

Chin Shukai	Apprehended	November 8, 1944
	Detained	November 9, 1944
	Died	April 24, 1945
Oh Shunha	Apprehended	December 12, 1944
	Detained	December 13, 1944
	Died	December 21, 1944
Oh Kishin	Apprehended	December 12, 1944
	Detained	December 13, 1944
	Died	June 30, 1945

Signed Magotaro Yamaguchi
Public Procurator
Public Procurator's Office
Osaka District Court.

Further investigation by the Osaka Office was made to obtain the complete true names and addresses of the suspects in this case. Following are the full names and address:

<u>Name:</u>	<u>Address:</u>
ADACHI Tomichi	300, Deguchi, Hirakatacho, Kitakawachigun, Osaka Pref.
KIHARA Kazuo	265, Wakiyama, Kaizuka City.
NAKAGAWA Shintaro	No. 28, Kataemachi 2 chome, Higashinariku, Osaka City.
SUZUKI Masao	58, Asahimachi 3-chome, Abenoku, Osaka City..
ENOKI Yoshinori	16, Yamasakacho 5-chome, Higashisumiyoshiku, Osaka City.
WAKI Toshiharu	1574, Tsuruhamura, Onkawagun, Kagawa Pref. (Permanent domicile)
OKAMOTO Juichi	1273, Yamadacho, Komigun, Kochi Pref. (Permanent domicile)
KIMURA, Yoshiichi	c/o Police barracks, Neyagawacho, Kitakawachigun, Osaka Pref.
TANAKA Kiyoshi	712, Shimokosaka, Fuse City. (Permanent domicile)
MIYATAKE Masaichi	896, 1 chome, Yamashita-cho, Akashi-shi, Hyogo-ken.

On 21 July 1947, this office obtain the complete trial records of all the Chinese tried by the Osaka District Court and which records are being sent to the Criminal Registry Division with their copy of this report. As these records are written in Japanese shorthand and the original court reporter is now deceased no translation of these record could not be made by the Osaka Office, and the records are being sent to Tokyo for translation.

DISCUSSION:

From the evidence obtained to date, it has been ascertained that eleven (11) Chinese were arrested by the Foreign Section Police of Osaka, on suspicion of being spies. Five (5) of these Chinese confessed to spy acts in order to stop the police from continuing repeated and cruel tortures. Six (6) Chinese died, presumably as a result of severe beatings by the police. No information as to the persons responsible for these deaths has yet been secured. The judge who tried all these cases was Kenichi IMATANI and the prosecutor was Magojiro YAMAKAMI. YAMAKAMI was supposed to have told the living Chinese on the date of their trial, that the other six (6) Chinese had died. A complete and a full investigation is in progress by the Osaka Office to determine the causes of death of these Chinese and the persons responsible therefore.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

The Tokyo Office -- At Tokyo -- Will have the trial records of the five Chinese who were convicted as spies by the Osaka District Court, transcribed from the Japanese shorthand to the Kanji and then into the English language, so that an accurate story of the trials and convictions may be obtained.

The Osaka Office -- At Osaka -- Will interrogate the following named persons, all former members of the Foreign Section Police, to determine their participation and knowledge of the arrest and beatings of the several Chinese who were arrested and convicted as spies and also a full interrogation of these men as to their knowledge and/or participation in the deaths of the other six (6) Chinese;

ADACHI Tomoichi	300, Deguchi, Hirakatacho, Kitakawachigun, Osaka Pref.
KIHARA Kazuo	265, Wakiyama, Kaizuka City.
NAKAGAWA Shintaro	No. 28, Kataemachi 2 chome, Higashinariku, Osaka City.
SUZUKI Masao	58, Asahimachi 3-chome, Abenoku, Osaka City.
ENOKI Yoshinori	16, Yamasakacho 5-chome, Higashisumiyoshiku, Osaka City.
WAKI Toshiharu	1574, Tsuruhamura, Onkawagun, Kagawa Pref. (Permanent domicile)
OKAMOTO Juichi	1273, Yamadacho, Komigun, Kochi Pref. (Permanent domicile)
KIMURA, Yoshiichi	c/o Police barracks, Neyagawacho, Kitakawachigun, Osaka Pref.
TANAKA Kiyoshi	712, Shimokosaka, Fuse City, (Permanent domicile)

Will locate Masaichi MIYATAKE and interrogate him as to his knowledge and/or his participation and arrest of the several Chinese.

Will locate and interrogate Magojiro YAMAKAMI, who was the prosecutor in the cases against the Chinese, as to his knowledge of

the case against the said Chinese and all information he may have relative to the deaths of the six (6) other Chinese.

Will, locate and interrogate Kenichi IMATANI, who was the judge of the Osaka District Court who tried the Chinese, and ascertain from him, all the details relative to that case.

Will, exhaustively investigate the deaths of these six (6) Chinese in order to place full responsibility upon the persons responsible.

P E N D I N G

Date: 18 August 1947

Report of Investigation Division, Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP. Osaka Branch

Inv. Div. No.

CRD No.

Report by: James B. Lynn, Capt. CMP
Mr. Roy T. Yoshida, WDC

382

Title: Masaichi MIYATAKE, alias (FNU) MIYATAKE, Shintaro NAKAGAWA, alias Totutaro NAKAGAWA, Toshiharu WAKI, alias Toshihara WAKI, Kiyoshi TANAKA, alias (FNU) TANAKA, Tomoichi ADACHI, alias Adachi KIHARA, Kazuo KIHARA, alias Adachi KIHARA, Masao SUZUKI, Yoshinori ENOKE, alias (FNU) ENOKE, Juichi OKAMOTO, alias (FNU) OKAMOTO, Yoshiichi KIMURA, alias (FNU) KIMURA, Kiyoshi TANAKA, Magojiro YAMAKAMI and Kojiro YAMAKAMI.

Synopsis of facts.

Death certificates of the six Chinese who died, secured by the Osaka Office and set out. LIN Bi So, wife of CHIN Shu Ko, who died 17 Sept. 1945 interrogated. Was told by husband that he was severely beaten by police. Made a dying declaration. Minayo SAKURAI, Japanese wife of YO Wa Ka, located and interrogated. Was allowed to see husband only once. Saw that his head was swollen. Was told by police that when she next saw her husband he would be dead. Yusuke SHIBATA, attorney for CHIN Shu Ko and four other Chinese interrogated. Was told by CHIN Shu Ko, that he was constantly beaten and tortured by KIHARA. CHIN Shu Ko signed confession to avoid further beatings. Was not allowed to introduce evidence of beatings at trial. States Chinese previously investigated by Kobe Foreign Affairs section and cleared. Masaichi MIYATAKE interrogated. Claims did not paint American flag on street. Had GUI Tsui Hin, arrested at his office. States GUI Tsui Hin violated all laws. Yoshinori ENOKE, former policeman of Osaka Foreign Affairs Section, interrogated. First denies then admits beating YU Tei Ho ten (10) times.

-P-

Reference: Report of Capt. James B. Lynn, dated 30 July 1947.

DETAILS:

At Osaka:

Pursuant to the leads set out in the reference report, the Osaka Office located and secured all the original death certificates of the

Distribution:

- 1 - Prosecution
- 1 - CRD
- 2 - Chinese Div ✓
- 2 - Inv Div (File #382)
- 1 - Withdrawn for Osaka files

Do not write in this space.

-1-

Chinese who purportedly died from injuries received as a result of beatings administered by members of the Osaka Foreign Section Police. Five (5) death certificates are being set out and the diagnosis of the doctor who performed an autopsy on the body of OH SHUM PA is also set out. The original death certificates and the complete autopsy are being sent to the Criminal Registry Division, with their copy of this report:

DIAGNOSIS

- (1) No symptom of injuries is seen on the body of O-SHUMPA (57 years old).
- (2) The death is the result of debility of heart which was caused by bleeding of pancreas and coldness which affected his constitutions, which was weak against various stimulations, with ill nourishment, sebaceous denaturalization of substantial organs, especially obesity and that of his heart.

The undersigned diagnose as aforementioned.

(This diagnosis has been made out between December 21st 1944 and January 18th 1945.)

This 18th day of January 1945.

Signed : Tokuzo Omura (Seal)
Professor of
Osaka Imperial University.

Address: No. 91, Nishi-Itchome,
Kitabatake, Abeno-Ku,
Osaka City.

DEATH CERTIFICATE

January 8, 1945

Name: Chin Shu-Kai

Sex : Male

Date of birth of the dead: 5 of June of third year of Keicho.

Occupation (dead person): Drapery

" (household) : "

Classification of death: Death from sickness

Disease : Phthisis

Date of attack of disease: In Aug. 1944 (presumed)

Date of death : Jan. 8, 1945 at 4:15 a.m.

Place of death : Osaka Police Hospital
No. 8, Komiya-cho,
Tennoji-ku, Osaka City.

Physician Masako SAWADA,
Osaka Police Hospital,
No. 8 Komiya-cho,
Tennoji-ku, Osaka City.

DEATH CERTIFICATE

Name : YO WA KA
Sex : Male
Date of Birth: 51 years
Occupation: Kakyo Zassan-ai
Cause of Death: Died from illness
Date became ill: 17 March 1945
Date of Death: 2050 hours on 17 March 1945.
Place of Death: Osaka-shi, Kita-ku, Wakamatsu-cho, 8 bancho.

I certify the above certificate.

Dr. Shindo APACHI
Osaka-shi, Kita-ku,
Wakamatsu-cho, 8 bancho.

19 March 1945

DEATH CERTIFICATE

July 8, 1945

Name : O Ki-Shin
Sex : Male
Date of birth : Dec. 8, 1915
Occupation : Foreign trader
Cause of death : Tuberculosis
Date fallen ill : Some day of June 1940
Date of death : 05:30 on July 8, 1945
Place of death : No 1803, Donomoto, Saniyo Shimura

Dr. Shunpei MAEKAWA
657-3, Miyamae, Saniyo Shimura,
Mukogun, Hyogo Prefecture.

DEATH CERTIFICATE

Name : Chin Shu Ko
Date of Birth: July 10, 1913
Cause of Death: Died of illness
When got ill: July 10, 1945
Sex : Male
Occupation : Dry goods peddler
Name of Disease: A bowel catarrh
Date & Time of Death: Sept 17, 1945 at 0800
Place of Death: In a room of the Kaisai Hospital, No. 2,
Kinugasacho, Kitaku, Osaka City.

I certify the above to be true and correct.

17 September 1945

Dr. KOBAYASHI Shoichi

I affirm the above to be the very same as the
origin.

Dr. SAKUMA Takashi (Seal)

DEATH CERTIFICATE

1. Name : Rin Ko-Kon
2. Sex : Male
3. Date of Birth : Sept. 17 1902
4. Occupation : Peddling Draper
5. Cause of Death : Natural Death
6. Disease : Meningitis
7. Date of Falling Ill: In Dec. 1945
8. Date of Death : 16:27 on Dec. 13, 1945
9. Location : The Konan Hospital,
No. 1849-3, Kamogahara,
Sumiyoshimura, Mukogun,
Hyogo Prefecture.

I confirm the above matters to be true
and correct.

December 13, 1947

Utachi SASAKI, (Seal)
Doctor of the Konan Hospital,
No. 1849-3, Kamogahara,
Sumiyoshimura, Mukogun,
Hyogo Prefecture.

On 5 August 1947, LIN Bi So, widow of CHIN Shu Ko was located and interrogated in the Osaka Office of the Investigation Division in an attempt to ascertain what information she had with reference to the arrest and treatment that her husband had received at the hands of the Osaka Foreign Affairs Section Police and the cause of his death. Following is her interrogation, the original of which is being sent to the Criminal Registry Division, with their copy of this report:

LIN Bi So was interrogated at the Osaka Branch Office on 5 August 1947 by Captain James B. Lynn.

LIN Bi So, after being duly sworn to speak the truth conscientiously, adding nothing and concealing nothing whatsoever, testified as follows:

- Q. What is your full name, age, address and nationality?
A. My name is LIN Bi So. I am 25 years of age. I reside at Hyogo-ken, Kobe-shi, Hyogo-ku, Kamisawa-dori, 1 chome, 17 banchi. I am a Chinese.
- Q. Do you expect to remain at your present address for the next six months?
A. Yes, I do.
- Q. What is your present occupation?
A. I am a housewife.
- Q. Are you married?
A. No, I am a widow.
- Q. To whom were you married?
A. I was married to CHIN Shu Ko.
- Q. Was your husband ever arrested by the Japanese Police?
A. Yes, he was arrested on 26 November 1944 at our home in Kobe.
- Q. Why was he arrested?
A. I do not know why he was arrested but the two policemen who arrested him told my husband that he would find out why after he got to the station.
- Q. What was the address in Kobe where your husband was arrested?
A. At that time we lived in Kobe-shi, Nada-ku, Harata-dori, 5 chome, 180 banchi.
- Q. What were the names of the policemen who arrested your husband?
A. I do not know their names as they never mentioned them.
- Q. Can you describe the two policemen?
A. At that time I was excited and did not notice them too well.
- Q. What business was your husband in when he was arrested?
A. He was in the clothing business as a traveling salesman.
- Q. Did the two policemen who arrested your husband search your home?
A. Yes, they searched our house thoroughly for about two hours.

- Q. Did they find anything that they might have been looking for?
 A. No, they found nothing and took nothing from my home.
- Q. How old was your husband when he was arrested?
 A. He was 51 years of age.
- Q. What was the condition of your husband's health at the time he was arrested?
 A. He was in very good health and has never had a serious illness.
- Q. When is the next time you saw your husband after he was arrested?
 A. About 10 days after he was arrested I tried to bring him some food at the Oita Police Station but I was not permitted to see him. A month later I again tried to bring him some food at the same police station, at that time I just glanced at him. I then saw him at the Osaka District Court Jail on or about the 7th of June 1945.
- Q. Did your husband say anything to you when you saw him on 7 June 1945 at the Osaka District Court Jail?
 A. Yes, he did. He told me that he had been beaten terribly and that his body was sore all over and the food was no good. He asked me to tell our lawyer to help him. During this conversation he was crying and he could not say much.
- Q. How did your husband look at this time?
 A. He was in a very weak condition and could barely talk and he had lost so much weight that his leg was no thicker than his arm. His face was very pale.
- Q. Did he show you any scars or marks on his body from the beatings?
 A. I only was with him for five minutes, but I saw he had wounds on both sides of his head and on his chin.
- Q. At this time, that is on 7 June 1945, did your husband tell you why he was arrested?
 A. No, he did not. He just cried and asked me to help get him out.
- Q. When did you next see your husband?
 A. After that, I next saw him at the Kaisai Hospital in Osaka on the 2nd or 3rd of August 1945.
- Q. What was his condition then?
 A. At that time, he did not even recognize me as his wife and semi-conscious. After he was given a shot by the doctor, he was able to talk a little.
- Q. What did he tell you at this time?
 A. He told me that during the time he was held in jail, he was beaten very often, that he was beaten into unconsciousness and they poured cold water on him. He also said he has a grudge against the police for his treatment, but as I will not live I am asking you to forget about me and take care of our family.
- Q. Did your husband ever tell you or do you know the policeman

- who beat him?
- A. No, but he told me that one was a Chief Investigator and one was a Police Sergeant.
- Q. Did he give you any names?
- A. My husband tried to tell me but all I could understand was the words Chief KI---- there was more to the name but I cannot remember.
- Q. At the hospital where you saw your husband, was it a city hospital or were you paying the bills?
- A. My lawyer arranged for the hospital and he paid the bills and I paid him.
- Q. Then was your husband released from the Osaka District Jail and if so, when?
- A. My husband was released on 30 July 1945, as the Jail Doctor could not take care of him and arrangements were made to take him to a private hospital.
- Q. Did your husband die?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Where did he die and when?
- A. He died at the Keisei Hospital on 17 September 1945.
- Q. What was the cause of death, if you know?
- A. From what my husband told me, I believe it was from malnutrition and the beatings he had received from the police.
- Q. What was the name of the doctor who treated your husband at the hospital?
- A. I do not know his name.
- Q. What is the name and address of your husband's lawyer?
- A. His name is (FNU) SHIBATA and he is in Osaka-shi, Kita-ku, Wakamatsu-cho, 1 chome.
- Q. Was your husband ever brought to trial?
- A. I do not know.
- Q. Did you ever receive a death certificate from the hospital where your husband died?
- A. I did, but it burned at the same time my house did.

/s/ Lin Bi so
 /t/ LIN BI SO

LIN BI SO, stated that her husband CHIN Shu Ko was arrested by two policemen from Osaka on 28 November 1944. They searched her home and could not find what they were looking for. At the time of his arrest, CHIN Shu Ko was 31 years of age and in very good health. The police would not allow her to see her husband until 7 June 1945 when she got permission to see him at the Osaka District Court Jail. She saw that he was very weak and so thin that his legs were no thicker than his arms and he had some wounds on his head. She next saw him at the Keisei Hospital in Osaka after he had been released through the efforts of his lawyer. He was in a semi-conscious state and it took certain shots of narcotics to allow him to speak. He told her that

he was severely and constantly beaten by a policeman who's name began with KI, (Agent Note: It has been ascertained that the full name is KIHARA) and stated that he was going to die and that he blames the police. She names a (PW) SHIBATA as the lawyer who represented her husband.

On 12 August 1947, Yusuke SHIBATA, who was the lawyer for CHIN Shu Ko and five (5) other Chinese accused of violating the National Defense Preservation Law, was located and interrogated in the Osaka Office of the Investigation Division, in order to obtain from him his complete knowledge of the trial of the Chinese and also to secure such information that he may have relative to the confessions signed by the Chinese and the beatings they received at the hands of the police from the Osaka Foreign Affairs Section. Following is his interrogation, the original of which is being sent to the Criminal Registry Division, with their copy of this report:

Yusuke SHIBATA was interrogated at the Osaka Branch Office on 12 August 1947 by Captain James B. Lynn.

