

Report by Henry A. Dolan, Jr.
IPS Investigative Division

7 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR FILE:

SUBJECT: OHKI, Eichi

Search of IPS Case Files reveals no information concerning
the Subject.

CURRICULUM VITAE

PERSONARY HISTORY OF OKI, EIICHI

Date of Birth: 25. August, 1881

Permanent Residence: Tokyo Prefecture

- Mar. 1932 Graduated from the Photographes Tokyo Technological School.
22. Oct. 1941 Appointed civilian employee in the Army.
(War Ministry)
22. Oct. 1941 Allowed Yen 150 a month as salary.
(Headquarter of the 15th Army)
20. May, 1940 Entrusted with the duties with the Army.
(War Ministry)
25. May, 1942 Treated as official of Sonin Rank.
(Not published in the Official Gazette) (Cabinet)
19. Feb. 1943 Relieved of the duties with the Army. (Cabinet)

Translated by N. OTSUKA
Checked by Teikichi YAMAMOTO

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OKI, EIICHI

Date of birth: 25, August, 1881.

Permanent Residence: Tokyo, ~~Vienna~~ ^{Photographic} ~~Course~~ of the

Mar. 1932 Graduated from the ~~Photographic~~ ^{Tokyo} Technological School.

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19, Feb. 1943

Relieved ^{of the duties} ~~as entrusted~~ with the ~~business~~

As the Army.

Cabinet

Direct Examination of OHKI, Eiichi
by Mr. Logan

21,600

21,601

The witness stated he lived in Tokyo. He identified Exhibit 2553 as his affidavit and verified its contents. * The affidavit stated that the witness, a photographer was employed by ASAHI in the Photograph section. He took part in the attack on Hankow as a war correspondent. On October 24, 1938, he advanced from Hwangpo, outside of Hankow with a tank unit. The tanks made their way in the midst of retreating soldiers and hurried to enter Hankow, paying no attention to the enemy. When they reached this side of the Changkung embankment, they found the area flooded and ceased the advance and began to fire their weapons driving the enemy further back.

Many columns of smoke caused by explosions could be seen in the direction of Hankow from the Japanese zone which was blown up by the enemy in retreat. He crossed the river that night and reached one end of the city of Hankow. He saw few Japanese soldiers who had preceded him and stayed on the outskirts of the city.

21,603

On the following morning it had stopped raining and they were told the enemy had escaped and they should tidy up to enter Hankow formally. The correspondents entered the city in a body under escort. When they entered they met with a few machine gun shots * fired by remaining enemy troops. This was the last gun report heard.

When they arrived at the Japanese zone it was in flames. They then came to the Italian concession. Father Jakino acted as a guide and the witness acted as his interpreter. There was also a German officer and two foreign women there. One of the officers instructed the soldiers who were to be led by the missionary, to readjust their uniforms and march in order. There were many residents peeping from their houses or tearing away anti-Japanese posters. There were no dead seen.

21,604

The Japanese Navy cruiser "Yaeyama" sailed up to the city followed by small craft. Until then *there were almost no ships save a vessel which appeared to be an American gunboat. The navy entered about an hour later than the army.

In the city the water front area was allotted to the navy while the opposite side of the road was made the Army Zone. Most of the army forces were kept in the suburbs and only a few were allowed to come to the city. Headquarters was in a suburban middle school. The vacant land was allotted to refugees. The water front area was guarded by Japanese soldiers and armed soldiers were not allowed to enter the area of the consulates.

21,605

October 26th the river again swarmed with vessels. The navy kept its sailors from landing. Many Chinese refugees were seen on board ships flying flags of various nations. * Immediately before the fall there had been hardly any ships - the persons had feared the Japanese troops, but returned after learning that the Japanese would not harm them. The rumor that the Japanese soldiers slaughtered Chinese war prisoners and threw them into the river was groundless. It was so calm October 26 and 27th that not even a gun report was heard.

The Japanese soldiers who entered the city were few in number - they were busy with guard duty and arranging their billets and had no time to go out. This was forbidden anyway. Only the Japanese concession was destroyed by fire. All other parts remained safe. The city began to get crowded again as early as October 28th.

There was no cross examination
of this witness.

8 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Sutton; Mr. Crowe

FROM : EDWARD P. MONAGHAN, Chief, Investigative Division, IPS
SUBJECT : Defense Witness

1. Please find attached hereto list of material available on the following witness and/or witnesses.

DEFENDANT - Witness General

WITNESS

OHKI, Eiichi

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

Memo for the file

2. Please acknowledge receipt of this memorandum by initialling and returning attached carbon copy to this office, Room 300.

Incl
(Described above)

EPM
EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

Report by Henry A. Dolan, Jr.
IPS Investigative Division

7 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR FILE:

SUBJECT: OHKI, Eiichi

Search of IPS Case Files reveals no information concerning
the Subject.

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

CURRICULUM VITAE

I. Please acknowledge receipt of this memorandum by initialing
and returning attached carbon copy to this office, Room 312.

HENRY A. DOLAN, JR.

2 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Sutton; Mr. Crowe
FROM : EDWARD P. MONAGHAN, Acting Chief
Investigative Division, IPS
SUBJECT : Defense Witness

1. Please find attached hereto list of material available on the following witness and/or witnesses.

DEFENDENT - General

WITNESS

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

OKI, EIICHI

CURRICULUM VITAE

2. Please acknowledge receipt of this memorandum by initialling and returning attached carbon copy to this office, Room 300.

