Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Motive of offence: For getting fund for gambling.

Outline of offence: (1) During the period between about the middle of November, 1945 to about January 2, 1946, stole on 12 occasions at the residence of HISANO, Kikuo, No. 604 Saruzuka (aza), Naruo-machi, Minami-ku, Nagoya-city and other eleven places, 6 rear-cars, 4 bicycles, 1 pair of shoes and about 9 sho of rice owned by the said HISANO and eleven other persons, and (2) At the gambling meeting held at the residence of SAKAZAKI, Mikizo, Misara (o-aza), Naruo-machi, on January 12, 1946, was reduced in the game to penniless, and looked for a while at the play, but becoming conscious that the next game to be played was "kappa" gambling which he was most fond of, and thought he must win thereon by all means. In order to obtain funds necessary to participate in the game he left the spot sometime after 11:00 p.m. called at two houses of his acquaintances at the town. But having failed to awake their inmates by his calls, he came, on his way to MIZUTA, Kamakichi's house at the same place, to the neighborhood of SUGIYAMA, Kuni's house, (wife of the late SUGIYAMA, Masaru, once employee of Matsumaeya with whom the offender was intimate), 68, Mirabe (aza), the same street, when he found that the door at the east-side entrance of SUGIYAMA's house was slightly opened.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

While looking into the interior to see how things stood there, he struck upon the idea of stealing money there. So he stealed into the house and on looking into the 6-mat room in the rear he found Kuni (39), and her children Tatsuji (8) and Minoru (12) were sleeping in a row, and a portable safe and a wardrobe near her head. As he was acquainted with her, he made up his mind to carry out his intention of taking money even at the cost of killing them in case he should be found by her in the act of stealing. So he once walked back toward the dirt floor at the entrance and, taking a pickaxe which was placed there against the wall, he again stepped into the room above mentioned when Kuni was seen suddenly to rise. He threw her down by a blow of the pickaxe at her head, and gave a similar blow each upon Tatsuji and Minoru who respectively woke up at the noise. And then by giving several more blows upon the head of each of the aforesaid three killed three of them instantly, Kuni through crushing of her brain, Tatsuji through the crushing of his brain and bleeding from below the soft membrane of the brain and Minoru through bleeding from the soft membrane of the brain instantly, and then searched in the

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

portable safe, wardrobe and desk etc. but failed to find cash therein and as dogs in the neighborhood began to bark furiously he had to flee from the spot without completing his object.

Clues to search:

The offender once lived near the victim's house and had an intimate association with the deceased husband of the victim. The fact is established that he was present at the place nearly where gambling was played on the very night of the murder and that, having left the place because of his want of money, he walked along in the direction of the victim's house, and came back to the place after the absence for about an hour and a half. There are also a fact that he washed himself several days later the clothes he worn on the very night and another fact that he cried in his sleep, possessed by a nightmare, "Who's that?" and "There comes!", etc. mid-night. There facts led to his arrest on February 17,

Data for finding facts:

The criminal confessed in the beginning only to his theft, and was very slow in making confession to robbery and murder, which, however, he came to admit at last about March 11, and confessed to it at the investigation conducted by the Public

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Procurator. But since he was indicted on March 24, he continues only to admit the intrusion for the purpose of theft, always denying the matter of robbery and murder. It is nevertheless evident from the process by which he came to confess to his crimes at the Police and the Public Procurator's Office as well as from many circumstantial evidences that the matters above mentioned are the actions committed by the criminal in question.

Date of indictment:	March 24, 1946. (Preliminary examination demanded.)
Date of conclusion of preliminary examination:	July 19, 1946.
Court of sentence in first instance:	The Nagoya District Court.
Date of sentence in first instance:	December 26, 1946.
Court of sentence in second instance:	The Nagoya High Court.
Date of sentence in second instance:	May 15, 1947.
Court of sentence in third instance:	The Tokyo High Court.
Date of sentence in third instance:	November 21, 1947.
	The Jokoku appeal dismissed.
Date of sentence irrevocably settled:	November 21, 1947.
Prison where the death sentence is expected to be executed:	The Nagoya Prison.
Date when the death sentence is expected to be executed:	November 26, 1948

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Report on ŌGUMA, Isamu, a Convict
Irrevocably Sentenced to Death.

Permanent Domicile: 1,551, Oaza Ide, Kashima-mura, Fujitsu-gun, Saga-ken.

Occupation: None.

Name of offence: Murder and theft.

Name in full: ŌGUMA, Isamu.

Age: 29, born on Apr. 7, 1920.

Personal character: Unsteady, indolent, having no will to engage in honest work; addicted to habitual theft. Short-tempered, and characterized by kleptomania from boyhood.

Biographical record: Left the primary school when in the fifth year and was placed in a reformatory for theft committed while working as newsboy, etc. in the city of Saga. Escaped from the reformatory, and was repeatedly found guilty of theft in Sasebo. Was sentenced to penal servitude of not less than one year and not more than two years in 1934. Having completed his prescribed servitude at the end of two years, assisted his elder brother, Haruji, in carpentry, and, while working at the colliery of Omuda, again committed theft, having been sentenced to penal servitude of not less than one year and not more than three years in 1937. His servitude lasted for about two years and ten months, and upon expiration again worked as assistant carpenter with his elder brother. While thus engaged, was sentenced to penal servitude of two years and a half on a charge of theft committed in Omuda. Released in July, 1944, was employed as a digger of anti-airraid trenches during the wartime, and relapsed into his habitual theft after its termination.

Property condition: No property.

Relatives: Eldest brother, Haruji, a carpenter; next elder brother, Yujiro, a military serviceman not yet repatriated; elder

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

sister, Yumi, married into another family; parents both dead.

Criminal record:

1. Nov. 6, 1934: sentenced to penal servitude of not less than one year and not more than two years at Sasebo Local Court on a charge of theft.
2. July 27, 1937: sentenced to penal servitude of not less than one year and not more than three years (reduced to two years, nine months and nine days according to the Penalty Reduction Ordinance of 1940) at Yanagawa Local Court.
3. Feb. 5, 1942: sentenced to penal servitude of two years and a half at Yanagawa Local Court.

Motive of offence: His offence of theft was detected and was threatened with arrest by a policeman, whom he killed and made his escape. His theft was activated by acquiring the wherewithal to cover the expenses of food and drink and entertainment while leading a life of idleness.

Offence in outline:

Case No. 1: On June 3, 1946, about 2 a.m., in conspiracy with four others -- KAWANE, Hideo, SHIMANA, Kunio, FURUYA, Yutaka, and DEGUCHI, Hisaki -- took out 474 pounds of white sugar, about 10 pieces of white poplin, and about 8 pieces of white calico owned by the Nishisono Daily Necessities Rationing Control Union from its warehouse at 1, 4-chome, Motofune-cho, Nagasaki, and carried the stolen goods in a cart as far as the neighborhood of Motokago-cho of the same city, when they were observed and halted by a policeman on Patrol. The goods were left on the spot and the thieves took to flight. While he came back about 5 a. m. on the same day and was sleeping with Kawane and Shimana already named in the 10-mat sitting-room used by HIRATA, Eiichi, on the second floor of the house of

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

MITSUMOTO, Sankei, 41, Doza-cho of the same city, where he was in the habit of lodging, several officers from the Nagasaki Police Station, having searched out the fact, attacked them as they were asleep. He was arrested on the spot by a detective police officer in the service of the same station, YAMAMOTO, Kin-ichi (31). He made a sudden resolution to make good his escape by killing the officer. Availing himself of the opportunity which presented itself when he was ordered to put on clothes, he managed to take out a revolver loaded with seven cartridges from his trunk placed in the room, and hid it nimbly in his trouser pocket. When the officer handcuffed his left hand and was going to wind the rope round the waist, he seized the opportunity to grasp the pistol in his right hand and fired a shot at the stomach of the officer. The shot hit him in centre of the left ribbs, boring the centre of bottom curve of the stomach, inflicting a wound in the artery of the caul, and, with concomitant boring of colon descendens. Consequent bleeding in abundance and inflammation of the abdominal membrane due to the fouling of the abdominal cavity caused the death of the officer, who died in Jikei Hospital in Umegasaki-cho, Nagasaki, about 3 p.m. on the 7th of the same month. This enabled the offender to attain his object of murder.

Case No. 2: During the period of about Jan. 12, 1946, to about June 3 of the same year, in complicity with SHIMANA, Kunio, KAWANE, Hideo, and several others, and in continuation of his criminal intention, stole, on thirty-odd different occasions, white sugar, polished rice, clothing, watches, etc. amounting to 800-odd items (current price, about 417,100-odd yen) and 130 yen in cash, which belonged to

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

the Nishinoso Daily Necessities Rationing Control Union and others from its warehouse referred to in the early part of Case No. 1 at 1, 4-chome, Motofuna-cho, Nagasaki, and twenty-odd other places.

Clues to investigation: As described in Case No. 1, the offender in question stole white sugar, etc. owned by the Nishisono Daily Necessities Rationing Control Union, came under the notice of a police officer while the goods were being transported, and quickly made his escape. His accomplice, Yutaka, Furuya was arrested on the scene of the offence, and through his statements his whereabouts became known. As has already been mentioned, he was near being apprehended in the living room of Eiichi Hirata, 41, Doza-cho, Nagasaki, when he shot with a revolver the police officer escorting him and made his escape. The Nagasaki Police Station, with his name indicated, had been pushing on inquiries vigorously to find out his whereabouts, and about 8.20 p.m. on the same night it became clear that he was staying as a guest in the brothel Mansho-ro, 44, Yoriai-cho of the same city and the arrest there by the police followed. At that time he carried in his foreign-clothes pocket a revolver, with three cartridges, and a hand-grenade.

Data for finding facts: Except the presence or otherwise of the intent to murder, the other facts are fully attested by the consistent confessions of the subject person throughout the proceedings beginning with the preliminary examination, statements of the witnesses at the preliminary examination, a written notice of theft sufferance, a report of death, articles seized, etc. As for the intent to murder, it has to be considered, it is amply demonstrated by his confession at the trial in the first instance and the statement made at the trial in the second instance that "he knew that when

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

he fired his revolver that it might kill the man if it hit a vital part", together with by the facts that the weapon used in the present case was one capable of taking a man's life, that it was a kind exclusively used for that purpose, and that the part aimed at was the abdominal region, a vital part in a human anatomy.

Date of indictment: June 13, 1946. Preliminary examination demanded.

Date of conclusion of preliminary examination: Dec. 7, 1946.

Court of first-instance judgment: Nagasaki District Court.

Date of sentence of first-instance: Jan. 3, 1947.

Court of second-instance: Fukuoka High Court.

Date of sentence of second-instance: May 8, 1947.

Court of third-instance: Tokyo High Court

Date of sentence of third-instance: Nov. 27, 1947;
Appeal dismissed.

Date of sentence irrevocably settled: Nov. 27, 1947.

Expected prison of death sentence execution: Fukuoka Prison.

Expected date of death sentence execution: Nov. 11, 1948.

Remarks: SHIMANA, Kunio, accomplice in the theft, sentenced to penal servitude of ten years by Nagasaki Local Court on Sept. 4, 1946.
KAWANE, Hideo, ditto.
FURUYA, Yutaka, accomplice in the theft, sentenced to penal servitude of three years by Nagasaki Local Court on Aug. 30, 1946.
The three are now serving their times.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Report on TAKEMOTO, Takayoshi, a Convit

Irrevocably sentenced to Death

Permanent domicile: 419 Hirai, Wakayama-shi, Wakayama-ken.

Occupation: Day laborer.

Name of offence: Domiciliary intrusion, theft, and robbery and murder.

Name in full: TAKEMOTO, Takayoshi.

Age: 24.

Personal character: Rough in temperament and given to quarrelling, proving himself an object of hatred for people in the neighborhood.

Biographical record: Left the primary school in the place of his permanent domicile when in the first year in the higher course, and worked as a factory hand or assisted in the business of his father. In 1944 was enlisted in the fighting forces in the active service, and after being demobilized in October, 1945, served for about two months with the Occupation Forces as laborer. Subsequently assisted in the farming of the family without any special fixed work elsewhere. It was the offender's usual practice to go into the country for purchase of rice and to resell it to buyers.

Property condition: Himself possesses no property. Father has no property worthy of mention, his means of livelihood being tenant farming and sub-contracting in minor building work.

Relatives: Both parents, one elder sister, and three younger brothers, all of whom were living with the offender in the place of the permanent domicile. Married in December, 1945, but the wife was divorced in September, 1946, having remained single since then.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Criminal record: Subject to no penalty, except suspension of indictment at the Wakayama Local Public Procurator's Office in a case of theft of 25 boxes of pens from the Sumitomo Metal Warehouse effected in complicity with seven friends in August, 1946.

Motive of offence: Greed for gain.

Outlines of offence: the offender travelled to the Hokuriku district several times for purchase of rice accompanied by his accomplices NAKAI, Masakazu, SUZUKI, Taneyoshi, MATSUMOTO, Shinichiro etc.