Yusuke SHIBATA, after duly sworn to speak the truth conscientiously, adding nothing and concealing nothing whatsoever, testified as follows:

- Q. What is your full name, age, address and nationality?
A. My name is Yusuke SHIBATA, I am 53 years of age, I reside at Osaka-shi, Kita-ku, Omatsu-cho, 1 chome, 26 banchi, I am a Japanese.
- Q. Do you expect to remain at your present address for the next six months?
A. Yes, I do.
- Q. What is your present occupation?
A. I am a lawyer specializing in criminal law.
- Q. What was your occupation during the war?
A. The same as it is now.
- Q. Were you practicing law in Osaka in 1944 and 1945?
A. Yes, I was.
- Q. Did you ever represent any Chinese in a so called spy case in Osaka in 1944 and 1945?
A. Yes, I did.
- Q. What were the names of the Chinese?
A. I represented CHIN Shu Ko, YU Shin Bun, LIN Ko Ken, GI Shi Yu and CHIN Ko Ka, I believe that was all.
- Q. How many of these men were actually tried at the Osaka District Court?
A. They were all tried by the Osaka District Court.
- Q. Was there any other lawyer working with you on this case?
A. Yes, there was another lawyer Ato KAWAI working with me on this case.
- Q. What is Mr. KAWAI's address?
A. I do not know his present whereabouts, as his home was burned.

- Q. Why were the above Chinese arrested?
A. They were accused of being spies.
- Q. Do you know when these men were arrested?
A. I cannot remember the exact date but it was late in 1944.
- Q. When were you hired to represent these Chinese?
A. It was either in December 1944 or January 1945.
- Q. Who hired you?
A. I was asked to represent CHIN Shu Ko by TAN Sho Re who owned a Chinese restaurant in Kobe and then CHIN Shu Ko's wife came to see me with TAN Sho Re to ask me to represent her husband. I then went with Mrs. CHIN to see her husband at the Osaka District Court Jail. I got to represent the others through Mr. CHIN.
- Q. When did KAWAI come in on the case with you?
A. I do not know how he was connected with the other Chinese as I do not know who hired him but he did not represent CHIN Shu Ko.
- Q. When was the first time that you saw CHIN Shu Ko?
A. I first saw him in January 1945 at the Osaka District Jail.
- Q. What was his health condition at the time?
A. He was very weak and thin and he complained about his suffering.
- Q. What did CHIN Shu Ko say to you about his suffering at the time of your first visit?
A. He told me that he could not eat and was very weak. He told me that at the Fusho Jail he was tied and received severe beatings all over his body from Kazuo KIHARA. I cannot recall if he mentioned any other names.
- Q. When did you next see CHIN Shu Ko?
A. I cannot remember the second visit but I saw him every ten days or so as I was sorry for him in his suffering. Every time I saw him, he had to lean on someone's shoulder to walk. Also, he was complaining that his brother CHIN Shu Ko had died from beatings received from the police. He was also worried about his family and his brother's family.
- Q. Did you see any marks of beatings on his body?
A. No, I did not.
- Q. What was happening to him?
A. At every visit he was getting thinner and thinner. I believe he appeared at the trial twice but at the last time he could not stand up. During my visits, one day during the summer time, I got a call from the District Court House Jail that CHIN Shu Ko is seriously ill and asked me to take this man into my hands. There was no time to notify his wife so I took him and placed him in the Keisei Hospital.
- Q. Who released CHIN Shu Ko to you?
A. The Medical Clinic of the jail released CHIN Shu Ko to me. It was at night.

- Q. Was this before or after the trial?
A. I believe he did not receive a severe sentence as he was very sick and I believe it was after the trial.
- Q. What did you do then?
A. I then notified CHIN's wife and she came to the hospital and took over.
- Q. Did you see CHIN Shu Ko before he died?
A. Yes, I did.
- Q. Did he say anything to you?
A. Yes, he told me that he had never done anything wrong in his life and that he should not have been beaten by the police. He wanted to say more but he was very weak.
- Q. What were the charges against CHIN Shu Ko?
A. He was accused of being a spy and received two or three years in jail and he tried to bring up the evidence of his being beaten but the Judge would not permit this evidence. You see, all of the Chinese had already been arrested by the Kobe Foreign Affairs Section as they had been checking on them for two or three years. They had been released by the Kobe Foreign Section as not being spies. So that when CHIN Shu Ko died, the Foreign Section Police of Kobe attended the funeral and assisted the families.
- Q. Who was the Judge at the trial?
A. His name was IWATANI.
- Q. Who was the Prosecutor?
A. It was Magojiro YAMAGAMI and also Toshio OKA.
- Q. Did CHIN Shu Ko ever sign a confession that he was a spy?
A. Yes, he did, and it was introduced into evidence but I filed a plea of not guilty as I did not believe he was a spy because this confession was taken by beatings and that is not a good evidence.
- Q. Did Judge IWATANI allow you to introduce evidence of the beatings?
A. No, he would not allow me to introduce that evidence.
- Q. Was the trial public or private?
A. It was a public trial.
- Q. Did you have any witnesses?
A. I wanted to bring the police of the Foreign Section of Kobe to testify that my clients were not guilty but the court would not allow it. They could have proved that the Chinese were not guilty. I believe that the reason the Judge did not allow me to have the Foreign Section Police of Kobe as witnesses was because of the confessions.
- Q. Had you spoken to any of the members of the Foreign Section Police of Kobe as to what they knew about the case?
A. No, I only knew that the Kobe Police had investigated them and found no evidence of spying.

- Q. Did you talk to any of the other Chinese while they were in jail?
- A. Yes, I spoke to all of them.
- Q. Did any of the other Chinese complain of being beaten?
- A. Yes, they all complained to me that they had been severely beaten by the police.
- Q. Did they tell you who beat them?
- A. I believe the names of ADACHI, KIHARA, HAKAGAWA and KIMURA were mentioned.
- Q. Did all of the Chinese sign confessions?
- A. Yes, they did and they signed because they wanted the beatings to stop.
- Q. From your investigation of these cases were the Chinese whom you defended, innocent or guilty?
- A. It is my honest opinion, that they were not guilty. I do not say this because I was their lawyer but from the facts. Therefore, I forgot about my position as a lawyer to CHIN Shu Ko and tried to treat him as another human being. My family helped me. I feel that the trial of these Chinese was very unjust and they should never have been tried.
- Q. Whom do you blame for the mistreatment of the Chinese?
- A. I believe it was the Foreign Section Police who were responsible.
- Q. Did you ever discuss this matter with the Prosecutor YAMAGAMI?
- A. Yes, I believe I did and I told him that I believed that these Chinese were not guilty and he laughed at me and said that I was talking as the defendant's lawyer and that I did not know the facts in detail.
- Q. Did you tell YAMAGAMI that these Chinese had been under observation by the Kobe Foreign Section Police and had been given a clean bill of health?
- A. Yes, I did and he said that the investigation by the Kobe Police was no good.
- Q. Did you talk to YAMAGAMI about the treatment the Chinese were getting from the police?
- A. I do not believe I mentioned that to him because I felt it was not necessary, as when I spoke to him the Chinese had already been transferred out of the hands of the police. Of course, I stressed the mistreatment of the Chinese at the trial but it did me no good.
- Q. Did you ever discuss this matter with anyone?
- A. Yes, after the war I discussed the matter of an early release of the Chinese with ORA and I made all arrangements and the necessary papers and 48 hours after completion of the papers, the Chinese Consul, Mr. KO released the people.
- Q. Is there anything you have to add to this statement?
- A. As I mentioned before, the ideas of trial procedure in Japan were old and wrong but I hope that with the new constitution the inhuman treatment of prisoners will stop and a person

will receive a fair trial. Up to now the Japanese Police thought nothing of beating a prisoner.

/s/ Yuzuko Shibata
/t/ Yuzuko SHIBATA

SHIBATA, stated that he and another lawyer by the name of Ato KANAI, represented all the Chinese involved in the spy case. He was first hired to defend CHIN Shu Ko and saw him for the first time in January 1945 at the Osaka District Court Jail. At that time CHIN Shu Ko was very thin and pale and told him that while he was at the Fuchu Jail he was constantly and severely beaten by Kazuo KIHARA. He does not remember any of the other names. Following the first visit, SHIBATA saw CHIN Shu Ko about every ten days. CHIN Shu Ko told him about his brother CHIN Shu Kei, who had died as a result of beatings at the hands of the Osaka police. CHIN Shu Ko was so weak that he had to be carried into the trial. Sometime after the trial SHIBATA received a message from the District Court Jail that CHIN was very ill and to take him away. He did so and placed him in the Keisei Hospital. At the trial SHIBATA tried to introduce evidence of the beatings that CHIN Shu Ko had received but the Judge would not allow this into evidence. Witness further stated that all the Chinese involved in this case had been investigated by the Kobe Foreign Affairs Section for almost over a year and had been cleared of any suspicions. All of the Chinese had signed confessions to avoid further beatings and they named ADACHI, KIHARA, NAKAGAWA and KIMURA as some of the men who beat them. Witness spoke to CHIN Shu Ko before he died and CHIN told him that he had never done anything wrong and that he should not have been beaten by the police. SHIBATA told YAMAGAMI the prosecutor that the Chinese had been cleared by the Kobe police but YAMAGAMI told him that the Kobe Police Investigation was no good. Witness further stated that it was a general practice of the police to beat prisoners.

On 12 August 1947, the Osaka Office located Minayo SAKURAI, Japanese widow of YO Wa Ka and interrogated her to ascertain what knowledge she had about the circumstances surrounding the arrest, trial and death of her husband. Following is her interrogation, the original of which is being sent to the Criminal Registry Division with their copy of this report:

Minayo SAKURAI was interrogated at the Osaka Branch Office on 12 August 1947 by Mr. Roy T. Yoshida.

Minayo SAKURAI, after being duly sworn to speak the truth conscientiously, adding nothing and concealing nothing whatsoever, testified as follows:

- Q. What is your full name, age, address and nationality?
A. My name is Minayo SAKURAI, I am 46 years old, living at Hyogo-ken, Kobe-shi, Hyogo-ku, Shimozawa-deri, 1 chome, 206 banchi. I am a Japanese.
- Q. Do you expect to remain at your present address for the next six months?
A. Yes, I expect to remain at my present home address.
- Q. What is your present occupation?
A. I am working as a housemaid at a Chinese home.
- Q. Are you married?
A. No, I am a widow.

- Q. To whom were you married?
 A. I was married to YO Wa Ka.
- Q. Was your husband ever arrested by the Japanese police?
 A. Yes, he was arrested on 28 November 1944 at Mikage Nitto Aviation Company where he was employed.
- Q. Why was your husband arrested?
 A. I do not know why he was arrested. On the morning of 28 November 1944 two policemen from Osaka came to my home and asked for my husband YO Wa Ka but he was at work and the two policemen made close search inside the house for about one hour.
- Q. Did they find anything that they might have been looking for?
 A. Yes, they took a list of names of Chinese people who were cloth salesmen.
- Q. How old was your husband when he was arrested?
 A. He was 51 years of age.
- Q. What was the condition of your husband's health at the time he was arrested?
 A. He was in very good health and has never had serious illness.
- Q. Did you see your husband when he was arrested?
 A. No, I did not. I was at my home on that day and my husband was working at the aviation company.
- Q. When is the next time you saw your husband after he was arrested?
 A. On 1 December 1944 I tried to bring him some food at the Fusho jail but I was not permitted to see him. The food I brought was excepted. After that I had tried to visit him at the Fusho jail several times and give him some food but each time I was refused. Then on 6 Feb 1945 I saw him at Imano Police Station.
- Q. Did your husband say anything to you when you saw him on 6 Feb 45?
 A. He wanted to say something and I wanted to talk too but two policemen were watching us so we could not talk much. All he asked me was how is my family getting along.
- Q. How did your husband look at the time you saw him at Imano-ku Police Station?
 A. He was very thin and his face was pale and he could barely talk. He was complaining that his arm hurt very bad and he was not able to move it.
- Q. Did the policemen who were watching your visit say anything?
 A. Yes, one of the policeman whose name I do not know told me that the next time we let you see your husband will be after he is dead.
- Q. Could you describe the policemen?
 A. No, I cannot describe any of the policemen because I was always down on my face whenever I talked to them.
- Q. Did your husband show you any scars or marks on his body from any beatings?
 A. I did not see clearly but I noticed that the right side of his head was swollen.

Q. At this time, that is on 6 Feb 1945, did your husband tell you why he was arrested?

A. No, he did not mention anything.

Q. When did you next see your husband?

A. 6 Feb 1945 was the last I saw my husband alive and next time I saw him at the Osaka District Court Jail on 20 March 1945, he was already dead.

Q. When did your husband die?

A. My husband died on 17 March 1945 at 2000 hours and the Detention House notified me on 18 March 1945. I could not go to see him until 20 March due to the air raid on Kobe.

Q. Did your husband ever tell you or do you know the policemen who beat him?

A. No, he did not.

Q. Did the policemen at the Detention House tell you why your husband died when you reported to the Detention House on 20 March 1945?

A. I asked one of the policemen at the jail whose name I do not know, why my husband died, but he did not say anything.

Q. Did you receive your husband's body on 20 March 1945?

A. No, the Detention House police asked me whether I want to take the body back home and have a funeral but at that time I lost everything through the air raid and did not have any money so I asked the Detention House for cremation.

Q. Was your husband ever brought to trial?

A. I do not know.

/s/ Minayo Sakurai
/t/ Minayo SAKURAI

Minayo SAKURAI, stated that she was the widow of YO WA KA and that her husband was arrested by two police men at his place of employment on 28 November 1944. They searched her home and took a list of names of her husband's friends. She first saw her husband on 5 February 1945 at the Ikuno Jail but he could not talk as there were two policemen in the room. She saw however that he was very thin and he told her that his arm hurt very bad and that he could not move it. The side of his face was swollen. She asked the police when she could see her husband again and one of the policemen told her that the next time she sees her husband he will be dead. She does not know who the policeman is or what his name was as she was down on her face when she spoke to him. She next saw her husband on 20 March 1945 and he was dead. Not having any money the police cremated him.

On 16 July 1947, Masaichi MIYATAKE, was interrogated in the Osaka Office of the Investigation Division, in an attempt to ascertain what hand he had in the arrest of the several Chinese by the Osaka Foreign Section Police and whether or not he had painted an American and British flag on the street and forced the Chinese to step on it. Following is his interrogation, the original of which is being sent to the Criminal Registry Division with their copy of this report:

Masaichi MIYATAKE was interrogated at the Osaka Branch Office on 16 July 1947 by Mr. Roy T. Yoshida, Investigator.

Masaichi MIYATAKE, after being duly sworn to speak the truth conscientiously, adding nothing and concealing nothing whatsoever, testified as follows:

Q. What is your full name, age, address and nationality?

A. My name is Masaichi MIYATAKE, I am residing at Hyogo-ken, Akashi-shi, Yamashita-cho, 1 chome, 396. I am a Japanese.

Q. Do you expect to remain at your present address for the next six months?

A. Yes, I do.

Q. What is your present occupation?

A. I am employed by a cattle farm run by the Hyogo Prefecture.

Q. What was your occupation during the war?

A. Beside that I had my own transfer business.

Q. Where did you live before you moved to this address?

A. I resided at Kobe-shi, Moto-ku, Kuminato-dori, 1 chome, 114. I was burned out in an air raid on March 17, 1945.

Q. Were you with the Japanese Army during the war?

A. No, I was not.

Q. Did you hold any political office in Kobe-shi?

A. Yes, I was the community chief of Kuminato-dori.

Q. What was your duties as a community chief?

A. I was head of the rationing system. All items that went to the people, went through me.

Q. Did you have any other duties?

A. That is all the duties.

Q. When was it, when you painted an American flag on the street in Kuminato-dori?

A. I never painted any American flag on the street.

Q. When was it, when you painted a British flag on the street?

A. I never painted any British flag on the street.

Q. Who painted the American and British flags on the streets at Kuminato-dori?

A. When I returned from Tokyo after visiting the Department of Commerce and Industry, I saw the flags that were painted on the street of Kuminato-dori, 1 chome. However, I did not try to find out who painted it so I have no knowledge about it. I think a sign painter who lived near my home painted it.

Q. Do you know the name of the painter?

A. His name is (PHU) NAKATA.

Q. Do you know the present whereabouts of him?

A. I believe he moved to Fukui-ken, Kaga before an air raid.

Q. Did you ever encouraged the people to step the painted flags on the street?

A. No, I did not encourage such things although I was the head of Kuminato-dori community. It was only the title and I was not active at all. At that time I was very busy on experimenting

on fuels for automobiles and my mind was fully put into my invention.

- Q. Did anybody encourage you to step on the painted flags on the street?
- A. No.
- Q. Have you ever witness or hear anyone encouraging the people to step the painted flags on the street?
- A. No, I did not witness nor heard anyone encouraging such matter.
- Q. Did you ever accuse anybody for being a spy during the war?
- A. No, I did not.
- Q. Do you know anyone that was arrested by the police as a spy?
- A. Yes, a Chinese man named GUI Tsui Hin was arrested by the Osaka-fu Police 3rd Section of Foreign Affairs Department as a spy.
- Q. How do you know he was a spy?
- A. During my absence from home the Osaka-fu Police came to my home and checked the list of names of the community. When I returned there were five policemen at my home and upon my return they told me that there were spies in my community and all the police would stand on duty at various places in the community and watch the Chinese named GUI Tsui Hin. One of the Police Sgt which I cannot recall told me early in the morning that we may hear pistol fires so to give a warning to the people in the community. I told the police that since this community is small and if the shots were fired the people might get hurt so if you want to take him I will bring him to you without any trouble.
- Q. Did you go after him?
- A. No, I sent one of the officer worker of the community office named Sueso KODANA and told GUI Tsui Hin that certain person wanted to see him so come to my house at once.
- Q. Did GUI Tsui Hin come to your house with your messenger?
- A. Yes, he came with the messenger.
- Q. When GUI Tsui Hin reported to your house what happened to him?
- A. Police and GUI Tsui Hin greeted each other and they were discussing something for about 2 or 3 minutes and one of the police went to Minatogawa Shinkaichi and about ten minutes later he brought another young Chinese man and took both of the Chinese to Osaka.
- Q. What was the conversation between GUI Tsui Hin and the police at your house?
- A. I do not know what they were discussing about because one of the police spoke in the Chinese language and the conversation was conducted in Chinese at that time. All I understood was when one of the police mentioned Minatogawa Shinkaichi during the conversation.
- Q. Do you know the name of another Chinese who was brought in from Minatogawa Shinkaichi?
- A. No, I do not.

