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TDY SURVEY REPORT
KYUSHU (VI) REGION
13 NOV. THRU 25 NOV. 1950

PHILIP F. CHELES
POLICE INVESTIGATOR

PSD POLICE BRANCH REPORT

TO: Chief, PSD
SUBJECT: Survey Report of
Kyushu (VI) Region

Date of Report: 16 Dec. 1950
Report By: Philip F. Cheles,
Police Investigator

Period Covered: 13 November thru 25 November 1950

SUMMARY:

1. This survey was initiated with a visit to Legal and Government Officer, Mr. Ruark and his assistant, Mr. W. F. Macaulay, CAR, Fukuoka, on 14 November 1950. Discussion was held on general police affairs; but in particular, Mr. Ruark requested enlightenment on status of NPR in relation to the regular police (writer was questioned about this at all police headquarters visited.) Mr. Ruark asked about Cabinet Order 324 concerning criminal cases involving UN Nationals. It was his opinion that the police sent reports directly to the Attorney General.

2. Fukuoka Regional Police Headquarters was visited on 15 November 1950, and conference was held with Acting Regional Director, Mr. K. Inoue, who also acts as General Affairs Division Chief; Akira Ueda, Guard Section Chief, and Yutaka Ono, Criminal Investigation Chief. Pursuant to instructions from Police Administrator Munroe, the Division Chiefs were questioned closely on their methods of handling classified matter.

a. Inoue complained that there is no liaison or relation between NPR and NRP and stated that police officials were concerned about joint mobilization in the event of an emergency.

b. Inoue stated that there are 877 Korean illegal entrants held at the repatriation center at Hario and the number is increasing greatly every day. Nagasaki Public Prosecutor uncovered a scandal whereby twenty (20) police guards at Hario accepted bribes to release incarcerated Koreans. Two hundred and fifty (250) civilians attached to Immigration Agency are being trained to assume duties of the police at the repatriation center.

3. On this same date, the Fukuoka Regional Training School was inspected and it was found that the construction of twelve (12) new dormitories is almost completed. Training curricula is being followed according to instructions.

a. The first All Kyushu NRP Picnic consisting of games and races was held this day and the writer was asked to judge and participate in same. Good liaison work and great for morale of police.

4. On 16 November 1950, the Fukuoka Municipal Police Headquarters was visited and a brief conference was held with Chief Narita. Also present was the Mayor of Fukuoka, Yaroku Miyoshi. Methods of handling classified documents were discussed and Division Chiefs questioned regarding distribution and security of same.

SM

a. Narita complained that traffic accidents in Fukuoka are increasing daily despite every drastic precaution and traffic safety campaign. Three hundred and fifty (350) commercial buses make daily runs through Fukuoka's single main street. Claims Transportation Ministry gives bus licenses indiscriminately without investigating roads or traffic conditions. (Writer checked with GHQ Civil Transportation Section who denied this charge. CTS said Japanese traffic licensing is controlled the same as in the States.)

b. The arrest, detention, and disposal of UN Nationals by Japanese Police was discussed. Narita was of the opinion that all arrested UN Nationals (including Occupation personnel) were to be turned over to American Military Police.

c. Writer was questioned about the status of NPR in relation to regular police. Narita claimed he had no relation or liaison with them, yet later the same day, the writer saw several NPR members directing traffic on the main street and investigation revealed that Narita had given NPR officer permission to practice traffic direction some time ago. Colonel Burgheim, C.O. of CAR Region, told the undersigned that this would never happen again.

This is prohibited under direct MP or NPR officers and their only purpose for being there.

5. At Kurume City, MP Chief Yoshie Nakanishi, and Vice Chief Chikotoshi Kubo, were visited. Chief Nakanishi is a recent arrival. Former Chief involved in a scandal and forced to resign. Nakanishi complained of daily increase in traffic accidents despite all precautions. Cause of this is, according to Chief, Kurume (population 100,000) is a farming center and farmers from surrounding communities crowd into the city paying little or no attention to traffic lights, signs, sound trucks, or radio warnings. Another cause is the great decrease in bicycles due to price drop from ¥ 10,000 to ¥ 5,000. *increase*

a. Nakanishi stated that all of his police at the present time were in a lecture hall and asked the writer to speak a few words for morale purposes. A blackboard lecture on traffic safety was given for one hour and a half, and police seemed greatly impressed.

b. NPR Commanding Officer, Lt. Col. Smith, and the Kurume CIC, are using six (6) regular policemen for billet guard duty. Nakanishi short on police personnel, and due to population increase, requests his police be returned to their regular police duties. Lt. Col. Smith gives Nakanishi strict orders to patrol NPR camp area. Prostitutes, pimps, and drinking places, which have greatly increased since the NPR training course has started, have brought the usual high increase of law violations.

on regular beats but not on guard just for these people.

What can't NPR do this?

This is an NPR job. No police will be used for this purpose.

6. On 17 November 1950, Rikichi Kobayashi of Saga City was visited and all police matters were discussed with Division Chiefs. Kobayashi is a dynamic personality, and judging from decrease in crime since he took over, is very capable. Traffic accidents and violations have decreased in this area.

a. Complete chain of command on handling classified

Col. Kobayashi's uniform CAS of this + that police are not used to do NPR's guard duty.

documents was reviewed and found to be operating according to instructions. Kobayashi briefs all Section Chiefs each month and reviews security regulations.

b. Has held two dry run emergency mobilizations in June and October without previously advising even the next in command. Both highly successful.

