

19 November 1951

Mulbar:

NRPNHq daily summary today is as follows: (Received 0945 hours)

A secret meeting of Koreans, (numbering about 80 including 25 females) was held in a pine grove at Umebayashi, Yagi-mura, Asa-gun, Hiroshima-ken, on Saturday afternoon from about noon to 1440 hours.

Attendants included leftist Korean elements from the Asa and Aki gun areas of Hiroshima prefecture. A picket line was established to prevent unauthorized persons from attending and police were unable to get into the meeting site.

Purpose of the meeting, however, is suspected to have been the perfection of plans to reorganize the Asa Branch of the MINSEN, (Democratic Racial People's Defense Front) in order to exclude former lukewarm members and non-followers of the extreme left leadership. This could portend a plan for more violent action.

Police did NOT seek to disperse the meeting, but will concentrate now on obtaining information as to the discussion that took place.

(Muntze.)

JMC

10 December 1951

Mulbar: Re: Kobe Incident Involving CIC Agent

Chief Furuyama of Kobe Police Department, furnished the following report to PSB in response to our telephonic request for information concerning the captioned subject:

Just before 2230 hours, 8 December 1951, the Ikuta Police Station of Kobe City received a telephone call from Ippei Sakaki, operator of "Ippei's Bar" at 118, Nakayama Dori, 1-chome, Ikuta-ku, Kobe, asking for police assistance in view of the "violent actions" of a customer at the bar. The police station dispatched four personnel from the police box nearest the bar: Sergt. Maruyama, and Patrolmen Miyamoto, Tanabe, and Tsumori.

When they arrived, Sakaki told the police that the customer (Roland M. Segawa, the CIC agent ~~involved~~ involved) had served himself to some beer without asking anyone in the bar, and when a waitress protested to him, he slapped her, broke three tumblers and three victrola records. It was this action which caused the operator to call for police help. Upon hearing this story, the police approached Segawa and asked him to go outside with them. On the outside of the bar, police sought to inquire into the matter but were met with a flurry of rage from him in which Segawa struck the police sergeant several times. The police retaliated by handcuffing him and taking him to the police box. Police specifically deny they struck or slapped Segawa. At the police box, Segawa identified himself as a CIC Special Agent from Kyoto, and upon learning this, the police contacted the Kobe MPIS. Personnel from that office came to the police box at 2350 hours and took custody of the CIC agent.

Chief Furuyama states that MPIS has obtained depositions since then from the bar operator, the waitress and police, and further have advised Chief Furuyama this morning that the investigation they have conducted shows conclusively that the CIC agent was at fault.

(775009)
Munroe

35

file
 14 December 1951

Mulbar:

With reference to the attached CIC Spot Report, Code #6211, Mr. Kitamura, of MPD Guard Section, reports as follows:

It is a mistake to say this demonstration was directed at the Tokyo Ordnance Depot - in fact, it was directed at the police of Akabane Police Station because of circumstances outlined below. Its only connection with the ordnance depot lies in fact that demonstration was staged by off-duty day-laborers who work at the depot, they passed in the vicinity of the depot enroute to the Akabane police station, and the purpose of the demonstration was to protest the arrest by the Akabane police of a dismissed Communist ex-worker at the depot who assaulted a depot foreman while off duty.

The circumstances are these: On 23 November a depot foreman enroute to his home was assaulted by a dismissed worker (who had been fired because of Communist affiliations.) Akabane police arrested this worker on 8 December and the worker has been held at the police station, in the vicinity of the ordnance depot, since that date. On several occasions since the arrest, groups of Koreans and Communists have appeared at the police station to protest the arrest and to demand the worker's release. Police have not responded to these protests, and as another group was talking to the police on the afternoon of 11 December, off-duty day-laborers with leftist leanings and children of the Korean school in the vicinity of the ordnance depot were assembling at Akabanego, a Korean settlement near TOD. When police learned of this, they called in to the police station 30 beat patrolmen to guard the police station against possible attack. At 1700 hours, the assembled laborers and children started towards the police station, passing near the ordnance plant enroute.

When the demonstration ^{ORS} got within eye-sight of the police station, and observed the police guarding the station, they dispersed before reaching the station at approximately 1730 hours. Between 1700 and 1730 hours, the Akabane police station had called for two companies of police reserves to be dispatched to their assistance. The reserves arrived at the Akabane station at 1735 but took no action as the demonstration already had dispersed.

Handbills under the heading of "Out with Dulles" were distributed by some of the marchers enroute to the police station. Police collected about 10 of them. They are published in the name of the Fatherland Defense Committee.

