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Search was made accordingly and the weapon was found in the place indicated by the subject.

Data for fact finding: The fact of offence in the present case is established to full satisfaction by the explanation of evidence made in the sentence in second instance. Especially the circumstance that by the confession of the subject the details about the weapon and the articles stolen became clear is in itself sufficient evidence to confirm the fact that the subject was the author of the offence.

Date of indictment: December 10, 1947. (Public trial demanded.)

Court of sentence in first instance: Nagasaki District Court.

Date of sentence in first instance: January 23, 1948.

Court of sentence in second instance: Fukuoka High Court.

Date of sentence in second instance: September 2, 1948.

Court of sentence in third instance: Supreme Court.

Date of sentence in third instance: March 3, 1949.

Date of sentence irrevocably settled: March 3, 1949. (Jokoku appeal dismissed.)

Place scheduled for execution of death sentence: Osaka Detention House.

Scheduled time of death sentence execution: 14 June 1950.



*Received 1 June 1950*

TO : Dr. B.G. Lewis, Public Safety Division, G-2 Section,  
General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the  
Allied Powers.

FROM : Attorney-General's Office.

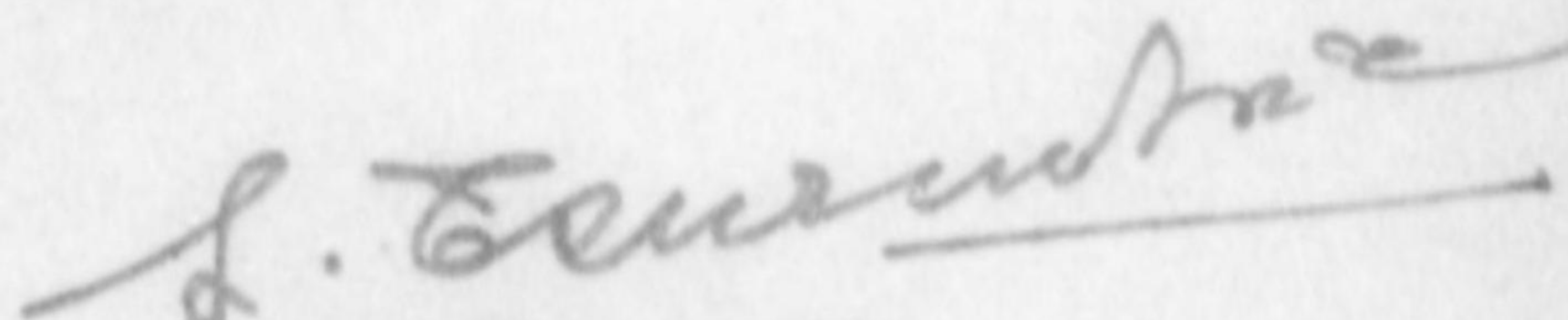
SUBJECT: Report on a Convict Irrevocably Sentenced to Death.

AGO No. 132 (2A)

May 31, 1950

Submitted enclosed herewith is a report on TAKASUGI, Masaru,  
a convict irrevocably sentenced to death.

For the Attorney-General:

  
S. Tsuruoka  
Chief, Liaison Section,  
Attorney-General's Office.

Enclosure: As indicated above.



Report on TAKASUGI Masaru, a Convict  
Irrevocably Sentenced to Death

Permanent domicile: 207, Sakajiri, Wade-mura, Hikami-gun,  
Hyogo-ken.

Occupation: None.

Names of offences: Robbery and personal injury, robbery and  
murder, and theft.

Name in full: TAKASUGI Masaru.

Date of birth: March 31, 1925.

Personal character: After leaving high primary school upon  
completion of its course, obtained an employment, but later  
had no fixed occupation, changing from job to job. Had a  
stealing habit from boyhood, and, on not few occasions, was  
found to have taken out secretly things belonging to his  
parents. When eighteen, fell ill with consumption, and the  
complaint rather tended to strengthen his tendency to steal.

Biographical record: After completion of his primary education,  
about twice obtained employment. In his sixteenth year,  
stole 150 yen in cash from his home and took passage to  
Korea, whence came back to Japan in about six months. In  
February when he was 17 years old, was sent by the Osaka  
Juvenile Protection Office to the Takatsu-gakuen, a private  
reformatory. Came home having fallen ill with consumption.  
Became for a time, a seaman. During the period, when the  
subject was 19 to 22 years of age, entered, on three different  
occasions, the Shunka-en, a sanatorium for consumptives.  
Dating from February, 1946, came to be associated with



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delinquents in and about Kobe and led a life of idleness. Ran away from home for the first time in August 1947.

Property condition: The subject has no property of his own, though father possesses about one tan (= 0.245 acre) of cultivated field.

Relatives: Father and mother live in the place of permanent domicile.

The subject is their sixth son. Three elder brothers were killed in battle, and one elder sister died from illness.

Previous offences: August 18, 1946, sentenced to penal servitude at the Kobe District Court for one year on a charge of making preparations for murder.

Motive of offence: Urgent need for money to meet expenses of dissipation and medical treatment for his pulmonary complaint.

Summary of offences:

1. August 30, 1947, stole 18 pieces of clothing from the house of UMEZU Asae, Numanuki-mura, Hikami-gun, Hyogo-ken.
2. In complicity with KISHIDA Toshio:
  - a. On September 4, 1947, intimidated Asae at the house of UMEZU already mentioned, the subject with a slender kitchen knife and KISHIDA with a jack-knife. Further the two offenders tried to commit robbery of money, the subject having strangled her and KISHIDA inflicted a wound on her left arm, but the noise she made set the assailants to take to their heels.
  - b. Having suffered a complete failure in their attempt, they conspired to commit robbery by waylaying a passerby on the road and murdering him. On the night of September 5, 1947, armed with a grub-hoe, they waited in the tunnel through Onojiri.



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tunnel through Onojiri pass on the boundary between Wada-mura, Hikami-gun and Naka-machi, Taka-gun, both in the same prefecture, and seized SHINOWARA Heitaro (then 59), who happened to pass the tunnel on a bicycle about 5.20 a.m. on September 6, the day following. KISHIDA struck the victim on the back with the grub-hoe followed by repeated heavy blows on the head dealt by the subject with the same weapon, which caused him to fall to the ground unconscious. His bicycle was taken away by force. The injury inflicted on Heitaro proved fatal, death ensuing at 2 p.m. on the same day.

3. On the night of September 6, 1947, stole a bicycle and three pieces of clothing from YAMAGUCHI Kin-ichi's, Kurodasho-mura, Taka-gun, in the same prefecture.

Clues to criminal investigation: The murder in the present case was discovered by a wayfarer about 7.20 a.m. on September 6, 1947, some two hours after the commission of the offence. Search on the spot and neighborhood was immediately set on foot, and at a point about 10 meters from the western entrance of the tunnel, the scene of the crime, was discovered, wrapped in a piece of white cloth, a jack-knife, on the handle of which was engraved in Roman characters the name "Takasugi". Moreover, at the hour presumed to be immediate with the time of the commission of the offence, two young men were observed by someone to come down hurriedly from the pass in Makino, Naka-machi on the western side of Onojiri pass. When the fact was notified to the police, it not only became clear that the personal description of the two men, their ages and dress closely resembled those of the suspects



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in the robbery and personal injury committed at UMEZU Asae's on the 4th of the same month (fact in 2, a above), but also that the cloth used as wrapper for the knife above mentioned was a progment of a garment stolen from UMEZU's on August 30 in the same year (fact in 1 above). From the foregoing it was inferred that the authers of these offences were the same individuals well acquainted with the topography of the place. The police concerned started investigation about people notorious for their vicious everyday behavior with the result that the fact was ascertained that the subject, TAKASUGI Masaru, sixth son of TAKASUGI Yasutaro, of Wadazakajiri, a neighboring village, who was formerly arrested on a charge of theft and who was sentenced to one years penal servitude for making preparations for murder and was under suspension of execution of penalty, had been missing since August 15 the same year. Moreover, on the fact that the Chinese characters denoting, "For use of Toshio", were written in Indian ink on the footgear left on the scene of the murder at UMEZU's, investigation was made not only in its neighborhood but also in Kobe and vicinity where TAKASUGI was likely to come round. The inquiries brought forth the fact there lived at 456, Fukuhara-cho, Hyogo-ku, Kobe-shi, a man named KISHIDA Toshio, a mechanic 22 or 23 years old at the house of MASUDA Motoi, a friend of TAKASUGI. By MASUDA it was told that Toshio left home with the subject, TAKASUGI, without notice on September 4, the same year, and came back on the night of the 6th of the same month. Preparations were made for the arrest of KISHIDA Toshio, and, upon his arrest on



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13th of the same month, examination was gone through, in the course of which he confessed that, in complicity with TAKASUGI, he was party to the robbery and personal injury, and robbery and murder above mentioned. Apprehension of TAKASUGI was thereupon prepared for, and, as, on the 15th of the same month, he reported at the Hyogo Police Office accompanied by MASUDA aforesaid, his prompt arrest was made and examination resulted in the immediate confession of his offence.

Date for fact finding: The subject invariably made confession of the fact of offence in the present case from the time of his arrest to the trial in second instance. After the conclusion of the adjudgment in second instance, however, he demanded that the robbery and murder in the present case was the work of KISHIDA, his accomplice in the offence, and that he had nothing to do with it. In view of the various evidences coupled with the circumstances at the time of the commission of the offence, it is clear that the subject matter of the depositions made by him up to the trial in second instance fit with reality. Conclusion is therefore is justified that the fact of offence in the present case is fully established.

Date of indictment: September 23, 1947.

(Public trial demanded.)

Court of sentence in first instance: Himeji Branch of Kobe District Court.

Date of sentence in first instance: February 27, 1948.

Court of sentence in second instance: Osaka High Court.

Date of sentence in second instance: October 27, 1948.

Court of sentence in third instance: Supreme Court.



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Date of sentence in third instance: April 26, 1949.

Date of sentence irrevocably settled: April 26, 1949.

(Jokoku appeal dismissed.)

Place where execution of death sentence is expected: Osaka Detention House.

Expected date of execution of death sentence: June 13, 1950.

Remark.- KISHIDA Toshio, the accomplice, was sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude and the sentence is irrevocably settled.



Received (June 1950)

TO : Dr. B.G. Lewis, Public Safety Division, G-2 Section,  
General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the  
Allied Powers.

FROM : Attorney-General's Office.

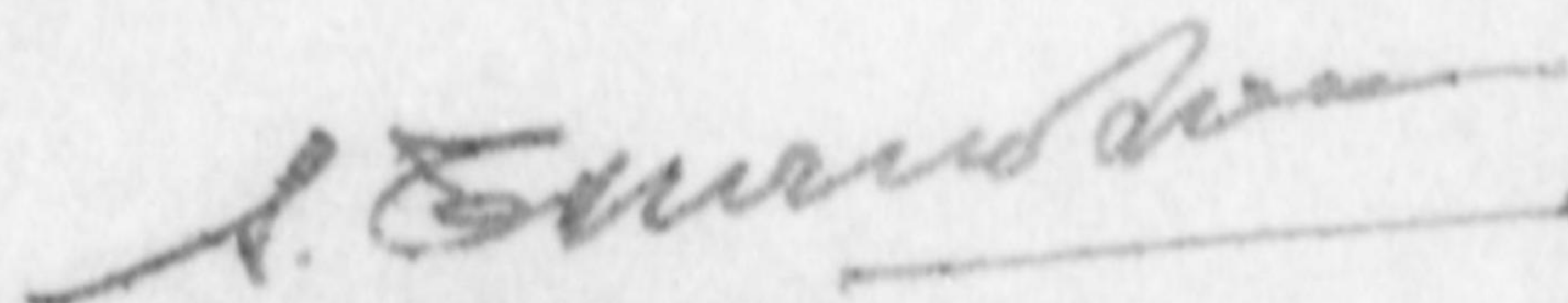
SUBJECT : Report on Convicts Irrevocably sentenced to Death.

AGO No. 135 (2A)

May 31, 1950

Submitted enclosed herewith is a report on HOSHIZAWA,  
Takayoshi, and IWAMOTO, Chuho, convicts irrevocably sentenced  
to death.

For the Attorney-General:



S. Tsuruoka

Chief, Liaison Section  
Attorney-General's Office

Enclosure : As indicated above.



Report on (1) HOSHIZAWA Takayoshi and  
(2) IWAMOTO Chūho, Convicts Irrevocably  
Sentenced to Death

## (1)

Permanent domicile : No. not known, Tokkokai, Gyuganri, Taisanmen,  
Shogen-gun, Keishonan-do, Korea.

Occupation : None.

Name of offence : Robbery and murder, same attempted.

Name in full : HOSHIZAWA Takayoshi, alias LI Gakushun.

Age : 31 years (then), born December 8, 1918.

Personal character : Bold and cunning.

Biographical record : Born in the place of his permanent domicile,  
the subject came over to Japan at the age of about eight and  
lived in Otsu and Kyoto when 15 years old, returned to Korea  
with father, and assisted him in farming. He accompanied his  
~~brought~~ father again to Japan when 20 years old and engaged in  
carpentry at Kitajagusa, Fuse-shi, Osaka-fu. Later came to be  
employed in the tunnel construction work in Akita prefecture.  
After war's end, was a day-laborer at Kitajagusa, Fuse-shi.

Property condition : Possesses no property worthy of mention.

Relatives : Father, one elder brother, one younger brother, and  
one younger sister.

Previous offences : None.

Motive of offences : Pressure for money because of lack of fixed  
occupation.

## (2)

Permanent domicile : Seiheido, Saishu-to Ryutanri, Saishu-to,  
Zenranando, Korea.

Occupation : None.



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Name of offence : Robbery and murder, same attempted.

Name in full : IWAMOTO Chūho, alias LI Chūho.

Age : 41 years (then), born September 17, 1908.

Biographical record : Born in Korea, came over to Osaka about March 1922 and engaged in the making of glass-ware, packing cans, etc. Since 1941 changed to a maker of metal bottle stoppers. In June 1944, went to North Kurile Island as one of the volunteer corps and was employed in the construction of an aviation ground, etc. Disbanded in December, the same year, the same year, returned to Osaka. In March 1945 had his property destroyed and one daughter one son killed by air-raids. Later moved on to 56, Minamijagusa, Fuse-shi, where led an idle life without regular occupation.

Property condition : None.

Relatives : Wife, one son and two daughters.

Previous offence : Sentenced to a fine of 50 yen for gambling at the Osaka Local Court on December 28, 1943.

Motive of offence : Pressure for money because of lack of regular occupation.

Summary of offences : The subject and his accomplices conspired to tempt, under the pretext of selling oil for soap-manufacture, KANAZAWA Kōji, KANAZAWA Shōsuke, etc., soap-manufacturers living in Tatsumi-mura, Naka-Kawachi-gun, Osaka-fu, to Haibara-machi (in Uda-gun in the same prefecture) and its vicinity and effect, by murder, robbery of money and other property belonging to them. Armed with a fish-slicing knife and an iron bar respectively, TAKAYOSHI and CHUHO, accompanied KANAZAWA Shosuke, deputy of



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KANAZAWA Kōji, and a companion, KANAZAWA Fukan, about January 11, 1946, to a place known as Koaza-Keshoryo, Oaza-Kami Taru, Haibara-machi, Uda-gun, and, when the party approached a mountain road facing the same place, Takayoshi stabbed Fukan with the knife he carried with him in two places on the back, while Chūho gave a heavy blow with his iron bar on Shōsuke on the back of his left ear and several other places. After, these assaults. They robbed them of 65,000 odd yen in ready money etc. The object of murder was not accomplished so far as Shōsuke was concerned as the wounds inflicted on his head proved to be those curable by two months' medical treatment, but in the case of Fukan the object was attained, the victim having succumbed to the personal injury about the 14th of the same month.

Clues to criminal investigation : Through the remarks of KANAZAWA Shōsuke, the surviving injured party, it became known that there was a the talk of transaction in tang oil mediated by ARAI Arihiko and that KANAMURA Fukan and KANAZAWA Shōsuke the injured parties in the present case, were tempted out to the place of the offence committed under deception that they were being led to a place where the <sup>tang</sup> oil was to be found. This was the first clue to the investigation, during which the fact that HOSHIZAWA and IWAMOTO were the offenders in the present case was made clear and the tracing of their whereabouts led to their arrest.