Q. How long did you know GUI Tsui Hin?

A. I know him for little over a year.

Q. Did you stand as witness on the trial of GUI Tsui Hin at the Osaka District Court?

A. No, I did not.

Q. Did you ever accuse him for being a spy?

A. No, I did not accuse him as being a spy. However, I did not respect his character because we were informed by the Hiroshima-kon prison that he was in prison. While he reside at Kominato-dori, he did not obey the regulation of ration system. Whenever he left Kominato-dori for a trip he did not notify the ration office and drew out the double rice ration. With this fact I did not respect him at all.

Q. Do you have anything further to add to this statement?

A. No.

/s/ Masaichi Miyatake
/t/ Masaichi MIYATAKE

MIYATAKE, stated that he was the Chief of the Community of Kuminato-dori and that he never painted any American or British flag on the street, as he was in Tokyo but he saw it when he returned. He believes that a painter by the name of (FNU) HAKATA did it. He further stated that the Osaka police came to him and told him that they were going to arrest GUI Tsui Hin. So he sent a messenger to GUI's house and when he came the police arrested him at MIYATAKE's house. Witness further states that he never accused GUI of being a spy.

On 23 July 1947 and on 24 July 1947, Yoshinori ENOKI, formerly a policeman with the Osaka Foreign Affairs Section, was interrogated by this agent in the Osaka Office of the Investigation Division, to ascertain the names of the persons he arrested while with the Foreign Section and also to obtain all information relative to the charges placed against the Chinese and the beatings they received at the hands of the police. Following is his interrogation, the original of which is being sent to the Criminal Registry Division, with their copy of this report:

Yoshinori ENOKI was interrogated at the Osaka Branch Office on 23 July 1947 by Captain James B. Lynn.

Yoshinori ENOKI, after being sworn to speak the truth conscientiously, adding nothing and concealing nothing whatsoever, testified as follows:

Q. What is your full name, age, address and nationality?

A. My name is Yoshinori ENOKI, I am 33 years of age, I reside at Osaka-shi, Higashi Sumiyoshi-ku, Yamasaka-cho, 5 chome, 16 benchi. I am a Japanese.

Q. Do you expect to remain at your present address for the next six months?

A. Yes, I do.

Q. What is your present occupation?

A. I am an office clerk for the Tenpoku Marine Products Corp., Osaka Branch Office.

Q. What was your occupation during the war?
A. I was a policeman with the Foreign Affairs Section of the Osaka-fu Prefectural Police. Before that I was assigned to the various police stations.

Q. Were you in the army during the war?
A. No, I was not.

Q. Give us your biographical history.

A. Domicile address: Kagoshima-ken, Chishima-gun, Nase-machi, Kaneku.
Present address : Osaka-fu, Higashi Sumiyoshi-ku, Yamasaka-cho, 5 chome 16 banashi.
Date of Birth : 14 November 1915.
Name : Yoshinori ENOKI.

Born at registered domicile on 14 November 1915 and entered the Kagoshima-ken Chishima-gun, Nase-cho Grammar School in April 1922. I was graduated in March 1928. In April 1928, I entered the Kagoshima-ken, Chishima Middle School and graduated in March 1933. I entered the Takachiho Binocular Manufacturing Co in Shibuya-ku, Tokyo-to.

In 1935, I took a physical examination for conscription and entered the Army on 1 December 1935 and discharged on 30 November 1936.

In 1937, I became a Osaka-fu police and was attached to the Yao Police Station. In 1942, I was promoted to police sergeant and transferred to the Juso Police Station.

On 2 November 1943, I was sent to China by the Government for education and entered the Peking Chinese-Japanese School and graduated on 25 November 1943 and returned to Japan on 30 November 1944. On 5 December 1944, I was assigned to the Foreign Affairs Section of the Osaka-fu Police Department and in October 1945 I requested a release from the job.

After quitting the Police I entered the Hokkaido Otaru-shi, Tenboku Marine Product Inc., Osaka Branch as office worker.

Q. Do you speak Chinese?
A. Yes, I speak a little. I learned in Peiping, China.

Q. What were your duties with the Osaka Prefectural Police?
A. I was handling Chinese restaurants and checking on foreign students.

Q. Did you make any arrests while you were with the Foreign Section?
A. I investigated a case of a spy.

Q. Who was the person you investigated?
A. I investigated the case of Tei Ho YU, a Chinese merchant living in Osaka-fu.

Q. Didn't you arrest Tei Ho YU in Kobe-shi on 12 December 1944?
A. Yes, I did.

Q. Why did you arrest him?
A. I arrested him on the request of the prosecutor, Toshio OKA.

Q. Did you have any charges against Mr. YU?
A. I was told by the prosecutor to investigate whether YU attended any meetings of the spy organization.

- Q. What did your investigation of Mr. YU disclose?
- A. It disclosed that he attended meetings, where propaganda leaflets were distributed by the Chinese government and other spy activities in Japan.
- Q. Was Tei Ho YU, ever brought to trial for his spy activities?
- A. This case was handled by the Foreign Affairs Section before I got into it. I went into the Foreign Affairs Section on 4 December 1944, as I don't know the details. When I was assigned to the section, I was told to investigate whether YU, attended the meetings or not. After I discovered that he had attended these meetings, I no longer handled the case. I later heard that he was sentenced and released.
- Q. How did you discover that he was attending the spy meetings?
- A. Before I investigated Mr. YU, about eight other Chinese were investigated by the Foreign Affairs Section. They disclosed that Tei Ho YU, also attended the meetings so that when I interrogated him he confessed that he attended the meetings.
- Q. How long did you interrogate Tei Ho YU?
- A. I am not the only one who interrogated Tei Ho YU, but I interrogated him for about a month from 12 December 1944 to the middle of January 1945.
- Q. Who were the others?
- A. There was (FNU) KONISHI, Chief of the Foreign Affairs Section, KIMURA, Police Sergeant, Policeman IGA and Policeman Sgt SHIOI.
- Q. When you arrested Tei Ho YU, were you alone or was there another policeman with you?
- A. There was myself and Policeman SHIOI.
- Q. Where did you take Tei Ho YU when you arrested him?
- A. We took him to the Detective Bureau at the Osaka Prefectural Police Building, where he was held for about one half hour and then we took him to the Abeno Police Station and made him stay there overnight and next morning we took him to Sonezaki Police Station.
- Q. How long was YU Tei Ho held at the Sonezaki Police Station?
- A. I am not sure but he was held there about 24 or 25 days. I do not remember when he released.
- Q. When did he confess to you that he was a spy?
- A. All I investigated was whether he attended the meetings or not the rest was investigated by the chief of the section.
- Q. When did he admit being a spy?
- A. I cannot remember the exact date but it was the 22 or 23 day after he was first confined under suspicion of being a spy. I was absent from the interrogation room when he confessed to KONISHI and IGA. When I returned to the interrogation room they told me that YU had confessed to being a spy and that he had attended the meetings.
- Q. Did he give this confession voluntarily?
- A. KONISHI and IGA told me when I returned that YU had confessed voluntarily.
- Q. Do you consider any confession obtained under duress as a

voluntary statement?

A. No.

Q. How did you interrogate Tei Ho YU?

A. I interrogated him humanely. I told him that you insist in concealing the facts you would not be able to celebrate New Years holidays and your family will suffer by your refusal to confess.

Q. Then there were always four men assigned to this case?

A. Yes, we worked in reliefs. One might interrogate as the other three would watch; sometimes there would be only two of us there interrogating him.

Q. Did you ever beat or torture Tei Ho YU during the interrogations?

A. No.

Q. Did the other interrogators ever beat or torture YU during the interrogations?

A. There were none while I was present, however, I cannot certify whether they beat or tortured YU while I was absent.

Q. Then I take it to mean that you couldn't certify whether they actually did beat or torture YU while you were absent from the interrogations?

A. Yes.

Q. How long was Tei Ho YU held in the Sonosaki Police Station?

A. I am not sure but I believe he was held at the Sonosaki Police Station for 2 months. After my investigations the case is handed over to the procurator.

Q. How often did you interrogate Tei Ho YU while he was held at the Sonosaki Police Station?

A. Fifteen (15) or twenty (20) times. I cannot recall clearly.

Q. For each interrogation in reliefs how many hours did you interrogate?

A. Two (2) or three (3) hours per investigators. The longest interrogation was conducted for eight hours continuously by the interrogators working in reliefs.

Q. How often was the suspect YU fed?

A. He was fed three times a day of the prison fare. When food was brought in from the outside for him by his wife it was given to him after the interrogation was completed.

Q. Did you ever tie his arms and forced him to kneel on the abacus during an interrogation?

A. No, I have not.

Q. Did any of the other investigators do the same thing?

A. There were none while I was there and I do not know when I was absent.

Q. How many Chinese spy cases did you participate in during the war?

A. This is the Chinese spy case that I handled.

Q. Do you know how many Chinese were arrested as spies in 1944

- by the Osaka Prefectural Police, Foreign Affairs Section?
- A. I heard from ADACHI, the executive officer of the General Affairs Section that there were about seven (7) or eight (8) Chinese who were arrested on this case.
- Q. Did any of these die while under investigation in the various police stations?
- A. I heard that there were two deaths among the Chinese who were under investigations and that they had died in the police hospital. I know of one and heard of the other.
- Q. Do you know the name of the Chinese that died in the hospital?
- A. I heard his name at that time but I can not recall.
- Q. How did you know the one particular one who died?
- A. The executive officer ADACHI asked me to take one blanket to the police hospital because they were hospitalizing one of the Chinese who being investigated.
- Q. In which police station was this Chinese being held?
- A. I am not to sure but I think I heard that it was the Kujo Police Station.
- Q. Was the Chinese still alive when you got there?
- A. Yes, he was still alive.
- Q. Did you take the blanket to the bedside of this Chinese?
- A. Yes, I did.
- Q. What date and time was it?
- A. It was 2500 hours sometimes in January 1945. I was on duty that night at the Foreign Affairs Section Office in the Osaka Prefectural Building.
- Q. What condition was the Chinese in?
- A. He was thin and weak when I saw him.
- Q. Were there any burn scars on his hands or face?
- A. I do not recall seeing any on the face or the hand.
- Q. Do you know his name?
- A. Before I reported to the hospital I heard the Chinese prisoner's name from Section Head ADACHI, Tomoichi but I cannot recall his name at present.
- Q. How often did you visit this Chinese at his bedside?
- A. This was my first time and the only time.
- Q. Do you know when this Chinese prisoner died in the hospital?
- A. I heard that he had died a week after that.
- Q. Do you recall the date of your going to the hospital?
- A. No, I just cannot recall.
- Q. What police station was this Chinese held previously?
- A. I am not sure but I think that I heard that it was in the Kujo Police Station.
- Q. Have you ever heard or know of any other Chinese who died in the custody of the police?
- A. After the case was closed out I heard that one had died prior to my assignment to the Foreign Affairs Section.

- Q. Do you know the name of the Chinese who died before your assignment?
- A. I have never heard it.
- Q. Where did he die?
- A. I have not heard that either.
- A. Did you appear as a witness for any of the trials conducted against the Chinese?
- A. No, I have not.
- Q. Is there anything that we have not asked you or you have not told regarding this incident?
- A. I have not.
- Q. Have you anything further to add to this statement?
- A. No.

Interrogation continued 24 July 1947.

- Q. Now, I will ask you again, how long was Tei Ho YU held by the Foreign Section Police?
- A. I believe it was about 2 months at the Senzaki Police Station.
- Q. How many times did you and KIMURA interrogate Tei Ho YU?
- A. I interrogated Tei Ho YU, 15 or 20 times.
- Q. How many times did KIMURA interrogate him?
- A. As far as I know about 20 times, but I do not know exactly.
- Q. How many times did you beat Tei Ho YU?
- A. I beat him about 10 times.
- Q. Were you told to get a confession from Tei Ho YU?
- A. Yes, from the high officials.
- Q. Why didn't you tell me before that you had beaten Tei Ho YU?
- A. Beating during an interrogation were not allowed so I was afraid to tell the truth.
- Q. Are you ready to tell the truth now?
- A. Yes, I am. I am sorry I lied. Everything I know I will tell.
- Q. Now, who gave you the order to arrest Tei Ho YU?
- A. I went to arrest YU under orders of the Prosecutor Toshio OKA. He was the head of the prosecutors.
- Q. After you arrested YU, you took him to the Osaka Prefectural Office, is that correct?
- A. Yes, that is correct.
- Q. How long did you hold him at the Prefectural Office?
- A. We held him there for about 30 minutes.
- Q. When was the first time you interrogated Tei Ho YU?
- A. It was on or about 14 December 1944.
- Q. When was the first time that you beat Tei Ho YU?
- A. I do not exactly remember but I believe it was about one week after the first interrogation.

- Q. How did you beat him? Please describe the beating?
- A. At first I slapped his face because he did not answer my questions and then I tied his hands behind his back and made him kneel and then asked him questions. When he got tired, we untied him and let him rest and started the interrogation again.
- Q. Did you place a kendo stick between his arms and twist it?
- A. No, I did not, but I put a cushion between his arms and his back. That separated the arms from the back and caused pain.
- Q. What else did you do to Mr. YU?
- A. I did nothing else.
- Q. The next time you beat YU, what did you do?
- A. I cannot answer step by step one beating after another, the interrogations were conducted in various ways.
- Q. How many times was YU undressed and had cold water poured on his body?
- A. I did not pour any water on Mr. YU.
- Q. How many times did KIMURA beat Mr. YU?
- A. KIMURA is a quiet man and I did most of the beatings.
- Q. How many times did you beat YU into unconsciousness?
- A. He was never totally unconscious but by keeping him on his knees and with the pillow separating his arms from his back he fell over a few times.
- Q. Who else beat Tei Ho YU at the Senzaki Police Station?
- A. The interrogation was by various persons. When I and KIMURA interrogated him the other people did not attend. When the others were there, I did not attend. Therefore, I cannot say who else beat Mr. YU.
- Q. Who were the others who interrogated Mr. YU?
- A. There was myself, KIMURA, KONISHI and IGA.
- Q. What kind of a person is KONISHI?
- A. He was the head of the Foreign Affairs Section as for his personal character he was a good man.
- Q. What is IGA's first name and where does he live?
- A. It is Toshiakazu IGA. I do not know where he lives.
- Q. After how many interrogations, did Tei Ho YU confess that he attended spy meetings?
- A. I remember the date it was on the 22nd day after he was confined.
- Q. I now ask you was that a voluntary confession?
- A. When he confessed I was not there. KONISHI and IGA were there.
- Q. From your interrogations, do you believe that YU was guilty of attending the meetings of spies?
- A. He confessed to KONISHI, but not to me. YU was the last person to have been arrested and the Foreign Police Section told me that all the other Chinese had already signed confessions that YU had attended these spy meetings, so I believe he was guilty even though I beat him.

- Q. Why did you beat Tei Ho YU?
 A. I beat him because he would not talk.
- Q. Was it the general practice of the police to beat prisoners in order to obtain confessions?
 A. No, a good policeman interrogates smoothly but inexperienced policeman lose their temper and beat the suspects. At that time it was during the war and everyone's mind was excited. I could not control my temper.
- Q. Who was responsible for the death of the six Chinese?
 A. All I know is that I heard that two Chinese died. I do not know who is responsible.
- Q. If Tei Ho YU were in this office now that would you do?
 A. I would say that I am sorry I beat you and made you suffer, but it was in the war time and I was excited.

/s/ Yoshinori Enoki
 /t/ Yoshinori ENOKI

On his first interrogation of 25 July 1947, ENOKI stated that, he can speak a little Chinese as he was sent to school in China to learn the language. On 12 December 1944, he arrested YU Tei Ho, on suspicion of being a spy. He interrogated YU many times but names KONISHI, KIMURA, IGA and SHIOI as also interrogating him. YU Tei Ho did not confess to being a spy to him but to KONISHI and IGA. He stated that he interrogated YU humanely, and had never beaten or tortured him. In January 1945, ADACHI, executive officer of the Foreign Section Police sent him to the police hospital with a blanket as one of the Chinese was dying. He does not know the name of the Chinese. The interrogation was continued on 24 July 1947 and at this time ENOKI admitted that he had lied, and that he had beaten YU Tei Ho about ten times. He tied YU's hands behind his back and made him kneel while he was questioning him. He made YU hold his arms behind his back in such a way that it caused severe pain. ENOKI says that the reason he beat YU was that it was war time and he was very excited.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

The Tokyo Office -- At Tokyo -- Will have the trial records of the five Chinese who were convicted as spies by the Osaka District Court, transcribed from the Japanese shorthand to the Kanji and then into the English language, so that an accurate story of the trials and convictions maybe obtained.

The Osaka Office -- At Osaka -- Will interrogate the following named persons, all former members of the Foreign Section Police, to determine their participation and knowledge of the arrest and beatings of the several Chinese who were arrested and convicted as spies and also a full interrogation of these men as to their knowledge and or participation in the deaths of the other six (6) Chinese:

ADACHI, Tomoichi	300, Deguchi, Hirokatacho, Kitakawachigu, Osaka Pref.
KIHARA Kazuo	265, Wakiyama, Maizuka City.
NAKAGAWA Shintaro	No. 28, Kataemachi, 2 chomo, Higashinariku, Osaka City.

SUZUKI Masao	58, Aashimachi 3-chome, Abeno-ku, Osaka City
WAKI, Toshiharu	1574, Teuruhasura, Onkawagun, Kagawa Pref. (Permanent domicile)
OKAMOTO Juichi	1273, Yamadacho, Homigun, Koshi Pref. (Permanent domicile)
KIMURA Yoshiichi	c/o Police barracks, Mayagawa-cho, Kitakawachigun, Osaka Pref.
TANAKA Kiyoshi	712, Shinokosaka, Fuso City. (Permanent domicile)

Will locate and interrogate Toshikazu IGA, who was present at the time YU Tei Ho signed his confession and ascertain the means used to obtain it.

