

89 Copy

Op-23D4

CONFIDENTIAL

12 July 1946

MEMORANDUM for Op-23Y

Attention: Comdr. R. E. Hudson, USN

Subject: Evidence of Japanese Subversive Activity in the United States

Reference: (a) Op-23D4 Memo for C242 Files, dated 18 June 1946, on subject: Japanese Activities Directed Against the United States Indicative of Preparations for World War II.

Enclosure: (A) Conf. Memo, dated 11 July 1946, on subject: Evidence of Japanese Subversive Activity in the United States.

1. The original and two copies of Enclosure (A) are transmitted for use in briefing Admiral Richardson in connection with the Japanese War Crimes Trials. The sources of the information are not indicated on the original of Enclosure (A) but are noted after each item in the two copies.

2. Enclosure (A) has been prepared after consultation with Captain Robinson and with Commander Hudson, and is believed to be the type of information desired. The information is based on Naval sources.

J. W. WHITFIELD
Captain, USN

Dictated 12 July 1946
Dictated by Lt. Gorham
Typed by A. Nile

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Authority NND 833020

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11 July 1946

MEMORANDUM

Subject: Evidence of Japanese Subversive Activity in the United States

The Office of Naval Intelligence has reason to believe that the Japanese Government, particularly the Naval representatives in the U.S., was engaged in espionage and other subversive activities especially before the outbreak of the American Japanese War on 7 December 1941. The following examples, based on Office of Naval Intelligence files, are listed to support this belief.

Evidence of Japanese Naval Espionage

FARNSWORTH, John Semar

On 26 February 1937 FARNSWORTH, Lt. Comdr., USN, was dismissed from the Naval Service by order of a general court-martial. In November 1936 he was convicted in the District Court of the U.S. for the District of Columbia on a conspiracy indictment charging him with unlawfully disclosing information on national defense to representatives of a foreign nation in violation of Section 34, Title 50, U.S. Code. He was sentenced to be confined in the Federal penitentiary from four to twelve years. FARNSWORTH admitted having sold information of military significance to Captain Bunjiro YAMAGUCHI, Captain Tamon YAMAGUCHI, Comdr. Toshiyuki ICHIMIYA and Lt. Comdr. Akira YAMAKI, all attached to the Japanese Naval Attache's Office in Washington, D.C.

FOIA(b)(7)(D)

KIRKEBY, Oliver Albert

While a GM 3/c in the U.S. Navy, subject admitted furnishing Tom Kazuo TATSUMI (alias Tom YAMAMOTO), clerk at the Olympic Hotel in San Francisco, in 1935 with Naval information. TATSUMI was one of the chief contacts of Japanese Naval espionage agents on the West Coast. Photostatic copies of letters KIRKEBY sent TATSUMI are available.

THOMPSON, Harry Thomas

THOMPSON, a former enlisted man in the U.S. Navy, was convicted in 1936 and sentenced to fifteen years for impersonating a petty officer. He sold Naval information to Japanese Naval representatives then on the West Coast, particularly Lt. Comdr. Toshio MIYAZAKI. Specific instructions by MIYAZAKI requested of THOMPSON included questions on floating mines, smoke screens and power of torpedoes. THOMPSON admitted furnishing

Enclosure A

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THOMPSON, Harry Thomas (cont'd)

information re anti-aircraft guns on the U.S.S. MILWAUKEE, some specimen 50 caliber bullets and target practice results. On 20 December 1935, the Deputy Sheriff of Los Angeles County, James FOSSE, obtained the manuscript of a narrative prepared by THOMPSON, purportedly for publication under a pseudonym, which detailed his contacts with MIYAZAKI and other Japanese government officials in the United States.

FUJII, Shigeru Lt. Comdr., IJN

Subject was engaged in intelligence activities in the Washington State area from June 1934 until 1936. In May 1935, FUJII secured confidential maps of Alaska and sent information to Japan in the ship's safe of a Nippon Yusen Kaisha liner. Evidence includes original notations by FUJII on the topography of Alaska observed by him. FUJII trained Lt. Comdr. Sadatomo OKADA, his successor.

