

# Korean Spies Mobilized by Japanese Military Police in the Early Period of the Resident-General of Korea: An Analysis of Secret Activity Funds of the Imperial Japanese Army Stationed in Korea

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**Abstract** | The purpose of this article is to unravel the relationship among Japanese military police, spies, and secret activity funds, and to analyze, based on the records of resources allocated to the Imperial Japanese Army stationed in Korea, how Imperial Japan's military police mobilized Korean spies, particularly in the early period of the rule of the Resident-General of Korea.

The military police of the Imperial Japanese Army, which assumed the functions of an intelligence agency, mobilized local spies for the “preservation of civic order” and counter-intelligence activities against anti-Japanese movements. The compensation for these spies was provided from secret funds, a portion of “special activities fund” allocated to the military police. Although there were notable differences in the nature of their assignments, depending on time and place, both the secret funds and the local spies were critical to the military police's pursuit of their missions.

The law dictated that the spending of secret funds be meticulously managed. Unit leaders controlled expenditures and collected all related documents, which were delivered to the chief commander of the military police, who reported directly to the minister of the Army. The same rule also applied to military police stationed on the Korean Peninsula, and each officer reported the details of his/her spending of secret funds, such as the purpose, amount, date and venue, and the official rank and name of informants, after attaching a “receipt” that showed detailed background information on the informant, alongside his/her fingerprint. The contents of activities and personal information on the hired Korean spies, whose compensation was paid from the secret funds, were recorded in exacting detail.

An analysis of existing documents on the secret funds used by the military police revealed that, between 1906 and 1907, 116 Korean spies were mobilized by the imperial authority. Although the historical documents did not uncover the motivations and backgrounds of the informants, it was possible to assess how the spies collaborated with the military police. The types of spying activities can be categorized as: (1) spying on

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the movements of Koreans (both public officials and the general public); (2) spying on the movements of foreigners in Korea; (3) spying on the movements of Japanese in Korea; (4) criminal investigations (of anti-Japanese movements); and (5) surveillance of “righteous armies.” Such activities highlight the fact that Korean spies were actively involved in the surveillance of anti-Japanese movements as well as the suppression of righteous armies across the Korean Peninsula.

The compensation paid to each informant varied depending on his/her ability, as well as the level of difficulty the assignment connoted, and it is unclear whether some sort of standard existed regarding the size of compensation. Even so, it seems unlikely that spies were able to make a living only through espionage activities. And perhaps for that reason, it was rare that the same informant was employed on more than one occasion. It must be noted that only few sustained their roles as spies for the imperial authority over a long-term period.

Keywords | Japanese Military Police, spies, secret activity funds, Japanese Resident-General of Korea, list of names

## Introduction

During the period of Japan’s aggressive war efforts and colonial occupation in Korea, Korean spies assumed critical roles in various dimensions, acting as the eyes and ears of Japanese authorities in leading the war and the suppression of anti-Japanese movements. In colonial Korea, government organs that were in charge of preserving public order, such as Japanese police and military police, took charge of running spying activities, and as the stronghold of the independence movement was relocated outside the Korean Peninsula, in such places as Manchuria, Imperial Japan’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Kwantung Army also actively mobilized spies for information gathering. Yet there have been few substantial investigations conducted of those Korean spies. Although official documents such as employment records and lists of military honors record the names of those who cooperated with Japanese authorities as support officers for the military police, low-level soldiers or police officers, when it comes to spies whose activities were largely kept in secret, left almost no related records, including personal testimonies.<sup>1</sup>

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1. Despite the significance of their activities, not only academic research but also investigations conducted by the Presidential Committee for the Inspection of Collaborations for Japanese Imperialism (PCIC), active between 2005 and November 2009, failed to deliver an in-depth survey of Korean spies for the Japanese imperial authorities. The most fundamental reason was the absence of related documents. Because spying activities are secretive in nature, leaving almost no trace in official records, existing research was forced to rely on a few court cases and news reports,

Among the existing studies on Korean spies in Imperial Japan, Im Chong-guk published pioneering works, including *The Invasion of Imperial Japan and the Pro-Japanese Collaborators* (*Ilche ch'imnyak kwa ch'inilp'a*, 1982) and *True Records of Pro-Japan Collaborators* (*Shillok ch'inilp'a*, 1991). Im claims that the employment of Korean spies originated from the system of subsidiary military police established by Akashi Motojirō in June 1908, uncovering the realities of Korean spies and secret agencies active in Manchuria. Based on these studies, Kim Mu-yong conducted in-depth research on Pae Chōng-ja and Yi Chong-yōng, well-known spies based in Manchuria (Panminjok Munje Yōng'uso 1994). Similarly, Chōng Un-hyōn (1999) also presented an analysis of the notorious Pae Chōng-ja, who was known as the “femme fatale of political scene.” More recent works include Choe Pyōng-do's *Korean Spies under Japanese Colonial Rule: Focusing on Cases in Manchuria* (*Ilche sigi Chosōnin milchōng ūi shilt'ae: Manju chiyōk ūl chungshim ūro*), as part of an academic research project initiated by the Presidential Committee for the Inspection of Collaborations for Japanese Imperialism (PCIC 2009). Yet these works deal only with a small part of their spying activities, or with certain infamous figures who were active in specific geographical locations such as Manchuria. In other words, they fail to draw a holistic picture of Imperial Japan's policies on the mobilization of Korean spies or those who made their livings by collaborating with the colonial authority. Furthermore, most of the existing studies fail to refer to the official documents left by the Resident-General of Korea. Im's works, for example, point to the subsidiary military police system established in 1908 as the origin of the employment of Korea spies, yet other records show that the Japanese imperial authority had already begun mobilizing Korean spies in as early as 1906. Although Choe Pyōng-do's work succeeded in making substantial reference to official records of the Resident-General of Korea, its analysis is confined within the geographical boundaries of Manchuria.<sup>2</sup>

Building upon these works, this paper sheds light on the mobilization of Korean spies by Japanese military police on the Korean Peninsula. Military police from the Imperial Japanese Army functioned as the key organ to suppress anti-Japanese movements in Korea since the early phase of Imperial Japan's

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along with the testimonies and memories of those who were involved. In order to overcome these limitations and conduct objective research on the topic, it is necessary to be able to collect and analyze official records of Japanese imperial rule.

2. Japanese academia has also not been able to produce substantial studies on the mobilized spies who were based in Japan's colonies or occupied territories, except for works by Miyatake (1926) and Obinata (2013), which dealt with spies mobilized in the Japanese mainland by the newly-established Meiji government.

colonization of the peninsula, and their authority was enhanced largely by the establishment of a gendarme-dominated policing system (*kenpei keisatsu seido*) in June 1910.<sup>3</sup> As the gendarme-dominated policing system was replaced with a regular police system after the March First Movement in 1919, the authority of the military police receded, even though they continued to play a role in the management of colonial rule. Since the early days of their dispatch to the Korean Peninsula, Imperial Japan's military police took initiatives in the mobilization of Korean spies to support the war efforts of the Imperial Army as well as to suppress independence movements among Korea's "righteous armies."

Based on these findings, this study aims to uncover how Japan's imperial military police administered Korean spies, especially in the early period of the colonization process under the Resident-General of Korea after Tokyo's victory in the Russo-Japanese War. Specifically, this study focuses on the period between the establishment of the Resident-General of Korea in February 1906 and October 1907, when the authority of military police was expanded in order to deal with growing resistance movements by the righteous armies after the disposition of Emperor Kojong and the forced disbanding of Korean military forces.

This study utilizes recently discovered historical documents that record the use of secret activity funds by Japanese military police, which were found among a collection of journal entries by Imperial Japan's military police stored at the National Institute for Defense Studies.<sup>4</sup> It is the purpose of this paper to substantiate the realities of Korean spies and extract a list of those who were mobilized by the Japanese imperial authority. This study is the first attempt to disclose such information on Korean spies who were active during the early phase of the rule of the Resident-General of Korea, laying the groundwork for future comparative research on the cross-regional operation of spies during the period of Imperial Japan's colonial expansion.

## The Relationship between Japanese Military Police and Korean Spies

This section provides an overview of the relationship between the military police and Korean spies. Being assigned the role of (counter-)intelligence

3. Kwōn Ku-hun (1998) and Shin Chang-u (2001, 2004, 2008) deal with the role of supporting military police officers who were directly or indirectly involved in the mobilization of Korean spies.

