

Osaka, June, 18th, 1947.

To: Harry Shupak, of C. I. S., SCAP.

From: E. SUZUKI, Chief of Osaka Pref. Police Dep't.

Re investigation of gamblers and other unlawful elements:

In accordance with your directions, investigation has been conducted of which results are as follows:

1. Gang organizations.

(A) Name & Number of members of each unit, and name of each boss.

"Kashimoto" (Price-makers):-Sakaume-gumi the 3rd
Shojiro MATSUYAMA and other twenty.

"Tekiya" (racketeers) :- Sanjaku-gumi's Sutekichi
MURAUCHI and other three.

"Gurentai" gangsters :- Nandokai's Tadao FUJIMURA
and other fourteen.

Details are shown in annexed lists.

(B) Personality (Police record & other data):

"Kashimoto" ring: This ring consists of 21 members including a boss "Sakume-gumi" the 3rd. Shojiro MARSUYAMA out of whom only three have no police records and all the other eighteen are the ones with previous convictions of murder connected with gambling (mostly resulted from grudge at gambling or from quarrelling over their sphere of interest) or injury or threat etd. Most of the members of each party too, have previous offences of the same kind as above and their nature as well as conduct is by no means favorable.

Especially Shojiro MATSUYAMA, "Sakume" the 3rd most influential among "Kashimoto" ring has five previous convictions such as gambling and injury, Kumakichi NAGATA of the "Doikuma-gumi" group, too, has five previous offenses such as murder and gambling;

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Shichiro KUMAMURA of the "Kumamura*gumi" group has six offenses such as murder, gambling and others.

"Tekiya" racketeers' groups:

The boss of this groups used to gamble or to commit abduction of girls, larceny, intimidation, fraud or to exploit street-vendors. Almost all of them have previous convictions of fraudulence or intimidation. They are grossly immoral and just the same with their followers.

"Gurantai" gangsters:

Eight out of fourteen bosses of this party have previous offences such as threat, theft, injury, and though the other six have no previous offences, they are all ill-natured and ill-conducted and almost all of their followers have previous convictions.

(2) Number of members of each organization:

"Kashimoto" ring:

These groups are composed of civil engineering and building workers or night-soil men and each of the groups comprises from ten members at least to some two hundred at most. So they amount to about 985 members in total.

"Sakaume-gumi" group the 3rd, "Okumura-gumi".

"Doikuma-gumi" group are the most typical ones among them.

Above all the "Sakume-gumi" group reigns widely over not only Osaka prefectural district but also all Kinki and even Kyushu areas.

"Tekiya" racketeers' groups:

Their comprising members are mostly bad impostors and public engineering or building workers and night-soil men.

Members of each group number to from ten to hundred and they amount to some 160 members in total.

"Gurantai" gangsters:

These groups are generally formed with unlawful elements, Korean hooligans, and jobless ruffians. Typical groups of them are the "Shima-gumi" (comprizing 200 members), "Nando-kai" (about 50) and "Gokuraku-gumi" (60).

Other details are seen in an attached list.

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2. Their activity:

(a) "Kashimoto" price-makers:

Some of the elements are civil engineering and building contractors by trade but almost all of them have no definite occupations spending in idleness gambling day and night in their own range around their respective abode. Above all the group, "Sakaume-gumi the 3rd" has the influence over not only Osaka district but also Kinki and even to Kyushu districts and they used to idle away in gambling.

(b) "Tekiya" racketeers:

With the end of war black-markets and street-vendors mushroomed everywhere in the cities and scrambles for place or market among dealers, disputes between landowner and dealers, between different nationals incessantly took place all over cities and towns and in every case these members of the groups took charge of the arbitration in the disputes, meanwhile they have come to assume the managing directors of the street-vendors union in the blackmarkets. They attempt to exploit every street-vendors under the cloak of service for their well-being engaging in cleaning or watering the streets, and finally they interfere with our police act of controlling black-markets. They endeavoured to back up the blackmarket and gave birth to much evils.

Since August last year, however, when strict measure were taken for the blockads of blackmarket, their influence has come to reduce, and most of them were dispersed. Some of them made themselves street-vendors and it seems that they collect money in the name of space rent or sweeping expense from every follow-vendors.

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(c) "Gurentai" gangsters:

These groups have great influence over the busy streets in Osaka such as Nambashinchi, Tobita wall-street, Umeda, Tenroku, Imazato areas and they are trying to extend their influence. Most of the elements have no definite jobs. They haunt cabarets, restaurants, eating-houses in their domain to pick quarrels with people purposely finding faults with them. Furthermore they idle away in indulging in eating, drinking and all sorts of pleasures without paying and sometimes they resort to intimidation.

So, to cope with this, the keepers of stores or restaurants as old saying goes "Poison quells poison", keep in contact with the bosses who exercise influence over the areas and they pay them salary of from about ¥2,000 to ¥3,000 a month to keep them as protectors for running of business.

Thus the keepers are trying to prevent the evils done by those vicious elements so as to maintain their business.

Besides some of the leaders of the gangsters, under the name of relief movement for Japanese repatriates, often produce a performance for the public to win people's credit and at the same time to make a profit.

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3. Fund

Kind (Commission, tribute, imposition, etc.), amount (paid monthly) and distribution.

Price makers(Kashimoto)

Some price makers operate public work or building business with their followers as workers and earn their daily bread legally. However, almost all of price makers in general disguised as public work contractors keep gambling-houses in various quarters under their influence. And the rents of such establishments are the only means of their livelihood.

