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14 Apr. 48

A Protocal in regard to Stolen Goods.

By Nonami, Hiroyuki
Asst Plant Manager of Daikyo Oil
Company (Yokkaichi Plant)

On the 8th of October, 1947 we made a discovery that the following goods was stolen from the No. 2 Tank which were used as a warehouse to store goods.

Plaster No. 1	- 1	Drum
Plaster No. 2	- 9	"
Pine Root Light Oil	- 1	"
Castor Oil	- 2	"
Total	- 13	Drums

Furthermore, on the 9th of November, 1947, the following goods was also stolen from the above mentioned No. 2 Tank as follows;

Palm Fatty Acid - 7 Drums.
Cocoanut Fatty Acid - 19 "
Total - 26 Drums.

When the first burglary case occured on the 8th of October, 1947 detectives from the Yokkaichi Police Station immediately arrived to the scene and made an investigation. However, since then the detectives did not arrange any communication between us. Moreover, the offender was not apprehended. And of course, the stolen articles was not found.

When the second burglary incident occured on the 9th of November, 1947, Mr. Kaneko, the Plant Manager personally interviewed the Chief of Police. Immediately the Chief of Police together with the Judicial Chief, Detectival Chief, Identification Chief and several other detectives arrived to the scene and made close investigation.

On the 12th of November, (One day after when the stolen goods incident was publicized in the newspaper) when I made a trip to the KAWAICHI Meat Shop on personal business, Mrs. Kawaichi expressed sympathy to me in regard to the incident! At the same with full confidence in herself made the following statement.

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"I hope that Katayama is not the offender of stealing those goods from your company. If he is the actual criminal, it will be a very difficult job to carry prosecution against him now, even if he is prosecuted, probably only half of the stolen goods will be returned. I presume that your company are emphasizing to locate those stolen goods by communicating the Police Dept. but, as I have mentioned to you previously, if Katayama by any chance is the offender, his case will not be easily come to a conclusion."

Accordingly, I asked her the reason why she made such a statement. Then she promptly gave me the following answer.

"In recent burglary cases, only about half of the stolen articles are being returned to the victim because, quite a few numbers of Police Officials are conspiring together with those type of men. Especially, it is a known fact that Katayama have close relationship with some of the Police Detectives. In regard to the burglary incident at Kawaichi Meat Shop, only about half of

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the stolen articles was returned."

By uniting Mrs. Kawaichi's statement and the rumours which is spreading throughout the city, Katayama have organized a "Thrift Group" out of his subordinates. Since the war ended, Katayama gained a huge amount of profitable fortunes and are now living in luxurious. Furthermore, his men will carry out burglaries, and he'll be the man behind the wall and act as if not having any connection with his subordinates activities. Although Katayama's bad reputation are known by the public, they are afraid of reporting this to the Police.

After a close investigation of the burglary incidents, the Police found out that the vessel which transported the stolen goods actually was owned by Katayama. Thus, one could easily tell that Katayama was actually involved with the above mentioned case. As long as Katayama was involved, we were buried in anxiety and we feared that this case will never be solved.

Around the later part of November, Katayama's

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gangs and several police detectives under the command of Katayama, spread the following rumors throughout the city.

"In regard to the burglary case, either the staff members of the Daikyo Oil company are conspiring together with the offender or are publicizing false information by concealing those goods somewhere else. Hereby, the offender will never be arrested."

About that time, I once again made a trip to Kawaichi Meat Shop and met Mrs. Kawaichi which she mentioned the following article;

"A detective visited my shop and said that they must postpone their investigation in regard to Kawaichi's burglary incident for the time being and concentrate on the Daikyo matters."

Later on, the same detective again stepped into Kawaichi Meat Shop and said the following,

"Daikyo incident have been solved."

Mrs. Kawaichi answered back whether the criminal was apprehended or not. The detective said,

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"It is impossible to prosecute the Offenders. We found out that some of the staff members of the Daikyo Company was involved in this case. Henceforth, we discontinued our investigation because, inconvenience situation will occure to the staff members eventually."

After hearing her oral statement, I immediately related this story to Mr. Kaneko, the Plant Manager. The Plant Manager immediately made strong protest against this situation to Mr. Nishiki, the Yokkaichi Chief of Police.

On the 1st of December, three Prefectional Procurators from Tsu Procurator Office unexpectedly arrived to our office and started their investigation in regard to the stolen goods. (Extending two days) At that time, the Procurators said,

"In recent Plant burglary cases, frequently the Offenders are working with in the Plants. Thereby, we must start our investigation by checking from where the articles was stolen. Thus, the Procurators started their investigation by checking the companys account-books in regard to the stolen goods.

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Now, one could easily interpret that the reason that the reason of the procurators making such an investigation were because, they actually believed the rumours which was spread by Katagama's gangs and some detectives. During the inspection, the procurators discovered "S Drug" (Blackmarket article) which did not have any connection to the stolen goods case. Hereafter, the procurators spent approximately two weeks investigating the company staff members in regard to the "S Drug".

As time went by, the investigation in regard to the stolen goods was discontinued.

Around the 17th or the 18th of December, the Chief of Police using his best qualified detectives found out that the stolen goods was actually hidden at the Yasuda Ship Building Factory. Thus, they immediately raided the Factory However, we found out that 2 or 3 days before the raid, Katagama's subordinates, Ishida and Kurihara carried the goods away from the factory. About that time I heard rumours that most of the stolen goods

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was hidden at Katayama's home.

After a day or so, Ishida and Kurihara was arrested. Next day after the prosecution of the two men, the Chief of Police and his men made an unexpected raid to Katayama's home and confiscated 15 drums of the stolen goods, and at the same time Katayama was arrested. However, Katayama was released on the very same day after being questioned by Procurator Kokura and the Chief of Police.

On the morning of 21st December, we received a telephone call from the Police Station that 15 drums of the stolen goods was going to be returned to our company. A little while later, Kanaemi, a member of the Korean League with another person returned the said goods to our company.

Now, with the returning of the stolen goods, (approx. half of the original amount) one could realize that the rumours of suspecting the company staff members was cleared.

When Mr. Hiramatsu, Chief of Economic

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Section met the Chief of Detective, the Detective Chief made the following statement.

"Since discovering half of the stolen goods, in general this case are practically settled."

By digesting the detectives works, I started to take notice that the rumours of which some of the detectives was cooperating with Katayama was actually a true affairs.

