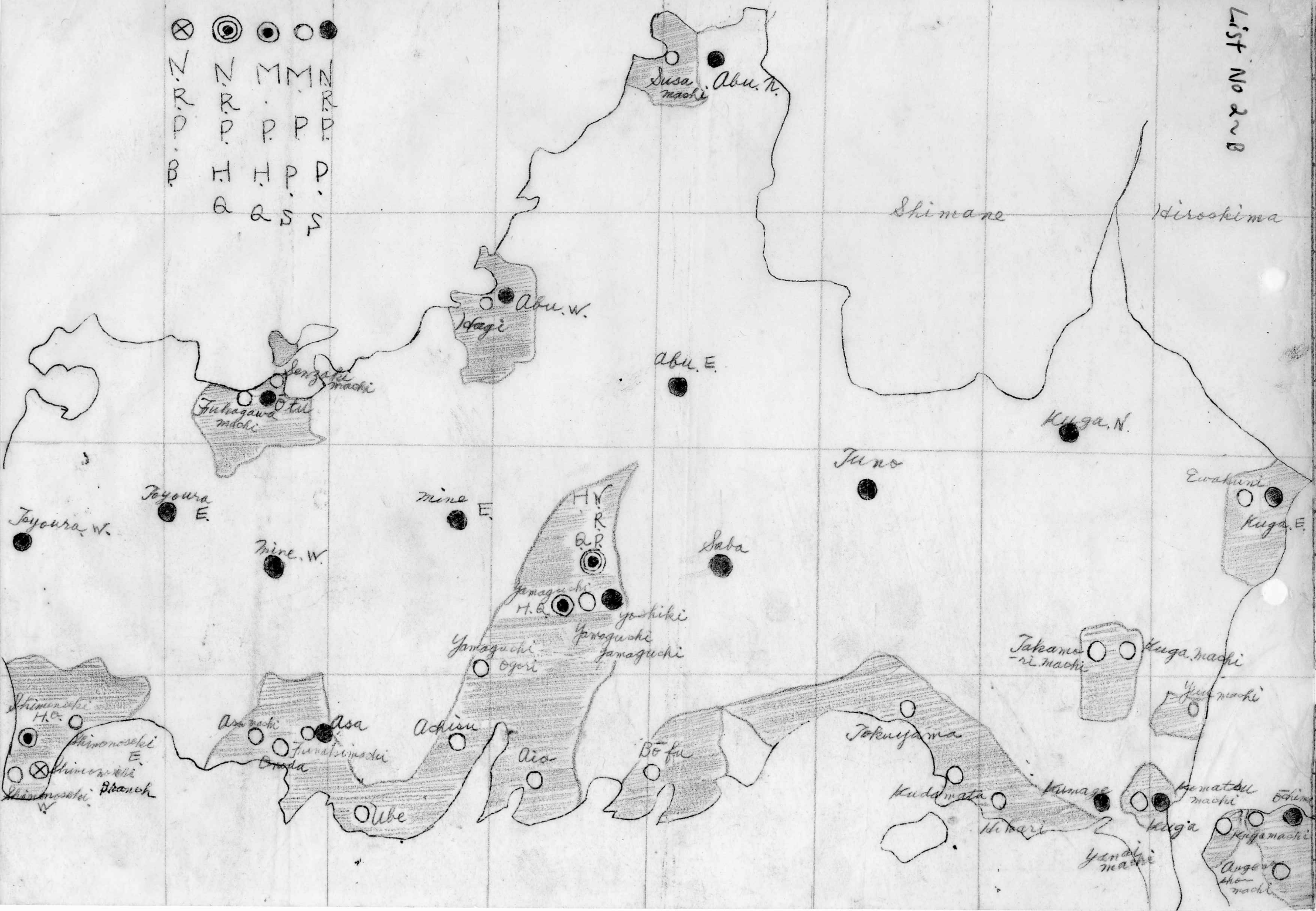
Section of Police St.	Rank Superintendent	Inspector	Assistant Inspector	Police Sergeant	Policeman	Total
Secretariat & Planning Sect.	L	1	2	2		6
Accounting Sect.	1	1	2	2		5
Personnel & Equipment Sect.	1	2	5	6	2	16
Education Sect.	1	1	2	2		6
Police School	1	1	6	5		13
Police Guard Sect.	1	3	5	10	3	22
Traffic Sect.	1	1	2	3		7
Crime Prevention & Statistics Sect.	1	2	6	9	1	19
Investigation Sect.	1	3	5	12	3	24
Identification Sect.	1	1	3	6	1	12
Shimonoseki Detached Office.			1	3	7	11
Oshima District Police Station.		1	2	4	19	26
Kuga East District Police Station.	1	1	3	4	25	34
Kuga North District Police Station.		1	1	3	16	21
Kuga South District Police Station.		1	2	3	15	21
Kumage. District Police St.	1	1	4	8	41	55
Tsuno.		1	2	3	14	20
Saba.		1	2	3	18	24
Yoshiki.	1	1	3	7	19	31
Asa.	1	1	3	5	20	29
Toyora East District.		1	2	4	19	26
Toyora West.	1	1	3	7	33	45
Mine East.		1	1	4	15	21
Mine West.	1		3	5	20	29
Otsu	1	1	4	9	29	44