The correct figures of money thus collected are unavailable. Since ¥200,000 to ¥300,000 a month is reportedly going to each group such as the third boss Sakaumes, Doikumas, Kansai-kyodai-kai, Kumamuragumi, other groups are supposed to get the rents of ¥10,000 to ¥20,000.

Price makers, in other cases, make profits by running sumo wrestling matches or other shows allied with street-vendors. Whatever source the incomes may come from, the greater part go to the pockets of price makers. Their henchmen will not get more than pocket or lunch-money.

The way of distribution is based on feudalism, and exploitation-ism. For instances, the third boss Sakaume(real name, Shojiro Matsuyama) has assets amounting to over three million yen and has his concubine keep a restaurant in Ikoma area, Nara Pref.; Doikuma(real name, Kumakichi Nagata) is rumored to be worth five million yen and his mistress also operates a restaurant. Both have accumulated their fortunes by means of collecting the rents of gambling dens.

Racketeers

Shortly after the termination of war, blackmarkets and street-booths came into appearance like mushroom. At that time they acted as self-styled police mediating in troubles arising in blackmarkets and among pitchermen.

They were parasites of the marts and made some thousands yen monthly under the name of space-rent and sweeping charge. With the blackmarkets brought to an closure last year they have gradually become powerless. And today they make their livings as fortune tellers or chequers-players standing on the street. Those ill-natured and still extorting money from street vendors or eating and drinking without payment.

Gangsters

Most of them frequent to restaurants, cabarets and other establishments under their influence.

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There they drink and eat without payment, pick quarrels with patrons and blackmail them.

Some of them prevent hoodlums from acting violently in dance halls and theaters, and claim themselves to be controllers over they gay quarters within the sphere of their influence. They are paid fixed salaries of ¥2,000 to ¥3,000 a month by the business owners or their protection.

While others live on non-payment drinks and foods or go so extremely as to exploit money from waitresses of cafes and restaurants who have an amour with them. The amount are however, unknown.

Nandogumi association has control over Shinsaibashi and Dotonbori areas, the biggest red-light districts in the prefecture. The association collects fees of ¥25,000 from 15 patron members monthly including big five cabarets-Akadama, Marutama, Ariake, Hollywood and Bijinza.

Roughs are sent to member cabarets and restaurants as guards from the associations, who will pay ¥50,000 to ¥75,000 for their guarding. Patron membership fees go to the boss Tadao Fujimura and the greater part of protection rewards to guard themselves-his henchmen. Thus the boss and his 50 followers are parasites of the pleasure-resorts.

4. Effect

Price makers

Most of them indulge in gambling and naturally troubles in gambling houses lead to murder and injury cases frequently. It is, therefore, necessary that they should be kept under police surveillance.

The political activities of price makers, generally speaking, are not so remarkable. The third boss Sakaume(Shojiro Matsuyama) has been in full activity as a lobbyist affiliated with Tokonami belonging to Seiyukai party(Now Liberals). He supported the Liberals in the recent election. He kept in close touch with his 200 followers, and sworn brothers Kanejiro Sakamoto and six others. He further entered into friendly relations with other bosses for the cause. He supported Bunzo Akama, Osaka Pref. Governorship candidate and Fukuzo Nakayama (of liberalist party), candidate for house of representatives.

Doikuma(Kumakichi Nagata) electioneered vigorously for Toramatsu Konishi (boss of Torabayashigumi Co.) unattached candidate for house of representatives.

Kansai-kyodai-kai association supported Tatsuji Yoshida of

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Socialist party, a member of association, in Imabari Municipal election and the candidate was turned. Besides the association supported Socialists candidates in the prefectural and national elections.

As mentioned above, bosses have been taking active part in politics. Because of their influence and such customs in their world as chivalry, faithfulness, imperative of boss' order and strict maintenance of secrets, every political party is trying hard to win bosses over. Accordingly, bosses movements are supposed to have considerable effects politically.

Economically they stir up the gambling spirit and decrease the working will among people at large, thus obstructing the rehabilitation of Japan.

Racketeers

From a police administrative point of view, fraud, women Kidnapping, gambling, blackmarket stimulation, exaction from blackmarketeers, interference in police control of economic crimes etc. were done by them. At the present time when the economic reconstruction are aimed at, their activities are note-worthy from a police and economic point of view. However, as a result of the blackmarket closure carried out last August and enforcement of various economic controls, their actions are today less effective.

Gangsters

Their activities are effectless economically and politically at present. They claim themselves to be self-styled police in their rackets while in other districts they act against law in restaurants and cabarets. Racket-enlargement-troubles are brought about or mass-violence are done against people. In fear of future trouble, people reconcile themselves with it. Police are doing their best to root out such toughs. Nandokai who has controlled over the pleasure centers Shinsaibashi, Ebisubashi and Dotonbori areas has about 15 patron members including restaurants. They operate business under their shelter. Among their advisers is Sadakichi Hitomatsu, now Welfare Minister (his name is listed in the office though actually unconfirmed.) It is the fact that they backed the Minister in the last election. If they are left unchecked, other rings will be involved in the political circles.

5. Complaints

1. To police:

a) Against Pricemakers:

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Taking advantage of the confusion after the war, pricemakers began gambling on the street or fraudulence gambling around blackmarkets and pleasure resorts, keeping in touch with their unlawful elements among "Tekiya" (Street vendors) and "gurentai" (gangsters). They were said to produce ¥10,000 in cash a day. Finally even children took part in the gaming.