Munroe

DECLASSIFIED

Authority 775009

By NA NARA Date 6/26/05

At approximately 2000 hrs, 28 Dec, a Korean with a Japanese alias ARAI, Juntoku, age 29, a Mindan leader and three other Koreans were on their way home from a year-end party at the ~~Shiga~~ ^{Himeji} Mindan Headquarters. Nearing a railway crossing at Tofumachi, Himeji City, the group was accosted by another group of men, number unknown and provoked into an argument. Arai's accomplices fled, leaving him at the mercy of gang. He was taken to an embankment of the Ichikawa River, thrashed soundly, and relieved of his Alien Registration Certificate, ¥300 and a watch.

Arai immediately notified the local police. After thorough investigation, it was concluded that the the assailants were members of the defunct Choren. All the police were alerted for any additional incidents. Although the Koreans of both factions met at their respective headquarters on the 28th, 29th, and 30th of Dec nothing materialized due to stringent police measures.

The local Procurators office has issued warrants of arrest for the assailants.

The police have heard nothing in regards to collecting of weapons by the Mindan group. TOKUDA (per Spot Report) has not been mentioned either.

Haltre

Restricted Security Information

HEADQUARTERS
441st Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment
APO 500

C I C S P O T R E P O R T

RCB
Hour: 1600
Date: 31 Dec 51

SUBJECT: Planned Violence by Members of the Union of Greater
Korean Republic in Japan: Hyogo

TO : Chief, Scty Div

1. Details:

a. ~~Kyoto~~ CIC Area learned from confidential sources that on 28 Dec 51, after a New Years celebration, approximately 20 former members of the now defunct, "League of Koreans Residing in Japan (Choren), attacked four or five members of the Union of Greater Korean Republic in Japan (Mindan), while under the influence of alcohol, Himeji-shi, Hyogo-ken.

b. The Mindan members were bound, hand and foot, and thrown into a river, but were saved by persons in the immediate vicinity. Mindan members reported the incident to the police and requested that the Choren members be arrested, the police refused. The Mindan members then told the police that they would take the matter into their own hands and at this time are collecting arms and ammunition to be used against the former Choren members. The Mindan weapons are believed to be former Japanese Army weapons. Tokuda, (Fnu) (Japanese) (U), from Hyogo visited Fukuchiyama-shi, Kyoto-fu, on 30 Dec 51, in an attempt to collect additional weapons.

(B-6)

2. Remarks: None.

3. Action Taken: CIC Liaison Officer, SW Command and Second CIC District notified. Appropriate report to follow.

L. G. S.

Polter

File

22 October 1951

Mr. Mulbar:

Re: Death-Threat Postcards Sent General Ridgway

Attached hereto is a translation of a summary report of progress in the investigation being conducted by Tokyo MPD at request of PSB into the first group of seven postcards mailed to General Ridgway threatening death to him unless he intervenes or cancels the alleged order to deport certain Koreans from Japan. It was received Saturday, 20 October, in Japanese from Mr. Shimada, Chief of the 2nd Investigation Section, MPD, and the translation was completed this date by Nakajima of PSB.

As will be seen by perusing the report, no definite clue has come to police yet in their efforts to identify the writers of these cards. Further reports will be submitted to PSB as developments occur in this case.

Guard Section, NRPNHq, this date reported to PSB that postcards, letters and petitions from Koreans in several prefectures of Japan, complaining about the same deportation order, have been received by Director-General Saito of NRPNHq and Mr. Moshikawa, Chief of the Special Investigation Bureau of the Attorney-General's Office within the past few weeks. Over 90 have been received by Saito and over 100 have been received by Yoshikawa; to date none of them have carried any death-threats, however. The handwriting on most of them appears to have been deliberately disguised and investigation into the names and addresses shows them to be faked as were the names and addresses on the death cards to General Ridgway.

In this connection, NRPNHq states that an organized postcard campaign is being conducted throughout Japan in opposition to the proposed deportation order by remnants of the old CHOREN element of leftist Koreans in Japan. This is being done in response to orders which have been disseminated to branches of this ex-Choren group, which included instructions to sign fictitious names and addresses to the cards.

NRPNHq states that of those cards received by Director-General Saito in this campaign, 45 of them were postmarked from Tokyo, 32 from Hyogo Prefecture (mostly mimeographed content and posted from Kobe); 5 from Kanagawa prefecture, and 4 from Chiba prefecture. No breakdown is presently available on those received by the SIB chief, although police are investigating this group, also.

