

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 760050

894.20200/1-145--12-3146-47-48-49

1/2/8

ACCESS RESTRICTED

The item identified below has been withdrawn from this file:

File Designation 894-20200/1-1545

Date January 15, 1945

From Lyon

To \_\_\_\_\_

In the review of this file this item was removed because access to it is restricted. Restrictions on records in the National Archives are stated in general and specific record group restriction statements which are available for examination. The item identified above has been withdrawn because it contains:

- Security-Classified Information
- Otherwise Restricted Information

CIA/OSS  
 Authority

4/19/76  
 Date  
 MKW

WITHDRAWAL NOTICE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR



**Federal Bureau of Investigation**  
**United States Department of Justice**  
**Washington, D. C.**

6924

DECLASSIFIED  
Jan 23, 1976 - FBI # 2  
By Stam NARS, Date 12/7/78

~~FC/JDN~~  
DC/R  
~~WE~~  
~~FET/WHAC~~

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO  
FILE NUMBER 105-3285

Date: January 31, 1945

To: Mr. Frederick B. Lyon  
Chief  
Division of Foreign Activity Correlation  
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: Jose Amoros Cervigon

**RECORDED**  
**MAR 26 1945**

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL  
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

DIVISION OF FOREIGN ACTIVITY CORRELATION  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
file  
FEB 1 1945  
JDN

RECEIVED  
MAR 30 1945  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

894.20200/1-3145894-20200-1-3145

As of possible interest to you, there is attached a report concerning the above subject. Upon questioning, subject admitted being contacted in the latter part of 1943 in Madrid, Spain, by Angel Alcazar de Velasco to perform work on behalf of Japanese intelligence. He claims that he refused to work in such a capacity and further claims never to have been engaged in espionage activities in behalf of any country. Alcazar de Velasco is reported to be former Press Attache to the Spanish Embassy in London who returned to Spain in 1942. Further, he reportedly had several agents working for him in the Western Hemisphere during the last two years. He was selling the information compiled to the Japanese; however, his activities became known to Allied authorities, and because of an investigation instituted by the Spanish authorities he was forced to flee Spain. He is said to be in Germany at the present time.

cc - Director of Naval Intelligence Navy Department, Washington, D. C.  
cc - Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2 War Department, Washington, D. C.  
Attention: Brigadier General Carter W. Clarke

Enclosure

VR

COPIES  
PRG  
JMS  
FEB 1 1945

RE: JOSE AMOROS (CERVIGON)  
Trinidad  
January 2, 1945

On November 10, 1944, information was received from Source C stating that JOSE AMOROS (CERVIGON) had departed from Vigo, Spain aboard the S.S. "Marques de Comillas" on October 27, 1944, en route to Mexico via Cuba. According to information in the possession of Source C, subject was reported to be close to the Italian intelligence in Lisbon, Portugal and was reported to be associated with suspicious Germans in Spain.

The Spanish vessel S.S. "Marques de Comillas" transitted Trinidad November 14-17, 1944, at which time it was determined that JOSE AMOROS (CERVIGON) was traveling as a passenger en route to Mexico in the company of a group of bullfighters. In view of the previous information received, subject was interrogated by Source D regarding his past activities and his connection with Italian intelligence activities in Portugal. The information obtained as a result of this interrogation is set out hereafter.

Subject advised he was born March 19, 1911, at Salamanca, Spain of Spanish parents and is of Spanish nationality. He is married to MARIA ALCANTUD, also of Spanish nationality. He possessed passport #1816/44, issued October 9, 1944, at Madrid, Spain. His last address before commencing the journey was Hotel Continental, Vigo, Spain and he stated he could be contacted in Mexico c/o Plaza del Torreo, Mexico, D.F. He is a bullfighter by profession and is traveling in a party of sixteen.

Subject stated that he first entered his profession as a "becerista" at the age of 14, becoming a "novillero" at the age of 17 and a full fledged bullfighter at the age of 19. He exercised his profession in Spain only until 1932 when he went on tour to Mexico, Venezuela and Colombia returning to Spain during 1934.

Questioned regarding his activities during the Spanish Civil War, subject stated that at the outbreak of the war he was residing in Salamanca. His "quinta" was called up in February 1937 and subject served until the termination of hostilities. Subject stated that during the latter part of the conflict, he was acting as chauffeur to General METIN GONZALEZ of the Corps of Artillery and Military Governor of Salamanca. According to subject, he was given the job of chauffeur as it gave him a certain amount of liberty and enabled him to exercise his profession in benefit performances. On being demobilized in August of 1939, subject again took up bullfighting for a livelihood. Since then subject has followed his profession in Spain and Portugal. He left Spain for Lisbon in July 1940 and while there lived first at Rua Actor Isidoro

No. 15, moving later to Av. Duque Loule No. 111. He stated that his manager while in Portugal was one DAVID LOPEZ, Portuguese, although he later changed to DIEGO REGO, Portuguese, towards the end of 1940.

He returned to Spain from Portugal in June 1943 and continued to fight in Madrid. In the early part of this year subject was reduced to the office of "bandarillero" and it is in this capacity that he is at present traveling to Mexico. He was first approached to join the present company by RAFAEL VEGA DE LOS REYES who is known by the title of "Citanillo de Triana", who asked subject to be his "bandarillero". Subject stated that the company's representative in Spain is one MARCIAL LALANDA and their representative in Mexico is ANTONIO ALGARA.

Subject was questioned concerning the activities of he and his wife in working for the Italian intelligence. Subject denied on his own behalf and that of his wife, ever having worked for the Italian intelligence and of even knowing any Italians in Portugal. He stated that his wife is practically illiterate and most certainly had neither the brains nor the ability to be of any use to anyone in the capacity mentioned. As for himself, he stated that his whole life and interests were centered around bullfighting and that he knew nothing about and was completely ignorant of anything not connected with same.

Subject then stated that the only connection he had ever had with what might be termed enemy agents was shortly after his return from Portugal. He stated that he was approached by ANGEL ALCAZAR DE VELASCO, who is either secretary or employed in the secretariat of SERRANO SUNER. This man, due to the fact that he has always been a bullfighting enthusiast and at one time tried to enter the profession himself, was well known to most people engaged in bullfighting. Subject stated that he has never been on intimate terms with ALCAZAR DE VELASCO but that he was an acquaintance whom he had met off and on in bullfighting circles.

Subject stated he was contacted by ALCAZAR DE VELASCO at the Cafe "Sanru" on the Avenida Jose Antonio which is frequented extensively by bullfighters and their friends. On this occasion ALCAZAR stated that he had an interesting proposition to make to subject and suggested that subject call on him at his home to converse at length on the matter. As a result, subject called on ALCAZAR at his home a couple of days later. Subject could not remember ALCAZAR'S address but stated that this was of no importance as ALCAZAR was well known in Madrid and that everyone knew where he lived.

At this interview, ALCAZAR told subject that he could make it possible for him to earn a few thousand "duros". Inquiring as to how this could be effected, ALCAZAR told him that all he had to do was to contact a man in the U.S. Embassy. That he, ALCAZAR, would perform the

introduction. That the individual in question, whom it appears was employed in the U.S. Embassy, would tell subject what he had to do. All ALCAZAR would tell subject was that the work in question was to be carried out on behalf of the Japanese intelligence.

Subject stated that his immediate reaction to ALCAZAR'S proposition was to turn it down flat as he did not want to be mixed up in things he knew nothing about and which were of no concern to him. He further stated that on his return to his home, he told his wife about ALCAZAR'S proposition and of his refusal to have anything to do with it and stated that his wife begged him to have nothing further to do with ALCAZAR or to even consider the matter. As subject had no intention of reconsidering his decision, he stated that he told his wife not to worry and that as a consequence he never spoke to ALCAZAR on the subject again.

Although subject was pressed for further details on the above matter, he insisted that he knew nothing further. Subject was then told that his story was disbelieved and that he would be given four hours during which to make up his mind as to whether he would "come clean" or be taken off the vessel. When subject was recalled, although visibly in a bad state of nerves and badly frightened, he nevertheless stuck to his original story and in spite of extreme pressure being brought to bear, could not be brought to give any additional information.

Subject was questioned thoroughly regarding friends and connections made during his stay in Portugal, with special reference to Axis or Axis occupied countries. Subject denied categorically ever having had any contact at all with "foreigners" and stated that what few friends and acquaintances he had belonged to either the bullfighting or theatrical world, these last due to his wife's one-time interest in the stage.

A thorough search was given to subject's person, cabin and luggage by Source C with completely negative results. Source C stated subject is a man of limited intelligence and it is difficult to visualize him in any other role than that of a bullfighter. This source stated it is, of course, possible that he worked for the Italian intelligence in Lisbon but it seems hardly probable, as it was felt that subject would have broken down had he been guilty, as he did not appear to have either the character or the ability to lie in a convincing manner for any length of time without giving himself away.

With reference to ANGEL ALCAZAR DE VELASCO mentioned above, reliable Source E stated that he is the former Press Attache in the Spanish Embassy in London, who returned to Madrid, Spain in January 1942. As of March 1944, he was stated to be head of the Spanish Intelligence Service operating in the Western Hemisphere. It is known that in addition to the handling of Spanish intelligence agents, he also assists and acts as

principal to various Axis agents, including recruiting of Japanese espionage agents.

The following description of subject was furnished by Source D:

Name	JOSE AMOROS (CERVIGON)
Date of birth	March 19, 1911
Place of birth	Salamanca, Spain
Height	5' 8"
Hair	Dark brown
Eyes	Brown
Scars	Burn scar on right side of mouth Scar on left side of neck caused by being gored by a bull
Marital status	Married
Occupation	Bullfighter

\* \* \* \* \*

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

CONFIDENTIAL  
(Security Classification)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

TO : SY - Mr. Nicholson

DATE: Feb. 7, 1952.

FEB 8 1952

FROM : VD - Mr. L'Heureux

DIVISION OF SECURITY

SUBJECT: Request for Name-check

There is attached a copy of Operations Memorandum : Despatch :  
Telegram  No. 302 dated Jan. 22, 1952 from Panama  
concerning the case of the below-mentioned alien:

ROJOS DEL CASTILLO, Tomas *JMR 4000 Pure*

You are requested to supply the Visa Division as soon as possible in the space provided below or by separate memorandum with any information that you may have or that you may procure from the various files of the Department and from the appropriate intelligence agencies concerning the above-mentioned alien.

Attachment:

As stated above.

150 ROJOS DEL CASTILLO, Tomas

CON:VD: REHampton:sh

TO: VD

DATE:

FROM: SY

A search of the records of SY, DC/R, (1930-1951), CIA, FBI, BI, \_\_\_\_\_, reveals the following concerning the above-mentioned alien:

No Record  Non-identifiable  No derogatory information

See attached memo dated \_\_\_\_\_

*Cia - info  
732 - attached. ref. re Jose Amoros Cervigon, Jan. 31/45; pls. have returned to DC/R  
282 info of 3/14/45 is to ID entitled Jose Amoros Cervigon - Visa Applicant  
5/9/52  
THIS INFO NOT IN FILE VD, DCR, or SY*

CONFIDENTIAL  
(Security Classification)

ROJOS DEL CASTILLO, TOMAS



FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
OPERATIONS MEMORANDUM**CONFIDENTIAL**

OMV-302

SECURITY : CONFIDENTIAL

TO : Department of State - For Alexander

January 2, 1952

FROM : AMEMBASSY, Panama, R. P.

C.M.G.

REF : -----

SUBJECT : VISAS: Tomas ROJOS DEL CASTILLO  
Jose AMOROS CERVIGON

No Investigation Conducted by FBI  
Pertinent to your inquiry.  
This is the result of a request for  
an FBI file check only and is not to  
be considered as a clearance.

1. San Jose, Costa Rica
2. Tomas <sup>MR</sup> ROJOS DEL CASTILLO <sup>MR</sup>  
Jose AMOROS CERVIGON
3. Spanish
4. 29 October 1901 - Place of birth not stated  
19 March 1911 - Salamanca, Spain
5. Passport No. 5689 extended in Mexico on November 30, 1951  
Passport No. 130-51 issued in Panama on December 1, 1951
6. In transit through Panama
7. Not stated
8. None
9. Juan Jose Bonilla and the Spanish Ambassador to Panama

Remarks: Visa was authorized in transit on January 11, 1952

You are referred to information furnished <sup>your Dept.</sup> concerning  
Jose Amoros Cervigon 1/31/45 and 3/14/45

211  
TRNewcomer/trn**CONFIDENTIAL**



FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
OPERATIONS MEMORANDUM

**CONFIDENTIAL**

OMV-302

SECURITY : CONFIDENTIAL

TO : Department of State - For Alexander

January 22, 1952

FROM : AMEMBASSY, Panama, R. P.

C.M.G. *MB*

REF : -----

SUBJECT : VISAS: Tomas ROJOS DEL CASTILLO  
Jose AMOROS CERVIGON

*Rebo*  
*To Sy -*  
*File: 2-7-52*  
*REH: SA*

*To Sy - 1/28/52 - REH,*

1. San Jose, Costa Rica
2. Tomas ROJOS DEL CASTILLO  
Jose AMOROS CERVIGON
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5. Passport No. 5689 extended in Mexico on November 30, 1951  
Passport No. 130-51 issued in Panama on December 1, 1951
6. In transit through Panama
7. Not stated
8. None
9. ~~Juan Jose Bonilla and the Spanish Ambassador to Panama~~

Remarks: Visa was authorized in transit on January 11, 1952

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 TECHNICAL DIVISION

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RECEIVED  
 DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
 1952 JAN 25 PM 3 38

211  
TRNewcomer/trn

**CONFIDENTIAL**

150 ROJOS DEL CASTILLO, TOMAS

IM/DRR

FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
OPERATIONS MEMORANDUM

OMV-302

CONFIDENTIAL

SECURITY : CONFIDENTIAL

TO : Department of State - For Alexander

January 22, 1952

FROM : AMEMBASSY, Panama, R. P.

C.M.G.

REF : -----

SUBJECT : VISAS: Tomas ROJOS DEL CASTILLO  
Jose AMOROS CERVIGON

1. San Jose, Costa Rica
  2. Tomas ROJOS DEL CASTILLO  
Jose AMOROS CERVIGON
  3. Spanish
  4. 29 October 1901 - Place of birth not stated  
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  5. Passport No. 5689 extended in Mexico on November 30, 1951  
Passport No. 130-51 issued in Panama on December 1, 1951
  6. In transit through Panama
  7. Not stated
  8. None
  9. Juan Jose Bonilla and the Spanish Ambassador to Panama
- Remarks: Visa was authorized in transit on January 11, 1952

211  
TRNewcomer/trn

CONFIDENTIAL

April 27, 1945

In reply refer to  
JA

My dear Mr. Kendall:

The receipt is acknowledged of your letter of April 21 in which you inquired regarding alleged activities of Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa and Miss Helen Topping.

There have been occasional broadcasts from the Tokyo radio to the effect that Dr. Kagawa has engaged in work on Christian problems in the Philippines and occupied areas of China and there have been broadcast statements attributed to Dr. Kagawa critical of the United States. So far as I am aware, no voice broadcast by Dr. Kagawa has been monitored. We have no way of knowing whether the activities and statements attributed to him have been correctly reported from Tokyo.