E P M
EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

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CURRICULUM VITAE

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INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

-v-

ARAKI, Sadao, et al

Sworn Deposition (Translation)

Deponent :- OHKI Eiichi

Having first duly sworn an oath as on attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country I hereby depose as follows.

1) I was born on August 25, 1911 (Meiji 44) at 215, 1-chome, Takada-Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

2) Personal History:

I graduated from the Photography course of the Tokyo Higher Polytechnic School in March, 1932, (Showa 7).

Immediately after my graduation, I was employed by the Tokyo Asahi Shimbunsha (The Tokyo Asahi Press). Since that time I have been in the Photography section. I am now the Vice-chief of the Photograph Printing Section of the same newspaper.

3) By order of the company, I took part in the attack on Hankow as a war correspondent. On October 24, 1938, I advanced from Hwangpo, on the outskirts of Hankow with a tank unit. Our tanks made their way in the midst of retreating enemy soldiers. The tanks hurried to enter Hankow paying no attention to enemy troops left behind. However, when we reached this side of the Changkung embankment, we found the area flooded. Our units, therefore, ceased to advance and began to fire mountain-guns and field-pieces

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on enemy pill-boxes constructed on the side of Tsaichia-shan. The attack drove the enemy farther back.

At that time, many columns of rising smoke caused by explosions could be seen in the direction of Hankow. They were from the Japanese concession in Hankow which was blown up by the enemy in retreat. I was able to cross the river that night with a unit that was crossing. After passing through a village we reached one end of the city of Hankow.

I saw very few Japanese soldiers in the city who had preceded us.

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I passed that night on the outskirts of the city. On the following morning, that is, August 26, it stopped raining. Staff Officer AKAGI told us that the enemy had already escaped, and that since we were expected to enter Hankow formally, we should tidy ourselves up. We correspondents of the Asahi, Mainichi, Yomiuri, Domei, etc., entered the city in a body, escorted on both sides by the soldiers of a platoon. When we arrived at the North Station, we met with a few machine gun shots fired by remaining enemy troops. This enemy remnants was the last gun report that we heard. The units that crossed the river marched forward in column. About noon, we arrived at the Japanese concession, which was in flames. Proceeding to the right from the demolished Japanese Consulate, we came to the wooden fence of the Italian concession. While we were hesitating as to whether or not we should advance farther, a French missionary Father Jakino (phonetic transliteration) appeared and acted as a guide for the Japanese units. Since I could speak both languages, I acted as interpreter in a conversation between the Staff Officer Akagi and the missionary. At that time, there were also a German officer and two foreign women there. Staff Officer Akagi instructed the Japanese soldiers, who were to be guided by the missionary, to readjust their uniforms and to march four abreast in perfect order. While we were passing through

the streets, we saw many residents peeping at us from their houses or tearing anti-Japanese posters from their walls. No dead were seen along the way.

In the meanwhile, the Japanese Navy cruiser "Yaeyama" sailed up to the city, followed by many small craft. Up until that time, there had been almost no ships in the river, save a vessel which seemed to be an American gunboat. The navy forces entered Hankow about an hour later than the army forces, and the two groups exchanged greetings at a school called the Meiji Primary School.

In the city of Hankow, the water front area was allotted to the Navy, while the area on the opposite side of the road was made the Army zone. Most of the army forces were stationed in the suburbs, and only a few soldiers were allowed to come into the city. Headquarters of the division was located in a suburban middle school. The vacant land behind the customs house on the water front area was allotted to refugees, but the water front area itself was guarded by Japanese soldiers and not even armed soldiers, not to speak of us war-correspondents, were allowed to go into the area where the consulates stood. When we entered the city on October 25th there were almost no vessels in the Yangtze River, since the water had receded about 200 yards the bank. However, on October 26th, the river swarmed with vessels. The navy also prohibited its sailors to land, and there were many ships of the navy in the river. Many Chinese refugees were seen on board the ships flying flags of Britain, the U.S.A., France, etc. Immediately before the fall of Hankow, there were almost no vessels in the Yangtze-River, near the city, but after the fall many ships congregated there. The reason for this was that persons on the ships, fearing at first the Japanese troops,

fled but returned after learning that the Japanese would do them no harm.

I swear that the rumour that Japanese soldiers slaughtered Chinese war prisoners and threw them into the river is entirely groundless.

Actually, it was so calm on October 26 and 27 that not even the report of a gun was heard. The Japanese soldiers who entered the city were very few in number. In addition, since they were very busy with guard duty and with arrangements for their billets and belongings, they had not time enough to go out. Besides, their going out was forbidden as much as possible by official policy.

Only the Japanese concession was destroyed by fire. All other parts of the city remained safe. Consequently, the whole city, including the concessions, began to get crowded as early as October 28th.

On this 10 day of February, 1947

At Tokyo

DEPONENT OHKI Eiichi (seal)

I, IMANARI, Yasutaro, hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date

At Tokyo

Witness : (signed) IMANARI, Yasutaro (seal)

OATH

In accordance with my conscience, I swear to tell the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

OHKI Eiichi (seal)

On Feb. 10, 1947.

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Translation Certificate.

I, Charlie S. Terry, . . . of the Defense Language Branch, hereby
certify that the foregoing translation described in the above certificate
is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a correct translation and
is as near as possible to the meaning of the original document.

/s/ Charlie S. Terry

Tokyo, Japan

Date 9 Apr. 1947

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