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Abu West <i>District Police St.</i>	1	1	2	6	24	34
Abu East		1	1	4	15	21
Abu North		1	2	2	13	18
Shimonoseki Branch		1	2	4	6	13
Total	17	32	81	145	378	653

Remark: The list excludes the number of Police Troop Commander

List No 2~B



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List No. 3

List of the Full Strength of Police Official
(MP)

Section of Police St.		Rank	Superintendent	Inspector	Assistant Inspector	Police Sergeant	Policeman	Total
Shimonoseki City		Director						
	City Police Hqs.	1	2	10	15	10	38	
	Shimonoseki City Police Station	1	1	12	26	177	217	
	Shimonoseki City East Police Station	1	1	4	8	57	71	
Yamaguchi City		Director						
	City Police Hqs.	1	1	5	7	5	19	
	Yamaguchi City Yamaguchi Police St.	1	1	4	9	59	74	
	Yamaguchi City Ogori Police Station	1		4	6	35	46	
Ube City	Police Station	1	1	10	19	123	154	
Tokuyama	"	1	1	6	17	96	121	
Bofu	"	1	1	6	16	73	97	
Iwakuni	"	1	1	6	11	80	99	
Onoda	"	1	1	4	9	51	65	
Hagi	"	1	1	4	8	51	64	
Kudamatsu	"	1	1	4	8	46	59	
Hikari	"	1	1	4	8	39	52	
Aganoshō	"			1	3	9	13	
Kuga-machi police st.				1	2	7	10	
Komatsu	"			1	1	5	7	
Yu	"			1	1	6	8	
Masui	"		1	1	3	26	31	
Kuga	"			1	2	6	9	
Takamori	"			1	2	9	12	
Funaki	"			1	2	7	10	
Asa	"		1	1	3	18	23	
Akiho	"			1	2	10	13	

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Susa-machi Police St.			1	1	7	9
Senzaki "			1	2	11	14
Fukagawa "			1	3	13	17
Ashisu "			1	2	8	11
Total	Director 2 12	16	97	196	1,060	1,397

List No. 4

The number of Police Official, in the Neighbouring Prefectures

66	Prefecture	The number of Police Officials
Hiroshima Police Region	Hiroshima	2,226
	Okayama	1,483
	Shimane	813
	Aichi	1,380
Total		5,902

	Prefecture	The number of Police Officials
Fukuoka Police Region	Fukuoka	4,274
	Oita	1,176
Total		5,450

List No. 5 ~A

Actually Possessing Equipments

(As of Dec. 1, 1949)

1. Vehicles

Vehicles NRP of MP	Passenger	Truck	Weapon Carrier	Side- car	Tri-Motor- bicycle	Motor- bicycle	Total	Mobilized car
NRP.	20	12	40	1	28	6	78	1
MP.	17	5	4	4	58		84	

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2. Pistol

Number NRP or MP	Number of Pistol	Remarks
NRP.	651	
MP.	211	

3. Actually Possessing goods of the Prefectural HQs.

Goods	Quantity	Goods	Quantity
Police Bane	100 pieces	Light apparatus	30 pieces
Search light	5 "	Jeep	4 vehicles
Wire of Search light	200 m.	Mobilized car	1 "
Loud Speaker	one set	Truck	2 "
Rope for crowd regulation	200 m.	Passenger	9 "
Field-glass	4 pieces	Self-generator	2 Sets
Siren (larger)	2 "	Ladder	5 pieces
" (Smaller)	5 "	Tri-motor-bicycle	6 vehicles
Hand Cuff in sack	200 "	Side-car	1 "
First-aid kit	2 "		
Motor-bicycle	4		
Identification car	4 /		
Camera "Mamiya"	1		
Camera "Cannon"	2		
Moving Camera	One set		
Wire telephone	10 sets		
Rubber wire	20,000 m		
Potable radio	One set		
tripod camera	3 sets T		

List No 5^BA

notes.