I understand that Miss Helen Topping is in the United States. She was at one time associated with Dr. Kagawa in his work. The press reports to which you referred may have dealt with Miss Topping's mother, Mrs. Henry Topping, who for some time after the war reportedly made broadcasts of a pacifist nature over the Tokyo radio. I do not know whether the voice said to be Mrs. Topping's was in fact her voice.

I am sorry that there is so little information I can give you but I am sure you will understand that this is because of the impossibility of accurately evaluating broadcasts of this nature.

Sincerely yours,

DCR - NE Unit	For the Acting Secretary of State:
sent. <i>MS</i>	
rec. <i>MS</i>	
Cat. ....	
Dist. <i>7</i>	Division of Japanese Affairs

*ERD*  
Erle R. Dickover  
Chief

Mr. Erick Kendall,  
Editor, The Cooperative Builder,  
Cooperative Publishing Association,  
Superior, Wisconsin.

*m*  
JA:BRJohansen:KMB  
4/24/45

FE  
*MM*

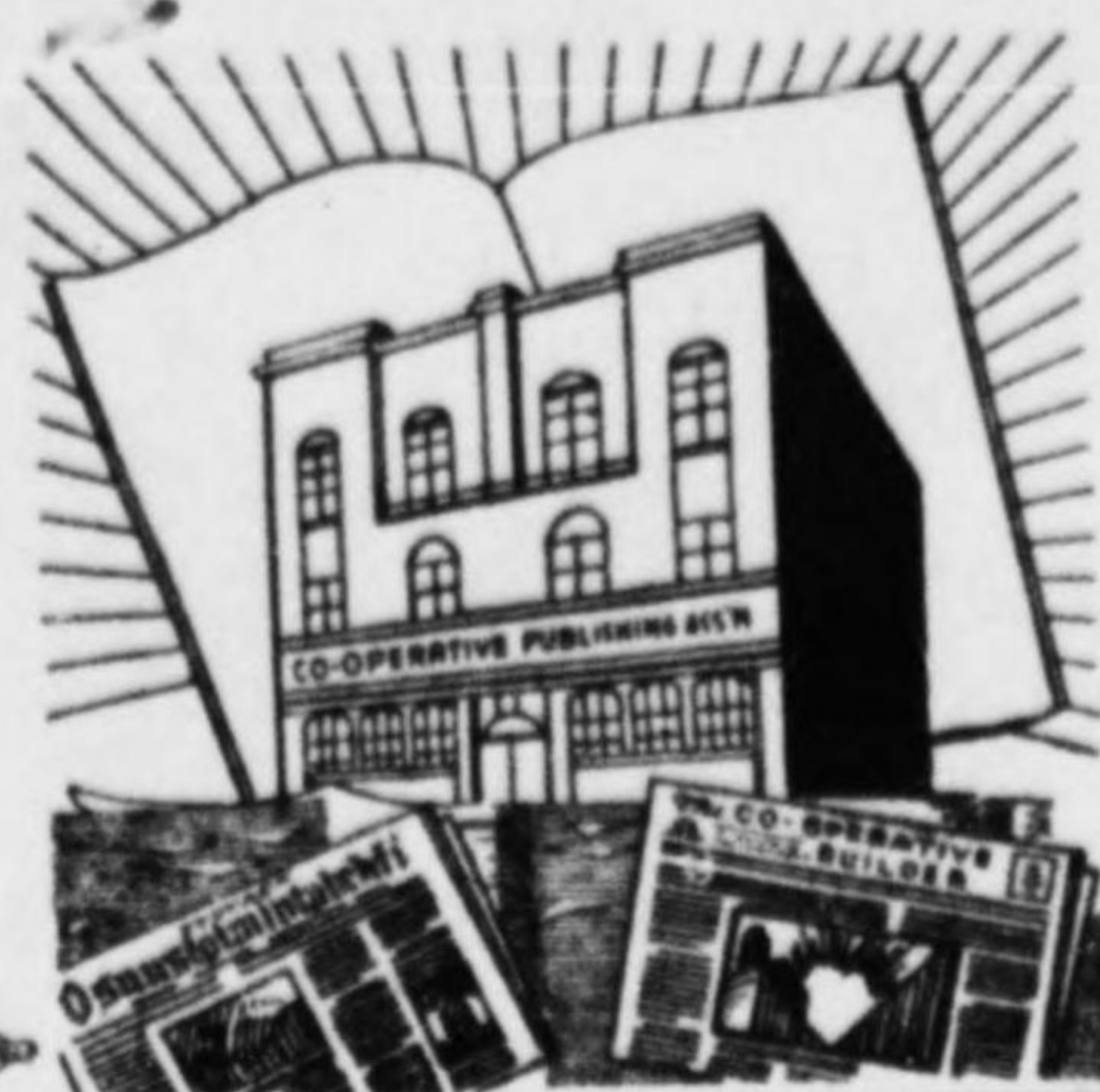
CR  
APR 26 1945

A true copy of  
this message  
is being  
forwarded

Confidential File

EW 2774, 26000/4-1045

44961



THE COOPERATIVE BUILDER, Weekly

OSUUSTOIMINTALEHTI, Finnish Weekly

# Cooperative Publishing Association

BOX 2000

SUPERIOR, WISCONSIN

TELEPHONE 3941

APR 27 1945

APR 21, 1945

U.S. Department of State,  
Office of Far Eastern Affairs,  
Washington, D.C.

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS  
file  
acknowledged  
4/21/45  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIVISION OF CHINESE AFFAIRS  
APR 23 1945  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Gentlemen:

Some years ago (around 1938) a Japanese Christian leader named Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa made two lecture tours of America. He professed to be not merely a devout Christian (affiliated with the Methodist Church) but also a champion of the Cooperative movement. His tours were primarily sponsored by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ and, secondarily, by cooperative groups.

During the present war, doubts about Dr. Kagawa's sincerity have risen among Australian cooperators. The Australians went so far as to feature, in the March 1, 1944 issue of their cooperative magazine, "THE COOPERATIVE NEWS," an article headlined: "HASEKURA ROKUEMON - JAPAN'S MASTER SPY. IS DR. KAGAWA HIS SUCCESSOR?"

In subsequent issues of the magazine, the issue was hotly debated. Some Australians came to Dr. Kagawa's defense, saying that to even question his sincerity was merely a sign of war hysteria; that Dr. Kagawa was not only a devout Christian and a follower of the democratic economic doctrines, but also an ardent pacifist and an enemy of imperialism, even in his home country.

We may add that the undersigned, as a youthful reporter for a chain of cooperative publications, interviewed Dr. Kagawa on two occasions, listened to his public lectures, and gained the same impression of his sincerity. It is possible, of course, that the undersigned was too credulous.

Now the April 16th issue of NEWSWEEK, in a regular column entitled THE PERISCOPE, carries the following brief item: "JAP MOUTHPIECE: Toyohiko Kagawa, personable and persuasive Japanese-- Christian leader and social worker, once a popular lecturer to U.S. Protestant Church groups, is now broadcasting anti-American propagan- da over the Japanese Government radio."

This suggests several possibilities: 1 - The NEWSWEEK item could be an unfounded rumor; 2 - the Japanese military could be impersonating Dr. Kagawa (such impersonation would make powerful propaganda because of Kagawa's oft-professed pre-war friendship to U.S. and the American people; 3 - Dr. Kawaga's spirit could have been broken by means ~~which~~ that Japanese are known to use on opposition, both internal or external; 4 - that the Australian cooperative magazine was closer to the truth than many of its readers thought.

What do your files show on Dr. Kagawa?

(more)

894.20200/4-2145

CS/LE

Confidential File FILED

MAY 1 1945

894.20200/4-2145

Dept. of State--

2

Also, there has been mention in American press that a Miss Helen Topping has been doing anti-American propoganda work from Japan. Dr. Kagawa did have a secretary by the name of Helen Topping? Do you have anything in your files about her?

We are very anxious to get, and publish reliable information on this issue, even tho it might disillusion thousands of American cooperators who believed in Dr. Kagawa's sincerity. We believe in facing facts.

Sincerely yours,

*Erick Kendall*  
Erick Kendall, editor,  
THE COOPERATIVE BUILDER



Wide World Photo

**Kagawa: From preacher to propagandist?**

Kagawa's voice to confuse even those who have heard him speak. Could you explain what verification you have of your statement?

Mrs. C. EDWIN MURPHY

Plainview, Neb.

Information concerning Kagawa's wartime activities is contained in the files of the State Department and the Federal Communications Commission.

After the Japanese conquest of the Philippines, Kagawa turned up attempting to enlist hostile Christian Filipinos in the Jap cause. Later, in a Christmas broadcast (1943) to American prisoners of war, he spoke bitterly against the Allies and their bombing of Japanese, in areas where Christian missionaries had formerly baptized the Sons of Heaven. He has since been heard speaking in strong support of the Japanese war effort. There is no way of determining, of course, whether his statements since his return to Japan have been voluntary or not.

Here is a quotation from his Aug. 7, 1944, broadcast, as recorded by the FCC:

"I traveled in many cities in America which proclaimed to plead for a real civilization that can never come to doubt the concepts of love and cooperation. Today I see America as a white grave. I cannot believe that the Almighty God of all the earth will permit the success of their inordinate ambitions for world domination which forged the spirit of racial superiority, but at the same time talks of freedom and liberty, using these words while waging this unjust war on the Oriental race. Ah, woe to America for so degrading the name of Christ by this butchery."

**PLAINFIELD FRIENDS MEETING**

MILO S. HINCKLE, MINISTER  
PLAINFIELD, INDIANA

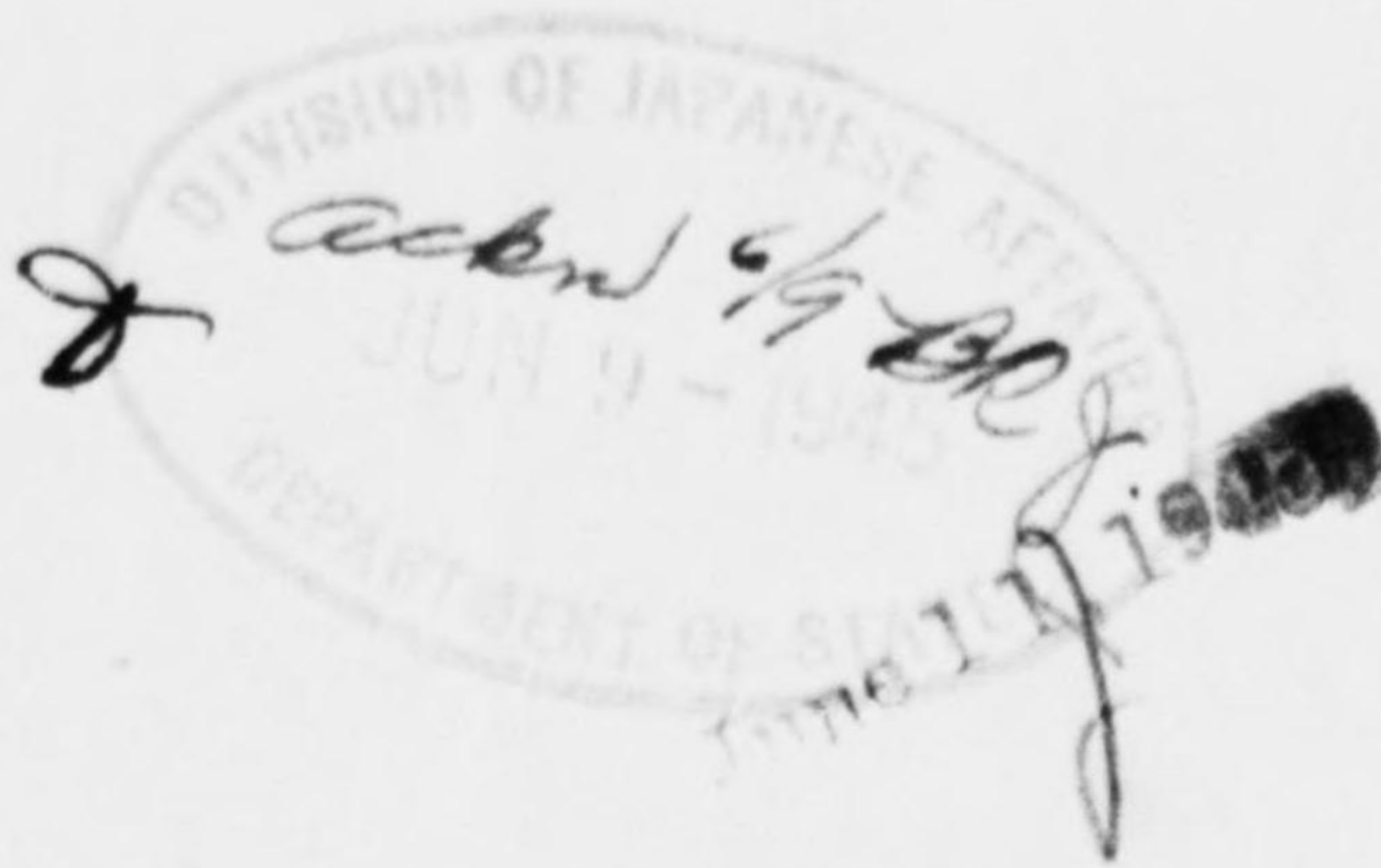
FRANK H. JESSUP  
TREASURER

VED  
OF  
RVICES

74565

May 25, 1945.

M 1 59  
Secretary of State,  
C.



PK?

DOR

ANCH

es eight and eleven of the issue of May 7, 1945 of  
re is given what purports to be information that the  
hristian, Kagawa has turned from his enthusiastic  
erica and his support of the cause of Peace to the cause  
ar party against the United States. (Clippings  
).

who has seen and heard Kagawa, I do not feel satisfied with  
le as above noted, nor with the explanation that the author-  
ent is in the files of the State Department.

Kagawa who has won the affections of the Christians of  
hiko Kagawa". If there is evidence that some Japanese  
awa has so expressed himself, may it not be another man  
wa? In other wards, I write to ask if this matter has been  
any possibility of doubt. Your reply will be greatly

Very truly yours,

*M. S. Hinckle*  
M. S. Hinckle.

to JA for action, *mm*  
6/4/45

JUN 4 1945



DOR - NE Unit  
Anal. *ms*  
Res. *ms*  
Cat. *VT*  
Dist.

JUN 15 1945  
FILED

Confidential File

894.20200/5-2545

894.20200/5-2545



CORA B. VESTAL,  
CLERK

PLAINFIELD FRIENDS MEETING

MILO S. HINCKLE, MINISTER  
PLAINFIELD, INDIANA

FRANK H. JESSUP  
TREASURER

RECEIVED  
DIVISION OF  
CENTRAL SERVICES

74565

1945 MAY 29 PM 1 59 May 25, 1945.

Department of the Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

RECORDS BRANCH

Gentlemen:-

On pages eight and eleven of the issue of May 7, 1945 of "NEWS WEEK", there is given what purports to be information that the famous Japanese Christian, Kagawa has turned from his enthusiastic friendship for America and his support of the cause of Peace to the cause of the Japanese war party against the United States. (Clippings enclosed herewith).

As one who has seen and heard Kagawa, I do not feel satisfied with the statements made as above noted, nor with the explanation that the authority for the statement is in the files of the State Department.

The Mr. Kagawa who has won the affections of the Christians of the world is "Toyohiko Kagawa". If there is evidence that some Japanese by the name of Kagawa has so expressed himself, may it not be another man than Toyohiko Kagawa? In other words, I write to ask if this matter has been established beyond any possibility of doubt. Your reply will be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

*M. S. Hinckle*  
M. S. Hinckle.