MATSUDA, Yoshio Lt. Comdr., IJN

In 1934 and 1935 subject was Assistant Naval Attache at the Japanese Naval Attache's Office in Washington, D.C., and was active in obtaining information of military value on the East Coast. In December 1934 he was arrested by Captain E.K. LIPPARD, Chief of Detectives in St. Petersburg, Florida for taking pictures of the USS TRENTON and the waterfront. During this same period he admitted to Captain LIPPARD that photographs taken by him were forwarded to the Japanese Government in Tokyo. A month previously, MATSUDA was observed carefully looking at and making sketches of the Newport, Rhode Island Naval Torpedo Station and of Fort Adams.

OHMAE, Toshikazu Lt. Comdr., IJN
(Alias: FUKUCHI, Gisaburo)

Active on the West Coast of the U.S. from 1935 to 1937, subject was in possession of a document which gave Japanese Naval General Staff instructions for the obtaining of intelligence in the U.S. These instructions requested information on military tactics, identification of allied units, education and training in U.S. Navy, Naval communications.

OKADA, Sadatomo Lt. Comdr., IJN

Subject was active on the West Coast of the U.S., particularly in the Washington and Oregon area, collecting Naval information during 1940 and 1941. Considerable photostatic evidence is available of notes made by OKADA re the types of information desired by the Japanese Government (such as U.S. Navy aviation training methods, air attacks on surface ships, ship

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OKADA, Sadatomo (cont'd)

building), notes on the Columbia Aircraft Company in Portland, Oregon, silhouettes of U.S. Naval vessels, a map of Seattle, Washington on which was marked the location of anti-aircraft positions, and data on Alaskan defense installations.

TACHIBANA, Itaru Lt. Comdr., IJN

Deported from the U.S. on 23 June 1941 due to accumulated evidence of extensive espionage and organizational activities on the West Coast, subject was partly responsible for establishing the U.S. branch of the NIPPON KAIGUN KYOKAI (Japan Navy League), an organization dedicated to collecting Naval information for Japan. Although the majority of TACHIBANA's information was obtained from newspapers, about 30% of information on ship movements and changes, war plants, defense facilities was obtained by observation.

Evidence of Japanese Military Espionage

NISHIMURA, Otoji Major, IJA

Active on the West Coast of the U.S. in 1935 and 1936, NISHIMURA was observed sketching the shoreline at Seward Park Beach, Washington, taking photographs of the Boeing Airport in Seattle, taking photos of Fort Lawton, taking photos of Alert Bay and Alaskan installations.

TONAMI, Munemichi Lt. Col., IJA

Subject traveled extensively on the West Coast of the U.S. obtaining information of military value in 1936 and 1937. TONAMI stated in a letter to a Colonel MATSUMOTO, dated 14 February 1936, that one of the reasons for entering the Boeing Aeronautical School was that he would be able to get some inside information on the Company itself and to make a survey of U.S. aeronautical training institutions. TONAMI was in possession of typed instructions issued by Tetsuzan NAGATA, Chief of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry, dated 29 June 1935, which required him to study new developments in the aircraft field and, specifically warned him to be very careful when attempting to obtain information of a secret nature.

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Evidence of Japanese Foreign Office Espionage

KOTOSHIRODO, Richard Masayuki

Formerly a clerk in the Japanese Consulate-General, Honolulu, T.H., subject is one of the few American citizens of Japanese ancestry who admitted being engaged in intelligence activities on behalf of the Japanese Government. KOTOSHIRODO admitted making innumerable trips out of Honolulu with Taiashi MORIMURA, Consular Secretary, checking movements of U.S. Fleet vessels from Pearl City Peninsula and observing defense installations.

KUEHN, Bernard Julius Otto

An ex-officer of the German Navy, subject admitted making arrangements with the Japanese Consul General in Honolulu, Nagao KITA, for a system of signaling by lights, fires and radio (presumably to communicate with Japanese ships at sea) which signals were to be used to announce the departure of U.S. Naval units from Pearl Harbor.