Tokyo MPD is coordinating its investigation of the Ridgway cards with NRPNHq.

Mulbar

//

SUBJECT: RESULT OF INVESTIGATION INTO SEDITIOUS MAILS

From: Chief, 2nd Investigation Section, Criminal
Affairs Division, MPD.

To: Mr. Munroe, PSB.

Date: 17 October 1951.

In coordination with the Identification Section, we have been making strenuous investigation into this case, inquiring into the post offices, which have the jurisdiction over the addresses of the senders written on the post cards, but no suspicious person has been searched out yet. Judging from the contents and the handwriting of the cards in question, however, the writers seem to be Koreans.

The result of the investigation into each of the post cards are ^{as} follows:

A. Sender: WADA, Chukichi, #249, Shimmei-cho, Komagome,
Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo.

1. The writer seems to be excellent in penmanship and other writers seem to follow him in writing their postcards.
2. Investigation was given first into the Tokyo Central Post Office, because the post-mark put on the card reads, ' 4 October 1951, 00:00-06:00 p.m., Tokyo Central Post Office.' As a result, the card in question was proved

to have been posted into the mail-box installed near the front entrance of the same post office sometime between 01:00 and 02:00 p.m. or 04:00 and 06:00 p.m.

The ground for this conclusion lies in the fact that the mail posted in the same mail-box is usually collected once an hour for classification and those posted during the above time are so many that an automatic post-mark printer is used, and the post-mark on this card has been found that ^{it} ~~which~~ has been printed by this printer.

3. We gave investigation into the sender named WADA, Chukichi, #249, Shimmei-cho, Komagome, Bunkyo-ku, with the cooperation of the Komagome Police Station, the Rice Distribution Office and the Ward Office concerned, but failed to find out the sender. As a result of the investigation into a restaurant owned by WADA, Sato, aged 60, similar to the sender in her family name, *only*

the following facts have been known:

A. WADA, Sato:

She has been running the above restaurant with two waitresses since about December 1947 and has a good reputation among other restaurant owners. So she cannot have a radical political color.

b. WADA, Shoichi, aged 34, eldest son of Sato, owner of another restaurant, located at #13, 1-chome, Kanda-suda-cho.

c. WADA, Mamoru, second son, aged 32, owner of a tea-house, located in front of IIDA-TAKASHIMAYA Trade Co., Ginza, Chuo-ku.

Both are found to have nothing to do with this case.

4. WADA, Sato told in her written reply to our investigation that she had sustained a loss of some 10,000 yen by a Korean, who had taken off without paying for ~~a~~ meal, but was arrested by Asakusa Police Station later. We tried to find out the identity of this Korean in vain, because Sato has already forgotten his name and the record concerned with this case is not found in the police ~~is~~ file.

B. Sender: YAMANAKA, Ichiko.

Address: #18, Higashi-Kuromon-cho, Taito-ku, Tokyo.

1. This one is the same as the ^{one} above ~~one~~ in its contents. Judging from the poor handwriting, ^(usage of words) the writer seems

to be a girl.

2. The post mark put on this card is the same as ^{that of} the ~~one~~ ¹ above, ~~one's~~.

3. The place written on this post-card, #18, Higashi-Kuromon-cho, Taito-ku, really exists, but there has been found no person named YAMANAKA, Ichiko, who is or ^{had been} ~~used~~ ~~to be~~ living there.

C. YAJIMA, Ichiro.

Address: #17, 1-chome, Nihombashi-Naniwa-cho, Tokyo.

1. The writer seems to have copy^{ied} out the contents on this card from the ~~above~~ one mentioned in 'A'. Judging from the poor handwriting, the writer seems to be a school child.

2. The post-mark^k put on this card reads:

4 October 1951, ⁰⁶:00-12:00 p.m.,

Kyobashi Post Office.

As a result of inquiry into the chief of General Affairs Section, the Postal Administrative Supervisor and other officials of the Kyobashi Post Office, it has been made clear that this card was one ^{of} ~~among~~ those collected from one of the mail-boxes within the jurisdiction of the same post office sometime between 03:10 and 07:39 of 4 October. However, so long² time had passed since it was collected and the post-mark was put with an automatic printer, that neither from which mail-box it was collected nor who posted it ~~is quite~~ ^{could be} known.

- ①
3. Investigation was conducted in Senju district to locate Boku Ei Shin of the said address 3 Chome, Kita Senju, Arakawa-ku, Tokyo.

It was revealed, however, that in Arakawa-ku there are streets from 1 Chome to through 10 Chome, but no place called Kita Senju.