Data for fact finding : Both HOSHIZAWA and IWAMOTO confessed their offence when examined by the police. The confessions were repeated by them at the public-procurator's office and the trial



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in f in first instance moreover, the depositions of KANAZAWA Shōsuke and KANAZAWA Kōji, the injured parties, which was confirmed by the deposition of TATSUMI Hisao, eye-witness of the offence, and the discovery, in the neighborhood of the scene of the offence, of the knife and the iron bar used in the criminal acts are sufficient, when taken into consideration, to prove the guiltiness of HOSHIZAWA and IWAMOTO of the offence in the present case.

Date of preliminary examination demanded : February 17, 1946.

Date of conclusion of preliminary examination : November 27, 1946.

Court of sentences in first instance for 1 and 2. Nara District Court

Date of sentences in first instance : March 17, 1947.

Court of sentences in second instance : Osaka High Court.

Date of sentences in second instance : January 25, 1949.

Court of sentences in third instance : Supreme Court.

Date of sentences in third instance : July 2, 1949.

Date of sentences irrevocably settled : July 2, 1949 (Jokoku appeal dismissed.)

Scheduled place of death sentence execution : Osaka Detention House.

Scheduled date of death sentence execution : June 15, 1950.

Pe Remarks. 1. HOSHIZAWA Takayoshi, IWAMOTO Chūho applied for a review of the sentences to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, but their applications were rejected on March 17, 1950, for HOSHIZAWA and on November 28, 1949, for IWAMOTO.

2. ARAI Arihiko, an accomplice, was sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude.



TO : Dr. B.G. Lewis, Public Safety Division, G-2  
Section, General Headquarters of the Supreme  
Commander for the Allied Powers.

FROM : Attorney-General's Office.

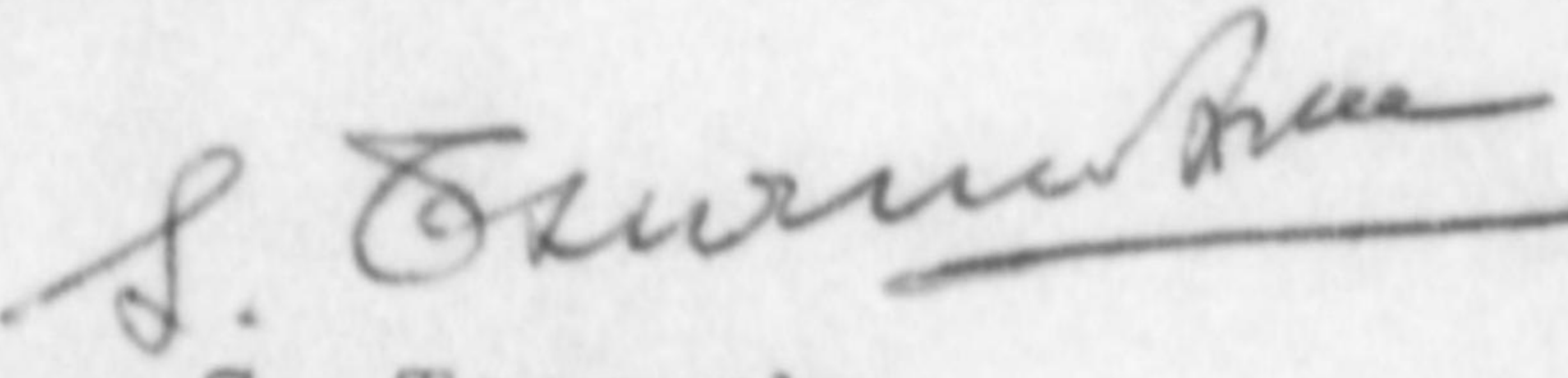
SUBJECT : Report on Convicts Irrevocably sentenced to Death.

AGO No. 248 (2A)

November 1, 1950

Submitted enclosed herewith is a report on OKUYAMA  
Kōichi, a convict irrevocably sentenced to death.

For the Attorney-General:

  
S. Tsuruoka  
Chief, Liaison Section,  
Attorney-General's Office.

Enclosure: As indicated above.



Report on OKUYAMA Kōichi, a Convict  
Irrevocably Sentenced to Death

Permanent domicile: 2060, Tsu, Marunouchi Izumi-machi, Tsu-shi,  
Miye-ken.

Occupation: None

Names of offences: Attempted robbery, robbery and murder, theft.

Name in full: OKUYAMA Kōichi, alias KAWAGUCHI Yoichi.

Date of birth: September 9, 1924.

Personal character: Outwardly gentle, but tinged with cruelty  
of heart.

Biographical record: After completion of course at a primary  
school, was employed successively in Nagoya, Osaka, etc.  
as a store worker, motor-car repairer, driver of small-  
sized automobiles, etc. In 1944 was enlisted in the service  
as a soldier on active duty and sent to the front. Demobilized  
in June 1946, and worked for a time in Tsu as an automobile  
repairer. Was sentenced in August 1947 to one year's penal  
servitude on a charge of theft. Paroled from prison in  
May 1948 and led a wandering life moving from Fukuoka  
prefecture to Kagoshima prefecture and then to Kumamoto City.

Property condition: Possesses no property.

Relatives: Father, mother, three elder brothers, one elder sister,  
and one younger sister.

Previous offences: Was sentenced to one year's penal servitude at  
the Nagoya Local Court on May 15, 1947.

Motive of offence: Being pressed for money to cover travelling  
expenses for taking his pregnant wife, Miyo with whom the  
subject was not legally married, to her parents' house  
in Nagoya.



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## Summary of offence:

1. About 11 a.m. on May 11, 1949, attempted to rob under threats KABAYAMA Shigeo of money and articles at his house at Ka 3-52, one of the official houses for Mitsubishi employees, 900, Kengun-cho, Kumamoto-shi, but failed of attaining the object as the threatened called out for rescue.
2. The attempt above described having ended in a failure, resolved upon another attempt at robbery of money and other property on NAKANBAKARI Kinuko (then 37 years old), a widow living at municipal dwelling-house No. 53, 6000, Kengun-cho, Kumamoto-shi. About 11.30 on May 11, 1949, took the widow out for purchase of foodstuffs and, leading her to an unfrequented path, effected carnal connection with her. When she rose and was pulling up her drawers, the subject suddenly sprang at her and, by strangling her at the throat with his hands, caused her suffocation. He then robbed her of 1,200 yen in cash and stabbed her to death with a knife for splitting bambo-stems, which he carried with him, thrust into the left side of her breast.
3. Immediately after the commission of the offence, called at the house of NAKANBAKARI Kinuko, and took away some clothing, which he turned into cash by selling. Prompting his wife to accompany him, the two hastened to her home in Nagoya. Fearing, however, the detection of the crime and police tracing him, parted with Miyo leaving her at her parents' house and went to Osaka, where he wandered here and there. In the meantime, ~~the~~ troubled by shortage of money, in complicity with YAMAKAWA and two other acquaintances, went to the house



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of ISHIDA Kōji, a bamboo dealer at 4-15, Teramachi, Tennoji-ku, and demanded to surrender money under threats, but failed in achieving his object as the dealer called out for rescue.

4. Committed theft of four bicycles (valued at 27,000 yen) within the city limits of Osaka during the period extending from June 27 to July 27 the same year.

Clues to criminal investigation: Questions were raised as to the whereabouts of NAKANBAKARI Kinuko, the victim, who had been missing since April 11, 1949, leaving behind in her home three children. From information given by a neighbor, it became clear that in the afternoon on the day of the murder a man who frequent the neighborhood for sale of sweet potatoes entered the house of NAKANBAKARI and took away from it a willow-wicker box and a bundle packed in a cloth wrapper. On the assumption that the man had a relationship with the mysterious disappearance of NAKANBAKARI Kinuko, search was made for the tracing of the man. The result was a likely identification of him with KAWAGUCHI Yoichi, 26 or 27, who dwelled below Majima Bridge on the River Akai, Aza Akita, Akitsu-mura, Kamimasuki-gun, Kumamoto-ken. Search was made at the dwellings below the bridge and the discovery of a cast-off willow-wicker box with the name of NAKANBAKARI Kinuko written thereon pointed to the fact that the man who lured away the widow was KAWAGUCHI Yoichi. Moreover, by the remarks made by TOMINAGA Matsumi, of Oaza Akita of the same village it became known that KAWAGUCHI arranged with TOMINAGA for using her house for the address of letters and that a letter had come from Nagoya for OKUYAMA Kōichi and OKUYAMA Miyo addressed care of the same person. This clarified the identification of OKUYAMA Kōichi with KAWAGUCHI Yoichi, which is an assumed name of OKUYAMA. Efforts



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were then made for locating the whereabouts of OKUYAMA. In the meantime the decayed body of NAKANBAKARI Kinuko, who had been missing, was found in a coppice at Aza Funai-Koken, Hiroyasumura, in the same district and prefecture on May 20, that is, over one month after her disappearance. A knife for splitting bamboo-culms thrust ~~in~~<sup>deep</sup> in her breast at the left showed that hers was a case of murder and when the facts already mentioned were taken into consideration, it became undeniable that OKUYAMA was the author of the crime. At this time so much was known as to the movements of OKUYAMA that he repaired to the home of his wife in Nagoya, but that nothing was certain about his whereabouts ever since. He was arrested on a charge of theft by the Tennōji police in Osaka on August 18 the same year, and, on his own confession, investigation into the case was proceeded with.

Data for fact finding: Evidence for facts constituting the offence charge ~~is~~ furnished by confessions which the subject made throughout before the police, the public procurator, and in a public trial. Concerning attempted robbery, in Kumamoto and Osaka, the depositions of the respective injured parties coincide with the confessions of the subject. As to his theft at Osaka the fact ~~is~~<sup>is</sup> established by the confession of the subject and by depositions to the same effect made by the respective injured parties. The fact that the subject was responsible for the murder of NAKANBAKARI Kinuko and the robbery of money ~~she~~ possessed is amply evidenced conjointly by the confessions of the subject, by the knife found thrust in her breast proved to have been belonged to the subject, and by the deposition of IWAI Chieko, a neighbor of the victim who, according to her statement, witnessed, on the day of the disappearance of the injured party,



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the subject as he entered the house of NAKANBAKARI, opening the door with the key the subject possessed and removed from the house a willow-wicker basket containing clothing and a bundle packed in a cloth wrapper.

Date of indictment: September 16, 1949. (A public trial demanded)

Court of sentence in first instance: Kumamoto District Court.

Date of sentence in first instance: December 26, 1949.

Date of sentence irrevocably settled: May 23, 1950.

(An appeal dismissed)

Prison for execution of death sentence, scheduled: Fukuoka Prison.

Date of execution of death sentence, scheduled: November 28, 1950.



TO : Dr. B.G. Lewis, Public Safety Division, G-2 Section,  
General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the  
Allied Powers.

FROM : Attorney-General's Office.

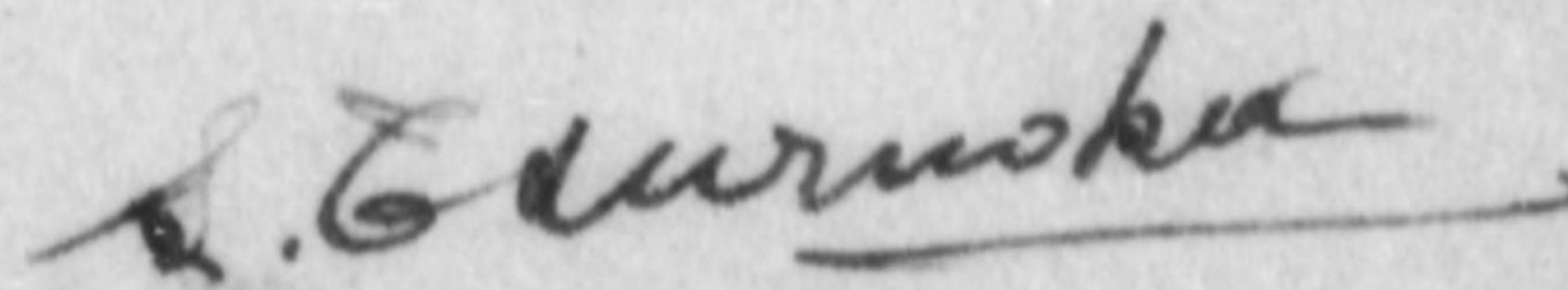
SUBJECT: Report on Convict Irrevocably sentenced to Death.

AGO No. 149 (2A)

June 17, 1950

Submitted enclosed herewith is a report on SADACHI,  
Utaro, convict irrevocably sentenced to death.

For the Attorney-General:



S. Tsuruoka  
Chief, Liaison Section  
Attorney-General's Office

Enclosure: As indicated above.



Report on SADACHI Utaro, a Convict  
Irrevocably Sentenced to Death.

Permanent domicile: 100, Kami-Nishikawa-machi, Okayama-shi.

Occupation: Eating-house assistant.

Names of offences: Domiciliary intrusion, robbery and personal injury, robbery, and robbery and murder.

Name in full: SADACHI Utaro, alias MIYOSHI.

Date of birth: July 28, 1925.

Personal characteristics: Weak-willed, yielding to others' temptations; a kleptomaniac.

Biological record: Went to Osaka after completing the primary school course. While under apprenticeship to a carpenter, when the subject was 16 years old, that is, in April 1941, was sentenced for theft to a penal servitude of more than one year and not exceeding three years. In August 1944, was sentenced to three years' penal servitude for theft in war-time, etc. Released on parole from prison on May 15, 1946, since then worked as assistant in an eating-house in Okayama.

Property condition: Possesses no property. Father has no property worthy of special mention.

Relatives: The subject is not married. Father and mother live in the place of permanent domicile. Has one elder sister and one younger sister, both married and entered other families.

Previous offences:

1. April 4, 1941, sentenced at the Osaka Local Court to penal servitude of more than one year and not exceeding three years for theft.



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2. August 4, 1944, sentenced at the Okayama Local Court to three years' penal servitude for theft and theft in war-time.

Motive of offences: Pressed for money for use in pleasure, etc.

Summary of offences:

1. The following offence committed in complicity with MATSUOKA Seigi, KIN Yoto, and a certain IKEHARA.
  - a. On the night of September 14, 1946, in the house occupied by SHIGEZANE Sogoro, a farmer living in Magagami-mura, Mitsu-gun, Okayama-ken, bound the man, etc. tight while intimidating them with a revolver and, thus restraining them from making any resistance, effected robbery of his property including 2,100 odd yen in money and over 30 pieces of clothing.
  - b. On the same occasion, the subject kept watch over SHIGEZANE and other family members in the same house and prevented them from making noise and commotion. In the interval, MATSUOKA Seigi, IKEHARA, etc. broke into the house of WATANABE Kōtaro, a farmer living next door to SHIGEZANE, and robbed him of 2,000 yen in cash.
2. Hearing that NAKADA Sangemon, a farmer living at 1,052, Oaza-Utahime, Heijo-mura, Ikoma-gun, Nara-ken, had 400,000 yen in cash, resolved on its robbery in partnership with GEN Jushitsu, JO Soraku, TEI Koseki, and TAMAGAWA Taiji. Armed themselves, the subject with a Japanese sword and GEN and others with fish-slicing knives and other weapons, broke into the house of NAKADA about 1.30 a.m. on December



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11, 1946, the subject together with GEN already mentioned, awoke Masaaki (then 19) and Shigeharu (then 16), eldest and second sons respectively of NAKADA in the 6-mat room of the same house, and while threatening them with the Japanese sword above mentioned, the noise made by other occupants of the house prompted the escape of JO, etc. before the object of money robbery was attained. When about to follow his accomplices in flight, the subject, to prevent himself from being caught, pierced, with the Japanese sword, through the abdomens of Masaaki and Shigeharu at his heels somewhere near the front entrance of the house, causing the immediate death of Masaharu from violent bluding in the abdominal cavity due to the stab and Shigeharu died from the same cause about 9.30 a.m. the same day.