Will locate and interrogate Magojiro YAMAKAMI, who was the prosecutor in the cases against the Chinese, as to his knowledge of the case against the said Chinese and all information he may have relative to the deaths of the six (6) other Chinese.

Will locate and interrogate Kenichi IMATANI, who was the judge of the Osaka District Court who tried the Chinese and ascertain from him all the details relative to that case.

Will locate and interrogate Ato KAWAI, attorney, who represented the several Chinese at their trial as spy suspects and obtain from him all information relative to the trial, the beatings and the deaths of the six (6) Chinese.

Will exhaustively investigate the deaths of these six (6) Chinese in order to place full responsibility upon the persons responsible.

P E N D I N G

Legal Section, G.H.Q. SCAP
Prosecution Division

14 March 1947

TO: Investigation
Legal Section
G.H.Q. SCAP

RE: CHEN WEN YU, HEN HWA CHIN, TE HO YU, TSUI HIN GUI,
TSUM PO WONG, SHU HAI CHIN, SHU HU CHIN, HAU KON LIN,
KU CHIN WONG, HO KON YON and HEU YU CHIN.

1. During the summer and fall of 1944, the above named Chinese nationals, living in KOBE City, were arrested on charges of espionage by men of the foreign section of the OSAKA Prefectural Police. TSUM PO WONG was allegedly killed during the torture periods that all of these men underwent. The following men also perished as a result of the brutal treatment given them by the Prefectural Police:

SHU HAI CHIN
SHU HU CHIN
HAU KON LIN
KU SHIN WONG
HA KA YON (HO KON YON)

On 22 March 1945 TEI HO YU (TE HO YU) was released from prison because he was thought to be dying.

The remaining four, CHEN WEN YU, HEN HWA CHIN, HEN YU CHIN and TSUI HIN GUI were tried secretly on 25 June 1945 in the OSAKA District Court and given sentences ranging from 8 to 20 years, based on confessions which they signed under duress, and were committed to SAKAI Prison.

2. It is requested that addressee obtain all written confessions or certified copies thereof taken from all of the four convicted Chinese, and all confessions that may have been taken from the other seven Chinese.

Thomas M. Walsh
Prosecutor, Legal Section
G.H.Q. SCAP

R E S T R I C T E D

capt chong

Date: 4 September 1946

Report of Investigation Division, Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP.

Inv. Div. No.
382

CRD No.

Report by: Nicholas L. Sullivan
1st Lt., F.A.

Title: Perpetrators: KIHARA; NAKAGAWA; KIMURA; OTSUKA; MIYATAKE; MAGOJIRO;
OKAMOTO; ENOKI; IMATAMI; YAMAKAMI.

Victims: WONG; CHIN; CHIN; YU; GUI; CHIN; CHIN; LIN; WONG; YON; YU.

Synopsis of facts: During the summer and fall of 1944 a total of eleven Chinese Nationals, members of the Kasho Chogyo Kakai Clothing Association in Kobe City, were arrested on charges of espionage by the members of the Foreign Section of the Osaka Prefecture Police. The police beat, tortured and starved the men in order to get them to sign confessions. A total of six men perished from the brutal treatment received. One actually was killed during one of the interrogations by the police. The remaining men were finally brought to trial during the summer of 1945 and sentenced to long terms in prison. The survivors were finally released by the Chinese Consul in September of 1945.

- P -

DETAILS:

The basis for the investigation of this case is a letter written by YU, Chinwen, 1-Chome, Higashiyama cho, Hyogo ku, Kobe City, to LI, Yunchih, 76 Horyo-ro, Higashi choji-ro, Shanghai City, China, which was intercepted by the Office of Civil Censorship. The translation of the letter stated in part:

"I was detained by the Japs on a charge of espionage and beaten bitterly. Six of my friends were also arrested with me and beaten to death. Fortunately, however, I was saved. It was dreadful indeed. I can never forget the terrible experience in my life."

Investigation by this office showed that during the summer and fall of 1944 a total of eleven Chinese Nationals, living in Kobe City, were arrested on charges of espionage by men of the Foreign Section of the Osaka Prefectural Police. The names of the Chinese arrested were as follows:

Chen Wen YU
Hen Hwa CHIN
Te Ho YU
Tsui Hin GUI
Tsum Po WONG
Shu Hai CHIN
Shu Hu CHIN
Hau Kon LIN

Distribution:

- Prosecution Div.
- 1 - CRD
- 3 - Inv. Div.
- 1 - Chinese Section
- 1 - Withheld for Osaka files.

Do not write in this space.

-1-

R E S T R I C T E D

R E S T R I C T E D

Ku Chin WONG
Ho Kon YON
Heu Yu CHIN

Tsui Hin GUI, one of the Chinese arrested, stated that he believed the charges were instigated by a Mr. MIYATAKE, the War Time Section head of the Sotoka, Kominato Dori Section of Kobe City. GUI claimed that once he refused to step on some American flags that MIYATAKE had painted on the sidewalk and he believes that Mr. MIYATAKE then went to the police and charged that the members of the Kasho Chogyo Kakai Clothing Company were anti-Japanese.

The Chinese were kept separated and put in different prisons throughout the Osaka area. Here they were confronted with confessions stating that they were guilty of espionage. If they refused to sign they were beaten, tortured, and starved by members of the Prefectural Police. Some of the Chinese claim that they were beaten and tortured as long as eight hours a day for sixteen to twenty days. During the air raids they were tied to their cells and not allowed to go to the air raid shelters.

Survivors claim that Tsum Po WONG was actually killed during one of the torture periods and that the following men also perished as a result of the brutal treatment given them by the Prefectural Police.

Shu Hai CHIN
Shu Hu CHIN
Hau Kon LIN
Ku Shin WONG
Ha Ka YON

The survivors also claim that they remember the following members of the Osaka Prefectural Police as chief perpetrators of the atrocities.

ENOKE
KIMURA
NAKAGAWA, Tetsutaro
WAKI, Toshihara
TANAKA
KIHARA, Adachi
OTSUKA
OKAMOTO, Juichi
SUZUKI, Masao

On the 22nd of March 1945 Tei Ho YU was released from prison because the police thought he was dying. The four remaining Chinese were finally tried in secret on the 25 June 1945 at the Osaka District Court and given sentences ranging from eight to twenty years. They have mentioned a Mr. Iwatami, as the presiding judge, a Mr. YAMAKAMI, Magojiro, as the prosecutor and a Mr. KAWAI as head of their defense.

In September they were released from [redacted] Prison by members of the Chinese Consul.

The investigation of this case is far from complete. As this case involves Chinese Nationals, no further investigation will be conducted unless specifically requested by the Chinese Division.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

Tokio Office - Will confer with the Chinese Division for the purpose of ascertaining if they desire a full investigation of the case. It is advised that the Chinese Division contact the Chinese Consul and find out the details concerning the release of the survivors from the prison in September of 1945.

The Osaka Office - The Osaka Office (depending on the decision made by the Chinese Section) should interrogate all perpetrators mentioned in the statements and investigate the War-time activities of the Foreign Section of the Osaka Prefectural Police and the Kasho Chogyo Kokai Clothing Company. A translation of the Osaka District Court record concerning the trial of the Chinese should also be made.

R E S T R I C T E D

STATUS OF THE CASE:

Pending.

5 INCLOSURES:

- #1 - Statement of Chen Wen YU, dtd 3 Jun 46.
- #2 - " " Heu Yu CHIN, dtd 11 Jun 46.
- #3 - " " Tei Ho YU, dtd 11 Jun 46.
- #4 - " " Hin Wa CHING, dtd 4 Jun 46.
- #5 - " " Tsui Hin GUI, dtd 11 Jun 46.

-3-

R E S T R I C T E D

05-154

R E S T R I C T E D

Chen Wen YU was interrogated at the Osaka Branch Office on the 3rd of June, 1946, by Lt. Sullivan.

Chen Wen YU, after having been duly sworn to speak the truth conscientiously, adding nothing and concealing nothing whatsoever, testified as follows:

Q. Please state your full name, age, nationality and religion?

A. Chen Wen YU, 29, Chinese, Buddhist.

Q. What is your present address?

A. Minato Kawa-cho, 1 chome, 40 banchi.

Q. Do you expect to remain at this address?

A. Yes.

Q. What type of work did you do during the late war?

A. I was a clothing salesman in Kobe.

Q. How long have you been located in Japan?

A. I arrived in Japan in 1937. In March 1943, I returned to Shanghai for a short visit. I came back to Japan in August of that same year.

Q. This office has information that you and six of your friends were detained and maltreated by the Japanese during the war. Will you please describe what took place?

A. During June 1944, two of my friends who were also in the clothing business, Tsui Hin GUI and Hau Kon-Hin, were picked up by the Osaka Prefecture Police for reasons unknown and were held at Osaka Prison. On the 16th of September 1944 I was picked up by Kihara and Nakagawa of the Prefecture Police and taken to the Jail in the Prefecture Building for questioning. The Police accused me of distributing propoganda in Japan. I denied these accusations and then every day for a period of 16 straight days, I was hung from the ceiling by my wrists and beaten severely. The men who participated in this inhuman treatment were Adachi, KIHARA, NAKAGAWA and KIMURA of the Prefecture Police. After this 16 day period I was beaten once or twice a week by one or all of the above mentioned police for a period of three months. On December 27, 1944, I signed a statement saying I was guilty because I was promised I wouldn't be tortured any more if I did this. Although I was not beaten again, I was kept in Prison till I was released in September 1945 by the Chinese Consul.

Q. Did you see any maltreatment given the other prisoners?

A. No, all of us were kept in separate cells. After I got out I heard that a total of 11 Chinese were picked up by the Prefecture Police on the same charge and of this group, one died from the beatings given him and five died from starvation and general maltreatment. *During the air raids we were tied to our cells and not allowed to go to the air raid shelters.*

Q. Please describe the living conditions while you were in Jail?

A. The food situation was terrible as we were allowed only three small balls of rice per day. The cells were filthy and we were allowed to bathe only once every twenty-one days. The filth and poor rations caused our bodies to be covered with scales and sores.

Q. Do you know the names of any other perpetrators or men that were responsible for this brutal treatment?

A. No.

Q. Can you tell us the names of the Chinese who were involved in this case?

A. Yes, the following men are now released and alive:

Hen Hwa CHIN	-	Kobe Shi
Heu Yu CHIN	-	" "
Te Ho YU	-	" "
Tsui Hin GUI	-	" "

Tsum Po WONG died from maltreatment. The following died from maltreatment and also from malnutrition.

Shu Hai CHIN	-	Kobe Shi
Shu Hu CHIN	-	" "
Hau Kon LIN	-	" "
Kee Shin WONG	-	" "
Ho Ka Yon	-	" "

R E S T R I C T E D

ALLIED OCCUPATION FORCES)
: SS.
CITY OF OSAKA)

I, Chen Wen YU, being duly sworn on oath, state that I had read to me and understood the translation of the foregoing transcription of my interrogation and all answers contained therein, consisting of 1 page, are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

游 振 文



Chen Wen YU

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3rd. day of June, 1946.

Nicholas L. Sullivan
NICHOLAS L. SULLIVAN, O-527282
1st. Lt., F. A.
Investigating Officer
Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP

ALLIED OCCUPATION FORCES)
: SS.
CITY OF OSAKA)

I, Teruo MASATSUGU, 30115539, Pfc., AUS, being duly sworn on oath, state that I truly translated the questions and answers given from English to Japanese and from Japanese to English respectively, and that after being transcribed, I truly translated the foregoing deposition containing 1 page, to the witness; that the witness thereupon in my presence affixed his signature thereto.

Teruo Masatsugu
Teruo MASATSUGU, 30115539, Pfc.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3rd. day of June, 1946.

Nicholas L. Sullivan
NICHOLAS L. SULLIVAN, O-527282
1st. Lt., F. A.
Investigating Officer,
Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Nicholas L. Sullivan, 1st. Lt., F. A., O-527282, Investigating Officer, Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP, certify that on 3rd. day of June, 1946, personally appeared before me Chen Wen YU, and according to Teruo Masatsugu, Pfc., AUS, gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth therein; that after his testimony had been transcribed, the said Chen Wen YU had read to him by the said interpreter the same and affixed his signature thereto in my presence.

Nicholas L. Sullivan
NICHOLAS L. SULLIVAN, O-527282
1st. Lt., F. A.
Investigating Officer
Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP

-2-

R E S T R I C T E D

Incl: 1

DS-154

R E S T R I C T E D

Heu Yu Chin was interrogated in the Osaka Branch Office on 11 June 1946 by Lt. Sullivan.

Heu Yu Chin, after having been duly sworn to speak the truth conscientiously, adding nothing and concealing nothing, testified as follows:

Q. What is your full name, age, address and nationality?

A. Heu Yu Chin, 42, Kobe Shi; Hyogo-ku; Higashiyama Cho, 1 Chome, 79 Banchi, Chinese.

Q. Do you intend to remain at your present address, and if not how can your whereabouts in the future be ascertained?

A. Yes.

Q. What is your present occupation?

A. Old clothing salesman.

Q. What was your occupation before the war?

A. Clothing Salesman in Kobe. Kasho Chogyo Kokai (Clothing company).

Q. How long have you been in Japan?

A. I have been here for the past 11 years. I last visited China in March 18, 1943, returning to Japan April 20th of the same year.

Q. How long have you been connected with the Kasho Chogyo Kokai Clothing Company?

A. I started working for the Company in 1936.

Q. What do you believe gave start to the suspicions of the Japanese Police that the Clothing Company was a spy organization?

A. I believe Tsui Hin Gui's refusal to join in with the Japanese in walking across the British and American flags painted on the walk started this case. I believe MIYATAKE, the Chief of Sotoka, Kominato Dori section of Kobe investigated this case.

Q. This office has information that you were beaten and maltreated by the Japanese Police. Will you please describe what took place?

A. On the 28th of November 1944 I was picked by NAKAGAWA and another fellow of the Prefecture Police and taken to Tanabe Police Jail in Osaka. Here for nine straight days I was beaten and tortured by NAKAGAWA, Tetsutaro and WAKI, Toshihara. They wanted me to confess to spies activities supposedly committed by our clothing organization. These tortures consisted of beatings, muscle wrenching and arm twisting. In the middle of January 1945 I confessed to these lies because they showed me the confessions signed by my friends. I then saw no use of my continuing to take these beatings, so I signed the confession.

On March 8th I was taken to the Court House and tried. I was first sentenced to four years in prison. I was sentenced with four other Chinese from the Clothing Company who were on trial at the same time. I was then taken to Sakai Prison on 1 August 1945 and kept here till I was released by the Chinese Consul in September 1945.

Q. Did you see any atrocities committed against the other Chinese while you were held in Prison?

A. No, we were kept in separate cells and sometimes separate prisons.

Q. Were you allowed to go to the air raid shelters during the air raids?

A. No, we were tied to our cells during the raids.

Q. Please describe the living conditions while you were in these prisons?

A. The conditions were very bad. We were allowed only a very small ball of rice per meal and the cells stunk and were very dirty.

Q. Do you have any other information that would aid in the investigation of this case?

A. No., I have told you everything I know about the incident.

陳後如
Heu Yu Chin

R E S T R I C T E D

ALLIED OCCUPATION FORCES)
CITY OF OSAKA) : SS.

I, Heu Yu Chin, being duly sworn on oath, state that I had read to me and understood the translation of the foregoing transcription of my interrogation and all answers contained therein, consisting of 1 page, are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

陳後如

Heu Yu Chin

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of June, 1946.

Nicholas L. Sullivan
NICHOLAS L. SULLIVAN, O-527282, 1st Lt., F.A.
Investigating Officer,
Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP

R E S T R I C T E D

Incl: 2

OS-154

R E S T R I C T E D

Tei Ho Yu was interrogated in the Osaka Branch Office on 11 June 1946 by Lt. Sullivan.

Tei Ho Yu, after having been duly sworn to speak the truth conscientiously, adding nothing and concealing nothing, testified as follows:

Q. What is your full name, age, address and nationality?

A. Tei Ho Yu, 51, Kobe Shi; Hyogo-Ku, Shimosawa Tori; 1 chome; 101 Banchi. Chinese.

Q. Do you intend to remain at your present address, and if not how can your whereabouts in the future be ascertained?

A. Yes.

Q. What is your present occupation?

A. None.

Q. What was your occupation during the time before the war?

A. Clothing Salesman at Kobe. I belonged to the Kasho Chogyo Kokai Clothing Company. The other men you have interrogated so far use to belong to this same organization.

Q. How long have you been in Japan?

A. I have lived in Japan the past 25 years. I last visited China in June 1942 and returned to Japan in August of the same year. I went to China to attend a wedding.

Q. This office has information that you were detained by the Japanese during the war. Will you please describe what took place?

A. I was picked by ENOKE of the Osaka Prefectural Police at my home in Kobe on the 12th of December 1944 and taken to the Osaka Prefecture Jail. Here I found that the Japanese Police suspected the Kasho Chogyo Kakai Clothing Co. as being an anti-Japanese Organization engaged in espionage and they said they were arresting all the members of this organization on these charges. From the Prefecture Jail I was taken to Abeno and then to Sonedaka. While I was in the Sonedaka Jail I was beaten every day for a period of 15 days by police officers ENOKI and KIMURA. This was from 14 December 1944 to the 31st of December 1944. They accused me of having connections with the Chinese Nationalist Govt. After this they gave me a three day rest period and then they started the brutal beatings again. They would place sticks between my fingers and then squeeze my fingers together; then they would place hot charcoal on my finger tips. Another time I was stripped and cold water was poured over my body. To escape this brutal treatment I confessed to the lying accusations of the Prefecture Police on the 22nd of January 1945. After this I was not maltreated and on the 22nd of March 1945 I was released because of sickness developed from the brutal beatings.