Evidence of Espionage by Japanese Fishing Fleet

Reasons for believing the Japanese fishing fleet off the West Coast of the U.S. was engaged in espionage activities are partially based upon:

In 1937, Chancellor Shigemitsu HAYASHIDA of the Japanese Consulate in Los Angeles, California authored a report entitled "Fishing in Southern California," which gave detailed information on number and nationality of fishermen operating out of Los Angeles, San Pedro and San Diego, an entire chapter on the Japanese fishermen and statistical data, including number of Japanese fishing vessels, areas where they were operating, tonnage, port facilities and personnel crew data.

On 18 January 1942, a group of Japanese fishermen were observed fishing in the proximity of the proposed air base in Oak Harbor, Washington.

Yoshitomi TERAMAE, leading fisherman in the Hawaiian Tuna Fleet operating out of Pearl Harbor, falsified the fact that he had served in the Japanese Navy as a machinist from 1914 to 1918 when applying for a permit to enter Kaneohe Bay, a defensive sea area.

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In March 1938, Coast Guard members boarded the SS 3,4,5 upon their arrival in San Pedro from Ensenada for the purpose of examining the ships' papers. Shin SHIHATA, long suspected espionage agent and owner of the three boats, refused to disclose the nationality of the boats in a statement filed with the Coast Guard and failed to file papers setting forth their nationality. The Japanese nationality of these vessels was affirmed by the Mexican Consulate in Los Angeles, though the Japanese Consulate denied the boats were Japanese.

Iwao KIHARA of 1415 Main Street, Seattle, Washington, the son of the head of the Main Fish Company, was a frequent caller on Lt. Comdr. Shigeru FUJII, known Naval intelligence agent.

JAPANESE NAVAL RESERVISTS ON FISHING VESSELS

Takuzo SUZUKI, allegedly a representative of the KYODO SUISAN KABUSHIKI KAISEI in Tokyo, was in Alaska in May 1936, when he went out on Japanese fishing boats with a movie camera. It was later ascertained that SUZUKI was an officer in the Japanese Navy and that he had been engaged in securing military information about Alaska.

OBSERVATION OF U.S. VESSELS

Captain R. J. HEALEY, Master of the Motor Ship WEST CUSSETA, which arrived in San Pedro on 13 November 1941 from the Orient, reported that on the outbound voyage on 13 September a Japanese coasting vessel was sighted. This Japanese ship dispatched a radio message to the Japanese Navy giving pertinent data about the MS WEST CUSSETA.

On 20 September 1941, the Japanese sampan SUMIYOSHI MARU, captained by Junichi YANAGIHARA of 534 Luna Lane, Honolulu, T.H., was apprehended by the U.S.S. SCHENLEY for entering the defensive sea area off Pearl Harbor.

The sampan YAMATO MARU, 32862 FG 182, a radio rigged boat of the Hawaiian Tuna Packers, Ltd. of Honolulu, was observed on 2 August 1941 and on 11 September 1941 by the U.S.S. CHESTER in the firing area observing gunnery practice.

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Evidence of Espionage by Japanese Commercial Firms

YOKOHAMA SHOKIN GINKO (Yokohama Specie Bank)

Benjiro HIRANO, Assistant Manager of the YOKOHAMA SHOKIN GINKO branch in San Francisco, California was fully aware of Lt. Comdr. Toshio MIYAZAKI's activities in this country as attested to by two letters written by Tom Kazuo TATSUMI, then clerk at the Yamato Hotel in San Francisco. HIRANO wrote an interoffice memo in 1936 which stated that Lt. Comdr. Toshikazu OMAE used the alias of Osaburo FUEUCHI and hid the fact that he was in the IJN. Seichiro ARAKI, formerly attached to the San Francisco branch, admitted after the outbreak of the war that he had forwarded national defense information to YOKOHAMA SHOKIN GINKO headquarters in Tokyo and that such information was not connected with the bank business.

NIIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (Japan Mail Line)

In October 1941, the NYK liner AKAGI MARU transported to Mexico official Japanese documents entrusted to its captain by the Los Angeles Japanese Consulate destined for the Japanese Naval Attache in Mexico. Major Frederick Joseph RUTLAND, British Army, who was arrested in London in December 1941 as a Japanese agent, was given full cooperation by the NYK branch in Los Angeles aboard the KAMAKURA MARU in August 1939.