Several anonymous letters of the citizens were sent, in fear of this trend, to police every day, asking for checking and arresting the gamblers.

In view of these circumstances, we started a wholesale round-up against them as early as last year, and repeated our hunting in spite of many sacrifices. As a result, we could root out most of them around Sept. last year.

It was last June 14 that street gambling began to sprout again at the Haruki horse racing course, Harukicho, Kishiwada city. A gang of about 200 gamblers engaged in gaming there, presiding about 50 groups of gambling.

When about 6 policemen hurried to the scene to arrest them, they attacked the policemen en mass, and after dealing a violence upon them, they made away.

The desire is growing in the public that those gamblers be wiped out in the possibly earliest time, and made an honest living, at the same time, enabling them to participate in the reconstruction of Japan.

b) Against racketeers:

After the war-end the racketeers controlled the blackmarket and became the patrons of the street vendors, aiding them in illegal seizure of lots. Thus they pressed the proper land-owners constantly.

Complaints against these unlawful activities were incessantly made by landowners to police stations of Sonezaki, Abeno, Ikuno, Oyodo, Fukushima, Sakikita, demanding to stop the illegalities. With the blackmarket closure last year, illegal occupation of land was diminishing.

c) Against "Gurentai" (gangsters)

It is Gurentai that at present the citizens demand police to regulate strictly. For the typical examples of the complaints, we can show the cases that they demand store-keepers of money by threats, that they eat and drink at cabarets and restaurants without paying the bills, that officers of "Nando Kai" force people to buy advance tickets of performances

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which they often produce under the various high-sounding names.

2) To Municipal and Ward authorities:

No complaints noticeable were made to those authorities.

6. Regulation

1) By police:

Back in July, 1934, we conducted one wholesale round-up against gangsters of "Grentai" and gamblers.

In this case, several hundres of them were examined and sent to Procurators' Office, charged with Intimidation, violence unlawful interference in one's business, bluffing and other offences.

Blackmarkets were regulated and raided several times since June last year. A fatal stroke was dealt against them when all of the blackmarkets in Osaka pref. were forced to block out on Aug. 1, last year. As a result, almost all of the unlawful factors were dispersed and we could only find little of them among those who were checked in regulation conducted recently.

Thereafter, the Criminal Section of this dept. with each police station arrested these racketeers and sent to Procurators' Office, the most remarkable among whom were officers of "Nandokai" assoc., and Minamis, group of Koreans. They are adopting more intelectual means to escape the meshes of the law, making us difficult to catch them.

2) By Municipal and Ward Authorities:

There is nothing worthy of special mention.

3) By Procurators' Office:

The suspects are handed over to this office by police stations and disposed of there. Sometimes victims laid complaints directly to the office and it summoned suspects to examine, though it happened rarely.

7. Policy of regulation

The Criminal Section of this police dept. is secretly investigating restaurant-owners in pleasure resorts, where "Gurentai" gangsters are in underground activity, to detect

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Authority **NND 77S009**

By **KJ** NARA Date **02/14/08**

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their crimes, at the same time dispatching the annexed directions to police stations concerned to cooperate with us in tracking down the gangsters.

We see forward the days in the near future when we will carry out the wholesale round-up after we can have positive proof of their crimes.

List of Gamblers Gangs and other groups
of evil character

A. Boss

Name of Group	Name of boss	Police record	Personnel	
			Boss'es Character	Number of followers
Sakaume the third	Shojiro Matsuyama	5 briberies	Slyness, idleness, roughness	200
Doikuma-gumi	Kumakichi Nagata	1 murder 4 gamblings	Slyness, roughness	100
Kansai Kyodai Kai	Ikuzo Ishida	none	" "	16
Okumura-gumi	Tomosaburo Okumura	none	Slyness, idleness, roughness.	200
Kogane-gumi	Kentaro Sakamoto	1 injury 5 gamblings	" " "	35
Komasa-gumi	Seinan Yamaguchi	1 injury 1 bodily infury resulting in death.	" " "	18
Sumimura-gumi	Shoichiro Sumimura	1 murder 5 gamblings	Slyness & excitement	25
Konjin-gumi the second.	Miyazo Shindo	6 gamblings	" "	50
Kansai-gumi	Seitaro Yamanouchi	7 gamblings	Slyness, roughness, Violence.	30
Itogahama-gumi	Yoshitaro Nishino	none	" " "	20
Kansai-Nani- Gumi	Chotaro Sohane	10 theft & injury'es	roughness, slyness	20
Makino-gumi	Shotaro Makino	2 gamblings	roughness obstinacy	40
Nishimoto- gumi	Shizumi Nishimoto	1 injury 1 murder	" "	12

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Personnel

Name of Group	Name of boss	Police Record	Boss'es Character	Number of followers
Nagaoka-gumi	Noboru Nagaoka	none	roughness, obstinacy.	30
Oyabu-gumi	Yasutaro Oyabu	none	roughness, slyness	10
Tenmasa-gumi	Masaichi Yamada	6 gamblings	" "	10
Kane-gumi	Katsutaro Yamamoto	2 threats	roughness, slyness, violence	35
Uyeda-gumi	Suekichi Uyeda	1 murder	" " "	20
Tokoshige-gumi the 4th	Yoshikatsu Tomioka	8 theft, gambling, receiving stolen property	" " "	30
Kenritsu Kogyo sha.	Masateru Tanaka	none	" " "	10
Azuma-gumi	Shigekichi Azuma	1 murder 3 gamblings	slyness, roughness, violence, idleness	10