4. The sources include Hasegawa (1907a, 1907b, 1907c, 1907d, 1907e).

agencies, the military police managed the operation of spying activities for the preservation of public order and assessing the status of adversaries.<sup>5</sup> The military police acknowledged the criticality of the role of spies in the pursuit of their missions, claiming that “it is essential for the military police to utilize these spies. It is almost impossible for the military policemen who are unfamiliar with the geography and civilian rules of the foreign land to collect necessary information, preserve public order, and conduct counter-intelligence activities without cooperation from local residents” (Zenkoku Kenyūkai Rengōkai Hensan Iinkai 1976, 886-87). While recognizing the importance of mobilizing local informants, Japan’s military police also never had full confidence in their collaborators, for local residents’ involvement in spying activities was considered to be an act of betrayal to their own people and country. Further, the military police categorized spies based on their motives for collaborating with the Japanese imperial authority, keeping a close watch on their whereabouts:

1. Those who became collaborators voluntarily in order to make a living or out of personal desire; while this type of spies lacked understanding of nationalistic values or ideology, they were suitable for fulfilling their roles.
2. Self-serving spies seeking personal gain; it was pointless to expect fairness from them, for they gave hardly any consideration to the possible detriment of suspects or the honor and responsibility of the military police. It is unlikely that they hesitated before fabricating facts or causing others to suffer losses for their benefit.
3. Spies of enemy states; they were voluntary spies who engaged in intelligence activities against the Imperial Army, maneuvering internal affairs and inciting hateful sentiment against the military police among the general public. In other words, their purpose was to nurture anti-Japanese sentiment. (Zenkoku Kenyūkai Rengōkai Hensan Iinkai 1976, 887)

The activities of the second and third type of spies indeed frequently had a negative influence on both the people and the Japanese authority, yet the benefit of mobilizing spies who belonged to the third category outweighed the costs, and their active collaboration exposed a number of large-scale conspirations against the imperial authority (Zenkoku Kenyūkai Rengōkai Hensan Iinkai 1976, 888).

The military police provided compensation to hired spies from a secret fund assigned to each unit,<sup>6</sup> and while it ranged across time and region, the com-

5. For the early (counter-)intelligence activities of Imperial Japan’s military police, refer to Lee Sung-Hee (2015).

6. Although the budget for secret funds was deliberated and enforced as a national budget item under the Meiji Constitution, Article 33 of the Board of Audit Act dictated that, given the secretive

pension was generally kept small so that most spies, except for those who had direct relations with the military police headquarters, had primary occupations aside from their spying activities (Zenkoku Kenyūkai Rengōkai Hensan Iinkai 1976, 886). Yamanouchi Issei, who served as a non-commissioned officer in the military police in China, emphasized that “the roles of the spies, military police, and the secret funds were closely intertwined; all of them were essential to the pursuit of mission” (Yamanouchi 2013, 25).<sup>7</sup> According to Yamanouchi, the spies—mostly local residents—were hired either by local units or individual military police officers. Either way, those who hired spies had to compensate them accordingly out of the allocated budget or their own pockets. Yamanouchi mentioned in his memoir that substantial sums were spent on spies, and considering the small amount of compensation paid to individual spies, it is possible to assume that the military police hired a significant number of local spies in China (26). In some cases, spies were paid in kind, such as in rice or salt instead of cash. Yet at the least, it indicates that the hiring of local residents for spying activities was considered so paramount to intelligence work that not only military police units, but also individual officers, felt the need to compensate them at their own expense. Staff sergeants (*heichō*) and non-commissioned officers (*kakyū kaishikan*) passed out their business cards to hire personal spies, and even within the Imperial Army, it was a type of work unique to the military police. Senior officers who hired a number of “employees” were “almost like the presidents of self-owned businesses, and their job included making sure that every employee got paid their dues that month” (27). Some fraudulent spies took advantage of their connections with the military police to extort or exploit others, while there were also double agents whose aim was to collect intelligence from the Japanese Army. Because of the complex nature of these missions and personal relationships, the competence of military police officers was often judged by whether they were able to exploit local spies and collect accurate and necessary information from them—as the saying went: “Both scissors and spies can easily ‘cut’ depending on how they are used” (29).

The memoir by Kudō Yutaka, who served as a non-commissioned officer as well as an officer of Japan’s military police in Manchukuo, draws on elements of

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nature of the fund, the Board of Audit would not deliberate the use or the contexts of the assigned budget. Therefore, the Ministry of the Army and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs were able to utilize these funds without many restrictions (Maeda 2002, 49). They share a similar concept with the “special activities fee” that has recently raised social concerns over transparency in Korea.

7. The memoirs of the former military officers such as Yamaouchi, who were involved in the mobilization of spies, depict the aspects of how Japanese military police utilized local collaborators, even though such sources are rare, given the nature of those assignments.

the reality that surrounded Korean spies. Hō Yang-in, whom Kudō hired when he was a member of a counter-intelligence division, surprised him on account of his “extremely high competence in languages and fluent command of Japanese, Manchu, and Korean” (Kudō 2013, 26). Hō was born to Korean parents in Eastern Manchu, and worked briefly as an elementary school teacher. Disgusted by the founding of Manchukuo, however, Hō quit his teaching job and became deeply involved in anti-Japanese movements as a member of Communist Party. He was put in charge of ideological operatives in Jilin Province, but found himself gradually embroiled in internal strife between their militant and theorist factions. Eventually, the Communist Party placed him under suspicion as a spy for the Imperial Japanese Army and purged him. Disheartened by militant-led anti-Japanese movements, Hō turned himself in to the subdivision of the Japanese military police stationed in Jilin. Kudō, who was put in charge of interrogating Hō, found use in the suspect’s personality and knowledge he possessed, persuaded high officers not to punish him and instead hire him as their agent (26-27). Although his memoir only tells Kudō’s side of the story, this anecdote tells us a few things about the background, motives, and the level of intelligence of the Korean spies hired by the Japanese military police. In particular, the strong command of languages among Korean spies is often mentioned in other memoirs written by former military police officers. For example, Suzuki Takeomi, who served as a commissioned officer in the Third Division Military Police during the Russo-Japanese War, once wrote: “Many Koreans were fluent in Japanese, Russian, and Chinese,” and were “suited as spies because they wore short hair and western clothes, which made them look almost like Japanese” (Suzuki 1915, 10-11; 1916, 24).

### **The Mobilization of Korean Secret Agents by Japanese Military Police in the Early Years of the Resident-General of Korea**

How, then, did the Japanese military police mobilize Korean spies in the early years of the rule of the Resident-General of Korea? The authority and the organization of the military police were temporarily being scaled down following the Russo-Japanese War, during which the entire Korean Peninsula was declared a war zone under Hasegawa Yoshimichi, the commander of Imperial Japanese Army in Korea, who unilaterally declared military rule and put military police in charge of police duties. After Itō Hirobumi became the first governor-general of Korea, however, the power and status of the military police in Korea waned, reflecting Itō’s intention to keep the military at arm’s

length (Lee Sung-Hee 2008, 76-78). On August 13, 1906, the gendarmerie police, which had exercised virtually unlimited power on the peninsula, was renamed the High Military Police, and their authority was largely reduced. The military police of Imperial Japan were encouraged to “keep their official duties within the reason of regular police,” and “become the safeguard against those who attempt to bring harm to the Imperial House of Chosŏn and the order of the court, as well as those who disturb the peace between Japan and Korea.” The tasks assigned to the military police included patrolling political assemblies and censoring circulated publications, as well as supervising weapons, ammunition, and explosive materials, and they were explicitly ordered to report any suspicious information involving foreign personnel (Kin 1967, 210). Further, with the revision of the military police ordinance on October 29, 1906, the High Military Police was renamed the Fourteenth Military Police Unit, and became incorporated into the gendarmerie system of mainland Japan, reducing its entire workforce (Chōsen Kenpeitai Shireibu 2000, 119-20).<sup>8</sup> Under these circumstances, though, Japan’s military police continued to mobilize Korean spies in their attempts to monitor and suppress anti-Japanese sentiment, as well as movements in both the public and private spheres in Korea.