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA (Mitsubishi Trading Company)

On 10 January 1940, the San Francisco branch of the MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA wrote to Comdr. YATSUGI in Los Angeles stating that they had recently been sending him information on the petroleum industry in California, hoping that it was of value. Evidence is available of the close cooperation given Japanese Army and Navy officers on the West Coast in connection with visiting private industrial establishments.

NETSUI & CO.

Under the guise of business negotiations and research into commercial information, NETSUI sent to its Tokyo headquarters information on the strength of the U.S. and its ability to wage war.

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Miscellaneous Information

USE OF AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS

Both prior to and during the American Japanese War, the Japanese Government through its representatives or intermediaries made extensive use of American publications as a source of espionage information concerning the military potential and activities of this country.

UNREGISTERED PROPAGANDISTS

Frederick Vincent WILLIAMS, Ralph W. TOWNSEND and David Warren RYDER were convicted of failure to abide by the Foreign Agents Registration Law in the early part of 1942. All three were engaged in the dissemination of Japanese propaganda in the U.S. as agents of or indirectly financed by Japanese Foreign Office representatives in the U.S.

NIPPON KAIGUN KYOKAI (Japan Navy League)

A U.S. mainland branch of the DAI NIPPON KAIGUN KYOKAI was established in Los Angeles, California, in 1938 with the backing of Dr. Takashi FURUSAWA, an alien Japanese doctor who is strongly suspected of having engaged in intelligence activities, and Lt. Comdr. Itaru TACHIBANA, known Naval intelligence agent. One of the purposes of the Japan Navy League, stated in its charter, is the collection of information on foreign Naval capabilities.

JAPANESE AGITATION AMONG THE NEGROES

Japanese Government representatives in the U.S. endeavored to organize the Negroes for the purpose of retarding the progress of plans in this country for national defense and economy. This activity started in the early 1930's with Naka NAKANE (alias Satohata TAKAHASHI) in the Detroit area. Major Ichiji SUGITA, attached to the American Section of the Second Department, Army General Staff, attempted to establish contact with NAKANE in early 1941 while on an official visit to the U.S. Yasuichi MIKIDA (alias Yonezo HIRAYAMA), attached to the Japanese Consulate-General in New York City as a research analyst, made extensive studies of the Negro situation in the U.S. and was in close contact with the Japanese Naval Inspector's Office in New York City.

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*COM delivered
Comd. Hudson, 23Y 18 June
who showed it to
Capt. Robinson.*

Op-23DA

18 June 1946

MEMORANDUM for Op-230242 Files

Subject: Japanese Activities Directed Against the United States
Indicative of Preparations for World War II.

1. On 31 May 1946 the Office of Naval Intelligence received a request dated 29 May 1946 signed by David Marcus, Colonel, GSC, Chief, War Crimes Branch, Civil Affairs Division, War Department, asking that Navy Department information regarding 28 major Japanese war criminals be made available for screening by an officer to be detailed by Colonel Marcus to obtain from this information such material as might be useful for further processing and transmission to SCAP, the processing to be done in cooperation with appropriate officers of the Office of Naval Intelligence. This material has been assembled from Op-23FL41 and Op-23DA sources. Col. Marcus has not sent his representative to date because he wishes first to conduct preliminary discussions with a representative from SCAP who recently arrived in Washington. In connection with this same matter, Lt. Comdr. W. H. Coleman, Jr., USNR, of Op-23DA, in a recent conference with Capt. J. J. Rochefort of Op-23F1, Comdr. R. E. Hudson of Op-23Y21 and Comdr. J. R. Bromley of Op-23FL41, was asked to assemble information on Japanese espionage and related activity directed against the United States in the period roughly from 1931 to 1941.

2. The following is prepared as an outline of the type of pertinent information concerning the subject which has been assembled as a result of the above-mentioned conference to be used as reference material by a United States representative in preparation for assignment to the International Military Tribunal trials in Japan.

