

Mr. Bruns 26-7695

Korean Mission Protest Against Japanese  
Police Activities

DS

G-2/PSD

24 July 1951

1. Inclosed for information on which to base a reply is a copy of the Korean Mission note of 23 July 51 protesting Japanese police activities in arresting two Korean students at Kamichucho, Kidaku on 7 Mar 51 and 27 Koreans at Hunabashi on an unspecified date.

1 Incl  
Copy of note  
of 23 Jul 51

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

COPY

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 honor to refer to the Japanese press reports of July 11, 1951 regarding:

1. Arrest by Japanese armed police in the Korean residential district of Tsurumi of two Korean students alleged to be holding two pistols stolen from Japanese policemen on the occasion of the Korean students incident at Kamichucho, Kidaku on March 7, 1951.

2. Arrest of 27 Koreans alleged to be illegal brewers in the Korean residential district of Hunabashi by Japanese armed police.

Investigation by this Mission revealed that in the first case, a number of 250 Japanese armed police attacked the Korean residential district of Tsurumi with great animosity while their purpose was merely to arrest two students supposedly holding two pistols. Similar animosity was shown in the second case when a number of 350 armed police attacked and raided the Korean residential district of Hunabashi, arresting 27.

This Mission, much to its regret, is inclined to conclude that the way the Japanese authorities concerned handled both cases was bringing to bear a detrimental influence upon the relations between the Koreans and the Japanese. Furthermore, the Mission is of the opinion that, instead of resorting to such drastic measures, the Japanese authorities concerned could have done much good for both sides by kindly notifying this Mission of the apprehended situation and trying to settle the matters in a more cooperative manner.

This Mission therefore earnestly hopes that the Diplomatic Section will use its good offices to advise the Japanese authorities that henceforward they should be more cooperative with the Mission in handling such cases as mentioned above.

Mission

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

COPY



**Korean Mission Protest Against Japanese  
Police Activities**

From: G-2

To: DS

Mr Mulbar 26-5915  
6 Aug 1951

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1. It is the opinion of this section that the record of the Korean population in Japan is so bad that the Korean Mission is on very thin ice in dispatching this note at all. For the record the following reflects the number of Koreans arrested by Japanese Police since August 1946 for violation of Criminal Code offenses only:

1946 (Aug thru Dec)	21,638
1947	20,304
1948	26,352
1949	27,845
1950	29,440
1951 (Jan thru May)	11,257

2. The Korean Mission's note raises three issues:

a. That police are using unreasonably large number of personnel when arresting Koreans.

b. That the Japanese police on two (2) occasions have "attacked the Korean residential district with great animosity," while their purpose in going there was merely to arrest two Korean students.

c. That the Korean Mission desires prior notification when police are to arrest Koreans.

3. Reference paragraphs 2, a and b: Police feel that in the interests of law and order and to prevent rioting, large concentrations of personnel are required to meet the violent resistance they habitually encounter in Korean settlements. Mass resistance on the part of Koreans, including the sounding of alarm

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1Korean Mission Protest Against Japanese  
Police Activities

G-2

DS

6 Aug 1951

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(Cont'd) to arouse all inhabitants and the forming of groups by men, women and children to resist all police, whenever a law enforcement officer enters a Korean settlement, necessitates the use of abnormally large numbers of police personnel in effecting the simplest arrest in these areas.

4. Reference par 2g: It is illogical to the point of absurdity to suggest that law enforcement agencies notify Missions' prior to arresting any foreign criminals. Even if this were not so, it is entirely impracticable in view of the aforesaid facts to make an exception for the Korean Mission in apprehending Koreans for crimes and other law violations in view of the exceedingly large number of such cases that occur.

5. PSD/G2 has complete reports concerning the two (2) raids mentioned in the Korean Missions note to Diplomatic Section. The record shows that in both cases planning and execution were proper and appropriate.