What is commonly called Kita Senju refers to the place officially named as merely Senju, and in Adachi-ku, not in Arakawa-ku.

The supposedly said address as being the home of the person who mailed the letter has little fact on which to base our belief as to the abode of the person in question.

However, we have carried out an exhaustive search in and around both Arakawa and Adachi Wards. Koreans with identical or similar names living in the above wards were brought up to our attention, but, unfortunately, no person identical or with a similar name was discovered.

4. It is to be noted, however, that the police are focusing keen alert on the movement and talks of the Koreans residing in both Arakawa and Adachi Wards, because of the fact that there are quite a few of the Koreans who have hitherto and still are harboring anti-feelings been toward the Americans.

E.

YOSHIO OHASHI (Sounds like a Japanese name)
#3, 2 Chome, Hirahisa-cho, Fukagawa, Koto-ku.

1. In regard to the contents of the letter believed to have been written by the above person, the points being raised have little difference from what have been found in the letter referred to in 'A'. And though he states "We Japanese people...", he could probably be a Korean judging from the poorness of his handwriting as well as from the manner in which it is written.
2. The mark stamped on the postage stamp of the mail (postcard) has been proved by the Central Post Office as being the same as the one on the postcard referred to in 'D'.
3. There was no Yoshio Ohashi found at the said address nor was there any person by that name within the entire area. A thorough investigation, however, was carried out by referring to the record books kept at the Fukagawa Police Station, Rice Distribution Center, Ward Office, etc., but no identical person was discovered.

To be sure, however, the one and only person with Ohashi as his last name was brought up to the police attention, since he was a resident of the area mentioned in the mail, e.g.,

SHOICHI OHASHI (Age: 40)
#3, 1 Chome, Hirahisa-cho, Fukagawa, Koto-ku.

This person was born at the above address in November, 1911. He entered the Senshu University in the year 1918. After studying there until September the following year, he transferred himself to the TENRIKYO Religion School at Naniwa City, Nara Prefecture. There he received the religious training for 6 months. After completing the course he returned to the above address again to act as the TENRIKYO Missionary, and have been continuing the work up to the present time.

He has more than a thousand followers at present and is said to be a religious man with strong faith in respecting Gods and ancestors, and is being loved and respected by his followers.

/It is believed that this person has little to do with the mail in question.

- (11)
4. Since there are so many Koreans residing in the vicinity of Ohashi's home, it could be suspected that some of the Koreans with anti-American feelings might have tried to use his name and address.

This suspicion has caused the police to keep a watch on the Koreans residing in that part of the town. The police are still probing further into some of the Korean connections deemed worth while in this course of investigation.

F. The Mail Without the Name and Address of the Writer.

1. From the way the letters are written in this case, it may have been written by a person who has had some experience in penmanship. And yet, there are some parts written ⁿsuch a manner as to arouse skeptical feeling in the skill of the handwriting.

Although the contents run in a way somewhat different from that of the mail referred to in 'A', it is acknowledged that the purport thereof is just the same.

2. The post mark put on this post card was the same as that of post card mentioned in (C), and the result of investigation made at Kyobashi post office was the same as that in (C).

3. Though it is very difficult to investigate it as there is no clue and no signature beside what is mentioned above, the investigation is being made ^{along with} ~~in~~ the ~~name of that into~~ other letters.

G. Yamada, Ganzaburo.

No. 32, Shimizu-cho, Shimura Itabashi-ku.

In the letter written by the above person, the handwriting seems to be written by a person accustomed to letters.

There are ^{some} parts ^{with} unskilful handwriting and the letter is just about the same as (A) in its text, having seemingly the same object as of (A).

2. This post mark put on the post card was the same as that on (C), and ^{the} result of the investigation made ^{by} ~~in~~ Kyobashi post office was the same as that in (C).

3. Although the keen investigation was made around the place No.32 Shimizu-cho Shimura Itabashi-ku mentioned in the post card with the signature, where no house was seen but farm, no one was found who is named Yamada, Ganzaburo or resembling ~~to~~ him in name.

4. There is the fact in Itabashi area that a great number of the North Koreans are living, so the investigation ~~in~~ this connection ^{has} ~~was~~ made.

2. The

The investigation result up to the present.

The individual results of investigation are as above, and no suspects have been found yet..

However, under the leadership of Koreans having anti-American thought, it seems that first the text was made, and was shown to the Korean boys, then they wrote them up after changing the text and contents a little.

