GHQ/SCAP Records(RG 331)
Description of contents

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

(1) Box no. 2242

(2) Folder title/number: (25)
Formosans & Koreans

(3) Date: May 1946 - Sept. 1950

(4) Subject:

Classification	Type of record
140	Z

(5) Item description and comment:

(6) Reproduction: (Yes) No

(7) Film no. Sheet no.

30 Sep 50

RESOLUTION OF GRATITUDE TO THE
UNITED NATIONS FORCES IN KOREA

TO: General of the Army Douglas MacArthur,
Commander in Chief of the United Nations Forces
in Korea

We hereby express our deepest gratitude and highest respect, together with all the freedom loving peoples of the world, to the United Nations Forces in Korea, who are making the supreme sacrifice in the defense of righteousness, humanity and world peace. We entertain the fullest confidence in the United Nations which has taken prompt and resolute actions to cope with aggression by the red troops. We are especially thankful to the United States Government for the important and benevolent role she is playing in the United Nations and, to the United States Armed Forces, the nucleus of the United Nations Forces.

The people of Japan received with great shock and astonishment the news of the sudden unprovoked aggressive attack by the North Korean Communists on South Korea on 25 June. Also, here in Japan, the news was received with a deep anxiety because of the potential menace to the security and the future of Japan.

The nation's profound anxiety, however, was removed by the resolute action of the Security Council of the United Nations, which immediately called upon the invading red troops to cease hostilities and to withdraw to the 38th parallel. In the face of their refusal the Council called upon the United Nations members to furnish such assistance to the Republic of Korea as may be necessary to restore international peace and security in the area.

We, the people of Sendai, are deeply impressed and proud of the action by the 7th Infantry troops in Korea against the North Korean Communists. Their friendly manners and attitude toward the Japanese people are still fresh in the minds of the people in this area.

We wish again to express our firm confidence in the final victory of the United Nations Forces in their valiant efforts to promote the welfare and happiness of mankind.

Adopted at the Mass Meeting sponsored by the Sendai Branch of The United Nations Association of Japan in Sendai, Miyagi Prefecture.

Date: 30 September 1950

ZENNOSUKE NAKAGAWA
President,
Sendai Branch,
The United Nations
Association of Japan,
Sendai, Miyagi Prefecture.

29 Sept., 1950

General of the Army
Douglas MacArthur,
Supreme Commander of
the United Nations' Forces

Resolution of Thanks for Officers & Soldiers
of the United Nations

The forces of the United States of America sprang up promptly against the flagrant and unprovoked attack launched by Communist forces on Southern Korea under the banner of the United Nations, and have been fighting bravely day and night for the protection of the international peace and humanity, with which we are deeply impressed and feel grateful from the bottom of our heart.

Now as for our country which is under occupation, we are adopting a prudential policy for the security of the public peace at home, backed up by the deep kindness and understanding assistance of the Allied Powers. We earnestly desire that the international peace will be established as soon as possible through the firm organization of the United Nations' Forces in which we are placing full confidence.

The Ehime Prefectural Assembly expresses here, on the opening of its regular session in Sept., its deep respect and appreciation to you and all the brave officers and soldiers of the United Nations' Forces under your command, with this resolution of thanks which was passed unanimously.

Ehime Prefectural Assembly

F/O

Incl. #1

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

19 September 1946.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF, GOVERNMENT SECTION.

SUBJECT: Treatment of Taiwanese.

1. A thorough study of all the documents discloses the following situation:

a. Under SCAPIN 757 (19 Feb 1946) the Japanese Government was informed that sentences imposed by Japanese Criminal Courts on Koreans or nationals of countries formerly under the domination of Japan, shall be subject to review and further action by SCAP or his designated representatives, provided said nationals furnish adequate proof of their intention to be repatriated to their homelands. In effect, this reserved criminal jurisdiction over Koreans and Taiwanese not being repatriated to Japanese courts.

b. On or about 12 July 1946, the Chinese government determined by unilateral action that Taiwanese would be considered Chinese nationals and as such subject to trial by occupation courts only. (Tab A).

c. Shortly thereafter the Diplomatic Section informally advised the Japanese Government that Taiwanese were not subject to Japanese criminal jurisdiction. Legal Section concurred in this. Government Section was not consulted, although it has a primary interest.

d. A series of dispatches between SCAP and Washington has made some progress in clarifying the situation. The last in this series is a presentation of the practical aspects of this problem by SCAP or WARCOS. (Tab B).

2. In the light of the dispatch last referred to, it is recommended that no further action be taken by Government Section at this time, other than informally to advise Diplomatic Section that it is an interested party and desires to be kept advised.

A. R. HUSSEY, JR.,
Chief, Governmental Powers Division.

Gov. Powers. Div.

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MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

1. Radio WCL 48987 contained JCS directive that Formosan-Chinese would be treated as liberated people so far as military security permits. This policy was also contained in radio WX 87535 of 8 December 1945 and has been followed by GHQ. Under this policy SCAPIN 757 of 19 Feb 46 was issued, which in effect gives Japanese police and courts criminal jurisdiction over Taiwanese, but those willing to accept repatriation may have their cases reviewed by CG 8th Army. This policy has recently been informally modified in practice to the extent that when notified of the arrest of Taiwanese, GHQ has notified the Chinese Mission which is given the opportunity of identifying the person as a Chinese national. If so identified, he has thereafter been treated as a United Nations national.

2. State Serial 367 states measure restoring Chinese nationality to Taiwanese is being promulgated by Chinese Government and that "Official of Foreign Office states Chinese Government regards all Taiwanese as Chinese" except those making declaration of intention not to regain such nationality prior to 31 Dec 1946. State serial 402 stated measure had been promulgated.

3. DS has received from the Chinese Mission a note of 12 July 1946 stating that under instructions from the Chinese Government all Taiwanese whether living at home or abroad, are entitled to Chinese nationality as from 25 October 1945; requesting that the Japanese Government and occupation authorities concerned be notified thereof; and stating that the Consular Affairs office of the Mission was compiling a register of such persons and would give assistance in identifying their nationality.

4. The effect of such a notification would be hereafter to extend to former Taiwanese the same treatment as other United Nations nationals, including Chinese nationals. The principal result would be to remove jurisdiction over criminal offenses from the Japanese police and courts to the Occupation Forces.

5. It is felt that the Chinese may properly declare Taiwanese to be Chinese nationals and that such a declaration should be recognized by GHQ. However, in view of the JCS directives issued prior to the promulgation of this measure by the Chinese it is considered necessary to obtain Washington approval.

6. LS (Capt. Bassin) concurs.

UAJ - 202753

Note:
Phone conversation with Bishop on 6 Sept 46 - Bishop conceives this to mean that when and if necessary, U.S. occupation courts will assume responsibility for Taiwanese until the Chinese Government has sufficient personnel to assume that function.

CONFIDENTIAL R. A. Ellerman

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SECRET

MB GA/ef
Date: 10 September 1946
No. : 402

FROM: SCAP (FOR ACTION AND TO WDSCA 60 FOR INFORMATION)
TO : WARCOS (PASS TO SECSTATE).....ROUTINE

402, September 10, 1946

Subject is nationality and treatment of Formosans. We received WAR 99632 just as we were about to lay before Department various considerations in regard to Formosans here and their activities which are causing much concern to this Headquarters.

1. There are some 20,000 Formosans in Japan of whom large numbers have for long constituted unruly element of the population. They have been engaging in blackmarket activities in defiance of Jap police and also have fights with Korean and Jap black market dealers. It is estimated that 80 per cent of black market operations whihh have had such severe adverse effect on price and food distribution controls have been conducted by Formosans and Koreans. Both elements are unruly and belligerent and there is one black market section in Tokyo in which Japanese police are afraid to enter unaccompanied by military police.

2. Early in July following police action to clear out black market stalls in Shibuya district of Tokyo there occurred shooting fray between several truckloads of Formosans and some Japanese police resulting in fatalities both sides. (See our dispatch 595, September 9.) At request of Chinese Mission Formosans arrested in connection this incident were transferred from Jap jurisdiction to Eighth Army for trial by special commission which is to include Chinese member. Formosans arrested have not been registered with Chinese Mission as Chinese nationals but all were given strong diplomatic protection by Chinese Mission.

3. Up to time of Chinese announcement of conferring of Chinese nationality on all Formosans in Japan, it had been governmentally approved policy that Formosans and Koreans who refused repatriation be accorded treatment as Japanese. As a practical matter Occupation authorities are not equipped to set up mixed commissions to handle all Formosan black market and other criminal cases and as black market dealings are offenses against the Occupation they would seem logically to fall under the jurisdiction of American Occupation courts, especially as projected Chinese occupation force has not arrived and there are no repeat no Chinese occupation courts.

4. I have discussed entire question with Ambassador Chu Shih-ming.

SECRET

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SECRET

head of the Chinese Mission. I asked him what plans Chinese Government had for repatriation Formosans, and pointed out that American and other foreign nationals not engaged in occupational duties had in general been repatriated. I asked him if Chinese Government would support Formosans losing means of earning livelihood. I asked him also what category of persons falling under general term "Taiwanese" were considered by Chinese Government as entitled to Chinese nationality, that is, whether Chinese nationality is to be afforded to persons of Formosan descent having been born in Japan, to Formosans (of whom there are many) who actively collaborated against Allies during the war, to Formosans with criminal records and to those possessing no legitimate means of support. I mentioned that Formosans driven out of black market activities are charge upon Jap Government for support and contribute to increase food shortage which we are of necessity alleviating by shipment of food from United States.

5. General Chu said that it was planned eventually to repatriate most of the Formosans; that it had not been possible to register but a small number of them; that Chinese nationality would not be accorded all of them; that at T V. Soong's instance Bayne now visiting Tokyo was going to discuss with SCAP officials question of changing exchange rate in order that Formosans to be repatriated might liquidate property holdings etc. without loss. My impressions was that Chinese Government has no definite plans for repatriation Formosans, no intention of supporting those who will need support if black market can be eliminated, no clearcut idea as to what Formosans may properly be accorded Chinese nationality, and although some effort is being made to influence Formosans to be peaceful and orderly no real effort is being expended to influence them to cease black market etc. activities.

6. Strict application of recent directive that United Nations national may not even be restrained or taken into custody by Japanese police will, if all Formosans are to be treated as United Nations nationals, have disastrously adverse effect upon police morale which has already suffered greatly because of Formosans and diplomatic protection extended to them by Chinese Mission. What is in effect resulting is that Formosans enjoy a kind of extraterritoriality and many claim Chinese nationality merely for sake of obtaining protection of Chinese Mission.

7. Before communicating substance of WAR 99622 to Jap Government and to implementing stipulation therein, it is requested that SWNCC review entire question of nationality of Formosans and that Department may wish to discuss matter with Chinese Government.

8. While we would not question Chinese Government's unilateral declaration regarding nationality of Formosans so far as it may concern Formosans under exclusive Chinese jurisdiction, we wonder whether Chinese Government can appropriately expect its declaration to override domestic

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law in an area not under exclusive Chinese jurisdiction and to extend definitely overall Forcesans in Japan. We would also wish to emphasize the practical aspects of the problem, namely, that the Occupation Forces are not equipped to set up mixed commissions, handle bail or enter into any special arrangements for so large a group of aliens; that to substitute military policy for Japanese police would require the assignment here of large number of additional troops; and that the Japanese police are incapable of maintaining peace and order unless they are given authority necessary to do so.

ATCHESON.

OFFICIAL:

JOHN B. COOLEY
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

APPROVED BY:

GEORGE ATCHESON,JR.
Ambassador
Chief, Diplomatic Section

INFO COPIES TO:
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C/S
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G-2
AG
PM
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LS
GPC

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GA/UAJ/blc
7 August 1946

GHQ SCAP

WARCOS . . . . . ROUTINE

PAREN 64055 PAREN SUBJECT IS TREATMENT OF TAIWANESE PARA REFERENCE JIG CHARLIE SUGAR RADIO WILLIAM CHARLIE LOVE FOUR EIGHT NINE EIGHT SEVEN AND STATE SERIALS THREE SIX SEVEN JUNE TWO ZERO CMA SEVEN PM PAREN WAR SVC SEVEN SIX NINE FIVE PAREN AND FOUR ZERO TWO CMA JULY ONE SEVEN CMA THREE PM PAREN WAR SVC EIGHT THREE TWO SIX PAREN TO POLITICAL ADVISER PARA ABLE NOTE FROM CHINESE MISSION HERE REQUESTS JAP GOVT BE INFORMED QUOTE ALL TAIWANESE CMA WHETHER LIVING AT HOME OF ABROAD CMA ARE ENTITLED TO CHINESE NATIONALITY AS FROM TWO FINE OCTOBER ONE NINE FOUR FIVE UNQUOTE PARA BEFORE COMPLYING WITH REQUEST OF CHINESE MISSION REQUEST STATEMENT OF POLICY WHETHER CMA IN VIEW OF THE MEASURES TAKEN BY THE CHINESE GOVT CMA FORMER TAIWANESE OBTAINING CHINESE NATIONALITY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THOSE MEASURES SHOULD HEREAFTER BE TREATED AS UNITED NATIONS NATIONALS IN SAME MANNER AS OTHER CHINESE IN JAPAN CMA RATHER THAN AS LIBERATED PEOPLE.

OFFICIAL:

JOHN B. COOLEY
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

APPROVED:

GEORGE ATCHESON, JR
Ambassador
Chief, Diplomatic Section

INFO COMPIES TO:

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G-1	CPC

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GA/UAJ/blc
7 August 1948

SEQ SCAP

WARCOS . . . . . ROUTINE

PAREN 64055 PAREN SUBJECT IS TREATMENT OF TAIWANESE PARA REFERENCE JIC CHARLIE SUGAR RADIO WILLIAM CHARLIE LOVE FOUR EIGHT NINE EIGHT SEVEN AND STATE SERIALS THREE SIX SEVEN JUNE TWO ZERO CMA SEVEN PM PAREN WAR SVC SEVEN SIX NINE FIVE PAREN AND FOUR ZERO TWO CMA JULY ONE SEVEN CMA THREE PM PAREN WAR SVC EIGHT THREE TWO SIX PAREN TO POLITICAL ADVISER PARA ABLE NOTE FROM CHINESE MISSION HERE REQUESTS JAP GOVT BE INFORMED QUOTE ALL TAIWANESE CMA WHETHER LIVING AT HOME OF ABROAD CMA ARE ENTITLED TO CHINESE NATIONALITY AS FROM TWO FIVE OCTOBER ONE NINE FOUR FIVE UNQUOTE PARA BEFORE COMPLYING WITH REQUEST OF CHINESE MISSION REQUEST STATEMENT OF POLICY WHETHER CMA IN VIEW OF THE MEASURES TAKEN BY THE CHINESE GOVT CMA FORMER TAIWANESE OBTAINING CHINESE NATIONALITY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THOSE MEASURES SHOULD HEREAFTER BE TREATED AS UNITED NATIONS NATIONALS IN SAME MANNER AS OTHER CHINESE IN JAPAN CMA RATHER THAN AS LIBERATED PEOPLE.

