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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name of documentary heritage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Cross-border solidarity of Suiheisha and Hyeongpyeongsa</td>
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**Nomination form**  
**Asia/Pacific Memory of the World Register**

**Office Use Only**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID code:</th>
<th>Item or collection short title:</th>
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<th>Assessed by:</th>
<th>Decision: (circle as appropriate)</th>
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<tr>
<td>(Rujaya Abbakorn) .......(date) .../.../</td>
<td>1. Recommended</td>
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<td>2. Not recommended</td>
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<td>3. Recommended subject to the following (attach additional comments if required):</td>
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</table>
Introduction

This form should be used to nominate items to the Asia/Pacific Memory of the World Register. It sets out, in logical order, the range of information needed. Nominations should be expressed in clear concise language and lengthy submissions are not required.

Supplementary data may be attached. Please clearly label and number every page in the boxes provided.

It is highly recommended that prospective nominees should carefully read the Guidelines for nominating items and collections to the Asia/Pacific Memory of the World Register for further information before and during preparing a nomination. Nominees should also look at the current International Memory of the World Register http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/ev.php-URL_ID=1678&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html and the Australian Memory of the World Register to see examples of completed nomination forms.

Please submit two complete document sets on paper (one original and one photocoped versions) and one electronically.

Completed nominations should be posted by mail and submitted electronically to reach the following address:

Ms Helen Swinnerton
Secretary General of MOWCAP,
1/F Tower 2 & 3, HSBC Centre, 1 Sham Mong Road, Kowloon
Hong Kong
helen.swinnerton@gmail.com

The nomination form and any accompanying material will not be returned and will become the property of MOWCAP.

MOWCAP maintains a website at http://www.unesco.mowcap.org. Questions may be addressed to the MOWCAP Register Subcommittee (rujava2000@yahoo.com). Please keep a copy of this form for your records and in case we need to contact you.

Please also keep an electronic version of the completed form as we will need this for successful nominations to speed up entries onto the MOWCAP website.

Ray Edmondson
Chair, MOWCAP
Nomination form

Asia/Pacific *Memory of the World* Register nomination form

Part A: Essential information

1 Summary (max 100 words)

Five items are nominated under the title "Suiheisha and Hyeongpyeongsa – the records of cross-border solidarity between the minorities who had been discriminated against". The Suiheisha was created in 1922 in Japan and the Hyeongpyeongsa in 1923 in Korea by the minorities in the respective countries. The two organizations started to collaborate with each other in 1924. The nominated items, which were compiled in the midst of serious discrimination against the minorities in the two countries, represent the universal principles of the humanity (human rights, liberty, equality, fraternity and democracy), making them worthy to be included in the Asia/Pacific MOW Register.

2 Nominator

2.1 Name of nominator (person or organisation)
MORIYASU Toshiji

2.2 Relationship to the nominated documentary heritage
MORIYASU Toshiji, is the director of the Suiheisha Museum, which owns, preserves and displays the nominated items.

2.3 Contact person(s)
MORIYASU Toshiji

2.4 Contact details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MORIYASU Toshiji</td>
<td>c/o Suiheisha Museum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>235-2 Kashihara, Gose City, Nara 639-2244 Japan</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<th>Telephone</th>
<th>Facsimile</th>
<th>Email</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>81-745-62-5588</td>
<td>81-745-64-2288</td>
<td><a href="mailto:suhei@mahoroba.ne.jp">suhei@mahoroba.ne.jp</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3 Details of the Nominated Documentary Heritage

3.1 Title of documentary heritage item or collection
"Suiheisha and Hyeongpyeongsa – the records of cross-border solidarity between the minorities who had been discriminated against"

3.2 Catalogue or registration details
(1) Proposed agenda items submitted to the Third National Congress of the Zenkoku Suiheisha (March 1924)
(2) Pocketbook of YONEDA Tomi (1924)
(3) Business card of YONEDA Tomi (member of the Suiheisha, Kamigyo-ku Takanokita-machi, Kyoto City, the Headquarters of the Zenkoku Suiheisha League)
(4) Prospectus of the Hyeongpyeongsa (published on the bulletin of Oshima Suiheisha, Hiya (fire arrow), Issue 1, Zenkoku Toitsu-sha, January 1929)
(5) Business card of IHARA Hisashige
See Annex 1 for further details.

3.3 Photographs or a video of the documentary heritage
See Annex 1.

3.4 History/Origin/Background/Provenance
The nominated items owned by the Suiheisha Museum were discovered in the process of probing into material related to the Suiheisha for the purpose of setting up the Suiheisha Museum.

In February 1993, an extensive amount of material related to the Suiheisha was collected from the warehouse of late SAKAMOTO Seichiro, one of the founders of the Zenkoku Suiheisha, in Kashihara, Gose City, Nara Prefecture. The Suiheisha Museum came to own the material through the offer of donations by TSURUTANI Tatsuo, custodian of SAKAMOTO's warehouse, and SAKAMOTO Masahiro, grandson of late SAKAMOTO Seichiro, to the Preparatory Committee for the Establishment of the Suiheisha Museum. Furthermore, a massive amount of material related to the Suiheisha was also collected through investigating into the belongings left by late YONEDA Tomi, one of the founders of the Zenkoku Suiheisha in Gojo City, Nara Prefecture. The Suiheisha Museum came to own the material through the offer of a donation by UNOKAWA Yoshiko, niece of late YONEDA Tomi, to the Preparatory Committee for the Establishment of the Suiheisha Museum.

