

0623
file HSE

Mr. Sebald 26-7011

Arakawa Incident and
Police Actions against Koreans in Japan

S 370.1

DS

G-2 (PS)

15 April 1949

- 1 Reference is made to conversation between Colonel Pulliam, Mr. Eaton and Mr. Sebald on the above subject. It would be appreciated if your section could furnish DS with a chronological account of the recent incident in Tokyo involving Koreans and Japanese police which resulted in the apprehension of some four or five Koreans. Your comments and evaluation of police measures taken in this incident, as well as the method and results of the police investigation would also be appreciated.

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

From: G-2

To: DS

CIS/PSD/HEP/sm
18 April 1949

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1. Chronological sequence of events concerning the Arakawa Korean Incident which occurred 6 April 1949.

1830 hours, 6 April 49:

Detectives K. Dazai, R. Saito and S. Suda of Tsukishima Police station arrived at the residence of Eku Zai Ro, No. 9, 1-chome, Edogawa-cho, Fukagawa with warrant for arrest of a larceny suspect, Sei Sei Kwan alias Kiyojiro HARATA, age 25, occupation none, residing at above address. One detective remained outside while the other two entered the house, removed shoes and ascended to the second floor. In a room on the second floor the suspect was found seated with four other Koreans. The suspect admitted his identity after the detectives identified themselves.

Warrant was served, the two detectives and suspect moved down the stairs, in the order detective, suspect and detective. The leading detective stopped at the entrance to put on his shoes and while stooped the suspect knocked him over and ran out the door. All three detectives pursued calling to the suspect to stop or be shot. Suspect did not stop and three warning shots were fired at different points during the chase. A fourth shot was fired at the suspect some distance from the house and the suspect stumbled and fell. The three detectives reached the suspect with pistols drawn as the suspect got up and struggled with the detectives. During the struggle a gun of one detective was accidentally discharged. Struggle ceased and the suspect cried that he was wounded, holding out a bleeding wrist. As detective Saito attempted first aid on the wrist the suspect

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stated that he was also wounded on the chest. Detective Saito noted blood on the suspect's chest and called to gathering Koreans that a car was needed to transport the suspect to the hospital. Assembled Koreans jeered at Saito's request and closed in on the three detectives wounding two of them on the face and body with hands, stones and sticks. Detective Dazai freed himself from the group and returned to the police station for assistance. The two injured detectives, Saito and Suda were disarmed, removed by the Korean group to a nearby branch office of the Korean League and forcibly detained.

1850 hours, 6 April 49:

Detective Dazai arrived at Tsukishima Police station and reported the incident to Sergeant Tsurumi. Tsurumi and six other police officers left immediately and went directly to the Korean League branch office where Saito and Suda were forcibly held. At this time about ten Koreans came out of the League office and approached the police while approximately twenty Koreans joined the group of ten from positions outside. In the struggle that followed Sergeant Tsurumi received wounds on the head and face.

1930 hours, 6 April 49:

Thirty-five additional police from Tsukishima and Fukagawa Police stations arrived to control the crowd that had assembled. At the same time Chief of Tsukishima Police station requested additional aid from Tokyo Metropolitan Police headquarters.

1940 hours, 6 April 49:

Fukagawa, Tsukishima, Joto, Honjo, Hisamatsu, Kyobashi and Tsukiji Police stations were alerted and directed to observe and control Korean activities in their respective areas.

2020 hours, 6 April 49:

First unit of MPD reserve force arrived at the scene of the incident.

2050 hours, 6 April 49:

Police Reserve Force commander negotiated with the Koreans at the branch office and secured the release of detectives Saito and Suda. Saito and Suda's pistols were not surrendered at this time but were later delivered by the Koreans to a nearby police box.

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2150 hours, 6 April 49:

Surrounding police stations were notified to restrict movements of Koreans into the area of the incident.

2305 hours, 6 April 49:

Additional reserve forces arrived at the scene making a total of 546 police at and near the location of the incident.

0040 hours, 7 April 49:

All police were removed except four groups of eight police each. One group at each of the four bridges connecting the Korean inhabited area to the mainland. These check points with water patrols were established around the area to prevent escape of those persons who took part in the affray.

Warrants for known participants in the affray were procured and surveillance of the area maintained. At 0530 hours, 13 April 49, when supported by 350 police reserves and 60 detectives arrests were made of five Koreans and one Japanese who actively participated in the kidnapping and injury of police detectives Saito and Suda. Immediately following arrests restrictions in the area were removed.

Persons arrested were:

Kim Hachi Ho Korean
Kyo Tan Chu Korean
Ke Mi Se Korean
*Zen Yu Yu Korean
Shin So Tai Korean
Kato, Harukichi ... Japanese

Arrests of the above were made quietly and without resistance on the part of any Korean.

*Later released due to insufficient evidence.

The above persons are detained at the Tsukishima and Fukagawa Police stations. Suspect, Sei Sei Kwan alias Kiyojiro NARATA, is not seriously injured and is hospitalized under police guard at Asoka Hospital, Sunuyoshi-cho, No. 16, Fukagawa-ku, Tokyo and will require about one month to recover.

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(cont'd)

Whether Sei Sei Kwan alias Kiyojiro NARATA was wounded by the shot fired at him while attempting to run away or the accidental shot fired during the struggle with detectives is unknown at this time. However, it appears most probable that Kwan was injured by the shot fired at him while attempting to escape since there is no mark of powder burns on his body or clothing.

7 to 12 April 49:

Negotiations between the police and Koreans continued throughout the period for peaceful surrender of the Koreans connected with the interference and injury to detectives Saito and Suda. Negotiations failed because the Koreans demanded a signed statement from Detective Saito that he (Saito) deliberately fired the shot during the struggle that injured Sei Sei Kwan alias Kiyojiro NARATA.

2. Investigation fairly and democratically conducted by police following arrest of the above five Koreans and one Japanese has resulted in identification of 13 others who participated in the incident. Six additional unidentified men fled from the scene and are unaccounted for. The case was referred to the Tokyo District Procurator's Office 15 April 49. This incident is typical of the type cases with which the Japanese police are and have been confronted since the war's end.

3. Group conduct patterns of the criminal and semi-criminal elements in Japan are most identical. These patterns take the form of collective effort to prevent law enforcement by the legally constituted officials, whether they be police, tax collectors or school teachers. In most cases, unless confronted by superior force, these groups invariably take the law into their own hands. As a result of these tactics, police, therefore, are required to operate with overwhelming strength in order to perform legally assigned missions.

In the Arakawa incident for example, it was necessary to maintain close surveillance by land and water to prevent escape of the persons who maliciously and unlawfully kidnapped, beat and injured three policemen in the lawful performance of duty, while negotiations, which should not be required, were under way to peacefully turn over these criminals to proper authority.

4. There is no discrimination in police operation against any element, group or race in Japan. Past incidents in point are: Shibuya shooting

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(cont'd) affair; Yomiuri Shimbun strike; Ozu-Sekine gangster cases; Japan Typewriter Co. strike and the Toho Motion Picture affair. Superior police strength in all these incidents was necessary to convince the reactionary elements of the necessity for submitting to legal and peaceful settlement.

5. The Japanese police are constantly reminded and instructed in schools to enforce the laws impartially and without favor or affection upon all regardless of race, color or creed. Surveillance of police activities toward fulfillment of these concepts is continuous.

6. In the absence of equipment and facilities recognized as essential in any modern police department, the Japanese police are performing a most difficult task in a very satisfactory manner.

C.A.W.

MEMO FOR RECORD:

C/N #1 from DS subj: "Arakawa Incident and Police Actions against Koreans in Japan," dtd 15 Apr 49 requests chronological account of recent incident involving Koreans and Jap police. This c/n furnishes chronological account of incident with comments and evaluation of police measures as requested. This c/n so informs DS

HEP

26-5915

Memo for Record:

cy To: CTS

1 Dec 49

1. Police reports indicate the following:

Memo to:

Col. Pulliam

Lt. Col. Battey

RE: Current MPD activities

Korean Raid file
AMPLE

1. Sakamoto has just reported (verbally) the following two items. As you may be asked questions regarding same, here is the information he gave me:

a. Early this ^{morning} a. m. the MPD raided 55 Korean locations, using 103 detectives from MPD Hq and 350 reserve officers. They also requested cooperation from the NRP and municipal police in Kanagawa, Saitama, and Chiba, where simultaneous raids were carried out. A total of 80 Koreans were arrested, of a list of 140 that the MPD had compiled in a number of months of investigation. This gang of 140 worked closely together in pulling robberies, burglaries, intimidation, and vicious crimes. One of the 80 arrested has already confessed approximately 50 robbery cases. To the present hour 16 cases of robbery and over 300 cases of burglary have been connected up with those arrested, with each case being positively identified. Through the arrest of this group, it is expected that the balance of the gang will be rounded up, and additional crimes of murder and violence solved.

b. Yesterday train No. 116 bound from Aomori to Ueno, arrived at Omiya Station in Saitama at 8:30 p. m. While standing in the station, the mail coach was broken into by an armed bandit. Five clerks were sorting mail, and one of them resisted the bandit's orders. The clerk was shot in the elbow. The bandit then forced all five to put on "nose masks" that he provided, them with. The masks contained a narcotic and the five went peacefully to sleep. The mail car contained 364 mail bags. 332 of them have been found to be untouched. The other 32 suffered as follows:

- 7 missing
- 2 cut or broken into but contents undisturbed
- 23 cut or broken into and contents disturbed

One of the missing mailbags was found in Shimura district of Tokyo City today. MPD has all available personnel working on the case. A newspaper extra was issued this a. m. re the case.

HSE

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

1 December 1949

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Copy to:
CIS

HEP
HEP

PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION
ROUTING SLIP

From: _____ Date: 1 Dec 49

<u>1</u>	Chief of Division	<u>IEP</u>
	Executive Officer	
	Executive Assistants	
	Lt. Col. Whitmore	
	Captain Nealon	
	Administrative Officer	
	Chief Clerk	
	Fire Branch	
	Legal Branch	
	Liaison Branch	
	Maritime Branch	
<u>2</u>	Police Branch	<u>HSS</u>
	Prison Branch	
	Stat & Anal Branch	

For: _____
 Information _____ Comment _____
 Action _____
 Approval _____ File _____

Remarks:

*To Administrators
 and Investigators
 Read and ^{initial} return to
 Enge*

- 1 M
- 2 JK
- 3 BH
- 4 PPC
- 5 BJ
- 6 BM
- 7 BH
- 8 CK
- 9 TRB

26 January 1949

MEMORANDUM

TO: Harold Mulbar, Police Administrator

In accordance with your instructions, the undersigned interviewed Mr. Kim Sacheul, Chief Editor of the Korea Newspaper which is alleged to be selling North Korean Flags in the form of lapel pins.

Kim denied all knowledge of this and furthermore claims he does not know of any Korean organization in Tokyo that is selling such badges.

Kim asked who issued the orders prohibiting the sale of these badges and was informed by the undersigned that it was a GHQ order. Kim then indicated that he wanted to make further inquiries re this matter and asked what office in GHQ he could get further information on this matter.

He was referred to P.S.D.

DERMOT O'NEIL
Police Investigator

Authority 775009By KG NARA Date 6-12-08

Memo to
Col Pulliam
Lt Col Battey

WST *W*
15 Oct 49

1250 hrs
file
HSE

Re: Japanese Gov't action against Koreans, reported by NRP.

1. At 1200 hrs this date Chief of Guard Div Kabayama reported following to me:

a. NRP has received information that after conferences between the Board of Education and the Attorney General (with Govt Sec and CI&E apparently keeping abreast), the Japanese Gov't decision was made to have the prefecture governors issue an order on 19 October to 47 Korean Schools to close at once. (These schools now managed by former Korean League officials). Same are 20 schools Yamaguchi Prefecture, 10 Kanagawa Pref., 2 Hyogo Pref., 9 Fukuoka Pref., 2 Nagasaki Pref., 1 Yamanashi Pref., 2 Gunma Pref., and 1 Yamagata Pref. On 20 October the Japanese Govt will confiscate buildings, land, and all chattels.

b. Approximately 128 more schools managed by corporations or individuals, some with prefectural permit to operate and others without, will also be ordered to turn in list of directors for each. If they are to continue to operate they must substitute non-Korean League directors for the ones that belonged to the League. There is a two-week period for turning in the lists. All such schools of primary and jr. hi school type must also substitute Japanese as operating administrators. Schools of hi school type may be administered by Koreans. There are 8 of the latter. Any school that does not comply with all of the provisions must close.

c. NRP has prepared thoroughly for expected trouble. Police will

accompany government officials that serve notices, to preserve order. They will also accompany govt officials that post notices of closing on schools, and will accompany any govt officials moving in to bodily close the schools. In addition complete instructions have been sent out for handling of the emergency that will be caused by demonstrations and possible riots. It is anticipated that these could, but possibly will not, start when the notices are delivered on the 19th. But it is almost certain that they will start as soon as the Korean children report to nearby Japanese Schools for enrollment and find that conditions are crowded, or possibly that there is not even room for them to enroll.

HSE

Authority 775009

By JG NARA Date 6-12-03

PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION
ROUTING SLIP

	FROM: <u>2 B</u>	DATE: <u>22 Aug</u>
<u>3</u>	Chief of Division	<i>[initials]</i>
<u>2</u>	Executive Officer	<i>[initials]</i>
<u>4</u>	Capt. Graves	
	Capt. Russell	
<u>1</u>	Administrative Officer	<i>[initials]</i>
	Chief Clerk	
	Fire Branch	
<u>5</u>	Liaison Branch	<i>[initials]</i>
	Maritime Branch	
<u>6</u>	Police Branch	<i>[initials]</i>
	Prison Branch	
	Stat & Anal Branch	

FOR:
 Information 1-5 Comment _____
 Action _____
 Approval _____ File 6

Remarks:

(m)

file incident
file
[signature]

To SHUPAK
from ENGLE

Korean Woman Falling Off Railroad Train and Meeting
Death---Korean Mob Accusing Police Officer of Her Murder
and Attacking Him---Korean Protesting Mobs Besieging
Police Headquarters

An Outline Account Prepared by

The Kyoto Municipal Police Bureau

June 23rd, 1949.

- Full
- (1) About 9:30 a.m., June 15th, 1949, when the train No. 401 from Ogaki (due at Kyoto at 9:32 a.m.), having just crossed the railroad bridge over the River Kamo, was proceeding towards Kyoto R.R. Station, a Korean woman (name: Yujun Kawamoto; age 55; occupation: none; address: 45 Higashi-Kujo-Sanno-Cho, Shimokyo Ward, Kyoto City) slipped off the vestibule, and, falling under the train, got run over and died.
 - (2) Learning of the incident at 10:00 a.m., the competent Shichijo Police Station dispatched their members to the scene to conduct a post mortem. The area on this (south) side of the railroad bridge containing a large Korean population, there were gathered around the corpse approximately 100 Koreans, besides about 120 Japanese of the neighborhood. These Koreans were clamoring excitedly, alleging that a policeman had pushed her off the train and killed her.
 - (3) Accordingly, the Police Station decided to conduct a criminal autopsy, and, at 0:30 p.m., 15 members, including the Head Officer of the Criminal Section, and Police Doctor Matsumoto, arrived on the scene.

(4) When the officers were getting ready for the autopsy, several persons (of whom some have been identified later as Communists or members of the Korean Democratic Youth Alliance—Min-Sei) began addressing the crowd with these words:

"The absurd economic control has caused this."

"We are keepers of the police. Our kept dog has turned upon its master who keeps it."

"A policeman who is supposed to protect us has killed one of us."

"In the Kyoto University Incident, the policemen resorted to unspeakable violence. They had all been drinking."

"Down with the reactionary Yoshida Cabinet!"

(5) Here, one of them produced a letter of protest, and read it aloud. The agitators, then, proposed and decided that a delegation be dispatched to Shichijo Police Station to file a protest. The crowd were rapidly being incited, and the situation threatened to assume serious proportions.

(6) The place being on the Tokaido trunk line, there was frequent passage of trains. Also, there were many children among the crowd. Accordingly, some uniformed policemen called upon the people to get off the railroad tracks. However, some of the throng refused to quit, and even surrounded and seized one of the policemen by the breast of his coat. Others closed in upon another officer, Policeman Fujita, who was standing by, and committed most barbarous atrocities upon him, giving him physical injuries that would take 10 days to heal.

(7) About 11:50 a.m., 6 members of the Korean Residents' Association (Cho-Ren) appeared before the Chief of Shichijo Police Station. Presently, they were joined by 19 others, including

Ri Do-Ei, Vice-Chairman of the Association's Kyoto Main Office, In Hei-In, Chief of Foreign Affairs Department of ditto, and Rin Shi-Taku, of the Korean Residents' Union (Mindan).

After reading their letter of protest to the Police Chief, they demanded to have his answer thereto. When the latter refused to give it, they went away, declaring that some other day they were going to fight it out with the police on this issue.

- (8) Meanwhile, the police lost no time in checking with Junko Suzuki, Korean, female, age 17; address: 76 Higashi-Kujo-Sanno-Cho, Shimokyo Ward, Kyoto City, and Eiichi Azuma, Korean, male, age 22; address: Senny^uji-Torin-Cho, Higashiyama Ward, Kyoto City,

who professed to have been riding in the same train with the Korean woman, and to have eye-witnessed the incident, and also with the railroad pointman who had been on duty near the place at the time.

- (9) Also, efforts were being made to trace the individuals who had attacked Policeman Fujita. And at last, at 8:00 p.m., we made the arrests of

Shin Ei-Go, alias Saburo Yanagi, Korean, male, age 37; occupation: junk dealer; address: c/o Kanamoto, 36 Higashi-Kujo-Iwamoto-Cho, Shimokyo Ward, Kyoto City, and Kin Sho-In, alias Ichiro Yamamoto, Korean, male, age 28; occupation: mechanic; address: 140 Higashi-Kujo-Goryo-Cho, Shimokyo Ward, Kyoto City,

and then, a little past 7:00 a.m. the next day, the 16th, of

Ka Sai-Ho, alias Genji Kawamoto, Korean, male, age 25; occupation: carpenter; address: 52 Higashi-Kujo-Iwamoto-Cho, Shimokyo Ward, Kyoto City,

all on warrants of arrests charging them with interference with a public official in the exercise of his official duty.

(10) Beginning at 0:20 p.m. on the 16th, the Korean Residents' Association (hereinafter to be referred to as the KRA) held an emergency meeting at its Kyoto Main Office, and there decided to vehemently call the police to account for this incident, and also to claim from the police an indemnity for the death of the Korean woman.

(11) Then, about 3:20 p.m. the same day, a delegation consisting of 5 individuals, including

In Hei-In (the aforesaid),

So Hei-Zen (the aforesaid),

Kazunari (or Issei) Konishi, Japanese, male, Communist, student of Ritsumeikan University Junior College, and

Shin'ichi Mano, Japanese, male, Communist, student of Kyoto University,

and accompanied by about 60 'rooters', appeared before the Municipal Police Headquarters. Being interviewed by Chief of Public Safety Department Tanaka and Chief of Criminal Department Noritake, the representatives demanded that

a) Before searching for those who had attacked Policeman Fujita, a thorough investigation of the murder case (referring to the death of the Korean woman) be conducted preferentially, and

(b) The 3 Koreans apprehended on a charge of interference with the execution of official business, be discharged.

