GHQ/SCAP Records(RG 331)
Description of contents

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

(1) Box no. 2189

(2) Folder title/number: (20) (end)
Korea

(3) Date: Sept. 1945 - Oct. 1951

(4) Subject:

Classification	Type of record
111	Z

(5) Item description and comment:
Includes Contents List

(6) Reproduction: (Yes) No

(7) Film no. Sheet no.

File Under Korea

NO.	FROM	DATE	TO	SYNOPIS
53	AG	3 Sept 1951	CG 8th Army	Export from ROK of Commodities Essential to Economy of ROK
54		25 Oct 51		Summary of the Proceedings of the Japan-Korea Conference
55		30 Oct 51		Summary of the Proceedings of the Japan-Korea Conference

File Under Korea Page

NO.	FROM	DATE	TO	SYNOPIS
42				Attorney-General's Press Release on Alien Registration
43	Huston (DS)	20 Feb 50	Jap Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Use of term Han Kook for Korea
44	G-2	10 Mar 50	GS	Alleged Misappropriation of Funds by Governor of Koayama Prefecture
~~45~~	~~PIW~~			
		1951		
47	DS	14 Feb 51	GS	Use of Word "Han Kuk" (or "Han Kook" Instead of "Chosen"
46	Cottrell	18 Jan 51	Col. Napier	Draft Cabinet Order Concerning Procedure to Deport Illegal Entrants
47	G-2	30 Jan 51	GS	Special Report of Info Received at Metropolitan Police Board, Tokyo (Rioting Koreans)
48	GS	2 Mar 51	CIE	Use of Word "Han Kuk" Instead of "Chosen"
49	DS	9 Mar 51	Korean Dip Mission in Japan	Re-Legal status of Korean Residents of Japan; property in Japan of Korean Educational Foundation use of word "Han Kuk instead of Chosen
50	DS	23 Mar 51	"	Efforts being made to use the word "Hankuk" in referring to Republic of Korea
51	DS	19 July 51	CIE Thru GS	Use of Word "Han Kuk" Instead of "Chosen"
52	DS	16 Aug 51	GS	" " " " " "

File under KOREA. Page No

FROM	DATE	TO	SYNOPIS
	1949		
36	G-2	28 Oct	GS	Reaction to the Dissolution of the League of Koreans.
37	XX		
36A	CPC/FP	4 Nov 49	GS	Korean Mission Request for Title to Properties of Leftist Korean Groups
37	Min of Eud	Nov 49	Prim Min	Objection under the Provisions of Art. 10 of the Law for Special Regulations Concerning Procedure of Administrative Ligitation, against the Suspension of Excutition of the Administrative Disposition (It has to do with Koreans in School)
38				Changeover of the Registration Certificate in Compliance with the Amendment of the Alien Registration Law
		1950		
39		11 Jan		Taft's Speech on Formosa
40	GS	16 Feb		Use of term HAN KOOK Rather Than Chosen for Korea
41				Use of term HAN KOOK Rather than Chosen for Korea

File under KOREA Page No

	FROM	DATE	TO	SYNOPIS
		1949 1949		
30	Hauge	6 July	Memo for Record	Proposal to close Korean schools in Yamaguchi Prefecture
31	GS	7 July	DCS	Status of Koreans in Japan
32	GS	8 July	DCS	Korean School Situation
33	LS	17 Sept	GS	Korean Govt Claim to Property.
34	GS	19 Sept	DS	Appeal of The League of Koreans Residing in Japan.
35	ATIS	October	GS	Translation of Letter from Korean League of SAITAMA Ken
[illegible]	[illegible]			

File under no. KOREA Page No.

FROM		DATE	TO	SYNOPIS
		1949		
	27	G-2	8 FEB	GS	Korean League Distorts MacArthur's Statememt on Maintenance of Large Japanese Police Force.
	28	G-2	8 Mab	GS	Educational Problem among the Koreans in Yamaguchi Prefecture
	29	G62	28 June	GS	Governer of Nagasaki Prefecture Accedes to Koreans Demands

File under no. KOREA Page No- III VI

FROM	DATE	TO	SYNOPIS
	1948		
24	22 Sept	CIE	Rumor Korea May Gain Tsushima Causing Unrest.
24A	2 Oct		Promotions of Civil Service Officials in Korea.
25	4 Nov	GS	Hiroshima-ken Koreans Make Demands to Japanese Government Authorities
26	25 Nov	Korean Div	Nationality Status of Koreans Resident in Japan
26	26 Nov	Gen Willoughby	Petition.

For Scolinos

File under no. KOREA Page No- V

FROM	DATE	TO	SYNOPIS
	1948		
19 GS	12 Jul	G-3	Check note Proposald that Koreans Illegally entering Japan be apprppriately punished in addition to being transported back to korea.
20 Korea	19 Jul	C/in Chief	Report of the Holding of Elections in shouth Korea.
21 General Staff	26 Jul	8th Army	Korean Rumor concerning Departure of General Eichelberger.
22 Korea	27 Jul	C in C	Report of the Holding of Elections in South Korea
23 GS	3 Aug	Korean Div	Status of Koreans in Japan .

File under no. KOREA Page No- IV

	FROM	DATE	TO	SYNOPIS
		1946		
16	Mil Gov't	28 Dec	USAMGIK	Demonstration and Riot of Koreans in Japan.
17	Mil Gov in Korea	30 Dec	GHQ	Trials of Korean Nationals.
18				PROSPECTUS AND PRINCIPAL PROGRAMMES (the Korean Residents union in Japan)
~~26~~	~~Blakemore~~	~~25 Nov~~	~~Korean Div~~	~~Nationality Status of Koreans Resident in~~ Japan

	FROM	DATE	TO	SYNOPIS
		1946		
12	CLO Tokyo	4 Feb	SCAP	Control of Chinese, formosans and Koreans using Railways.
13	CLO Tokyo	1 Mar	SCAP	Request for Authorization to deport Koreans illegally entering japan.
14	GS	6 May	USAMGIK	Representative of Korean Labourers
14A	Blakemore	26 Nov	C/K Div,	Nationality Status of Koreans Resident in Japan.
15	SPOT INTELLIGENCE	20 Dec	C/S	Summary of Information on Korean Demonstrati

File under no. KOREA Page No- II

	FROM	DATE	TO	SYNOPIS
		1946		
8	ALLEN	2 Jan	CLOffice	Request for representatives of Keirin-sha, to enter South Korea.
9	ALLEN	4 Jan	CL Office	Permission for Certain Japanese to enter south Korea.
10	FAIR	15 Jan	CL Office	Application for Permission to Enter South Korea.
22	ALLEN	28 Jan	CL Office	Request for Information on the Salaries of the Officials of the Defunct Government General of Korea Paid by the United States Authorities

File under no. KOREA Page No- I

	FROM	DATE	TO	SYNOPIS
1	Jap Gov't	1945 16 Sept	SCAP	C.L.O. No 13 - Memorandum
2	CLARKE	10 Oct	GS	Mustering out bomuses to Korean soldiers
3	ATCHESON	8 Nov	Sec. State	Expectance of directive conderning Korea requested in 22,Oct 4
4	CLARKE	10 Nov	Chief	Suggests directive legally separation of Korea from Japan,and be completed and telegraphed to GHQ
5	SEOUL, KOREA	19 Nov		Bureau Order Number 3
6	MARSH	7 Dec	CGXXIV Corps	Location and Assignment of Military Gov't Units in Korea
7		17 Nov		Queries for Govt Sec Liaisor Officer to Korea

CONFIDENTIAL
CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM

October 30, 1951.

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE JAPAN-KOREA CONFERENCE

The Fifth Session of the Japan-Korea Conference convened at 10:15 A.M. October 30, 1951, with Mr. KIM Yong-Sik, Republic of Korea Consul General at Honolulu, acting as spokesman for the Korean delegation in the absence of Ambassador YANG. Mr. CHIBA, head of the Japanese delegation, presented the attached copy of a press release to be issued today by the Japanese Government in an effort to alleviate tension among Korean residents in Japan regarding the recent Japanese Government Cabinet Order for immigration control. Mr. Kim indicated that as far as the Korean delegation was concerned the statement was accepted without approval or disapproval. He, however, questioned the phrase stating that the Cabinet Order "will not become immediately applicable to Korean residents" as intimating that the provisions referred to would take effect at some future date. Mr. Chiba replied that the applicability of this law to Koreans in Japan would depend upon the results achieved in the present conference, but that his government felt strongly the necessity of issuing some statement now. Mr. Kim stated his government might also issue a statement along the same lines in the near future, but promised to send an advance copy to Mr. Chiba for comments or objections.

On the question of the proposed sub-committee to consider informally treatment of Koreans in Japan, it was agreed that this committee should commence meetings today without SCAP observers present. As a start, the Japanese sub-committee members would be Mr. Mitsuo TANAKA, Chief of First Division, Immigration Agency, Mr. Kenta MIRAGA, Chief Secretary of Civil Affairs, Assistant to the Attorney General, and Mr. Minoru IMAI, Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the Korean members would be Mr. YU Chin-o, President of the University of Korea, Mr. KIM Tong-Cho, Chief, Political Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. KIM Tae-Tong, First Secretary, Korean Diplomatic Mission. As the work of the sub-committee progresses, informal recommendations will be made to the full conference for formal discussions or decisions. No formal record of each meeting of the sub-committee will be made.

At Mr. Kim's suggestion that the full conference turn its attention to the second item on the Agenda, i.e., "Ways and means of future negotiations," Mr. Chiba stated that his government was still conducting discussions among various agencies and was not prepared to take up this item now. He

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promised that he would attempt to start conference discussions on this item at the earliest practicable date. The conference adjourned indefinitely, pending deliberations of the sub-committee on nationality or the conclusion of current discussions within the Japanese Government on Item 2 of the Agenda.

Incl.

Copy of Press Release

Info copies this memo to:
G-1
G-2
IS
GS

Statement by Director of Information Bureau F.O.

3 P. M. Oct. 30th

There appears to be some misunderstanding in certain quarters as to the object of the conversations now going on between representatives of the Japanese Government and the Republic of Korea, and in particular as regards the application of the Cabinet Order for Immigration Control from November 1st.

In view of the fact that questions relating to the nationality and residence of Koreans in Japan is being discussed in these conversations it should be known that the above-mentioned Cabinet Order will not immediately become applicable to Korean residents. Inthis connection the Japanese Government desires it to be understood that it does not intend to limit unreasonably, the peaceful and orderly residence of law abiding aliens.

The conversations between the representatives of the two countries are progressing amicably and a committee has been organized especially to study questions with regard to the residence and treatment of Koreans who have continuously resided in Japan.

CONFIDENTIAL

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MEMORANDUM

October 25, 1951.

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE JAPAN-KOREA CONFERENCE

October 20, 1951

The Conference was opened on October 20, 1951 with a short speech by Ambassador Sebald reviewing the circumstances leading to the Conference and stressing the fact that the SCAP representatives present at the Conference would act only as observers, taking no active part in the proceedings. On behalf of the Japanese Government, Vice Foreign Minister Sadao IGUCHI stated that he considered this Conference to be a momentous event in the laying of a new foundation for lasting relations between Japan and Korea. In addition to the consideration of the nationality question of Koreans resident in Japan, Mr. IGUCHI declared the Japanese Government would welcome such further proposals as might be advanced by the Korean delegation concerning the negotiation of all problems between the two countries.

Ambassador You Chan YANG, head of the Korean delegation, thereupon made a formal speech in which he pointed out the geographical closeness of Korea and Japan and the consequent necessity for both countries to settle their outstanding problems in a satisfactory manner. Ambassador YANG stressed that the Koreans could not entirely forget the years of Japanese occupation, but expressed the belief that a satisfactory solution of the present problems would aid in developing friendly relations between the two countries. He expressed the hope that Japan would accept the necessity and desirability of cooperating with other Asian nations in solving Asiatic problems. Ambassador YANG concluded by pointing out that Japan had attacked Korea and that Japan had attempted to "submerge freedom" in the last war; in spite of these facts Dr. YANG asserted the Japanese and Koreans must strive together to lay a new and sound foundation for future relations, thereby building a new confidence and trust.

October 22, 1951

On behalf of the Korean delegation, Ambassador YANG proposed the following agenda for the conference:

(1) Organization of the Conference;
(2) Adoption of agenda to include

(a) legal status of Koreans in Japan,
(b) execution of SCAP's note dated 10 September 51 and
(c) development of agenda for ways and means for future negotiations

(3) Ad hoc matters.

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After some discussion of the necessity of including the shipping question in the agenda, Mr. CHIBA, head of the Japanese delegation, stated he would refer the matter to his government for final decision.

Proceeding to the nationality question of Koreans resident in Japan, Mr. CHIBA stated that in Article II of the Japanese Peace Treaty Japan recognizes the independence of Korea and that it logically follows that Korean residents in Japan should lose Japanese nationality and acquire Korean nationality on the coming into effect of the Peace Treaty. In implementing this principle, however, the Japanese Government was confronted with certain practical difficulties. He then queried the Korean delegation as to (1) whether the Government of Korea would take full responsibility for Koreans resident in Japan if they lose Japanese nationality, and (2) whether the Government of Korea had any plans in preparation for the assumption of this responsibility. Ambassador YANG replied that his government would assume responsibility for these Koreans and that in preparation for assumption of this responsibility he himself intended to impress upon all Koreans in Japan the necessity to become not only good Koreans but good residents of Japan.

In reply to Dr. YANG's request for "full justice" in the treatment of Koreans resident in Japan, Mr. CHIBA stated his government was fully prepared to accord to Koreans all privileges granted to other aliens in Japan. On the proposal of Ambassador YANG for the appointment of a joint committee to exchange information on the nationality problem and report back to the plenary session of the Conference, Mr. CHIBA stated he would refer the matter to his government for a decision.

October 24, 1951

Referring to the proposal of the Korean delegation for consideration of the shipping question, Mr. CHIBA stated that the position of his government was that the scope of the Conference was limited to (1) the nationality problem and (2) agenda for future bilateral negotiations. In view of the urgency of the shipping problem, however, the Japanese Government was willing to discuss this matter at a separate conference at the earliest possible date. Furthermore, the Japanese Government desired to have it understood that while it was desirous of learning of such additional problems as might be proposed by the Korean delegation, it was not prepared to discuss at this Conference the substance of these problems.

In reply to Mr. CHIBA's question as to whether there were any other shipping problems to be discussed beyond the execution of the recent SCAP directive, Dr. YANG stated in his opinion the proposed discussion should include other matters related to shipping. In this connection the Japanese delegation then stated that the Japanese Government would on its part desire to discuss the disposition of five cargo vessels which were transferred to the Korean Mail Steamship Company in accordance with provisions of a SCAP memorandum dated February 15, 1950.