Thereafter, investigation of the criminal was discontinued and furthermore, the remaining stolen goods was not found.

On the later part of December, Mr. Mori (a regular business man who deals with our company) informed me that Mr. Ishikawa (a doctor residing at Sakura Village, Mie-Gun.) wanted to have an interview with me. The following are the conversation between Mr. Mori and D. (Nonami)

NONAMI — "Mr. Mori; You mean to say that Mr. Ishikawa obtained recent news in regard to the stolen goods case"?

MORI — "No. Mr. Ishikawa wanted to make an

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ordinary business transaction in regard to the returned stolen goods. He also mentioned that if the transaction is possible, he'll pay a reasonable amount of remuneration fee to the staff members of your company."

NONAKA — "Hats' an extraordinary request! What is the matter with those men? They stole our goods and now, they want to make business transaction over the goods. I would'nt like you to deal with our company any more, if you have the same idea with those men. Tell Mr. Ishikawa to forget about the whole thing."

MORI — "I do not have any intention of dealing with those men. I'm only transmitting Mr. Ishikawa verbal message."

Mr. Mori then phoned Mr. Ishikawa after our conversation was over. Later on, Mr. Mori told me the result of the phone conversation.

MORI — "Mr. Ishikawa said that, he would

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like to see you in regard to money matters. He did not say any thing in concern with the deal he mentioned previously."

NONAMI — "I'm really getting puzzled. Where does the money matters comes into this story?"

As I stepped to my home that postmeridian day, Mr. Ishikawa left me a note saying that he wanted to see me as soon as possible. I visited Mr. Ishikawa's home two or three days later after receiving his message. He told me the following,

ISHIKAWA — Mr. Yoshida (a Korean friend of Katayama residing at Kono-machi, Mie-Gun.) told me that in the near future, Katayama will approach against the Idemitsu Oil Company with a difficult proposition. I was thinking of mediating Katayama's problem between you and Yoshida so that he could relate the consequences to Katayama, but as Mr. Mori told me that you are not willing to cooperate, I'm going to forget about the whole matters."

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The verbal message from Mr. Mori and the matters
B^ above mentioned conversation with Mr. Ishikawa
was entirely a different subject. I did not
understand what he were saying. Particularly,
I asked Ishikawa the significance Z
Katagama's difficult proposition. However,
Ishikawa did not answer my question. Finally,
I told him that Katagama is a very dangerous
man to deal with. Therefore, do not interfere with
our matters and stay on the safe side.
The following are the Chief Z General Affairs
interpretation in regard to Katagama's difficult
proposition. As follows;

Ch. Z Gen Aff. — "Katagama has made the following
statement. He is a position of a third
person acting in good faith in regard to
this particular incident. However, I have
lost a suitable amount of money on account
of this incident. Therefore, in order to make
up for my loss, I'm going to request a
compensation to the Nikkyo Oil Company.

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a friend of mine told me the above mentioned statement. Henceforth, the difficult proposition mentioned by Mr. Ishikawa probably meant compensations matters."

On or around the 7th of January, I heard rumours that Ishida and Kurihara paid their fine and was released from jail on probation. Penalty was purchasing of stolen articles. By looking upon these facts, one could easily realize that the rumours by the citizens against Katayama of being a mighty man was nothing but a true facts.

I think it was around the 18th of January. Kanaumi, Yoshika (previously mentioned) and another person (all of these men are members of the Korean League) requested to be interviewed and mentioned the following comparatively in a well-behaved manner.

"Katayama actually was going to attend this meeting. We convinced him not to attend because, he have the tendency of being easily agitated. One will never know, what he'll do

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left, when one being agitated. Furthermore, if he was attending this meeting, all of his subordinates will accompany him and surely, something difficult will take place."

During the conversation, I felt as if I was being threatened by these men. They still continued their statement.

"Katayama does not have any connection with the Daikyo burglary case. The result of the court clearly indicates that he is innocent. Katayama's lunchman Ishida, without giving any explanation borrowed 300,000 yen from him. Ishida is living together with Katayama and he only said, that he was going to make some money. Then, Ishida with the 300,000 yen purchased the stolen 15 drums of Fatty Acid and carried it to Katayama's home. Katayama willingly kept the goods for Ishida without asking any question in regard to the purchased goods. With the reason of purchasing stolen goods, Ishida received monetary penalty.

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However, Katayama was not convicted. Daikyo company did not receive any loss, on account of the stolen goods was returned, but as for Katayama, he lost an enormous amount of money in regard to this incident. First of all, Ishida can not return the money he borrowed. Second, Katayama spent a reasonable amount of money in regard to movement expenses. (movement expenditures for governmental officials) Thus we sold our vessel. (Vessel which carried the stolen goods) Third, by being investigated as the offender of this case, our personal appearance has been lowered! As for Katayama, his good reputation will be impaired if he is not atoned for a portion of his loss from your company. If this situation continues, Katayama himself must make a grave resolution against these matters. If by any chance should he make a grave resolution, your company will probably subjected to no small annoyance. Henceforth, I'm not requesting you the exact amount

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Z money we have lost, but at least 300,000 yen will be sufficient to pay Katayama."

NONAMI - "You gentlemen have just told me that the Daikyo company did not sustain any loss in regard to this incident, but actually 26 drums Z fatty acid was stolen from our company, and only 15 drums was returned. So we actually have lost the remaining 11 drums. Why pay 300,000 yen to Katayama? The entire story is unjustifiable".

visitors — "Your story is altogether different. In spite of being robbed 15 drums, your company reported that as if 26 drums was stolen and probably the remaining 11 drums was forfeited toward the blackmarket. Beside those above mentioned goods, your company are probably making profits by drifting huge amount Z miscellaneous goods toward blackmarket Isn't that the true fact? For instances, the blackmarketing Z "S Drug" and etc."

Beside those above mentioned statement;

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they also mentioned that they will expose our secret if we didn't except their demand.

NONAMI — "If such a thing (secret) exist in our company, do not hesitate of reporting this to the Procurator's Office. Please do."

Thus, they raised their voice and said,

Visitors — "You sure are a stubborn person." Then they conversed in Korean among each other.

Then continued their saying,

"We came here to talk about Katayama's case. Now, the following article was printed on the Mainichi Newspaper. If a person furnish any information in regard to the stolen goods, that person will be rewarded 300,000 Yen from the Daikyo company. Is that a true information?"