*to JA for action, m...  
6/4/45*

JUN 4 1945

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
MAY 30 1945  
*file*

DCR - NE Unit	
Anal.	<i>m...</i>
Rev.	<i>m...</i>
Out.	<i>V.T.</i>
Dist.	

FILED  
JUN 15 1945

CONFIDENTIAL FILE  
894.20200/5-2545

*DCR*

*PL?*

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS  
JUN 9 - 1945  
*ack'd 6/9/45*

*JDN*  
*PC*  
*TH*  
*PL?*

25

June 11, 1945

In reply refer to  
JA 894.20200/5-2545

My dear Mr. Hinckle:

The receipt is acknowledged of your letter of May 25, 1945 in which you inquired regarding alleged activities of Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa.

The Department has seen monitored reports of occasional broadcasts from the Tokyo radio to the effect that Dr. Kagawa is engaged in work on Christian problems in the Philippines and occupied areas of China, and there have been broadcast statements attributed to Dr. Kagawa critical of the United States. We have no way of knowing whether the activities and statements attributed to him have been correctly reported from Tokyo.

I am sorry that there is so little information I can give you but I am sure you will understand that this is because of the impossibility of accurately evaluating broadcasts of this nature.

Sincerely yours,

For the Acting Secretary of State:

DCR - NE Unit	
Anal.	<i>MS</i>
Rev.	<i>MS</i>
Out.	
Dist.	

Erle R. Dickover  
Chief  
Division of Japanese Affairs

The Reverend  
Milo S. Hinckle,  
Plainfield Friends Meeting,  
Plainfield, Indiana.

CR  
JUN 11 1945

JA:ERJohansen:MP  
6-9-45

FW 894.20200/5-2545  
Confidential File

Logan, Kans.,  
June 7, 1945.

Hon. Joseph C. Grew,  
Washington, D.C.

UNDER SECRETARY  
JUN 11 1945  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

694 97 NMP

FF

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS  
JUN 12 1945  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

I was by Mr. Grew: -  
In "Newsweek" and in the  
New York edition of the "Shanghai Evening  
Post and Mercury," recent articles describe  
Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa as having become an  
active supporter of the Japanese militarist  
government. Newsweek states, "Information  
concerning Kagawa's wartime activities is  
contained in the files of the State Depart-  
ment and the Federal Communications Com-  
mission." I am writing to ask how to  
get this information.

In Japan, I was Dean of  
the Music Conservatory of Miyagi College,  
Sendai, for many years, until shortly  
before Pearl Harbor. Since Pearl Harbor  
I have spent a large part of my  
time in giving lectures on Japan  
before civic organizations, clubs, schools,  
colleges, and churches, at first as  
an aid to the war effort, and now  
as an aid to that understanding  
of Japan which is necessary to make  
peace a success. I expect this talk  
to be speaking chiefly in colleges and in music  
schools, on the subject, "With Music in Japan."

894.20200/6-745

CS/LE

JUN 1 1945

Confidential

894.20200/6-745

using my own experiences in Japan and my research in Japanese and other Oriental music. But whatever the subject of my lecture, someone is sure to ask me after it is over, "What has become of Kagawa?" or "What is Kagawa doing?"

You and all of us know that there are a number of other Japanese Christian leaders who count for as much as, or more than Dr. Kagawa. People in America apparently do not. Doubtless Dr. Kagawa has been overpublicized in this country, which may prove to be unfortunate. In any case, I wish to know the truth about him, whatever it is. We know that Christianity in Japan is not a one-person matter. And, as our friend Miss Michi Kawai said to me, late in 1940, "Don't be discouraged about the Japanese Christians in this trial. There will be chaff; - but there will be wheat."

With thanks in advance, I am,

Sincerely yours,

(Dr.) Kate D. Hansen.

Logan,  
Kansas.

Dist.	
Cat.	ms
Rev.	ms
Anal.	ms
DCE - NE 0418	

JUN 15 1945

In reply refer to  
JA

My dear Dr. Hansen:

Mr. Grew has asked me to reply to your letter of June 7 in which you inquired regarding alleged activities of Dr. Kagawa.

The Department has seen monitored reports of occasional broadcasts from the Tokyo radio to the effect that Dr. Kagawa has engaged in work on Christian problems in the Philippines and occupied areas of China, and there have been broadcast statements attributed to Dr. Kagawa critical of the United States. We have no way of knowing whether the activities and statements attributed to him have been correctly reported from Tokyo.

I am sorry that there is so little information I can give you but I am sure you will understand that this is because of the impossibility of accurately evaluating broadcasts of this nature.

Sincerely yours,

Erle R. Dickover  
Chief  
Division of Japanese Affairs

Dr. Kate I. Hansen,  
Logan, Kansas.

JA:BRJohansen:KMB  
6/13/45

JUN 13 1945 P.M.

DCR - NE Unit	
Anal. <i>MS</i>	A true copy of the signed original
Rev. <i>MS</i>	
Dist.	
Dist.	

Confidential

FW 894, 20200/6-445

# Centennial Evangelistic Crusade

## SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION

REV. M. E. DODD, D.D., LL.D., GENERAL DIRECTOR

Shreveport, La.

June 8, 1945

UNDER SECRETARY  
JUN 11 1945  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE



*[Handwritten initials]*

### GENERAL STAFF

- DR. J. B. LAWRENCE
- DR. W. H. KNIGHT
- DR. T. L. HOLCOMB

### STATE DIRECTORS

- ALA. DR. FRANK TRIPP, MONTGOMERY
- ARIZ. REV. C. VAUGHAN ROCK, PHOENIX
- ARK. REV. C. E. LAWRENCE, LITTLE ROCK
- CAL. REV. J. O. SCOTT, FRESNO
- D. OF C. REV. JAS. P. RODGERS, WASHINGTON
- FLA. REV. LEE NICHOLS, DAYTONA BEACH
- GA. DR. JAS. W. MIDDLETON, ATLANTA
- LL. REV. W. T. WARING, CARBONDALE
- KY. REV. CARROLL HUBBARD, LOUISVILLE
- LA. REV. STANLEY E. WILKES, SHREVEPORT
- MD. REV. P. I. BERGHAUSER, BALTIMORE
- MISS. DR. W. A. BELL, JACKSON
- MO. REV. JOHN W. DOWDY, KANSAS CITY
- N. MEX. REV. B. I. CARPENTER, ALBUQUERQUE
- N. C. DR. F. O. MIXON, RALEIGH
- OKLA. DR. T. P. HASKINS, OKLA. CITY
- S. C. REV. JAS. A. HOWARD, COLUMBIA
- TENN. DR. NORRIS GILLIAM, NASHVILLE
- TEX. DR. JULIAN ATWOOD, DALLAS
- VA. DR. H. W. CONNELLY, RICHMOND

### COOPERATING AGENCIES

- FOREIGN MISSION BOARD  
DR. M. T. RANKIN
- WOMAN'S MISSIONARY UNION  
MISS KATHLEEN MALLORY
- BAPTIST BROTHERHOODS  
LAWSON H. COOKE, EX. SECY.
- SOUTHERN SEMINARY  
DR. ELLIS A. FULLER, PRES.
- SOUTHWESTERN SEMINARY  
DR. E. D. HEAD, PRES.
- BAPTIST BIBLE INSTITUTE  
DR. DUKE K. MCCALL
- RELIEF AND ANNUITY BOARD  
DR. T. J. WATTS
- HOSPITALS  
DR. LOUIS J. BRISTOW, SUPT.
- RADIO COMMITTEE  
DR. S. F. LOWE, CHMN.
- EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES OF STATE CONVENTIONS

The Honorable Joseph C. Grew  
Under-Secretary of State  
State Department  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I write to inquire regarding the authenticity and reliability of a recent news release that Toyohiko Kagawa, the great Japanese Christian leader, was broadcasting anti-American propaganda.

While in Japan in 1934, I visited with him several times. I invited him to America to address the Southern Baptist Convention of which I was president at that time. I had him in my church in Shreveport and in my home.

It is very difficult for me to accept this News Week release as actual facts. The enclosed clipping, an editorial from the BAPTIST MESSAGE of Shreveport, quotes the WESTERN RECORDER, a Baptist paper in Kentucky, as making an even more serious charge, on the authority of one Dan Gilbert.

Because of my former relationship to Kagawa, and my present position as Director General of the Centennial Evangelistic Crusade of the Southern Baptist Convention, I am being approached on every hand for information and for my opinion on these matters.

I will, therefore, appreciate whatever information you can and will give me.

I recall with pleasure the good offices of your embassy in Toyko to me while in Japan, in connection with a picture which I snapped in a supposed fortified zone at Fukuoka.

With high regards and all good wishes.

Cordially yours,  
M. E. Dodd

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS  
JUN 13 1945  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE



REC. - NR 0119

Analysed  
Rec. mH  
Chs. KF  
Dist.

894.20200/6-845

Confidential

CS/LEE  
894.20200/6-845

JUN 20 1945

**KAGAWA ACCUSED OF  
BEING JAP SPY.**

**T**HE serious accusation of having been a Japanese spy while on a preaching and lecture tour of this country a few years before Pearl Harbor have been made against Toyohiko Kagawa, known at one time as "the great Christian of Japan."

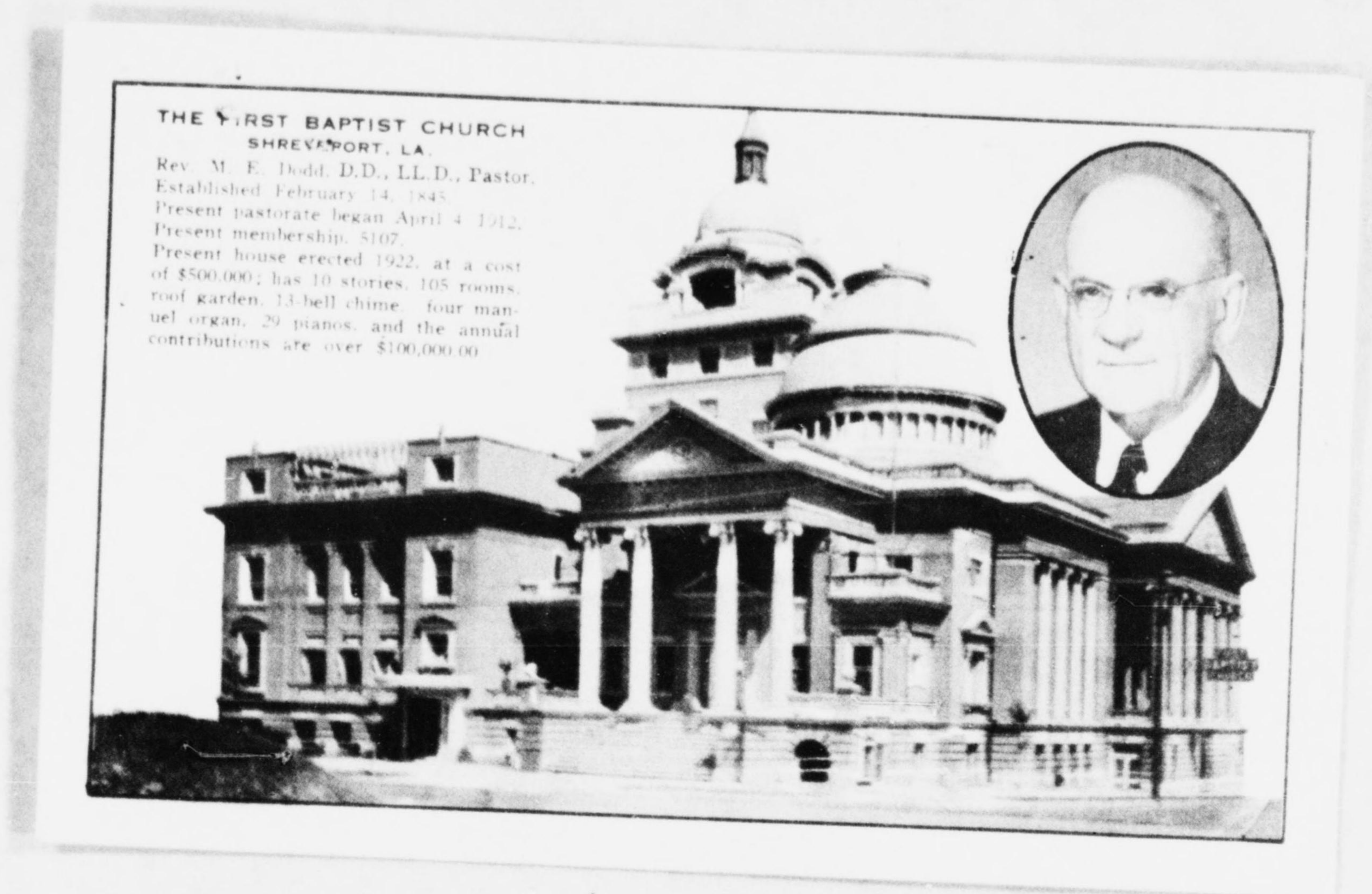
Newsweek of April 16, 1945, carried this statement: "Toyohiko Kagawa, personable and persuasive Japanese Christian leader and social worker, once a popular lecturer to U. S. Protestant church groups, is now broadcasting anti-American propaganda over the Japanese government radio."

The Western Recorder quotes Dan Gilbert, the well-known Christian lecturer, cartoonist and writer, as writing in Worldwide Christian Conservative of April 27: "After the war broke out, this writer came into possession of information which proved beyond the shadow of doubt that Kagawa operated as a Jap agent while speaking in the leading churches of America. He came here—a Jap spy—masquerading as a Christian evangelist."

The Western Recorder makes the following comment: "Interesting stories have been circulated before and even since Pearl Harbor about the 'great Christian Kagawa of Japan.' Some of these had him in prison because he was a Christian; others told how he had grieved over the Chinese in their terrible sufferings. Now the truth comes

faith either in a supernatural Christ or a supernatural atonement for sins."

If the report is true that Kagawa did masquerade as a Christian minister of the gospel, while at heart he was an enemy spy, we must confess also we were "taken in."





25

JUN 16 1945

In reply refer to  
JA

My dear Dr. Dodd:

The receipt is acknowledged of your letter of June 8, 1945 in which you inquired regarding alleged activities of Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa.

The Department has seen monitored reports of occasional broadcasts from the Tokyo radio to the effect that Dr. Kagawa has engaged in work on Christian problems in the Philippines and occupied areas of China, and there have been broadcast statements attributed to Dr. Kagawa critical of the United States. We have no way of knowing whether the activities and statements attributed to him have been correctly reported from Tokyo. I am sorry that there is so little information I can give you but I am sure you will understand that this is because of the impossibility of accurately evaluating broadcasts of this nature.

I have no information regarding the subversive activities attributed to Dr. Kagawa, during his visit to this country, in the clipping you transmitted with your letter.

Sincerely yours,

For the Acting Secretary of State:

Erle R. Dickover  
Chief

Division of Japanese Affairs

The Reverend  
M. E. Dodd, D.D., L.L.D.,  
General Director, Centennial Evangelistic Crusade,  
Shreveport, Louisiana.

JUN 16 1945

JA:BRJohansen:KMB  
6/15/45

Anal. *md*

Rev. *mn*

Cas. ....

Dist. ....