CONFIDENTIAL

After a lengthy discussion as to the possible appointment of a sub-committee to consider the shipping problem with the Japanese delegation maintaining that this matter was outside the scope of the present Conference, Mr. CHIBA finally agreed to refer the matter again to his government, promising a final answer at the next meeting.

October 25, 1951

With regard to the shipping problem, Mr. CHIBA stated his government would appoint a delegation to meet with Korean representatives on October 30, 1951, to consider "questions concerning title to vessels pending between Japan and Korea." This delegation would be empowered to make a final decision on these matters. In reply to Ambassador YANG's suggestion that the delegations to this shipping conference report their findings to the present conference, Mr. CHIBA agreed on the grounds that the shipping question would naturally be brought up again in the present conference after solution of the nationality problem.

Regarding the creation of a joint committee to study the nationality question, a lengthy discussion arose as to the terms of reference of this committee. The Japanese delegation was of the opinion that the main conference should settle the principles involved regarding the legal status of Koreans in Japan and that the proposed joint committee be simply an informal discussion group to consider the present and future treatment of such Koreans in accordance with the principles as decided by the preliminary conference. It was further the opinion of the Japanese delegation that the treatment of these Koreans should be considered under the agenda item regarding general problems between the two countries. The Korean delegation felt that the question of the legal status could not be solved without due consideration of the future treatment to be extended to Koreans in Japan. In the course of the discussion Ambassador YANG stated he felt the Koreans in Japan should receive a little better treatment than other aliens in order to aid in developing friendly Korea-Japan relations. While stating the Japanese Government was fully desirous of improving relations, Mr. CHIBA asserted any such policy would have to be considered very carefully in view of certain other foreign national groups resident in Japan, reiterating again that the Japanese Government is willing to extend to Koreans the same treatment as that accorded other aliens.

In reply to Mr. CHIBA's question regarding what specific matters the Korean delegation had in mind for the proposed sub-committee to study on the nationality question, Ambassador YANG mentioned permanent residence, property rights and legal rights. He emphasized that without some idea of the future rights of Koreans in these matters, the Korean delegation would not be in position to discuss the legal status of Korean nationals in Japan. Mr. CHIBA finally agreed to certain informal discussions on the future treatment of Koreans in Japan but stated that such discussions should be considered "off the record."

The meeting adjourned with Ambassador YANG expressing his personal opinion that if future meetings exhibited the same spirit of cooperation as the first four sessions he was confident of the success of the Conference.

RESTRICTED

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
APO 500

AG 091.31 (3 SEP 51)GD 2 SEP 51

SUBJECT: Export from ROK of Commodities Essential to Economy of ROK

TO: Commanding General
Eighth Army
APO 301

1. At the 23 June 1951 Meeting of the Economic Stabilization Committee, a list of exportable commodities (Inclosure 1) was presented and approved. That list includes various commodities identical with or substitutable for commodities furnished the Republic of Korea by the United Nations Command, for example, fresh fish, salted fish and dried fish, cuttle fish and canned food.

2. Letter, General Headquarters, Far East Command, AG 091.31 (9 July 51)GD, subject as above, dated 9 July 1951, requested that representations be made to the ROK Government with a view to obtaining from that Government an embargo on the export of commodities of the same character as furnished by CINCUNC. A suggested list of commodities for export embargo was attached. No information has been received by this headquarters indicating the ROK Government has taken any action whatsoever in response to this request.

3. It is requested that emphatic representations be made at once to the ROK Government that food will not be provided for civilian relief in Korea when an exportable surplus of food exists as conclusively evidenced by the continued authorization of food items for export from Korea by the ROK Government.

4. It is further requested that this headquarters be informed when the representations herein requested are made to the ROK Government and of any corrective action taken by the ROK Government in response thereto.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL RIDGWAY:

G. A. [redacted]
Lt Col AGD
Asst Adjutant General

1 Incl
a/s

53

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

G-4 KOREAN ECONOMIC AID DIVISION

GD KEA WRH/LSI/MNS/dcv
27 August 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD:

Subject: Export from ROK of Commodities Essential to Economy of ROK

1. References: a. G-4 Journal Nos. 07685, 05377, 5475, 11482.

b. Ltr to 8th Army, subj: Export from ROK of Commodities Essential to Economy of ROK (AG 091.31, 9 July 51), G-4 Journal No. 12430.

c. Minutes of 25th 1951 Meeting of ESC, 23 June 51.

2. At the 23 June meeting of ESC, a proposal by Col. Coyle that all requests for export licenses be reviewed by ESC prior to issuance by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry was rejected and a list of exportable commodities introduced by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry was approved. That list includes many foodstuffs.

3. Instant letter is self-explanatory. Reports Control Symbol under AR 305-15 is not required.

4. Within established policy.

5. Initiated action; further action dependent on reply by Eighth Army.

MNS _____ 26-8467

LSI _____ 26-6911

WRH _____ 26-6645

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED
ROKX

Enclosure No. 1 to Minutes of Twenty-fifty 1951 Meeting ECS - June 28, 1951

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
REPUBLIC OF KOREA

June 18, 1951

LIST OF EXPORTABLE COMMODITIES

(A) Private Exportable Commodities

Category & Item

1. Foods Stuff & Fisheries Products
   (a) Apple
   (b) Pear
   (c) Fisheries Products
      1. Fresh fish
      2. Live fish
      3. Salted fish and Dried fish
      4. Shell fish
      5. Dried shrimp
      6. Anchovy
      7. Cuttle fish
      8. Agar-agar
      9. Laver
      10. Glue sea-weed
      11. Edible sea-weed
      12. Sea-weed
      13. Pearl essence
      14. Fish Liver oil
      15. Uni
      16. Sakuraboshi
      17. Canned crab
      18. Canned food
      19. Other fisheries Products
   (d) Forest Products
      (Gullnut, Pinenut, Chestnut, Mushroom)
2. Live Stocks and Products
   (a) Pig Hair (Bristle)
   (b) Cattle Bone and Dust
   (c) Other Animal Hair and Leather Products
3. Medical Supplies
   (a) Chinese Drug
4. Finished Materials
5. Raw and Semi-finished Materials
   (a) Minerals
      1. Molybdenum
      2. Manganese
      3. Crystalline graphite
      4. Amorphous graphite
      5. Fluorspar
      6. Talc

RESTRICTED

Incl 1

Enclosure No. 1 (Cont'd)

7. Kaoline (36 SK up 36 SK below)
8. Silicon sand
9. Flint ball
10. Bismuth
11. Zinc ore
12. Prophilite
13. Cynite
14. Asbestoes
15. Silicate
16. Other minerals

(b) Texture
1. Raw silk
2. Raw hemp
3. Hemp waste
4. Arrow root
5. Silk waste
6. Dried cocoon

(c) Agricultural Raw Materials
1. Rice chest
2. Rice chest cake
4. Straw bag
5. Other Agricultural Products

6. Invisible Export
7. Government Exportable Commodities
Tungsten
Tobacco leaf
Rice shell
Iron scrap
8. Additional Exportable Commodities as Raw Materials Possible for processing Deal
Steel scrap

Diplomatic Section DS/WJS/WHB/ch

The Diplomatic Section of General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, presents its compliments to the Korean Diplomatic Mission in Japan and has the honor to refer to the latter's note of July 17, 1951 concerning the use of the words Daihan Minkuk or Hankuk by the Japanese press.

The question of the use of the word Chosen has again been discussed with Japanese editors. While appreciative of the Mission's desire that they use the terms Daihan Minkuk or Hankuk, for the reasons previously suggested by Diplomatic Section's note of March 23, 1951 they are not at this time prepared to substitute these terms for the word Chosen, the discontinuance of which would be confusing to Japanese readers who have for many decades popularly accepted it as the historical and geographical term for Korea.

GS

Tokyo, August 16, 1951

Copies to:
American Embassy, Pusan
CI&E
LS
GS

To the Korean Diplomatic Mission in Japan, Tokyo

WHBrunsdale

M/R: 1. Instant note based on CI&E c/n 6 to DS, 28 Jul 51, subj: "Use of Word "Han Kuk" (or "Han Kook") Instead of "Chosen".

2. Japanese Government was informed by memorandum AG-091 (23 Jan 50)DS, dtd 20 Feb 50 that SCAP will recognise the use of the terms Han Kook or Tai Han Min Kook as designations for Korea and the Republic of Korea. These terms are permissive, however, and not mandatory.

WHB 26-7695

52

SD

Use of Word "Han Kuk" (or "Han Kook") Instead of "Chosen".

WHBruns/ch 26-7695
Date: 19 July 1951

5 From: DS To: CI&E
Thru: GS

1. DS incloses a copy of the Korean Mission's note of 17 July 51 and requests information as to the results of any discussions held with Japanese editors and publishers with a view to achieving voluntary adoption of the terms Daiban Minkuk or Hankuk.

2. DS believes that the Korean Government would be gratified if Japanese editors and publishers could be persuaded to make a public announcement to the effect that because the terms Daiban Minkuk or Hankuk are preferred by the Republic of Korea, an effort will be made to encourage the use of these terms in lieu of the term Chosen.

1 Incl.
Copy of Korean Mission's
note of 17 Jul 51.

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

51

DECLASSIFIED BY AUTH. NARS LETT. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775 072

Diplomatic Section DS/WJS/WHB/bk

The Diplomatic Section of General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, presents its compliments to the Korean Diplomatic Mission in Japan and has the honor to refer to the latter's note dated January 25, 1951 requesting that steps be taken to ban the use by the Japanese press of the word Chosen when referring to the Republic of Korea, the more appropriate designation of which is Daihan Minkuk or, in abbreviated form, Hankuk.

In accordance with the Mission's wish the use of the terms Daihan Minkuk (Tai Han Min Kook) or Hankuk (Han Kook) instead of Chosen will be discussed with Japanese editors and publishers with a view to achieving voluntary adoption of the terms preferred by the Mission. In as much as the word Chosen has for many years been understood by Japanese readers to be the general and historic term for Korea, without adverse connotation, the Mission's sympathetic consideration is invited to the improbability of achieving any rapid change of terminology so long in use by the press and people of Japan.

Tokyo, March 23, 1951.

Copies to:
CIE
LS
GS

M/R: Based on CIE c/n no. 4 to DS, 19 Mar 51, subj., "Use of Word Han Kuk (or Han Kook) Instead of Chosen".

WHB 26-7695

Korean Diplomatic Mission,
Tokyo.

50

GS (Info)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775 072

CROSS REFERENCE

FILE UNDER: Korea

DATE: 9 March 1951

FROM: DS TO: Korean Diplomatic Mission in Japan

SUBJECT: Legal status of Korean residents of Japan; property in Japan of Korean Educational Foundation; use of word "Han Kuk" instead of "Chosen"

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER:

Col. Napier's Files
(Removed for use in special file)

CLASSIFICATION:

Confidential

CABINET # DRAWER # SHELF #

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773 072

Lt Col Napier 26-6962

Use of Word "Han Kuk" (or "Han Kook") Instead of "Chosen"

GS CIE 2 Mar 51

3 Government Section concurs with DS suggestions in C/N 1.

2 Incls
n/c

C. W.

GS Files

48

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773 012

Mr. Bruns 26-7695

Use of Word "Han Kuk" (or "Han Kook") Instead of "Chosen"

From: DS

To: CIE
Info: LS
GS

Date: 14 Feb 51

(1) 1. By the attached copy of a note dated 25 Jan 51 the Korean Mission requests that use of the word "Chosen" by the Japanese press as a designation for the Republic of Korea be prohibited, substituting in its stead the terms "Daihan Minkuk" ("Tai Han Min Kook") or "Hankuk" ("Han Kook").

2. There is inclosed for the information of CIE and return to DS, the check sheet dated 16 Feb 50 from DS to Chief of Staff thru LS and GS, together with inclosures TABS A thru E, on the use of the term "Han Kook" rather than "Chosen" for Korea.

3. While the point of view of the Korean Mission is appreciated, use of term "Han Kook" as a designation for the Republic of Korea is permissive rather than mandatory under the intent and terms of the DS memorandum to the Foreign Office of 20 February 50. Its official use so far has been confined in general to the registration of Koreans in Japan. With a view to meeting the wishes of the Korean Mission in this matter, however, it is suggested that CIE may wish to consider the desirability of informing the Japanese press of the permissive, and preferable, use of "Daihan Minkuk" ("Tai Han Min Kook") or "Hankuk" ("Han Kook") instead of "Chosen" in reference to the Republic of Korea.

4. Request information on which DS may base reply to the Korean Mission.

2 Incls:
1. Copy of note of 25 Jan 51
2. Check sheet dtd 16 Feb 50 w/Tabs A thru E

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

2 From: Legal Section To: CS Date: 1 Mar 51

Legal Section concurs with suggestions of DS as contained in checknote 1 above.

2 Incls
n/c

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

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773 072

Mr. Bruns 25-7595

Use of Word "Han Kuk" (or "Han Kook") Instead of "Chosen".

DS

INFO: CIE
LS
GS

14 February 1951

(1)

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2. There is inclosed for the information of CIE and return to DS, the check sheet dated 16 February 50 from DS to Chief of Staff thru LS and GS, together with inclosures TABS A through E, on the use of the term "Han Kook" rather than "Chosen" for Korea.

3. While the point of view of the Korean Mission is appreciated, use of the term "Han Kook" as a designation for the Republic of Korea is permissive rather than mandatory under the intent and terms of the DS memorandum to the Foreign Office of 20 February 50. Its official use so far has been confined in general to the registration of Koreans in Japan. With a view to meeting the wishes of the Korean Mission in this matter, however, it is suggested that CIE may wish to consider the desirability of informing the Japanese press of the permissive, and preferable, use of "Daihan Minkuk" ("Tai Han Min Kook") or "Hankuk" ("Han Kook") instead of "Chosen" in reference to the Republic of Korea.