NONAMI — I did hear rumours in regard to the reward, but I haven't seen those papers yet. Furthermore, our company does not have any consideration of paying those rewards."

Visitors — "In spite of transporting those stolen

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goods intentionally with our truck, you did not show any words of appreciation by the returned of such goods. If Katayama did not take charge of the goods, the goods will be sold and you probably could not be able to trace the stolen goods. In either way, Katayama is the person who should be appreciated. Your conduct will be utterly inhuman and neglecting one's duties if you don't pay Katayama. Don't you feel sorry for him? Why not help him? Katayama is a small business men, unlikely Idaikyo is a great big company. At this time if you don't change your mind, a serious matters probably will arise, and the responsibility of these serious matters will be carried on your sholders."

NONAMI - In regard to the returning of the stolen goods, the Police Dept. actually helped us on the matters. Although, I'm feeling sorry for Katayama, I can not do anything

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for him. "

Those 3 men was very much agitated and once again started to converse in Korean among each other. Thus, the first meeting was adjourned. During the conference, I somehow felt of being threatened by these men. Therefore, in order to shorten our meeting, I made the following statement,

NONAMI — I'll give your answer after consulting with the Plant Manager whether he'll agree with your demand or not."

The second meeting were held either on the 23rd or 24th of ....

By judging from the progress of the first meeting, in order to avoid threatening words from the other party, my General Affairs Chief also attended the meeting. The other party was consist of Katayama and the three previous men.

other party — "What did your Plant Manager said in regard to our demand ?"

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NONAMI — "The Plant Manager said that he can not agree with your demand."
They were very much agitated and Katayama for instance stood up on his feet by pounding the table and said,

KATAYAMA — "Though, your company was sobbed from your own mismanagement, you're also trying to give trouble to an innocent men. Furthermore, you've mentioned that I was a devil at a certain place, and if this turns out to be true, be prepared, for your life will be very dangerous. This is all I wanted to say!" and he tried to leave the room. However, his men soothe him down to his seat.

Other party — "You do not have any sincerity in regard to this case. Let us have an interview directly with the Plant Manager."

NONAMI — The Plant Manager's word ultimately will be the same.

Other party — If we do not come to a mutual

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agreement, we'll meet the president who
is responsible of the company. At the same
time, I'll explain minutely the contents of
this case by communicating with the Head-
quarters of the Korean League in Tokyo. On
account of our righteous demands, the Head-
quarters will take up this matters as a serious
subject, and will negotiate with the President
of your company. In that case, you'll have
to pay a higher amount of money than the
present amount which we are requesting you
today. Let us talk things over and settle
this case ourselves, instead of notifying the
Headquarters."

NONAMI — "You can freely propose your matters
to the League Headquarters if you wish, but
our president does not know anything in
regard to this case. Therefore, it is clearly
understood that, eventually you will
have to consult these matters with us."

Other Party — "This case will not be settled by

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talking to you. Let's move this case to Tokyo. Your presence at the meeting will be appreciated. Fruther more, your company will sustain all travelling and other expenses because, you did not settle this case."

They talked unreservedly which by no means was senseless. Thus, they said the same thing over and over and finally said,

Other party — "By all mean, let us have an interview with the Plant Manager."

Henceforth, I told the party that I'll let you know later after talking to the Plant Manager. The second meeting was adjourned at this point.

I explained the contents of the second meeting to the Plant Manager, and he said the following,

PLANT MANAGER — "I'm not going to see those men! Their demands are senseless. Tell them

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to listen to an intelligent 3rd person whether their demand is a proper thing to say or not."

The 3rd meeting was held on the 28th ..... My General Affairs Chief also attended this meeting. The same three men excluding Katayama arrived and I related the consultation result with the Plant Manager. Then, the same conversation were held between us. And as usual, one of the men started to use threatening words while the other trying to soothe down his partner. Finally, I told them what the Plant Manager said,

NONAMI – "Why not listen to an intelligent 3rd person whether your demand is correct or not."

Other party – "All right. Either the Yokkaichi Chief of Police or the Mayor of the city will be the best suited men of being the 3rd person. I'll nominate the Chief of Police, because he is well acquainted in regard to these matters."

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NONAMI - "I agree with you."

other party - "Well, the Chief of Police is nominated as the 3rd person."

NONAMI - "I'll let you know the time and date after making arrangement with the Chief."

Thurs, the 3rd meeting was adjourned.

On the 4th of February, we held the meeting with the Chief of Police.

Ch. of Police - "I can not decide whether Katayama's party demand is a proper thing to ask or not. I'll think this over, but first, I would like to talk personally with Mr. Kaneko, the Plant Manager!"

and the meeting was over.

After that, a reporter named Morishita from the Hochi Newspaper came to my office and said,

MORISHITA - "I heard rumours that, Katayama requested Mr. Yu, Kisei of the Chinese Association to settle this case.

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I also heard that recently, Mr. Yu's business economically was a failer. Therefore, he might negotiate these matters by giving support to Katayama."

On or around the 10th of February Mr. Yu made a visit to my office and said, Mr. Yu — "It seems that Katayama is giving you a difficult time by demanding various unreasonable requests. An intelligent person will not request such things. From economical standpoint, although I do have difficulties I'm not going to support Katayama by receiving bribery. Katayama requested me to support him, but I told him to revise his misdeed before doing everything. His misdeed such as illegally receiving rations and illicit manufacturing of Sake. Also employing his men of robbering other person properties. By conspiring various

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information in regard to Katayama, he have also control of Procurator Kokura beside the previous mentioned detectives, and are carrying out misdeeds against the Police department. Furthermore, I have heard rumours that Katayama gang will set fire to the Daikyo Oil company, will attack Mr. Kaneko, the Plant Manager and give injuries to Mr. Nonami. Thereby, please be very cautious."

After that, I heard that several meeting was held between the Chief of Police and Katayama's parties in regard to ~~the~~ Daikyo matters. However, seems to me that the Chief of Police has moved this case to the Mayor of the city on account of he could not settle this matters by himself.

Recently, a problem in concern with illegal ration and illicit sale

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26.

B cigarettes between the Koreans arised. Therefore, the present situation in regard to Daikyo incident are postponed for the time being.

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"A Written Report"

By Mori, Keijiro.

MIE-KEN, YOKKAICHI-SHI, NISHI-MACHI.