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JOHN B. COOLEY
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

APPROVED:

GEORGE ATCHESON, JR
Ambassador
Chief, Diplomatic Section

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G-1 CPS

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GA/UAJ/hlc
7 August 1946

SHQ SCAP

WARCOS . . . . . ROUTINE

PAREN 64056 PAREN SUBJECT IS TREATMENT OF TAIWANESE PARA REFERENCE JIC CHARLIE SUGAR RADIO WILLIAM CHARLIE LOVE FOUR EIGHT NINE EIGHT SEVEN AND STATE SERIALS THREE SIX SEVEN JUNE TWO ZERO CMA SEVEN PM PAREN WAR SVC SEVEN SIX NINE FIVE PAREN AND FOUR ZERO TWO CMA JULY ONE SEVEN CMA THREE PM PAREN WAR SVC EIGHT THREE TWO SIX PAREN TO POLITICAL ADVISER PARA ABLE NOTE FROM CHINESE MISSION HERE REQUESTS JAP GOVT BE INFORMED QUOTE ALL TAIWANESE CMA WHETHER LIVING AT HOME OR ABROAD CMA ARE ENTITLED TO CHINESE NATIONALITY AS FROM TWO FIVE OCTOBER ONE NINE FOUR FIVE UNQUOTE PARA BEFORE COMPLYING WITH REQUEST OF CHINESE MISSION REQUEST STATEMENT OF POLICY WHETHER CMA IN VIEW OF THE MEASURES TAKEN BY THE CHINESE GOVT CMA FORMER TAIWANESE OBTAINING CHINESE NATIONALITY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THOSE MEASURES SHOULD HEREAFTER BE TREATED AS UNITED NATIONS NATIONALS IN SAME MANNER AS OTHER CHINESE IN JAPAN CMA RATHER THAN AS LIBERATED PEOPLE.

OFFICIAL:

JOHN B. COOLEY
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

APPROVED:

GEORGE ATCHESON, JR
Ambassador
Chief, Diplomatic Section

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MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

TAB A

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1. Radio WCL 48987 contained JCS directive that Formosan-Chinese would be treated as liberated people so far as military security permits. This policy was alsocontained in radio WX 87535 of 8 December 1945 and has been followed by GHQ. Under this policy SCAPIN 757 of 19 Feb 46 was issued, which in effect gives Japanese police and courts criminal jurisdiction over Taiwanese, but those willing to accept repatriation may have their cases reviewed by CG 8th Army. This policy has recently been informally modified in practice to the extent that when notified of the arrest of Taiwanese, GHQ has notified the Chinese Mission which is given the opportunity of identifying the person as a Chinese national. If so identified, he has thereafter been treated as a United Na ions national.

2. State Serial 367 states measure restoring Chinese nationality to Taiwanese is being promulgated by Chinese Government and that "Official of Foreign Office states Chinese Government regards all Taiwanese as Chinese" except those making declaration of intention not to regain such nationality prior to 31 Dec 1946. State serial 402 stated measure had been promulgated.

3. DS has received from the Chinese Mission a note of 12 July 1946 stating that under instructions from the Chinese Government all Taiwanese whether living at home or abroad, are entitled to Chinese nationality as from 25 October 1945; requesting that the Japanese Government and occupation authorities concerned be notified thereof; and stating that the Consular Affairs office of the Mission was compiling a register of such persons and would give assistance in identifying their nationality.

4. The effect of such a notification would be hereafter to extend to former Taiwanese the same treatment as other United Nations nationals, including Chinese nationals. The principal result would be to remove jurisdiction over criminal offenses from the Japanese police and courts to the Occupation Forces.

5. It is felt that the Chinese may properly declare Taiwanese to be Chinese nationals and that such a declaration should be recognized by GHQ. However, in view of the JCS directives issued prior to the promulgation of this measure by the Chinese it is considered necessary to obtain Washington approval.

6. LS (Capt. Bassin) concurs.

UAJ - 2-2753

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Phone conversation with Bishop on 6 Sept: Bishop concurs that it was clear that when & if necessary, U.S. occupation authorities will assume responsibility for Taiwanese, & that Chinese government has sufficient personnel to assume that function.

R.A. Ellerman

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GA/UAJ/blc
7 August 1946

GHQ SCAP

WARCOS . . . . . ROUTINE

PAREN 64055 PAREN SUBJECT IS TREATMENT OF TAIWANESE PARA REFERENCE JIG CHARLIE SUGAR RADIO WILLIAM CHARLIE LOVE FOUR EIGHT NINE EIGHT SEVEN AND STATE SERIALS THREE SIX SEVEN JUNE TWO ZERO CMA SEVEN PM PAREN WAR SVC SEVEN SIX NINE FIVE PAREN AND FOUR ZERO TWO CMA JULY ONE SEVEN CMA THREE PM PAREN WAR SVC EIGHT THREE TWO SIX PAREN TO POLITICAL ADVISER PARA ABLE NOTE FROM CHINESE MISSION HERE REQUESTS JAP GOVT BE INFORMED QUOTE ALL TAIWANESE CMA WHETHER LIVING AT HOME OR ABROAD CMA ARE ENTITLED TO CHINESE NATIONALITY AS FROM TWO FIVE OCTOBER ONE NINE FOUR FIVE UNQUOTE PARA BEFORE COMPLYING WITH REQUEST OF CHINESE MISSION REQUEST STATEMENT OF POLICY WHETHER CMA IN VIEW OF THE MEASURES TAKEN BY THE CHINESE GOVT CMA FORMER TAIWANESE OBTAINING CHINESE NATIONALITY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THOSE MEASURES SHOULD HEREAFTER BE TREATED AS UNITED NATIONS NATIONALS IN SAME MANNER AS OTHER CHINESE IN JAPAN CMA RATHER THAN AS LIBERATED PEOPLE

OFFICIAL:

JOHN B. COOLEY
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

APPROVED:

GEORGE ATCHESON, JR.
Ambassador
Chief, Diplomatic Section

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C in C G-2 CPM
C/S LS
G-1 CPC

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GA/MWB/eb

21 May 1946

GHQ SCAP

WARCOS . . . . . .ROUTINE

IN VIEW OF CONFUSION CONCERNING CITIZENSHIP STATUS OF KOREANS AND FORMOSANS IN JAPAN AND DIFFICULTY OF INDIVIDUALS ESTABLISHING SATISFACTORY (-61223)PROOF THAT THEY MAY BE ENTITLED TO SPECIAL CONSIDERATION AS KOREAN OR FORMOSAN NATIONALS THE FOLLOWING POLICIES HAVE BEEN TENTATIVELY ADOPTED PD PARA QUOTE KOREANS WHO VOLUNTARILY CONTINUE TO RESIDE IN JAPAN AND WHO ARE NOT ACCEPTING REPATRIATION TO KOREA UNDER EXISTING PROCEDURE FOR REPATRIATION WILL PRESUMPTIVELY BE CONSIDERED FOR PURPOSES OF TREATMENT AS RETAINING THEIR JAPANESE NATIONALITY PENDING SUCH TIME AS A DULY ESTABLISHED KOREAN GOVERNMENT SHALL HAVE ACCORDED RECOGNITION TO THE INDIVIDUAL CONCERNED AS A KOREAN NATIONAL PD PARA FORMOSANS WHO VOLUNTARILY CONTINUE TO RESIDE IN JAPAN AND WHO ARE NOT ACCEPTING REPATRIATION WILL PRESUMPTIVELY BE CONSIDERED FOR PURPOSES OF TREATMENT AS RETAINING THEIR JAPANESE NATIONALITY PENDING RECOGNITION BY THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT OF THE INDIVIDUAL CONCERNED AS A CHINESE NATIONAL PD UNQUOTE PARA AS THE ABOVE QUESTIONS INVOLVE international considerations, approval of these policies on a governmental level is urgently requested.

COPY

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, U. S. ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

I N C O M I N G M E S S A G E

CONFIDENTIAL
ROUTINE

30 May 1946

FROM: WASHINGTON

TO : CINCAFPAC

NR : W 89799

Reurad C 61223 State Dept approves policy for Koreans outlined urad. Concerning Formosans State is asking our Embassy to approach Chinese Govt discreetly for views before making decision. Will advise you of results.

WARCOS

ACTION: DIPLOMATIC SEC

INFORMATION: G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4, AG

36377

ROUTINE
CONFIDENTIAL

TOO: 3018052Z
MCNI ZUA 68

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, U. S. ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

RECEIVED
8 SEP 1946

INCOMING MESSAGE

Restricted

ROUTINE 7 September 1946

FROM : WASHINGTON (WDSCA GO)

TO : CINCAFPAC

NR : WAR 99622

Reurad Aug C 64055 Taiwanese residing in Japan should be regarded and treated as Chinese Nationals unless they execute declarations of unwillingness to assume Chinese Nationality as stipulated in Article 3 and 4 of the Chinese measures for the adjustment of Nationality of Taiwanese abroad.

Taiwanese assuming Chinese Nationality should hereafter be treated as other Nationals of United Nations and in same manner as other Chinese in Japan.

NO SIG

ACTION: DIPLOMATIC SECT

INFORMATION: COMMANDER-in-CHIEF, CHIEF OF STAFF, G-1, G-2, AG, PROVOST MARSHAL, GOVT SECT, LEGAL SECT, CTV PROF CUST

02332 ROUTINE Restricted TOO: 052009Z MCN: YA 29/07

Handling and transmission of literal plain text of this message as correspondence of the same classification has been authorized by the War Department in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 16-C, 18-E, 53-A, 53-D (1) (2) (3), and 60-A (1) (2) (3) (4), AR 380-5, 6 March 1946.

COPY NO.

class nation!" they struck and injured the police officers and members of the monopoly bureau.

(c) On August 19th on the road below the elevated electirc train line at 2 chome Shitaya-cho, Shitaya ward Tokyo, there were scores of Formosans selling forbidden articles such as tobacco, soap without authorization and the Ueno Police Station in charge there, dispatched after liaison with MPs, approximately fifty police officers for the purpose of controlling unauthorized selling booths. The execution of a general simultaneous control brought forth several scores of shouting Formosans who obstructed the police from exercising control. By using lethal weapons they resisted the police and inflicted injures by striking them and generally using violence which led to a temporary state of confusion and disorder until the timely arrival on the scene of MPs with whose assistance several Formosan violaters' of the open-air selling booths regulations as well as those suspected of criminal violence were arrested. It may be further stated that in connection with this round-up ten persons were either seriously or slightly injured.

2. Cases of frauds related use of the name of Allied Occupation Forces.

A Formosan, Te Liang LIU and five others residing in Onomichi City, Hiroshima Prefecture planning to make profit by obtaining goods under pretence of examination of hidden articles boarded a goods truck about 9:00 July 13 and arriving at

at the Sago Hamlet of Goryodo, Onomura, Fukayasu-gun, Hiroshima Prefecture stated that they had come under orders of Allied Occupation Forces to examine hidden articles and showing a visiting card of officer of the Allied Forces they said that they were MPs of the Occupation Forces and by falsely convincing the inhabitants therein they carried out searches of the houses. At the Yamashita's in the same hamlet they discovered twenty five boxes of tinned meat and oranges and saying that these will be examined at MP Headquarters ordered them to be placed in the truck. Having taken these back to Onomichi City they were found to be making enormous profits by selling them at the black markets. The Onomichi Police Station on receipt of a report thereof succeeded in arresting the five mentioned above by tracing them from the truck and after liaison with the local Occupation Forces turned them over to the competent authorities.

3. Cases of Unlawful Demands

On July 6th Yie hsian shih and five others all Formosans of the China Charity Headquarter called at the Fukushoken Koyo Co. at Shimura, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo and forcibly demanding an interview with Mr. Kohari an executive of the firm showed the latter what he termed as a Procurement demand and by the use of threatening words "We consider that those textile and leather goods which your firm unlawfully received from the military at the time of the surrender should be distributed to China residents here; therefore we demand to see the storeroom and will take them after examination". By a gesture of

threat

threat they completed the examination of the interior and pasted Chinese National Flags made of paper on the three storerooms containing textile goods and promising to return again with the words "We will be back again to get them. Do not touch them until then." They departed. The Shimura Police Station with the cooperation of the Metropolitan Police Board arrested three of these Formosans when they returned to the firm. Search is being instituted with regard to the others.

4. Cases of Fraud and Blackmail

July 21st about 9.00 a Formosan Chih Tien Chen and seven other Formosans after collaboration called at the Hagimori Mines in Onoda City, Yamaguchi Prefecture. They stated that they were there to examine hidden goods. Despite the refusal of the other party they forced their way in and upon discovering five bottles of fuel alkohol (which the firm had been properly rationed) forcefully seized these saying they were hidden goods and placing them on the truck they disappeared the Onoda Police Station in charge of that area obtained a clue through the truck and was able to ascertain the fact that the said goods were hidden in a house owned by a Korean in the vicinity of Ube City. After liaison with the local Military Government Company further investigations are being instituted.

5. Falsification of Public Documents and Fraud.

A Formosa K. Chow residing at Shioyama Cho, Yamanashi Prefecture and two other Formosans being in dire want of living expenses flasified after collaboration nineteen postal savings accounts of their own possession and obtained from fifteen post offices in Nagano Prefecture and Yamanashi Prefecture between June 3rd to July 10th on over twenty occasions a sum in cash of ¥246,000.

In other words these Formosans utilized the position of Chinese, nationals of a victorious nation, and styled themselves as Chinese nationals. This they did by having membership badges made of an entirely non-existent Intelligence Division of the Association of Overseas Chinese and

by

by showing these at Town and Village offices, Police Stations and other Government offices saying "We are members of the Intelligence Division of the Association of Overseas Chinese and we have come here to investigate the existence or other wise of Chinese nationals in this locality as well as to examine the status of business and other relations" they demanded and obtained certificates which they showed to the Post Office Staff, thus convincing them. In Post Offices where they encountered difficulties in obtaining payment they showed false Certificates of Repatriation and when they were faced with a refusal they would take a threatening attitude saying "We are Chinese nationals" and thus cunningly obtained what they wanted.