4. Request information on which DS may base reply to the Korean Mission.

2 Incls:
1. Copy of note of 25 Jan 51.
2. Check sheet dated 16 Feb 50 w/TABS A thru E.

GS (Info)

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

47

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773 012

CONFIDENTIAL

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

04088

CHECK SHEET

Lt Col Benson/dew 26 8979

4073

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No:

Subject: Special Report of Information Received at Metropolitan Police Board, Tokyo

Date: 24 January 1951

Note No.	
	From: G-1 To: G-2 GS
2	Forwarded for your information. for Lowe W. A. B.
	From: G-2 To: GS Date: 30 January 1951 CIDiv/RLS/RHC/paw
3	1. It is the opinion of G-2 that the report transmitted by Civil Affairs, comment 1, supra, is the unevaluated, intermediate report of some segment of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Board. This opinion is based on the observation that the police report is in general conincidence with information available to G-2, however it is in error in certain details. The following discussion is presented in support of this opinion:

a. While G-2 does not have information of specific Youth Action Corps meetings on the 26, 27 and 29 of December, it is known that small groups of action corps members hold frequent meetings throughout Japan. The blood-signed pledge to obey any order of superior officers is merely illustrative of an oriental custom enhanced by the high degree of emotionalism generated by the fervor and sake which typify radical Korean meetings. The statement that the pledge was to be filed in the Korean Communist Party Headquarters is a repetition of a fairly common error. Intensive investigation by intelligence agencies has failed to indicate the existence of a Korean Communist Party nor does the Headquarters of the Metropolitan Police Board have a record of such an organizat-ion. This misconception is based on the fact that there are many Communist Koreans who are members of the Japan Communist Party or of Korean organizations which adhere closely to the Communist line.

b. The meeting held on 9 January 1951 was by Prefectural repre-sentatives of the Korean Democratic Unification Front, an extreme leftist Korean organization. At this meeting the representatives discussed the structure, budget and future plans of their organization. The plans included the initiation of "struggles" in each prefecture and tentative schemes for op-posing the program advocated by Ambassador Dulles' peace treaty mission. Also discussed at this meeting were the progress of the war in Korea, the possible unification of all Korea, the Kobe incident and the "injustice" done in arrest-ing the rioting Koreans, and measures to be taken to enlarge the Democratic Women's League of Koreans Residing in Japan and the Korean Boy Scouts.

203182

46

FEC AGO Form No 37

3699—FEC Printing Plant—10/49—50M

CONFIDENTIAL

1879

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773 012

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No: Subject: Special Report of Information Received At Metropolitan Police Board, Tokyo

Note No. 3 Cont'd | From: G-2 To: GS Date: 30 January 1951

c. The 10 January 1951 meeting of the Asiatic Peoples Friendship Association was held in the House of Councillors dining room with an attendance which included 200 Koreans, 150 Chinese and 150 others. Represented were diet members of the Socialist Party, the Farm-Labor Party, the Japan Communist Party and members of OYAMA Ikuo's Japan Peace Committee. At this meeting criticism was leveled at Occupation policies and the war in Korea while plans, calculated to bring about the unification of Asiatic people, were discussed.

d. On 18 January 1951, seventy Koreans from extreme leftist organizations gathered in the reception room of the House of Representatives to protest the proposed deportation of Koreans. Two small delegations were sent from this group in an unsuccessful attempt to register their protests with the Prime Minister and the Attorney General.

e. While the Attorney General's deportation plan is clearly aimed only at terroristic groups and individuals, who repeatedly defy Japanese laws, the leftist propaganda has distorted it to include all Koreans. To further its confusion value, this propaganda asserts that all Koreans may expect to have their property confiscated. G-2 has no record of any individual selling his property because of this threat.

f. It is true that Korean activity in the form of posters, handbills and other forms of propaganda has increased since the latter part of December. It is noted, however, that overt acts such as riots or threatened violence have decreased throughout Japan since the Attorney General's announcement, in late December, that Koreans found guilty of terroristic acts, and continued defiance of laws would be subject to deportation.

2. While the deportation program is being used as one of the propaganda weapons of leftists to arouse the Koreans, it is not believed that it, in itself, constitutes a dire threat. G-2 has no desire to minimize the security threat to be found in the large, volatile Korean population, however, it is believed that the deportation plan will constitute a definite deterrent to acts of violence by Koreans.

C.A.W.

FEC AGO Form No 37

0931—FEC Printing Plant—2/50—50M

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773 012

CONFIDENTIAL

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

CHECK SHEET

Burke ford

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

Howard D. Porter
64-2111 Ext 12

4073

File No: AG 250.1 20 JAN 1951 CAS-L Subject: Special Report of Information Received at Metropolitan Police Board, Tokyo

Note No. 1.

A-609

From: Civil Affairs To: G-1 Date: 20 JAN 1951

The following is an extract of a report received from the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Board and is forwarded for your information.

"It was reported that Korean activity has taken a spurt since it was announced that the government is planning to deport Koreans enmasse.

"A meeting of the terrorist 'Youth Action Corp' was held on 26 December, at which time it was decided to oppose the deportation plan even at 'the cost of their lives'. On 27 December, similar meetings were held in various ward areas. On 29 December, representatives of four cells from Tokyo met at the Korean Club, at which time they made a pledge by signing an agreement with blood obtained by cutting their fingers. The agreement was to the effect that they would obey any orders given them by their superior officers. This agreement was to be filed with Korean C.P. Headquarters on 7 January 1951.

"Meetings were held on the 9th and 10th of January in Nakano Ward of the Demo Unification Front. No information is available on the meeting of the 9th, however, the meeting on the 10th was attended by Koreans, Chinese and Phillipinos. About one hundred attended, but again, no observers were in the meeting to report discussions. After the meeting, four of the participants were observed going into the House of Councillors dining room. The meeting of the 10th was sponsored by the Asiatic Peoples Friendship Association and their program is opposition to the deportation of Koreans.

"Anti-deportation posters have appeared in various wards of Tokyo since the above meetings.

"Some Koreans are selling their properties in order to avoid an anticipated freeze on Korean assets.

"A meeting was held on the 18th of January and resulted in eighty Koreans marching to the Diet Building to present petitions against the proposed deportation plan.

"The police are of the opinion that the Koreans are preparing to adopt any means against occupation personnel or Japanese officials who aid the deportation program. The police say they are watching this closely."

RECORDED W.P.S.

203182

CONFIDENTIAL

3844—FEC Printing Plant—1/46—25M

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773 072

CROSS REFERENCE

FILE UNDER: Korea

DATE: 18 January 51

FROM: Mr. Cottrell TO: Col. Napier

SUBJECT: Draft Cabinet Order Concerning Procedure to Deport Illegal Entrants

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER: CLASSIFICATION:

Memos to Chiefs of Divisions and Sections

CABINET # DRAWER #

21 4

SHELF #

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775 012

CONFIDENTIAL

Korean File.

Alleged Misappropriation of Funds
By Governor of Okayama Prefecture

G-2 Govt Section 10 Mar 50
CIDiv/RES:RHC/es

1 The following allegations, obtained from several usually reliable sources and considered to be possibly true, are submitted for your information and any action which may be deemed appropriate:

In January 1950, Nishioka Hirokichi (西岡広吉), Governor of Okayama Prefecture, allegedly gave RO Hei U (盧炳禹), known member of the Japan Communist Party, a sum of 160,000 yen from the Community Chest Fund to be utilized for the relief of destitute Korean families in Okayama Prefecture. On another occasion, without the knowledge and approval of the Prefectural Assembly, Governor Nishioka gave 70,000 yen to two Koreans who were injured during a fight between the Japanese Police and the Koreans which occurred on or about 5 November 1949 at the Governor's Office.

RO Hei U is the former chairman of the defunct Chugoku Regional Headquarters of the League of Koreans Residing in Japan and is presently very active in the Japan Communist Party. He is reported to be the chief instigator of all Korean movements against the Japanese Government in Okayama Prefecture. RO is now working on plans for forming an organization to replace the dissolved League of Koreans Residing in Japan. He has stated that most of the money obtained from the Prefectural Government will be expended to finance this new organization, the name of which is not known.

RO Hei U has received the following funds from the sources indicated:

21 May 1948: 70,000 yen from the Community Chest for distribution to needy Koreans.
15 Apr 1949: 120,000 yen from the Community Chest for distribution to needy Koreans.
30 Nov 1949: 18,000 yen from the Prefectural Government to defray expenses incurred by the Koreans during the closing of Korean schools.
On or about 30 December 1949: 130,000 yen from the City of Okayama, for the purchase of desks and tables owned by the Korean schools in Okayama City.
1 Jan 1950: 50,000 yen from the Prefectural Government, as year-end relief fund for needy Koreans. To date, only 18,000 yen of this amount has been distributed.

- C.A.W. -

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CONFIDENTIAL 127877

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 14652 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773 012

Korea

APO 500 DS/CKH/GW/jcg
Diplomatic Section

S 350
AG 091(23 Jan 50)DS 20 February 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs

SUBJECT : Use of Term Han Kook for Korea

1. Reference is made to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs memorandum of 23 January 1950 (FOM No. 122(C11) on subject of use of name Han Kook for Korea.

2. The Japanese Government is informed that the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers will recognize the use of the terms Han Kook (韓國) and Tai Han Min Kook (大韓民國) for Korea and the Republic of Korea and Han Kook In (韓國人) and Tai Han Min Kook In (大韓民國人) for Koreans.

Cloyce K. Huston
Acting Chief
Diplomatic Section

Copies to:
C-in-C
C/S
CAS, LS, GS
Embassy, Seoul

M/R: Approved by Chief of Staff on 18 Feb 50.

GW 26-8471

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 14,652 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773 012

Korea File -

Korea
C 20-D-2

Attorney-General's Press Release
on Alien Registration

Alien Registration Ordinance (Imperial Ordinance No. 207 of 1947) was promulgated on May 2, 1947 and put into force from the day of its promulgation. By this Ordinance, all aliens resident in Japan have had to register in city, ward, town or village office in which area they reside. Henthforth, the Japanese Government, taking into consideration the realities in which alien registration was carried out, made partial amendment to the said Ordinance by the Cabinet Order No. 381 of 1949. In accordance with paragraph 2 of the Supplementary Provisions thereof change-over of the registration certificate was enforced during the period from Jan. 16, 1950 to Jan. 31 of the same year, as its fixed term.

However, result of the change-over of alien registration was that the number in total of those who had applied for the change-over of the certificate up to Jan. 31, this year were only 536,249 persons the figure being around 83 % of the number of persons who had made registration as of Nov. 30, 1948 totalling 645,484.

In other words, remaining 192,235 persons, namely 17 % of the formerly registered aliens have not filed application.

As has been already mentioned above, the Japanese Government, who aims at a full enforcement of the registration of the aliens, holds it a matter of deepest regret that so many aliens have not yet completed their registrations. However, it is to be presumed that not a few may have delayed in their complying with the request due to illness and travel and for other reasons. But it is to be also presumed that there may have been some who lack due

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4-2

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775 012

knowledge of the registration.

Under the circumstances, instead of following up the criminal responsibility for the delinquency of the aliens who have failed to comply with the request made under the provision of paragraph 5 of the Supplementary Provisions of the Cabinet Order, their applications for registration will be accepted, as far as they will apply up to March 20, this year.

Therefore we desire that the aliens who have not yet applied for the renewal of their registration certificates will apply at the earliest date possible.

Heretofore, in handling the business of aliens' registration the term "Chosen" has been used to designate the nationality of the Korean, however, in view of the strong desire of a number of Koreans and also for the hurrying up of the registration the term "Han Kook" or "Tai Han Min Kook" will be used instead of "Chosen" at the request of the applicant.

While the entry in the nationality column of the already issued registration certificate shall be changed to "Han Kook" or "Tai Han Kook", if so requested, by city, ward, town or villege, hereafter, the term "Han Kook" or "Tai Han Kook" may be used instead of "Chosen" to designate the nationality of the Korean national in the column of nationality of the registration certificate, if so requested.

However, this is nothing more than a matter of terminology and has nothing to do with the matter which involves intrinsically the problem of nationality or recognition of a state. And no discriminatory legal treatment shall be given whether or not the term "Han Kook" or "Tai Han Kook" is employed instead of "Chosen".

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDB # 775 012

Essentials of Notification of Chief of Civil Affairs Bureau, Attorney-General's Office to the Mayor of City, Head of Town or Village

The mayor of city, head of town or village is hereby notified of the following by the chief of Civil Affairs Bureau, Attorney-General's Office, through the governor of To, Do, Fu or prefecture, on the occasion of press release of Attorney-General concerning registration of aliens as per annexed sheets.

1. Concerning the period prescribed for the application for renewal of the alien registration certificate:
   (1) Against the persons who will apply for the renewal of the registration certificate until March 20 of this year, steps shall not be taken for accusation as a violations of paragraph 2 of Supplementary Provisions of Cabinet Order 381 of 1949, and such applications shall be accepted and new registration certificates be issued.
   (2) This notification has no effect in the handling of violators of Ordinance for Registration of Aliens other than those in the cases of violation of paragraph 2 of Supplementary Provisions of the above-mentioned Cabinet Order such as illegal entry into Japan and deficit of registration.
2. Concerning state name of Korea
   (1) In case where a Korean applies for the change of the entry "Chosen" in the column of Nationality in the registration certificate already issued to "Han Kook" or "Tai Han Min Kook", the application shall be complied with and the entry in the column of Nationality in the Registration Book shall be amended accordingly.

DECLASSIFIED BY NARA SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDD # 775 012

(2) In the column of Nationality in the registration certificate to be issued anew in the future to the Korean, the term "Han Kook" or "Tai Han Min Kook" shall be entered instead of "Chosen" according to his application and the entry in the column of Nationality in Registration Book shall be altered correspondingly.

(3) Even if some of the Koreans apply for the entry in the column of Nationality in registration certificates as "Chosen Minshushugi Jinmin Kyowakoku" (Korean Democratic People's Republic), such application shall not be complied with.

NO 76

外國人登錄証明書

性別

氏名　　年　月　日生

国籍　　職業

出生地　　入国　年　月　日

住所

世帯主の氏名　　続柄

写

眞

有効期間

自昭和　年　月　日

至昭和　年　月　日

発行者

年月日	変更事項欄	認印
昭和 年 月 日		
年 月 日		
年 月 日		
年 月 日		
年 月 日		
年 月 日		
年 月 日		

注意事項

1. 本証明書は、常に携帯すること。
2. 警察官、警察吏員、外国人の登録若しくは主要食糧の配給に関する業務に従事する官公吏又は海上保安官の請求があるときは、本証明書を呈示すること。
3. 本邦を退去するとき、外国人でなくなつたとき又は死亡したときは、本証明書を返還すること。
4. 登録事項に変更があつたときは、変更の登録の申請をすること。
5. 有効期間満了前一箇月以内に居住地の市区町村長に返還して新登録証明書の交付を受けること。

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12356 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDQ # 775-072

土曜
Worner
之を force しない
而も agreeable

DRAFT

In view of certain misunderstandings which have arisen in connection with the registration of aliens presently being undertaken in Japan, the Japanese Government announces that it will, in the future, use the term "Han Kook" or "Taihan Min Kook" to apply to all Korea, and "Han Kook In" or "Taihan Min Kook In" will apply to all Koreans. It also announces that:

(1) use of these terms is not to be considered a determinative of nationality, which question is left for later negotiation between both Governments; and

(2) while it is technically impracticable to reprint the forms being used in the current registration now in progress, the terms "Han Kook", or "Han Kook In", or "Taihan Min Kook"or"Taihan Min Kook In" may be inserted on the present forms by registrants, and the new terms for Korea and Koreans will be printed on future forms.