It is regrettable that public peace destructive actions are increasing continually, in spite of the good peoples strenuous efforts of trying to build a democratic way of living. Such incidents like the Hamamatsu and Imuyama incidents are inflicting uneasiness to the general public.

I can specify the actual facts, that the actions of some Korean Rebels in our city (YOKKAICHI-city) are terrifying the virtuous citizens.

The following information are the true facts and its concrete datas. As follows;

1.) Katayama, Ichiro (A Korean living at YOKKAICHI-SHI, SHINCHO) have well over twenty subordinates under him. He is swindling rations (rice) by giving fictitious population of more than hundred to the ration distribution board. As of the later part of February, they started to manufacture sake illegally on a magnificent scale, and majestically maintaining illegal transaction

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during broad daylight in the middle of the city. Also, black marketing of charcoal and many other dishonest acts. Although peoples do know that Katayama is dealing illegal transaction, they are afraid of reporting to the Police on account of future troubles (probably) will inflict upon them.

2) On November, 1947, drums of Fatty acids of the Daikyo Oil Company was stolen. (Rumours spread that should Koreans be connected, this case will never be solved. Also, the following vicious rumours was spread

" Actually, the Daikyo Oil Company did not lose 36 drums of Fatty acids. ~~Either~~ The company staff members either published false news by concalling those goods or conspired together with some rebels and got rid of them good."

Such rumours was a shock to me because, the staff members of the Daikyo company was highly respected by the citizens. Actually, the offenders (Koreans) tried to conceal their crime which they have committed.

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3) Sure enough, 15 drums of the stolen goods was discovered at the home of Katayama Ichiro. The Yokkaichi Chief of Police, Mr. Tashiki together with some of his good men led the investigation. (Mr. Tashiki is highly respected by the citizens) Date of investigation - 26. Dec. 47.

4) When Katayama and several of his kobuns (subordinates) was arrested by the police, a large number of Koreans showed a sign of attacking the official residence of the Chief of Police. We opened our eyes and paid attention to the situation which was going to take place.

However, nothing happened, and moreover, Koreans who were arrested by the police was released from the Police Station.

There's a Dry Goods Store named "TARUSAKA-YA" in YOKKAICHI-SHI, NIIHAMA-CHO. According to the master of the above mentioned store, he said that, it is

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clearly understood that the Koreans actually stole those goods. During the early part of January, I heard rumours among the Koreans saying that, should the Chief of Police, Mr. Nishiki detects the remaining eleven drums of fatty acids, his life will be in danger.

6) Dr. Ishikawa from SAKURA-MURA, told me to relate the following message to Mr. Nonami of the Daikyo company.

"Katayama loaned his money to his Korean friend in an ordinary business transaction. Yoshida, a Korean requested me to relate this matters to you. Now, on account of 15 drums of fatty acid was returned, the Daikyo Company should pay Katayama the amount of money which he lost with this transaction."

Henceforth, I related their request to Mr. Nonami, the Asst Manager of Daikyo Company.

7) Mr. Nonami was very much displeased,

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and at once rejected Mr. Ishikawa's request. A matter of course, I agreed with Mr. Konami's decision.

8) Since then, Katayama, Yoshida and Kanaumi made several negotiations directly with the Daikyo company, and it is an actual facts, that they made persistant demand trying to extract considerable amonat of money from Daikyo.

9) Their request was unreasonable thereby, I conferred with Madame Hori, Ishi, a counsellor for Japan Red Cross Society, a very close friend of Procurator Kanno, Nagoya Higher Procurator's Office. Ultimately, our descision was to rely upon Procurator Kanno.

10) Mr. Mori, Haruzo, a friend of Madame Hori gave us the following concrete material in regard to this case. As follows;

(a). A gang of Koreans actually stoled 26 drums of fatty acids from the Daikyo Co.

(b). Hirota, a Korean was the ring leader.

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Seven men including Hirota participated of stealing those gooks.

(c). Actually, 28 drums was stolen.

(d). Miyamatsu and Kanaumi respectively made business transaction of the remaining 13 drums.

(e). During the middle part of January, each of the seven Koreans raiders actually received a reward of 20,000 yen. (men who participates in robberies are called "soldiers".)

(f) Katayama and Kanaumi sold the remaining 13 drums.

(g) Condition of that particular day when crime was committed

11.) In order to extract their demands against the Daikyo company, they are using threatening words by saying, "We'll set fire to the company" "your lives are in danger" and such. Thereby, I once again met Madame Hori and asked her assistance. She said,

" Do not ~~[illegible]~~ reject their demand

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directly. Try to extend the negotiation as long as possible and wait for better resolutions from the Nagoya Higher Procurators' Office.

12) On the 13th of April, I gave Procurator Kanno the concrete facts in regard to this case. Mr. Kanno once again requested me to re-investigate this case and send the reports to him as soon as possible

In order to decrease uneasiness feelings of the citizens, above all, it is very important to clear off all refractory peoples. The misdeeds of the rebels against the police and procurator's are beyond description

At this opportunity, it is absolutely necessary to discriminate between right and wrong and dissolute doubts and uneasiness of the public citizens.

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

APO 500
4 June 1948

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: TANAKA, Minoru
(Communist Leader SETAGAYAKYO War Sufferers' Housing Area)

TO: Chief Police Administrator, PSD

REF: Inter-Office Memorandum dtd. 28 May 1948 from CIS to PSD, CIS, Subject: "Communist Activities in Setagaya, Tokyo" [redacted]

1. Pursuant to your oral instructions of 2 June 1948, investigation was made on 2 and 3 June 1948 to determine the cause of delay by Japanese Police in prosecuting an alleged theft case against subject individual, as set forth in basic CIC report attached to the above referenced Inter-Office Memorandum. Investigation was made both at the Setagaya-ku Police Station and the Tokyo District Procurator's Office with a view toward pressing for an early trial of the alleged theft case.

2. Investigator concluded that Japanese Police were not guilty of any undue delay in taking action in this matter; that the matter was not reported to police until 20 April 1948 although the alleged offense occurred "between 15 December 1947 and 15 January 1948" as is set out in the prosecutor's complaint, and that within nine (9) days, police arrested the subject individual, and within 10 days had transferred the matter to the Tokyo District Procurator's Office for trial. Further, investigator concluded that Japanese Police were justified in spending nine (9) days investigating this matter before making an arrest because of the fact that TANAKA, Minoru is a leader of the Communist Party in Setagaya-ku, and has the backing of more powerful elements of the party in Tokyo, and that therefore, it was reasonable to conduct a thorough, careful investigation of the complaint against TANAKA before making an arrest.

