Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

GHQ/SCAP Records (RG 331, National Archives and Records Service)

Description of contents

(1) Box no. 278

(2) Folder title/number: (7)
Police Reorganization #19: General Material concerning Police Operations

(3) Date: ? - Jan. 1948

(4) Subject:

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(5) Item description and comment:
i) Hokkaido
ii) Includes Documents Relating to the Case of Tsubetsu, Hokkaido

(6) Reproduction: (Yes) No

(7) Film no. Sheet no.

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Premier's Office

MEMORANDUM TO BRIG-GENERAL WHITNEY, CHIEF OF GOV'T SECTION, G.H.Q.

FROM DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE CABINET SECRETARIAT.

27th December 1947.

Upon the establishment of the Cabinet Board of Internal Affairs, the Board will take responsibility for re-organizing police system necessary under the new police law. In order to execute this important task satisfactory, Mr. Hayashi, present Chief of Local Affairs Bureau, Home Ministry, who is selected as the new head of the said Cabinet Board, opines that the person in whom he has full confidence, must be chosen as his lieutenant and he recommends strongly Mr. Nishimura, present chief of Investigation Bureau as the most desirable candidate for assisting him in disposing of Police Affairs.

The Japanese government is, therefore, desirous of appointing Mr. Nishimura as the head of Division responsible for Police Affairs in the Cabinet Board of Internal Affairs. It is also contemplated that Mr. Nishimura may concurrently head the division in the said Board, which will discharge the functions formerly deult by the Investigation Bureau of the Home Ministry. Consequently, Mr. Hisayama, present Chief of Police Board will retire, without taking up new office in the Board.

It is sincerely requested that the General Headquarters SCAP be good enough to approve the new appointments above-mentioned at the earliest moment.

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Premier's Office

for the Director-General of
the Cabinet Secretariat.

E. Sone

Deputy Director-General of
the Cabinet Secretariat.

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Appointment, Director of Police Affairs

CIS/PSD/HEP/sm
20 January 1948

PSD CIS 26-5915
Col Pulliam

1. On 31 December 47, Mr. Kades, Government Section, called on Colonel Duff with letter from Japanese Government (Incl. 1) which requested approval of Mr. Nishimura to replace Mr. Hisayama as Director of the Police Bureau under the Cabinet Board of Internal Affairs, newly established. Colonel Pulliam informed Colonel Duff of the plans proposed and his position concerning the matter. Colonels Duff, Bethune and Pulliam talked the matter over with General Willoughby. General Willoughby instructed that Pulliam work the problem out with Government Section. About 1200 hours, same date, Pulliam had short talk with Kades on the subject. Informed him of his position in the matter. No agreement reached, but an understanding that a conference would be held with General Whitney on the subject. 1

2. On 2 January 48, Pulliam called Kades several times to arrange for conference but General Whitney was "tied-up." About 1700 hours, Kades called stating that General Whitney was still "tied-up" and asked if he and Hays could come over and discuss the new cabinet order on the subject. Pulliam stated he doubted that such would accomplish the purpose or do any good, since he was aware of my position on the subject, although always open to discussion and suggestion. This conference lasted about two hours. Pulliam at this time proposed a permanent change, as against the temporary measure contained in the Japanese letter, of placing the person desired to head the National Rural Police in office now. To do this, call in a cross section of political representation in the Cabinet, propose our man and get them to sponsor his appointment. Both Kades and Hays agreed in principle. Kades stated he would confirm the proposition with General Whitney.

3. On 3 January 48, Kades came to Public Safety Division at 0830 hours, stating that General Whitney was in agreement with Public Safety Division's proposal and would arrange for the conference, which was tentatively set for 6 January 48. Due to the absence of cabinet members concerned during holidays and the Hirano political feud, General Whitney and Pulliam agreed it advisable to hold up on the scheduled conference for a more favorable opportunity.

4. Between 1430 hours and 1500 hours, 19 January 48, the conference was held in General Whitney's office. Just prior to beginning of the conference General Whitney was called out, however, he told Pulliam to take charge of the conference in his absence and that he (Whitney) would return as soon as possible.

COL PULLIAMS FILE COPY

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PSD CIS 26-5915
Col Pulliam

1
Cont'd

Present: Mr. Kimura, Cabinet
Mr. Suzuki, Cabinet
Mr. Nishio, Cabinet, by proxy.
Mr. Kades, Government Section
Mr. Hays, Government Section
Maj Smith, Public Safety Division
Col Pulliam, Public Safety Division
Gen Whitney - returned about ten minutes prior to completion of conference. General Whitney upon return asked Pulliam to continue conference to completion.

5. The purpose of the conference was explained; the why for this approach to the problem; qualifications desired of the person for the post in question; the background and record of the man Pulliam desired to head the National Rural Police; named the man (Mr. Suzuki, presently Chief of Police in Osaka) we desired the Japanese Government, to sponsor. The reaction by all present to the proposed candidate was most favorable, although Japanese representatives wanted to take the proposal for some discussion in cabinet circles. This, of course, was desirable on our part. Pulliam next pointed out the necessity for early formation of the national Public Safety Commission and asked if they would furnish, at an early date, the names of ten (10) prospective candidates to set up the five (5) man commission. The Japanese side agreed completely and stated that some work had already been done on the problem.

6. Japanese representatives will inform Government Section and Public Safety Division concerning the appointment of Mr. Suzuki and furnish names for final selection of Public Safety Commission personnel.

7. Throughout all phases of this problem relations between Government Section and Public Safety Division were completely satisfactory -- in fact, superior.

1 Incl
Cpy of ltr from Director-Gen of the
Cabinet Secretariat to Gen Whitney,
dated 27 Dec 47.

H.E.P.

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D R A F T

1. Reference letter Japanese Government concerning reorganization of elements of the Home Ministry:

a. A Cabinet Board of Internal Affairs is established to be headed by Mr. Hayashi.

b. Under the Cabinet Board is the Police Bureau, headed by Mr. Hisayama, and the Investigation Bureau, headed by Mr. Nishimura.

c. In the near future the Investigation Bureau is to go into the Attorney General's office and the Police Bureau under the Public Safety Commission.

d. Mr. Hayashi desires to make Mr. Nishimura Chief of the Police Bureau, thereby removing Mr. Hisayama the present Chief of the Police Bureau.

2. Mr. Hisayama has been the Chief of the Police Bureau since the present cabinet took office. He is doing a very good job with the present police reorganization and training program and I do not desire his removal under any condition until the police reorganization and training program is completed. This is a very critical period to effect changes in any of the key police personnel.

3. Mr. Nishimura has no police background and in event this change is made it would require at least three months to indoctrinate the new incumbent. Time is of the essence in the police reorganization. This change of chief would also cause a change of all section and sub-section chiefs within the bureau further complicating and retarding the entire police program.

D R A F T

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PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION
ROUTING SLIP

FROM: Rub DATE: 2 JAN 48

3	Chief of Division	
4	Asst. Chief of Division	D
2	Executive Officer	
1	Administrative Officer	RPH
6	Administrative Assistant	
	Police Branch	
	Rural Police Branch	
5	Liaison	
	MS and RMS Branch	
	Fire Branch	
	Prison Branch	
	Stat. and Anal. Branch.	
	Legal Branch	
	Message Center	
	CIS, G-2	

FOR: Information ✓ Comment _____
Necessary action ___ Return _____
Approval _____ Dispatch _____
Signature _____ Bulletin Bd. _____
Initials ___✓___ File _____

REMARKS: Calls for reply

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3649

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No.: Subject: CW/CLK/FEH/rh

Note No.:	From: Government Section To: G-2 Attn. CIS/PSD Date: 30 Dec. 1947
1	Your attention is invited to a copy of the attached letter to Government Section. Request your comments. 1 Incl. Copy of Memo to Gen. Whitney from Director-General of the Cabinet Secretariat C. W.

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OCC/rlj

SECRET

(Cop. # , of 104)
11 September 1945

901.6
17

1599

SECRET
By authority A.C. of S., G-2

Date _____( )
Initials

REPORT FROM CAPTURED PERSONNEL AND MATERIAL BRANCH
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION, U. S. WAR DEPARTMENT

Information obtained in the U.S.
from a German civilian 1 September
1945. Believed reliable.

JAPANESE KONZERNE

PREAMBLE:

The following dissertation on Japanese "Konzerne" is a translation of a report obtained from a German Far Eastern expert, one time manager of the Ostasiatischer Verein (East Asia Society) of Hamburg. The document was prepared by agents of the Society which was a semi-official agency set up primarily for gathering information about the Orient. Officially it was only a commercial news-gathering agency set up for the purpose of bettering commercial relations with the Far East but actually it maintained the closest relations with government agencies exchanging information with the Foreign Office; Intelligence Services; Press Section of the NSDAP of the Foreign Office; the Ministry of Economics; the Ministry of Food, Foreign Section; Export Department of the organizations in foreign countries; as well as the cultural, censorship, and government agencies -- including OKW Counter Espionage in Europe and Asia. The document was prepared early in 1945 and was circulated on a limited scale as confidential matter among interested business firms, government agencies and officials concerned with Germany's relations with Japan.

The information contained in this report is believed to include the most up-to-date data on Japanese "Konzerne" in the hands of the Germans at the time of their collapse. Among the recipients of this information was Dr. Karl Haushofer of the Geopolitical Institute of Munich. Source has a letter from Dr. Haushofer in his

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Translation:

(Konzerne: A combination of several enterprises having a central direction. A horizental combination of firms producing the same product. A vertical combination of enterprises which are both customer and deliverer e.g. coal mines, melting works, machine construction works, for the purpose of obtaining raw materials more simply and cheaply as well as a market outlet for by-products, etc.).

In checking through the list of Japanese industrial firms whose plants were classified as war industries by the "War Industries Law" of December 1943, one discovers that those plants belonging to the Konzerne are included in this category almost without exception. They are the backbone of Japanese war production. The law pertains to arms and munitions factories, airplane plants, shipyards, war material and accessory plants. In practice this includes every factory engaged in war work.

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While acknowledging the principle of private industry, the law makes the enterprise fully responsible to the state for war production, but in the interest of production it also provides for the elimination of those laws and regulations under which factories normally operate. This system is designed to produce the utmost in efficiency and capacity for the war effort.

The planned state-economy, which had been in effect for Japanese industry since 1940, came to an end with this law. Industry has taken up a greatly different position. The larger enterprises, too, have undergone changes. This transformation took place during the 15 years from 1931 to 1945.

The new form is so well defined that very little still needs an explanation. The most prominent changestook place at the beginning of the above-named period, namely, from 1931 to 1933 when they were necessitated by the Manchurian conflict, and from 1941 to 1945, this caused by World War II. In the intervening years their development changed so often and so greatly that it is no longer possible to follow its course clearly.

The following are considered Konzerne:

1. Mitsui	5. Yasuda	9. Nomura	13. Ishihara
2. Mitsubishi	6. Nissan	10. Furukawa	14. Riken
3. Sumitomo	7. Nichitsu	11. Kawasaki	15. Showa
4. Okura	8. Asano	12. Kanebo	

These are the usual abbreviations for those firms which are generally accepted as forming the circle of Konzerne, the large enterprises in Industry, Commerce, and Finance.

A closer examination shows that names have been included, which in size and importance, belong to quite different circles. It might be possible to classify them according to their history, spheres of activity, the character of their leading personalities, families, or other points of view. One must be most careful, however, in making such categories as every item must be weighed precisely.

Until 1941 there was some justification for naming the leading five Konzerne in one breath, even though there were very definite differences between them. Sumitomo, Okura, and Yasuda followed

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Until 1941 there was some justification for naming the leading five Konzerne in one breath, even though there were very definite differences between them. Sumitomo, Okura, and Yasuda followed at a considerable distance the two leading Konzerne, Mitsui and Mitsubishi, the first of which was the largest.

Today the leading group comprises Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo, and Nissan. They may be grouped together on the basis of their role in the armament industry, even though in many respects they differed greatly from each other. Certain assimilations and compromises took place in capital, production, field of operation, and structure. Mitsui and Mitsubishi became more alike chiefly because of a special development on the part of Mitsubishi in which the principal emphasis was put on heavy industry, thereby reducing and almost eliminating the difference between the two. In many respects, Sumitomo and the Nissan group are also in the line with Mitsui and Mitsubishi although they are not nearly as large. Mitsui and Mitsubishi today are Konzerne whose combined enterprises represent a capital of roughly two billion yen.

The basic changes during the years from 1931 to 1943, differing naturally according to the various Konzerne, can be reduced to the following formula:

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1931-1933:

1. Renunciation of direct participation in federal and political administration (formerly effected by holding cabinet posts and exercising influence on the political parties).

2. Renunciation of beyond average participation in certain nationally important branches of production (e.g. the iron and oil industry).

1941-1943:

1. Renunciation of the exclusive ownership of capital. (Surrender of the principle of the exclusiveness of capital within the Konzerne, rather than spreading shares.)

2. Renunciation of the development of plants for the purely private, political advantage of the Konzerne (effected by the War Industries Law).

3. Renunciation of their dominating position in the export trade.

In compensation for the above losses they gained by expanding their business activities in broad new fields, regionally (Manchuria, China, S.E. Asia), as well as in production and articles of commerce; by assuming a leading position in the armament industry with a very great development and increase in capacity; participation in huge semi-official community enterprises, e.g. the iron and oil industry.

These losses which seemed to spell ruin for the Konzerne were compensated for by great advantages with the end results that today the Konzerne in their structure and thought have changed, but in their general character are larger and stronger than they had been.

Mitsui and Mitsubishi:

In the course of 1943 both Konzerne underwent drastic changes. The most important are:

1. Reforming of the holding companies.
2. Elimination of control over some plants within the Konzerne, making them independent.
3. Incorporation of related enterprises.

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These developments ran into 1944 but can now generally be considered as completed. New reports from Japan of newly-founded firms or mergers indicate a straight line of development free of the difficulties of the previous year.

New leading firms are:

Mitsui Honsha	300 million yen capital
Mitsubishi Honsha	240 million yen capital

The choice of the designation Honsha (chief business) in place of the old terms (Sha, Gomei, Senotokata, Omotokata) is noteworthy.