The records of secret funds analyzed in this article was compiled in accordance with the Instruction for the Rules and Regulations of Secret Funds, drafted by the headquarters of the Japan’s Imperial Military Police and adopted on January 15, 1904. This instruction included the following provisions regarding compensation and certification practices involving secret funds.

Article 1: Each commanding officer of a unit, as soon as he receives the directives for next year’s budget, is to draw up a monthly table for approximate expenses in accordance with the attached Form Number One and report swiftly to the Chief Commander. And the unit commanding officer will directly receive a monthly stipend for the unit as requested.

Article 2: The unit leader takes responsibility for certifying all expense records, both by MP headquarters and his unit, in accordance with the attached Form Number Two by the fifteenth of the month for the inland and the twenty-fifth for Taiwan.

Article 3: When extra spending becomes necessary, or adjustments must be made

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8. The number of police squads was reduced from thirteen to seven, thirty-two outstations were scaled down to twenty, and the number of personnel was downsized from 300 to 284 (Chōsen Kenpeitai Shireibu 2000, 119-20). On October 8, 1907, the Fourteenth Unit was once again renamed as the Military Police of Korea, and under newly appointed commander Akashi Motojirō, it launched a substantive enlargement of its organization and personnel.



to the annual budget, such requests must be rubricated in Form Number Two for the Expense Certificate of that month.

Article 4: The unit leader must collect the necessary documents to certify the expenses spent by the unit and attach reference lists to the records compiled by the headquarters in accordance with the attached Form Number Three.

Article 5: The unit leader must always keep financial records of compensation provided from the secret funds.

Article 6: The unit leader must regulate the procedures regarding expenditure made by the unit. (Kenmitsu No.18, 1904)

After 1906, the headquarters of military police of the Imperial Japanese Army stationed in Korea requested that each unit file monthly reports on the unit expenses made from the secret funds in accordance with the regulations noted above. As instructed by Article 4, the chief commander was to collect related documents regarding the spending of secret funds made by both headquarters and each unit every month, while unit leaders filed a report with a breakdown of expenditures regarding the spending of secret funds, with records of purpose, amount, date and venue, and the official ranks and names of the informants. Every report was accompanied by a “receipt” that showed detailed background and personal information on the informant, and his/her fingerprint. In cases where informants themselves were unable to leave impressions, the military police officers who hired them provided their fingerprints to validate the contents of their reports. The chief commander of the military police had then to collect all reports to be delivered to Military Commander Hasegawa, who submitted them to the Minister of the Army Terauchi Masatake.<sup>9</sup> This article analyzes the contents of these reports in unveiling when, where, how, and why the military police mobilized Korean spies. The reports on secret funds—the official documents that recorded particular types of budgetary transactions—can be found only in *Rikuman dai nikki* (Secret Records of the Imperial Army in Manchuria) and *Mitsu dai nikki* (Secret Records of the Imperial Army), secret journal entries by the Ministry of the Army.

Between 1906 and 1907, the Imperial Army in Korea, including its headquarters and regional units, received 3,000 yen in secret funds every month, 200 yen of which was allocated to the military police (Hasegawa 1907d,

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9. Before October 1906, Koyama Sanmi was in charge of filing reports to Hasegawa, until he was replaced by the chief commander of the Fourteenth Unit, Koga Yozaburō.

**Table 1.** Number of cases and informants mobilized by Japan's military police (1906-1907)

	Korean	Japanese	Unknown	Total
#Cases	175	93	76	344
#Informants	116	74	81	271

Source: Compiled by the author with data from Hasegawa (1907a, 1907b, 1907c, 1907d, 1907e).

33-41).<sup>10</sup> This made up of 6.7 percent of the budget for secret funds assigned to the Imperial Army in Korea, and considering that every army division consisted of 10,000 personnel, while the military police had about 300 men, every military police officer was allocated a budget two to three times the size of that allocated to an army soldier. This shows that the work by the military police required much more significant financial resources to pursue their missions. About ten to fifty-seven percent of assigned funds was spent to compensate informants every month, also indicating the close relationship between the military police and the spies in Korea.

As shown in table 1, although the names and nationalities of some informants remain unknown, most spies employed were Koreans. At the same time, the list also included a significant number of Japanese informants. Table 2 shows a list of 116 Korean spies analyzed in this article, alongside their residential information and the number of activities in which they were involved.

Although most spies are recorded as having been hired only once, twenty-three of them—about twenty percent—engaged in related activities on multiple occasions. Others, such as Kim Myōng-jip, who was involved in nine cases, and Wōn Kūn-myōng, who was mobilized in eleven, repeatedly engaged in spying activities. While the documents do not reveal the motivation behind their participation in those activities, they show how they collaborated with the military police in ways that can be categorized broadly into five types of conduct: (1) spying on the movements of Koreans (both public officials and the general public); (2) spying on the movements of foreigners in Korea; (3) spying on the movements of Japanese in Korea; (4) criminal investigations; and (5) surveillance of righteous armies.

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10. The budget for the secret funds allocated to the Imperial Army in Korea did not show change after April.

**Table 2.** List of Korean informants mobilized by Japan's imperial military police (1906-1907)

Name	Residence	#Cases involved
Kang Pong-hyŏn	Kang-dong, Naechŏn	1
Kang Han-su	Inside East Gate, Chŏnju-bu, Chŏnbuk	2
Ko Sŏng-o	Inside South Gate, Kyŏngsŏng, Hambuk	1
Kim Kyŏng-dal	Taehŭng-bu, P'yŏngyang	1
Kim Kyu-yŏp	Kaesŏng-bu	2
Kim Tal-mun	Unknown	1
Kim Tong-ju	Onchŏn-ri, Onyang-gun, Ch'ungnam	1
Kim Ryong-gyu	Tongbok-gun, Chŏnnam	1
Kim Myŏng-bok	Unknown	1
Kim Myŏng-jip	Such'im-ri, Hoedŏk-gun, Ch'ungnam	9
Kim Min-yong	Unknown	1
Kim Pyŏng-su	Tanchŏn-ŭp, Tanchŏn-gun, Hamnam	1
Kim Pyŏng-u	Tong-ri, Pukchŏng-ŭp, Pukchŏng-gun	1
Kim Pong-rae	Pyŏng-dong, Inchŏn	1
Kim Pong-sŏn	Outside South Gate, Hwangju	1
Kim Sa-hun	Unknown	4
Kim Sang-p'il	Ŏngnyanggi, Chinnampŏ	1
Kim Sŏ-bang	Unknown	1
Kim Sŏn-ok	Sinpung-dong, Suwŏn-gun, Kyŏnggi	4
Kim Sŏng-o	Onchŏn-ri, Onyang-gun	1
Kim Se-yun	Chŏsan-ŭp, Chŏsan-gun	1
Kim Se-jhin	Haninjŏng, Chinnampŏ, P'yŏngnam	1
Kim So-dal	Minpŏ, Kwangsŏng-myŏn, Ŭiju-gun	1
Kim Yŏn-uk	Chiksan-gun	1
Kim Yŏng-gil	Unknown	1
Kim U-t'aek	Port of Inchŏn, Sinchang-dong	1
Kim Ŭng-ryong	Unknown	1
Kim Ŭng-mun	Kimchŏn, Kimsan-gun, Kyŏngbuk	1
Kim I-wŏn	Chŏsan-ŭp, Chŏsan-gun	1