(12) However, the visitors merely persisted in their own views and refused to give ear to what the Police Chiefs had to say. When the parley had lasted in this way till about 7:00 p.m., the Chiefs offered to break it up for the day and see them again at 2:00 p.m. the next day, the 17th, when they would let them know the result of the police investigation. The representatives went away peacefully at 7:15.

(13) The 16th and the 17th were very fruitful days for the police. We checked with the various police units and ascertained that there had been no train-riding policemen on the train No. 401. Then, to refute the charge that a policeman in plain clothes, wearing a helmet hat, and identifying himself as a police officer, had pushed the Korean woman off the train, a Mr. Jiro Noda (Japanese, male, age 25; occupation: clerk in Osaka Gas Co., Ltd.; address: 81 Mitsuya-dori-3-Chome, Higashi-Yodogawa Ward, Osaka City) voluntarily appeared before us, attired exactly as described by the Koreans, and made the following testimony:

(14) "I was riding in the train No. 401 on my way home to Osaka. My coach was the first from the top, i.e. next to the locomotive. When the train came out of the Higashiyama Tunnel, a 17-or-18-year-old girl, looking like a Korean, stood up ~~from~~ⁱⁿ my compartment, and attempted to open the window with the obvious intention of throwing out her parcels. I stopped her, telling her that soot would come into the train and the other passengers would not like it.

"Presently, another woman, who seemed over 50 years old and looked like a Korean, arose to open the window again. When I stopped her, she wanted to know why it would not do to open the window. Thereupon, I showed her the certificate (which I carried on the back of my season ticket) of my membership in the Juso-Bashi,

Osaka City, Police Station Crime-Prevention Committee. She, then, stood up and walked away towards the vestibul^e, carrying her parcel with her.

"Shortly after this, the train stopped, and I heard people say that somebody had been run over and killed. I did not take the trouble to get up and see. I rode on to Osaka.

"Then I learned from the papers of last evening and this morning that a Korean woman had fallen off my train and got killed, and that I had been mistaken for a policeman and was being charged by her relatives and others with pushing her off and causing her death. So I am here to tell you what I know."

(15) We also received the visit of three other witnesses, who were riding in or near the vestibule of the same coach. Their names are

Yataro Wakamatsu, Japanese, male, age 43; address: Aza-Kawase, Kawase Village, Inukami County, Shiga Prefecture. (He has a branch office at Shijo-Shinmachi-Nishiiru-Agaru, Kyoto City; telephone: 21763.)

Kichitaro Hokoyama, Japanese, male, age 36; address: Aza-Kawase, Kawase Village, Inukami County, Shiga Prefecture. (He has a branch office in Kyoto under the title of The Mitsuboshi Company, Limited, located at Inokuma-Marutamachi-Agaru, Kamikyo Ward, Kyoto City.)

Sannosuke Kinoshita, Japanese, male, age 41; address: 692 Aza-Iked^era, Higashi-Kora Village, Inukami County, Shiga Prefecture. (He shares the same branch office in Kyoto with Mr. Hokoyama above.)

(16) The three witnesses gave the following testimony:

"We three were riding in the train No.401 on our way to work in Kyoto. We saw a middle-aged Korean woman boarding our train at Azuchi R.R. Station. About the time the train was just over the bridge on the River Kamo, that woman came out and stood in the vestibule, carrying in her arms a parcel possibly containing half a bushel of rice, and seeming as if she wanted to throw it out.

"However, there stood near the edge of the vestibule a man 22 or 23 years old and a girl 15 or 16 years old, both looking like Koreans. Having her way thus blocked by their presence, the middle-aged Korean woman seemed quite irritated and impatient. Presently, the two younger Koreans finished throwing their parcels out, and gave their place to the older woman. She, then, stepped up to the edge. And, just as she got there, off she fell carrying her parcel in her arms.

"We three were there all the time, and saw what happened with our own eyes. The accident happened in a matter of a moment, and was entirely her own fault."

(17) At 2:00 p.m. the 17th, the time appointed for the interview of the Police Chiefs and the Korean delegation, there were gathered outside the City Hall a crowd of approximately 300 people, mostly Koreans. At 2:10, the representatives:

In Hei-In (the aforesaid),

Tei Jun-Hachi, Chief of Organization Department of the KRA's
Kyoto Main Office,

Ko Ei-Go, Chief of Economic Department of ditto,

and two others were interviewed in the office of the Chief of Criminal Department by the same two Police Chiefs as the day before.

(18) When the Police Chiefs described the circumstances of the incident on the basis of the three (Wakamatsu, Hokoyama, and Kinoshita) of the aforesaid Japanese witnesses, the delegates began to realize that the tide was turning against them, and proposed that the parley be adjourned while they talked to their compatriots gathered outside. Accordingly, the representatives went away at 2:30.

(19) When they came back at 3:30, they desired to have a confrontation held between the two Korean witnesses and the three Japanese witnesses. The Chiefs signified that it was possible depending upon how it was to be conducted. Thereupon, the delegates returned to their people and told them about it. However, the crowd, who had by this time thronged inside the Headquarters' building, took quite an irrelevant view of the matter, and maintained that the only solution to the issue was the discontinuance of the police control of food-hunting trips. Under these circumstances, the Police Chiefs concluded that the parley, which was resumed soon after, would lead to nowhere, and declared the interview closed.

(20) Yet the crowd refused to go away, and were becoming more and more boisterous. Thereupon, at 4:30, we ordered the representatives to disperse the assemblage at once. Still they would not leave the building. At last, at 6:00 p.m., we drove them out of the City Hall by using force.

(21) The delegates were then interviewed by the Deputy Chief of Police at 6:20. They demanded that Chief of Police Nagata quit his post, Chief of Shichijo Police Station Ogawa be discharged, indemnification be made to the family of the deceased, and food-hunting trips be officially permitted. The Deputy Chief replied that, concerning those of their demands based on the assumption that a police officer had pushed the woman off the train, he failed to

see any reason why he should give his views thereon, since, so far as the investigation conducted thitherto was concerned, there never had been such a fact as alleged. As for the last of their demands, namely, for the official permission of food-hunting trips, the Deputy Chief declared that he was not going to extend special treatment to special classes of people. Thus ended the parley, and the delegates went back to their compatriots gathered outside the City Hall. The crowd dispered without further ado at 7:40 p.m.

(22) At the KRA's Kyoto Main Office, they could not but admit their complete defeat. However, desperately wishing to remedy the situation, they decided to put up continuous daily struggles. They, then, began mobilizing their countrymen, whom they urged to gather outside the City Hall at 10:00 a.m. the 18th. But none appeared at the appointed place at the appointed time.

After the KRA's officials' frantic efforts ^{to} interest their indifferent compatriots, they succeeded in rounding up about 100 at noon, and about 200 at 0:50 p.m. Not being allowed to come inside the City Hall building, the crowd squatted on the plaza outside and demanded to see Chief of Police Nagata.

(23) Meanwhile, several of their officials and Communist Kazunari Konishi (the aforesaid) kept contact with Delegate In who had been admitted inside the building, and alternately addressed the crowd with agitatory talks.

About 3:40 p.m., Kin Ei-Kichi, Communist and Organization Chief of the Nishijin Branch of the Korean Democratic Youth Alliance, stood up and proposed that all go inside and see the Chief of Police. Thereupon, about 150, arrayed in the order of members of the Youth Alliance's Action Corps, women and children, and the others, surged into the front porch of the City Hall. There they were met by the 200 policemen who were in wait there, *and were*

~~was~~ stopped and pushed ~~them~~ back to the outside. Some of the crowd resisted and even attacked the officers, and 10 Koreans and 1 Japanese were placed under arrest on the spot.

(24) At 4:10 p.m., the Commandant of the Police Guarding Corps issued an order to disperse. At first, the mob refused to go away, but, by and by, they began to show signs of weariness. Then it began to rain, and, with it, the Koreans began to drop away one after another, till at last only 100 remained at 5:00 p.m.

(25) About 5:30 p.m., members of friendly associations, including Communist Yamashita, Sasaki of the CIO (San-Betsu), and Washino of the Communications Workers' Union (Zen-Tei), were seen giving encouraging talks to the crowd.

(26) At 6:00, In Hei-In and 5 others appeared before the Chief of Public Safety Department and demanded (a) the release of their apprehended comrades and (b) the arrangement for an immediate interview with Chief of Police Nagata, but were told that the Chief of Police was not going to see them until the crowd had all dispersed.

Thereupon, In Hei-In went back to the gathering and, after giving an account of what had transpired, declared dispersion. The crowd filed away without further ado at 8:15 p.m.

(27) At 8:20 p.m., Members of the Municipal Assembly Nobuo Yasui (Communist) and Tetsuo Suemoto, a member of the KRA, and two members of the Municipal Officials' Labor Union were interviewed by the Chief of Police. They filed a protest with him concerning the police's persistent refusal to receive interviews, use of violence when making arrests, etc. They, then, saw three Departmental Chiefs, and, after stating their views on the current issue, went away at 10:50 p.m.

(28) On the 19th and after, the Koreans never came back to molest us. Since the doubts, if there had been any, concerning the death of the Korean woman were cleared up definitely by the powerful testimonies of the witnesses, public opinion seems to have become quite unfavorable to the Koreans, and not much aid seems forthcoming from the Communist Party and other friendly associations.

(29) On the 15th and the 16th, we mobilized 80 members, including our Uniformed Patrol Squads, besides alerting small squads in the four precinct stations of Kujo, Fushimi, Horikawa, and Gojo.

On the 17th and the 18th, we mobilized respectively 225 and 606 members, including our Uniformed Patrol Squads.

English version by
Katsutarō Yamada.

Incident

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

APO 500
2 June 1949

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Korean Flag Incident Occurring During Meeting League of
Korean Students May 8, 1949.

TO: Chief, Public Safety Division

1. Tokyo Metropolitan Police report only Koreans were involved in this incident.
2. The incident involving the Republic of Korea flag May 8, occurred during a melee between Right and Left wing members of the League of Korean students.
3. The trouble was started by the Left Wing Faction.
4. Tokyo Metropolitan Police interceded and quelled the disturbance. No arrests were made.
5. Report of the Tokyo Police in connection with this incident has been translated and now in the process of being typed. Copy will be submitted to your office.

HAROLD MULBAR
Police Administrator

警備資料第四一號

昭和二十四年五月二十一日

秘

在日朝鮮學生同盟紛争其の後の動向について

Korean Students League in Japan

5th General Meeting

在日朝鮮学生同盟第五回定期總會に於ける左右の紛争については五月十日附警備資料第三十八號を以て通報の通りであるがその後左右両派は引続き朝鮮・民団等の尙後団体と連繫の上傘下団体員を動員し問題は次第に学生を中心とする朝鮮・民団の抗争対立の様相を示し險悪なる待時状態を続けていたが十四日頃より双方漸く疲れを見せ右派の交渉代表団に一任の態度に事態は一時小康状態を保つに至つた。

Public Safety Ordinance

しかし乍ら左派に於ては日本右翼団体との提携を固り数日來街頭・真相発表会を主催する外真相調査団なるものを組織し各代表を事件関係者に派遣して実情を調査し公安條例問題等と関連せしめて政治斗争へと活潑な動きを見せている。又これ等の空気は両派の下部組織にも反影して從來の対立に勢を加へ両派下部団体間に於て既に二・三の対立が表面化し、あり韓国代表団を尙景とする民団側の勢力拡張と北朝鮮・中国等に於ける左翼優勢の波にのる朝鮮側との今後の対立抗争は隨所に發生の虞があり治安上相当警戒を要する問題に發展するものと思はれるがその後に於ける動向は概ね次の通りである。

記

一 右派の動向

一 五月九日淀橋警察署に於ける代表交渉決裂後五月十日には民団本部に於て朝鮮總選挙一週年記念式典が午後一時四十五分より挙行され式典には学生一〇〇名、民団、建青員二五〇名が参列したが全式典終了後学生代表より紛争の至過説明があり斗争資金ファンパを行つた処即座に七十五万五千円、ダットサン一台の検出があり学生を感敷せしめたが学生の企図する式典参列者の勢をかつての直接行動は実行されなかつた。

二 連日民団本部その他に待時を続ける学生と民団幹部との間に協議が行はれていたが十一日午後には都下及び近隣の下部組織に「十二日正午民団本部

に集れ」との電報を打電十二日を期して実行行使の緊迫せる空気を見せ左派をして緊張せしめたがこの頃より代表団を通じての関係方面への交渉が取り上げられたものゝ如くである。

十二日には群馬、神奈川、都下各支部等の代表が続々民団本部に集りその数は約二〇〇名に達した。

而して当日午後代表団よりの交渉結果を待ったが、交渉至過は満足すべしものではなく学生の空気は相当硬化した。民団幹部の慰撫及び午後九時四十分代表団書記官の

本日の交渉には満足出来ないかも知れないが今事件は代表団に於て全力を挙げて政治的解決に努力しているのであるから自重する様に

との説明があり漸く納得して危険視されたこの日も争なさを得て午後十一時過ぎ民団本部に一五〇名を残して他は夫々の宿舎に引揚げた。

(三) 十三日も民団本部には約一五〇名が待機し夫々対策を協議する処があつたが偶々午前十一時頃新宿区原町三の二九先道路上でピラ貼問題より左右の紛争が起り左派学生六名が民団本部に連行され暴行を受ける事故が發生引続いて民団本部を偵察に来た朝連側自動車が民団本部に発見され暴行を受ける等両者の小競合があり拉置者放逐、暴行者の嚴重処分を要求する左派代表は入り代り立ち代り所轄早稻田署に申入れを行ふ等相^当緊張した状況となつたが早稻田署の民団側に対する拉置^者の釈放指示暴行者の引致により事態は平穩となつた。

しかし乍ら今夜十一時頃戸塚署管内真盛ホテルに宿泊した約九〇名に不穩の空氣ありとの情報があり警戒に當る等依然として警戒を要する状態が継続された。

(四) 五月十四日連日に亘る緊張した事態に漸く疲れを見せ、應援者も前夜未住所に引上げる者多く且つ資金その他の問題により学生間にもかゝる状態継続の不利なるを覚るところがあり民団幹部、代表団側と協議の上「館くまで直接行動」の方針を変へ今後は代表団に交渉を一任しその結果を待つとの方針に一致したもので、如く十四日夜以後は平常の状態に復し学生代表による関係方面との連絡交渉等が続けられ一時小康状態を保っている。左右学生間の対立は当面学同本部使用問題を主たる目標として^はいるが思想的対立を根本とするものであり、右派の左派に対する態度は極めて強硬なるものを藏じている。

(3)

三、左派の動向

(一) 左派に於ては専ら学同本部に対する右派の襲撃に備へて優勢な動員力により連日一五〇名以上を学同本部に待機せしめ警戒に當つたが民団側の記念式典当日及び召集電報を秘したる十一日夜、十二日等は三〇〇乃至五〇〇名を動員せしめた。

(二) 双方自派の正統性を宣伝するビラ、印刷物(右派の公開状、左派の学同事件の真相^等が随所に見られたが十一日頃よりは特に左派の宣伝は活溪となり「日本の皆様へ」等の印刷物を配付し左翼団体との提携を図り十二日午後八時二十分頃には共産党代議士上村進、加藤充の両名が早稻田、淀橋両署長を訪れ事態拾収に関する申入れを行つた外代表に依る両署に対する陳情申入れは頻繁を極めた。

(三) 五月十一日午後三時三十分頃新宿角第一ノ一駒連中部支部新宿分會前に提出してあつた民団側の不法をアジつたビラを民団側学

三頁ヨリつた

生朴半夏が窺かに持去らんとし、発見されて朝連側に泥棒々と連呼され、警察官に逮捕された問題があり、民団側は入杖隊陣なりとして早稻田署に強硬申入れを行つたが、双方関係者の出願により了解し大なる紛争には至らなかつた。

四五、四十三日にはピラ問題で民青員金漢祚、学同員李仁甲等六名が民団側に拉置されたが本件に対し、共産党新宿区委員鈴木彦外朝連員三名が早稻田署長に面会し

暴力団民団を解散させよ
暴行者の最重処分

等を申入れた外その他の代表も入り代り全署を訪れ全様の申入れを行つた。しかレ乍らこの日夕刻ごろよりやうやく疲れを見せ、淀橋警察署長に対し

「学同本部建物を警察で管理して貰ひ度い」との中へ此を行つた外右派に対し、翼学会事務員を通じて「臨時總會」の開催方を申入れ、これにも拒絶を行ふ等の動きがあつた。

四五、四十四日夜右派の「交渉代表団に一往」の情勢に学同本部の警戒ととき、平常の状態に戻つたが、今日日本内閣に対する真相発表の街頭演説を神田駅其他の盛場に於て実施する届出があつた。

四五、四十七日には学同本部に宣伝部約三、四名が集合し今次紛争を初利に展開せんと、事件の真相なる宣伝ピラを作成日本巨翼団体に配付する外「真相調査團」を組織して調査の公聴会を開催し「帳与論」に訴へ公安條例等と関連して吉田内閣打倒の斗争資料とすることを決定した。
五月十八日、十九日にかけて事件の関連ある神田、淀橋、早稲田、

五月十八日より十九日にかけての事件に關連する神田源橋卓稿田

戸塚等の各署警視庁等に代表を派遣

一本向題に対し警察側が傍觀的であり民田側を利する様な傾向があつたのは何故か

一 定期總會に於ける民田側の集會取扱ひの状況

一 トラック使用許可の状況

その他の向題について調査を行ひ民田側暴行者の嚴重処分、人民の集會言論示威等の自由を抹殺する公安條例に絶対反対する等の抗議文を提出し今後とも半同向題を継続して取上げる旨を申述べて引揚げる等本向題を政治争いに指向せんとする態度が明瞭に觀取された

三 西派下部団体の紛争

一 民青玉川分会結成を繞る紛争

玉川警察署管内に從來建青玉川支部（會員九五名）朝連世田谷支部玉川分会（會員一二〇名）の二団体があり結成以來何等の紛争も見られなかつたが最近朝連側に於て民青玉川分会の結成準備を進め玉川地区内居住の全朝鮮人に檄文を發送した

建青側では「朝連側が民青を結成して吾々建青の功勳を抹するなら吾々も亦民田支部を結成して連盟側の建青分子を引抜く」と憤激朝連側に申入

れを行つたがその後朝連側では「暴力団建青」建青加盟者は殺人、強盜、横暴の常習者、その他建青側を誹謗するビラを建青支部附近に貼付挑発的行動に出で、これをめぐつて五月十八日建青側と連盟側で殴り合ひがあり民青員禹徳一は金指二週間の傷を受けた