It is the understanding of the Japanese Government that the Korean Mission will cooperate in urging Koreans to comply with registration requirements.

DAI KAN MINKOKU

RECOGN

KITA CHOSEN JINMIN

41 KYOWAKOKU

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775-072

（表）

別記第一号様式（日本標準規格B列5号）

登錄申請書

(APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION)

市区町村長 殿

(TO MAYOR, HEAD OF WARD, TOWN AND VILLAGE)

※登錄証明書の番号	NO.	登錄証明書交付月日
		月 日
※受付	昭和 年 月 日	登錄原票作成月日
	第 号	月 日

氏名及び性 (NAME, SEX)	男(M) 女(F)
生年月日 (DATE OF BIRTH)	年 月 日
國籍 (NATIONALITY)	
出生地 (PLACE OF BIRTH)	
職業 (OCCUPATION)	
入國年月日 (DATE OF ENTRY)	年 月 日
上陸地 (LANDING PLACE)	
旅券番号 (PASS PORT NUMBER)	
旅券發給年月日 (DATE OF PASSPORT ISSUE)	年 月 日
渡來の目的 (OBJECT OF VISIT)	
入國許可年月日 (DATE OF ENTRY PERMISSION)	年 月 日
居住場所 (ADDRESS)	
世帶主の氏名 (NAME OF HOUSE HOLDER)	
世帶主との續柄 (FAMILY RELATIONSHIP WITH HOUSE-HOLDER)	

上記の通り登錄を申請する。

(I HERE BY Apply FOR REGISTRATION)

昭和 年 月 日 申請人 印

(DATE) (APPLICANT) (SIGNATURE OR SEAL)

第十条第五項中「第二十五条まで」を「次の一項及び第二十六条から第二十八条まで」に改める。

第十一条第一項中「別記第四号様式」を「別記第七号様式」に改める。

第十二条から第十五条までを次のように改める。

（削除）

第十六条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第八号様式による証票を携帯しなければならない。

2　前項の証票は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の証票は、これを返納しなければならない。

第十七条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第九号様式による腕章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の腕章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の腕章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第十八条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第十号様式による徽章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の徽章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の徽章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第十九条から第二十二条までを次のように改める。

（削除）

第二十三条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第十一号様式による身分証明書を携帯しなければならない。

2　前項の身分証明書は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の身分証明書は、これを返納しなければならない。

第二十四条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第十二号様式による腕章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の腕章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の腕章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第二十五条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第十三号様式による徽章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の徽章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の徽章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第二十六条から第二十八条までを次のように改める。

（削除）

第二十九条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第十四号様式による証票を携帯しなければならない。

2　前項の証票は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の証票は、これを返納しなければならない。

第三十条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第十五号様式による腕章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の腕章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の腕章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第三十一条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第十六号様式による徽章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の徽章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の徽章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第三十二条から第三十四条までを次のように改める。

（削除）

第三十五条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第十七号様式による身分証明書を携帯しなければならない。

2　前項の身分証明書は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の身分証明書は、これを返納しなければならない。

第三十六条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第十八号様式による腕章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の腕章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の腕章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第三十七条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第十九号様式による徽章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の徽章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の徽章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第三十八条から第四十条までを次のように改める。

（削除）

第四十一条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第二十号様式による証票を携帯しなければならない。

2　前項の証票は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の証票は、これを返納しなければならない。

第四十二条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第二十一号様式による腕章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の腕章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の腕章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第四十三条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第二十二号様式による徽章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の徽章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の徽章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第四十四条から第四十六条までを次のように改める。

（削除）

第四十七条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第二十三号様式による身分証明書を携帯しなければならない。

2　前項の身分証明書は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の身分証明書は、これを返納しなければならない。

第四十八条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第二十四号様式による腕章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の腕章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の腕章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第四十九条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第二十五号様式による徽章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の徽章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の徽章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第五十条から第五十二条までを次のように改める。

（削除）

第五十三条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第二十六号様式による身分証明書を携帯しなければならない。

2　前項の身分証明書は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の身分証明書は、これを返納しなければならない。

第五十四条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第二十七号様式による腕章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の腕章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の腕章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第五十五条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第二十八号様式による徽章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の徽章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の徽章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第五十六条から第五十八条までを次のように改める。

（削除）

第五十九条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第二十九号様式による身分証明書を携帯しなければならない。

2　前項の身分証明書は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の身分証明書は、これを返納しなければならない。

第六十条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第三十号様式による腕章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の腕章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の腕章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第六十一条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第三十一号様式による徽章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の徽章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の徽章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第六十二条から第六十四条までを次のように改める。

（削除）

第六十五条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第三十二号様式による身分証明書を携帯しなければならない。

2　前項の身分証明書は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の身分証明書は、これを返納しなければならない。

第六十六条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第三十三号様式による腕章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の腕章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の腕章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第六十七条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第三十四号様式による徽章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の徽章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の徽章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第六十八条から第七十条までを次のように改める。

（削除）

第七十一条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第三十五号様式による身分証明書を携帯しなければならない。

2　前項の身分証明書は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の身分証明書は、これを返納しなければならない。

第七十二条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第三十六号様式による腕章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の腕章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の腕章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第七十三条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第三十七号様式による徽章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の徽章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の徽章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第七十四条から第七十六条までを次のように改める。

（削除）

第七十七条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第三十八号様式による身分証明書を携帯しなければならない。

2　前項の身分証明書は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の身分証明書は、これを返納しなければならない。

第七十八条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第三十九号様式による腕章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の腕章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の腕章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第七十九条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第四十号様式による徽章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の徽章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の徽章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第八十条から第八十二条までを次のように改める。

（削除）

第八十三条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第四十一号様式による身分証明書を携帯しなければならない。

2　前項の身分証明書は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の身分証明書は、これを返納しなければならない。

第八十四条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第四十二号様式による腕章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の腕章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の腕章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第八十五条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第四十三号様式による徽章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の徽章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の徽章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第八十六条から第八十八条までを次のように改める。

（削除）

第八十九条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第四十四号様式による身分証明書を携帯しなければならない。

2　前項の身分証明書は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の身分証明書は、これを返納しなければならない。

第九十条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第四十五号様式による腕章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の腕章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の腕章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第九十一条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第四十六号様式による徽章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の徽章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の徽章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第九十二条から第九十四条までを次のように改める。

（削除）

第九十五条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第四十七号様式による身分証明書を携帯しなければならない。

2　前項の身分証明書は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の身分証明書は、これを返納しなければならない。

第九十六条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第四十八号様式による腕章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の腕章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の腕章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第九十七条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第四十九号様式による徽章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の徽章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の徽章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第九十八条から第百条までを次のように改める。

（削除）

第百一条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第五十号様式による身分証明書を携帯しなければならない。

2　前項の身分証明書は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の身分証明書は、これを返納しなければならない。

第百二条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第五十一号様式による腕章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の腕章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の腕章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第百三条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第五十二号様式による徽章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の徽章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の徽章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第百四条から第百六条までを次のように改める。

（削除）

第百七条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第五十三号様式による身分証明書を携帯しなければならない。

2　前項の身分証明書は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の身分証明書は、これを返納しなければならない。

第百八条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第五十四号様式による腕章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の腕章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の腕章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第百九条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第五十五号様式による徽章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の徽章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の徽章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第百十条から第百十二条までを次のように改める。

（削除）

第百十三条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第五十六号様式による身分証明書を携帯しなければならない。

2　前項の身分証明書は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の身分証明書は、これを返納しなければならない。

第百十四条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第五十七号様式による腕章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の腕章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の腕章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第百十五条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第五十八号様式による徽章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の徽章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の徽章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第百十六条から第百十八条までを次のように改める。

（削除）

第百十九条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第五十九号様式による身分証明書を携帯しなければならない。

2　前項の身分証明書は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の身分証明書は、これを返納しなければならない。

第百二十条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第六十号様式による腕章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の腕章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の腕章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第百二十一条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第六十一号様式による徽章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の徽章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の徽章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第百二十二条から第百二十四条までを次のように改める。

（削除）

第百二十五条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第六十二号様式による身分証明書を携帯しなければならない。

2　前項の身分証明書は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の身分証明書は、これを返納しなければならない。

第百二十六条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第六十三号様式による腕章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の腕章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の腕章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第百二十七条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第六十四号様式による徽章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の徽章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の徽章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第百二十八条から第百三十条までを次のように改める。

（削除）

第百三十一条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第六十五号様式による身分証明書を携帯しなければならない。

2　前項の身分証明書は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の身分証明書は、これを返納しなければならない。

第百三十二条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第六十六号様式による腕章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の腕章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の腕章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第百三十三条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第六十七号様式による徽章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の徽章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の徽章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第百三十四条から第百三十六条までを次のように改める。

（削除）

第百三十七条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第六十八号様式による身分証明書を携帯しなければならない。

2　前項の身分証明書は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の身分証明書は、これを返納しなければならない。

第百三十八条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第六十九号様式による腕章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の腕章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の腕章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第百三十九条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第七十号様式による徽章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の徽章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の徽章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第百四十条から第百四十二条までを次のように改める。

（削除）

第百四十三条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第七十一号様式による身分証明書を携帯しなければならない。

2　前項の身分証明書は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の身分証明書は、これを返納しなければならない。

第百四十四条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第七十二号様式による腕章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の腕章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の腕章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第百四十五条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第七十三号様式による徽章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の徽章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の徽章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第百四十六条から第百四十八条までを次のように改める。

（削除）

第百四十九条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第七十四号様式による身分証明書を携帯しなければならない。

2　前項の身分証明書は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の身分証明書は、これを返納しなければならない。

第百五十条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第七十五号様式による腕章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の腕章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の腕章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第百五十一条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第七十六号様式による徽章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の徽章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の徽章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第百五十二条から第百五十四条までを次のように改める。

（削除）

第百五十五条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第七十七号様式による身分証明書を携帯しなければならない。

2　前項の身分証明書は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の身分証明書は、これを返納しなければならない。

第百五十六条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第七十八号様式による腕章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の腕章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の腕章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第百五十七条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第七十九号様式による徽章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の徽章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の徽章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第百五十八条から第百六十条までを次のように改める。

（削除）

第百六十一条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第八十号様式による身分証明書を携帯しなければならない。

2　前項の身分証明書は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の身分証明書は、これを返納しなければならない。

第百六十二条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第八十一号様式による腕章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の腕章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の腕章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第百六十三条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第八十二号様式による徽章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の徽章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の徽章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第百六十四条から第百六十六条までを次のように改める。

（削除）

第百六十七条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第八十三号様式による身分証明書を携帯しなければならない。

2　前項の身分証明書は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の身分証明書は、これを返納しなければならない。

第百六十八条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第八十四号様式による腕章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の腕章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の腕章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第百六十九条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第八十五号様式による徽章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の徽章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の徽章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第百七十条から第百七十二条までを次のように改める。

（削除）

第百七十三条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第八十六号様式による身分証明書を携帯しなければならない。

2　前項の身分証明書は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の身分証明書は、これを返納しなければならない。

第百七十四条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第八十七号様式による腕章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の腕章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の腕章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第百七十五条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第八十八号様式による徽章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の徽章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の徽章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第百七十六条から第百七十八条までを次のように改める。

（削除）

第百七十九条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第八十九号様式による身分証明書を携帯しなければならない。

2　前項の身分証明書は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の身分証明書は、これを返納しなければならない。

第百八十条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第九十号様式による腕章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の腕章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の腕章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第百八十一条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第九十一号様式による徽章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の徽章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の徽章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第百八十二条から第百八十四条までを次のように改める。

（削除）

第百八十五条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第九十二号様式による身分証明書を携帯しなければならない。

2　前項の身分証明書は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の身分証明書は、これを返納しなければならない。

第百八十六条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第九十三号様式による腕章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の腕章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の腕章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第百八十七条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第九十四号様式による徽章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の徽章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の徽章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第百八十八条から第百九十条までを次のように改める。

（削除）

第百九十一条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第九十五号様式による身分証明書を携帯しなければならない。

2　前項の身分証明書は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の身分証明書は、これを返納しなければならない。

第百九十二条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第九十六号様式による腕章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の腕章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の腕章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第百九十三条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第九十七号様式による徽章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の徽章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の徽章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第百九十四条から第百九十六条までを次のように改める。

（削除）

第百九十七条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第九十八号様式による身分証明書を携帯しなければならない。

2　前項の身分証明書は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の身分証明書は、これを返納しなければならない。

第百九十八条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第九十九号様式による腕章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の腕章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の腕章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第百九十九条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第百号様式による徽章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の徽章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の徽章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第二百条から第二百二条までを次のように改める。

（削除）

第二百三条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第百一号様式による身分証明書を携帯しなければならない。

2　前項の身分証明書は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の身分証明書は、これを返納しなければならない。

第二百四条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第百二号様式による腕章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の腕章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の腕章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第二百五条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第百三号様式による徽章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の徽章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の徽章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第二百六条から第二百八条までを次のように改める。

（削除）

第二百九条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第百四号様式による身分証明書を携帯しなければならない。

2　前項の身分証明書は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の身分証明書は、これを返納しなければならない。

第二百十条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第百五号様式による腕章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の腕章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の腕章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第二百十一条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第百六号様式による徽章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の徽章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の徽章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第二百十二条から第二百十四条までを次のように改める。

（削除）

第二百十五条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第百七号様式による身分証明書を携帯しなければならない。

2　前項の身分証明書は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の身分証明書は、これを返納しなければならない。

第二百十六条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第百八号様式による腕章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の腕章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の腕章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第二百十七条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第百九号様式による徽章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の徽章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の徽章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第二百十八条から第二百二十条までを次のように改める。

（削除）

第二百二十一条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第百十号様式による身分証明書を携帯しなければならない。

2　前項の身分証明書は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の身分証明書は、これを返納しなければならない。

第二百二十二条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第百十一号様式による腕章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の腕章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の腕章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第二百二十三条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第百十二号様式による徽章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の徽章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の徽章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第二百二十四条から第二百二十六条までを次のように改める。

（削除）

第二百二十七条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第百十三号様式による身分証明書を携帯しなければならない。

2　前項の身分証明書は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の身分証明書は、これを返納しなければならない。

第二百二十八条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第百十四号様式による腕章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の腕章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の腕章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第二百二十九条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第百十五号様式による徽章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の徽章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の徽章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第二百三十条から第二百三十二条までを次のように改める。

（削除）

第二百三十三条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第百十六号様式による身分証明書を携帯しなければならない。

2　前項の身分証明書は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の身分証明書は、これを返納しなければならない。