In the Mitsui Konzern the world-famous firm of Mitsui Bussan discharged the functions of the holding company for a considerable period. A reduced Mitsui Bussan (capital 100 million yen) will handle the business matters of the Konzern in the future. Its counterpart in the Mitsuibishi Konzern is Mitsubishi Shoji which also has a capital of 100 million yen.

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The expansion of these Konzerne in the field of banking deserves attention. The consolidation of the Mitsui Bank with the First Bank under the name of Teikoku Ginko -- one no longer speaks of a "Mitsui" bank -- and the merging of the Mitsubishi Bank with the Hundredth Bank into the Mitsubishi Ginko created two new major banking institutes in the private banking field, having a total of 10 billion yen in deposits, that is approximately 45% of the deposits of the leading Japanese private banks, the "Big Seven". In addition, nearly 2 billion yen have been deposited with the trust firms Mitsui Shintaku and Mitsubishi Shintaku which are a part of the Konzerne. This merger not only strengthened the Konzerne financially, but also made it possible for them to clear up and complete the affiliated nets of both Konzerne banks. The Mitsui bank took over a financially stronger bank with which it had long been connected; the Mitsubishi bank took over a somewhat weaker institution, but it obtained a closer, expandable connection with the Kawasaki Konzern. This bank merger probably strengthened the Mitsui position in banking more than the Mitsubishi position. Mitsui deposits with banking and trust firms exceed those of Mitsubishi by about one billion yen. On the other hand, Mitsubishi is much stronger than Mitsui in the insurance and real estate fields. The Mitsubishi Konzern's insurance organization was further strengthened in late years by the incorporation of six more companies.

Before the war, Mitsui was the most important firm in foreign trade. Future aspects of this field are not yet certain. It can be assumed that it will not be the only leading firm.

Before the outbreak of the war, Mitsui Bussan had about 60 branches outside the confines of Japan proper and a half-dozen firms overseas, having local independence. Mitsubishi Shoji had about 40 branches and 3 other firms. The figures on capital show the difference clearly. Mitsui Bussan (prior to the last regrouping) had a capital of 300 million yen, an umusually high amount for a business enterprise. The difference lies in the fact that Mitsui Bussan held larger interests in shipping, ship building, the lumber and artificial silk industry, and the oil and fatsindustry. This highly industrial character has now more or less vanished. Mitsubishi leads in transportation, if only because of its interests in Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which played a decisive role in the early history of the Konzern. In late years both Konzerne have formed new shipping firms under their own names and from these have progressed to the shipbuilding industry, i.e. wooden ship construction.

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Before the outbreak of the war, Mitsui Bussan had about 60 branches outside the confines of Japan proper and a half-dozen firms overseas, having local independence. Mitsubishi Shoji had about 40 branches and 3 other firms. The figures on capital show the difference clearly. Mitsui Bussan (prior to the last regrouping) had a capital of 500 million yen, an umusually high amount for a business enterprise. The difference lies in the fact that Mitsui Bussan held larger interests in shipping, ship building, the lumber and artificial silk industry, and the oil and fatsindustry. This highly industrial character has now more or less vanished. Mitsubishi leads in transportation, if only because of its interests in Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which played a decisive role in the early history of the Konzern. In late years both Konzerne have formed new shipping firms under their own names and from these have progressed to the shipbuilding industry, i.e. wooden ship construction.

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Mitsubishi Kisen, founded in 1943 with a capital of 50 million yen, corresponds to Mitsui Senpaku (1942 with 50 million yen), which came into existence when the shipping section of Mitsui Bussan was made independent.

The Mitsui Konzern:

(Enterprises and Interests)	Capital in million yen	Last Reorganization
Mitsui Honsha	300	Founded end of 1943 out of the old leading firms (now a stock company).
Mitsui Bussan	100	Founded end of 1943 out of the old Mitsui Bussan trade division.
German Mitsui Bussan		
French Mitsui Bussan		

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(Enterprises and Interests)	Capital in Million yen	Last Reorganization
South African Mitsui Bussan Argentina Mitsui Bussan Brasilian Mitsui Bussan Chilean Mitsui Bussan		
Teikoku Bank	157	Founded spring of 1943 out of the Mitsui Bank and the 1st Bank.
Mitsui Trust	30	
Mitsui Life Insurance	2	
Taisho Marine and Fire Insurance	5	
Sanshin Building Corporation	2	
Mitsui Shipping Co.	50	Founded end of 1942 out of the Mitsui Bussan.
Toshin Warehouse Corporation	15	
Mitsui Shipyard (wood)	...	Founded 1943.
Hokkaido Mining and Shipping Co.	70	
Mitsui Mining Corporation	100	
Kamioka Waterworks	6	
Matsushima Coal Mine	3	
Taheyo Coal Mine	5	
Sansoi Mining Co.	4	
Keelung Mining Co.	8	

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Sanshin Building Corporation	...	
Mitsui Shipping Co.	50	Founded end of 1942 out of the Mitsui Bussan.
Toshin Warehouse Corporation	15	
Mitsui Shipyard (wood)	...	Founded 1943.
Hokkaido Mining and Shipping Co.	70	
Mitsui Mining Corporation	100	
Kamioka Waterworks	6	
Matsushima Coal Mine	3	
Taheyo Coal Mine	5	
Sansoi Mining Co.	4	
Keelung Mining Co.	8	
Hokkaido Sulphur Co.	3	
Kanegafuchi Industrial Corp.	275	Founded middle of 1938 out of the Kanegafuchi Cotton Mill Corp. which was taken over by them in 1943.
Shibaura Engine Corporation	100	
Mitsui Industrial Chemical Co.	100	Founded in spring of 1941, by combining the various chemical interests of the combine.
Miike Dyeing Corporation	8	
Industrial Electrochemical Corp.	36	
Shantung Industrial Electro-chemical Corporation	...	

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(Enterprises and Interests)	Capital in million yen	Last Reorganization
Mitsui Sodium Corporation	50	Founded in the spring of 1944 out of the Ube Nitrogen Corporation.
Toyo High Pressure Equipment Corp.	40	
Sanye Grease and Oil Co.	5	Formed spring 1943 by Mitsui Bussan and Toyo Artificial Silk.
Borneo Oil Company	...	
Dai Nippon Celluloid Corp.	20	
Fuji Photographic Film Corp.	10	
Toyo Cotton Trading Corp.	25	
Toyo Artificial Silk Corp.	30	
Toyo Artificial Silk Fibre Corp.	10	
Shonaigawa Artificial Silk Corp.	6	
Korean Artificial Silk Corp.	10	
Kotoku Textile Printing and Dyeing Corporation	...	
Showa Silk Plantation	5	
Shanghai Silk Company	15	
Gunze Silk Weaving Company	20	
Toyo Muslin Weaving Mill	9	
Oji Paper Corporation	300	
Japanese - Manchurian Paper		

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Toyo Artificial Silk Corp.	80
Toyo Artificial Silk Fibre Corp.	10
Shonaigawa Artificial Silk Corp.	6
Korean Artificial Silk Corp.	10
Kotoku Textile Printing and Dyeing Corporation	...
Showa Silk Plantation	5
Shanghai Silk Company	15
Gunze Silk Weaving Company	20
Toyo Muslin Weaving Mill	9
Oji Paper Corporation	300
Japanese - Manchurian Paper Pulp Corporation	10
Manchurian Industrial Paper Pulp Corporation	10
Kangte Reed Paper Pulp Corp.	5
Toho Paper Pulp Corp.	7
Manchurian Soya Bean Paper Pulp Corporation	10
Onoda Cement Corp.	38
Onoda Kwantung Cement Company	3
Onoda Manchurian Cement Co.	5
Harbin Cement Company	5

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(Enterprises and Interests)	Capital in million yen	Last Reorganization
Mitsukoshi Warehouse	21	
Japan Wheat Mill Corporation	16	
Japan Sea Products Corp.	83	
Formosa Development & Tea Co.	...	
Tropical Products Company	5	
Toyoda Loom Corporation	3	

Based on their mining interests, especially coal mining, both Konzerne have developed large enterprises in the chemical, iron and steel, and machine and motor industries. Japanese development in all these branches during the last three years has gone forward with great rapidity, and Mitsui and Mitsubishi have done everything in their power to gain and hold leading positions. Mitsui leads in the chemical industry; Mitsubishi has pushed forward in heavy industry. There is no doubt whatsoever that the Mitsubishi heavy industry corporation, whose capital is to be doubled to 960 million yen, is on the road to undisputed leadership in this field. In general, it has been this undertaking which has contributed more to placing this Konzern on an even footing with the Mitsui Konzern. Naturally, both Konzerne are active in other branches of industry serving the aircraft and ship building industries directly or as accessory industries; not the least important of these is the light metal industry.

The most important of the firms in the Mitsubishi Konzern is the Mining Corporation (Mitsubishi Kogyo with a capital of 200 million yen); the Heavy Industries Corporation (Mitsubishi Jukogyo with 480 million yen); the Chemical Corporation (Nippon Kagaku with 120 million yen); the Aluminum Corporation (Nippon Aluminum with 90 million yen); the Iron and Steel Corporation (Mitsubishi Kozai with 100 million yen); the Asahi Glass Corporation (Ammonia, Sodium, various chemicals, glass) recently combined with Nippon Kasei, an additional chemical enterprise of Mitsubishi with which the previously mentioned

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The Mitsubishi Konzern:

(Enterprises and Interests)	Capital in million yen	Last Reorganisation
Mitsubishi Honsha	240	Founded beginning of 1943, out of the old leading firms (now a stock company)
Mitsubishi Bank	135	Founded spring 1943 out of the Mitsubishi Bank and the 100 Bank. (sic)
Mitsubishi Trust	30	
Tokyo Fire and Marine Insurance	82	Founded end of 1943 out of three insurance companies of the Konzern.

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(Enterprises and Interests)	Capital in million yen	Last Reorganization
Meiji Life Insurance	2	
Nishin Fire and Marine Insurance	15	
Mitsubishi Real Estate Corp.	15	
Tozen Agricultural Corp.	10	
Mitsubishi Trading Corp.	100	
German Mitsubishi Trading Corp.		
French Mitsubishi Trading Corp.		
Japanese - Iran Mitsubishi Trading Corp.		
Tawac Industrial Corp.		
Buton Industrial Corp.		
Manchurian Mica Corp.		
Showa Caoutchouc Corp.		
Mitsubishi Warehouse Corp.	20	
Shanghai Mitsubishi Warehouse Corp.	...	
Kyodo Forwarding Co.	...	
Mitsubishi Steamship Co.	50	Founded middle of 1943 out of the Mitsubishi Trading Corp.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	106	
Nippon Yusen Shipyard (Wood)		

Duton Industrial Corp.		
Manchurian Mica Corp.		
Showa Caoutchouc Corp.		
Mitsubishi Warehouse Corp.	20	
Shanghai Mitsubishi Warehouse Corp.	...	
Kyodo Forwarding Co.	...	
Mitsubishi Steamship Co.	50	Founded middle of 1943 out of the Mitsubishi Trading Corp.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	106	
Nippon Yusen Shipyard (Wood)		
Hiroshima Wooden Shipbuilding Corp.	1	
Wakamatsu Harbor Corp.		
Kyushu Mine and Shipping Corp.	10	
Mitsubishi Mining Corp.	205	
Korea Anthracite Corp.	...	
Mozan Iron Ore and Development Co.	...	
Kwantung Magnesium Corp.	20	
Nippon Aluminum Corp.	20	
Mitsubishi Coal Hydrogeration Corporation	100	

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(Enterprises and Interests)	Capital in million yen	Last Reorganisation
Mitsubishi Oil Corp.	25	
Mitsubishi Heavy Industry	480	
Korea Heavy Industry	15	
Manchurian Mitsubishi Electro Corporation	...	
Formosa Ship Building Corp.	...	
Mitsubishi Machine Tool Corp.	20	
Mitsubishi Iron and Steel Works	100	
Tokyo Steel Corp	2	
Mitsubishi Electro Corp.	60	
Hibishi Electro Machine Corp.	...	
Manchurian Mitsubishi Machine Corporation	20	
Mitsubishi Paper Corp.	10	
Manchurian Paper Pulp	10	
Fuji Glass Works	55	
Shinko Artificial Silk Corp.	10	
Nippon Raw Silk Corp.	...	
Mitsubishi Industrial Chemical Co.	130	Formed beginning of 1944 from the Asahi Glass Corp. and Japanese Industrial Chemical Co.

Tokyo Steel Corp	2	
Mitsubishi Electro Corp.	60	
Hibishi Electro Machine Corp.	...	
Manchurian Mitsubishi Machine Corporation	20	
Mitsubishi Paper Corp.	10	
Manchurian Paper Pulp	10	
Fuji Glass Works	55	
Shinko Artificial Silk Corp.	10	
Nippon Raw Silk Corp.	...	
Mitsubishi Industrial Chemical Co.	130	Formed beginning of 1944 from the Asahi Glass Corp. and Japanese Industrial Chemical Co.
Takeda Chemical Acid Corp.	9	
Sakai Industrial Chemical Corp.	2	
Shoko Glass Corp.	...	
Manchurian Shoko Glass Corp.	...	
Nippon Optical Glass Corp.	50	
Edogawa Industrial Corp.	3	

The Mitsui Konzern embraces a very large part of the chemical industry; Mitsui controls an important part of total Japanese production in all possible branches. The Mitsui Chemical Industry Corporation (Mitsui Kagaku Kogyo with 100 million yen); the Electro-Chemical Industry Corporation (Denki Kagaku Kogyo with 56 million yen); the new Mitsui Sodium Corporation (50 million yen) which was created in 1944 by consolidation, and the Toa High Pressure Industry Corporation (Toa Koatsu Kogyo with 40 million yen) must be mentioned.

