

Seizure Building File

Date : 3 July
From : Chief of the Investigation Sec., #2
To : Chief of PSD, GHQ.

Confiscation of the Building owned by
former
the Shinagawa Branch of the League of Koreans
Residing in Japan

There were no definite data to clarify
that the above building belonged to the League
in time of the dissolution of the League and
its confiscation was protracted. Later it
was found that the building belonged to the
League according to the investigation made by
the Special Investigation ^{Bureau} ~~Section~~ of Tokyo TO and
the notification to evacuate from the building
was sent to the persons concerned in May.
However they did not consent to the proposal,
and Tokyo TO sent the notification for confiscation

To them on June 10. They not only refused the answer, but also began a movement against the evacuation. Thru Tokyo TO decided to confiscate the building by force on July 1 and asked MPD for support. Under the support of the Investigation Sec. #2 and police officers of ~~1222~~ ^{EBARA} Police Station, Tokyo TO intended to make the execution at 7.00 a.m., but about 100 Koreans who had been informed of the confiscation previously made a human picket line and tried to disturb the official duty. Thru the police resorted to force and finished all measures necessary for the confiscation about 9.40 p.m. In this forcible execution, one Korean was arrested and another slightly wounded.

(9 persons now living in the building are permitted by TOKYO TO to live in for 2 months more.)

Breakdown

1 Place and Executor

a. NO. 1 of 587, 3 Chōme, HIGASHI-NAKANO BU-MACHI, SHINAGAWA-KU, TOKYO-TO.

SHINAGAWA Branch of the former LKRJ.

Wooden 2 storied Building 25 tsubo 7 ft.

b. Responsible persons,

Chairman of SHINAGAWA Branch KIN KANHO

Chief of SHINAGAWA Branch of "Korean Residents Union in Japan" SAI CHI

Dwellers

TEI SANCHI

other 8 persons

c. Executors

Section chief of TOKYO TO Special Investigation SEKI KIYOSHI

Unit chief

TAMADA, RYOTARO

other 8 persons.

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d. Police force mobilized

San Investigation Sec.

Inspector SHIMURA

others 6

IBARA Police Station

Chief TSUKUI

others 101

2. Reason of Confiscation

This building was owned by the present chief of SHINAGAWA Branch of KRUJ SAI CHI, but those day, he who was a staff member of LKRJ took necessary legal measures as property of LKRJ. Later he seceded from LKRJ and was affiliated with KRUJ.

When LKRJ was dissolved last Sept., TOKYO TO had no definite data and could not decide the building as property of LKRJ. However after many investigations, TOKYO-TO was confirmed that it was property of LKRJ and notified them to confiscate it on June 10.

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However they were opposed to the confiscation and distributed leaflets to emphasize the unreasonable attitude of the authorities.

Therefore Tokyo to decided to confiscate the building by force.

3. Condition of Real Confiscation

The execution was expected to carry out at 7.00 a.m., July 1st, but those who had been informed of the confiscation previously mobilized about 100 Koreans (young men - 70, boys - 30) to disturb the confiscation and distributed leaflets to passengers going and coming to NAKA NOBU station. The authorities judged that it was impossible to confiscate the building in calm condition and drove them out ^{by force} about 8.20 a.m.

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In this fighting KIN TOKYO (Japanese name YOSHIDA, SHIGERU, jobless, aged 19) was arrested on the charge of disturbing official duty (he was released that day after investigation)

Dwellers such as 1 KAKUCHU (laborer)

SON SAIKA (teacher of the Korean school, communist) and KANAI YURI were permitted to live in for 2 months more. Thus the execution was completed about 8:50 a.m.

Standing Guardians of Tokyo to - 4

Police men in uniform of IBARA station 9
(3 shifts per day)

4 others

The following persons seem to have been the leaders of this accident:-

SHINAGAWA District Cell (Communist)
Democratic Commerce and Industry Association
(Communist)

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KANEKO SEIJI
 KIN SHUBUN
 KIN GONGEN
 TEI EIKAN
 I KOEI (Japanese name YAMAKAWA KOEI)
 I MEIJU (" ITO, AKISHIGE)
 RI HOZEN
 KIN ICANHO

Dwellers who were permitted to live in for
 2 months more

MATSUDA, HARUO
 TEI, SANCHI
 KANAI, SEIICHI
 RYU, KOCHU
 TEI, KOCHU
 KANAI, TURI
 SON, SAIHO
 YAMAKAWA, AKITOSHI.
 KANAI, TOSHIKO

The person who was slightly wounded in
 confusion of the evacuation

RI HOZEN (female labourer aged 37)
 NO 1270 of 4, NISHI NAKANOBU, SHINAGAWA-KU

She was soon sent to TOKOTA Hospital

(NO 447 of 2, HIGASHI NAKANOBU)

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came as supporter and
she was struck on the left thigh, (when
wound, to take one week to heal completely)

She seems to have fallen down intentionally
for exaggerated gesture.