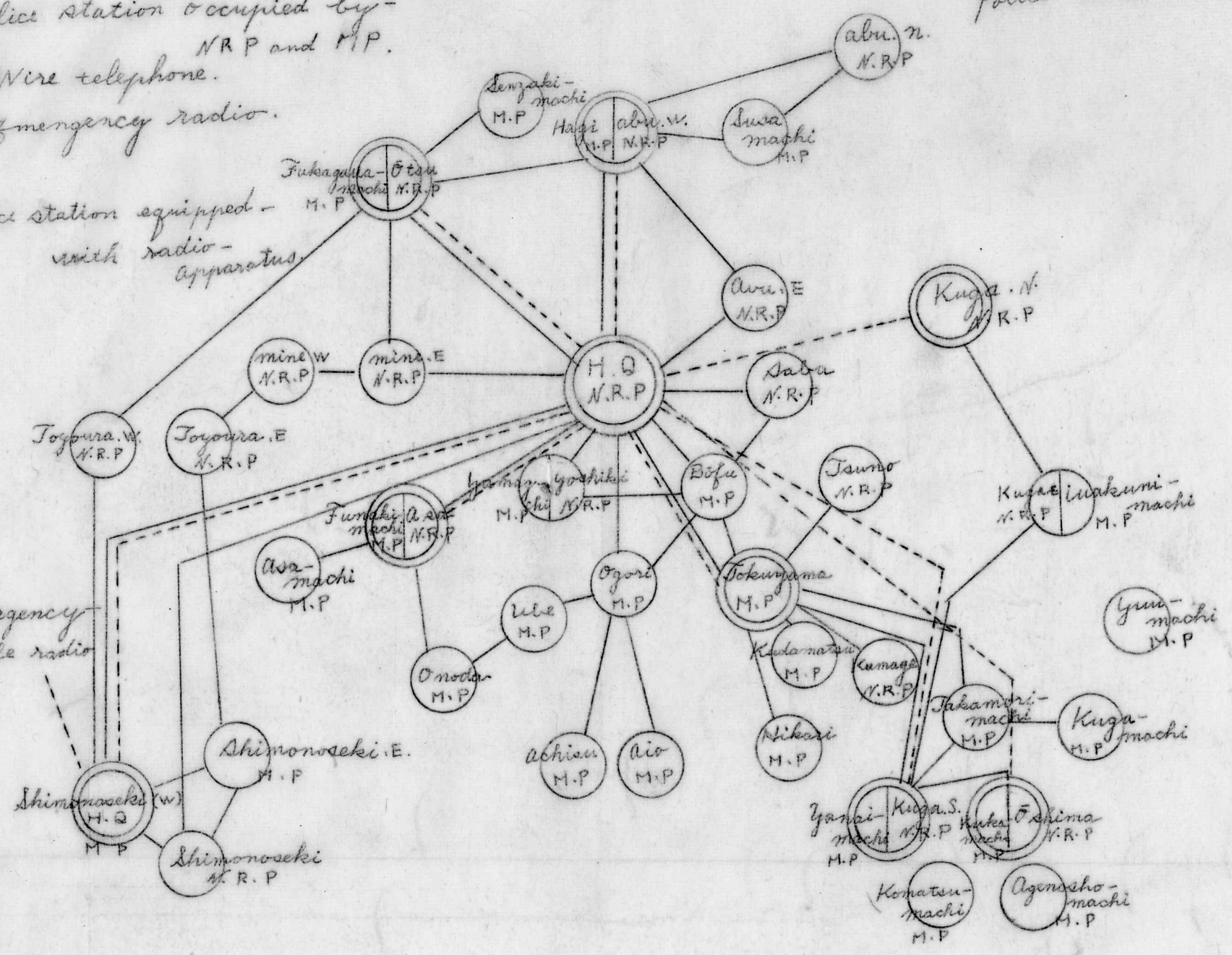
Chart of the Yamaguchi Prefectural -

Police Communication System.

List No 5 ~ B

- ⊖ Police station occupied by -
N.R.P and M.P.
- Wire telephone.
- - - Emergency radio.
- ⊕ Police station equipped -
with radio -
apparatus.