On Oct. 23, 1946, they in a party betook themselves to Osaka Station on a trip for the purpose of buying rice in the Hokuriku district. Finding the trains having no room for accomdation, turned back to Wakayama. Being short of money for rice purchase, they, about the time past eleven the same night, conspired to rob the Wakayama-shi Kusumi Post Office, 64, Ichikoji, Wakayama-shi of money. They immediately made their way to the post-office, and, arranging to have Nakai and Matsumoto keep watch on the road near the post-office, he broke into the post-office with Suzuki. They stole a piece of registered/parcel post (containing one cloth wrapper, a pair of geta——foot-gear ——for a child with red fasteners on, and some books), which was mailed by a sender and was in the custody of the post-master of the post-office in question. Again on the 25th of the same month, somewhat past 11 a.m., got off with Matsumoto at Iriyoshi Station on the Hokuriku Line on a rice-buying trip, and, while taking a rest in a pine grove at Aza Kanayama, Taikesho-mura, Niikawa-gun,

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Toyama-ken, they talked over a plan, as they were short of money they carried in person, to break into the house of YOSHIZAWA, Yoshi (a woman 61 years old) at 1437, Shin, Shimoyama, in the same village, with whom he had been acquainted in connection with his rice transactions and whom he has known to be living alone in the house, and to rob rice even if going to the extent of doing away the woman should their attempt be detected by her. They invited Nakai and Suzuki to join the plot, and about 7 p.m. on the same day, the gang proceeded to the vicinity of the victim's house and, after exploring the condition of the interior and ascertaining that Yoshi was taking a nap on one side of an flat fire-place in the kitchen, the four broke into the house by the front entrance in succession about past 8 p.m. with intent to steal the rice jointly and, while the rice was being carried from the large room where it was to the entrance hall, the noise awoke Yoshi, who, crying aloud, rushed to the hall. He suddenly gave a first blow to Yoshi's breast and pulled her down to the floor on the spot with intent to murder her and rob rice in a combined effort, as he had arranged with Matsumoto, who stopped the mouth of the woman crying for help with hands and a cloth wrapper he carried with him, while Nakai and Suzuki pressed down her hands and legs. He and Matsumoto together wound round her neck a flaxen rope he had with him and tightened the bind. Further, for fear of her possible return to life, they took her to a storeyard for farming implements and Matsumoto bound her neck passing a straw rope over the mouth covered with

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

a wrapper. Moreover, Matsumoto and Nakai bound her hands and feet with straw ropes. Thus causing her instantaneous death from suffocation by strangling already mentioned and the cloth-wrapper forced into her mouth, they robbed the house of a total of about 1.1 koku of rice and 1,160 yen in cash possessed by her.

Clues to criminal investigation: The murder was first discovered by a neighbor nine days after its committal, on the morning of Nov. 3, to be precise, and the lapse of time involved considerable difficulty in carrying out investigation. However, the following points came to be known gradually:

1. Among the articles left at the place of the committal of the crime, there were a copy of a newspaper published in Wakayama and bamboo sheath apparently produced in Wakayama.
2. A collation of the remarks of people in the neighborhood supports the inference that the offence was committed on Oct. 25 in the afternoon.
3. There is a person who witnessed on the night of Oct. 25 a group of four persons loaded with a large quantity of rice coming out of the house of the victim.
4. About the time when the offence was committed, there were a large number of rice buyers in the place in question hailing from the vicinity of Hirai, Wakayama, the place of residence of Takemoto and others.
5. On the morning of Oct. 26, a person in the neighborhood picked up near the house of the victim a cloth wrapper bearing the entry "Iwaki, Wakayama".
6. On Oct. 25 there came to the neighborhood of the scene of the crime a one-eyed man about 40 years old, with two

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

women, for purpose of buying rice. It appeared that he also called at the victim's on that day.

The investigation made by the judicial police officers on their visit to Wakayama on Nov. 19 brought out the following points: that in view of the fact that the cloth wrapper being one stolen from the Kusumi Post Office of the city on the night of Oct. 23, Takemoto is to be considered a leading suspect involved in the offence in question; that, on the other hand, the man mentioned in the preceding item under 6 has been identified as NISHIOKA, Tomekichi, who met, on the evening of Oct. 25 and in the neighborhood of the victim's home the four persons—— TAKEMOTO, Takayoshi, SUZUKI, Taneyoshi, MATSUMOTO, Shinichiro, and NAKAI, Masakazu, whom he knew by sight, and told him that they, four of them, would make a night's stay in the city. On Nov. 29, with the exception of Shinichiro Matsumoto (who died on Nov. 5 from the effect of drinking methyl alcohol), the three others were arrested and in the course of the investigation, they all confessed their offences either on the same night or the following morning.

Data for finding facts:

The incriminating facts in the case are admitted by Takemoto and his accomplices, Masakazu Nakai and Taneyoshi Suzuki, and moreover joint consideration of the result of expert inquiry into the cause of death of the victim and also all the side evidence set fonth in the item "Clues to investigation" above mentioned indicates that the facts have been fully demonstrated.

Date of indictment: Dec. 15, 1946.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

(Preliminary examination demanded.)

Date of conclusion preliminary examination: Mar. 8, 1947.

Court of judgment in first instance: Toyama District Court.

Date of judgment in above Court: May 9, 1947.

Court of judgment in second instance: Nagoya High Court.

Date of judgment in above Court: Oct. 15, 1947.

Date of judgment irrevocably settled: Dec. 3, 1947.

(Appeal dissmissed.)

Prison where the death sentence is expected to be executed: Nagoya Prison.

Date when the death sentence expected to be executed: Nov. 17, 1948.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Report on MASE, Yukichi, a Convict
Irrevocably Sentenced to Death

Permanent Domicile: 37, Aza Oike, Oaza Kamezaki, Handa-shi, Aichi-ken.

Occupation: None.

Name of Offence: Theft and Murder.

Name in Full: MASE, Yukichi.

Age: 31, born on Aug. 4, 1918.

Personal Character: Short tempered and there were frequent cases of his violence inflicted on other members of his family. It appears, however, the offender was comparatively kindly towards his friends.

Career: After finishing the fourth-year course at the Handa Middle School, worked in the printing business of his father. This work he quitted in one year, and, while in the service of an automobile factory, he was enlisted in the fighting forces in 1939, from which he was discharged in August, 1943. Was employed as office worker on Sept. 10 of the same year by the Handa Hospital of the Nakajima Airplane Works, and assigned the work connected with custody and purchase of drugs, etc. . The post was resigned simultaneously with the termination of the war, since then he having acted as broker in drugs, materials for dental surgery, etc. .

Property Condition: Owns three dwelling-houses, one outhouse, two tan of a building site and farming land, and money---8,000 yen in loans and 3,000 yen in savings.

Relatives: Kameyo, real mother, age 54; Fumiko (28), wife; Rie, eldest daughter (4); and the eldest son (3). The offender is a natural child of Kameyo, but in the family register, he is

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

recorded as the adopted son of MASE, Ikw, his grandmother. Kameyo lives by herself in an adjoining house.

Criminal Record: None, except the following. In the early part of May, 1946, the offender stole a bicycle belonging to Motoji Kimura, victim of the case under consideration, and sold it for 1,500 yen. His offence was detected by Kimura and the matter was settled without going to law by the offender's payment of 1,000 yen to Kimura by way of compensation.

Motive of Offence: Mase was in need of about 30,000 yen for use as capital in an enterprise, and approached Motoji Kimura, the victim in the case in question and an acquaintance of Mase, but the request was rejected. He then contrived to rob Kimura of 10,000 yen in cash by a fraudulent means, and, to prevent the detection of the crime, put the victim to death.

The Offence in Outline: After close consideration of the difficult problem of how to raise money for financing the undertaking in view, he recollected the fact that he had laid a plan of broking in military gloves jointly with Motoji Kimura (then 39 years old) and that, in spite of the promise that he would use effort to obtain the gloves, the matter had been allowed to remain unattended as the ware was unavailable. He then made up his mind to deceive Kimura by telling him that the gloves for sale had been brought to his notice thus trying to embezzle money from Kimura under a pretext that it would be used for covering the cost of the goods. About July 19, 1946, Mase intimated Kimura that there were on sale 30,000 pairs of military gloves and tyre—tubes for 40 bicycles, priced at 72,000 yen in all, and that he was desirous of their purchase on

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

a joint account, each investing an equal amount. By means of this skilful deception, he succeeded in obtaining the consent of the other. On July 21 of the same year he received a proposal from Kimura that he (Kimura) was willing to invest 10,000 yen in cash on account of his share in the investment, with a request that Mase would manage to make up the remainder, 26,000 yen, by raising the amount in another quarter, as an interim measure. This welcome opportunity was seized by Mase, and the sum of 10,000 yen was taken delivery of from Kimura on the 24th of the same month. In the meantime, as Kimura was gradually warming up to Mase's scheme, innocent of the underlying motive, Mase suspected that the detection of the plot by Kimura would follow at no distant date. Thus he had come to think that the murder of Kimura would be inevitable as a means of concealing the offence after the money had been swindled off. When the sum of 10,000 yen was actualy defrauded from Kimura, he resolved that the murder as he had contemplated should be carried out. On the night of the day following, the 25th, he sent his wife to her parents' home, and, making him the only occupant of his house, received Kimura in it located at 16, Aza Hamajindo, Oaza Kamezaki, Handa-shi. With an announcement that he had prepared a feast in honor of the completion of the dealing that day, he treated Kimura with food and sake and invited him to stay overnight in his house. This accepted, the two went to bed about 11 p. m. in the inner 6-mat room and slept in beds made side by side on the matted floor. Mase waited for an opportunity to attack, which came about 4.30 a. m. on the following day, the 26th. Armed in both hands with an iron

lever, Mase

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

lever, three shaku long and one sun thick, Mase heavily struck Kimura twice on the head, cast him, still faintly groaning, into a hole, which he had digged in a farm in front of his house, and further dealt a heavy blow twice on the head with the iron lever. Bleeding in the hard brain membrane due to the battery caused the death of the victim, thus enabling the offender to accomplish his object of murder. Immediately after this event, Mase found a once-folding pocket-book and extracted from it 36.20 yen in cash belonging to the victim.

Clues to Investigations: On Aug. 8, 1946, a request was made to the Handa Police Station by the victim's wife, for the ascertainment of the whereabouts of Motoji Kimura, the victim. Through her statement, the following facts have been brought to light: that Kimura left home on the evening of July 25 of the same year leaving word to the family that he was going to visit the house of Mase, and had not come home ever after; that on the morning of the following day, the 26th, Kimura brought the automobile in which the victim left home, telling that Motoji had started for Nagoya on commercial business; that there was a plan between Motoji and Mase for broking in military gloves and that Motoji handed 10,000 yen to Mase on July, 24, the day previous to the disappearance of Motoji; and that suspicion was aroused against Mase by his prevarication in informing the whereabouts of Motoji, It became clear, as the result of further inquiry, that latelyd Mase was short of money and carried in person a quantity of pottasium cyanide, such being the case he was subjected to arrest and investigation as a deep suspect and the result was a full confession of the offence committed. It was on the following 10th that an investigation on the spot

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

led to the discovery of the dead body of Motoji, etc. in the garden of Mase's house.

Data for finding Facts: On the strengh of the consistency in subject-matter through the confessions at the police, preliminary trial, and public trial, the results of questioning of witnesses in the preliminary examination; the existence of the victim's corpse; the account in the protocol of inspection and seizure on the spot; the account in the statement of expert witnesses, the existence of the articles seized, etc., it is deemed that the facts of offence are sufficiently demonstrated.

Date of Indictment: Aug. 29, 1946.

Preliminary examination demanded.

Date of ruling in the preliminary examination: Sep. 25, 1946.

Date of Sentence in first instance and Court thereof: Dec. 23, 1946;

Nagoya District Court.

Date of Sentence in second instance and Court thereof: Apr. 24, 1947;

Nagoya Court of Appeal.

Date of Sentence in Jokoku Appeal and the Court thereof: Oct. 18, 1947;

Tokyo High Court (Appeal dismissed)

Date of Sentence irrevocably settled: Oct. 18, 1947.

Prison where death sentence is expected to be executed: Nagoya House of Detention.

Expected date of execution of death sentence: Nov. 11, 1948.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Report on SHIMIZU, Yoshiaki, who was given Irrevocable Sentence to Death

Permanent domicile: 1469 Shimomyo (Oaza), Sanmyo-mura, Miyoshi-gun, Tokushima prefecture.

Occupation: Nil.

Name of offence: robbery and murder.

Name in full: SHIMIZU, Yoshiaki.

Age: 28 years, born on October 31, 1921.

Personality: fond of wine and woman, had two sweethearts, had no temperament to work seriously, with wasteful habits. Always carried a knife in his pocket and was considered a scoundrel.

Career: After finishing the elementary school course at the place of his permanent domicile, came up to Osaka, employed as casting worker, etc. at the iron works in Osaka, Amagasaki, and other cities. Since about June, 1945, had no definite occupation, and engaged in black-market brokerage of dried fish, rice-cake, dumpling, alcohol, etc.

Property condition: None.

Relatives: Grand father (70), father (49), mother (50), elder brother (29), younger sister (24), younger sister (22), younger sister (20), younger sister (11), younger brother (9), younger brother (7), unregistered wife NAKAMURA, Sumiko (26) and sweetheart ISODA, Eiko (25).

The parents are engaged in farming at the place of permanent domicile.

Previous offences: None.

About May, 1945, was detained for 27 days at the Police station of Amagasaki city on suspicion of having harbord a criminal iron and steel blackmarket broker.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Motive of offence: While back in the place of his permanent domicile for the purchase of tobacco leaves, happened to be acquainted with the victim at a hotel who came from Osaka also for the purchase of tobacco leaves, attempted to mediate in buying them; but because of the difficulty of the purchase and of his knowledge of the victim's possession of a substantial amount of money, planned to rob him of the money and belongings through murder.