The addresses and names, it seems, ~~are~~ are fictitious or written as they appear in mind. ^{Therefore,} ~~that the~~ investigation is being made on the suspects who have the ~~contributory~~ ^{of writing such letters} habit, keeping ~~the~~ close contacts and cooperation with Tokyo Central Post Office, Postal Administration supervisor, Kyobashi Post Office, and Postal Administration Bureau.

The individual results of investigation are as above

tion Bureau.

United States Office, and United States Office, Federal Administration and

the close cooperation and cooperation with Tokyo

and those who have the responsibility, keeping

the investigation is being made on the

the investigation of matters as they appear in

the addresses and names, it seems that

text and contents is listed.

role, then they were then in effect changed, the

the text was made, and was known to the Korean

having anti-American propaganda, it seems that that

However, under the leadership of Koreans

as words, and no responsibility need to be set.

The individual results of investigation are

The investigation results are to the Bureau.

COPY (Translation)

19 October 1951

IDENTIFICATION OF HAND-WRITING
 (This is an identical copy of the
 report submitted to Mr. Munroe
 of PSD on 9 October.)

1. It is acknowledged that the seven post-cards A, B, C, D, E, F, & G have been written by seven different people.

REASON:

The eleven Chinese and Japanese characters (將, 總, 殿, 令, 連, 部, 朝, 鮮, 支, 社, 仁) found in all seven post-cards show different characteristics.

2. Of the seven post-cards, 'A' is written in good penmanship, and can be assumed that it was written by an adult.
3. It is assumed that all except 'A' were written by fairly young kids.
4. Of the above seven, 'B' & 'C' both have contents copied from 'A'.
5. It is assumed that all except 'A' have been written by Koreans.
6. It appears that 'A' & 'B' were both mailed at the Central Post Office simultaneously; 'C', 'F' & 'G' at the Kyobashi Post Office, and 'D' & 'E' at the Central Post Office at different hours, but simultaneously.

G-2, GHQ INTER - OFFICE MEMORANDUM

(For use within G-2 only)

HM/df

File No: _____ **Subject:** Threat to General Ridgway **Date:** 10 October 1951

FROM: PSB **TO:** CI Div **PHONE:** 26-8350
NAME: Mr. Mulbar

**Comment
Number**

1. Metropolitan police this morning submitted to PSB the following progress report on the investigation being conducted on the seven postcards addressed to General Ridgway threatening his life unless he cancels an alleged Korean deportation order:

1.

a. Comparison of handwriting on the postcards still under way against handwriting on postcards mailed in July to Chief Tanaka of MPD Hqs from known Korean writers in Tokyo. There are over 300 cards in this group and the comparison will take some time. No identity established as yet.

b. Investigation at Central Post Office and Kyobashi Post Office, where cards were postmarked, to be made this afternoon. Document examiner has had cards at MPD Hqs conducting the comparison outlined in a. above.

c. Two (2) postcards addressed by Koreans (using fake names and addresses) on 22 Jul 51 to the Japanese Ministers of Labor and Education, using similar threats, have been compared with the postcards to General Ridgway, and although the content is identical in idea, the handwriting and phrasing is different.

2. Progress reports will be forwarded as received by PSB.

-----H. M.-----

PSB FILE COPY

8

10 October 1951

MEMO FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Progress Report on Ridgway Threat Cards Investigation

1. Metropolitan police this morning submitted the following progress report on the investigation being conducted on the seven postcards addressed to General Ridgway threatening his life unless he cancels an alleged Korean deportation order:

- to PSB*
- a. Comparison of handwriting on the postcards still under way against handwriting on postcards mailed in July to Chief Tanaka of MPD Hqs from known Korean writers in Tokyo. There are over 300 cards in this group and the comparison ~~has taken much time~~. No identity established as yet.
will take some time
 - b. Investigation at Central Post Office and Kyobashi Post Office, where cards were postmarked, to be made this afternoon. Document examiner has had cards ~~held up in~~ MPD Hqs ~~is~~ conducting the comparison outlined above.
at
 - c. Two postcards addressed by Koreans (using fake names and addresses) on 22 July 1951 to the Japanese Ministers of Labor and Education, ~~complaining about same matter and using similar threats~~, have been compared with the postcards to General Ridgway, and although the content is identical in idea, the handwriting and phrasing is different.
in a

(74)

G-2, GHQ INTER - OFFICE MEMORANDUM

(For use within G-2 only)

HM/df

File No: _____ **Subject:** Threats to General Ridgway **Date:** 9 October 1951

FROM: PSB	TO: CI Div	PHONE: 26-8350	Comment Number
		NAME: Mr. Mulbar	

1. Initial information from Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department pertaining to the investigation being conducted regarding seven (7) postcards addressed to General Ridgway, threatening his life because of an alleged Korean "deportation order", was obtained in conference this morning at 1100 hrs with Mr. Furuya, Chief of Criminal Investigation Division, and members of his staff. Further investigation possibilities were outlined and additional reports will be submitted to CI Div as these inquiries proceed.