DOR - NE UNIT

FW 894. 20000/6-845

91975



Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington 25, D. C.

~~CC~~  
~~APF~~  
DC/R  
JA  
WE



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO  
FILE NO. 65-52314

Date: June 12, 1945

To: Mr. Frederick B. Lyon  
Chief, Division of Foreign Activity Correlation  
Department of State

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL  
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

OFFICE OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS  
DISTRIBUTION  
JUN 19 1945  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN ACTIVITY CORRELATION  
EP, E, File  
JUN 13 1945  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: JAPANESE ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES OF MEMBERS OF THE SPANISH THEATRICAL  
COMPANY OF CONCHITA PIQUER IN BUENOS AIRES

As of possible interest to you, there is attached a memorandum containing information regarding the activities of members of the theatrical company of Conchita Piquer, which company is reported to have been contacted by a Japanese espionage agent in Madrid prior to its coming to Buenos Aires, Argentina.

The information contained in said memorandum is available to the American Embassies at Buenos Aires, Argentina, and Madrid, Spain.

Attachment

cc - Director of Naval Intelligence  
Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2  
War Department, Washington, D. C.  
Attention: Brigadier General Carter W. Clarke

DECLASSIFIED  
Jan. 23, 1976 - FBI #2  
By Sam NARS, Date 12/7/78

*[Handwritten signature and stamp]*

894.20200/6-1245  
OS/D  
Confidential File  
894.20200/6-1245

Re: ESTEBAN DELGADO (BERNAL)  
Buenos Aires, Argentina  
May 1, 1945

Previous information indicated that one or more members of the Spanish theatrical company of CONCHITA PIQUER had been contacted by a Japanese espionage agent in Madrid shortly before the departure of that company for Buenos Aires. It was at first indicated that subject DELGADO, guitarist, was the individual probably contacted after arrival of the company in Buenos Aires in October of 1944. Investigation of DELGADO was carried out with negative results.

It was subsequently indicated that the manager of the PIQUER company, RAMON CLEMENTE (MUÑOZ), and the husband of CONCHITA PIQUER, ANTONIO MARQUES (SERRANO), were anti-democratic and likely suspects for espionage activities for the Axis. However, investigation of these two persons during December and early January 1945 did not show suspicious activities on their part except that CLEMENTE was in contact with MANUEL DE GONGORA, Spanish newspaper correspondent, and that MARQUES was in contact with JACINTO MIQUELARENA, Spanish newspaper correspondent. Both GONGORA and MIQUELARENA have been suspected of espionage activities in Buenos Aires for the Axis. Investigation also developed that the PIQUER company intended traveling to the United States of America at an indefinite future date.

Continued investigation of RAMON CLEMENTE by Source C during late January and up to Mid-April 1945 has not shown further suspicious activities. During this time, CLEMENTE has resided at Uruguay 532, leaving about 3:00 or 4:00 P.M. daily and spending his time in theaters, local coffee houses, and at Radio Belgrano, local broadcasting station where CONCHITA PIQUER and others of her company have performed regularly. On three occasions, in February, March and April, CLEMENTE was seen with GONGORA. On the first two occasions, he called at the home of GONGORA and one the last time they met at a local cafe. Nothing in the nature of these contacts showed them to be suspicious. On January 29, 1945, CLEMENTE went to the home of JAIME YANKELVICH, Belgrano 1458. This individual is connected with Radio Belgrano, and Source reported that the visit was probably of a routine business nature. Other contacts of CLEMENTE have been restricted to members of the PIQUER company.

Source C has also report on the activities of MARQUES from mid-January to the middle of April 1945. He has resided with his wife and the latter's

daughter in an apartment at Arroyo 819. He accompanied these two to the theater or radio station every afternoon of their performance, and then went to a cafe where he waited until after their performance. His contacts were restricted to members of the PIQUER company. On March 1, 1945, he left Buenos Aires with his family for Mar del Plata, Argentina, summer resort on the southern Argentine coast, where they stayed for two weeks.

Source C obtained the following description of ANTONIO MARQUES (SERRANO):

Age	50
Height	5' 10"
Weight	180 lbs.
Hair	Brown, wavy
Peculiarities	Somewhat bald; large and crooked nose

From Source D it is learned that on March 14, 1945, a person named PIQUER called from the number 42-8252 in Buenos Aires to another person named PIQUER at telephone number 68-122 in Madrid, Spain. The call was said to be social and carried on in the Spanish language, but the actual context is unknown. The Buenos Aires telephone number is that of the apartment in which CONCHITA PIQUER has been residing with her husband and daughter, at Arroyo 819.

Source C advises that the PIQUER company is again performing at the TEATRO COMICO in Buenos Aires, having begun a new performance contract in early April. Regarding the projected trip to the United States, Source has ascertained that the company had no contract made but was in contact with some theater impresarios in the United States through the Spanish dancer, CARMEN AMAYA. It is their intention to travel to the United States if a contract is made, by way of the West Coast of South America, performing in Santiago, Chile, and Lima, Peru.

Source E advises that no member of the PIQUER company has applied for a United States visa in Buenos Aires.

JUN 24 1946

RESTRICTED

No.

To the

American Consular Officer in Charge  
Singapore.

The Acting Secretary of State transmits a letter from Mr. Andrew Kuo of Kuching, Sarawak, dated March 24, 1946, concerning the writer's activities on behalf of the Allied Nations during the war. The Officer in Charge may in his discretion inform Mr. Kuo that his letter, with enclosure, has been read with interest by the appropriate officers of the Department of State; that the Department keenly appreciates the expression of his regard for the United States and his activities in the common cause during the recent war; and that his letter, with the firsthand information it contains on Japanese propaganda activities in Southeast Asia, will be retained for reference in the Department's files.

Enclosure:

Letter from Mr. Kuo *original*

DCR NE Unit	
Anal	<i>mvd</i>

A true copy of the original is retained.

JUN 21 1946 P.M.

SEA:COgburn:bl  
6/20/46 *cb*

BC  
Cleared with  
Mr. Furber *co*

894.20200/3-2446

CS/V

894.20200/3-2446

*cb*

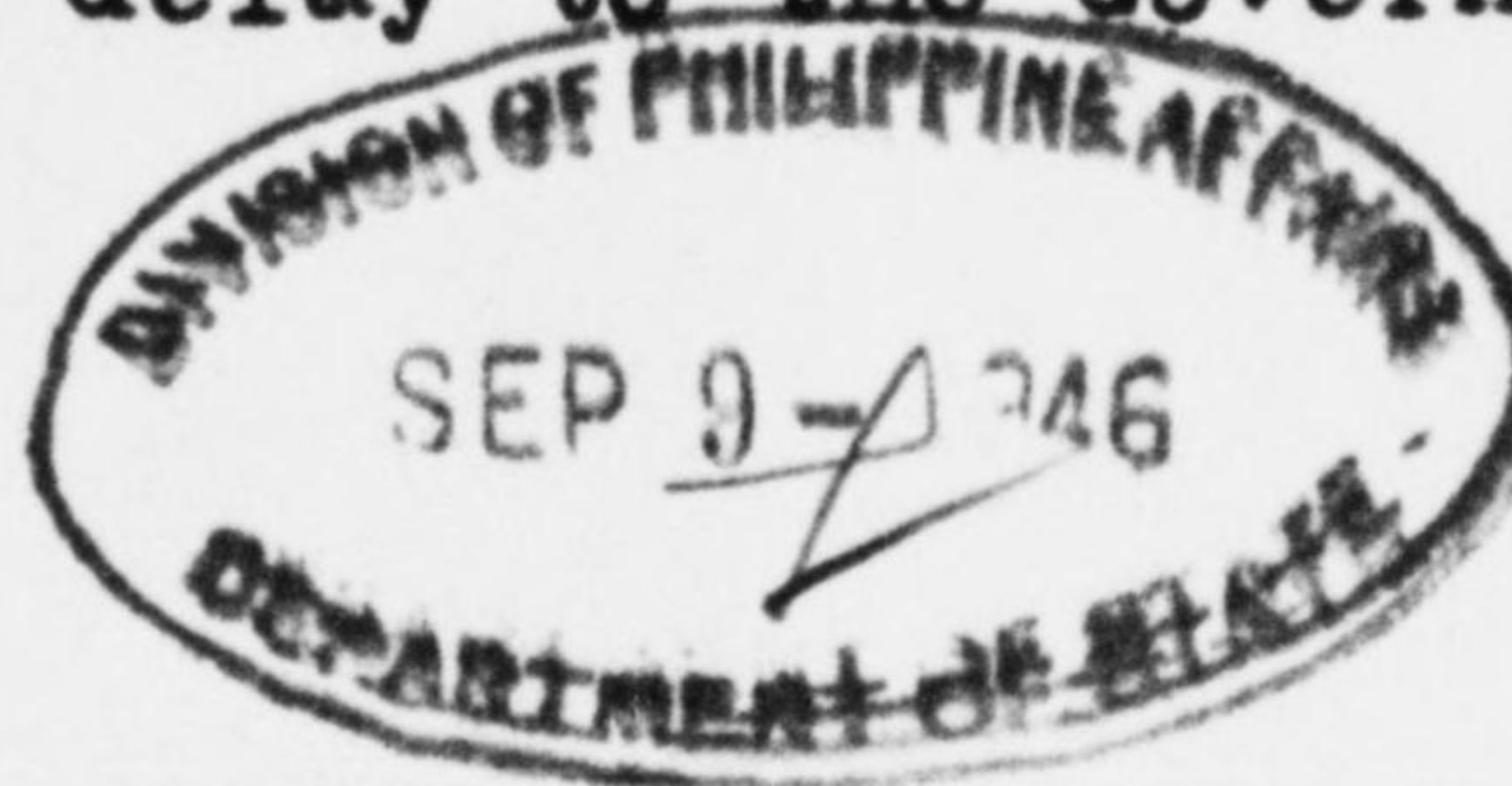
STANDARD FORM NO. 64

*Office Memorandum* · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: Sept. 9, 1946

TO : PI - Mr. Lockhart  
FROM : FA - James W. Gantenbein  
SUBJECT :

FA appreciates the points raised in PI's memorandum of September 4 regarding the attached letter. It is believed however that considerations of national defense are of paramount importance in this matter and that while the information in its present form might not be of great value, still it should not be withheld. FA therefore agrees with FC (see attached memorandum from Miss Wellington) that the letter from the Consul General at Manila should be forwarded with the least possible delay to the Governor of Hawaii.



FA:JWGantenbein:MP

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: 9/9/46

TO : FA. Mr. Gantenbein

FROM : FC. R. Wellington

SUBJECT :

FC is of the opinion that Consul General Steintorf's letter should be forwarded to the Governor of Hawaii with the least possible delay. Even if the suspect persons involved are not immediately identifiable, any adverse information on such individuals should be in the hands of the authorities in Hawaii. I therefore suggest that the letter be forwarded, if PG will agree, & that a copy of it be sent to FC for transmission to FBI.

It would seem advisable, too, to send Mr. Steintorf an instruction

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

*Office Memorandum* · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE:

TO :

FROM :

SUBJECT :

requesting that he assemble such information as he has on these people & forward it to the Governor of Hawaii & to the Department.

RW.



Mr. Gantenbein, do you agree with PI that this letter should be filed without action? It has been the practice for the Division having objection to one of these letters to return the letter to the office concerned under cover of an instruction setting forth such objection.

MP

PI does not believe that it is advisable to forward this letter to the Governor of Hawaii. There is nothing to indicate the nature of the offenses which these individuals are alleged to have committed, and it is not apparent how the Governor of Hawaii could take any intelligent or effective action, as he will have no witnesses or any information on which to act. It should further be noted that the names listed are relatively common ones in the Philippines, and the mere fact that such a name appears on a master file of suspected persons does not, in the opinion of PI, justify putting perhaps innocent individuals in Hawaii under a cloud of suspicion.

It is recommended that this letter be filed without action.

Frank P. Lockhart

PI:RREly:bc

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
Philippine  
DIVISION OF FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

Sept. 4, 1946.

To: FA - Miss Frame

From: PI - Mr. Lockhart

PI does not believe that it is advisable to forward this letter to the Governor of Hawaii. There is nothing to indicate the nature of the offenses which these individuals are alleged to have committed, and it is not apparent how the Governor of Hawaii could take any intelligent or effective action, as he will have no witnesses or any information on which to act. It should further be noted that the names listed are relatively common ones in the Philippines, and the mere fact that such a name appears on a master file of suspected persons does not, in the opinion of PI, justify putting perhaps innocent individuals in Hawaii under a cloud of suspicion.

It is recommended that this letter be filed without action.

Frank P. Lockhart

PI:RREly:bc

8-15-46

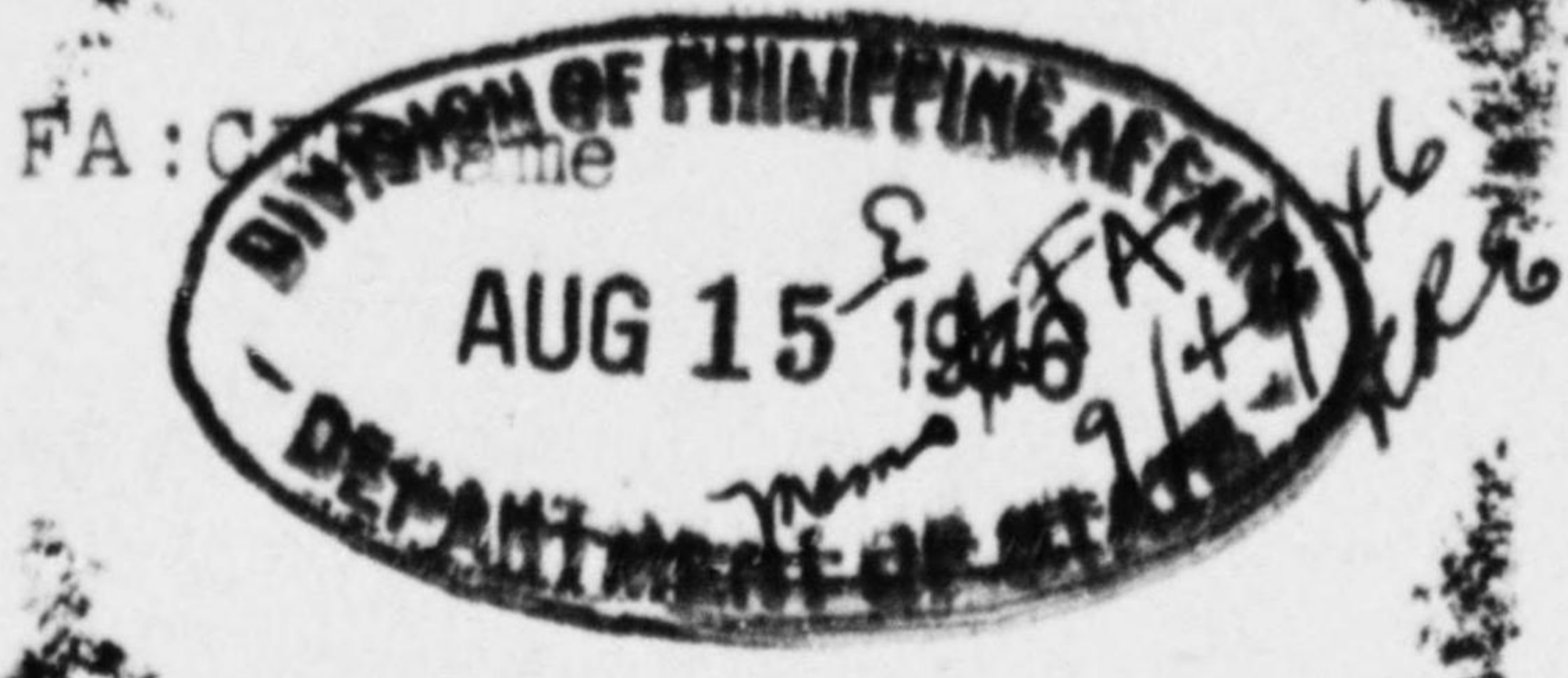
PI

Please note and, if no objection,  
mail to addressee.