Outlines of offences: About February 21, 1946, with funds of about 400 yen about him went to the district of his permanent domicile with NAKAMURA, Kuniji, (21), co-accused, cousin of Sumiko, the unregistered wife, who was living with the offender (whose sentence of 10 year penal servitude delivered at the 1st instance judgement was irrevocably settled through the withdrawal of the appeal action), and asked an old friend SASAMOTO, Sakae (25), co-accused farmer, (whose sentence of perpetual penal servitude delivered at the 2nd instance judgement was irrevocably settled) and two or three other acquaintances to mediate to buy tobacco leaves, but, the result having been unsatisfactory, gave up the attempt and with the intention of coming back to the then dwelling, came as far back as Ikeda-machi, Miyoshi-gun, Tokushima prefecture, with the aforesaid Nakamura. At the hotel he put up, Isenoya of the same "machi", he became aware of the fact that INOUE, Kiyoshi (33), of Tahara-mura, Kanzaki-gun, Hyogo prefecture, who happened to put up in the same hotel, was there for the purpose of buying tobacco leaves, through blackmarket channels, carrying with him about 15,000 yen in cash. The offender hit upon a plan to mediate the buying and earn commission thereby. And after inducing Inoue to the plan and im-

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

parting it to Nakamura, he then came with the other two to the district of his permanent domicile on the 29th of the same month. Leaving Inoue and Nakamura at a place near the Ohira Hotel, in Sanmyo-mura, he was on the way to Sasamoto to consult with him about the purchase, when he thought of a plan, prompted by his recent experience of the difficulty of purchasing tobacco leaves, to lead Inoue to a desolate mountain road and threaten him to deliver the offender the money and in case that the victim should resist him they would even go so far as to kill and rob him of the money. He met Sasamoto about noon of the same day, to whom he imparted his hideous plan of robbing Inoue by the threat and violence. As Sasamoto was pressed for money at that time he forthwith conceded to the plan. Having arranged to have Sasamoto come to the aforesaid Ohira Hotel with weapons on the evening of the same day, returned to the Hotel. There he told Inoue that a person who would mediate in the purchase was to come in the evening, while, at the same time, he imparted Nakamura his secret plan of robbing Inoue of the money, to which Nakamura pledged his support. On the arrival of Sasamoto about 6:00 p. M. of the same day, all of them started in company, and when they walked toward the west for about 15 minutes along the Fujikawa highway, which runs upward along the Fujikawa valley of the same village, Shimizu, becoming apprehensive of a later disclosure of the offence if they robbed only by threat and violence, clearly saw that no other way was possible than to kill Inoue and rob him of money in order to obscure the trace of offence. He secretly unsheathed a red-sheathed and double-edged dagger, and showed it to Nakamura whispering to him "Use this for the bu-

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

siness", etc. and thus gave him a hint of his determination, which the latter understood and conceded thereto. He likewise showed Sasamoto the said dagger and intimated him of his determination by saying "carry out the business with this", which Sasamoto forthwith divined, and retorted him by the remarks "No need of it; I have this". So saying Sasamoto produced a folding knife. While trudging ever watchful of a possible opportunity, Sasamoto, pretending to have tripped up by a stone in the dark, touched the body of Inoue and ascertained that the latter had no weapan about him. When, at about 6:30 p.m., they came upon a spot a little this side of an earthen bridge on the east side, Momonotani (by which name it is coummonly called in the district), above the road on the opposite bank of the river which runs along the foot of a wooded slope, 1447-1, Shimo-doro ("Aza"), Kami-myo (Oaza") of the same village, responding to the cry of Shimizu "Go ahead!" Sasamoto, with the knife in his right hand in a thrusting grasp, suddenly dashed at Inoue at his face from his right front as he cried "Here I go!" The blow having been too forceful, Sasamori tumbled together with Inoue upon the road. No sooner cried Shimizu "O-Y!" than he unsheathed the dagger and holding it in a thrusting grasp, twice gave extremely heavy cuts with all his might on the head of Inoue from his back, and after changing the grasp of his knife to a striking hold gave several stubs on his back and hips. Sasamoto demanded the victim "Surrender your money!" The latter, while gloaming for the

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

pain of his wounds, answered back "Yes", whereupon Sasamoto loosened a little his grip of the victim, simultaneously with the warning of the Shimizu "Don't loosen your hold".

No sooner Inoue was seen to stand up all of a sudden than he tumbled down to the bottom of the valley about 9 meters deep with an inclination of about 15 degrees.

Inoue's figure could not be seen on account of darkness, and thus the purpose of the robbery of money was not accomplished, but this caused the death of Inoue near the spot, thus accomplishing his murder through the cuts that reach the skull by the blows given on his head as above mentioned.

Clues to investigation: On June 9, 1946, white bones of a human body were found at Fujikawadani above mentioned.

From the cuts in its skull and the back bone it was plainly seen that the bones must be those of a person murdered, and the clothes and other belongings testified to the fact the remains must be those of Kiyoshi Inoue who was being sought after. The statement of the hotel-keeper made it clear that Kiyoshi, accompained by persons, who gave their names Minoru and Saburo Yamashita respectively, started on February 28 of the same year on a journey for the purchase of tobacco leaves, carrying with him funds amounting to more than 15,000 yen. It was recalled that at the time of the inspection of Inoue's corpse, Traveller's certificates with the entries of SHIMIZU, Yoshiaki, 30, and NAKAMURA, Kuniji, 24, were found in the clothes of the victim, but the cash found then with the corpse was but about 3,600 yen. So the suspicion became well founded of the robbery and murder by

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

persons who presented themselves as Minoru and Saburo Yamashita.

An extensive investigation of the whereabouts of Minoru and Saburo Yamashita, Yoshiaki Shimizu, Kuniji Nakamura, etc. was commenced, with Sanmyo-mura as the center of inquiry. On June 22 it became clear that there was one Yoshiaki Shimizu whose permanent domicile was at 1469, Hiura ("Aza"), Shimomyo("Oaza"), Sanmyo-mura.

It was subsequently become known that the aforesaid Shimizu, accompanied by two others, appeared about February 28 at Sanmyo-mura and that Shimizu was then living at Saikawa-machi, Miyako-gun, Fukuoka prefecture and had a relative in connection with his unregistered wife whose name was Kuniji Nakamura. On June 28 Shimizu was arrested at Sasebo-city, when he confessed to his offences. Kuniji Nakamura, his conspirator, was also arrested at Saikawa-machi about the same time, and another conspirator Sasamoto was apprehended at Ikeda-machi, bringing thus all the long and short of the story of offences into broad daylight.

Data for verification of facts: Statements of Shimizu, the subject, and Kuniji Nakamura and Sakae Sasamoto, conspirators, at the Preliminary Investigation and Public Action, those of witnesses at the Preliminary Investigation, results of the inspection of the corpse and of the spot of offences, weapons and other articles seized amply testify to the existence of offences.

Date of indictment: July 29, 1946. (Preliminary examination was demanded)

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Date of conclusion of the Preliminary Examination: September 30, 1946.

Date and Court of the judgement of the 1st instance: December 26, 1946. Tokushima District Court.

Date and Court of the judgement of the 2nd instance: April 26, 1947. Osaka Court of Appeal.

Date and Court of the judgement of the 3rd instance: October 10, 1947. Tokyo High Court (appeal dismissed)

Date when the judgement irrevocably settled: October 10, 1947.

Prison where the death sentence is expected to be executed :

The Osaka Detention House.

Date when the death sentence is expected to be executed:

October 29, 1948.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Report on ASADA, Sanji, Irrevocably
Sentenced to Death

Permanent Domicile: 671, Morikochi, Fuse-shi, Osaka-fu.

Occupation: Timberman.

Name of Offence: Robbery and murder.

Name in Full: ASADA, Sanji.

Date of Birth: Aug. 18, 1916.

Personal Character: Short-tempered, easily moved to passion, but ordinarily obedient and diligent in work. Though fond of sake, is without any vicious conduct when drunk. Has tendency to become passionate in gambling.

Biographical Record: After finishing his primary school course in the place of his permanent domicile, was employed in a factory and other places. For murder of his father, was undergoing penal servitude from the age of 19 to the year-end when he was 25 years old. After parole, was engaged in construction work, as a carpenter, and, then working as laborer in a certain factory in Osaka, the offender was thrown out of employment owing to the destruction of the plant in war-fires. His work brought him to Yamada colliery in Yamada-machi, Kaho-gun, Fukuoka-ken, in December, 1945, and, while in its service, through the mediation of a person, become an adopted son of an OHASHI, Tokumatsu, being married with his daughter, though the necessary legal procedure was not gone through. About October, 1946, moved his place of employment to a saw mill in Iizuka-shi, where he worked as a mechanic.

Property Condition: The offender has no property. At the time of the event in question, he was in debt to the extent of about 20,000 yen owing to his losses in gambling. He was under necessity

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

of paying about 2,000 yen for interest in order to prevent the pawned articles from disposal for want of redemption. OHASHI, Tokumatsu, his adoptive father, has no other property than his dwelling-house.

Relatives: The offender has a real mother and an elder brother in the place of his permanent domicile. His eldest daughter Keiko, born of his former wife, is taken over and is in the care of this family. He has a boy born, after the happening of the case under consideration, of Kiyoko, his unregistered wife at the time when the case occurred.

Criminal Record:

1. When the offender was 18 years old, he was enraged by the violence being inflicted by Kozaburo, his real father, on his real mother, and stabbed father with a pointed kitchen knife. He was sentenced to a penal servitude for an indeterminate period of not less than five years but not exceeding ten years on a charge of "the murder of a superior member of the offender's own family" on Feb. 28, 1934, at the Osaka District. After an imprisonment of six years, he was released on parole on Dec. 25, 1940.

2. Was sentenced to a fine of 150 yen on a charge of gambling on Mar. 1, 1945, at the Osaka District Court.

Motive of Offence: Pressed for payment of interest on loans due to gambling, was in need of funds for the purpose.

Outlines of Offence: On Feb. 3, 1947, while the offender was troubled with finding means of meeting the demand for interest on a a loan due on that day, he recollected that KUSUHARA, Jutaro, (then 61), a friend of his adoptive father, Tokumatsu, earned

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

10,000 yen toward the end of the preceding year in a transaction in lotus-roots, though as a matter of fact, the story was a result of his mishearing. With intent to obtain a loan from him, his residence (171, Aza Ishigaki, Oaza Shimoyamada, Yamada-machi, Kaho-gun, Fukuoka-ken, was visited. He found Kusuhara alone in the house, and, confiding to him the situation he was in, asked for a loan of 3,000 yen. This request, however, was not complied with. He was treated to about three go of sake and was about to leave the house shortly past 2 p. m. and when he betook himself to the dirt floor, he noticed Kusuhara stooping before a furnace cooking rice with his back turned toward the offender. The sight aroused in him a resolution to rob the 10,000 yen by slaying the man, as he was unwilling to let him have the loan asked in spite of his possession of the money. He embraced from behind the neck of Kusuhara in the right arm, pulled him back to the ground, and, having tightened his arm embrace, strangled the neck with his both hands pressed from front and back. He further proceeded to wind the neck-cloth, the opponent was wearing, twice round the neck and tied it after a strong squeeze, causing his death through suffocation. He then made a search in the drawers, etc. of the clothes cabinet in a six-mat room in the inner part of the house, but, as no money was found, robbed the house of one woman's Japanese style overcoat and 13 other pieces of clothing, etc. in the victim's possession, which were found in the cabinet already mentioned and in the room.

Clues to investigation: The fact of the crime in the present case was discovered on the evening of its occurrence by KUSUHARA, Shizue, daughter of the victim. The judicial police immediately started inquiry at the second-hand goods dealers in the

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

in the neighborhood, which brought out the fact that about 3 p. m. on the day of the committal of the offence, a man sold the robbed articles to KOYAMA, Torao, a second-hand goods dealer, for 5,000 yen, giving for exmuse the pretension that he had to pay for a loan contracted in connection with gambling, and made a purchase of a wrist-watch priced at 5[illegible]0 yen. Inquiries among people who were then addicted to gambling made it clear that the offender was in difficulty for raising money to pay back loans contracted by gambling. In the investigation made on him the following day, Feb. 4, he made a confession of the crime without delay. The wrist-watch, he had purchased, was found in the ceiling of his house.

Data for Confirmation of the fact: The confessions of the crime have been made constantly since his apprehension, and by the result of examination by a expert of the cause of the victim's s death, which goes to confirm the offender's confessions and the testimony afforded by the second-hand goods dealer who purchased the stolen goods, and others, the fact is sufficiently demonstrated, and there is no room for doubt.

Date of Indictment: Mar. 1, 1947. Preliminary trial demanded.

Date of conclusion of preliminary trial: Mar. 13, 1947.

Date of sentence of first instance: Apr. 21, 1947.

Court of first instance: Iizuka Branch of Fukuoka District Court.

Date of sentence of second instance: Oct. 2, 1947.

Court of second instance: Fukuoka High Court.

Date of sentence having been irrevocably settled: Oct. 8, 1947.

Expected Court of execution of death sentence: Hiroshima Prison.

Expected date of execution of death sentence: Oct. 26, 1948.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Report on TAKANASHI, Shin-ichi,
who was given an Irrevocable Sentence to Death

Permanent Domicile: 650, Kosugi-machi, Kawasaki-city.

Occupation: Gardener.

Name of Offence: Robbery, murder and inconsummated murder.

Name: TAKANASHI, Shin-ichi.

Age: 50 years.

Character: Fond of alcohol; addicted to gambling; with bad behavior.

History: Finished the 1st year course of Higher Primary School; was in the employ of the War Ministry for 4 years and of the Arsenal for 3 years; served in the Asano Dock for 3 years as blacksmith; after working subsequently as blacksmith, etc. at Shimizu-gumi, worked, from about 1935, as gardener together with his elder brother, TAKANASHI, Seiichiro (51) conspirator in the present case. In 1944 was enlisted to compulsory labor then released from the draft after the termination of war, and employed as worker by the Occupation Army. In September 1945 entered hospital to undergo an operation for a growth; since then led an idle life without any fixed job.

Conditions of assets: None; had a debt of about 2,000 yen

Relatives: Wife (49), daughter by adoption (21), eldest daughter (19) eldest son (16), second son (13), second daughter (11), third son (7).

Previous Offences: On August 30, 1926, was sentenced to 8 months penal servitude at the Tokyo District Court. This was for a fraud of change in money in conspiracy with his elder brother Seiichiro.

Motive of Offence: Having been addicted to gambling, incurred a debt of about 2,000 yen and was at a loss to find the way to repay

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

the debt, when at last conspired with his brother to slaughter a family and rob of money and other property.