Name	Residence	#Cases involved
Kim I-ch'ul	Tongmun Street, Chŏnju-bu, Chŏnbuk	1
Kim Chang-hŭi	Hyanggyo-ri/Tongyang-ri, Junamsa, Hamhŭng	2
Kim Chong-rin	Downtown, Anju-gun	1
Kim Chu-hong	Tŏngnyanggi, Chinnampŏ	5
Kim Chung-yŏp	Unknown	1
Kim Ch'ang-wŏn	Am-dong, Pongsan-gun, Hwanghae	1
Kim Chŏn-ryong	Unknown	1
Kim T'aek-ryong	Tonggye-ri, Hyanggyo-ri/Namsa, Hamhŭng-bu, Hamnam	2
Kim Hak-ryong	Outside East Gate, Ŭiju	1
Kim Hak-rin	Inside West Gate, Pukchŏng-ŭp, Pukchŏng-gun	1
Kim Hwang-sang	Chungni il-dong, Wŏnsan, Hamnam	2
Pak Kyŏng-ak	Chŏnju-gun, Chŏnbuk	1
Pak Kyŏng-hŭi	Pukchŏng-gun, Hamnam	1
Pak Kyu-myŏng	Taegu-bu	2
Pak Kyun-sŏp	Outside South Gate, Hamhŭng	1
Pak No-hwan	Kaesŏng-bu	1
Pak Tŏk-sun	Inside East Gate, Taegu-bu, Kyŏngbuk	3
Pak Tong-gyu	Namsŏ-dong, Kyŏngsŏng	2
Pak Sang-gwan	Sang-ri 1-dong, Wŏnsan	1
Pak Sŏng-min	Anak-gun, Hwanghae	1
Pak Sun-bo	Kŭmgwangsa, Kok-ri, Chiksan-gun	1
Pak Sun-il	Chŏnju-bu, Chŏnbuk	1
Pak Sŭng-sŏn	P'ungsŏ-ri, Hamhŭng-bu	1
Pak Yang-t'ae	Unknown	1
Pak Yŏng-gil	Chŏryang, Tongnae-gun	2
Pak Che-gyŏng	Unknown	1
Pak Chun-gŭn	Chinwŏl-dong, Masanpŏ	1
Pak Ch'ang-rim	Outside West Gate, Chŏnju-bu, Chŏnbuk	2
Pak Ch'i-gyŏm	Sŏbongbang, Namwŏn-gun, Chŏnbuk	1
Pak Han-gyŏng	Outside West Gate, Chŏnju-bu, Chŏnbuk	1

Name	Residence	#Cases involved
Pak Ham-sang	Inside Hamhŭng Castle	1
Pak Hwa-sang	Myŏng ... [illegible] wŏn, Wŏnsan	1
Paek Chin-ŏn	Inside Anju Castle, P'yŏngnam	1
Sŏng Ki-il	Hoedŏk-gun, Ch'ungnam	1
Song To-hŭng	Choch'iwŏn-dong, Chŏngju-gun, Ch'ungbuk	6
Sin Sŏn-hak	Onchŏn-ri, Onyang-gun	1
Yang Chin-hwan	Unknown	1
Yŏ Yun-bŏm	Kyŏngwŏn, Kyŏngwŏn-gun, Hambuk	1
O Chŏng-sun	Oe-myŏn, Hoedŏk-gun, Ch'ungnam	1
O Ch'i-gun	Such'im-ri, Hoedŏk-gun	2
U Ch'i-sam	Onchŏn-ri, Onyang-gun	1
Wŏn Kŭn-myŏng	Nammun Street, P'yŏngyang, P'yŏngnam	11
Wŏn Hye-bong	Wiwŏn-ŭp, Wiwŏn-gun	1
Yu Chŏn-gyu	Unknown	1
Yun Pyŏng-ha	Inside Anju Castle, P'yŏngbuk	1
Yun Pyŏng-ha	Downtown, Anju-gun	1
Yun Ch'ang-ŏn	Unknown	3
Yi Kyŏng-jae	Nae-ri, Pukchŏng-ŭp, Pukchŏng-gun	1
Yi Kŭn-sŏn	General store, Kyŏmipŏ	1
Yi Ki-t'ae	Jasan-dong, Masanpŏ	1
Yi Kil-bong	Pusanjin 3-dong, Tongnae-gun	1
Yi Nong-je	Unknown	1
Yi Sŏng-ryong	Unknown	1
Yi Se-hyŏn	Unknown	1
Yi Si-il	Ŭmnae-ri, Pukchŏng-gun	1
Yi Sik-yŏng	Inside Anju Castle, P'yŏngnam	1
Yi Sik-yŏng	Inside Anju Castle, P'yŏngnam	3
Yi Yŏng-gŭn	Outside West Gate, Hongju-gun, Ch'ungnam	1
Yi Yŏng-gil	Inchŏn	1
Yi Ung-i	T'aejŏn Market, Hoedŏk-gun, Ch'ungnam	3

Name	Residence	#Cases involved
Yi Wŏn-sŏk	Jisan-dong, Chinnamp'ò	1
Yi Yuk-sŏng	Sariwŏn, Pongsan-gun, Hwanghae	1
Yi Ŭn-jun	Mansŏng-dong, Inside West Gate, Chŏnju-bu, Chŏnbuk	4
Yi Ŭn-hak	Ilnam-myŏn, Taehŭng-gun, Ch'ungnam	2
Yi In-sŏp	Outside West Gate, Pukchŏng-ŭp	1
Yi Chong-gil	Maguhyŏng-dong, Hongju-gun, Ch'ungnam	1
Im U-jong	Nae-ri, Pukchŏng-ŭp	1
Chang Sun-bong	Samhwa-gun	1
Chang Che-sŏn	Outside castle gate, Ŭiju	1
Chang Hak-su	Unknown	1
Chŏng Kil-jung	Sŏngjin-gun, Hambuk	1
Chŏng Chin-gyŏng	Changnak-dong, Puhang, Tongnae-gun	1
Cho Ki-jŏng	Pusang-ri, Kaeryŏng-gun, Kyŏngbuk	4
Cho Hyo-jhung	Residing outside South Gate, Ŭiju	1
Chi Chang-son	Onsŏng, Onsŏng-gun, Hambuk	1
Chi Ha-yŏng	Suwŏnamsu-dong, Suwŏn-gun	1
Chŏe Kil-sang	Up'ò, Chinnamp'ò	1
Chŏe Mo	Unknown	1
Chŏe Mi-gil	Inchŏn	1
Chŏe Chun-t'ae	Outside South Gate, Kyŏngsŏng	1
Chŏe Ch'i-bong	Kyŏmip'ò, Hwangju-gun	1
Ha Hak-su	Onchŏn-ri, Onyang-gun	1
Han Tong-gi	Unknown	1
Han Yang-gil	Wŏnsan	1
Hŏ Ma ... [illegible]	Iwŏn-ŭp, Iwŏn-gun	1
Hong Ryung-myŏng	Unknown	1
Hong Sang-rin	Sin-dong, Inside South Gate, Ŭiju	1
Hwang Ch'i-bok	Chŏryang, Tongnae-gun	2

Source: Compiled by the author with data from Hasegawa (1907a, 1907b, 1907c, 1907d, 1907e). For detailed information on each informant, including the venue, date, amount of compensation, and context of the spying activity, refer to Appendix.

In the report, terms such as “inspection” (*naitai*), “investigation” (*chōsa*), and “visitation” (*shisatsu*) are used to describe types of spying activities such as the three aforementioned. Spying activities against foreigners and Japanese nationals in Korea especially included not only extensive information gathering in specific regions, but also forensic inspections of specific organizations and their members with anti-Japanese proclivities. Criminal investigations—the fourth type of collaborative activity—did not refer to investigations of simple theft, robbery or murder; rather, such investigations were conducted of anti-Japanese activities and incidents caused by the members of righteous armies (Hasegawa 1907d, 83, 392). For instance, Kim Myōng-jip was hired to investigate an incident that occurred in April 1906 near P’yōngch’ŏn, in which someone threw a rock at a train, and Kim Sōng-o was employed to spy on righteous armies during the course of an investigation of the murder of Kim Tōk-bae—the regional head of pro-Japanese organization Ilchinhoe (Advance in Unity Society)—which occurred in Onyang in July of the same year. In that sense, criminal investigations overlapped with the fifth category—surveillance of righteous armies—to whom the Japanese authorities referred as “arson-robbers” (*kazoku*), “marauders” (*hizoku*), “rebels” (*zokuto*), or “mobs” (*bōto*). In other words, centering on the High Military Police, Japan’s regular and judicial police made every possible use of Korean spies throughout the peninsula in the execution of their law enforcement authority.