3. Investigator further succeeded in having this case pulled from the jammed files of the Tokyo District Procurator's Office and processed immediately, and obtained a promise from the prosecutor directly concerned with this case that he would press the court for an immediate trial as soon as he could

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process the case. Processing in the Procurator's Office will require approximately one week, it was stated.

4. DETAILS. At 1000 hours on 2 June 1948, investigator interviewed YOSHIDA, Takachiro, Chief of Police, Setagaya Police Station, with the aid of T/3 George Kinoshita, PSD interpreter. Chief Yoshida was familiar with the details of the TANAKA matter without making reference to police records and he explained this by relating that on the day following Tanaka's arrest, a delegation of high Communists led by UMEZU, Shiro and KAWASHIMA, Kaoru, came to the police station and protested Tanaka's arrest on the grounds that "it was a minor matter not deserving arrest and prosecution." (UMEZU probably is best known for his leadership of a Communist group which broke past the Imperial Palace guards about three years ago intent on inspecting the Emperor's store of rice, according to Chief Yoshida.)

Records at the Police Station reflected that the charge placed against Tanaka on 29 April 1948 was not one of theft, but of fraud under Article 246 of the Japanese Criminal Code, a charge which closely approximates the American charge of obtaining property under false pretense. Substance of the charge was related by Chief Yoshida as follows:

> As a "war sufferer" who lost his home due to bombing in 1945, Tanaka is a resident along with 5,000 others of the Setagayakyo housing project in Setagayakyo-ku. While this project was operated as a township association in 1945 and early 1946, Tanaka was assistant chairman of the association, but with the banning of such associations by SCAP directive in 1946, Tanaka lost his official position. Nevertheless, he still is "headman" of the Communist faction which resides in the project, and this faction is in the majority there. The project is now operated under the management of the Setagayakyo National Aid Association, with NAKAYAMA, Yoshio as chief. Nakayama is leader of the anti-Communist faction within the project and has engaged in numerous bouts with Tanaka over control in the project. The project formerly was an army barracks and property there is in the name of Tokyo-To. Some of this property is stored there in an adjoining warehouse of the Japan Construction Maintenance Company, with SHIRASAKA, Akira as custodian and agent of Nakayama, who is primarily responsible for safekeeping of the Tokyo-To property. On an unspecified date between 15 December 1947 and 15 January 1948, Tanaka and his brother-in-law, MATSUDA, Tokuji, appeared at the warehouse with a truck and told Shirasaka that certain specified property in storage there had been consigned to Tanaka, and on the strength of this claim, Shirasaka

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turned over to them 4 truck tires, 8 passenger-car tires, and several gasoline drums, total value of which was set at ¥ 200,000. Shirasaka allegedly did not make any report of this transfer of property to Nakayama until many weeks later, and on 20 April 1948, Nakayama personally appeared at the Setagaya Police Station to register a complaint against Tanaka and his brother-in-law, alleging theft of the above referenced articles. Tanaka has no previous police record.

Chief Yoshida said that because of Tanaka's political position in the area, investigation of the complaint was handled with utmost care and thoroughness "to insure that the complaint was justified and not a trumped-up charge because of the well known enmity existing between Nakayama and Tanaka" and also because of his anxiety that "the matter not reflect against the police as an action taken through prejudice against the Communist Party." Police, however, were able immediately to recover the property removed from the warehouse and the recovery was made at the home of Tanaka's brother-in-law. Questioning of both Tanaka and the brother-in-law, however, developed that Tanaka was responsible for the assistance given him by his brother-in-law and that the brother-in-law acted in good faith. Therefore, no charge was placed against the brother-in-law, although it was anticipated he will be used as a witness against Tanaka when the case is heard in court. Further, the police inquiry into the matter reflected that the circumstances were not those of theft, as charged by Nakayama, but of fraud within the meaning of Article 246 of the Criminal Code of Japan, and when police finally concluded the matter justified prosecution, Tanaka was charged with this latter offense. He was taken into custody on 29 April 1948, held overnight in the Setagaya Police Station, and released on his own recognizance the following day. Chief Yoshida said bail was not deemed necessary in view of Tanaka's prominence in the community. Papers in the case were forwarded by the police on 30 April 1948 to the Tokyo District Procurator's Office for disposition. Chief Yoshida stated it is his opinion that the facts developed by the police investigation of this matter normally would result in a conviction and he feels it is a valid charge against Tanaka.

Investigator on 3 June 1948 conferred at the office of the Tokyo District Procurator with OSAWA, Ichiro, Chief of the Foreign Affairs Section (or Liaison Office) who summoned UMAYAHARA, Shigeo, the prosecutor who had been assigned to handle the Tanaka case, and his assistant, SAKAI, Shirohide. Both stated they had given no special attention to the case because of the jammed condition of the Procurator's Office, and

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they had not as yet examined the papers forwarded from the Setagaya Police Station. At the request of investigator, the papers were withdrawn from the Procurator's files, and Umayahara assured investigator the case would be given priority and processed immediately. Processing, he said, will require about one week, necessitated by requirements of taking statements of the various witnesses in the matter, complainant and police investigators concerned. He stated that in accordance with standard practice in the Procurator's office in cases in which Occupation authorities shownan interest, he will press the court for an immediate hearing of the case as soon as he can complete his processing. No date for the hearing has as yet been set, but Umayahara said he would notify investigator personally when the trial has been set, and also make a report as to the outcome of the trial.

Supplementary reports will be submitted by investigator upon receipt of further information pertaining to this matter.

JOHNSON F. MUNROE
Police Investigator

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Intelligence Section, G-2
Public Safety Division

APO 500
26 May 1947

SUBJECT: Spot Check of Koban

TO : Mr. Engle

FROM : Lt. McCarthy

1. On Saturday, 24 May, two police boxes in each of the following districts were visited:

Mita	Shibuya
Azabu	Akasaka

2. The purpose of this visit was to ascertain the degree of use which is being made of the reports of stolen articles and crimes, copies of which are supposed to be in all koban.

3. The policemen on duty were questioned as to their knowledge of the contents of the various files. It can safely be stated that none of the policemen were well acquainted with the cases described in their own files.