3.5 Bibliography
* All publications are in Japanese.
(1) KIM Yeongdae, People Who Had Been Discriminated against in Korea – "Baegjeong" and Hyeongpyeong Movement, Kaiho Shuppansha (Buraku Liberation Publishing House), 1988
(2) Association for the Commemoration of the 70th Anniversary of the Creation of the Hyeongpyeongsa, Suiheisha and Hyeongpyeongsa – Movements against Discrimination in Korea and Japan, Osaka Museum of Human Rights and History, 1993
(3) Association for the Commemoration of the 70th Anniversary of the Creation of the Hyeongpyeongsa, Movement for the Liberation of ‘Descent’ in Korea, Buraku Liberation Research Institute, 1994
(4) KOINUMARU Hiroshi, ‘Having participated in the events commemorating the 70th anniversary of the creation of the Hyeongpyeongsa in the Republic of Korea’, Oita Buraku Kaiho-Shi (History of Buraku Liberation in Oita), Issue 14, 1995
<table>
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<td>5</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

(5) Committee to Promote the Construction of "The Suiheisha History Museum (provisional name)", *Illustrated History of the Suiheisha Movement*, Kaiho Shuppansha, 1996

(6) KANAI Hideki, ‘People who had been discriminated against in Korea and the Hyeongpyeong movement – Note on the exchanges with the Suiheisha’, *Proceedings of the Suiheisha Museum*, Issue 2, 2000


(8) ASAJI Takeshi and MORIYASU Toshiji (eds.), *Warmth and Light of the Suiheisha Declaration*, Kaiho Shuppansha, 2012

3.6 Names, qualifications and contact details of up to three independent people or organisations with expert knowledge about the values and provenance of the documentary heritage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Qualifications</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KOMAI Tadayuki</td>
<td>Curator (specialized in history and human rights)</td>
<td>c/c Suiheisha Museum, 235-2 Kashihara, Gose City, Nara 639-2244 Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SASAKI Kentaro</td>
<td>Curator (specialized in history)</td>
<td>c/c Suiheisha Museum, 235-2 Kashihara, Gose City, Nara 639-2244 Japan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I assert that the above named referees have given their written permission for their names and contact details to be used in connection with this nomination for the Asia/Pacific Memory of the World Register, and their names to appear on the website. (Contact details will not appear on the website or be disclosed by the MOWCAP to any third party).

Signature

Full name (Please PRINT)

ASAJI Takeshi

Date

3 March 2015
4 Legal information

4.1 Owner of the documentary heritage (name and contact details)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
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<td>81-745-64-2288 <a href="mailto:suhei@mahoroba.ne.jp">suhei@mahoroba.ne.jp</a></td>
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4.2 Custodian of the documentary heritage (name and contact details if different from the owner)

<table>
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4.3 Legal status

The Suiheisha Museum has the ownership of the nominated items and the responsibility to preserve them in its premises. The Suiheisha Museum has fulfilled and will continue to fulfill its role to ensure the preservation, display and security of the nominated items.

4.4 Accessibility

Some of the nominated items owned, preserved and displayed by the Suiheisha Museum are made public in the display room, and others are stored in the special storage room. Each of the items is made public in the display room when the content of the display is replaced, after which it is returned to the special storage room. In addition, many of the items are published with explanations in the illustrated catalogue, which can be bought at the museum shop. The nominated items have been digitized and made accessible to anyone through the website of the Suiheisha Museum.

Moreover some workshops on the nominated items were organized in the past and the outcomes were published as academic works and catalogues (see the following list and 3.5 Bibliography).


5. Association for the Commemoration of the 70th Anniversary of the Creation of the Hyeongpyeongsa, Suiheisha and Hyeongpyeongsa – Movements against Discrimination in Korea and Japan, Osaka Museum of Human Rights and History, 1993
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(6) Committee to Promote the Construction of "The Suiheisha History Museum (provisional name)", Illustrated History of the Suiheisha Movement, Kaiho Shuppansha, 1996


* All publications are in Japanese only.

### 4.5 Copyright status

Copyright of the nominated materials are reserved by the Suiheisha Museum, unless it is legally expired because of the author's death.

### 5 Assessment against the selection criteria

#### 5.1 authenticity.

As is indicated in "3.4 History/Origin/Background/Provenance", the nominated items were discovered in the process of probing into material related to the Suiheisha owned by the founders of the Zenkoku Suiheisha, YONEDA Tomi and SAKAMOTO Seiichiro.

What is written in the 1924 pocketbook of YONEDA Tomi (the nominated item 2), which was collected from the former house of YONEDA Tomi, was undoubtedly entered by YONEDA Tomi himself in light of a number of samples of his handwriting that have been found on his pocketbooks. The pocketbook is a unique piece of evidence of the exchanges between the Suiheisha and the Hyeongpyeongsa, guaranteeing the authenticity of the nominated items and, at the same time, having major significance and values itself.

The proposed agenda items submitted to the Third National Congress of the Zenkoku Suiheisha (the nominated item 1), which was collected from the warehouse of SAKAMOTO Seiichiro, is the original text of the first proposal to the National Congress of the Zenkoku Suiheisha to the effect that the Zenkoku Suiheisha would call on the Hyeongpyeongsa to have exchanges with each other. It has originality and authenticity with unique values.