As shown in the table, the amount of compensation paid to each spy varied depending on his or her ability, as well as the difficulty of the assignment; while Cho Ki-jōng received twenty sen in July 1906, Pak Yang-t’ae was paid 7.30 yen later that same year. Pak Yang-t’ae was paid the highest compensation for his assignment, for not only was he a member of Ilchinhoe with direct access to the activities of the organization, but he was also able to take advantage of his position as an employee of a newspaper publisher to investigate several foreign residents (Hasegawa 1907d, 569-71). Yet no record shows whether any sort of standard rules existed regarding the size of compensation, and it is possible to observe temporal as well as regional variations. As shown by the case of Kim Myōng-jip in T’aejōn in August 1906, where the informant was paid a mere fifty sen, the level of difficulty of the assignment was not always reflected in terms of compensation (Hasegawa 1907d, 464). Given that the salary of a policeman at the time was about five yen and a support officer in military police was paid seven yen monthly, it is unlikely that spies were able to make a living only through the compensation paid by the Japanese authorities (Naibu Keimukyoku 1908, 77; Chōsen Kenpeitai Shireibu 2000, 229).

## Conclusion

This article has discussed the relationship among the Japanese military police, spies, and the secret funds, and analyzed, based on the records of secret funds allocated to the Imperial Army stationed in Korea, how Imperial Japan's military police mobilized Korean spies, particularly in the early period of the rule of the Resident-General of Korea. I have also disclosed the names of Korean spies that appeared in the course of this analysis.

The military police of the Imperial Japanese Army, which assumed the functions of an intelligence agency, mobilized local spies for the "preservation of civic order" and counter-intelligence activities among anti-Japanese movements. The spies were compensated from secret funds, a portion of a "special activities fund" allocated to the military police, and although there were notable differences in the nature of their assignments, depending on time and place, both secret funds and local spies were critical to the military police's pursuit of their missions.

The law dictated that the spending of secret funds be meticulously managed, and unit leaders controlled expenditures and collected all related documents, which were delivered to the chief commander of the military police, who reported directly to the minister of the Army. The same rule also applied to the military police stationed on the Korean Peninsula, and each officer reported the details of his/her spending of secret funds, such as the purpose, amount, date and venue, and the official ranks and names of the informants, after attaching a "receipt" that showed detailed background and personal information on the informant along with his/her fingerprint. The contents of activities and personal information on the hired Korean spies, whose compensation was paid out of secret funds, were recorded in meticulous detail. It is noteworthy that the relationship between the military police and the spies was defined by payment transactions and exchanges of receipts, rather than by covert contracts, as generally believed. While that has been kept under wraps, such findings suggest that spies occupied marginal positions within the system of colonial rule by Imperial Japan.

The analysis of the existing documents regarding the secret funds of the military police revealed that, between 1906 and 1907, 116 Korean spies were mobilized by the imperial authority. Although the historical documents did not uncover the motivations and backgrounds of the informants, it was possible to assess how the spies collaborated with the military police. The types of spying activities can be categorized as: (1) spying on the movements of Koreans (both government and the general public); (2) spying on the movements of foreigners



in Korea; (3) spying on the movements of Japanese in Korea; (4) criminal investigations (of anti-Japanese movements); and (5) surveillance of righteous armies. Such activities highlight the fact that Korean spies were actively involved in the surveillance of anti-Japanese movements as well as the suppression of righteous armies across the Korean Peninsula.

The amount of compensation paid to each informant varied, depending on his or her ability, as well as the difficulty of the assignment, and it is not clear whether some sort of standard existed regarding the size of compensation. Even so, it seems unlikely that spies were able to make a living only through their espionage activities, and perhaps for that reason, it was rare that the same informant was employed on more than one occasion. It must be noted that only a few maintained their role as spies for the imperial authority over a sustained period. While the issue of the standard of compensation cannot be explored in more detail in this article, it is my goal to deal with it using historical records of secret funds between 1908 and 1910 (Hasegawa 1908a, 1908b, 1908c; Ōkubo 1909a, 1909b, 1909c, 1909d, 1910a, 1910b, 1910c) in future articles.

## Appendix

List of Korean spies mobilized by Japanese military police (1906–1907)

Name	Residence	Y/M/D	Compensation	Unit Location	Location of Activity	Contents of Activity
Kang Pong-hyŏn	Kang-dong, Naechŏn	1907.2.11	1 yen	P'yŏngyang	P'yŏngyang	Investigation of Korean landowners regarding sales of land for military reservation
Kang Han-su	Inside East Gate, Chŏnju-bu, Chŏnbuk	1906.4.21	3 yen 20 sen	Chŏnju	Kimje	Inspection of the "Manifesto Incident"
		1906.8.31	2 yen 70 sen	Chŏnju	Chŏnju	Investigation of the whereabouts of Min Chong-sik
Ko Sŏng-o	Inside South Gate, Kyŏngsŏng, Hambuk	1906.5.18	4 yen 30 sen	Kyŏngsŏng	Kyŏngsŏng	Investigation of the Koreans regarding Japanese residents in the area
Kim Kyŏng-dal	Taehŭng-bu, P'yŏngyang	1906.11.30	2 yen	P'yŏngyang	P'yŏngyang	Investigation of the movements of foreigners

Name	Residence	Y/M/D	Compen- sation	Unit Location	Location of Activity	Contents of Activity
Kim Kyu-yöp	Kaesöng-bu	1906.9.30	2 yen	Kaesöng	Kaesöng	Investigation of the movements of foreigners and Koreans in Kaesöng
		1906.9.20	2 yen	Kaesöng	Haeju	Investigation of the movements of Koreans and foreigners
Kim Tal-mun	Unknown	1906.7.18	50 sen	Pusan	Masan	Criminal investigation
Kim Tong-ju	Onchönn-ri, Onyang-gun, Ch'ungnam	1906.5.22	50 sen	Suwön	Onyang	Inspection of the Hongju region (High Police)
Kim Ryong-gyu	Tongbok-gun, Chönnam	1906.6.9	1 yen	Chönnju	Kwangju	Internal investigation
Kim Myöng-bok	Unknown	1906.8.16	2 yen	Kaesöng	Chönnju	Criminal investigation (robbery)
Kim Myöng-jip	Such'im-ri, Hoedök-gun, Ch'ungnam	1906.4.25	1 yen	Suwön	Hoedök	Criminal investigation (stone-throwing at a train)
		1906.5.29	1 yen	Suwön	T'aejön	Regional investigation (High Police)
		1906.7.22	50 sen	Suwön	Hoedök	Criminal investigation (investigation of the stone-throwing incident)
		1906.7.28	50 sen	Suwön	Hoedök	Investigation of the movements of Koreans near T'aejön region
		1906.8.18	50 sen	Suwön	T'aejön	Criminal investigation (theft)
		1906.8.25	50 sen	Suwön	T'aejön	Spying assignment for the search of righteous armies

Name	Residence	Y/M/D	Compensation	Unit Location	Location of Activity	Contents of Activity
Kim Myōng-jip (continued)	Such'im-ri, Hoedök-gun, Ch'ungnam (continued)	1906.8.8	50 sen	Suwŏn	T'aejŏn	Regional investigation
		1906.9.28	1 yen	Suwŏn	Hoedök	Regional investigation
		1906.10.16	2 yen	Suwŏn	Kümsan	Regional investigation
Kim Min-yong	Unknown	1906.10.19	2 yen 50 sen	Ŭiju	Ŭiju	Apprehension of the defendant in a theft case
Kim Pyōng-su	Tanchŏn-ŭp, Tanchŏn-gun, Hamnam	1906.7.2	2 yen 40 sen	Wŏnsan	Tanchŏn	Criminal investigation (murder)
Kim Pyōng-u	Tong-ri, Pukchŏng-ŭp, Pukchŏng-gun	1906.6.30	80 sen	Wŏnsan	Pukchŏng	Criminal investigation
Kim Pong-rae	Pyōng-dong, Inchŏn	1906.7.14	3 yen 20 sen	Inchŏn	Inchŏn	Criminal investigation
Kim Pong-sŏn	Outside South Gate, Hwangju	1906.8.21	90 sen	P'yŏngyang	Hwangju	Search for the whereabouts of a criminal in a robbery case
Kim Sa-hun	Unknown	1906.4.30	7 yen 30 sen	Taegu	Taegu	Inspection of the status of public officials
		1906.5.31	7 yen 30 sen	Taegu	Taegu	Inspection of the status of public officials in May
		1906.6.30	3 yen 30 sen	Taegu	Taegu	Inspection of the status of public officials
		1906.7.31	3 yen 30 sen	Taegu	Taegu	Inspection of the movements of public officials
Kim Sang-P'il	Ŏngnyanggi, Chinnampŏ	1907.2.20	1 yen 50 sen	P'yŏngyang	Chinnampŏ	Investigation of damage to telegraph poles
Kim Sŏ-bang	Unknown	1906.12.31	3 yen	Kyŏngsŏng	Kyŏngsŏng	Criminal investigation (theft)