2. Check of the names and addresses on the cards indicate all to be faked, both as to names and addresses.

3. A preliminary report by MPD's document examiner, Mr. Machida, reflects the following opinions:

(For reference the cards were lettered as follows:

- Card A - signed Wada, Chukichi
- Card B - signed Yamanaka, Ichiko
- Card C - signed Yajima, Ichiro
- Card D - signed Boku, Ei Ki
- Card E - signed Chashi, Yoshio
- Card F - No signature
- Card G - Signed Yamada, Gansaburo)

- A. Some phrases are common to all of the cards showing a common origin.
- B. All are in different handwritings, judging by formation of certain characters common to each of them.
- C. Card A is in very good Japanese writing, and is the most complete as to text. Cards B and C appear to have been copied from Card A.
- D. Judging from the crude formation of characters, Cards B and E appear to have been written by inexperienced writers, probably children or very young persons.
- E. The writer of Card A is probably Japanese, all other Korean.
- F. Cards C, F and G were postmarked at Kyobashi Post Office between 0600 hrs and 1200 hrs, 4 Oct 51. F and G probably were copied from Card C. All others were postmarked at the Tokyo Central Post Office between 1200 hrs and 1800 hrs, 4 October 51, although the cancellation stamp on cards A-B and D-E are different. This may be significant, indicating cards A and B were posted at a different location from cards D and E, although all four were postmarked from the Central Post Office.
- G. Card E makes reference to "We Japanese", but the characters appear definitely to have been written by a Korean.

4. Many of the expressions used in the texts of the postcards are identical to expressions used in a mimeographed letter received in the mail by Superintendent-General Eiichi TANAKA of MPD Headquarters 8 Oct 51 over the name of the "Korean Committee for Anti-Purge" (CHOSENJIN SUIHO HANTAI TOSU IINKAI) and complaining about the same alleged deportation order affecting

File 7

G-2, GHQ INTER - OFFICE MEMORANDUM

(For use within G-2 only)

File No: _____ **Subject:** Threats to General Ridgway **Date:** 9 Oct 51

FROM: _____ **TO:** _____ **PHONE:** _____
NAME: _____

**Comment
Number**

Koreans in Japan. This committee is a non-registered committee, and police feel that the name selected for this document is fictitious.

1.
(Cont'd)

5. Investigation leads to be followed include:

a. Comparison of handwriting on the General Ridgway's cards with the handwriting on some 300 postcards written by Koreans in the Oji and Edogawa-cho Korean communities of Tokyo to Superintendent-General Tanaka in July 51. All of the 300 writers are known to police. Bonafide names and addresses show on all these cards. One of the General Ridgway's card appears similar to one of the cards which came from the Oji Korean community on initial examination.

b. Comparison with numerous postcards and letters received from Koreans by General MacArthur and high Japanese Government officials over a long period, the names of whom are known. These cards, or photographic copies, are in the MPD files.

c. Investigation to determine, if possible, the location where the Ridgway cards were posted, with a view to placing the mail box or post office under surveillance for further appearances of the responsible persons. This lead hinges on the information to be obtained from postal officials who will be contacted today.

6. Meanwhile, officials of the Imperial Guard Section of MPD Headquarters, who supervise police, guarding General Ridgway's route from the American Embassy to the Dai Ichi Building, have been advised of the receipt of the postcards threatening General Ridgway's life, and all personnel working on this detail have been instructed to be especially alert to guard against any attempt on his life.

-----H. M.-----

8 October 1951

~~Memo for Record~~

Subject: Threats to General Ridgway

1. Initial information from Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department pertaining to the investigation ~~being~~ ^{conducted} ~~into~~ ^{regarding} the seven postcards ~~addressed to General Ridgway~~ addressed to General Ridgway, threatening his life because of an alleged Korean "deportation order", was obtained in conference this morning at 1100 hours with Mr. Furuya, Chief of Criminal Investigation Division, and members of his staff. Further investigation possibilities were outlined and additional reports will be submitted to ~~MPD~~ ^{as} these inquiries proceed.