4. Many leaflets distributed to passengers
were signed under the name of "Female
Alliance", "League Cooperation and Friendship
Association". Moreover handbills especially
prepared for police men were discovered.
Later about 3,000 leaflets were found
hidden in the vicinity. Thus it is
acknowledged fully that their action was
backed by a certain great organization.

3, July 50
20, July 50
from July 1949 see

Construction of building owned by former ~~Kobun~~
Shingwan branch of Korean groups.

刑捜二の三發第五二五七號

昭和二十五年七月三日

捜査第二課長

公安課長殿

元朝連品川支部建物接收状況

要旨 元朝連品川支部建物係朝連解散時に於ては朝連財産である
と判定する明確な資料がなくその接收は留保されて居たが、その右東京
都特調の調査に依り朝連財産と判定され本年五月以降関係者に対して財
産の引渡しを通過したか之に服しない為東京都では本年六月十日付関係者
に対してそれぞれ接收通告書を郵送（内容証明）したかその後引渡しの回
答も無く鮮人側では引渡し阻止の運動等をさへ敢行し始めたので七月一日東京

警 視 庁

都では実力接收を決定し、当庁に対しても援助要請があり捜査二課及び轄在
警察署員警護の下に午前七時の分を期し実施し様とした処事前に接收を予知
した鮮人側は約一〇〇名を動員して建物附近にスクラムを組み氣勢を挙げ公務
執行妨害を企図したか警察の実力行使を以て之等を退去させた、その際、檢
挙者一名、鮮人側の輕傷者一名を出したか午前九時四十分頃執行の一切
を完了した。

尚、今建物内に居住する九名に対しては二ヶ月間の期間を限つて
東京都で居住を認めている。

記

一、財産所在地、及執行官

以 東京都品川区東中延町三ノ五八七ノ一

元朝連品川支部、 木造二階建一棟 二五坪七、五

四、被通告責任者

元朝運品川支部委員長

金 親 河

民団品川支部団長

崔 塾

全建物内居住者

鄭 三 植

他 八 名

い、執行官

東京都特別調査課長

関 深

、 係長

山田良太郎

他 八 名

い、警察側出勤人員

捜査二課

志村警部 以下六名

崔原署

津久井署長 以下二名

二、執行迄の経緯

全建物は現民団品川支部団長 崔塾 の所有して居たものであつたが当時朝運側

警 視 庁

の幹部であつた。崔塾は之を朝運側の財産として諸般の法的手続を執つたものである。その右崔塾は朝運を脱退して民団に転向したものであるが昨年九月朝連解散当時の資料では東京都に於ても明確に朝連財産である事の判定を決定し得なかつたのでその右各種の資料等と蒐集し検討の結果接收実施の方針を決定するに至つたので屢次に亘つて関係者に対するに通告を行つたが元委員長金親河等は言を左右にして財産引渡しに応じない為一応東京都では六月十日該財産の接收を行ふ旨の通告書を関係者に対して郵送して法的に接收効力を発生せしめた。然るに鮮人側は通告を受領したにも拘らず何等財産引渡しの処置に応じないのみならず「接收反対」と当局の不当性を強調する宣伝ビラを印刷して各社に配布して反対運動的舉に出た為事態を憂慮した東京都では実力行使に依る財産保全を決定して今次の接收に至つたものである。

三、執行状況

執行着手は関係当局と事前に行合の上七月一日午前七時の分と予定し此の時間に

現場附近に至った処、鮮人側は既に当日の接收を事前より予知したもの、如く青壯
年約七〇名、児童約三〇名、計一〇〇名位を動員して建物附近に蟄集して人民抗争歌等を
高唱して氣勢を示し附近一帯反折柄の出勤時に中延取を乗降する通行人等をも
対象として「接收反対」趣旨の宣伝ビラの配布並に演説等を行つて計画的に執行
妨害の体勢を誇示して居た