4. As for the report of stolen articles, it appears that this is more for the use of pawn shops and second hand stores than for the patrolmen. The policemen make no effort to familiarize themselves with the items and do not actually look for them in their areas. The purpose of the circulars is merely to inform pawn shop proprietors, etc. that such an item has been stolen.

5. The system of filing the reports of serious crimes is not uniform, some koban filing them in a "miscellaneous" file with all sorts of unrelated material. In the Mita District, both serious and less serious crimes are placed in the same file.

6. In Azabu District, both koban visited had on record a Bell & Howell Camera, serial no. 423148.

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Principle of the Investigation and Disposal of the Hidden and Hoarded Goods.

I. Kind of Goods under Application of this Principle.

The kind of goods subject to investigation and disclosure for the purpose of utilization of the goods and of the establishment of orderly distribution system (hereinafter referred to as the Hidden and Hoarded Goods) shall cover the goods-to-be-investigated and the designated goods in the Ordinance concerning the Emergency Measures for the Hidden and Hoarded Goods (hereinafter referred to as the Ordinance for Emergency Measure), and the goods prescribed in the annexed table of the Designated Production Materials Storage Adjustment Regulation(hereinafter referred to as the Storage Adjustment Regulation), which come under one of the following items:

1. Those goods whereto the transfer order provided by paragraph 1, Article 3 of the Ordinance for Emergency Measures is applicable.

2. The surplus designated production materials provided by paragraph 1, Article 5 of the Storage Adjustment Regulation, whose disposal for utilization has not yet been determined.

3. Those goods, whose owners or custodians are unknown, and which are hoarded underground or hidden in other manners.

II. Investigation of the Hidden and Hoarded Goods.

1. The investigation of the Hidden and Hoarded Goods shall, as a rule, be made in a systematical and planned manner to those goods which are stored in such places as warehouses, factories and work-shops. In parallel with the aforesaid investigations, however, individual and separate investigations shall also be made according to the informations received from private persons.

2. The investigation shall, as a rule, be made by the Local Economic Stabilization Office (hereinafter referred to as the Stabilization Office), and the supervision over, and guidance of, the examination shall be made by the Economic Stabilization Board (hereinafter referred to as the Stabilization Board). However, the Stabilization Board shall directly make investigation in case where a case comes under the jurisdictions of several Stabilization Offices.

3. The economic inspector shall principally make the on-the-spot investigations. However, he may, when necessary, request the cooperation of concerned officials of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Local police and others.

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#17

Forms

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

APO 500
11 December 1947

SUBJECT: MPB Record Bureau System for Lost or Stolen Property and Prisoners' Property.

To: Mr. Fritz, Police Administrator.

1. On investigation of MPB Record Bureau system for lost or stolen property and prisoners' property, I found the following conditions.

a. No system of keeping any records for lost or stolen property.

b. No provisions for safeguarding lost or stolen property (property is just left in squad rooms.)

c. Prisoners get no receipt for personal property taken from them at time of arrest.

Recommendations.

1. A central property clerk's office be established at MPB to function as follows:

(a) Have provisions for safeguarding all lost or stolen property.

(b) To keep a Lost or Stolen Property Book similar to Form 2 (attached) on all such recovered property.

(c) That a receipt form in triplicate similar to Form 1 (attached) be made on all lost or stolen property recovered.

(d) That the central property clerk's office maintain a book containing

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information similar to Form 4 (attached).

(e) That all divisions or Police Stations make a personal property receipt for all prisoners, giving them a copy, retaining the original for their files and a copy to stay with property similar to Form 3 (attached); that booking number on Form 3 be obtained from central property clerk's office on arrest of prisoner and necessary information be given at that time to property clerk to complete information for their book (Form 4).

2. (a) This could be accomplished by eight men at MPB, four on the day watch and two on the night and morning watches at MPB.

(b) No additional men would be needed in outlying stations.

3. (a) Under this system some one would be accountable at all times for property in the custody of the police.

(b) A permanent record be kept for future reference.

(c) Property would be safeguarded at all times.

Beryl M Johnston

BERYL M. JOHNSTON
Police Investigator

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Form 1

Lost or Stolen property receipt

Central property clerk No.

Crime report No. Date received.

Div or Station of recovery. Date recovered.

Name of Officers. owners Name

Location of recovery owners Address

Prisoners Name. Prisoners Bkg No.

List of property

Date received by Central property clerk.

Property clerks sig.

---

property taken out by Officer. Date.

Reason. (to court) (For Investigation.

Officers sig.

Date returned property clerks sig.

Property released to owner Date

owners sig.

Property held in court as evidence Date.

Clerk of Courts sig.

Unable to locate owner sold at auction Date

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Volume 1 Form 2

Recovered Lostor Stolen property

Property clerks No
crime or found Report No.
Recovered by Div or Station.
Officers name.
Location of recovery
Prisoners Name

Date received
Date recovered

owners name.
owners Address
Prisoners Bkg No

List of property.

Finale disposition
(Released to owner) (Held in court) (unable to locate owner sold at auction)

Date.

Property clerks No

Ex cetra

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Form 3.

Prisoners Booking slip.

Booking No. Date of Arrest.

Prisoners Name Charge.

Location of arrest.

Div or Station making Arrest.

Arresting Officers

List of personal property.

Date transferred to Central property clerk.

Received by. property clerks sig.

Return to prisoner Date

Prisoners sig.

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Volume 1 Form 4

Central Booking Office.
1 Dec. 1947.

Booking No — Prisoners name.
Charge. — Div or station making arsest
Location of arrest — Arresting Officers
Date Transferred to Central,
Finale Disposition

---

2 Dec 1947

Booking No. — Prisoners name.

Ex citra.

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PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION
ROUTING SLIP

	FROM:	DATE: 14 May	
1	Chief of Division		HEP
	Asst. Chief of Division		
2	Executive Officer		RSB
	Administrative Officer		
	Administrative Assistant		
3	Police Branch		HBE
	Rural Police Branch		
	Liaison		
	MS and RMS Branch		
	Fire Branch		
	Prison Branch		
	Stat. and Anal. Branch		
	Legal Branch		
	Message Center		
	CIS, G-2		

FOR: Information_____ Comment_____
Necessary Action ____ Return _____
Approval_____ Dispatch_____
Signature_____ Bulletin Bd____
Initials_____ File_____

REMARKS: Our police are working at the job. HEP
Right! HBE

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 175 009

13 May 1948

SUBJECT: Scandal case around delivery of good and others conducted by staffs of the Transportation Ministry as well as of Shimbashi Superintendence Office of said Ministry.