Clues to criminal investigation: In the flight of the subject and his accomplices from the scene of the offence mentioned in paragraph 2 hereinafter referred to as "the offence in the present case"), JO Soraku, TEI Koseki, and GEN Jushitsu, the accomplices, were apprehended, by all of whom it was deposed, in response to questions from the examing officer, that the subject carried with him a Japanese sword, that the same was carried by him in flight, that he had hailed from Okayama, etc. The result was that he was arrested at Okayama on the 16th of the same month. Questioned by the officer in charge, he made confession of the offence in the present case. The Japanese sword was discovered at the hiding place which he had indicated in his deposition. Moreover, it was ascertained that the sword bore stains of blood proved identical in patterns to those of the two victims. It was thus confirmed that the offence in



- 4 -

the present case was committed by the subject using the sword in question.

Data for fact finding: The subject admitted the commission of the offence in the present case all through, from the examinations by the police, public procurator and the judges in preliminary examination up to the public trial in first instance.

Though the fact of this confession was too manifest to allow any suspicion, he insisted on the following since the trial in second instance reversing his original admission: The offence in the present case was committed by TAMAGAWA, an accomplice. The subject, while in flight, had his sword returned by TAMAGAWA to whom it had been lent. Noticing blood stains on the sword, he asked TAMAGAWA about it, and obtained the reply that he (TAMAGAWA) had used the sword in stabbing a man. The subject threw away the sword as requested by TAMAGAWA.

However, that the subject carried the Japanese sword in question when he and others broke into the house of the victim, that, immediately after their intrusion, he fled without taking anything as the occupants of the house made much noise in alarm, and that in the flight he had the sword on person — these are facts confirmed by his accomplices. These considered in juxtaposition with other evidences, it is apparent that the subject matter of his depositions up to the trial in first instance was in accord with the reality.

Date of indictment: December 24, 1946. (Preliminary examination demanded.)

Court of sentence in first instance: Nara District Court.

Date of sentence in first instance: July 5, 1947.

Court of sentence in second instance: Osaka High Court.



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Date of sentence in second instance: December 9, 1948.

Court of sentence in third instance: Supreme Court.

Date of sentence in third instance: May 28, 1949.

Date of sentence irrevocably settled: May 28, 1949.

(Jokoku appeal dismissed.)

Scheduled place for death sentence execution: Osaka Detention House.

Scheduled date of death sentence execution: July 5, 1950. 1950.

Remark.- TEI Koseki, an accomplice, was sentenced in first instance to fifteen years' penal servitude and JO Soraku and GEN Jushitsu to ten years' penal servitude.



TO : Dr. B.S. Lewis, Public Safety Division, G-2 Section,  
General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the  
Allied Powers.

FROM : Attorney-General's Office.

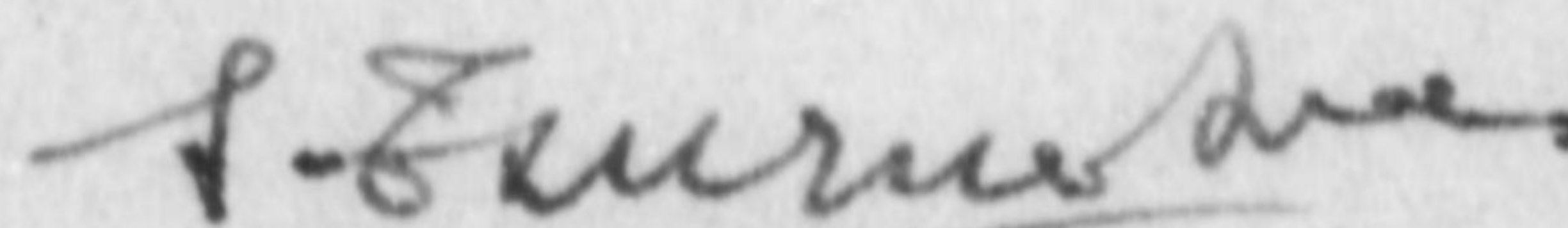
SUBJECT: Report on a Convict Irrevocably Sentenced to Death.

AGO No. 151 (2A)

June 21, 1950

Submitted enclosed herewith is a report on WADA, Denshichi,  
a convict irrevocably sentenced to death.

For the Attorney-General:

  
S. Tsuruoka

Chief, Liaison Section,  
Attorney-General's Office.

Enclosure: As indicated above.



Report on WADA, Denshichi who was  
irrevocably sentenced to death.

Full name: WADA, Denshichi.

Born on: 19 June 1891.

Occupation: a rag-picker.

Permanent domicile: 828, Kabayama (aza), Mitsumata-machi, Kita-  
Morogata-gun, Miyazaki Prefecture.

Name of offence: Robbery and murder, destruction and abandonment  
of corpses.

Personal nature: Had bad behavior from his youth.

Personal history: Deserted by his mother when he was three years  
of age; was brought up by his aunt whom he helped in farming.  
When 18 years old, was employed in a "sake" store. Since  
committing his first offence in 1908, was convicted of  
nine offences. On 25 December 1948, was released from prison  
on parole and since then worked in brick-making during which  
he committed theft. He lived since at the house of MIWA,  
Ukichi, the victim in the present case, and was engaged in  
rag-picking.

Property condition: Nil.

Relatives: Nil.

Previous offences: 17 February 1908, Miyazaki District Court.

Attempt at incendiary and theft. Street imprisonment for  
2 years with supervision afterward for 6 months 6 August 1910,  
Kagoshima District Court. Theft and embezzlement. Penal  
servitude for 4 years.

21 April 1915, Miyakonojo Local Court. Theft and embezzle-  
ment. Penal servitude for 5 years.

21 July 1921, Tsuruoka Local Court. Theft . Penal



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servitude for 10 months.

8 March 1924, Miyazaki Local Court. Theft. Penal servitude for 4 years.

3 February 1932, Okayama Local Court. Theft. Penal servitude for 4 years.

15 March 1938, Kumamoto Local Court. Theft. Penal servitude for 2 years.

19 April 1941, Yatsushiro Local Court. Theft and embezzlement. Penal servitude for 3 years.

26 July 1944, Kumamoto Local Court. Theft-in-time-of-war and theft. Penal servitude for 7 years.

Motive of offence: While living with the victim couple through their good wishes, he developed the malicious idea of murdering the couple and robbing them of household utensils and of monopolizing the building of the Daishido temple in which the couple as well as the convict were living.

Outline of offence: The convict was given a night's lodging on his release from Prison on 25 December 1948 at MIWA, Ukichi's, the victim, (58), who lived at Daishido temple, Tenjin-cho, Yawata City, and while he lived with him at his house, since then, helping him in rag-picking, he became covetous of the quiet lives of the host and hostess, and determined to kill them, conceal the criminal evidences by the destruction and abandonment of the corpses and thereby to rob them of the household utensils owned by them and to monopolize the building. For the carrying out of such determination.



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- (1) About 9:30 p.m. 25 March 1949, during the absence of the said Ukichi, at the aforesaid Daishido, he choked YOKOO, Yoshi, (68), the unregistered wife of Ukichi by strangling her neck with a braid from behind, and smothered her to death. He then robbed her of 8 pieces of clothing to be used for "mompe" trousers.
- (2) As Ukichi, who came home unaware of the aforesaid crime, about 1:00 a.m. the next morning, was on the point of entering the Daishido, the convict gave him a blow with a hatchet on the victim's brow, and caused his instant death by inflicting another blow on the back of his head. The villain then robbed the victim of the cash of 320 yen, a piece of bedding and 333 items of household utensils and other goods owned by the latter.
- (3) Three times during 26 and 27, the same month, by the side of the Daishido, he cut off, with a kitchen knife, the neck, both arms and both legs of the aforesaid Yoshi's corpse; and three times during the three days from 28 to 30 of the same month, he cut off, with a kitchen knife and a saw, the neck, both arms and both legs of the said Ukichi's corpse and further he destroyed the heads with a hatchet. Thus he effected the destruction of the corpses of the two **victimes**.
- (4) Three times during the period between 27 and 30, the same month, he wrapped up in a mat-rush and a mat etc. all the separate parts of the corpses of the two **victimes**, except the trunks and Ukichi's head, and threw them into the sewerage ditch in front of the Post Office at 6-chome, Tori-machi,



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Yawata City; he threw off Ukichi's head into the manure pit below the Daishido, toward the evening of 28, the same month; and as to the trunks of the two dead, which he wrapped with the cover side of tatami matting, charcoal-grass-sack, etc., he threw them into the Kukigawa culvert at 2-chome, Tori-machi, Yawata City, on 30, the same month. Thus he effected the abandonment of the corpses.

Clue to investigation: The trunks thrown by the convict into the Kukigawa culvert were found by passers-by the next morning and the search after the identity of the victims and the offenders were instantly started. In the meantime information to the effect that the old couple who lived at the Daishido were lost several days since came to the knowledge of Assistant Police Inspector MIWA of the Police Station of Yawata City, whose wife also reported to him that one ABE, Ei, who lived near the Daishido, found on 1 April on the street near the Daishido a Bamboo basket stained with blood. These pieces of information led to an inference that the victims in this case were MIWA, Ukichi and his wife who lived in the Daishido and the offender might be the subject person in this case who also lived in the same place. On 2 April the subject was asked to present himself at the Police Station; and on examination he forthwith confessed to the crimes above referred to.

Data for finding facts:

As stated above, the offender has acknowledged the offences all through the stages from the beginning of the examination at the Police Station to the conclusion of the public trial.

Further, when search was made at the sewerage ditch and the



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manure pit in which the convict had stated to have thrown parts of the corpses, the mangled corpses of the victims were found as the convict had confessed. The fact that the hatchet, the kitchen knife and the saw which were used by the convict for the commitment of his offences, according to his confession, were found in the Daishido, together with the facts above mentioned, amply establishes the offences above referred to.

Date of indictment: 22 April 1949.

(Public action was instituted)

Court of judgment in first instance:

Kokura Branch, Fukuoka District Court.

Date of judgment in first instance:

24 December 1949.

Date of judgment irrevocably settled:

8 January 1950.

Prison wherein the execution of death sentence is expected:

The Fukuoka Prison.

Date of the expected execution of death sentence:

5 July 1950.



TO : Dr. B.G. Lewis, Public Safety Division, G-2 Section,  
General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the  
Allied Powers.

FROM : Attorney-General's Office.

SUBJECT: Report on Convict Irrevocably sentenced to Death.

AGO No. 191 (2A)

August 30, 1950

Submitted enclosed herewith is a report on SUZUKI Hiroshi  
a convict irrevocably sentenced to death.

For the Attorney-General:

*Iwao Saito*

(Iwao Saito)  
Assistant-chief, Liaison Section

For (Senjin Tsuruoka)  
Chief, Liaison Section,  
Attorney-General's Office.

Enclosure: As indicated above.



Report on SUZUKI Hiroshi, a Convict  
Irrevocably Sentenced to Death

Permanent domicile: 386, Oaza-Murakami, Murakami-cho, Iwafune-gun,  
Niigata-ken.

Occupation : Greengrocer.

Names of offences : Robbery and murder, desertion of a dead body.

Name : SUZUKI Hiroshi.

Date of birth : August 29, 1924.

Personal character: Kleptomaniac from childhood; defective in  
behavior.

Biographical record: After completion of a primary education  
works employed in store and work shop. Called to  
Government service in December 1941. Enlisted  
as active service man in 1945 and fought in  
North China, demobilized in February 1946, conducted  
the business of a greengrocer at his own home ever  
since.

Property condition: Owns a store, a building lot, household  
appliances, and an operative fund of 10,000 yen.  
monthly income from the store, 2,000 yen.  
The income of one of his younger sisters is 600 yen  
a month.

Previous offence : None

Relatives : Mother, three younger sisters, wife (married on the  
seventh day after the commission of the offence) \_\_\_\_\_  
all live with the subject.

Motive of offence: The subject was put to considerable expense in  
connection with the marriage of one of his younger  
sisters. Added to this, he was called upon for



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payment of 9,700 yen taxes and had to raise funds to cover expenses of his own marriage. Thus pressed for money, he committed the offence on the spur of the moment upon seeing the bundles of paper money possessed by the bill-collector.

**Summary of offence:** The subject carries on the business of green-grocery in Murakami-cho, Iwafune-gun, Niigata-ken. Shortly after 6 p.m. on December 29, 1947, when SAITO Makoto (then 30), a clerk employed by MIYAZAKI Kichizo, a greengrocer professionally known as Yaokichi, with whom the subject is in business relations, came to collect the bill, the subject noticed him counting the money in bundle which he had collected, and resolved on robbing him of the money by doing away with him. The subject immediately took out a piece of blue pure cotton cloth from the closet under the family altar. This he bound twice around the neck of SAITO and tightened the bind so strongly that death by suffocation followed. He effected robbery of 58,000 yen in cash owned by the victim. The body was carried to the store house at the back of his own house and on the following 30th was deserted by burying it in a hole dug in the ground in the same place.

**Clues to criminal investigation:** Finding that SAITO Makoto, clerk in the employ of MIYAZAKI Kichizo, alias Yaokichi, a greengrocer in Teppo-cho, Shibata-shi, had been missing since December 29, 1947, when he started on a round of bill-collecting, his employer,



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MIYAZAKI proceeded to investigate the whereabouts of the missing person. He succeeded in ascertaining the facts that SAITO had been missing since he called on the subject's for bill-collecting as the last place after having collected money to the amount of ~~tens~~ tens of thousands of yen from customers in different places on the same day and that, while there are notes in SAITO's own handwriting to the effect that the amount had been received, in receipts left with other customers on the same day, the receipt for the subject, on the other hand, has only a slant line drawn in ink. Moreover, as there were doubtful points in the explanation of the subject on SAITO's doings on the day in question, MIYAZAKI asked the subject to accompany him to the Shibata Police Station, where, in response to examination, the subject deposed that from SAITO, on absconding with the money collected for his employer, ~~he~~ he had a loan of 1,000 yen with knowledge of the circumstances. He was subjected immediately to emergency arrest on charge of receipt of ill-gotten goods. On the 12th, he made confession to the effect that he murdered SAITO and threw the body into the sea. While he was kept in custody, search was made in the home of the subject, which led to the discovery of the body of SAITO, the victim, buried in the storehouse attached to the subject's house. The subject thereupon confessed that he killed SAITO and buried and



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deserted the body in the storehouse on his own premises.

Data for fact finding: The subject has admitted his guiltiness ever since he confessed what has been described above in response to the questioning of judicial police officers. Moreover, the facts that the body of the victim was found buried in the storehouse attached to the subject's dwelling, that he placed the clothing, etc. of the victim in the keeping of TAKEBE Seikichi, a distant relative of the subject, his statement that the piece of blue cloth was used in squeezing the neck for effecting murder, made in correction of his false version in the disposal of the dead body when making his first confession of the offence, and the further fact that the neck of the body, when found, was wound with a piece of blue cloth ——— all these are sufficient in establishing the facts of offence in the present case.

Date of indictment: January 20, 1948. (Public trial demanded.)

Court of sentence in first instance: Shibata Branch of Niigata District Court.

Date of sentence in first instance: February 4, 1948.

Court of sentence in second instance: Tokyo High Court.

Date of sentence in second instance: June 17, 1948.

Court of sentence in third instance: Supreme Court.

Date of sentence in third instance: July 23, 1949.

Date of sentence irrecocably settled: July 23, 1949. (Jokoku appeal dismissed.)

Scheduled prison of death sentence execution: Miyagi Prison.

Scheduled date of death sentence execution: -12 September 1950.



TO : Dr. W.G. Piersel, Public Safety Division, G-2  
Section, General Headquarters of the Supreme  
Commander for the Allied Powers.

FROM : Attorney-General's Office

SUBJECT : Report on a Convict Irrevocably sentenced to  
Death

AGO No. 218 (2A)

September 27, 1950

Submitted enclosed herewith is a report on YOSHIOKA  
Kazuhiko a convict irrevocably sentenced to death.

For the Attorney-General:

*Iwao Saito*

(Iwao Saito)

Assistant-Chief, Liaison Section

For Senjin Tsuruoka  
Chief, Liaison Section,  
Attorney-General's Office

Enclosure: As indicated above.