Name	Residence	Y/M/D	Compensation	Unit Location	Location of Activity	Contents of Activity
Kim Sôn-ok	Sinpung-dong, Suwôn-gun, Kyônggi	1906.4.22	1 yen	Suwôn	Suwôn	Criminal investigation
		1906.8.31	3 yen 50 sen	Suwôn	Suwôn	Criminal investigation
		1906.9.30	2 yen	Suwôn	Pyôngjôm	Criminal investigation of Yi Sa-ôn
		1906.10.31	2 yen 40 sen	Suwôn	Suwôn	Criminal investigation
Kim Sông-o	Onchôn-ri, Onyang-gun	1906.7.15	50 sen	Suwôn	Onyang	Investigation of the movements of righteous armies regarding the murder case of the regional head of Ilchinhoe Kim Tôk-bae
Kim Se-yun	Chòsan-ûp, Chòsan-gun	1906.9.20	1 yen	Ŭiju	Chòsan	Criminal investigation
Kim Se-jin	Haninjông, Chinnampò, P'yôngnam	1906.12.29	3 yen	P'yôngyang	Chinnampò	Inspection of Vice-Consul of Russia
Kim So-dal	Minpò, Kwangsông-myôn, Ŭiju-gun	1907.3.28	2 yen 50 sen	Chôngju	Shinûiju	Inspection of Christians and the members of Chaganghoe
Kim Yôn-uk	Chiksan-gun	1906.9.26	1 yen 20 sen	Suwôn	Ansông	Criminal investigation
Kim Yông-kil	Unknown	1906.6.20	3 yen	Inchôn	Inchôn	Criminal investigation
Kim U-t'aek	Port of Inchôn, Sinchang-dong	1906.11.28	5 yen	Inchôn	Inchôn	Criminal investigation (theft)
Kim Ŭng-ryong	Unknown	1907.3.15	2 yen	P'yôngyang	P'yôngyang	Inspection of An Ch'ang-ho
Kim Ŭng-mun	Kimchôn, Kimsan-gun, Kyôngbuk	1906.9.30	54.5 sen	Taegu	Ch'up'ung-nyông	Investigation of the activities of arson-robbers
Kim I-wôn	Chòsan-ûp, Chòsan-gun	1906.9.10	4 yen	Ŭiju	Pyök-dong	Criminal investigation

Name	Residence	Y/M/D	Compensation	Unit Location	Location of Activity	Contents of Activity
Kim I-ch'ul	Tongmun Street, Ch'önju-bu, Ch'önbuk	1906.8.3	70 sen	Ch'önju	Ch'önju	Criminal investigation
Kim Chang-hüi	Namsa, Hamhüng	1906.9.27	1 yen 80 sen	Wönsan	Hamhüng	Criminal investigation
	Hyanggyo-ri/Tongyang-ri	1906.10.30	1 yen 80 sen	Wönsan	Hamhüng	Criminal investigation
Kim Chong-rin	Downtown, Anju-gun	1906.5.30	5 yen	Anju	Anju	Criminal investigation (robbery)
Kim Chu-hong	Töngnyanggi, Chinnamp'ö	1906.5.31	2 yen	P'yöngyang		Criminal investigation
		1906.5.31	1 yen 50 sen	P'yöngyang		Criminal investigation
		1906.6.29	4 yen	P'yöngyang	Chinnamp'ö	Search for the remaining members of righteous armies
		1906.7.30	4 yen	P'yöngyang	Chinnamp'ö	Criminal investigation
		1906.8.31	4 yen	P'yöngyang	Chinnamp'ö	Criminal investigation
Kim Chung-yöp	Unknown	1906.6.15	2 yen	Kaesöng	Kaesöng	Spying on public officials
Kim Ch'ang-wön	Am-dong, Pongsan-gun, Hwanghae	1906.8.26	50 sen	Kaesöng	Pongsan	Criminal investigation (murder)
Kim Ch'ön-ryong	Unknown	1906.8.16	2 yen	Kaesöng	Ch'önju	Criminal investigation (robbery)
Kim T'aek-ryong	Tonggye-ri, Hyanggyo-ri/Namsa, Hamhüng-bu, Hamnam	1906.5.31	2 yen 50 sen	Wönsan	Hamhüng	Criminal investigation
		1906.6.30	2 yen 20 sen	Wönsan	Hamhüng	Criminal investigation
Kim Hak-ryong	Outside East Gate, Üju	1906.6.20	1 yen	Üju	Üju	Investigation of the suspect in a robbery case

Name	Residence	Y/M/D	Compensation	Unit Location	Location of Activity	Contents of Activity
Kim Hak-rin	Inside West Gate, Pukchöng-üp, Pukchöng-gun	1906.12.31	1 yen 40 sen	Hamhüŋg	Pukchöng	Criminal investigation (theft)
Kim Hwang-sang	Chungni il-dong, Wönsan, Hamnam	1906.5.31	1 yen	Wönsan	Wönsan	Surveillance of foreigners
		1906.8.31	3 yen	Wönsan	Wönsan	Investigation of foreigners
Pak Kyöng-ak	Chönju-gun, Chönbuk	1906.10.5	2 yen	Chönju	Inchön-dong	Investigation of the whereabouts of Min Chong-sik, head of righteous armies
Pak Kyöng-hüi	Pukchöng-gun, Hamnam	1906.5.31	1 yen	Wönsan	Pukchöng	Criminal investigation
Pak Kyu-myöng	Taegu-bu	1906.8.31	50 sen	Taegu	Taegu	Investigation of Catholics in Taegu
		1906.10.31	4 yen	Taegu	Taegu	Investigation of misconduct by a Japanese
Pak Kyun-söp	Outside South Gate, Hamhüŋg	1906.12.18	1 yen 10 sen	Hamhüŋg	Hamhüŋg	Investigation of a garrison officer in Chöngju
Pak No-hwan	Kaesöng-bu	1906.4.29	1 yen 50 sen	Kaesöng	Kaesöng	Criminal investigation (theft)
Pak Tök-sun	Inside East Gate, Taegu-bu, Kyöngbuk	1906.9.30	3 yen 70 sen	Taegu	Taegu	Internal investigation of Japanese government officials
		1906.10.31	3 yen 60 sen	Taegu	Taegu	Internal investigation of Japanese government officials
		1906.11.30	2 yen 60 sen	Taegu	Taegu	Investigation of misconduct by a Korean

Name	Residence	Y/M/D	Compensation	Unit Location	Location of Activity	Contents of Activity
Pak Tong-gyu	Namsö-dong, Kyöngsöng	1907.1.31	1 yen	Kyöngsöng	Kyöngsöng	Surveillance of Chò Nam-ik, an imperial attendant (sijongjik)
		1907.1.31	2 yen	Kyöngsöng	Kyöngsöng	Internal surveillance of Pak Ch'am-jöng and Ilchinhoe
Pak Sang-gwan	Sang-ri 1-dong, Wönsan	1906.8.20	80 sen	Wönsan	Wönsan	Investigation of a foreigner
Pak Söng-min	Anak-gun, Hwanghae	1906.4.27	1 yen	Kaesöng	Anak	Criminal investigation (counterfeit bill)
Pak Sun-po	Kümgwangsä, Kok-ri, Chiksan-gun	1906.4.26	50 sen	Suwön	Chiksan	Criminal investigation
Pak Sun-il	Chönju-bu, Chönbuk	1906.8.21	2 yen	Chönju	Chönju	Investigation of the meeting place of righteous armies, Pak Chöng-il?
Pak Süng-sön	P'ungsö-ri, Hamhüng-bu	1907.3.12	1 yen 50 sen	Hamhüng	Hamhüng	Internal investigation of the Association of National Debt Repayment Movement
Pak Yang-t'ae	Unknown	1906.9.30	7 yen 30 sen	Pusan	Pusan	Internal inspection of foreigners and Ilchinjoe (High Police)
Pak Yöng-gil	Chöryang, Tongnae-gun	1906.7.31	3 yen	Pusan	Pusan	Inspection of P'yöng Üichang, Ilchinhoe in Kyöngnam region
		1906.11.30	7 yen	Pusan	Pusan	Inspection of Koreans (High Police)
Pak Che-gyöng	Unknown	1906.6.7	1 yen	Kaesöng	Kaesöng	Criminal investigation (fraud)