TO : PIC
: CIC
: CID
: CIS
: 2nd Cavalry Brigade
: Tokyo MG Team.

FROM : Chief, 2nd Crime Detection Section,
Crime Detection Bureau, MPD.

This is to report to you concerning the aforementioned subject for your reference, which please acknowledge.

1. HOW THE OFFENCES HAVE BEEN BROUGHT TO LIGHT:

While prevate investigations were being carried out into a case in which UEMATSU, Tomesaburo, Buying Agent of Commeditiesa for Shimbashi Superintendence Office had been involved under suspicion of having illegally disposed of peplin cloths, we have come to be convinced that there had to be some scandal case behind the above, and we kept on investigations, which revealed the fact as it was.

2. DATE OF INVESTIGATION: 15 March, 1948.

3. PERSONS ACCUSED:

UEMATSU, Tomesaburo, aged 43, president, Uematsu Sangyo Kabushiki Kaisha (Uematsu Industrial Company, Inc.), No.1006, Yoyogi Nishihara-machi, Shibuya-ku

SAKAICHI, Shun-ichi, aged 59, director, same, No.493, Oto, Okino-machi, Adachi-gun, Saitama Prefecture.

CORRUPT PERSONS:- SHIMADA, Yasuji, aged 49, 3rd grade Secretary, Transportation Ministry, Chief official in Commodities division, welfare Section, Shimbashi Superintendence office of Tokyo Railway Bureau, No.47, Kashiwa-machi, Higashi Katsushika-gun, Chiba Pref.

NISHI, Yasuji, aged 47, 2nd Grade Secretary, Transportation Ministry, Chief, Commodities Division, ditto, No.10, Nishi Kata-machi, Komagome, Bunkyo-ku.

SUZUKI, Eiji, aged 53, 2nd Grade Secretary, do, chief, Welfare Section, do.

INO, Shigejiro, aged 48, vice Minister, Transportation Ministry, 1st Grade, Director to Business Affairs Bureau, and Governor of Land Transportation Bureau, No.1144, Shimo Kitazawa 1-chome, Setagaya-ku.

4. OFFENCES COMMITTED:

1) Said UEMATSU, Saburo, the accused is the President,

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Uematsu Sangyo K.K., Aizawa Bldg., No.15, Yodobashi 1-chome, Chuo-ku, while SAKAGHI, Shunichi, the Director to same.hx They had been commissioned by Welfare Section, the Shimbashi Superintendence office of Tokyo Railway Bureau to act as an authorized buying agent for said Section, as the result of which, in the period extending from the latter part of October, 1946 to the first part of March, 1947, they engaged in transportation of 1,623 tan of disqualified cotton poplin purchased from Saitama Kogyo K.K. for the purpose of distributing them among said Section's officials and employes, under the approval of the Commerce and Industry Ministry. But they did deliver only 209 tan which is equivalent to 4,180 pcs. of white shirts against 1,623 tan to be delivered. As for the balance 1,314 tan, they embezzled them to their own pleasure and disposed them of to KYO TO-CHU, a foreign national, not Allied personnel, extending to a few times, at ¥2,500,000.00 by the medium of KOMO, Yasuo, the President of Shinwa Kogyo K.K., No.14, Kobuna-cho 1-chome, Kyobashi-ku, and besides, in the period extending from Mar., 1946 to around July 1947, when they were going to deliver 7,000 pairs of rubber-soled socks, 5,000 suits of working suits, 16,000 pcs of shirts and drawers, 1,500 yds of cloths, etc., they illegally disposed of all or over half of the above mentioned goods, and pocketed around ¥3,500,000.00 which made their illegal profit plus that by poplin as much as around ¥6,000,000.00 in all.

2) Expecting that their non-fulfilment of duty of delivering goods should lead to cross-examination in the future, so that their crime committed should be brought to light, said UEMATSU and SAKACHI made approach to Welfare Section Chief SUZUKI, Commodity Division Chief NISHI and SHIMADA, Vice Chief of General Affairs Division who were in charge of business disposition, to bribe them.

3) The accused SUZUKI, Niji was appointed Railway Officer in April, 1945; and then, in April, 1946, was ordered to do the Office of Welfare Section Chief, Shimbashi Superintendence Office to supervise the business of giving advice concerning commodities, health, welfare and livelihood, his principal office being in control of all the business concerning supply and demand of commodities for the use of staffs, and their welfare.

The accused NISHI Yasuji was appointed Commodities Division Chief, Welfare Section of the above-named office, and was promoted to 2nd Grade Transportation Secretary in October, 1947. He is now supervising general business, buying, warehouse, accounts, and collection with regard to supply and demand of commodities.

4) The accused SHIMADA, Yasuji, since Oct. 1934 was taking office of commodities connections in Welfare Section, said Superintendence Office. At present he is in charge of documents drafting and all other business, concerned in supply and demand of commodities, in capacity of chief official in General Affairs Division. In short the above mentioned officials, though their official ranks were different, they were en bloc so far as their chief tasks are concerned. In the meantime around November, 1946, when the accused UEMATSU, Tomesaburo submitted an application asking for a lenient step to be taken against fulfilment of duty of delivering poplin cloths and others, those of-

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ficials in conspiracy accepted the application, in return to which said UEMATSU bribed ¥114,000.00 in cash which said SUZUKI accepted and made SHIMADA and NISHI keep it secretly and later they spent at up for sumptuous feasts & Shinryu-tei Restaurant and others.

b) Around May 1947, according to same sort of application mentioned above, said SHIMADA received from UEMATSU a cheque of ¥100,000.00 payable to holder at Edobashi Branch of Nomura Bank, which cashed and divided among three -- SUZUKI and NISHI getting ¥35,000.00 each, and SHIMADA, ¥300,000.00.

c) The accused SUZUKI, around Nov. 1947, demanded UEMATSU through SHIMADA to get money in return to his service officially made in favor of Uematsu, as a result of which he received ¥300,000.00 in cash, which he pocketed himself. Besides he received cloths good for two suits and was entertained as many as three times.

d) The accused NISHI who had accepted bribes as is mentioned above, was invited to entertainment four time, which he accepted, and illegally enjoyed it at Ringetsu-So, Tsukiji and others.

e) The accused SHIMADA received bribes for himself alone consisting of ¥78,000.00, cloth for one overcoat, and was entertained six times, extending to 14 times during the period from around September, 1946 to around February 1948.