この爲十九日夜には連盟側は六七〇名を動員建青支部附近に集會、禹を殴打した支部長を出せ」と留守居の成某につめより今人及び出て来た支部長を拉致せんとし、應援につめかけていた三〇名の建青員との間に乱斗となり

んとしたこの事態を逸早く知つた玉川署では主任以下二十五名を現場に急
派し両者の間を斡旋した爲事端を未然に防止し翌二十四日午後一時より双方
代表三名宛で話し合ふ事を約せしめ午後十二時双方納得して解散した。
二十四日午後二時半から朝連世田谷支部玉川分会で建青側代表玉川支部委員
長外二名と民青側代表世田谷支部委員長外二名の六名が参集事件解決につ
いて接衝に入つた。

民青側は暴力を行使した建青の委員長黄貴童は委員長を辞めろと迫つたが
建青側では民青が半裸になつて挑発したのが悪いので辞める理由はないと
應酬双方互に攻罵し合つて容易に纏まらなかつた。午後九時頃玉川分会事
務所前に集つて来た民青員約六十名位はこの状況に業を煮やれ多衆の威圧
で交渉を有利に導かうとし代表が交渉中の分会事務所は無理に押入つた爲
亦しても暴力沙汰発生の危機を再来せしめた。依つて玉川署員は再び双方

の仲に立ち代表のみの接衝を続けさせたのであるが双方共自説を譲らず逐
に午後十一時未解決の終散会した。

民青側では来る二十二、二十三の両日午後二時から二子玉川駅前で暴力追
放の街頭演説会開催の届出をしているがこれは明かに建青攻罵を目的とし
た集会であるのでその刺激に依る両派の動静は極めて警戒を要するものか
ある。

(二) 民田豊島支部と朝連西北支部の対立

民田豊島支部では五月八日臨時総会を開いて支部の拡張結束の強化を協議
し現在支部を有しない板橋、練馬両支部を結成すること、なり差当り豊島
支部を三区連合支部とし支部事務所を池袋駅前に移転することを決議した。
これに対し朝連西北支部では組織を挙げて反対運動に乗り出し民田豊島支
部長片守哲に対して甲入れを行つたが強硬な拒絶に遭ひ憤激した朝連側は

池袋駅前民田事務所を何れかに移転せしむべく函索し十七日未明民田支
部の国旗掲揚竿の綱を引きはずして国旗掲揚を不能ならしめるの妨害行為
に出た。又一方

一、大韓^民居留民団純真な学生に暴力を振い

一、大韓^民居留民団に御用心、サヤと暴力の集団です

一、韓国^民李秉晩の出店在日居留民団暴力団に御用心

一、去る五月八日の学生同盟總會に於て全検閲を乘取ろうとした在日朝鮮

居留民団共は三十名の負傷者を出した。かゝる暴力団を禁め

等の半紙大アジビラを作成十七日夜から民田支部の壁板、扉、看板等に

一面に貼り付ける外片守哲、李炳甲等役員の家にも人身攻撃的ビラを貼

り付け宣伝戦を活発に展開して来た。これに対し

民田側ではビラ貼り妨害の爲毎夜警戒員を出し現行を見付け次第警察に突

き出す等と息巻いて居り双方の対立抗争が継続されている。

File Incident file #52

PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION
ROUTING SLIP

FROM: <u>RJB</u>		DATE: <u>18 Aug</u>
<u>2</u>	Chief of Division	<u>REP</u>
<u>1</u>	Executive Officer	<u>RJB</u>
	Executive Assistants	
	Captain Nealon	
	Administrative Officer	
	Chief Clerk	
	Fire Branch	
	Legal Branch	
	Liaison Branch	
	Maritime Branch	
<u>3</u>	Police Branch	<u>REP</u>
	Prison Branch	
	Stat & Anal Branch	

FOR: Information Comment
 Action
 Approval File

REMARKS:

Dispute Between CHOREN & MINDAN
at ONODA City, YAMAGUCHI Pref.

(1) Outline of dispute.

Aug. 15 Rally for the commemoration of Korean Independence was held at SHIMONOSEKI under the sponsorship of YAMAGUCHI Prefectural Hqs, MINDAN (Korean Residents Union in Japan) After the rally was over, about 200 members of the Union of UBE district made an ONODA-bound demonstration march in 6 trucks, one of which stopped near ONODA City due to breakdown. About 100 members of CHOREN (League of Koreans Residing in Japan) of ONODA district, who had been ready to hinder the above demonstration,

caused a dispute between the two parties by stoning ~~the~~ the demonstrators and left 45 members of MINDAN injured. The Union immediately reported to ONODA City municipal police.

(2) Police action.

The municipal police called all its personnel amounting to 60 as soon as it received the report, and settled the dispute. While the police had 130 injured members of MINDAN report to the station house to find out suspects on 16th, about 500 members of CHOREN rushed to the station house about 1530 hrs and asked the station chief to hand over members of MINDAN because they ingratiated themselves

with the police. Finding the situation disquieting, the municipal police applied for reinforcements to the Prefectural Hqs, NRP, which instantly sent 30 personnel of the Hqs and 100 students of the police training school, making a total of 130. Nothing illegal occurred due to the reinforced guard force. The municipal police has now investigated suspects secretly and is scheduled to arrest them in a few days.

Early Report No. 79

17. Aug. 1949

3rd Unit of the Guard Section

Matters concerning the Dispute which occurred in
ONODA city between Korean Residents Union
in Japan and League of Koreans Residing in
Japan. (2nd Report)

On the 16th NRP Headquarters dispatched 130
policemen to the spot for guard and order
Koreans involved in the dispute became calm ^{for}
~~time~~ ^{a while}. Then the ONODA city police consulted with
ten representatives of LKRJ including members of
the Communist Party and one representative of
KRUJ and sent back to SHIMONOSEKI city
by truck 50 persons of LKRJ and 40 persons of
KRUJ respectively under the protection of 30 policemen.

2

47 members of KRUF who, ^{had} arrived at SHIMONO-
SEKI, afraid of the attack of LKRJ, demanded
their protection to NISHI Police station of SHIMONOSEKI
city last night (on the 16th) and the police
station accepted this demand. SHIMONOSEKI

Headquarters of LKRJ, however, regarded this
action as a plot of KRUF and approximately
100 members rushed to NISHI Police station
about 10.00 p.m., on the 16th to open a
collective bargaining. The police station refused
it and ordered the members to return on
the condition that the police would negotiate with
3 representatives. Thus the members except
the above 3 dispersed at 5.00 a.m., today
(17th). However, ONODA city police is now
making investigations for the arrest of 8 members

of LKRJ. who resorted to force

①

to find out suspects

Col. Pulliam

小野田市に於ける朝連と民團の紛争 (山口縣) (第一報)

(一) 紛争の状況

山口縣民團本部に於ては、一五独立記念大会を下旬で開催、大会終了後宇部地區民團員約二〇〇名がトラック六台に分乗し自動車によるデモ行進を行い小野田市に向った如く小野田市附近に於て先頭車輛が故障を生じた為停車修理中之を妨害せんと待ち構えていた小野田地区朝連員約一〇〇名は投石等の行為に出て民團側と紛争となり民團側に四十五名の負傷者を出した、民團側に於ては直ちに小野田市敬言に届出した。

(二) その後の状況 (敬言及不措置)

小野田市敬言に於ては急報により直ちに全署員六〇名を召集紛争を鎮圧すると共に十六日には民團側被害者一三〇名を署に出現せしめ被疑者の割出しを進めていた如く十六日午後三時三十分頃朝連員約五〇〇名が署に押しつけ、民團は敬言及不措置をめぐり取り入つてゐる、不都合が引渡せしと署長に要求、不穩な形勢となつたので市敬言ではNRP縣本部に支援を要請、本部では直ちに

縣本部 三〇
警察学校 一〇〇
計 一三〇名

を急激し警備態勢を強化したので不法事犯の発生は見えなかつた、小野田市敬言では目下被疑者を凶偵、近日中に檢査の予定

(2)

Col. Pulliam

日報第七九号 昭和二四、八、一七 警備課 三原

小野田市に於ける朝連対民団の紛争について (第一報)

一、十六日 NRP 本部より一三〇名の応援により 紛争は一応平穏と自った

各三〇名の警備官として交渉を行うと共に

下関市に送還したが、下関市に着いた民団員四七名は朝連側の襲撃を
おで小野田市警では朝連側代表者十名(苦員を含む)民団側一名を代表と
朝連側四〇名を夫々トウフにより、

下関市に送還したが、下関市に着いた民団員四七名は朝連側の襲撃を
おで、昨十六日夜下関西署に保護方を要請、西署に於ては之を保護
した。下関朝連本部は之を民団側の策動であるとし、約五〇名が今

日午後十時頃押しかり団交し入ると一たび西署では之を拒否し、
代表三名と交渉を行ない他は解散を命じた為本十七日午前五時解散した。

小野田市警に於ては暴行の舉に出た朝連員八名に対し之を檢挙する
目下捜査中である。

Korean Students League Hall

Telephone report from Mr. Hara,
Chief of Guard + Traffic Section, M.P.D.

15.45 hrs. 23 May, 1949

About noon to-day, some 30 or 40 Korean rightists called at the office of Korean Students League at Kashiwagi, Shinjuku and demanded the leftists elements to surrender the office to them on the ground that the league officials belonging to the rightist group were legitimately elected and approved by the Board of the Korean Representatives.

Against this, about 15 leftists who were in the office retired quietly from the office to another room in the same building without any argument. Thus, the rightist Koreans succeeded in occupying the office peacefully and now they are holding a meeting.

A. Galu

incident

Mulbar
Connected
w/ "brewing"
Korean
Tokyo
incident

JAPANESE NATIONALS: (No Contract)

ABE, Shuji
FURUKAWA, Akio
ISHISE, Katuro
IWAO, Sudo
IZAKI, Hitoshi
KANEKO, Mitsuyo (Mrs)
KAWAKAMI, Umezo
KURIHARA, Yuyo
NAITO, Iwao
NAKAJIMA, Mutsuo
NOMURA, Hideji
SUDA, Gunjiro
SUZUKI, Ikuo
TOMITA, Yukichi
WATANABE, Takeo

DECLASSIFIED

Authority 775009

By 67 NARA Date 6-12-03

GUARD DATA NO. 38

10 MAY 1949

CONFLICT AT THE FIFTH GENERAL MEETING OF THE
KANTO HEADQUARTERS OF THE LEAGUE OF KOREAN
STUDENTS IN JAPAN

The League of Korean Students in Japan was first established as a fraternal organ of Korean students in Japan on 4 September, 1945. However, the right and left wing factions among members began to disagree with each other. At the 4th regular general meeting in May last year, the left wing factions contemplated to grasp the leading power over the league in place of the former leaders. Consequently, the meeting fell into utter confusion, and Den Hei Kan and other representatives withdrew the meeting hall after proclaiming to adjourn. Kyo Ri Bun (Waseda University) and other leftists who remained in the hall elected 44 officials including Representative Kyo Ri Bun unilaterally. In concert with the League of Koreans residing in Japan and the Korean Democratic Youth League, these leftists occupied the Korean Student League Headquarters up to the present.

On the other hand, in view of the later situation such as the radical bolshevization of the K.S.L. and arrest of Kyo Ri Bun in connection with the flag case, the rightist elements of Den Hei Kan and others intended to retrieve the leading power and were devising a counter-move. At this juncture when some strife was naturally anticipated, the 5th regular general meeting of the K.S.L. was held at the Meiji University Auditorium on 8 May. As expected, the meeting was in confusion from first to last and was adjourned without reaching any conclusion and after each selecting officials unilaterally. At present, a struggle is going on between the rightists who demand the surrender of the K.S.L. Headquarters now occupied by the left factions and the leftists who refused the request. Although both elements dispersed in accordance with the warning issued by the competent police chief, they are pitted against each other amidst serious look and reflecting the political situation in Korean proper, the drastic solution of the affair is anticipated to be difficult. Thus the entanglement between the two parties will inevitably last long and their future movement should be alertly observed.

The general situation of the day was as follows:

1. State of regular general meeting.
 - a. Date and time: 1000 hours, 8 May.
 - b. Place: No. 55 school room of the Meiji University, Kanda.
 - c. State: Those assembled at the scheduled hour were about 300 and other students were gathering incessantly. From that time, newcomers were admitted to enter the hall after the searching and the examination of qualification by the representatives of the both groups. Prior to the opening, Boku Jyun, Jo So Ka and other rightist members

of the Executive Committee demanded the leftist members of the Executive Committee, since those pupils of the LKRJ Higher School and San Ichi Political School are not qualified to be here, we want to have them dismissed? Against this, Kyo Ri Bun who was on probation from the flag case, Ri Tetsu Shu and others refuted that they were qualified at the previous general meeting. About that time, skirmishes broke out between two groups here and there. So the extraordinary meeting of the Executive Committee was held in a separate room on the motion of Boku Sen Koku, assistant representative to discuss the qualification of these pupils. After the discussion, it was decided that whereas the pupils of these schools are admitted in the meeting, their right to speak shall not be recognized. The committee published this decision and requested the pupils to take seats at the rear repeatedly but they did acceded to the direction. About 1130 hours, some 400 people who were at the corridor bursted into the hall by breaking the door, ignoring the examination.

Winning the neutral elements over to them, the leftist factions persisted to hold the general meeting. The rightists opposed this and the meeting hall fell into utter confusion. If any one took the rostrum, opposition elements dragged him down. Some waved the red flag, and others chorused song of emancipation. In the meanwhile, a siren which was brought here by the rightists started to resound. In other part of the hall, a fighting against the display of the South Korean flag was going on.

Thus the efforts of the Executive Committee of both groups to save the situation brought no fruits. However from about 1430 hours distributing bills and other printed matters which they had prepared beforehand and nominating new board of officials, the leftists declared to adjourn the meeting and retired from the hall at 1500 hours singing song of people's struggle.

On the other hand, upon return of neutral elements who stepped out with the leftists to the hall, the rightists convened the meeting about 1540 hours with the attendance of about 300 people.

Under the Tei Koku Ko as the master of ceremony and Kin Sei Gen as the chairman, commenced the proceedings and decided "Let us refrain from making K.S.L. a political issue" and 9 other items as the slogans.

After the congratulatory messages given by Ko Ken Ki, chairman of the Korean Residents Union in Japan and several others, the following 5 agenda were introduced.

1. Future activity policy.
2. Establishment and Reinforcement of an organized system.
3. Stabilization of livelihood in higher degree.
4. Revision of rules and regulations.

5. Establishment of budgetary administration.

The above agenda could not be taken up on account of shortage of time. The meeting was adjourned at 1740 hours after nominating the following new officials:

(Nihon) (Univ.)	KIM	SEIGEN -- Representative of officials
(Meiji) (Univ.)	BOKU	SENSEKI -- Vice representative of officials
(Hosei) (Univ.)	BOKU	TOKA -- General Affairs
(Nihon) (Univ.)	KIN	SEIRIN -- Foreign Affairs
(Meiji) (Univ.)	TEI	JISHO -- Welfare and Cultural Affairs
(Meiji) (Univ.)	JO	SOKA -- Physical Affairs
{ - - }	KIN, RYUTOKU	- - Financial Affairs
{ - - }	KIN,	GENKOKU -- Women's Affairs

2. At 1740 hours approximately 200 students of the rightists left the meeting place for the Headquarters of League of Korean Students residing in Japan. They arrived at the headquarters on four (4) trucks at about 1830 hours, where they found about 200 leftist students standing by.

The rightist students demanded to have the newly nominated officials assume their new posts. To this the leftist students flatly refused. Greatly offended with this reply, the rightist students started to throw stones at the windows. The leftists threw chairs down the stair case to prevent any of the rightists from entering the building. Being informed of this disturbance 20 policemen from YODOBASHI Police Station rushed to the scene and for a while both sides held their temper, forming a line of contact highly tensioned for any kind of action.

About this time four companies of the MPD Reserve Corps arrived at the scene and they stopped the traffic of the affected area and guarded against emergency. Chief of the Yodobashi Police Station went between them and suggested that negotiation would be made between representatives, five (5) from each side.

Kin-seigen, Tei-jisho, Tei-keiwa, Kin-seiju, Jo-soka represented the rightists and Kan-sanjitsu, Kan-chumin, Kaku-jitoku, Kogenshu, and Cho-toun represented the leftists and they entered into negotiations at the office room while the rest of the members of both factions were facing each other highly tensioned. They both stuck to their own opinions and at 7:30 p.m. Chief of the police station proposed that the assembled people should be dispersed first before resuming the negotiation.

RIGHTISTS - - "The newly nominated officials have come to take over the official duties. We cannot be dispersed as long as we do not reach an understanding."

LEFTISTS - - "We will put off the talk and disband ourselves."

Thus the negotiation was made between the two factions, but they failed to reach an understanding. The rightists declared that they will disperse, provided that the persons inside the building would be driven out.

At last, they come to an understanding that persons other than those living in the building and two directors of the Korean Education Promotion Society will be ordered to leave the building.

Representatives of both factions tried to convey this understanding to the assembled persons, when the rightists made another suggestion saying that they could not break up the gathering until the matter was first told to the delegates of South Korea who were expected to arrive there.

From this time on, members of the Arakawa Chapter of the Korean Democratic Youth League (Communist party) began to assemble near the traffic line and tried to demonstrate their powers. The circumstances became so worse at night that the public peace was menaced by then, so, at 8:50 p.m. Chief of the Yodobashi Police Station gave a strict warning against representatives of both factions to the effect that they must disperse their members. Here, both factions followed the warning. Chief of the police station thought that the simultaneous dispersion might bring trouble, so he decided to make the leftist group withdraw from the scene first. At 8:55 p.m., the leftists left the scene quietly taking their way to the direction of Shinjuku.

The rightists, on the other hand, got on four trucks and left the scene with "Banzai" for the Central Training School of the Youth Organization for Reconstruction of Korea.

Five representatives of each faction held a conference through the good offices of chief of the police station and they reached an agreement on the condition that only the boarders and two directors of the Korean Education Promotion Society can stay at the KSN Headquarters and others to be prohibited to frequent the Headquarters office and that the representatives of both factors will meet at the Yodobashi Police Station at 1300 hours the following day for further negotiation. They left the scene at 1000 p.m.

3. Circumstances since that time: Owing to the agreement made between them the previous day they met at the Yodobashi Police Station at 1315 hours on May 9 and the negotiation was made among the following persons.

LEFTISTS - - Boku-taiho, Ko-genshu, Cho-toun, Kaw-kai, Kan-Sanjutsu

RIGHTISTS - Kin-seikaku, Tei-koko, Jo-soka, Tei-keiwa.

Both factions strongly insisted the legitimacy of its own faction and at 1515 hours the negotiation failed to arrive at a decision. About four or five hundred left wingers were ordered to wait at the KSN Headquarters for the supposed attack of the right wingers. On the other hand, about 50 right wingers gathered at the Headquarters of the Korean Residents Union in Japan and considered on various measures to cope with the situation. The situation is still serious.