For the Department

American Consulate General

Manila, Philippines, July 29, 1946



*File 9-23-46*  
*Original transmitted to Secy State 9/10/46*

Governor of Hawaii.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that confidential information furnished to the Consulate General indicates that certain Filipino laborers transported to Hawaii from Vigan, Ilocos Sur aboard the S.S. Marine Falcon on May 21, 1946 may have been involved in active collaboration with the Japanese during the Japanese occupation of the Philippine Islands. The names of those possibly involved are:

- AQUIRRE, Jose
- CORTEZ, Maria
- AGUSTIN, Juan
- TACASON, Transito
- CADIZ, Pedro
- RAMOS, Sixto
- TOLENTINO, Pedro
- TOLENTINO, Patricio
- AQUINO, Eulalio
- CASTILLO, Alfredo
- EVANGELISTA, Crispulo
- SANTIAGO, Felix
- CRUZ, Felix
- CRUZ, Rodrigo dela
- CASTILLO, Macario
- CASTILLO, Mariano
- GABAY, Felisa
- PASCUAL, Braulio
- PASCUAL, Francisca
- SANTOS, Ruperto
- SANTOS, Francisca
- MOLDERO, Juan

It should be pointed out that the persons named have not been positively identified as being the individuals concerned. The

*Handwritten initials*

information

894.20200/7-2946 CS/HH

FILED  
SEP 23 1946  
Confidential File

*894.20200/7-2946*

850.4 PSH:FLB

For the Department

American Consulate General

Manila, Philippines, July 29, 1946

CONFIDENTIAL

The Honorable

Ingram M. Stainback,

Governor of Hawaii.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that confidential information furnished to the Consulate General indicates that certain Filipino laborers transported to Hawaii from Vigan, Ilocos Sur aboard the S.S. Marine Falcon on May 21, 1946 may have been involved in active collaboration with the Japanese during the Japanese occupation of the Philippine Islands. The names of those possibly involved are:

- AGUIRRE, Jose
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- AQUINO, Eulalio
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- CASTILLO, Macario
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- PASCUAL, Braulio
- PASCUAL, Francisca
- SANTOS, Ruperto
- SANTOS, Francisca
- MOLDERO, Juan

It should be pointed out that the persons named have not been positively identified as being the individuals concerned. The

information

*Handwritten initials/signature*

*File 9-23-46*  
*Original transmitted to Secy Intell 9/10/46*

*ACK*

FILED  
SEP 23 1946  
CONFIDENTIAL FILE

894.20200/7-2946 CS/HH  
894.20200/7-2946

Manila, Philippines  
July 29, 1946  
Ingram M. Stainback

-2-

information at hand is based solely upon a record check of the passenger manifest of the S.S. Marine Falcon with a master confidential file. It is suggested that you may wish to conduct an investigation to determine whether the above-named Filipinos were involved in collaborationist activities with the Japanese.

Respectfully yours,

Paul P. Steintorf  
American Consul General

A true copy of  
the signed original

B

SEP 17 1946

In reply refer to  
PI

The Acting Secretary of State encloses for transmittal by the Secretary of the Interior a confidential letter addressed to the Honorable Ingram M. Stainback, Governor of Hawaii, dated July 29, 1946, from Paul P. Steintorf, American Consul General, Manila, Philippines, regarding certain Filipinos recently transported to Hawaii on the S.S. Marine Falcon who may have been involved in collaboration with the enemy during the war.

It is realized that the information contained in this letter is meager, and the Department has instructed the Consul General to supplement the report with any additional information which he may be able to obtain.

894.20200/7-2946 CS/HH

Enclosure:

From American Consulate  
General, Manila, July  
29, 1946.

SEP 16 1946

PI:RREly:bc  
9/10/46

FE

(Mr. Yantowick)  
F A Gray

FC

A true copy  
has signed  
del.

Confidential

894.20200/7-2946

SEP 17 1946

UNRESTRICTED

To the

American Consular Officer in Charge,  
Manila, Philippines.

The Acting Secretary of State refers to the Consul General's letter of July 29, 1946, to the Governor of Hawaii and encloses a copy of the Department's letter of transmittal to the Secretary of the Interior.

It is requested that a supplementary report with such information as may be obtained regarding the individuals named in the Consul General's letter be forwarded to the Department.

894.20200/7-2946 CS/HH

Enclosure:

Copy of letter to the  
Secretary of the Interior.

*Handwritten initials*  
PI:RREly:bc  
9/10/46

(Mr. Gantenbein)  
FA *Handwritten initials*

*Handwritten initials*  
BU  
FC

SEP 16 1946

A true copy of  
the signed original.

Confidential File

894.20200/7-2946

Dist

*sc/R*

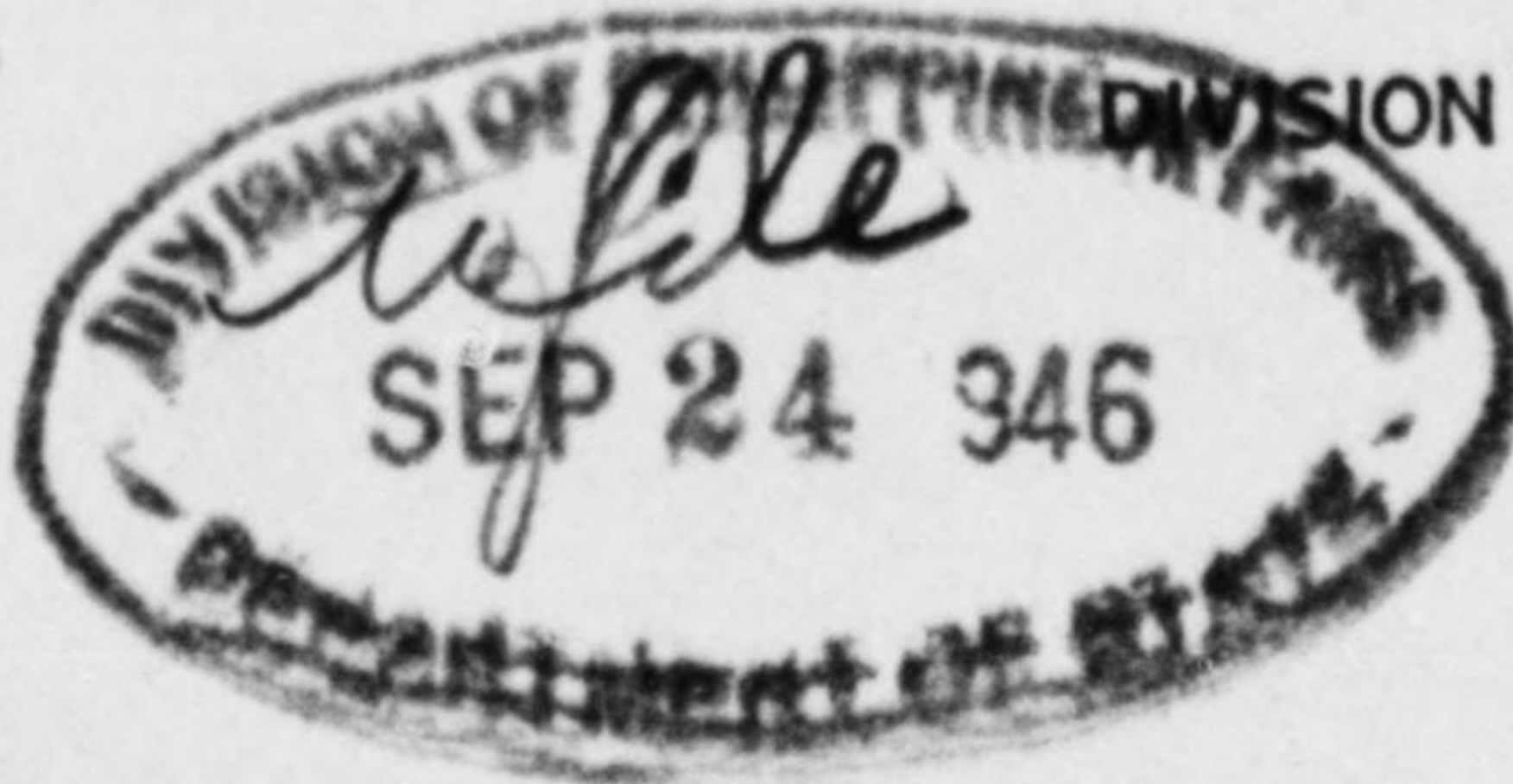
UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

DIVISION OF TERRITORIES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS

WASHINGTON

September 20, 1946.



Mr. Frank P. Lockhart, Chief,  
Division of Philippine Affairs,  
Department of State.

*Philippines transported to  
Hawaii, who were connected  
with Japanese.*

My dear Mr. Lockhart:

We have today forwarded to Governor Stainback of  
Hawaii the confidential letter addressed to him under date  
of July 29 by the American Consul General, Manila, P. I.,  
which was transmitted with your communication of Septem-  
ber 17.

*894.20200/7-2946  
PI FE FA FC*

Sincerely yours,

*E. G. Arnold*

Edwin G. Arnold,  
Director.

*894.20200/7-2946*

*K*  
894.20200/9-2046

CS/A

*894.20200/9-2046*  
Confidential File



Routing slip with fields: Mr. Tolson, Mr. E. A. Tamm, Mr. Clegg, Mr. Glavin, Mr. Ladd, Mr. Nichols, Mr. Rosen, Mr. Tracy, Mr. Carson, Mr. Egan, Mr. Gurnea, Mr. Harbo, Mr. Hendon, Mr. Pennington, Mr. Quinn, Mr. Nease, Mr. Gandy. Includes handwritten initials and a checkmark.

FILED  
SEP 25 1946



*Handwritten mark*

NOV 4 1946

In reply refer to  
PI 894.20200/10-1146

CONFIDENTIAL

The Secretary of State refers to his communication dated September 17, 1946 requesting the Secretary of the Interior to transmit a letter to the Governor of Hawaii from the American Consul General in Manila regarding certain Filipinos recently transported to Hawaii on the SS Marine Falcon. The Consul General was at that time also requested to submit a supplementary report on the individuals mentioned. There is enclosed for the information of the Secretary of the Interior and the Governor of Hawaii the report in question from the Consulate General, dated October 11, 1946, on this subject.

894.20200/10-1146

CS/HH

CONFIDENTIAL

894.20200/10-1146

DCR NE Unit  
*Handwritten initials*

Enclosure:

From Manila, no. 1396,  
October 11, 1946.

A true copy of the signed original.

*Handwritten initials*  
PI:RABurman:mb  
10/31/46

*Handwritten initials*  
RE

NOV 4 1946 P.M.

~~FF~~  
WYR

NOV 4 1946

In reply refer to  
PI 894.20200/10-1146

CONFIDENTIAL

The Secretary of State refers to his communication dated September 17, 1946 requesting the Secretary of the Interior to transmit a letter to the Governor of Hawaii from the American Consul General in Manila regarding certain Filipinos recently transported to Hawaii on the SS Marine Falcon. The Consul General was at that time also requested to submit a supplementary report on the individuals mentioned. There is enclosed for the information of the Secretary of the Interior and the Governor of Hawaii the report in question from the Consulate General, dated October 11, 1946, on this subject.

894.20200/10-1146

CS/HH

DCE NE Unit  
*[Handwritten signature]*

Enclosure:

From Manila, no. 1386,  
October 11, 1946.

~~A true copy of the signed original.~~

*[Handwritten initials]*  
PI:RABurman:mb  
10/31/46

*[Handwritten initials]*  
YE

NOV 4 1946 P.M.

CONFIDENTIAL

894.20200/10-1146



THE FOREIGN SERVICE  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

*return to [initials]*

No. 1386

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Manila, Philippines, October 11, 1946

SUBJECT: Letter to the Governor of Hawaii Concerning Collaboration  
of Filipino Immigrants.

*transmitted 11/1/46 to Interior  
file 894.20200/729 of  
RAIB  
PIFEFAFC*

1946 OCT 22

DC/  
FACILITIES BRANCH

RECEIVED  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The Consul General has the honor to refer to the Department's unrestricted instruction of September 17 requesting a supplementary report regarding the collaboration activities of certain Filipino laborers who were transported to Hawaii on the SS MARINE FALCON.

As explained in the Consulate General's letter of July 29 to the Governor of Hawaii, the report was based solely upon a record check of the passenger manifest of the vessel with a master confidential file. It was pointed out that positive identification of individuals was impossible. The Department is confidentially informed that the confidential master file mentioned consists merely of a roster of various allegedly pro-Japanese organizations which is maintained by the Counter Intelligence Corps of the U. S. Army. The fact that an individual's name may appear on the roster of one of these organizations is not conclusive evidence of his collaborationist activities. Owing to similarity of Filipino names, there is also the strong possibility of a confusion in identity. The CIC has no positive derogatory information against any of the individuals enumerated. It should be apparent also that a personal investigation is impossible inasmuch as the individuals are now in the Hawaiian Islands. An attempt will be made to obtain further information, but it is extremely doubtful whether any positive results will be obtained.

It is suggested that the above information be transmitted to the Governor of Hawaii, accompanied by the statement that the original information was submitted to him merely for his guidance in the event he might wish to investigate the activities of these individuals while resident in Hawaii.

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**SECRET**

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OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR  
**STRATEGIC SERVICES UNIT**  
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DIVISION OF FOREIGN ACTIVITY CORRELATION  
CP, S, F file 4/14/46  
OCT 16 1946  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

11 October 1946

OFFICE OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS  
DISTRIBUTION OFFICE  
APR 3 1947  
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

TO: Mr. Jack Neal  
Division of Foreign Activity Correlation  
Department of State  
FROM: Chief, Dissemination Branch, SSU

The attached material, which has been obtained from reliable sources, is being forwarded to you in the belief that it may be of interest.

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS  
APR 7 1947  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ICE NE Unit  
*[Handwritten initials]*

*[Handwritten signature]*  
Chief, Dissemination Branch, SSU.

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Attachment

- DB-1246
- DB-1233
- DB-1228

**SECRET**

SECRET CONTROLSTRATEGIC SERVICES UNIT, WAR DEPARTMENT  
Washington, D. C.

27 September 1946

COUNTRY: Japan, Sweden.

SUBJECT: INOUE, Yoichi, Civilian Assistant to the Japanese  
Military Attaché, Stockholm, 1942-45;  
ITO, Col. Kiyokazu, Asst. Military Attaché,  
Stockholm, 1944-45;  
KIGOSHI, Maj. Yasukazu, Asst. Military Attaché,  
Stockholm, 1944-45;  
SATO, Kichinosuke, Civilian Assistant to the Military  
Attaché, Stockholm, 1942-45;  
SATO, Maj. Tatsuya, Asst. Military Attaché,  
Stockholm, 1944-45;  
-- Biographical Sketches of.