Report on YOSHIOKA Kazuhiko, a Convict Irrevocably  
Sentenced to Death

Permanent domicile: 28, Senbon-dori 3-chome, Nishinari-ku, Osaka.

Occupation: None

Name of offence: Robbery and murder

Name in full: YOSHIOKA Kazuhiko

Date of birth: September 25, 1921

Personal character: Lack the will to work.

Biographical record: Born in Okayama and later removed on to Osaka, where, after completing the course at the Kozu Higher Elementary School in Higashiyodogawa-ku, became in succession a mechanic in the employ of the Toyo Malleable Casting Factory, the Mint, etc. When 22 years old, was enlisted in military service. At war's end, was disbanded and lived in Shinkiang, from which returned to Japan in September 1946, and, living with mother in Okayama, worked as driver for the local unit of the Occupation Forces or as repairman in the **Combustion** Kabayama Internal ~~Combustion~~ Machinery Works in Okayama. Has remained without employment since discharged from the service in the latter in January 1948.

Property condition: Possesses no property

Previous offences: None, except the offence of attempted intimidation committed (three days previous to the commission of the offence in the present case) in complicity with AKABORI and one other on February 10, 1948.

Relatives: Father died when the subject was 16 years old. The family consists of four members including mother, a younger sister, and unregistered wife.

Motive of offence: Pressure for money.



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Summary of offence: The subject and his accomplice, AKABORI Rikishi, both pressed for money, conspired together for theft in the house of KATAYAMA Nakano (then 61 years old), in whose house the subject formerly boarded, and arranged to resort to murder of the woman in case of discovery by her of offence. About 11 a.m. on February 13, 1948, both went over to the house of KATAYAMA at 335, Kitagata, Okayama, and, while they were engaged in conversation with NAKANO, accomplice AKABORI, seeing an opportunity presenting itself, stood up and throttled with his left arm the neck of NAKANO from her back. He was assisted by the subject, who wound tight round the neck of the woman struggling in agony with a cord for an electric iron that happened to be found near by, thus causing her fall on the spot in an unconscious state and death from suffocation. Then robbery was committed of about 500 yen in money and thirty pieces of clothing belonging to NAKANO and other members of the family.

Clue to criminal investigation: Notice having been given of the offence shortly after its commission by a grandson of the victim, the police station concerned started investigation, which, facilitated by heresay that it was likely that AKABORI, the accomplice, was involved in the offence, resulted in the arrest of the subject and his accomplice.

Data for fact-finding: With the exception of intention of murder, the subject and the accomplice have confessed to all the rest throughout from police examination to trial in second instance, and the confessions have been endorsed by the investigation of the whereabouts of the ill-gotten goods after disposition, etc. The intention of murder can be inferred from the records of



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hearings of the public procurators on the subject offender and his accomplice, but the both denied the existence of the fact of their conspiracy for murder until the time immediately preceding the commission of the offence.

Date of indictment: March 2, 1948. (~~Public~~ **Public** trial demanded)

Court of sentence in first instance: Okayama District Court

Date of sentence in first instance: May 4, 1948.

Court of sentence in second instance: Hiroshima High Court

Date of sentence in second instance: July 31, 1948.

Court of sentence in third instance: Supreme Court.

Date of sentence in third instance: February 8, 1949.

Date of sentence irrevocably settled: February 8, 1949. (Jokoku Appeal dismissed)

Scheduled prison of death sentence execution: Fukuoka Prison

Scheduled date of death sentence execution : Oct. 10, 1950.

Remarks. - AKABORI Rikishi, accomplice, has been sentenced to penal servitude for life.



To : Dr. B.G. Lewis, Public Safety Division,  
G-2 Section, General Headquarters of the  
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers

From : Attorney-General's Office

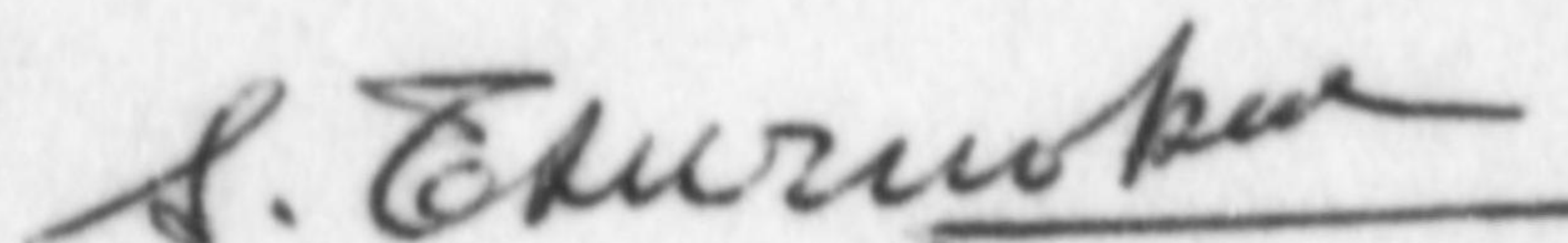
Subject : Report on a Convict Irrevocably Sentenced to Death

AGO No. 3 (2A)

January 9, 1951

Submitted enclosed herewith is a report on RI Kosaki,  
alias OSHIMA, a convict irrevocably sentenced to death.

For the Attorney-General:



S. Tsuruoka

Chief, Liaison Section,  
Attorney-General's Office

Enclosure: As indicated above.



Report on RI Koseki, alias OSHIMA,  
a Convict Irrevocably Sentenced to Death

Permanent domicile: 189, Naikodo, Seidomen, Seido-gun, Keisho-Hokudo, Korea.

Occupation: None.

Names of offences: Trespass on a dwelling, robbery and murder, and theft.

Name in full: RI Koseki, alias OSHIMA.

Age: Thirty-six years (then), born on June 1, 1914.

Personal character: Addicted to theft from childhood up.

Biographical record: Born in Korea, came over to Japan when three years old. Attended an elementary school in Nagano prefecture, but left it in mid-course. When about 18 years of age, became a stevedore at Yokosuka-machi, Chita-gun, Aichi-ken, in which occupation the subject continued to be engaged.

Property condition: Possesses no property.

Previous offences: Sentenced to one year's penal servitude for theft on August 1, 1947. In January 1949, was indicted on a charge of theft, and, while out on bail, committed the trespass on a dwelling and robbery and murder in the present case.

Family: Wife, not legalized, and four children.

Motive of offences: Frequented places of gambling, and the offences in the present case were committed having been pressed for money.

Summary of offences:

- (1) On January 4, 1949, the subject, in conspiracy with FURUSAWA Toichi and one other, committed theft of five bales of State-owned calico, in charge of TAKEUCHI Saichi, head of the Yoshimi Station branch of the Chida Branch of the Nippon Tsuun K.K. (an express company), 33, Aze Morishita, Oaza



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Shinchi, Yewata-machi, Chita-gun, Aichi-ken, at its warehouse of the Yoshimi Station Branch.

- (2) On March 24 the same year as above, planned theft with Furusewa above mentioned and FATO Masaji, and, with MORISHITA Magoshiro acting as guide, stole into the house of YASUI Saku, an eating-house keeper, 1-1, Aza Kyuhei, Okeda-machi, the same district, about 1 a.m. on the following 25th, and obtained by theft 3600 yen in cash and one coat belonging to Saku, etc. While making further search for valuables, YASUI Saku (then 67) and TAKEUCHI Tetsunosuke (then 76), who was stopping in the house, awoke and called out, saying, "Who is it?". Two of the intruders, KATO and FURUSAWA, made good their escape, but the subject, finding it too late to escape, resolved on putting an end to the two occupants of the house, who attempted to capture the thief, and then taking to flight. The subject struck at the two with a cooking knife called "Kahisaki" and inflicted a wound on the neck of each of them. The wounds proved fatal in both, serious loss of blood resulting from the cutting off of the artery in the left side of the neck. Murder was thus committed by him.

Clues to criminal investigation: It was found on the evening of the day following the commission of the offence in the present case that TAKEUCHI, one of the victims, who had gone to stay overnight to YASUI's, the other victim, on the previous night, had not come home from his visit. Moreover, YASUI's house was shut up all day. These facts aroused suspicion of the neighboring people, who, accompanied by police officers, made entry into the house and thus the murder of the two occupants was discovered.



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Investigation was immediately started by the police station concerned, which led to the confession of the crime made by MORISHITA, an accomplice, on the 27th, April 1949. The confession clarified the guilt of the subject. His arrest on the following 28th was immediately followed by his confession of the offence.

Data for fact finding: The subject has admitted his guilt all through the proceedings subsequent to his arrest. His depositions coincided with those of his fellow-offenders. These, taking also into consideration the fact that KATO, co-offender, had the stolen coat placed in the keeping of someone and the fact that the condition of the place where the offence was committed roughly coincided with the subject's depositions and the result of judicial inspection, are sufficient to establish the fact of offence. That the will to murder can be recognized from the circumstances attending the commission of the offence is as pointed out by the decision of the appellate court. Taking the case as a whole, the fact of offence as above mentioned is sufficiently found.

Dates of indictment:

January 27, 1949 - Public action instituted on a charge of theft.

May 19, 1949 - Public action instituted on charges of trespass on a dwelling and robbery and murder.

Court of sentence in first instance: Nagoya District Court.

Date of sentence in first instance: July 11, 1949.

Court of sentence in second instance: Nagoya High Court.



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Date of sentence in second instance: October 29, 1949.

Court of sentence in third instance: Supreme Court.

Date of sentence in third instance: June 30, 1950.

(Decided on dismissal of jokoku appeal.)

Date of sentence irrevocably settled: July 11, 1950.

Prison scheduled for death sentence execution: Nagoya Prison.

Date scheduled for death sentence execution: January 16, 1951.

Remarks. - Accomplices FURUSAWA and KATO were each sentenced to a penal servitude of three years while MORISHITA, another accomplice, received a penal servitude of two years.



Nagoya Prison  
January 20, 1951

(Delivered to P. B. on Feb. 28, '51  
by Toshio Kurata, C.&R. Bureau.)

To: Urashiro Furuhashi, Bureau Director of C. & R. Bureau, Attorney-General's Office.

From: Koji Shimada, Warden of Nagoya Prison.

Subject: Report on Death Sentence Execution.

Name: RI Koseki, alias OSHIMA.

Age: 36.

Home Domicile: No. 189, Naikodo, Seidomen, Seido-gun, KeisheHokudo, Korea.

Present Address: No. 8, Yokosuka Kitsunetsuka, Yokosuka-cho, Chita-gun, Aichi-ken.

Occupation: None.

Offenses: Trespass on a dwelling, robbery and murder, and theft.

Date of Sentenced and Court:

1st Instance: July 11, 1949 at Nagoya District Court.

2nd Instance: October 29, 1949 at Nagoya Higher Court.

3rd Instance: June 30, 1950 at Supreme Court. (Jokoku Appeal rejected.)

Previous Convicts: Sentenced to one year's penal servitude for theft on August 1, 1947.

In January 1949, was indicted on a charge of theft, and, while out on bail, committed the trespass on a dwelling and robbery and murder in the present case.

Date of Execution: January 16, 1951 from 10.45 a.m. to 11.06 a. m.

Witness of Execution:

Mastaro Komiya, Public Procurator of Nagoya Higher Procurator Office.

Shozo Ogawa, Secretary of Nagoya Higher Procurator Office.

Treatment of the Corpse: By the request of the executed while in life, the corpse of the executed was sent to the prison crematory in order to cremate, and the remains were sent to Chino Hoshine, his wife who lived in Yokosuka-Kitsunetsuka, Yokosuka-Cho, Chita-gun, Aichi-ken, in accordance with the provision of Article 74 of Prison Law.

Communication while in life: There were receptions and communications with his wife, Chno Hoshine. kkkk

Remarks: When he was executed, he left his last words behind him, saying that his corpse remains would be sent to his wife and all his child should not commit gambling offense at all as he committed such a great offenses as the result of gambling conducts. He left this world, being conscious of deserved death sentence for him and deeply regretting his past great offenses.

Koji Shimada,  
Warden of Nagoya Prison.



Miyagi Prison

January 26, 1951

(Delivered to P. B. on Feb. 28, '51  
by Toshio Kurata, C. & R. Bureau)

To: Urashiro Furuhashi, Bureau Director of C. &amp; R. Bureau, Attorney-General's Office.

From: Haruo Ogyu, Warden of Miyagi Prison.

Subject: Report on Death Sentence Execution.

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Name: Tatsuo Hayama.

Age: 43.

Home Domicile: No. 1,154, Rendaiji-machi, Kumamoto City.

Present Address: c/o Hirayama, No 25, Hincde-cho 2-chome, Yokosuka City.

Occupation: Black market broker.

Offenses: Robbery and murder; desertion of a corpse; and fraud.

Date of Sentenced and Court:

1st Instance: December 15, 1947 at Yokosuka Branch of Yokohama District Court.

2nd Instance: October 1, 1949 Et Tokyo Higher Court.

3rd Instance: May 30, 1950 at Supreme Court. (Jokoku Appeal was dismissed.)

Previous Offenses:

Theft, one year penal servitude, Tokuyama Local Court, June 24, 1922.

Theft, 8 months penal servitude, Kobe Local Court, February 2, 1938.

Theft, one year penal servitude, Osaka Local Court, October 4, 1941.

Theft, 4 years penal servitude, Maebashi Local Court, August 19, 1944.

Date of Execution: January 23, 1951 from 10.41 a. m. to 10.53 a. m.

Witness of Execution:

Hiroshi Nakamura, Public Procurator of Sendai District Procurator Office.

Kiyoshi Akojima, Secretary of Sendai District Procurator Office.

Shinichi Hikiji, Secretary of Sendai District Procurator Office.

Treatment of the corpse: By the request of the executed while in life, the corpse was sent concerning to Iwate Medical College for operation, and the remains the notice was sent to his elder sister, Hatsume Kan who lived in No. 135, Shinyashiki, Kumamoto City.

Communication while in life: There were one time reception between him and his wife Toshiko Kawasaki, and many times communications between him and his wife abovementioned.

Remarks: When executed, he said that he could leave this world calmly, because he was conscious of deserved death sentence for him, deeply regretting his past great offenses.

Haruo Ogyu,  
Warden of Miyagi Prison.



Miyagi Prison

January 26, 1951

(Delivered to P. B. on Feb. 28, '51  
By Toshio Kurata, C. & R. Bureau.)

To: Urashiro Furuhashi, Bureau Director of C. &amp; R. Bureau, Attorney-General's Office.

From: Haruo Ogyu, Warden of Miyagi Prison.

Subject: Report on Death Sentence Execution.

Name: Ryokichi Narita.

Age: 63 .

Home Domicile: No. 30, Kita-Higakube-cho, Azabu, Minato-ku, Tokyo-to.

Present Address: c/o Matsubara, No. 1,278, Otsu, Yokosuka City.

Occupation: Black market broker.

Offenses: Robbery and murder and desertion of a corpse.

Date of Sentenced and Court:

1st Instance: December 15, 1947 at Yokosuka Branch of Yokohama District Court.

2nd Instance: October 1, 1949 at Tokyo Higher Court.

3rd Instance: May 30, 1950 at Supreme Court. (Jokoku Appeal was dismissed.)

Previous offenses: None.

Date of Execution: January 23, 1951 from 0944 a.m. to 09.55 a. m.

Witness of Execution:

Chu Kashiwagi, Public Procurator of Sendai District Procurator Office.

Heisuke Ohizumi, Secretary of Sendai District Procurator Office.

Treatment of Corpse: By the request of the executed while in life, the corpse of the executed was sent to Iwate Medical College for the purpose of operation.

Communication while in life: There were many receptions and communications between him and his family &amp; relations.

Remarks: When executed, he said that he was conscious of deserved death sentence for his past great offenses, and he was pitiful for himself about such an execution in so old age.

Haruo Ogyu,  
Warden of Miyagi Prison.



Miyagi Prison  
January 27, 1951

(Delivered to P. B. on Feb. 28, '51  
by Toshio Kurata, C. & R. Bureau)

To: Urashiro Furuhashi, Bureau Director of C. & R. Bureau, Attorney-General's Office.