1 Incl:  
n/c

-----R.F.E.-----

## MEMO FOR RECORD:

DS by C/N subj: "Korean Mission Protest Against Jap Police Activities" dtd 24 Jul 51, transmits to PSD/G2, Korean Mission note of 23 Jul 51, protesting Jap Police activity in arresting 2 Korean students at Kamichucho Kidaku on 7 Mar 51, and 27 Koreans at Hunabashi, date unspecified. DS rqsts info upon which to base a reply. This C/N furnished rqsted info.

H.M. \_\_\_\_\_ 26-5915

PSD

Mulbar:

The attached complaint from the Korean Mission in Japan raises two issues: (1) that police are using unreasonably large numbers of personnel in making arrests of Koreans and (2) that the Korean Mission desires prior notification when police are to arrest Koreans.

As to (1) above:

Mass resistance on the part of Koreans, including the ringing of special alarm bells whenever a policeman enters a Korean settlement so as to arouse all the inhabitants, has resulted in the use of abnormally large numbers of police personnel in effecting the simplest arrests in these areas. Police feel that such concentrations of personnel are required to meet the violent resistance they so often encounter in Korean settlements. *large numbers*

As to (2) above:

In view of the large numbers of Koreans committing crimes in Japan annually, it is impractical from the police standpoint to give prior notification to the Korean Mission in apprehending Koreans. This now has reached a monthly average of 3,203 throughout Japan, taking into consideration all types of violations. On criminal offenses alone, the following table reflects Korean arrests by Japanese police since August 1946:

1946 (Aug. thru Dec. only)	21,638
1947	20,304
1948	26,352
1949	27,845
1950	29,440
1951 (Jan. thru May only)	11,257

(Source: NRPNHq Crime Statistics Section.)

Other factors which enter into the timing of police raids also prohibit the giving of advance information to the Korean Mission or any other agency outside police circles.

PSD has complete reports concerning the two raids mentioned in the Korean Mission's note to Diplomatic Section, and in both the police show their anticipation of massed resistance in establishing their requirement for large numbers of police to effect the raids.

*[Signature]*  
Mince

PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION  
ROUTING SLIP

FROM: **Mulbar** DATE: **23 Oct**

**2**  
**3**

Chief of Division  
Executive Officer  
Lt. Col. Reed

**MM**  
**CRB**

**4**  
**5**

Administrative Officer  
Chief Clerk

Liaison Branch  
Maritime Branch

**1**

Police Branch  
Prison Branch

**ZA**

FOR:

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

Remarks:

**Mowse:**

Return attached to me. We will need more information

**Mulbar**

This list now obsolete - being revised by NRP -

**(M)**

#6

Aug. 14, 1957

PERIODICAL SUMMARY OF INFORMATION PREPARED BY THE POLICE GUARD SECTION,  
NATIONAL RURAL POLICE HEADQUARTERS

A. Programs sponsored by North Korean Element in Japan centered around  
Atomic Bomb Peace Festival.

1. Synopsis.

In commemoration of the atomic explosion in Hiroshima, 6 August, Assemblies for Peace are scheduled in the city of Hiroshima. The northern elements of the Koreans in Japan are observing a "Month of National Relief and Peace Security", and intends to hold assemblies and parades on this day. However, presently, only the following informations are obtained. The month is to begin from 15 July.

(B-2)

2. Facts.

a. Chugoku Area Council of MINSSEN (under the influence of the International Fraction, JCP) plans to hold:

on the 5 Aug., at Hiroshima City, a Youth Uprising Meeting of Chugoku Area Koreans, with approximately 150 attendants.

on 6 Aug., at Hiroshima City, a National Peace Meeting, with unknown number of attendants, for the purpose of cooperating with the Japanese to collect signatures for peace and to carry out a campaign to propagate the Peace Festival.

on unknown date, at Hiroshima City, a Preparatory Meeting of Women's Uprising, for the purpose of inducing all those attendants of the Peace Festival on the 6th. For the preparation work, KIN On-jun (chairman of the Korean Women's Union) appeared in Hiroshima on 3 August.

on 7 Aug., at Hiroshima City, with approximately 450 attendants, a Children's Meeting of Chugoku Area.