The prospectus of the Hyeongpyeongsa was published on the bulletin of Oshima Suiheisha, Hiya (fire arrow), Issue 1 of the year 1929 (the nominated item 4), which was collected from the former house of YONEDA Tomi. It is an important piece of evidence of the exchanges between the Suiheisha and the Hyeongpyeongsa, which had continued for five years at that time after the creation of the latter. There is no doubt in the authenticity of the item.

Likewise, the business card of YONEDA Tomi (the nominated item 3), which was used around the time of the creation of the Hyeongpyeongsa as is illustrated by the title of "Member of the Suiheisha", constitutes an essential part of the record of the exchanges between the Suiheisha and the Hyeongpyeongsa. The same applies to the business card of IHARA Hisashige (the nominated item 5), a member of the Oita Prefectural Suiheisha who often visited the Hyeongpyeongsa to support its activities.

As is indicated in "4. Legal information", these items have been collected and preserved by the Suiheisha Museum on its own initiative or come under its ownership and custodianship from the original owners through formal processes. Their provenance and history is well-established.
5.2 world significance.

The pre-modern age in Japan is characterized by the reinforcement of discrimination against the Eta (which literally means “filthy mass”), particularly under the social stratification system in the Edo period. Although legal and institutional forms of discrimination were abolished in the modern age through the ordinance issued by the Meiji government to “liberate” the Eta and others who had been discriminated against, they continued to be seen as “Burakumin” and treated with contempt that had persisted among the people for a long time. The Meiji government was also unable to launch measures to redress inferiorities in the overall lives of Buraku people.

The Zenkoku Suiheisha was created in March 1922, when Japan was getting increasingly imperialistic, to overcome such desperate situations among Buraku people. Its establishment was proposed by the young people in a Buraku area where the Suiheisha Museum, the owner of the nominated items, now exists (Kashiwara, Gose City, Nara Prefecture, Japan). The Founding Declaration of the Zenkoku Suiheisha, adopted when the organization was created, is the first declaration of human rights in Japan and has been globally appreciated as the first declaration of human rights in the world drafted by those who are subjects of discrimination. The Zenkoku Suiheisha had worked for liberation from Buraku discrimination, principally through condemnation of discriminatory words and deeds, until different movements for freedom and human rights were suppressed in 1942 because of the intensification of the World War II.

Meanwhile, legal and institutional discrimination against the Baegjeong, who had been placed at the lowest stratum under the outcast system of the Joseon Dynasty, was also abolished through the Gabogaehyoeck (Gabo Reform), a kind of institutional reform undertaken towards the end of the Dynasty (1894-96) with a view to modernizing society. As was the case in Japan, however, cases of discrimination against them continued to occur even after the modernization.

The Empire of Japan colonized the Korean Empire in 1910. Even under the colonization, the Baegjeong led the creation of the Hyeongpyeongsa in 1923 as an autonomous organization aiming at the liberation of all classes of people, encouraged by the creation of the Zenkoku Suiheisha in 1922. The organization worked for the realization of such a fair society until 1939.

As such, the creation of the Zenkoku Suiheisha and the Hyeongpyeongsa as well as the Founding Declaration of the former and the prospectus of the latter have world significance in themselves, being worthy to be noted in the Memory of the World program. These documents are obviously unique and irreplaceable in that minorities who had been discriminated against called for liberation from discrimination as well as liberty and democracy.

In this context, it should be noted that initiatives were taken in Japan by the people who had been discriminated against, during the imperial period, to liberate themselves from discrimination and that similar movements occurred in the colonized areas as well. What is most important is that the two organizations collaborated with each other, sending delegates to national congresses as well as exchanging congratulatory messages and telegrams with each other. They got more deeply involved with each other to the extent that the Zenkoku Suiheisha condemned cases of discrimination against the Hyeongpyeongsa.

Currently in Japan, hate speech by some bigoted racists has become rampant. In 2011, abusive words were thrown against the Suiheisha Museum, such as “Eta museum” and “Come out, Eta”; a Korean school was exposed to hate speech as well. In both cases, Japanese courts found that the words of hate speech amounted to defamation and ordered the perpetrators to pay compensation. There has been no end to hate speech against Korean residents in Japan, however, which has been regularly heard in busy streets in Tokyo or Osaka. In its concluding observations issued in July 2014, the UN Human Rights Committee recommended the government of Japan to take action in this regard, including the prohibition of hate speech.

Although the relationship between Japan and the Republic of Korea has extremely cooled down because of the issues of respective understanding of history and territorial disputes, we who are living in the present must seek to realize human rights, liberty, equality, fraternity and democracy by learning from the historical exchanges between the Zenkoku Suiheisha and the Hyeongpyeongsa, combating racist hate speech and pursuing for the liberation of all forms of discrimination. In this context, the nominated items have world significance, uniqueness and irreplaceability, making it appropriate for the inclusion in the Asia/Pacific Memory of the World Register.
5.3

**Time:**
The nominated items, prepared in the early 1920s and 1930s, have temporal and historical significance representing the Asia and Pacific region at the time, when the imperial states (including Japan, Germany and Italy), the “democratic” states (including the United States, the United Kingdom and France) and the socialist Soviet Union struggled with each other, foreshadowing the outbreak of the World War II. Japan had colonized the Korean Empire in the form of annexation in 1910.

In this historical context, the minority who had been discriminated against in Japan created the Zenkoku Suiheisha to pursue civil rights, confronting the imperialist state at the same time while suffering from people’s pejorative attitudes toward them. The minority who had been discriminated against in Korea, who lost their country because of the colonization by the Japanese imperialism, were inspired by the creation of the Zenkoku Suiheisha and formed the Hyeongpyeongsa in extreme difficult circumstances in order to take fundamental human rights into their hands.