2. Check of the names and addresses on the cards ~~show~~ ^{indicates} all to be faked both as to names and addresses.

3. Preliminary report ^{by} MPD's document examiner, Mr. Machida, reflects the following opinions:

(For reference the cards were lettered as follows:

Card A - signed Wada, Chukichi
 Card B - " Yamanaka, Ichiko
 Card C - " Yajima, Ichiro
 Card D - " Boku, Ei Ki
 Card E - " Ohashi, Yoshio
 Card F - No signature.
 Card G - Signed Yamada, Gansaburo)

- ^{showing a common origin.}
- A. Some phrases are common to all of the cards.
 - B. All are in different handwritings, judging by formation of certain characters common to each of them.
 - C. Card A is in very good Japanese writing, and is the most complete as to text. Cards B and C appear to have been copied from Card A.
 - D. Judging from the crude formation of characters, Cards B and E appear to have been written by inexperienced writers, probably children or very young persons.
 - E. The writer of Card A is probably Japanese, all others Korean.
 - F. Cards C, F and G were postmarked at Kyobashi Post Office between 0600 and 1200 hours, 4 October. F and G probably were copied from Card C. All others were postmarked at the Tokyo Central Post Office between 1200 and 1800 hours, 4 October, although the cancellation stamp on Cards A-B and D-E are different. This may be significant, indicating Cards A and B were posted at a different location from Cards D and E, although all four were postmarked from the Central Post Office.
 - G. Card E makes reference to "We Japanese", but the characters appear definitely to have been written by a Korean.

4. Many of the expressions used in the texts of these postcards are identical to expressions used in a mimeographed letter received in the mail by ~~Chief of Police of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department~~ Superintendent-General Eiichi Tanaka of MPD Headquarters 8 October, ^{the} over the name of the "Korean Committee for Anti-Purge" (CHOSENJIN SUIHO HANTAI TOSU IINKAI) and complaining about the same alleged deportation order affecting Koreans in Japan. This committee is a non-registered committee, and police feel that the name selected for this document is ~~is~~ fictitious.

5. Investigation leads to be followed include:

- a. Comparison of handwriting on the Ridgway^{sent} cards with the handwriting on some 300 postcards written by Koreans in the Oji and Edogawa-cho Korean communities of Tokyo to Superintendent-General Tanaka in July 1951. All of the 300 writers are known to police. Bonafide names and addresses show on all these cards. One of the Ridgway cards appears similar to one of the cards which came from the Oji Korean community on initial examination. ^{sent}
- b. Comparison with numerous postcards and letters received from Koreans by General MacArthur and high Japanese Government officials over a long period, the names of whom are known. These cards, or photographic copies, are in the MPD files.
- c. Investigation to determine, if possible, the location where the Ridgway cards were posted, with a view to placing the mail box or post office under surveillance for further appearances of the responsible persons. This lead hinges on the information to be obtained from postal officials who will be contacted today.

6. Meanwhile, officials of the Imperial Guard Section of MPD Headquarters, who supervise police guarding General Ridgway's route from the American Embassy to the Dai Ichi Building, have been advised of the receipt of the postcards threatening General Ridgway's life, and all personnel working on this detail have been instructed to be especially alert to guard against any attempt on his life.

Johnson F. Munroe,
Chief Police Administrator

SUBJECT: RESULTS OF HANDWRITING ANALYSIS

- 1) On analysis of the eleven same characters that appeared on the seven post cards, I discovered that there was a complete lack of similarity in their handwritings. On the basis of this finding, I conclude that the post cards were written by seven different persons.

1. 將	} Front	4. 令	} Front	7. 朝	} Back	10. 正	} Back.
2. 總		5. 連		8. 羊			
3. 殿		6. 部		9. 包		11. 正	

- 2) The post card A is written very skillfully and the post cards B and C are considered to have been written in imitation of A's handwriting.
- 3) The post cards B and E are deemed to have been written by juveniles.
- 4) The post cards A and B were mailed simultaneously at the Central Post Office on 4 October.

The post cards C, F, and G were mailed simultaneously at the Kyobashi Post Office on 4 October.

The post cards D and E were mailed simultaneously on 4 October at the Central Post Office, but from a window different from A, E, and C.

- 5) In spite of the fact that the post card E says "we the Japanese people---" but I analyze all seven of them to be written by Koreans, except A.

(Signed and seal affixed)

Kinichi Machida

Technician, Identification Section.

ATTACHED.

·X DISSIMILARITIES IN HAND WRITING.