Outline of Offence: On December 13, 1945, at the residence of the offender, the offender conspired with his elder brother Seiichiro to assault the house of a farmer INOUE, Nakajiro, 2792 Arima, Kawasaki-city, an acquaintance of Seiichiro abv above referred to, who was in possession of substantial amount of money and cereals and whose residence was in a place isolated from the rest of the village. On the 15th of the same month, at about 7:00 p. m. he went, armed with a knife used for cleaving bamboos, with Seiichiro who carried a hatchet, to the residence of Inoue above referred to. Taking advantage of the absence Nakajiro, Seiichiro gave Sadako, Nakajiro's wife (22), several blows from behind on the back of her headwith the back of the hatchet on the dirt floor of her house; and when she flew out of the house, he followed her to the yard when he inflicted on the back of her head several cuts with the hatchet above mentioned.

In the meantime the offender stabbed twice with the knife above mentioned the neck of the mother by adoption (69) of Nakajiro on the dirt floor of her house which caused her instant death due to the bleeding from a cut in the leftside artery on her neck. He then gave two stabs with the same knife on the neck of Kazuko, eldest daughter (1) of Nakajiro who suffered a stab from the right corner of her mouth to the right lobe of her ear, and killed her on the spot because of the bleeding due to the cut of the artery in her outer jaw, etc. Moreover, he stabbed the back, etc. of Sadako referred to above with Seiichiro at the outside of

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

the house. But as Nakajiro and others came running to the spot on hearing the cries of Sadako he could not accomplish his object of killing her, only giving her ten or more cuts and stabs in her right shoulder, neck and other parts involving 75 days treatment until recovery. They fled without robbing money or property.

Clues to Criminal Investigation: When Nakajiro Inoue, the victim, walked out to the yard in front of his house on the his way to a visit to his neighbor at about 6:30 p. m. on very day on which the crime was committed, he happened to meet the two offenders involved in the offence in question; he talked there a little while with them and went to his neighbor. About 20 or 30 mimutes afterward Nakajiro's attention was alarmed by a woman's cry from his house toward which he hastened with several others who were happened to be present to find the offender involved in this case as well as Seiichiro standing in the yard of Nakajiro's house. As it was apparent especially that there was an offence committed since the offender was found with a knife in his hand Nakajiro gave blows to Seiichiro when, however, groans of Nakajiro's wife, Sadako, were heard, all ran to her. The two offenders took advantage of this juncture to make their narrow escape. Their crimes were made clear by the statement of Sadako. At about 11:00 p. m. of the same night, at the residence of Seiichiro, namely 635 Kosugi-machi Kawasaki-city; the offender as well as his conspirator were arrested by the police.

Data for finding fact: Statements made by the offender at the preliminary examination and at the trials of first and second instance.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

and by Seiichiro at the preliminary examination, together with those of INOUE, Sadako, the victim, and others concerned, as well as things seized are sufficient to establish the criminal facts.

Date of indictment: January 7, 1946. The preliminary examination demanded.

Date of conclusion of the preliminary examination: April 17, 1946.

Date of judgement of the 1st instance: July 27, 1946.

Court of the 1st instance: The Yokohama District Court.

Date of judgement of the 2nd instance: March 24, 1947.

Court of the 2nd instance: Tokyo Court of Appeals.

Date of judgement of the 3rd instance: October 7, 1947.

Court of the 3rd instance: The Tokyo High Court.

Date on which the sentence became irrevocable: October 7, 1947.

Prison at which the sentence of death will be executed: Miyagi Prison.

Date on which the death sentence will be executed: October 15, 1948.

Remarks: Seiichiro Takanashi, the conspirator, was sentenced to a life time penal servitude at the 1st instance judgement which was irrevocably settled.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

OSAKA DETENTION HOUSE

August 26, 1948

To: Urashiro Furuhashi, Director of B/CRAGA.,

From: Seiichi Honda, Warden of Osaka Detention House

Subject: Report on Execution.

Name: Hamaji Furusaka

Birth: February 17, 1906.

Permanentm Domicile: 516 Kosho, Kawahigashimura, Shisogun, Hyogo Prefecture.

Address: Unsettled.

Occupation: None

Name of Offences: Robbery, Murder, Injury, & Attempted Murder, Theft, & Escaping

Court and Date of Decision:

1st Instance: March 18, 1947 at Kobe District Court.

2nd " & Irrevocable Decision: May 19, 1947 at appeal withdrawn.

Previous Conviction: 8 offences.

Date of Execution: August 26, 1948 at 10.52 a.m. to 11.04 a.m.

Witness at the execution: Tetsu Nishiyama, Public Procurator at Osaka High Procurator Office,

Masaichi Miki, Secretary of the above office.

Treatment of the corpsem:

By the request of his younger brother Tetsuji Furusaka, the corpse of the executed was sent to Medical College of Osaka Imperial Univeritsity.

Communication while in life:

In the home of the executed, there were old father, & younger brother's family. His father disowned Hamaji Furusaka. Younger brother had visited him two times, while in life.

Remarks: None.

Seiichi Honda,
Warden of Osaka House of Detention.

(T.&T./T.K.)

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Report on SHIMODA, Kinichiro,
who was given an Irrevocable Sentence to Death

Permanent Domicile: Aza-Kamideto, Tenno-mura, Minami-Akita-gun, Akita-ken.

Occupation: None.

Name of Offence: Robbery and murder.

Name: SHIMODA, Kinichiro.

Date of Birth: Jan. 6, 1923.

Character: Apparently gentle, gentleman-like in manners.

Personal history: Became a mechanic in the employ of the Aichi Clock Company after completing the higher primary course in Nagoya. Not on good terms with his step-mother, came up to Tokyo at the age of eighteen, and, while working as cook and culinary assistant in the dining-room service, served his time in Himeji Juvenile Prison having been convicted of theft as mentioned below. After release, worked as a day-laborer with his own father since March 1944 in Nagoya. Was enlisted in the Army in September of the same year. Was attached to the Akatsuki Unit, and stationed in Nishi-Shiwa-mura, Hiroshima-ken, the scene of the present crime, since about February 1945. Was ~~repatriated~~ demobilized on Aug. 26 of the same year, but, owing to his being on bad terms with his step-mother, lived in Nagoya with his accomplice, HIROSE, Isamu, in the latter's house, taking up the business of rice-brokerage.

Property: None.

Relatives: Kinjiro, father, Anego, step-mother (separated from his own mother when the convict was two years old), two younger brothers-in-law, three younger sisters-in-law.

Previous Offence: About June 1943, was sentenced to one year penal servitude by the Nagoya Local Court on the charge of theft.

Motive of Offence: He called on OKAMOTO, Tatsu, whom he had become acquainted (while stationed in Nishi-Shiwa-mura, Hiroshima-ken). Found the woman alone in the house, packed clothing with intent to

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

rob, and resolved to effect the robbery by the murder of her for fear of detection.

Outline of Offence: On Feb. 28, 1946, in company with HIROSE, Isamu (then 24), co-offender, proceeded to Nishi-Shiwa-mura, Kamo-gun, Hiroshima-ken, for the purpose of buying rice for food. On that occasion, visited OKAMOTO, Tatsu (then 80), to whom the convict had been indebted for lodging and other services. Finding that Tatsu was alone in the house, thought of robbing clothing from the house and, by secretly making his way to the store-room, effected packing of coats, etc., which the convict had taken out. Tatsu was seen going in and out the inner room, and he felt uneasy lest he should be noticed. This anxiety led him to resolve on taking the life of the woman. Made secret consultation with Hirose, who was undecided on account of the suddenness of the murderous intention. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, Tatsu leaned forward in half-rising posture with her back turned toward Hirose to take firewood for feeding the fire in the flat fireplace. Shimoda urged Hirose to action by the eyes and facial expression. Hirose promptly responded and the murder was resolved by him. Hirose stood up all of a sudden and squeezed the neck of Tatsu with the right arm. Shimoda joined Hirose and the two laid her on the back where she was. Using both hands, they applied strong pressure to her throat, and, passing round her neck the hempen rope which Shimoda had carried with him, the two fastened the rope so tight that the woman was strangled to death. Then followed the robbery from the store-room, an unfloored space, the kitchen, etc. of the house of 3.9 to of unpolished rice, 2.8 shō of polished rice, 50 odd pieces of clothing and sundries, one clothing coupon-card, and three postal savings pass books, which belonged to Tatsu, OKAMOTO, Yo, and OKAMOTO, Aya.

Clues to Criminal Investigation: On the day of the committal of the crime (Feb. 28, 1946), shortly after 5 in the afternoon, the return home of

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

OKAMOTO, Aya-ko, granddaughter of Tatsu, led to the discovery of the crime. From talk of a witness in the neighborhood the facts became clear - that on the day of the committal of the crime, in the daytime, two men entered the house of Tatsu, the victim, and that, in the afternoon on the same day, two men each loaded with a big package wrapped in furoshiki (a cloth-wrapper) were seen coming out of the home of Tatsu and proceeding toward Happon Matsu Station. These facts were further reenforced by the fact that there was found left in Happon Matsu Station a large package wrapped in furoshiki, owner unknown, which contained, besides a large quantity of clothing, polished rice etc. from Tatsu's home, a cotton bag bearing the name of HIROSE, Mataichi, 10, 3-chome, Tatemikura-machi, Naka-ku, Nagoya, a canteen inscribed with the name Shimoda both in Chinese and Japanese characters. These facts conjointly confirmed the belief that the criminals must be Shimoda and Hirose, who has frequented the house of the victim. Three policemen were despatched to Nagoya, and HIROSE, Isamu, was arrested on Mar. 2 in his house and Shimoda on Mar. 5 in the city of Nagoya.

Data for finding fact: The circumstances other than that led up to the resolution of committing the crime and that of the method of murder, are fully testified by the statements of the convict and his co-offender constant in purport since their preliminary examination, by witnesses' testimony, by the existence of evidences, etc. As for the circumstances involved in the formation of the resolution of committing the crime and the method of murder, full attestation is given by the statements of Hirose constant in purport since his preliminary examination and the statements of Shimoda in accordance with those of Hirose made in the examinations at the Court of Appeal.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Date of indictment: Preliminary examination demanded x Mar. 16, 1946.

Date of conclusion of preliminary examination: May 15, 1946.

Court of the First Instance: Hiroshima District Court (life time penal servitude).

Date of Judgment of the first instance: July 19, 1946.

Court of the second instance: Hirohsima Appeal Court (death penalty).

Date of judgment of the second instance: Nov. 20, 1946.

Court of the last instance: The Supreme Court (appeal rejected).

Date of judgment of the Supreme Court: Mar. 24, 1947.

Date on which the sentence became irrevocable: Do.

Prison at which death sentence will be executed: Hiroshima Prison.

Date on which death sentence will be executed: Oct. 5, 1948.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

OSAKA DETENTION HOUSE

August 24, 1948

To: Urashiro Furuhashi, Director of B/CRAGA, AG.
From: Seiichi Honda, Warden of Osaka Detention House.

Subject: Report on Execution.

Name: Tatsunosuke Yamaga

Age: November 28, 1916

Permanent Domicile: 35, Kita Shioya, Kawakamimura, Yoshinogun, Nara Prefecture.

Address: 7/2 Hayashideramachi 5 chome, Ikuno-ku, Osaka City.

Occupation: None

Name of Crime, Robbery & Murder.

Court and Date of Decision:

Sentenced October 3, 1946 At Osaka Court of Appeal.

Date of irrevocable decision: March 8, 1947

Previous Conviction: None

Date of Execution: August 24, 1948 at 10.50 a.m. to 11.05 a.m.

Witness of the execution:

Yasuji Izeki, Public Procurator at Osaka High Public Procurator Office,
Ryojiro Morimoto, Secretary of the above same office.

Treatment of the corpses:

By the proposal of his father, Kikumatsu Yamaga, the corpse of the executed was handed to his family, after cremation.

Communication while in life:

Between his father and brothers and sisters, there were several communications. He was always getting his families' warm letters.

Remarks:

None

Seiichi Honda,
Warden of Osaka Detention House.

(T.&T./T.K.)

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

CIA
S+A
Read from
B/PA 29
Dec
(14 days after execution)

Hiroshima Prison.

Dec. 15, 1947.

To : Zen-ichi OKADA, director of Bureau of Prison Affairs.

Subject: Report on Execution.

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1. Permanent Domicile:

366, Kuroshima-go, Tomie-machi, Minamimatsu-uragun, Nagasaki Prefecture.

Address:

c/o Hatsu KIMOTO, 300, Tomie-machi, Minamimatsu-ura-gun, Nagasaki Prefecture.

Occupation:

Sailor.

Name:

Jukichi NAKANO.

Birth:

August 20. 1921.

2. Name of Offence:

Juvading a ship, Robbery and Homicide.

3. Date of Judgement and name of Court.

1st Instance: September, 27, 1946, at Nagasaki District Court.

2nd Instance: December 13, 1946, at Fukuoka Court of Appeal.

Date of irrevocable decision: December 19, 1946.

4. Previous offence: None.

5. Date of Execution: December 15, 1947.

Start: 9.39 a.m.

Died: 9.53,40,a.m.

Finish: 9.58,40.a.m.

6. Witness at the execution:

Ryokichi KATSUBE, a public prosecutor at the Hiroshima District Public Prosecutors' Office.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Katsunari YAMANE, a secretary at the same office.

7. Treatment of the corpse:

To the uncle of the executed, Hantaro KAWAKAMI, living at Kamite, Tamanoura-machi, Matsu-ura-gun, Nagasaki Prefecture, it was informed to receive the corpse, but the letter was sent back, because of non-existence of the receiver, and inquiries were sent to the headman of the above mentioned machi (town) and at the same time to the aunt-in-law of the executed, Etsu KINOTO, it was imformed, but as having no reply, the corpse was sent to Hiroshima Medical College, according to Art. 75 of Prison Law.