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The development of the former Kanegafuchi Cotton Mills (Kanegafuchi Boseki Kanebo) which are connected with Mitsui, is of special interest. It is a model for the conversion of the textile industry to the heavy and armament industry. This enterprise, active in many branches of the textile industry, founded an Industry Corporation the Kanegafuchi Jitsugyo (Kanejitsu) with a capital of 60 million yen, in 1938, in order to play an active part in heavy industries, the chemical industry, mining, and the agricultural industries. Two years later it was operating intensively in the chemical industry; it was interested in the automobile industry through its interests in the Nippon Diesel Corporation; it had interests in the production of cellulose, coal, iron, and magnesium in Manchuria and Northern China; and in coal hydrogenation projects and mineral refineries. A close cooperation in airplane construction developed with the Fiat Works and their part in the production of chemicals was considerably strengthened. Finally in the summer of 1943 the original textiles enterprise was absorbed by the heavy industry subsidiary company, the capital of which was increased for this purpose to 276 million yen.

The interests of the Mitsui Konzern are more diversified than those of the Mitsubishi Konzern. Mitsui is the stronger in the textile industry in which both Konzerne are engaged. This is also the case in the production of paper through the Oji Seishi (300 million yen), and in the production of cement through the Onoda group, as well as in the celluloid and film industry, placing Mitsui in a leading, or even in first place.

In addition, the Mitsui Konzern has large interests in production in Southeast Asia and Japanese territories such as Korea and Formosa. In Manchuria, Mitsui is represented by 23 of its own firms, having a capital of 76 million yen, and has control of 28 other firms with a capital of 69 million yen; Mitsubishi is represented by 6 of its own firms with a capital of 36 million yen and interests in 17 other firms, having a capital of approximately the same amount.

Sumitomo:

The enterprises of the House of Sumitomo (as this Konzern prefers to be called) are the pride of the industrial area Kansai with the center at Osaka-Kobe.

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Sumitomo:

The enterprises of the House of Sumitomo (as this Konzern prefers to be called) are the pride of the industrial area Kansai with the center at Osaka-Kobe.

The administration of Mitsui and Mitsubishi is located in Tokyo and their factories and interests are spread throughout the country. The Sumitomo Konzern, on the other hand, has deliberately concentrated itself in the Kansai. This local color is one of its characteristics. This explains why this Konzern shows a more even and uniform organisation in many respects, including personnel. Its centralized direction is more prominent. Great value is placed on tradition and conservative business methods in the family Konzern of the "House of Sumitomo"; this is facilitated by its individualistic business principles. This Konzern does not have a business organization comparable to those of Mitsui and Mitsubishi as it has a vertical structure and has preferred to operate with the armed forces and the government as large contractors. In this connection it should be mentioned that for some decades Mitsubishi has been developing a number of large plants and enterprises at the express wish of the government and with government subsidies. Mitsui on the one hand was interested in public supply enterprises, and on the other hand it has always been active on broad lines in domestic and foreign trade. This explains the conception held in former years that Mitsui profited from the public, Sumitomo from the state, and Mitsubishi from the Government. In former

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years, Sumitomo did not have the close connections with the cabinets and parties which Mitsui and Mitsubishi had.

Sumitomo is engaged in three large branches of economy. Their oldest interest is in the production of non-ferrous metals and chemicals, originally copper and fertilizer, by the use of water power. Of a somewhat later origin are their interests in banking and the financing of trust, insurance, and real estate companies, and their interest in warehouse and transportation enterprises.

Machine construction and accessories are the latest Sumitomo developments -- a branch in which they have become very powerful. This business developed from the repair shops maintained for their mining operations. The holding company for this Konzern is a "Honsha", the Sumitomo Honsha (capital of 150 million yen) developed a few years ago at about the same time as the Mitsubishi Honsha. The firm's banking institutions with deposits of 5 billion yen (Bank and Trust) are no longer as important as formerly; they have relinquished this position to Mitsui and Mitsubishi and other large banking houses. In spite of their small capital, they show large profits. A closer connection with the Sanwa Bank, which was to create a bank larger than any other of the Japanese great banking houses, and was to have its home offices in Kansai, has not yet materialized despite rumors to the contrary.

In the production of metals as wellas manufacture, including machine construction, Sumitomo is known as a house of quality. This is true, for instance, in the production of refined and special steels, light metals, airplane accessories, ship and aircraft construction, and the manufacture of various war materials. Of importance in this respect is the close connection with the Kawasaki group, effected by taking over a large part of the stocks in the Kawasaki Heavy Industries Corporation and other Kawasaki enterprises, having a combined stock capital of 300 million yen. The Kawasaki enterprises are pioneer firms in Japanese ship building and airplane construction. They are the new and good shoots of the old Kawasaki group which formerly constituted its own Konzern in industry, transportation, and finance in the Kansai district, but fell a sacrifice to the crisis in the '20's.

The expansion of the Sumitomo Konzern has long been connected with the Ishihara group, another family enterprise located in Western Japan. Ever since long before the present war, its chief

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The expansion of the Sumitomo Konzern has long been connected with the Ishihara group, another family enterprise located in Western Japan. Ever since long before the present war, its chief interest has been to secure the raw materials in Southern Asia and the South Seas for Japan.

The Ishihara Sangyo corporations are engaged in mining in Malaya, the Philippines, Hainan, and the South Sea Islands. They maintain their own commercial and transportation installations, and are interested in a number of industrial firms in Japan through their president. The capital of the Ishihara corporations prior to the outbreak of the war, i.e. before the assignment of new tasks in the southeastern Asiatic countries, amounted to 100 million yen. The Konzern disposed of a part of its shipping interests in order to increase its investments in industry. In this, too, their interests coincide with those of the Sumitomo Konzern.

The strongest Sumitomo enterprise in point of capital is the Metal Corporation, created by a merger in 1935. It has a capital of 400 million yen. The combined assets of all the enterprisesin the Sumitomo Konzern amount at present to about 1½ billion yen. Sumitomo has only two of its own firms in Manchuria and has shares in 13 others, totalling in all 50 million yen.

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The Sumitomo Konzern

(Establishment and Interests)

	Capital in million yen
Sumitomo Honsha	150
Sumitomo Bank	75
Sumitomo Bank of Seattle	...
Sumitomo Bank of California	...
Sumitomo Bank of Hawaii	...
Sumitomo Trust	20
Sumitomo Life Insurance	1
Sumitomo Fire and Marine Insurance	10
Sumitomo Building Corporation	6
Osaka Real Estate Corporation	35
Sumitomo Warehouse Corporation	15
Sumitomo Mining Corporation	50
Sumitomo Metal Corporation	400
Sumitomo Electric Wire and Cable Works	50
Sumitomo Aluminum Corporation	20
Sumitomo Manchurian Metal Corporation	30
Sumitomo Machine Construction Corporation	20
Shikoku Electric Works	20
Sumitomo Industrial Chemical Corporation	...

Sumitomo Fire and Marine Insurance	15
Sumitomo Building Corporation	6
Osaka Real Estate Corporation	35
Sumitomo Warehouse Corporation	15
Sumitomo Mining Corporation	50
Sumitomo Metal Corporation	400
Sumitomo Electric Wire and Cable Works	50
Sumitomo Aluminum Corporation	20
Sumitomo Manchurian Metal Corporation	30
Sumitomo Machine Construction Corporation	20
Shikoku Electric Works	20
Sumitomo Industrial Chemical Corporation	80
Sumitomo Electrical Chemical Corporation	25
Teikoku Oxygen Corporation	2
Sumitomo Manchurian Steel Tube Corporation	10
North China Conducting Wire Corporation	...
Kawasaki Heavy Industry Corporation	170
Kawasaki Wagon Construction Corporation	
Kawasaki Aircraft Plant	...
Kawasaki Shipping Company	
Osaka Shosen Shipping Company	87

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Nissan:

The Nissan Konzern ranks with Mitsui, Mitsubishi, and Sumitomo, judged by its present importance. It has nothing in common with them, however, in its origin and development. Contrasts in ideas on economy and policy were particularly great during the decisive years, but today after the changes of 1941-45 they have been minimized to such an extent that they no longer differ very greatly in their structure and business methods. The Nissan Konzern has shown the way in the economical and political change of the decade.

Its leaders had their roots in the old speculative business methods, but they turned to the new concepts of structure and financing industrial enterprises comparatively early, at the end of the '20's. They tried to effect the "popularization of stocks", renunciation of exclusive capital ownership, merging of self-interest and common interests, renunciation of influencing the state towards a Konzern-minded, political program. They placed themselves at the disposal of the High Command for the purpose of participating in carrying out the planned economy of the new state of Manchuria. In 1937, they transferred their headquarters and a large part of their enterprises to Manchuria. A new Japanese Konzern, independent of the Manchurian enterprises, was formed in Japan in 1942.

The economic foundation of the Konzern was the Hitachi mine in Ibaragi Prefecture (copper, gold, and silver), which was profitable enough in World War I to permit the annexation of shipping lines, shipyards, an iron foundry, chemical factories, and trading corporations, and made it possible to weather the financial storms of the post-war period. Strictly speaking, Nissan (abbreviated from Nippon Sangyo KK = Nippon Industry Inc.) existed only from 1929- 1937. In 1937 it became the Manchurian Heavy Industries Development Corporation (Manshu Jukogyo Kaihatsu). The basic enterprise, the Nippon Mining Corporation (Nippon Kogyo) inherited the Konzern in Japan. One still speaks of the Nissan Konzern, however, as many of the corporations in the Konzern still keep this abbreviation.

By reason of its special position, the Konzern was in a very favorable position to convert to war economy in the manufacture of machines and metal products. They expanded into the automobile industry, developed rubber plantations in Malaya and Borneo, and increased

ferred their headquarters and a large part of their enterprises to Manchuria. A new Japanese Konzern, independent of the Manchurian enterprises, was formed in Japan in 1942.

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By reason of its special position, the Konzern was in a very favorable position to convert to war economy in the manufacture of machines and metal products. They expanded into the automobile industry, developed rubber plantations in Malaya and Borneo, and increased Japanese ore production in Malaya. Against hard opposition, they secured a leading position in the fishing industry. The various Hitachi plants belong to the leading war plants in the machine, aircraft, transportation and iron industry. The Nissan Chemical Industry Corporation (Nissan Kagaku Kogyo with a capital of 150 million yen) occupies an important position in the chemical industry. The stock capital of all companies belonging to the Konzern may be estimated at about 1.3 billion yen.

It is not necessary to discuss the investments of the Konzern in Manchuria as these areincorporated in the independent Manchurian Konzern. The Manchurian Konzern carried through a planned economy which was taken over in Japan to a large extent and then developed further along new lines.

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The Nissan Konzern

(Enterprises and Interests)

	Capital in million yen
Nippon Mining Corporation	400
Ube Mining	2
Taribu Mining	5
Nichiman Ore Works	10
Osaka Iron Works	50
Harada Shipyard	1
Mukojima Shipyard	1
Hitachi Works	358
Hitachi Aircraft Production Plants	50
Hitachi Tooling Machine Corporation	25
Hitachi Precision Machine Corporation	...
Kokusan Precision Machine Corp.	5
Tokyo Tooling Machine Corp.	5
Hitachi Munitions Factory	15
Nissan Auto Works	30
Nissan Automobile Sales Corporation	5
Nissan Industrial Chemical Corporation	150
Taiwan Chemical Industry	10
Taiwan Fertilizer	1
Toyo Sodium	2
Osaka Alkaline Fertilizer	3
Nitto Sulphuric Acid	5
Taiwan Mining	...

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Hitachi Tooling Machine Corporation	25
Hitachi Precision Machine Corporation	...
Kokusan Precision Machine Corp.	5
Tokyo Tooling Machine Corp.	5
Hitachi Munitions Factory	15
Nissan Auto Works	30
Nissan Automobile Sales Corporation	5
Nissan Industrial Chemical Corporation	150
Taiwan Chemical Industry	10
Taiwan Fertilizer	1
Toyo Sodium	2
Osaka Alkaline Fertiliser	3
Nitto Sulphuric Acid	5
Taiwan Mining	...
Nissan Sulphur	5
Nissan Fuel	10
Nippon Grease and Oil Corporation	62
Teikoku Explosives Corporation	10
Tatan Mining Corporation	1
Daido Match Corporation	8
Hitachi Hydroelectric Plant	10
Nikko Power Plant	...
Nippon Ocean Products Corporation	93
Nissan Rubber Corporation	10

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Cont'd.:	Capital in million yen
Nissan Agricultural Industrial Corporation	20
Nissan Marine and Fire Insurance	10
Nissan Shipping Company	26
Ryun Shipping Company	1

Okura and Yasuda:

These Konzerne began about 1870. In both cases the founders were enterprising merchants who succeeded in working their way up and developed their firms into large family enterprises within a very short time. Like Mitsui and Mitsubishi, their achievements made possible the Japanese change to a Western economy. For this reason, their names are well known, even though their actual importance is much smaller and their business activities are no more than a quarter of those of Mitsui and Mitsubishi. The capital of the Okura and Yasuda Konzerne at present is about four or five hundred million yen each. The Okura Konzern is the more interesting of the two. Whereas Yasuda was chiefly active in finance, Okura was always a participant in any new enterprise in Japan, or whenever Japanese interests were to be advanced abroad. As early as 1905 Okura entered the Manchurian field where it developed the Penchihu Coal and Iron Corporation (Honkeiko Baitetsu Koshin - the Okura investment at present is 80 million yen), and it secured the Japanese interest in the vegetable oil industry in Kwantung. The Konzern has numerous investments in enterprisesin China, and planting interests in Southeast Asia, particularly in Sumatra. There is hardly a single important branch of business in Japan in which Okura has not invested in some degree, but the number of enterprises actually run by Okura is small. Half of their investments are in Manchuria, (9 of its own enterprises and investments in 14 other firms, totalling in all, 200 million yen), and half in Japan and its outlying territories. The old holding company, the Okura Gumi (250 million yen capital) whose chief partners were membersof the family, was abolished in 1943. This was taken over by the Okura Mining Corporation (Okura Kogyo). This development is significant because it indicates a movement away from private ownership of the Konzern, and clearly emphasizes its industrial character. In addition to the Mining Corporation, there are the two

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The foundation of the Yasuda Konzern is the Yasuda Bank (160 million yen capital), whose deposits amount to approximately 5 billion yen. Grouped about this bank are a number of smaller banks, the Yasuda Trust (Yasuda Shintaku with deposits amounting to 500 million yen), and several insurance companies which are soon to be merged into a large Yasuda Insurance Company, the Yasuda Kaijo Kasai Hoken. Before the war a total of about two dozen financial enterprises having a combined capital of about 250 million yen were in this Konzern. In addition, there were also trading, warehouse, and real estate companies.