当初執行官側では平穩裡に保全処分を執行し得る予想の下に少人数を以て現場
に臨んだが上記の様な状況では平穩裡に執行の見通し困難を見て一応折轄在
署に於て警備体制を警備体制の検討を行い、改めて午前八時三十分頃現場に
臨み山田係長より引渡し方を要請したが鮮人側は言下に之を拒否して全建物
玄關付近にスクラムを組み多数の罵声を以て示威行動の出た爲、援助の警察側
は津久井署長の指揮を以て解散を命じたが、尚も応じない爲、実力を以て之
等を建物内より退去させば要個所に遮断線も設け混乱事態を^{收拾}した。
この退去時の混乱約一〇分間に亘り相当の抵抗も見られ公務執行妨害現行

警 視 庁

犯として

品川区五反田（一ノ二五二）

無職 ② 吉田茂コト 全末共、当十九才、

が検挙された（一応取調の上即日釈放した）

一方執行官側では直ちに全建物内に於て居住者

自由労働者

尹 赫 柱

② 被教者

② 孫 済 河

金井ゆり子

等に対し保全処分趣旨を通告し更に現居住者に対しては二ヶ月間の期限を以て
居住を認める旨申渡した処、柔順に之に応じ階下三疊間一室を都警備員室として
明後し其の他財産保全処分に必要な一切の執行を午前八時五〇分頃終了し、午
後九時一〇分次の警備体制を敷し警備配置を解除した

東京都警備員

常時 四名

荏原署制服員 (三名三交着) 九名

四、其他

(一) 当日の接收妨害の爲勤員及反抗指導に當つたものは次の者等と認められる

⑤ 品川地区細胞

民主商工会

⑤

金子 清治

金 珠 文

金 権 限

鄭 英 煥

山川明俊子、

尹 鉄 鉄

伊藤明重子、

尹 明 重

李 鳳 善

金 觀 河

(二) 期限内全建物内に居住と認められるものは次の九名である。

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松田春雄、

鄭 三 植

金 井 成 一

柳 甲 虫

鄭 考 出

金 井 中 子

孫 濟 河

山 川 明 俊

金 井 淑 子

(三) 退去の際の混乱に當り負傷者として次の者があつた。

品川区西中延四ノ一二七。

自由労務者

李

鳳

善 (女)

当三十七才、

直ちに東京都側で附近東中延二ノ四四七、横田病院に收容受診の結果 左太服部、打撲一週間と診断された。

尚本人は応接の爲 参集したものであり、退去の際入波にもまれ自ら倒れ ⑤ 特有の誇張したセミアを示したものと認められた。

(四) 執行妨害に當り宣伝用のビラを多数散布したが「女性同盟」「団体協友会」等の名称を用ひ、更に警察官に対する呼び掛けを準備されて

あり、前隣家の物蔭、建物裏手等に配布残りの全趣旨のビラ約二千枚が隠匿されており、接收妨害に対する背後団体の強力な裏付けが窺はれた。

以上

警 視 庁

Taking Over of Ex-Choren Asset. Tell
W

Tel. report from 2nd Invest. Sect, MPD
1 July, 1950

Object of seizure: Former Choren Shinagawa Chapter
wooden 2 storied bldg with floor space of
25 Tento at No. 587-1, Higashi Nakanobe-cho,
Shinagawa-ku

By whom: Tokyo Metropolis.

Officials in charge: Sub-section chief Yamada of
Special Research Section + 10 others.

Assisted by 6 officials of 2nd Investigation
Section, MPD and 80 policemen of Ebura Police
Station.

Time when seizure commenced: 0820 hrs. 1 July, 1950

Dwellers in the bldg: 9 Koreans. They were
ordered to leave the house within 2 months.

How developed: About 150 Koreans who live
nearby assembled in front of the bldg at
0830 and lining up for scummage, interrupted
officials to go in. When a Korean woman fell
down and sustained a bruise. She was taken
to a hospital.

*
Despite the interference of Koreans, the
authorities completed procedures of seizure at 0940.

A Korean named KIN TO KYO alias YOSHIDA,
SHIGERU was arrested for obstruction of official
business.

Report No. 50 "Give us job" struggle in Yokohama City.
 About 200 free laborers who thronged Totenka Labor Office
 subjected a police official who came there for inspection to a
 Kangaroo court. 3 Korean laborers were arrested.