8. Communication while in life: No communication between relatives.

Suehichi SUYAMA

Warden of Hiroshima Prison.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Hiroshima Prison.

31. Oct. 1947.

To : Zen-ichi OKADA, Director of B/PA, M/J.

Subject: Report on Execution.

Name: Ryoji HAYASHI.

Birth: June 26. 1921.

Domicile: 521, Otsu, Sugiya-hon-machi, Shimabara-city, Nagasaki Prefecture.

Address: Nakaguro-Mine, Saseho-city, Nagasaki Prefecture.

Occupation: Coal-miner.

Name of crime: Robbery, Homicide and its attempt.

Court: Nagasaki District Court.

Date of Decision of First Instance: December 28, 1946.

Date of Withdrawal of Appeal: February 13, 1947.

Date of Execution: October 30. 1947.

begun at 9.08 a.m.

died at 9.25 a.m.

finished at 9.30 a.m.

Name of Witness at the execution:

Wasakichi OHMACHI, a public procurator at Hiroshima High Public Procurators' Office.

Rokuro SHIMOI, a secretary, at the above mentioned office.

Treatment of the corpse: It was imformed to his real father to receive the corpse, but being answered to be unable to receive, the corpse was, according to Art. 75 of the prison law, sent to Hirbshima medical college.

Suehichi SUYAMA

Warden of Hiroshima Prison.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

MIYAGI Prison.

30. Oct. 1947.

To : Zen-ichi OKADA, Director of B/PA, M/J.

Subject: Report on execution.

Name: Kanae KAWAI.

Birth: 2. May 1918.

Domicile: 236-1, Tsugenji, Horado-mura, Mugi-gun, Gifu Prefecture.

Address: Vagrant.

Occupation: None.

Name of crime: Theft, wartime robbery and homicide.

Court and date of decision:

1st Instance - June 10 1946, Tokyo District Criminal Court.

2nd Instance - November 30, 1946, Tokyo Appeal Court.

3rd Instance - April 10 1947, the Supreme Court.

Previous convictions:

1) Larceny and fraud, 10 months' penal servitude (Tokyo Local Court)

2) Larceny and fraud, one year and 6 months' penal servitude(Nagoya Local Court)

3) Embezzlement, one year and 6 months' penal servitude (Nagoya Local Court)

4) Larceny, 2 years 6 months' penal servitude (Gifu Local Court)

Date of execution: October 29. 1947.

from 9.26 a.m.

to 9.38,45, a.m.

Witness at the execution:

Haruji KAWANA, a public procurator at Sendai District Public Procurators' Office.

Kesakichi MEGURO, a secretary at the above mentioned office.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Treatment of the corpse: Telegram was sent to Kujiro SHINODA, uncle of the executed, living at the domicile, to receive the corpse. And if no reply comes, the corpse is to be sent to the Medical college of Tohoku University.

Communication while in life: None.

Isami KAWAKAMI

Warden of Miyagi Prison.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

abm

Miyagi Prison.

29. October 1947.

To : Zen-ichi OKADA, Difector of B/PA, M/J.

Subject: Report on Execution.

Name: KIN HEI TO (allias Heito KANEDA)

Birth: April 2, 1923.

Domicile: Gyntori, Toshinmen, Toshingun, Chuseinando, Korea.

Address: Vagrant.

Name of offence: Wartime robbery and homicide, and wartime arson.

Date of decision: 1st Instance: February 27 1946. Akita District Court.

2nd Instance: May 17 1946. Miyagi Court of Appeal.

Decision became irrevocable on May 23, 1946.

Previous conviction: None.

Date of Execution: October 28, 1947.

from 9.17 a.m.

to 9.31,20. a.m.

Witness at the execution: Yoshiatsu YAMADA, a public procurator at Sendai High Public Procurators' Office.

Tatsuro HAYASHI, a secretary at the same office.

Treatment of the corpse: As there are no relatives nor acquainted in Japan, the corpse will be sent to the Medical College of Tohoku University.

Communication while in life: None.

Isami KAWAKAMI

Warden of Miyagi Prison.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

List of murderers hanged. Jan - d

date of execution	name of prison	name of crime
Apr. 18, '47	NAGOYA	burglary & murder & attempt
May 23, '47	NAGOYA	wartime trespassing wartime attempt burglary & murde
June 10, '47	OSAKA	burglary & murder, murder
July 5, '47	NAGOYA	burglary & murder
July 19, 47	"	"
Sept. 5, 47	MIYAGI	"
Sept 17, 47	NAGOYA	"
Oct. 27 47	HIROSHIMA	robbery, burglary & murder
Oct 28 47	MIYAGI.	wartime burglary & murder
Oct 29. 47	"	robbery, wartime burglary & mur
Oct. 30, 47	HIROSHIMA	burglary & murder & attempt —

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

murderers hanged Jan - Oct '49 11 in Total

name of crime	name of murderer	age
burglary & murder & attempt	YOSHIO HIRATA	34
wartime trespassing wartime attempt burglary & murder	KIHICHI ISOZAKI	27
burglary & murder, murder	SADAO INAMOTO	23
burglary & murder	JIRO NAGATA alias TOSEI NATSUKAWA	2
"	NOBORU NAKAJIMA	2
"	MASAO SUZUKI	23
"	HIROSHI OKA	24
robbery, burglary & murder	YATSUE YAMAZAKI	42
wartime burglary & murder	KANETA HEITO alias KIM HEITO	2
robbery, wartime burglary & murder	KANAE alias KANE KANAI	3
burglary & murder & attempt —	RYOJI HAYASHI	

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 715009

INSTRUCTION BULLETIN 44A (Fire Fighting Tactics)
SUBJECT: Rescue - Revised 4 October 1943

Rescue: Is to remove human beings from the involved building to a place of safety.

The life hazard determines the initial procedure at a fire or other emergency. Rescue is the immediate action upon the arrival of fire fighting units. Fire fighting personnel should know the principles governing rescue, and be thoroughly trained in rescue operations and the use of rescue equipment.

In case of a fire or other emergency the officer in charge should immediately determine if human life is endangered. In addition to his knowledge of the building and its occupancy, other means of obtaining information are: by a quick survey of the situation, cries for help from persons in the building, information obtained from persons who have escaped from the building, and information obtained from neighbors and bystanders. Immediate action should be taken to effect the rescue of the entrapped occupants.

In places of public assembly, barracks, schools, or any buildings where a number of persons may be assembled, fire is not necessary in order for a serious rescue problem to arise. Panic, rather than fire, has been the direct cause of the loss of life in places of public assembly. A false cry of fire, the discovery of smoke, an accident such as an explosion, collapse of part of building, or any unusual or unexpected incident may provide the necessary spark of excitement which may result in panic.

Fire fighting personnel should familiarize themselves, through frequent inspections, surveys, and group studies, with the life hazard of the building under their protection. They should know the construction, the interior, the nature of the contents, the number of persons likely to be in the building day and night, the interior and exterior stairways and other avenues of escape, and such data which would be of value in conducting rescue operations.

The time and nature of occupancy have a direct relation to the problem of rescue. Certain types of occupancy have a variable life hazard depending upon the time of emergency. A theater fire, for example, presents a more serious problem during show hours than at other times. Therefore, the time and nature of occupancy must be considered in estimating the life hazard.

Weather conditions at the time of the fire or other emergency may have an important bearing on the problem of rescue. Zero weather, with

escaped from the building, and information obtained from neighbors and bystanders. Immediate action should be taken to effect the rescue of the entrapped occupants.

In places of public assembly, barracks, schools, or any buildings where a number of persons may be assembled, fire is not necessary in order for a serious rescue problem to arise. Panic, rather than fire, has been the direct cause of the loss of life in places of public assembly. A false cry of fire, the discovery of smoke, an accident such as an explosion, collapse of part of building, or any unusual or unexpected incident may provide the necessary spark of excitement which may result in panic.

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Weather conditions at the time of the fire or other emergency may have an important bearing on the problem of rescue. Zero weather with the presence of snow and ice, for instance, may interfere with rescue operations and may also endanger the health of persons who have been removed from the building. There may also be the problem of providing first aid, medical care, ambulance service, and hospitalization for the injured. The age, sex, and physical condition of the occupants will enter into the problem of rescue. Women, children, and the physically disabled will tend to complicate rescue operations.

Safeguards against panic must be provided previous to the time of the emergency. Life safety depends to a major degree upon the construction of the building. Exits adequate to accommodate the maximum number of occupants are essential. All exits should conform to accepted standards. Where it is practical, occupants should be trained to execute a well disciplined emergency exit drill. For information regarding accepted standards and emergency exit drills, see Chapter 52, "Crosby-Fiske-Forster Handbook of Fire Protection".

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 715009

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Report concerning One Kishichi Isozaki Condemned Irrevocably to Death

Domicile	No. 1,790, 3-chome, Mukai-machi, Mito City, Ibaragi Prefecture
Occupation	Non
Name of Offence	Theft, wartime house-breaking, wartime robbery and homicide and attempt thereto
Name	Kishichi Isozaki
Age	Born on October 1, in the 10th year of Taisho (1921)
Character	Quick-tempered, idle and thievish
Personal history	Born at Ibaragi Prefecture, his native country, employed as fermented bean vendor, newsboy or apprentice at a baker's or butcher's after finishing a primary school in the same city, but after this, in Tokyo, Hokkaido or Nagoya areas, changed his occupation frequently_____ his occupations include an employe of veterinary, a laborer of steel mill, a coolie of aluminium factory, a coal-miner, a fisherman, a cine-film carrier at cinema theatre, a cart-horse driver, etc. During this time, detained a juvenile prison for committing theft, eventually committed these crimes.
Property	Non
Relatives	Father, Umehachi (deceased); mother, Kiyo (56 yrs.); elder brother, Katsuji (35); elder brother, Umetaka (30); elder bro-

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

	ther's wife not legally married, Kiyo Sakurai (51); elder sister, Kiyo(About 53); younger sister, Shina (16); younger sister, Yayo (21);
Previous offence	1. Sentenced to a penal servitude for a period of not less than one year and not exceeding three years for committing theft at the Mito Local Court on October 5, 1936. Furthermore, 1. Apprehended by the Tozuka Police Station for committing theft and embezzlement on march 15, 1936. 1. Sent to the Mito Police Station for administrative detention on July 12, 1936, charged with the breach of public peace.
Motives of offence	Avarice
Outline of offences	1. On August 1st, 1944, the condemned, in the house of Goro Tokida who had carried on sawing and banding of lumber at No. 7, San-chome, Hioki-dori, Nakagawa-ku, Nagoya City and had once employed the condemned as a provisional cart-horse drive, stole 21 pieces of over-coats and others worth about 505 yen owned by Tokida. 2. From about October 19th in the same year, he was staying jobless at a doss-house in Nagoya City, but became hard up for maney. At the night of August 25th, he slept in the waiting-room of Nagoya Station and awoke at about 3 a.m. on the 26th; thinking of how to raise money, he remembered that there had always been a con-

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

siderable sum of money in the portable-saves of Komakichi Oguchi, a carrier of goods by cart who had once employed the condemned as a provisional cart-horse driver for 10-odd days about the beginning of August in the same year. Knowing that it was blacked out for the war, about post 3 o'clock a.m. on the same day, he stole into K, Oguchi's house and tried to steal money. But when he was going to enter the central room where Komakichi was asleep, Komakichi awoke and challenged him. So he hid himself for a little while at the verandah adjacent to the foom. However, as there was some sign that Komakichi was going to get up, for fear that he (the condemned) should have been detected in the very act of offence, he searched a metallic hoe on the spot which was placed against the edye of the verandah and knowing that it would cause Komakichi to faint away or might cause his death to assault him with the hoe, he shook the hoe and struck Komakichi hard several times on the headand caused him to faint away. Then Chiyoko (29 years of age at that time) who was the wife of Kiyoshi (the war dead), the eldest son of Komakichi and Sueko (14 years of age at that time), a daughter of Komakichi, who had been asleep in the adjourning room for the shop, were surprised at the noises, got up, opened the sliding-door and entered the room, so he struck them hard several times

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

	on the heads with the back of the hoe with the same intention as mentioned above and caused them to faint away. After that he took about 750 yen from a purse on the cabinet for account-books, from the portalsafe placed by the said cabinet and from the other portable-safe in the closet, and ran away. As a consequence the above-mentioned assault caused Sueko to die instantly of being brained and Komakichi to die a short time later of being brained; and Chiyoko received cuts and bruises which took four months to heal completely. In passing the above-mentioned acts of theft, wartime robbery & homicide and attempt thereto are deemed to have been committed with a continued malice.
Clue to criminal investigation	The victims' house had employed many cart-horse drivers and from the fact that the doing was likely to be done by one who knew the house well, the offender was concluded to be real one, and as the result of the contrast of the finger prints he came to confess the crimes of this case.
Data for determination of fact	Besides the offender's finger prints agreed with those (finger prints) on the portable safe owned by the victims, the offender, directly after his arrest, confessed the circumstances of the crimes minutely to the judicial police official, and part of the stolen goods also was found

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

at the house of Katsuji, the offender's elder brother, and later he confessed consistently to the examinations of the Public Procurator and the Court at which he was tried. Even by the exhibits mentioned in the decision in first instance, the fact is clear.

Date of indictment	20, November, 1944	demand of preliminary trial
Date of conclusion of preliminary trial	29, December, 1944	
Date of decision in first instance	22, March, 1945	death penalty
Second instance	8, August, 1945	quashing and sending back of Original decision
Date of decision by sending back	30, November, 1945	death penalty
Date of decision in second appeal instance	7, March, 1946	dismissal of second appeal
Court which has given decision	The Nagoya District Court	The Supreme Court
Prison scheduled to execute	The Nagoya Prison	
Date scheduled to execute		

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Prison Affairs Bureau

Ministry of Justice

5. Feb 1947.

Subject : The Report concerning each man who was executed between 1. Sept. 1945 and 31. Dec. 1946.