DATE OF INFORMATION: Lifetime of subjects.

EVALUATION: B-2.

REFERENCES: (a) Japanese Wartime Intelligence Activities in  
Northern Europe: SSU, 30 Sept. 1946, DB #1225.  
(b) ONODERA, Major General Makoto -- Biographical  
Sketch of: SSU, 25 Sept. 1946, DB #1226.

The following biographical material was obtained from preliminary interrogation of subject individuals at Sugamo Prison, Tokyo, from 3 June to 20 July 1946. The interrogations were conducted by a representative of SSU in English and Japanese through the medium of an American officer-interpreter.

Although subject individuals all worked directly under the Japanese Military Attaché at Stockholm, Maj. Gen. ONODERA (see Reference b.) -- a man active and highly successful in intelligence work throughout the war -- none of them played more than a minor role in such activities. ONODERA describes his assistants, both military and civilian, as having always been inadequate for the type of work he had to do and says that none had had training or experience in the field of military intelligence or had originally been intended for the post.

1. INOUE, Yoichi, commercial representative of Mitsubishi.A. Personal History

Born 3 June 1905, Tokyo.  
Father: MASAGI, official of rubber manufacturing company.  
Mother: HIDEKO.  
Wife: SHINAKO.  
Two children.

REF: DB #1246

SECRET CONTROL

SECRET CONTROLB. Education and Career

1935 Graduated from Tokyo Imperial University, Economics Department.  
1936 Entered Mitsubishi Company as an assistant in the merchandising department.  
1938-1941 Mitsubishi representative in Calcutta.  
1941-May 1942 Mitsubishi representative in Berlin.  
May 1942-Jan. 1946 Civilian Assistant, Office of the Military Attaché, Japanese Legation, Stockholm.  
Jan. 1946 Left Naples on SS Plus Ultra for repatriation.  
June-July 1946 Interrogated at Sugamo Prison, Tokyo.

C. Berlin

INOUE was sent to Berlin as assistant manager of the import-export department of the Mitsubishi branch office. It had been the intention of this office to negotiate the sale of commodities to Germany; however, this work ceased almost entirely after the German invasion of Russia and came to a complete standstill after the outbreak of war in the Pacific. From that time on INOUE and his colleagues were assigned to writing economic and trade reports for the use of the Japanese Embassy in Berlin.

He has given the following list of Mitsubishi personnel in the Berlin office at that time:

MIYAKE, Matao: General manager. Acted as intermediary between the Embassy and the Mitsubishi office and gave orders to chosen employees who carried out assignments for the Japanese official services. He was repatriated by the Russians in 1944.

KANI, Takao: Manager, machine department. Repatriated by the Russians, 1944.

UENO: Assistant, machine department. Repatriated by the Russians, 1944.

KAMBAYASHI: Assistant, machine department. Repatriated by the Russians, 1944.

IKOMA: Assistant, machine department, marine engineer. Assigned to the naval office, of the Japanese Legation in Berne, Switzerland early in 1942. His transfer was requested by the Minister in Switzerland, who had been instructed to negotiate for the purchase of diesel engines, turbines, etc. He was repatriated aboard the Plus Ultra.

NAKAI: Assistant, machine department (chemist) assigned to the Berlin Naval Attaché's office, where he worked on fuel questions. Repatriated by the Russians in 1944.

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KAWAGUCHI, Junjiro: Manager, import-export department.  
FUKARO, Kenichi: Assistant, import-export department.  
TAKEUCHI: Assistant, import-export department.  
HATTORI, Seiei: Assistant, import-export department.  
Assigned to the Berlin Embassy for economic work.  
NAKAGAWA: Assistant, import-export department.  
Assigned to the Berlin Embassy for economic work.  
HISANO: Assistant, import-export department. He refused to join the repatriation party and remained in Germany.  
SHIDEHARA: General affairs department. Nephew of the former premier.

D. Stockholm.

In April 1942 INOUE was ordered by MIYAKE to report to the office of the Military Attaché in Stockholm. He says that he believes this move to have been initiated by Gen. ONODERA, who had made a request for personnel to General BANZAI, the Military Attaché in Berlin.

His work in Sweden was in no way connected with military matters, and he says that he always felt he should have been assigned to the economics section of the Legation. As the war progressed, he worked more and more closely with OKUMURA, the Yokohama Specie Bank representative. Administratively he continued to belong to Mitsubishi, and his salary was paid by the Berlin branch.

He lived at the following Stockholm addresses: Lutzengatan 9; Smebsbergsgatan 9; Windragaswegen 2.

His duties in the Military Attaché's office were the following:

- a. Gathering of Economic Intelligence. The emphasis in this work was on developments in the United States and Britain. INOUE made reports to Tokyo, and at regular intervals he presented a general review of the situation to ONODERA. The material from which he compiled reports was derived from two sources, publications and personal contacts.

The publications were chiefly British and American. Some of them were obtained by regular subscription at bookstores; others, the sale of which outside the limits of Great Britain and the United States was forbidden, were picked up illegally. INOUE recalls using The Economist, the Financial Times, the Financial News, the New York Times, Life, Time and Fortune.

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The contacts from conversation with whom he got miscellaneous information included the following Swedish businessmen:

**MANSON, Martin** - director of the export-import firm of the same name and ----- former representative of Mitsubishi in Sweden. One of INOUE's closest contacts with whom he frequently discussed trade and production trends during the war. MANSON supplied him with the U. S. Legation bulletin and a similar publication issued by the Chinese Legation.

**GADELIUS, Taro** - The relationship in this case was social, but INOUE says that they sometimes discussed economic matters.

**MALMSTROEN** - Director of the Skandinaviska bank. He helped INOUE in drawing up his general reports and supplied him with copies of the Swedish Quarterly Review and other economic publications which gave production figures all over the world.

**LINDBERG** - A machine dealer, to whom INOUE was introduced by the German Assistant Military Attaché. He had formerly been in India.

**ESSEN, Rutger** - Manager of the Swedish pro-Nazi newspaper Dagsposten to whom he was introduced by SAITO, Domei correspondent in Stockholm. ESSEN wrote occasional articles on internal conditions in the United States and Britain for Domei.

**VICKLUND, Daniel** - Met in company with KOGO, Stockholm correspondent for Nichi-Nichi. VICKLUND had made a trip to Britain which was discussed at this meeting.

**THYNNE, Robert** - Member of the firm of GADELIUS. When the Japanese government wanted to know the prices of Swedish and foreign materials, he provided INOUE with quotations. He also gave him information about market conditions.

Another contact was RIEDEL, Assistant Air Attaché of the German Legation. INOUE went to him for information concerning the names of the different sections of the American War Production Board which had been requested by Tokyo. He says that RIEDEL obtained the answer from Berlin.

- b. Liaison Between ONODERA and His Contacts. INOUE was emphatic in denying that he was ever engaged, except indirectly, in any activity having to do with espionage or military intelligence. He occasionally



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received orders from ONODERA to carry out isolated assignments but these were secondary in importance to his economic work. As examples of such assignments he cited: (a) contacting BELLEGARDE (Estonian agent of the Abwehr) twice in the summer of 1944 to obtain answers to a questionnaire by ONODERA concerning the arrivals of convoys in Britain, the second front and internal conditions in Germany; (b) acting as intermediary between ONODERA and KUMENIUS (former Finnish police officer who had worked for the Abwehr during the early part of the war, later coming to Sweden as a refugee) from late 1944 to mid-1945, to transmit communications and receive American magazines; and (c) taking letters to WAGNER (Stockholm head of K.O. Schweden) on several occasions just before the latter's departure from Sweden in 1944.

- c. Coding. INOUE shared this duty with other members of the staff. Several worked at the same time so that one man rarely coded a whole message.
  - d. Purchasing of War Materials. He continued in Stockholm his activity as a Mitsubishi representative and bought piano wire and ball bearings through the brokers H. HERMANN and Martin MANSON. The Swedish Government issued export licenses for these products until the end of 1942, when they were suspended. In 1944 orders were received from Tokyo to continue the purchases and INOUE, instructed by ONODERA, succeeded in obtaining a certain amount from AMARK, a Swedish broker. It was sent to Berlin by courier for forwarding to Tokyo.
  - e. Assisting in the Domei Office. In July 1943 INOUE was unofficially attached to the Domei agency and worked under SAITO, preparing economic reports which were sent to Japan as news telegrams.
  - f. Social Entertaining. ONODERA and his wife often asked INOUE to help out when they gave diplomatic parties.
2. ITO, Colonel Kiyokazu, military engineer specializing in fortifications.
- (Although ITO was ONODERA's executive officer and would have succeeded him in the event of some unforeseen emergency, neither his interests nor his abilities were suited to intelligence work, and evidence obtained from ONODERA and his other assistants - as well as from interrogation of subject himself - indicates that his knowledge of intelligence activities engaged in by the Japanese at Stockholm was superficial. No further questioning of subject along intelligence lines

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is therefore indicated. ITO has an excellent reputation in the Japanese Army as a technician, however, and unquestionably possesses much information on German military engineering developments during the war.)

A. Personal History

Born 26 January 1902 at Nagoya.  
Father: KINJIRO, a food merchant.  
Mother: NAMI. Both parents are deceased.  
Wife: KIKU.  
Two children.

B. Education and Military Career

1919 Graduated middle school.  
1922 Graduated military school.  
1922 Commissioned Second Lieutenant.  
Assigned to Engineer Battalion in ADABANE till 1929.  
1925 Graduated Artillery and Engineer School.  
1925 Promoted to First Lieutenant.  
1929 Graduated Technical College, Tokyo University.  
Assigned to (?) Fortification Headquarters.  
1932 Promoted to Captain.  
1933 Technical Instructor, Artillery and Engineer School.  
1937 Promoted to Major, assigned to Fortification Headquarters in Manchuria.  
1939 Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and assigned as technical instructor, Artillery and Engineer School.  
1941 Promoted to Colonel, assigned as Assistant Military Attaché, Japanese Embassy, Berlin.  
1944 Assistant Military Attaché, Japanese Legation, Stockholm.

(ITO was considered a brilliant student in Japan. He graduated at the head of his class and at the end of the war he was eligible for promotion to Major General.)

Jan. 1946 Left Naples on SS Plus Ultra for repatriation.  
June-July 1946 Interrogated at Sugamo Prison, Tokyo.

C. Berlin

ITO arrived in Berlin 12 February 1941. He had been assigned to the office of General BANZAI, the Military Attaché, as a student officer with diplomatic status. (He says that when he arrived the total strength of the office was between 30 and 40 officers.) His duties were to study German engineering methods. The colleagues with whom he was most closely associated were Col. ISHIDE of the Arms Administration Directorate, and Col. KIHARA and Lt. Col. SATAKE, both military construction engineers. He was given the following assignments while in Germany, each of them considered as an independent mission on which he was to submit detailed reports to Tokyo:

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- a. The study of German techniques in the construction of bridges, roads and fortifications.
- b. Study of the effect of artillery and air bombardment on German fortifications, and of counter-measures. In connection with this report he visited the Russian front as a member of a German Army Engineer mission in 1942.
- c. Study of German railway engineering techniques. He spent four weeks in a German military school during the autumn of 1941 for this purpose.
- d. Inspection of the Atlantic Wall. This he did in the autumn of 1943, under the direction of officers of the Todt organization.
- e. Inspection of the Maginot and Siegfried lines in 1943, also with the Todt organization.
- f. Periodic study and analysis of British publications: i.e., London Times, Illustrated London News, etc. KOMATSU (Military Attaché succeeding BANZAI) assigned him to this work because he spoke and understood some English.

During his stay in Berlin, ITO made the following trips (some as a courier, others during his holidays):

- 1941: Paris, Switzerland, and Italy.
- 1942: Sweden and Finland. In Stockholm he paid an official visit to the Army Engineer School.
- 1943: Spain and Portugal in company with Col. SHIMIZU. Italy, to visit the Military Engineer Schools at Torino and Civitavecchia.
- 1944: Hungary and Roumania.

D. Stockholm

ITO was transferred to Stockholm in October 1944 because, he says, of the desire of the Japanese to disperse their technical specialists as the situation became critical in Germany. (He mentions the following who were also transferred at the same time and for the same reason: KOGOSHI to Sweden, SAKURAI and OGAWA to Switzerland. ONODERA states, however, that he took ITO on because the latter was in danger of a nervous breakdown as a result of bad living conditions in Berlin.) His orders came by dispatch from Tokyo. His address in Stockholm was Liedingo, Tovervikevängen 10. Before finding an apartment, he stayed for some time at the Castle Hotel.

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He was ONODERA's executive officer by virtue of being the ranking Assistant Military Attaché. His duties were the following:

- a. Liaison with the Japanese Legation. He went there daily to discuss administrative matters with YAMAGUCHI, the first secretary, and to receive the Tokyo war communique.
  - b. Liaison with the German Military Attaché. He visited this office once a week and was given general information on the progress of the war by the assistant military attachés, KOENIGSEGG and VON WATZDORFF. He reported the results of these conferences to ONODERA.
  - c. Press and publications analysis. He compiled reports for Tokyo and prepared general reviews of the situation for ONODERA. He obtained material partly from translations made from the Swedish press by Frau LARSBERGER (Swedish member of ONODERA's office staff) and partly from his own study of Allied and neutral technical publications.
  - d. Making Estimates of Technical Reports obtained by General ONODERA from his own sources. He remembers being consulted about reports dealing with the atom bomb, the German V weapons, British tanks and artillery (in German, February 1946), and Soviet tank production (March 1945).
  - e. Coding. He was assigned to this duty about once a week.
  - f. Liaison. His apartment was used for occasional meetings between ONODERA and PAASONEN. ITO carried out liaison with the German Legation and once in a while with HALLAMAA (chief of the Finnish refugee crypto-analysis group) and PAASONEN (chief of the Finnish I.S.), who lived near him.
3. KIGOSHI, Major Yasukazu, civil engineer specializing in metallurgy. (KIGOSHI is the only one of subject individuals who is recommended by the SSU interrogator for further questioning in connection with Japanese intelligence activities at Stockholm. It is believed that he holds the key to what may be one of the unanswered aspects of ONODERA's activity at the end of his stay in Stockholm: the concealment of funds with his former associates or with Swedish friends. He was deceitful and highly uncooperative during the preliminary interrogation.)

A. Personal History

Born 5 January 1909 in Tokyo.

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Father: Baron SEMPACHI, Major General in the Japanese Army.  
KIGOSHI's grandfather was War Minister.  
Mother: MISAO. Both parents deceased.  
Wife: MOTOKO.  
Two children.

B. Education

1917-1927 Peers School, Tokyo.  
1928-1932 Tokyo Imperial University.  
1932-1941 Graduated as civilian engineer in metallurgy.  
Practicing engineer, Tokyo.  
1941-1944 Berlin (KIGOSHI speaks fluent German.) Com-  
missioned as Major.  
1944-1945 Stockholm.  
Jan. 1946 Left Naples on SS Plus Ultra for repatriation.  
June-July 1946 Interrogated at Sugamo Prison, Tokyo.