From: Haruo Ogyu, Warden of Miyagi Prison.

Subject: Report on Death Sentence Execution.

-----  
Name: Hiroshi Iwai.

Age: 26.

Home Domicile: No. 1,520 Kotehashi, Kotehashi-mura, Chiba-gun, Chiba-ken.

Present Address: No. 1,523, Shikaidoue-cho, Chiyoda-machi, Inba-gun, Chiba-ken.

Occupation: Well-digging.

Offenses: Robbery and murder, robbery and personal injury.

Date of Sentenced and Court:

1st Instance: April 14, 1948 at Chiba District Court.

2nd Instance: February 5, 1949 at Tokyo Higher Court.

3rd Instance: May 21, 1949 at Supreme Court. (Jokoku Appeal rejected.)

Previous Convict: None.

Date of Execution: January 25, 1951 from 09.48 a. m. to 10.00 a. m.

Witness of Execution:

Shigeo Miyakoshi, Public Procurator of Sendai District Procurator Office.

Hidenori Kodama, Secretary of Sendai District Procurator Office.

Treatment of the Corpse: By the request of the executed while in life, the remains were sent to his younger brother, Toshi Iwai who came to prison to receive the remains of the corpse.

Communication while in life: There were great many receptions and communications between him and his relations with close relationships.

Remarks: He had said that he had been conscious of deserved death sentence for him, deeply regretting his past great offenses, and had been inexcusable for his family.

He had petitioned for amnesty, and he had been noticed that he should not be favored with amnesty. Bureau Director of Business Bureau of National Offenders Prevention and

Rehabilitation Commission on the date of December 26, 1950.

Of the accomplices, Hara Shinjire has been sentenced to a penal servitude for life and Kiichi Matsude to that for 15 years.

Haruo Ogyu,  
Warden of Miyagi Prison.



Miyagi Prison  
January 29, 1951

(Delivered to P. B. on Feb. 28, '51  
by Toshio Kurata, C. & R. Bureau.)

To: Urashiro Furuhashi, Bureau Director of C. & R. Bureau, Attorney-General's Office.

From: Haruo Ogyu, Warden of Miyagi Prison.

Subject: Report on Death Sentence Execution.

Name: Akira Takano.

Age: 28.

Home Domicile: No. 73, Azabu-machi, Minato-ku, Tokyo-to.

Present Address: No. 63, Nozawa-cho 1-chome, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo-to.

Occupation: None.

Offenses: Robbery and Murder, theft, aggravated escape.

Date of Sentenced and Court:

1st Instance: December 22, 1948 at Nagano District Court.

2nd Instance: June 28, 1949 (Kose Appeal was withdrawn.)

Previous Offenses: March 16, 1946 at the Tokyo Local Court; charge, theft; sentence, ten month months' penal servitude. October 21, 1946 at the Tokyo Local Court; charge, theft; sentence, a penal servitude for one year and six months. April 30, 1948 at the Tokyo District Court; charge, robbery; sentence, a penal servitude for seven years.

Date of Executed: January 25, 1951 from 11.01 a. m. to 11.15 a. m.

Witness of Execution:

Seiji Shibata, Public Procurator of Sendai District Procurator Office.

Takeshi Akamatsu, Secretary of Sendai District Procurator Office.

Treatment of the Corpse: By the request of the executed while in life, the corpse of the executed was sent to the Medical College named Iwate.

Communication while in life: There was no reception and communication.

Remarks: He was conscious of deserved death sentence for him, deeply regretting his past great offenses. When executed, he wrote and left his will in a 31 syllable Japanese poem.

His accomplice, Kimie Uchikawa, has been sentenced to a penal servitude for life.

Haruo Ogyu,  
Warden of Miyagi Prison.



Miyagi Prison

February 1, 1951. (Delivered to P. B. on Feb. 28, '51  
by Toshio Kurata, C&R Bureau.)

To: Urashiro Furuhashi, Bureau Director of C. & R. Bureau, Attorney-General's Office.

From: Haruo Ogyu, Warden of Miyagi Prison.

Subject: Report on Death Sentence Execution.

Name: Takeo Kawakami.  
(Gakufu)

Age: 23.

Home Domicile: No. 226, Yoshino-cho, Kagoshima City.

Present Address: No fixed abode.

Occupation: None.

Offenses: Robbery and murder, theft.

Date of Sentenced and Court:

1st Instance: September 26, 1949 at Yokohama District Court.

2nd Instance: July 25, 1950 the sentence was irrevocably settled (Koso Appeal withdrawn.)

Previous Offenses: None.

Date of Execution: January 29, 1951 from 09.44 a. m. to 09.55 a..m.

Witness of Execution:

Shingo Kikuchi, Public Procurator of Sendai District Procurator Office.

Keisuke Shiba, Secretary of Sendai District Procurator Office.

Treatment of the corpse: By the request of the executed while in life, the corpse of the executed was sent to the Medical College of Tohoku University for the purpose of operation.

Communication while in life:

There was no reception, but there were several times communications between him and his father & stepmother.

Remarks: He had said that he had been conscious of deserved death sentence for his past great offense such a murder that he had committed for his benefactor.

He had petitioned for amnesty, and he had been noticed that he should not be favored with amnesty from Bureau Director of Business Bureau of National Offenders Prevention and Rehabilitation Commission on the date of January 6, 1951.

Haruo Ogyu,  
Warden of Miyagi Prison.



Report on NAKANRAKARI Jokei, a  
Convict Irrevocably Sentenced to Death

Permanent domicile: 1488, Nakanrakari Niku, Tamashiro-mara,  
Shimajiri-gun, Okinawa-ken.

Occupation: Day laborer.

Name of offense: Robbery and murder.

Name in full: NAKANRAKARI Jokei.

Date of birth: April 3, 1915.

Personal character: Of atrocious temperament.

Biographical record: Father died when nine years of age and mother when fifteen years old. After completion of an elementary education, employed as servant. Enlisted in the military service and entered the Kurume Regiment in September 1941. Later transferred to the Aomori Regiment, and disbanded in February 1945. Subsequently engaged in farming as day laborer and was employed as drayman, etc. Kept a stall of aden (light refreshment), conducted street sale of black-market tobacco, etc. previous to the commission of the offence in the present case.

Property condition: Had a house and about three tan (= .74 acre) of paddy-field, but it is uncertain what has become of the property after the war.

Relative: Has a younger sister, though not in recent communication.

Previous offence: None

Motive of offence: Approached an acquaintance for purchase of food. This request declined, thought of obtaining it by stealth. Spent several days watching for an opportunity in the second story of a cattle shed belonging to the victim in this case, but, no chance having presented itself, at last made up his



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mind to commit robbery and murder.

Summary of offence: On January 16, 1947, the subject went for purpose of purchasing food to the house of TOKUTOME Kinjiro (then 62), 9958, Yobotashiro, Higashi-Ichiki-machi, Hioki-gun, Kagoshima-ken, with whom he became acquainted when employed as drayman in that town. Having been declined, he made effort to obtain food stuff in the neighborhood all in vain. He finally resolved on stealing food and money from Kinjiro's. He waited for a chance hiding himself in Kinjiro's cattle shed since the night of the 17th of the same month, but failed to have an opportunity. On the night of the 20th, made up his mind that, if the TOKUTOMES should awake when he broke into the house and proceeded with stealing money and articles, he would achieve his object even if resorting to their murder. About 3 a.m. on the following 21st, the subject made his way into the couple's house, and, when he was about to steal rice from the box in the kitchen, the noise awoke Kinjiro, who sprang up to his feet. Him the subject struck once on the front of his head with a straw-cutting knife he found near at hand. He then beat repeatedly, on the back of the head, etc. of Sawa, Kinjiro's wife, (then 59), who was ready to make his escape. This was followed by further beating of Kinjiro's head, the result being the instantaneous death of the couple. Thus robbery was made of Kinjiro's money amounting to 137 yen and a number of pieces of clothing.

Clues to criminal investigation: The act of offence was discovered by some inhabitants in the same village as the victim's on the morning of January 22, 1947, that is the day following the commission of the murder, and investigation was started by the police concerned. The result was the clarification of the



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following facts: that Fuji (then 12 years old), daughter of TOKUTOME Isuke of the same village, by whom the subject was once employed as drayman, saw the subject on the road not far from the victim's house early on the morning of the day of the commission of the offence; that the subject, who was ferocious in nature, frequented the house of the victim when he was working as a drayman; that, ever since he was dismissed from his employer's service in February 1946, the subject frequently visited the same village; etc. While investigation was being kept on, designating the subject as a suspect, as to his whereabouts, it was ascertained that the subject, assuming a fictitious name, was hiding himself in Kumamoto in September of the same year. Immediately after his arrest on the 26th of the same month, he made confession of the fact of the offence.

Data for fact finding: Since his subjection to examination by the police, the subject has continued the admission of the offence throughout. This, supported by the coincidence with the subject's finger-print of that left on the chest of drawers for clothing placed on the scene of the murder, by the fact that the pair of knickers which belonged to the subject and which, according to his own telling, was left on the spot, was discovered when search was conducted at the victim's on the strength of his deposition, by the coincidence of ~~an~~<sup>the</sup> deposition of the offence by the subject with inspection and expert evidence, and by the existence of the straw-cutting knife used in the offence, is sufficient to establish the fact of offence.

Date of indictment: October 8, 1947. (Public trial demanded.)

Court of sentence in first instance: Kagoshima District Court.

Date of sentence in first instance: February 21, 1948.

Date of sentence irrevocably settled: April 26, 1949. (Appeal withdrawn.)



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Prison where the sentence is expected to be executed:

Fukuoka Prison.

Expected date of death sentence execution: 17 May , 1950.

Remarks. - Application for a review of the sentence was made to the Commander of the Fukuoka Military Government on August 11, 1949, but it was rejected on December 15 of the same year.



MEMO FOR RECORD

(Do not detach from file)

This file item, or portions thereof as indicated below, has been indexed for inclusion in Departmental Records Branch Describable Item Index:

1 folder - "Executions"

DATE

Sept 53

INDEXER

J. Allen



TO : Dr. B.G. Lewis, Public Safety Division, G-2 Section,  
General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the  
Allied Powers.

FROM : Attorney-General's Office.

SUBJECT: Report on a Convict Irrevocably Sentenced to Death.

AGO No. 102 (2A)

May 1, 1950.

Submitted enclosed herewith is a report on NAKANRAKARI,  
Jokei, a convict irrevocably sentenced to death.

For the Attorney-General:

*S. Tsuruoka*

S. Tsuruoka

Chief, Liaison Section,  
Attorney-General's Office.

Enclosure: As indicated above.



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

APO 500  
2 September 1949

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Executions, Japanese Prisons  
TO: Chief, Public Safety Division  
REF: Telephone call from Capt. S. T. Poplin, MG  
Civil Affairs Team, Nagoya District

1. Captain Poplin telephoned at suggestion Byron Engle (Police Branch, PSD) to suggest that Japanese C&R Bureau recommend modern, standardized execution by changing plan so as to effect rapid and more humane death of the subject. By regulation, the Japanese use a sliding sleeve strangulation plan instead of the knot method which severs the vertebrae of the neck, disconnects reflexes, and produces quick extinction of life. The captain suggested consultation of secret memo on subject which are in possession of SCAP Sections involved in executions of Japanese War Criminals, and some action to get Japanese to change system now in use.

2. Telephoned to Col. Smearer at Sugamo and found he is willing to show Dr. Lewis how their effective knot is tied and the "rig" used for hanging.

3. Dr. Lewis plans to check with C&R Bureau to ascertain Director Furuhashi's views concerning the present system in use in Japanese Prisons and to report the results.

BURDETT G. LEWIS  
Chief Administrator  
Prison Branch



Capt S.T. Raplin. Civil Affairs

Nagoya, District.

Do not break shut of wind pipes.  
Do not use - Knot but use sleeve  
are crimped side seam. Other sides  
up & down. When drop man - protected  
from skin - nothing to effect its  
separation of vertebra - stays but does  
not break reflex. Takes 12 to 15 to  
kill man. 5 fragments from faces.

Standard measure stays kind of sleeve.

At Nagoya Prison.

St. Rexroad - Sugama. Cal Representative  
of M.P.

Mrs. <sup>some home</sup> Standard Seal rule Essential

Weight - Strength - Length - Amplitude

Would show how - Round pulling man's head

M-

J-5008-Sub 6.

Sugama Cal Area - Open circular



Osaka Detention House  
July 27, 1949

To: Shunkichi Ueda, Attorney General,  
From: Warden of Osaka Detention House,

Subject: Report on Execution.

Name: Shigeru Okajima

Age: 25

Domicile: 164 Takeda Nanasegawacho, Fushimiku, Kyoto City.

Crime: Robbery, Murder and Murder.

Date of sentenced: Death Sentence on September 20, 1947 at Osaka High Court

Final Decision: On September 26, 1947

Previous Convict: None

Date of Execution: At 10.44 a.m. on July 19, 1949 At Osaka Detention House

Witness of Execution: Tomeji Arata, Procurator of Osaka High Procurator Office,  
Tsugio Kanehika, Secretary of Osaka High Procurator Office.

Treatment of Corpse: By the will of the executed while in life, the corpse  
was sent to Kyoto ~~Univ~~ University, Medical College.

Communication: Communications among the executed and his families were  
~~is~~ done very often.

Remarks: None

Seiichi Handa,  
Warden of Osaka Detention House.



Fukuoka Prison  
July 26, 1949

(Delivered to P.B. on August 19, 1949)

To: Urashiro Furuhashi, Director of C. & R. Bureau.  
From: Seishu Aramaki, Fukuoka Prison

Subject: Report on Execution.

Name: Torao Hagihara

Age: 26

Home Domicile: 625 Fuchu, Fuchucho, Ashina gun, Hiroshima Prefecture.

Address: ~~None~~ Unsettled.

Occupation: None

Crime Name: Robbery, Rape, Trespassing, Robbery Murder.

Sentence: 1st Instance: Death Sentence: on Dec. 27, 1947 at Fukuoka D. Court.

2nd " " on May 8, 1948 at Fukuoka H. Court.

Last " on Dec. 16, 1948 at Supreme Court  
(Withdrawn)

Previous Convict:

- |                       |                 |  |
|-----------------------|-----------------|--|
| 1. Trespassing, Theft | 2 year - 4 year | Sentenced on July 24, 1940<br>At Naokata <del>District</del> Court.<br>Local |
| 2. Theft              | 4 years         | Sentenced on March 5, 1946<br>At Iizuka Local Court,                         |
| 3. Theft              | 2 years         | Sentenced on October 11, 1947<br>At Omura Branch of Nagasaki D. Court        |

Date of Execution: At 10.50 a.m. on July 21, 1949 at Fukuoka Prison.

Witness: Sekiju Yamamoto, Procurator of Fukuoka High Procurator Office.

Iwao Takagi, Secretary of Fukuoka High Procurator Office.

Treatment of Corpse: By the will of the executed the corpse of the executed

burned to ashes. The ashes were handed to Mrs. Setsuko Kawano

Shudara Ishizaki, Wakamatsu City, Fukuoka Prefecture.

Communication: No communication with his families.

Mrs. Setsuko Kawano had very close relationships, having  
receptions and communications. The executed respected her as  
her mother.

Remarks: None

Seishu Aramaki,  
Warden of Fukuoka Prison



Osaka Detention House  
July 27, 1949

(Delivered to P.B. on August  
20, 1949)

To: Shunkichi Ueda, Attorney General,  
From: Seichi Honda, Warden of Osaka Detention House.

Subject: Report on Execution

Name: Kiyoshi Sakaida  
Address: 1 Takeda Nanasegawacho, Fushimiku, Kyoto City.  
Age: 25

Crime Name: Robbery & Murder,

Date of ~~Execution~~ Sentenced & Court: Death Sentence on Sept. 20, 1947  
at Osaka High Court.

Death Sentence on March 9, 1949  
(Appeal Withdrawn)

Previous Convict: None

Date of Execution: At 10.32 a.m. on July 20, 1949 at Osaka Detention House.