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The industrial interests were originally represented by the flax and hemp corporation (Teikoku Seima, capital 35 million yen), and the Nippon Paper Industry Corporation (Nippon Shigyo, capital 15 million yen). Recently, however, they have entered the heavy industry field,having built an iron foundry on the island of Formosa and invested in a number of enterprises in the armament industry of Japan. In all, the Konzern embraces about 30 corporations. The holding company is the Yasuda Hozensha (capital 30 million yen), which has been converted into a stock company. The Yasuda Konzern, like the other Konzerns, has stressed maintaining close connections with leading personalities in the fields of economics and politics throughout the course of its development, and the advice of these men has been of great value to them.

Nichitsu:

In the chemical industry there has been an almost unbroken development of the Nitrogen Konzern under the leadership of the Nippon Nitrogen and Fertilizer Corporation (Nippon Chisso Hiryo, capital 250 million yen), known as Nichitsu.

The Osaka firm was considered one of the soundest and best managed in Japan. The first factories were built in Kyushu, the home of the chemical industry. Later, other factories utilizing waterpower were set up in various parts of Japan and its outlying territories, expecially in Korea and Manchuria. Today the Konzern has 20 of its own firms and a similar number of investment companies with a capital of over 600 million yen. Among these are the Korea Nitrogen and Fertilizer Corporation (Chosen Chisso Hiryo, capital 70 million yen, founded in 1927), the Nippon and the Chosen Nitrogen and Explosive Corporation, the Asahi Bemberg Artificial Silk Corporation (Asahi Bemberg Kenshi, capital 46 million yen, founded in 1922), and the Nippon Magnesium Metal Corporation, (Nippon Magnesium Kinzoku).

Furukawa:

The Furukawa group plays a major role in the manufacture of light metals and airplane metals, as well as accessories. It originated with one of the best-known copper groups in Japan; located in Tokyo, it formed the basis of an enterprise for the production and working of non-ferrous metals, and for coal mining. The Furukawa Konzern seldom ventured beyond the bounds of the electro-industry and its related

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Asano:

In the special Konzern group, the Cement Trust belonging to the Asano family is greatly respected. Its foundation is the Asano Cement Corporation, (capital 106 million yen), long the leading enterprise in the cement industry. From the manufacture of cement, the firm gradually expanded by investments in related fields, particularly in the iron and construction industry, and took root even beyond the

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confines of Japan proper, as in Manchuria. Its capital is judged at 300 million yen, at the least. Its connection with the Nippon Steel Pipe Corporation (Nippon Kokan, 145 million yen), and its financial connection with the Yasuda group, should be mentioned.

Nomura:

The Nomura Finance Konzern in Osaka combines at least a dozen companies (among them medium-sized and smaller banks, trusts, insurance companies and colonial enterprises with a total capital of 100 million yen).

Showa:

This name represents the enterprises of a well-known Tokyo industrialist whose profits are derived from the food stuffs industry, the electro-, light metal, and chemical industries. The firms closely associated with him have a combined capital of 150 million yen.

Riken:

The Riken group constitutes a Konzern of a particular type. It is composed of about 50 rather small enterprises in the electro- and chemical industries, and the machine and apparatus manufacturing field which had their origins in the state-subsidized Research Institute for Physics and Chemistry in Tokyo (Rikagaku Kenkyu Sho = Riken). They have a total capital of 150 million yen. The Riken Heavy Industries Corporation has become quite important.

Kobe Seiko:

For the sake of completeness, mention should also be made of this enterprise which has assumed the character of a Konzern. It is made up of the Kobe Steel Works and its connected steel mills which are engaged in the working of non-ferrous metals, ship and machine construction, as well as the manufacture of various war materials. In mid-1943, it participated in the founding of the Shinko Metal Industries Corporation (capital 100 million yen). The Harima Shipyards, the Kochi Electro-Works, the Toyo Metal Corporation, and the Nissho Trading Corporation belong to this group.

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For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

/signed/ P. E. Peabody

P. E. PEABODY
Brigadier General, GSC,
Chief, Military Intelligence
Service

SECRET

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6. This program will, as indicated in the tabulation below, result as follows for the year 1948:

Recruits Trained.....

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Capt Alston — file
HEP

Kim Tougha } called on ref PSD
Kim Youngjun }

15 Dec 47 to ask assistance in
Koreans, not citizens of Japan, being
placed in Jap Govt., positions,
Pub Safety Comm. etc.

Reply — not eligible & no assistance
in this respect may be expected
from PSD
HEP

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PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION
ROUTING SLIP

	FROM:	DATE: 18 Dec 47	
3	Chief of Division		HEP
1	Asst. Chief of Division		
2	Executive Officer		
	Administrative Officer		
	Administrative Assistant		
4	Police Branch		
	Rural Police Branch		
	Liaison		
	MS and RMS Branch		
	Fire Branch		
	Prison Branch		
	Stat. and Anal. Branch		
	Legal Branch		
	Message Center		
	CIS, G-2		

FOR: Information_____ Comment_____
Necessary Action___ Return_____
Approval_____ Dispatch_____
Signature_____ Bulletin Bd___
Initials_____ File_____

Before this board Capt D
disbanded this unit
REMARKS: I only thought that they had rights in this respect. HEP

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Capt Holton — file
with other
Korean papers
HEP

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THE CENTRAL OFFICE
THE LEAGUE OF KOREANS RESIDING IN JAPAN

AN EXPRESSION OF VIEWS AND WISHES OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE RESIDING IN JAPAN IN RESPECT TO THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE NEW JAPANESE POLICE LAW

On the eve of the enforcement of the new Japanese Police law, which is designed to guarantee the basic principles requisite to a democratic community in the form of dignity and freedom of men as provided in the new Constitution of Japan, we the 600,000 Koreans residing in Japan find surging in ourselves an immeasurable urge of cooperation, accompanied by constructive hopes.

General of the Army Douglas MacArthur solemnly declared in his recent letter that the most powerful weapon of Japan's military clique during the ten years preceding the outbreak of the Pacific War was the absolute power wielded through the central government including local governments in the form of the "thought" police and the Kempei Tai. In this manner, the military had a political spy ring, suppressed the freedom of speech, assembly and opinion. Through such merciless suppression the dignity of man was debased. Japan was such a complete police state. A basic correction of such abuse in the past of the police power of the state can best be achieved by decentralizing the police in accordance with the principles of local self-government. That was what the General of the Army Douglas MacArthur said in his letter.

It is only natural that we the Koreans residing in Japan should agree with, and support, the new Police Law which is based on such a genuine democratic spirit.

However, in the management of democratic machinery

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it is essential that there should be democratically coordinated participation of the people and their positive cooperation.

Therefore, we consider that it should be of significance that our special status as foreigners residing in Japan should be given an expression in the form of participation in the various organs provided by the new Police Law, which are to be run democratically in guaranteeing the rights of man.

The Korean population in Japan constitutes nearly one percent of the total population of Japan. Yet, the Koreans in such a large number are not yet accorded full protection by their home government due to a number of political factors. Generally speaking, they are placed under the protection of Japanese laws. However, unfortunately there have been undesirable instances of racial discriminations committed by the Japanese authorities, still imbued with residues of feudalism, in the course of cooperation in the construction of a democratic community, through differences between the Koreans and the Japanese in language, mode of living, customs and concept of a democratic life.

In order completely to do away with such undesirable incidents, and to achieve a genuine inter-racial cooperation and prosperity of a democratic community, it is our belief that it is essential that the Koreans be given participation in the various democratic organs provided by the new Police Law, that is, the National Public Safety Committee, the Tokyo Metropolitan, Hokkaido and Prefectural Committees of Public Safety, as well as Municipal, Town and village Committees of Public Safety, and be given the necessary say in respect to democratic management of the said public safety committees, and in this connection, in pursuant to the

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democratic principle, the Korean participation be arranged through the League of Koreans Residing in Japan, which represents the majority of 600,000 Koreans in Japan.

It is earnestly hoped that our enthusiasm in the democratic construction of Japan and our readiness for positive cooperation in building a community without racial discriminations will be correctly understood and appropriate action taken in connection therewith.

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THE CENTRAL OFFICE,
THE LEAGUE OF KOREANS RESIDING IN JAPAN.

INCREASING SIGNS OF OPPRESSION AGAINST
KOREAN RESIDENTS IN JAPAN AND THE
NECESSITY OF RENEWING OUR DETERMINATION
TO SECURE OUR INTERNATIONAL STATUS.

Under the control of the Japanese reactionaries, the police and their underlings, gangsters, are intensifying day by day their unlawful oppression and violence against the Korean residents in Japan. It is an undeniable fact that not only their method of oppression and scale is becoming more vicious but also is becoming more systematic and extensive.

Only to quote a few cases, there are the recent case of Fukui; the case of unlawful raiding of our compatriots' residences in Kawasaki; the case of Shimonoseki in which the rights of the Koreans as men were infringed on the excuse of violation of the aliens' registration ordinance; the case of Yorii, Saitama Prefecture, in which protection was extended to the gangsters who had murdered our fellow countrymen but protection to the life of our compatriots was neglected; the case of Shiraishi, Miyagi Prefecture, in which the local thugs and gangsters, under the protection of the local police used violence and defrauded the Koreans; and there are many other similar cases such as the cases of Shizuoka Prefecture, Okayama, as well as the case of Tsubetsu, Hokkaido, and the case of Yokosuka. All these are but part of the whole picture, yet characteristic and representative of it. It can also be seen that underlying these cases is a pre-conceived plot to perpetrate a wholesale oppression against the Koreans.

Now, briefly to examine some of the representative cases:

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1. THE FUKUI CASE

This is a case wherein a number of armed policemen, on the excuse that certain Koreans had received unlawful rations, singled out the Korean residence in Ooi County, Fukui Prefecture, in conducting a raid. The details are:

One) -- When raiding the houses:

a) Threatened the Koreans with guns, which were not warranted;

b) On the excuse of search, tore clothes of women and used violence;

c) Seized by force, kitchen utensils, secondhand bicycles, sewing machines and accessories, clothing, even 3 go of rice, which were entirely irrelevent of the case;

d) Used insulting language and acts and seized by force papers of the Korean League, Democratic Youth League Women's League.

Two) -- When placing the suspects in custody:

a) Suppressed free statements of the parties concerned but instead, arbitrarily drew up statements in total disregard of the personal statements of the parties concerned and what is more, used the seals seized from the parties on the statements without the consent ofthe parties concerned.

b) While held in custody, the parties were subjected to violence because they could not sit up-right with folded legs. At the time, the authorities used the language: "To hell with the Koreans!"

c) Sending in of newspapers and books to the parties held in custody was refused. Fruits sent in for the parties were never received by them.

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d) While en route to the police headquarters, the suspects were subjected to violence by Police Sergeant Zenzo Yamaguchi on the platform of Tsuruga Station in thepresence of the public.

2. THE CASE OF YAMAGUCHI PREFECTURE

This is a case in which the Koreans were unlawfully oppressed and their rights infringed through abuse of the provisions of the Ordinance for Aliens' Registration.

a) On the ground that they had not the Registration Certificates on person at the time, three Koreans (Chang Joon Saeng and two others) were thrown into the cells of the Shimonoseki Police Station. One of their friends, a Mr. Pak, went hurriedly to Osaka and brought back the three persons' Registration Certificates. Upon presentation of the Registration Cards, the procurator in charge grudgingly released the three persons. Then, he asked Mr. Pak "Are you carrying your Registration Card with you?" Mr. Pak replied "Well, I do not happen to have it with me at this moment." Thereupon, Mr. Pak was immediately placed under arrest and sentenced to three months' at hard labor.

b) There are also facts that they plotted to impose heavy penalty, branding them as illegal entrants and objectors to the registration as aliens under the provision of the Ordinance of the Aliens' Registration.

c) Also, there were instances in which eight policemen unlawfully raided the Shimonoseki Elementary School of

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the Korean League in the small hour of the morning, 4:00 a.m., demanding: "Show your Registration Certificates!"

As will be seen from the above, broadly speaking, there is something in common between the many instances beginning with the statement made by the then Home Minister Horikiri on November 12, 1945, for strict control of the Koreans; the secret instruction for suppression of the Koreans contained in a "top secret" memorandum issued by the Division of Public Safety, Ministry of Home Affairs, under date of February 26, 1946; the announcement of the Ministry of Home Affars on the question of treatment of the Koreans under date of March 27, 1946; the remark made in the course of a Liberal Party's election campaign speech on April 1, 1946, advocating a second aggression of Korea; the statement made by Representative Shiikuma, of the Progressive Party, in the Diet on August 15, 1946, insulting the Koreans and demanding suppression of the Koreans; the order issued by the Osaka Authorities in January, 1947, for suppression of the Koreans; the speech of a Social Democrat Representative in Tokyo in February, 1947, in which the Representative slandered the Koreans; again the slanderous speech made by Mr. Nagaya, another Social Democrat Representative, in Chiba Prefecture in March.

There is no doubt that under an organic link of the underground elements of the former Japanese Imperialist regime, bureaucrats of the same feather, gangsters and malicious local thugs are collaborating to shift on to the Koreans the blame for the economic, social chaos brought about by the surrender and undemocratic policies adopted by the present government; file false charges against the Koreans with

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the American military authorities; make a scapegoat out of the Koreans in the hope of turning the forlorn hopes of their own people to persecuting other races, thus delaying the democratization of Japan and biding their time to rise again.