DECLASSIFIED

Authority 775009

By 67 NARA Date 6-12-03

GUARD SECTION FILE NO. 41

21 MAY 1949

TRENDS OF DISPUTE SEEN IN KOREAN

STUDENTS LEAGUE IN JAPAN

Dispute between rightists and leftists of Korean Students League in Japan at the 5th General meeting was already reported in Guard Section File No. 38 dated 10 May, and after that both parties kept connection respectively with League of Koreans Residing in Japan and Korean Residents Union in Japan in the rear, and were mobilizing members of their subordinate organizations. Thus the trouble assumed an aspect of strife and opposition between LKRJ and KRUIJ let by students and the opposition was kept critical. Since about 14 May, however, both parties became gradually tired, and there was a lull in the dispute due to rightists' attitude "to delegate their representatives to negotiate about the trouble."

But the leftists in concert with Japanese leftist organizations held meetings for disclosing actual phase of the trouble on the street for the past several days, organized an actual phase investigation commission, sent representatives to police stations concerned with the case to investigate actual sequence and showed their active movement toward political strife in connection with Public Safety Ordinance and others. And such an atmosphere as this was reflected upon the subordinate organizations of both parties, and the opposition between them became worse and several disputes between subordinate organizations of the two have already come to a head. Strife and opposition shall happen here and there between KRUIJ which is extending its influence, having Delegation of Great Korean Republic behind it, and LKRJ which is encouraged by the predominance of leftists in North Korea and China, and they seem to have been developed into a problem to which we shall have to take heed considerably from a viewpoint of public safety. Their trend of these days shall be summed up as follows:

1. Trend of Rightists.

(1) After the negotiation between representatives of both parties was unsuccessful at YODOBASHI police station on 9 May, the ceremony of the 1st anniversary of general election in Great Korean Republic was held at 1345 on 10 May at the headquarters of KRUIJ and attended by 100 students and 250 members of KRUIJ and Youth Organization for Reconstruction of Korea. After the ceremony ended, a representative of students explained the process of the dispute, and raised funds for their strife. Though a total of ¥ 755,000 and a Datsun (small type automobile) was contributed at once, their direct action under the stimulus of attendants of the ceremony was not realized as they had intended.

(2) Negotiations have been held daily between students and staffs of KRUIJ at its headquarters and other places, and in the afternoon of 11 May a telegram saying, "Attend the headquarters at noon May 12" was sent to its subordinate organizations in Tokyo and its neighboring

prefectures, and it was feared that they would use force on May 12. This atmosphere of emergency made the leftists serious, but since then talks with the concerned through delegates might lead them to adopt the decision.

On May 12 representatives of each chapter in GUMMA, KANAGAWA, and TOKYO attended the headquarters of KRUIJ one after another and amounted to about 200.

And they waited for the result of talks reported from the delegation, but the process of talks was not satisfactory for them, which greatly stiffened the attitude of students. However, they were calmed down by the staffs of KRUIJ and persuaded at 2140 by an explanation of BOKU, secretary of KRUIJ Delegation, saying, "You won't be satisfied by the result of today's talk, but be prudent because we shall do our best to settle the case politically." And no more serious case happened as had been anticipated, and the attendants went back to their hotel a little past 2300, leaving 150 members at the headquarters.

(3) On 13 May about 150 members of KRUIJ stood by its headquarters, discussing about their counterplans when six leftist students were forced to come to the headquarters and assaulted after a quarrel between leftists and rightists concerning posters on the street near #29, 3-chome, Hara-machi, Shinjuku-ku at about 11:00 a.m. And then an auto of LKRJ that came to scout the headquarters of KRUIJ was discovered and assaulted by members of the latter. After such petty quarrels, representatives of leftists applied to WASEDA police authorities for an order to set free the kidnapped students and give strict punishment to the outragers. Serious result was averted by the efforts of the police authorities who advised the KRUIJ to release the kidnapped after booking the outragers.

By an information, however, at about 11:00 in the evening TOTSUKA authorities took heed to about 90 guests of SHINSEI Hotel who were reported to be disorderly, and such a tense situation as this continued.

(4) On May 14 they gradually got tired of being in strained conditions day after day and many of the supporters started to return home since the previous night, moreover the students thought that it was unfavorable for them to continue such a situation, so that upon deliberation with the executives of Korean Residents Union in Japan and the representative body seemed to have changed the policy of "stubborn direct action". They agreed to have the negotiation entrusted to the representative body, and have returned to such a normal condition since the night of 14th, that only the representative students are continuing liaison and negotiation works with the related quarters,

and there is a temporary ease seen in this case. The rivalry between the rightist and the leftist students at present is based on the problem of the Student's League Headquarters, and it is deeply rooted in the opposition of ideas, and the attitude of the rightists against the leftists is stubborn.

2. The attitude of the leftist against the rightist.

(1) The leftists were solely preparing for the attack of the rightists at the Student League Headquarters and were guarding it mobilizing more than 150 persons everyday, especially on the day of the anniversary of Korean Residents Union in Japan and telegrams were sent out on the night of 11th and 12th to mobilize 300 to 500 persons.

(2) Both parties propagated their own legitimacy against the other with hand bills and printing matters (Open letters by the rightists, actual facts of the student league case, etc.) which were seen everywhere in sight of the public and around the 11th the propagation of the leftists became very active, distributing printing matters, headlined: "To All Japanese"; planning a concert with leftist bodies and at 8:20 p.m. 12th both KAMIMURA Susurnu and KATO Mitsuru visiting the chiefs of WASEDA Police Station and YODOBASHI Police Station proposed to control the situation.

(3) Boku Toka, one of the students belonging to Korean Residents Union in Japan, was about to take off a poster blaming the illegacy of KRUIJ which was put up on the front door of Shinjuku Detached Office, Branch of Central District of League of Koreans Residing in Japan #1, 1-chome, Tsunohozu, Shinjuku, but was sighted by someone who continuously cried out, "Thief! Thief!" and was arrested by a policeman. Taking up this problem as an infringement upon people's rights, Korean Residents Union in Japan filed a complaint to the Police station and finally they reached an understanding in the presence of the representatives of both parties at the station.

(4) On May 13 concerning a leaflet, KIN Kanso, a member of Korean Democratic Youth League and RI Jinko, a member of League of Korean Students Residing in Japan and 6 other persons were comprehended by some of the Korean Resident Union in Japan. On this case SUZUKI Noboru, one of the committees of the Communist Party in Shinjuku Ward and three members of LKRJ visited the chief of Waseda Police Station and proposed:

To dissolve the tough gang of KRUIJ.

To control rigidly the racketeers, and other representatives also visited the police station and proposed alike.

But towards the evening of the day they gradually became tired of the situation and proposed to have the headquarter building of League of Korean Students Residing in Japan controlled by the Police; and also a proposal to have a temporary general meeting held, was made to the rightists through the hand of officials of the Education Promotion Society, but both of them were rejected by the rightists.

(5) On the evening of May 14, owing to the situation being entrusted to the negotiation representatives, they withdrew in reply to the warning and returned to normal condition. But on the evening of the same day there was a report to hold street speeches on the actual facts concerning this case in front of Kanda Government Railroad Station and other busy street corners of the city.

(6) On May 17, about 30 members of the Propaganda Department assembled at the headquarter of the League of Korean Students Residing in Japan, drawing up propaganda leaflets, actual fact of the case, in order to develop this dispute in favor of the leftists by distributing them to Japanese leftist bodies.

The following matters were also brought up:

To set up investigative body of actual facts; to hold a public hearing meeting; to appeal to public opinions; to connect the case with the Public Safety Ordinance, etc. and they also decided to make them as future fighting aids to overwhelm the Yoshida Cabinet.

The representatives were sent to MPD, KANDA, YODOBASHI, WASEDA and TOZUKA Police Stations that are concerned with the case through two days from May 18 to 19 to investigate the following items:

- (1) The reason why the police took a look-and-wait attitude toward this case and was inclined to make KRUIJ advantageous.
- (2) Police attitude to the general meeting held by KRUIJ.
- (3) Police permission to use trucks.

At the same time they lodged a protest with the police to demand severe punishment of the violators in KRUIJ and to be opposed absolutely to "Public Safety Ordinance" to curb freedom of gathering, speech and demonstration made by people. Moreover, they declared that they would stick to the Korean students league case before their withdrawal. It was found clearly that they intended to utilize this case for political struggle.

3. Dispute between both factions.

- (1) Dispute surrounding organization of TAMAGAWA Chapter of KDYL.

In the jurisdiction of Tamagawa Police Station, there have been the following two Korean organization from before and no dispute has been found between them since their formation:

TAMAGAWA Branch of YORK (95 members)

TAMAGAWA Chapter of SETAGAYA Branch of LKRJ (120 members)

However, recently LKRJ has prepared for formation of TAMAGAWA Chapter of KDYL and scattered manifestos to all Koreans residing in TAMAGAWA Area. Angry with this activity YORK declared to LKRJ that if the latter broke the former by organizing KDYL, the former too would organize a branch of KRUI and pick up its moderate elements. However LKRJ challenged with YORK by the following activity: namely, the former posted such calumniating handbills around the latter building as "York Gangster"; "Those who are affiliated with YORK are accustomed to murder, burglary, pick-pocketing and theft", etc.

Surrounding this case, fistcuffs occurred between them on May 18 and INU TOKUCHI, member of KDYL sustained a wound which would take two weeks to completely heal.

For this reason, 60 or 70 members of LKRJ gathered around YORK Branch, at night of 19th and demanded a keeper to see the Branch chief who beat INU and tried to kidnap both men. Thus a fight was about to occur between the members of LKRJ and 30 members of YORK who came to help them. Informed of these circumstances previously, chief and 25 men of TAMAGAWA Police Station rushed to the scene and could prevent the situation from the worst. Three representatives of each side promised to meet each other at 1:00 a.m., 20th for compromise and both sides parted at 12:00 o'clock. At 2:30 p.m., 20th, chairman and two members of TAMAGAWA Branch representing YORK, and chairman, and two members of SETAGAYA Branch representing KDYL gathered at TAMAGAWA Chapter of LKRJ for solution of the case.

KDYL demanded the resignation of chairman KO KIDO of YORK, but YORK was opposed to this demand because the former made a fight with the latter half naked and the discussion did not reach an agreement. Impatient at this situation about 60 members of KDYL rushed into the meeting room forcibly and again fist cuffs were about to occur. Then TAMAGAWA police officers acted as mediators and the consultation was continued but failed, and the meeting was dissolved unresolved at 11:00 p.m.

A street speech meeting concerning "opposition to violation" will be held in front of FUTAGOTAMA GAWA Station at 2:00 p.m. through two days, 22nd and 23rd under the auspice of KDYL, and the written application for permission is now in the police station. This meeting is clearly for the

purpose of attacking YORK and special attention must be paid to both sides.

(2) Dispute between TOSHIMA Branch of KRUI and North-Eastern Branch of LKRJ. Toshima Branch of KRUI held the extraordinary General meeting on May 8 and resolved to organize two new branches at ITABASHI and NERIMA for enlargement and development of the Branch and at the same time decided to make a branch office in front of IKEBUKURO Station, making TOSHIMA Branch representative of the above three areas. The North-Eastern Branch of LKRJ was opposed to this plan but KATAMORI TETSU, chief of TOSHIMA Branch of KRUI refused flatly the former's proposal. Indignant with this refusal LKRJ plotted to make the new branch office in front of IKEBUKURO Station move somewhere and early in the morning of the 17th, pulled out the rope of the flag pole belonging to the new branch which made it impossible for the flag to be hoisted.

They also began to resort to propaganda tactics by pasting leaflets on walls, fences, and bulletin boards which had the following remarks printed on them:

1. The Korean Residents Union in Japan (KRUI) which represents the Great Republic of Korea is suppressing the innocent students with violence.

2. Beware of the members of KRUI. They are a group of people of fraudulent and violent acts!

3. Beware of the violent racketeers of KRUI who act as agents of Rhee, Syngman, the traitor! They caused injuries to thirty (30) of our fellowmen at the general meeting of Korean Students' League.

They have even gone so far as to defame HEN, SHUTETSU and RHI, HEIKO, both officials of the rightists, by pasting leaflets and posters on the walls of their residence.

With a view to cope with this tactic, some of the members of KRUI are getting ready to stand on look-out for such individuals, warning them that they will turn them to the police upon capture.

Authority 775009By JK NARA Date 6-12-03

Korean Riot Broken By Military Police

800 Persons Jailed as Outbreaks Occur Over Education Issue

KOBE, Japan, April 26 (AP)—U. S. military police today jailed 800 persons as an aftermath to week-end rioting by nearly 8,000 Koreans.

American Negro soldiers had stepped in swiftly to quell outbreaks here and in Osaka over a touchy education issue. It was the first time troops have been called out in the 2½ year old occupation.

U. S. Eighth army headquarters in Tokyo said seven known Japanese Communists were among the 800 arrested.

U. S. intelligence officers said the disturbances were Communist-inspired. A jailed Korean leader told the Associated Press Japanese Communists took part in the riots.

No American Casualties

No American casualties were reported. At least 38 Koreans and Japanese were injured in the melee. Headquarters termed resistance negligible "due to complete cooperation between Japanese officials and police and American military police.

U. S. commanders were instructed to continue a dragnet over this southern Honshu port city to see that all persons responsible for the lawless acts are arrested.

Stern punishment for the leaders was ordered by Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, commander of the

Eighth army. He hurried here from his Yokohama headquarters to investigate personally.

The Koreans demonstrated against Japanese insistence that Japanese must be taught as a standard language for Korean students in Japanese-supported schools.

Seems Sympathetic

Interviewed in the Kobe jail, Kim Kyung-Phan, 31, president of the Hyogo prefecture branch of the League of Koreans Residing in Japan, said:

"The Japan Communist party seems very sympathetic to us in our fight to maintain Korean education."

Other leaders among the 600,000 Koreans in Japan denied any Communist complicity. Koreans and Japanese have clashed repeatedly, but usually over blackmarket operations.

Koreans in Osaka, meanwhile, received permission to stage a demonstration across the street from the Osaka prefectural office. An estimated 10,000 assembled peacefully. Five delegates met with Japanese officials.

It was quiet in Kobe today. U. S. military police jeeps, each carrying four soldiers armed with rifles, patrolled the streets.

File

18 May 49

HEP

MEMO TO

Col. Pulliam

RE: Controversy over Korean Student Bldg

1. This date Hara of MPD made the following report to me regarding the decision of the Attorney General re ownership and custody of bldg and other data related thereto. As I anticipated the decision sounds far more Japanese than it does a duplicate of one of King Solomon's pronouncements. It appears to be of no value whatsoever in clearing up the present situation.

- a. FOUND BY THE ATTY GENL: That an old Civil Affairs Ordinance (having the effect of law) of pre-war Korea, established the Korean Education Society (KES) and provided for the organization to construct and own buildings. In 1936 the controversial bldg was constructed across from Shinjuku Railway Station, by the KES, and was dedicated as the Hq of the Korean Students' League. It was not registered under Japanese law at that time, to show ownership, as the law recognized it as a public or government bldg not requiring registration. Under the same law the bldg was also exempt from taxes.

Immediately after the termination of the war, directors of the KES met at Seoul to dissolve the society. Directors at present in Japan report that at the meeting it was decided that all buildings in Korea would be presented to the new Korean Govt. Also that the Tokyo bldg would be presented to Japan Govt. The minutes and documents of said Seoul meeting were long ago turned over to SCAP and are understood to have been sent to Washington DC with other documents.

There is no written record of the meeting in Japan available to the Japanese Government or the former directors of the KES. The only proof that the building belongs or belonged to the KES is two property books now in the Shinjuku Ward Office. One book, dealing with land, shows the site to be the property of the KES, and the other, dealing with construction, shows the bldg to belong to the KES.

- b. DECISION (SIC) of the ATTY GENL: The Japanese Govt cannot recognize the building as having been turned over to the Japan Govt, because of lack of legal proof. It consequently still belongs to the KES, in the eyes of the law. It is said that the KES is disbanded. It is the opinion of the AG that the KES legally exists today, as there is no proof that final steps for dissolution (under provisions of above mentioned Civil Affairs Ordinance) were taken. It is even unknown whether the ordinance is effective today. AG cannot decide custody or ownership of the bldg under the circumstances.
- c. HARA's STATEMENT supplementing above: TWO branches of GS independently asked for and received this "decision." In addition

(2)

IS asked for and received it. The AG reported back to all of them as of the afternoon of yesterday. Hara tried to reach me (HSE) at that time, but I was in Yokohama lecturing at the Octagon Theater and did not return to the office until this morning.

Hara reviewed the controversy: The Korean Students' League has split into the following two groups; (1) Leftist group affiliating w/ Korean League (RENMAE) and (2) rightist group affiliating w/ Korean Residents Union (MINDAN). At present the building is occupied by the first group who of course announce that they are the legal custodians. The rightist group are planning to temporarily set up their offices in the MINDAN offices. Both groups are quiet at the present time. (The Korean Mission has officially announced that the rightist group is the only official custodian group.) As long as the present situation exists there is no excuse for any type of police action.

The Japanese hope (probably based on the interest shown by PSD, GS, and IS) that SCAP will confiscate the building, and expel the occupants therefrom. That SCAP will then USE the building --- or turn it over to the Japanese Govt --- or turn the building and problem over to the Korean Mission. In other words they would be happy to pass the "hot potato" across the table to SCAP.

HSE

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

*Incident
File*

APO 500
26 April 1949

MEMORANDUM:

SUBJECT: Instructions Issued By NRP Relative to Korean Activities and Flying the North Korean Flag

TO: Chief, Public Safety Division

1. On 25 April 1949, the undersigned interviewed Mr. Toshio Kabayama, Chief, Guard Section, NRP Headquarters in Tokyo, relative to any instructions he had issued concerning the above.
2. Mr. Kabayama stated that on 19 April 1949 he issued precautionary instructions relative to possible demonstrations occurring in Japan by telegraph to all prefectural directors. The translation of these instructions is attached. This telegram was issued as a routine measure because of Korean demonstrations scheduled throughout the month in various localities.
3. On questioning as to any definite information the NRP might have as to any orders put out by any organization to fly the North Korean flag, he stated the Kobe NRP Headquarters had relayed by telephone to his office information as follows: that on 4 April 1949, the Korean Residence League Headquarters, Tokyo, a rightist organization (known as Zainichi Chosenjin Kyoryumindan) held a meeting in Osaka; that subsequent to the above meeting, Kobe NRP Headquarters in Tokyo received information that Mr. Gon, Itsu, who holds the title of the Foreign Affairs Chairman of the above organization, had made the statement that the Headquarters of the Korean League of Tokyo (Zainichi Chosenjin Rennai, a leftist organization) had issued orders that the North Korean flag was to be flown at demonstrations celebrating the first anniversary of the Osaka-Kobe incidents of 1948.
4. On 24 April 1949, Inspector Kato of Mr. Kabayama's office, contacted Kyoto Municipal Police and National Rural Police Headquarters in an attempt to trace any information relative to instructions given by any organization to fly the North Korean flag. The two police departments advised that they had such information. When inquiries were made as to the source of such information, the MP stated that it had been received from the Kobe NRP.
5. Mr. Kabayama will determine names of the individuals who made the contacts and relayed the information.
6. This interview was requested by Colonel Roundtree of G-2, 1945 hours 24 April 1949.