職よこせ斗争をめぐる不法行為者検査について
 本日午前八時頃横浜市戸塚職安管内の自由労働者約二〇〇名が全
 職業安定所に押かけ、職よこせ要求を斗争中其の状況を視察すべく
 午前十一時頃、戸塚署警備主任（氏名不詳）が全職安に趣いたとこ
 ろ吊し上げとなり暴行を受けたので午前十一時頃待機中の一ヶ小隊
 を現場に急行せしめ、救出せんとしたが両者間の小ぜり合となり更
 に一ヶ小隊を増派し、警備主任を救出すると共に左記三名を公務執
 行妨害として検査した。

二 検査者

(1) 大船市桜田町四八 金 信 坤
 (2) 戸塚町桂町二五八 金 敬 浩
 (3) 大船市岡本西六八 金 東 浩

尚他の被疑者については目下捜査中

◎ 犯

罪

即

報

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(3)

昭二兵

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二

3/6/50

Reb. NO. 43

Demonstrations"Give Us Job" Struggle.

When : 17 May, 1950

Where : Honden Labor Office, Tokyo

Who : Abt. 50 free laborers including
10 Koreans

Why : To request allocation of jobs, etc.

How : Bargaining between petitioners
and officials was held twice, in
the morning and in the afternoon.

At 1710, the office chief ordered laborers to withdraw from the office but they disobeyed. Complying with the request of the office chief for assistance, 95 policemen including police chief of Honden Police Station turned out and arrested 6 for resistance.

Sometime afterward, 20 or 30 men visited Honden Police Station to request the release of the arrested.

At this occasion, a Korean who assailed a policeman with blows was arrested for violence.

Daily Report NO. 79

Issued by Police Affairs Section

Dated 4 April 1950

Title: Movement of Koreans.

Recently, movements of Koreans have become so brisk in every circle that we must not ~~pass over~~ ^{fail to} ~~observe~~ ^{rooted behind} lightly their movements and things ~~at the back~~ of them.

The movements of Koreans, ^{which have become active} ~~which~~ ~~have~~ ~~become~~ ~~active~~ ~~recently~~ ~~as phenomena~~ ~~requiring~~ ~~attention~~, and have been stirring up police ~~and control~~ ^{can be} classified roughly ^{as follows:} —

~~following these:~~

- ~~Their movements appeared in~~
1. "Give-us-job" (~~Job demand~~) demonstrations
 2. resistance against police seizure of TAITO Bldg.
 3. ~~the~~ ^{spreading} ~~rumor~~ of compulsory expatriation of

Koreans to their home country.

Even after

(carried out)

~~the~~ the dissolution of the Korean League

in the name of

last September, Koreans have been active ~~in~~

(Relief Ass'n. for Liberation of Koreans)

the ~~Relief Society for Koreans~~, Korean Women's League

have been unable to

and other organizations, but they cannot conduct

such

~~a~~ powerful movements as before when the dis-

solved Korean League was ^{still} in existence. ~~However,~~

Therefore, those Koreans who have lost their jobs

streaming

are into a group of casual laborers. This

fact gives a ground that we cannot regard

the recent job-demand demonstrations simply as a

movement of casual laborers. It should be

taken into consideration that as a result of

the administrative readjustment intellectual ele-

ments, in addition to Koreans, have joined a group

of casual laborers. You ^{should be} ~~ought to have been~~

acquainted with the actual fact of the TAITO Hall
case through the ^{report} ~~material put out~~ we sent you

before. The case was a matter of grave con-
cern in ^{view of the fact} ~~the fact~~ that there was someone be-
hind the scene who ^{took advantage} ~~made use~~ of the case as

a step to gather a large number of Koreans
~~under a simple proposal~~ and skillfully agitated
their reckless rebellious spirit. Judging from
^{organization} the ~~formation~~ of the Struggle Commission for Defence
of Koreans Taito Hall on the occasion of the first

^{that of} seizure ~~capture~~ and the Joint Struggle Commission against
(immediately after the ^{seizure} ~~second capture~~),
suppression. It is obvious that the case was
not raised ^{at} ~~for~~ their own ^{intention} ~~purpose~~. It is

of importance for us to be watchful ^{over} ~~to~~ future
movement of Koreans who are not aware of their

character of cats-paw.

The so-called job-demand demonstrations
an
came to ~~the~~ end on 22 March soon after the Taiko
Hall Case which happened on 20 March, and at
present Korean movements seem to be directed toward
stirring up ^{of} their rebellious ~~consciousness~~ ^{spirit} ~~to the~~
by spreading the rumor of ^{the} compulsory expatriation
of Koreans to their home country and strengthening
their organization under the name of 'Joint Struggle
against Suppression.'