It is not our intention by raising this issue to camouflage the illegitimate commercial activities of certain Koreans. Far from it. What we are doing is that we are making sincere efforts, ahead of the people, to create foundation on which our compatriots can live by acquiring legitimate earnings from legitimate labor and we are doing everything we can to guide our people. It is also a well known fact that with pride and prestige worthy of a liberated people, we have been cooperating in the genuine democratization of Japan, upholding freedom, equality and goodwill with the Japanese people. (This was amply borne out by the fact that in the recent Hiroshima and Yorii cases, masses of the Japanese people actively cooperated and assisted in repulsing the unlawful suppression against the Koreans.)

Notwithstanding, we cannot overlook the fact that there has been no change in their attitude to look down upon the Koreans as their colonial subjects; rather their attitude has worsened in the meantime to a considerable extent. Under cover of the new Constitution, the reactionaries including the Japanese police are actually perpetrating the atrocity of trampling the very principles and such atrocity is the order of the day.

Not only do we demand that they severely introspect but also do we consider it necessary that we renew our determination to secure the international status inherent in us as well as the basic rights of man. In renewing our determination, it is hoped that the

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above may be of some assistance.

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Re: Hiroshima Case

A Secret Directive issued by the Police of Hiroshima-pref.

(TRANSLATION)

DIRECTIVE

We make domiciliary searches, with US Military Police's assistance, to some 87 houses in Korean Settlements at Furuichi-machi, Asa-gun, where is regarded as a source of suspects concern in theft and economic criminal cases.

I. Date of Search: October 27th, at 6.30 a.m.

II. Place of Search: See attached map.

III. Staffs:

1. MPs from Kaida-city.....A few.

2. Policemen.....55.

Criminal Section	: 5
Economic Criminal Section	: 5
Public-Peace Section	: 5
Training Station of Policemen	: 15
Kabe Police Station	: 25

3. Officials of Hiroshima Finance Bureau...A few.

IV. Commander: Police-chief Taniguchi.

Sub-commanders: Chiefs of each Criminal, Economic Crimal and Public-Peace Sections.

V. Procedure:

1. All staffs must be in uniform with arms.

2. All police staffs shall assemble at the

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III. Units:

1. MPs from Kaida-city.....A few.

2. Policemen.....55.

Criminal Section	: 5
Economic Criminal Section	: 5
Public-Peace Section	: 5
Training Station of Policemen	: 15
Kabe Police Station	: 25

3. Officials of Hiroshima Finance Bureau...A few.

IV. Commander: Police-chief Taniguchi.

Sub-commanders: Chiefs of each Criminal, Economic Crimal and Public-Peace Sections.

V. Procedure:

1. All staffs must be in uniform with arms.

2. All police staffs shall assemble at the Criminal Section by 4.50 a.m. of October 27th, depart at 5.00 a.m. on a motor-truck of Public-Peace Section and arrive at 5.30 a.m. at Gion Police-box of Kabe Police Station.
However, those staffs who wish to attend directly to the above police-box, owing to their residental circumstances, shall inform it in advance Police-inspector Tomiura of Criminal Section by the noon of October 25th and assemble by 5.30 a.m. without fail.

3. Kabe Police staffs shall assemble at Gion Police-box by 5.30 a.m.

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4. Kabe Police staffs to be divided into 7 sections. Each section with 1 MP. search the houses in territory.
(Each territory and formation will be directed on the day of search.)

5. Before searching the houses, the police staffs shall mention to each house that the search is by order of the US Army and Japanese authorities.

6. If any evidences are searched out, the police shall take up only what concerns criminal case and the finance officials shall take up only what concerns economic criminal case, for example, illicit brewered wines.

7. Special attentions shall be paid to search out weapons and illegal smugglers by checking up each Food Ration Cards.

8. Persue possessors of large amount of new currency, through what channels the moneys came into funds and arrest the illicit traders.

9. Particulars other than mentioned above shall be directed on the day of search.

VI. Report.

Report should be submitted by each head of section after completion of search, according to below-mentioned style.

REPORT ON DOMICILIARY SEARCH.

Name of	Charge:	Discovered Articles:

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5. If any evidences are searched out, the police shall take up only what concerns criminal case and the finance officials shall take up only what concerns economic criminal case, for example, illicit brewered wines.

7. Special attentions shall be paid to search out weapons and illegal smugglers by checking up each Food Ration Cards.

8. Persue possessors of large amount of new currency, through what channels the moneys came into funds and arrest the illicit traders.

9. Particulars other than mentioned above shall be directed on the day of search.

VI. Report.

Report should be submitted by each head of section after completion of search, according to below-mentioned style.

REPORT ON DOMICILIARY SEARCH.

Name of Korean:	Charge:	Discovered Articles:				
		Pistol.	Japanese sword.	Dagger.	gun-powder.	Clothing, Bicycle.

Remarks: The above is only an example, therefore any articles other than above may also be inserted.

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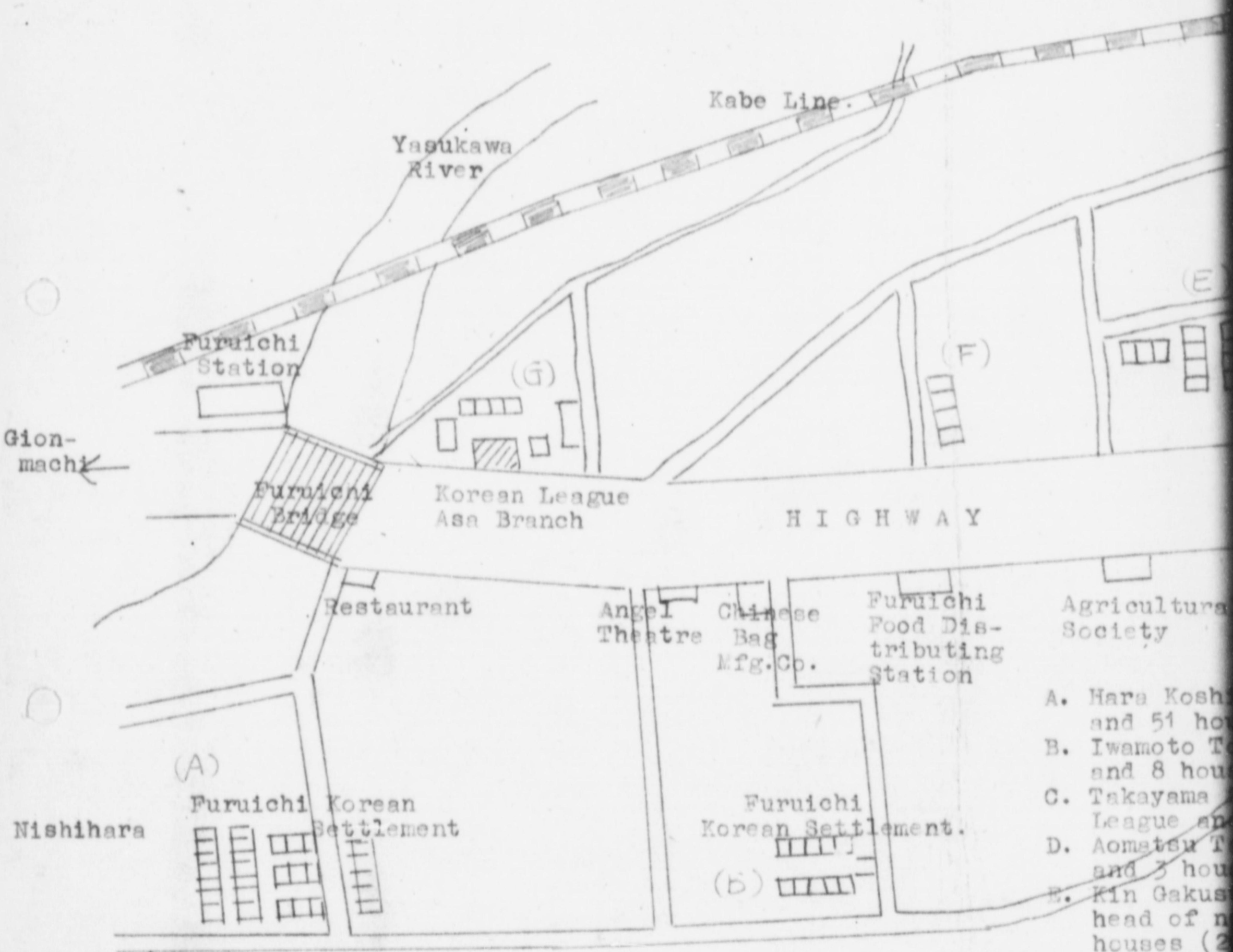
BRIEF MAP OF KOREAN SETTLEMENT IN FURUICHI-



Three settlements A, B & C are occupied
and black-market operators.

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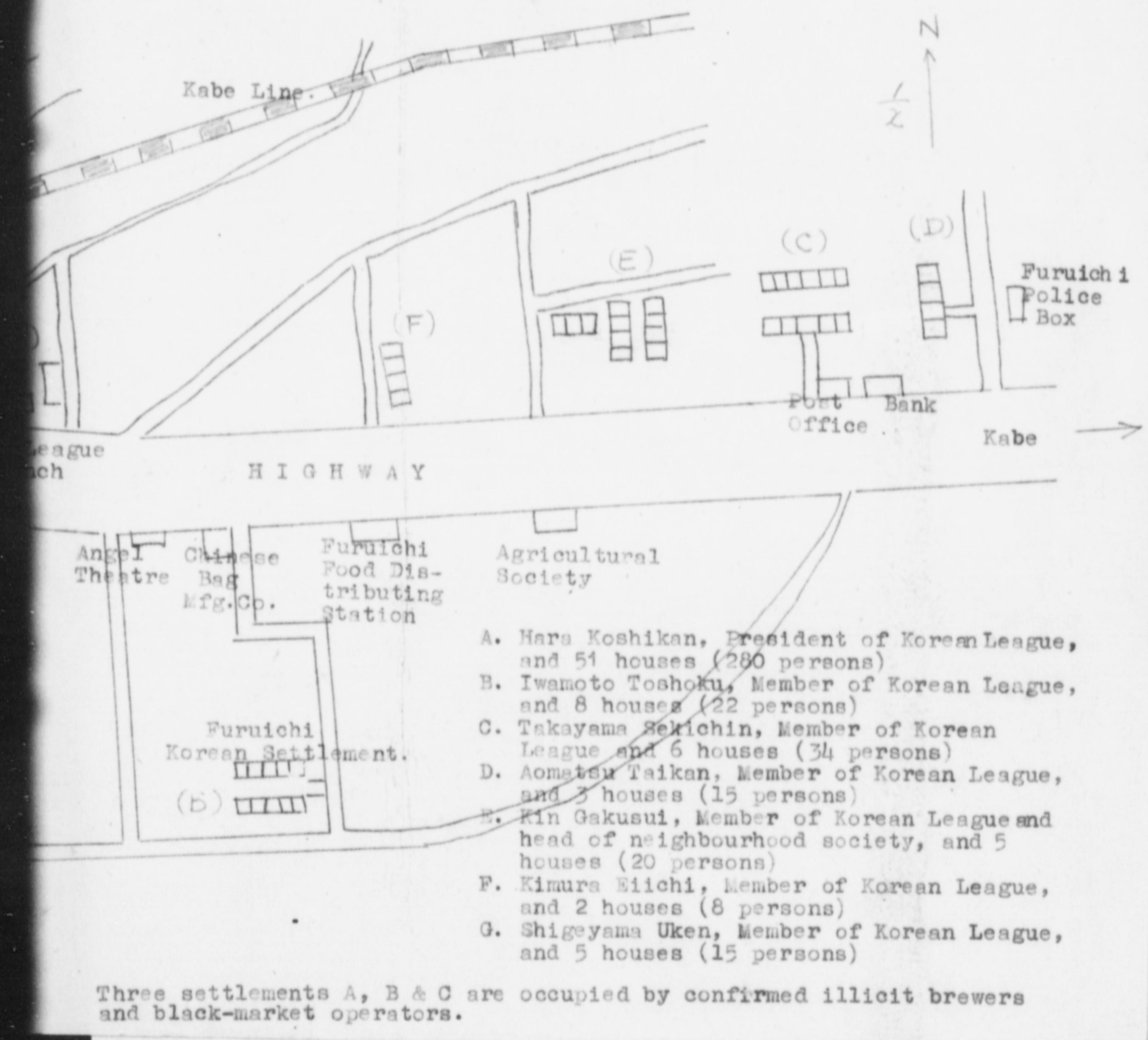
BRIEF MAP OF KOREAN SETTLEMENT IN FURUICHI-MACHI.



A. Hara Koshikan, President of Korean League, and 51 houses (280 persons)
B. Iwamoto Toshoku, Member of Korean League, and 8 houses (22 persons)
C. Takayama Sekichin, Member of Korean League and 6 houses (34 persons)
D. Aomatsu Taikan, Member of Korean League, and 3 houses (15 persons)
E. Kin Gakusui, Member of Korean League and head of neighbourhood society, and 5 houses (20 persons)
F. Kimura Eiichi, Member of Korean League, and 2 houses (8 persons)
G. Shigeyama Uken, Member of Korean League, and 5 houses (15 persons)

Three settlements A, B & C are occupied by confirmed illicit brewers and black-market operators.

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THE CENTRAL OFFICE,
THE LEAGUE OF KOREANS RESIDING IN JAPAN.

A REPORT ON THE TSUBETSU CASE
By The Committee for Counter-measures
Against the Case of Tsubetsu, Hokkaido.

1. On September 17, 1947, the fall festival day of Tsubetsu Machi, Abajiri Gun, Kitami Kuni, Hokkaido, when HWANG PAL MOON, 27, SUNG KYUNG CHIN, 30 and LEE BANG SOOL, 30, all Koreans, were having drinks at the residence of KENJI IZUMI, a Japanese of Tsubetsu Machi, with about five other Japanese, one Japanese by the name of IZUMI and another Japanese came to the house and said: "When we were walking the street, we were accosted by charlatans (yashi), who forcefully took our shoes off and charged the unreasonable amount of ¥270.00 for repairing the soles."

2. When those present at the house heard the story, TSUCHIYA and a few other Japanese among them all became indignant and declared "We won't stand the charlatans always indulging in such bad practises." At the same time, the aforementioned HWANG, SUNG and LEE, too, felt indignant at the behavior of the charlatans.

