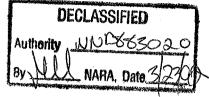
NAVY DEPARTMENT FICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

In reply refer to No.

OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON



Secret-

JAPANESE ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

The reason for Japanese activities in the United States is obvious from their past history. They realize the value of surprise attack and accordingly in the past have used the element of surprise with telling effect. In order to prevent successful execution against us it is vital that we have information not only of steps being taken in the Far East, but also detailed accurate information of their activities in the United States and the Americas.

We should expect that prior to declaring war on the United States
their agents would endeavor to cripple or destroy, not only the military
agencies which might be used against them, but also the <u>Public Morale</u> by
destruction or poisoning of water supplies to large vital centers; the
destruction of communications, including important railroads, radio and
telegraphic centers, and other agencies vital to the support of human life.
A preparation for such activities is actively underway as indicated by (1)
the mapping of vital points of U.S. Army's important arsenal, exhibit (1):
detailed mapping of unfrequented regions on our West Coast, exhibit (2);
Activities throughout the West Coast of the American continent, known and
reported, exhibit (3) (Thompson); exhibit (4) (fishing boats Alaska area);
exhibit (5) (fishing activities and tanker contacts); exhibit (6)(surreptitious transfers of personnel in American ports); Presence of large numbers
of Naval officers in the United States, exhibit(7): In countering the above
activities we have been able to obtain the assistance of the Department

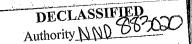






of Justice, only after we were able to produce sufficient evidence that a crime had been committed, and they are now working on the Thompson case, but due to their preoccupation in other directions, such assistance is not always available as in the Buroni case. This situation necessitates, not only the preliminary work of discovering these widespread activities, but also the follow up after discovery.





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EXECUTE (1)

This chart is a detailed map of the U. S. Army's important Arsenal at Picatinny, emphasizing the vital points such as TNT storage, water supply, etc. We have had knowledge for some time that such a chart had been made, and ordinarily would consider it only a portion of the strategic information which they were able to obtain, but the fact that this chart was sent to Japan, reprinted, and then returned in quantity to the United States presents a different aspect. Such action indicates that these and similar charts are for distribution to massrous agents — one of whom might be expected to survive a general round up and execute the prescribed sabotege in the event of actual or intended hostilities.

This chart is one of many that have been ordered by Japanese agents on the West Coast of the United States. Such charts have been sought without much regard as to cost, but with requests for speed, and as far as possible, to be made without publicity, in other words, a desire for secrecy. The specifications included all roads, trails, water supplies, railroads, topography, and as far as possible to indicate by colors the ownership.

A check on the dates for which certain maps were to be delivered indicates that they were to be transmitted to Japan by courier.

The only visible uses for such maps by the Japanese are:

- (1) Location and use of seaplane landing facilities in unfrequented localities.
- (2) Construction of secret landing fields in unfrequented localities
- (3) Construction and use of secret radio transmission sets.
- (4) Use of secret intercept stations
- (5) Proparation for sabotage of
 - (a) Communication facilities (railrowds and telegraph)
 - (b) Weter Supplies

(6) Smuggling of material in preparation of above.

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Japanese Covernment "seientific" vessels operating in Alaska

"Floating Canneries" and trawlers operating in Alaska area.

The "scientific" vessels being public vessels were given pormission to visit Alaskan ports, but they cancelled their request when the Navy Department offered the same "courtesies" extended to our destroyers tending the Round the world flight in Northern Japanese waters. (Placing an officer on board and having a destroyer accompany them).

The "Floating Connery" type of boats are now operating direct from Japan off the coast of Mexico.

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EXHIBIT 5

Chart showing Japanese ectivities during past year in Control and South America, Documents on each activity are available.

Attention particularly invited to surveying activities by Japanese military personnel in vicinity of Panema Canal, and espionage in vicinity of Camp Young (Panema).

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EXILBIT 6

The attached despatch corroborates other indications that these means are being taken to effect the transfer of personnel operating within U. S. territory and probably to effect illegal entries.



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EXHIBIT Y

The attached memo shows the extent of "official" activities in the United States. Details of the activities of this personnel is indicated by the Thompson case, and the extent is unlimited.

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CONFIDENTIAL	,			4. Feb	Reproduced from the Unidassified Holdings of the National Archives in the U.S. Asst. Nav. Lieut: Eng Cler and Archives			
Memo for Comdr. Zacharias	· Anh					/ Declassi		
Subject : Japanese Naval	Personne	ol in the U	.S.			ffied Hok		
The following is a tabulation of Japanese Naval Personnel in the U.S.								
	Capt:	Comdr:	Litera Comar:	<u>Lieut:</u>	Asst. <u>Eng</u>	Navi R		
Naval Attaches Office	1	1	3.	gancia.	entes	Archive		
Naval Inspectors Office	1	ga kay	.8	· Shika	5	1		
Language Officers	jues	bred .	7	1	these	#ood		
Temporary Duty R-Ad: 1	4.	11	1.	SATES	2	t good		
POTAL: 1	G and de rengenedancida	12	nicianador acesas	erososus soniariji kapundo	pazsidotundis en listituis	E S		

GRAND TOTAL:

Note: Above does not include 2 Civilian Clerks on duty at the Naval Inspectors Office.

and Truning has seen

Exhibit # 7

The attached despatch corroborates other indications that these means are being taken to effect the transfer of personnel operating within U. S. territory and probably to effect illegal entries.

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JAPANESE TRADE MISSION

On 9 February, 1936, the following named Japanese, members of the "Mision Comercial Japonesa," sailed from the Canal Zone via the S.S. SIMON WOLLVAR for La Guaira and Caracas, Venezuela:

Teruo MIYAKE	694	Age	37
Ryo KIKUCHI		Age	
Masao YAMAMOTO	•	Age	42
Yosoe OHGIMI	***	Age	42

YOSOE OHGIMI consevero de la misión comercial Japonesa



FEB 27 1936



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JAPANESE TRADE MISSION

On 9 February, 1936, the following named Japanese, members of the "Mision Comercial Japonesa," sailed from the Canal Zone via the S.S. SIMON FOLIVAR for La Guaira and Caracas, Venezuela:

Teruo MIYAKE - Age 37 .

Ryo KIKUCHI - Age 31 .

Masao YAMAMOTO - Age 42 .

Yosoe OHGIMI - Age 42

YOSOE OHGIMI consejero de la misión comercial japonesa



FEB 27 1936

On 5 February, 1936, a Japanese known as Fumatsu TUJITAKI was found dead in a room in Panama City. While the coroner of Panama City was in the act of taking the body away for a post mortem, the Japanese Consul appeared and claimed the body, stating that he wished no publicity concerning the death of the man; that the deceased was a Japanese naval officer although employed as a barber in Panama City. Accordingly nothing appeared in the newspapers concerning the death of this man.

The above was reported to G-2 of the Panama Canal Department of the Army by the coroner.