7. On 17 and 18 November 1950, at Sasebo City, the writer interviewed NRP Chief Tanakamatsu Yamaguchi; Chairman of the Public Safety Commission, K. Saki; NRP General Affairs Division Chief, Y. Furuya, and the Chief of the Hario repatriation camp, K. Sakamoto. MP Chief Yamaguchi complained that due to the influx of thousands of Navy personnel in Sasebo, his main concern is with prostitutes, of which there are 4,500 registered with the police.

a. Several policemen have been beaten severely and three (3) of them have been killed in the past two (2) months; one being a Philippine seaman and two (2) by unknown persons, suspected to be other than Japanese Nationals. In addition, a Japanese boat captain was killed and two (2) crew members wounded by rifle fire coming from some Allied ship anchored in the harbor. Provost Marshal notified but progress of investigation unknown to police.

b. The Hario repatriation center was inspected and found to be in abominable condition. At the time of inspection, 887 Korean men, women, and children were detained in two double-story barracks with no partitions to screen families or sexes. Illegal entrants increasing greatly every day. None have been repatriated since the hostilities began. Spokesman Willie Hahn, formerly employed by CIC in Korea, and for G-2, GHQ, pleads for a ship for repatriation (later received letter from him, imploring employment here as recent Korean illegal entrants told him that repatriates returned to Korea are being used as cannon fodder).

c. Chief Sakamoto reported that ten (10) days ago, 500 Koreans staged a riot and attempted to break out. Were suppressed; but when Sakamoto requested aid from the NPR for future uprising (NPR also use Hario as training center) he was informed by the NPR Commander that he could not help him under any circumstances. *right*

d. Chief Sakamoto knew nothing of the twenty (20) policemen under his command who were arrested by Public Procurator for accepting bribes for the release of illegal entrants. He had discovered one (1) policeman accepting bribes in January and another in August. Interrogation of twenty (20) arrested policemen continuing by Procurator.

e. There are eighty-seven (87) policemen guarding the Hario camp. Starting on 1 December, 250 civilians began training under the instruction of the NRP Guard Chief. Training period will last approximately thirty (30) days, at which time the 250 civilians will assume the guard duties of Hario and this repatriation depot will then revert to the Immigration Ministry. As the NPR are using Hario for a training camp, the repatriation center will be moved to Omura, Nagasaki-ken after the 1st of the year.

Why not inform G-1 Sect verbally of this. They have this problem HEP

8. On 20 November, the writer left Sasebo by car with Y. Furuya of the Nagasaki NRP and Goya as interpreter, heading for Kumamoto, where a scheduled emergency control demonstration would be held with MP and NRP from all Kyushu participating. Along the route, several Municipal Police stations were inspected, and Police Chiefs interviewed on routine police matters. Police were questioned on their handling of classified matters, crime statistics, criminal investigation and identification, traffic accident rate, transportation, and communication. Stations visited were: Isahaya, Obama, Nishimimani, Shimabra, and Mitsumi.

9. At Shimabra, Furuya left to return to Sasebo, and Nagasaki NRP Troop Commander, Y. Fujimoto; Police Superintendent O. Mitsue, and Police Inspector M. Muramoto, joined the group.

10. On 21 November 1950, the writer met the Kumamoto Troop Commander, Ayao Yaro; his assistant, Superintendent Yutaka Kojima, and the Troop Commanders of all participating units. For the next two (2) days and nights nothing was discussed but matters pertaining to the emergency control and riot demonstration which began at 2200 hours on 21 November and continued through to 1330 hours, 22 November. This demonstration was covered by high police officials from all of Kyushu as well as Assistant Director-General Mizubuchi; Mr. Muto, Chief of the Criminal Investigation Division and his assistant, Superintendent Yamazaki, all of NRP National Headquarters. Over 1,200 policemen participated, and it was viewed by hundreds of town's people including the Public Safety Commission. The demonstration was so realistic that several "rioters" were given First Aid on the grounds. Later, the PSC expressed thanks to Mizubuchi for demonstrating that the police can cope with any situation which may require police action. The mobilization and action plans classified as "Secret" are now being translated at PSD, and will be available for review as soon as they are finished. They will be kept in the Administration safe. If it is required, a special report will be written covering any points in question concerning these plans.

ATTACHMENTS: 2

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Since L&G officer, Mr. Ruark of Fukuoka, and Municipal Chief Narita had the wrong interpretation about Cabinet Order 324 concerning criminal cases involving UN Nationals, it is recommended that the Tokyo CAR Headquarters, NRP Headquarters, and MP Chiefs Association be given the proper interpretation, and this to be distributed to all appointed units in Japan (Reference pars. 1 and 4 b).