BSE
BYRON ENGLE
Police Administrator

1 Attachment

April 19

From: Chief of the Guard Division

To each Regional Director
To each Prefectural Police Troop Commander
To Police Chiefs of six large cities

The Korean Democratic Youth League of the Korean League in Japan have decided that the month of April be a month for struggle, having as their aim April 24th - the 1st anniversary for the school incidents and the May Day.

There is a sign that they are arranging their structures for struggle of each organ in order to promote the fighting spirit of the general public for the overthrowing of cabinet and for the smashing of political power, the concentrated effort of 24 April being brought over to May Day.

They are planning to adopt the tactics of hoisting the flag of North Korea so that they may be suppressed by the police authorities.

There is a fear that they will assume the offensive in the fight for the protection of right for livelihood. As preliminary steps, it seems that the Korean Democratic Youth League of the Korean League is organizing and training a special attack corps and Kirikomital (combat corps). So, we ask that you adopt a most careful policy in guarding and controlling them and in your guard activities at the time of the out-break of any incident. Moreover, will you please contact the autonomous police within your jurisdictional area.

COPY

Eaton

Pie this to your copy of our report on this incident!

HEP

file
Fukagawa
ChoCase
Korean
inci-
dent
HSE

The Korean Diplomatic Mission in Japan presents its compliments to the Diplomatic Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and has the honour to invite its attention to a conspicuous case of maltreatment of Korean nationals by the Japanese authorities that occurred recently, the so-called "Tokyo Fukagawa Case".

In this connection the Korean Mission wishes to point out the fact that in general the six hundred thousand Korean nationals residing in Japan are either directly or indirectly victims of the war of aggression of imperialistic Japan. They were either forcibly bought over or deceived under false promises into coming to Japan under the misleading terms of volunteer labourers and soldiers whereby they were obliged to sacrifice their original occupations and properties. The few hundreds of Korean residents congregated in Etagawa Cho, Fukagawa, Koto Ward, Tokyo, where the incident in question occurred, were at one time forced labourers who had to work in the Japanese Shipyard located in the vicinity.

Since the liberation of Korea and the establishment of the Government of the Republic of Korea which was recognized by an overwhelming majority of the United Nations General Assembly on December 12, 1948, Koreans throughout the world have recovered their international status as nationals of a sovereign state. Consequently, the status of Korean residents in Japan as nationals of the Republic of Korea cannot be doubted (a separate paper on the problem of the status of Korean residents in Japan is in preparation). In spite of the fact that due respects and proper protection should be accorded to the rights of the Korean residents in Japan as foreign nationals, there are still innumerable cases of maltreatment of Korean nationals by the Japanese. The Korean people as a whole hold the belief that friendly relationship should be maintained not only with the Allied Nations but also with the people of neighbouring Japan, and had hoped to see a true democratization of Japan. However, in view of the fact that there is no discernable appearance of any change for the better in the Japanese characteristics since the War, and of the marked increase in the degree of seriousness in the maltreatment of Korean nationals in Japan as in the case of Fukagawa incident, the Korean Mission feels that it cannot remain silent, and offer the following informations which were acquired from actual investigation conducted by members of the Mission:

On April 6, 1949, at 6 p.m., a certain Japanese detective named Saito Rokuro of Tokyo Tsukishima Police Station, accompanied by two others, all dressed in plain civilian clothes, went to the house of a Korean national named Sung, Sei Whan, 22 years old, located at 9/1 Etagawa Cho, Fukagawa, Koto Ward, Tokyo, for the purpose of arresting the same individual on suspicion of having involved in a theft case that had occurred in November 1948. In an effort to avoid the arrest, the unarmed man Sung attempted escape and was pursued by Saito and his men, who drew their weapons and fired four shots in the air, and was finally caught at about a distance of twenty meters away from his house. Saito caught hold of Sung's neck by the left hand and with his free right hand fired two bullets at the right abdomen of Sung. Sung was hospitalized for a

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whole month in order to gain complete recovery from the wounds. Other Korean nationals who were at the scene of the arrest, overcome with anger at such brutal act, had attacked the three Japanese detectives with naked hands and caused slight injuries to two of them. Upon the excuse of searching for these few Koreans who had inflicted such injuries to the Japanese detectives, the Japanese authorities mobilized more than six hundred policemen on April 10, 1949, and for two or three days surrounded the Fukagawa area and questioned and searched every Korean national that passed through the area. In the early morning of April 13, 1949, five Korean nationals were arrested by the policemen on the charge that they had obstructed the three Japanese detectives from executing official duty.

In consideration of the above circumstantial facts, the Korean Mission has the following legal interpretations:

a. The manner in which the three Japanese detectives behaved against the Korean national, Sung, Sei Whan, constitutes unsuccessful murder, and cannot be considered as lawful acts in line of duty.

b. The deliberate misrepresentation of the facts concerning the case as publicized by the Japanese Police authorities in different newspapers, particularly the Mainichi Shimbun, constitute a case of libel on the part of the Japanese responsible authorities against the Korean nationals in Japan. (This is reminiscent of the unscrupulous Japanese propaganda system during the last War.)

c. Even if credence could be given to the allegations made by the Japanese police authorities as publicized in the papers, Saito and his men may be charged in accordance with Japanese Criminal Code for having caused injuries through misconduct of duty.

d. The injuries received by the Japanese detectives in the hands of the Koreans who were aroused into anger in witnessing the barbarous acts of the former can only be considered as having been caused from acts of self-defence on the part of the Korean onlookers. It must be considered that these Korean nationals were in no position to recognize the Japanese as government agents inasmuch as the latter were not in uniform; from the standpoint of onlookers, the actions of the plain-clothed Japanese at a late evening could easily be mistaken as those of a simple case of murder and not of official duty. Consequently,

e. It was illegal for the Japanese authorities to have conducted unwarranted large scale police investigation against Korean residents merely upon the pretence that the latter had obstructed their agents from performing official duty.

f. It was illegal on the part of the Japanese authorities to have mobilized a fully-armed police force of more than six hundred in order to restrict a large minority group from freedom of movement and to make the innocent people suffer inquisition and search for two or three days for the purpose of taking into custody a few suspects. This is an eloquent proof of the fact that the

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Japanese judicial system still retains its totalitarian characteristics, that the so-called democratization of the Japanese people is a mere farce, and that there is no change whatsoever in the thoughts and actions between the Japanese of pre-war and post-war days.

The Korean Mission has also the honour to invite attention to the habitual negative publicity directed against the Korean residents in Japan by the Japanese authorities. The unnecessary publicity and exaggeration of every minor and insignificant incidents involving Korean nationals, the derogatory terms used by Japanese newspapers in describing such incidents, all tend to indicate an elaborate anti-Korean propaganda system in the Japanese authorities. The Japanese exaggerate the illegal making of wine on the part of a negligible minority group of extremely destitute Korean residents in Japan and utilize this as material for a negative publicity against all the Korean nationals in Japan. On April 9, 1949, the Yomiuri Shimbun, one of the three largest circulating Japanese newspapers carried an item concerning Koreans entitled "The Hunting of Secret Wine Brewers", and on April 11, 1949, the Mainichi Shimbun also carried the same news under similar title. The word "kari" or hunting in Japanese is used in reference to animals and beasts and not to human beings. Such use of terminology on the part of Japanese journalism cannot only be considered as deliberate insults in the worse degree to the people of the Republic of Korea, but also as evident manifestations of the reappearance of the peculiar innate malicious characteristics of the Japanese which have hitherto lain hidden under the benevolent occupational policy of the Allied Powers. It is of no extraordinary phenomenon that, during the Pacific War, the Japanese papers should have called Allied nationals as monkeys and other animals, and that the Allied prisoners-of-war should have been given inhuman and cruel treatment. In this connection, a former British member of the Allied Control Council for Japan made a correct observation when he stated that: "I believe there has been no basic change in the way the Japanese people feel and think. At the moment it suits them to play along and pose as pro-American".

The Korean Mission in Japan has therefore the honour to request the Diplomatic Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, to take appropriate actions to rectify the above -stated wrongs along the following suggestions:

- a. Conduct exhaustive investigation on the abuse of official power and position of Detective Saito in order to clarify his criminal liabilities, and give lawful compensation for the damages done to Sung, Sei Whan.
- b. Insure against further occurrences of illegal use of police authorities in conducting unwarranted questioning and searching of Korean nationals.
- c. That the five Korean nationals who were arrested under the suspicion of having interfered with the Japanese policemen in the performance of their duty be given trial by the Allied authorities directly.
- d. Prevent local newspapers from publishing exaggerated negative publicity on Korean nationals and affairs in general.

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e. Punish, in accordance with law, the publishers and editors of all the papers that carried the above-mentioned article on "hunting" and demand public apology.

f. Instruct the Japanese authorities to desist from using the term "Chosen" when referring to Korean nationals and affairs in general, and to use the official terminology "Republic of Korea" or "Han Kook" or "Kan Koku" in Japanese.

In conclusion, the Korean Mission in Japan has the honour to assure that this request is made in complete conformity with the policy of the Government of the Republic of Korea and the wishes of the Korean people to maintain friendly and peaceful relationship with all members of the family of nations. The ardent support given by both the Government and the people of the Republic of Korea to the pending conclusion of the Trade Agreement that was held recently in Japan under the good offices of SCAP authorities is an evident proof of the sincere wishes on the part of Korea to be in friendly and understanding terms with neighbouring Japan. It is therefore firmly believed that the satisfactory and prompt solution of this request is essential for the amelioration of the relationship between the peoples of Korea and Japan.

Korean Diplomatic Mission in Japan
April 21, 1949.

20 April 1949

MEMO FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Conference - Yamaguchi Korean School ProblemPRESENT: Harold Mulbar, Police Administrator, PSD
Mr. Yamaguchi and Kuramochi of NRP

1. Conference called by Police Branch at the suggestion of Chief, Public Safety Division. In brief the following subjects were discussed in an effort to (a) learn what plan of action NRP has made to meet any police problem that may develop in the event the Korean Schools in Yamaguchi Prefecture are closed, (b) to offer advice and suggestions so that proper preparation be made to meet any emergency that may develop:-

2. The plan of action as prepared by the NRP is the same whether a condition develops where it is deemed advisable by the Japanese government to declare a national emergency or if trouble develops and no emergency is legally declared. The only extension to their plan is that should a National Emergency be declared more police personnel may be available through Municipal Police Departments. This has been taken into consideration in their planning.

3. It is very evident that NRP is placing dependence upon immediate aid and assistance from the Occupational forces should the Korean Schools in Yamaguchi Prefecture be closed and lawless demonstrations and disorders follow. As a result of this conference I am prone to think that the NRP and other concerned Japanese governmental agencies look upon this situation as a Occupational problem and not their problem. It is very apparent that the Governor of Yamaguchi Prefecture and the NRP are reluctant at this time to take any action toward the closing of the Korean Schools unless assured of immediate aid and assistance from Occupational forces.

4. NRP has contacted Municipal Police Departments who may be affected if the schools are closed as well as other police departments who may render assistance. At the suggestion of Police Branch further contact will be made by the NRP with those Municipal Police to determine (a) what assistance they can and will render if called upon and (b) that when alerted these Municipal Police will be immediately available to move into the scene of action.

5. It was suggested to NRP that if Municipal Police are used they operate as individual units under their own officers who would take orders from the Commanding Officer of the NRP in charge of the operation.

6. Problem of concentration points - their purpose and advantage, communications, transportation, quarters and mess for MP as well as NRP and other similar problems were discussed. Mr. Yamaguchi and Kuramochi stated these problems had been taken into consideration and proper plans made. They agreed to make further check to be sure that no detail is overlooked.

7. NRP was told that their plan of action must be complete in every detail so that on a moments notice it may be placed into immediate force. The plan of action must be made independent of any thought of aid or assistance in the problem from the Occupational forces. If these schools are closed and trouble develops it must be stopped immediately by the NRP and in a creditable manner.

8. NRP stated that their plan called for a force of 3,000 (National Rural and Municipal) police in Yamaguchi Prefecture to quell any unlawful disturbances that may develop if the Korean Schools are closed. There are approximately 2,000 policemen in the Prefecture. 700 of these are NRP personnel. The approximate Korean population in Yamaguchi Prefecture according to NRP is 40,000. NRP was told that a force of 3,000 was not large enough to handle the situation and that they should be thinking in terms of 10,000 police. 10,000 to be on the job stopping any trouble that may develop and 10,000 more ready to move in if condition necessitate.

9. At the conclusion of this conference I am of the opinion that more constructive planning to meet this situation will be done by NRP following the suggestions and advice given by PSD. I do suspect that they still are thinking and depending upon Occupational forces to be the main factor in quelling any disturbance that may arise out of closing of these schools.

HAROLD MULBAR
Police Administrator

file #84

11 April 1949

MEMO FOR RECORD:

SUBJECT: Conference: Anticipated trouble with Koreans ,
Yamaguchi Prefecture.

Harold Mubar, Police Branch
Mr. Murai and Mr. Kojo of Guard Section, NRP

1. Conference held at the request of NRP. Fear that if the Korean Schools in Yamaguchi Prefecture are closed, demonstrations will be held by the Koreans that may result in riots.

2. Mr. Murai and Mr. Kojo report:

(a) Closing of the Korean Schools in Yamaguchi Prefecture threatened by Military Government Team. It is reported that these Korean Schools are not complying with the law, failing to use the standard school text books, not following the required legal curricula and that instructors have not qualified as teachers. (It has previously been reported to PSD that Communistic doctrines are being taught in the Korean schools.)

(b) That the Military Government Team has or will order the arrest of some of the Korean school leaders.

(c) It is rumored that CI&E and CIC are investigating the Korean school system.

(d) NRP Prefectural Troop Commander (Yamaguchi) reports that Military Government Team has not released any information to the NRP. They are concerned as to date schools may be closed so as to be prepared in case trouble starts.

(e) NRP has made necessary arrangements for police personnel (NRP) from Hiroshima and Fukuoka in case trouble develops.

(f) Recommend a joint conference between Military Government Team, PSD and NRP to discuss this problem.

(g) Mr. Kojo leaves tonight for Yamaguchi Prefecture to get further data on the situation and intends to confer with Military Government. Ask if agreeable to mention conference with PSD.

3. Mr. Murai and Mr. Kojo told that (a) NRP should be prepared to meet any emergency required if riots broke out as the result of closing the Korean schools or for any other reason; (b) Care should be taken so as not to display police strength to a point that might instigate trouble but there should be sufficient police strength available to meet any situation that might develop; (c) Approval given of the plan of Mr. Kojo to confer with the Military Government Team in Yamaguchi who should be kept advised of any developments that may come to the attention of the NRP. Approved of request that MG be told of the conferences with PSD on this question; (d) Military Government team should be requested to notify NRP of the date schools are closed so that proper preparation may be made by the police to meet any trouble that would be created by demonstrators; (e) every effort should be made by the police to handle these situations successfully without depending upon the Army for assistance.

4. Mr. Kojo stated he would report to PSD on his return from Yamaguchi Prefecture regard information he obtains.

HAROLD MULBAR
Police Administrator

7 Apr 49

*Returned
by HEP to
HSE 8 Apr 49
w/ verbal
comment
approving
police
action*

Col. Pulliam:

Tanaka was in this a. m. to report a Korean disturbance that occurred at 7 p. m. yesterday. Details were as follows, according to the preliminary report that he had received (a more detailed report will be given us later):

- a. Three detectives of Tsukishima Police Station had been working on a case of illicit saki manufacture by Koreans, and secured a warrant for the arrest of a Korean. To serve the warrant, they visited the home of the wanted man at 7 p. m. last night. On the strength of the warrant they entered the house and searched it for him. Found him upstairs and placed him under arrest. In descending the stairs, the Korean tripped one of the detectives, who fell to the bottom of the stairs. The Korean leaped over him in the confusion, and escaped through the door of the house.
- b. Outside, one of the detectives fired a shot in the air to stop the Korean. The Korean put on a burst of speed instead of stopping, and the "Dead-eye Dick" aimed at his ankle and fired again. As to be expected the shot winged him in the wrist, and only added to his speed. Then the three detectives caught up with him and in the struggle, a detective's drawn gun went off and the Korean got a bullet through his abdomen and slanting upward, so that it exited from his chest. (Sounds like it entered from the rear).
- c. Immediately afterwards, 100 Koreans surrounded the three police, overpowered them, and kidnapped them, ending at the office of the Korean League. From there one detective escaped and returned to Tsukishima Station. Alerted by him, ten detectives and a uniform sergeant rushed to the scene. From the Koreans that remained assembled, the Sergeant got some severe blows on the head and body. There was an emergency call to the Reserve Corps. 200 Reserve officers answered it, and the Koreans were very docile after the reinforcements showed up.
- d. The police then demanded that the Koreans produce the two kidnapped detectives. This was done and the two were found to be so beaten up that they will require respectively 3 weeks and two weeks to recover.

File

Tanaka says that it was dark and many Koreans assaulted the police, but little if any identification is possible. He has hopes that the 2 detectives may be able to make some identifications. He feels that the police will be greatly criticised for the third shot that was fired, with the criticism coming from CP and Korean League. The Korean shot is living and will require a month to recover.

HSE

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

APO 500
1 April 1949

MEMORANDUM:

SUBJECT: Use of Gasoline Burning Trucks by Korean League on 1 March 1949
at Ueno Park, Tokyo

TO: Chief, Public Safety Division

1. As per your written instructions issued 24 March 1949, Police Branch, PSD, instructed the Criminal Investigation Division, MPD, to begin an immediate investigation into the use of five gasoline burning $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton trucks (Nos. 11,546; 30,413; 10,604; 5,344; 7,304) by the Korean League on 1 March 1949 at Ueno Park, Tokyo. It is alleged that the trucks were utilized to transport equipment and personnel to and from the site of the celebration and as platforms for the speakers during the meeting - which may be a violation of Rules and Regulations relative to distribution of gasoline and oil.

2. Following is a report of investigation by MPD:

All trucks are registered with the Ministry of Transportation for the purpose of transporting controlled commodities. All trucks with the exception of trucks 7,304 and 30,413, are owned by either General Headquarters, League of Koreans, or branch Korean leagues. Trucks 7,304 and 30,413 are privately owned. Each truck is allotted 18 litres of gasoline per month for official purposes. For the use of each truck on 1 March approximately 3-5 gallons of gas were allotted by General Headquarters, League of Koreans.

3. From the investigation conducted, it is apparent that the General Headquarters, League of Koreans, was responsible for the use of the trucks and distribution of gasoline for the event. As to whether the gasoline used by the trucks was that issued by the Government to General Headquarters, League of Koreans, as a monthly ration or obtained from illegal sources is difficult to determine. If the latter be true, proper action can be taken by the Ministry of Transportation to reduce the monthly allotment of gasoline to General Headquarters, League of Koreans.