And these minority groups were involved transnational exchanges and solidarity. The nominated items are historical records that symbolize translational solidarity between minority groups in the Asia and Pacific region.

**Place:**
Japan and Korea have maintained close relations with each other since ancient times. Japan and Baekje entered into diplomatic relations in the latter half of the 4th century. While the two countries experienced unfortunate periods in the Azuchi-Momoyama period (approximately 1558-1600), when the former invaded Korea under the Toyotomi government, they retained friendly relations in the Edo period, during which the Joseon Dynasty send emissaries to Japan. In the modern age, however, Japan had become increasingly imperialistic and colonized the Korean Empire in 1910 in the form of annexation, leading to the loss of their country on the part of Korean people.

Under these circumstances, the Zenkoku Suiheisha and the Hyeongpyeongsa were created by the minorities who had been discriminated against in the places that had originally belonged to separate states. In Japan, where the imperialistic trends were strong at the time, the Zenkoku Suiheisha was involved not only in the struggles for liberation from discriminatory social stratifications but also in democratic movements in the political sphere, such as for suffrage.

The Hyeongpyeongsa was not an organization composed of minorities who had been discriminated against; it sought to integrate former Baegjeong with those who had not been subjected to discrimination by descent. In this sense, it can be regarded as the first movement that challenged discrimination on the basis of social stratification, which had been one of the barriers that could not have been overcome in Korea.

Even today, it is difficult to say that discrimination against the minority group that had created the Zenkoku Suiheisha was completely eradicated in Japan, as is reflected in the disadvantaged status of the districts where they live or in troubles that emerge in cases of marriage between those who belong to the minority and those who do not. As for the Baegjeong in Korea, there are reportedly no areas where the minority dwell in groups because the Korean War, which occurred after the World War II, completely devastated the country and, consequently, the districts where the former Baegjeong had lived were also destroyed. The people of the Republic of Korea allegedly has no conscious discriminatory attitudes towards the former Baegjeong. In Japan, as well, the general miserable conditions of living among the minority who had been discriminated against have been dramatically remedied as a result of political, social and financial support provided for them at the national level.

The “extinction” of the former Baegjeong status as well as the invisibility of discrimination against the minority in Japan gives the nominated items significant geographical values, which makes them worthy to be included in the Asia/Pacific Memory of the World Register for permanent historical remembrance.
People:
The Founding Declaration of the Zenkoku Suiheisha is concluded with the words, "Let there be warmth in human society! Let there be light in all human beings!", while the prospectus of the Hyeongpyeongsa starts with the sentence, "Impartiality is the foundation of society and affection is the feature of the humanity". As such, the minorities who had been discriminated against in Japan and Korea had maintained strong enthusiasm and will to seek for liberation from discrimination, in the face of serious discrimination, working for liberty, equality and fraternity as well as contributing to the development of industry and labor force, mainly in leather and meat industries, in respective areas.

The platform of the Zenkoku Suiheisha declares, "We would be awaken to the principles of humanity and rush forward to the accomplishment of the best of the human kind", while the prospectus of the Hyeongpyeongsa pledges, "We would give mutual aid with affection, seek to make lives stable and be determined to thrive together". Both organizations refrained from regarding those who discriminated against them simply as enemies. Rather, their movements were led by humanists who believed that if all the people, including those who were involved in discrimination, could have consciousness as human beings, it would lead to the achievement of fraternity and reconciliation of fellow-creatures and to the realization of society without discrimination.

YONEDA Tomi, who recorded how the Hyeongpyeongsa was created and what kind of discriminatory incidents had occurred to the former Baegjeong in his 1924 pocketbook (the nominated item 2), is one of the founders of the Zenkoku Suiheisha. Having long been interested in international solidarity for the liberation of minorities who had been discriminated against, he took part in the founding ceremony of the Osaka Federation of Korean Laborers in December 1922; he also worked hard for the creation of the Headquarters of the Kansai Korean Laborers' League in the same month, delivering a congratulatory speech at the founding assembly.

The prospectus of the Hyeongpyeongsa, published in 1929 in the bulletin of the Oshima Suiheisha, Hiyu (fire arrow), Issue 1 (the nominated item 4), testified that "the movement of the Korean Hyeongpyeongsa, aiming at the liberation of 440,000 Baegjeong in Korea, occurred in April 1923 by way of echoing the Suihei movement". The place where Oshima Suiheisha was located (Oshima, Gojo Town, Nara Prefecture) is also the birthplace of YONEDA Tomi.

The name of IHARA Hisashige (the nominated item 5) appears in the pocketbook of YONEDA Tomi as "IHARA Hisashige, c/o HOSOKAWA Yonezo, 25 Kotobuki-cho, Gyeongseong-bu, Korea", which confirms that he was then living in Seoul, the current capital of the Republic of Korea. He was reportedly assisting Jang Jipil, who became the chair of the Hyeongpyeongsa Reform League in 1924.

It constitutes an important aspect of social development in the Asia and Pacific region to bear in mind the exchanges between and activities of the persons who had worked together for the Zenkoku Suiheisha and the Hyeongpyeongsa.

Subject and theme:
The subject of the nominated items is the exchanges and solidarity between those who had been discriminated against in two "countries" under the imperialist rule. The conceptual theme is liberation from discrimination and struggles to secure human rights.

The following is an overview of the exchanges and solidarity between the Zenkoku Suiheisha and the Hyeongpyeongsa.