6. Cases of robberies by groups

About 11.20 p.m. on July 24 a team of five burglars broke through an unlatched window of the residence of Mr. Yokoyama a company director, located at 2,156 Nishi Okubo, Yodobashi Ward, Tokyo and by threatening with revolvers forcefully obtained ¥4750 in cash, thirty suits of clothing, two watches three lighters and escaped. Upon investigation the parties responsible were ascertained as Formosans Liu Shin Kai and two others residing at Teikoku Kaikan Apartments, Shibuya Ward, Tokyo. Two of them were arrested and the other three are being sought.

7. Arrest of burglar teams

In Osaka Prefecture from about May and June of this year cases of robberies by groups using trucks had been in the ascendant and in most of these cases the suspects

seemed

seemed to be of foreign extraction. Efforts had been in progress for their apprehension when from a tip-off the Tosei Police Station was informed of groups of desperate gangs of Formosans living and operating together and were responsible for gangster type crimes. With the assistance of MPs with 4. p.m. June 21st as a deadline simultaneous round ups of the suspected headquarters Yamato Apartments, at Oimasato-cho Tosei Ward, Osaka and twelve other hideouts were carried out and seventy arrests (of which sixty six were Formosans) were made. Upon investigation the following offends were brought to light as well as weapons and articles which they had been hoarding.

(a) Outline of Crimes porpetrated by the Suspects (Formosans and others)

murder	1	Wouding	2
wounding by robbery	2	frauds	2
robberies by use of revolvers	12	others	3
blackmail	9		
Blackmail and wounding	1	total	53
distruction of articles	3	Sum ¥9360,000	
momentary offence	1		
obstruction of duties and wounding	1		
hiding of weapon	14		
theft	2		

(b) Articles taken by police.

revolvers	11
rounds of annunition	214
Japanese sword	5
Dagger	
Narcotics	500 grams
Morphine	20 "
White rice	20 bags
Charcoal	200 bags
Other articles	one truck-load

undoubtedly Koreans + Formosan were classed under
4 – as nationals of states who states has changed
as result of the war –

Memo to J.J.G AG 312.1 (31 Oct 1945) GS – subjd:
Defining "United Nations, Neutral Nations +
Enemy Nations".

Memo to J.J.G AG 601 (11 Oct 45) GD + AG 091
(29 Oct 45) GD. still valid.

GS checksheet of 7 March, 1946 on Disorders Committed by
Koreans + Others (External Affairs File.)

"Criminal Acts by K + F, except offences against the occupation forces, remain under the jurisdiction of the Japanese courts, subject to Scap review"

Memo for JJG – AG 015 (19 Feb – 1946) LS – 19th Feb 1946.
Exercise of Criminal Jurisdiction. – Japanese Court
no longer Exercises c.j. over U.N. National or organization.

Implemented by order of the Army. AG 015 (19 Feb 1946) – Review of
Sentences Imposed on Koreans + C.D. Nationals – Stating that
Scap may review or take jurisdiction in sentences imposed
upon Koreans + other nationals of countries formerly under the

documented in a Japan, who furnish adequate proof of their
intent in 1 return to their homelands

Rep 7 Radio from Acheson to Wagner re
treatment of Formosans.

Chinese troops rep. J.C. be informed that old
J surrender to Chinese Nat. as of
25 Oct 1945.

- cable asks WARCOS if Formosan
should be treated as ~~Chinese~~ U. that in rather
than as liberated peop.

Central File

Correspondence - treatment of Chinese & Formosan as Chinese Nat. - dy = U.N. nationals.

(136)
Ranking 100 5302 — 10 June

Wash WCL 45742 - 1 June - Return, Jap Nat. in U.S

Bishop - Radio Rpts.

P.A.-D. - 8 July - 20 April. } re Radio
7 Aug - 22 July. } - outgoing, Radios.

Washgtn - ICS - to CIC. 13 June WCh 48987

Directive from State re treatment of Aliens in Japan.

¶ 9. Formosan - Chinese + Koreans to be treated as liberated people as far as military security permits. - in case of necessity may be treated as enemy nationals since they may have been Japanese subjects.

Arrangements for repatriation of Formosan-Chinese should be made by U.S. Government with the Chinese Gov.

Check on Radio from CINCAFPAC to CG Pacusa - 24 March, 1946 - ZX 26464 - Filed in Ext. Affairs file.

Radio from Scap to - Comgenchina. Inf. CO Formosa Repat! Grp. 18 Feb. 46 ZA > X18456. See Ext. Affairs file

E

(General + Political Sect. → Basic Directive to SCAP). (Top Secret F.6)
Radio W 59252. 41h. Dated 6 Sept. 1945 -
From Washington to CIC.
Section 8 - D -

Formosan. Chinese + Koreans are Japanese subjects + may be treated as enemy nationals. However, not included in term "Japanese" as used in this directive. Insofar as military security permits, Formosan - Chinese + Korean treated as liberated people + they may be repatriated if they so desire.

Chief of Staff Memo to - 22 March. } Checks.
Legal Section 2nd April

4th April - 1946 - Memo from SWNCC. Control of Formosans + Koreans - Using R.R.
Japanese Govt has full authority to control Form. + Korean using Jap. R.R subject only to restrictions defined in Scaper 756 + 757 (19th Feb - 1946). AG 015 - Exercise of Criminal Jurisdiction" + "Review of Sentences Imposed upon Koreans + Certain Other Nationals.

Recent Instances of Illegal Acts Perpetrated
by Formosans Residing in Japan

1. Cases of violence against and wounding and obstructing police officers in their exercise of control of black markets.

(a) At or about 13.00 June 7th, the Sonezaki Police Station carried out a simultaneous control of persons selling staple food provisions in the Umeda Free Market in its area of jurisdiction. On discovering a Formosan selling bread, Police Sergeant Watanabe and Police Officer Morita requested him to accompany them to the police station on his own will and while proceeding about five or six Formosans appeared from behind and attacked the police officers causing the escorted Formosan to escape. Not only were they responsible for obstructing the policemen in the excution of their duties but were also responsible for inflicting light injuries on the same officers.

(b) At 10.00 June 19th the Sonezaki Police Station were carrying out simultaneous control of monopoly goods such as tobaccos in the area under its charge when discovering a Formosan who was selling salt, Police Sergeant Endo and six other police officers warned the man whereupon a Formosan grasped a handful of salt and threw it at the officers. The police officers tried to arrest him whereupon five or six Formosans armed with stones and clubs resisted in an attempt to retrieve him and shouting phrases such as "What do you think you're doing to citizens of a first

class

SUBJECT: Instances of illegal acts by Formosans staying in Japan.

TIME OF OCCURENCE:

PLACE:

Contents.

1. Undue demands under pretexts concerning the occupation by the Chinese Army.
2. Frauds in the name of the Allied Forces.
3. Mass robbery.
4. Compulsery request for payment of blocked deposit.
5. Illegal occupation of railway carriage and food hunting.
6. An attack on police station made against black market control.

Undue demands under pretexts concerning the occupation by Chinese Army.

1. (a) A party including Ho Koku-ki who called himself a Secretary of the Headquarters of Chinese Merchants Association in Japan and a Arrangement. Committee for Welcome for the Chinese Occupation Force to Japan, and 18 other persons, called at the Kotohira Police Station in Kagawa Prefecture on May 26, and demanded, showing the above-said, selfstyled card, the special distribution of staple foodstuffs, tobacco, etc., but the demand was refused. Thereupon the party went to the Prefectural Office, saw the Chief of the Liaison Section and the Chief of the Foodstuff Section, and demanded the special distribution of foodstuffs. The two Chiefs, although they did not know whether their giving out was true or not, considering the Chinese Armys: coming in near future and so as not to hurt their feelings, accepted the demand and distributed specially, without consulting with the police station, 300 kilograms of staple foodstuffs as ten days rations.

Further, those Formosans went to the Takamatsu Local Tobacco Monopoly Bureau and were going to demand the special distribution of tobacco in the same manner, but as soon as they saw a connecting man from the Prefectural Office, without demanding anything, they made off. The police station concerned consulted at once with the authorities of the Allied Forces, there. An order to expel them from the prefecture was given by the Allied Forces.

(b) Ka Kin-cho who called himself the Commander of Young Men's Corps of Chinese Merchants Association, and three other persons visited on May 27 the Kotohira Police Station in Kagawa Prefecture, and showing a written application carrying the above-mentioned title and name said that they were repatriated Formosans consisting of 96 persons who landed the other day on Kagoshima and came to the prefecture to worship before the Kotohira Shrine, and that not having been given food rations since their landing, they were suffering very much, and therefore they wanted to be given boarding-out meal coupons. The police investigated their hotel and discovered there were no other persons staying there except the above-said four persons, so refused their demand. And they got away.

(c) Go Jitsu-ki, the self-styled Commander of the First Corps of the Headquarters of China Charity Service Corps, and four other persons called at the Takamatsu Local Monopoly Bureau on June 3, and giving out that 600 members of the Service Corps were to come soon to the prefecture in order to make preparations for the occupation by the Chinese Army, and that they came as the advance-party, demanded the special distribution of tobacco. The bureau answered to them: "Police consult with the Public

Safety.

Safety Section of the Prefectural Police." Whereupon, not knowing what to do, they retreated.

2. (a) Rai Den-retsu, the self-styled Commander of Fukagawa Corps of Chinese Young Men's Corps, and eleven other persons came to Noboridate-machi, Amakusa-gun, Kumamoto-ken, on June 6, and said to a policeman of the Misumi Police Station concerned that as the Chinese Army would come soon, they were investigating various places in order to make preparations for it, but they could not tell any more because of military secrets. And they seemed to be plotting something On June 8 they appeared at the factory of Morinaga Milk Company in the same town, and demanded 30,000 kin of sugar, explaining that the sugar would be used by the Occupation Troops in Kobe. But this demand was refused because sugar must not be delivered without the order by the military administration official.

Forther, they visited the Petroleum Control Company to demand gasolen in the same manner.

(b) On June 9 they appeared again the same Morinaga's factory, demanded to let them investigate the stocks in the factory, and suggested to police officials attending them as if there were some illegal foods by saying' "It has been investigated where the sugar came from. All sugar should be confiscated, but if 200 bales of it are given to us, that's all right." And they requested the police officials to intermediate between them and the factory.

The police station concerned explained persistently that the sugar was not illegal one and reuected their demand. So they retired fruitlessly.

3. (a) Formosans including Go)Only his family name is known.) and 5 other persons visited on May 21 the Yahatahama Taxation Office in Ehime Prefecture, and saying, we are come from the Chinese Repatriation Office, and came to inspect harbours and geographical features in Shikoku District for the Chinese Army that is about to station there. Please distribute beer specially to us, 31 persons," made a false application. The official of the Taxation office, considering the situation of liquors, asked them to reduce the quantity of beer to 48 bottles. Thereupon they, taking advantage of the official's weakness, forced him to distribute specially 72 bottles of beer.

(b) The same day they to the Yahatahama Branch of the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau, demanded persistently to meet the Chinese Chief of the Branch, and by the same giving out compelled him to distribute specially 7,800 pieces of cigarettes as 33 persons' rations.

(c)

(c) The same day, another party of 5 Formosans visited the same Branch of the Monopoly Bureau, and demanded the special distribution of tobacco with such a falsehood as: "We are on the way to return to China. The Chinese Army is to come soon to station in Shikoku, and ships carrying those soldiers will come. We are to return to China on board those ships. The number of the repatriates is 234 persons, who will arrive here tomorrow. So, please give us the special distribution of tobacco equivalent to one month's rations." And after all they forces the office to distribute 4,800 pieces of cigarettes and 5425 cases of minori (akind of cut toabcco).

(d) The same day, too, about 10 Formosans including the same persons mentioned in the preceding paragraph came to the Yahatahama City Office and, lying that they belonged to the Tokyo Management Office for Chinese Merchants Repatriation, demanded boarding-out meal coupons for their 33 members for 15 days, made 1,490 times of meal tickets delivered to them.

(e) The police station concerned made arrangements to arrest them and at the same time informed the Occupation Troop there of these matters, and was ordered by the Troop to arrest them. So the police forthwith arrested the party of 11 persons who were, pretending the inspection of the conditions of people, rambling about in the city, and detained them.

This case was investigated by the Occupation Troop. And the tobacco, etc., which they obtained by fraud were taken away from them, and they were expelled from the prefecture.

4. By the way, undue demands that have been committed by Formosans towards government and municipal offices, etc., in prefectures during the last 4 months under the pretext of making arrangements for the Chinese Occupation Army are as the following.

Prefectures	Number of cases	Number of participators	Losses of goods
Ehime	6	19	30,500 pieces of cigarettes, 6 bales of rice, 154 sho of sake, 108 bottles of beer, 154 times of boarding-out meal tickets, some fibre goods.
Kagawa	3	13	
Osaka	2	10	
Tokyo, Shizuoka Iwate, Aichi Shimane Kumamoto Okayama, Fukui	Each of them, respectively 1, so in all 8	40	
Total (11 prefectures)	19	82	

Frauds in the name of the Allied Forces

1. (a) Formosan Sai (Only his family name is known) living in Kobe and another person, plotted together to obtain the special distribution of tobacco and to make a profit by selling it at black market price in Kyoto-Osaka-Kobe districts, and on June 7 visited the Matsue Monopoly Bureau in Shimane Prefecture, and, submitting a written application for the special distribution of tobacco, which was signed by a member of the Military Police of the Second Division of the Chinese Army, said to an official in charge: "We are come from the chinese Army's Military Police who landed on Kagoshima on May 20 and this application is for the distribution of tobacco to our 90 members of the Military Police for one month, 20 pieces a day and per head." Thus deceiting the official: they made 25,000 pieces of tobacco delivered to them.

(b) Further, on the way of their flight by train they did violence to the conductor of the train, and on this account they were made to get down and were investigated by the Tottori Police Station. As the result of this investigation, the aforesaid cheating was discovered.