3. On the spur of the indignation, HWANG, SUNG and LEE left the residence of IZUMI and walking the streets, (it was now about half past ten in the morning) made a fun of the street stalls run by the charlatans, playing quoits and drawing lotteries but without paying for them.

4. Angered by the behavior of the three men, later the charlatans intended to have a fight after folding up their stalls. However, before the fight broke out, a mediator stepped in and the matter was settled without mishap.

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5. Whatever the charlatans had talked among themselves, about 40 of them, carrying weapons of various descriptions, roamed the streets in search of the three Koreans who had left after the reconciliation.

6. The charlatans went to a shrine in search of the three Koreans and there they found HWANG PAL MOON. They told HWANG "Find out the two other men or we won't let you alone."

7. At that time, came upon the scene MASUJI DEMURA, leader of Kitami charlatans, and TCH'EI CHOO SOO and PYO DONG UN, both of them Koreans of Tsubetsu. Between MASUJI DEMURA and TCH'EI CHOO SOO an agreement was reached and the matter was settled with a pledge of mutual goodwill in the future.

8. Later, TCH'EI CHOO SOO invited DEMUTA to his private residence and had drinks together, then the latter left.

9. At the time, LEE CHIN WOO and KANG HAN KYOO, who happened to be in the hill behind the transformer station, were on their way to the house of TCH'EI CHOO SOO upon notification of KANEMOTO. On their way, they saw the charlatans roaming the streets with weapons in their hands. Sensing the danger of the situation, they hurried to the house of TCH'EI CHOO SOO.

10. When the two arrived at the residence of TCH'EI, neither TCH'EI nor PYO was there. In the hope of seeing DEMURA, the two proceeded therefrom to the Ichijo Ryokan, where DEMURA was registered. However, neither DEMURA was in. On their way back, the two Koreans met DEMURA in front of a bank and later, PYO.

11. After exchanging greetings in the proper manner, LEE said to DEMURA "Mr. DEMURA, I've just come down from the hill. Could you tell me what is the trouble?" LEE also asked why the charlatans

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were roaming the streets with weapons in hand. DEMURA replied "Plenty of trouble! It is always your people who create troubles." Thus saying, DEMURA blamed HWANG, SUNG and LEE. Thereupon, LEE pleaded "Mr. DEMURA, couldn't you do something about it?" TCH'EI, nereby, interrupted "The blame for today's incident is fifty-fifty."

12. At that moment, one charlatan stepped in and interrupted "If you say fifty-fifty, we won't let it go." Thereupon, TCH'EI apologized "Sorry for what he said just now." Then, the charlatan said to KANG "You a little while ago asked your friend to ring up Kitami. It was you also who asked about the whereabouts of DEMURA." (While looking for DEMURA, coming down from the hill, KANG told LEE to put through a telephone call to Kitami. This talk on the road was overheard by some charlatan.) KANG said "So what?" Thereupon, one charlatan stepped in from the side and struck the head of KANG with a club.

13. LEE asked DEMURA "Please stop it." Then, DEMURA shouted "Stop it. Stop!" For a moment, his order seemed as if it would be heeded but with shouts, the charlatans swooped down upon KANG and then PYO, beating up the two. By this time, DEMURA was to be seen no where. LEE was also beaten up, bleeding. Realizing that he would also be beaten up, TCH'EI fled to the other side of the street and hurried to a post office where he put through a telephone call to the Kitami Branch of the Korean League. He said over the phone "There have been fights between LEE CHIN WOO, of Kitami and three other Koreans on the one hand and a number of charlatans on the other.

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LEE CHIN WOO and two others are seriously injured. As all the charlatans folded up their stalls and are staging a wholesale attack against the Koreans, the Koreans are all fleeing. The situation is serious. Please come quick."

14. NO YONG KUN, who received the telephone message, immediately notified fellow countrymen in town and about 20 odd people gathered at the office by about 3:00 p.m.

15. At about 3:15 p.m. another telephone call came through. The men at the other end of the phone said KANEYAMA was speaking. He said "The case has just been settled satisfactorily. So please do not worry." KIM DONG HWA, who received the telephone call, asked "What about casualties?" "Nothing to speak of." "What was the cause of the trouble?" "Nothing serious. Trouble over sake cups."

16. Assured, the people who had gathered at the office, decided to go home. Then, about five minuted later, another telephone call came through from Tsubetsu. The man at the other end of the telephone again said he was KANEYAMA of Tsubetsu. "Free for all fist fights have just started between the charlatans and the Koreans. A number of Koreans are wounded. The strength of the charlatans is about forty to fifty people. You can't leave the situation as it is now. Come quick. Hurry!" KIM DONG HWA, who also received the second message, became suspicious because of the contradictory nature of the two message and said into the mouthpiece "You say you're KANEYAMA. Well, didn't you say a few minutes ago that everything has been settled satisfactorily?" Then the man at the other end said "Well, I'm KANEYAMA of Tsubetsu, but I have never

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made such a telephone call to you." "Then, are you sure that what you've just said is true?" "Sure." Still unconvinced, KIM DONG HWA asked LEE YUNG HO, of Tsubetsu, who happened to be in the office at the time, if there was a Korean by the name of KANEYAMA in Tsubetsu. LEE YUNG HO answered that there was no such Korean in Tsubetsu. KIM DONG HWA handed the receiver over to LEE YUNG HO, asking him to ascertain the identity of the man at the other end of the telephone. LEE YUNG HO said to the man at the other end of the phone, who styled himself as KANEYAMA, "There is no one by the name of KANEYAMA in Tsubetsu. Who are you? After the exchange of a few other remarks, LEE YUNG HO showed increasing suspicion and asked "If you are a Korean, speak in Korean." LEE YUNG HO said this in Korean but the man at the other end of the phone, without saying anything in answer, hung up his receiver. All the more suspicious, LEE rang up the Tsubetsu Post Office and asked who it was that had just spoken to Kitami over the phone. The post office said it was a charlatan.

17. Thereupon, in an effort to obtain accurate information on the Tsubetsu situation, a telephone call was put through to the house of TCH'EI UNG CHO, of Tsubetsu Machi. The call was not answered by TCH'EI himself but by a girl, who said there were no men in the house. "Where have they gone?" "They fought the charlatans. LEE CHIN WOO and two others were seriously wounded and took refuge somewhere. There is no man in the house." After the telephone call, KIM DONG HWA said that the girl at the other end of the telephone had said the same thing about

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the fight as TCH'EI CHOO SOO had said.

18. Threupon, those who gathered at the office decided to go to Tsubetsu.

19. However, the task of obtaining transportation proved very difficult and when a truck was obtained through the good offices of the Kitami Police Station and everyone in the office got on to it, it was already a little past 5:00 p.m.

20. It was about 6:30 p.m. when the truck arrived at Bihoro Machi and a roll call indicated there were 31 on the truck.

21. At a suburb of Bihoro Machi, a certain stopped the truck to a halt and handed a note, which said "Beware of charlatans lying in wait near Kakkumi." The note paper, on examination, proved to be stationery of the Bihoro Branch of the Korean League.

22. In an effort to obtain information, the party went to the Bihoro Branch of the Korean League.

23. At that time, TAMURA (TCH'EI HAE CHOOL) who came from Tsubetsu, brought the following information. "About 100 charlatans are lying in wait near Tsubetsu with swords, bamboo spears and clubs. If you go there, empty-handed, you may all be massacred."

24. Upon consultation, the party decided to carry with them bamboo spears in self-defense.

25. While the party was making bamboo spears, Police sergeant Aoki and another policeman, of Bihoro Police Station, came and said "If you go to Tsubetsu, there is likely to be a fight. The charlatans are excited and I want you all not to go there

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as there will be a fight. We will investigate and punish the culprits quick." We said "We are going there to save the three victimc. We are not going there to fight. As you see, we have not brought anything with us from Kitami. We are making bamboo spears in self-defense as we understand the charlatans have a variety of weapons with them. We must go to Tsubetsu at all costs to save the three victims." Thereupon, police sergeant said "If you say you must go to Tsubetsu, I will go with you as it is going to be dangerous." It was about 7:00 p.m. when the truck left for Tsubetsu, with police sergeant Aoki.

26. 7 more men got on to the truck at Bihoro.

27. On its way to Tsubetsu, the truck now carrying 38 men met two taxi cabs. The two taxi cabs were bearing Chief Kawamura of the Justice Division of Bihoro Police Station, a couple of policemen as well as three Koreans.

28. Chief Kawamura said the same thing to us as police sergeant Aoki had, so we reiterated what we had told police sergeant Aoki. Thereupon, Chief Kawamura said "It is not true that they have bamboo spears. They carried hatchets and swords which have now been seized by the police. Members of the Self-Defense Corps (Keibo Danin) have been mobilized and they are now locked up in the office of the fire brigade."

29. Thereupon, we insisted on going to Tsubetsu and Chief Kawamura insisted that we go back to Bihoro. We declared that we would settle the case at Kakkumi without fighting but by negotiation. On consultation, it was decided, as suggested by

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Chief Kawamura, that three representatives of the charlatans would be brought there for negotiation.

30. Upon our agreement to the proposal of Chief Kawamura, the two cabs left for Tsubetsu, bearing Chief Kawamura and Koreans. It was about 7:30 p.m.

31. For about thirty minutes after the departure of Chief Kawamura and party we waited but we eventually left for Tsubetsu, without listening to the recommendation of the representatives of the Korean League that we wait until representatives of charlatans come there. Police sergeant Aoki went with us to Tsubetsu.

32. When we came near Tsubetsu, we saw lights. Contrary to our anticipation that these were the lights of the motor cars bearing Chief Kawamura and party, they were the lights of the charlatans.

33. When we brought our truck to a halt, rocks came flying, injuring two of us. From among the charlatans encircling the truck, Chief Kawamura said "Settlement will be made by representatives from both sides. Therefore, under no circumstances anyone should use violence." Thereupon, representatives of the charlatans agreed and told their men "Don't use violence!" Our representatives (KIM DONG HWA, HWANG MOON SHIK and NO YONG KUN) also agreed and told our men "Under no circumstances whatever you should act independently without orders from the representatives."

34. Then, Chief Kawamura said to us "If you should alight from the truck, there is the danger of a clash. Therefore, no one

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but the representatives should come down from the truck." Thereupon, no one but the representatives went down.

35. There were seen quite a number of members of the Self-Defense Corps.

36. Arrangements having been made for representatives from both sides to meet, the aforementioned three Koreans were elected as our representatives and for the charlatans, TAKEDA, of Hirosaki; SEKI, of Asahikawa; and YAMAMOTO, also of Asahikawa.

37. Our three representatives offered couteous greetings. On the part of the charlatans, TAKEDA and SEKI, without the participation of YAMAMOTO, were engaged in consultation and then TAKEDA said "For negotiations Mr. YAMAMOTO is best suited. Therefore, Mr. YAMAMOTO should take charge of the negotiations." Thereupon, Mr. YAMAMOTO, of Asahikawa, came forward. On the other hand, SEKI explained that Mr. DEMURA should have come as representative but that he was suffering from a cramp in his stomach at his inn. Therefore, SEKI said he came as his proxy. As to TAKEDA, in spite of the fact that he was not an elected representative, he engaged himself in the negotiations throughout. It was now about 8:20 p.m.

38. Upon negotiation, the charlatans' representatives expressed the view "To have our business infringed was to have our life line infringed. Heretofore, we have had our business infringed from various quarters and we have restrained ourselves. However, we cannot let go what has happened today. We are not looking forward to a material settlement. What we are seeking

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is a spiritual settlement. Now, what are your views?"

39. We replied: "Along the line of your spiritual settlement, we consider that the occasion does not warrant a fight between the Koreans and the Japanese. We consider it extremely regrettable that there should have been occasions of trouble in the past and today. Here we would like to tell you that we pledge ourselves that there shall not be any recurrence in the future, that we will assume full responsibility to guide our men accordingly. Therefore, on this pledge of ours, we would like to reach reconciliation with you." To this apology of ours, they declared "How could we reach reconciliation with you on such intangible pledge?"

40. We asked them "Please submit your proposal for a settlement." TAKEDA said "Reconciliation by a mere lip service is not worth having. Again, to accept such a settlement will be bringing a shame to our "Oyabun" in Japan Proper. Therefore, I propose that each of you three men cut one arm each; I cut one of my arms; then we apologize to each other, bending ourselves on our uncut arms. That will be in accordance with our practise." We could not say anything to this proposal but "For what has happened today, can't you forgive us on our pledge?" In spite of the repeated apologies, they would not forgive us.

Hereupon, Chief Kawamura, Police sergeant Ishihara, police sergeant Aoki, who were present at the negotiation, pleaded, saying "It is too much to make such a proposal to the ordinary people. Again, the society will not recognize it as legitimate.

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Therefore, please make a settlement without making such an impossible proposal."

41. There were about 13 policemen present at the scene. According to Chief Kawamura, they had been there since about 3:00 p.m. When our truck arrived at the scene, some of the policemen were standing by with their pistols drawn.

42. For a settlement, the charlatans were holding out for their original proposal.

43. To their proposal for apologizing to each after cutting the arms, we repeated our requests "Please forgive us for what has happened today. We promise that it shall not happen again. Please settle this matter on that basis." Chief Kawamura and the other police sergeant also said "No one in the society can do such a thing. Now, without making such an impossible proposal, please arrive at a settlement." TAKEDA and YAMAMOTO "A settlement on such terms will not be acceptable to our younger members." Presently, they said they would ask their men and turning around, shouted to their men "It won't do, will it?" The charlatans said in unison "No, no, it won't do."

44. Now, to digress, we would like to describe the positions held by our representatives as well as the representatives of the charlatans. Originally, the distance between our truck and the charlatans was approximately 100 meters. Three representatives each from both sides met a place about 15 meters from our truck and 50 meters from the railroad crossing, in the presence of the policemen. However, the charlatans, who were originally in the

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field, were gradually approaching our truck in an encircling form and some of them were approaching our representatives. Thereupon, the policemen and members of the Self-Defense Corps told them to "go back," and for a moment they seemed to go back but presently they inched their way closer to us and eventually encircled our truck completely at a distance about 5 meters from the truck.