The creation of the Zenkoku Suiheisha and its activities were reported Korea in March 1923 on the Dongailbo and the Josonilbo, while the creation of the Hyeongpyeongsa and its prospectus was reported in Japan in March 1923 through the Osaka Mainichi Shimbun and the Tokyo Asahi Shimbun.

The first formal proposal for collaboration between the two organizations was made in the proposed agenda items submitted to the Third National Congress of the Zenkoku Suiheisha, held on March 1924 (see the explanations on the nominated item 1 in Annex 1), by the Gunma Prefectural Suiheisha. The proposal, titled "On trying to contact the Hyeongpyeong movement in
Korea", was adopted at the Congress, along with the proposal "On backing up the anti-discrimination movement by the Gyerim brothers [Koreans living in Japan] in the mainland", proposed by the Nara Prefectural Kobayashi Suiheisha.

This led to the beginning of the exchanges and solidarity between the Zenkoku Suiheisha and the Hyeongpyeongsa. In the next month (April 1924) the Zenkoku Suiheisha sent the congratulatory message to the Congress of the Headquarters of the Hyeongpyeongsa League, stating that "Let us march together". In response, the Congress of the Headquarters of the Hyeongpyeongsa League adopted a resolution to seek for collaboration with the Zenkoku Suiheisha and sent it a letter of gratitude, stating, "We shall transcend the borders and build on the cosmopolitanism for ideal society from our perspectives. We seek for your enthusiastic assistance. May Day, 1924”.

Thereafter the national congresses of the Zenkoku Suiheisha formally discussed collaboration with the Hyeongpyeongsa twice. The Hyeongpyeongsa send congratulatory telegrams to the congresses of its counterpart three times; its representatives took part in and/or read out congratulatory messages five times at the meetings of the Zenkoku Suiheisha or its local organizations. The members of the Suiheisha from various parts of the country, including Mie, Oita, Osaka, Kyoto, Shikoku, Shimonoseki and Nagoya, participated in the national congresses of the Hyeongpyeongsa and/or visited its office. These exchanges and solidarity actions were reported in the Suihei Shimbun (published by the Zenkoku Suiheisha), the Aikoku Shimbun (Patriot Journal, published by the Mie Prefectural Suiheisha), the Dongailbo and the Josenilbo.

In addition, HIRANO Shoken, one of the founders of the Zenkoku Suiheisha, visited the Headquarters of the Hyeongpyeongsa and wrote a number of books on the organization, including An Overview of the Korean Hyeongpyeong Movement (in Japanese). YOSHII Koson, reporter of the Jiji Sinpo, visited the Hyeongpyeongsa in September 1924 and wrote a book, Visiting the Hyeongpyeong Movement.

As such, the nominated items reflect the subject of human rights, which necessarily accompany the liberation from discrimination that hinders sound development of human beings, which are essential for healthy and cultural social life for all and which have close relations with democracy based on human rights, liberty, equality and fraternity.

As was mentioned in relation to “5.2 world significance”, hate speech against the Buraku people and Korean residents in Japan is rampant in Japan these days. In this context, the records of the exchanges and solidarity between the Zenkoku Suiheisha and the Hyeongpyeongsa, both of which challenged the invasion and suppression by the imperialist state, are important materials that demonstrate historical, cultural and intellectual development. The nominated items reflect the universal subject that is common for all, which is human rights, liberty, equality, fraternity and democracy that are regarded as the standards or thresholds of human progress. The items have important and precious material values that are essential for permanent development of the humankind.

6 Other matters taken into account: rarity, integrity and threat

Rarity

As was stated in "3.4 History/Origin/Background/Provenance" and "5.1 authenticity", the nominated materials owned by the Suiheisha Museum were discovered in the process of probing into material related to the Suiheisha owned by the founders of the Zenkoku Suiheisha, YONEDA Tomi and SAKAMOTO Seichiro.

The 1924 pocketbook of YONEDA Tomi was undoubtedly used by himself, which makes it uniquely rare. While the other items are printed materials, their existence has not been confirmed in the investigations for relevant materials with those involved in the Suiheisha movement, which have been conducted for some thirty years. The nominated items are neither owned, kept or preserved by the museums and academic institutions specialized in the Suiheisha movement or human rights in general. Therefore the items other than the pocketbook of YONEDA Tomi are also uniquely rare.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name of documentary heritage</th>
<th>Page no.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Cross-border solidarity of Suiheisha and Hyeongpyeongsa</td>
<td>12</td>
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</table>

**Integrity**
As is explained in "7 Preservation and Access Management Plan", the nominated materials owned, preserved and displayed by the Suiheisha Museum are in good condition. Although some of them have been deteriorated, they were subject to a deacidification process and have become stable, being kept in controlled conditions without any risk of further deterioration other than natural deterioration.

**Threat**
As is explained in "7 Preservation and Access Management Plan", the nominated materials owned, preserved and displayed by the Suiheisha Museum are subject to secure storage and professional conservation attention. There are no threats to their security other than natural deterioration.

---

7 Preservation and Access Management Plan

Is there a management plan in existence for this documentary heritage? Are there strategies to preserve and provide access to it?

NO

While the Suiheisha Museum currently does no: have an overall management plan for its material, it has established "Management Rules" for the materials under its custody (see Annex 2). In addition, the nominated items are subject to secure storage and professional conservation attention, as is indicated in “Condition and storage arrangements” below, and there are no threats to their security other than natural deterioration. For the prevention of fire and disaster, the Suiheisha Museum has appointed a fire protection manager, prepared a list of members of the voluntary fire-fighting team and submitted a fire-fighting plan to the fire station. Safety is secured by commissioning to a security company. The development of a management plan is currently under consideration.