2. Formosans including Shi (Only his family name is known.) who was the Vice-Commander of the Kyoto Headquarters of Chinese Young Men's Corps and who was living in the City of Kyoto, and two other persons, having heard that there were a large quantity of concealed goods in Yokkaichi and its vicinity, plotted to make a profit by swindling these goods under the pretext of the exposure of concealed goods. So, on April 2 they called on Mr. Namikawa, a milk-shopkeeper in Kawagoe-mura, Mie-gun, Mie-ken, and, showing to the family the certificate of the member of Chinese Young Men's Corps and a letter of attorney for the exposure of concealed and hoarded goods, which was carrying the name of the Commander of the Young Men's Corps, said to the family: "The chinese Army was expected to land about April 1, but its landing will be delayed to the month's end.
We came to make preparations for it and to expose goods."
Thus they made the family believe as if they were qualified for the exposure of concealed goods, and made the family deliver to them 16 drums of oil that the family possessed, and carried them away by truck.

The police station concerned, informed of the incident, consulted with the CIC in the prefecture, and, being given its aid, arrested the Formosans.

3. On May 15, Showa Industry Company, Ltd., located in Takasu-machi, Sakai-shi, Osaka-fu, was visited by 4 Formosans, who demanded the company importunately, saying as the following.
" We have organized exposing corps of concealed goods from the standpoint of Chinese Merchants Association in Japan separately from those of the Osaka Prefectural Government, and the result of our exposure is to be reported to the prefectural government.
Because we have received a writtensuggestion that your factory have more than 300 kin of sugar, we came to expose it. Let us inspect your factory".

And when they saw 200 kin of sugar (worth ¥20,000 in the current price) that the factory possessed, they said that as the sugar was concealed goods, it must be delivered at the official price, and they paid 72 yen to the company at the rate of 36 sen per kin, and carried the sugar away by truck.

Besides, in robbing the sugar they pretended the legality of their act by giving the company a receipt for the sugar signed by Formosan Sai.

4. On February 16, Chinese Army's Captain Son Ken-tei, former Chinese prisoner of war, and 5 other persons, all in Chinese Army uniform, visited Mr. Iota, former iron-worker, living in Kita-ku, Nagoya-shi, and told to the family: "We are Chinese secret agents who are searching for concealed goods, and your oil shall be seized by us as concealed goods.

We are members of the Chinese Office of C I C. And in spite of the strong refusal by the family, who was doubting their words, oil of the family and carried them away by truck Moreover, the following day they came to Mr. Fukuoka's eating house in Higashi-ku, Nagoya-shi, and saying. "We will seize your mixed oil as concealed goods in accordance with the directive by G H.Q." robbed by force 7 drums possessed by Mr. Fukuoka. When the person prevented them, they intimidated him that if he went out, he might be killed. Then they ran away with the oil on a truck.

The police station concerned forthwith began to search and arrested them lurking in Kyoto, after having sold the oil at ¥105,000, they distributed the money among them, and some of them ransomed his mistress with this money, some used his share for other purpose, and thus they were lavishing the money. Besides this, they owned several other offences, and are still now under investigations by the police.

By the way, the aspect of frauds comitted by Formosans during the last four months under the pretext of the exposure of concealed goods or by forged certificates, etc., are as follows↓

Prefectures	Number of cases	Number of participators	Losses of goods
Osaka	58	31	1,679,270 pieces of cigarettes, 180 cases of Nozomi (cut tobacco), 1,572 cases of Minori (cut tobacco), 26 bales of rice, 1,470 times of boarding-out meal tickets. 70 sho of sake, 205,032 bottles of beer, 200 kin of sugar, 72 kan of miso, 16 tan of cloth, 28 bales of cotton fabric, 18 drums of oil, ¥500 of cash.
Shimane	8	29	
Aichi	5	28	
Niigata	5	11	
Okayama	5	13	
Ehime	5	35	
Tottori	2	14	
Saitama	2	17	
Tokushima	2	15	
Tokyo, Fukuoka Gifu, Mie, Kanagawa, Nagasaki Hiroshima, Kochi Iwate, Shiga, Nagano, Yamanashi	For each of them, 1, total 12	58	Remark: On account of the difficulty to distinguish between Chinese and Formosan this list may include some Chineses.
21 Prefectures	104	251	

(translated by Terakado)

SUBJECT: Details of the incident of shooting revolvers in Shibuya.

TIME OF OCCURENCE: July 19.

PLACE: Infront of Shibuya Police Station.

C O N T E N T S

I. Since late May this year, conflicts had occured between Formosans and Japanese stall-men which from petty quarrels developed into bloodshed.
The situation grew more and more serious.

(1) Since late May this year, Matsuda-gumi, a Union of stall-men, had been permitted to construct markets in the ground before Shinbashi Station on the government railroad line in Shiba-ku, Tokyo and began to construct buildings. Learning this, some Formosans as deputies of Chen, president of the conbined Association of Tokyo Chinese Marchants,
a) Proposed Matsuda-gumi to secure the right of stall in the markets which was rejected because of their exorbitant demands for stalls,
b) proposed Shiba Ward-office to rent land which was rejected because of its inadequacy of locality,
c) and accordingly, they appealed to S C A P, but obtained no expected results.

Therefore, they inclined to think that there were no way to secure the right of stalls but by violence, it seemed.

(2)

(2) About 3 P.M. June 11, about 250 Formosans gathered in Shinbashi stall-markets and in high spirits confronted face to with members of Matsuda-gumi. The situation was so grave that Metropolitan Police Board in cooperation with M.P. dispersed them without delay.

An interpreter at that time was a wife of a certain Haga, adviser of matsuda-gumi. Formosans misunderstood that their bad result caused by the said inter preter's tricks and intended to revenge privately.

(3) At noon June 29, when the said Haga and his wife got down from car in Shibuya Station, about 20 Formosans waiting for attacked them to injure 2 weeks suffering. Shibuya Police went to arrest the suspects, but they could not do it because they had already escaped.

(4) About 5 P.M. July 14, indignant at the occasional Formosans' violences, a certain Saito, member of Matsuda-gumi, used violence against a certain Chan, Formosan, before Tsutsumi building in Shinbashi.

It seemed that it was a revenge against a certain Chan, leader who attacked the said Haga in Shibuya Station as above stated.

Atago Police under its juridiction arrested him without delay.

(5) About noon July 16, about 30 or 40 Formosans assaulted Matsuda-gumi business office to revenge for Chan with wooden bars, iron

bars

bars and shovels. They injured 9 members of Matsuda-gumi (1 person to death, 5 persons severely and 3 persons slightly injured) and destroyed building and its glass or Matsuda-gumi.

There were some injured among Formosans Reported this, police uner the juridiction went immediately to the scene, but the clique had already escaped.

Meanwhile, members of the union of stall-men gathered each other for support and sympathy on Matsuda-gumi. They were prohibited to bear bars and were ordered to disperse.

Police under juridiction invited staffs of Matsuda-gumi and of Formosans in Shinbashi Markets to the police station to negociate for settlement of the conflicts, but in vain. Accordingly, another trouble were expected to occur in near future and strict supervision over them were exercised.

(6) On the same day, at 3.30 P.M. 14 or 15 members of Matsuda-gumi who learned the assault in Shibuya were made by Formosans, got on three motor-cars-respectively. They assaulted the office of the Chinese Charity Salvation Service Association and they attacked about 50 Formosans among whom 8 persons were injured (1 person to death, 5 persons severely and 2 persons slightly injured). Among Japanese 2 persons injured. Further, policeman, Kaneko who was dispatched to the scene was severely injured by Formosans.

Recieving urgent report, Shibuya Police dispatched about 400 police men to the scene in cooperation with other police stations. But, 4 M.P.s occaisionaly in the scene had already

settled

settled the situation, so they only took precautions with them.

(7) Following this trouble.

a) At 9 P.M. July 16 and 10 P.M. July 17, in Shinbashi stall-markets, Formosans shot one of members of Matsuda-gumi with revolver and injured him severely.

b) At night of July 16, somebody(probobly a member of Matsuda-gumi) destroyed 5 windows of stalls, 1 arch of wood, 2 stalls (half destroyed) and 1 national forag.

Therefore, on the Formosan side, Chen, president of the Tokyo Chinese Merchants' League, and on the Japanese Stall-men's side, Otsu, chief of the Tokyo Stall-men's Cooperative Union, respectively expressed their desires for suspension of all direct actions. Following 18 each representatives negotiated with each other, but came no conclusion. The situation got into chaos and they again confronted face to face with each other.

II.

On the other hand, Metropolitan Police Board, in accordance with the strong public opinion, a wholesale supervision on stall-men before Ueno Station, (folloiwng) 17 and 18 of July, exercised a supervision on stalls-street before Shibuya Station and arrested 31 offenders of illicit sale (20 Formosans, 9 Japanese, 2 Koreans). On this occaision, 9 policemen were injured by Formosans' assault with iron bar etc. Their injuries required 2 or 3 weeks medical treatment.

With regard to this supervision, some vicious Formosans

mistook

mistook this accident and agitated other Formosans saying as follows.

"Japanese police never supervise Japanese stall-men but oppressed Chinese stall-men in the pretext of the supervision on illicit sale.

Further, they made cats' paws of Japanese stall-men (probably, they mistook policemen in plain-clothing for stall-men) and arrested our fellow-coutry-men. It is an unbearable it for the protection of our rights of living." Then, they complained greatly of the disposals of the police.

Further, this wholesale supervision had been intended beforehand and it had no direct relation with the conflict between Formosans and Matsuda-gumi on the previous day. The Metropolitan Police Board intended to exercise the supervision in the morning of that day, but because of the accident of the previous day it was postponed in afternoon.

III.

Metropolitan Police Board was furnished nine times various informations from some police stations under its juridiction from 7 P.M. July 18 to 7 P.M. July 19.

The informations were as follows.

1) Many Chinese were coming up to Tokyo from Osaka, Kyoto or Kobe for support.

2) Some Formosans declaired openly to burn Shibuya Police Station.

3) A certain Formosan Asked some Japanese to lend Japanese sword.

4) 40 or 50 Formosans near Nakano Station started on trucks with wooden bars.

5) Formosans coming from Kansai district gathered in a primary school and were intending to attack Metropolitan Police Board with arms.

6) 100 Formosans near Megro Station started to Shibuya for support.

7) One or two motor-cars with Chinese National flags were running around Shinbashi for escort.

8) Many Formosans gathered in the headquarters of Chinese Merchants League in the Showa Primary School near Yaesuguchi side of Tokyo Station. They started to Shinbashi on 5 trucks and 10 mortor-cars with knifes, swords, bars etc.

The police in Tokyo had been attacked several times by vicions Formosans with revolvers, the Metropolitan Police Board was under precaution strengthening protective measures.

IV. Especially, Shibuya Police was under severe precaution because many Formosans were harbouring anti pathy against the police their anti pathy was due to the wholesale supervision on illicit sale on July 17 and 18 as above stated and the other facts such as follows.

1) Houses in the Formosan group - dwelling area were searched for finfing bearers of revolvers on April 17.

2) April 21, an arch constructed by Formosans without permission was withdrawn by Shibuya Police.

3) April 19, stall-markets near Shibuya Station were supervised by them.

V

About 7 P.M. July 19, Formosans started to Shinbashi from Showa Primary School in Maki-cho, Kyobashi-ku on several mortor-cars and 5 trucks. The details of their action were uncertain, but one part of them were running arround Shinbashi stall-markets and went to Arisugawa Park for array. Then, they started on 2 small jeep-type motor-cars, 1 motor-car, 3 trucks, 1 jeep, 1 truck) and came upon before Shibuya Police Station.

VI

The guard of Shibuya Police was on the point of examining the first motor-car. They said "why do you examin Formosans?" and confliet occurred between them. Chief of Shibuya Police immediately went to the scene and asked warmly Formosans of their destination. They answered "We are one group of men gathered in Kyobashi to-day and being admonished by Chinese Representative Office of their inconsideration, we are returning to our homes". Therefore, chief of Shibuya Police warned them not to conduct thoughtlessly.

They were seemed to return home peacefully but in a moment of the fifth truck going over before the chief, abruptly somebody in the said motor-car shot three times toward the chief and it hit Haga Police Sergeant beside him. As Hage fell down, so other policemen began to shoot. Then, they shot with each other and Formosans' motor-cars soon escaped. But, the last truck was out of order because the driver had been shot and stopped in a home-farming garden in the neighborhood.

The police guards enveloped the truck and arrested 28 Formosans on it.

VII.

28 Formosans who were arrested in Shibuya detained in the cell of Metropolitan Police Board, but according to the order of Provost Marshal, Tokyo they were transfered there on 26.

VIII.

In this accident, 4 policemen suffered piercing bullet-wound, 4 Formosans were dead and 15 Formosans were injured. Further, 3 revolvers, 30 bullets, 9 wooden iron bars, 1 knife 1 cider-bottle of gasoline were found in the seene and were confiscated.

IX.

Afterward, stall-markets in Shinjuku and Shibuya were completely closed down by Allied Forces, but the stalls streets are peaceful at present.

(Translated by Ito).

SUBJECT: Improper behaviour of Formosans concerning the arrest for the violation of the economical control law.

TIME OF OCCURENCE: From June 28th to June 30th.

PLACE: Chinami Shima Police Station, Mitsuki-gun, Hiroshima-ken.

C O N T E N T S

A. At about 15:00 on June 28th, when the officials of Chinami Shima Police Station had been guarding on the sea, they found a sailing-vessel with a motor which had on board about 50 drum-cans (18 litre of mobile-oil per can). As the result of examination, it was cleared that the vessel entered the port shipping the cans which were in an air-raid shelter at the foot of a mountain near Saseho Naval Port in Nagasaki-ken at the request of a certain Wang, a chinese.

When the examination was continued successively, a certain Wang, the ringleader, and other six Chinese came to the Police Station and acted improper behaviour to do violence to the officials using threatening languages to the effect that "the case shall be settled in secret. To examine Chinese, a authorization of the Allied Powers is deeded. And yet, whose authorization have you

get?"

get?". Moreover, many Chinese who were in the vicinity flocked one after another and the situation became serious.

B. At about 16:00 on the same day, a sailing vessel with a motor which had on board about 100 drum-cans (same as above) oftained under the same manner as above acceeded to the said certain Wang's request was found at the offing of Sansho in Chinami Shima, too. While the police officials were been guarding, Baku Kin Boku who were vice president of Chuka Jizen Fukumu Dan (Chinese Charitable Service Association) which were organized by Chinese in Chinami Shama and Onomich and other nine Chinese came to the vessel persistently using threatening languages to the effect that "the Police shall withdraw from this case, as the vessel is scheduled to remove for Osaka and Kyoto distric shipping petroleum under the authorization of Republic of China. If the Police aggravate matter, we can only take a resolute stop: we can flock about 30 Chinese at any time. However, if so, many of both parties will be killed or wounded. It is quite easy to surround the Police Station and to burn down it." Thus they acted quite improper behaviour, but the official of the station refused it so resolutely that they retired from there at last.