45. The negotiation did not make any headway. Then, TAKEDA proposed "You cut one of your fingers and exchange it with mine, which let us take back as a token." We could not make any answer to this proposal, either.

46. While such negotiation was going on, the charlatans encircling the truck shouted "Let's do away with them, let's do away with the,."

47. The situation became very threatening and we became all uneasy.

48. At this juncture, one of the policemen suggested "Let us find out the three men who originally caused the trouble earlier today and bring them back here within a certain time limit for a settlement." Just a few minutes prior to this proposal, sirens wailed as if there was a fire somewhere and then presently fire engines arrived at the scene.

49. We were overjoyed at the presence of the fire engines because we thought that even the firemen came out to prevent a clash. However, our joy was to be short lived. Then, several people came to the scene from Tsubetsu Machi. Strengthened by the appearance of these men, TAKEDA said "The

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town folks won't agree, not to say anything of us. Leaders of the town folks are making speeches to the town folks and are mobilizing the people. Until now, the Koreans in Tsubetsu did all sorts of bad things to us. Well, now is the time to do away with them." Then, someone suggested to the men "That's right." Then the people were heard saying "That's right," "That's right." This was particularly addressed to the policemen, particularly Chief Kawamura.

50. From this moment, the situation went from bad to worse. Then, Chief Kawamura and police sergeant Aoki obtained an understanding from the representatives of the charlatans "Within an hour from now, the Korean representatives shall bring back here the three Koreans who originally caused the trouble earlier today and then discuss about a settlement."

51. Giving our agreement to the proposal, the three Korean representatives immediately left for Tsubetsu, in a taxi cab, accompanied by police sergeant Aoki and a Japanese named AOKI who knew the whereabouts of the three Koreans in question.

52. About ten minutes after the taxi cab left for Tsubetsu, a number of Japanese were seen coming from the direction of Tsubetsu, carrying with them clubs and shovels. We who were on the truck did not know whether to be rejoicing at their appearance or not, because they might be people to prevent a clash or they might be the town folks of whom TAKEDA spoke a little while ago.

53. Then, three charlatans calling themselves members of the special attack corps (Tokkotai) threw a dynamite at the truck

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but it flew over us and exploded on the other side of the road. Simultaneously, rocks came flying from all sides. Then the people came to the truck, beating us with clubs. At first, the policemen tried to stop them but immediately the charlatans made a concerted charge, shouting, all the policemen stepped back and did not attempt to stop them. Then they climbed on to the truck, clubbed and knifed the Koreans. CHO YONG DAL was thrown off the truck and seeing a policeman nearby, asked him "help me!" However, the policeman pushed him back to the charlatans. Thereupon, CHO was struck by a loaded club and fell unconscious. Likewise, NO YONG KUN was beaten up on the truck and kicked off the truck. There, he caught sight of policeman TAMAKI and clinging to his legs, asked him "help me!" There again, NO YONG KUN was pushed back to the charlatans and was beaten up by loaded sticks and clubs to unconsciousness. PAK MYUNG CHAWL was kicked off the truck because "it was inconvenient for them to beat him up," and he was kicked about like a football by members of the Self-Defense Corps and then "because he was still alive" he was beaten up by loaded clubs. Groggy, he saw a policeman nearby. KWAK HAK TUK was kicked to the rea of the truck, one of his legs sticking out the truck. Then, one of charlatans knifed the leftside of his buttock, saying "Beating alone is not satisfactory." The sword was about two feet long. However, the nearby policeman did not stop the charlatan. It was not until the charlatan was knifing KWAK for the second time that the policeman stopped the charlatan. Those who were not kicked off the truck, collapsed on top of one

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another. Then, they turned the victims upside down and any victim who showed the sign of life was again beaten up at random, "because he was still alive." Now that everyone was beaten up to unconsciousness, the policemen climbed the truck and began searching the victims. They were there, too, and beat up anyone of the victims who still moved and then they also began ransacking the pockets of us together with the policemen. They took away our wallets, took our shoes off, our watchesand lighters. They were robbers.

54. When our three representatives left for Tsubetsu, the policemen declared "So long as you do not act first, we will never allow them to act. Again, as policemen we can never allow any brawl and we will prevent it at cost of our life. Therefore, please rest assured." However, after the beating, none of the 13 policemen present at the scene and none of the members of the Self-Defense Corps were found injured. Only two of the Koreans died, 26 of them seriously injured and five of them lightly wounded. As already depicted, neither the policemen nor the members of the self-defense corps did any thing to stop the beating and there is nothing to prove that they have tried to do so.

55. Meanwhile, our representatives found the three Korean victims and were hurrying to the scene of negotiations. What was illuminated by the headlights of the car was the orgy of beating. Muttering "So it has happened" police sergeant alighted from the car, followed by KIM DONG HWA but as the situation was

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dangerous, he ordered the car to go back and the party went back to Kitami vis Tsubetsu. It was about 3:00 a.m. the following morning when the car arrived at Kitami.

57. Immediately the Bihoro Police Station was contacted and the answer was that "No Korean resisted and all of them were beaten up. One of them has just died. A number of them are in critical condition." As there was no Korean back from the scene, definite casualties were not known.

58. The Nakayama Hospital was immediately contacted but here again, no definite information was to be obtained. However, later it was established that there were the following casualties. (See Inclosure No. 1)

59. Again, the personal belongings taken away from the Korean victims are as follows. (See Inclosure No. 2)

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Inclosure No. 1

LIST OF CASUALTIES

N A M E	Address in Korea	Address in Japan	Age	Japanese Name
HUH TAE PAK	Hah-rye-ri, Namwon Sub-county, Namwon County, Cheju Is.	2-997, Bamba Higashi Sumiyoshi-mura Aza Muko-Gun, Hyogo-Ken	29	HIKAWA
KWON TAE SHIK	Unknown	Unknown (under investigation)	26	

Seriously Injured

KIM HAK CHAWL	Wyesan-ui, Namni Sub-county, Chongju County, North Cholla Province.	c/o Shigeru Suzuki Wakamatsu-ku, Kitami.	33	KANEYAMA

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N A M E	Address in Korea	Address in Japan.	Age	Japanese Name
CHO DAL YONG	Shinkyuk-ni,Nak-dong sub-county, Sanju County,N. Kyongsang Prov.	5-chome,Ohdori-Nishi Kitami	26	TOYOHARA
AHN KI RYONG	Kyoga-ri,Kunduk Sub-county,Samchok County,Kangwon Prov.	Mogami Ryokan Nishi 4-chome Nijo,Kitami.	32	YASUDA
KWAK HAK TUK	Yeri-dong,Kaknam Sub-county,Chongdo County,N.Kyongsang Prov.	Nishi 5-chome,Ichijo Kitami	35	FUJITA
KIM SANG CHOON	Hwachon-ni Chogye Sub-county,Hyopchon County,S.Kyongsang Prov.	Nishi 5-chome,Ichijo Kitami	30	NONAKA
NO BONG KUN	Kusong-dong,Oksan Sub-county,Uisong County,N.Kyongsang Prov.	Nishi 4-chome,Sanjo Kitami	29	SAKAMOTO
PAK MYUNG CHAWL	202 Kao-ri,Sangso Sub-county,Puan County,N.Cholla Prov.	Nishi 2-chome Goko Kitami	21	MITSUHARA
PAK WON CHOOL	1009,Sinwon-dong Wunmun Sub-county Chongdo County, N.Kyongsang Prov.	Nishi 2-chome Gojo Kitami	37	MATSUOKA
CHA DONG HO	Kosa-ri,Pakkun, Naenam sub-county Kyongju County N.Kyongsang Prov.	Nishi 5-chome Ichijo Kitami	24	YASUDA
CHUNG YONG HO	Taeduk-ni,Koesan sub-county,North Chungchong Prov.	Nishi 2-chome Ichijo Kitami	25	TOKUMURA
LEE KAP SOO	Wukok-ni,Hari sub-county,Yechon County,N.Kyongsang Prov.	Kita 4-chome Bihoro Machi Abajiro Gun	33	
MA CHIN HAN	215 Sinchong,Taegu N.Kyongsang Prov.	Nishi 4-chome Kitami	32	NAGAHARA
LEE CHIN WOO	329 Yulhyondong Yulkok-ni,Samchuk sub-county,Ansong County,Kyonggi Prov.	Higashi 5-chome Ichijo Kitami	22	HIRAIWA

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NAME	Address in Korea	Address in Japan	Age	Japanese Name
KANG HAN KYOO	Ipsokdong Tongchon subcounty Dalsong County N.Kyongsang Prov.	Higashi 5-chome Ichijo Kitami	22	YAMAMOTO
HUH IN KUN	Puhodong,Hayang subcounty,Kyongsan County,N.Kyongsang Prov.	Nishi 4-chome 4-jo Kitami	36	KAWAMOTO
PAK KI HWA	15,Uitanni,Machon subcounty Hamyang County,S.Kyongsang Prov.	Nishi 5-chome Nijo,Kitami	37	YOSHIMOTO
KANG KI HUN	Sonkwiri,Samchonpo Sachon County,S. Kyongsang Prov.	Higashi 3-chome Nijo,Kitami	44	YAMASHITA
PAK KAE TONG	Songpyong-ni Byongkok subcounty Hamyang County S. Kyongsang Prov.	Nishi 5-chome Ichijo Kitami	32	ARAI
KIM CHONG KOOK	42 Tongmni Namni subcounty Chongju County,N.Chungchong Prov.	835 Bambachi Kitami	35	NOGAWA
YOON HYUN UK	Pudong Chongsong County N.Kyongsang Prov.	2-ku Heimura Kitami	46	KINOSHITA
ATAYAMA	Unknown	c/o TCH'EI UNG CHOO Ichijo-dori Tsubetsu Machi Abajiri Gun	Unknown	Unknown
KIM CHOO SUK	Unknown	Bihoro Machi Abajiri Gun	Unknown	Unknown
KOO OK HAK	Sinkok-ni Sicho subcounty Sochon county S.Chungchong Prov.	Nishi 4-chome Ichijo Kitami	39	Unknown
UNKNOWN	Unknown	Otaru	Unknown	Unknown
YUGAWA	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

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Inclosure No. 2
LIST OF PERSONAL BELONGINGS TAKEN AWAY FROM THE KOREAN VICTIMS

Name of Victim	Description	Remarks
KANG KI HUN	Black Shoes	1 Pair
HUH IM KUN	Wrist Watch	1 Pc.
KOO OK HYUN	Wallet	1 (cash ¥2,600.-)
CHA TONG HO	Cash	¥2,500.00
KIM SANG CHOON	Canvas Shoes	1 Pair
NO BONG KUN	Brown Shoes	1 Pair
CHO DAL YONG	Brown Boots Cash	1 Pair ¥500.00
KWAK HAK DUK	Lighter Cash	1 ¥4,000.00
PAK MYUNG CHAWL	Military Boots Cash	1 Pair ¥570.00
MA CHIN HAN	Black Shoes	1 Pair
PAK CHAE SOON	Brown Shoes	1 Pair
HUH TAE PAEK	Brown Shoes	1 Pair
KIM HAK CHAWL	Brown Shoes	1 Pair
LEE KAP SOO	Black Shoes	1 Pair
AHN KI KYONG	Cash	¥800.00

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As the result of the Trial
regarding the case occurred
in Yorii-machi, Saitama-pref.

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(TRANSLATION)

Court opens at 1: p.m.

Presiding Judge Ito:

We will resume our court proceedings from where we broke off in the forenoon.

(The court orderly orders the defendants to stand up.)

Presiding Judge Ito:

The prosecutor will please address the court.

Defense Counsel Fuse:

Your Honor, could you please permit the defendants to be seated while the prosecutor addresses the court? Is it customary of this court to have the defendants stand during the address?

Presiding Judge Ito:

It is.

Defense Counsel Fuse:

I do not know how long it will take but if there is no objection, . . .

Presiding Judge Ito:

Is it going to be long?

Prosecutor Tagami:

It will not be long.

Very few of the defendants indicted in this case have admitted or confessed to the charges. Therefore, the question of evidence lies in whether the denial of the defendants is true to the facts of the case or whether the conclusion of the prosecution is correct. In this connection, I can only refer

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the court to the records of the case for detailed examination. In view of the large number of the defendants involved, any attempt to elaborate on the arguments of the state in support of the evidence will take up very much time. Consequently, in the present address the prosecution will limit itself to two or three points in respect of the evidence, for the information of the court.

As recorded in the indictment, the unlawful acts of the case were committed with vindictiveness.

In this connection, apart from the statements of the defendants, the objective facts involved in the case, when put together, constitute a prima facie evidence. To quote two or three concrete facts in support thereof:

On that night, Shin Ei Min (Sin Yung Min) and Nan Tei Ri (Nam Chung Ni) conducted their negotiations over the telephone. Although it is not stated in their statements that in their telephone conversation they said anything to the effect that the League would arrest and interrogate the murderers, the subsequent events reveal that Nan Tei Ri (Nam Chung Ni) visited Masuya Ringoro at his home and demanded the handing over of the criminals in the same spirit as he had done to the Chief of the Yorii Police Station in his first visit, for which he has been charged with interference in the execution of official duties. Although Nan Tei Ri (Nam Chung Ni) has not made a complete statement in this connection, I consider that the statement of Ringoro is correct in considering as evidence.

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For, having been approached over the telephone, Ringoro bolted, frightened and scared of an attack from the League.

On the other hand, according to the explanation of Shin Ei Min (Sin Yung Min), at first he intended to the Yorii Police Station but on his way, he changed the course of his car to the scene of the murder. Anyway, the fact remains that he did not go to the Yorii Police Station.

Again, as to the abduction of three Japanese nationals in the neighborhood of the place of murder, Shin Ei Min (Sin Yung Min) denied having anything to do with it. Notwithstanding, the fact is that three Japanese nationals were abducted.

Then the party proceeded to the cocoon collection center where they created a scene in which they abducted a total of 10 persons, assaulting and inflicting injuries on a few others. Eventually, the party took their hostages to a place called Kodama, some considerable distance away. This is an indisputable fact.