Condition and storage arrangements
The nominated items owned, preserved and displayed by the Suiheisha Museum are housed inside the museum under condition in which temperature and humidity is properly controlled. Expert curators are responsible for their management and preservation. In the display room, where part of the nominated items are exhibited, the temperature and humidity are controlled and a proper level of illumination is provided with LED lighting. Replicas have been made of the items that may deteriorate and the originals are stored in the special storage room. The remaining items being nominated are stored in drawers made of paulownia wood and enveloped with neutral paper to prevent oxidization. Maintenance is conducted twice a year for the display room, during which the humidity conditioning agent is replaced. Similarly the special storage room and other storage facilities are subject to annual fumigation.

In addition, the nominated items have been digitized and made accessible to anyone through the website of the Suiheisha Museum.
8 Any other information

Please provide any other information that supports the inclusion of this item(s) / collection on the Asia/Pacific Memory of the World Register.

If the nomination is successful, the nominators will explicitly mention about the inclusion when they are exhibited or published, explaining about the significance of the Asia/Pacific Memory of the World Programme at the same time.

9 Checklist

Nominees may find completing the following checklist useful before sending the nomination form to MOWCAP.

☐ MOWCAP website reviewed

☐ Introduction read

☐ summary completed (maximum 100 word) (section 1)

☐ Nomination and contact details completed (section 2)

☐ If this is a joint nomination, section 2 appropriately modified

☐ Documentary heritage identified (sections 3.1 – 3.3)

☐ History/Origin/Background/Provenance completed (section 3.4)

☐ Bibliography completed (section 3.5)

☐ Names, qualifications and contact details of up to three independent people or organizations recorded (section 3.6)

☐ Declaration signed and dated that all referees have given their written permission for their names to appear on the MOWCAP website (section 3.6)

☐ Details of owner completed (section 4.1)

☐ Details of custodian – if different from owner - completed (section 4.2)

☐ Details of legal status completed (section 4.3)

☐ Details of accessibility completed (section 4.4)

☐ Details of copyright status completed (section 4.5)

☐ Evidence presented of authenticity (section 5.1)

☐ Evidence presented of world significance (section 5.2)

☐ Evidence presented against one or more additional criteria (section 5.3)

☐ Information presented on rarity, integrity and threat (section 6)

☐ Summary of Preservation and Access Management Plan completed. If there is no formal Plan provide details about current and/or planned access, storage and custody arrangements (section 7)
<table>
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<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- [ ] Any other information provided - if applicable (section 8)
- [ ] Sample photographs or VDO prepared for MOWCAP use (if required)
- [ ] Printed copy of Nomination Form made for organisation’s records
- [ ] Electronic copy of Nomination Form made for MOWCAP use (if required)
Proposed agenda items submitted to the Third National Congress of the Zenkoku Suiheisha (March 1924)

At the Second National Congress in March 1923, which was held one month before the creation of the Hyeongpyeongsa, the Zenkoku Suiheisha adopted a resolution on the "the internationalization of the Suihei Movement", seeking for international solidarity among the minority who had been discriminated against.

The first formal proposal for collaboration between the two organizations was made in the proposed agenda items submitted by the Gunma Prefectural Suiheisha to the Third National Congress of the Zenkoku Suiheisha, which was held on 3 March 1924. The proposal, titled "On trying to contact the Hyeongpyeong movement in Korea", was adopted at the Congress, along with the proposal "On backing up the anti-discrimination movement by the Gyerim brothers [Koreans living in Japan] in the mainland", proposed by the Nara Prefectural Kobayashi Suiheisha.

On the proposed agenda items concerning the Hyeongpyeong movement, it was explained as follows: "In Korea, there is the class called the Baegjeong who are discriminated against. They are treated in discriminatory manners by the general Korean people. They organized the Hyeongpyeongsa. Its platform is similar to ours. We would like to make contact with the Hyeongpyeongsa."

This led to the beginning of the exchanges and solidarity between the two organizations. The proposal "On backing up the anti-discrimination movement by the Gyerim brothers in the mainland" was adopted on the prerequisite that the Koreans living in Japan should not be involved in discrimination against the Baegjeong. It is also noteworthy that an urgent motion "On warning the Government about the treatment of the Koreans living in Japan" was adopted at the same time.
Pocketbook of YONEDA Tomi (1924)

YONEDA Tomi, one of the founders of the Zenkoku Suiheisha, recorded how and by whom the Hyeongpyengsa was created as well as what cases of discrimination the former Baegjeong had faced in his diary for the year 1924. According to his records, the Hyeongpyengsa was not well-organized compared to the Zenkoku Suiheisha and
the police was tolerant in terms of the control over the organization because the authorities welcomed strife among the Korean people. He also wrote that, although a wealthy person who belonged to the former Baegjeong provided support for the construction of a school, his child was denied admission into the school. This incident led to the creation of the Alliance to Seek for the Establishment of the Hyeongpyengsa for the Liberation of the former Baegjeong in April 1924, initiated by Kang Sangho and Jang Jipil. He also noted the address of IHARA Hisashige of the Oita Prefectural Suiheisha, who lived in Seoul at the time, and referred to the assault on the Hyeongpyengsa (the Jecheon incident) in September 1923 and how the organization broke up after the incident. He stated that Jang Jipil was a graduate of the Meiji University in Japan and wrote down the name of Kim Gyeongsam, who came to Japan in September 1924 for establishing solidarity with the Zenkoku Suiheisha.