2 sets of emergency
manuable radio



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List No. 6

Accommodations of Quarters and Capacity of Cooking

A. Shimonoseki City

Competent Police St.	Quarters	Location	Responsible Person	Accomoda-tion	Capacity of Cooking	Remarks
Shimonoseki West Pol.St.	Kaian temple	Ise-machi, Shimonoseki City	KIYONARI Chino	100	100	
"	Komyo temple	Nishihosoe-machi, Shimonoseki city	IZUMI Saburo	200	200	
"	Myoren temple	Shinchi-machi, Shimonoseki city	MIYAKAWA Kotoku	300	300	
Shimonoseki city East Police St.	Tokuo temple	Kanaya, Chofu-machi	TOZAKI Shoku	100	100	
"	Honkaku temple	Naka-machi	HANADA Toshio	100	100	
Total	5			800	800	

B. Ube City

Competent Police St.	Quarters	Location	Responsible Person	Accomoda-tion	Capacity of Cooking	Remarks
Ube City Police St.	Kawacho Hotel & 10 theres	Kamimachi, & others, Ube City	KAWAMURA Choichi & 10 theres	520	520	
Total	/			520	520	

C. Onoda City

Competent Police St.	Quarters	Location	Responsible Person	Accomoda-tion	Capacity of Cooking	Remarks
Onoda City Police St.	Shunyojin & anothere one there one	Kitanakagawa-dori & anothere one Onoda city	TAMEI Ninsei & anothere one	70	70	
Asa-machi Police St.	Nihon Kagaku Sen-machi House	Asa-machi	MOTOO Meitaro	30	30	

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Funaki-machi Police St.	Satake Hotel & another one	Funaki-machi	SATAKE Nagayasu	30	30	
Asa District Police St.	Koto-mura Assembly Hall	Asa-mura	TANAKA Mamoru	50	50	
Total	4			180	180	

Remarks: ~~As~~ The police officials attaching to the police stations in the three Cities will be housed in their respective police station. Therefore, the above-mentioned quarters accommodate only the reinforcements. ~~of~~ And, it has only to house two thirds of the entire reinforcements, not the whole number, due to tri-relief duty system.

List No. 7

Actual Strength of Fire brigade and the Number of
Fire-men being able to aid.

(investigation on Dec. 1, 1949)

1. Fire-brigade Station

Personnel Police Guard District	Fire-man in all	Man being able to aid	Remarks
East District	12	8	
Central "	77	50	
West "	136	90	
North "			
Total	225	148	

2. Fire Volunteer Corps

Personnel Police Guard District	Members of Fire Vol. Corps in all	Man being able to aid	Remarks
East District	6,818	3,630	
Central "	7,146	4,056	
West "	8,602	4,294	
North "	6,140	3,427	
Total	28,706	15,407	

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111 Counter-Measures

Protective measures in Yamaguchi-ken must chiefly be directed to Koreans as already stated.

If acts of violence by Koreans are coped with effectively, the illegal acts of labor unions of Japanese workers may be controlled naturally. So preliminary measures and measures in case of the occurrence of an event will be as follows:

1 Measures before Occurrence of Event.

(1) Investigation of the situation.

It is the best policy to perceive in advance those who are going to take a violent action. Police officials in plain clothes as well as patrolmen will be watchful and try to perceive any dangerous plot among Koreans. Police officials in charge of the investigation of offenders will also try to make clear the background of their offenders, without being deceived by the mere outward appearance of them, to check in advance any riotous movement of Koreans.

(2) Repletion of police equipment.

Pistols, communication equipments, vehicles, etc. will always be replenished and kept in good condition and at the same time various equipments necessary for controlling collective illegalities will be repleted.

(3) Police guard training.

In case of the occurrence of a collective illegality, police forces must speedily be gathered and sent to necessary spots. For that purpose, training in emergency calling up must be practiced frequently, and especially so as to the National Rural Police in rural districts. Considering this, both NRP and MP are continually practising the training and will continue it more studiously in the future.

To make powerful the collective ability of police guarding, it is essential to employ riot control measures, so training in them is also being practised and will be practised more vigorously in the future.

2 Measures in case of Occurrence of Event.

In planning protective measures it is the first requirement to judge the strength of those people who may bring about illegalities.

In Yamaguchi Prefecture, Koreans formerly under the influence of the defunct Chosenjin Remmei will be the principal object of police guard, and labor-union members the secondary object, as already stated.