C. Berlin

In March 1941 KIGOSHI was sent to Berlin as a representative of the Arms Administration Directory. His job was to report on German steel production and metallurgical methods. He worked in the Berlin Embassy and made official visits to German industrial centers either alone or in the company of a Japanese naval officer, Commander IKI. In the course of these duties he spent about two months studying, first with Krupp in Essen, and later with Polte in Magdeburg. He wrote extensive reports on his observations and forwarded them to Tokyo through the Military Attaché.

His intention to return to Japan at the end of 1941 was altered by the German invasion of Russia. As a result he was commissioned a Major and assigned to duty in the office of the Military Attaché, where he continued his former activities.

While stationed at Berlin he made the following trips in Europe:

- 1941, July - Paris in the company of OCHIAI, OGAWA, KIGUCHI, colleagues from the Berlin Embassy.
- 1942, July and August - Budapest, where he visited the Military Attaché, Col. HAYASHI.
- 1943, Jan. - To Stockholm and Helsinki. He visited the offices of the Military Attachés and in Sweden made purchases for his colleagues in Berlin.
- 1943, June - Rome.
- 1943, July - Stockholm, to visit the Sandriken piano wire factory. This visit was arranged for him by Major Tatsuya SATO and

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GADELIUS, a Swedish businessman. He says that it was made for the purpose of observing technical methods and was in no way connected with purchasing.

D. Stockholm

KIGOSHI was ordered to Stockholm as Assistant Military Attaché in November 1944. The order came from Tokyo and he claims to be ignorant of the reason behind it. However, he says that it may have been initiated by ONODERA because of Mrs. ONODERA's connections with his family. An additional factor may have been the desire of the Japanese to remove their technical officers from Berlin to posts where they would work more safely. (ONODERA says simply that he was taken on because of family connections.) He arrived in Stockholm on the 9th of December in company with Col. ITO.

He lived at Styrmansgatan 8 with a Swedish family named KINNANDER.

His duties were as follows:

- a. Publications analysis. In this he was concerned with the study of German, Swedish, and English engineering publications. He made detailed reports on these and forwarded them to Tokyo through Domei. He also advised ONODERA concerning reports which dealt with his specialty.
- b. Coding.
- c. Disbursing. From February 1945 until the time when the Japanese Legation funds were handed over to the Allied Control Commission, KIGOSHI was paymaster and keeper of the office secret funds. (For further details see "Wartime Finances of the Japanese Military Attachés at Stockholm and Helsinki" - SSU, 4 October 1946, DB #1232)

4. SATO, Kichinosuke, commercial representative of Mitsui.A. Personal History

Born 3 March 1903 at Tokyo.  
Father: NAOKICHI, food and liquor retailer.  
Mother: TAKE. Both parents deceased.  
Wife: MISUKO.  
Two children.

B. Education and Career

1916-1922 Primary School, Tokyo.  
1922-1925 Middle School, Tokyo.  
1925-1927 Japanese State University of Commerce, Tokyo.  
1927 Graduated. Specialized in foreign trade and exchange.

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- 1927 Entered Tokyo office of Mitsui as an accountant.  
1928 Mitsui representative in Seattle, Washington. In charge of wheat and flour purchases. The office heads were in succession: YAMANAKA, ISHIHARA, and FUKUDA, Seizo.  
1938 Returned to Tokyo to work in the provision department of Mitsui head office. His specialty at this time was canned tuna.  
1941 Mitsui representative in Berlin. Charged with negotiating the sale of canned tuna to the German government.  
1942 September. Assigned as civilian assistant to the Military Attaché, Japanese Legation, Stockholm.  
Jan. 1946 - Left Naples on SS Plus Ultra for repatriation.  
June-July 1946 - Interrogated at Sugamo Prison, Tokyo.

C. Berlin

When SATO was working in the head office of Mitsui in Tokyo, the Japanese trade agreement with the United States was abrogated and, as a result, Mitsui was left with 200,000 cases of unsold canned tuna. The company decided to sell these to the German government, which was already doing similar business with Mitsubishi, and SATO was sent to Berlin to carry out negotiations. He travelled through the United States and arrived in Germany in March 1941.

In Berlin he made contact with the German Ministry of Commerce, which agreed to make large purchases from Mitsui. However, the outbreak of the Russo-German War prevented any delivery from being made. SATO believes that there may have been an attempt to deliver by blockade runner, but he knows no details.

SATO gives the following list of personnel of the Mitsui office at Berlin:

a. Regularly assigned

Manager: AYAI, T., Electrical engineer.  
Manager: YOSHIDA, G., SATO's immediate superior.  
Machinery Department:

KODERA, G.: Engineer.

KASHIYAMA, S.: Engineer.

YAMAO, K.: Engineer; he was transferred to the office of the Military Attaché in Lisbon in the fall of 1942 and repatriated on the Plus Ultra.

UENO, T.: Engineer.

MIKAMI, G.: Transferred to the office of the Military Attaché in Berlin early in 1945. He was repatriated from Bad Gastein through the United States.

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SETO, M.

WAKUTA, K.: Transferred to the office of the Naval Attaché, Stockholm in April 1942. SATO says that he was assigned to document analysis work and was never given any confidential duties, not even coding. Repatriated on the Plus Ultra.

## Sundries Department:

SATO, K.: Provisions.

KASHI, T.: Silk expert.

TANAKA, A.: Chemical goods.

FUJISE, K.: Oil.

NAOE, K.: General purchases.

KIDOSAKI, K.: Metallurgist. Transferred to the office of the Naval Attaché, Lisbon, in the fall of 1942. SATO says that he does not know what his duties were there. Repatriated on the Plus Ultra.

SEKIGUCHI, G.: Oil.

## Accounts:

KOMATSUZAKI, T.

## Office administration:

WATANABE, Y.: Transferred to the office of the Military Attaché, Turkey, in the summer of 1944 and repatriated on the Plus Ultra.

## Shipping:

HOMMA, J.: Transferred to the office of the Military Attaché, Stockholm, in April 1942. Repatriated on the Plus Ultra.

(NOTE: SETO, FUJISE, and SEKIGUCHI were repatriated by the Russians from Prenzlau at the end of 1945. All the others were repatriated in the same way from Berlin except where otherwise indicated.)

b. Transferred from Paris

After the Allied landings in France, the personnel of Mitsui office in Paris were transferred to Berlin. They were the following:

Manager: FUJISAWA, R.

Textiles: YONENAGA, S.

MATSUKI, K. Transferred to the office of the Military Attaché, Berne, in the fall of 1944. SATO does not know what his duties were.

YAMAMOTO, M. Transferred to M.A. office Lisbon, end of 1943.

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SECRET CONTROLc. Transferred from Mitsui offices in other cities.

ISSHIKI, Y.: Former manager of the Rome office, engineer. He was repatriated in the summer of 1945 from Southern Germany by the Russians.

ZUMOTO: Also from the Rome office. Repatriated as above.

TAKEYAMA: Former representative in Casablanca. Moved to Lisbon in 1943 and served in the office of the Military Attaché. He was repatriated aboard the Plus Ultra.

D. Stockholm

In 1942 SATO fell ill in Berlin and says that he almost died of stomach ulcers. It was partly to facilitate his recovery and partly to use his knowledge of the English language in publications analysis and commercial intelligence that he was transferred in September 1942 to the office of the Military Attaché in Stockholm. Orders came to him from the Military Attaché in Berlin through YOSHIDA. SATO believes that the move was initiated by ONODERA at HOMMA's suggestion, and he is everlastingly grateful to the former because he believes that this is what saved his life.

In Stockholm SATO changed addresses frequently because leases were limited to six months. He lived successively at Castle Hotel, Nybrogatan 11, Grevgatan 5, Furushungsgatan 18, Sturegatan, and Rindagatan.

His duties in the Military Attaché's office were the following:

- a. Publications analysis. Because of his knowledge of English he specialized almost entirely in American and British publications and he made occasional over-all reports to ONODERA concerning economic conditions in Britain and the United States.
- b. Coding. He was assigned to this once or twice a week, except at moments of great pressure when it became a daily task.
- c. Liaison. His flat was occasionally used for meetings between ONODERA and secret sources, and he sometimes carried messages to the office of KRAEMER, an Abwehr operator.
- d. Economic reporting. In gathering material for his over-all reports on economic conditions, he obtained information from the following Swedish contacts:

GADELIUS: Mitsubishi broker. SATO claims to have received very little information from him and says that the contact was chiefly social.

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**FORSBERG:** Mitsui broker who later went to Argentina and the United States.

**JERUN:** Textile broker from Goteborg. He visited (JERNSTROM?) Great Britain and Belgium during the war and when he returned he discussed his trips with SATO.

- e. Purchasing of war materials. After the Finnish surrender in 1944 SATO and HOMMA made an attempt to export iron ore, pulp, ball bearings and piano wire from Sweden through Finland and Russia to Japan. A favorable reply to their inquiries was received from Swedish circles but Tokyo did not take up the matter until much too late.

When Tokyo sent a special directive regarding the purchase of ball bearings in 1943 after the Swedish embargo, HOMMA and SATO tried concurrently with INOUE to find a secret supply. SATO says that this was a difficult task, however, because Mitsui had no brokers who specialized in handling such material. FORSBERG specialized in provisions and JERUN in textiles, and neither was able to help. HOMMA established contact with another Swedish businessman, Eric ERICSSON, who not only stated that he could obtain ball bearings, but also promised to arrange for their shipment to Germany. However, he never lived up to his promise and Mitsui failed entirely in their quest.

5. SATO, Major Tatsuya, aircraft construction engineer.

A. Personal History

Born 7 October 1905 in Morioka, Iwate-ken, northern Honshu, Japan.  
Father: Banzaburo, treasurer of the government railway company.  
Mother: Kon  
Wife: Tamako  
No children.

B. Education and Career.

Elementary Education

1922-1927 Confined to a clinic by pulmonary ailment.  
1927 Entered Technical College, Sendai, specializing in aircraft engineering.  
1930 Employed as technical supervisor for instruments at Tokorosawa Military Flying School.  
1933 Assistant Supervisor in Air Force Headquarters Inspection Department, Tokyo.  
1938 Passed competitive examination for assignment to post of Assistant Supervisor and Advisor to Japanese Air Force Purchasing Mission abroad.  
1939 Sent to London, attached to the office of the Japanese Military Attaché. He worked under the orders of Col. IMASATO, the assistant Military Attaché for Air, who was in charge of negotiations

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for the purchase of aircraft in Britain. SATO speaks some English.

Sept. 1939 Transferred to the office of the Military Attaché, Japanese Embassy, Rome. Speaks Italian.  
Jan. 1944 Transferred to the office of the Military Attaché, Japanese Legation, Stockholm.  
Oct. 1944 Commissioned major in the Japanese Air Force.  
Jan. 1946 Left Naples on SS Plus Ultra for repatriation.  
June-July 1946 Interrogated at Sugano Prison, Tokyo.

C. Rome

SATO received orders from Tokyo to proceed to Rome seven days after the German declaration of war. His job was the same as the one he had had in London. His immediate superior was Col. OKAWA, Mikio, the representative of the Japanese Army Air Headquarters.

SATO says that in view of the fact that Japanese officials had no difficulty in obtaining technical and other intelligence data from both the German military authorities and the Italian government services, they restricted themselves to their official contacts, and, as a general rule, employed no agents.

SATO mentions the following among his associates whom he believes to have been connected with intelligence work but of whose activities he claims to know no details:

OTA, Col. Umeichiro, an excellent staff officer who was hindered in his work in Italy by the language barrier. He had contacts in the Mohammedan world and was later transferred to the office of the Military Attaché in Turkey.

ENNA, reporter for the Asahi Shimbun. Sato says that he is unusually well suited to gathering intelligence data.

ONO, reporter for the Osaka Mainichi Shimbun. Had numerous contacts with leaders of the Fascist Party and finally became Mussolini's secretary.

D. Stockholm

SATO was at Cortina D'Ampezzo, where the Japanese military mission to Italy had taken refuge in January 1944, when he received orders from General KOMATSU (the military attaché in Berlin) to proceed to Stockholm. He spent eight days in Berlin on his way to Sweden.

He arrived in Stockholm at the end of January and was assigned as a civilian assistant to Gen. ONODERA. His duties were the following:

SECRET CONTROL

- a. Technical advisor to ONODERA in the purchase of piano wire, Johannssen gauge blocks, and other special equipment.
- b. Administration of funds supplied by the Air Force Department of the War Ministry for these purchases. (For further details see "Wartime Finances of the Japanese Military Attachés at Stockholm and Helsinki" - SSU, 4 October 1946, DB #1232.)
- c. Publications analysis. SATO studied technical publications for information information on Allied and Russian aircraft developments.
- d. Appraisal of technical air intelligence received from other sources by the Military Attaché. He mentions, among others, regular monthly reports on United States plane production. These were written in German. They were in great detail and contained production figures on the various plane types. He also received reports in English describing Allied plane characteristics. These were evidently not written by a technician. Both types of reports were received during 1945.
- e. Coding. Sato shared coding duty with the other assistants.
- f. Liaison. Sato had known Dr. MADEWSKY, a Polish refugee, in Italy. Because of this connection he was acquainted with some of the Polish residents in Stockholm. ONODERA used him as a messenger to BRZESKOWSKY, the Polish Military Attaché.

**Distribution:**

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THIS MEMORANDUM.

SECRET CONTROL

STRATEGIC SERVICES UNIT, WAR DEPT.  
Washington, D. C.

30 September 1946

COUNTRY: Japan, Hungary, Finland.

SUBJECT: Possible Diversion of Funds of the Japanese Military Attaché at Stockholm to the Training of Hungarian and Finnish Students as Potential Recruits for a Postwar Japanese Intelligence Service.

DATE OF INFORMATION: Early 1945 to present.

EVALUATION: B-2, except as otherwise indicated.

REFERENCES: (a) ONODERA, Maj. Gen. Makoto -- Biographical Sketch of: SSU, 25 Sept. 1946, DB #1226.  
(b) Wartime Finances of the Japanese Military Attachés at Stockholm and Helsinki: SSU, 4 October 1946, DB #1232.  
(c) KIGOSHI, Maj. Yasukazu - Biographical Sketch of: SSU, 27 Sept. 1946, DB #1246.

1. The following information was obtained from subject of Reference (a) during his interrogation at Sugamo Prison, Tokyo (6 May - 20 July 1946), by a representative of SSU. The money which ONODERA had at his disposal as Military Attaché in Stockholm (1941-1945) is described in Reference (b). A key figure in this connection is subject of Reference (c), who was keeper and paymaster of ONODERA's secret funds from February 1945 until Japanese Legation resources were turned over to the Allied Control Commission. KIGOSHI underwent preliminary interrogation at Sugamo in June and July 1946 but was uncooperative and failed to reveal anything of significance relating to subject.

2. Early in 1945 when the collapse of Germany began to appear imminent, ONODERA wrote to Col. VOECZKOENDY asking to be put in touch with young Hungarian scientists and engineers who would be willing to leave their country and come to live in Sweden. (VOECZKOENDY, then in Hungary, had been a member of the staff of the Hungarian Military Attaché's office in Stockholm until the fall of 1944; he had previously been in the Russian Section of the Hungarian I. S. and had also worked with Abt II of the Abwehr.) It was ONODERA's intention to supply them with funds for living expenses and thereby create potential recruits for the Japanese Intelligence Service in the future. At that time he considered the defeat of Japan as inevitable, and the financing of a number of students in this way seemed to him the best investment he could make of his government's money. He further discussed the idea of such a student investment with two of his closest collaborators in Stockholm, the Finnish refugees HALLAMAA (leader of the F.I.S. crypto-analysis

DB #1233

SECRET CONTROL

SECRET CONTROL

group) and PAASONEN (chief of the F.I.S.), and was prepared to put money at their disposal for some of the younger Finns. He says, however, that no definite action was ever taken on these plans (evaluation of this statement B-4).