To : The Chief of Public Safety Division. CIS.GHQ. SCAP.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Median age 27 years

Offence	Name	Age	Date of Sentence	Date of Execution	Time Sent Exec
House-breaking, Robbery & Murder in wartime.	Shoji Motoki	20	5, Sept. 1945	20, Nov. 1945	77
Robbery & Murder	Yosimatsu Ikeda		21, Feb. 1945	20, Dec. 1945	364
House-breaking, Robbery Murder, Arson in wartime & Larceny.	Masayosi Sugahara	35	3, Jul. 1945	22, Dec. 1945	172
Robbery & Murder in wartime	Shozaburo Matsue	20	14, Dec. 1945	6, Feb. 1946	55
Robbery & Murder	Shokichiro Fumiyama	20	7, Jan. 1946	13, Apr. 1946	97
Larceny, Fraud, Murder, & Death ~~caused~~ caused by Rape.	Yosio Furuhasi	28	12, Feb. 1946	1, May, 1946	79
Robbery & Murder in wartime.	Isamu Tatemoto	22	14, Jan. 1946	6, May, 1946	113
Death caused by Rape in wartime, abandoning of corpes & Larceny.	Sadao Tamaki	34	25, Nov. 1945	15, May, 1946	172
Robbery ~~in~~ in wartime, Murder, Ahandoning, of Corpes.	Ichiro Kidagawa	31	20, Feb. 1945	6, June, 1946	472
House-breaking, Robbery & Murder in wartime.	Mansen Yamamoto	25	18, Dec. 1945	6, June, 1946	170
Robbery & Murder	Toshiaki Kawahara	26	12, Apr. 1946	5, Aug. 1946	116
Murder, Voilation of interment, Mutilation & Damage of Corpes, & Robbery in wartime	Shoji Siina	35	7, Mar. 1946	30, Nov. 1946	269
Robbery & Murder	Kosyu Nishihara	49	15, Apr. 1946	9, Dec. 1946	239

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

average Russel 184 days

of ution	Time between Sentence ~~of~~ Execution	Execution Prison	Presided Officials.
ov. 1945	77 days	Osaka H.D.	Pros. Dogen Takahasi Clerk. Man Yuge Warden. Yosiyasu Miwa
ec. 1945	364 "	Miyagi P.	Pros. Masamitsu Takeyasu Clerk. Tadasi Hayasaka Warden. Takesi Kawakami
ec. 1945	172 "	"	Pros. Atsusi Inaba Clerk. Takeo Sugano Warden. Takesi Kawakami
. 1946	55 "	Osaka H.D.	Pros. Jitsuo Onoue Clerk. Eiki Matsuzaki Warden. Yosiyasu Miwa
r. 1946	97 "	Osaka H.D.	Pros. Takesuke Matsumoto Clerk. Hideo Sakaguchi Warden. Seijyu Haseba
. 1946	79 "	Nagoya P.	Pros. Yoshio Kido Clerk. Ichiro Imaeda Warden. Urashiro Furuhashi
. 1946	113 "	Osaka H.D.	Pros. Yosio Motoi Clerk. Tosio Takehiro Warden. Seijyu Haseba
y. 1946	172 "	Miyagi P.	Pros. Chu Sasaki Clerk. Yosiji Kawamura Warden Takesi Kawakami
e. 1946	472 "	Nagoya P.	Pros. Atsuzo Miyake Clerk. Tosiichi Nakajima Warden. Urasiro Furuhasi
e. 1946	170 "	Sapporo P.	Pros. Akira Marumono Clerk. Ichigoro Kato Warden. Jyunsaku Kusumoto
. 1946	116 "	Hirosima P.	Pros. Teruo Baba Clerk. Hirosi Okada Warden. Tanzeu Kawabe
v. 1946	269 "	Miyagi P.	Pros. Yosiaki Doi Clerk. Shoichi Chiba Warden. Takesi Kawakami
. 1946	239 "	"	Pros. Masahiro Sibata Clerk. Jiro Numata Warden Takesi Kawakami

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Execution

C18 #21 File in Keep on Pris. Br. Adm

Report on RYOJI HAYASHI

who has given an Irrevocable Sentence to Death.

Domicile:	No.521, Otsu, Sugiya-hon-machi, Shimabara city.
Occupation:	Coal-miner.
Name:	ryoji, HAYASHI.
Age:	Born June 26,1921.
Persomal History:	Born at Nagasaki prefecture, his native country, is of loose character from infancy and left his higher course of primaly school, disliking schoolwork, at age of fourteen: went to Kobe city and became seaman , after a year of seafaring life, wandered mine to mine in Kyushu as coal-miner up to the responding tothe call to the colour, Feb. 1942: was taken prisoner of war at the front of South China, Oct. 1942 and was delivered to Japanese Army as the end of war: returned his home, Jun. 1946, and had been coal-miner at Nakazato coal-mine.
Property:	None:
Relatives:	father: Seizo (55) mother: Fuku (46) yonger sister: Katsu (21) yonger brother: Akinobu(16) " Shoichiro(14) yonger sister: Shige (8) " Shizu (6)
Previous Offence:	None.
Motives of Offence:	To get money for gumbling and dissipation.
Outline of Offence:	Plotting to get money for gumbling and dissipation by taking another's property, selected neibouring Matsumoto's which is a lone house im a rice-field, assuming Matsumoto is a man made of money: about 2 A.M. of August 4 1946, breaking the back wall of the same house, entered into the workshop and took a hatchet from a carpenter's tool-chest for the purpose of killing any who should

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Execution

C18 #21 File in Keep on Pris. Br. Adm

Report on RYOJI HAYASHI

who has given an Irrevocable Sentence to Death.

Domicile:	No.521, Otsu, Sugiya-hon-machi, Shimabara city.
Occupation:	Coal-miner.
Name:	ryoji, HAYASHI.
Age:	Born June 26, 1921.
Personal History:	Born at Nagasaki prefecture, his native country, is of loose character from infancy and left his higher course of primaly school, disliking schoolwork, at age of fourteen: went to Kobe city and became seaman , after a year of seafaring life, wandered mine to mine in Kyushu as coal-miner up to the responding tothe call to the colour, Feb. 1942: was taken prisoner of war at the front of South China, Oct. 1942 and was delivered to Japanese Army as the end of war: returned his home, Jun. 1946, and had been coal-miner at Nakazato coal-mine.
Property:	None:
Relatives:	father: Seizo (55) mother: Fuku (46) yonger sister: Katsu (21) yonger brother: Akinobu (16) " Shoichiro (14) yonger sister: Shige (8) " Shizu (6)
Previous Offence:	None.
Motives of Offence:	To get money for gumbling and dissipation.
Outline of Offence:	Plotting to get money for gumbling and dissipation by taking another's property, selected neibouring Matsumoto's which is a lone house im a rice-field, assuming Matsumoto is a man made of money: about 2 A.M. of August 4 1946, breaking the back wall of the same house, entered into the workshop and took a hatchet from a carpenter's tool-chest for the purpose of killing any who should

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

purpose of killing anyone who should discovered him , cut its heft handy in size: at a moment entering into the living-room,carring the said hatchet,was discovered by Mitsue Nakada, employee,33 years old,who made an outcry,he resolved to achieve his purpose by exterminating the whole family,at first stabbed Mitsue on her head and other five parts,countinuing his intent, stroked violently Hisanao Matsumoto(4o),Asano(36),Hisanao's wife,Yoko (5),their doughter,and Mitsuharu,(6), Mitsue's son,who all were waked by noise ,one by one,on their heads and killed them on the spot by breaking their brains excepting Mitsue who was inflicted such injuries as requiring 6o days for curing copletly on her head and other parts and not came to death: after then he looted money of 43o Yen in cash, three white-shirts,etc.

Clue to Criminal Investigation:	Surrendered voluntarily to the police.
Data for finding fact:	He cofessed the offence consistently in the examinations by the police officer, the public procurater,the judge for preliminary hearing and at the court of public trial: in addition to it, every exhibit was found at the place where confessed by him as well as positive testimonies and technical evidence were made.
Date of Indictment:	August 17, 1946.
Date of Counclusion of Preliminary Hearing:	October 29, 1946.
Date of Decision of First Instance:	December 18, 1946.
Date on which Decision became Irrevocable:	February 14, 1947.
Court which has pronounced Decision of First Instance:	Nagasaki District Court.
Date Scheduled to Execute the Sentence:	October 30, 1947
Date Scheduled to Execute the Sentence:	Hiroshima Prison

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Files

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Report concerning One Kanae Kawai Condemned Irrevocably to Death

Domicile	No. 236-1, Tsugenji, Horado-mura, Mugi-gun, Gifu Prefecture
Occupation	None
Name of offence	Theft, wartime robbery and homicide
Name	Kanae Kawai
Age	Born on May 2, in the 7th year of Taisho (1918) (Aged 30)
Character	Simple and idle; rambling and thievish, having no honest occupation
Personal history	Became an adopted child in his childhood, finished the third year of the evening session of the Chu-Kyo Commercial School in Nagoya City, kept company with delinquents, reprimanded by his adoptive father and mother by reason of taking money out of his home without permission after being hard up for money, and then left home. Afterwards changed his occupation frequently, committed four previous offences-----theft, fraud and embezzlement_____, meanwhile became a food blackmarketeer, at various places committed theft, eventually committed these crimes.
Property	None
Relatives	None
Previous conviction	In the 12th year of Showa (1937), at the Tokyo Local Court,

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

larceny, fraud,

ten months' penal servitude.

In the 13th year of Showa (1938),

at the Nagoya Local Court

larceny, fraud,

one year six months' penal servitude.

In the 15th year of Showa (1940),

at the Gifu Local Court,

embezzlement,

one year six months' penal servitude.

In the 17th year of Showa (1942),

at the Nagoya Local Court,

larceny

two years six months' penal servitude.

Motive of crime

Without any definite job, to get living fund.

Outline of crime

The present offender had no difinite job, committed one crime after another: After discharged from prison in August, the 19th year of Showa (1944)

1. beginning with larceny of cash, clothes, etc., on September 15, the same year, at Tōmatsu Hashimoto's, Sakae ward, Nagoya City who sympathized withth the present offender in his circumstances, and made an effort in regenerating him;
2. on November 8, the same year, committed a theft of two light brown blankets at the Shinjuku Hotel, Yodobashi ward, Tokyo Metropolis;
3. on December 9, the same year, stole clothes, sundries, cash, etc. at Tetsuro Mochizuki's, the said word;
4. at Kōkichi Sakuraba's, Naka-Tsugaru-gun,

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Aomori Prefecture, stole

(a) at the end of December, the same year;
cash of 500 yen, and

(b) on January 15, the 20th year of Showa
(1945), a blanket, an overcoat, etc.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

5. On February 1, this offender became aquainted casually, on Hongoku-cho car-stop of the Metropolitan Street-car, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo Metropolis, with Kiku Shimizu, an employee of Toshimoto Miyasaka, No. 4-9, 3-chome, Muromachi, the same ku, who took him along to Miyasaka's, where he was served lunch and supper in return for his apples and, further, he was offered to stay there for the night and he decided to accept it. After Toshimoto went back to his home at Setagaya-ku, leaving Kiku and him there, accidentally, at about one o'clock a.m., the next day, the 2nd, an air-raid warning was called off and Kiku came to sleep beside this offender while he was in bed in the six-mat room of the second floor. Then it occurred to him that he would kill the woman and rob Toshimoto's of the money and things under cover of the black-out during the war. So he brought a water-pipe of four shaku (about four feet) long and one sun (about 1.2 inches) in diameter from downstairs and battered her on the forehead and face while she was asleep, causing her death because of bleeding in the cranium and smashed brain caused by the battery. Next he robbed the house of the money, shoes, clothes and others.

6. On the 14th of the same month, the same year, he stole 135 yen in cash from Kanko Ishikawa's, Nakatsugaru-gun, Aomori Prefecture.

Clue to Criminal Investigation

While arrangements were made for the arrest of this offender by name according to the deposition of the above-mentioned Toshimoto who gave him a night's lodging, he was discovered to possess the clothes and others which were

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

	taken out of Miyasaka's and other houses. Thus the offender was arrested.
Data for Determination of Fact	Judging from the fact that, in the course of the examination by the public procurator, examining judge and court in public trial, he always confessed consistently in detail all the above-mentioned offenses, and from the pieces of evidence and so forth, his commission of the offenses is clear.
Date of Conclusion of Preliminary Examination	January 31, 1946.
Date of Decision in First Instance	June 10, 1946.
Date of Decision in Second Instance	November 30, 1946.
Date of Decision in Third Instance	April 10, 1947.
Date on which Decision became irrevocable	do.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Court of First Instance	Tokyo District Criminal Court.
Court of Second Instance	Tokyo Court of Appeal.
Court of Third Instance	The Supreme Court.
Date Scheduled to Execute	October , 1947.
Prison Scheduled to Execute	Miyagi Prison.
	Oct. 29. 47

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

ABM

Report on Kin Hei-to Condemned Irrevoably to Death

Registered Locality of the House, Occupation	Gyuto-ri, Toshin-men, Toshin-gun, Chusei Nando, Korea. Without employment.
Name of Offence	Wartime robbery and homicide, and wartime arson.
Full Name	Kin Hei-to, Alias Heito Kaneda.
Age	Then 24 - year old.
Character	He, by nature, likes wandering and is shallow-minded.
Career	Since his childhood, he has never been educated and is ignorant. Up to 16 - year old, he led a idle life in his parents' family, and after that, for about two years he worked, with his elder brother, at a tobacco manufacturer and seller's shop in the vicinity. On May 28, 1941 (then 20 - years old), he got employment in the Yubari Coal Mine in Hokkaido, responding to an invitation of 100 imported peninsular labourers from his native place, and in June, 1943 returned to Korea with all of the said labourers. On about August, the same year, he went over to Japan prpper again, and he was employed by Shigegoro Tamura, operator of dairy-farm, of Aomori City. In about March, 1945, he escaped ?