4. Attached are detailed Japanese police investigation reports concerning each individual truck.

WILLIAM G. FRITZ
Police Administrator

5 Attachments:
1-5 Investigation reports on 5 trucks

25 March 1949

(Reports of Masayoshi Yokoi, Police Sergeant of the Investigation Section I, Criminal Affairs Division and Tomeharu Watanuki, Policeman of the Guard Traffic Section I)

TO: Shigeyoshi Horizaki, Superintendent, Chief of the Investigation Section I of the Criminal Affairs Division

Investigation Reports

We have been investigating the owner of an ordinary type truck whose car number is 11546 and which was used by a Korean organization on March 1st when the March 1st Day was observed at Ueno Park.

As the result, the following facts have been made clear, so we submit our reports on the truck in question.

1. Ordinary type truck
Car Number - 11546

A. Owner of truck

Kin-Kei-To alias Taro Kanemoto, aged 44, second-hand articles dealer. His permanent address: Shimpori, Shichiyamen, Sennai-gun, Keishonando, Korea.

Present domicile: 1365, 1-chome, Haneda, Ota-ku, Tokyo-to.

B. User of truck

Ota Chapter of the Korean League located at 52 of 6 Iriarai Ota-ku, Tokyo-to.

C. Circumstances of negotiation between the owner and user

By order of the Korean League Headquarters, the Ota Chapter of the said league called Kin-hei-to, alias Taro Kanemoto, second-hand dealer at 1365 of 1 Haneda Ota-ku, Tokyo-to, by telephone asking him to dispatch a truck on March 1st, this year, when the Independence Commemoration Day was observed at Ueno Park.

About 8 a.m., on the 1st of March, this year, Sato, 24, employee and driver of the abovementioned Kin-hei-to took a truck out of the garage of Kin and drove it and went to the office of the Ota Chapter. Here, the League Headquarters put the truck to use.

The contract was that the gasoline was to be supplied by the said headquarters.

D. Use of gasoline and the channel through which gasoline was acquired.

It appears that gasoline was supplied by the League Headquarters, but the exact volume of supplied gasoline is not cleared as Taro Komemoto and the driver was not at home.

E. Other important matters

Four or five trucks were used on that day besides the truck driven by Sato.

Details of the case are under investigation.

25 March 1949

TO: Police Superintendent Shigeyoshi Atorizaki,
Chief, 1st Investigation Section,
Criminal Affairs Division

FROM: Policeman Ichiji Gujisaki
Attached to 1st Traffic Section

Policeman Tsuruzo Mori,
Attached to 1st Investigation Section

SUBJECT: Report on investigation

Dear Sir:

In accordance with your order, we have investigated the matters concerning the owner of truck No. 30413 used by Korean group at the Ueno Park on 1 March this year on the occasion of March 1 Commemoration Day and others. We hereby wish to report the result of our investigation as follows:

The truck in question:
Truck No. 30413

1. Owner of the truck
TEI KAN BO alias MATSUOKA, Shozo,
Copper and iron dealer, born on 4 December, 1914
of No. 376, Ryukori, Reigenmen, Reigen-gum, South Zenra
Province, Korea, now residing at No. 1304, Haneda-machi
1 chome, Ohta-ku, Tokyo-to.
2. The party who used the truck
Ohta Chapter of the League of Koreans residing in Japan
3. Particulars of negotiation between the owner and the party
who used the truck.

The truck owned by Tei Kan Bo has been operated by the Cooperative Guild of Korean Copper and Iron Dealers in Tokyo with Tei Kan Bo, the owner as a driver, and with its garage in the premises of the owner's residence.

On 1 March this year, KIN KI JUTSU, clerk of Haneda Branch of Ohta Chapter (refer to the attached deposition) approached Tei to the effect that as the League was contemplating to set up a stage by connecting some trucks because of the difficulty of transporting lumbars and other materials on the occasion of independence commemoration rally which was slated to be held at the Ueno Park on the March 1 Memorial Day, they wished to borrow the truck from him. Tei told Kin he had no sufficient gasoline to comply with his request. However, on the guarantee that 5 gallons of gasoline would be supplied by the League Headquarters, he finally accepted the request.

4. How gasoline was used and replenished.

The truck had originally an official supply of 18 gallons of gasoline a month for transportation of copper, iron and manufactured products thereof.

On that day on the way to the Ueno Park under the promise of having a supply of 5 gallons of gasoline from the League headquarters, the truck was fuelled 3 gallons at the League headquarters. However, remaining 2 gallons are not yet replenished up to the present.

5. Other matters of reference

About 9:30 a.m. of that day the truck left the Ohta Chapter taking a member of Ohta Chapter in company with a truck owned by Kintaro Kanemoto of No. 1364, Haneda 1 chome, Ohta-ku. On the way to Ueno, two trucks refuelled 3 gallons each of gasoline at the League headquarters and taking 2 members of the headquarters on, arrived at the Ueno Park about 11:30 a.m. After fulfilling the duty to substitute the stage at the meeting ground of the commemoration rally, the truck returned to its garage about 3:00 p.m.

A photograph depicting the scene of the stage set up by the trucks taken by Sei Kan So is enclosed herewith for your reference.

Protocol of Deposition

Name in full: KIN KI JUTSU alias KINKAI, Kijutsu
 Date of birth: 10 October 1928, 22 years of age
 Permanent address: Shomatori, Tatomen Chinto-gun, South Zenra Province,
 Korea
 Present address: c/o Nawashiro Odagawa No. 1069, Kojiya-machi 2 chome,
 Ohta-ku, Tokyo-to

Against the questioning for the above person made by Policeman Ichiji Fujisaki at the Haneda Branch at No. 1304, Haneda-machi 1 chome, Ohta-ku, Tokyo-to on 25 March, 1949, on condition that he may refuse the deposition, the suspect deposed voluntarily as follows:

Place of birth: Same as permanent address

Court rank, honor and pension: Nil

Previous Offense: Nil

Education: Attending the Toto High School

Fortune: Nothing particularly

Family: Mother, Kin Mei Tan, 40, by name, and a younger brother in Chosen

Career: Around 20 January 1945, came over to this country, served as worker at Tsurumo. In April 1945, moved to Umayashiki, Ohta-ku. Served at the Kawata Precision Instrument Company at Omori 9 Chome, Ohta-ku. In December 1948, moved to the present address. In February 1949, served at the Haneda Branch as a clerk. Attending the night course of the Toto High School as a first year class student.

Matters of deposition: On February 25 or 26 this year, I was requested by the Ohta Chapter of the LKPJ to the effect that as the League desired to have trucks to substitute the stage of the meeting place at the independence commemoration rally to be held at the Ueno Park on 1 March, they wished me to find a truck for them. Though I approached some owners of truck, I was refused because of lack of fuel oil. On 1 March I succeeded in borrowing a truck from Mr. Tei Kan Bo, the next door of the Branch on condition that gasoline shall be supplied by the League headquarters. About 9:00 a.m. I went to the League headquarters in the truck No. 30413 owned and driven by Mr. Tei Kan Bo along with truck No. 11546 owned by Kintaro Kanemoto and driven by a certain Sato. At the League headquarters we were supplied with gasoline from a five-gallon can from a certain person whose name I did not know. However, I could not catch the quantity of supply. There was another truck parking in front of the headquarters. As soon as the refuelling to Mr. Tei Kan Bo's truck was over, we went to Ueno alone taking 2 members of the headquarters on the truck and leaving other trucks behind. It was about 11:00 a.m. that we arrived at Ueno. The truck was used together with other trucks which came from somewhere else to set up a stage in the plaza in front of the public hall in the park. On the temporarily built rostrum, number of speeches were delivered. There were some 3,000 audiences I presume. I suppose it was about 3:00 p.m. that the speeches were over. Then I returned home alone by the government electric train. It was about 4:30 p.m. that I got home. Mr. Tei was said to have come back home about 4:00 p.m. bringing his two friends on the truck with him. As to the truck belonging to Mr _____?, though

it took neither men nor cargo on, it was refuelled by the League headquarters as I mentioned above.

Name s/s Kin Kin Jutsu
(Signed and fingerprinted)

The aforementioned deposition was duly certified by him and signed and fingerprinted.

25 March 1949

FROM: Kageyama Sakee, Police Sergeant, Search Section I, Criminal Affairs Division
 Sasaki Taiichi, Policeman, Traffic Section I, Guard Traffic Division

TO: Horizaki Shigetoshi, Police Superintendent Chief of Search Section I,
 Criminal Affairs Division

Report of Search

By your order we searched the owner of the truck No. 10604 which was used by the headquarters of League of Koreans residing in Japan at Ueno Park on 1 March 1949 to commemorate the Independence Day of Korea, and we found the result as follows:

1. Owner's address and name:
 IN KIN - Representative, Central GHQ of League of Koreans residing in Japan, #3 - 1 chome, Makicho, Chuoku, Tokyo-to.
2. The user of the truck:
 Same as above mentioned.
3. How the truck was hired:
 On 1 March, SO Keikai, the Social Division, Tokyo Headquarters of League of Koreans residing in Japan asked KIN Shoki to have a truck dispatched to the Director of General Affairs Division of the Headquarters of Korean League as follows:

In holding the grand meeting of March 1st Independence Anniversary, he wished to hire a truck for the purpose of transporting such musical instruments as brass band, desks, equipment and other materials and also in order to set up a platform by connecting several together. Then, the latter ordering GON Goko, 36, the responsible person for trucks, in charge of Truck Section, rented the truck No. 10604 and Gon himself filled 5 gallons of gasoline and SAITO Kaname was appointed as the driver. It was sent to the meeting place about 9 o'clock.

4. The route of procurement of gasoline and the condition of using it:
 Each truck was given 5 gallons of gasoline by Gon in compliance with the request of Tokyo Headquarters, out of the monthly distributed gasoline of 2,700 litres.
5. Summary of the trucks and supply of gasoline under the charge of the Truck Section:

- (a) Trucks - 7
- No. 10604 owned by the Headquarters of Korean League
 - No. 9609 - Tokyo Office of Kanagawa Prefecture Commercial and Industrial Association.
 - No. 5284 - owned by Ota Branch Office
 - No. 5282 - owned by Ota Branch Office
 - No. 30253 - owned by Ota Branch Office
 - No. 5344 - owned by Ota Branch Office
 - No. 2459 - owned by Ota Branch Office

- (b) Small type truck - 5
 (c) Automobiles - 5
 (d) Motorcycle - 1

Total 18

In reply to the application made by Boku Shoko, Director of the Social Division, Headquarters of Korean League, as above mentioned, gasoline was supplied under the condition of transporting the relief goods, constructing materials and publication items and for 7 trucks, 1,500 litres monthly, small type trucks, automobiles, motorcycles 11 in all, 1,200 litres monthly (including special distribution) and the details are as follows:

- A. Ordinary trucks - 7 1,500 litres
Regular distribution - 20 litres per truck monthly - Total - 140 litres
Special distribution for 7 trucks - 1,360 litres
- B. Automobiles - 5
Regular distribution - 20 litres each (monthly) - 100 litres
- C. Small type trucks - 5
Regular distribution - 15 litres each (monthly) - 75 litres
- D. Motorcycle - 1
Regular distribution - 15 litres each (monthly) - 15 litres

Special distribution of B.C.D. will amount to 1010 litres, totaling up to 2,700 litres.
- E. GON Goko is in whole charge of above mentioned vehicles and gasoline and also the supply of gasoline for each vehicle under the charge of him.

6. Reference

- (a) The place of exclusive garage vacant ground beside the Chuo Printing Works #20, 2-chome, Jimpacho, Chiyodaku. Vacant ground of former Headquarters of Korean League, #12, 2-chome, Nakadori, Teukishima, Chuoku.
- (b) The truck in question, however, as the result of investigation, was not used for transportation of any musical instruments or passengers.

MPD Report

Date: 25 March 1949

From: MATSUZAWA, Masaru, Policeman of the 1st Traffic Section

HARA, Kinichi, policeman of the 1st Investigation Section, Criminal Affairs Division.

To: Superintendent HORISAKI, Shigeyoshi, Chief of the 1st Investigation Section, Criminal Affairs Division

Subject: Report on investigation

The owner and other items of a truck (No. 5344) that a league of Koreans used for March 1st rally held in Ueno Park on 1 March 1949, were made clear as a result of the investigation carried out in reply to you order and we beg to report it in the following:

1. Truck - No. 5344
Owner of truck: KIM JUN-MYONG, Chairman of Ohta Chapter of League of Koreans, residing in Japan.

Address: 52, 6-chome, Iriarai, Ohta-ku, Tokyo.
2. Purpose of using the truck:
By order of Tokyo Headquarters of LKBJ (1, 2-chome, Kyobashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo) the truck was used as a stage and to transport fixtures for the anniversary of March 1st, Independence Day held in Ueno Park on March 1st this year as stated in the report in the attached paper.
3. Amount and source of gasoline used:
The truck is supplied with 20 litres of gasoline monthly through legal channels for the transportation of publications and relief necessaries, and 5 gallons of gasoline used that day was provided by KEN GO-KO of General Headquarters of LKBJ (3, 1-chome, Makicho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo).
4. Other reference items:
The truck was used as a stage along with four others.
5. See attached statement by Chairman of Ohta Chapter re Truck No. 5344.

Report

Date: 25 March 1949

From: KIM JUN-MYONG, Chairman of Ohta Chapter, LKNJ, (52, 3-chome, Ohta-ku, Tokyo)
Tel: 06-0338

To: Chief of the 1st Traffic Section, MPD

We beg to report and affirm it is true that a truck No. 5344 owned by us was used as a stage for the anniversary of March 1st Independence Day held on 1 March 1949 and to transport a set of fixtures to Tokyo Headquarters (1, 2-chome, Kyobashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo) after it broke up according to a mobilization program made by the headquarters. And besides, gasoline was supplied by the headquarters of the Korean League.

Further Investigation Report

1. Truck Number 5344 (private truck of ordinary type, Toyoda. The 600 year model gasoline truck).
2. Address and name of the truck owner:
52 6-chome, Iriarai Ota-ku, Tokyo. Kin-junmei, representative of the Ota Chapter of the Korean League.
3. Address of the truck user:
Same as above.
4. Address and name of the driver:
52 2-chome Chofu-mene-machi, Ota-ku Tokyo-to. Shigeo Matsuyama, alias Li-yeto
5. Location of the garage:
The garage is in the house of Shigeo Matsuyama, driver of the said car.
6. How the truck was possessed:
The above said truck was acquired from the Yamato Transportation Company of 1-2 Kobiki-cho, Chuo,ku on February 15, 1945 and the truck was already registered on the car list on October 16 of the same year.

The truck was registered in the name of Li-Yeto, representative of the Kamata Chapter of the Korean League of 1070 of 2-chome Kejiya-cho, Kamata-Ku where the office of the said League was placed at that time. At present, the Chapter office is located at the above said place. However, in spite of the fact that changes have been made in user and representative, they neglected to report of the change of names and have been using it. However, the truck has been undergoing official examination every year and its validity term lasts till February 25, 1950.

7. Circumstances of gasoline to be supplied:
They applied for gasoline on October 1948 with the reason that they need it for transporting necessary goods for livelihood and they are receiving ration of 18 litres every month.

Moreover, the registered number for gasoline is 17914.

8. Circumstances of gasoline to be supplied specially:
The truck is included in the list of trucks of the Vehicle Section of the Central Headquarters of the League and the fuel is supplied by the Central General Headquarters. Accordingly, gasoline supplied especially by the Central General Headquarters is 300 litres, for a sedan and a small sized sedan. Special supply of gasoline for 7 trucks of ordinary type and 5 trucks of small size is 2400 litres.
9. Reason why the application for special supply is offered:
 - (a) To cooperate with the Japanese Government in the line of political circle.
 - (b) To educate the Korean children and the public at large in cultural line.
 - (c) In economical line, to aid reconstruction work of Japanese industry by organizing the commercial and industrial cooperative union by type of business at each district.
 - (d) Eight other items

10. Circumstances of truck operation:
Under the special supply of gasoline delivered in response to application:

- (a) Plans for transporting goods during March
 - (1) Necessary goods for relief and livelihood

No. of cars	65
Kilometers covered by cars	8000
Destination	Tokyo City
Gasoline used	2500 litres

- (2) Transportation of materials for constructing reformatory institution:

Number of cars	35
Kilometers Covered	7000
Destination	Tokyo and its vicinity
Gasoline Used	1500 litres

- (b) A ctual record of transportation during March :
Distance covered by the truck of (1) - 7000 kilometers, gasoline used - 2200 litres

Distance covered by truck of (2) - 6000 kilometers, gasoline used, 2800 litres.

They are receiving special ration of gasoline every month in the above form.

11. Regarding the special ration of gasoline to be supplied to the Tokyo Headquarters of the League:

During March:

- (A) Sedans of ordinary type - 7 cars 500 litres of gasoline are supplied as the ration for two small sized sedans.
- (b) Trucks of ordinary type - 5 cars 800 litres of gasoline are supplied as the ration for 6 small sized trucks.

12. Regarding gasoline which was consumed at the Independence Day of March 1: Gasoline which was supplied by the General Headquarters was used for the truck which ran from the office of the Ota Chapter to Ueno and after the closing of rally held in commemoration of the Independence Day, gasoline which was supplied by Gon-Goko who is in charge of operating cars was used.
13. The truck was used as a platform on that day. The truck was used as a platform and after the closing of the rally, the truck came back to the Tokyo headquarters carrying tables and chairs.
14. Circumstances of negotiation in using truck:
The rally was held under the auspices of the Tokyo Headquarters of the League. The truck was distributed because Kin-so-tai, Chief of the General Affairs Dept. of the Headquarters asked to dispatch it for the rally held at Ueno.
15. How gasoline is acquired:
Gasoline is supplied by the Central General Headquarters as occasion calls.

Date: 25 March 1949

From: Sergeant Endo Hideyuki, Crime Investigation Sec. #2, Detective D.
Policeman Ujiie Kitotsugu, Traffic Sec. #1, Guard and Traffic D.

To: Supt. Horizaki Shigeyoshi, Chief of Crime Investigation Sec. #1,
Detective D.

Investigation Report

The following facts were revealed concerning the owner of the ordinary truck used for the celebration ceremony in commemoration of the founding of the Korean Republic held in Ueno Park on 1 March under the auspices of League of Koreans residing in Japan/

1. Truck - Ordinary truck, No. 7304
 - A. Owner - Yasuhara Taiko, aged 45, No. 3, 6-chome, Higashi-Machi Nakano-ku, Tokyo
 - B. Driver - Ri Shoei, aged 29, Address: same as above.
 - C. Reason - As stated in the appended document, the truck carried placards and other equipment used for the celebration ceremony.
 - D. How Gas was Obtained - Concerning the way how gasoline was obtained and its used quantity, it is not yet clear because the truck was being used by the Tokyo Headquarters of LKRJ.
 - E. Others - No passengers were loaded and it was only materials that the truck carried.