第二百三十四条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第百十七号様式による腕章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の腕章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の腕章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第二百三十五条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第百十八号様式による徽章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の徽章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の徽章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第二百三十六条から第二百三十八条までを次のように改める。

（削除）

第二百三十九条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第百十九号様式による身分証明書を携帯しなければならない。

2　前項の身分証明書は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の身分証明書は、これを返納しなければならない。

第二百四十条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第百二十号様式による腕章を着用しなければならない。

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3　第一項の腕章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第二百四十一条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第百二十一号様式による徽章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の徽章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の徽章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第二百四十二条から第二百四十四条までを次のように改める。

（削除）

第二百四十五条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第百二十二号様式による身分証明書を携帯しなければならない。

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第二百四十六条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第百二十三号様式による腕章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の腕章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の腕章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第二百四十七条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第百二十四号様式による徽章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の徽章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の徽章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第二百四十八条から第二百五十条までを次のように改める。

（削除）

第二百五十一条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第百二十五号様式による身分証明書を携帯しなければならない。

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2　前項の腕章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の腕章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第二百五十三条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第百二十七号様式による徽章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の徽章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の徽章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第二百五十四条から第二百五十六条までを次のように改める。

（削除）

第二百五十七条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第百二十八号様式による身分証明書を携帯しなければならない。

2　前項の身分証明書は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の身分証明書は、これを返納しなければならない。

第二百五十八条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第百二十九号様式による腕章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の腕章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

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2　前項の徽章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の徽章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第二百六十条から第二百六十二条までを次のように改める。

（削除）

第二百六十三条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第百三十一号様式による身分証明書を携帯しなければならない。

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第二百六十四条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第百三十二号様式による腕章を着用しなければならない。

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2　前項の徽章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の徽章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第二百六十六条から第二百六十八条までを次のように改める。

（削除）

第二百六十九条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第百三十四号様式による身分証明書を携帯しなければならない。

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3　第一項の身分証明書は、これを返納しなければならない。

第二百七十条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第百三十五号様式による腕章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の腕章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

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第二百七十一条　第十四条第一項の規定により警察官又は検察官の職務を行う国家公安委員会の職員は、別記第百三十六号様式による徽章を着用しなければならない。

2　前項の徽章は、これを他人に貸与してはならない。

3　第一項の徽章は、これを返納しなければならない。

第二百七十二条から第二百七十四条までを次のように改める。

（

内務省令第九七号（一枚ノ一）

外国人登録令施行規則の一部を次のように改正する。

昭和二十四年十二月三日

内務総裁　田　俊吉

第二條第一項中「、第七條第一項」を削る。

第三條から第五條までを次のように改める。

第三條　市町村（東京都の区の存する区域並びに京都市、大阪市、名古屋市、横浜市及び神戸市においては区。以下これに同じ。）の長は、令第四條第一項、第八條第一項又は附則第二項の規定により登録の申請を受けたときは、申請事項を審査の上、登録すべきものであることを確認した後でなければ、登録することができない。

第四條　令第六條又は附則第二項の規定による市町村の長のなす登録は、別記第二号様式の登録原票に所要の事項を記載してこれを

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 14,032 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773 072

第五條　令第五條に規定する外國人登錄原票をつづつたものを以て、これにあてる。

第六條中「別記第二号様式」を「別記第三号様式」に改める。

第六條の次に次の一條を加える。

（別記第四号様式の申請書による。）

第六條の二　令第七條第一項に規定する居住地変更の登錄の申請は、前項の申請書を受けた市町村の長は、遅滞なく前居住地の市町村の長より登錄原票の送付を受けてその記載を更正し、これを外國人登錄簿につづりこまたければならない。

第七條中「別記第五号様式」を「別記第三号様式」に改める。

第七條の次に次の一條を加える。

第七條の二　令第八條の二第二項に規定する登錄証明書の交付の申請は、別記第六号様式の申請書によるものとする。

前項の場合に、これを準用

別記第五号様式（日本標準規格B列5号）

変更登録申請書

（APPLICATION FOR ALTERATION OF REGISTRATION）

市区
町村長　殿

（TO MAYOR、HEAD OF WARD, TOWN AND VILLAGE）

		※受附	昭和　年　月　日 第　号	副票 登録変更 訂正 月日
登録証明書の番号（NO. OF REGISTRATION CERTFICATE）		国籍（NATIONALITY）		登録証明書 訂正 月日
氏名（NAME）				認印
変更年月日（DATE OF ALTERATION）	昭和　年　月　日			
変更事項（MATTERS TO BE ALTERED）	事項欄（SECTION）			
	変更前（FORMER）			
	変更後（PRESENT）			
居住場所（ADDRESS）				

上記の通り変更の登録を申請する。

（I HERBY APPLY FOR ALTERATION OF REGISTRATION）

昭和　年　月　日

（DATE）

申請人　（APPLICANT）　印（SIGNIATURE OR SEAL）

注意（NOTICE）※印のあるところは記入しないこと。

（DO NOT WRITE ANYTHING WHERE MARKED WITH ※）

別記第四号様式から別記第六号様式までとして別記第三号様式の次に別記第四号様式及び別記第五号様式を加える。

別記第四号様式を削り、別記第七号様式を別記第四号様式とする。

別記第四号様式（日本標準規格B列5号）

居住地変更登録申請書（NOTICE OF CHANGE OF ADDRESS）

（TO MAYOR, HEAD OF WARD, TOWN AND VILLAGE）殿

※受附	年月日	昭和　年　月　日	登録原票記載年月日
	番号	第　　号	月　日

登録証明書の番号（NO. OF REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE）	氏名（NAME）	国籍（NATIONALITY）	性別（SEX）	変更年月日（DATE OF CHANGE）	登録原票記載の通知を受けた日
NO.				昭和　年　月　日	月　日

居住の場所（ADDRESS）	新（NEW）	記載更正印
	旧（OLD）	

世帯主の氏名（NAME OF HOUSEHOLDER）		世帯主との続柄（FAMILY RELATION）	

上記の通り居住地変更の登録を申請する。
（I HEREBY APPLY FOR THE REGISTRATION OF CHANGED ADDRESS AS ABOVE）

昭和　年　月　日
（DATE）

申請人
（APPLICANT）　　印
（SIGNATURE OR SEAL）

注意（NOTICE）※印のあるところは記入しないこと。（DO NOT WRITE ANYTHING WHERE MARKED WITH ※）

別記第三号様式（日本標準規格B列7号）

（表）

NO	外國人登錄証明書
	性別
氏名	年 月 日生
國籍	職業
出生地	入國 年 月 日
住所	
世帯主の氏名	続柄

写真	有効期間 自 昭和 年 月 日 至 昭和 年 月 日

発行者

備考　表は茶がつ色桐字紋入りとし、裏は淡緑色

（裏）

年月日	変更事項欄	認印
昭和 月	年日	
月	年日	
月	年日	
月	年日	
月	年日	
月	年日	
月	年日	

注意事項

1. 本証明書は常に携帯すること。
2. 警察官、警察文員、外國人の登録若しくは主要食糧の配給に関する業務に従事する官公吏又は海上保安官の請求があるときは、本証明書を呈示すること。
3. 本邦を退去するとき、外國人でなくなったとき又は死亡したときは、本証明書を返還すること。
4. 登録事項に変更があったときは、変更の登録申請をすること。
5. 有効期間満了前一箇月以内に居住地の市区町村長に返還して新たな登録証明書の交付を受けること。

備考							
年月日	年月日	年月日	年月日	年月日	年月日	年月日	

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 14032 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775 072

（裏）

注　意
(NOTICE)

1　本申請書を提出するときは寫眞二葉を添付すること。
(WHEN PRESENTING THE APPLICATION, MUST ANNEX TWO PHOTOGRAPHS.)

2　漢字の氏名は振假名をつけること。
(WRITE "KANA" TO THE NAME WRITTEN IN "KANJI" (CHINESE CHARACTER))

3　欧米人の氏名は下記記載例に從って記載すること。
(WRITE EUROPEAN NAME AS FOLLOWS.)

(Last)	(First)	(Middle)
MILL ,	John	Stuart .

4　國籍~~(出身地)~~欄には台湾人及び朝鮮人は台湾又は朝鮮と記入すること。
(IN NATIONALITY SECTION, MUST WRITE DOWN FORMOSA OR KOREA WHEN YOU ARE FORMOSAN OR KOREAN.)

5　生年月日は西暦で記入すること。
(DATE OF BIRTH MUST BE WRITTEN IN FOREIGN STYLE)

6　この申請書に虚偽の記載をしたものは罰せられる。
(APPLICANT SHALL BE PUNISHED WHEN THIS "APPLICATION" IS NOT WRITTEN IN PROPERLY.)

7　※印のあるところは記入しないこと。
(DONOT WRITE ANYTHING WHERE MARKED WITH ※)

別記第二号様式（日本標準規格B列第5号）

（表）

外國人登録原票

NO.	/	登録年月日	昭和　年　月　日		写真
氏名				性別	男・女
國籍		出生地		出生年月日	年　月　日
職業		入國年月日	年　月　日	上陸地	
渡来の目的		旅券番号	第　号	入國許可年月日	年　月　日
世帯主の氏名				世帯主との続柄	

年月日	居住場所	印
昭和　年　月　日		認
年　月　日		
年　月　日		

DECLASSIFIED BUT NOT CLEAR E.O. 12356 SEC. 3.4(b) AND 3.4(b) OR (E) NNDB # 775 012

COPY

January 18, 1950

MEMORANDUM:

To: Ambassador Cynn
Tokyo

From: President Syngman Rhee

We are in receipt of a letter from Mr. Ray Richards and a newspaper clipping in which it was stated that Ambassador Chung will make a formal diplomatic demarche and I trust that this has been carried out to the end that our nationals will not be forced to register under 朝鮮. In case no action has been taken by the authorities to change the order I instruct you to make vigorous protest and insist that our nationals be registered under 朝鮮 The explanation given by the Attorney General's Office that the Japanese are more familiar with , is not valid because Japan has not gained its sovereignty but is under SCAP and the Allied Powers which SCAP represents have, with the exception of Russia, recognized our Government and, as our representatives have been accredited to SCAP, SCAP recognizes 大韓民國 and not 朝鮮. Do all you can to stop registration under 朝鮮.

Mr. Richards has been very successful in holding meetings with the leaders of the Residents Association and Mr. Chung has been helping him. I wish you would get together with Mr. Ray Richards and Mr. Chung and discuss the possibility of making trips to the localities where there are large Korean communities. Such a trip could serve two purposes, first Mr. Richards could talk with the Koreans and Mr. Chung could push the registration. As you know, the Foreign Office has approved, in a letter under date of December 6, 1949, the expenditure of ¥1,996,000 for registration. In this letter it was pointed out that the money can be drawn from the special account and accounted for by vouchers. This letter also sets up a budget for the expenditure of this amount. I have informed Ambassador Chung that the registration as such does not cost the national any money, but ¥10 should be collected from each single person or from a family toward the expense of printing of forms, etc. The money thus collected should be accounted for and put in the special account. I think it advisable that this matter be considered immediately and an itinerary worked out. It is important that the communities to be visited be informed far enough in advance so that preparations made be made and the visit effective.

cc: Mr. Chung
Mr. Richards

COPY

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDD # 775 012

COPY

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Office of the President

January 18, 1950

Dear Mr. Richards:

The President received your letter of January 12th and wishes to thank you for it. He was very glad to get your report. He has no time to answer it before the pouch leaves, but you will find from the enclosed copy of a Memorandum to Ambassador Cynn that he has taken care of most of your requests.

Very sincerely,

s/ S Rhee

(Mrs. Syngman Rhee)

Mr. Ray Richards
Correspondents' Club
Tokyo

COPY

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12032 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775 012

Khan C-20-D-2

F. Rizzo 26-6238

Use of Term Han Kook Rather Than Chosen for Korea

GS Chief of Staff 16 February 1950

2 Government Section concurs in the memorandum proposed by Diplomatic Section (Tab B) provided the addressee is changed to read Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This proviso is stated because it is the understanding of this section that official communications to the Japanese Government are limited to memorandums of the Supreme Commander which usually take the form of SCAPINS.

5 Incls
n/c

C. W.

GS Files

40

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 14032 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773 072

Mr. Warner/jcg 26-8471

S 350

DS

Use of Term Han Kook Rather Than Chosen for Korea

Chief of Staff
THRU: IS
GS (In Turn)

16 February 1950

1

1. Inclosed herewith for approval is a staff study (TAB A), subject: "Proposed Memorandum to Japanese Government Regarding Use of Term Han Kook for Korea", with three inclosures as follows:

a. Draft memorandum to the Japanese Government (TAB B) recognizing use of term Han Kook for Korea.

b. Note from Korean Mission in Japan (TAB C) protesting use of term Chosen for Korea and requesting Japanese Government be required to use term Han Kook.

c. Copy of Diplomatic Section memorandum to Japanese Government (TAB D) forwarding Korean request noted in b above.

d. Copy of reply from Japanese Government (TAB E) giving reasons for present inability to use term Han Kook.

2. The Diplomatic Section staff study (TAB A) reviews the problem and its developments to date and recommends that a memorandum (TAB B) be issued to enable the Japanese Government to use the term Han Kook for Korea in the future.

3. Diplomatic Section recommends approval of the attached staff study (TAB A) and the draft memorandum (TAB B) and requests return to Diplomatic Section of this file for appropriate action.

5 Incls
Tab A - Staff Study
Tab B - Draft Memorandum
Tab C - Note from Korean Mission
Tab D - DS memo to Japanese Govt
Tab E - Reply from Japanese Govt

C.K.H.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12356 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(B) OR (E) NNDG # 773 072

STAFF STUDY

SUBJECT: Proposed Memo to Japanese Government Regarding Use of Term Han Kook for Korea

OBJECTIVE:

1. To delegate to the Japanese Government authority to use the terms Han Kook and Tai Han Min Kook for Korea and Han Kook In and Tai Han Min Kook In for Koreans in the future.

DISCUSSION:

2. On the basis of Japanese Ordinance No. 207 of May 2, 1947, as amended by Cabinet Order No. 381 of December 3, 1949, regarding registration of aliens in Japan, the Japanese Government conducted from 16 - 31 January 1950, a registration of all aliens in Japan except those connected with the Occupation. The registration was mainly concerned with determining what Koreans in Japan are either unregistered or illegal entrants. The Japanese Government estimates that there are one million persons of Korean origin now in Japan, of whom 645,484 were registered prior to the January 1950 registration.

3. Regulations governing the January 1950 registration provided that Korean registrants should write the characters for Chosen and Chosen Jin in pertinent spaces on the application. This provision originally published on 12 December 1949 brought a strong letter of protest from the Korean Mission in Japan (TAB C), on 9 January 1950, which Diplomatic Section forwarded to Japanese Government (TAB D) in the form of a Korean request that the term Han Kook rather than Chosen be used by registrants.