Witness: Seichiro Funada, Procurator of Osaka High Procurator Office,  
Hideo Tsujimoto Secretary of "

Treatment of Corpse: By the will of the executed while in life, the corpse  
of the executed was handed to Kyoto University, Medical College.

Communication: Several interviews were ~~done~~ between the executed and his  
mother.

Remarks: None

Seichi Honda,  
Warden of Osaka Detention House.



Fukuoka Prison  
August 3, 1949

(Delivered to P.B. on August 22, 1949)

To: Urashiro Furuhashi, Director of C. & R. Bureau,

From: Seishu Aramaki, Warden of Fukuoka Prison.

Subject: Report on Execution.

Name: Takeshi Aratani

Age: 31

Domicile: 292, Miyahanacho, Kure City, Hiroshima Prefecture.

Address: Kure City, Yoshiura Miyahana Cho,

Occupation: Labour Head.

Crime Name: Robbery Murder, Abandonment of body, Robbery

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ 1st Instance: Death Sentence on June 19, 1947 at Hiroshima  
Date & Sentenced: District Court, Kure Branch  
2nd Instance: Death Sentence on Nov. 25, 1947 at Hiroshima  
High Court.  
3rd Instance: Appeal withdrawn, on July 14, 1948 at  
Supreme Court.

Previous Convict: None

Date of Execution: at 10.53 a.m. on July 26, 1949 at Fukuoka Prison.

Witness of Execution: Takeo Amano, Procurator of Fukuoka District P. Office.  
Masayoshi Ishii, Secretary of Fukuoka District P. Office.

Treatment of Corpse: By the will of the executed, the corpse was sent to  
Kyushu University, Medical College.

Communication: There were about some ten times interviews among the executed  
and parents and wife.

Remarks: None

Seishu Aramaki,  
Warden of Fukuoka Prison.



## Fukuoka Prison

(Delivered to P.B. on August 19, 1949)

To: Urashiro Furuhashi, Director of C. & R. Bureau,  
From: Warden of Fukuoka Prison, Seishu Aramaki,

Subject: Report on Execution

Home Domicile: 1789, Uenoda, Kamitsuyemura, Hitagun, Oita Prefecture.

Address: e/o Takahata, 17/780 Kumafuecho, Kumafuecho, Kikuchigun,  
Kumamoto Prefecture.

Name: Hisao Aihaki,

Age: 30

Occupation Driver of Truck,

Crime: Robbery, Murder, & Abandonment of a corpse.

Sentence & Court: 1st Instance: Death Sentence: on Dec. 28, 1946 at Kumamoto D. Court.

2nd " " July 15, 1947 at Fukuoka S. Court,

\* 3rd, " " Sept. 7, 1948 at Supreme Court,  
(Appeal withdrawn)

Previous Crime: None

Death Execution: At 10.45 a.m. on July 19, 1949 at Fukuoka Prison.

Witness: Kunizo Ishii, Procurator of Fukuoka Procurator Office,  
Kinichiro Kato, Secretary of Fukuoka Procurator Office.

Treatment of the Corpse:

By the will of the executed, while in life, the corpse of the executed  
was sent to Kyushu University, Medical College.

Communication and Reception:

While in life, the Executed had several receptions with father, and brother  
and acquaintances.

Remarks: None

Seishu Aramaki,  
Warden of Fukuoka Prison.



(Delivered to P.B. on August 19, 1949)

Miyagi Prison  
July 23, 1949

To: Director of C. & R. Bureau, Urashiro Furubashô,

From: Warden of Miyagi Prison, Takeshi Kumon,

Subject: Report on Execution:

Name: Hideo Kubota

Age: 30

Home Domicile: 90 Shirahata, Kanagawaku, Yokohama City,  
Minatoku-

Address: 531 Shinoharacho, Kitaku, Yokohama City.

Crime: Robbery, Murder, Theft, Trespassing, Robbery, Interference of public works and attempted Murder, Violation of weapon's possession.

Date of Sentenced and Court.

1st Instance: 25 May, 1948 at Yokosuka Branch, of Yokohama District Court

2nd " 23 July, 1948 at Tokyo High Procurator Office (Appeal withdrawn)

Previous Crime: Threat & Injury, 1 year sentence at Yokohama Court.  
10 months.

Date of Execution: At 9.34 a.m. on July 20, 1949 at Miyagi Prison.

Witness: Katsuo Goto, ~~Procurotor of Miyagi~~ <sup>Secretary</sup> ~~Procurotor of Miyagi~~ <sup>Miyagi</sup> Procurator Office.

Yoshio Kamada, Procurator of Miyagi Procurator Office.

Treatment of Corpse: The corpse of the executed was handed to his father who was living at Kanagawaku, Yokohama City.

Communication & Reception: Receptions: 33 times with mother, 40 times with wife,

1 time with Uncle, 2 times with father, 1 time with younger brother.

Remarks: None.

Takeshi Kumon,  
Warden of Miyagi Prison.



Sapporo Prison

(Delivered to F.B. on August 19, 1949  
by T. Kurata, Liaison Officer,  
C. & R. Bureau)

To: Shunkichi Ueda, Attorney General,  
From: Warden of Sapporo Prison, Minoru Hamada,  
Subject: Report on Execution.

---

Name: Kin So Gen (Alias: Kenji Sakada)

Age: 28

Home Domicile: 2 Kisendo, Oyomen, Gijyogun, Keishohokudo, Chosen,

Address: 2/2 11 chome, Naie-Kokochō, Naie-mura, Sorachigun, Hokkaido,

Occupation: Carrier in Coal Mine.

Crime Name: Robbery, Murder & Injury Attempted.

Date of Sentenced and Court.

First Instance: Death Sentence on July 7, 1947 at Sapporo District Court,

Second Instance: Death Sentence on September 23, 1947 Appeal ~~stayed~~  
withdrawed.

Previous Convict: None

Date of Execution: At 11.35 a.m. on June 10, 1949 at Sapporo Prison.

Witness: Tetsuo Sato, Procurator, of Sapporo District Procurator Office,  
Shigeuemon Kawaura, Secretary of Sapporo District Procurator Office.

Treatment of Corpse: By the will of the executed while in life, the body of  
the executed was sent to Hokkaido University, Medical College.

Communication while in life: The parents' address was known, but the executed  
had his wife (legally unmarried) and between them, there was close  
relationship. Receptions were among his wife and friends several time.

Remarks: None.

Minoru Hamada,  
Warden of Sapporo Prison.



Sapporo Prison

Dated: June 20, 1949

To: Shunkichi Ueda, Attorney General,

From: Minoru Hamada, Warden of Sapporo Prison

Subject: Report on Death Execution.

Name: Shintaro Abe,

Age: 28

Home Domicile 12 Naiye, Naiemura, Sorachigun, Hokkaido.

Address: 1/1 Higashi 9 chome, Naiye-kokocho, Naiyemura, Sorachigun,  
Hokkaido.

Occupation: Coal Minor,

Crime Name: Robbery, Murder, &amp; Attempted Injury,

Sentence: Death Sentence, on July 7, 1947 at Sapporo District Court,  
(First Instance)

Death Sentence, on June 30, 1948 at Sapporo Appeal Court,

Previous Crime: None

Date of Execution: At 10.20 a.m. on June 10, 1949 at Sapporo Prison,

Witness: Haruzo Horiguchi, Procurator of Sapporo High Procurator Office,  
Jiro Torikai, Secretary of Procurator Office at Sapporo.Treatment of Corpse: By the will of the executed, the corpse was sent to  
Hokkaido University Medical Division.Communication while in life: There were many communications between the  
executed and his families.

Remarks: None.

Minoru Hamada,  
Warden of Sapporo Prison,

TT/TK



*Rec'd Prison Branch  
12 July 1949  
2 copies*

12 July 1949

TO : Dr. B. G. Lewis, Public Safety Division,  
G-2 Section, General Headquarters.  
FROM : Chief of the Liaison Section, Attorney-General's Office.  
SUBJECT: Report on SUZUKI, Susumu, a Convict Irrevocably  
Sentenced to Death.

AGO 30 (2A)

12 July 1949

A report on the subject matter is submitted enclosed  
herewith.

For the Attorney-General:

*S. Ukita*

For A. SHENO  
Chief of the Liaison Section,  
Attorney-General's Office.

Enclosure:

"A Report on SUZUKI, Susumu,  
a Convict Irrevocably  
Sentenced to Death."



Report on SUZUKI, Susumu, a

Convict Irrevocably Sentenced to Death

1. Permanent Domicile: 125, Oaza-Ichiba, Ichiba-machi,  
Awa-gun, Tokushima Prefecture.

Occupation: None.

Name of Offence: Intrusion, robbery and murder.

Name in full: SUZUKI, Susumu.

Age: Born 5 December 1926.

Personal character: Perverse from cold treatment at the hand  
of stepmother; timid and taciturn.

Personal history: After finishing the primary school course  
in Korea, was graduated from a telecommunication training  
institute, and since then had, for three years, been in  
the employment of a post office. After the termination  
of the Pacific War the subject was repatriated, and started  
as dealer in hard wares with his elder brother in Sasebo  
city, Nagasaki Prefecture. About September, 1946 he  
became independent of his brother in business but failed  
in it. Since about November of the same year he boarded  
at the house of Miyazaki, Setsu, No. 29, 1-chome,  
Katabuchi-cho, Nagasaki city and was leading an idle  
life.

Property: None.

Relatives: Asaichi, father, age 56, Saku, step-mother, age 42,  
2 elder brothers, 3 younger brothers and 1 elder sister.  
His father was a civil engineering contractor.  
His mother died about 10 years ago.

Previous Offence: None.

Motive of offence: To obtain fund for establishing himself  
as a hard-ware dealer with a shop.



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Outline of offence: Around 0:00 hour on 28 March 1947 the subject offender broke into the house of IKEDA, Masao (age 28 at the time), No. 1101, Uchinuki, Motomurago, Tokitsu-mura, Nishisonogi-gun, Nagasaki Prefecture, and stole 200 yen out of a pocket of the foreign clothes lying divested at the head of the bed wherein Ikeda was sleeping soundly with his common law wife, OTA, Kimie (27 at the time), but Ikeda awoke and asked who he was. Hereupon, having determined to kill Ikeda and make away with the money and things he could find, he struck at Ikeda with the hatchet he had in his hand, when his wife awoke. The Convict made up his mind also to make away with this lady and cut at her on the skull and the face. He also gave them thrusts into the throat and back with the dagger he had with him and injured them to death from cerebral wounds and loss of blood. The subject offender then ransacked the house for three hours and robbed of 41 items of articles and clothing such as suits, overcoats, etc., amounting to approximately 27,800 yen in current price.

Clues to Crime investigation: Investigation revealed that the offender sold the stolen clothings to a secondhand clothes dealer. Hereon the said clothings were shown to bereaved relatives of this victims and it was found out that they were the stolen properties of this victims. The mistress of the house whereat the subject offender had his lodgings intimated the police on 31 March that she had seen the offender throw a hatchet which he bought on that day into his room through the window on 27 March: The hatchet seized before was exhibited to



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the landlady, who affirmed that the hatchet was the same that she had seen thrown into the room. Thereupon, arrangement was made for the search for his whereabouts with his name indicated and the offender was arrested on 1 April when the convict returned to his lodging.

Data for finding facts: The criminal facts in the present case are sufficiently to be demonstrated by the confession of the offender made on 1 April to the criminal act in details and by the statements made by him later and also by the facts that the offender was in possession of a part of the stolen articles, that those which had not been in possession of the offender were found where they had been disposed of and that the hatchet found near the scene of the perpetuation has been pronounced as the same weapon that had been purchased by the offender on the day prior to the commitment of the crime and that the human hairs stuck to the hatchet were revealed to be those of the victim, ŌTA, Kimie.

Date of indictment: 7 April 1947 (Committed to public trial)

Court of first instance: Nagasaki District court.

Date of sentence in first instance: 30 July 1947.

Court of second instance: Fukuoka High court.

Date of sentence in second instance: 27 January 1948.

Court of third instance: Supreme Court.

Date of sentence in third instance: 21 October 1948 (Jokoku appeal dismissed).

Date of sentence irrevocably settled: 21 October 1948.

Prison where death sentence is expected to be executed:

Fukuoka Prison

Date when the death sentence is expected to be executed: 28 July 1949.



12 July 1949

TO : Dr. B. G. Lewis, Public Safety Division,  
G-2 Section, General Headquarters.

FROM : Chief of the Liaison Section, Attorney-General's  
Office.

SUBJECT: Report on ARATANI, Takeshi, a Convict Irrevocably  
Sentenced to Death.

AGO 32 (2A)

12 July 1949

A report on the subject matter is submitted enclosed  
herewith.

For the Attorney-General:

*S. Ukita*

For A. SHENOH  
Chief of the Liaison Section,  
Attorney-General's Office.

Enclosure:

"A Report on ARATANI, Takeshi,  
a Convict Irrevocably  
Sentenced to Death."



Report on ARATANI, Takeshi, a Convict  
Irrevocably Sentenced to Death.

Permanent domicile: 8, 2-chome, Yoshiurashin-machi, Kure-shi,  
Hiroshima Prefecture.

Occupation: A coolie-foreman.

Name of offence: Robbery causing death, abandonment of corpses,  
and robbery.

Name in full: ARATANI, Takeshi.

Age: 31, born on 17 October 1919.

Personal character: cheerful; inclined to be officious to others.

Short-tempered and disobedient to his parents and wife. Had  
a concubine in whose house he used to spend one half of a month.

Personal history: After completing the higher course of a primary school  
of the place of his permanent domicile, helped at a dealer in  
fishing tackle who was concurrently engaged in hiring boats.  
From the time when he was 19 years of age, was employed by a  
shipping agent as a sailor. From March 1946 worked as a coolie-fore  
foreman of the Occupation Army (stationed at Hiroshima). His  
monthly income at that time was about 600 yen.

Financial condition: Had a frozen deposit amounting to 20,000 yen.

Relatives: Wife, Saeko (26), eldest daughter Miyako (8), and second  
daughter Misako(6).

Previous offences: Was punished with a fine of 20 yen by the Kure  
Local Court for an offence against the Automobile Control  
Ordinance.

Motive of offence: As his deposit had been frozen, he had difficulty  
in meeting monthly expenses which had swollen by his keeping a  
concubine.

Outlines of offence:



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- (1) About the beginning of September 1946, the subject-offender learned that Sai Zen Shoku, a Korean (27), who had been staying at YAMADA, Toshiichi's, 3 chome, Kaigan-dori, Kure-shi, Hiroshima Prefecture, was trying to buy crude rubber, and planned to allure SAI out to the sea, under the pretence of rendering him offices in the purchase of rubber and rob him of the money he had with him, by binding him up on 6 September, the offender told SAI that as he was going on boat on the following day (7) to take delivery of crude rubber, SAI should go with him with the purchase-money in readiness. The subject-offender then divulged the hideous scheme to SEN, Chu Toku, who in turn imparted it to OSUGI, Masao who agreed to cooperate in the scheme. About 3:00 p.m. on 7 September, the subject-offender took the said SAI, together with YAMANISHI, Masayoshi (31) who accompanied Sai, to a "Yammer" Diesel boat operated by KURONO, Ichiro, and left the port of Yoshiura with the 6 persons in all on board. After a while, the subject-offender, who was afraid of discovery of offence, changed his mind to kill SAI and YAMANISHI with the pistol which he borrowed from Janney, a British Occupation Army soldier on the preceding day and had with him, and rob SAI of the latter's money.
- On his intimation of his new plan, he obtained the agreement of SEN and KURONO, — thus the three agreed to commit the above-mentioned offence in conspiracy. When the boat was coursing off shore between Karuga, Yoshiura-machi, Kure-shi and Kirikushi, Edajima-mura, the subject-offender shot, with the aforesaid pistol, SAI, seated in the hold, from behind, giving him an instant death from a wound caused by a bullet piercing through the right breast and a bullet lodged in the



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left breast shot from his back. The next moment, the subject offender shot YAMANISHI, who tried to attack him, and inflicted him a serious wound. Osugi and Sen then proceeded to look for money and articles and robbed of 45,000 yen in cash wrapped in furoshiki cloth which was bound at SAI's back. Then, in order to conceal the offence, the subject offender caused SEN, KURONO and OSUGI to affix to SAI's body an anchor weighing about 4 kan with a greased rope and throw the body into the sea. Kurono then killed YAMANISHI by giving him a heavy blow with a hammer on his brow. SEN and KURONO affixed in the same manner as mentioned above an iron bar weighing about 10 kan to the body of the victim and threw it to the sea.