The Attorney-General announced in his statement
on 30 March that the rumor was ~~just~~ ^{absolutely} groundless,
but the rumor is spreading deep-rootedly among
Korean residential areas. The AKAHATA once took
up the rumor under the title '300,000 Koreans will
~~be subject to compulsory~~
^{be} ~~expatriation~~ ^{expatriation} ~~by~~ ^{it} and ^{seems to be}

4

implanting implicitly such an idea in their minds that they might as well not be afraid of doing anything ~~mind that though they cannot so long live~~ here since they will either have to meet death under ~~fair their lives under the severe suppression,~~ suppression in Japan or be expatriated and ~~they will be killed when they have been expatriated~~ find no way of living in Korea. ~~to Korea by compulsory, and if there is no hope~~ ~~for their staying here.~~

Korean residents in Japan are estimated ^{at} approximately 600,000. Some of them have ~~sound~~ mind and they believe ~~sound mind~~ that they must abide by Japanese laws so long as they live ~~thinking~~ in Japan.

On the other hand, however, there are ~~other~~ ^{other} Koreans who ~~had once~~ ^{had once} elevated their living standard ^{up} to the level of foreigners ^{by} taking advantage of the ^{social} chaos immediately after the ~~termination~~ of war but ~~they~~ were thrown into ^{the jobless} group ~~in the course of time~~ ^{in the course of time} on account of the economic

depression. It is most important, therefore,
to keep our watchful eyes upon any movement
~~to be~~ attempted ^{by the} ~~the~~ Koreans, ^{(for they will be} acting
as leaders ^{people's}
~~of~~ ~~people~~ of revolution by stirring up ~~the~~
dissatisfaction, ^{but by all means (always}
~~that~~ we must ~~be~~ ~~of~~
humane even to them. ~~at all times~~

6

Warning to police stations about the movement of Koreans.
No. 1150
Officials concerned are requested to look at things
at the back of Koreans.

警 備 日 報
第七六號

四月四日(火)

目 次

- 朝鮮人の動きについて
- 日本製靴の人員整理を繞る地区細胞の動向について
- 自由労働者の動向について

(千佳)

警 備 課

574/50

最近ではあらゆる面に朝鮮人の動きが活発になつて来た。
この動きとこの動きの底流をなすものについて吾々は眼
と覆ふことは出来ない。
先づ警備事象として表面化した最近の朝鮮人の動きを大別
すると、

- (一) 恥よこせデモに表われたもの
- (二) 台東会館接收をめぐるもの
- (三) 朝鮮人本国強制送還デマをめぐるもの
- の三つにならう。

昨年九月朝連解散は一應朝鮮人解放救援会、朝鮮人女性
同盟其の他の組織のもとに活動しているが、旧朝連の様な
強力な動きは出来ず失業(離恥)した鮮人等は必然的に自
由労働者層に流れている。

こゝに所謂恥よこせデモを單なる自由労働者のみの動き
とは簡単に受取れないものがあり、行政整理の結果自由労
働者層に知識的、意識的分子が流入しつつあること、思い併
せてその行動には深い省察が加えられねばならないと考え
られる。

台東会館事件は警備資料としても送付したのでその真相
についてはよく諒解されたこと、思うが、この事件は多数
の朝鮮人を同一目標の下に結集するに役立たせその執拗な
反抗気分を巧みにリードして宿発的な反抗訓練を終えさせ
た背後関係のある面で重要であり、第一次の接收を機に朝

鮮人台東会館防衛斗争委員会』を第二次接收直后には『暴
正反対共同斗争委員会』を結成したことに依つて、事なる
朝鮮人の独自の立場に於ける斗争と見ることは出来ない。
踊らされてゐることの自覚のない鮮人の今後の行方には緊
い関心を寄せる必要があると思う。
三月二十三に台東会館事件があつて向うない三月十二
日限りで都内に於ける所謂臥安デモが打切られ、目下の朝
鮮人の動きは『暴正反対共同斗争』の名のもと『朝鮮人本
国強制送還のデマ』をめぐつて反抗意識の昂揚と組織体の
強化に向けられてゐるものゝ如くである。
本国強制送還に關するデマは三月三十日法務總裁談でそ
の事実でないことが発表されたが、朝鮮人部落等では強く
宣伝され『アカハタ』等には『三十万強制送還』等の見
出しで報道され鮮人間には『内地に居ても弾圧されて生き

St. Hattori District Committee of JCP scatters
agitation bills taking advantage of personnel
cut of Nippon Shoe Manufacturing Co.