Total (21) persons

(921) persons

B. "Gurentai" (Groups of undesirable element)

Name of group	Name of boss	Police record	Personnel	
			Boss'es Character	Number of followers
Nando-kai	Tadao Fujimura	none	Gunning, roughness	50
Gokuraku-Kai	Toshio Kato	none	" "	60
Shima-gumi	Genjiro Amijima	2 injury	cunning, excitement idleness	200
Oshima-Ha Korean	Kaku-Zai-Gyoku	1 threat	" " "	10
Kuroda-gumi Korean	So-Ki-Shaku	1 threat 1 theft	" " "	30
Harada-ha Korean	Keichi Harada	1 injury	Slyness, idleness, roughness	10
Hasegawa-gumi Korean	Cho-Sho-Kan	None	" " "	10
Kodo-Kai	Minoru Okazaki	None	" " "	50
Ishida-gumi	Kentaro Ishida	"	" " "	12
Kujime-gumi	Yutaka Kujime	2 theft, 2 threat 1 gambling	" " "	12
Izumi-No-Sha	Namikei Shine	None	" " "	20
Sugimoto-gumi	Hisac Sugimoto	4 gambling	impatience, cunning, slyness	20
Nishikawa-ha	Muneharu Nishikawa	1 theft	" " "	10
Umeda	Kazuo Umeda	None	" " "	5
Hashimoto-gumi	Hideyoshi Hashimoto	1 threat	Slyness, Roughness, idleness	30
Total	15 persons			<u>529 persons</u>

C. Showman

Name of group	Name of boss	Police record	Personnel	
			Boss'es Character	Number of followers
Sanjaku-gumi	Sutekichi Murauchi	7 extortions	cunning, roughness.	100
Ito-gumi the 2nd	Kenjiro Yamada	2 anction offences	" "	30
Okamasa-gumi	Shoichi Kamishita	2 extortions 2 frauds 9 gamblings	cunning, idleness, violence	20
Koisamu-gumi	Sataro Maeda	5 gamblings	" " "	10
Total	4 persons		Gurentai Tekiya Gambling	<u>160</u> Persons 529 921 1,610

(Translation)

To: All Officers l/c District.

From: Chief of Police Dept., Osaka.

Re simultanaous round-up of gang of violent character and unlawful elements.

With the recent rampancy of unlawful elements and its groups to various areas, who have been armed with Japanese swords, daggers and other lethal weapons, giving violence, threat, injury to the good citizens encountered at Station, Park and amusement centres etc. & even requesting surrender of valuables in mass conspiracy or forcing compulsory donations with their influence under pretence of aiding repatriates, squeezing from open air vendors by claiming sphere of their influence over removal of open air shop, big extortion of restaurant, eating house, dance hall, cabaret etc., coupled with habitual leaving unpaid bill for pleasure making, some proprietors of amusement houses have adopted such a self-defence as to meet evil with evil by employing unlawful element as guards in order to minimize victim. Consequently, these bad elements have gained much more influence so that some of their ring leaders would make strenuous efforts for requesting police to ease control over amusement houses, in favor of their proprietors, thus causing disturbances to to Public Order.

Unless prompt and timely actions are taken against them under such circumstances it will be hard to maintain the Public Peace and subsequently Police will lose its dignity.

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You are therefore required to do your best at this juncture to enforce the strictest control in accordance with the following instructions and root out such bad element.

INSTRUCTION

1. Secret inquiry period:

From June 11 to June 20.

(A) It shall be carried out under elaborate and accurate plan during the above period.

(B) Upon discovery of suspect during the period you shall obtain sufficient evidence by thorough investigation in preparation for round-up.

2. Round-up period:

From June 21 to June 30.

3. Aim of control:

(A) Discovery and arrest of those who are illegally in possession of such lethal weapon, as pistol and sword etc.

(B) Eradication of gang of violent element and various bad characters.

4. Object of control:

(A) Gang of violent element.

(B) Gamblers.

(C) Third national of bad character.

(D) Bad youth and juvenile.

5. Notice:

(A) Secret inquiry to be carried out accurately prior to simultaneous round-up.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Intelligence Section, G-2
PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION

APD 500
8 July 1947

To : Police Administrator, Group 5.
From : Investigators H. Shupak and S. Fujii.
Subject: Existing Activities of Oyabun Organizations in
Osaka, Kyoto and Kobe.

INTRODUCTION.

On 12 June 1947, investigation was made of three (3) major Cities, Osaka, Kyoto and Kobe. This investigation lasted for ten (10) days during which interviews were had with both Military and Japanese officials concerned. Surveys and inspections were made of street-shops, shop keepers and Merchant Associations, as much as time would allow. The findings of the Investigators are contained in the following report:

1. OSAKA-TO:

Persons Interviewed:

Mr. W. J. Sullivan.....Public Safety Officer,
Military Government.
Major C. L. Hilton.....Osaka Provost Marshal.
E. Suzuki.....Prefectural Chief of
Police of Osaka.

Mr. Sullivan: Mr. Sullivan has only recently acquired his position and knew little of the Oyabun organizations in Osaka. He stated he was suffering from a lack of adequate investigators, and he asked the Investigators if they would assist him in some way to help him in his problem, and other matters pertaining to his job. No further conversation was held with Mr. Sullivan, and he was unable to furnish adequate transportation.