- (2) The subject offender went, in conspiracy with MATSUKI, Matsuji, HAMAMOTO, Masami, MITO, Mitsugu, Janney, a soldier in the British Occupation Army, and four others to KOMATSU, Toshiaki's, 2713 Tahara, Ondo-machi, Aki-gun, Hiroshima Prefecture, and about 1:00 a.m. on August 7 of the same year and while the subject offender with Hamamoto, etc. stood watch outside of the house, MATSUKI, the British soldier and three others terrorized KOMATSU by saying "You must be hiding things which belonged to the Army. Americans are aware of it. Should you fail to confess, we shall not excuse you since we are informed of many other offences you have committed".

They further terrorized him with such words as: "As you are in possession of a large number of articles, Americans would not excuse you unless you surrender money. Just deliver us 100,000 yen or else we will turn you topsy-turvy." In this way they extorted about 9,000 yen in cash from him on the spot.

- (3) The subject offender planned, in conspiracy with the aforesaid MATSUKI, HAMAMOTO, MITO, KIMURA, Tadao and another person and the aforesaid Janney, and other 6 British Occupation Army soldiers to steal ex-munitions from the ex-munition warehouse, located at Yasaki, Omuro-mura,



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Aki-gun. On 15 August 1946, about 1:00 a.m. the subject-offender, the aforesaid British soldier and two others went by jeep in advance of the other, to the warehouse mentioned above, and while the British soldier and two others bound up the guards at the front gate, which consisted of AMAKO, Yoshiiye, and two others, the subject-offender bound up the guards of the back gate, composed of NISHIMOTO, Aizo and another. While the British soldier kept watch over the guards, and drove them to extreme fright and restrained them from resistance by pointing the pistol at them, the subject-offender robbed 5 tan of clothing (materials for suits) 3tan of glass cloth, and about 15 rolls of cotton canvas under the custody of DOI, Hisashi, Secretary of Diverting Section, Accounting Division, Hiroshima Prefecture. MATSUKI, HAMAMOTO and KIMURA cooperated in robbing without the knowledge of the violence and intimidation above referred to. ✦

Clues to investigation: On 12 September 1946 a complaint was brought by an acquaintance of SAI, the victim, stating that on 7 of the same month (Sept.) SAI started out for the purchase of crude rubber through the mediation of ARATANI, Takeshi, carrying with him a cash of 45,000 yen, but had not returned since. Investigation was started at once and a corpse with an anchor affixed tight arrived floating at coast of Edjima-mura, Aki-gun, Hiroshima Prefecture on the same day. On examination, it was ascertained that the corpse was that of the said SAI. On 18 September the subject-offender was arrested as the most probable suspect, whereupon he confessed to all about the offence. ✦

Data for finding the facts: Confession of the subject-offender and conspirators, statements made by witnesses, written statement of the result of inquest and other inspection held over the corpse of SAI, Zen Shoku, the victim as well as the written



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opinion of the expert that the pistol bullet shot into a part of the ship in which the offence was committed is one shot by the weapon used by the subject-offender are sufficient evidence to establish the offence.

Date of indictment: 25 October 1946

(Preliminary examination demanded)

Date of the completion of the preliminary examination: 23 December 1946.

Court in the first instance: The Kure Branch of the Hiroshima District Court.

Date of judgment in the first instance: 19 June 1947.

Court in the second instance: The Hiroshima High Court.

Date of judgment in the second instance: 25 November 1947.

Court in the third instance: The Supreme Court.

Date of judgment in the third instance: 14 July 1948 (Jokoku appeal dismissed).

Date of judgment irrevocably settled: 14 July 1948.

Prison where the execution of death sentence is expected:

The Fukuoka Prison.

Date on which the death sentence is expected to be executed: 26 July 1949.

Reference:

The accomplices were sentenced as follows:

SEN and KURONO ..... both to penal servitude for life  
(judgment in the first instance irrevocably settled.)

OSUGI, ..... to 7 years penal servitude (Judgment  
in 1st instance irrevocably settled.)

MITO, ..... to 1 year & 6 months' penal servitude  
(judgment in 1st instance irrevocably settled.)

MATSUKI and HAMAMOTO, ..... to 1 year penal servitude (Jokoku  
appeal dismissed)

KIMURA, ..... to 10 months penal servitude (Jokoku  
appeal dismissed)



12 July 1949

TO : Dr. B. G. Lewis, Public Safety Division,  
G-2 Section, General Headquarters.

FROM : Chief of the Liaison Section, Attorney-General's  
Office.

SUBJECT: Report on MURAKAMI, Kazuyuki, a Convict Irrevocably  
Sentenced to Death.

AGO 31 (2A)

12 July 1949

A report on the subject matter is submitted enclosed  
herewith.

For the Attorney-General:

*S. Ukita*

For A. SHENO  
Chief of the Liaison Section,  
Attorney-General's Office.

Enclosure:

"A Report on MURAKAMI, Kazuyuki,  
a Convict Irrevocably  
Sentenced to Death."



Report on MURAKAMI, Kazuyuki,  
a Convict Irrevocably Sentenced  
to Death

Permanent domicile: 2228 Yoshiwa-mura, Saeki-gun, Hiroshima  
Prefecture.

Occupation: Day-laborer.

Name of offences: An ascendant murder, murder and abandonment  
of corpses.

Name in full: MURAKAMI, Kazuyuki,

Age: Born on 10 January 1927.

Personal character: Idle and prodigal. Had a thieving habit from  
his boyhood, and had strong sexual appetite.

Personal history: After finishing the sixth year course of a  
primary school at the place of his permanent domicile, worked  
as a temple-servant in a temple of the same place, but was  
dismissed from the position because of his committal of theft.  
Next he was employed by a kitchenware dealer whose store  
he quitted after a little over one year's service. Then he  
became an apprentice for about two years and half at a  
restanrant in Hiroshima. He served next as an assistant  
driver at an automobile company at Hatsukaichi, but was  
discharged in February 1946 on account of his embezzlement  
of 2,000 yen of the company's money. On returning to his  
home at his permanent domicile, he was engaged in day-labor  
work.

At the time of his committal of offences, there lived in  
his home his mother, Haruno and his younger sister, Kimiyo.



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His elder brother, Noboru, had not yet been demobilized.

Financial condition: Had no property.

Previous offences: Had no previous offence. Was investigated by a police office with regard to his embezzlement of 2,000 yen of an automobile company's money, which he spent in the companionship of girls. Was again investigated by a Public Procurator at the Hiroshima District Public Procurator's Office, on 1 August 1946, for his theft of 1 to of uncleaned rice, 5 sho of cleaned rice and 7 sho of glutinous rice and for his exchange thereof with tobacco.

Motive of offences: Enmity.

Outline of offence: Since his return home at the place of his permanent domicile about February 1946, the subject-offender worked, as referred to <sup>in</sup> above, as a day-laborer. But as he was not only a lazy man but was a heavy eater, his return made the food problem of his family which had already been difficult to solve still harder to deal with.

To make the matter worse, his theft of rice from a rice-mill of the village, as mentioned above, made his mother, Haruno (49), and her daughter, Kimiyo (16), to feel so much ashamed that they thought hardly dare to face villagers, and these circumstances prompted them to treat him unkindly in every instance. The offender was led to a determination about 13 or 14 September 1946 to kill his mother and his sister. When he happened to return home on 15 September 1946 from his visit to his friend, his mother and the younger sister had already finished their supper, and nothing whatever had been left for him. The sister ejaculated, "A fellow, all play and doing nothing, shouldn't be fed!" He get enraged thereupon, and rushed out of the house. After playing at his



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friend's house, he came back about 11:00 p.m. to find his mother and younger sister already gone to bed without making his bed. That made him angry again. He went once to bed but could not sleep because of hunger and rage. While reflecting upon the demeanor of his mother and his younger sister toward him in the past, his resolution of killing them was more firmly made. So, about 1:00 a.m. the next morning (16 September 1946) he gave with a hammer (used for striking straw, and weighing over 1 kan) two heavy blows upon the face of his mother, Haruno, sound asleep, and then two heavy blows upon the face and the head of his sister, Kimiyo, and instantly killed them. He then abandoned the two corpses by throwing them into an old well several ken distant from his house.

Clues to investigation: The victims in this case were missing from about the middle of September, and nothing was there to suggest their coming home even when five months had passed since then, and moreover it was ascertained that they were not staying with any of their relatives.

A friend of his living in his neighborhood entertained suspicion as he seemed quite unconcerned about his missing relatives and did not try to find their whereabouts, so on 17 January 1947 the former took off in his presence the lid of the old well in front of his house and this led to the discovery of two corpses. The subject-offender burst into a wail on the spot, and the friend reported the fact to the Police Station at once. The offender was taken forthwith to the Police Station, and on investigation, he confessed to all about the offence above mentioned.

Data for finding the facts: Confession of the subject-offender which



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he made since was brought to the Police Station; the existence of the hammer (used for beating straw), which was used as a weapon in committing the offence and the written statements of the result of the inspection and written expert opinion testifying the existence of the wounds that coincided with the offender's confession are sufficient to establish the existence of the offences.

Date of indictment: 22 January 1947 (Preliminary examination demanded)

Date of the completion of the preliminary examination: 20 February 1947.

Court of judgment in the first instance: The Hiroshima District Court.

Date of the judgment in the first instance: 23 May 1947. (Penal servitude for life. Koso appeal was lodged by the public procurator.)

Court of judgment in the second instance: The Hiroshima High Court.

Date of judgment in the second instance: 25 August 1947 (Death sentence. Appeal was lodged by the accused).

Court of judgment in the third instance: The Supreme Court.

Date of judgment in the third instance: 12 March 1948.

Date of judgment irrevocably settled: 12 March 1948 (Jokoku appeal dismissed)

The Prison in which the execution of the death sentence is expected:  
The Fukuoka Prison.

The date when the execution of the death sentence is expected to be made: 27 July 1949.



*Left Power Branch  
7 July 49*

*B7L*

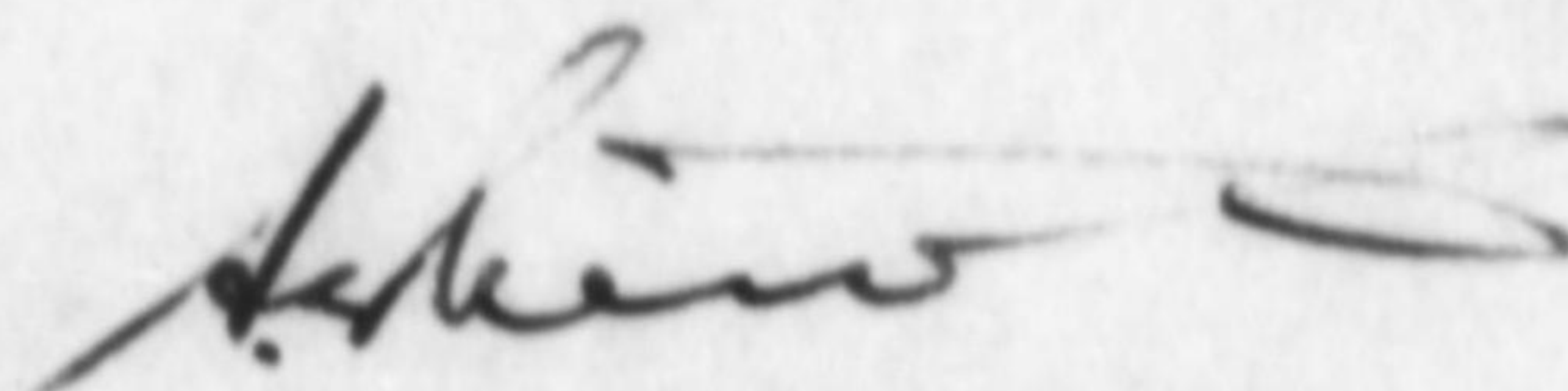
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

TO : Dr. B. G. Lewis, Public Safety Division, G-2 Section,  
General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied  
Powers.  
FROM : Attorney-General's Office.  
SUBJECT : Report on HAGIWARA, Torao, a Convict Irrevocably  
Sentenced to Death.

AGO No. 21 (2A)

7 July 1949

A report on the subject matter is submitted enclosed herewith.



A. Shenoh  
Chief, Liaison Section,  
Attorney-General's Office.

Enclosure:

A report on HAGIWARA, Torao,  
a Convict Irrevocably  
Sentenced to Death.



Report on HAGIWARA, Torao, a Convict  
Irrevocably Sentenced to Death

Permanent domicile: No. 625, Fuchū (Oaza), Fuchū-machi, Ashina-gun,  
Hiroshima Prefecture.

Occupation: None.

Name of offence: Invasion, robbery and rape, and robbery and murder.

Name in full: HAGIWARA, Torao

Date of birth: May 18, 1924.

Personal character:

Obscure impression in personal character, has no liking for tobacco or  
drinks, but good in health.

Biographical record:

The subject offender was grown up under the care of his grand-  
father all the way since his birth. After giving up school when was  
in the 2nd year grade of the primary school, used to help domestic  
work until his middle teens, when he got to work in coal-mine. Got  
penalized during this course of time. Enlisted in the Army on Jan-  
uary 10, 1945 until September 1, the same year, when was discharged.  
Had, since then, been leading a roving life within the Fukuoka Prefecture  
al area until got penalized as in (4) of the "previous offences" as  
under-stated.

Property condition:

Had no property nor income.

Relative:

An orphan, his mother having died about a month after his birth  
and his father long been missing.

previous offences:

(1) After having been examined on the alleged charge of theft  
on May 20, 1939, at the Naokata Local Public Procurator's Office,  
was sent to the Fukuoka Juvenile Protection Office;

~~(2) On July 10, the same year, was~~



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(2) On July 10, the same year, was examined on the alleged charge of the same offence as in (1) at the Iizuka Local Public Procurator's Office;

(3) Having been sentenced on the charge of theft on July 19, 1940, by the Iizuka Local Court, to the penal servitude for more than 2 years but less than 4 years, served the term until released on completion;

(4) Sentenced on the charge of theft on March 5, 1946, by the same Court, to the penal servitude for 3 years, and during the course of his serving the term at the Kokura Prison, made his escape, on September 8, 1947 from the Shiratori Work Shop;

(5) On October 11, 1947, while at large, he was sentenced for theft, by the Omura Branch, Nagasaki District Court, to the penal servitude for two years.

Motive of offence:

Under the circumstances as in the above statement of "previous offences", hard pressed for living.

Outline of offence:

(1) At about 3 p.m., September 10, 1947, intruded on the house of YOSHIZUMI, Yashichiro, a carpenter, No. 326, Imoda (oaza), Tsukushimura, Tsukushi-gun, Fukuoka Prefecture. Having tied up, thereupon, the said Yoshizumi's wife Sumie (37 years), who happened to be looking after the house, rapped her, and took away 30 yen in cash and several other articles including clothing;

(2) In an attempt to commit theft, again intruded, in company with the other two accomplices---YAMAGUCHI, Yasuichi and SHIGEMURA, Heizaburo, on the house of the afore-stated Yoshizumi's house from the back door at about 0 a.m. of 21 of the same month. Noticing that the said Yoshizumi's couple were awakened and going to make resistance with clubs, etc. in their hands, made up their minds to rob the couple of money and other valuables.



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other valuables by keeping down their resistance. Upon this, the subject offender and two others held down, by their joint effort, the said Yashichiro and his wife Sumie. Above all the subject offender, after dealing a blow to Yashichiro on his head with a hammer and striking Sumie on her head with a stick, went so far as to fasten, with a wire rope, the couple, who were covered with quilts after having been bound up with ropes individually by him. Thus, after looking for money and other valuables, plundered one bicycle and scores of pieces of clothing etc. This act of violence, in the meantime, resulted in suffocation besides skull fracture to Yashichiro; while suffocation to Sumie, giving an end to the lives of both of them after a short while.