It is evident that his strong interest in the Hyeongpyengsa formed the foundation of the exchanges and solidarity between the two organizations.

Excerpts from the 1924 pocketbook

IHARA Hisashige  
c/o HOSOKAWA Yonezo  
25 Kotobuki-cho, Gyeongsong-bu, Korea

Hyeongpyeng Movement
Organization
Not well-organized compared to the Zenkoku Suihesha
School
Public regular school (elementary school)
Because of having had provided support for the construction of the school but was denied admission after the completion
Director of the Gyeongseong Branch, Josunilbo
Mr. Kang Sangho (Yangban [aristocrat]) (Shizoku [warrior class])
Manager, Japan Hanayama Firm
Gyeongsangnam-do Uiryebong-gun Uiryebong-myeon
Born in Gyeongsang
Jang Jipil and Lee Hakchan, Baegjeong
24 April 12 [the year 1924]
Alliance to Seek for the Establishment of the Hyeongpyengsa for the Liberation of the former Baegjeong
Congress, 13 May, the first one
Day 5

Having borrowed 3,000 yen for the venue and
rented office at Daeng-dong
General Headquarters: Jecheon, Chungcheongnam-do
Create the alliance for obstruction (common people)
144 Doryeom-dong (head office)

Named for the purpose of innovation, but cease to exist but for innovation

"Branch Director, Sin Hosu, will resign"

Police is tolerant
Reason:
Because they welcome strife among the same [Korean] race

Breaking up [of the organization]
November 12 [the year 1924]
Kang Sangho came and recommended to meet high officials; President of Gyeongseongilbo supported the idea; Jo Uje proposed distribution
Jang Jipil disagreed; President shared the idea and decided to withdraw
Decided to expel Jo and Kang; they came and took the money when the Jecheon incident happened

Argument is made for breaking up the organization and being headquartered at Gyeongseong
23 July 13 [the year 1925] (Daejon) Meeting of principal members
Father of Jang
Jan Deogchan (72 years old); became a representative of 71 counties 37 years ago and was insistent on using Mang-gong [Korean headband]
(Appealed to Mr. Lee Gojun) he was sympathetic and allowed to use it; the primary achievement
Upon the arrival of the new Mayor, he was tortured on the pretext that the permission had been given by way of corruption; a number of injuries can be observed on his body now (Mr. Jan [Jipil] is a graduate of Meiji University)
163 Nanzan-cho, Daegu-myeon (the population of 100,000)
Meiji-cho 2 chome, within the city: Branch
Mr. Kim Gyeongsam
“Segwang” July and after       Financial matters: O Seonggwan
  * [unable to make out] Gyeongsik

[the next page]
5 August, 7:00 in the evening
Six Korean organizations held a public meeting to condemn suppression of oratorical meetings by Koreans
Police suppression got tougher (suspension order and arrest): very much doubtful if suppression could lead to ** [unable to make out] of the movement by Koreans
Business card of YONEDA Tomi (Member of the Suiheisha, Kamigyo-ku Takanokitamachi, Kyoto City, the Headquarters of the Zenkoku Suiheisha League)

YONEDA Tomi, who recorded how the Hyeongpyeongsa was created by whom and what kind of discriminatory incidents had occurred to the former Baegjeong in his 1924 pocketbook (the nominated item 2), is one of the founders of the Zenkoku Suiheisha. Having long been interested in international solidarity for the liberation of minorities who had been discriminated against, he took part in the founding ceremony of the Osaka Federation of Korean Laborers in December 1922; he also worked hard for the creation of the Headquarters of the Kansai Korean Laborers’ League in the same month, delivering a congratulatory speech at the founding assembly.

The fact that the Headquarters of the Zenkoku Suiheisha League moved to Osaka City in 1925, after which YONEDA did not use the title of “Member of Suiheisha” on his business card, and that the address of the Headquarters is indicated as “Kamigyo-ku Takanokita-machi, Kyoto City” indicates that the business card had been used only until 1924.

In those days, business cards were used as letters of introduction. OZAKI Yukio, the person who introduced TAKETOMI Taketoshi, had served as a member of the House of Representatives for 63 years since 1890, when the first House of Representatives election was held. He opposed to the militarism and was called “the father of parliamentary government”. TAKETOMI was also a member of the House of Representatives, having served as the Minister of Finance in the second Cabinet of Prime Minister OKUMA Shigenobu and become a member of the House of Peers in 1924. Both of them were prominent figures in politics in Japan.
Prospectus of the Hyeongpyengsa (published on the bulletin of Oshima Suiheisha, Hiya (fire arrow), Issue 1, Zenkoku Toitsu-sha, January 1929)

The first issue of Hiya was published by the Oshima Suiheisha in 1929 at Oshima, Gojo Town, Nara Prefecture, which is the birthplace of YONEDA Tomi as well. Minor changes were made to the original version of the Object of the Hyeongpyengsa when it was published on the bulletin as the Prospectus of the Hyeongpyengsa. TAGAWA Seiichi, the editor of the first issue of Hiya noted “from the standpoint of love for humanity” that “namely, the movement of the Korean Hyeongpyengsa, aiming at the liberation of 440,000 Baegjeong in Korea, occurred in April 1923 by way of echoing the Suihei movement”.