Major Hilton: Major Hilton was most cooperative, but as he also had just recently taken over the Provost Marshal of Osaka he could not offer much

in the way of information. He did point out that a recent raid netted two (2) boxes of automatic rifle ammunition, and he believes that the groups referred to probably have boxes of such a nature. He professed his desire to offer Chief Suzuki full assistance in his efforts to search out and apprehend leaders of the Oyabun Organizations.

Chief Suzuki: Chief Suzuki was the main source of information granted, in addition to the investigation of the Investigators. The Oyabun groups were taken in the following sequence:

from here TEKIYA: *Osaka Tekiya Organizations*

Strength of the Tekiya organizations in Osaka consist of 15 Oyabuns, and 529 Kobuns. ~~Suzuki stated that~~ as the result of stringent control, this situation is now practically non-existent, with approximately 100 road stalls in Osaka. These were controlled by a Merchants Association. No difficulties have arisen with this organization.

Illegal Possession of Property:

In June 1946 the Military Government of Osaka issued an order that buildings illegally erected on private property were to be destroyed or taken away, and full possession of the property returned to the rightful owners. This order was directed to the Governor of Osaka with the following points stressed:

- (1) That the condition of illegal possession of private property existed in Osaka;
- (2) That this condition was a grave threat to public peace and safety; and,
- (3) That corrective steps will be taken by the police department and effective orders issued.

At the end of 1946 all complaints had been handled and acted upon by the Osaka Police Department. No case of illegal possession of property now exist. Many protests had been lodged by Koreans and Chinese, but the Military Government and Provost Marshal assisted in the enforcement of this order.

Influence:

According to Suzuki, the Tekiya group has wanned in power to the extent of exercising little or no political or economical influences. Many have either gone into legitimate enterprises, such as, running shops, restaurants, etc., or have affiliated themselves with GURANTAI, or gambling.

~~Investigation:~~*Investigation*

Investigation ~~was made~~ of the largest consolidation of street-stalls near the Osaka Terminal. *revealed*
~~It was discovered~~ that a Merchants Association, by name, NANIWA SHOKAI, was the landlord of 100 shops and 12 buildings. The following is a type-survey of the monies put out by these shops:

- (1) 30 Yen monthly to second-hand Clothing Guild. (Korean)
- (2) 50 Yen monthly to Cleaning Association (Chinese)
- (3) 150 Yen monthly to a Merchants Association (Korean)
- (4) 800 Yen monthly to the NANIWA SHOKAI (Chinese)

Taxes are collected by the City Tax Collecting Association.

Claims
Naniwa Shokai: Naniwa Shokai, which ~~seems~~ to be a legitimate company, ~~stated~~ that 10 percent of their tenants, who are Chinese or Koreans, have refused to pay rent. Also they have been paying 3,000 Yen monthly to a Gurantai Association, by name, KODO-KI, of which one Minoru Okazoki is the Oyabun, plus approximately 20,000 Yen monthly for payment of parties for the Oyabuns and their visiting friends. ~~The Investigators were accompanied during this investigation by a detective of the Prefectural Police Department. He, however, took no notes.~~

B. GURANTAI:

Chief Suzuki seemed most concerned with this group, although his figures show only 4 Oyabuns with a total of 160 Kobuns. It seems that most of these term themselves contractors, or profess other legitimate employment. Suzuki professed himself un-

able at this time to take action due to a lack of evidence, and the refusal of witnesses to testify. In regard to this last statement, the Investigators, accompanied by a detective, interviewed the owner of the largest cabaret in Osaka who has been paying protection money to the Gurantai. This man professed willingness to testify providing the police department find others to do likewise. He expressed the desire to assist in the elimination of these organizations, and would not hesitate if given adequate protection by the police. This refutes Suzuki's statement, inasmuch as the first man interviewed was willing to testify.

Recommended Action to Suzuki:

The Investigators pointed out ways in which control could be exercised over the gangster group. Suzuki was impressed with the methods outlined, and contacted the Provost Marshal the same afternoon to plan recommended action. A report on the outcome of this plan was promised in the near future.

Political Influence:

It was noted in Suzuki's report that the Tekiya and Gurantai Organizations have given their full support to the Liberal Party of Japan. Much money and effort has been spent to place Liberal candidates in office. The Naniwa Shokai is a large Gurantai Association. The advisor to this organization has been one S. Hitomatsu, a member of the Liberal Party, who has since been elected to the position of Welfare Minister. In other Gurantai Oyabuns, S. Matsuyama has been very active in campaigning for the supporting candidates of the Liberal Party. He has organized support of other Oyabuns in his campaigns. Also such Liberals as Takonani, Bunzo Akoma, candidate for the Osaka Governorship, and F. Nakoyama, candidate for House of Representatives. At this time, the Investigators would like to cite the case of K. Ozu of Shinguku, the leading gangster of Japan. Ozu was accepted in the early part of this year by the Liberal Party as a candidate for the House of Representatives. Attached to this report is report written by Chief Suzuki giving full details, names and numbers concerning the Oyabun Organizations in a Prefecture.

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districts of influence have not changed throughout these years due to the immunity from bombing enjoyed by Kyoto during the war. It was admitted by the police that merchants, more or less, are obliged to belong to these Merchants Associations.