2. Due to increased accidents in Kyushu and other areas it is recommended that a national study be made of causes of accidents, listing the year model of the car involved, condition of brakes, windshield, rear vision, etc., with the idea of promulgated laws prohibiting "junk heaps" from using public highways.

a. To have translated all latest traffic data which Administrator Fritz brought back from the Z.I., and these to

can't be done. No authority

be made available to the police throughout Japan immediately.

b. To conduct a continuous traffic safety campaign, and to urge traffic chiefs to give fines to traffic violators instead of mere warnings, or request the violators to attend traffic lectures for a short period.

*PSP 1
Beat patrols
NEP*

3. An attempt be made to return the six (6) Municipal Police used by the Kurume NPR and CIC as guards, to their regular police duties, and to request the NPR and CIC to hire civilian guards (Reference par. 5 b).

*Tell police to take these off my order.
can cover.*

4. It is recommended that consideration be given to using confiscated smuggled goods such as textiles, woolens, etc., for clothing the incarcerated Korean illegal entrants with their many children, with winter clothes. Saga and Nagasaki Troop Commander report that there is abundance on hand (Reference par. 7 b).

*Let these people do their own job. Not us.
NEP*

AUTHORITY AND PURPOSE: LO-284-23, GHQ, FEC, dated 13 November 1950. To observe, supervise, and coordinate operation of the Municipal and National Rural Police in the implementation of the New Police Law in Kyushu.

DETAILS: Kyushu CAR Headquarters

Philip F. Cheles

1. On 14 November, a meeting was held at the CAR Headquarters, Fukuoka, and police matters were discussed with L&G officer Mr. Ruark, and his assistant, Mr. W. F. Macaulay. It was reported that the police cooperate fully with CAR, and daily liaison is maintained. There have been only minor instances where radical elements have created disturbances and these only in the coal mining regions. Communist and other anti-Occupation disturbances are non-existent. Two (2) major subjects that Mr. Ruark seemed to be in doubt were: (a) Cabinet Order 324 concerning criminal cases involving UN Nationals; and (b) the status of NPR in relation to the regular police. (Writer was questioned on both of these subjects at all police stations visited.) Regarding (a), Mr. Ruark was of the opinion that whenever UN Nationals were arrested, the police should send a report directly to the Attorney General's office immediately. He was informed that the police should send a report to the Regional Headquarters, which would in turn, forward it to NRP Headquarters in Tokyo, following which the proper Occupation authorities and diplomatic sections would be notified. Regarding (b) he was informed that NPR and the regular police have nothing in common, and that further information would have to come from other sources.

Fukuoka NRP Headquarters

2. On 15 November, NRP Headquarters was visited and a conference was held with Mr. Inoue, General Affairs Division Chief; Akira Ueda, Guard Division Chief, and Yutaka Ono, Criminal Investigation Chief. Mr. Hisayama, Regional Director, is now enroute from the United States, and during his absence, his immediate duties are being handled by Mr. Inoue, who is aided in this by Assistant Director-General Mizubuchi. For some several months, it has been known by PSD that the police, both NRP and MPD, have been negligent and careless in handling classified documents and, therefore, a security check was requested by Police Administrator Munroe at all police installations visited. At Regional Headquarters, records and registers, as well as stamps, were examined, and the personnel who handle these classified matters were questioned on procedure. The methods followed were according to regulations and no negligence could be found.

NRP Training School

3. On this same day, the Regional School was inspected and found to be following the regular curriculum as per instructions. The construction of twelve (12) new dormitories is almost completed. There are twelve (12) rooms in each dormitory, each one of which sleeps twelve (12) students. This is more than adequate in taking care of all students registered now or who will register in the future. A conducted tour by the training director was made of all installations and results proved that the training school was in proper hands. Later in the afternoon, the writer was urged to judge and participate in the All-Kyushu games and races which was being held for the Kyushu NRP. Entire families were entered in relay races and mixed games, and the winners were given small, inexpensive prizes. The writer was urged to take part in two running races and was permitted to hobble across the finish line first. Despite bitterly cold winds, the games and races were enjoyed by all and the morale of the police was

was raised considerably.

Fukuoka Municipal Police

4. On 16 November, the Fukuoka MP were visited, and a conference was held with MP Chief Narita, while Fukuoka's Mayor, Yuruka Miyoshi sat by. As per instructions of Police Administrator Munroe, the methods of handling classified matters were reviewed and channel steps were inspected. A copy of the sign-in register was procured and is attached. Chief Narita complained that traffic accidents in Fukuoka are increasing despite every known precaution and despite their traffic campaigns. He blamed it on the increase in population, which in turn, has increased the number of trucks, buses, cars, and bicycles on the over-crowded city streets. One main cause of accidents, he said, is due to the number of transport buses (350) daily entering and using the one main street in Fukuoka, from all over Kyushu. He stated that the licensing of transport buses is done by the Transportation Ministry without any regard or investigation of roads or traffic conditions. He believes that if the charge of licensing were given to the police as they had been before the war, the increase of transport buses would cease and accident rate would be reduced drastically. He stated that his Traffic Bureau has never been consulted by the Transportation Bureau and it is his belief that the Transportation Bureau has no knowledge of the high accident rate. (In Tokyo, after returning from TDY, the writer contacted a member of the Civil Transportation Section, GHQ, regarding the granting of licenses to commercial vehicles). When the matter was explained to this person, he denied that the licenses were granted indiscriminately regardless of road or traffic conditions. He stated that the licensing is controlled the same way as in the States. Whenever anybody applies for a license to operate a commercial bus or buses, his request is printed in the local newspapers and a hearing is granted the public who might wish to criticize the licensing of this bus. It is strictly a public function and can be controlled by the public themselves in addition to the Public Safety Commission. He claimed that the Police Chief knows this and is merely intimating that the police should have the control of all transportation as they had before the war.