The fact that the Object of the Hyeongpyengsa was published on the bulletin of a local Suiheisha in Nara Prefecture six years after the creation of the organization can been seen as an indication of the determination for solidarity with the Korean movement on the part of the Suihei movement.

SAKAMOTO Seiichiro, one of the founders of the Zenkoku Suiheisha, contributed the article “On the elimination of discriminatory ideas and the Suihei movement” to the first issue of Hiya. ISHIKAWA Jun, who received the fourth Akutagawa Prize (one of the most major awards for literature in Japan) in 1937 for the novel “Fugen”, also contributed the article “The Praise of Human Beings” to the issue.
⑤ Business card of IHARA Hisashige

The name of IHARA Hisashige appears in the pocketbook of YONEDA Tomi as 'IHARA Hisashige, c/o HOSOKAWA Yonezo, 25 Kotobuki-cho, Gyeongseong-bu, Korea', which confirms that he was then living in Seoul, the current capital of the Republic of Korea. He was reportedly assisting Jang Jipl, who became the chair of the Hyeongpyengsa Reform League in 1924, according to Visiting the Hyeongpyeng Movement, written by a reporter of the Jiji Sinpo, YOSHII Koson, who visited the Hyeongpyengsa in September 1924.

IHARA was born in Oita Prefecture in 1904. Having been influenced by MATUMOTO Jiichiro in Fukuoka Prefecture, who later became the Chair of the Zenkoku Suiheisha, he dropped out of university and went to Korea. After having withdrawn from the Suihei movement and the Hyeongpyeng movement, he became a houseboy of KANEMITSU Yasuo, who was born in Oita Prefecture and was serving as the Minister of Health and Welfare at the time, and received recognition of his capacities. He then served as the official of Tokyo City and the chairman of the board of directors of the National Kokubunji Sanatorium for Tuberculosis and passed away in 1951. The title indicated on IHARA's business card shows one of his footprints.
MANAGEMENT RULES
concerning the Materials Owned by the Suiheisha Museum

1.0 Lending out the material owned by the Museum

The original materials on permanent exhibition in the Museum shall not be lent out unless exceptional permission is made through the consultation with the Museum. The other materials owned by the Museum may be lent out through the consultation with the Museum.

1.1 Transportation of the materials owned by the Museum
1.1.1 An expert shall attend the transportation of the materials owned by the Museum through to the venue where they are to be exhibited or until they arrive safely at the transport destination.

1.1.2 The materials owned by the Museum shall be separately and appropriately packed and be transported with extreme care so that they are not damaged or destroyed during transportation. A curator of the Museum shall accompany them until the materials lent out are appropriately placed and exhibited.

1.2 Borrower’s duty concerning the management of the materials
1.2.1 The borrower shall be responsible for the borrowed materials from the day of transportation until the day when the materials are returned to the Museum.

1.2.2 The borrower shall be obliged to secure the management of the borrowed materials and shall pay close attention in order to ensure that the materials are not damaged or destroyed.

1.2.3 The borrower shall preserve the borrowed materials in a proper environment, paying attention to temperature, humidity, illumination and other conditions.

1.3 Compensation for damages/destruction
1.3.1 The materials to be borrowed shall be insured for the period from the day when they are borrowed until the day when they are returned to the Museum.

1.3.2 If the borrowed materials are damaged or destroyed, the borrower shall promptly inform the Museum, the owner of the materials, of the situation.

1.3.3 If the borrowed materials are damaged in any ways, including stains, partial destruction or loss, the borrower shall make appropriate compensation after consultation with the Museum.

1.4 Public information/relations
1.4.1 In order to use the materials for public information/relations, prior permission shall be given by the Museum after consultation. The materials for public information/relations shall indicate that the materials are "Owned by the Suiheisha Museum" in an appropriate place.

1.5 Costs
1.5.1 No costs shall be charged for borrowing the materials. The borrower shall, however, be responsible for the costs of insuring, transporting and exhibiting the materials.
1.5.2 The transportation costs for the curator of the Museum who accompanies the transportation of the materials shall be borne by the borrower.

1.6 Consent to the contract
1.6.1 The borrower shall give prior consent to the contract, which indicates all the material to be borrowed and is to be concluded with the Museum.

2.0 Duplication of material owned by the Museum (including replication, video-recording and other forms of visualization)

2.1 Replication of the materials
2.1.1 Photocopying
2.1.2 Photographing
2.1.3 Digital duplication

2.2 Application for the permission to duplicate
2.2.1 Written application shall be submitted to the Museum, indicating: 1) the titles of the materials that the borrower wishes to borrow; 2) what the material will be used for; 3) how long the borrower wishes to borrow the material; and 4) any additional information needed to get permission for borrowing the material.

2.2.2 Permission shall be given by the Museum only when it considers it appropriate on the basis of what is written in the application.

2.3 The terms and conditions for usage
2.3.1 The fact that the materials have been duplicated shall be explicitly indicated.

2.3.2 The name of the Suiheisha Museum as the custodian of the original material shall be explicitly mentioned on the duplicated materials.

3.0 Use of the materials for educational activities

3.1 Seminars and courses for the public
3.1.1 The Suiheisha Museum
Organization of seminars and public lectures by the curators for the public.

4.0 Internal regulations of the Museum

4.1 The original material owned by the Museum shall be displayed in the exhibition room where security, illumination and other conditions are properly secured.

4.2 The original materials owned by the Museum shall be properly preserved and managed under the conditions described in 1.2.3 above.