The number of Koreans is as shown in List 1, and it includes all the Koreans, regardless of their former membership of Chosenjin Remmei or Mindan, and also regardless of their age and sex. Accordingly, it is not reasonable to expect that all the Koreans as much as the number shown in the list will participate in violent acts. Almost all the Koreans who mean to oppose the policy of the Japanese Government with violence are those Koreans who were formerly affiliated with Chosenjin Remmei and are in their younger or prime days of life and strong physically, and especially of the male sex.

The population classified by age brackets of Koreans in the whole area of Yamaguchi Prefecture including both sexes affiliated with Chosenjin Remmei is as follows:

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Age Bracket	1 — 15	16 — 30	31 — 50	51 —
Population	7,343	7,024	5,446	898

You can see that Koreans affiliated with Chosenjin Remmei including both sexes covering 16 years of age through 50 years of age number approximately 12,000. As the total number of Koreans in Yamaguchi Prefecture is about 30,000, those who must be considered possible to resort to violence, including women, are in the ratio 2:5 against said total. Therefore, the guard plan will safely be formed if based upon said ratio.

Under the above-mentioned condition, events likely to occur are classified into four cases, against each of which will be taken the following respective measures:

(1) In case of sporadic violences.

This means such a case where Koreans in Yamaguchi Prefecture do not stand up in unity, but individually and separately resort to violence.

The distribution of Koreans being as shown in List 1, most of them are residing in areas under the jurisdiction of municipal police. Accordingly, their acts of violence will be controlled firstly by the hand of municipal police itself, secondly with assistance from the neighboring NRP district police if the strength of the municipal police is insufficient, and thirdly with assistance from the neighboring municipal police if the strength is not yet enough.

Now let us study whether events can be coped with by this measure or not, taking as instances three cities - Shimonoseki, Ube and Onoda, each having many Korean residents.

The number of Koreans to be the objects of police guard is as follows:

	Total of Koreans	2/5 of the total (No. of Koreans to be objects of guard)
Shimonoseki City	8,320	About 3,400
Ube "	2,970	" 1,200
Onoda "	2,800	" 1,200

The number of police officials needed to deal with the above Koreans is, if one police official stand against ten rioters, about 340 as for Shimonoseki, about 120 as for Ube, and about 120 as for Onoda.

The actual number of them is in Shimonoseki 326 (48 pistols) as MP personnel of the city and 25 (25 pistols) as NRP personnel in the city, in Ube 154 (11 pistols) as MP personnel, in Onoda 65 (6 pistols) as MP, and in NRP Asa district nearest to both Ube and Onoda 29 (29 pistols).

Therefore, it is possible to locally settle any event, without obtaining aid of the police school students.

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Then, what shall we do when the Koreans ^{but} in the Prefecture resort to force not individually as stated above ~~organizing~~ themselves in units. As a counter-move, we hereby make a guarding plan as follows.

- (2) In case where the Koreans in the Prefecture band together in unity ~~and~~ and appeal to force, in the Cities of Shimonoseki, Ube and Onoda.

The reasons why we select the three cities as an example are that, according to our judgement from the historical condition of the cities, they will become dangerous particularly in the cities, and that it is expected that the Koreans will necessarily be most active there when they unite themselves and recourse to force under close connection.

In the case, we estimate their forces at about 15,000 persons, two fifths of 35,000 inhabitants. We make a guarding plan pre-supposing that they will gather together at Shimonoseki in about 10,000 men, at Ube and Onoda in 5,000 men respectively and become active ~~simultaneously~~. This plan will not completely unfitted to the situation and also will be applicable to other similar cases.

As it is necessary to mobilize about 1,000 police officials to Shimonoseki, and about 500 to each city of Ube and Onoda, we make the plan as follows.

- (A) Guarding in Shimonoseki.

The details of the first mobilization are shown in the table A of 8. Firstly, 1,075 police officials of M.P. of Shimonoseki City, N.R.P. in the same city, N.R.P. of the western part of Yamaguchi Prefecture, police officials of Hiroshima Regional Police School and Fukuoka Regional Police School are to be Mobilized.

When the mobilized police officials can not suppress the riots of Koreans, 100 police officials of Fukuoka Regional Police School are mobilized as the second mobilization. (See table B of 8)

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When the rioters can not be suppressed by the second mobilization, 130 M.P. police officials of the northern part of Fukuoka Prefecture will be asked for reenforcement in the plan of the third mobilization as shown in the table C of 8.