Q. Did you now have any scars or injuries as the result of the treatment?

A. Yes, my right arm still bothers me and my health has continued to be poor.

Q. Please describe the living conditions while you were in Jail?

A. The cells were dirty and the food situation was terrible. I lost 30 lbs. during my stay in these jails.

Q. Did you see any other atrocities committed while you were in jail?

A. No.

Q. Do you have any other information that would aid in the investigation of this case?

A. No, I have told you everything I know.

游徳和

Tei Ho Yu

R E S T R I C T E D

ALLIED OCCUPATION FORCES)
CITY OF OSAKA) : SS.

I, Tei Ho Yu, being duly sworn on oath, state that I had read to me and understood the translation of the foregoing transcription of my interrogation and all answers contained therein, consisting of 1 page, are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

游徳和

Tei Ho Yu

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of June, 1946.

Nicholas L. Sullivan

NICHOLAS L. SULLIVAN, O-527282, 1st Lt, FA
Investigating Officer
Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP

-2-

R E S T R I C T E D

Incl: 3

OS-154

R E S T R I C T E D

Hin Wa CHING was interrogated in the Osaka Branch Office on the 4th day of June 1946 by Lt. Sullivan.

Hin Wa Ching, after having been duly sworn to speak the truth conscientiously, adding nothing and concealing nothing, testified as follows:

Q. What is your full name, age, address and nationality?

A. Hin Wa Ching, 45, Chinese, Kobe-Shi, Nada-ku, Izumi-Tori, 3 chome, 77-9 Banchi.

Q. Do you intend to remain at your present address, and if not how can your whereabouts in the future be ascertained?

A. Yes.

Q. What is your present occupation?

A. None.

Q. What was your occupation during the war?

A. Clothing Salesman (Maruseiya Store) in Kobe.

Q. This office has information that you were detained and maltreated by the Japanese during the war. Will you please describe what took place?

A. I was picked up at my house by two policemen from the Foreign Section of the Osaka Prefecture Police on 28 November 1944. I remember OKAMOTO, Juichi was the name of one of the policemen that picked me up. I was taken to the Miyakoshima-sho Police Station in Osaka and kept there in a cell for 103 days. At this prison I was accused by my interrogators OKAMOTO, Juichi and SUZUKI, Masao of being a spy and holding communications with the Chinese Government. I wouldn't admit to this false accusation and was tortured for a period of four hours every day for a period of 13 straight days. This torture consisted of having my wrists tied behind my back and then being hung by my wrists from a pole suspended between the walls. Then OKAMOTO and SUZUKI would beat me with bamboo sticks. The torture became so great that I finally confessed to this lie in order that I might escape this terrible treatment. Although I was slapped on different occasions, I was not tortured any more during my stay in the Japanese Jails. On March 5, 1945 I was transferred to the District Courthouse Jail where I met the other Chinese that were picked up on this same charge as myself. On June 25, 1945, the other Chinese and myself were tried in secret and sentenced to eight years in Jail. MAGOJIRO, Yamakami was the Judge that presided over this unfair trial. I was kept in jail until I was released by the Chinese Consul in September 1945.

Q. Did you see any other atrocities committed while you were in Jail?

A. We were kept in separate cells and I did not see any other atrocities committed.

Q. Were you allowed to go to the air raid shelters during the raids?

A. No, we were tied to our cells during the raids. I do ^{not} know the names of the men responsible for this treatment.

Q. Please describe the food and living conditions while you were in Jail?

A. The Jails were dirty and the food situation was terrible. We were only allowed three small balls of rice per day.

Q. You say that 11 Chinese were picked up and only five were tried. What happened to the rest?

A. I didn't know that 11 Chinese were picked up till I was released from Jail. I then heard that six had died in Jail. One man, Po Wong, died during the torture dealt him and the other five died from maltreatment and starvation?

Q. Do you have any other information that would aid in the investigation of this case?

A. Yes, I believe the judge and the police made this spy case out of nothing and that they are solely responsible for this incident.

陳恒華

Hin Wa CHING

Incl: 4

DS-154

R E S T R I C T E D

ALLIED OCCUPATION FORCES)
CITY OF OSAKA) : SS.

I, Hin Wa Ching, being duly sworn on oath, state that I had read to me and understood the translation of the foregoing transcription of my interrogation and all answers contained therein, consisting of 1 page, are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

陳恒華

Hin Wa Ching

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of June, 1946,

Nicholas L. Sullivan

NICHOLAS L. SULLIVAN, 0-527282,
1st. Lt., F. A.
Investigating Officer
Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP

ALLIED OCCUPATION FORCES)
CITY OF OSAKA) : SS.

I, Lily Kawano, Civilian Employee, War Department, being duly sworn on oath, state that I truly translated the questions and answers given from English to Japanese and from Japanese to English respectively, and that after being transcribed, I truly translated the foregoing deposition containing 1 page, to the witness; that the witness thereupon in my presence affixed his signature thereto.

Lily Kawano

Lily Kawano, Civilian Employee,
War Department

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of June, 1946,

Nicholas L. Sullivan

NICHOLAS L. SULLIVAN, 0-527282
1st. Lt., F. A.
Investigating Officer
Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Nicholas L. Sullivan, 1st. Lt., F. A., Investigating Officer, Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP, certify that on 4th day of June, 1946, personally appeared before me Hin Wa Ching, and according to Lily Kawano, interpreter, gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth therein; that after his testimony had been transcribed the said Hin Wa Ching had read to him by the said interpreter the same and affixed his signature thereto in my presence.

Nicholas L. Sullivan

NICHOLAS L. SULLIVAN, 0-527282
1st. Lt., F. A.
Investigating Officer
Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP

OSAKA, JAPAN
4 June, 1946

R E S T R I C T E D

Incl: 4

OS-154

R E S T R I C T E D

Tsui Hin GUI was interrogated in the Osaka Branch Office on 11 June 1946 by Lt. Sullivan.

Tsui Hin GUI, after having been duly sworn to speak the truth conscientiously, adding nothing and concealing nothing, testified as follows:

Q. What is your full name, age, address and nationality?

A. Tsui Hin GUI, 43, Kobe-Shi; Naza-Ku; Fukuda-cho; 5 Banchi; 3 chome; Chinese.

Q. Do you intend to remain at your present address, and if not how can your whereabouts in the future be ascertained?

A. Yes.

Q. What is your present occupation?

A. None.

Q. What was your occupation before the war?

A. Clothing salesman in Kobe.

Q. How long have you been in Japan?

A. I have been here in Japan for 27 years except for three short visits to China. My last visit was for a period of a month in 1942.

Q. What was the purpose of your last visit to China?

A. I went to Shanghai to buy some clothing for my business in Kobe.

Q. This office has information that you were detained and maltreated by the Japanese during the war. Will you please describe what took place?

A. On June 18, 1944 I was arrested by TANAKA and NAKAGAWA of the Osaka Prefecture Police. I was taken to Keijo Police Station in Osaka and five days later I was sent to Sumiyoshi Police Station. Here they told me I was arrested for storing and shipping medicine to China. This story was not true and later they changed their story saying that I was a spy. I believe MIYATAKA, Akashi-Shi, Kobe Shi, head of the section where I lived had me arrested. This man had an American and British flag painted on the road and wanted every one to come out and step on it. My family didn't come and step on the flags; so since this time MIYATAKA has disliked me.

In September 1945 I was moved to the Jail at Imamiya Police Station and then later to the Prefectural Police Station. I was kept here till I was released in September 1945 by the Chinese Consul. During my stay in these various prisons I was beaten many times. The worse beatings were given me at the Prefectural Police Station. I was tied, gagged and blindfolded many times and then I was severely beaten across the head and shoulders with Kendo sticks. This would occur on the average of about twice a week. The men who were investigating my case would do the beating. These men were KIHARA, OTSUKA and KIMURA of the Prefecture Police.

Q. Did you see any other atrocities while you were in Jail?

A. No. We were kept in separate cells.

Q. Were you allowed to go to the air raid shelters during air raids?

A. No, I was tied to the cell during the raids. The police on duty in the jail at the time of the raid would do this. I don't remember their names.

Q. Please describe the food and living conditions while you were in jail?

A. The food situation and sanitary conditions were terrible. I lost around 20 lbs. during my stay in prison. I developed sores from the filthy living conditions.

Q. Were you ever given a trial while you were in Jail?

A. Yes, during May 1945 I was taken to the Court House and tried. I was first given life imprisonment; later I was tried with four other Chinese and given a ten year sentence. I remember IMATANI was the presiding Judge and YAMAKAMI was the prosecutor and KAWAI represented the Chinese.

Q. Do you have any other information that would aid in the investigation of this case?

A. No, I have told you everything I know.

魏子雄
Tsui Hin Gui

R E S T R I C T E D

ALLIED OCCUPATION FORCES)
: SS.
CITY OF OSAKA)

I, Tsui Hin Gui, being duly sworn on oath, state that I had read to me and understood the translation of the foregoing transcription of my interrogation and all answers contained therein, consisting of 1 page, are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

魏子雄

Tsui Hin Gui

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of June, 1946.

Nicholas L. Sullivan
NICHOLAS L. SULLIVAN, O-527282, 1st Lt
Investigating Officer, FA
Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP

-2-

R E S T R I C T E D

Incl: 5

OS-154

LEGAL SECTION

ROUTING SLIP

FROM: Law DATE: 6 Oct
TIME: _____

TO:

CHIEF SEC. _____	DOC. ANAL. _____
EX. O. _____	SUPPLY _____
ADM. O. _____	BRITISH _____
PROS. DIV. _____	AUSTRALIAN _____
INVES. DIV. _____	NEW ZEALAND _____
APPREHENSION _____	DUTCH _____
LAW DIV. _____	CHINESE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> _____
LIAISON _____	PERSONNEL O. _____
P.R.O. _____	PHIL. DIV. _____
RECORDS & FILES BR _____	
PHOTOSTAT _____	
COM-MARIANAS _____	

FOR:
Signature _____ Action _____
Information Note & Return _____
Initials _____ Dispatch _____
Comment & File _____
Concurrence _____

Date: 10 September 1947

Report of Investigation Division, Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP, Osaka Branch.

Inv. Div. No.
382

CRD No.

Report by: James B. Lynn
Captain, CMP.

Title: Masaichi MIYATAKE, alias (FNU) MIYATAKE, Shintaro NAKAGAWA, alias Totsutaro NAKAGAWA, Toshiharu WAKI, alias Toshihara WAKI, Kiyoshi TANAKA, alias (FNU) TANAKA, Tomichi ADACHI, alias Adachi KIHARA, Kazuo KIHARA, alias Adachi KIHARA, Masao SUZUKI, Yoshinori ENOKE, alias (FNU) ENOKE, Juichi OKAMOTO, alias (FNU) OKAMOTO, Yoshiichi KIMURA, alias (FNU) KIMURA, Kiyoshi TANAKA, Magojiro YAMAKAMI and Kenichi IMATAMI.

Synopsis of facts:

LIN Mok So, wife of CHIN Shu Kai interrogated. Husband arrested by TAKEUCHI. Was in good health when arrested. Believes police killed husband. YO Pi So, wife of LIN How Kon interrogated. Claims husband told her KIHARA and KIMURA beat him terribly. Husband died 13 December 1945. Shintaro NAKAGAWA, member of Foreign Affairs Section police interrogated. Denies beating anyone. Did not witness any beatings. Claims Chinese guilty of espionage. Statement of Mikisaburo TANAKA, Chief of Foreign Affairs Section set out. Gives story of espionage by Chinese and names members of his staff. Did not attend interrogation and does not know methods used. Claims evidences of espionage found on Chinese.

- P -

Reference: Report of Captain James B. Lynn, dated 18 Aug 47.

DETAILS:

At Osaka:

Through the efforts of the Osaka Office, LIN Mok So, wife of the deceased CHIN Shu Kai, was located in Kobe, and was interrogated on 13 August 1947, in the Osaka Office of the Investigation Division, in an attempt to ascertain the incidents regarding the arrest and death of her husband. Following is her interrogation, the original of which is being sent to the Criminal Registry Division with their copy of this report:

Distribution:

- 1 - Prosecution
- 1 - CRD
- 2 - Chinese Division
- 2 - Inv. Div. (File #382)
- 1 - Withdrawn for Osaka files.

Do not write in this space.

Date: 10 September 1947

Report of Investigation Division, Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP, Osaka Branch.

Inv. Div. No.
382

CRD No.

Report by: James B. Lynn
Captain, CMP.

Title: Masaichi MIYATAKE, alias (FNU) MIYATAKE, Shintaro NAKAGAWA, alias Totsutaro NAKAGAWA, Toshiharu WAKI, alias Toshihara WAKI, Kiyoshi TANAKA, alias (FNU) TANAKA, Tomichi ADACHI, alias Adachi KIHARA, Kazuo KIHARA, alias Adachi KIHARA, Masao SUZUKI, Yoshinori ENOKE, alias (FNU) ENOKE, Juichi OKAMOTO, alias (FNU) OKAMOTO, Yoshiichi KIMURA, alias (FNU) KIMURA, Kiyoshi TANAKA, Magojiro YAMAKAMI and Kenichi IMATAMI.

Synopsis of facts:

LIN Mok So, wife of CHIN Shu Kai interrogated. Husband arrested by TAKEUCHI. Was in good health when arrested. Believes police killed husband. YO Pi So, wife of LIN How Kon interrogated. Claims husband told her KIHARA and KIMURA beat him terribly. Husband died 13 December 1945. Shintaro NAKAGAWA, member of Foreign Affairs Section police interrogated. Denies beating anyone. Did not witness any beatings. Claims Chinese guilty of espionage. Statement of Mikisaburo TANAKA, Chief of Foreign Affairs Section set out. Gives story of espionage by Chinese and names members of his staff. Did not attend interrogation and does not know methods used. Claims evidences of espionage found on Chinese.

- P -

Reference: Report of Captain James B. Lynn, dated 18 Aug 47.

DETAILS:

At Osaka:

Through the efforts of the Osaka Office, LIN Mok So, wife of the deceased CHIN Shu Kai, was located in Kobe, and was interrogated on 13 August 1947, in the Osaka Office of the Investigation Division, in an attempt to ascertain the incidents regarding the arrest and death of her husband. Following is her interrogation, the original of which is being sent to the Criminal Registry Division with their copy of this report:

Distribution:

- 1 - Prosecution
- 1 - CRD
- 2 - Chinese Division
- 2 - Inv. Div. (File #382)
- 1 - Withdrawn for Osaka files.

Do not write in this space.

LIN Mok So was interrogated at the Osaka Branch Office on 13 August 1947 by Mr. Roy T. Yoshida.

LIN Mok So, after being duly sworn to speak the truth conscientiously, adding nothing and concealing nothing whatsoever, testified as follows:

- Q. What is your full name, age, address and nationality?
A. My name is LIN Mok So, 32 years old, living at Hyogo-ken, Kobe-shi, Hyogo-ku, Kanisawadori, 1 Chome, 9 Banchi. I am a Chinese.
- Q. Do you expect to remain at your present address for the next six months?
A. Yes, I expect to remain at my present home address.
- Q. What is your present occupation?
A. I am a housewife.
- Q. Are you married?
A. No, I am a widow.
- Q. To whom were you married?
A. I was married to CHIN Shu Kai.
- Q. Was your husband ever arrested by the Japanese police?
A. Yes, he was arrested on 8 September 1944 at our home in Kobe-shi by two policemen from Osaka.
- Q. Why was he arrested?
A. I do not know why he was arrested but the two policemen who arrested him told him that he will return soon.
- Q. What was the address in Kobe where your husband was arrested?
A. At that time we lived in Kobe-shi, Nada-ku, Haratadori, 5 Chome, 118 Banchi.
- Q. What were the names of the policemen who arrested your husband?
A. I did not know the names of the policemen at the time my husband was arrested but later I heard from my husband friend Mr. (FNU) MIYAMOTO who inquired to the Osaka Police Department to find out the names of the Policemen who arrested my husband. Mr. MIYAMOTO was able to find out one of the policemen's name and his name was (FNU) TAKEUCHI, who was a Police Sgt employed in the Foreign Affairs Section of the Osaka Police Department.
- Q. Do you know the name of the other policeman who arrested your husband and who was with Police Sgt TAKEUCHI?
A. No, I do not know his name.
- Q. Can you describe this policeman?
A. No, I cannot remember how he did look. I was excited at that time.
- Q. What business was your husband in when he was arrested?
A. He was in the clothing business as a traveling salesman.
- Q. Did the two policemen who arrested your husband search your home?
A. Yes, they searched our house thoroughly from 0700 hours to

1200 hours and after completing the search they allowed my husband to eat lunch and said to me not to worry because he will return soon.

Q. Did they find anything that they might have been looking for?

A. I do not know what they were looking for but when they left my house they took several letters and some written papers.

Q. How old was your husband when he was arrested?

A. He was 37 years of age.

Q. What was the condition of your husband's health at the time he was arrested?

A. He was in very good health and has never had a serious illness.

Q. When is the next time you saw your husband after he was arrested?

A. Four (4) days after my husband was arrested I asked my husband's friend Mr. MIYAMOTO to visit the police at Osaka Fucho and inquire the possibility of taking some food to my husband but it was not permitted. Then nine (9) days after I and Mr. MIYAMOTO again visited the Osaka Fucho jail to see my husband and give him some food but this time it was also refused by Police Sgt TAKEUCHI and I never had an opportunity to see my husband until he died.

Q. When did your husband die?

A. My husband died on 8 January 1945. I do not know where he died but when I saw him at the police hospital he was covered by a comforter and they did not let me look at him but I forced myself and took off the comforter to see him.

Q. Did you see your husband before he died?

A. No, not once.

Q. How did your husband look when you saw him after he died?

A. He was thin as bamboo and I cannot even recognize him. His eyes were wide open and it seemed as though I was looking at a skeleton.

Q. Did your husband ever have asthma?

A. No.

Q. Did you ever have a personal doctor who took care of your family?

A. No, we did not have any personal doctor.

Q. Did your husband ever have consumption?

A. No, he did not.

Q. Do you know what caused your husband's death?

A. I do not know the exact cause of his death, but one of the men who was with my husband's in the jail, whose name I do not know brought the message told me that he had seen my husband and that my husband had complained that he was not getting any food and that if he did not get more food he would die.