Investigation:

The following is a typical table of payments made by the average shopkeepers in Kyoto to the Merchants Association:

- 500 Yen Membership Entrance Fee.
- 50 - 200 Yen monthly Membership Fee.
- 20 Yen monthly for Tax service.
- 10 Yen monthly for health inspection service.

Shops selling merchandize, in addition to these payments, pay 5 percent of the sales prices to the Association as a means towards price control. These Associations are collecting not only the taxes but are also performing the duties of the Health and Welfare Department of the city, inasmuch as they charge their members fees for health inspection done by the Association. At no time does any Inspector of the Public Health and Welfare Department of Kyoto inspect or visit any restaurants in Kyoto. ~~Merchants investigated by the Investigators expressed their desire to rid themselves of the control of these Merchant Associations.~~

Other Organizations:

There are 17 Oyabuns and 180 Kobuns involved in gambling in Kyoto. Chief Inoue stated that these present no problems. As far as the Gurantais are concerned, there are only 3 small organizations with 228 Kobuns. These also present no problems. Investigation by the Investigators of Mimatsu Cabaret showed that it was closely allied to the cabaret of the same name in Tokyo, and that payments were being made to Gurantai. Attached to this report is a list of Oyabun organizations compiled by Chief Inoue, Kyoto Police.

3. KOBE:Persons Interviewed:

Captain Carl Johnson.....Public Safety Officer,
Mil Government
Jiro Kinugawa.....Chief of Police,
Kobe-Fu
K. Tabenobu.....Secretariate, Kobe
Police
S. Furukawa.....President of Kobe
Stallkeepers Assn.
Y. Okashi.....President, Kobe
Cleaning Assn.

Captain Johnson: Captain Johnson stated that the Oyabun problem in Kobe, to the best of his knowledge, is practically non-existent; that his biggest problem was the large number of foreign nationals in Kobe. He stated that there were approximately 1000 street-stalls in Kobe. These were controlled by Merchants Associations, and that he had, at one time, conferred with the heads of these associations to cooperate in their relieving of congestion in their areas, and found them very cooperative.

Illegal Seizure of Property:

Last year, when many complaints piled up relating to the illegal seizure of property, Captain Johnson ordered the police department to open up an Illegal Seizure Bureau to handle all these complaints, and then had an article inserted in the local newspaper directing all complainants to this special bureau. A time-limit was set for all offenders to vacate property illegally possessed. Thus, in a very short space of time this problem was eliminated in Kobe, in contrast with the same situation in Tokyo which has been dragging on for almost two years.

Kinugawa: Kinugawa has been in office for only one (1) month, having come from Tokyo, MPB. He stated upon his arrival he found no real record of local Oyabun organizations, and had his men write up a record similar to that being kept in Tokyo.

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Kobe Road-Stall Associations:

These number approximately 1,000 and are concentrated in one (1) area. There are about three (3) separate Merchants Associations who exercise control. These stalls operate much in the same method as that in Tokyo, wherein licenses are issued by the Association and taxes also are collected by the Association. It is interesting to note that along with the taxes the association collects 10 percent of the taxes as their commission. It was discovered that most of the stalls are on city property; that in spite of this, rent is collected and kept by the Merchants Association. This with full knowledge of the Police Department.

Stall Payments to the Associations:

The following is an average pay of a small stall to the Association. In this case, most stalls were approximately 8 x 10 ft. in size:

1000 Yen Membership Entrance Fee.
 80 - 120 Yen Monthly Membership Fee
 50 Yen Monthly to Trade Union
 4 Yen Daily to Cleaning Association
 1000 - 2000 Yen Yearly taxes.
 Plus, extra taxation levy from time to time by the association.

It is to be noted that the association determines the amount of taxes each individual shall pay. Membership is compulsory. ~~The Investigators were accompanied by the Secretariate of the Chief of Police during this investigation. Although he was known throughout all the stalls in a most familiar manner, he professed ignorance of the exorbitant payments made by these small shopkeepers to Associations.~~

Police

Shomei Kuniai - Cleaning Association:

This is run by a man who calls himself a contractor by trade, although he has no office, and has never done any contracting business. He was formerly in the Japanese Air Corps. ~~He was caught~~ in many lies and is definitely the gangster type. He collects approximately 5,000 Yen daily for an

Investigators caught him

alleged cleaning service. Twenty percent of this is suppose to be tax money. Neither he nor the Merchants Association could explain why they both collect taxes for the city from the same stall-keepers.

Influence:

to here
One S. Ihara, an advisor to this Tekiya organization, was elected to the Assembly in the early part of this year as a candidate of the Liberal Party.

Other Groups:

The Gurantai is alleged by Chief Kinugawa to be very small and unorganized, and presents no big problem in Kobe. The gamblers seem to be the largest group in Kobe, although it is plain that they operate on a small scale. It was observed during the investigation that there are gambling stalls set up in Kobe at which 1000 Yen were seen exchanged openly and with no apparent police control. Totals given by Chief of Police as to number of Oyabuns and Kobuns in Kobe amounted to 82 Oyabuns with 6,413 Kobuns. Attached to this report is a list written up for this report by Chief Kinugawa.

4. CONCLUSIONS:

The following are conclusions arrived at, at the end of the tour of investigation:

- (1) That the problem of the Oyabun Gangster System in Tokyo is by far the largest in the Country. The total of the three cities of Osaka, Kyoto and Kobe comprises approximately 1/3 of that of Tokyo.
- (2) That Osaka, Kyoto and Kobe police departments have shown more initiative, interest and action in this problem in the past than the Tokyo Police Department.
- (3) That this interest was, in every case, prompted and ordered by U. S. Military agencies in the respective prefectures.