Written Answer

From: Yasuhara Taiko, aged 45, No. 3, 6-chome, Higashi-Nachi,
Nakano-ku, Tokyo

To: Supt. Ueoyama Haruo, Chief of Traffic Sec. #1, Guard and Traffic D.

Date: 25 March 1949

I beg to answer as follows concerning the use of my truck (Type Chevrolet, '38, No. 7304, gasoline and expense paid by the League) by the League (No. 3, 1-chome, Kyobashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo) when the celebration ceremony was held at Ueno Park on March 1:

I promised the League that they could use my truck free of charge at any time until the end of this March (the driver, Ri Shoei, aged 29). On that day Nakano Chapter phoned to me about 7:30 a.m. and the truck left my house about 8:30 a.m. and carried materials and placards used for the meeting to Ueno Park. Then the truck went to Futago Tamagawa River to get pebbles for my business and came back about 1 o'clock.

I affirm the above to be true in every particular.

*Yamaguchi
Korean
School*

24 March 49

*file
HSE*

Col. Pulliam: RE YAMAGUCHI KOREAN SCHOOL PROBLEM

Tuesday last, I conferred with Murai of NRP Guard Section, re NRP planning for Yamaguchi Prefecture action. Chief Saito has turned the planning over to the Guard Division, where it properly belongs.

Murai was informed of occupation plans for MG team to sieze text books as first move, and warned that such action could possibly be the starting point for the anticipated trouble. He was requested to impart this information to Saito.

He was also questioned on the progress of planning for possible trouble in both Yamaguchi and other prefectures. His overall report indicated that plans are well set as of this date. He was instructed to reduce his verbal statements on the items of planning, to writing, and as soon as possible deliver the written report to PSD.

Mulbar's attached memo indicates that the MG team has ordered the schools in question closed. If this is true, the demonstrations and riots will be coming up immediately. However I believe from the information that you secured from Col. Nugent, that the MG team has told the NRP local men of an overall plan, and that Gen'l Shepherd will see to it that this plan is carried out step by step instead of a sudden order to close the schools.

HSE

Eaton ≡ I believe one more step is necessary. Saito + Suji should point-up to Prime Minister the potentialities of this case and that preparation for declaration of emergency should be initiated upon recommendation of Saito - Suji in order to move NRP quickly & rapidly before Koreans can concentrate. HEP

file

23-March-49

- Notes -

Conference - NRP Anticipates trouble from Korean League.

Representing PSD - Harold Mulbau.

" NRP - Kojo - ^{NRP NHA} Goto and Morita.
(Yamaquchi Prefecture).

Fearful of trouble from Korean League when their schools are closed. NRP is of opinion the members of the Korean League will demonstrate, that these demonstrations will develop into riots and civil disorders. Korean population in Yamaquchi Prefecture 79,700. NRP reports 25,000 belong to Korean League. 400 belong to anti communist league. NRP reports schools being ordered closed instigation of MG due to communism being taught in the schools. NRP has 1,000 NRP and MP available to meet emergency and have already made necessary contact with NRP troops in adjoining prefectures. Hiroshima Regional School will be alerted. NRP report they have 360 pistols and 20 cars in the Prefecture.

Advised to be prepared to meet any emergency in maintaining law and order to fulfill their duty and responsibility in protecting life and property. To keep PSD and MG in Yamaquchi advised of any development in this or any similar situation where serious trouble is anticipated.

10 Dec 48 130 hrs

Memo to Col. Pulliam:

Re: Yamaguchi Korean activities

1. The following report was received at 0800 this date from Hiroshima Regional Director. (NRPNHq is not in direct contact with Yamaguchi Prefecture because of high static on phone lines. Information is being relayed from Yamaguchi to Hiroshima to Tokyo)

a. Incident occurred at UBE instead of previously reported URABE. UBE is a city of approximately one hundred thousand pop.

b. Initial incident occurred in Shimonoseki on 3 Dec. 370 Koreans gathered to celebrate third anniversary of Korean League. They displayed a flag of the "North Korean Peoples Government." The Shimonoseki police ordered them to take the flag down. They refused. The police moved in. In the disorder the flag was hidden and the leader in opposition to the police, one SAI MIN KAN, escaped.

c. Yesterday (9 Dec 48 1020 hours) Koreans conducted a mass demonstration at UBE, on the open grounds before the city hall. Outwardly the demonstration was to "protect the right of Koreans to live." It was a demonstration against police oppression, because the police had been active in making arrests and seizing materials in cases of illegal saki producing.

d. Leader SAI MIN KAN was present and active at the demonstration. Two Military Police tried to arrest him. They were prevented from doing so by the mob. He again escaped into the mob. The UBE police threw a cordon around the mob in an attempt to arrest him if he left its center.

e. At 1430 hours the city police requested aid from the Yamaguchi NRP. 136 police school students arrived first at the scene, to be reinforced shortly afterwards by a group of 272 NRP and MP from surrounding areas and towns. The total reinforcement was 409. (typical Japanese addition). This addition to the UBE police, made a grand total of 492 policemen on the scene.

f. At 1930 hours, the search for SAI MIN KAN was discontinued as a failure. At 2130 hours the mob had dissolved.

g. NRP Regional Hq at Hiroshima, Fukuoka, and Osaka have been ordered to be on alert for (1) assistance in Yamaguchi, (2) Korean sympathy movements in their own territory, and (3) information of value to the Yamaguchi Troop Commander in control of the local situation.

h. NRPNHQ has learned that Korean League Hq in Tokyo and Osaka have ordered the Yamaguchi Korean League to oppose to the limit all "police opposition." The Communist League of Japan and the Communication Labor Union are entering the picture and supporting the Koreans.

i. The Yamaguchi Troop Commander has been ordered to direct police activities on the scene at UBE City. All concerned Regional Directors are in contact with him there.

HSE

HEP
file
HSE
"Riot incidents"
file

Daily Report (NRP) No. 58
 Dated Nov. 2
 Received Nov. 4

Struggle Case of Japanese Versus Koreans

1. Time and Date: From 7:00 p.m. October 31 to 2:00 a.m. November 1
2. Place: At Harada Gumi at No. 63, Kita Terajima-Machi, Hamamatsu City, Shidzuoka Prefecture.
3. People concerned:
 - On the part of Japanese.
 OKAWA, Toshikazu, fisherman of Ebizuka-machi, Hamamatsu City, and two others.
 - On the part of Koreans.
 Kin Ko Kei, alias MAEDA, Takekadzu, 27, c/o Harada Gumi, No. 63 Kita-Terajima-Machi, Hamamachi, having no occupation, and ten odd others.
4. Casualties:
 - Seriously wounded:
 Japanese, TAKAGI, Katsukuni, 40, No. 2,365, Asada-machi, Hamamatsu City.
 - Killed:
 Korean, Kin Ko Kei, alias MAEDA, 27
5. Outline of the case:
 - (a) Cause.

On the night of October 30, OHKAWA, a Japanese, TOMITA, Ikkiki of Yokkaichi, Mie Prefecture and a certain KANEKO, a Korean of Yoshikawa-mura, Hamana-gun began gambling at a certain HIROIWA in the city. KANEKO lost ¥4,000 in gambling but because of KANEKO's having had no money on him, they fell into quarrel, and OHKAWA beat KANEKO. TAKAGI who happened to be there arbitrated the quarrel pending the settlement to a later negotiation.
 - (b) Details of fight.

Dissatisfied with the arbitration, Kin Ko Kei, alias MAEDA, who is a habitual visitor to gambling houses to make his money for living and a defendant of the alleged Hamamatsu Case in April but now out on bail, raided TAKAGI's and OHKAWA's taking a number of Koreans with him at about 6:00 p.m. on October 31, and inflicted a serious injury on TAKAGI with a Japanese sword. Though OHKAWA got rid of danger, indignant at Kin's action, he attacked Kin's house with his sworn brother NAMISAKI, Shigekadzu (who was arrested on the occasion of the Hamamatsu Case on the charge of taking part in the riot) a racketeer of No. 66 Kaji-machi and a certain YOSHIDA, a racketeer of Toyohashi City at about 2:00 a.m., November 1. Firing a revolver with an intention to frighten the opponents, they took Kin out of door and killed him with a Japanese sword.

OHKAWA surrendered himself to the Hamamatsu City Police at 4:45 p.m. but two others are still at large.

The Japanese sword that was used by OHKAWA was confiscated, but the location of the revolver is still being inquired.

6. Measures taken by police.

The Hamamatsu Municipal Police being informed of the murder case of Kin Ko Kei instantly took the step issuing an emergency call for sixty policemen, making 20 of them standby, a patrol group of 40 was organized to enforce police patrolling throughout the city.

Nevertheless, at 8:00 a.m. on 2 November the happening of the mass struggle has loosened its tension from the dangerous condition and, therefore, they dissolved the group that stood by but are making the special patrol team continue its duty.

7. Movement of the participants.

1. The Korean sides.

The Hamamatsu chapter of the Korean Associations held a Standing Executive Committee meeting at the office at 9:00 a.m. on 1.

a. As this case is a quarrel between individuals. The Korean Association does not interfere.

b. As most cases are caused by delinquent Koreans, the committee is investigating them and are making them leave from Hamamatsu.

c. Request the following to the Hamamatsu Municipal Police.

(a) Since the way the body was cut to pieces has proved to be extremely brutal, the police is expected to arrest the criminal as soon as possible from the point of humanity.

(b) The police is expected to take a prudential measures toward guards hereafter.

d. Manifest the standpoint of the Korean Association which has no bearing upon the case.

2. Japanese side.

The Japanese have been undergoing preparation to accept a challenge, anticipating the counterattack by the Koreans till 12:00 p.m. on 1, but if the Koreans do not take any aggressive movement, the Japanese will never challenge them.

Daily Report (NRP)

十月四日新報

日報 十月二日 第三十四号 追報 NRP本部
敬言備課筆集

朝鮮人間の乱斗事件

一日時 自十月三十一日午後六時 至十一月一日午前二時

二場所 静岡県浜松市北寺島町六三原田組
三関係者 日本人側 浜松市海老塚町
漁夫 大川利一外二名

鮮人側

無職 前田武一コト
浜松市北寺島町六三原田組同居人

四死傷者

重傷 日本人 浜松市浅田町三三六五
大川次郎七才
外十数名
金興大主(三七)

死亡

鮮人 前田コト 金興大主(三七)

五事件概況

(一)原因

十月三十日夜市内廣山石某方で日本人大川外、三重縣四日市
富田一色、鮮人浪名郡サ方川村金子甘木が賭博を申帳
したが金子は四千円買けた、し及し金子が金を所持しない
こと及ら喧嘩となり大川が金子を殴ったが居合せ前記
高木が仲介に入り後日談合することとよった
(二)状況

羽立三十一日午後六時頃、去る四月の浜松事件被告にて
目下係釈中で生活資金金稼がう賭場を常務物とする
前田コト金興大主は右の措置を不服とし鮮人十数名を引き
つれ高木方及大川方に殴り込みを及せ日本刀を以て高木
に重傷を負せ左大川は難を遁小たこの金の行方
憤慨した前記大川は一日午前二時頃兄弟分鍛冶町
六六番其師波崎重一(浜松事件当時鮮人に加担
し檢査官を小したるもの)、豊橋市居位番日其師吉田其不と
三名で金興大主方に拳銃を以て押しつけ威嚇発砲して

金を屋外に連小出し日本刀を以て斬殺した。

大川は午後四時四五分浜松市敵言に自首した。灰他の二名は逃走中である。

尚大川の使用せる日本刀は押收したが、兇手銃は抽査中

file HSE

Oral Inhibition to Flying And
Putting to Other Uses the Na-
tional Flag of the Korean De-
mocratic People's Republic

(North Korea Russian
Sponsored)

The above prohibition order, on the explanation
by Mr. Eaton, PSD, CIS, CHQ, is understood to provide
that:

ARE INSTRUCTIONS BY PSD,

1. The said oral orders ~~will be regarded as a SCAP order~~ ^{TO BE}
ENFORCED BY JAPANESE GOV'T UNDER PROVISIONS OF IMP. ORD. # 311

2. The Japanese police are to give a prohibition order
in case of flying or carrying outdoors the said national
flag.
or display in any form

3. The Japanese police are to remove the said national
flag in case of the prohibition order being not obeyed.

4. Proper action is to be taken on the basis of the
criminal code and other Japanese laws in case of any
unlawful act ~~on the part of Koreans~~ from objection to
the said removal of the national flag.

5. Similar unlawfulnesses that may be conducted indoors
in the presence of Japanese police officials will also
be subject to the above-mentioned action.

6. The above action will also be taken in case the nation-
al flag is used as a poster, placard etc.

The above oral injunction was expounded at 3:00
p.m. October 12, 1948, to attendants including such
Metropolitan Police officials as Hara, chief of Guard and
Traffic Bureau; Saegusa, chief of Guard Section; and
watanabe, chief of Liaison Section.

Above approved

H. Eaton

Public Safety Div

13 Oct 1948

Memo for Record

Reviewed by HEP

and ink changes

made by Kim.

Original signed by HSE

and delivered to Saigusa

1025 hrs 13 Oct 48

File

30 Aug. 1948

SUBJECT: Of unlawful acts by Kono-gumi, Shinjuku.

TO : Mr. B. M. Johnston
P.S.D., GHQ

FROM : A. Hatano, Police Superintendent,
Chief, 2nd Crime Detective Sect., M.P.D.

Our investigation into the aforementioned subject which you required us to do has disclosed the fact as follows.

Remarks:

1. Investigators:

Police Tatsuro Hisamura in service of our section.
do Rokuro Sasaki, - do -

2. Name and address of the Suspect.

MAEDA, Yoshiaki, aged 31, Kanto Horse-dealer Nakamura, Shingo's
2nd generation, Street-staller, c/o Asahi Apartment House,
No. 19, Shinjuku 2-chome, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo.

3. Outcome of the Investigation:

1) The suspect in question is a boss to one of so-called terrorist gangs who has a good many numbers of henchmen and who, at the licensed quarter in Shinjuku as his sphere of influence, has been committing violent acts or giving damage to things and furnitures by inventing pretexts for trifles made by the trade under influence of mass.

2) He often carries some goods into the trades in his sphere of influence in spite of no order or request, against which he later claims for payment, and if rejected, would do unlawful interference with doing business or act some disagreeable thing, to squeeze money by the name of payment from them.

3) The articles thus he take into innocent people are said to be obtained from Koreans at Asakusa or its neighborhood, who come there with goods brought from various districts. This is only a rumor, but nobody can tell whether it is true or not.

4) If they do not pay for goods unreasonably carried into, he or his henchmen would feign as if they were armed with pistols of Japanese swords. This is also a rumor, nobody has every been found who witnessed the fact.

4. re Japanese wrestling performance.

On 7 July this year, when said Maeda played the wrestling performance in Shinjuku 2-chome, he collected contributions from ¥2,000 to ¥5,000 from each business operator. How much he succeeded in collecting is not yet known.

5. His relation with chief, Yatsuya Police Station:

Boss of said MAEDA is one NAKAMURA, chief of KONO-GUMI who is in an intimate term with the chief of Yatsuya Police Station on account of their native Province being same, but it is not believed for the present, that there exists some scandals among MAEDA, NAKAMURA, and the police station chief.

6. Disposition:

It is an undeniable fact that MAEDA and his parties being there is a pain to the neighboring people, so that a thorough going arrest should be made. We believe the Yatsuya Police Station is good enough to carry it out, but in case there exists anything inconvenient for the Police Station we intend to take the matter up in our section.

Memo to:

26 April 1948

Col. Pulliam — 167Lt. Col. Battey 22B

This date Mr. Yasuoka of NRPNHq visited Police Branch and gave the following information on the Korean situation at Hyogo and Osaka Prefectures:

1. Kobe City, Hyogo Prefecture --- On 24 Apr while the Governor, Mayor of Kobe, Chief of Kobe City Police, and Chief Procurator of the prefecture were conferring re Korean School problem in the Governor's office, approximately 500 Koreans encircled the Government Building, and another 200 intruded. It was decided to give police orders to disperse those outside, although no decision was reached concerning the ones inside the building. The MG and MP arrived at the building and ordered the Koreans to leave. The Koreans did not listen to the orders. Although one gun was drawn by an MP, the Americans left the building without taking action. Then the Governor, Chief of Police, and Chief Procurator conferred with those within the building. The procurator gave his word that arrests made on the 24th and prior dates would not be prosecuted, and the governor agreed to lift the school closing order and not attempt to enforce same again until after calling conference of Koreans. These promises were made because the officials were completely surrounded and held prisoners, and because they feared injury or worse at the hands of the Koreans present.

At 11 pm on 24 April the Provost Marshall at Kobe ordered the police to send him list of officials of the Korean League and the Korean Democratic Youth League, and at the same time requested the police to assist in the arrest of such officials. The MP with assistance of local police proceeded to make arrests, and by 6 pm on 25 April (Sunday) six hundred had been arrested. The police were ordered to assist because "an emergency had been declared." When it was pointed out that the prime minister alone declares emergencies, the police were told that "this is an emergency declared by the occupation."

2. Osaka, Osaka-fu ---- On the afternoon of Friday 23 April, an estimated 15,000 Koreans carried out a sit down demonstration in all corridors of the large government building. Municipal police attempted to disperse them but had no success and retreated. Later 1,500 municipal police and 1,500 NRP were assembled and succeeded in clearing the building, arresting 200 Koreans for disturbance. The 200 are being detained in separate police stations of the city. On 24 and 25 April Korean officials visited the superintendents of the concerned stations and petitioned for the release of the defendants, without success. With the 200 arrested were 6 Japanese Communists who had led the sit down demonstrators.

3. Yasuoka has received the following late but unverified information:

a. On the evening of 24 April, 5 Japanese Communists were sent to Osaka from Tokyo Communist Hq, to take part in the Korean activities.

The Tokyo MG Team has issued warrants for the arrest of these five men.

b. On the 26th (today) 2800 Koreans will demonstrate at Osaka.

c. On the 26th (today) Osaka branches of unions of Communications Ministry employees, Transportation Ministry employees, and two or three other groups will go on sympathy strike to last one day or one month, if the latter is necessary to effect the release of the 200 Koreans.

d. Communist Hq in Osaka has given instructions to the School Teachers' Union in Osaka to go on strike and occupy the government offices.

I understand that government officials of Tokyo-To are meeting this afternoon to decide procedure against Koreans who have refused to close schools locally. I am told that decision will probably be to start making arrests on court warrants tomorrow. So we will probably have situations here like those of Osaka and Kobe very shortly. The Tokyo Police feel that they can properly handle any situation that may develop here.

H. S. E.

Mr. Eaton → This is good.
 Action thus far OK. We must give
 them credit for an occasional mistake.
 I noticed this in Monday paper.
 NEP.

MEMO TO:

21 April 48

Col. Pulliam — NEP.

Lt. Col. Battey R2B

Yesterday Yasuoka of NRPNHq visited me and gave the following information re some new Korean difficulties, which I am passing on for your information:

A directive sponsored by CI&E was given the Ministry of Education, to the effect that Korean Schools for Korean children were departing from the approved courses of instruction that are being taught Japanese children. That the Koreans should be brought back into line. According to Yasuoka's explanation, the directive did not directly order the closing of the Korean schools, but did imply that as a solution.