Clues to the investigation:

Having been reported, immediately after the occurring, as to the fact of robbery and rape mentioned in (1) above, the investigation of the case, with the prospective view of the culprit involved being, in the light of various states of affairs, some one fresh out of the jail, was undertaken with the result of the identity of the offender involved being undoubtedly confirmed to be the subject offender through the divulgement of the escaped accomplice, who was apprehended near the place of occurring the same day. Thus, ensued the search of whereabouts of the culprit with his identity given, but the offence stated in (2) took place before the arrest of him. The strict investigation, with the belief of this offence being the commitment by the same culprit had been under way for about one month, until it was found that the subject offender had been serving the term of penal servitude for 2 years ~~imprisonment~~ rendered by the Omura Branch, Nagasaki District Court on October 11 the same year. Further investigation resulted in the disclosure of the subject offender being the offender of the case in question.



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Data for finding fact<sup>s</sup>:

The subject offender made confessions to the facts all the way through since his arrest was made. This coupled with the various evidences coinciding to the above confessions, serves sufficiently to establish fact.

Date of indictment: November 25, 1947 (Public trial demanded)

Court of sentence in first instance: The Fukuoka District Court

Date of sentence in first instance: December 27, 1947

Court of sentence in second instance: The Fukuoka High Court

Date of sentence in second instance: May 8, 1948

Court of sentence in third instance: The Supreme Court

Date of sentence in third instance: December 16, 1948 (Jokoku  
appeal dismissed)

Date of sentence irrevocably settled: December 16, 1948

Prison where the execution of the death sentence is expected:

July 21, 1949

## Remarks:

The accomplices Yamaguchi and Shigemura were sentenced each to penal servitude for life time, ~~positively~~ which sentences were irrevocably settled in the first instance respectively.



*Delivered at the  
above date*

5 July 1949

*B2h*

TO : Dr. B. G. Lewis, Public Safety Division, G-2 Section,  
General Headquarters.

FROM : Chief of the Liaison Section, Attorney-General's  
Office.

SUBJECT: Report on AIGAKI, Hisao, a Convict Irrevocably  
Sentenced to Death.

AGO No. 16 (2A)

5 July 1949

A report on the subject matter is submitted enclosed herewith.

*S. Ukita*

**For** A. SHENOH  
Chief of the Liaison Section,  
Attorney-General's Office.

Enclosure:

"A report on AIGAKI, Hisao,  
a Convict Irrevocably  
Sentenced to Death."



## Report on AIGAKI, Hisao, a Convict

## Irrevocably Sentenced to Death

Permanent domicile: No. 1789, Kaminoda (Oaza), Kamitsue-mura,  
Hida-gun, Oita Prefecture.

Occupation: Truck driver

Name of offence: Robbery-murder and abandonment of corpse.

Name in full: AIGAKI, Hisao.

Date of birth: March 1, 1920.

## Personal character:

Is said to have been naughty in his boyhood. But, as for his character after he was grown up, opinion is divided in two — one standing for being obedient and the other for being violent-tempered on the contrary. With great physical strength, has never been taken ill. Doesn't care for drinks, but is in the habit of smoking.

## Biographical record:

After finishing the course of primary school at the place of the convict's permanent domicile, he had been helping his father with the latter's farm work until he, when was 17 years old, became to work at the place of TAKAHATA, Sakuichi (mother's uncle), who was operating a saw-mill at Waifu-machi, Kikuchi-gun, Kumamoto Prefecture. He obtained a chauffeur's certificate in 1939 and had since been working as a chauffeur until called, in 1942, to active service in the Army, during which he was sent to the fronts in Manchuria and Miyakojima. After being repatriated in December, 1945, he returned to the above said Takahata's to have job there.

## Property condition:

His parents' home owning a dwelling-house and two cows



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in all, belongs to the "below middle class" tenant farmer. The subject person, with his average monthly income of about 500 yen at the time of commitment, owns no property at all.

Relative:

The convict's parents are engaged in farming in their permanent domicile living together with their eldest son's couple. The subject convict, who is a bachelor, had two brothers (one elder and the other younger) both of whom fell in the battle. Neither insanity nor heavy drunkard runs in his family.

Previous offence: None.

Motive of offence:

Under the circumstances, in those days soon after the subject person was repatriated, of but a small earnings and poor meals served at the boarding house, he was just thinking about go cooking for himself when was asked by chance by the victim FUKUDA, Kisaburo, a fellow-boarder and a blackmarketeer by profession) to secure alcohol for the latter. While he had since been pressed for this so often by the said FUKUDA, he became to make up his mind to kill and rob the latter of money by luring him out on the pretext of the dealing of alcohol as was promised.

Outline of offence:

In conspiracy with MASUDA, Kiyohide, a chauffeur and his fellow-boarder, the subject offender persuaded, on January 30, 1946, the victim FUKUDA, Kisaburo, to have with him 30,000 yen in cash and come along with them by telling the victim that they were going to take him to HANABUSA Airfield where the alcohol as had been requested to secure for him was assuredly being kept buried. At about 8.30 p.m. the same day, the subject offender set out riding side by side with the said Fukuda in the truck driven by



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the accomplice Masuda, and when they got at the taxi-way of the formerly Hanabusa Airfield at Hanabusa-mura, Kikuchi-gun, Kumamoto Prefecture, he stopped the truck running on the pretext of "engine trouble". Pretending, thereupon, to do repair, he had been looking for an opportunity until the moment when he, while shouting "You confirmed robber!" at the victim Fukuda who had got off the truck and calling to the accomplice Masuda "Strike him, strike him!", stabbed the said Fukuda's face several times with a dagger. In the meantime, the said Masuda, in response to the convict's calling, dealt a hard blow several times on the victim's head with a hammer he carried along. Thus, the convict, after having held down the falling Fukuda (victim), took the hammer out of Masuda's (accomplice) hand and went so far as dealing violent blows on the victim's head with the result of skull fracture causing the victim's instantaneous death, thereby robbing him of 30,000 yen in cash. Then, the convict, calculating on disappearance of incriminatory traces, buried the victim's dead body in the anti-airraid trench nearby with the help of the said Masuda.

Clues to criminal investigation:

The above-mentioned victim's corpse buried underground was happened to be discovered by one of passers-by on February 5, six days after the day of offence committed. Investigations conducted thereby happened to result in the disclosure of the victim's identity followed with the discovery of the fact that he kept in hold of 30,000 yen in cash as the fund for alcohol transaction. With the emergence, furthermore, of one alleging to have witnessed, in the evening of January 30, the day of the victim's disappearance, the latter, with a



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bag containing the afore-mentioned cash in his hand, talking to the convict, the investigation on the convict's movements was conducted with the result of discovery of various suspicions ensuing, in the night of February 20, the convict's arrest and examination, whereby his confession to the fact of the present murder case was being made.

Data for finding facts:

At the first in the police examination, the convict testified that the quarrel he happened to fall into with the victim followed by the struggle between the two, lead the former to kill the opposite and thereupon he chanced to rob the latter of 30,000 yen in cash. In the stage of examinations both by the public procurator and the preliminary examination judge, however, he altered his testimony in substance by stating that he committed robbery and murder as had been planned by himself. Throughout the above examinations, in the meantime, he had been consistently testifying as if the offence was committed by himself alone until, close by the end of the preliminary examination, he confessed to the fact that the offence was actually committed jointly with the afore-stated MASUDA, Kiyohide and the lorry served for the use of the occasion was the one Masuda used to drive. Thus the real aspect of the present case became disclosed in full following the arrest and indictment of the above-said Masuda.

Notwithstanding all the convict's varying testimonies as above-mentioned, it is, with the accomplice Masuda's testimony and other evidences taken together into consideration, undoubtedly believed that the convict's testimony rendered last in the



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preliminary examination is coinciding to the truth.

Date of indictment: March 11, 1946 (Preliminary examination demanded)

Date of conclusion of preliminary examination: November 25, 1946.

Court of sentence in first instance: Kumamoto District Court

Date of sentence in first instance: December 28, 1946

Court of sentence in second instance: Fukuoka High Court

Date of sentence in second instance: July 15, 1947.

Court of sentence in third instance: Supreme Court

Date of sentence in third instance: September 7, 1948

(johoku appeal dismissed)

Date of sentence irrevocably settled: September 7, 1948

Prison where the execution of the death sentence is expected:

Fukuoka Prison

Date scheduled for the execution of the death sentence: July 19, 1949

Note: The public action against MASUDA, Kiyohide, the accomplice, was dismissed on May 31, 1947 due to his death on March 28 of the same year, while the case was pending in koso appeal instance after the sentence of life imprisonment in the first instance.



*Delivered at this point  
date.*

*B22*

5 July 1949

TO : Dr. B. Q. Lewis, Public Safety Division, G-2  
Section, General Headquarters.

FROM : Chief of the Liaison Section, Attorney-General's  
Office.

SUBJECT : Report on KUBOTA, Hideo, a Convict Irrevocably  
Sentenced to Death.

A. G. O. NO. 18 (2A)

5 July 1949

A report on the subject matter is submitted enclosed  
herewith.

*S. Ukita*

For A. SHENO  
Chief of the Liaison Section,  
Attorney-General's Office.

Enclosure:

"A Report on KUBOTA, Hideo,  
a Convict Irrevocably  
Sentenced to Death."



Report on KUBOTA, Hideo, a Convict  
Irrevocably Sentenced to Death

Permanent domicile: No. 90, Shirahata-machi, Kanagawa-ku,  
Yokohama-shi.

Occupation: None.

Name of offence: Robbery-murder, theft, unlawful intrusion,  
robbery, obstruction of official business  
and attempted homicide.

Name in full: KUBOTA, Hideo.

Date of birth: August 26, 1920.

Personal character:

In his later teens, used to be irregular in his  
conduct with bad company. Violent and short in temper  
and smart in telling a lie. Strong in health and  
had a liking for drinks and tobacco.

Biographical record:

Born in Yokohama City, and, after giving up school  
when was in the third year class of the Kanagawa Prefectural  
Technical School, used to be home helping his father, a  
dental technician. For about two years during this period,  
had been given himself up to boxing game, which rendered  
him opportunity to keep bad company. In about 1938, was  
employed as a cook in a Chinese restaurant. After being  
enlisted in the Army for active service in 1941, had been  
serving in the battle fronts in North, Central and South  
China and Rabual, until was repatriated in May, 1946. After  
getting married soon after his return home, started restaurant  
business in company with a Chinese, keeping their shop at  
China town in Yokohama. Since June, 1947, when, by the



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Occupation Force's order, their shop building was demolished, had been getting along in blackmarketing broker business and so forth, without any steady job.

Property condition:

While owned no property, was leading a common standard of living at the time of his commitment with an average monthly income ranging from 5,000 yen to 10,000 yen.

Relative:

The convict's wife Masae and a daughter Hiroko (born in 1947) are living apart from his parents, who are together with the convict's two brothers.

Previous offences:

- (1) Sentenced, May 4, 1938, to the penal servitude ~~of~~ for one year ~~to imprisonment~~ with suspension of execution for 3 years by the Yokohama Local Court on the charge of intimidation.
- (2) Having been sentenced, May 15, 1939, by the same Court to 10 months' penal servitude in prison on both the charges of Blackmail and injury, served the term of sentence in aggregate of the one as stated in (1), and was discharged, May 23, 1941.

Motive of offence: Avarice

Outline of offence:

- (1) In conspiracy with SEKIYA, Shoji, at about 10.50 p.m. of July 27, 1947, on the road along the lot, No. 1969, Namamugi-machi, Tsurumi-ku, Yokohama City, threatened, at the point of the revolver ~~he~~ carried along, HOZAKA, Tomoo, a 44 years old passer-by, with demanding him "Give your bicycle away". Fearing, at the loud cry for help made by the said HOZAKA, lest ~~should~~ be discovered and caught,



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the convict fired the revolver at the former giving him a bullet-lodged injury in the abdomen which caused his death at about 5 p.m. the following day;

(2) In conspiracy with the above-said Sekiya and others, committed, on three occasions during the period between August and September the same year, theft of 3 electric motors and 40 pieces in total of window panes at some factories and schools in Yokohama City;

(3) In an attempt of, in conspiracy both with SHIRAI, Kinjiro and KAWATA, Tomejiro, cheating out the guests of money and other valuables at Hotel Yamanaka, No. 15, Ise-cho, 1 chome, Maka-ku, the same City, entered unlawfully, representing himself as a detective police, into there in the night of November 18 the same year;

(4) In conspiracy both with the above-said Shirai and Kawata, they, Shirai representing himself as a detective police while the convict and Kawata as suspects, appeared themselves, in the night of November 21 of the same year, at the place of OGAWA, Kinzo, No. 719, Kubisato, Yokosuka City. Pretending, thereupon, that the stolen goods of theirs are being kept hidden within the said Ogawa's place, Shirai assaulted Ogawa and his family, intimidating them by allowing to get glimpses of the revolver he carried along, and took away a hemp canvas and other textile goods from the said Ogawa's;

(5) In an attempt of escape, on his way, at about past 4 a.m. of 22, the following day, from the said Ogawa's place to the nearest police-box under the escort by Sergeant SUDO, Yoichi of the Uraga Police Station, who was impressed with suspicion on him, fired the revolver at the said Sudo with the intention



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only to

of slaying him, which resulted in failure <sup>only to</sup> inflicting him serious injury of several months for medical treatment;

(6) Had been either in Yokohama or Yokosuka, during the period from July to December the same year, in hold of, with no justifying reason whatsoever, one revolver and some bullets.

Clues to the criminal investigation:

On November 22, 1947, immediately after the commitment as stated in (5), the arrest was made on the spot of KAWATA, Tomejiro, an accomplice in the offence as stated in (4), whose divulgement led to the disclosure of the name and other particulars of the subject offender. Voluntary presentation himself at the police station in Kyoto, on December 2, the same year during the course of search of the subject offender's whereabouts, of SHIRAI, Kinjiro, another accomplice in the offence as stated in (4), was followed, closely one upon another, by the arrest, on 4 of the same month, made of the subject offender in Osaka on the charge of illegal possession of a revolver flagrante delicto. Thus, during the course of further investigation, ensued the discoveries one after another of other crimes involved, among which the fact as stated in (1) was first brought to the surface through the divulgement by SEKIYA, Shoji, who had been under arrest and examination.

Data for finding facts:

The subject offender made confessions to the facts of all his offences involved all the way through the police examination and the public trial. This, coupled with the accomplices' testimonies coinciding to the truth in addition



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to other available evidences, fully served to establish facts.

Date of indictment: December 15, 1947 (Public trial demanded)

Court of sentence in first instance: Yokosuka Branch,  
Yokohama District Court

Date of sentence in first instance: May 25, 1948.

Date of sentence irrevocably settled: July 23, 1948.

(Koso appeal withdrawn)

Prison where the execution of the death sentence is expected:

The Miyagi Prison

Date scheduled for the execution of the death sentence:

July 20, 1949

Remarks: Sentences were irrevocably rendered to each accomplices respectively as follows:

SEKIYA, Shoji	-----	penal servitude for 15 years
SHIRAI, Kinjiro	----	" " 8 years
KAWATA, Tomejiro	---	" " 6 years



*Delivered at the  
New rate B2h*

5 July 1949

TO : Dr. B. G. Lewis, Public Safety Division,  
G-2 Section, General Headquarters.

FROM : Chief of the Liaison Section, Attorney-General's  
Office.

SUBJECT : Report on OKAJIMA, Shigeru and SAKAIDA, Kiyoshi,  
the Convicts, Irrevocably Sentenced to Death.

AGO. No. 17 (2A)

5 July 1949

A report on the subject matter is submitted enclosed  
herewith.

*S. Ukita*

For A. SHENO<sup>A</sup>  
Chief of the Liaison Section,  
Attorney-General's Office.

Enclosure:

"A Report on OKAJIMA, Shigeru and  
SAKAIDA, Kiyoshi, <sup>the</sup> Convicts  
Irrevocably Sentenced to Death."