C. At about 15:00 on 29th of the same month, the said Baku and Wang again came to the Police Station accompanied by Chin Ko Un, president of Onomichi-shi Jizen Fukumu Dan (Onomichi-shi Charitable Service Association), So An Ryu, president of Hiroshima-ken Kakyo Rengo Kai (Hiroshima-ken Chinese Merchant Federation) and other several Chinese. They demanded persistently again the delivery of the petroleum, the bush-up of the case and the release of the suspect, a certain Wang [illegible] the other's

of

of the suspect, a certain Wang. On the other hand, about twenty Chinese acted such improper behaviour all the while as wandering about the neighbourhood of the Police Station and big talk to the effect that "we will not fail to recapture the suspect in night" etc. However, oppressed by the guard of the officials, they dispersed at last on that day.

D. Moreover, on the next 30th, the said Baku and other several Chinese came to the Station again, and requested the release of the suspect, a certain Wang. But as the officials inculcated the contents of the case upon them, they understood and retired.

E. Concerning this case, we not only connected with the Local Occupation Forces in Onomichi at once, but also confined the suspect, a certain Want, continuously and are now examinning him. We have also arrested a certain Kin, a Korean, as the accomplice and is now examinning him too.

(Translated by Shibata).

SUBJECT: The Killing and bodily injury Case surrounding the Black-market.

TIME OF OCCURRENCE: About 2:30 P.M., June 24, 1946.

PLACE: 24, 2-chome, Misono-cho, Wakayama-shi.

C O N T E N T S

After the termination of war the nationals of three countries including the Japanese, Chinese and Formosans had opened the black-market, mixing together, in the neighbourhoods of the Wakayama City Station and Higashi Wakayama Station and the dispute surrounding the problem for the collection of the space-fee have been continued. Its condition was already reported to you (dated June 22). However, arising from the first step of the problem for the rebuilding of the stalls of the said market, we had seen the occurrence of the killing case. The conditions are as follows:

a. Since the occurrence of the collision case on the 8th of last May surrounding the problem of the space-fee of the Chinese Youngmen's Corps of the Formosan State against the united group of Kiyohachi Katayama (boss of the stalls) a president of the Wakayama Stalls Comrades Friedship Association and Tokumoto Ri (Chinese), a vice-president of the association, the actual right had been fallen in the hands of the Formosan side.

Although the Katayama group, intending to take it back, had kept on the dispute between them, the collection of the space-fee in the free market was prohibited by the order of the Allied Occupation Forces after the 2nd day of June.

Accordingly both of Hideji Hayashi, an operator of the drinking and eating store and Toyoyasu Yamamoto, an operator of the same store mentioned before, who had been keeping the oppositional relationship against Katayama group uniting with an anti-Ri group of the Chinese, in order to get a way of income newly, had Disired to reconstruct the stalls of the said market, and they had been obtaining the seal for the written aknowledgement from the business men concerned without having the consent of the Katayama side. It was perceived and known by the Katayama side which had made a protest strictly on the ground that it will take away the control right of the said group.

But accidentally Ri, a vice-president of the association had borrowed ¥ 29,000 from the president Katayama and constructed a drinking and eating store which was being operated in the market. However, it had come to be closed at this time. Because of this reason Katayama already began the negotiation for the transfer of Ri's store for the compensation of the loan money previously mentioned, but both of Hayashi and Yamamoto, taking advantage of the absence of Katayama, made a contract of hourse rent on the above-mentioned store through the medium of a certain Cho, a Formosan, and sub-leased it to another. Accordingly it caused the resentment of Katayama.

b. Upon this Katayama had come to hold a murderous intent for the conducts of Yamamoto, Hayashi, etc. had been believed to be contradicted the humanity and Justice of the stalls operators resolving the sacrifice be obliged for circumstances that have hitherto followed, and ordered to his brotherly comrades and followers, etc., that "in case their negotiations break up kill them all", and on the other hand the notification was sent to both of Yamamoto and Hayashi to be appeared, and invited them to the above-mentioned place. The followers who carry with them such arms as pistols, daggers, etc., were disposed, and inquired into the misdeed of both persons, but their attitude was strong and as they had not shown their obedience to the will of Katayama, the Katayama side killed Hayashi and inflicted a heavily injury for Yamamoto and a lightly injury for a certain Nishimoto, a companion in traveling. Moreover for the side of Hayashi, Yamamoto, an assistance from the Chinese side had been expected, but they did not come to show their assistance.

c. Disposition of the Police.

The Wakayama Police Station under jurisdiction has detained the persons concerned and investigations for them are being made.

(Translated by T. Hirohata).

SUBJECT: Conditions of the successive occurrence of the unlawful (ultravires) acts of the Formosans recently in Osaka-fu.

TIME OF OCCURRENCE: From June 1 to June 19.

PLACE: Osaka-fu.

C O N T E N T S

Recently a part of the Formosans who are residing in Osaka-fu still have the self-made pride as the victrious nation, and they have been opposing the policies of the Japanese Government in everything; they talked unreservedly that because of the Chinese nationals they will not obey the trial right of Japan, and acted illegal deeds. Also if a Japanese person regarded as weak, showing the grouped power at once, they threaten him violently and they are doing various unlawful (ultravires) acts in different places. However, in this connection the following unlawful acts of peculiarity had occurred from June 1 to June 19, 1946.

1. The Case of violence and bodily injury against the policemen during the performance of the controls for the black-market.

(1) About one O'clock P.M. of the 7th of June the authorities concerned of the Sonezaki Police Station, for the dealers of the staple foodstuffs at the Umeda Free Market, had behaved the wholesale controls. Then Police Sergeant Watanabe and Police man Morita discovered a Formosan who has been selling Pan. and he was asked by them to appear

to

to the police station voluntary. While he was going in company with the policemen the five or six Formosans ran from the behind, and inflicted an assault and violence upon both of the policemen from the rear, and let a Formosan who is escorted ran away. Thus the performance of their duty has not only obstructed but the light bodily injury was inflicted upon both of the policemen.

(2) About 10'clock of the 19th of June, while the authorities concerned of the Sonezaki Police Station have performed the wholesale controls mainly on the monopolized articles including tabacco, etc. at the same place mentioned previously. Police Sergeant Endo and 6 other policemen discovered the Formosans who have been selling salt and attention was given for them by the policemen. Then one of the Formosans grasped salt and threw it at the policemen. Therefore the attempt was made to capture him and to bring him to the police station, then the five or six Formosans tried to take him back. They opposed with stones and clubs, and roaring mutually -- "What things can you do for the first class nationals?", and an assult, violence, bodily injury had been inflicted upon the policemen for the controls and member of the monopoly.

II. The Assault Case for the police men in surrounding the land problem.

(1) A certain Ko, a Formosan, had the intention of the rent the idle land - caused by the elimination of the houses -- owned by a certain Kato, President of the Yao Agricultural Association, and one other, Yao-machi, under jurisdiction and had the hope of making the interests by opening the free market and the negotiation of renting had been held several times. But about zero hour, P.M. of the 15th of June, with over ten of this men, he finally pressed near to the home of Kataoka who is mentioned previously, should him the power of the multitudes, and the rent was asked with the threatened words.

The owners of the land were frightened, and appeared to the Yao Police Station, and begged that the protection be given. The said police station and dispatched two police men to the actual place, and ordered them to settle the negotiation satisfactorily. But the Formosans showed the might against the police men with the words -- "Who are you?" "If you are a policeman, be gone from this place", and finally an assult and violence had been inflicted upon them.

III. The threatening acts as a means of the demand of articles forcibly.

(1) Oh, President of the Chinese nationals League and several others several times since June, demanded forcibly a delivery of the "saccahrine", saying the same be distributed to the Chinese war-sufferers, for the Osaka plant of the Takeda Medicines Industrial Joint-Stock Company, but as soon as they were refused a letter of the calling out was handed to the Directors and threatened them.

(2)

(2) About two o'clock, P.M. of the seventh of June a Formosan and seven Koreans came to the home of Yoshioka located at the Ryuge Occupation Agency; Nakakawachi-gun, under jurisdiction, and investigated it. They threatened to confiscate the kinds of the fibres and its manufactured articles, but the words were spoken to them that the said materials are being finished with a proper route so we will be able to go, together, to the Occupation Protection Section of Osaka-fu. Then they left the place once, but after word, several times they came to the home of the same person, and demanded forcibly that the manufactured goods be sold.

(3) About ten o'clock of the 12th of June two Formosans who had a badge worn on the arm of the member of the Young men's corps-calling themselves as the members of tre China Young Men's Corps, came to the Kashiwako plant of the Inbagomu Industrial Company, Shiki-mura, Nakakawachi-gun, under jurisdiction and questioned "Is here a President", "Do you have a factory permission etc.," afterward called at a home of Ota, Director of the sams plant and threatened him to appear at the Business Affairs Office for the China Youngmen's Corps.

IV. Unlawful Confinement, Violence, Bodily injury against the Japanese boys.

Yoh, a chief of the Internal Affairs, and three others of the North Office of the Osaka Station attached to the China Youngmen's Corps brought with them Inouye, a Japanese boy and

one

one other to the Office as the suspected persons of the cash robbery case that had happened in the eating store where they worked previously, and investigated and confined them, Unexpressive assault, violence were inflicted upon them with the club and others, or a pistol was put in their mouth and repeated such offence threatening them, etc. Both of the persons received the bodily injury which requires two months for the medical treatment.

V. The Forcible Demand for the Removal of the Apartment by Chinese.

A certain Kaku, president of the International Entertaiments China Company made a demand forcibly for the sale of the Heiwaso, Ino-machi, Higashinari-ku, under jurisdiction. He ordered the removal against the fifty households by June 7 pretending it had been sold, with a paper patching which was posted at the entrance, and it caused the dispute.

(Translated by Hirohata).

Recent Instances of Illegal Acts Perpetrated
by Formosans Residing in Japan

1. Cases of violence against and wounding and obstructing police officers in their exercise of control of black markets.

(a) At or about 13.00 June 7th, the Sonezaki Police Station carried out a simultaneous control of persons selling staple food provisions in the Umeda Free Market in its area of jurisdiction. On discovering a Formosan selling bread, Police Sergeant Watanabe and Police Officer Morita requested him accompany them to the police station on his own will and while preceeding about five or six Formosans appeared from behind and attached the police officers causing the escorted Formosan to escape. Not only were they responsible for obstructing the policemen in the excution of their duties but were also responsible for inflicting light injuries on the same officers.

(b) At 10.00 June 19th the Sonezaki Police Station were carrying out simultaneous control of monopoly good such as tobaccos in the area under its charge when discovering a Formosan who was selling salt, Police Sergeant Endo and six other police officers warned the man whereupon a Formosan grasped a handful of salt and threw it at the officers. The police officers tried to arrest him whereupon five or six Formosans armed with stones and clubs resisted in an attempt to retrieve him and shouting phrases such as "What do you think you're doing to citizens of a first

class

class nation!" they struck and injured the police officers and members of the monopoly bureau.

(c) On August 19th on the road below the elevated electirc train line at 2 chome Shitaya-cho, Shitaya ward Tokyo, there were scores of Formosans selling forbidden articles such as tobacco, soap without authorization and the Ueno Police Station in charge there, dispatched after liaison with MPs, approximately fifty police officers for the purpose of controlling unauthorized selling booths. The execution of a general simultaneous control brought forth several scores of shouting Formosans who obstructed the police from exercising control. By using lethal weapons they resisted the police and inflicted injures by striking them and generally using violence which led to a temporary state of confusion and disorder until the timely arrival on the scene of MPs with whose assistance several Formosan violaters' of the open-air selling booths regulations as well as those suspected of criminal violence were arrested. It may be further stated that in connection with this round-up ten persons were either seriously or slightly injured.

2. Cases of frauds related use of the name of Allied Occupation Forces.

A Formosan, Te Liang LIU and five others residing in Onomichi City, Hiroshima Prefecture planning to make profit by obtaining goods under pretence of examination of hidden articles boarded a goods truck about 9:00 July 13 and arriving at

at the Sago Hamlet of Goryodo, Onomura, Fukayasu-gun, Hiroshima Prefecture stated that they had come under orders of Allied Occupation Forces to examine hidden articles and showing a visiting card of officer of the Allied Forces they said that they were MPs of the Occupation Forces and by falsely convincing the inhabitants therein they carried out searches of the houses. At the Yamashita's in the same hamlet they discovered twenty five boxes of tinned meat and oranges and saying that these will be examined at MP headquarters ordered them to be placed in the truck. Having taken these back to Onomichi City they were found to be making enormous profits by selling them at the black markets. The Onomichi Police Station on receipt of a report thereof succeeded in arresting the five mentioned above by tracing them from the truck and after liaison with the local Occupation Forces turned them over to the competant authorities.

3. Cases of Unlawful Demands

On July 6th Yie hsian shih and five others all Formosans of the China Charity Headquarter called at the Fukushoken Koyo Co. at Shimura, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo and forcibly demanding an interview with Mr. Kohari an executive of the firm showed the latter what he termed as a Procurement demand and by the use of threatening words "We consider that those textile and leather goods which your firm unlawfully received from the military at the time of the surrender should be distributed to China residents here; therefore we demand to see the storeroom and will take them after examination". By a gesture of

threat

threat they completed the examination of the interior and pasted Chinese National Flags made of paper on the three storerooms containing textile goods and promising to return again with the words "We will be back again to get them. Do not touch them until then." They departed. The Shimura Police Station with the cooperation of the Metropolitan Police Board arrested three of these Formosans when they returned to the firm. Search is being instituted with regard to the others.

4. Cases of Fraud and Blackmail

July 21st about 9.00 a Formosan Chih Tien Chen and seven other Formosans after collaboration called at the Hagimori Mines in Onoda City, Yamaguchi Prefecture. They stated that they were there to examine hidden goods. Despite the refusal of the other party they forced their way in and upon discovering five bottles of fuel alkohol (which the firm had been properly rationed) forcefully seized these saying they were hidden goods and placing them on the truck they disappeared the Onoda Police Station in charge of that area obtained a clue through the truck and was able to ascertain the fact that the said goods were hidden in a house owned by a Korean in the vicinity of Ube City. After liaison with the local Military Government Company further investigations are being instituted.