4) The accused INO, Shigejiro, who was appointed Director, Business Affairs Bureau, General Railway Office, Transpertation Ministry occupied the position of supervising railway transpertation and vehicles classification business, with all chiefs of Railway Bureaus and Superintendence offices and stations masters under his command, and in February 1947, he was promoted to the Governor, General Railway Office with all business concerning railway transpertation under his supervision and control. In March 1948 he was appointed Vice Minister of Transpertation and now occupies the position. In the period from around November, 1947 to around January 1948, having agreed to the applications submitted by the accused UEMATSU, addressed to Chiefs of the Superintendence Offices and the station masters concerned, asking for facilities to be given him on classification of freight cars, he received in return from said UEMATSU as much as ¥361,500.00, around the middle of Feb., 1946, which he used for purchasing his residence, and in the period from July, 1946 to Feb., 1948, he again accepted bribes consisting of ¥120,000.00 and 3 suits of sack coats and 3 entertainments, offered by UEMATSU extending to 8 times continuously.

5. DISPOSITION:

The persons accused UEMATSU, SAKACHI, SHIMADA and SUZUKI, NISHI, and INO were all arrested on March 15, 1948, Mar. 17, same year, April 1, same, Apr. 9, same and Apr. 18, same, respectively. They were all delivered to Tokyo District Procurators Office on the charge of corruption and bribery, as the result of which they were all indicted and now being detained prior to trial.

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4. Private persons shall, when necessary, be requested to join and cooperate in the on-the-spot investigations.

The private person who joins the investigation shall be made the "Shokutakuin" official of the Stabilization Board or of the Stabilization Office on the recommendation of the central committee for the utilization of materials.

The "Shokutakuin" shall be paid a fixed amount of salary, but he shall not receive the payment of compensatory money or the special distribution of the disclosed goods.

5. The on-the-spot investigation shall be made by an investigation party composed of not less than three investgators including at least one economic inspector.

6. When the goods which can be regarded or strongly suspected as the Hidden and Hoarded Goods are discovered upon the on-the-spot investigation, the investigation authorities shall take measures for the prohibition of the movement of the goods by obtaining a custody note concerning the goods from the owner or custodian of the goods.

7. The investigation authorities shall, getting in touch with the government agencies or other organs concerned, clarify the time, channel and price of the procurement, the object of the possession, the nature, the kind of the business of the possessior, and condition of the operation of the business of the possessor, of the goods whose movement is prohibited.

8. The extent of the purchase of the Hidden and Hoarded Goods shall be determined by the Director General of the Stabilization Board or by the Director of the Stabilization Office after examination made in the Central Committee for the Utilization of Materials.

In this case, the Director General of the Stabilization Board or the Director of the Stabilization Office shall, before the determination of the extent of the purchase of the goods is made, get in close touch with the competent Government office in charge either of the goods or of the enterprise which uses the goods as materials, in order that the determination may not abstruct the normal operation of important industries.

9. Among the Hidden and Hoarded Goods, there may be some goods which have already lost their utility value (e.g. special steel of some kind). Therefore, the Director General of the Stabilization Board or the Director of the Stabilization Office shall, at the time of the determination of the purchase of the goods, keep close contact with the competent government offices in order not to make any wrong judgement as to whether the goods in question are "regarded as necessary for the normal operation of the national economy" as prescribed in Paragraph 1, Article 3 of the Ordinance for Emergency Measure.

10. As a measure for prompt determination of appropriate extent of the purchase of the Hidden and Hoarded Goods, liaison

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officers shall be appointed from among the officials of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and of the Local Office of Commerce and Industry. Further, the liaison officers shall, when necessary, regularly attend the Central Committee for the Utilization of Materials.

11. When the competent Investigation authorities have discovered suspected illegal-goods, they shall determine the government offices to take charge of the goods, getting in touch with the police authorities which have jurisdiction over the goods.

File — Forwarded to CID - 20 apr 49 WGF

Subversive activity.

19 April 1949

Following translation made by PSD Translation Section. Also attached is Japanese letter from which translation was made. W.G.F.

Here, I humbly appeal to you American Government and GHQ who are occupying and leading us defeated Japanese. I think you will know well that there are too many detestable soldiers among your good and brave officers and soldiers. Imagine how acts done by them will betray the trust and respect of Japanese people and lead the people to cherish the idea of contempt, feelings of agony and antipathy. I know some who would carry substantial amount of goods such as cakes, sugar and canned goods which are to be thought the foodstuffs for American soldiers on a jeep and sell them to Japanese brokers. They acquired a large amount of wealth by stealing from others giving not a glance on our suffering people, they would give the prostitutes a queen-like life. Since this spring, two soldiers bought a house for about ¥ 600,000 for two prostitutes and bought an automobile, too. They are dealing in blackmarketeerings by selling stolen goods.

I ask that you will punish them as soon as possible and take all properties owned by the prostitutes away from them. The two women stated below are those who amassed a large fortune by obtaining stolen goods from American soldiers. There are several Japanese brokers who deal with them. I ask that you will punish them too.

Good people will become bad and the criticism will become more adverse against American soldiers if such type of persons remain to exist.

- - - - - - - - - -

8th Army Tachikawa

Sergeant Bruce, and a soldier called Peter. Goods stolen by them amount to several million yen.

Peter's girl:

Tamiko, who lives next door of the Teichiku Phonograph store at 1-206, Horinouchi, Suginami-pu.

Bruce's girl:

Suzuki, Haruko, 12 Shimizu-cho, Suginami-ku.

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stated below are those who amassed a large fortune by obtaining stolen goods from American soldiers. There are several Japanese brokers who deal with them. I ask that you will punish them too.

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Peter's girl:

Tamiko, who lives next door of the Teichiku Phonograph store at 1-206, Horinouchi, Suginami-pu.

Bruce's girl:

Suzuki, Haruko, 12 Shimizu-cho, Suginami-ku.

Brokers:

Yamamuro, Matsue who formerly lived at 1-206, Horinouchi, and several others.

There appears to be a house near Mabashi, Asamaya where a person, related to Yamamuro lives. His name is Sakurai, but the details are unknown.

Their earings are all from stolen goods by American soldiers. I ask that you will make quick investigation and give them strict punishment. They must have bribed the MP's too.

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