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Table 8

Guarding in Shimonoseki City

A. The first mobilization

Police Station	M.P. or N.R.P.	Nos. to be mobilized	Authorized strength	Hours required	Equipment		Remarks
					Pistol	Vehicle	
Shimonoseki City Pol. Stn.	M.P.	326	342	3 hrs.	40	12	
Shimonoseki City N.R.P.	N.R.P.	25	25	4	25	1	
Toyoara Higashi District. Pol. stn.	"	16	26	2	16	1	Reenforcement (Hours required by auto.)
Abukita "	"	10	18	3	10	1	"
Fukuoka Regional Police School	"	400	700	4	400		"
Toyoara Nishi District. Pol. stn.	"	30	45	4	30	1	"
Otsu "	"	28	44	4	28	1	"
Mine Nishi "	"	18	29	4	18	1	"
Abu Nishi "	"	22	34	5	22	1	"
Hiroshima Regional Police School	"	200	800	10	200	14	"
Total		1,075	2,063		789	46	

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B. The second mobilization

Police Station	M.P. or N.R.P.	Nos. to be mobilized	Authorized strength	Hours required	Equipment		Remarks
					Pistol	Vehicle	
Fukuoka Regional Police School	N.R.P.	100	700	3	100	4	Reinforcement (Hours required by train)
Total in aggregation		1,175	2,763		889	50	

C. The third mobilization

Police Station	M.P. or N.R.P.	Nos. to be mobilized	Authorized strength	Hours required	Equipment		Remarks
					Pistol	Vehicle	
Moji City Police Station	M.P.	25	205	6	6	1	Reinforcement (Hours required by train)
Kokura City "	"	50	317	6	12	2	"
Yawata City "	"	25	266	7	6	1	"
Tobata City "	"	10	94	8	3	1	"
Wakamatsu City "	"	20	153	8	5	1	"
Total		130	1,035		32	6	
Grand Total		1,305	3,798		821	56	

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(B) Guarding in Ube City.

In the first mobilization, as shown in the Table A of 9, 304 police officials of M.P. of Ube City, Yamaguchi Prefectural Police School, N.R.P. Headquarters of Yamaguchi Prefecture, and Hiroshima Regional Police School are to be mobilized.

When the first mobilized force can not suppress the rioters, 100 police officials of Hiroshima Regional Police School, as the second mobilization, are mobilized (see Table B of 9).

When the rioters can not be suppressed even by the second mobilization, M.P. in the Prefecture will be asked for reenforcement as the third mobilization as shown in the Table C of 9.

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Table 9

Guarding in Ube City

A. The first mobilization

Police Station	M.P. or N.R.P.	Nos. to be mobilized	Authorized Strength	Hours Re- quired	Equipment		Remarks
					Pistol	Vehicle	
Ube City Police Station	M.P.	154	154	2	11	5	11 pistols in the total (Hours required is shown when by auto.)
Yamaguchi Prefectural Police School	N.R.P.	30	153	4	30	1	"
Hiroshima Regional Police School	"	100	800	6	100	4	"
Yamaguchi Prefectural NRPHQ	"	20	129	7	20	1	"
Total		304	1,236		161	11	

B. The second mobilization

Police Station	M.P. or N.R.P.	Nos. to be mobilized	Authorized strength	Hours Re- quired	Equipment		Remarks
					Pistol	Vehicle	
Hiroshima Regional Police School	N.R.P.	100	800	6	100	4	Hours required in shown when by auto.
Total in the aggregation		404	2,036		261	15	

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C. The third mobilization

Police Station	M.P. or N.R.P.	N.s. to be mobilized	Authorized strength	Hours Re- quired	Equipment		Remarks
					Pistol	Vehicles	
Hagi City Police Station	M.P.	10	64	3	1	1	7 pistol in the total
Bofu City "	"	15	97	4	1	1	7 "
Hikari " "	"	10	52	4	1	1	6 "
Yamaguchi "	"	20	139	5	2	1	13 "
Tokuyama "	"	20	121	6	2	1	10 "
Kudamatsu "	"	10	59	7	1	1	6 "
Iwakuni "	"	15	99	7	1	1	10 "
Total		100	631		9	7	
Grand Total		504	2,667		270	22	

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(C) Guarding in Onoda City

In the first mobilization, as shown in the Table A of 10, 190 police officials of M.P. of Onoda City, and N.R.P. of the eastern part of the Prefecture are mobilized.

When the rioters can not be suppressed by the first mobilized force, 100 police officials of Hiroshima Regional Police School are mobilized as the second mobilization (see Table B of 10).