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

	from the said family, stealing six bales of cleaned rice from their godown, and after that he went to Aomori City again from Kawasaki City, by way of Fukushima, Koriyama, Sendai, Akita, etc. and worked in the Kamikita Mine and then the Hanaoka Mine. At about 10 a.m. June 20, 1945, he took a train at Shinjo station in Aomori Prefecture to work in the Kosaka Mine in Akita Prefecture and on the following 21st day night, he committed this offence, breaking his journey at Owani station in the same Prefecture.
Property	None
Relatives	Father, Kunde Kansei (57); mother, unknown (48); elder brother, unknown (33); elder brother's wife, unknown.
Previous offence	None
Motives of offence	Hearing Naoji Miyano and his wife, Shun, the victims, who were sleeping in their bed, talk with each other in a low voice with such words as "do (yaru)", "don't do (yaru-na)" and "bury (umeru)", etc., the offender considered their words as the meaning that they were discussing over killing the offender and robbing his money and articles, resolved that he would rather kill them and rob of their large money owned by the victims which he witnessed in the daytime than he killed by them, and then committed this offence.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Outline of Offences

This offender was born in Korea. He came over to Japan proper as one of ~~drafted~~ impressed laborers on May 28, 1941 twenty years old at that time and returned to Korea after service for about two years in Yubari Coal-mine, Hokkaido, as miner. About August, 1943, he came over to Japan proper again and got a job in a dairy-farm run by Shigegoro Tamura, Oaza Shiomachi, Aomori City, taking charge of milking cows. But about February, 1945, three calves died in succession. That was the reason why he felt painful, and he ran away without permission after stealing six bales of polished rice from the storehouse about March, 1945. After that he wandered from place to place, until he heard it in talk that Kosaka Mine, Katsuno-gun, Akita Prefedture, paid laborers well and, with the intention of getting a job in the mine, he went over to Aza Tamokizawa, Oaza Nagabashiri, Yatate-mura, Kitaakita-gun, Akita Prefecture, near Kosaka Mine on June 21, the same year. There he found a wood-cutters' dormitory called "Miyano Hamba" which was belonging to the Shirasawa Forestry Office, the said place. He dropped in the dormitory to ask the short-cut to Kosaka Mine, while the boss of the dormitory Naoji Miyano (42 years old at that time) advised him to become a wood-chopping man of the dormitory. Then he decided to follow the advice. At that night, he went to bed beside the hearth in the sitting-room of the dormitory, about eight o'clock. While in bed, he heard Miyano and his wife Shun Miyano (36 years old at that time) who had gone to bed before in the room opposite to the hearth, whisper to each other, " --- do --- (yaru)",

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

"Don't do --- (yaru-na)" and others. So he suspected them to form a conspiracy to kill him and rob ~~the money~~ him of ~~him~~ his money; and he immediately got up and went down to the dirt floor, pretending to go to the outside toilet. He quietly hid in the shade of the boundary of cryptomeria-bark on the border of the said sitting-room and earth-floor and stole a glance at the room, when he heard Naoji further talk, with such words as "bury (umeru)", etc. So he understood Naoji's words as the meaning that Naoji had his intention of burying the corpse into the earth after killing the offender. And he resolved that he had rather kill Naoji and his wife and rob of their money and articles than be killed and robbed of his money by Naoji, then towards half eight on the same night during the light control in the wartime he suddenly beat Naoji's head some two times, who was in bed in his sitting-room, brandishing a piece of iron-headed hoe, found at the said earth-floor, and gave wounds of fracture split of 12 centimetre in lenght with a cut on the skin of the part of temporal bone on the upper part of Naoji's right ear, etc. Likewise, when Shun was surprised at the noise and was about to get up from her bed, he continually beat the ~~latter part~~ back of her head, etc. with the said iron-headed hoe several times, gave wounds of one sen copper-sized dislocation on the part of her left parietal bone, etc. As the result, he caused both of them to die from wounds inflicted respectively on the spot in a short time.

Moreover, to cover the evidences of the above-mentioned crime, intending to burn up the said woodmen's dormitory,

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

he quickly put one end of tanzen (Japanese night gowns) Naoji and his wife had worn on 3 or 4 pieces of firewood then burning in the above-mentioned furnace and the other end on their quilts causing flames to spread from the night gowns to the quilts and then to the dormitory building. After that he robbed a leather billfold, ~~total~~ cash totaling more than 1,500 yen, a second-hand ruck-sack, a slightly-used can canvass hand-bag, Some cut tobacco, about 50 kinshi cigarettes, a razor, a second-hand suit of national uniform, a spool of thread, a tobacco-pouch made of cherry bark, a watch, and three pencils, all owned by Naoji and were there in the said room and ran away, causing the said dormitory to be burnt down-owned by Naoji, and deserted, not used for residence (a cedar bark roofed one storey hut with a frontage of about 3 ken and a depth of about 5 ken)

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Clue to Criminal Investigation	Two charred bodies, discovered in the debris of the said dormitory gave the clue to the criminal investigation.
Data for Determination of Fact	In the course of the examination made by the judicial police officer public procurator, examining judge and the court in public trial, the offender always confessed in detail all of his offences (although he said in the court in second instance that he had forgotten a part of the offence, there is no reasonable ground for the statement); and the stolen goods of this case were also discovered in the vicinity of this offender. The facts of ~~the~~ offence are clearly determined by the above-mentioned evidences.
Date of Conclusion of Preliminary Examination	January 15, 1946
Date of Decision in First Instance	February 27, 1946
Date of Decision in Second Instance	May 17, 1946
Date on which Decision Became Irrevocable	May 23, 1946
Court of Decision in First Instance	The Akita District Court
Court of Decision in Second Instance	The Miyage Court of Appeal

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Date Scheduled to Execute	Oct, 28, 1947
Prison Scheduled to Execute	The Miyagi Prison

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

File (ABN)

Hiroshima Prison.

27 Oct. 1947.

To : Zenichi OKADA, Director of B/PA, M/J.

Subject: Report on Execution.

Name: Matsue YAMAZAKI

Birth: August 7. 1908.

Domicile: 608, Mukoiima, Bofu City, Yamaguchi Prefecture.

Occupation: Seaman.

Name of crime: Theft, robbery and homicide.

Court: YAMAGUCHI District Court.

Date of Decision in First Instance: June 26, 1946. (Death penalty)

Date of Appeal: July 1. 1946.

Date of Withdrawal of Appeal: August 14, 1946 (Decision became irrevocable)

Date of Execution: At 9.25 a.m. on October 27. 1947.

Name of Witness at the execution: Takeo KINOSHITA, a public procurator of Hiroshima Higher Public Procurator's Office.
Kumaichi GOTO, a secretary of Hiroshima Higher Public Procurator's Office.

Treatment of the corpse: It was informed to Sakae YAMAZAKI, a real elder brother of the executed, to receive the corpse but he said that he cannot receive it, so according to Art.75 of the prison law, the corpse was sent to Hiroshima medical college.

Suehichi SUYAMA

Warden of Hiroshima Prison.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 775009

Our File — US Pw. Surv #20

Report on Hiroshi Oka,

Condemned Irrevocably to Death

Resistered Domicile	No. 83, Aza Onoda, Osato-mura, Kawage-gun, Mie Prefecture.
Occupation	Factory hand employed at the Spare Parts Section of the Nagoya Workshop of the Nagoya Railway Division.
Name of Offence	Robbery and Homicide
Name in Full	Hiroshi Oka
Age	Born on September 1, 1924.
Personal History	Born in Nagoya City in 1924. Entered Mitsubishi Kokuki Seisakusho (The Mitsubishi Aircraft Manufacturing Company) in the said city as a child worker in April, 1941 after the graduation from a primary school there. Called up to the colours in December, 1944, but returned home because of illness and entered the said company again. Called up to the regiment at Hisai, Mie Prefecture in July, 1945. Demobilizwd in September, the same year

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 775009

	because of the end of the war. Employed at the Nagoya Werkshop of Government Railway in October, the said year.
Property	No property
Relatives	Step-father, Jiemon (43 years of age) Real mother, Ryu (47) Real brother, Toyomi (22) Real Bbrother, Shozo (20)
Previous Offence	No.
Motives of Offence	In consequence of being hard up for money.
Outline of Crime	This offender, on about September 25, 1946, conspired with the jointly accused person Nagaichi Ito to steal her money, as Toyo Amano, dealer in tobacco of Masago-cho , Minato-ku, Nagoya City had always large amount of money, and tended the shop by herself in the daytime and this offender perceived the location where the money was deposited. They planned that Ito first enticed Toyo out from her house and during that interval this offender en-

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 775009

tered it to steal the money. And as this offender was her acquaintance, he had made up his mind to kill her if he should be found by her, and on about October 1, the same year he asked Ito to lend him a dagger for this purpose. Ito handed a dagger to this offender on the 4th of this month, perceiving his intention. Then this offender started to her house together with Ito to put this plan into practice, but it could not be realized as both shrinked on the way. After this, on the 8th of the same month, the arrangement of carrying out of this plan was made again and this offender who equipped himself met Ito outside the gate of the Nagoya Workshop of the Nagoya Railway Division which is their place of employment, but as Ito was on duty already, he had made up his mind to carry it out resolutely, taking charge of the direct action of killing of Toyo

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 775009

and robbery of money by himself, Ito perceived this, and as he hesitated to go out for he was already on duty, he handed to this offender a dagger which had been got from one of his friends on the previous day for the use in this crime and was carried by him at that time with the intention of leaving its realization to this offender and getting the distribution of robbed money. (The dagger handed to this offender previously had been returned to him on the preceding day.). This offender went to the said One's house, carrying this dagger, at about half past nine o'clock in the morning of the same day, said to her that as he left factory earlier than usual, he came to see her, and during the conversation with her seeked frequently for the ~~opportunity~~ chance of killing her at the back garden, but it was in vain. Then he thought that he would enticed Toyo out to a nieghbouring place which escaped notice of others and kill her, and immediately after this he would return to her house to attain his ob-

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 775009

ject of the robbery of money, so at about two o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, he enticed Toyo out to the debris of fire of the Toyo Soko, No. 2 - Wari, Chitose-machi, Minato-ku, the same city under the pretext that he would take her to one of his friends to buy rice for her, made her faint away at that place by stabbing her neck with the said dagger from the back all of a sudden, causing her instant death owing to bleeding by the cutting of the right carotied artery among about ten more stabs to neck and other places, and thus attained the object of killing Toyo by the conspiracy of this offender and the jointly accused person. But as his crime was seen by a passer-by, he could not accomplish the purpose of robbery of money with his returning to Amano's house.

And the jointly accused person Nagaichi Ito was sentenced to the penal servitude for the period of thirteen years.

Clue to Criminal Investigation

There was left a blood-strained coat with the signature of this offender's name in the

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 775009

	vicinityof the scene; the type of the blood proved to be the same as that of the victim. These gave the clue to the invew investigation; and thus the offender was arrest arrested and confessed his offence in the present case.
Data for Determination of Facts	In the course of the inquiries by the public procurator, the examining judge and the examination by the Court in public trial, the offender always confessed all of the above-mentioned offence in detail. And judging from the adeposition by the jointly accused person Nagaichi Ito and other pieces of evidence, his commission of the offence is clear.
Date of Prosecution	October 27, 1946
Date of Conclusion of Preliminary Trial	Novermber 18, 1946

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 775009

Date of Decision in First Instance	December 23, 1946
Date of Decision in Second Instance	March 11, 1947
Date on which Decision Became Irrevocable	March 18, 1947
Court of Decision in First Instance	The Nagoya District Court
Court of Decision in Second Instance	The Nagoya Court of Appeal
Date Scheduled to Execute	September 17, 1947
Prison Scheduled to Execute	The Nagoya Prison

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 775009

Executions

CIS II 2½
Keep on file

Report concerning One Matsue Yamazaki

Condemned Irrevocably to Death

Domicile : No. 608, Ōaza-Mukojima, Bofu City, Yamaguchi Prefecture

Occupation : Non

Name of offence : Theft, robbery and homicide

Name : Matsue Yamazaki

Age : Born on August 7, in the 41st. year of Meiji (1908)

Character : Gamblesome and violent

Personal history : Born at the place of his domicile, gave his help to an agricultural work under his parents after completing the ordinary course of his primary school, afterwards became a sailor and then employed as a captain of a steam and saildriven ship from about 1939. However, about September, 1944 he went to Singapore as a civilian attached to Army in accordance with national service, repatriated from there on December 8, 1945 with the termination of the war, and then while leading his idle life at the home of his real younger brother, Yonechika Hayashi, situated at Midori-machi, Bofu City, committed these offences.

Property : Non

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 775009

Relatives : Mother, Ito (65); elder brother, Sakae (43); his wife, Kikuko (41); younger brother, Hayato (31); his wife, Masako (26); younger brother, Yonechika (37); younger brother, Shigetaro (25).

Previous offence : Sentenced to a penal servitude for a period of two months for violating the Enforcement Regulations for the Firearms and other Explosives Control Law and the Enforcement Regulations for the Fishery Law at the Iwahara Local Court on February 26, 1932.

Motives of offence : Avarice Above all, in respect to the facts in the undermentioned (2), saying that despite of no reliable prospects they would find the dealing of sugar to the victim, they (joint-offenders as well as he) received the money totalizing ¥14,000 from the victim under the name of earnest-money or rewards, embezzled it for the purpose of merry-making expenses, and were requested to perform the dealing of sugar again and again. Eventually they committed these offences as the last resort.