a. The arresting of UN Nationals by Japanese Police was discussed. Narita was of the opinion that all arrested UN Nationals were to be turned over to the American Military Police. In fact he has already attempted to do so; but the MP refused to take these UN Nationals and he was puzzled by it. He was informed that only Occupation personnel are to be turned over to the nearest tactical troops that he should incarcerate the arrested UN Nationals and send a report of each case to NRP Headquarters which would then transfer same to Tokyo Headquarters.

b. Narita questioned the writer about the status of the NPR. He stated that he had no liaison with them, yet later that same day, the writer saw three (3) NPR members directing traffic on the main street under the guidance of a Japanese MP, while standing on the sidewalk at the intersection were about fifteen (15) other NPR members observed the traffic direction. Investigation revealed that some time ago Narita had given NPR official permission to practice traffic direction under his police; but evidently had forgotten about this. When CAR was

contacted requesting information on this, Colonel Burgheim consulted with General Danforth, who was making an inspection tour of NPR training schools. It was reported to the writer by Colonel Burgheim that a zealous NPR officer who had just completed a military police training course, had decided that some time in the future his troops would be in need of knowledge of traffic direction and had asked permission of Chief Narita for training his men. Colonel Burgheim seemed greatly agitated by this incident and urged the writer to tell Colonel Pulliam that this would never happen again.

Kurume City Municipal Police

5. On 17 November 1950, Police Chief Yoshiyoe Nakanishi and Deputy Police Chief Chikatoshi Kubo were visited. Chief Nakanishi is a recent arrival from Fukuoka NRP Headquarters. The former Chief had been involved in a scandal and had been forced to resign. Nakanishi complained of the great increase in traffic accidents, despite all known precautions and traffic campaigns. He stated that Kurume is a farming center (population 100,000 and greatly increasing) and farmers from surrounding communities bring their vegetables to the city in all types of vehicles. They pay little or no attention to traffic lights, signs, sound trucks, or radio warnings. As witnessed by the writer, it was the worst scene he has seen in all of Japan. Pedestrians ignore all horns when crossing the street and pay no attention whatsoever to the streetcar's continued clanging. It is known that this condition exists in all of Japan but the conditions here are the worst seen. Another reason given is that the price of bicycles has decreased from ¥ 10,000 to ¥ 5,000 and it seems that every person has a bicycle and all of them using them at once on the streets. The Chief stated that at this hour, about 200 members of his police force were up stairs in the lecture hall and requested the writer to give a brief talk to them for morale purposes. A blackboard lecture on traffic safety was given for one and a half hours and the police seemed greatly impressed, asking several questions during the talk. They were requested to have traffic safety on their minds at all times; to talk to their families, and neighbors and all people they are in contact with to become traffic conscience, not only for the duration of traffic campaigns, but every day of their lives.

a. Lt. Col. Smith, of the NPR and the Kurume CIC, presently are using six (6) regular policemen to protect their billets and compounds. Chief Nakanishi stated that he is very short on police personnel and due to the rapid increase in population it is difficult to execute police duties properly. He intimated that he would greatly appreciate it if these policemen, who disliked their guard duty, would be returned to their regular police duties. Lt. Col. Smith has given strict orders to the Chief to patrol the NPR camp area and to control the vice and crime existing there. Due to the insufficient number of policemen, Chief could only place three (3) Municipal Police on duty across the street from the camp area. In addition to this, there is one (1) NRP Koban in the camp area, making a total of five (5) policemen patrolling the NRP camp area.

b. There are eighty-seven (87) policemen guarding the Hario camp. Starting on 1 December, 250 civilians began

training under the instruction of the NRP Guard Chief. Training period will last approximately thirty (30) days, at which time the 250 civilians will assume the guard duties of Hario and this repatriation depot will then revert to the Immigration Ministry. As the NPR are using Hario for a training camp, the repatriation center will be moved to Omura, Nagasaki-ken after the first of the year.

Saga NRP Headquarters

6. On 17 November, the Saga NRP Chief, Rekichi Kobayashi was visited and all police matters were discussed. Kobayashi is a dynamic personality and according to the evident results, is very capable. A complete chain of command on handling classified documents was reviewed and found to be operating as per instructions. Each month he calls all Section Chiefs into his office and has them review the security regulations. He has completed two (2) dry run emergency mobilization maneuvers in June and October without advising even the next in command. These were held at 0200 hours, and both were successful.