4. The Japanese Government replied (TAB E) that although the general question would be given further study, for the purpose of present registration the new term Han Kook could not be used for the following reasons:

a. It would be improper for the Japanese Government to use the term Han Kook to designate the Republic of Korea in view of Japan's current position of having its foreign relations conducted for it by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

b. Use of the term Han Kook might be construed as determinative of nationality of Korean residents in Japan, which should be left to later negotiation between the Japanese and Korean governments.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12032 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775 012

c. The Japanese Government was unable to make desired change in current registration in as much as there was insufficient time to revise standing instructions to some 10,000 city, town and village registration offices prior to issuance of registration cards on 10 February 1950.

5. The foregoing reply was forwarded by Diplomatic Section to the Korean Mission which continues to protest orally that it can see no real obstacle to the use of the term Han Kook unless SCAP and the Japanese Government favor the North Korean Republic. The National Assembly of the Republic of Korea sitting as a constituent body in July 1948, adopted the name Tai Han Min Kook as the official name of the Republic of Korea. At the time of adoption the Assembly extensively discussed this important question of a name for the Republic of Korea, and at the time the deciding arguments for rejection of Chosen in the new Republic's name were three, of which the first was most important, namely, that the Communists in North Korea had already adopted the name Chosen and that the use of the name had come to be associated with Communist activities. The full name of the regime in North Korea which the Soviets established is Chosen Minshu Jinmin Minkoku, or the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea. The abbreviation for this "government" is Chosen Minkoku. For the Japanese Government to require all Koreans in Japan to use Chosen, therefore, is in effect, forcing anti-Communist Koreans to appear to affiliate themselves with the Communist movement in Korea. The other two reasons for rejection of the name Chosen, of less importance, were (1) that the Japanese Government had used the term Chosen for Korea during Korea's colonial status, and (2) that Tai Han had been the name last used by an independent Korea before its annexation by Japan. Should the Japanese Government persist in using the Communist-adopted name of Chosen, the American Embassy in Seoul believes it likely that President Rhee will direct that all official Korean references to Japan and the Japanese hereafter be made in the derogatory term used in China and Korea for many centuries, namely, "Dwarf-pirates".

6. On 27 January 1950, SCAP suggested to the Chief of Diplomatic Section that the matter might be resolved by some sort of compromise and expressed hope that Japanese Government would agree to use the term Han Kook in the future.

a. Following SCAP's suggestion of compromise, Diplomatic Section proposed to Korean and Japanese authorities various terms for possible use in place of Chosen and obtained tentative informal agreement to use of English terms of Korea and Korean on present registration cards. However, use of English on registration cards issued to Koreans would, according to President Rhee, be considered very offensive by the Korean Government.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775 012

b. In accord with hope expressed by SCAP the Japanese Government has informally expressed its willingness to use in the future the terms Han Kook and Tai Han Min Kook for Korea and Han Kook In and Tai Han Min Kook In for Koreans. For instance, in the Japanese Diet interpellations of 6 February 1950, Japanese Prime Minister Yoshida for the first time used the term Han Kook in reference to Korea.

7. In accepting the Cairo Declaration at the time of surrender in August 1945, Japan agreed to the Allied policy of independence for Korea. On 15 August 1948, the Republic of Korea, or Tai Han Min Kook, declared its independence and has since been recognized by some thirty governments including SCAP, while the Chosen Democratic People's Republic was established north of the 38th parallel under the auspices of the Soviet Union and has since been recognized by the Soviet Union and nine of its satellites.

a. It would be unfortunate if the Korean and Japanese Governments should become involved in a controversy over a matter which could be officially avoided. From the point of view of SCAP the only government which he recognizes in Korea is that of Tai Han Minkoku.

b. The Japanese Government is not in position to recognize either of the two governments because since the surrender all Japanese international relations have been conducted by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. The use by the Japanese Government of the designation of Han Kook for all Korea would not in itself signify Japanese recognition of that state provided SCAP directs that the term be used by the Japanese Government. However, substitution by the Japanese Government itself of the new name of Han Kook for the customary old name of Chosen without a directive might be considered to have political implications and might bring repercussions which the Japanese Government does not wish to risk without protection of such directive on the subject from SCAP.

6. Politically and ideologically, Koreans in Japan are at present divided about equally into two camps, namely, those from South Korea and those from North Korea. Both groups are extremely sensitive to the question of names. Therefore, to use in laws, ordinances and public documents the designation which applies to either one or the other group instead of the customary historical Japanese term for Korea could be expected to bring protest from one segment or the other of the Korean population in Japan. However, it is considered that the use by the Japanese Government of the term Han Kook instead of Chosen would bolster the cause of the Republic of Korea, and would serve to ease Japanese-Korean relations, and would not cause any greater difficulty than now exists through use of the ambiguous term Chosen rather than Han Kook. It is possible that the Soviet Government may protest if the term Han Kook is used, but such protest, if made, could be rejected.

ACTION TO BE TAKEN:

9. The Japanese Government requests that a directive be issued by SCAP if it is to use the new term for Korea in official documents, in view of the fact that SCAP governs foreign relations of the Japanese Government. Accordingly, request necessary approval of proposed memorandum (TAB B) to Japanese Government directing it to use new terms in future reference to Korea and Koreans.

Concurrences: [signature]

IS _____

GS _____

Gerald Warner
26-8472

GS-Files

DRAFT

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
APO 500

AG 091( )DS

MEMORANDUM FOR: Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs

SUBJECT: Use of Term Han Kook for Korea

1. Reference is made to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs memorandum of 23 January 1950 (FOM No. 122(CI1) on subject of use of name Han Kook for Korea.

2. The Japanese Government is informed that the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers will recognize the use of the terms Han Kook ( ) and Tai Han Min Kook ( ) for Korea and the Republic of Korea and Han Kook In ( ) and Tai Han Min Kook In ( ) for Koreans.

Cloyce K. Huston
Acting Chief
Diplomatic Section

Answered 18 Feb 50

M/R changed to "recognition" left "recognition" of "direction" of term

DRAFT

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

CHECK SHEET

F. Rizzo 26-6238

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No.:

Subject: Use of Term Han Kook Rather Than Chosen for Korea

Note No.:	From: GS	To: Chief of Staff	Date: 16 February 1950

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Government Section concurs in the memorandum proposed by Diplomatic Section (Tab B) provided the addressee is changed to read Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This proviso is stated because it is the understanding of this section that official communications to the Japanese Government are limited to memorandums of the Supreme Commander which usually take the form of SCAPINS.

5 Incls
n/c

C. W.

2-16/13 S

11 January 1951
C-20-D-2

Taft's Speech on Formosa

Following is the full text of the 11 January Senate speech by Senator Robert A Taft, Republican, of Ohio, in which he discussed State Department policy concerning Formosa:

Just before the first of the year, I expressed the opinion in an interview in Ohio that we should "hang on" to Formosa and prevent Communist occupation of Formosa, even though it involved the use of our Navy. I did not suggest the occupation of Formosa, nor the sending of any Army, or even the sending of the Navy. Our Navy is there, with bases within a short distance, and its ships are between Formosa and China, as any one knows who read this morning's papers. Formosa is a hundred miles from the mainland, and there can be no crossing if our Navy makes it clear that ships carrying troops will not be allowed to cross. In fact, probably there would be no such attempt at all if the State Department made it perfectly clear that we do not intend to permit Communist occupation of Formosa.

The basis of our foreign policy in the last three or four years, if there has been any consistent foreign policy, is to contain Communism where it is and prevent any single step of advance, because success in any such step is certain, considering the character of Communism, to lead to another step. We, therefore, sent our military aid and our officers into Greece, although it might easily have involved us in war. We have given military aid to Turkey and to Iran. We have stood firm against Communist advance in Korea and provided them with large amounts of military aid and American advice. In undertaking the air lift in Germany, we certainly risked war with Russia in order to maintain unimpaired our position in Berlin.

We are asked to appropriate billions of dollars to arm Western Europe, although there is no evidence that at the present time the Russians contemplate any military attack in that area. We have given notice to Russia by the adoption of the Atlantic pact that if its troops advance across the boundaries of Italy or the American or British zones of Austria or Germany or Denmark or Norway, it will find itself at war with us. In our policy of laying down the law, "this far you shall go and no further," we have not hesitated to risk war. There is not the slightest evidence that Russia will go to war with us because we interfere with a crossing to Formosa. It is hardly possible to see how the Chinese Communists by themselves can begin a war against the United States, or why they should do so.

In China for some reason, the State Department has pursued a different policy from that followed throughout the rest of the world. There is not the slightest doubt in my mind that the proper kind of sincere aid to the Nationalist government a few years ago could have stopped communism in China. But the State Department has been guided by a Left-wing group who obviously have wanted to get rid of Chiang and were willing at least to turn China over to the Communists

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File

for that purpose. They have, in effect, defied the general policy in China laid down by Congress. In recent months it has, of course, been very doubtful whether aid to the Nationalist government could be effective, and no one desires to waste American efforts. But Formosa is a place where a small amount of aid and at very small cost can prevent the further spread of communism. Such action does not commit us to backing the Nationalist government in any prolonged war against the Chinese Communists. We can determine later whether we ever wish to recognize the Chinese Communists and what the ultimate disposition of Formosa shall be.

As I understand it, the people of Formosa if permitted to vote would probably vote to set up an independent republic of Formosa. The status of Formosa, therefore, should certainly be kept free from determination until the peace treaty has been written with Japan. Formosa must be legally a part of Japan, for it is difficult to see how the mere declaration of the President at Cairo or Potsdam can change the status without a treaty. One thing is certain, if the Communists take over Formosa we will have just as much chance of setting up an independent republic of Formosa as we have of returning the Western German provinces from Poland to Germany. We know that the Communists will give up nothing which they have occupied. Certainly, we do not desire or intend to undertake an aggressive war to recover land the Communists have occupied. On the other hand, if, at the peace conference, it is decided that Formosa should be set up as an independent republic, we certainly have the means to force the Nationalists' surrender of Formosa.

The President's statement on Jan. 5 follows the usual course of setting up a straw man and then proceeding to knock him over. He says: "The United States has no predatory designs on Formosa or on any other Chinese territory." No one has suggested that it has. "The United States has no desire to obtain special rights or privileges or to establish military bases on Formosa at this time." No one has suggested that it has such a desire. "The United States government will not pursue a course which will lead to involvement in the civil conflict in China." The course suggested will not lead to any such involvement, although, of course, we have involved ourselves in the civil conflict in Greece, in Korea and elsewhere.

When the President, however, says: "Similarly, the United States government will not provide military aid or advice to Chinese forces on Formosa," he is departing from the policy pursued by us in every other part of the world where the question is whether Communism shall be checked. While he states that we will continue the present E.C.A. program of economic assistance, it is quite clear from the past course of the State Department that they have not the slightest intention of giving such assistance in any effective way in such a manner as to assist the occupants of Formosa and defeating a Communist attack.

Those who argue against any action in Formosa are curiously inconsistent. The distinguished Senator from Texas shudders at the possibility of war, although the chance we are taking is one in ten compared to that we are taking in Europe today.

One columnist fears that any action in Formosa different from exactly the action of the State Department would antagonize the leaders of India and Indonesia. His theory seems to be that the way to stop Communism in India is to permit it to move into Formosa. That is an exact reproduction of the argument used in support of the policy of Munich. Strange to say, the same columnist is all for extending aid to Burma and Indo-China against Communist attack, although it is infinitely less practical and more expensive and difficult than the maintenance of an independent Formosa.

Another columnist argues that if we do not immediately extinguish the Nationalist government, Red China will not be able to demobilize to carry out economic reconstruction. Therefore, he argues, we should recognize the Communist government. Whatever may be the arguments for such recognition, it is quite certain that it will in no way tend to reduce the armies of the Chinese Communists. Russia has continued to maintain a huge army, although it is faced with no threat of invasion whatever. I think it is safe to predict that it will be many years before the Chinese Communists reduce their armies by one soldier, because only by those armies can they possibly hope to control China.

The question of containment of Communism is largely a practical one. The only reason so much heat has been engendered about the Formosan situation is the bitter resentment of the State Department and its pro-Communist allies against any interference with its policy of liquidating the Nationalist government.

No two men are more familiar with the Far East than General MacArthur and former President Hoover, and both of them are able to see the obvious military and political facts of the situation. Here is a small area of the world where, with no difficulty or expense, we could prevent the spread of Communism to an island which might be of great strategic value and whose people desire to be independent.

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Taft's Speech #2

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Taft's Speech #3

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* * * * * * * * * *

KOREA

Changeover of the Registration Certificate in Compliance with the Amendment of the Alien Registration Law

In accordance with the Cabinet Order No.381, Dec. 3, 1949, the Japanese government decided to deliver the new certificate in exchange for the existing Registration Certificate during the period Jan. 16 through Jan. 31. By this changeover, it is expected that many illegal entrants will be found and grave criminals who are now missing will also be arrested. Especially, Koreans who have illegally entered into Japan are estimated to amount to more than 300,000. This new changeover of the registration certificate, therefore, will bring on a considerable panic against those Koreans, and their resistance is feared to be so much severe. However, the Japanese government is firmly resoluted to strictly excecute the fixed principle, in accordance with the understanding of the Immigration Surveillance Liaison Council, under the close cooperation among the ministries concerned, such as the Attorney-General's Office, National Rural Police, the Maritime Safety Agency, etc.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, JAPAN.
(MOMBU-SHO)

Hanyoshi Korean School File

, 1949

From: Minister of Education

Attorney-General

To: Prime Minister

Subject: Objection, under the Provision of Article 10 of the Law for Special Regulations concerning Procedure of Administrative Litigations, against the Suspension of Execution of the Administrative Disposition

Applicant: Choren Gakuen, Foundation

Recipient of Application: Governor of Osaka-fu Bunzo Akama.

We filed a petition dated Nov. 18, 1949, as per attached, submitted by the Governor of Osakafu concerning the decision made by the Osaka Local Court on Nov. 17, 1949, on the suspension of execution of administrative disposition with regard to the ease, Gyo-mo No. 29 of 1949, between the two parties above. After deliberating on the matter carefully we arrived at a conclusion that it is unjust to suspend execution of the disposition of closing the schools run by the applicant. Such being the case, we hereby request you to raise an objection, as drafted in the attached sheet, under the provision of Article 10 of the Law for Special Regulations concerning Procedure of Administrative Litigations.