ては行けない、強制的に本国へ送還されても殺されるのだ
どうせ死ぬのなら……』と云う暗示が強く働き、
在日朝鮮人は約六十万と云われ健全なる人達の中には
『我々は内地で生きて行くのであり内地で生き抜く限り日
本の法律に従つて生活すべきである』
と云う考え方が強いのであるが、終戦後混乱に乗じ第三国
人気取りで生活水準を引上げていた朝鮮人が経済不況のも
とに失業者群に投入されて行く折柄その不平不満を煽動シ
『革命の尖兵』としての役割を果させやうとする底流につ
いては、人道的慈愛の心と併せて炯眼を視るの徹底した
視察が緊要であると信ずるものである。

○日本製靴の人員整理を続ける地区細胞の動向について
(千住)

足立区千住橋戸町二 日本製靴株式会社で

April 14 '50

Subject: Report on Korean residents' representation to the Tokyo District Procurators office, after their anti-oppression mass rally

To : PMO, CIC, KOAR, PSD.

From : Liaison section chief, MPD

Around 1330 hrs., Apr. 7, after the abovesaid mass meeting held at the Imperial plaza, about 150 representatives for them went to the Tokyo District Procurators Office for representation, and 12 of them were allowed to see Prosecutor OKAZAKI, the situation at that time being as follows:

At about 1330 hrs., Apr. 7, around 150 Koreans rushed to the T.D.P.O., No.1 1-chome, Kasumigaseki in the zone of MARUNOUCHI P.S. and asked to have an interview with chief prosecutor HORI, but being very much occupied, he could not see them, so they are told that Prosecutor OKAZAKI of the Special Investigation H.Q. would have an interview with 3 delegates of them. But the former Korean Residents League members refused that, saying, "As we are all the representatives, we need not elect further delegates", and told General Affairs Section chief YAMAMOTO, "If we all should not be allowed to see him, we would keep on sitting down here", and expressed to him dissatisfaction. Moreover there was a sign of resorting to "sit-down" tactics on their part. So at the request of chief Prosecutor HORI, about 50 strong of the MARUNOUCHI P.S. amongst others there was a vice-chief SAKURAI, went there for guard at about 1405 hrs., and at last there was an interview between 12 delegates, including TEI for Daito-ward, LI for Shinagawa-ward, KIN for Arakawa-ward and 9 other Koreans, and Procurator OKAZAKI, when the annexed protest was read by one of them, and a reply thereto was demanded.

Procurator OKAZAKI replied that except the item concerning the arrested persons in connection with the Daito Kaikan requisition case, the issues claimed by them were all the matters out of the jurisdiction of this office, which he could not help. He further said that an immediate discharge of the arrested would not be realized unless a further scrutiny should be made.

The delegates then questioned, "Why have you not investigated into the injuring offence on the part of police?" and further asked, "How is the opinion of a procurator on our protest?"

To these, the prosecutor replied that that was because of interference with government officials in exercising their public duties, and saying, "On this occasion I ought not express my opinion as a prosecutor", he rose up from his seat after an interview which lasted from 1320 hrs. to 1340 hrs. The delegates also retired, then after reporting on the progress of the interview to the rest of the delegation who had been waiting for them downstairs and upstairs in the office, they with the rest left the office at 1510 hrs.

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PROTEST

To Chief prosecutor HORI,
Tokyo District Procurators Office

In protest against an overt and colonial oppression on the part of the government, and in the cause of the independence of Japan and stability of life in Japan, we, Japanese and Koreans, have risen up, and protest rigorously against an income-parably atrocious oppression of YOSHIDA Cabinet, brought to bear upon Korean residents in Japan. Since last September, we have been active as a democratic organ for the protection of Korean residents' rights, and struggled for democratization of Japan.

Beginning with the dissolution of CHOREN (League of Korean residents in Japan) and MINSEI (Korean Youths Organization for Democratization), and the requisition of all their properties, they departed a lot of Korean patriotic leaders, and have driven them into the plight of starvation and oppression.

Opposing such illicit measures Korean residents here had blamed their faults, lodged a protest with them under the support and encouragement of Japanese democratic people, and filed a suit with the Tokyo District Court for the cancellation of the dissolution.

Nevertheless the court, which should as its function judge the case on an impartial standing, declared that for what had been done by Japanese Government, Japanese court had no jurisdiction whatever, and it renounced its own jurisdiction. Thus the fact disclosed that Japan has been subject to fascism suppression under the complete control of the present Government.