5. Falsification of Public Documents and Fraud.

A Formosa K. Chow residing at Shioyama Cho, Yamanashi Prefecture and two other Formosans being in dire want of living expenses flasified after collaboration nineteen postal savings accounts of their own possession and obtained from fifteen post offices in Nagano Prefecture and Yamanashi Prefecture between June 3rd to July 10th on over twenty occasions a sum in cash of ¥246,000.

In other words these Formosans utilized the position of Chinese, nationals of a victorious nation, and styled themselves as Chinese nationals. This they did by having membership badges made of an entirely non-existent Intelligence Division of the Association of Overseas Chinese and

by

by showing these at Town and Village offices, Police Stations and other Government offices saying "We are members of the Intelligence Division of the Association of Overseas Chinese and we have come here to investigate the existence or other wise of Chinese nationals in this locality as well as to examine the status of business and other relations" they demanded and obtained certificates which they showed to the Post Office Staff, thus convincing them. In Post Offices where they encountered difficulties in obtaining payment they showed false Certificates of Repatriation and when they were faced with a refusal they would take a threatening attitude saying "We are Chinese nationals" and thus cunningly obtained what they wanted.

6. Cases of robberies by groups

About 11.20 p.m. on July 24 a team of five burglars broke through an unlatched window of the residence of Mr. Yokoyama a company director, located at 2,156 Nishi Okubo, Yodobashi Ward, Tokyo and by threatening with revolvers forcefully obtained ¥4750 in cash, thirty suits of clothing, two watches three lighters and escaped. Upon investigation the parties responsible were ascertained as Formosans Liu Shin Kai and two others residing at Teikoku Kaikan Apartments, Shibuya Ward, Tokyo. Two of them were arrested and the other three are being sought.

7. Arrest of burglar teams

In Osaka Prefecture from about May and June of this year cases of robberies by groups using trucks had been in the ascendant and in most of these cases the suspects

seemed

seemed to be of foreign extraction. Efforts had been in progress for their apprehension when from a tip-off the Tosei Police Station was informed of groups of desperate gangs of Formosans living and operating together and were responsible for gangster type crimes. With the assistance of MPs with 4. p.m. June 21st as a deadline simultaneous round ups of the suspected headquarters Yamato Apartments, at Oimasato-cho Tosei Ward, Osaka and twelve other hideouts were carried out and seventy arrests (of which sixty six were Formosans) were made. Upon investigation the following offends were brought to light as well as weapons and articles which they had been boarding.

(a) Outline of Crimes porpetrated by the Suspects (Formosans and others)

murder	1	Wouding	2
wounding by robbery	2	frauds	2
robberies by use of revolvers	22	others	3
blackmail	9		
blackmail and wounding	1	total	53
distruction of articles	3	Sum ¥9360,000	
momentary offence	1		
obstruction of duties and wounding	1		
hiding of weapon	14		
theft	2		

(b) Articles taken by police.

revolvers	11
rounds of annunition	214
Japanese sword	5
Dagger	
Narcotics	500 grams
Morphine	20 "
White rice	20 bags
Charcoal	200 bags
Other articles	one truck-load

SUBJECT: Instances of illegal acts by Formosans staying in Japan.

TIME OF OCCURENCE:

PLACE:

Contents.

1. Undue demands under pretexts concerning the occupation by the Chinese Army.
2. Frauds in the name of the Allied Forces.
3. Mass robbery.
4. Compulsery request for payment of blocked deposit.
5. Illegal occupation of railway carriage and food hunting.
6. An attack on police station made against black market control.

Undue demands under pretexts concerning the occupation by Chinese Army.

1. (a) A party including Ho Koku-ki who called himself a Secretary of the Headquarters of Chinese Merchants Association in Japan and a Arrangement. Committee for Welcome for the Chinese Occupation Force to Japan, and 18 other persons, called at the Kotohira Police Station in Kagawa Prefecture on May 26, and demanded, showing the above-said, selfstyled card, the special distribution of staple foodstuffs, tobacco, etc., but the demand was refused. Thereupon the party went to the Prefectural Office, saw the Chief of the Liaison Section and the Chief of the Foodstuff Section, and demanded the special distribution of foodstuffs. The two Chiefs, although they did not know whether their giving out was true or not, considering the Chinese Armys coming in near future and so as not to hurt their feelings, accepted the demand and distributed specially, without consulting with the police station, 300 kilograms of staple foodstuffs as ten days rations.

Further, those Formosans went to the Takamatsu Local Tobacco Monopoly Bureau and were going to demand the special distribution of tobacco in the same manner, but as soon as they saw a connecting man from the Prefectural Office, without demanding anything, they made off. The police station concerned consulted at once with the authorities of the Allied Forces, there. An order to expel them from the prefecture was given by the Allied Forces.

(b) Ka Kin-cho who called himself the Commander of Young Men's Corps of Chinese Merchants Association, and three other persons visited on May 27 the Kotohira Police Station in Kagawa Prefecture, and showing a written application carrying the above-mentioned title and name said that they were repatriated Formosans consisting of 96 persons who landed the other day on Kagoshima and came to the prefecture to worship before the Kotohira Shrine, and that not having been given food rations since their landing, they were suffering very much, and therefore they wanted to be given boarding-out meal coupons. The police investigated their hotel and discovered there were no other persons staying there except the above-said four persons, so refused their demand. And they got away.

(c) Go Jitsu-ki, the self-styled Commander of the First Corps of the Headquarters of China Charity Service Corps, and four other persons called at the Takamatsu Local Monopoly Bureau on June 3, and giving out that 600 members of the Service Corps were to come soon to the prefecture in order to make preparations for the occupation by the Chinese Army, and that they came as the advance-party, demanded the special distribution of tobacco. The bureau answered to them: "Police consult with the Public

Safety Section of the Prefectural Police." Whereupon, not knowing what to do, they retreated.

2. (a) Rai Den-retsu, the self-styled Commander of Fukagawa Corps of Chinese Young Men's Corps, and eleven other persons came to Noboridate-machi, Amakusa-gun, Kumamoto-ken, on June 6, and said to a policeman of the Misumi Police Station concerned that as the Chinese Army would come soon, they were investigating various places in order to make preparations for it, but they could not tell any more because of military secrets. And they seemed to be plotting something On June 8 they appeared at the factory of Morinaga Milk Company in the same town, and demanded 30,000 kin of sugar, explaining that the sugar would be used by the Occupation Troops in Kobe. But this demand was refused because sugar must not be delivered without the order by the military administration official.

Forther, they visited the Petroleum Control Company to demand gasolen in the same manner.

(b) On June 9 they appeared again the same Morinaga's factory, demanded to let them investigate the stocks in the factory, and suggested to police officials attending them as if there were some illegal foods by saying' "It has been investigated where the sugar came from. All sugar should be confiscated, but if 200 bales of it are given to us, that's all right." And they requested the police officials to intermediate between them and the factory.

The police station concerned explained persistently that the sugar was not illegal one and reuected their demand. So they retired fruitlessly.

3. (a) Formosans including Go)Only his family name is known.) and 5 other persons visited on May 21 the Yahatahama Taxation Office in Ehime Prefecture, and saying, we are come from the Chinese Repatriation Office, and came to inspect harbours and geographical features in Shikoku District for the Chinese Army that is about to station there. Please distribute beer specially to us, 31 persons," made a false application. The official of the Taxation office, considering the situation of liquors, asked them to reduce the quantity of beer to 48 bottles. Thereupon they, taking advantage of the official's weakness, forced him to distribute specially 72 bottles of beer.

(b) The same day they to the Yahatahama Branch of the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau, demanded persistently to meet the Chinese Chief of the Branch, and by the same giving out compelled him to distribute specially 7,800 pieces of cigarettes as 33 persons' rations.

(c) The same day, another party of 5 Formosans visited the same Branch of the Monopoly Bureau, and demanded the special distribution of tobacco with such a falsehood as: "We are on the way to return to China. The Chinese Army is to come soon to station in Shikoku, and ships carrying those soldiers will come. We are to return to China on board those ships. The number of the repatriates is 234 persons, who will arrive here tomorrow. So, please give us the special distribution of tobacco equivalent to one month's rations." And after all they forces the office to distribute 4,800 pieces of cigarettes and 425 cases of Minori (akind of cut tobacco).

(d) The same day, too, about 10 Formosans including the same persons mentioned in the preceding paragraph came to the Yahatahama City office and, lying that they belonged to the Tokyo Management office for Chinese Merchants Repatriation, demanded boarding-out meal coupons for their 33 members for 15 days, made 1,490 times of meal tickets delivered to them.

(e) The police station concerned made arrangements to arrest them and at the same time informed the Occupation Troop there of these matters, and was ordered by the Troop to arrest them. So the police forthwith arrested the party of 11 persons who were, pretending the inspection of the conditions of people, rambling about in the city, and detained them.

This case was investigated by the Occupation Troop. And the tobacco, etc., which they obtained by fraud were taken away from them, and they were expelled from the prefecture.

4. By the way, undue demands that have been committed by Formosans towards government and municipal offices, etc., in prefectures during the last 4 months under the pretext of making arrangements for the Chinese Occupation Army are as the following.

Prefectures	Number of cases	Number of participators	Losses of goods
Ehime	6	19	30,500 pieces of cigarettes, 6 bales of rice, 154 sho of sake, 108 bottles of beer, 154 times of boarding-out meal tickets, some fibre goods.
Kagawa	3	13	
Osaka	2	10	
Tokyo, Shizuoka Iwate, Aichi Shimane Kumamoto Okayama, Fukui	Each of them, respectively 1, so in all 8	40	
Total (11 prefectures)	19	82	

Frauds in the name of the Allied Forces

1. (a) Formosan Sai (Only his family name is known) living in Kobe and another person, plotted together to obtain the special distribution of tobacco and to make a profit by selling it at black market price in Kyoto-Osaka-Kobe districts, and on June 7 visited the Matsue Monopoly Bureau in Shimane Prefecture, and, submitting a written application for the special distribution of tobacco, which was signed by a member of the Military Police of the Second Division of the Chinese Army, said to an official in charge: "We are come from the chinese Army's Military Police who landed on Kagoshima on May 28 and this application is for the distribution of tobacco to our 90 members of the Military Police for one month, 20 pieces a day and per head." Thus deceiting the official: they made 25,000 pieces of tobacco delivered to them.

(b) Further, on the way of their flight by train they did violence to the conductor of the train, and on this account they were made to get down and were investigated by the Tottori Police Station. As the result of this investigation, the aforesaid cheating was discovered.

2. Formosans including Shi (Only his family name is known.) who was the Vice-Commander of the Kyoto Headquarters of Chinese Young Men's Corps and who was living in the City of Kyoto, and two other persons, having heard that there were a large quantity of concealed goods in Yokkaichi and its vicinity, plotted to make a profit by swindling these goods under the pretext of the exposure of concealed goods. So, on April 2 they called on Mr. Namikawa, a milk-shopkeeper in Kawagoe-mura, Mie-gun, Mie-ken, and, showing to the family the certificate of the member of Chinese Young Men's Corps and a letter of attorney for the exposure of concealed and hoarded goods, which was carrying the name of the Commander of the Young Men's Corps, said to the family: "The chinese Army was expected to land about April 1, but its landing will be delayed to the month's and.
We came to make preparations for it and to expose goods." Thus they made the family believe as if they were qualified for the exposure of concealed goods, and made the family deliver to them 16 drums of oil that the family possessed, and carried them away by truck.

The police station concerned, informed of the incident, consulted with the CIC in the prefecture, and, being given its aid, arrested the Formosans.

3. On May 15, Showa Industry Company, Ltd., located in Takasu-machi, Sakai-shi, Osaka-fu, was visited by 4 Formosans, who demanded the company importunately, saying as the following.
" We have organized exposing corps of concealed goods from the standpoint of Chinese Merchants Association in Japan separately from those of the Osaka Prefectural Government, and the result of our exposure is to be reported to the prefectural government.
Because we have received a writtensuggestion that your factory have more than 300 kin of sugar, we came to expose it. Let us inspect your factory".

And when they saw 200 kin of sugar (worth ¥20,000 in the current price) that the factory possessed, they said that as the sugar was concealed goods, it must be delivered at the official price, and they paid 72 yen to the company at the rate of 36 sen per kin, and carried the sugar away by truck.

Besides, in robbing the sugar they pretended the legality of their act by giving the company a receipt for the sugar signed by Formosan Sai.

4. On February 16, Chinese Army's Captain Son Ken-tei, former Chinese prisoner of war, and 5 other persons, all in Chinese Army uniform, visited Mr. Iota, former iron-worker, living in Kita-ku, Nagoya-shi, and told to the family: "We are Chinese secret agents who are searching for concealed goods, and your oil shall be seized by us as concealed goods.

We are members of the Chinese Office of C I C. And in spite of the strong refusal by the family, who was doubting their words, oil of the family and carried them away by truck Moreover, the following day they came to Mr. Fukuoka's eating house in Higashi-ku, Nagoya-shi, and saying. "We will seize your mixed oil as concealed goods in accordance with the directive by G H.Q." robbed by force 7 drums possessed by Mr. Fukuoka. When the person prevented them, they intimidated him that if he went out, he might be killed. Then they ran away with the oil on a truck.

The police station concerned forthwith began to search and arrested them lurking in Kyoto, after having sold the oil at ¥105,000, they distributed the money among them, and some of them ransomed his mistress with this money, some used his share for other purpose, and thus they were lavishing the money. Besides this, they owned several other offences, and are still now under investigations by the police.

By the way, the aspect of frauds comitted by Formosans during the last four months under the pretext of the exposure of concealed goods or by forged certificates, etc., are as follows;

Prefectures	Number of cases	Number of participators	Losses of goods
Osaka	58	31	1,679,270 pieces of cigarettes, 180 cases of Nozomi (cut tobacco), 1,572 cases of Minori (cut tobacco), 26 bales of rice, 1,470 times of boarding-out meal tickets, 70 sho of sake, 205,032 bottles of beer, 200 kin of sugar, 72 kan of miso, 16 tan of cloth, 28 bales of cotton fabric, 18 drums of oil, ¥500 of cash.
Shimane	8	29	
Aichi	5	28	
Niigata	5	11	
Okayama	5	13	
Ehime	5	35	
Tottori	2	14	
Saitama	2	17	
Tokushima	2	15	
Tokyo, Fukuoka Gifu, Mie, Kanagawa, Nagasaki 1, Hiroshima, Kochi total 12 Iwate, Shiga, Nagano, Yamanashi	For each of them,	58	Remark: On account of the difficulty to distinguish between Chinese and Formosan this list may include some Chineses.
21 Prefectures	104	251	

(translated by Terakado)

SUBJECT: Details of the incident of shooting revolvers in Shibuya.