Name	Residence	Y/M/D	Compensation	Unit Location	Location of Activity	Contents of Activity
Pak Chun-gün	Chinwöldong, Masanpò	1906.9.27	1 yen 50 sen	Pusan	Masan	Search for the whereabouts of Pak Myöng-man (High police)
Pak Ch'ang-rim	Outside West Gate, Chönjubu, Chönbuk	1906.6.20	4 yen	Chönju	Chönju	Internal investigation
		1906.7.25	1 yen 70 sen	Chönju	Chönju	Investigation of the whereabouts of Min Chong-sik (inspection of righteous armies)
Pak Ch'igyö'm	Söbongbang, Namwöngun, Chönbuk	1906.7.3	1 yen 75 sen	Chönju	Namwön	Investigation of the whereabouts of Min Chong-sik (inspection of righteous armies)
Pak Han-gyöng	Outside West Gate, Chönjubu, Chönbuk	1906.10.25	5 yen	Chönju	Chönju	Investigation of a criminal
Pak Ham-sang	Inside Hamhüng Castle	1906.11.26	60 sen	Hamhüng	Hamhüng	Investigation of Pak Sök-dol, suspect in a theft case
Pak Hwa-sang	Myöng... [illegible] wön, Wönsan	1906.7.16	70 sen	Wönsan	Wönsan	Investigation of a Russian veterinarian
Paek Chin-ön	Inside Anju Castle, P'yöngnam	1906.10.31	50 sen	Anju	Pakchön	Investigation of Korean and Japanese public officials
Söng Ki-il	Hoedök-gun, Ch'ungnam	1906.6.12	1 yen	Suwön	T'aejön	Criminal investigation (robbery)
Song To-hüng	Choch'iwöndong, Chöngju-gun, Ch'ungbuk	1906.4.10	50 sen	Suwön	Chöngju	Criminal investigation
		1906.5.10	70 sen	Suwön	Choch'iwön	Criminal investigation
		1906.5.25	50 sen	Suwön	Choch'iwön	Criminal investigation
		1906.6.20	1 yen	Suwön	Choch'iwön	Search for Min Yöng-hüi's hiding place



Name	Residence	Y/M/D	Compensation	Unit Location	Location of Activity	Contents of Activity
Song To-hŭng	Choch'iwŏn-dong, Chŏngju-gun, Ch'ungbuk	1906.7.20	1 yen	Suwŏn	Chŏngju	Inspection of a robbery committed by An Chae-sŏn
			1 yen 50 sen	Suwŏn	Choch'iwŏn	Investigation of the suspect in a robbery case
Sin Sŏn-hak	Onchŏn-ri, Onyang-gun	1906.8.7	1 yen	Suwŏn	Onyang	Investigation of the suspect in a robbery case
Yang Chin-hwan	Unknown	1906.6.30	4 yen	Taegu	Taegu	Criminal investigation (violation of military discipline)
Yŏ Yun-bŏm	Kyŏngwŏn, Kyŏngwŏn-gun, Hambuk	1906.9.10	1 yen	Kyŏngsŏng	Kyŏngwŏn	Inspection of the regional head of Ilchinhoe in Kyŏngwŏn, Yi Chung-gŏn
O Chŏng-sun	Oe-myŏn, Hoedŏk-gun, Ch'ungnam	1906.12.20	2 yen	Chŏnju	Choch'iwŏn	Inspection of regional trend in Choch'iwŏn, Chŏnŭi, Onyang, and Kongju
O Ch'i-gun	Such'im-ri, Hoedŏk-gun	1906.11.10	1 yen	Suwŏn	Yŏngdong	Inspection of regional trend in Yŏngdong and Choch'iwŏn
		1906.11.17	1 yen	Suwŏn	Shint'anjin	Criminal investigation (theft)
U Ch'i-sam	Onchŏn-ri, Onyang-gun	1906.7.15	50 sen	Suwŏn	Onyang	Criminal investigation (theft)
Wŏn Kŭn-myŏng	Nammun Street, P'yŏngyang, P'yŏngnam	1906.4.30	3 yen	P'yŏngyang	P'yŏngyang	Investigation of regional trend among local officials and the public
		1906.5.31	1 yen 20 sen	P'yŏngyang		Investigation of local officials and the public
		1906.6.30	3 yen	P'yŏngyang	P'yŏngyang	Investigation of regional trend among local officials and the public

Name	Residence	Y/M/D	Compensation	Unit Location	Location of Activity	Contents of Activity
Wŏn Kŭn-myŏng	Nammun Street, P'yŏngyang, P'yŏngnam	1906.7.31	1 yen	P'yŏngyang	P'yŏngyang	Investigation of officials and the public
		1906.8.31	1 yen 50 sen	P'yŏngyang	P'yŏngyang	Investigation of local officials and the public
		1906.9.30	3 yen 80 sen	P'yŏngyang	P'yŏngyang	Investigation of movements among officials and the public
		1906.10.31	3 yen	P'yŏngyang	P'yŏngyang	Investigation of officials and the public
		1906.11.30	2 yen 50 sen	P'yŏngyang	P'yŏngyang	Investigation of trend among local officials and the public
		1906.12.30	2 yen	P'yŏngyang	P'yŏngyang	Investigation of movements among officials and the public
		1907.1.31	1 yen	P'yŏngyang	P'yŏngyang	Investigation of the relationship between military officials and patron merchants of the government
		1907.2.28	2 yen	P'yŏngyang	P'yŏngyang	Investigation of Korean landowners regarding sales of land for military reservation
Wŏn Hye-bong	Wiwŏn-ŭp, Wiwŏn-gun	1906.6.16	4 yen	Ŭiju	Chŏsan	Investigation of regional trend
Yu Chŏn-gyu	Unknown	1907.2.28	2 yen	Kyŏngsŏng	Kyŏnghŭng	Investigation of rebellious movements among the people of Kyŏnghŭng-bu
Yun Pyŏng-ha	Inside Anju Castle, P'yŏngbuk	1906.6.30	4 yen 50 sen	Anju	Kaechŏn	Criminal investigation (robbery)

Name	Residence	Y/M/D	Compensation	Unit Location	Location of Activity	Contents of Activity
Yun Pyŏng-ha	Downtown, Anju-gun	1906.5.27	4 yen 50 sen	Anju	T'aechŏn	Inspection of the members of Ilchinhoe and other political parties and groups
Yun Ch'ang-ŏn	Unknown	1906.6.20	2 yen	Kaesŏng	Haeju	Investigation of movements among Koreans
		1906.8.13	1 yen 50 sen	Kaesŏng	Haeju	Investigation of regional movements
		1906.9.13	1 yen	Kaesŏng	Haeju	Investigation of local officials and the public
Yi Kyŏng-jae	Nae-ri, Pukchŏng-ŭp, Pukchŏng-gun	1906.8.12	1 yen 70 sen	Wŏnsan	Pukchŏng	Arrest of an anti-Japanese movement activist
Yi Kŭn-sŏn	General store, Kyŏmipŏ	1906.7.17	1 yen 20 sen	P'yŏngyang	Kyŏmipŏ	Criminal investigation (robbery)
Yi Ki-t'ae	Jasan-dong, Masanpŏ	1906.8.5	1 yen	Pusan	Masan	High Police
Yi Kil-bong	Pusanjin 3-dong, Tongnae-gun	1906.7.30	1 yen 50 sen	Pusan	Pusan	Inspection of foreign missionaries and personal relationships between Korean and Japanese (High Police)
Yi Nong-je	Unknown	1906.10.29	60 sen	Taegu	Ch'up'ung-nyŏng	Investigation of misconduct committed by Korean mercenaries
Yi Sŏng-ryong	Unknown	1907.3.24	3 yen	P'yŏngyang	P'yŏngyang	Investigation of movements among officials and the public
Yi Se-hyŏn	Unknown	1906.5.17	1 yen 50 sen	Kaesŏng	Shingye	Criminal investigation