Q. Do you have anything to add to this statement?

A. My husband and my brother in law CHIN Sho Ko, was sacrificed by the police and I am asking you to see that justice is done.

/s/ Lin Mok So
/t/ LIN Mok So

LIN Mok So, stated that her husband was arrested on 8 September 1944, by Police Sgt TAKEUCHI. Her husband was in very good health at the time her husband was arrested and she was refused permission by TAKEUCHI to see her husband. CHIN Shu Kai died on 8 January 1945. When LIN Mok So saw him after his death, he was so thin he looked like a skeleton.

YO Pi So, wife of LIN How Kon, was located by the Osaka Office living in Kobe City. On 4 September 1947, she was interrogated in the Osaka Office of the Investigation Division, in an attempt to ascertain all informations she might have, relative to the arrest and death of her husband. Following is her interrogation, the original of which is being sent to the Criminal Registry Division with their copy of this report:

YO Pi So, that wife of LIN How Kon was interrogated at the Osaka Branch Office of Investigation Division of the Legal Section GHQ, SCAP on 4 September 1947 by Mr. Roy T. Yoshida.

YO Pi So, after being duly sworn to speak the truth conscientiously, adding nothing and concealing nothing whatsoever, testified as follows:

- Q. What is your full name, age, address and nationality?
A. My name is YO Pi So, 30 years old, living at Hyogo-ken, Kobe-shi, Nada-ku, Maete-cho, 12 banchi - 90 ban-yashiki. I am a Chinese.
- Q. Do you expect to remain at my present address for the next six months?
A. Yes, I expect to remain at my present home address.
- Q. What is your present occupation?
A. I am a housewife.
- Q. Are you married?
A. No, I am a widow.
- Q. To whom were you married?
A. I was married to LIN How Kon.
- Q. How long had you lived in Japan?
A. I lived in Japan for 15 years.
- Q. Was your husband ever arrested by the Japanese Police?
A. Yes, he was arrested on 18 June 1944, at our home, Kobe-shi, Sato-ku, Kominato-dori, 1 chome, 15 banchi by the police of the Foreign Affairs Section of the Osaka-fu Police Department.
- Q. Do you know the names of the police who arrested your husband?
A. Four policemen whose name I do not know at that time came to my home on 16 June 1944 and asked for my husband, but at that time my husband was not at home and they instructed me to tell my husband to report to the Foreign Affairs Section of the Osaka-fu Police Department.
- Q. Did your husband report to the Foreign Affairs Section by himself or did the police come after him again?
A. My husband reported himself to the Foreign Affairs Section of the Osaka-fu Police Department on 18 June 1944.

- Q. Did your husband return home after he reported to the Foreign Affairs Section at Osaka-fu Police Department?
- A. No, he did not return.
- Q. What happened to your husband after he reported to the Foreign Affairs Section at the Osaka-fu Police Department?
- A. He was held at the Osaka Fucho basement jail.
- Q. Why was he held at the jail?
- A. I do not know why he was arrested but the policemen who came to my home requested my husband to report to the Foreign Affairs Section of the Osaka-fu Police Department.
- Q. What business was your husband in when he was arrested?
- A. He was in the clothing business as a traveling salesman.
- Q. Did the four policemen who came to your home search your house?
- A. Yes, they searched our house thoroughly for about 3 hours.
- Q. Did they find anything that they might have been looking for?
- A. I do not know what they were searching for but when they left my home they took two or three letters which my husband received from his mother in China.
- Q. How old was your husband when he was arrested?
- A. He was 43 years of age.
- Q. What was the condition of your husband's health at the time he was arrested?
- A. He was in very good health and has never had a serious illness since we got married.
- Q. When is the next time you saw your husband after he was arrested?
- A. Four or five days after my husband was arrested, I visited the Osaka Fucho jail with some food but the police did not tell me where my husband was held and the police did not permit me to see my husband for about three (3) months. During this period I visited the Fucho jail almost every day in order to see my husband but not once was I permitted to see him. After three months, when I saw him with my children we were not able to converse with him and only two minutes was allowed to see him from the outside of his cell.
- Q. How did your husband look at this time?
- A. I glanced at him from outside of the cell but he was so thin that I could hardly recognize him as my husband.
- Q. Did you notice any scars or marks on his head or face?
- A. We were standing on the outside of the cell and not permitted to go near the cell so I was not able to see him clearly. I only noticed that he was thin and his face was swollen.
- Q. When did you next see your husband?
- A. After that I visited Fucho jail several times and tried to see him but each time I was rejected and never had a chance to see him until he was released on 21 September 1945.
- Q. How did your husband look when he returned to his home?
- A. When he returned to the home he was so thin that his legs and arms were small as a baby. His face was very pale and continuously repeated, "I would not live longer", "While I was in

jail I was beaten by the investigating police during my interrogation".

- Q. Did you notice any scars or marks on his body or face?
A. I did not notice any scars or marks but he was complaining about headaches since he returned. He was saying that during the interrogations he was kicked on the head.
- Q. Did your husband mention the names of the policemen who beat and kicked him?
A. Yes, KIHARA and KIMURA were the ones who beat him. My husband was saying KIHARA beat him most of the times.
- Q. Did your husband mention that Police Sgt NAKAGAWA beat him during the interrogation?
A. No, he did not mention that NAKAGAWA beat him.
- Q. When did your husband die?
A. He died on 13 December 1945. It was about 83 days after he returned home.
- Q. Was your husband confined in the bed since his return?
A. Yes.
- Q. What was the cause of death, if you know?
A. I believe the cause of his death was because he was beaten while in jail.
- Q. Was your husband tried?
A. Yes.
- Q. How many years sentence did your husband received?
A. He received twelve (12) years sentence.
- Q. Did your husband have a doctor after he was released from jail?
A. Yes.
- Q. What was the name of the doctor?
A. I do not know the name of the doctor. My husband was confined in the Konan Hospital at Hyogo-ken, Muko-gun, Sumiyoshi-mura, Kamogahara 3, 1849.
- Q. Do you have anything further to add to this statement?
A. No.

/s/ Yo Pi So

/t/ YO Pi So

YO Pi So stated that her husband was arrested on 18 June 1944, by the Foreign Affairs Police. Her husband was taken to the Fucho jail and for three (3) months, she was not allowed to see him. Once she saw him through the bars of his cell and she saw that he was thin and his face was swollen. She did not see her husband until 21 September 1945 when he was released. He told her that he would not live very long and that KIHARA and KIMURA were the policemen that beat him everyday. LIN How Kon died 13 December 1945. He was confined to his bed ever since his release from jail.

On 27 August 1947, Shintaro NAKAGAWA, former member of the Foreign Affairs Section Police in Osaka was interrogated by this agent, in an

attempt to ascertain his participation in all knowledge he had of, in the arrest and beatings of the various Chinese. Following is his interrogation, the original of which is being sent to the Criminal Registry Division, with their copy of this report:

Shintaro NAKAGAWA was interrogated at the Osaka Branch Office on 27 August 1947 by Captain James B. Lynn.

Shintaro NAKAGAWA, after being duly sworn to speak the truth conscientiously, adding nothing and concealing nothing whatsoever, testified as follows:

- Q. What is your full name, age, address and nationality?
A. My name is Shintaro NAKAGAWA, I am 44 years old, I am living at Osaka-shi, Higashinari-ku, Katae-cho, 2 chome, 28 banchi, I am a Japanese.
- Q. Do you expect to remain at your present address for the next six months?
A. Yes, I expect to remain at my present home address.
- Q. What is your present occupation?
A. I am an office worker at the Dai-wa Building Reconstruction Industry Company.
- Q. What was your occupation during the war?
A. I was a Police Sergeant in the Osaka-fu Police Department.
- Q. At what Police station did you serve?
A. I was serving with the Asiatic division of the Foreign Affairs Section of Osaka Prefecture Police Department.
- Q. How long were you with the Foreign Affairs Section of the Osaka Prefecture Police Department?
A. I served for about six (6) years with the Foreign Affairs Section. From 31 May 1939 to 4 October 1945.
- Q. Why did you leave the Foreign Affairs Section of the Osaka Prefecture Police Department?
A. I left the section under the purge order.
- Q. Who was the Chief of the Foreign Affairs Section of Osaka Prefecture Police Department in 1944?
A. Until June or July 1944 Masaki OTA, was the Chief of the section and Mikisaburo TANAKA succeeded Chief OTA and served until April 1945.
- Q. Who was the Chief of the Foreign Affairs Section in 1945?
A. Mikisaburo TANAKA served until April 1945, then Norio HAYASHI became chief until October 1945. At that time HAYASHI was also Chief of the Tokko Police Section.
- Q. Who was the official in charge of the Foreign Affairs Section in 1944?
A. There were three section heads in the Foreign Affairs Section. One was the Chief of the General Affairs (executive officer) Gonosuke KUMAZONO; the Asiatic Section head was Haruo SAWATA; and the European Foreign Section was Shin FURUKAWA.
- Q. Who was the executive officer of the Foreign Affairs Section in 1945?
A. From July 1944 until October 1945, the executive officer of the

Foreign Affairs Section was Tomichi ADACHI and at the same time he was the executive officer of the Tokko Police Section.

- Q. Who was the head of the Asiatic Division of Foreign Affairs Section in 1945?
- A. Police Inspector Haruo SAWATA was the head of the Asiatic Division until April 1945 and Inspector Kohsaburo FUJII succeeded him as head of the Asiatic Division and served until the end of the war.
- Q. Who was your immediate superior in the Foreign Affairs Section?
- A. Until April 1945, Inspector Haruo SAWATA was my immediate superior and from April 1945 to October 1945, Inspector Kohsaburo FUJII was the immediate superior.
- Q. How many Assistant Police Inspectors in the Asiatic Division?
- A. There were three (3) Assistant Police Inspectors in the Asiatic Division. Assistance Police Inspector Kazuo KIHARA; Assistant Police Inspector Hiroichi KONISHI; Assistant Police Inspector Masaburo NISHINO.
- Q. How many Police Sergeants were in the Asiatic Division of the Foreign Affairs Section?
- A. There were six (6) Police Sergeants in the Asiatic Division. In 1944 Yoshiichi KIMURA; Tsunetaro TAKEUCHI; Kenji HARADA; Saburo MARUYAMA; Masanichi SATO and myself. In 1945 Yoshinori ENOKI and Masashi YAMADA succeeded Tsunetaro TAKEUCHI and Kenji HARADA.
- Q. How many policemen were in the Asiatic Division of the Foreign Affairs Section?
- A. There were four (4) policemen in the Asiatic Division. In 1944 Waka MORIMOTO; Toninasa FUJIHARA; Masashi YAMADA, later he became Police Sergeant. Another policeman, I cannot recall at present.
- Q. What was your duty with the Asiatic Division?
- A. The first three months, I worked as an office worker and from October 1939, I was assigned to the Asiatic Division of the Foreign Affairs Section and taking care of apprehension orders, records and registration of foreigners.
- Q. Was it your duty to go out and arrest anybody?
- A. Since the time I entered the Foreign Affairs Section and until April 1944, I was never assigned to the apprehension division, but sometime in April or May 1944, I was ordered by Inspector Gonsuke KUMAZONO to go to Kobe and apprehend the two Chinese who were under suspicion of smuggling illegal medicine.
- Q. Whom did you arrest?
- A. Ki Shi YU and LIN How Kon.
- Q. Did you arrest anyone else in Kobe?
- A. I cannot recall the exact date, but it was in the beginning of November 1944, I was dispatched to Kobe under an apprehension order of Prosecutor Kenji OKA and ordered to arrest Chin How YU.
- Q. On whose order did you arrest Ki Shi YU and LIN How Kon?
- A. Under the order of Asiatic Division head Gonsuke KUMAZONO.

- Q. Why were these Chinese arrested?
- A. The Foreign Affairs Section was handling the smuggling case of illegal medicine involving Chinese in Osaka. Ki Shi YU and LIN How Kon in Kobe were complicated in the case, the further investigation disclosed. Inspector Gonosuke KUMAZONO, the Chief of the Asiatic Division of the Foreign Affairs Section despatched Assistant Inspector Kazuo KIHARA; Police Sergeant Tsunetaro TAKEUCHI; Policeman Tomimasa FUJIMURA and myself to Kobe in order to arrest Ki Shi YU and LIN How Kon who were living at Furuminato-dori, Soto-ku, Kobe-shi. However, the two wanted were not at home, and we told their wives to make their husbands appear at the Foreign Affairs Section of the Osaka-fu Police Department on the next day.
- Q. Did you search the houses of these two Chinese?
- A. Yes, Assistant Police Inspector Kazuo KIHARA and Police Sergeant Tsunetaro TAKEUCHI made a close search of Ki Shi YU's house and Policeman Tomimasa FUJIMURA and myself searched LIN How Kon's house.
- Q. As a result of the house search, what did you discover?
- A. The smuggled medicine was the object of the search and at LIN How Kon's home an anti-Japanese propaganda bill was found instead of medicine and at Ki Shi YU's home Inspector KIHARA and Sergeant TAKEUCHI found hydrochloric quinone and other medicines which I cannot recall the names of.
- Q. Did Ki Shi YU and LIN How Kon report themselves at the Foreign Affairs Section office as had been instructed?
- A. Yes, they reported themselves at Foreign Affairs Section of the Osaka Police Department on the following day.
- Q. Who interviewed Ki Shi YU and LIN How Kon when they reported at the Foreign Affairs Section on the following day?
- A. I am not certain but I think Inspector KIHARA and Sgt TAKEUCHI interrogated the two.
- Q. How long were they interrogated at the Foreign Affairs Section Office?
- A. I believe they were interrogated for about 20 minutes.
- Q. After the 20 minutes interrogation, were they sent back to their homes?
- A. No.
- Q. What happened to them?
- A. According to my memory both Ki Shi YU and LIN How Kon were held in jail in the basement of the prefecture office.
- Q. How long were they held in the prefecture office jail?
- A. They were held for one night, and on the following morning at about 1000 hours, Ki Shi YU was transferred to the Sumiyoshi Police Station and LIN How Kon was transferred to the other Police Station but I cannot recall what Police Station he was transferred to.
- Q. Under what charge did you arrest Chin Ho YU?
- A. Chin Ho YU was arrested on suspicion of being a spy.

- Q. On whose order did you arrest Chin Ho YU?
A. Chin Ho YU was arrested under the order of Prosecutor Kenji OKA.
- Q. Where was Chin Ho YU taken to immediately after his arrest?
A. Chin Ho YU was taken to the Tanabe Police Station.
- Q. How long was Ki Shi YU held in Suniyoshi Police Station?
A. He was held at Suniyoshi Police Station from April or May 1944 to the beginning of July 1944.
- Q. How often was Ki Shi YU interrogated while at Suniyoshi Police Station?
A. Ki Shi YU was interrogated every two or three days and some time he was not interrogated for about five days.
- Q. How many times was Ki Shi YU interrogated while he was at the Suniyoshi Police Station?
A. I cannot remember the exact number of interrogation conducted on Ki Shi YU, but I believe he was interrogated about twenty to thirty times.
- Q. Who interrogated Ki Shi YU?
A. While he was at Suniyoshi Police Station Inspector Kazuo KIHARA and myself interrogated Ki Shi YU.
- Q. What were your interrogations about?
A. About the first four to five interrogations was concerning the smuggled illegal medicine and later he was interrogated about how the anti-Japanese propaganda bill was obtained and how such papers were distributed.
- Q. What did the interrogations disclosed?
A. I do not know the final result of the interrogations because my duty changed to the affairs concerning the foreign students studying in Japan. However, while I was interrogating with KIHARA, Ki Shi YU was stating that he obtained the propaganda bill from one of the Lieutenants in the Chinese mobile forces when he visited Shanghai, China.
- Q. During the interrogation of Ki Shi YU, how many times did you beat him in order to make him confess?
A. I never beat or threatened him in the course of my interrogation.
- Q. Did Inspector Kazuo KIHARA beat Ki Shi YU at any time during the interrogation?
A. While I was interrogate with him I did not see KIHARA beat Ki Shi YU.
- Q. Did you ever hear of Kazuo KIHARA beat Ki Shi YU at any time during the interrogation when you were not with him?
A. Yes, sometime in July 1946, Ki Shi YU came to my home and asked me the present whereabouts of KIHARA. At that time Ki Shi YU told me that he was beaten by KIHARA during the time he was held in jail.
- Q. Did Ki Shi YU tell you at what Police Station he was beaten by KIHARA?
A. He did not mention the Police Station but he was saying that KIHARA interrogated him quite a long time and gave him a hard time of it.

- Q. How long did you work for the Foreign Students Affairs?
A. I worked for the Foreign Students Affairs for about four months.
- Q. When were you transferred to the Foreign Students Affairs?
A. I was assigned to the Foreign Students Affairs in July 1944 and I worked until the beginning of November 1944.
- Q. Were you re-assigned to the Chinese case after you left the Foreign Students Affairs?
A. Yes, I was re-assigned to the case and worked with Yoshiichi KIMURA.
- Q. How did you interrogate Ki Shi YU at Suniyoshi Police Station?
A. When I was interrogating Ki Shi YU at the Suniyoshi Police Station, I made him sit in front of the desk without being tied or handcuffed, and asked him questions in an ordinary way.
- Q. Do you recall the fact that you and Inspector KIHARA had Ki Shi YU's hands tied in back, made him kneel and beat him with bamboo sticks across his back, head, shoulders and legs during the interrogation at Suniyoshi Police Station?
A. I have no remembrance of doing anything of the kind during my interrogating Ki Shi YU at Suniyoshi Police Station.
- Q. Did KIHARA ever tell you that he beat Ki Shi YU during the interrogation?
A. No, KIHARA did not mention that he had beaten Ki Shi YU.
- Q. You, KIHARA and who else interrogated Ki Shi YU at Suniyoshi Police Station?
A. Myself and Inspector KIHARA were the only person interrogated Ki Shi YU at the Suniyoshi Police Station.
- Q. Then you and KIHARA were the responsible men who beat Ki Shi YU during the interrogation at Suniyoshi Police Station?
A. No, I am not responsible for beating Ki Shi YU at Suniyoshi Police Station because I did not beat him during the interrogation. If he claimed he was beaten during the interrogation I believe he made a false statement to the investigator.
- Q. Who else did you interrogate beside Ki Shi YU?
A. LIN How Kon, YU Shin Bun and Chin How YU.
- Q. Where did you interrogate LIN How Kon?
A. LIN How Kon was interrogated at Fuchō jail by Police Sergeant Yoshiichi KIMURA and myself.
- Q. How often was LIN How Kon interrogated at the Fuchō jail?
A. Myself and KIMURA interrogated LIN How Kon every other day. However, Inspector KIHARA also interrogated LIN How Kon beside us and I do not know how often or how many times he interrogated LIN How Kon.
- Q. How long was LIN How Kon held in Fuchō jail?
A. According to my knowledge LIN How Kon was held in Fuchō jail for about a month and later he transferred to the Higashi Police Station in Osaka-shi.
- Q. How many times did you interrogate LIN How Kon while he was in Fuchō jail?
A. I cannot remember the exact number but it was about ten (10) times.