Sasebo NRP and MPD Headquarters

7. On 17 and 18 November, the writer interviewed MP Chief Takamatsu Yamaguchi; Chairman of the Public Peace Commission, K. Saiki; NRP General Affairs Division Chief, Y. Furuya, and the Chief of the Hario repatriation camp, H. Sakamoto. MP Chief Yamaguchi informed the writer that due to the influx of thousands of Navy personnel in Sasebo, his main trouble is with prostitutes, of which there are 4,500 registered with the police. These are mostly nuisance cases but more important is the fact that his police have been beaten many times by Allied sailors and merchant seamen, and three (3) of his policemen have been killed in the past two months. One of these was killed by a Philippine seamen just previous to the November 1 SCAPIN went into effect, which gives jurisdiction of such matters to the Japanese Police. Disposition of this case is unknown to the Japanese Police. Two (2) other policemen have been killed by unknown persons, with suspicion pointing to Allied seamen. In addition, a Japanese boat captain was killed and two (2) crew members wounded by a rifle fired from some Allied ship in the harbor while the Japanese were cruising within their legal bounds. Their orders have been not to approach within 100 meters of any Allied ships in the harbor. According to testimony of the crew, this boat was at least 500 meters from any Allied ship when the shoots were fired. American CID and the Provost Marshal had talked with the Chief about these cases; but the disposition is unknown to the Chief.

a. The Hario repatriation camp was inspected and found to be in a horrible, crowded condition. There are 887 men, women, and children detained in two, double-story barracks, with no barriers to screen the sexes. None have been repatriated since hostilities began in Korea, and the number is increasing as war refugees continue to make illegal entrance. Most of these were apprehended during the summer months and have no winter clothes. Korean-born spokesman, Willie Hahn, who claims to be a Chinese subject and a graduate of the University of Paris, was employed by the CIC in Korea for two (2) years, and for G-2,

GHQ (NYK Building) for over a year before hostilities began. Speaking for all Koreans at Hario, he stated that these people beg for a ship so that they could join in the war effort in Korea. (Returning from TDY the writer received a letter from Hahn imploring his aid in securing employment with the Allied Forces here. He pointed out that he could be of much greater aid to the Allied Forces since he is fluent in Japanese, Chinese and Korean languages. This change of face was brought on by reports given him by late Korean war refugees who stated that repatriates are being used as cannon fodder. A secret file on this man is in the CIDiv report section, and it indicates that he just falls short of being a spy.

b. Chief Sakamoto reported that about ten days ago, approximately 500 of these illegal entrants staged a riot and attempted to break out. Despite not having pistols, the eighty-seven (87) policemen, used as guards, were able to suppress the riot. Fearing that repeated attempts would be made, he asked the NPR C.O., whose training camp is across the street from the repatriation camp, aid from the NPR in the event physical force would be used in the future. He was informed by the NPR Commander that under no circumstances could he expect any help from the NPR.

c. Sakamoto knew nothing of the twenty (20) policemen who were arrested by the Nagasaki Public Procurator for accepting bribes for the release of illegal entrants until he was so informed by the Procurator's office. Investigations of the arrested policemen is continuing by the Procurator and no details could be learned. The Chief reported that he had discovered one (1) policeman accepting bribes in January and another in August.

8. On 20 November, the writer left Sasebo by car with Y. Furuya of the Nagasaki NRP, and Goya, as interpreter, heading for Kumamoto where a scheduled emergency control demonstration would be held with Municipal and National Rural Police from all Kyushu participating. Along the route, several Municipal Police stations were inspected and Chiefs interviewed on routine police matters. The police were questioned on their handling of classified matters; crime statistics; criminal investigation and identification; traffic accident rates, transportation and communication. Stations and Police Chiefs contacted were:

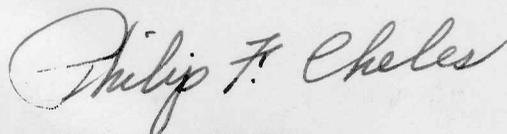
Hideo Tawara, Isahiya City
Hitoshi Ohmori, Obama City
Tsutae Oura, Nishiminami
H. Noguchi, Shimabara
Shirashi Tsuzuki, Misumi

9. At Shimabara, Y. Furuya, left to return to Sasebo and the following joined the group: Nagasaki Troop Commander, Y. Fujimoto; Superintendent O. Mitsue, and Inspector M. Muramoto.

Kumamoto NRP Headquarters

10. On 21 November, the writer met the Kumamoto Troop Commander, Ayao Yoro, and his assistant, Superintendent Yutaka Kojima. For the next two days nothing was discussed but matters concerning

the emergency control demonstration which was to begin at 2200 hours on 21 November and run continuously through to 1300 hours on 22 November, following which a parade would be held at the training school, and local and Tokyo dignitaries would review. This demonstration was covered by high police officials from all of Kyushu as well as Assistant Director-General Mizubuchi; Mr. Mito, Chief of NRP Criminal Investigation and his assistant Superintendent Yamasaki. Over 1,200 policemen participated and it was viewed by hundreds of town's people including the Public Safety Commission. The demonstration was so realistic that several "rioters" were injured by swinging billies and given First Aid on the spot. Later, the Public Safety Commission expressed their gratitude to Mr. Mizubuchi for demonstrating that the police can cope with any situation which may require police action. At the conclusion of the demonstration a caravan of eighty-four (84) trucks, buses, automobiles, and radio cars past through Kumamoto City. This was the largest caravan in the history of Kumamoto. The mobilization and action plans, classified as "Secret" are now being translated at PSD, and will be available as soon as they are finished. They will be kept in the Administration Office's safe. If it is required, a special report will be written covering any points in question.