Name	Residence	Y/M/D	Compensation	Unit Location	Location of Activity	Contents of Activity
Yi Si-il	Ŭmnae-ri, Pukchŏng-gun	1907.3.19	1 yen 50 sen	Hamhŭng	Pukchŏng	Criminal investigation
Yi Sik-yŏng	Inside Anju Castle, P'yŏngnam	1906.7.31	5 yen 50 sen	Anju	Anju	Criminal investigation (robbery)
Yi Sik-yŏng	Inside Anju Castle, P'yŏngnam	1906.8.31	5 yen 50 sen	Anju	Pakchŏn	Investigation of situations surrounding Koreans
		1906.8.31	3 yen	Anju	Yongchŏn	Investigation of situations surrounding Koreans
Yi Yŏng-gŭn	Outside West Gate, Hongju-gun	1906.6.12	1 yen 50 sen	Suwŏn	Hongju	Investigation of situations surrounding righteous armies
Yi Yŏng-gil	Inchŏn	1906.7.7	2 yen	Inchŏn	Inchŏn	Criminal investigation
Yi Ung-i	T'aejŏn Market, Hoedŏk-gun, Ch'ungnam	1907.1.24	2 yen	Chŏnju	Kongju/Chŏngsan	Inspection of regional situation in Kongju and Chŏngsan
		1907.2.20	2 yen	Chŏnju	Yŏnsan	Investigation of righteous armies in Yŏnsan-gun region
		1907.3.20	2 yen	Chŏnju	Kongju/Chŏngsan	Internal investigation of the Association of National Debt Repayment Movement
Yi Wŏn-sŏk	Jisan-dong, Chinnampŏ	1906.4.30	2 yen	P'yŏngyang	Chinnampŏ	Internal investigation of a military officer involved in the assault on the county governor of Yonggang, a member of Ilchinhoe

Name	Residence	Y/M/D	Compensation	Unit Location	Location of Activity	Contents of Activity
Yi Yuk-söng	Sariwön, Pongsan-gun, Hwanghae	1906.8.26	1 yen 50 sen	Kaesöng	Pongsan	Criminal investigation (murder)
Yi Ūn-jun	Mansöng-dong, Inside West Gate, Chönju-bu, Chönbuk	1907.1.14	4 yen	Chönju	Piin/Yömp'o	Investigation of righteous armies in Piin and Yömp'o areas
		1907.1.31	4 yen	Chönju	Chöngsan	Investigation of Chöe Ik-hyön's funeral and the deceased's family
		1907.2.28	2 yen 50 sen	Chönju	Imshil/Namwön	Inspection of regional situation in Imshil and Namwön
		1907.3.31	1 yen 50 sen	Chönju	Kimje	Inspection of regional situation in Kimje
Yi Ūn-hak	Ilnam-myön, Taehüng-gun, Ch'ungnam	1906.5.23	1 yen 50 sen	Suwön	Hongju	Investigation of situations surrounding righteous armies
		1906.5.27	2 yen	Suwön	Hongju	Investigation of situations surrounding righteous armies
Yi In-söp	Outside West Gate, Pukchöng-öp	1907.2.28	1 yen 40 sen	Hamhüng	Pukchöng	Criminal investigation (theft)
Yi Chong-gil	Maguhyöng-dong, Hongju-gun, Ch'ungnam	1906.6.9	2 yen 50 sen	Suwön	Hongju	Investigation of situations surrounding righteous armies
Im U-jong	Nae-ri, Pukchöng-öp	1907.1.26	80 sen	Hamhüng	Pukchöng	Criminal investigation (theft)
Chang Sun-bong	Samhwa-gun	1906.9.15	1 yen 20 sen	P'yöngyang	Samhwa	Criminal investigation
Chang Che-sön	Outside castle gate, Ūiju	1906.10.5	4 yen 50 sen	Ūiju	Wörhwa-myön	Arrest of a suspect who cut down the trees at burial grounds owned by Sin Sök-jun

Name	Residence	Y/M/D	Compen- sation	Unit Location	Location of Activity	Contents of Activity
Chang Hak-su	Unknown	1906.5.31	2 yen	Kaesŏng	Ichŏn	Criminal investigation
Chŏng Kil-jung	Sŏngjin-gun, Hambuk	1906.7.1	50 sen	Wŏnsan	Tanchŏn	Criminal investigation
Chŏng Chin- gyŏng	Changnak- dong, Puhang, Tongnae-gun	1906.5.31	1 yen 50 sen	Pusan	Tongnae	Criminal investigation (spying on Russian Army lieutenant)
Cho Ki-jŏng	Pusang-ri, Kaeryŏng- gun, Kyŏngbuk	1906.5.31	70 sen	Taegu	Pusang	Survey of the people's reaction to Japan-Korea Agreement
		1906.6.30	70 sen	Taegu	Pusang	Survey on the local people's reaction to Japan-Korea Agreement
		1906.7.31	20 sen	Taegu	Pusang	Investigation of movements among officials and the public
		1906.8.31	25 sen	Taegu	Pusang	Investigation of officials and the public
Cho Hyo- jung	Residing outside South Gate, Ŭiju	1906.7.30	5 yen	Ŭiju	Ŭiju	Inspection of regional situation in Chunggŭm- dong and nearby regions
Chi Chang- son	Onsŏng, Onsŏng-gun, Hambuk	1906.11.19	50 sen	Kyŏngsŏng	Kyŏngwŏn	Investigation of government officials from Qing in Pujŏng
Chi Ha-yŏng	Suwŏnnam- dong, Suwŏn- gun	1906.7.5	3 yen	Suwŏn	Suwŏn	Search for the whereabouts of Kang Sŏk-ho
Chŏe Kil-sang	Upŏ, Chinnampŏ	1906.11.26	3 yen	P'yŏngyang	Chinnampŏ	Criminal investigation (theft)
Chŏe Mo	Unknown	1906.10.18	2 yen	Kyŏngsŏng	Kyŏngsŏng	Investigations of a pro-Russian group led by Han Kyu- sŏk

Name	Residence	Y/M/D	Compensation	Unit Location	Location of Activity	Contents of Activity
Ch'oe Mi-gil	Inch'ŏn	1906.10.30	3 yen	Inch'ŏn	Inch'ŏn	High Police
Ch'oe Chun-t'ae	Outside South Gate, Ky'ongs'ŏng	1906.10.31	1 yen	Ky'ongs'ŏng	Ky'ongs'ŏng	Internal investigation
Ch'oe Ch'i-bong	Ky'ŏmip'ŏ, Hwangju-gun	1906.6.20	3 yen	P'y'ŏngyang	Ky'ŏmip'ŏ	Search for the remaining members of righteous armies
Ha Hak-su	Onch'ŏn-ri, Onyang-gun	1906.7.6	2 yen	Suw'ŏn	Onyang	Investigation of the behaviors of County Governor Kw'ŏn Chung-ŏk
Han Tong-gi	Unknown	1906.6.28	2 yen 50 sen	Inch'ŏn	Inch'ŏn	High Police
Han Yang-gil	W'ŏnsan	1906.6.27	3 yen 80 sen	W'ŏnsan	W'ŏnsan	Investigation of a Russian personnel
H'ŏ Ma ... [illegible]	Iw'ŏn-ŭp, Iw'ŏn-gun	1906.8.18	1 yen	W'ŏnsan	Pukch'ŏng	Arrest of anti-Japanese movement activist Kw'ŏn Py'ŏng-ha
Hong Ryung-my'ŏng	Unknown	1906.7.21	50 sen	Kaes'ŏng	Pongsan	Investigation of theft by Yi K'ŭn-hy'ŏng
Hong Sang-rin	Sin-dong, Inside South Gate, Ŭiju	1906.5.31	5 yen	Ŭiju	Ŭiju	Investigation of trends among local residents
Hwang Ch'i-bok	Ch'oryang, Tongnae-gun	1906.11.25	3 yen	Pusan	Pusan	Inspection of Koreans (High Police)
		1906.12.17	2 yen	Pusan	Ch'oryang	Inspection of regional situation in Tungnae, Masan, Pusan and nearby regions (High Police)

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