Lately starting with a forcible requisition of DAITO KAIKAN, they went so far as to broadly infringe private properties and materialized a plot to deprive at the bottom Korean residents in Japan of all right-to-live, these Koreans being hardly able to meet both ends in their living, and the Japanese Government are further attempting at a stroke to ostracize from the society CHOSEN KAIHO KYUENKAI (Korean Emancipation Relief and Encouragement Society) GAKUSEI DOMEI (Students League) and JOSEI DOMEI (Women's League), all having as their object not a bit of political activity. Seeing from the statement of Major general SAI KEN TOKU of Korean Ordinance Administration Hq., made through radio and journals on Mar. 28, this year, that he had then been negotiating with Japanese Government with regard to such measures as to send back compulsorily more than 60% of Korean residents in Japan to South Korea with a view to enlarge man-power in Korea, and thereby to weaken the left wing influence of Japan, etc., it can not but be thought that this is a plot planned by the Government to drive a mass-deportation of democratic Koreans. We can not help pointing out that this was a horrible strategies maneuvered by YOSHIDA Cabinet in conspiracy with a faction of Syngman Rhee, who was at a loss on meeting with the repelling by freedom-and peace on the part of Koreans. If Japanese

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Government should impose the dissatisfaction felt by Korean residents toward it, upon Korean themselves, who have been stricken under its colonial oppression, and if it should enforce such an exclusive, racial policy, it would not only cast a desperate dark shadow upon her friendship with Korean and China in her proximity, but also she would be bound to a permanent colonial situation from time to come.

We now protest in the name of democracy and socialism against the violence upon some good people, by yourselves etc. who arbitrarily yield it under authority, and demand you for an immediate execution of the following items, as well as for the confirmation thereof.

1. To withdraw the rejection of a suit for cancellation of the dissolution of CHOREN and MINSEI, and by a fair justice to have the dissolution cancelled immediately.
1. To restore to us DATTO KAIKAN illegally requisitioned, and to stop immediately a trespass on the private properties.
1. To discharge immediately the arrested persons who suffered themselves to be sacrificed for the defense of the right of residence at DATTO KAIKAN, and to dismiss at once both chiefs of Metropolitan Police Board and Kuramae Police Station, as among the oppressive leaders.
1. To waive immediately the Japan-Korea Trade Agreement which has the intention of military, and not to send arms and ammunition destined to kill Korean people.
1. To assure the freedom of removal, and the right to live, for Korean residents in Japan, and to confer upon them the suffrage and eligibility for election.
1. To stop immediately unlawful arrest and encroachment upon personal rights by abusing a foreigner registration society, and to give up an exclusive propaganda made upon the basis of a racial alienation policy.

Apr. 7, 1950

Anti-oppression
Mass rally.

April 13, 1950

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

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

Subject: Report on move of left-wing organizations in connection with Taito Kaikan Case.

This report, which follows our previous one reporting on the investigations of the Taito Kaikan Case by a body of private lawyers, is outlining the situation in which members of Kanagawa Branch, Japan Electric Industrial Workers Trade Union interviewed Chief of Kuramae Police Station on April 7, handing him a written protest in connection with the same incident.

Date and time: 4:20 p.m.--4:30 p.m., April 7 (10 minutes).

Representations made by:

- a. TANISHIMA, Koreyuki, Assistant Chief of Executive Committee, Tsurumi Chapter, Kanagawa Prefectural Branch, Japan Electric Industrial Workers Trade Union (Nihon Denki Sangyo Rodo Kumiai).
- b. TAKASHI, Tamotsu, Chief of Young Women's Cultural Policy Section, Kanagawa Chapter, Kanagawa Prefectural Branch, Japan Electric Industrial Workers Trade Union.
- c. Another representative.

Details:

The above three representatives, in the interview, after reading and handing over to the police station chief a written protest which is set forth below, asked him the following questions which in turn were answered by him as follows.

Questions and answers.

Reps.: "The actions taken by the police for the seizure of the Korean-owned Taito Hall were by no means appropriate measures."

P.S. Chief:
"Do you know the details of the affair?"

Reps.: "Yes, we have learned all about that case. A thing of similar kind occurred in Kanagawa, too."

P.S. Chief:
"Our police has done nothing for which it should be denounced, for it was with a legal conviction and simply for a rightful police pur-

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pose that we took such actions. The Court will determine whether our actions were right or wrong."

Reps: "We wish to have you lend your ear to the public opinion, for we believe that's a democratic way. The Kanagawa police brings unreasonable pressure to bear on our labor problems, and while the police attempts to justify this pressure the labor raps it as unjust."