PHILIP F. CHELES
Police Investigator

- 2 Incls
1. Sign-In Register Sample
2. Translation of Hario
Detention Camp Bribery
Scandal

HARO DETENTION CAMP BRIBERY SCANDAL

4. Case in Feb., 1950.

YAMAGUCHI, Akiyoshi, clerk of NAGASAKI Pref.

Finance Bureau.

Date of Birth: 3 Aug. 1927

Address: #24, ISE-MACHI, NAGASAKI City.

TAKAYA, Mitsuru, policeman.

Date of Birth: 14 July 1929

Address: c/o HARIO Guard Section,

EGAMI-MURA, HIGASHI-SONOGI-GUN, NAGASAKI Pref.

The above persons were NRP policemen in the service of HARIO Guard Section, NAGASAKI Pref. Hqs. NRP. and engaged in the repatriation of Korean illegal entrants. They received a bribe of ¥17,000 from smugglers named KURIYAMA, Sabuichi, CHIBA, Sueno and KEN, Shoko, when they were solicited to smuggle out ten odds packages of auto parts and clothing to Korea, at KURIYAMA'S of a market in front of MINAMI-KAZESAKI Station, MIYAMURA, HIGASHI-SONOGI-GUN. on Feb. 4, 1950.

All the above persons in conspiracy loaded DOGASAKI-MARU with the above packages on the coast of MIYAMURA, with the intention of smuggling them out not through the custom-house.

5. Case dated 9 May 1950.

This case was unearthed by CHIBA, Suco, proprietor of a restaurant, of MINAMI-KAZESAKI, MIYAMURA, HIGASHI-SONO GI-GUN, when he was examined by the police last August in connection with a bribery case involving a policeman named KATAOKA, Meinosuke and a clerk named CHONAN, Hiroyutsi. Kim Kosei, 40, Korean, inmate of the Twelfth Camp, solicited a guard (whose name is unknown) to let him use a dummy and succeeded to run away, CHIBA said. The story was told by Kyo Shoka, one of Kim's fellow inmates and an eyewitness, when he was released

from the camp and stayed at CHIBA's house. As the Pref. Hqs of NRP and HARIO Guard Section have known nothing about this, the Guard Section of the Pref. Hqs. immediately started investigation. It was then clarified that Kyo Shoka who was said to have had knowledge of the circumstances lives at #68, KITA-MOMOTANI, MINAMI-KU, OSAKA City, and the Pref. Hqs sent Asst. Insp. YAMAMOTO of Guard Section to OSAKA on Oct. 18. Questioned by the asst. insp., Kyo Shoka answered as follows.

(1) He heard a Korean inmates of the 3rd cell was talking about a dummy case in a toilet of the camp about 04:00 hrs. on May 9, 1950. He has told this to IN Kihei, president of a Korean organization, but he has witnessed no such thing.

(2) An inmates, who was carrying ashes with him, said that they found the inmate of the 3rd cell missing on the day of repatriation

(May 9), but the total number of repatriates was right, and he suspected that that fellow used a dummy and ran away from the camp. Kyo didn't know any more.

We thought only the rumor made up the case and curtailed the investigation.

The Public Procurators Office seems to have suspected three policemen in the service of HARIO Guard Section, (NAKAHARA, MIYAZAKI and YOSHIDA) and placed them under surveillance.

HARIO SCANDAL CASE

Gist of Smuggled Korean "Substitution Case" at HARIO Guard Section

Early in June this year KATAOKA MEINDSUKE, a policeman in the service of HARIO Guard Section, and CHONAN HIROYUKU, a clerk of the same section, were requested by

CHIBA SUEO, a restaurant owner; NAMPUZAKI, MIYA-MURA, HIGASHISONOGI-GUN, to take BOKU RYUKICHI who had been under detention in Cell # 12 of HARIO Guard Section out of the detention home and to replace him by

YANO KATSUYOSHI; NAKAZURU, TAKANABE-
IYACHI, JIYU-GUN MIYAZAKI-KEN

On 19 June, about 18.00 hrs, taking

IV

advantage of unguarded moment of guard policemen, CHONAN successfully took YANO into the home and KATAOKA helped BOKU RYUKICHI escape from there. In reward for this, the two police officials took a bribe of ¥40,000.

When this fact was disclosed, they were not only subject to disciplinary dismissal, but their persons were transferred to the procurators office concerned as suspects of a bribery scandal. The public trial on this case is now being held at SASEBO District Court.

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On the occasion of the examination at the procurators office, the suspects confessed that they had committed similar crimes before. As a result of secret investigation on the part of the procurators office, the following crimes have been disclosed.

1. Crime committed in September 1948:

About 23 September 1948,

URABE TAKESHI, a policeman
in the service of HOKUSHO Regional Police
Station,

Address: ENUKAE-MACHI, KITANATSUURA-GUN,
NAGASAKI-KEN

Date of birth: 3 June 1927 >

who was at that time a NRP policeman

4

in the service of HARIO Guard Section,
NRP NAGASAKI Prefectural Hqs., went on
board the NIPPON-MARU to Pusan escorting
Korean expatriates, where he was re-
quested by TEI OTSUSEI, a Korean, to smug-
gle out goods, such as saccharin,
shoes, brief-cases, worthy of some
¥75,000 to Japan and to keep the
money of sold goods in his custody.
Taking those goods back to Japan
on board the same ship without
clearing, he sold them at the total
price of some ¥70,000 in SASEBO City and other
places.