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MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, JAPAN.
(MOMBU-SHO)

Statement of Objection Nov. 1949

From: Prime Minister

To: Osaka Local Court

Applicant: Choren Gakuen, Foundation

Recipient of Application: Governor of Osaka-fu
Bunzo Akama

Concerning the case between the two parties above, Gyo-mo No. 29 of 1949, the Prime Minister raises an objection against the suspension of execution of the administrative disposition as follows:

Reasons for Objection

It is only too obvious a fact that the Korean residents in Japan must obey the laws and order of Japan. With regard to the education of Koreans in Japan too, therefore, the Fundamental Law of Education, the School Education Law and other laws and orders concerning education must necessarily be observed. However, the numerous Korean schools in the country did not observe the said Laws and orders on education, but most of them have been giving education under the influence of the Federation of Korean Residents in Japan, as the organizations belonging to it, which had been ordered dissolved some time ago for the reason of its being an anti-democratic and terrorist organization. Such being the case, the Government ordered these schools to perform necessary reorganization, sequent to the dissolution of the Federation of Korean Residents in Japan, and to observe the laws and orders of Japan on education. The schools run by the applicant, foundation, and many other Korean schools, however, neglecting the said order issued by the competent authorities, under laws and orders neither carried out necessary reorganization nor observed laws and orders on education. Thus the competent authorities

order

ordered these schools to be closed in accordance with the provision of the School Education Law. If this administrative disposition be suspended with regard to the schools run by the applicant, the effect of the actions under the Organization Control Order lately put in execution with full vigor throughout the nation as well as under the School Education Law might be endangered, and thus smooth operation of educational administration under the Government policy could never be realized.

The Prime Minister, therefore, hereby raises his objection against the suspension of execution of this administrative disposition in accordance with the provision of Article 10 of the Law for Special Regulations concerning Procedure of Administrative Litigations.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, JAPAN.
(MOMBU-SHO)

Nov. 22, 1949

From: Bunzo Akama, Governor of Osaka-fu
To: Osaka Local Court

Gyo-mo No.20, 1949

Petition for Annulment of Decision on the Suspension of Execution of an Administrative Disposition

Applicant for Suspension: Choren Gakuen, foundation

Representative director: Keitai So

Recipient of Application for Annulment: Bunzo Asama, Governor of Osaka-fu.

purport of the Petition

To ask the annulment of the decision made by the Osaka Local Court on Nov. 17, 1949 on the suspension of execution of the administrative disposition concerning the case Gyo-mo No.29 of 1949.

Reasons for the Petition

1. Reasons are states as follows for filing a petition in defiance of the decision on the suspension of execution already issued in accordance with the provision of Article 10 of the Law for Special Regulations concerning Procedure of Administrative Litigations.

The court must, I consider, even after it has issued a decision on the suspension of execution of an administrative disposition in accordance with Article 10 paragraph 2 of the Law for Special Regulations concerning Procedure of Administrative Litigations, annul its own decision in accordance with paragraph 6 of the same Article, when it is admitted that the reasons stated in the principal text of paragraph 2 do not exist or the facts mentioned in the proviso in the same paragraph have occurred. It will easily be understood if we think of the fact, among all other, that there is no way of making a further appeal with regard to a decision on the suspension of execution of an administrative disposition. From this point of view, I give reasons, as follows, for requesting the annulment of the decision on the suspension of execution:

2. The order of closing the schools does not inflict irreparable damages by its execution. The applicant say that 9,000 children, will lose their place of study, but preparations are completely made to admit these children in public schools.

Therefore, the children and the pupils will be by far happier to study in public schools for their equipments and so forth than to continue their study in their former schools. The questions of the teachers losing their offices, impossibility of reopening the schools, etc. will easily be solved by the employment of qualified teachers by other schools, their, re-employment in the case where these schools are again opened, etc. From this standopint I can not admit the decision that this closing order will inflict irreparable damages.

3. There is an apprehension that the suspension of execution of this administrative disposition might cause a serious influence upon the public welfare (This constitutes one of the reasons for the objection raised by the Prime Minister).

Education is the foundation for the establishment of a nation, and it is natural that any school which violates the Fundamental Law of Education and the school Education Law, the two fundamental laws concerning education of our nation, schould not be allowed to go on. To think of the fact that the applicant has been under the control or the influence of the Federation of Korean Residents in Japan which was ordered dissolved under the Organization Control Order as a terroist and anti-democratic organization, if those schools run by the applicant might be allowed to survive unclosed, they may bring about a serious influence on the pupil welfare, we fear.

4. Concerning the subject suspension of execution, the Prime Minister has already raised an objection.

In case the Prime Minister has raised an objection against the suspension of execution of an administrative disposition, no Court, no matter what reasons it has, can order the suspension of execution of the administrative disposition.

administrative disposition. It is because there is a necessity, in the light of the intrinsic nature of the execution suspension system, of placing the administrative action in question outside the the power of ordering execution suspension based on the judicial power in the case where the Prime Minister recognizes there is a reason of special importance. Moreover it does not make any difference whether the Prime Minister's objection is raised before or after the decision on the suspension of execution is made. In the present case the Prime Minister missed an opportenity of expressing his objection in advance owing to ~~if~~me limitation, but he raised the objection after the fact against the decision on the suspension of execution. The decesion on the suspension in their case, therefore, should be annuled regardless of the Prime Minister's reasons for his objection.

I consider, for the reasons listed above, that the decision must be annuled in accordance with the provision of Article 10 paragra 6 of the Law for Special Regulations concerning Procedure of Administrative Litigations, and submitted this petition.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, JAPAN.
(MOMBU-SHO)

Ground for Issuing the Order of Closing the Schools

The ground for issuing the order of closing the schools is explained for reference' sake as hereunder:

1. The schools run by the applicant deliberately violated lows and orders as mentioned in the fallowing three items and in various other ways:

(1) While schools must prepare and keep various kinds of tables and books in accordance with laws and orders (Article 15 of the Enforcement Regulations of the School Education Law), they did not prepare the School Register-book, School Doctor's Inspection Records, and other tables and books;

(2) While elementary and lower secondary schools are required to use the textbooks authorized or approved by the Minister of Education or those the copyright of which is held by the Minister of Education (Articles 29 and 55 ibid.), they used the textbooks which did not meet such conditions;

(3) While the curriculums and the contents of subject are as, as well as their the atment, of elementary and lower secondary schools must be in accordance with the standards given in the Courses of Study (Articles 25 and 55 ibid.), they neglected such standards.

2. In order to correct such contravention of laws and orders, the Governor of Osaka-fu,in the capacity of the competent authorities, ordered the applicant who was the establisher of the above mentioned schools and other schools concerned on October 19, 1949, to observe the School Education Law and other laws and orders, in accordance with the provision of Articls 14 of the same Law, and to take the procedures stated in the attached sheet within two weeks by way of authenticating the fact of their strict observation. However the applicant did not obey the order while the term expired.

3. As the facts referred to in clause 1 fall under the proveseon of Artiele 13 item (1) of the School Education Law and those mentioned in clause 2 under item (2) of the same Article, the Governor of Osaka-fu

who is the competent authorities issued the order of closing the schools in accordance with the provision of the said Article.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, JAPAN.
(MOMBU-SHO)

Nov. 10, 1949

Application for Order for Suspension
of Execution of an Administrative Disposition

Proxy for Applicant:

Haruo Yamamoto (Solicitor)

Masato Sugawara (do.)

Jinkichi Abe (do.)

Application for Issuance of an Order for
Suspension of Execution of an Administrative Disposition

Applicant: Choren Gakuen, foundation, 43, Nakazaki-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka-shi; Representative Director: Keidai-So

Proxy for the Applicant: Masato Sugawara

(Solicitor)

Itajima Bldg., 99, Umegae-machi, Kita-ku,

Osaka-shi

Do: Haruo Yamamoto

1351 Higashi-Asahi-machi, Suita-shi

Do: Jinkichi Abe

24, Wakamatsu-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka-shi

The Other Party: Bunzo Akama, Governor of Osaka-fu

The Case of Applying for the
Issuance of an Order for the
Suspense of Execution of the
Administrative Disposition

Purport of Application

The Other Party of this application cannot execute the disposition based on the order of closing the schools issued on November 5, 1949 the applicant for the schools established by him, listed in the attached sheet, until decision is made to this proposal.

Reasons for Application

The reasons for the application are the same as those for the case of request for the concellation of the order for execution of the administrative disposition submitted at the same time.

2. The Other Paty is going to close by force the thirty-two schools run by the applicant in accordance with the illegal administrative disposition as referred to in the preceding paragraph. Should that disposition be executed, the nine thousand children would lose their seat of study. The public schools are not prepared at all to promptly admit these children and provide them with lessons; in some school districts school authorities and PTA's are reluctant to admit them for their facilities have no room for that and soon. Such being the case, the nine thousand school children will be deprived of the opportunity of receiving education, and the three hundreds and fifty teachers and other personnel of the schools operated by the applicant will lose their offices. Should that come to happen, even if the administrative disposition be annulled and the applicant adjudged lawful to run the schools, some time in future at the present ~~original~~ suit, it would become impossible to open them again. Morover it needs no explanation that those school boys and girls who were left untaught would have no way forever of recovering their education.

For the reasons stated above, we believe that the suspension of execusion of the disposition would never go against the public welfare

but would agree with its spirit. Thus we have applied for the issuance of an order mentioned in the "Purport of Application" above in accordance with the provision of Article 10 of the Law for Special Regulations concerning Procedure of Administrative Litigations.

Evidence

1. So No. 1 Order for closing schools issued by the Governor of Osaka-fu.
2. So No. 2 Report (to be completed later)

Enclosure

1. So No. 1
2. So No. 2
3. A Procuration

The Law for Special Regulations concerning
the Procedure of Administrative Litigations

(Law No. 81, July 1, 1948)

Article 2. No action applying for annulment or atteration of illegal disposition made by an administrative office shall be nrought in before, in case the filing of a petition, a request for examination, an objection, or any other complaint, against the disposition of an administrative office (called hereinafter a petition for brevity's sake) is authorized by law and ordinance, an decision, a ruling or other measures on such (called hereinafter an decision for brevity's sake) is rendered. However, such an action may be brought in before the decision upon the petition is rendered, in case the period of three months has passed since the petition was filed, or in case there is apprehension that heavy damages may be caused pending the decision upon the petition or there is any other due reason.

Article 10. The execution of administrative dispositions shall not be suspended by reason of the bringing of the action as mentioned in Article 2.

When the Court admits urgent necessity to prevent the irreparable damages which may be caused by execution of such disposition, in case where an action as mentioned in Article 2 has been brought in, it may order, upon application or ex officio, by a ruling, the suspension of execution of dispositions. However, this shall not apply in case there is apprehension that the suspension of execution may inflict a material influence upon public interests or in case the Prime Minister raised an objection.

The objection in the preceding paragraph shall be made with the reason stated clearly.

The ruling as mentioned in the second paragraph may be given without oral proceedings, provided that the opinions of the parties concerned must be heard previously.

No complaint shall be made against the ruling as mentioned in the second paragraph.

The Court may, in any time, revoke the ruling as mentioned in the second paragraph.

The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure governing temporary disposition shall not apply to any disposition made by an administrative office.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, JAPAN.
(MOMBU-SHO)

Nov. 10, 1949

Gyo-mo No. 24, 1949

Request for the Statement of Opinion

Applicant : Choren Gakuen, Foundation

Addresses of Application:

Bunzo Akama, Governor of Osaka-fu

The applicant above filed a lawsuit (Gyo No. 141 of 1949) asking the annulment of the order for closing schools applied for on November 5, 1949, by the addressee of the application. Besides, the applicant submitted a request that the execusion of the disposition based on the above order for closing schools should be suspended until judgement be ~~done~~ made on the above-mentioned suit. The addressee of the application is requested to submit a statment of his opinion within three days after receiving this Note of Request.

SUZUKI, Toshio,

Presiding Judge and Judge,

Third Civil Department,

Osaka Local Court

Case of Request for Annulment
of the Administrative Disposition

Reason for Request

The administrative disposition of closing schools ordered by the defendant is an illegal administrative disposition for the following two reasons and should therefore be annulled.

1. In the first place it is apparent from the statment itself that the order for closing schools issued by the defendant is directly based on the administrative disposition of cancellation of the permission for establishment of a foundation ordered by the Minister of Educatinn stated above. But, is the administrative disposition justified by law?

The permission for establishment of a foundation who is the establisher of a school and the chartering of schools established by such foundation are two separate administrative actions, and even if the former permission be cancelled (an administrative disposition of the Minister of Education who is the competent authorities), the latter does not lose its effect as the natural consequence nor is regarded as cancelled. The approval of the establishment of a school continues in effect all the same. The administrative disposition of closing schools ordered by the defendent is an illegal disposition which neglects the relation between those two actions and should, as it has no judicial foundation, naturally be annulled.

2. Secondly, the order for closing schools issued by the defendant should be annulled as illegal for the more fundamental reason that the above-mentioned disposition of cancelling the establishment of a foundation made b the Minister of Education, which forms the basis for the said order, is in itself against law and not binding.

First, the Minister of Education does not give any reason at all in the statement of the disposition of canceling the establishment of the foundation in question but only declares that he cancels the permission according to Article 71 of the Civil Code. Article 71 of the Civil Code provides that the competent authorities may cancel its permission in case (1) a juridical person performed other businesses than that of its object, (2) acted against the conditions of the permission of his establishment, or (3) did any other conduct which would be harmful to the public welfare. Therefore as a matter of course the permission cannnot be cancelled without a reason which comes under any of these three items, and such reason must necessarily be specified in the case where the disposition of cancellation be made. To say merely that the permission should be cancelled in accordance with Article 71 of the Civil Code without mentioning the reason therefor makes no difference from "should be cancelled in accordance with the Civil Code" or even from "should be cancelled". It must be called a disposition typical of despotism which must be rejected flatly as a disposition of the government of the constitutional state, especially under the New Constitution. Such an administrative disposition as is deficient even in form should as a matter of course be regarded as invalid.

S Second, there could be found no fact with the plaintiff which fall under any item of the causes for cancellation of the permission listed in Argicle 71 of the Civil Code. Therefore the concellation of the permission made by the Minister of Education is groundless in reality and accordingly is an entirely illegal administrative disposition.

For the two reasons above, the order for closing schools issued by the defendant has no judicial foundation and should be annulled as an administrative disposition without reason. Thus we filed an application requesting it cancellation.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, JAPAN.
(MOMBU-SHO)

Gyō-mo No. 29, 1949

Decision on the Suspension of Execution
of the Administrative Disposition

Applicant: Choren Gakuen, Foundation 43, Nakazaki-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka-shi.

Representative of the Applicant: Keigai So, Director

Proxy of the Applicant: Masato Sugawara (Solicitor)

do. : Jinkichi Abe (do.)

do. : Haruo Yamamoto (do.)