U.S. Chief: "It's just the difference of opinions that makes you think that way. I hope you will study the police more."

Reps: "We wish to have you inform the Prosecution of our representations today"

PROTEST (Copy)

We, the Kanagawa Prefectural Branch of the Japan Electric Industrial Workers Trade Union, in the name of its Convention, hereby file a protest with the Japanese Government against its high-handed and atrocious pressure brought upon a number of our fellow Koreans in the recent case of unlawful police seizure of the Taito Hall. The treacherous Yoshida Administration, highly solicitous of the colonization of Japan, simply for the purpose of achieving its evil ambitions, is even daring to employ the police, which ought to be a protector of the people, as agents to work for enforcing such unruly pressure upon them. Past cases of iniquitous suppression of our Japan Electric Industrial Workers Trade Union by the administration have already numbered more than ten. Particularly, the pressure entailed on the Koreans, a lesser nation, has been the severest of all. This course of suppression has been climaxed by the unlawful dispersion last fall of the League of Korean Residents In Japan, an event enough to expose to the public attention the character of the frenzied Yoshida and his faction as it is, and also by that untoward Taito Kaikan Case which is even comparable to the notorious incident of mass-slaughter of Koreans at the time of the Great earthquake and fire of the Kanto District. Such repressive measures of the harshest kind may be viewed as nothing other than deliberate attempts to menace general peace, push on Japan's colonization and enslave us.

We, Kanagawa Prefectural Branch of the Japan Electric Industrial Workers Trade Union, in the name of its Convention, protest such pressure inflicted by the Government and its police in the late incident, and at the same time claim an immediate release of all that have been subjected to

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unruly arrest and the punishment of the Government itself as well as of the individual police officers who as its agents played the direct role in provoking the incident.

March 23, 1950.

The Fourth Regular Periodic Convention
of the Kanagawa Prefectural Branch, Japan
Electric Industrial Workers Trade union.

Report No. 20

What : Anti-Tax rally
Where : Nakanoyo Town, Summa Prefecture
When : From 1000 hrs. 17 Apr. 50
Who : Abt 350 farmers led by communists,
Include number of Koreans.

How : Participants of the rally first called the District Office, then calling at Tax Office, demanded an interview with the chief. Despite the chief's request to limit the number of interviewer to 5, about 50 farmers including ten odd Koreans trespassed into the chief's room and demanded him to approve their revised statement.

In the course of negotiation, number of Koreans dragged a section chief down to the downstairs from the 2nd floor of the office and carrying him up shoulder high tossed him on a motor truck making him fell unconscious.

(TN) Guard Section, NRP Hqs admitted neglect on the part of police though only 8 policemen which are the entire staffs of Nakanogo PS could do nothing against mob.

20 Mar 50

Memo to Col. Pulliam
Col. Battey

1. It was reported to me at home (710 hrs this date) that the MPD had advanced on the Korean building Daito Kai Kan (Asakusa) at 0645 hrs 6 companies of Reserves strong, with the purpose of removing 40 Koreans. Difficulties were anticipated as the Koreans had called for assistance from all Koreans in the vicinities. Report was made by the Liaison Section, MPD.

2. At 0800 hours I received the following report: At 0715 hours, 500 Koreans clashed with the police outside the building. Forty policemen were slightly wounded. Seventy Koreans were arrested for resisting officers, and are confined in several police stations of the vicinity. The Korean mob was scattered and driven away. Koreans inside the building were ejected. MPD mission accomplished.

HSE

HSE

File HSE

28 January 1950

MEMO

SUBJECT: Incident at Korean Mission

TO: Chief Police Administrator, PSD

Police Inspector Teramoto, Chief of 3rd Sub-section of 1st Criminal Investigation Section, MPD, reported to this office the result of inquiries made into alledged grenade throwing incident at Korean Mission.

Police inquiry show that no bomb or grenade was thrown at the Korean Mission 26 January; but that a first secretary, a Mr. Boku, who was formally reported to have been seriously injured was merely bruised on the face by some member of his staff.

The police attempted to interview Mr. Boku at his home. Boku refused to be interviewed; however, his wife admitted that her husband was suffering from a slight bruise on the face, and requested that the police avoid all publicity as if this case became generally known it would be embarrassing to the Korean Mission.

A Mr. Ryu, who asked and obtained police protection for himself is reported to be leaving Japan today for Korea.

*D. M. O'Neill*D. M. O'NEILL
Police Investigator*BR*
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