- (4) That the Liberal Political Party of Japan should be investigated due to its apparent close and intimate connections with illegal organizations and persons.

HARRY SHUPAK,
Police Investigator,
Group 5 - Police Branch.

13 Aug, 1947

To: Mr. Shoebach, C.I.S.

From: E. Suzuki, chief of Osaka Police Dept.

Subject: Apprehension of Terrorists & Other Unlawful Elements

In this prefecture blackmarkets came into existence at various places as morality lost its hold on the people following the end of war.

With such markets as basis of operation terrorists and other unlawful elements became powerful.

As a counter-measure the compulsory closure of blackmarkets was enforced in Aug last year, and at the same time the drive against terrorist groups was launched in some amusement areas.

However, general elections held simultaneously prevented police activity in this line to the full, and the drive was held in suspense temporarily.

Meanwhile, availing the revised criminal procedure and other circumstances under the new Constitution, unlawful elements were increasing in numbers.

Their activities were outrageous, not only causing citizen's fear and unrest, but also disturbing the public peace and order. Their existence was considered the potentialities of every kind of crime.

With the steps taken against restaurants and other eating-establishments in July last, a greater number of them had lost their preys on which they had been a hangover, and it is easily supposed that they would necessarily try to suck blood of commercial companies, banks and other businesses.

If now any action against them spared, police dignity will be impaired and the extermination of these social evils is impossible forever.

In this way, rehabilitation of democratic Japan will never be materialized. It is like waiting for p'

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Viewing that their existence has substantial effects on people's life, the throughgoing campaign against them was decided to be launched by this police dept., simultaneously with the general closure of restaurants and other eating-establishments.

Directive "Keishin No. 1009 was issued on the matter to each police station. Local police chiefs' and Judicial officers' conferences were held on July 4 and 6 respectively to give strict instructions.

U.S. Military Police authorities and Japanese prosecutors were kept in touch with on the campaign before the all-out apprehension was started.

At present material is being gathered, and the wholesale round-up is not yet under way.

~~The results obtained thus far are as follows:~~
The actual condition up to now is as follows:

1) Preliminary measures:

Chiefs of the Criminal section and local police stations were directed on May 25 to make investigation and lists as to names of groups, mode of organization, affiliated groups, names of representatives, influential areas, way of getting funds etc., and further to gather information from amusement emporia in Minamiku, Kitaku, Nishinariku and other districts in the heart of the city.

Thus the actual state of affairs was proved into, and the measures on arrest took shape.

2) Condition of apprehension:

The anti-Terrorist and other Unlawful Elements Headquarters has been established within this police dept. hq., and teams assigned to this duty has been organized by each local police.

Gathering of material has been conducted pending the arrests on the wholesale scale to be made shortly.

The number of those arrested as of July 31 follows.

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Murder -----	6
Injury resulting in death-----	1
Intimidation -----	110
Fraud-----	7
Injury-----	46
Robbery and Theft -----	26
Gambling -----	59
Assault & Battery and other acts of violence-----	40

Total 295

Weapons confiscated are as follows:

Sword-----	3
Dagger -----	3
Pistol-----	4
Hunting-gun-----	1
Ammunition -----	21
others -----	12

3) Main Rings Rounded up and Summary of Their Offences

(1) Nando-Kai

Suspects: Tadao Fujimura, 37, boss of the assoc.
and 13 other men

a) Summary of offenses:

An one-time boxer, the suspect Tadao Fujimura formed Nando-kai and was boss of the assoc, which included about 50 followers. His large domain covered the southern part of Osaka city such as Shinsaibashi, Sennichimae, Dotonbori etc. The boss and his followers frequented restaurants, eating houses, cabarets and dancing-halls, and used to eat and drink without payment, backed by the influence of their association.

The boss forced managers of these establishments to employ his followers as bouncers. When they turned down the demand, these gangsters interfered with their businesses by doing a violence in the houses, or if manager was female, extorted ¥20,000.- to ¥30,000.- cash of her whom they accused falsely of dealing in blackmarket goods. They also built

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a house on the land which didn't belong to them and swindled over ¥100,000.- of the inhabitants under pretext of a premium. Or they, quarelling over their sphere of influence interest, raided Kinjiro Hisada's house, boss of Hisada-gumi, No. 18 Kozu Kyubamcho, Minamiku, Osaka city and broke the Hisada's house, inflicting damage estimated at about ¥10,000.-. Moreover, same day they confined illegally Tsuneji Nishimura and two others of Hisada-gumi in a room of Hotel Kikuya, Soemoncho, Minamiku. The following day they brought out Hisada to the Sumiyoshi Park, Sumiyoshiku, Osaka city, and drubbed him, causing wounds for which three week treatment was needed.

They formed an association to support them and forced store- and pleasure establishment-keepers in their area to join the assoc. They collected every month ¥2,000 to ¥5,000. from every member of the assoc. under the name of membership fee, totalling ¥400,000 to ¥500,000 a month.

They maintained the Nando-kai with the money. Besides these unlawful action, they demanded a get-together money from a keeper of a newly-established store.

We are now scrutinising their crimes. It is considered further offenses will be revealed as the investigation proceeds.

Thus they were abominated like a serpent by both the inhabitants in their areas and various shop-keepers.