The Other Party : Bunzo Akama Governor of Osaka-fu
Higashi-ku, Osaka-shi

Principal Text

The execution of the order for closing the schools issued by the other party of the Applicant on November 5, 1949, with regard to the schools, listed in the annexed sheet, established by the Applicant shall be suspended until judgement be made on this case.

Reason

The Applicant instituted a suit, as against the order for closing schools mentioned in the principal text, for its annulment, and asked for the suspension of execution of the order intil judgement be made on this case as it was urgently needed for avoiding irreparable damages that might be caused by its execution. The Court considers it reasonable and decided as stated in the principal text.

Nov. 17, 1949

Third Civil Department of the Osaka Local Court
Presiding Judge & Judge: Kazuo Hamamoto
Judge: Toshio Suzuki
do : Yoshio Sakai

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, JAPAN.
(MOMBU-SHO)

	Name of Schools	
1.	Private Choren Kosei Gakuen	Lower Secondary School
2.	do.	Elementary School
3.	do.	Kita Elementary School
4.	do	Tsuruhashi Elementary School
5.	do.	Miyukimoto Elementary School
6.	do.	Sharidera Elementary School
7.	do.	Tajima Elementary School
8.	do.	Fukushima Elementary School
9.	do.	Joto Elementary School
10.	do.	Minato Elementary School
11.	do.	Higashi-Yodo Elementary School
12.	do.	Sakai Elementary School
13.	do.	Kishiwada Elementary School
14.	do.	Fuse Elementary School
15.	do.	Toyono Elementary School
16.	do.	Izumi-Otsu Elementary School
17.	do.	Chosen Lower Secondary School
18.	do.	Elementary School Attached to Chosen Lower Secondary School
19.	do.	Senhoku Elementary School
20.	do.	Neyagawa Elementary School
21.	do.	Kami Elementary School
22.	do.	Naka-Kawachi Nishi Elementary School
23.	do	Hiraoka Elementary School
24.	do.	Kashiwara Elementary School
25.	do.	

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, JAPAN.
(MOMBU-SHO)

25. Osaka Chosen Upper Secondary School
26. Nishi-Yodogawa Chosen Elementary School
27. Judo Chosen Elementary School
28. Kyokuto Chosen Elementary School
29. Kuwatsu Branch School of Tajima Chosen Elementary School
30. Kuratsukuri Branch School of Naka-Kawachi Nishi-Chosen Elementary School
31. Hebikura Branch School of Fuse Chosen Elementary School
32. Branch School of Higashi-Yodogawa Chosen Elementary School

32 school in all

The List abofe is the original

Nov. 17, 1949

Third Civil Department of the Osaka Court

Secretary, of the Court:

Naoyuki Honda

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No:

Subject: Korean Mission Request for Title to Properties of Leftist Korean Groups

Note No.	
3 (Cont'd)	From: CIE To: DS Thru: CPC Date: 18 Oct 1949 Koreans residing in Japan are fully subject to the provisions of Japanese educational law and that private school programs must essentially follow the Japanese curriculum. In view of the above statements it is the opinion of CIE that Korean schools should not be under the jurisdiction of the Korean Mission, but should be private enterprises under the control of private Korean groups only. 2 Incls: n/c F.C.D. W. H. Dayton 26-5622
4	From: CPC/FP To: GS Date: 4 NOV 1949 1. In accordance with telecon, 25 October 1949, with Major Napier, GS, the Korean Mission request is forwarded for comment and additional information on which to base a reply to DS. 2. It is understood that the organizations which formerly possessed these properties were closed under the direction of GS. A list of the properties seized, giving names of former occupants and addresses, is desired for use in connection with CPC's investigation as to ownership. 2 Incls n/c E. C. M., Jr

5177-64 ENGR-3-27-47-100,000

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CIE DS 18 Oct 1949
Thru: CPC

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2 Incls
n/c

- F.C.D. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

W. H. Dayton 26-5622

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2 Incls
n/c

- E. C. M., Jr - - - - - - - - - - - -

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets) Mr. Adams 26-8471

File No: S 236 Subject: Korean Mission Request for Title to Properties of Leftist Korean Groups

Note No.	
	From: DS To: CPC Date: 28 Sep 1949 THRU: G-2, CIE
1.	1. Reference is made to DS check note of 6 June 1949 to CPC (through G-2 and CIE), subject "Claim to Korean Education Foundation Building, Tokyo", which transmitted the Korean Mission's claim to the building used by the leftist "Korean Association for Encouragement of Learning". It is understood that the CPC investigation as to the status and ownership of this property has not been completed because of the fact that both Japanese and Koreans appear to have an equally valid claim to this and other ex-Government General of Korea properties. 2. There is now forwarded for appropriate action a note dated 23 September 1949 from the Korean Diplomatic Mission addressed to the Supreme Commander which requests that all groups be "returned" to the Mission. It is claimed in the Mission's note that the properties of the leftist Korean League and Korean Democratic Youth Association were purchased with funds collected through involuntary contributions levied against Korean refugees and other forced donations from Korean residents of Japan. The Mission states that it intends to use the various properties it now claims for churches, schools and other cultural institutions which are needed for the education of Koreans in Japan. 3. There is also inclosed a copy of an interim reply made by DS to the Korean Mission's note mentioned above. 4. Request DS be furnished information on which to base further reply to the Korean Mission. 1 Incl: Note dated 23 Sep 1949. - - - -

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No:

Subject: Korean Mission Request for Title to Properties of Leftist Korean Groups

Note No.	From: G-2	To: DS Thru: CIE CPC	Date: 13 Oct 49 CI Div/GA:RHC/h

2

1. In presenting his claim for possession of the properties of the disbanded leftist Korean organizations, the Korean Ambassador is acting on the assumption that the bulk of the organizational assets represent funds involuntarily contributed or extorted from the Koreans residing in Japan. Following this line of reasoning, the Ambassador feels that the illegally acquired properties of the leftist organizations should be returned to the lawful owners--the Korean residents of Japan. It is undoubtedly true that a large percentage of the funds acquired by the League of Koreans and its subsidiaries were derived from illegal sources or in an illegal manner. Such practices as blackmailing smugglers and bootleggers, demanding "protection" payments from legitimate merchants and threatening retaliation against anyone failing to pay the dues, taxes, fees and contributions which were levied by the League of Koreans, were fairly common. However, the task of attempting to determine what properties were purchased from the aforementioned transactions would entail an intensive investigation at considerable expense over a long period of time with little possibility of unearthing complete and conclusive evidence.

2. The Ambassador's proposal to utilize the properties for churches, schools and other cultural institutions deserves consideration in view of the present low intellectual standards of Koreans in Japan. Supervision of this project would undoubtedly be delegated to the Union of Greater Korean Republic in Japan (Mindan), a rightist organization, which, in the past, has actively opposed the policies of the dissolved Choren and openly cooperated with the Occupation Forces. Acquisition of the property would also enhance the prestige of the Korean Mission and facilitate the Ambassador's desire to convert many Koreans in Japan from their false illusion concerning the North Korean puppet state to support of the South Korean Republic, the only government in Korea recognized by the United States.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
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File No:

Subject: Korean Mission Request for Title to Properties of Leftist Korean Groups

Note No. 2 (Contd)

From: G-2 To: DS Thru: CIE CPC Date: 13 Oct 49 CI Div/GA:RHC/h

3. In opposition to the considerations set forth in paragraph 2 above, however, is the established procedure in cases of this kind under which the Japanese Government freezes the property, investigates, and submits a list of same to SCAP's Civil Property Custodian within sixty days. Unless CPC then indicates some particular action in the case, decision as to final disposition of the property is left to the Japanese themselves. In this particular case it has been learned privately that due to its many complex ramifications the Japanese Government intends to request a considerable extension of time beyond the sixty days usually taken to complete investigation. Under these circumstances it is recommended that no action be taken at this time.

2 Incls:
1. Note dated 23 Sep 49
2. DS Interim Reply to Korean Mission

C.A.W.

Mr. Trainor 26-5679
Date: 18 Oct 1949

From: CIE To: DS Thru: CPC

3

1. Check Note 1 appears to CIE to summarize a number of pertinent factors which are present in the very complex picture of Korean properties and their disposition. In general, CIE is in agreement with statements in paragraphs 1 and 3 of Check Note 2 and concurs in recommendation at end of paragraph 3.

2. CIE perceives certain questionable features to proposal of the Korean Ambassador, discussed in paragraph 2, Check Note 2, to obtain the properties of the Korean League and use them to operate churches, schools and other cultural institutions. Assumption made by G-2 that such enterprises would in all likelihood be entrusted to the Union of Greater Korean Republic in Japan (Mindan) appears reasonable. With regard to churches the policy and law of the Japanese Government is clear and not only has the endorsement of

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CHECK SHEET

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File No:

Subject: Korean Mission Request for Title to Properties of Leftist Korean Groups

Note No.	From: CIE	To: DS Thru: CPC	Date: 18 Oct 1949

3 (Cont'd)

SCAP, but is based on provisions of appropriate SCAPINs. This policy and law are that the religious activities such as churches are not the function of government. If by directive and by law the Japanese Government is not permitted to engage in religious activities it would seem strange for a foreign mission which is an agent of another government to be permitted such activities in Japan. Any proposal to delegate the responsibility for operation would not appear to diminish the undesirability of the operation, since the Korean Ambassador is making a specific request that certain properties be "returned" to the possession of the Mission. Thus ownership and control would appear to be the proposed pattern and these appear to CIE to be highly undesirable activities for a foreign mission when the proposed operation is a religious activity.

3. The status of any school which any group of Koreans wishes to operate has been made clear. Such schools and the persons responsible for them are completely subject to relevant Japanese law. Schools in Japan, by law, must be either those run by the Japanese government at some level of administration, or those run by a private group and authorized by the Japanese Government at some level. It would not appear that the Korean Mission meets either of these conditions. It is the opinion of CIE that for the Korean Mission to possess properties which it intends to operate as schools for Koreans would constitute in some degree a form of extra-territoriality in the field of education that is contrary to sound democratic principles. If it is assumed that the proposed schools would be operated by Mindan some serious concerns still remain, despite the fact that Mindan has been more cooperative with the Occupation than was the Korean League. It is a fact, for example, that the Korean schools in which Mindan had an interest were violating Japanese educational law as were those operated by Choren. They were not using the prescribed Japanese program of studies with Korean subjects as supplementary, but were running a full program of Korean language subjects with Japanese taught as a foreign language. The essential differences between the Korean schools run by Mindan and those run by Choren were that the latter were infused with Communistic doctrine and North Korea ultra-nationalistic propaganda and that the schools run by Mindan made the adjustment toward compliance with Japanese law with less resistance than did those run by Choren at the time Japanese Government made efforts to enforce the law.

4. It has been the experience of CIE that both Korean groups have viewed their educational programs and plans with a strong and emotional Korean "nationalistic" philosophy. CIE has not yet perceived any clear evidence that either Mindan or the Korean Mission agrees to the facts of Japanese law -- that

AGO Form No.37

5177-64 ENGR-3-27-47-100,000

KOREAN DIPLOMATIC MISSION IN JAPAN
TOKYO

September 23, 1949

TO : General MacArthur, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers

FROM : Korean Diplomatic Mission in Japan

SUBJECT : Return of the properties of the Korean League and the Korean Democratic Youth Association confiscated by the Japanese Government to the Korean Diplomatic Mission in Japan

The Korean Diplomatic Mission presents its compliments to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and has the honour to request the latter's good office in connection with return of the below mentioned Korean properties confiscated by the Japanese Government.

It is highly appreciated that the Korean League and the Korean Democratic Youth Association were ordered to dissolve for the steady development of the Republic of Korea, and the Korean Diplomatic Mission is now trying hard to unite all Korean residents of 600,000 in Japan, trusting in kind assistance of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

It is, therefore, hoped that former properties owned by the above-mentioned two Korean organizations, now under confiscation by the Japanese Government, should naturally be returned to this Mission, for the properties are composed of consolation money for Koreans' conscription in Japan, the Koreans' retirement allowances, compulsive contributions made by Korean refugees who repatriated to Korea and other forced donations by Korean residents in Japan: so these properties were not supposed to be owned only by a few staff members of the two Korean organizations.

Furthermore, it is responsible for this Mission to utilize the properties for such cultural works as establishment of churches, schools and other enlightening activities in order to enhance Korean nationals' intellectural standard, if this Mission will have them returned.

To solve away the old grudge between Koreaand Japan, and to set up a friendly relationship are not only good for the development of both nations but also for maintenance of peace in the Orient. In this view, it does not seem to be necessary to have any useless trouble between the two nations caused by the confiscation of the properties.

It It will be highly appreciated if the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers renders any assistance in connection with returning the properties confiscated by the Japanese Government to this Mission.

CHUNG Han Pum
Ambassador,
Korean Diplomatic Mission in Japan

Diplomatic Section

DS/WJS/RWA/do

The Diplomatic Section presents its compliments to the Korean Diplomatic Mission and has the honor to acknowledge receipt of the latter's note of September 23, 1949, addressed to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and requesting that properties recently confiscated from certain Korean groups be placed in possession of the Mission.

The question raised in the communication under acknowledgement is now under consideration in this Headquarters and the Mission will be informed as soon as possible of the action taken on its request.

CPC (Info)

Tokyo, September 28, 1949

S 236

M/R: Interim reply to ref Korean Mission note, case having been referred to CPC by DS check note of 28 Sep 49, subj: "Korean Mission Request for Title to Properties of Leftist Korean Groups".

Copies to:
CinC
C/S
G-2
CIE
CPC

RWA 26-8471

To the
Korean Diplomatic Mission,
Tokyo.

Incl 2

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NND 775 012

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No:

Subject: Reaction to the Dissolution of the League of Koreans

32826
File under Korean Illegal Entrants
memo to chief of staff + tabs
rmp

Note No.	From: G-2	To: DS GS ✓	Date: 28 October 1949 CIDiv/GA/RHC/ckw

1

1. Inclosed Summary of Information concerning the Korean reaction to the action of the Japanese Attorney General which dissolved the League of Koreans Residing in Japan and the Democratic Youth League of Koreans Residing in Japan is forwarded as a matter of interest to you.

2. Attention is invited to paragraph 57, Department of the Army TM 30-218, subject: "Counter Intelligence Investigations," dated 16 June 1949.

1 Incl:
CIDiv/GA, S/I, Reaction to the Dissolution of the League of Koreans, 25 Oct 49.

C. A. W.

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DECLASSIFIED AUTH: NARA SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773 072

Reaction to the Dissolution
of the League of Koreans

G-2

DS
GS

28 October 1949
CIDiv/GA/REC/ckw

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C. A. W.