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While he was keeping the proceeds at the official residence of HARIO Guard Section located at HARIO, EGAMI-MURA, HIGASHI-SONOGI-GUN, he percolated them.

2. Crime committed in March 1949:

a. MOCHIMARU MIZUHIKO, a policeman in the service of TOMIE-MACHI Police Station, Address: TOMIE-MACHI, MINAMI-MATSUURA-GUN, NAGASAKI-KEN

Date of birth: 7 March 1924

b. TSUTSUI YOSHIHARU, a policeman in the service of KOYAKI-MURA Police Station, Address: NAGAHAMA, KOYAKI-MURA, NISHI-SONOGI-GUN, NAGASAKI-KEN

Date of birth: 9 January 1926

c. MATSUDO YOSHIHIRO, a policeman in the service of NARAO-MACHI Police Station,

C

Address: NARAO-MACHI, MINAMI-MATSUURA-GUN,
NAGASAKI-KEN

Date of birth: 2 August 1926

The above three policemen were engaged
in Korean's compulsory expatriation business
as NRP policemen at HARIO Guard Section.

About 20 March 1949, they were requested
by CHIBA SUEO, a restaurant-owner
in front of NAMPUZAKI Station at MIYAMURA,
HIGASHI-SONOGI-GUN, at his restaurant to
help a certain Korean, who was under
detention at the detention camp of compuls-
ory expatriates in HARIO Guard Section,
escape from the camp and to take another

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Korean into the camp as his substitute.

On this occasion they took the bribe of
¥ 30,000 cash.

3. Crime committed in January 1950:

a. DEGUCHI KAZUTO, a policeman in the
service of HARIO Guard Section,

Address: Dormitory of HARIO Guard Section,

EGAMI-MURA, HIGASHI-SONOGI-GUN, NAGASAKI-KEN.

Date of birth: 26 May 1929

b. TAKATANI MITSURU, a policeman in the
same service as above,

Address: The same as above,

Date of birth: The same as above

c. KUSANO MINORU, a policeman in the same
service,

Address: The same as above

Date of birth: 30 April 1926

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d. YAMAGUCHI AKIYOSHI, a clerk in the service of NAGASAKI-KEN Finance Office,

Address: #29, ISE-MACHI, NAGASAKI-SHI

Date of birth: 3 August 1927

The above four persons were in the service of HARIO Guard Section, as NRP policemen, and engaged in guard of the compulsory Korean expatriates camp which was under the jurisdiction of the Section, especially in precautions against escape of the detained Koreans.

Around January 1950, they were requested by KEN SHOKO, a Korean, and another person at YOSHIDA-YA Hotel located

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at NAMPUZAKI, MIYA-MURA, HIGASHI-SONOBI-GUN,
to help KEI, JISHUN, a Korean under
detention at the camp; run away from
the camp, and to put ODA MASAKO, also
a Korean, into the camp as a substitute
for him. Accepting this request in con-
spiracy, they took a bribe of ¥50,000
cash by KEN at the same place.

Mr. Choles

針尾訖言備課に於ける密航鮮人替玉事件の概要

本年六月初旬頃針尾訖言備課勤務巡査片岡盟之助及書記生
長南博之の両名は

住所 東彼杵郡宮村南風崎

飲食店営業 千葉 末雄

より針尾訖言備課十二號に收容中の朴竜吉を收容所から運出し
その身代りとして

本籍 宮崎縣見湯郡高鍋町中島
矢野勝好

を收容所に連れ込ませる事を承諾し六月十九日午後六
時頃着視巡査の際に乗じて長南は矢野を連れ込ませ片岡は朴
竜吉を逃走させその報酬として四万円を受取った事が判明した
ので直ちに懲戒処分として両名を免職すると共に贈収被疑事件
として所轄檢察廳に送附し目下在保区裁に於て公判継続

國家地方警察長崎縣本部

は檢察庁に取調べを受けた

中である。

尚前記被疑者片岡盟之助今長南博之も他にも同種事件
がある旨洩したるにより檢察廳に於て内査中。又現在近々記事
件が発覚したものである。

記

一 昭和二十三年九月に行なはれた事件

住所 長崎縣北松浦郡江迎町

北松地区警察署 巡査 ト部 猛

昭和二十二年六月三日生

右者國警に送査して(國警)長崎縣本部 針尾訖言備課に勤務し
ていたものであるが昭和二十三年九月二十三日頃日本丸で朝鮮人を送還し
釜山に行った際在所に於て朝鮮人鄭乙成よりサッカリン靴、鞆等
七万五千円相当の貨物を日本へ密輸入の上販売しその代金の保管方依
頼を乞ふるや、その頃在所にて右貨物を税関の免許を受けずに