on 7 August, with place and number of attendants unknown, the Organization Meeting of the Korean Federation of Youth Leagues in Hiroshima Prefecture, for the purpose of having a condition ready for all youths of the area to assemble immediately in cases of any disturbances or incidents occurred, as a consequence of the resolution upheld by the Oratory Meeting held at Miujima-cho, Hiroshima-ker. on 21 July.

on 15 August, with place and number of attendants unknown, Women's Uprising Meeting of Chugoku Area, to unify into a general meeting of all prefectural meetings held in respective areas by the 15 of Aug.

on 12 Aug., at Hiroshima City, with number of attendants <sup>unknown</sup>, a National Concours of Peace and Culture, with the participation of the youths troops of various areas of the country.

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- 2 -

b. Committee of SOBO (under the influence of the Main Fraction of the JCP) plans to hold:

on 9 or 10 Aug., at Osaka City, a National Meeting of the SOBO Korean Youth Peace Festival, in order to make the present cultural and physical concours held in respective prefectural level a national program.

### 3. Evaluation.

The propaganda activities are expected to increase with their programs scheduled above. They will make use of assemblies and demonstrations. The reason for the International Fraction having more programs in the above area is because the Chugoku area is dominated with the JCP International Fraction.

## B. Party Headquarters Directives concerning the Korean Truce Talks.

### 1. Synopsis:

The following directives have been issued, namely "Carry out the Struggle in order to bring about the Successful Termination of Korean Warfare", from the JCP HQS around the end of July in relation with the truce talks being held in Kaesong. The response to the truce talks have been reported previously from this headquarters. B-2)

### 2. Facts:

The directives include the following:

a. As a result of the broadcast made by Malik on 23 June, truce talks are being conducted at Kaesong, Korea. But, Aggressors American Imperialists are not wishing for a peace sincerely. However, the conditions derived from the past year makes it necessary for the Aggressors to ask for peace. In spite of this, the United Nations are insisiting that the Korean People's Army be sent back behind the 38th parallel, or to declare that the negotiations not be continued if the reporters of the United Nations are not permitted in the truce talks area. This is an exposition of their insincerety for the peace and, inspite of thier failure in aggression, they are applying all means of opposition.

" We must warn ourselves that this indicates the illegal summoning of the Japanese Peace Treaty and the temporary signing of the Pacific Security Pact.

" b. We must demand that all foreign troops be drawn out of Korea and leave the Koreans alone to handle their own problems, and support the suggestions by General Nam Il for the sake of all Asia and world peace, and being about a successful peace.

- 3 -

" This has much to do with the racial independence and peace of Korea because it is to force the Imperialists one step back from Korea when they are sent one step back from Asia.

" c. Behind the Truce Talks in Korea there are a broad scope of conspirators composed of Imperialists advocating single treaty and the Pacific Security Pact.

" We cannot approve of this policy which is strictly detrimental to the Koreans.

" The following activities are appealed for your support in order to bring about success of the truce talks and to make the aggressors' plan fail.

" (1). To spread out a great campaign to support and encourage the peoples struggle, asking for the people's support of the General Nam Il's suggestions.

" (2). To oppose to the single treaty with a program to increase struggle for the month of September and to make demands for a " 5 Major Country Japanese Peace Treaty Preparation Meeting."

" (3). Make appeal to the people to oppose Pacific Pact.

" (4). To make anti-fascist movement and oppose to rearmament and establishment of munition production, transportation, military basis and others to promote war efforts within the country.

" (5). To enlarge and strengthen the unification activities by informing them that all the daily needs dissatisfaction of the mass public results from the Imperialists' and their colonization policy.

" It is our supreme duty to increase the political interest of the public in order to cope with the critical conditions and to establish front unification.

### 3. Evaluation:

The JCP HQS have issued directives in the middle of July under the title "Demand the withdrawal of the foreign troops from Korea and organize a supporting struggle" which stresses the objectives as to develop a beneficial stand for the Northern Korea Representatives at the Kaesong Truce Talks. The movement of the JCP is important and are being carefully observed because of the peace treaty to be signed in the coming two months.