When the rioters can not be suppressed even by the mobilized officials, M.P. police officials in the Prefecture are to be asked for reenforcement as the third mobilization as shown in the Table C of 10. When both Cities of Ube and Onoda have need of the third mobilization, the Municipal Police of the seven cities shown in the Table C of 10 are to mobilize about one third of their police forces. And when Ube or Onoda City has need of the third mobilization, the Municipal Police of the seven cities are mobilized about one sixth of their police forces.

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Table 10Guarding in Onoda City

A. The first mobilization

Police Station	M.P. or N.R.P.	Nos. to be mobilized	Authorized strength	Hours Re- quired	Equipment		Remarks
					Pistol	Vehicle	
Onoda City Police Station	M.P.	65	65	1.30	6	2	
Mine Higashi District Police Station	N.R.P.	10	21	3	10	1	Reenforce- ment
Asa "	"	15	29	4	15	1	"
Yoshiki "	"	15	31	4	15	1	"
Saba "	"	10	24	4	10	1	"
Abu Higashi "	"	10	21	5	10	1	"
Kuga Minami "	"	10	21	5	10	1	"
Tsuno "	"	10	20	6	10	1	"
Kumage "	"	20	55	6	20	1	"
Kuga Kita "	"	10	21	8	10	1	"
Kuga Higashi "	"	15	34	9	15	1	"
Total		190	342		131	12	

B. The second mobilization

Police Station	M.P. or N.R.P.	Nos. to be mobilized	Authorized Strength	Hours Re- quired	Equipment		Remarks
					Pistol	Vehicle	
Hiroshima Regional Police School	N.R.P.	100	800	9	100	4	Reenforce- ment
Total in the aggregation		290	1,142		231	16	

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C. The third mobilization

Police Station	M.P. or N.R.P.	Nos. to be mobilized	Authorized Strength	Hours Re- quired	Equipment		Remarks
					Pistol	Vehicle	
Hagi City Police Station	M.P.	10	64	3	1	1	Reenforce- ment (7 pistols in the total)
Yamaguchi "	"	20	139	3.30	2	1	" (13 ")
Hikari "	"	10	52	4	1	1	" (6 ")
Bofu "	"	15	97	4.30	1	1	" (7 ")
Tokuyama "	"	20	121	6	2	1	" (10 ")
Kudamatsu "	"	10	59	7	1	1	" (6 ")
Iwakuni "	"	15	99	8	2	1	" (10 ")
Total		100	631		10	7	
Grand Total		390	1,773		241	23	

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Korean riot probably would be put down by the abovementioned 1st, 2nd and 3rd mobilizations even if some acute and radical union men join it. If they would be insufficient, National Public Safety Commission will advise Prime Minister to announce a proclamation of national emergency for Yamaguchi-ken according to Article 62 of Police Law.

In such a case the counter measures for police guard are as follows:

(3) Case where proclamation of National Emergency was issued for Yamaguchi-ken.

(A) Case where proclamation of emergency was issued after the mobilization by the abovementioned plan (2).

(a) Police guard in Shimonoseki-shi.

In Shimonoseki-shi No. 1, A and 3 mobilizations have been made and 1,305 police officials have been mobilized. If they would be insufficient to dispose the situation, one third (190) of M.P. of 5 cities in northern part of Fukuoka-ken should be called up to 4th mobilization as shown in the list No.11. If they would be still insufficient, 100 police officials of Fukuoka Regional Police School should be called up to 5th mobilization (E of List No. 11.) If they would be still insufficient, 500 police officials of Fukuoka-ken should be called up to 6th mobilization (F of List No. 11).

List No.11

Police Guard in Shimonoseki-shi

A. 1st mobilization

Name of pol. stn.	NRP or MP	No. mobilized.	Fixed strength	Time re-quired	Equipment brought.		Remarks
					Pistol	Vehicle	
Shimonoseki-shi Pol. Stn.	MP	326	342	3 hours	40	12	"Time required: assistance by motor-car.
NRP within Shimonoseki-shi	NRP	25	25	4 "	25	1	"
Toyoura Regional Pol. Stn.	"	16	26	2 "	16	1	"
Abukita Regional Pol. Stn.	"	10	18	3 "	10	1	"
Toyoura Nishi Regional Pol. Stn.	NRP	30	45	4 "	30	1	"