- Q. How many times did you beat him during these ten times interrogations?
 A. Not once did I beat him during the interrogations.
- Q. How many times did KIMURA beat LIN How Kon during the interrogations at Fuchu jail?
 A. I did not witness or hear that KIMURA beat LIN How Kon during the interrogation.
- Q. How many times did KIHARA beat LIN How Kon at Fuchu jail?
 A. I do not know whether or not he beat LIN How Kon, because I did not interrogate LIN How Kon with KIHARA.
- Q. Who else interrogated LIN How Kon at the Fuchu jail beside you KIMURA and KIHARA?
 A. Policeman Hideo OYA interrogated LIN How Kon at the Fuchu jail with Inspector KIHARA.
- Q. Do you know or hear if Policeman OYA ever beat LIN How Kon during the interrogation with KIHARA?
 A. No, I do not.
- Q. When and where did LIN How Kon transfer from Fuchu jail and who escorted him?
 A. I am not certain about the date but it was sometime in the end of December 1944, LIN How Kon was transferred to the Higashi Police Station. I believe he was escorted by Policeman Hideo OYA.
- Q. Did you interrogate LIN How Kon at Higashi Police Station?
 A. No, I did not interrogate him after he transferred to the Higashi Police Station.
- Q. Who else did you interrogate?
 A. I interrogated YU Shin Bun at the Inamiya Police Station with KIMURA.
- Q. How long was YU Shin Bun held at the Inamiya Police Station?
 A. I do not know how long he was held at Inamiya Police Station. I interrogated him only twice while he was at the Inamiya Police Station.
- Q. Who else interrogated YU Shin Bun at Inamiya Police Station?
 A. Most of the interrogations of YU Shin Bun was conducted by Inspector KIHARA and Policeman Hideo OYA.
- Q. Do you know or hear about YU Shin Bun having beaten by KIHARA and OYA during the interrogation?
 A. No, I do not.
- Q. Who else did you interrogate?
 A. From the last part of November 1944 to the beginning of January 1945, I interrogated Chen How YU at Tanabe Police Station.
- Q. Who else interrogated him with you?
 A. Policeman Toshiji WAKI interrogated Chen How YU with me.
- Q. How long was Chen How YU held at Tanabe Police Station?
 A. He was held at Tanabe Police Station from November 1944 to first part of March 1945.

- Q. How many times did you interrogate him?
A. I interrogated him for about ten times while he was at the Tanabe Police Station.
- Q. Who else interrogate him beside you and WAKI?
A. WAKI and myself were the only persons interrogated him while he was at the Tanabe Police Station.
- Q. How many times did you beat him?
A. Not once did I beat him during the interrogation.
- Q. How many times did you see WAKI beat Chen Hew YU during the interrogation?
A. I did not see him beat YU, not once.
- Q. On or about 2 November 1944, did you escort Chen Hew YU to the Abeno Police Station with WAKI?
A. Chen Hew YU was not transferred to the Abeno Police Station. He was held at Tanabe Police Station since the date he was arrested until he was transferred to the Osaka district court jail in March 1945.
- Q. How many Chinese who were involved in this case were arrested?
A. According to my memory there were about ten (10) Chinese that were arrested by the Foreign Affairs Section of the Osaka-fu Police Department.
- Q. How many died during their interment?
A. Two died while they were under the jurisdiction of the Foreign Affairs Section and two died at the Osaka District Court jail after they were transferred from the various Police Stations. Later I heard one Chinese died after he was released.
- Q. What were the names of the two Chinese who died while they were in the hands of the Foreign Affairs Section?
A. OH Shun Pa and CHIN Shu Kai died while they were under the jurisdiction of the Foreign Affairs Section.
- Q. When and where did they die?
A. The end of November or beginning of December 1944 OH Shun Pa died at Kujo Police Station and CHIN Shu Kai died at the Police Hospital, I believe some time in January 1945.
- Q. What was the cause of OH Shun Pa's death?
A. I do not know the cause of his death but I heard he died from a heart attack.
- Q. Did you arrest OH Shun Pa?
A. No, I did not.
- Q. Who arrested him?
A. I cannot recall who arrested him.
- Q. Did you ever interrogate OH Shun Pa while he was at the Kujo Police Station?
A. No, I did not interrogate him at all.
- Q. Who interrogated OH Shun Pa at the Kujo Police Station?
A. I believe Assistant Inspector OHMOTO interrogated OH Shun Pa at the Kujo Police Station.

- Q. Do you know how long OH Shun Pa was held at the Kujo Police Station?
- A. I do not know how long he was held at the Kujo Police Station. However, I heard that he died after about one week from the date he was arrested.
- Q. Where was CHIN Shu Kai held prior to his confinement in the hospital?
- A. I believe he was held at the Minami Police Station.
- Q. Did you interrogate CHIN Shu Kai at the Minami Police Station?
- A. No, I did not interrogate him at all.
- Q. Do you know who interrogated CHIN Shu Kai at the Minami Police Station?
- A. I believe Assistant Police Inspector Tameji KAGESHITA and Police Sgt Ikuro TSUBAKI interrogated CHIN Shu Kai at the Minami Police Station.
- Q. Do you know what was the cause of CHIN Shu Kai's death?
- A. I do not know the cause of his death.
- Q. Do you know how long CHIN Shu Kai was held at the Minami Police Station?
- A. I cannot recall how long he was held at the Minami Police Station. Prior to the Minami Police Station, he was held at the Higashinari Police Station but I do not know how long he was held at the Higashinari Police Station either.
- Q. Do you know the names of the Chinese who died at the Osaka District Court jail?
- A. YO Wa Ka and CHIN Shu Ko died at the Osaka District Court jail.
- Q. Where was YO Wa Ka held before he was transferred to the Osaka District Court jail?
- A. I believe he was held at the Ikuno Police Station before he was transferred to the Osaka District Court jail.
- Q. Did you interrogate YO Wa Ka at any time while he was held by the Foreign Affairs Section?
- A. No, I did not interrogate him at all.
- Q. Do you know who interrogated him at the Ikuno Police Station?
- A. Police Sgt Tadaichi GOTO and policeman Seishiro HAYASHI interrogated YO Wa Ka at the Ikuno Police Station.
- Q. Where was CHIN Shu Ko held at before he was transferred to the Osaka District Court jail?
- A. CHIN Shu Ko was held at the Ohyo Police Station.
- Q. Who interrogated CHIN Shu Ko at the Ohyo Police Station?
- A. Assistant Inspector Hiroichi KONISHI and another policeman whose name I cannot recall at the moment, interrogated CHIN Shu Ko at the Ohyo Police Station.
- Q. Did you ever advise Chen Wen YU how to secure a confession during the interrogation?
- A. No, I did not.
- Q. Do you know where LIN How Kon died?
- A. I heard from GUI Tsui Hin that LIN How Kon died after he returned to his home.

- Q. Who was responsible for the death of the six Chinese?
A. I feel that they have no one but themselves to blame for it.
- Q. Do you have anything further to add to the statement?
A. No.

/s/ Shintaro Nakagawa
/t/ Shintaro NAKAGAWA

NAKAGAWA stated that, he was with the Foreign Affairs Section for six (6) years until 4 October 1945, when he was discharged because of the purged order. He gives the set up of the Foreign Affairs Section Police, and names of the personnels therein. He arrested Ki Shi YU and LIN How Kon. In the home of LIN How Kon, he found an anti-propaganda leaflet. He also arrested Shin Ho YU. He interrogated the above named Chinese, but denies ever beating any of them. He further denies ever having witnessed any beatings by any of the police. He firmly believes in the guilt of the Chinese. He knows nothing of any deaths. (Agent's note: NAKAGAWA was interrogated for over one week continuously. Two of the Chinese who were also tried stated that of all the police NAKAGAWA was the best one and that they never saw him or heard of him beating anyone).

On 30 August 1947, after numerous verbal interrogations, Mikisaburo TANAKA submitted his statement written in Japanese, of all the facts surrounding the arrest and trial of a certain number of Chinese, for espionage. Following is a translation of that statement, the original of which is being sent to the Criminal Registry Division with their copy of this report:

S T A T E M E N T

Name: MIKISABURO TANAKA

Permanent Domicile: Yamachi, Utagaki-Mura, Toyonogun,
Osaka Prefecture.

Present Residence : No. 883, Ichibancho, Ikeda City,
Osaka City.

Date of Birth : January 10th, 1900.

In 1944, the Foreign Affairs Section of the Peace Department of the Police Bureau of Osaka Prefecture, disclosed a case of Violation of national defence and peace preservation law, involving GI-SHIYU and several other Chinese nationals. The under signed was, at that time, the chief of the Foreign Affairs Section, and the undersigned makes statement about this case.

1. Facts and Circumstances:

(1) Clue of the case:

In March or April, 1944, the Foreign Affairs Section commenced investigation of this case. At that time it was revealed that several Chinese residents in Kobe City were secretly exporting quinine chlorate and others unlawfully which are under strict control by the Japanese government, to Shanghai area buying them at many apothecaries in Japan. Accordingly, we had been

investigating the case as unlawful export of drugs.

Sometime in the end of May of the same year, Assistant Inspector Kihara, Police Sergeant Nakagawa and Policemen Fujihara proceeded to Kobe and searched the premises occupied by Gi-Shiyu and Rin-Kokon to look for material evidences. An anti-Japanese bulletin was detected in a duck bag which belonged to Rin-Kokon.

We investigated the source and route of the said bulletin and it was learned that Rin-Kokon went to Shanghai by order of Gi-Shiyu, who had been under interrogation at that time, and obtained the same from O-Gakuryu in Shanghai, who instructed Rin-Kokon to print and distribute the bulletin to Chinese nationals in Japan for the purpose of making known the content of the same. This confession started the investigation of a case of violation of the National Defence and Peace Preservation Law.

While on the other hand, Gi-Shiyu, who had been confined in the jail of the basement of Osaka Prefectural Office, told a certain Japanese who shared the same cell, that he was going to have ¥ 200,000 after being released without confessing. Such came to the knowledge of the Section and interrogation was concentrated to know who was offering the money for what reason. This interrogation revealed a case of espionage.

(2)

Outline of violation of the National Defence and Peace Preservation Law:

Gi-Shiyu and Rin-Kokon had been staying in Kobe for several years working as a vendor of cloths with other Chinese nationals. The enforcement of rationing of cloths depressed their business and they tried to cope with this situation. O-Gakuryu of Shanghai suggested that they export unlawfully quinine chlorate and other drugs to Shanghai from Japan. These Chinese nationals bought these drugs of high price from various shops and they exported same to Shanghai unlawfully and they were gathering various information about the national status of Japan.

By order of Gi-Shiyu, Rin-Kokon went to Shanghai in the end of 1943 or in January of 1944 and interviewed O-Gakuryu whom he reported about the national status of Japan. Through O-Gakuryu's introduction, Rin-Kokon contacted two officers (names not known) of the New 4th Army somewhere in Koshu of KOSO Province, and he reported information about Japan to them. Rin-Kokon was requested by these two officers that he should obtain further informations about Japan and that he should demolish ammunition factories, railways, water plants, power plants and other critical establishments. On his way back to Japan, he met O-Gakuryu again in Shanghai. At this time, Rin-Kokon received the bulletin, as above referred to, from O-Gakuryu who instructed Rin-Kokon that the bulletin should be printed and distributed among the Chinese nationals in Japan. Yu-Shinbun also visited Shanghai two times and met O-Gakuryu and officers of the New 4th Army, whom he reported status of Japan.

Rin-Kokon and Yu-Shinbun came to Japan again and made repeated conference with Gi-Shiyu and others. They started to prepare printing of the bulletin and its distribution among the Chinese nationals. At the same time, they had been making plan to destroy ammunition factories, railways, water supply source, power plants

etc. of Japan, and they were studying assignments of people and measures to be taken. Such were the violation of the National Defence and Peace Preservation Law, which was valid at that time.

This case of espionage was revealed by the confessions of Gi-Shiyu, Rin-Kokon etc. which coincided well. It was further learned that there were several persons involved in the case and assigned to destroy the critical establishments. In November of the same year, the second wholesale apprehension was carried out with cooperation of the Foreign Affairs Section of Hyogo Prefectural Police Department.

Gi-Shiyu, Rin-Kokon etc. who had already been under investigation, were confined and interrogated by Magojiro Yamagami, Procurator of Thought Department of Procurators' Bureau of Osaka Local Court, basing on National Defence and Peace Preservation Law, and the Foreign Affairs Section received his instruction to carry on continuous interrogation. Toshio Oka, the Chief Procurator of Thought Department of the same Bureau issued a warrant of arrest for several others who should have been investigated.

Statements of these persons who had been arrested in the second raid also coincided with those of Gi-Shiyu and Rin-Kokon, and they had been accused accordingly.

(3) Names of Arrested Persons and their place of confinement

When I was assigned to the Foreign Affairs Section as the chief, Gi-Shiyu, Rin-Kokon and two or three others had been under investigation. I do not remember who had been under investigation concerning unlawful export of drugs and who had been arrested in the second raid. Their names, however, were Yu-Shinbun, Chin-Shuko, Chin-Shukai, O-Shumpa, Yo-Kaka, Chin-Koka etc.

They were detained at the jail of the Police Bureau, Miyakojima Police Station, Higashinari Police Station, Kujo Police Station, Hirano Police Station and others. Gi-Shiyu and Rin-Kokon were confined at the Police Bureau in its jail on the basement. O-Shumpa was in Kujo Police Station. I do not remember where other persons were confined at that time.

I do not remember the date when I witnessed my staff carrying out interrogation. I remember I saw Assistant Inspector Kihara interrogate Gi-Shiyu or Rin-Kokon in the basement of the Osaka Prefectural Office. Around that time, I also remember that I witnessed Police Sergeant Nakagawa interrogate one of the suspects, when I happened to drop into Hirano Police Station. I remember all of them were questioning suspects sitting face to face.

I never talked with any of these suspects. Accordingly I have no personal recognition of these suspects.

(4) Investigating Officers:

Around the time when I was assigned to the Foreign Affairs Section, - Assistant Inspector Tanaka (of Asia Det.) and Police Sergeant Takouchi were investigating Gi-Shiyu and Rin-Kokon. Inspector Gnosuke Kumasono, chief of General Affairs, was supervising the investigation actually. The case should have been in charge of Inspector Haruo Sawada, chief of Asia Det., but at that

time, he had been sick and Inspector Kumasono had been responsible for the matter.

Around June 1944, Assistant Inspector Tanaka was transferred to Abeno Police Station and his job was taken up by Assistant Inspector Kihara. Around July of the same year, Inspector Kumasono was also transferred to Abeno Police Station and assigned as their chief and his post was assumed by Inspector Adachi.

Assistant Inspector Konishi, Police Sergeants Nakagawa and Kimura, Policemen Fujihara and Hayashi cooperated in the investigation. To carry out the aforementioned second raid, the number of staffs of Asia Det. was too small, and Assistant Inspectors Kagoshita and Okamoto of Western Det. helped them with Police Sergeants Goto, Suzuki, Tsubaki, and Policeman Waki, Police Sergeants Enoki, Iga and Policeman Oya were newly assigned to the Foreign Affairs Section, who helped the investigation later - So I remember.

(5) Death of O-Shumpa and other who died in Police Hospital:

I remember it was around November 1944, - around 10:00 hours of a certain day, I was reported in my office room by Assistant Inspector Okamoto and Police Sergeant Kimura that O-Shumpa died who had been interrogated at Kujo Police Station. His death was too sudden and I was afraid that he might have died of assault during the interrogation and I questioned them: "Did he die during the interrogation? Or died in the cell? - What was his condition yesterday?"

They replied: "Yesterday afternoon, he said he had ache in his abdomen during interrogation. Questioning was suspended and I asked him whether he wanted a doctor. He replied that he used to suffer from the same ache and he did not want any doctor to take care of him. I told a boy of Kujo Police Station to get a bowl of noodle and medicine which I gave him. Then he was returned to his cell." I was told that Inspector Adachi had received the information prior to me and he was asking for instruction from the Procurators' Bureau.

Whenever any suspect died during questioning or in the jail (not only suspects of "thought crime"), the dead man should be inspected by a procurator and a doctor of the court, - accordingly, Inspector Adachi reported the death to the Procurators' Bureau and was waiting for their instruction.

Inspector Adachi reported me over telephone from Kujo Police Station that the dead man was inspected by Procurator Yamagami and that he was going to be dissected by a doctor. Accordingly, I visited Toshio Oka, the Chief Procurator, at his office and expressed my regret that the important suspect died who had been entrusted by him into our care. The Chief Procurator said that Dr. Omura, the Court Doctor, was to effect a postmortem for the sake of prudence.

I proceeded to Kujo Police Station and arrived there at about 16:00 hours. Dr. Omura arrived there around 17:00 hours and started postmortem. I was waiting for the result in the office room of the Chief. In about three hours, Procurator Yamagami told me: "Say, Chief, - you've been worrying about. Haven't you? - he died of his physical defect. Easy, now." I was relieved and returned home.