C. Survey Instruction issued by JCP in relation to National Railways.

- 4 -

### 1. Synopsis:

The Survey Division, Chief HORIE Yuichi, of the JCP Central Headquarters issued instruction to all Area Committees on or around 20 June to conduct investigation of all National Railway lines and facilities as part of the investigation being conducted on national strategic points, namely, military bases, police reserves, electrical plants, procurement demand factories, etc. (B-2)

### 2. Contents of the Instruction:

(1.) The following details are instructed for surveillance and the report to be submitted prior to the end of July.

a. Bridges, tunnels and signals, to be accompanied with maps designating the exact location. Bridges and tunnels will cover the length and bridges to include elevation from the water level. Slopes, curves and other significant marks in the vicinity of bridges or tunnels shall be marked in details. The signals shall be marked distinctly, including the location of switch-points. Secure the maps held by the Railway Maintenance Division of the organization.

b. Trucks and lines used for transporting military or procurement demand supplies shall be marked with red and all lines entering military bases shall be described in details. Major industry and procurement demand factory lines shall be marked also.

### (2.) Methods for surveillance:

a. The districts of surveillance shall be allotted for rapid coverage of areas. Surveillance shall be scattered to avoid suspicion. Mobilization of National Railway Employees are encouraged to obtain general information and details shall be obtained with the dispatch of surveillance teams. When utilizing the purged National Railway employees, or sympathizers, make sure they will not be dispatched close to their former posts. The surveillance teams will be composed of two or more individual and materials of Party relations shall strictly be prohibited of possession. Selection of surveillance team members shall be made after strict screening.

### 3. Evaluation:

The JCP is constantly making surveillance of this sort and there are indications in the past which ties in with this investigation which leads us to suspect this information to be one of the materials JCP intends to have ready for their September offensive in order to cope with the treaty period. Verified information up to date is appeared in Chiba where the prefectural committee instructed the subordinate organizations to penetrate into the National Railway and to bribe the employees into the party. Actual activities in line with this instruction is not as yet appeared on the surface.

### 4. Police Actions:

Due to the importance of this information, information pertaining to the actual activities of the party in regard to this problem is being investigated.

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#### D. Peace Movements by Religious Organizations.

##### 1. Synopsis:

Pacifists from various religious organizations have organized a 'Religious Persons Peace Movement Council' and in middle July have proposed to the SOHYO for a united struggle for peace movements which turned out to be the organization of 'The Japan Peace Promotion National Council' intending to cooperate with various labour unions and cultural organizations under the influence of SOHYO. This has relationship, no doubt, due to its particular nature, with the former militarist and right-wing elements. This will undoubtedly be coordinated with the Peace Support Movement or Struggle put up by the JCP.

##### 2. Facts:

The motive behind this original creation of this movement started with the Japanese representative, NAKAYAMA Riri (Japanese Budhists Devotion Club) and two others, to the World Pacifist's Convention, came back with the impression that 'if the third world war started, all human culture will be destructed, and started on a movement to include all religious creeds on this campaign. The First Peace Problem Discussion Meeting was held on 1 June.

The second assembly of the above Discussion Meeting was held on 22 June and, resolved to name the club 'Religious Persons Peace Movement Council' and decided to call upon all pacifist organizations, which was included in their platform, and took part in spreading the activities. The united peace struggle proposal was made to the SOHYO when they met on 4 July to adopt the strict anti-armorment, neutrality, policy. The Japan Peace Promotion National Council was organized with full accord on both parties when representatives met at NIPPON SANMYOHOJI temple at 14 Ryogoku, Nippon bashi, Chuoku, Tokyo on 14 July.

Attendants of the meeting at the above temple are as follows.

##### TJPPNC representatives:

Asst. Chairman NAKAYAMA Riri, SEKIO Masahiko, SHIBATA Takefuku, SENO Yoshio, and 12 others of the Buddhist religion, KODAIRA Kunio and 7 others from the Christian sect, and HOSHINO Yoshiki.