船にて日本へ密輸入して之を今日頃佐世保市内その他に於て約七万円に
て販売し之を保管中その頃東彼杵郡江上村針尾警備課宿舎に於
て擅に着服横領したものである。

二 昭和二十四年三月に行われた事件

(1) 住所 長崎縣南松浦郡富江町

富江町警署 察目 巡查

持丸 瑞彦

大正十三年三月七日生

(2) 住所 長崎縣西彼杵郡香焼村長浜

香焼村警署 察目 巡查

筒井 義春

大正十五年一月九日生

(3) 住所 長崎縣南松浦郡奈良尾町

奈良尾町警署 察目 巡查

松尾 義博

大正十五年八月二日生

右三名は國家地方警署 察目 巡查として國家地方警署長崎縣本部針尾警備

國家地方警察長崎縣本部

課に勤務し朝鮮人の強制送還事務に従事してゐたものであるが共謀
の上昭和二十四年三月二十日頃

東彼杵郡宮村南風所駅前居住の

飲食店営業 千葉 未雄

方に於て今人より手専針尾警備課強制送還者收容所に收容中の
氏名不詳朝鮮人を脱走せしめ其の身代りとして他の氏名不詳の朝鮮
人と其の收容所に收容して強制送還されたま旨の請託を受け其の報
酬として現金参万円の供出を受け因うて職務に關し賄賂を收受したも
のである

三 昭和二十五年一月に行われた事件

(1) 住所 長崎縣東彼杵郡江上村

針尾警備課宿舎

針尾警備課 巡查 出嶋 和人

昭和四年五月二十二日生

(ロ) 住所 長崎縣東彼杵郡江上村

針尾警備課(舎)
針尾警備課(舎) 査

高谷 満

昭和四年七月十四日生

(イ) 住所 右同

右同

草野 実

大正十五年四月二十日生

(三) 住所 長崎市伊勢町二十四番地

長崎縣政務事務所

雇

山崎 昭義

昭和二年八月三日生

右出口和人、今高谷満、今草野実、今山口昭義は(國家地方警察)寮(査)として國警(長崎縣)本部(針尾)警備課に勤務し、今課(所)官の強制送還(朝鮮人)收容所の(警備)その他之が逃走(予)防の事務に従事するもので

國家地方警察長崎縣本部

あるが共謀の上昭和三十五年一月頃

東彼杵郡宮村南風崎吉田屋旅館に於て

朝鮮人 権 昌 鉉

外一名

より收容所に收容中の朝鮮人刑 二辭を脱出せしめその身代りとして、小田正子(鮮人)を收容所に收容せしめたまひの請託を受けその謝礼として今日今所に於て右 権 昌 鉉等より現金五万円の無異を受けその職務に關し賄賂を收受したものである。

四昭和二十五年二月行われた事件

(1) 住所 長崎市伊勢町二十四番地
長崎県財政事務所所産

山口 昭 義

昭和二年八月三日生

(2) 住所 長崎県東彼杵郡江上村針尾警備課内

逓査 高 谷 満

昭和四年七月十四日生

右山口昭義、高谷満は国警逓査として国警長崎県本部針尾警備課内に勤務し朝鮮人の朝鮮之の送還事務に従事していたものであるが共謀の上昭和二十五年二月四日

東彼杵郡宮村南凡崎駅前マーケット 栗山永市方にて企人及千葉末雄、権昌鉦より自動車部分品及衣類等十数個の貨

国家地方警察長崎縣本部

物を朝鮮之密輸支方の請託を受けその報酬として現金を七千円の提済を受けその取済に關し賄賂を受し今日右権、栗山千葉と共謀の上此地海岸にて税関の免許を受けり是を貨物を堂崎丸に積積して密輸せんとしたものである

五、本年五月九日に行われたといわれる替玉事件の内容

本事件は本年八月迄査片岡盟之助、書記生長南博之の收賄事件を収調を受け賄賂を共與した

東彼杵郡宮村南凡崎

飲食店営業 千葉 末雄

が取調の際洩したものを之によれば当時十二号収容所に収容中の朝鮮人金田成(四十年)が公警備課員(姓名不詳)に依頼を身代者を使つて逃走したのを念じく収容中の鮮人許昌光が目録しくそのれを許が釈放せりて千葉の船に宿泊した際話したものである

本事件は当本部も針尾警備課に於ても現在まで全然周知せなかつたので早速本部警備課に於て調査した処事情を知つてゐると言はれる許昌化は

大阪市 南区 北挑谷 六八

に居住してゐる事が判明し当本部警備課山本警部補を以て出張調査(十月十八日)せしめた処許昌化の言に依れば

以昭和二十五年五月九日午前四時頃收容所の洗面所に於て收容中の三房の朝鮮人某が替玉事件があつたらしいこの話を聞いたので其の事を当時の園長たる中尾勉に話した事はあるが替玉事件を目撃した事は無い

(2)洗面所での話では遺骨が持つていゝた男が迷還当日(五月九日)朝三房の者が居らなかつたが人員は合つていたと云ふ身代者を発見して逃げたといふは無いかと云つてはただでそれ以上の事は知らな無い

國家地方警察長崎縣本部

以上の通りであつて單なる凡評とのみと思われため調査を打ち切つた

検査庁におつては本事件に対しては目下針尾警備課勤務の中原宮崎吉田三丞を嫌疑あるものとして調査中の模様である