Outline of offences : (1) Stole 43 cans of pine oil contained in drums owned by Yoshisuke Fujita from the warehouse of Shiro Ishida located at Horiguchi, Mitajiri City, around January 5, 1946.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 775009

(2) About the 26th of December of the 20th year of Showa (1945), the present offender was called on by Saimi Sakae, his old acquaintance at his house in Bofu City.

While they were tagether looking for a job, they heard from the offender's real younger brother, Yonechika Hayashi that some sugar was for sale and negotiated with Teruo Yamaguchi (then 25 years of age) who had come there then from Kobe City to buy black-marcket commodities.

In spite of having no certain prospect, they deceived the said by telling that they would find for him the dealing of sugar; as earnest money or remuneration, Saimi Sakae took from the said 4,000 yen in cash about the 2nd of February of the said year, meanwhile the present offender took from the said 10,000 yen in cash, and also cajoled the said into delivering his pistol.

The offender gave 5,000 yen of the above-mentioned 10,000 yen to his real younger brother, Shigetaro Yamazaki participated in the talk then, spending (the remaining), as expenses for a spree, at the licensed house, Futaba-ro of Mitajiri Kaichi, the said City.

Being obstinately demanded to keep his promise of

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 775009

sugar dealing by the said Yamaguchi, the offender planned to kill the said, as the last resort, for the removal of the root of evil as well as to strip him of his money.

Shigetaro Yamazaki was confided the circumstances by the present offender and gave his cousent..

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 775009

Thereupon, in conspiracy of the three, at the above-mentioned Futaba-ro, on the 4th of the same month, they talked over how to practise it.

On the evening of the same day, they lured the said Yamaguchi out by saying that they would show him to the ship with the sugar.

About 7 p.m. the same day, when they came near the lumber-yard of the Sanyo Ringyo Kabushiki Kaisha, Mitajiri Umetatechi, the said City, in response to the sign from the present offender, Shigetaro Yamazaki, with his previously-prepared hatchet, gave a blow to the back of Yamaguchi's head from his back.

The present offender instantly knocked Yamaguchi down.

After letting Shigetaro strike in succession, the offender further struck with the above-mentioned hatchet, causing the said to die instantly by the demolition of the brain of skull-fracture and acute bleeding.

After that the offender stripped the flying upper garment and trousers with 2 yen in cash and 2 train tickets, etc. as well as a woolen

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 775009

shirt which the said had worn, and the above larceny and robbery and homicide are of continuation of a criminal intent.

In passing, Shigetaro Yamazaki and Saimi, the joint offenders, were sentenced to the penal servitude for life for robbery and homicide respectively by the Yamaguchi District Court on June 28, the same year. Against the decision, Shigetaro Yamazaki and Saimi Sakae each appealed to the Hiroshima Court of Appeal. However, Shigetaro Yamazaki withdrew the said appeal on July 26, the same year; consequently the said decision on his case became irrevocable. As for Saimi Sakae, he was sentenced to the penal servitude for fifteen years (including sixty days, the days of detention pending trial) for robbery and homicide by the Court of Appeal on December 9, the said year, and then he further appealed to the Supreme Court. But in consequence of his withdrawal of the appeal on January 6, 1946, the decision in second instance became irrevocable. So they are now serving their respective sentences.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 775009

Clue to Criminal Investigation	In the memo-book that the victim had with him, there was written the name of Nobuko Sada. After searching for and investigation of the said person, at nine o'clock a.m., February 5, the day after the offence was committed, we arrested this offender as a suspect who was thought to havehhad connection with the victim. Next we inquired into the acts before and after the offence and, at the same time, searched this offender's house, finding blood-stained wooden clogs for men and a blood-stained khaki cotton coat there. At this, the offender confessed the offence of this case.
Data for Determination of facts	Judging from the facts that Shigetaro Yamazaki, one of the joint offenders, had the tunic and (blood-stained) trousers of the aviation garment that the victimhad worn, that this offender had the railway ticket and others that the victim had possessed, that the hatchet

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 775009

	with which this offence was committed, was discovered on the spot that the offender confessed and that this offender confessed consistently the details of the offence in the course of the inquires by the public procurator, examining judge and Court in public trial concerned with the present case, and other pieces of evidence, it is clear that these offenders committed the offence.
Date of Prosecution	Demanded preliminary examination, February 12, 1946.
Date of Conclusion of Preliminary Examination	Rendered the ruling to refer the case to public trial, March 30, 1946.
Court of First Instance	The Yamaguchi District Court.
Date of Decision in First Instance	June 26, 1946. (death penalty)
Date of Appeal	July 1, 1946.
Date of Withdrawal of Appeal	August 14, 1946. (Decision became irrevocable.)

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 775009

Prison scheduled to Execute	The Hiroshima Prison.
Date Scheduled to Execute	October 27, 1947.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 775009

Executions

ABN

NAGOYA Prison.

To : Zenichi OKADA, Director of B/PA, M/J.

Subject: Report on Execution.

Domicile: 2,4-chome, Masago-cho, Minato-ku, Nagoya City.

Address: Same as above.

Name in full: Hiroshi OKA.

Birth: September 1, 1924.

Occupation: Factory hand employee at the spare part section of the Nagoya Workshop of the Nagoya Railway Division.

Name of Offence: Robbery and Homicide.

Date of Decision: First Instance, December 23, 1946. at the Nagoya District Court.

Second Instance, March 11, 1947. at the Nagoya Appeal Court.

Decision became Irrevocable, March 18, 1947.

Date of Execution: At 10.16 A.M. on September 17, 1947.

Name of Witness at the Execution: Kozo SHIBATA, a public procurator of Nagoya Higher Public Procurators' Office.

Kodo NAGANAWA, a secretary of Nagoya Higher Public Procurators' Office.

Communication with the family while in life:

Interview: 5 times with mother, Riu OKA and father Jiemon OKA.

Letters: several times between parents and younger brother.

Treatment of the corpse: According to Art. 74 of the Prison Law, the corpse was recieved by the real mother, Riu OKA, who attended to the prison and requested the corpse.

Urashiro FURUHASHI

Warden of Nagoya Prison.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 775009

File
ISM

Report concerning Masao Suzuki condemned irrevocably to Death

Domicile	No. 38, Kitasambancho, Sendai city, Miyagi Prefecture
Occupation	No occupation
Name of offence	Robbery and murder
Name	Masao Suzuki
Age	Born on June 25, 1923
Character	Indiscreet, indolent, larcenous and of a wandering disposition.
Personal history	Having graduated from the Kitagobancho High Primary School in Sendai city, his native place, he helped his father to do the business of fish-dealer. Then he went up to Tokyo Metropolis without the knowledge of his parents and became temporarily an odd-job man of a company. Thereafter, having returned to Sendai city, he became a heat treatment worker of a war industry company. In June, 1943, he joined the Koriyama naval flying corps. Towards the end of August, 1945, he returned to Sendai city for the reason of being demobilized. He had spent his time in gambling and making pleasures without fixed occupation since then, and at last he committed the offence mentioned herein.
Property	No Property
Family	Father, Genzo (57 years of age); Mother, Tomiyo (50); Younger brother, Yukio (23); Younger sister, Miyoko (21); Younger sister, Teruko (17); Younger brother, Toshio (13).
Previous offence	In 1940, he committed theft, but was given suspension of prosecution by the Sendai Local Public Procurator's office.
Motives of Offence	For obtaining money to clear off his debts for fellow gamblers.
Outline of offence	Masao Suzuki, the condemned irrevocable to death, who served in the last war and returned to his parents' within the compound of Miyagi Kamotsujidosha Unso K.K. (the Miyagi Truck Express Co., Ltd.),

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 775009

No. 122, Higashi-shichibancho, Sendai City, after the demobilization in the latter part of August, 1945, has made no effort to seek for a regular employment since then and held intercourse with rogues, giving himself up to gambling and spree day and night. Consequently he not only wasted a considerable sum of money owned by his father, but also took out without permission all the clothes of his family that had been sent away to be kept from air-raids, until he owed about 9,000 yen to his fellow-gamblers and began to worry himself about how to pay off the debt.

At the night of November 2, 1945, he was talked to earnestly by his father and mother at the above-mentioned residence, and he went to bed. Then about half past one a.m. the next day, he woke up to go to toilet and went to bed again. But after much thinking about how to pay off the said debt in the bed, he presumed that a considerable sum of money must be kept in the office within the compound of the said company, because a person was on duty every night in the said office. And with the intention of robbing a person on duty of the money in order to pay off his debt, taking a hatchet for chopping firewood kept in the kitchen, he broke into the office with his face masked by gloves.

Then he stole his way to the head of the bed of Genji Tanii, the person on duty of the said company and drew the portable safe near. Just at the moment, it seemed to Suzuki that Tanii got an inkling of him. So he made up his mind that he would rather kill Tanii at a stroke to rob him of the money; and he suddenly struck Tanii repeatedly on the head with the said hatchet, which caused concussion and contusion of his brain resulting in death. After that he took away the said portable safe, and a total of 12,000 yen in cash owned by the said company and Genji Tanii and a check for 1,140 yen owned by Tanii from a pocket of Tanii's clothes which was hung on a chair near by.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 775009

Clue to criminal investigation	The offender entrusted one of his friends with receiving payment of the check. It was upon the statement of the friend that the offender was arrested.
Data for determination of fact	In the course of the examination made by the Public Procurator, examining judge and the court in trial, the offender always confessed in detail all of his offence. And, judging from corroborative facts, his commission of the offence is clear.
Date of conclusion of preliminary examination	February 6, 1946
Date of decision in first instance	May 27, 1946
Date of decision in second instance	November 28, 1946
Date on which decision became irrevocable	December 12, 1946
Court which pronounced decision in first instance	Sendai District Court
Court which pronounced decision in second instance	Miyagi Court of Appeal
Scheduled date for execution	September 5, 1947
Scheduled prison of execution	The Miyagi Prison

Confidential info (Japanese class.)

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 775009

Executive

(ADM)

MIYAGI PRISON.

Sept. 9. 1947.

To : Zenichi OKADA, Director of B/PA, M/J.

Subject: Report on Execution.

Name: Masao SUZUKI.

Birth: June 25, 1923.

Occupation: None.

Domicile: 38, Kita-Sanbancho, Sendai City, Miyagi Prefecture.

Address: 122, Higashi-Hichiban-cho, Sendai City, Miyagi Prefecture.

Name of crime: Robbery and Homicide.

Previous conviction: None.

Sentence: 1st instance judgment.

May 27, 1946, at Sendai District Court.

2nd instance judgment.

November 28, 1946, at Sendai Appeal Court.

Final judgment on December 12, 1946.

Date of execution: from 9:26 a.m. to 9.40,15 a.m. } on Sept. 5, 1947.

Name of Witness at Execution:

Hyota KATAHIRA.

a public proculator of Sendai Higher Public Procurators' Office.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 775009

Mizuo TAKAHASHI.

a secretary of Sendai Higher Public Procurators' Office.

Treatment of the corpse:

It was informed to the real father, Genzo SUZUKI to recieve the corpse, and on the 6th, the next day of the execution, the real mother Tomiyo SUZUKI attended to the prison. The things and money left behind the executed were handed to the mother, but the corpse was, by the request of the surviving family, sent to the Medical College of the Tohoku University.

Communication with the family while in life.

Interview;

real mother, Tomiyo SUZUKI, 3 times.

real younger sister Minoko SUZUKI, 10 times.

real younger brother, Yukio SUZUKI, 1 time.

Isami KAWAKAMI

Warden of Miyagi Prison.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 775009

ADM

NAGOYA PRISON

July 23. 1947.

To : Zenichi OKADA, Director of B/PA, M/J.

Subject: Report on Execution.

Name: Noboru NAKASHIMA.

Birth: June 21, 1926.

Domicile: 2786, Natsuyaki, Uehata-mura, Maauda-gun, Gifu Prefecture.

Address: 4 - 3704, Shimosami, Sami-mura, Kamo-gun, Gifu Prefecture.

Occupation: Charcoal-burner.

Name of crime: Robbery and homicide.

Sentence: Death penalty was sentenced on October 16, 1946, at Nagoya appeal court, and the final judgment on October 22, 1946.

Date of execution: 10.35 a.m. July 19, 1947.

Name of Witness at Execution:

Yoshinao KANNO, a public procurator of Nagoya High Public Procurators' Office.

Takeo Teranishi, a secretary of Nagoya High Public Procurators' Office.

Treatment and reciever of the corpse:

According to Art. 74 of Prison Law the corpse was recieved by Shigezo NAKASHIMA, real father of the executed, living at the above mentioned address.

Urashiro FURUHASHI

Warden of Nagoya Prison.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 775009

Executive

(ADM)

Report on Noboru Nakashima whose Sentence of Death is irrevocable.

1.Place of birth and Occupation.

No. 2,786, Oaza Natsu-yaki, Uyehara-mura, Masuda-gun, Gifu Prefecture. (Charcoal burner)

Name of Crime: Robbery and homicide.

Name: Noboru Nakashima.

Age: Born June 21, 1926.

Character: Vicious and reticent.

Career: The prisoner was born at 2 of No. 743, Komo-mura, Ena-gun, Gifu. Prefecture. He was graduated in 1941 from the higher course (koto-ka) of the primary school of Uyehara-mura, Masuda-gun of the same prefecture which is his permanent domicile.

Soon he worked as a workman in the Fujikoshi Steel Material Industry Company in Toyama City but quitted the place in August 1944 and enlisted in the regular army and belonged to the Chubu (Central) 8th Force. He was transfered to the Artillery in Kurume Division District in July 1945 and was made a private in October of the same year. He returned home, on being demobiliged, to his father Shigeru Nakashima's house at Aza Usuno, Oaza Shimosami-mura, Kamo-gun of the same prefecture about October 14, 1945. Since then he has been working as a charcoal burner, helping his father at his occupation.

Property : Has no property.

Relatives: Father: Shigeo (48 years old.)

Mother: Matsuye (46 years old.)