The Ministry of Education took the directive to mean that the Koreans should be given one chance to correct the curricula, and if they disregarded the warning, they were to be closed, and the children required to attend Japanese schools.

Four schools are affected at present. They are located at the prefectures of Yamaguchi, Okayama, Hyogo, and Osaka.

NRPNHq has received the following reports:

In Yamaguchi, the prefectural government ordered the Koreans to correct the curricula. Order not obeyed. Then ordered the Koreans to close the school. That order not obeyed. Now Pref Govt Educ Sec investigators are observing instruction in the school before the Pref Govt will take further action. Police not yet involved.

In Okayama, the same procedure as at Yamaguchi. When orders to close were disregarded the Pref Govt took the matter up with local MG. MG then ordered the procurator to make arrests. It is assumed the procurator will secure warrants of arrest and then call the police into the case.

In Hyogo Pref Govt Educ Sec gave notice to Koreans that when their lease on a part of a Japanese School expires in the very near future, same will be cancelled instead of renewed. The Koreans immediately took typical Korean action and conducted a sit-down demonstration in the office of the Vice-Governor. The sit-down demonstration didn't end, so the police were called in and made seventy arrests.

In Osaka the Koreans refused to obey orders. So the MG ordered the police to plan a method of enforcement and report the plan to the MG before action. Police report was to be delivered to MG as of 20 April.

Yasuoka had the following comments to make:

The Hyogo police acted pre-maturely. A sit-down demonstration on private property would be cause for arrest, but he is doubtful about the Hyogo case because the property was public.

He hopes the police plan of action at Osaka will include a court order and warrants before the police take action.

He wished to advise the concerned police to refrain from entering the picture AT ALL until

- a. Criminal acts take place or
- .b. The police are given legal court orders and warrants to serve

He was told that such advice was sound, and that in the opinion of the writer, police should have NOTHING to do with the deal until it reached the point he had outlined.

HSE

BE - Here is a perfect plot
of putrid pusillanimous perfidy.
Our TDY team should make the
case a matter of primary concern.
We can throw the fear of SCAP into
a procurator and some police,
if the facts are anything like
pictured. Also start the prosecution
of some people needing same badly.
Col. Pulliam says we can make
the matter our business

BE

P E T I T I O N

Mr. YOSHIKI KANEKO, the managing director of Daikyo Sekiyu Co., Ltd., at Yokkaichi city, Mie Prefecture is threatened by the Korean Association / Katayama, Yoshida, Kanaumi and others/ to attack him his fellow assistants and oil refinery works by fire for the sum of Yen 300,000.00. Yet, knowing the existence of such dangerous plans in the hands of Koreans, the Japanese Prosecutors Offices and Police Stations in the premises of Yokkaichi city, Tsu city and Nagoya seems to do nothing to prevent such illegal matters.

Under such circumstances, the underwriter, on behalf of the said company, wishes for suitable steps in time to save human lives and properties. The occupation forces will kindly consider this matter it will be obliged.

The reasons are as follows:

1. On the night of ^{Nov} ~~October~~ 9th 1947, twenty six /26/ drums of FATTY ACID, valued approximately Yen 250,000.00 in official price or yen 2,000,000.00 in market price, had been stolen from the works of the company at Yokkaichi city.

The next day a ship by which the stolen goods were carried, was arrested by police and was cleared that the robbers were conspirators with Katayama Ichiro, Korean and a boss of gangsters in the city.

The matters were announced by newspapers and the police station in the city started to search but even one month passed, yet the criminals were not arrested and the stolen goods were not discovered.

The conspirators with Katayama and some police detectives, who are supposed to have been bribed by him, propagated rumours that "The robbers who committed to steal FATTY ACID must be the staffs of the company" or "the drums of FATTY ACID were not stolen in fact. The company was pretending the goods had been stolen".

Supposed, by such rumours the Procurators at Tsu city suddenly searched the company and chief staffs of the company were seriously examined. It was a very strange matter that the robbers and stolen goods were not traced but the suffered party was contrary examined.

Mr. Kaneko, in charge of the Yokkaichi refinery, claimed Mr. Nishiki, the chief of Yokkaichi Police Station, to make the matter clear and search the robbers and the stolen goods. Mr. Nishiki, had employed other men than the police men of the station to have made assured that the stolen drums had been hidden in Katayama's house. Then the house was searched but only 15 drums were found to be taken back by the police.

According to the report from the police station, the stolen goods were bought by ISHIDA, Korean and a brother-in-law of Katayama. KURIHARA, Korean, had carried the goods to Katayama's house.

ISHIDA, KURIHARA and Yasuda, Japanese, owner of a warehouse where the stolen goods were once kept before they had been carried to Katayama's. were arrested. ISHIDA and KURIHARA were prosecuted but strangely they were promptly freed.

In connection with this case, KATAYAMA was examined at Yokkaichi Police Station by Procurator KOHARA and Mr. NISHIKI, the chief of Yokkaichi Police Station.

KATAYAMA said to Procurator KOHARA that "Procurator, you had promised to die with me" The meaning could not be understood by the other except the parties concerned. Strangely the procurator did not answer and kept silent.

According to Mr. Nishiki, he had thought it would be very difficult to dissolve the matter under such condition.

Procurator KOHARA freed Katayama under the excuse that "Katayama had kept the stolen goods for Ishida, his brother-in-law. This case cannot be punished by law".

2. In January 1948, Yoshida, Kanaumi, Katayama and other Koreans called Daikyo in the capacity of the Korean Association to demand the company to pay Yen 300,000.00 for the taken back FATTY ACID. Because Katayama had lent the money to Ishida to have bought the goods but the goods were taken back to Daikyo, which caused him a loss of 300,000.--. Daikyo is to be responsible to this case".

Daikyo however has continued to reject their demand in spite that the Korean Association had threatened to deliver the money to Katayama saying that Katayama is a very dangerous man and easily kills or attacks with fire when he is excited and to prevent such accident which will occur Daikyo is better to pay as demanded.

Korean Association, on the other hand, brought the matter asking the chief of the Yokkaichi Police Station to intermeditate in this case, pretending as if Daikyo wished him to do so. But the chief transferred the matter to Mayor of Yokkaichi City.

Yet Daikyo has insisted to reject the demand as the company thinks such case is not only for the company itself but also it must be the question of social order in the city and the prefecture.

It is becoming a common sense of the citizens of Yokkaichi city that any cases connected with Katayama are used to be hushed-up and no criminals arrested and no properties returned.

Recently some troubles occurred among Koreans in connection with two cases of illegal manufacture of tobacco and theft of rice, caused by Koreans which prolonged the case in pending.

3. Having thought Yokkaichi Procurator Office and Yokkaichi Police Station unable to dissolve the case, Daikyo petitioned at the beginning of February 1948 to Capt. John J Ward, of Military Government of Mie-Prefecture through Mr. Hashimoto, the chief of the Police Department of the prefecture

Daikyo also asked Mr. Kinoshita, chief prosecutor of Tsu Procurator Office, the competent authority over Mie prefecture, for protection from danger, but Kinoshita had only advised the company to consult with Procurator KOHARA at Yokkaichi. The company did not consult with KOHARA as they thought it useless.

They also asked Procurator KANNO of Nagoya Higher Prosecutor Office through an intermeditate and on March 24th 1948 got informations from him as follows:

"Stealing of 26 drums of fatty acid from Daikyo was done by some of so called 50 soldiers under Katayama's command.

Katayama has about 300 conspirators under his command, 50 of which are called "soldiers" and are supposed to be engaged in stealing.

According to the present plan the Korean Association has, they will call Daikyo in a few days to present the last demand for 300,000.00 Yen and in case the company continues to reject, they will make an attack on the chief staffs of the company and to the works with fire.

In this connection, even if the Procurator Office should arrest Katayama only, more serious attack will be taken place by the members of Katayama and Korean Association.

It is supposed that Japanese procurator office cannot protect from such powerful attack owing to the present poor condition of the office.

Procurator officesuggests Daikyo should not reject the Korean demand and hush up the matter for the time being.

Katayama has another plan of stealing from Daikyo, using his soldiers".

4. Reports about Katayama Ichiro,

Lives in Shin^{cho}machi, Yokkaichi city. There are three houses in this premise and he lives with his wife, a kept mistress and about 20 conspirators under his command.

To no more than 30 heads of his household, he get rations for ~~xxx~~ staple foods and other rations for 160 heads, illegally.

He commits illegal brewing of SAKE and keeps about 10 koku of it, which will be put on the market at the end of this month.

He has another house in Akuragawa-machi in the same city, keeping another mistress, a big gambling house which is used.

It is said that he is saying to others that he can do anything, even unlawful acts in the area under Yokkaichi Procurators Office.

It is supposed that there might be about 300 men under his illegal command.

It is also told that at the end of December 1947, Capt. WARD ordered Tsu city Procurators Office to investigate Katayama as a gangster in Yokkaichi. The order was transferred to Procurator KOHARA at Yokkaichi, but Kohara's report was simply that "there is no such matter with Katayama".

Some of police men of Yokkaichi Police Station are supposed to have been bribed by Katayama with his drinks meals and other bribery.

It is also supposed Katayama has some spies or conspirators among the workers of Daikyo to gather news for his plans.

5 This petition was made by T. Shimizu, on behalf of Daikyo Sekiyu K.K. Yokkaichi city after consultation with Mr. Yoshiki Kaneko in charge of the said company on the date of 27th March 1948.

T. Shimizu

T. Shimizu

Adviser to/Yokkaichi/Daikyo Sekiyu K.K.

Reference:

Telephone No. Yokkaichi 900 to Daikyo Sekiyu K.K.

" " 66-0639 to T. Shimizu care of Sanshin Trading Co., Ltd.

Rec-1330, 8 Apr 48
→Shooting affray between groups of
Koreans and showmen

1) Time & date of occurrence:

- 1) April 4th Between 9 & 11 p.m.
- 2) April 5th

2) Place of occurrence:

Civic centre of Hamamatsu City, Shizuoka Prefecture including Daiku-cho, Chitose-machi, Denma-cho and Matsue-machi.

3) Number of persons participated:

- 1) On April 4th ... About 50 Koreans and about 50 showmen
- 2) On April 5th & 6th ... About 200 Korean & about 200 showmen.

4) Summary of the case.

a) Cause1) Indirect cause

Antipathy harboured by showmen and bosses operating in the stall-keepers' zone and blackmarkets against the Koreans who used to adopt arrogant attitudes in a sense of being emancipated race by the war and the formers' struggle for sticking to their existent influence over such places.

2) Direct cause

On April 4th, the Koreans proposed to Ono-gumi a showmen's group in Hamamatsu-City (Responsible person-Chikayoshi Ono, member of Shizuoka Prefectural Assembly. Chairman of Hamamatsu Police Committee) to hold a dance party under joint auspices, but the Ono-gumi refused to do so on the ground that a bicycle race would be held in Hamamatsu City. Thereupon the Dance party was held under the independent auspices of Koreans, however, the party was finally given up due to the fact that musicians connected with Ono-gumi who were scheduled to perform did not attend the dance party.

Burning with indignation at this, Koreans took the action of Ono-gumi as an interference with their plan and protested against the aforementioned Chikayoshi Ono and at about 4 p.m. on the day, several of them forced their way into Ono's and damaged glass-doors etc.

b) Situation under which the
massive fighting was carried
out

- 1) At about 9:50 p.m. on the 4th, being dissatisfied with the negotiation with Ono-gumi, several Koreans, seven in number, forcibly entered the home of one Suekichi Motoyoshi, member of Ono-gumi, residing at Daiku-cho, Hamamatsu City with pistol/s in their hands and against this, Ono-gumi members counter-attacked with a hunting-gun and the number of the participants was

- 2 -

increased as the time went by and it developed to a massive shooting-affray between the both parties each comprising of about 50 men.

- 2) On the 5th, members of Ono-gumi held a meeting of leading-staff at Ono's and it was decided that struggle would be carried on by every means and as the result, assistance was requested to their fellow-men in Gifu & Nagoya Areas and their total strength became about 200 men.

On the other hand, Koreans also decided to stand face to face against Ono-gumi and they also requested the Koreans' league in Toyohashi and Gifu Areas to give them their hands and they increased their strength to the total number of about 200 men.

About noon on the 5th, several Koreans went to Ono's to negotiate for the solution of the trouble, but the latter refused their proposal.

Worse as the situation was, the both parties tried their best to increase their strength and outwardly tranquillity was maintained for the broad daylight.

However, after the night fall, taking advantage of the darkness of the night, second shooting affray occurred at several places of the city between 7 and 10 p.m.

At about 7 p.m. about 100 members of Ono-gumi rushed to the International Market located on Matsue-cho and about 30 men out of the said 100 men rushed into the market and destroyed properties and it was after 10 p.m. that the situation became peacefully.

- 3) On the 6th, both parties confronted each other, but due to the strict vigilance carried out by the hands of the police, there occurred no shooting affray for the day. However, police vigilance is regarded necessary to be continued due to the counter-attacking air being dense on the part of the Koreans.

c) Persons killed or injured.

- 1) As the result of the incident on the 4th

A Korean named.... Maeda and 2 others injured.
None on the part of Ono-gumi

- 2) On the 5th

1 Korean dead
1 member of Ono-gumi dead
1 civilian dead
& about 17 persons sustained injuries.

- 3 -

3) On the 6th

None.

d) Measures adopted by the police1) Situation in the beginning

- a) On receipt of an information at about 5 p.m. on the 4th to the effect that Koreans protested to Ono-gumi and the situation was feared to get worse, the Hamamatsu Municipal Police of the autonomous entity carried out "A" degree emergency calling-out at about 5.30 p.m. on the day.
 - b) Assistance was requested to the National Rural Police at about 10 p.m. and the vigilance on the 4th was carried out by 160 men of the autonomous entity and 35 men of N.R.P. Prefectural Hq. and to the scene of shooting affray, about 50 armed policemen were detailed for the purpose of suppressing the disturbance but the situation became calm at about 11 p.m. on the day. No suspect arrested. Police vigilance was carried on in preparation for the recurrence.
- 2) On the night of the 4th, a strict police warning was issued to Ri Ri Haku (Chairman of the Hamamatsu Branch of the Koreans' League) and Chikayoshi Ono (Head of Ono-gumi) responsible persons for the both parties, ordering them to prevent another massive fighting from recurring.
 - 3) After receipt of a report through telephone at about 11 p.m. on the night of the 4th, from the Chief of the Municipal Police, the troop commander of the N.R.P. Prefectural Hq., Chiefs of Police-guard, Investigation and Identification Divisions arrived at the scene of the incident at about 7 a.m. on the 5th and established a police-guard Headquarters immediately for the purpose of satisfactorily carrying on the policing duties.
 - 4) The number of the police officials detailed for duty since the 5th is 300 including those from the autonomous entity and the N.R.P.
 - 5) By carrying out checking on the highway, and at the railway stations and restricting the traffic, efforts were made by the police for the purpose of locating illegal possessor of firearms and arresting suspect and on the other hand, efforts were also made to prevent the public from being stirred by the occurrence.
 - 6) Acting on the authority of the warrants which were issued by the judge of the Hamamatsu District Court, search was made on 26 places of the suspects of both parties and arrangements have already been made for the arrest of one Maeda, Korean who is regarded to be the ringleader of the Koreans' group.

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e) Suspects arrested

Kin Sen Fuku, age 31, Korean, Sato-cho, Hamamatsu City
 Kin Sho Seki, age 28, c/o Boku To ryo, No.1247, Umagome-cho,
 Same city.
 Fujio Takayanagi, age 39, showman, No.44 Daiku-machi, same city.
 Suekichi Motomiya, age 38, showman, Address as above.
 Koichi Morishita, age 35, showman, No.70 Morita-cho, same city.
 Hiroshi Aoiike, age 23, showman, Iida-mura, Hamana-gun
 and 6 others. (all arrested on the 5th)

f) Firearms and evidences seized

On the 6th One Mauser Pistol, two rounds of ammunition
 at the International Market, No.122, Matsue-cho.
 One Mauser pistol, two rounds of ammunition
 at one Yoshio Suzuki's, No.60, Hatago-cho.
 One hunting-gun and two rounds of ammunition
 at one Tadayoshi Ono's, No.81, Chitose-cho.

Stolen property:

Japanese cotton, 10KAN & several rolls of quilt-cloth ...
 at Hamana-gun Agricultural Society.

g) Contact with the Military Government

- 1) On the 5th, after the establishment of the Police Guard Headquarters, a report was made to the Shizuoka Area Military Gov't as of the particulars of the occurrence and the subsequent reports were also made as information was obtained one after one.

No request made for the detailing of M.P.s.

- 2) On the 6th, 172 members of the No.25 Regiment stationed at Gifu came to Hamamatsu for guard duty.

142 men came aboard a train which arrived at 9.20 p.m. on the 6th. 30 men came by jeep at the said hour.

Commander was a major by rank, but his name is unknown.

- 3) At 10.20 a.m. on the 7th, a message was received to the effect that Colonel Herlan (?), Commander of the 25th Regiment in Gifu would arrive by airplane at the Sanpogahara Air-field for the purpose of conducting enquiries on the spot.

h) Situation of the citizens

They are taking side with the Ono-gumi but they are maintaining tranquility.

- 1) Penetration into the future development of the case.

In parallel with the strengthening of the police guard status and the assistance of the occupational force, one Chushichi Kato, member of the prefectural assembly of Socialist Party origin is

- 5 -

is pacifying the Koreans' party and on the other hand one Minoru Obayashi (influential boss) is working on Ono-gumi for the purpose of mediating between the parties, so there is at present no likelihood of the matter developing to the worse and it can be regarded that the situation will become calm in the very near future.

1030 - 8 Apr 48
 T. Wade - Crime Prev. Sect
 WRP

4 Apr - 9-11 PM - 50 Koreans
 + 50 Teikyo Lieutenants
 Committed violence with pistols
 in the town of Hamamatsu -

on 5 Apr ^{evening} - Number increased
 to 300 Koreans + 200 Japanese
 Japanese injured - 4
 Koreans " - 10
 Dead - 1 Korean
 " - 1 Japanese
 Arrested - 1 Japanese outsider
 3 Koreans
 7 Japanese I-ONO
 No violence at present

Source of trouble —
 Teikyo + Korean Gang
 wanted to stage part. 1 Teikyo

did not approve - trouble started.

on 6th 172 allied
 soldiers appeared on the
 scene - also 400 police
 & soldiers ^{Shyudo-Kan}
 30₁ there at present

(Kyun) arrested
 ONO Gummi - quite powerful
 Immediate subordinates - 15-16

Korean quite cacky in
 city - thinks Iekyo group
 was helped by outsider
 sympathizers
 1 Korean - 1 Japanese
 2 pistols Confiscated
 1 rifle - Japanese
 from Korean & Japanese

Korean alliance - engaged
 in various business & corruption.