Then, Chin-Shuko or Chin-Shukai died, - I remember - who had been under medical care at the Police Hospital. I do not remember whether it happened while I was in the Foreign Affairs Section or after I was transferred to the Second Section of the Special Police as its chief.

2. Limit of Authority of the Chief of Foreign Affairs Section

In May 1944, I had been transferred to the Foreign Affairs Section of the Peace Department of the Police Bureau of Osaka Prefecture, from Gifu Prefecture where I had been assigned to the Special Police Section as the chief. On February 1st, 1945, I was assigned as the chief of Second Section of the Special Police. Therefore I had been the chief of the Foreign Affairs Section for eight and half a months.

While I had been the chief of the Foreign Affairs Section, the chief of the Police Bureau was Yasuo Otsubo at first and then Yasuya Takahashi assumed the post. The Chief of the Peace Department was Kentaro Uemura at first and then Konai Kurashina assumed the post. The former chief of the Foreign Affairs Section was Masaaki Ota and he assumed the same post after I got transferred.

According to the Detailed Regulations of Administration of Osaka Prefecture and Division of Business Routine of the same, the Foreign Affairs Section is one section in the Peace Department of the Police Bureau of Osaka Prefecture. Also according to a regulation of business affairs, the Foreign Affairs Section is divided into three Squads (or Detachments) i.e. General Affairs Det., Western Det. and Asia Det. and the Section handled treatment, criminal investigation concerning the foreigners and also disposed affairs of pass ports and affairs concerning official institutions of foreign countries etc.

As my staff, I had Inspector Gonosuke Kunasono as the chief of my General Affairs Det. who was succeeded by Inspector Tomoichi Adachi in the end of July. The chief of Western Det. was Inspector Shin Furukawa and Haruo Sawada was the chief of the Asia Det. Under these three Inspectors, I had several assistant inspectors, police sergeants and policemen and the total number of my staff was about thirty five or thirty six including me.

The limit of authorization of a chief of section was provided in a Business Routine Regulation. I disposed general police business, assigned to me, in accordance with this Regulation. Concerning special or important matters, I used to report them to the chiefs of Department or of Bureau, according to the degree of importance of the matter, and disposed them with their instructions. In many cases, the general police jobs were disposed by my staff members.

Concerning affairs of foreigners, however, it had been decided that every case should be reported to the Foreign Affairs Section of the Police Bureau of the Home Ministry, and also to the chief procurator of Thought Department of the Procurators' Bureau of Osaka Local Court, as the affairs of foreign nationals should be disposed likewise throughout this country and also they had international relations. Accordingly, so far as the affairs of foreign nationals are concerned, even the chief of Department and chief of the Police Bureau could not dispose them in their own judgement, to say nothing of the chief of the section and his staff.

The Foreign Affairs Section of the Police Bureau of the Home Ministry gathered various informations from the Foreign Affairs Section

and Special Police Section of all prefectural police and such information were studied by them systematically. Especially espionage was always carried out in several prefectures and therefore, if a Foreign Affairs Section of a certain prefectural police would carry out a raid without any instruction from the Foreign Affairs Section of the Home Ministry, such would be used to cause unfavourable effect on the intelligence activities of other prefectural polices and it would be impossible to make fundamental apprehensions. If the Foreign Affairs Section of the Home Ministry could conclude that such an apprehension would cause no trouble for other prefectures, they would issue an instruction to carry out the proposed apprehension receiving instruction from the Thought Department of the concerned Procurators' Bureau.

Concerning the criminal cases of the foreign nationals, we have to be very careful in treatment and we had to receive instruction from the procurators prior to apprehension. Especially suspects of espionage could not be put under arrest without obtaining an arrest warrant from the procurators. After apprehension in virtue of a warrant, the procurator confined and interrogated suspect one by one and would notify him that he would be questioned concerning espionage case and that he would be confined so and so police station. Then the procurator instructed the Foreign Affairs Section to make interrogation and the Section was requested to submit report to the procurator about the result of the interrogation. At the completion of preliminary interrogation by the Foreign Affairs Section, the procurator carried out his own interrogation and the record of investigation was made out by the court clerk, and then he delivered the case to his superior officers attaching his conclusion whether the suspect should be accused or not.

This particular case was actually handled by the procurators of the Thought Section of the Procurators' Bureau of the Osaka Local Court as to its investigation from the start.

The chief procurator was Mr. Toshio Oka and Procurators Magojiro Yamagami and Reijiro Fushimi interrogated directly the concerned suspects of this case.

When I had been assigned to the Foreign Affairs Section of the Peace Department of the Police Bureau of Osaka Prefecture, as its chief, in May 1944, the former chief Masaaki Ota relayed me: - that several Chinese nationals in Kobe City had been under investigation for suspicion of unlawful export to Shanghai area of various drugs such as quinine chlorate, and that he could not conclude the investigation until my appointment to the chief of the Section. He also relayed all other pending matters of the Section. This was the first that I came into contact with the case.

Later I was reported that,

- (1) an anti-Japanese bulletin was found at the premises of Rin-Kokon. About this bulletin, Kumasono, the Inspector, submitted me his report.
- (2) Inspector Adachi reported me that Gi-Shiyu had told to a Japanese prisoner in the same cell that he had been expecting a large amount of money as a reward.
- (3) Assistant Inspector Okamoto and Police Sergeant Kinura reported that O-Shunpa died at the Kujo Police Station.

- (4) Inspector Adachi reported the outline of the case obtained by interrogating Gi-Shiyu, Rin-Kokon, Yu-Shinbun etc.
- (5) The case was, then, reported to the Foreign Affairs Section of the Police Bureau of the Home Ministry, concluding the case. I inspected and signed the documents and learned the development of investigation of the case.

Except when any special information was obtained or except when any important incident happened, I did not receive any detailed report. Also I was informed by my staff when some conclusive result was obtained by them.

Inspector Adachi was chiefly engaged in liaison with the Foreign Affairs Section of the Home Ministry, and at the same time, assistant inspectors used to contact the procurators' bureau whenever necessary, beside Inspector Adachi.

Concerning this particular case, I did not make any report myself to procurators of the Thought Section of the Procurators' Bureau of the Osaka Local Court, - because procurators were well informed directly by the chief of my Detachments and my staff members so far as the progress of the investigation was concerned. The procurators never gave me any direct instruction, because such was directly given to my staff from the procurators.

I had endeavoured to handle important business routine and to grasp the comprehensive situation of my Section and did not interfere with all of the small business routine, and I let my staff dispose matters putting full reliance upon their disposition. I had my own personal office room, and I disposed my business there apart from my staff members.

On February 1st, 1945, I was assigned as the chief of the Second Section of the Special Police of the Peace Department of the Osaka Police Bureau. To Mr. Masaaki Ota, who was to succeed my post in the Foreign Affairs Section, I stated concerning the case that Inspector Adachi knew the case better than I did and asked him to get information of the case from him, - thus I relayed the case very simply.

3. I now want to explain why I am now going to present this statement voluntarily, - I am not requested to report to the concerned authorities. I believe this statement will be appreciated as reference.

This case is by no means a coined one by the imagination of the Foreign Affairs Section of the Peace Department of the Police Bureau of Osaka Prefecture. As I stated above in connection with the outline of the case of violation of National Defence and Peace Preservation Law,

- (1) the investigation of this case was first started as the case of unlawful export of drugs, and upon obtaining a material evidence of an anti-Japanese bulletin by the search of the premises of Rin-Kokon, the investigation of espionage was started which was of course backed by Gi-Shiyu's casual talk in the cell. The investigation was carried on these two evidences and the espionage was revealed.
- (2) Statement of Gi-Shiyu and that of Rin-Kokon coincided. Basing on their statements, several other persons were interrogated and their statements also coincided with those of Rin-Kokon and Gi-Shiyu.

- (3) This particular case was not handled only by the Foreign Affairs Section in their own disposition, - but it was investigated by the procurators as espionage case, and they concluded guilty and accused them accordingly at the court. The suspects proved guilty at the court.
- (4) All of the suspects had been living in Kobe and accordingly they were not acquainted with the staff members of the Foreign Affairs Section and they had no personal feeling against any of them, and the investigation was carried out only as their duty as policemen.

I am quite sure in my belief that this case was by no means coined up by the Foreign Affairs Section.

I now want to state atmosphere and moral of the Foreign Affairs Section as general, - not only of Osaka but of all prefectures of this country.

As in a home, there are particular atmosphere and moral among the police staff in accordance with the object of their job. The chief business of the Foreign Affairs Section was handling the case of foreign nationals, and accordingly it was probable that the moral of a petty policeman would cause diplomatic trouble and such would make a bad effect upon diplomatic policy. Therefore, they had been very prudent and careful in treating foreign nationals, - and such was the fundamental attitude of the police staff who handled the foreign affairs. Naturally, Special Police, which handled thought problem, had different way of disposition of affairs from that of the Criminal Investigation Section, which handled all felonious criminals.

It is, however, true that Chinese nationals had been handled differently from other foreign nationals, as almost all of the Chinese nationals were manual laborers, such as cooks, barbers, vendors etc. and there were comparatively small number of well-to-do merchants etc. At the same time, however, they were treated as allied nation nationals, and not as enemy nationals. They used to stay in Japan for a long time and they could understand Japanese native language very well and they were also in good contact with the Japanese nationals, and they were in better contact with the Japanese police than other foreign nationals.

As the moral and atmosphere of the Foreign Affairs Section was as above explained, the staff members of the Section were always picked up from gentle police staff who had the former experience of having worked for the Section.

Now I want to take up an example to explain the moral and atmosphere of the Foreign Affairs Section.

Japan Broadcasting Association once put to air a broadcast under the name of "Speaking truth", gathering news from newspapers, magazines and military newspapers of the Occupation Forces. In the broadcast, it was taken up that the Japanese police treated the foreign nationals badly at the early stage of the war, - however, U.S. Consul of Osaka was reported to state: "But the situation differed in the Foreign Affairs Section of Osaka Police. Their attitude was awfully nice who put us into confinement. Whenever we wanted to go to Kobe, they took us to Kobe, and they even took

us to a hot spring area when we wanted to."

This statement will most clearly explain the moral of the Foreign Affairs Section of Osaka Prefecture. Some one would say that such was an exceptional case, - but I do believe that such was the general atmosphere. Such a treatment was not unusual in Osaka police and therefore the staff took them even to a hot spring. If such an affair was too generous for the police, they would have never been allowed to do such a favour, even though the police staff happened to be on familiar terms with the foreign nationals.

I believe some of my staff might possibly be keeping good friendship with foreign nationals even at present, with whom they had been in contact as a policeman.

This 30 day of August, 1947

Signed: Mikisaburo Tanaka
(Sealed)

* * * * *

It is hereby certified by the undersigned that this is a correct and accurate translation of the statement written in Japanese language.

/s/ Y. Amata
/t/ Translator: Y. Amata

TANAKA gives his complete story of his knowledge of the case against the Chinese. He states that the confessions of all the Chinese disclosed evidence of espionage. He gives the names of the officers and investigators in his section. He remembers the death of OH Shun Pa and the autopsy upon his body. He set out the information secured by his section and evidences obtained against the Chinese. He was not present at any of the interrogations and denies knowing of any beatings. Agent's note: (TANAKA appeared voluntarily in the Osaka Office, before he was called, as he had heard that this case was being investigated. His story was told straightforwardly, but this agent still believes that he lied in disclaiming knowledge of any beatings).

The above interrogations have brought out the names of the following persons who should be interrogated as to their knowledge of, and or their participation in, the arrest and beatings of the various Chinese: Tsumetaro TAKEUCHI, former Police Sgt; (FNU) MIYAMOTO, friend of CHIN Shu Kai; Masaki OTA, former Chief of Foreign Affairs Section; Gonosuke KUMAZONO; Haruo SAWATA; Kohasaburo FUJII; Hiroichi KONISHI; Masaburo NISHINO; Kenji HARADA; Saburo MURUYAMA; Masanichi SATA; Waka MORIMOTO; Tomimasa FUJIHARA; and Masashi YAMADA. All of the above were the members of the Foreign Affairs Section Police and either has knowledge of or have participated in the arrest and beatings of the various Chinese.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

The Tokyo Office -- At Tokyo -- Will have the trial records of the five Chinese who were convicted as spies by the Osaka District Court, transcribed from the Japanese shorthand to the Kanji and then into the English language, so that an accurate story of the trials and convictions may be obtained.

The Osaka Office -- At Osaka -- Will interrogate the following named persons, all former members of the Foreign Section Police, to determine

their participation and knowledge of the arrest and beatings of the several Chinese who were arrested and convicted as spies and also a full interrogation of these men as to their knowledge and or participation in the deaths of the other six (6) Chinese:

ADACHI, Tomichi	300, Deguchi, Hirokatacho, Kitakawachigun, Osaka Pref.
KIHARA, Kazuo	265, Wakiyama, Maizuka City.
SUZUKI, Masao	58, Asahimachi 3-chome, Abenoku, Osaka City.
WAKI, Toshiharu	1574, Tsuruhamura, Onkawagun, Kagawa Pref. (Permanent domicile)
OKAMOTO, Juichi	1273, Yamadacho, Homigun, Kochi Pref. (Permanent domicile)
KIMURA, Yoshiichi	c/o Police barracks, Nayagawacho, Kitakawachigun, Osaka Pref.
TANAKA, Kiyoshi	712, Shimokosaka, Fuse City.

Will locate and interrogate the following named persons, all former members of the Foreign Section Police, to determine their participation and knowledge of the arrest and beatings of the several Chinese who were arrested and convicted as spies and also a full interrogation of these men as to their knowledge and or participation in the deaths of the other six (6) Chinese:

TAKEUCHI, Tsunetaro	Former Police Sgt
MIYAMOTO, (FNU)	Friend of CHIN Shu Kai
OTA Masaki	Former Chief of Foreign Affairs Section
KUMAZONO, Gomsuke	
SAWATA, Haruo	
FUJII, Kohasaburo	
KONISHI, Hiroichi	
NISHINO, Masaburo	
HARADA, Kenji	
MURUYAMA, Saburo	
SATA, Masanichi	
MORIMOTO, Waka	
FUJIHARA, Tomimasa	
YAMADA, Masashi	

Will locate and interrogate Toshiyazu IGA, who was present at the time YU Tei Ho signed his confession and ascertain the means used to obtain it.

Will locate and interrogate Magojiro YAMAKIMI, who was the prosecutor in the cases against the Chinese, as to his knowledge of the case against the said Chinese and all information he may have relative to the deaths of the six (6) other Chinese.

Will locate and interrogate Kenichi IMATANI, who was the judge of the Osaka District Court who tried the Chinese and ascertain from him all the details relative to that case.

Will locate and interrogate Ato KAWAI, attorney, who represented the several Chinese at their trial as spy suspects and obtain from him all information relative to the trial, the beatings and the deaths of the six (6) Chinese.

Will exhaustively investigate the deaths of these six (6) Chinese in order to place full responsibility upon the persons responsible.

P E N D I N G

Legal Section, G.H.Q. SCAP
Prosecution Division

14 March 1947

TO: Investigation
Legal Section
G.H.Q. SCAP

RE: CHEN WEN YU, HEN HWA CHIN, TE HO YU, TSUI HIN GUI,
TSUM PO WONG, SHU HAI CHIN, SHU HU CHIN, HAU KON LIN,
KU CHIN WONG, HO KON YON and HEU YU CHIN.

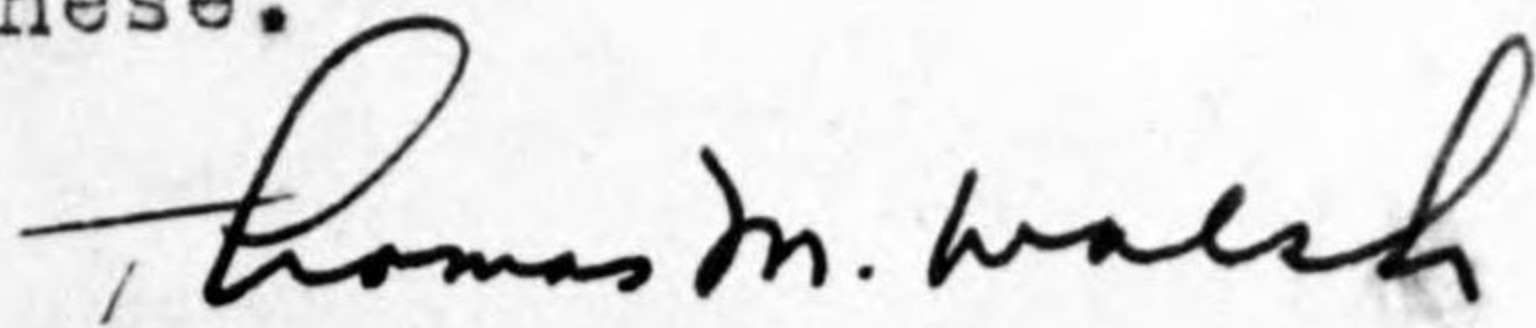
1. During the summer and fall of 1944, the above named Chinese nationals, living in KOBE City, were arrested on charges of espionage by men of the foreign section of the OSAKA Prefectural Police. TSUM PO WONG was allegedly killed during the torture periods that all of these men underwent. The following men also perished as a result of the brutal treatment given them by the Prefectural Police:

SHU HAI CHIN
SHU HU CHIN
HAU KON LIN
KU SHIN WONG
HA KA YON (HO KON YON)

On 22 March 1945 TEI HO YU (TE HO YU) was released from prison because he was thought to be dying.

The remaining four, CHEN WEN YU, HEN HWA CHIN, HEN YU CHIN and TSUI HIN GUI were tried secretly on 25 June 1945 in the OSAKA District Court and given sentences ranging from 8 to 20 years, based on confessions which they signed under duress, and were committed to SAKAI Prison.

2. It is requested that addressee obtain all written confessions or certified copies thereof taken from all of the four convicted Chinese, and all confessions that may have been taken from the other seven Chinese.



Thomas M. Walsh
Prosecutor, Legal Section
G.H.Q. SCAP