3. The assembled information falls under the following general headings. Samples of typical materials in these general categories are described:

a. Japanese Naval Intelligence

Information regarding intelligence and espionage activities of Japanese Naval representatives in the United States. Included are case histories of eleven Japanese Naval officers, of John S. Farnsworth, former U.S. Naval officer, and Harry T. Thompson, formerly a yeoman in the U.S. Navy. Records show photostatic copies of notebooks, diaries, correspondence and the like as evidence of intelligence operations. Samples of other typical materials are:

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Op-2314

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a translation of a document taken from Lt. Comdr. Toshikazu OMAE, IJN, espionage agent who visited U.S. West Coast ports in 1937, noting in detail intelligence information to be gathered, apparently for the naval high command in Tokyo; a report from IJND showing identical contacts for Japanese Army and Navy espionage agents; a report of a substantiated case of a Bureau of Fisheries official of the Japanese Government shipping in the crew of an American fishing vessel with the aid of a Japanese Consul and the connivance of the Japanese crew members; a IJND report showing intelligence and propaganda activities of 58 Japanese men-of-war, naval tankers, and merchant marine training vessels in visits at port of Hilo, Hawaii, between 1920 and 1940 ostensibly to take on water and provisions which could have been done more readily at Honolulu; a letter from the Domestic Branch to the Director of Naval Intelligence under date of 3 January 1941 pointing out the espionage activities on the West Coast of the Japanese Naval Inspector's Branch Office in Los Angeles; USNBS reports describing pre-war intelligence activities of the Japanese Naval Attache offices in Washington, D.C. and Mexico City.

b. Japanese Military Intelligence

This material is much the same as that under a. with respect to Imperial Japanese Army espionage agents in the United States. Included are case histories of five officers, and a photostatic record regarding a Japanese newspaper of San Francisco, the New World Sun, which in June 1939 was requested by the Japanese Military Attache, Embassy, Washington, D.C., to make an immediate and nation-wide survey of the Chinese and their organizations in the United States.

c. Japanese Foreign Office Intelligence

Information showing the intelligence gathering and propaganda activities of the Japanese embassy and consular agencies in the United States and their close liaison with Japanese societies and firms (for example, last item noted under b.) for intelligence and propaganda purposes. In this connection there are case histories on at least five Japanese diplomatic officials, and detailed reports of espionage activities with the Japanese on the part of one Otto Kuehn, a German alien and ex-German naval officer. Typical samples of material in this category: a list of 17 Japanese societies, offices and firms in New York City engaged in collecting information for the Japanese Government as listed in a December 1940 report to Japan by a Japanese government official in New York City; photostatic copies of translations of pre-war traffic via commercial facilities in encrypted messages from the Japanese Consulate-General, Honolulu, containing information of military significance; detailed IJND reports on espionage activities of the Japanese Consulate-General, Honolulu, its staff, contacts, agents, including detailed chart showing channels of its influence and sources of intelligence information in the Territory; various reports indicating the

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Op-23 14

preparations in 1941 for closing up of diplomatic agencies and departure of key personnel; a LEND report in August 1941 describing attempts of Japanese Consulate, Vancouver, B.C. to hire a Canadian to procure military and naval information concerning Alaska; various reports showing activities of diplomatic agencies in gaining information of strategic and tactical nature regarding the United States.

d. Japanese Activities Relating to Critical Materials

Reports of Japanese interest in and purchases of such critical materials as aviation gasoline, oil, diamonds and precision machine tool equipment. Reports of attempted mercury smuggling in the United States and Mexico -- such activity in Mexico having been first noted around the latter part of 1940; about 30 Japanese ships are cited as having listed legal shipments on manifest or ~~as being known~~ to have carried smuggled mercury from Mexican ports between July 1940 and September 1941.

e. Japanese Organizations and Firms

Extensive information on intelligence, espionage and propaganda activities, particularly in U.S. West Coast areas, of Japanese organizations and firms with substantiating exhibits. Included are detailed reports on espionage activities of Mitsui & Co., Mitsubishi Trading Co., Ltd., Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., Japanese banks in LEND. There are detailed reports on the Japanese Navy Association, the Japan Trade Agency, the Japan Institute and the notorious Tokyo Club Syndicate and its interlocking affiliations.