##### SOHYO Representatives:

Secretariate Bureau Chief TAKANO Minoru and 21 others.

##### Other organizational representatives:

Aizawa Iwao and 2 others from cultural organizations, ASAKAWA Michio and 1 other from students organization, YAMAMOTO Shigeru and 2 others from press, HARA Hyo and 2 others from political parties.

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About 200 representatives of the 25 various labor unions under the SOHYO and religious individuals met at the 1st diet representatives room at the House of Representatives Building on 29 July from 1 PM.

The following details were resolved at the conference.

Organization and individuals seeking permission to enter shall be approved after the screening by the executive committee.

Purpose and slogans by the council.

To collect the forces interested in protecting the Constitution of Japan by non-armament and to appeal to the conscience of human mankind and aim towards the realization of peace and independence.

- slogans were:
1. Protect Peace Constitution
  2. Stand by total peace treaty and neutrality.
  3. Opposition to rearmament and military alliance pact.
  4. Freedom of speech, assemblies and organization.

Membership and organization:

Organization and individuals in accord with the purport of the assembly and slogans. However, those extreme leftists who advocate peace, and in reality induce cold war into the country, will be rejected.

Note: This was opposed by the communists in the hall and was promised by the Executive Committee that it will be reconsidered.

Representative from each organizations and from several individuals, an Executive Committee will be elected and within this several standing committee shall be elected.

Effort will be rendered to build this up into a national organization.

Activity policy and its plan:

Establishment of the organization and security of membership shall be the first aim and a wide campaign will be executed thru central and local organizations. Publicity will be centered to denounce war and the purport will be widely introduced by medias such as handbills and pamphlets. Peace Resolutions derived from central and local organizations will be presented to GHQ and various Diplomatic Missions in Japan. Funds shall be obtained thru membership dues and contributions and other emergency expenses shall be collected other than the above.

Plans in the immediate future:

Various features of the campaign shall be conducted thru the coming week of the Atomic Bomb Ceremony (6 August). Main features and programs shall be as follows

- 7 -

**No More Hiroshima Peace Praying Festival****Peace Speech made by Socialists Representatives Returned from Europe****Peace Convention and Peace Festival****Street and outdoor speeches****Shop lectures and speech meetings****Sponsorship of the Peace People's conference to take place on 15 August**

in commemoration of the termination of the war. This shall be sent to United Nations and 13 countries.

Sponsorship of the Peace People's Meeting to be held after the first of September and a demonstration with the mobilization of the mass is planned.

**3. Evaluation:**

The temple where the Religious People's Peace Movement Council was held (Priest MARUYAMA Koryo) is suspected very much of having close connections with the former right wings, and within the right wings and the military elements much criticism is expressed towards the American attitude of Japanese Peace Treaty. In this respect, close observation, in the future, towards this group is necessary, and in the communist party 16 May, a policy guide was dispatched by the Central Party in regard to the Peace Support Struggle to include all labour unions and cultural organizations, and works are being conducted towards this aim. At the central conference, the JCP had 18 party members who attended and expressed opinions which will be carried out in the same manner in the lower level which will be confused by the lay-man and deliberately taken to advantage by the JCP, to curve the public towards support of the party peace movement.

8 Special attention is needed in the observance of the former JCP deserters who hold membership in this conference.

Authority NND 775009

By KJ NARA Date 7-10-08

PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION  
ROUTING SLIP

	FROM: <u>cu</u>	DATE: <u>29 Sept 57</u>
<u>3</u>	Chief of Division	<u>HWC</u>
	Executive Officer	<u>HWC</u>
	Lt. Col. Reed	
	Administrative Officer	<u>Te</u>
<u>5</u>	Chief Clerk	
	Liaison Branch	
	Maritime Branch	
<u>H</u>	Police Branch	<u>cu</u>
	Prison Branch	

FOR: Information      Comment       
 Action       
 Approval      File     

Remarks:

29 September 1951

Mulbar:

RE: Wearing of US Uniforms by Korean Volunteers  
Returning to Japan

The case of Korean Volunteers (South Koreans) returning to Japan and continuing to wear the US uniforms furnished them in Korea beyond the authorized period of 15 days for such, has brought attention to the lack of authority in Japanese law for police to confiscate such uniforms as previously directed by G-1.