IN A, B, C. 迨, 放, 憎, 感, 樣

IN D, E, F, G. 君, 送 (Encl. E), 朝, 鮮.

IN G, E. 貴, 反, 乞.

鑑定所見

(一) 葉書七葉の筆跡に於て、共通文字である。

(表) 將・總・殿・令・連・部・高・朝・鮮・と

に、等の十一文字は、その筆跡の特徴が

全く相違する。尚、相異点を列挙する

と、(A、B、C)に於て、追・放・憎・感・様

(由) D、E、F、Gに於て、看・送(「Eを除く」)朝・鮮、
(ハ) G、Eに於て、貴・名・を。

依つて、葉書七葉は七人の筆跡である。

(二) 葉書 A は連筆に於て、B、C の二葉は、

A を模写したものと考へられる。

警視庁刑事部鑑識課

(三) 葉書 B、E の二葉は、比較的年少者のもの

のと認められる。

(四) 葉書 A、B は、十月四日、中央局

“ C、F、G 十月四日、京橋局

“ D、E 十月四日、中央局 (A、B、C、E の筆跡)

よ、これと同時に投函したものである。

(五) 葉書 E は、「我々日本人は」等の文面であるが

葉書七葉(「Aを除く」)は、朝鮮人の筆跡と推定

(矢崎納)

鑑識課以上 技師 町田 欣一



Authority 775009

By NA NARA Date 6/26/05

SECRET

Police

PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION ROUTING SLIP

	FROM: <u> </u> DATE: <u> </u>	
<u>5</u>	Chief of Division	<u>MM</u>
<u>2</u>	Executive Officer	<u> </u>
	Lt. Col. Reed	
<u>1</u>	Administrative Officer	<u> </u>
<u>5</u>	Chief Clerk	
	Liaison Branch	
	Maritime Branch	
<u>4</u>	Police Branch	<u> </u>
	Prison Branch	

FOR:

Information Comment
 Action
 Approval File

Remarks:

Note:

Info only. I have mentioned to Steve that Mr. Murray's name should be spelled w/ a "u" - m.u.

SECRET

CI Div/ExGp/DMC/mlm

Threatening Postcards

8 October 1951

CI Div

ATTN: C-2
Col Bratton26-6378
Lt Col Cheston

1. At 1000 this day, ATIS delivered seven (7) postcards to CI Div addressed to General Ridgway. The contents of all cards are generally the same and the writers in strongly worded messages threaten General Ridgway with death unless his directive to the Japanese Government for the compulsory deportation of the Koreans residing in Japan is retracted. They further state that they have an extreme hatred for the General, they aver they will form a death band to launch a gigantic movement in cooperation with the Japanese masses to assassinate the bloodthirsty General who is killing a great number of Koreans, since to be deported, to be massacred, or to be executed for assassinating the General is all the same to them. They advised the General to retract the compulsory deportation order if he holds life dear and is really attached to his wife and child. 1

2. The postcards were mailed in Tokyo on 4 October 1951 - two (2) mailed at Tokyo Central, and the other five (5) at Kyobashi Post Office. One of the cards is unsigned, but the other six (6) bear the following signatures and addresses:

YAMADA Gansaburo, Tokyo-to, Itabashi-ku, Shimura, Shimizu-cho, No. 32
 CHASHI Yoshio, Tokyo-to, Koto-ku, Fukagawa, Heikyu-cho, 2-chome, No. 3
 WADA Chukichi, Tokyo-to, Bunkyo-ku, Komagome, Shinmei-cho, No. 249
 YAMANAKA Ichiko, Tokyo-to, Daite-ku, Higashikuromon-cho, No. 18
 YAJIMA Ichiro, Tokyo-to, Chuo-ku, Nihonbashi, Naniwa-cho, 1-chome,
 No. 17
 PAK Yong Hi, Tokyo-to, Arakawa-ku, Kitasenju, 3-chome.

3. CI Div files contain information on two of the above-named individuals:

a. CHASHI Yoshio, listed as a former Japanese Army Major (Intelligence) with no JCP affiliations.

b. YAJIMA Ichiro, listed as anti-Communist.

No information on the other writers is available in CI Div files.

4. The original postcards are being photographed at CIC prior to being turned over to the Japanese police by PSB (Mr. Monroe). Mr. Monroe (PSB) upon receipt of the cards plans to turn them over to the Japanese police to be investigated in an effort to trace the writers. Mr. Monroe has been instructed to inform the police that no publicity will be given during the investigation. CIC has also started an investigation.

----- E. C. E. -----

SECRET

6