f. Japanese Propaganda

Reports of significant Japanese propaganda techniques and machinations in the United States. The following efforts are shown: to foster discontent among negroes in this country (there is a case history on Yasuichi HIKIDA in this connection); to encourage such groups as the Silver Shirts organization; to influence Japanese in this country in favor of the "mother" country. Included are case histories of Ralph Townsend and Frederick Williams who were paid by the Japanese for their propaganda activities.

g. Miscellaneous

Samples of material in this category: "Pearl Harbor: The Planning Stage," a detailed account of the conception and planning of the Pearl Harbor attack in the crucial mid-1941 months as recalled in detail by an apparently reliable GPO who worked with the higher ranking Japanese Navy staff officers at the time; reports on American publications as a source of espionage information prior to as well as during the war; a report of Japanese merchant ships

Op-2304

(TATSUTA, MIKAWA, UTSUKU-NIMA and SHOYO) having orders to be met at sea by two Japanese destroyers in November 1941 and to be escorted back to Japan from eastern Pacific waters; a blueprint of foreign powers war vessel silhouettes found on a Japanese merchant ship in January 1941; a report of 25 June 1941 citing 14 Japanese merchant-type vessels which had called at the Port of San Francisco and had from one to eight gun mount positions; a letter from L2ND under date of 24 October 1940 citing statements of the English editor of the New World Sun, Mr. NISHIDA, who quoted an "off the record" remark of retiring Ambassador HIRINOCHI to the following effect: while it might be temporarily delayed, war between Japan and the United States was inevitable because of fundamentally irreconcilable differences; various reports reflecting suspicion of widespread espionage engaged in by Japanese-owned fishing craft in West Coast areas for many years prior to the war.

Wade H. Coleman, Jr.
Lt. Cmdr., USNR

Dictated 13 June 1946
Dictated by Mr. Cary
Typed by A. Nile

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- 4 -

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File: Jap³ Files

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Op-2324

2 July 1946

MEMORANDUM for G242 Files

Subject: Japanese Activities Directed Against the United States
Indicative of Preparations for World War II

Reference: (a) Memo for G242 Files, same subject, dated 18 June 1946, *filed under Japan-Mil. Forces-Plans (with copy, 1st volume)*
Information relating to this subject was assembled as indicated in Paragraph 1 of Reference (a). The following gives in detail the categories under which the information is filed and which is presented here under general descriptive headings.

a. Japanese Naval Intelligence

Japanese Intelligence & Espionage Activities--Intelligence
Organizations--Naval Intelligence
Japanese Intelligence & Espionage Activities--General
Fishing Activities
Security--Vital Areas
Japanese Activities in U.S.--LAND

Case Histories:

ESJIMA, Takeo
FARMWORTH, John S.
FUJII, Shigeru
IWASAKI, Masahide
MATSUDA, Yoshio
NAKAYAMA, Sadayoshi
OHYANI, Inao
OKADA, Sadatomo
OMAE, Toshikazu
TAKITA, Magoto
TACHIBANA, Itaru
YAMADA, Kataru
YAMAMUCHI, Bunjiro
YOKOYAMA, Ichiro

b. Japanese Military Intelligence

Case Histories:

KOBAYASHI, Hajime
NISHIMURA, Otoji
OKA, Usaburo
SUGITA, Ichiiji
TOMAMI, Munemichi

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c. Japanese Foreign Office Intelligence

Japanese Intelligence Activities--LJND (Secret)
 Japanese Intelligence & Espionage Activities--Intelligence
 Organizations--Foreign Office Intelligence
 Japanese Intelligence & Espionage Activities--Methods
 Japanese Government Outside Japan (Other than Military
 Forces)--Consular Agencies

Case Histories:

ITO, Kenzo
 KOTOSHIKODO, Richard Masayuki
 KUSHN, Bernard Julius Otto
 MORI, Iga
 McINTOSH, Milton Bubach
 SUMA, Yukihiro
 TANI, Yasuo
 TATSUMI, Tom Kazuo
 TERASAKI, Hidenari

d. Japanese Activities Relating to Critical Materials

Smuggling--Mercury
 Japanese Finance & Financial Transactions--General
 Japanese Finance & Financial Transactions--Critical Materials

e. Japanese Organizations and Firms

Case Histories:

New World Sun Daily News
 New World Sun Maps
 Tokyo Club Syndicate & Affiliations
 YAMAMOTO, Kanekichi
 Japanese Banks in LJND
 NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA--Espionage Activities of West Coast Branches
 MITSUBISHI SHoji KAISHA
 MITSUI & CO.
 NIPPON KAIGUN KYOKAI (Japanese Naval Association)
 Japan Institute
 Nippon Trade Agency

f. Japanese Propaganda

Japanese-Negro Collaboration
 Japanese Propaganda and Propagandists--Plans
 Japanese Propaganda and Propagandists--General
 Japanese Propaganda and Propagandists--Lectures

Case Histories:

TOWNSEND, Ralph W.
 WILLIAMS, Frederick Vincent
 MIKIDA, Yasuichi

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5. Miscellaneous

Id. Spec. File

Report - "American Publications as Source for Espionage"

HAAS, Kilsoo Kenneth

Case History

Publication - "How Japan Plans to Win"

Tripartite Alliance

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- 3 -

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File: Jap. Org. Plans - General

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Op-2314

2 July 1946

MEMORANDUM for C242 Files

Subject: Japanese Activities Directed Against the United States
Indicative of Preparations for World War II

Reference: (a) Memo for C242 Files, same subject, dated 18 June 1946, *filed under Japan - Mil. Plans - Plans (with copy of this one)*
Information relating to this subject was assembled as indicated in Paragraph 1 of Reference (a). The following gives in detail the categories under which the information is filed and which is presented here under general descriptive headings.

a. Japanese Naval Intelligence

Japanese Intelligence & Espionage Activities--Intelligence
Organizations--Naval Intelligence
Japanese Intelligence & Espionage Activities--General
Fishing Activities
Security--Vital Areas
Japanese Activities in U.S.--I&ND

Case Histories:

EJIMA, Takeo
FARNSWORTH, John S.
FUJIE, Shigeru
IWASAKI, Masahide
MATSUDA, Yoshio
NAKAYAMA, Sadayoshi
OHYANI, Inao
OKADA, Sadatomo
OMAE, Toshikazu
TAKITA, Magoto
TACHIBANA, Itaru
YAMADA, Wataru
YAMAGUCHI, Bunjiro
YOKOYAMA, Ichiro

b. Japanese Military Intelligence

Case Histories:

KOBAYASHI, Hajime
NISHIMURA, Otoji
OKA, Usaburo
SUGITA, Ichiji
TORAMI, Munemichi

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c. Japanese Foreign Office Intelligence

Japanese Intelligence Activities--LHND (Secret)
Japanese Intelligence & Espionage Activities--Intelligence
Organizations--Foreign Office Intelligence
Japanese Intelligence & Espionage Activities--Methods
Japanese Government Outside Japan (Other than Military
Forces)--Consular Agencies

Case Histories:

ITO, Kenzo
KOTOSHIRODO, Richard Masayuki
KUEHN, Bernard Julius Otto
MORI, Iga
McINTOSH, Milton Bibsch
SUMA, Takichiro
TANI, Yasuo
TATSUMI, Tom Kazuo
TERASAKI, Hidenari

d. Japanese Activities Relating to Critical Materials

Smuggling--Mercury
Japanese Finance & Financial Transactions--General
Japanese Finance & Financial Transactions--Critical Materials

e. Japanese Organizations and Firms

Case Histories:

New World Sun Daily News
New World Sun Maps
Tokyo Club Syndicate & Affiliations
YAMAMOTO, Kanekichi
Japanese Banks in LHND
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA--Espionage Activities of West Coast Branches
MITSUBISHI SHoji KAISHA
MITSUI & CO.
NIPPON KAIGUN KYOKAI (Japanese Naval Association)
Japan Institute
Nippon Trade Agency

f. Japanese Propaganda

Japanese-Negro Collaboration
Japanese Propaganda and Propagandists--Plans
Japanese Propaganda and Propagandists--General
Japanese Propaganda and Propagandists--Lectures

Case Histories:

TOWNSEND, Ralph W.
WILLIAMS, Frederick Vincent
HIKIDA, Yasuichi

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g. Miscellaneous

DI Exec. File
Report - "American Publications as Source for Espionage"
HANN, Kilsoo Kenneth
Case History
Publication - "How Japan Plans to Win"
Tripartite Alliance

Don

Attached are 2 copies of 2 July memo for filing as designated - each references the 18 June memo, and tells where filed.