TIME OF OCCURENCE: July 19.

PLACE: Infront of Shibuya Police Station.

C O N T E N T S

I. Since late May this year, conflicts had occured between Formosans and Japanese stall-men which from petty quarrels developed into bloodshed.

The situation grew more and more serious.

(1) Since late May this year, Matsuda-gumi, a Union of stall-men, had been permitted to construct markets in the ground before Shinbashi Station on the government railroad line in Shiba-ku, Tokyo and began to construct buildings. Learning this, some Formosans as deputies of Chen, president of the conbined Association of Tokyo Chinese Marchants,

a) Proposed Matsuda-gumi to secure the right of stall in the markets which was rejected because of their exorbitant demands for stalls,

b) proposed Shiba Ward-office to rent land which was rejected because of its inadequacy of locality,

c) and accordingly, they appealed to S C A P, but obtained no expected results.

Therefore, they inclined to think that there were no way to secure the right of stalls but by violence, it seemed.

(2)

(2) About 3 P.M. June 11, about 250 Formosans gathered in Shinbashi stall-markets and in high spirits confronted face to with members of Matsuda-gumi. The situation was so grave that Metropolitan Police Board in cooperation with M.P..dispersed them without delay.

An interpreter at that time was a wife of a certain Haga, adviser of matsuda-gumi. Formosans misunderstood that their bad result caused by the said inter preter's tricks and intended to revenge privately.

(3) At noon June 29, when the said Haga and his wife got down from car in Shibuya Station, about 20 Formosans waiting for attacked them to injure 2 weeks suffering. Shibuya Police went to arrest the suspects, but they could not do it because they had already escaped.

(4) About 5 P.M. July 14, indignant at the occasional Formosans' violences, a certain Saito, member of Matsuda-gumi, used violence against a certain Chan, Formosan, before Tsutsumi building in Shinbashi.

It seemed that it was a revenge against a certain Chan, leader who attacked the said Haga in Shibuya Station as above stated.

Atago Police under its juridiction arrested him without delay.

(5) About non July 16, about 30 or 40 Formosans assaulted Matsuda-gumi business office to revenge for Chan with wooden bars, iron

bars

bars and shovels. They injured 9 members of Matsuda-gumi (1 person to death, 5 persons severely and 3 persons slightly injured) and destroyed building and its glass or Matsuda-gumi.

There were some injured among Formosans Reported this, police uner the juridiction went immediately to the scene, but the clique had already escaped.

Meanwhile, members of the union of stall-men gathered each other for support and sympathy on Matsuda-gumi. They were prohibited to bear bars and were ordered to disperse.

Police under juridiction invited staffs of Matsuda-gumi and of Formosans in Shinbashi Markets to the police station to negociate for settlement of the conflicts, but in vain. Accordingly, another trouble were expected to occur in near future and strict supervision over them were exercised.

(6) On the same day, at 3.30 P.M. 14 or 15 members of Matsuda-gumi who learned the assault in Shibuya were made by Formosans, got on three motor-cars-respectively. They assaulted the office of the Chinese Charity Salvation Service Association and they attacked about 50 Formosans among whom 8 persons were injured (1 person to death, 5 persons severely and 2 persons slightly injured). Among Japanese 2 persons injured. Further, policeman, Kaneko who was dispatched to the scene was severely injured by Formosans.

Recieving urgent report, Shibuya Police dispatched about 400 police men to the scene in cooperation with other police stations. But, 4 M.P.s occasionaly in the scene had already

settled

settled the situation, so they only took precautions with them.

(7) Following this trouble.

a) At 9 P.M. July 16 and 10 P.M. July 17, in Shinbashi stall-markets, Formosans shot one of members of Matsuda-gumi with revolver and injured him severely.

b) At night of July 16, somebody(probably a member of Matsuda-gumi) destroyed 5 windows of stalls, 1 arch of wood, 2 stalls (half destroyed) and 1 national forag.

Therefore, on the Formosan side, Chan, president of the Tokyo Chinese Merchants' League, and on the Japanese Stall-men's side, Otsu, chief of the Tokyo Stall-men's Cooperative Union, respectively expressed their desires for suspension of all direct actions. Following 18 each representatives negotiated with each other, but came no conclusion. The situation got into chaos and they again confronted face to face with each other.

II.

On the other hand, Metropolitan Police Board, in accordance with the strong public opinion, a wholesale supervision on stall-men before Ueno Station, (folloiwng) 17 and 18 of July, exerciesed a supervision on stalls-street before Shibuya Station and arrested 31 offenders of illicit sale (20 Formosans, 9 Japanese, 2 Koreans). On this occasion, 9 policemen were injured by Formosans' assault with iron bar etc. Their injuries required 2 or 3 weeks medical treatment.

With regard to this supervision, some vicious Formosans

mistook

mistook this accident and agitated other Formosans saying as follows.

"Japanese police never supervise Japanese stall-men but oppressed Chinese stall-men in the pretext of the supervision on illicit sale.

Further, they made cats' paws of Japanese stall-men (probably, they mistook policemen in plain-clothing for stall-men) and arrested our fellow-coutry-men. It is an unbearable it for the protection of our rights of living." Then, they complained greatly of the disposals of the police.

Further, this wholesale supervision had been intended beforehand and it had no direct relation with the conflict between Formosans and Matsuda-gumi on the previous day. The Metropolitan Police Board intended to exercise the supervision in the morning of that day, but because of the accident of the previous day it was postponed in afternoon.

III.

Metropolitan Police Board was furnished nine times various informations from some police stations under its juridiction from 7 P.M. July 18 to 7 P.M. July 19.

The informations were as follows.

1) Many Chinese were coming up to Tokyo from Osaka, Kyoto or Kobe for support.

2) Some Formosans declaired openly to burn Shibuya Police Station.

3) A certain Formosan Asked some Japanese to lend Japanese sword.

4)

4) 40 or 50 Formosans near Nakano Station started on trucks with wooden bars.

5) Formosans coming from Kansai district gathered in a primary school and were intending to attack Metropolitan Police Board with arms.

6) 100 Formosans near Megro Station started to Shibuya for support.

7) One or two motor-cars with Chinese National flags were runping around Shinbashi for escort.

8) Many Formosans gathered in the headquarters of Chinese Merchants League in the Showa Primary School near Yaesuguchi side of Tokyo Station. They started to Shinbashi on 5 trucks and 10 mortor-cars with knifes, swords, bars etc.

The police in Tokyo had been attacked several times by vicions Formosans with revolvers, the Metropolitan Police Board was under precaution strengthening protective measures.

IV. Especially, Shibuya Police was under severe precaution because many Formosans were harbouring anti pathy against the police their anti pathy was due to the wholesale supervision on illicit sale on July 17 and 18 as above stated and the other facts such as follows.

1) Houses in the Formosan group - dwelling area were searched for finfing bearers of revolvers on April 17.

2) April 21, an arch constructed by Formosans without permission was withdrawn by Shibuya Police.

3) April 19, stall-markets near Shibuya Station were supervised by them.

V

About 7 P.M. July 19, Formosans started to Shinbashi from Showa Primary School in Maki-cho, Kyobashi-ku on several mortor-cars and 5 trucks. The details of their action were uncertain, but one part of them were running arround Shinbashi stall-markets and went to Arisugawa Park for array. Then, they started on 2 small jeep-type motor-cars, 1 motor-car, 3 trucks, 1 jeep, 1 truck) and came upon before Shibuya Police Station.

VI

The guard of Shibuya Police was on the point of examining the first motor-car. They said "why do you examin Formosans?" and confliet occurred between them. Chief of Shibuya Police immediately went to the scene and asked warmly Formosans of their destination. They answered "We are one group of men gathered in Kyobashi to-day and being adomonished by Chinese Representative Office of their inconsideration, we are returning to our homes". Therefore, chief of Shibuya Police warned them not to conduct thoughtlessly.

They were seemed to return home peacefully but in a moment of the fifth truck going over before the chief, abruptly somebody in the said motor-car shot three times toward the chief and it hit Haga Police Sergeant beside him. As Haga fell down, so other policemen began to shoot. Then, they shot with each other and Formosans' motor-cars soon escaped. But, the last truck was out of order because the driver had been shot and stopped in a home-farming garden in the neighborhood.

The

The police guards enveloped the truck and arrested 28 Formosans on it.

VII.

28 Formosans who were arrested in Shibuya detained in the cell of Metropolitan Police Board, but according to the order of Provost Marshal, Tokyo they were transfered there on 26.

VIII.

In this accident, 4 policemen suffered piercing bullet-wound, 4 Formosans were dead and 15 Formosans were injured. Further, 3 revolvers, 30 bullets, 9 wooden iron bars, 1 knife 1 cider-bottle of gasoline were found in the seene and were confiscated.

IX.

Afterward, stall-markets in Shinjuku and Shibuya were completely closed down by Allied Forces, but the stalls streets are peaceful at present.

(Translated by Ito).

SUBJECT: Improper behaviour of Formosa( ) concerning the arrest for the violation of the economical control law.

TIME OF OCCURENCE: From June 28th to June 30th.

PLACE: Chinami Shima Police Station, Mitsuki-gun, Hiroshima-ken.

C O N T E N T S

A. At about 15:00 on June 28th, when the officials of Chinami Shima Police Station had been guarding on the sea, they found a sailing-vessel with a motor which had on board about 50 drum-cans (18 litre of mobile-oil per can). As the result of examination, it was cleared that the vessel entered the port shipping the cans which were in an air-raid shelter at the foot of a mountain near Sasebo Naval Port in Nagasaki-ken at the request of a certain Wang, a chinese.

When the examination was continued successively, a certain Wang, the ringleader, and other six Chinese came to the Police Station and acted improper behaviour to do violence to the officials using threatening languages to the effect that "the case shall be settled in secret. To examine Chinese, a authorization of the Allied Powers is needed. And yet, whose authorization have you got?"

get?". Moreover, many Chinese who were in the vicinity flocked one after another and the situation became serious.

B. At about 16:00 on the same day, a sailing vessel with a motor which had on board about 100 drum-cans (same as above) obtained under the same manner as above acceeded to the said certain Wang's request was found at the offing of Sansho in Chinami Shima, too. While the police officials were been guarding, Baku Kin Boku who were vice president of Chuka Jizen Fukumu Dan (Chinese Charitable Service Association) which were organized by Chinese in Chinami Shama and Onomich and other nine Chinese came to the vessel persistently using threatening languages to the effect that "the Police shall withdraw from this case, as the vessel is scheduled to remove for Osaka and Kyoto distric shipping petroleum under the authorization of Republic of China. If the Police aggravate matter, we can only take a resolute stop: we can flock about 30 Chinese at any time. However, If so, many of both parties will be killed or wounded. It is quite easy to surround the Police Station and to burn down it." Thus they acted quite improper behaviour, but the official of the station refused it so resolutely that they retired from there at last.

C. At about 15:00 on 29th of the same month, the said Baku and Wang again came to the Police Station accompanied by Chin Ko Un, president of Onomichi-shi Jizen Fukumu Dan (Onomichi-shi Charitable Service Association), So An Ryu, president of Hiroshima-ken Kakyo Rengo Kai (Hiroshima-ken Chinese Merchant Federation) and other several Chinese. They demanded persistently again the delivery of the petroleum, the bush-up of the case and the release of the suspect, a certain Wang. On the other h[illegible] of

of the suspect, a certain Wang. On the other hand, about twenty Chinese acted such improper behaviour all the while as wandering about the neighbourhood of the Police Station and big talk to the effect that "we will not fail to recapture the suspect in night" etc. However, oppressed by the guard of the officials, they dispersed at last on that day.

D. Moreover, on the next 30th, the said Baku and other several Chinese came to the Station again, and requested the release of the suspect, a certain Wang. But as the officials inculcated the contents of the case upon them, they understood and retired.

E. Concerning this case, we not only connected with the Local Occupation Forces in Onomichi at once, but also confined the suspect, a certain Want, continuously and are now examinning him. We have also arrested a certain Kin, a Korean, as the accomplice and is now examinning him too.

(Translated by Shibata).

SUBJECT: The Killing and bodily injury Case surrounding the Black-market.

TIME OF OCCURRENCE: About 2:30 P.M., June 24, 1946.

PLACE: 24, 2-chome, Misono-cho, Wakayama-shi.

C O N T E N T S

After the termination of war the nationals of three countries including the Japanese, Chinese and Formosans had opened the black-market, mixing together, in the neighbourhoods of the Wakayama City Station and Higashi Wakayama Station and the dispute surrounding the problem for the collection of the space-fee have been continued. Its condition was already reported to you (dated June 22). However, arising from the first step of the problem for the rebuilding of the stalls of the said market, we had seen the occurrence of the killing case. The conditions are as follows:

a. Since the occurrence of the collision case on the 8th of last May surrounding the problem of the space-fee of the Chinese Youngmen's Corps of the Formosan State against the united group of Kiyohachi Katayama (boss of the stalls) a president of the Wakayama Stalls Comrades Friedship Association and Tokumoto Ri (Chinese), a vice-president of the association, the actual right had been fallen in the hands of the Formosan side.

Although the Katayama group, intending to take it back, had kept on the dispute between them, the collection of the space-fee in the free market was prohibited by the order of the Allied Occupation Forces after the 2nd day of June.

Accordingly both of Hideji Hayashi, an operator of the drinking and eating store and Toyoyasu Yamamoto, an operator of the same store mentioned before, who had been keeping the oppositional relationship against Katayama group uniting with an anti-Ri group of the Chinese, in order to get a way of income newly, had Disired to reconstruct the stalls of the said market, and they had been obtaining the seal for the written aknowledgement from the business men concerned without having the consent of the Katayama side. It was perceived and known by the Katayama side which had made a protest strictly on the ground that it will take away the control right of the said group.