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Otsu Regional Pol. Stn	NRP	28	44	4	"	28	1	"
Mine Mishi "	"	18	29	4	"	18	1	"
Abu Nishi "	"	22	34	5	"	22	1	"
Fukuoka Regional School	"	400	700	4	"	400	13	Assistance by train
Hiroshima "	"	200	800	10	"	200	14	"
Total		1.075	2.063			789	46	

B. 2nd Mobilization .

Name of Pol. Stn.	NRP or MP	No. mobilized	Fixed strength	Time re-quired	Equipment brought		Remarks
					Pistol	Vehicle	
Fukuoka Regional school	NRP	100	700	4 hours	100	4	"Time required " Assistance by train.
Sum Total		1.175	2.763		889	50	

C. 3rd Mobilization.

Name of Pol. Stn.	NRP or MP	No. mobilized	Fixed strength	Time rep-quired	Equipment brought		Remarks
					Pistol	Vehicle	
Moji-shi Pol. Stn.	MP	25	205	6 hours	6	1	"Time re-quired" Assistance by train
Kokura-shi "	"	50	317	6 "	12	2	"
Yahata-shi "	"	25	266	7 "	6	1	"
Tobata-shi "	"	10	94	8 "	3	1	"
Wakamatsu-shi "	"	20	153	8 "	5	1	"
Total		130	1.035		32	6	
Sum Total		1.305	3.798		821	56	

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J. 4th Mobilization

Name of Pol. Stn.	NRP or MP	No. mobilized	Fixed strength	Time re- quired	Equipment brought		Remarks
					Pistol	Vehicle	
Moji-shi Pol. Stn.	MP.	35	205	6 hours	10	1	Assistance
Kokura-shi Pol.	Stn. "	50	317	6 "	13	2	"
Yahata-shi "	" "	55	266	7 "	14	2	"
Tobata-shi "	" "	20	94	8 "	7	1	"
Wakamatsu-shi "	"	30	153	8 "	5	1	"
Total		190	1,035		49	7	
Sum Total		1,495	3,798		870	63	

E. 5th Mobilization

Name of Pol. Stn.	NRP or MP	No. mobilized	Fixed strength	Time re- quired	Equipment brought		Remarks
					Pistol	Vehicle	
Fukuoka Regional School	NRP	100	700	4 hours	100	4	Assistance
Total		1,595	3,798		970	67	

F. 6th Mobilization

Name of Pol. Stn.	NRP or MP	No. mobilized	Fixed strength	Time re- quired	Equipment brought		Remarks
					Pistol	Vehicle	
Police official of Fukuoka-ken	NRP MP	500		8 hours	400	17	Assistance
		2,095			1,370	84	

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(b) Police guard in Ube-shi

In Ube-shi 1st and 2nd mobilization have been made and 504 police officials have been mobilized. If they would be insufficient, 200 police officials of NRP and MP of Hiroshima-ken should be called up to 4th mobilization totalling 704 police officials to guard the City.

(c) Police guard in Onoda-shi

1st, 2nd and 3rd mobilization have been made in Onoda-shi and 390 officials have been mobilized. If they would be insufficient, 200 police officials of NRP and MP of Hiroshima-ken should be mobilized to guard the city.

(B) Case where the situation is serious and proclamation of emergency is issued at the beginning. In such a case mobilization would be exactly the same with (A) case in principle somewhat different in the order of mobilization

(4) Case where assistance from outside the prefecture is absolutely unobtainable.

If a riot would occur not only in Yamaguchi-ken but all over the country and assistance of police officials from outside the prefecture would be absolutely unobtainable, a proclamation of national emergency would be issued naturally and NRP and MP of the prefecture should guard the prefecture with all their might. If they would be insufficient to guard, firebrigade might be requested to assist them.

If they would be still insufficient to maintain ^{the} public peace of the whole area, politically and economically important cities such as Yamaguchi, Shimonoseki, Ube. Onoda, Tokuyama, Iwakuni and Hagi should be protected by the neighbouring police and fire-brigade. If it would be impossible to protect these cities, the most important cities such as Yamaguchi-shi and Shimonoseki-shi should be protected and on the basis of these two cities rioters should be oppressed gradually. In such a case it is inevitable that the other cities and towns should be left alone for a while as they were. All the police powers East of Abu Eastern Region and Yoshiki Region should be centered around Yamaguchi-shi and those of the west should be centered around Shimonoseki-shi.

If no. of persons capable of being mobilized would be looked upon as 80%, Yamaguchi-shi should be secured by about 800 police officials and Shimonoseki-shi by about 750 police officials. Naturally, fire-brigade should be requested to assist them.