Confiscation in those cases where the Volunteers refuse to cease wearing the uniforms or alter them in such a way that they do not resemble US military clothing, constitutes a "forcible disposition" under Japanese law, and requires a warrant issued by a Japanese court before police can take such action. Forcible dispositions, however, can only be taken in connection with some violation of Japanese law, and the wearing of such uniforms by Korean Volunteers after the 15-day authorized period is not covered in any Japanese law. It might be argued that the Volunteers are not complying with an Occupation directive in failing to alter the uniforms, or cease wearing them, but before police can take action in this type of case there has to be in existence a SCAPIN covering the prohibition against wearing the ~~uniform~~ uniform, etc. There is no SCAPIN on this.

Therefore, Tokyo MPD brought this matter to PSB attention this morning in a conference with Mr. MATSUMOTO, Chief of MPD Liaison Section, who is charged with enforcement of this matter for Tokyo. Several cases have arisen lately in Tokyo where the Korean returnees have continued to wear uniforms beyond the 15-day period. (See attached report from MPD.)

As a result of this conference, Police Group contacted Major Sullivan, executive Officer of the Tokyo Provost Court, JA Section, Hq & Serv Com, and explained the difficulty of police action under Japanese law. Major Sullivan promptly offered to provide Tokyo police with Provost Court Warrants in any case where it becomes necessary to confiscate such uniforms from Korean returnees who refuse to comply with the directive forbidding them to wear uniforms after 15 days from the date of their return to Japan.

This information was given to Mr. Matsumoto promptly, and instructions will be issued this morning to all Tokyo police station chiefs to apply to the Provost Court in such cases whenever necessary in the future. Reports of confiscation, when effected, are to be made to PSB, also, for surveillance of police procedure in these cases.

(Signature)  
Muller.

014.2

12

Sept. 28, 1951

From : Chief, Liaison Section, MPD  
To : PSD, PMO  
Subject : Re movement of the Korean volunteers after serving with the U.N. Forces

The Korean volunteers, when they were released from their services with the U.N. Forces, were supplied military uniforms, which they are allowed to wear for a period not later than 15 days after the day of their discharges. The following is a report on the circumstances of their wearing the uniforms aftermath of their having served in the Korean war.

We further are to inform you that the below-mentioned cases had happened before September 26 when we received your directive.

(1) Around 11:00 p.m. September 7, 1951, KIN HO JIN (discharged from the volunteer service), 34, wearing the uniform, drank, with his two comrades, at the tea-parlour named "Arabian Night", in front of Yurakucho Rly Station, Chiyodaku, representing himself to be a Sgt. serving with the U.N. Forces. On this occasion, he, saying that he would pay the restaurant bill of ¥8,100 at his billet, accompanied SUZUKI Shizue, waitress, as far as Shinjuku, where he had a temerity to lodge with her at the Shinjuku hotel for 8 days, thus bilking the restaurant and lodging free of charge.

Moreover he had a free ride on a car from Shinjuku to Yodobashi, committing fraud totaling ¥22,750.

The offense was disclosed by the Yodobashi police and he was arrested on September 17 on charge of fraud. Following day the case was referred to the Tokyo district public procurators' office.

(2) KIN KO ZEN and 4 others (discharged from the volunteer service):

On September 25 this year, the abovesaid persons attended an inaugural ceremony of the Adachi chapter of the League of Korean Residents in Japan, when 7 North Korean agents intruded inside for the purpose of obstructing the progress of the ceremony. They (KIN and others), pretending to be U.N. servicemen, forcibly resisted the admission, which caused a dispute between two sides, but it did not develop into an extent of a criminal case.

(3) Police disposition:- With regard to the case (2), we have instructed the Senju police chief to search for KIN KO ZEN and 4 others immediately and to control over the U.N. uniforms in view of the above incidents.

PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION  
ROUTING SLIP

	FROM: <u>(u)</u>	DATE: <u>24 Sept</u>
<u>3</u>	Chief of Division	<u>RM</u>
<u>2</u>	Executive Officer	<u>RM</u>
	Lt. Col. Reed	
<u>1</u>	Administrative Officer	<u>(u)</u>
<u>5</u>	Chief Clerk	
	Liaison Branch	
	Maritime Branch	
<u>4</u>	Police Branch	<u>(u)</u>
	Prison Branch	

FOR:

Information      Comment       
Action       
Approval      File     

Remarks:

Muller -  
We will get more com-  
plete info on this to-  
morrow.

(u)

Koreans' Assemblage in Saitama Pref.  
Supt Tsuchida, Guard Section,  
NRP Hqs.

24 Sept, 57

In reply to your inquiry, we wish to submit to you the brief information concerning the above subject as follows, though we are unable to obtain detailed data to-day on account of holiday.

01412

Around 1200 hrs, 23 Sept, 1957, some 300 Koreans assembled at Kome Shrine at Shinboia, Koma-mura, Iruma-gun, Saitama Pref. and forming some number of groups, they held meetings separately here and there in the compound of the shrine.

Hanno District NRP Station which takes care of Koma-mura warned Koreans to disperse as quickly as possible, and at the same time calling for assistance of Tokorozawa and Kawagoe District

H

Police Station watched the movement  
of Koreans.

About 1700 hrs. Koreans broke  
up voluntarily. The reason why the  
police did nothing with the Korean until  
5 o'clock from noon was that they  
intended to know the object of the gathering  
and what Koreans would confer and  
discuss. The result, however, fell  
short of the police's expectation because  
the Korean was spoken throughout  
language

25 September 1951

Mulbar:

Re: JCP Documents Confiscated by Tokyo MPD

At a conference this morning in Police Group with Mr. Furuya, Chief of Criminal Affairs Division, MPD, the subject of MPD submitting copies of JCP documents (seized by police) to PSB was discussed at length, as per your instructions.

As a result of this conference, it appears that Japanese Law and court regulations prohibits the police from turning over copies of seized documents to any agency other than the court which issued the search warrant under which the documents were seized. Article 97 of the Supreme Court Regulations Pertaining to the Code of Criminal Procedure, provides that "authorities after serving warrants must submit the proper return on the warrants and the articles confiscated to the court that had issued such warrant." Article 120 of the Code of Criminal Procedure makes it mandatory that the police, following a raid, compile an inventory of all articles seized, and one copy is given to the person from whom the articles were confiscated, thus there is an accounting of all such articles.

In view of the foregoing, it will not be possible for the police to turn over copies of seized documents. However, it was agreed at this conference that some arrangement can be worked out between MPD and PSB for copies of seized documents to be loaned to PSB by MPD long enough for a quick scanning of the documents to be made, and where desirable, photographic copies of the documents could be made within G-2 before they are returned to MPD. For this purpose, Mr. Furuya stated it would be feasible for MPD to delay submitting the confiscated documents to the court for a period of from 3 to 5 days. During this period G-2 could make its own copies of those documents in which it had some interest.

Therefore, it was agreed between Furuya and Police Group that henceforth in all cases where MPD conducts raids and confiscates Communist publications, the following procedure will prevail:

1. In case of spare copies being obtained in the raid, one of the spares will be submitted to PSB immediately for scanning and possible photographic copying; this will be receipted for by PSB when police bring it in. Both police and PSB will keep records of those publications submitted, in order to avoid later submission of the same publications as a result of subsequent raids. PSB will return these documents to MPD (through MPD courier who will come to PSB upon call) within 3 to 5 days after they are received in PSB.
2. In case of single copies only being confiscated in police raids, police will scan these copies and advise PSB if any information is contained therein of probable interest to PSB or G-2, and if requested by PSB, these single copies will be turned over to PSB for photographic copying, as in above case.

