

Large Medicine Smuggling Ring Caught; 8th Army Ct. To Try Japanese, Chinese

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 29.—A large medicine smuggling case by a Chinese ship is going to be tried at the court of the Eighth Army, in the near future as a result of investigation.

Keen attention is centered on this trial because, it is said, a Japanese who was one of the influential members in the assassination of Prime Minister Tsuyoshi Inukai and some other Japanese who took active part in the Japanese occupation of Manchuria were involved in the smuggling case.

The gist of the case is as follows: Takuyi Migami, 43, ex-Navy lieutenant, who was one of the members in the assassination of Prime Min-

ister Inukai, has long been considering the collection of funds for opening an active movement for the reconstruction of Japan by mobilizing young Japanese.

Early in July, this year, he was introduced to Seisai Sakada, 40, who had worked with the Japanese Army during the Manchurian campaign and to whom he explained his idea for the reconstruction of this country. At the same time, he requested Sakada to closely support his program. Prior to this, however, Sakada was often asked by his friends to cooperate in the smuggling of various goods from overseas.

On August 11, in regard to the smuggling of a large quantity of medicine from he was asked to cooperate with Kiyoshi Itagaki, 37, of the Yusei Trading Co. in Tokyo, who had been visited. Central China and Formosa after the war. The latter had asked the former for assistance concerning the arrangement for the sale of the medicine.

Thereafter, Sakada had chosen the program brought him by Itagaki to Migami and had consulted with him about the plan for unloading and transportation of these goods.

Migami then had approached Yoshin Aokubo, 43, owner of the Ak Rose Club in Tokyo, for the arrangement of trucks and securing

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Smugglers Nabbed

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a transportation certificate for these goods to be smuggled.

As a result of discussion, they decided to hire 15 workmen to engage in the transportation of this medicine. Sakada, therefore, agreed to supply ¥1-million in cash and a ¥500,000 check to Migami. According to Sakada's estimate they were to obtain some ¥14,100,000 as a reward for their troubles.

The Chinese cargo ship Hai Loh of the Chinese Merchants' Steam Navigation Co. with 860 packages of streptomycin, penicillin and succarine aboard in cooperation with seven Chinese, sailed from Hongkong for Japan on August 8 and was expected to anchor at Kawasaki port on August 18, according to a telegram dispatched by Itagaki, who was aboard the ship.

The Hai Loh entered Kawasaki port as was expected. All programs for the unloading and transportation of these smuggled goods, however, did not end there. Further stealthy measures had to be taken before the ship could leave this country.

Upon the arrival of Itagaki in Tokyo on August 17, Sakada, Migami and Itagaki decided on an emergency measure to unload the goods at 2 p.m. the same day on the pier in front of the Nippon Steel Pipe Co. Two of them arrived at the pier first and then the 15 workmen and two trucks came along with Migami.

However, at the pier, they found out that it would be impossible to transport such a large quantity of goods without a transportation certificate. The only alternative left them was to postpone the program.

After that day, Sakada had to visit the ship many times in order to take care about the medicine, thus the suspicion of the port guard was aroused. The guard immediately arrested Sakada and intended to take him to the Port CID.

Sakada, in a frantic attempt to be released, tried to bribe the guard with ¥100,000. However, his attempt failed and he was brought before the Port CID, with the MPs soon arriving there through phone contact.

Then, Migami and others who had cooperated with Mr. Sakada in this large-scale smuggling incident were all arrested by the police.