Of course, the defendants explained themselves at length before the court, before the police and before the prosecutor but the prosecutor finds himself unable to accept these explanations of the defendants at face value that what they did was intended as cooperation in the police search. This is the first point I wished to point out to the court.

Next point is the compound charge of larceny against Boku To Gen (Bak Tong Won). The defendant also denies this but in the light of the statements of his accomplices as well

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as other evidence, I conclude that there is sufficient evidence of larceny against the defendant.

As to the question of evidence, there are many other points I would like to take up but for want of time, I would like to refer to the records of the case for other details and would like to hear the counter-arguments of the defense counsel.

Speaking of the legal points involved in this case, I believe there are certain differences of opinion as to what constitutes an interference in the execution of official business. In the opinion of the prosecution, as will be seen from the article of the code in respect thereof, it does not necessarily require to be actual and extensive obstruction of the execution of official business. In my opinion, it constitutes an offense if, without proper reasons therefor, intimidation or violence is brought to bear upon a public servant in the course of his execution of official duty. It is noted that during the course of supplementary interrogation an argument was introduced as to whether or not the defendants had any definite idea of intimidation, in view of the other party involved being a Police Chief. However, in my opinion, any act or speech capable of scaring any ordinary man in the street is sufficient enough to constitute an offense in this respect and it is immaterial to the constitution of an offense if the other party is actually frightened.

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What I would like to point out in respect of evidence is, the witnesses before the court were invariably conservative in their statements for obvious reasons in view of the delicate nature of the case. I do not wish to consider the defendants as typical liers but speaking from my experiences as a prosecutor in Korea, Korean defendants as a rule were strongly inclined to deny facts and this is an opinion shared by many others.
To quote an example: In Korea, I once handled an insignificant case of common place brawl. Both the parties involved were fined but they demanded a public trial. What is significant in this insignificant case is that both the parties denied having beaten the other party, while he himself was beaten up by the other party. Actually, their very denials served as evidence and eventually the both parties involved pleaded guilty.

This is only an example but according to my experiences as a prosecutor, the greater majority of the Korean defendants denied the facts.

However, I do not consider those of the defendants in this case as liars just because they made statements contrary to what the prosecutor thought to be the facts. Yet, when considered in the light of the cause and consequence of this case along with the actual events that took place, on the whole the statements made by the defendants before this court cannot be trusted in the opinion of the prosecution. Again, in connection with the alibi of defendant Ri Ki Shu (Lee Ki Soo), the testimony of the witness is something which can never be

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trusted.

The prosecutor begs to be excused with so much for the argument in respect of evidence.

With regard to the circumstances which must be taken into consideration, I must point out that the outbreak of this case has thrown into considerable unrest the inhabitants centering around Hanazono-Mura, Yorii-machi, Kodama-cho and Fukaya-cho. The occupation authorities arrived at the scene, accompanied by the Director of Police, and recognizing the potential danger of the situation, mobilized American forces as well as considerable armed police forces from the nearby police stations. The action was taken, in my opinion, lest this case should give way to motives for bigger riots. In other words, this case gave such a shock to the military government and the other authorities concerned with the maintenance of peace and order. This, I consider, is an important point.

The next point of importance which I would like to point out is, the defendants have definitely gone too far in their acts, that taking it for granted, the defendants set up a sort of their own police authority, in utter defiance of what you might call the police authority of police system which, though under occupation, has been entrusted by the American occupation authorities with considerable authority for the maintenance of peace and order.
In my opinion, it is this point that the occupation authorities viewed the case with seriousness.

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It is idle to say that no matter of what nationalities they are, so long as they reside in a foreign land, they must abide by the laws of that foreign country in which they reside. Particularly in Japan, which is under American occupation, should such arbitrary acts be permitted, then it may well be asked what is the use of the efforts of the government to maintain peace and order? Such acts can only serve to cause unrest to the general public without any benefits accruing therefrom and can only cause unnecessary ripples in the lake especially at a time when reconciliation between Japan and Korea is desirable.

Of course, the Japanese have also gone much too far in that they brutally murdered two Koreans and seriously insured another, consequently the prosecutor the other day demanded a definitely severe punishment for the crime.

In my opinion, both sides have gone too far in their acts.

I regret that I cannot find myself in agreement with the contention put up by the defendants that they intended to cooperate with the police or that their acts were tolerable inasmuch as the acts were committed on the spur of the indignation and resentment over the murder of their fellow countrymen.

It may be that the action taken by the police at the time left something to be desired. However, I do not wish to comment on this point, except that, judging from the time when the second murder was committed, it is considered that

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it would not have been possible to prevent it even if the police had taken a swift, decisive action. Granting that there actually had been fault on the part of the police -- although I do not think there was -- I still consider the defendants went too far in inflicting violence and injuries upon the Japanese, in kidnapping and locking them up and in conducting the questioning themselves.

The point I would like to point out is, although it has a bearing on the question of evidence, that while at the office in Kodama, the defendants had taken note on a piece of paper, of what was said and done there. However, on hearing of the arrival of the police, they hid the paper. Had they really intended to cooperate with the Japanese police in apprehending and handing over the culprits together with the lethal weapons, I believe there was no need to destroy the note by burning.

If the military authorities had not come to the scene and had not conducted that enthusiastic search, what runs in my mind is that with the present strength of the Japanese police it would not have been possible to save at least some of them, if not all of the ten from their lock-up. This presumption may be prejudicial to the defendants but I do believe in this presumption from the point of view of evidence.

In connection with the charge of interference in the execution of official business against defendant Shin Ei Min

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(Sin Yung Min) in this case, I happened to witness part of the scene which brought the charge against him. I repeat that I have not seen the whole of it but part of it. What I witnessed with my own eyes, unfortunately Shin Ei Min (Sin Yung Min) denied in his statement. Coming as it does from a man in such a responsible position as the Chief of the (League) Branch, I particularly regret the childish denial. I have met Shin Ei Min (Sin Yung Min) on several occasions previously in connection with official business, so we are not total strangers to each other. Yet, he denied that point, too and I think he has gone too far in defending himself. What I believe he should do at this juncture is that he should come clean and admit what is right is right and what is wrong is wrong. I believe that is the manly spirit in which he should come forward to receive judgment.

As to the other defendants, I have scarcely met any of them before.

I repeat that the defendants in this case have gone too far. It is true that two Koreans were murdered and I, for one, as prosecutor admit that it must have been difficult to control the surging indignation over the murder but it must be pointed out at the same time that the human beings do not live solely on the spur of joy and sorrow. There are social positions and international obligations inherent in them which must be upheld. In the event that these are excessively violated,

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then it is necessary that these be brought to book so that they may serve as a warning to others.

It is my conviction that the center of gravity of this case lies in this point.

Among the ten persons abducted, two have been prosecuted by me as murderers. However, the abduction of the eight persons, particularly the two students, is, I must say, wanton. Granting that there was suspicion that they were accomplices in the murder the night before, shouldn't they have carefully examined the matter before carrying out the abduction? We as prosecutors have certain powers and authority in conducting search and investigation but unless we have sufficient circumstantial evidence together with a certain amount of confidence to justify it, we do not ask a judge to issue a warrant to take a person into custody: This is what I think is called today democratic search and investigation but to me it is inconceivable that anyone, no matter how bad a thing he might have done, has ever been taken into custody wantonly without evidence.

Judging from this point of view, too, it is clear that the defendants in this case have gone too far. It would appear that a certain lawyer interprets this case as "a self-saving act." Intangible as it is, in my opinion this is too much of a stretch of the idea of "self-saving act." If the "self-saving" act could be stretched to such an extent, there would hardly be any need for the maintenance of peace and

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order, the police or the government and it would not be too much to say that anyone who has strong fists could have the world to himself. On the basis that students are allowed to lead "self-saving" life, it may be argued that it was a "self-saving" act. However, it is hardly necessary to say that it has nothing whatever to do with self-defense or emergency refuge for safety.

Viewed from this point of view, regrettable as it is peace and order in Japan today is not maintained and I am informed that it is the wish of the occupation authorities that such untoward events will not recur.

From such a point of view, I place emphasis on the same point as in the case of my prosecution of the Japanese, and demand the following terms for the accused in this case.

For the accused	Sin Ei Min (Sin Yung Min)	7	years at hard labor
"	Mizuno Manabu	6	"
"	Ri Ki Kan (Lee Hi Han)	5	"
"	Kin Tei Ko & Boku San Kyoku	3	" respectively
"	Boku Ko Sho (Pak Haeng Suh)	4	"
"	Kin Ju En (Kim Soo Yun)	2	"
"	Kin Ei Ko (Kim Yung Ho)	3	"
"	Ri Ki Shu (Lee Ki Soo)	3	"
"	Tei Yo Sho (Chung Yang Sup)	4	"
"	Boku To Gen (Pak Tong Won)	6	"(in consideration of compound charge of larceny.)

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For the accused Sai Go Ho (Toh'ei O Bong) 3 years at hard labor

" Kyo Hei Tetsu(Kang Byung Chawl) 1 year & 6 months at hard labor.

In making my demand of terms for the accused, of Kodama, I would like to point out that there is no evidence that they took part from the outset in the scene but that they helped in the look-up later. Therefore, I demand lighter terms for them.

For the accused	Ri Ki Ko (Lee Ki Ho)	2 years at hard labor
"	Ryu Ryu San	2 "
"	Ho Sei Yo	2 "
"	Ri Ki Ei	1 year & 6 months at hard labor
"	Ko Kyoku Shu (who is separated from the other defendants)	1 year & 6 months at hard labor
"	Nan Tei Ri and In Jin Ken (who are separately charged)	1 year at hard labor, respectively.

(The presiding judge permits the defendants to be seated.)

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PLEA OF DEFENSE COUNSEL TATSUJI FUSE

1. Appeal to Court of Public Opinion.

In commencing my plea, I would like to say that I have carefully listened to the prosecution and agree with that part of the prosecution that "order of Japan is very much disrupted" and that "the peace and order of the Japanese people is threatened by someone." However, I take strong exception to the argument of the prosecutor in which he endeavored to single out the Koreans that it is the Koreans who are disrupting the order of Japan and it is the existence of the League of Koreans Residing in Japan which is threatening the peace and order of the Japanese people. On the contrary, I hold the view that it is the Japanese people at large who have been driven into a blackmarketeering life by the bureaucratic control of the self-righteous government that are disrupting the order of Japan and that we the majority Japanese must examine ourselves for the responsibility for having drawn the minority Koreans into the vortex of blackmarketeering. I consider that it is the police and prosecution which are handling their cases by the letter of the self-righteous bureaucratic ruling that are threatening the peace and order of the Japanese people.

Before asking the court and the prosecution to lend an attentive ear to my plea, I would like to make it clear that I have made preparations to take a shorthand note of the prosecution's speech as well as my detailed plea, with a view to appealing

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the truth of this case to the court of public opinion.

2. Who are Responsible for the Untoward Incident?

The prosecutor said that the Occupation authorities are worried over such a state of peace and order in Japan and that it is their wish that the worst situation shall not arise. But I know better than the prosecutor that the general public are more fervently wishing maintenance of peace and order. Furthermore, on behalf of the Korean residents in Japan, I place on record that in a stronger sense, the defendants are burning with the hope that this kind of case shall not recur.

So convinced, I regret that on the charge sheet, Shin Ei Min (Sin Yung Min) and the 19 other defendants have been charged, severally and jointly, with a variety of counts of charges such as unlawful arrest, lock-up, inflicting injuries and interference in the execution of official business, -- and I know that the case of the Japanese murderers and would-be murderers is under the jurisdiction of this court. Indeed this is an untoward incident and I, for one, regret and deplore that the people of Hanazono village, the scene of the incident, as well as Yorii, Fukaya, and Kodama townships should have been caused unrest. In a sense different from the disposition and sentiment of the prosecution, I find myself stricken with a pang of conscience in deploring this internationally untoward incident. At the same time,

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I find myself deeply absorbed in considering who is responsible for this untoward incident and who is arguing to aggravate this untoward incident.

In making my plea, I must frankly express my consternation at the rash, unfair, squint-eyed manner of the prosecution in handling the case, as evidenced in the charge sheet against the defendants and, inasmuch as I deplored the much too biassed manner of the prosecution in respect of who is responsible for having threatened the peace and order in Hanazono village and the neighboring Fukaya, Kodama and Yorii townships, as seen in the charge sheet for the murder case, I have prepared myself to analyze the views of the prosecution of the case, as well as those of mine, for the information of the court.

3. Demand the Introspection of the Prosecutor.

Having just heard the argument of the prosecutor, my impression has been deepened that the prosecutor's manner of handling the case, that is, the prosecutor's views of the case are prejudiced. As a matter of fact, I have been seized with a surging emotion that I must vigorously counter-attack the argument of the prosecutor. Therefore, I demand in advance, the introspection and explanation of the prosecutor.

In opening his argument, the prosecutor gave his views of the case, saying that very few of the defendants confessed to,

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or admitted, the charges, therefore, the facts of the case depended on whether the statements of the defendants which the prosecutor called as denials were reasonable or whether the conclusion of the prosecutor was correct. I must point out that it is very arbitrary of the prosecutor to take such an attitude in the case and I demand his introspection. For, it is incumbent on the prosecutor to substantiate by evidence the charge enumerated on the charge sheet and he should not seek the admission or confession of the defendants in the trial. Notwithstanding, the very fact that in handling the case, the prosecutor has taken it for granted that the defendants must admit, or confess to, what the prosecutor called "conclusion" and what he later in his argument referred to "with a certain amount of confidence," leaves room for doubt if the prosecutor fully understands the position of a prosecutor. Furthermore, grudging the time for his argument, the prosecutor said he would not elaborate on the question of evidence and again, implied that the witnesses appearing before the court could not tell the truth, at the threat of someone. Thus the prosecutor has taken the attitude of discrediting the testimonies before the court, which are advantageous to the defendants. Indeed this is unpardonable, unconscientious dogmatism of the buresucrats of the judicature.

4. Retract the Slander against the National Character.

Therefore, the argument cannot be accepted as coming