But accidentally Ri, a vice-president of the association had borrowed ¥ 29,000 from the president Katayama and constructed a drinking and eating store which was being operated in the market. However, it had come to be closed at this time. Because of this reason Katayama already began the negotiation for the transfer of Ri's store for the compensation of the loan money previously mentioned, but both of Hayashi and Yamamoto, taking advantage of the absence of Katayama, made a contract of hourse rent on the above-mentioned store through the medium of a certain Cho, a Formosan, and sub-leased it to another. Accordingly it caused the resentment of Katayama.

b. Upon this Katayama had come to hold a murderous intent for the conducts of Yamamoto, Hayashi, etc. had been believed to be contradicted the humanity and Justice of the stalls operators resolving the sacrifice be obliged for circumstances that have hitherto followed, and ordered to his brotherly comrades and followers, etc., that "in case their negotiations break up kill them all", and on the other hand the notification was sent to both of Yamamoto and Hayashi to be appeared, and invited them to the above-mentioned place. The followers who carry with them such arms as pistols, daggers, etc., were disposed, and inquired into the misdeed of both persons, but their attitude was strong and as they had not shown their obedience to the will of Katayama, the Katayama side killed Hayashi and inflicted a heavily injury for Yamamoto and a lightly injury for a certain Nishimoto, a companion in traveling. Moreover for the side of Hayashi, Yamamoto, an assistance from the Chinese side had been expected, but they did not come to show their assistance.

c. Disposition of the Police.

The Wakayama Police Station under jurisdiction has detained the persons concerned and investigations for them are being made.

(Translated by T. Hirohata).

SUBJECT: Conditions of the successive occurrence of the unlawful (ultravires) acts of the Formosans recently in Osaka-fu.

TIME OF OCCURRENCE: From June 1 to June 19.

PLACE: Osaka-fu.

C O N T E N T S

Recently a part of the Formosans who are residing in Osaka-fu still have the self-made pride as the victrious nation, and they have been opposing the policies of the Japanese Government in everything; they talked unreservedly that because of the Chinese nationals they will not obey the trial right of Japan, and acted illegal deeds. Also if a Japanese person regarded as weak, showing the grouped power at once, they threaten him violently and they are doing various unlawful (ultravires) acts in different places. However, in this connection the following unlawful acts of peculiarity had occurred from June 1 to June 19, 1946.

1. The Case of violence and bodily injury against the policemen during the performance of the controls for the black-market.

(1) About one O'clock P.M. of the 7th of June the authorities concerned of the Sonezaki Police Station, for the dealers of the staple foodstuffs at the Umeda Free Market, had behaved the wholesale controls. Then Police Sergeant Watanabe and Police man Morita discovered a Formosan who has been selling Pan. and he was asked by them to appear

to

to the police station voluntary. While he was going in company with the policemen the five or six Formosans ran from the behind, and inflicted an assault and violence upon both of the policemen from the rear, and let a Formosan who is escorted ran away. Thus the performance of their duty has not only obstructed but the light bodily injury was inflicted upon both of the policemen.

(2) About 10 o'clock of the 19th of June, while the authorities concerned of the Sonezaki Police Station have performed the wholesale controls mainly on the monopolized articles including tabacco, etc. at the same place mentioned previously. Police Sergeant Endo and 6 other policemen discovered the Formosans who have been selling salt and attention was given for them by the policemen. Then one of the Formosans grasped salt and threw it at the policemen. Therefore the attempt was made to capture him and to bring him to the police station, then the five or six Formosans tried to take him back. They opposed with stones and clubs, and roaring mutually -- "What things can you do for the first class nationals?", and an assult, violence, bodily injury had been inflicted upon the policemen for the controls and member of the monopoly.

II. The Assault Case for the police men in surrounding the land problem.

(1) A certain Ko, a Formosan, had the intention of the rent the idle land - caused by the elimination of the houses -- owned by a certain Kato, President of the Yao Agricultural Association, and one other, Yao-machi, under jurisdiction and had the hope of making the interests by opening the free market and the negotiation of renting had been held several times. But about zero hour, P.M. of the 15th of June, with over ten of this men, he finally pressed near to the home of Kataoka who is mentioned previously, should him the power of the multitudes, and the rent was asked with the threatened words.

The owners of the land were frightened, and appeared to the Yao Police Station, and begged that the protection be given. The said police station and dispatched two police men to the actual place, and ordered them to settle the negotiation satisfactorily. But the Formosans showed the might against the police men with the words -- "Who are you?" "If you are a policeman, be gone from this place", and finally an assult and violence had been inflicted upon them.

III. The threatening acts as a means of the demand of articles forcibly.

(1) Oh, President of the Chinese nationals League and several others several times since June, demanded forcibly a delivery of the "saccahrine", saying the same be distributed to the Chinese war-sufferers, for the Osaka plant of the Takeda Medicines Industrial Joint-Stock Company, but as soon as they were refused a letter of the calling out was handed to the Directors and threatened them.

(2) About two o'clock, P.M. of the seventh of June a Formosan and seven Koreans came to the home of Yoshioka located at the Ryuge Occupation Agency; Nakakawachi-gun, under jurisdiction, and investigated it. They threatened to confiscate the kinds of the fibres and its manufactured articles, but the words were spoken to them that the said materials are being finished with a proper route so we will be able to go, together, to the Occupation Protection Section of Osaka-fu. Then they left the place once, but after word, several times they came to the home of the same person, and demanded forcibly that the manufactured goods be sold.

(3) About ten o'clock of the 12th of June two Formosans who had a badge worn on the arm of the member of the Young men's corps-calling themselves as the members of the China Young Men's Corps, came to the Kashiwako plant of the Inbagomu Industrial Company, Shiki-mura, Nakakawachi-gun, under jurisdiction and questioned "Is here a President", "Do you have a factory permission etc.," afterward called at a home of Ota, Director of the same plant and threatened him to appear at the Business Affairs Office for the China Youngmen's Corps.

IV. Unlawful Confinement, Violence, Bodily injury against the Japanese boys.

Yoh, a chief of the Internal Affairs, and three others of the North Office of the Osaka Station attached to the China Youngmen's Corps brought with them Incuye, a Japanese boy and

one other to the Office as the suspected persons of the cash robbery case that had happened in the eating store where they worked previously, and investigated and confined them, Unexpressive assault, violence were inflicted upon them with the club and others, or a pistol was put in their mouth and repeated such offence threatening them, etc. Both of the persons received the bodily injury which requires two months for the medical treatment.

V. The Forcible Demand for the Removal of the Apartment by Chinese.

A certain Kaku, president of the International Entertaiments China Company made a demand forcibly for the sale of the Heiwaso, Ino-machi, Higashinari-ku, under jurisdiction. He ordered the removal against the fifty households by June 7 pretending it had been sold, with a paper patching which was posted at the entrance, and it caused the dispute.

(Translated by Hirohata).

NOT CERTAIN IF JAPAN CAN EXERCISE
JUDICIAL RIGHT OVER FORMOSANS

JIJI PRESS

TOKYO, September 5.—Japan can exe
its judicial right over Koreans, but whether
Japan can exercise it over Formosans is not ye
determined, Premier Shigeru Yoshida declared be
the Upper House Budget Committee meeting to
supplementing and rectifying the Government's
answers to questions put by Sanryo Yamada, non-
partisan, on Japan's judicial right on third power
nationals.

Premier Yoshida stated that Japanese
courts at present were unable to exercise penal
judicial right over third power nationals.

However, Allied nationals, if they commit
serious crimes in localities where occupation forc
are not stationed or if their arrest is directed
by the Allied authorities, can be arrested, Prem
Yoshida explained. (more)

He added ~~that~~ although Japan does not exercise civil judicial right over the Allied military personnel, that right can be exercised over Allied civilians.

sas/h

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9 Sept -

Apropos the 4th paragraph of Bishop's memo - stating that jurisdiction over accused offenses committed by Formosans, etc - would be transferred from Japanese Courts + police to the Occupation Forces.

I called Bishop for an exact interpretation of whose courts. in actuality - this would be. He said that U.S. Occupation Courts would take responsibility until the Chinese had sufficient personnel over here to assume the burden. Thereafter - Formosans, etc would be tried by Chinese Courts.

See also 24 Aug WCL 38511

~~USS WCL 48987~~ →

STATE 367 June 20 7PM
(WAR SVC 7695)

402 July 17 3PM
(WAR SVC 8326)

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
Office of the Commanding General
APO 343

OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVE)
NUMBER.....27)

DISPOSITION OF CHARGES AGAINST KOREANS AND CERTAIN OTHER NATIONALS

1. The Japanese Government has been notified that the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or his designated representatives may review and take further action on sentences involving violations of laws of Japan imposed upon Koreans and other nationals of countries formerly under the domination of Japan who furnish adequate proof of their intention to return to their homelands.

2. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has designated the Commanding General, Eighth Army, as the reviewing authority upon such sentences as may be necessary, pursuant to the following:

a. Review will be made only after remedies in Japanese courts reasonably available to the accused have been exhausted and at the request of the person on whom sentence has been imposed.

b. Action upon the sentence may include staying of execution, disapproval, suspension, mitigation, remission in whole or in part, or commutation, but will in no way operate to increase the sentence imposed.

c. Action upon such sentences should be taken where investigation discloses that the sentences which have been imposed are, because of the nationality of the defendants or because of improper consideration by the court of matters outside the merits of the case, excessive when compared with sentences imposed upon Japanese nationals for similar crimes.

3. In accordance with the foregoing, the following action will be taken:

a. All cases now pending or hereafter to arise wherein charges of violation of Japanese law are preferred against Koreans, Formosans or other nationals of countries formerly dominated the Japan (exlusive of China or any part thereof) and such charges do not involve any offense listed in Paragraph 4, will be referred immediately to the Japanese authorities for disposition.

b. In the event that an accused of the class designated in paragraph 3a shall request a review of a sentence imposed on him by a Japanese court, the following action shall be taken:

(1) An investigation shall be made by a board of one officer, who shall inquire into the action taken by the Japanese authorities, and shall submit in writing findings on the following:

(a) Has the accused exhausted all remedies available to him in Japanese courts ? If not, what available remedies have not been utilized ?

(b) What evidence has accused furnished of his intention to return to his homeland ?

(c) Was the sentence excessive in comparison to sentences imposed upon Japanese nationals for similar crimes ?

(d) If sentence is excessive, was the nationality of the defendent or any other matter outside the merits of the case apparently an influential factor ?

(2) The investigating officer will indicate the factual evidence upon which he bases his conclusions. His report shall also contain a description of the accused including his age, nationality, marital status, occupation and previous criminal record, if any the charges against him, and the disposition thereof by the Japanese authorities; and any other facts deemed necessary or useful in considering the reasonableness of the sentence adjudged.

(3) The commander appointing the investigating officer, or his successor in command, shall consider the report of the investigating officer, and shall forward it with his recommendations regarding the sentence to this headquarters.

(4) Such board of one officer may be appointed by the commander of a division or higher echelon.

4. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has also notified the Japanese Government that Japanese courts will henceforth exercise no criminal jurisdiction over the following offenses, regardless of nationality of offender:

a. Acts prejudicial to the security of the Occupation Forces, or any member thereof, or any person attached to or accompanying such forces.

b. Killing or assaulting any member of the Occupation Forces, or any person attached to or accompanying such forces.

c. Unauthorized possession, taking, receipt or disposal of property of the Occupation Forces or any member thereof, or of any person attached to or accompanying such forces.

d. Interfering with or hindering the arrest of any person sought , or assisting in or furthering the escape of any person detained, by the Occupation Forces or by other pursuant to the direction of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or his authorized subordinates.

Japanese Jurisdiction over Formosans

I. Legal Interpretation

(1) Interpretation of International Law (Annes 1)

(2) SCAP Directives up to the present.

Ref. SCAP Memorandum AG 015 (19 Feb.46)LS (SCAPIN-756) Date 19 Feb. 1946, Subject: "Exercise of Criminal Jurisdiction".

SCAP Memorandum AG 015(19 Feb.46)LS (SCAPIN-757) dated 19 Feb. 1946, Subject: "Review of Sentences Imposed upon Koreans and Certain Other Nationals".

C.L.O. No.720, dated 26 Nov. 1945, Subject "Riots by Formosans".

AG 0003(22 Dec.45)GE, dated 22 Dec. 1945, Subject: "Riots by Formosans".

C.L.O. No.538(1.3), dated 6 Feb. 1946, Subject: "Control of Chinese, Formosans and Koreans using railways.

AG 091 (4 April 46)GS, dated 4 April 1946, SCAPIN 912-A) "Control of Formosans and Koreans using railways".

(3) SCAP Directive differentiating "Formosans from Chinese nationals".

(a) AG 052(17 Feb.46)GS (SCAPIN-766) dated 17 Feb. 1946, Subject:"Registration of Koreans, Chinese, Ryukyuans and Formosans".

(b) AG 430 (30 Jul.46)PH

SCAPIN 1094, dated 30 July 1946, Subject: "Ration for United Nations' Nationals, Neutral Nationals and Stateless Persons".

II.

II. Reasons for practical necessity of retention of jurisdiction by Japan.

1. In view of the fact that Formasa has belonged to Japan for over 50 years, a great many Formosans residing in Japan have been Japanized to the extent being undistinguishable from Japanese in speech, manners and custom. The fact remains that they are categorically different from Chinese residing in Japan as foreign nationals.

2. If Japan is deprived of jurisdiction public peace will be undermined and the maintenance of social and economic order will become defficult.

a. Examples of unlawful acts by Formosans.

(unlawful acts perpetuated by groups investigated by the Police and Public Order Bureau) the following cases occurred during the last four months.

Case	Number of Cases	Number participating
Unlawful Demands arising from rumours of occupation by Chinese Forces	19	82
Fraud committed in the name of the Allied Forces	104	251
Massed robbery by violence	15	150
Forced payment of frozen accounts	76	2,590,000
Cases of attacks on police stations in control of black markets	11	467

b/ If the jurisdiction is deprived the Japanese authorities unlawful acts of Formosans will be restricted only to the "arrest of flagrant offences" which from actual

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conditions of crimes prevention, it would be difficult to realize thus placing the Japanese Government in an extremely difficult position. That is to say that under present conditions of the Japanese police neither sufficient in equipment nor in mobility nor with any system of collecting information so necessary for policing it is impotent even if reports come in simultaneously with the occurrence of crimes, to arrest gangs of Formosans armed with revolvers and swords which attack and escape on automobiles and trucks. Moreover as investigations cannot be made of crimes other than flagrant offences, it would be unable to submit necessary data to the local Occupation Forces. Thus if we consider the difficulty of controlling the frequent unlawful of Formosans who differ in language, habits and customs by a few MPs, Japan will be placed in a position of possessing no police power against such groups.

III. Even with their present status, that is without receiving the treatment of Allied Nations' Nationals they have resorted, as can be seen by the foregoing to acts of contravention either in the name of the occupation of Chinese Forces or Allied Occupation Forces. It is only to be expected that if they were to receive the status of Allied Nations' Nationsl that such unlawful acts will receive further impetus.