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(2) Shimagumi and Hisadagumi Groups

Suspects: Bosses AMIZIMA Genjiro, 41, alias Shima and other three

Suspects: Bosses HISADA Kinjiro, 46, and other one.

a) Outline of the crime:

Above suspect AMIJIMA Genjiro has five ex-convictions of gambling, injury and others. He has such wild and rude disposition that he takes lead of the Shimagumi, riots' group which reins over the southern area of the Osaka City.

Another suspect HISADA Kinjiro is the boss of the Hisadagumi, gamblers' group which lords it over the district of Kuroemoncho, Minamiku, Osaka.

The above two are went to intimidate or defraud restaurants. And the people are very much afraid of these ruffians.

b) On around April 1, 1947, the suspect AMIZIMA together with his followers threatened KINOSHITA Kyoichiro, manager of the Dancing Hall of 3 chome, Hammachideri, Minamiku, Osaka city on the very day of its gala opening saying,

" You have to pay a visit of courtesy to us who rule over this district of Higashi ward and at the same time we demand you to employ our three men as guards or else you shall have hard time of it. "

Thus, at last they extorted ¥5,000 under the name of the gift in celebration of opening from the manager and moreover forced him to engage their three men as guards. In addition, the boss AMIJIMA in league with another boss HISADA extorted the sum of about ¥75,000 in total by threat from the same manager and a band master of the same Hall, NAKANO Keita in several times during the period from mid-April to the end of May this year.

Furthermore they blackmailed some scores of thousand yen under the name of charges for opening stall from street-vendors in burntout area.

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(3) Hanshin-minami-ikka Group

Suspect SOH KISHAKU, 24, Korean in popular name Hanshin-no-ishimatsu and his subordinates Komasa and other 11.

a) Outline of the crime:

The above suspect SOH KISHAKU has two previous offences of injury and intimidation. The suspect who was recently released from the prison again gathered some fifty of depraved Koreans under his lead and in addition he made Komasa and other five men, remnants of the Minami-ikka group join his new party. He assumed the leadership. They habitually committed assault, blackmailing and other crimes around the area of Osaka Station, and Umeda Market and therefore they were hated and abominated like ~~spant~~ serpent by good citizen thereabout.

b) However, on May 3 this year, as one of the features of the ~~100th~~ commemorating day of the enforcement of the new constitution, Shimagumi group exercised dragging of festival cars. At that time dispute on trespassing upon domains took place among the groups Shimagumi, Hisadagumi, Nandokai and Minami-ikka which at length developed into a rough-and-tumble. As a result, one of the members of the Minami-ikka group was inflicted a wound. So the Shimagumi requested the Hisadagumi and the Shimagumi for solatium for the wound, when they were rejected.

So raged the group that on May 11, around 5.30 p.m. the group of about fifty members headed by the boss SOH KISHAKU and KOMASA roared into the above Shimagumi quarters and crashed the office with clubs and others causing them about ¥11,000 of loss. Besides, AMIJIMA Genjiro, boss of the Shimagumi and other some members of the group were inflicted wounds which were expected to need from one to three weeks for cure.

At the time of arrest, police search of their office were followed by the detection of the weapons such as a pistol, 21 rounds of ammunition, two daggers and what not all of which were confiscated then.

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Moreover these ruffians used to be engaged in blackmarket dealing in railway tickets or to squeeze these dealers or to commit the crimes such as violence, blackmailing or jumping the restaurant bills.

4. Other groups apprehended

- (A) Nishimoto Group
The suspect: Boss, Shizumi Nishimoto, age 32, and other 3
- (B) Ishida Group
The suspect: Boss, Kanesaburo Ishida, age 39, and other 4
- (C) Kodokai Group
The suspect: Counsellor of the group, Anryo Kamitani and other 4
- (D) Miyatake Group
The suspect: Boss Takeo Miyatake and other 7
- (E) Akiyama Group (Formosans)
The suspect: Boss, Tomie Akiyama, age 24, and other 4
- (F) The Nishi Branch of the Chinese International Press
The suspect: Vice-chief of the branch, Ke Miyake, age 25, and other 4

We've rounded up the above-mentioned groups, and the outline of their crime is practically similar on the main points as that of the foregoing groups. Besides we've nabbed the following two groups of terrorists which consist of depraved youngsters.

- (A) Takaishi Group
The suspect: Chief of the group, Kazuo Fujiwara, age 21, and other 4
- (B) Ryusei Group
The suspect: Chief of the group, Fumiko Nakamoto, age 20, and other 5

5. Echoes of the control

It has not passed long since the control was enforced, and the control has not yet got under way so smoothly. By the first control, however, we've rooted out what is called gangrenous evil of East, West, South, and North districts of this city. Much echoes of the control have been responded in every news facilities which asserted that we should take more rigorous measures against the evil

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in order to eradicate thoroughly the above-listed groups that are obstacles to the establishment of a democratic Japan. On the other hand both new agencies and public opinions supported the control with unanimity, and more than twenty letters of thanks and encouragement have been delivered to us.

As the results of rounding up of the Hanshin and the Minami ring, blackmarketeers of ticket and blackmarketeers who stand in line for the train for others at the station compound, grew gradually diminished until the compound of the Osaka Station has been entirely cleared out and, speaking indirectly, crimes such as murder and robbery have considerably decreased. This phenomenon indicates that those groups of terrorists were the very cradle of crimes.