Perhaps you will figure that these might just as well be filed under the Intell. folders as suggested solely for CR's elsewhere in my numerous notes to you.

H.C. on 5 July 46

Don: -

When the excitement blows over the attached should be filed as indicated.

Another copy of both memos either you or WHC carried over with you to Adm. R's office on 3 July; still another copy WHC retained on 5 July for use if needed in the ensuing days as D4 strives to help Capt. R. in his job of readying his material for the Admiral's use.

I think cross-references to attached 2 memos filed under date of 2 July in JAPAN - MILITARY FORCES - PLANS should be done for folders on

Jap's Intell. & Esp. Act's
- Intell. Org.
1. Naval Intell.
2. Mil. Intell.
3. For. Off. Intell.

X-183

H.C. 5 July 46

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FORM 1-1000 (2-10-60)

ORIGINATOR P22686 VC		SUBJECT 1. War Dept Civil Affairs Div. 2. Major Jap War Criminals, Personnel Files - Req for.	
DATE OF LETTER 29 May 46 DATE BC'D ONI 31 May 46		ORIGINATOR'S FILE NUMBER WSA 118-4	
KEYS IN TO INITIAL Di 1008		ADDRESSED TO ONI	
VIA ONI FILE NUMBER 1. AU-5/ET37		REFERENCES-ENCLOSURES-ENDORSEMENTS	
OUT (DATE)		2.	

SECONDARY ROUTING BY

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COMMENTS AND REMARKS

1. O. N. I. ROUTING SLIP --- FINISHED FILE COPY --- DO NOT DETACH

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 DECLASSIFIED
 Authority 1117 383020



WAR DEPARTMENT
CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

RECEIVED ON: MAY 200V

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1946 MAY 31 PM 12 59

WDSCA 118-4

29 May 1946

SUBJECT: Major Japanese War Criminals, Personnel Files - Request for

TO: Office of Naval Intelligence, Liaison Officer, War Crimes Office
Room 2700, Building "L"
Navy Department
Washington 25, D. C.

1. This office has received the following request from the International Prosecution Section, GHQ, SCAP, Tokyo, Japan:

"OBTAIN FROM LIAISON OFFICER, O C/S CAD, WAR CRIMES SECTION, PERSONNEL FILES IN JAPANESE SECTION OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE RELATING TO THE DEFENDANTS NAMED IN THE INDICTMENT AND FORWARD IMMEDIATELY."

It is requested that this office be notified when these files are available at which time an officer will be detailed from this office to screen these files and obtain therefrom such material as is deemed essential for further processing and transmission to SCAP. This processing will be conducted in cooperation with appropriate officers from your office.

2. For your information and guidance the defendants named in the indictment are as follows:

ARAKI, Sadao; DOHIMARA, Kenji; HASHIMOTO, Kingoro; HATA, Shunroku;
HIRANUMA, Kiichiro; HIROTA, Koki; HOSHINO, Naoki; ITAGAKI, Seishiro;
KAWA, Okiyori; KIDO, Koichi; KIBURA, Heitaro; KOISO, Kuniaki; MATSUI,
Iwane; MATSUOKA, Yosuke; MINAMI, Jiro; MUTO, Akira; NAGANO, Osami;
OKA, Takasumi; OKAMA, Shumei; OSHIMA, Hiroshi; SATO, Kenryo; SHIGEMITSU,
Mamoru; SHIMADA, Shigetaro; SHIMAZONO, Toshio; SUZUKI, Teiichi; TOGO,
Shigenori; TOJO, Hideki; UMEZU, Yoshihiro.

FOR THE DIRECTOR, CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION:

David Marcus

DAVID MARCUS
Colonel, GSC
Chief, War Crimes Branch

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