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3. In cases where MPD makes photographic copies of confiscated documents for its own use, copies will be submitted to PSB for whatever use PSB desires to make, without any obligation to return such photographic copies.

PSB's ability to scan and prepare scansion reports on a large volume of such publications is doubtful, in view of the small staff of translators available in this Branch. However, some assistance may be procured from other agencies within G-2 who would have special interest in JCP publications in order that this plan might be realized to the benefit of G-2. It will be impossible for police to furnish photographic copies of all publications confiscated in Communist raids, because of the limited photographic facilities within MPD for copying., and G-2 copying facilities should be able to handle this volume of work with comparative ease.

Munroe

PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION  
ROUTING SLIP

	FROM: <b>(ru)</b>	DATE: <b>35 Sept</b>
<b>3</b>	Chief of Division	<b>JW</b>
<b>2</b>	Executive Officer	<b>(ru)</b>
	Lt. Col. Reed	
<b>1</b>	Administrative Officer	<b>(u)</b>
<b>5</b>	Chief Clerk	
	Liaison Branch	
	Maritime Branch	
<b>4</b>	Police Branch	<b>(ru)</b>
	Prison Branch	

FOR:

Information      Comment       
 Action       
 Approval      File     

Remarks:

Mulvan -  
 Let me know if this  
 scheme is satisfactory -  
 in view of all circumstances,  
 it looks like best bet.

**(ru)**

**okm**

N.51-1203

Aug. 7, 1951

To : Chief of Public Safety Division, GHQ.

From: Chief of Equipment Section, HQ of N.R.P.

Report on Recovery of Stolen Revolver,  
Further Report of Case of No.46

Type of Weapon : Revolver, S&W, <sup>Cal.</sup> .38 Spl. 4" bbl;  
Serial No.803494

Date of recovery : July 13, 1951

Name of position of holder : Former Police Inspector KAKUTA Kazuo, (38),  
who was appointed on Aug. 23, 1933 and assigned to  
the Education Section, Miyagi Prefectural Headquarters  
of NRP.

Property of -----: NRP Miyagi Pref.

## Circumstances of recovery:

As was reported in Case No.46, Police Inspector KAKUTA was stolen his revolver loaded with 6 rounds of ammunition on June 24, 1950, while he was riding on a tram-car of Sendai-shi.

"On May 22, 1951, WATANABE Sadako (25), waitress of Restaurant "Takemura" operated by TAKEMURA Kiyooki, Kaishin-cho, Funabashi-shi, Chiba-ken, confidentially informed Detective Policeman ISHIZUKA Kyo<sup>u</sup> of the Detective Branch of the Funabashi-shi Police Station that she was entrusted with a bag from Boku Ei Kan, a Korean, (58), alias SUGIMURA Saburo, of 2346, 5-chome, Kaishin-cho, Funabashi-shi, with instruction, that she would speak about the bag to no body." Detective ISHIZUKA called on WATANABE and examined the bag in which he found a revolver, S&W, Cal., .38 Spl. 4" bbl; Serial No.803494 and 3 rounds of ammunition made in Japan.

BOKU, the Korean, was then arrested on the following day (May 23). Investigations revealed that he bought the revolver at the price of ¥ 3,000 from SATO Kiyoshi (20), jobless, of 2402 1-chome, Hon-machi, Funabashi-shi, now under detention on a charge of larceny, was investigated and it was made clear that SATO was asked by NAGANO Tsutomu, (16), jobless, of 1-chome, Hon-machi, Funabashi-shi, to sell the revolver.

Afterwards, NAGANO Tsutomu was arrested at Nagoya Railway Station on June 28, 1951, and he confessed voluntarily that he committed the stealing of the revolver while he was riding on a tram-car of Sendai-shi on June 24, 1950.

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The 6 rounds of ammunition loaded in the revolver were discharged wastefully by NAGANO and three other members of his gang.

*S. Taniguchi*  
for CHIEF OF EQUIPMENT SECTION, N.R.P.HQ.

*Further Report of Case No. 46*