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- 2 -

SECRET CONTROL

SECRET CONTROLSTRATEGIC SERVICES UNIT, WAR DEPARTMENT  
Washington, D.C.

25 September 1946

COUNTRY: China.

SUBJECT: Historical Note on the Sino-Japanese War: Plans Made in Early 1939 by High-ranking Japanese Army Officers for its Immediate Settlement through Negotiation with Chungking.

DATE OF INFORMATION: January - June, 1939.

EVALUATION: B-2, except as otherwise indicated.

REFERENCE: (a) ONODERA, Maj. Gen. Makoto -- Biographical Sketch of: SSU, 25 Sept. 1946, DB #1226.

1. The following footnote to the story of the Sino-Japanese conflict was supplied by the subject of Reference (a) during his interrogation at Sugamo Prison, Tokyo (6 May - 20 July 1946), by a representative of SSU.

2. From October 1938 to June 1939 ONODERA, then a Lieutenant Colonel, was attached to the Operations Section of the Japanese Army Expeditionary Force in Central China, with headquarters in Nanking. (He had previously served in both the China and the Russian Sections of Department II, Imperial General Staff, Tokyo.) His assignment was the gathering of intelligence concerning China's Communist and Nationalist movements, with emphasis on the "C.C. Group" of the latter. A list of the agents and sources which he used at that time is given in Reference (a).

3. ONODERA states that the information provided by his organization of agents proved conclusively for him that the establishment of the WANG Ching Wei regime as a Japanese puppet government (ultimately inaugurated at Nanking in March 1940) would be fatal to Japanese policy in Asia. He, therefore, proposed to his superiors that negotiations for an immediate settlement of the war between Japan and China be undertaken directly with Chungking. The commanding officer of the Central China Expeditionary Force, as well as his chief and assistant chief of staff -- General YAMADA Otozo, Lt. Gen. YOSHIMOTO Teichi and Maj. Gen. SUZUKI Shuzaku, respectively -- all agreed secretly with ONODERA and the matter was taken up with War Minister ITAGAKI Seishiro in Tokyo.

4. ITAGAKI started negotiations with CHIN Li Fu, one of the two "C.C." brothers, through Hongkong. The plan was discovered, however, and successful completion of the negotiations was made impossible by Colonel KAGESA Sada (a?)ki, one of WANG's foremost supporters and afterwards largely responsible for setting up the puppet government at Nanking. The affair caused a considerable scandal in Tokyo as a result of which YAMADA (who subsequently became Inspector General of Military Training, in Japan), YOSHIMOTO and SUZUKI were obliged to leave China. ONODERA, himself, retired temporarily from General Staff activities, but in July 1939 was assigned as an instructor at the Army General Staff College.

DB #1228

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((SSU note, C-2; from "Japanese Intelligence Organizations in China," an overall study covering the war years, SSU, June 1946 --

Other prominent Japanese Army officers serving in China were strongly opposed to the formation of a puppet government under WANG. Among these were Col. WACHI Takaji, Chief (1938-39) of the 2nd or Intelligence Section of the China Expeditionary Forces General Headquarters in Nanking, and his assistant, Col. TSUJI. WACHI and TSUJI were endeavoring to enforce a policy of complete military domination of China by dividing the country into two states, the North China Provisional Government and the Taide Puppet Regime.

The officer in charge of the 2nd Section of the CEF GHQ was in many respects the most important man in the Expeditionary Forces as a whole. Although the 1st Section was theoretically responsible for the planning and execution of the war, these functions were in fact controlled by the 2nd. Most of its leadership consisted of radicals who shaped the direction and execution of warfare in China with strongly independent power, regardless of the policies and directives of the Tokyo-appointed commanding general. Their independence frequently went to the extent of ignoring the orders issued by the Imperial General Staff.

Maj. Gen. KAWAMOTO, Col. OKATA and Col. OGAWA (ranks cited are probably those in effect at the war's end), who succeeded WACHI and TSUJI, were alike with the latter in recalcitrance and in opposition to the policies later supported by the TOJO government.)

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16 October 1946

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DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS  
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TO: Mr. Jack Neal  
Division of Foreign Activity Correlation  
Department of State  
FROM: Chief, Dissemination Branch, SSU

894.20200/10-1646

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For your information and retention.

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SECRET CONTROL

STRATEGIC SERVICES UNIT, WAR DEPARTMENT  
Washington, D. C.

25 September 1946

COUNTRY: Japan, Finland.

SUBJECT: OBUUCHI, Major General Hirose, and  
HINOSE, Colonel Michi -- Biographical Sketches of.

DATE OF INFORMATION: Lifetime of subjects.

EVALUATION: B-2 except as otherwise noted.

REFERENCES: (a) Japanese Wartime Intelligence Activities in  
Northern Europe: SSU, 30 September 1946, DB #1225.  
(b) OBUUCHI, Major General Makoto -- Biographical  
Sketch of: SSU, 25 September 1946, DB #1225.

The following biographical material was obtained from preliminary interrogation of subject individuals at Sugamo Prison, Tokyo, from 5 June to 20 July 1946. The interrogations were conducted by a representative of SSU in English and Japanese through the medium of an American officer-interpreter.

1. OBUUCHI, Hirose

As Japanese Military Attaché at Riga, Latvia, from early 1938 to mid-1940 and then at Helsinki, Finland, until that country's surrender to the Russians in June 1940, OBUUCHI was engaged in Japanese intelligence work against both Germany and the Allies, with particular emphasis on Russia. In much of this work he had the active and valuable assistance of the Finnish and Baltic general staffs and he maintained close relations with the Military Attaché at Stockholm, General OBUUCHI (see Reference b), the outstanding figure in Japanese intelligence in wartime Europe.

A. Personal History

Born 8 September 1898 in Sambogi, Kamikita-Gun, Aomori-Ken.  
Father: ~~REVSING~~ <sup>ETSUJIKO</sup>, a commercial engineer who had travelled extensively in Europe.  
Mother: SHIGENO.  
Both parents are deceased.  
Wife: HOSONO.  
Three children.

B. Education and Military Career

April 1908 Entered Aijitsu Primary School at Kita-Machi, Ushigome-Ku, Tokyo.

REF: DB #1229

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March 1912	Graduated from above school.
April 1912	Entered Waseda Middle School.
Aug. 1914	Left above School.
Sept. 1914	Entered the Central Military Preparatory School.
May 1919	Graduated and was attached to the 9th Artillery Regiment in Muzan, as a cadet.
Dec. 1919	Entered Military Academy.
May 1921	Graduated.
Oct. 1921	Commissioned Second Lieutenant.
Dec. 1922	Entered the Artillery and Engineers School.
Dec. 1924	Graduated from the above School as a 1st Lieutenant.
Aug. 1925	Attached to the Student Corps of the Military Academy.
Dec. 1926	Entered Army Staff College.
Dec. 1929	Graduated from Army Staff College, and was attached to 9th Artillery Reg't, Muzan.
Dec. 1930	Duty at General Staff Headquarters (historical research).
Mar. 1931	Promoted to Captain.
1931 - 1932	Attached to Imperial Awards Section, War Ministry.
July 1935	Attached to the Manchung Army Headquarters, Harbin. Study of the Russian language, and intelligence duty.

In July 1935 OYUCHI was ordered to Manchuria at the request of General ANDO, who wanted him to work on Russian Intelligence. He was attached to the staff of the Manchung Army and assigned to duty with the Harbin Special Agency (Tokumai Eikan). He worked under the direction of General AKIKUSA, the head of the section dealing with Russian intelligence, on document-analysis and on plans for sabotage in case of war. They had an organization which employed a total of about 500 agents located all along the frontier between Manchuria and Siberia and at Manchouli, Hailar, Sengge, Chamsu, and Fuchun. From each one of these points agents were dispatched into Russia.

He was assisted by one officer, Lt. SUZUKI, and two civilians. The better of the two was MASAKANE Mikuta @ SUZUKI, an expert on Russian communism. MASAKANE had formerly lived in Russia as a party member (eval. C-5; compare with next paragraph) and later became one of the most active members of a Japanese anti-communist organization in China. He had worked with General YANAGI and General AKIKUSA for some time. OYUCHI describes him as an unusually valuable man and says that he later became a teacher of sabotage at the Nakano school. The second was YANAGI, an interpreter who also acted as a liaison man and who had a contact in the Russian consulate from whom valuable information was obtained, especially at the time of the Manchurian incident.

- 2 -

SECRET CONTROL

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(SSU Note, C-3; with subject personal interview in Peiping; MASARANE Mikuta was born 25 Feb. 1903 in Yanaguchi-ken, Japan. Graduated from Uchioka Middle School, Osaka, Aug. 1919. Joined anti-Communist party in Moscow, 1923. Worked on the staff at Leningrad Science Academy, Leningrad, 1933. In Dec. 1933 he was arrested by the GPU and sentenced to ten years for anti-Communist activity but in 1934 he was returned to Japan in a political prisoner exchange. Attached to the Tokumai Riken of the Asutung Army in Harbin, Oct. 1935; headed strategic intelligence section. Resigned and returned to Japan in Aug. 1939. Sent to Peiping to act as advisor to the Japanese Army, March 1940. Repatriated to Tokyo in April 1946.)

OHUCHI says that counter-espionage against the Russians in Harbin was carried on by the military police (Keiseitai) the chief of which was KAWANERA. The Russians also had an active organization in Harbin the titular head of which was SERRAOTSEY, the Consul, who was assisted by four intelligence officers.

July 1937	Promoted to Major.
March 1938	Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel.
Feb. 1939	Military Attaché to Japanese Legation, Riga, Latvia.

OHUCHI was appointed Military Attaché to Riga in order to broaden his knowledge of Russian intelligence. His authority extended to the three Baltic republics, and his directives all concerned one target, Russia. He arrived and took over from his predecessor, Col. TAKITSUKI, in April 1939.

He had no officer assistant while assigned to this post. When he first arrived Col. HAYASHI Saburo was in Riga as a student officer. He left shortly afterwards for Moscow, but made frequent trips back to Latvia for further study with OHUCHI. Lt. Col. NIIMI arrived in October 1939 to investigate Russian methods of chemical warfare. He stayed about six months, then went to Finland and finally to Berlin.

OHUCHI's secretarial staff consisted of SAZAKI, a clerk who had come from the office of the Military Attaché in Stockholm, and NINA SCHWANGERAEN, a Georgian who had also worked for General OHODERA. When the Russians invaded the Baltic countries (June 1940), OHUCHI was joined by HAYASHI from Moscow.

- 3 -

SECRET CONTROL

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Sept. 1940 Military Attaché to Japanese Legation, Helsinki, Finland, relieving Col. NISHIMURA. For further details of ONOUCHI's activities here, see Reference (a).

Mar. 1941 Promoted to Colonel.

Dec. 1944 Arrived Tokyo, having remained in Helsinki for 2 months after the Finnish surrender to the Russians on 4 September. The Japanese diplomatic party left Helsinki in November and were repatriated through Moscow.

Jan. 1945 Chief of Staff of the Tokyo Home First Guards Division.

April 1945 Chief of Staff of the Eastern District Army.

10 June '45 Promoted to Major General.

13 Sept '45 Assistant Chief of Staff of the Eastern District Army.

30 Nov. '45 Placed in the reserve.

1 Dec. '45 Chief of Administration Section of the Eastern District Demobilization Control Office.

June-July '45 Interrogated at Sugamo Prison, Tokyo.

2. HINOSE, Michi

Subject was assigned to the office of the Japanese Military Attaché at Helsinki, Finland (1941-44), for the purpose of cooperating with the crypto-analysis section of the Finnish General Staff.

A. Personal History

Born 23 January 1911 at Oaza Yamada Keni, Yamada-mura, Ayasato-gun, Kagawa-ken, Shikoku, Japan.

Father: Sakae

Mother: Tsune. Both parents deceased.

Wife: Kazuko.

One child.

B. Education and Military Career.

1918 Entered primary school, Yamadamura.

1934 Entered middle school, Takamatsu, Kagawa-ken.

1935 Entered Army Preparatory School, Hiroshima.

1938 Entered Army Officers' Preparatory School, Tokyo.

1939 Entered Army Officers' School, Tokyo.

1941 Graduated Army Officers' School, commissioned 2nd Lieutenant. Attached to 10th Artillery Regiment, Himeji, and went to southern Manchuria and later to Harbin with his unit as a platoon leader.

1932 Entered Army Engineer and Artillery School, Tokyo.

1934 Graduated above school as 1st Lieutenant, returned to Regiment.

1935 Instructor in Army Officers' Artillery School, Tokyo.

1937 Entered Army Military Academy as Captain for training as staff officer.

SECRET CONTROL

- 1939 Graduated Army Military Academy, returned to regiment.  
 1940 Attached to the Army General Staff as an intelligence officer. Worked in the General Staff 18th Section, which was concerned with codes and crypto-analysis. (This section was independent of Department II). He received individual training in Russian codes from Col. SAKURAI, the foremost Japanese expert in that field. At that time one INOUE occupied a similar status in Chinese crypto-analysis, while Major General KUDO (died 1945) handled American and British codes.
- 1941 Promoted to Major, assigned as student officer (later Assistant Military Attaché) in the office of the Military Attaché of the Imperial Japanese Legation, Finland. For further details of HIRASHI's activities here, see Reference (a).
- 1943 Promoted to Lt. Colonel.  
 Dec. 1944 Returned to Japan in same party as UENOCHI (see above).  
 1945 Assigned to Department II, General Staff, Tokyo; duties included liaison with Central Special Intelligence Section. Promoted to Colonel.
- June-July '46 Interrogated at Sugamo Prison, Tokyo.

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## SECRET CONTROL

## STRATEGIC SERVICES UNIT, WAR DEPARTMENT

Washington, D.C.

25 September 1946

COUNTRY: Japan, Sweden.

SUBJECT: ONODERA, Major General Makoto -- Biographical Sketch of.

DATE OF INFORMATION: Subject's lifetime (1897 to present).

EVALUATION: B-2

REFERENCE: Japanese Wartime Intelligence Activities in Northern Europe:  
SSU, 30 September 1946; DB #1225.

The following report is based on the interrogation of subject at Sugamo Prison, Tokyo, from 6 May to 20 July 1946, by a representative of SSU. The interrogation was conducted in the German language.

1. Personal History

ONODERA was born 19 September 1897 at Maesawa-Machi, Iwate-Ken, Japan. Father: KUMAHIKO; Mother: YOSHIKO. Both parents deceased. The father was a property owner and an agronomist. Married ICHINOME Yukiko. There are three children - two sons, 15 and 17 years of age and one daughter, aged 13. The older boy has been in Japan throughout the war, attending cadet school. The daughter and the youngest son were with their parents in Stockholm. Both ONODERA and his wife are of noble birth. He refers to himself as "almost a baron". ONODERA had two brothers; both are deceased. Mrs. ONODERA's brother, Lt. Colonel ICHINOME Kimiya, is at present working in the legal section of the Demobilization Ministry, Tokyo.

2. Education and Military Career

1912-15 Local cadet school in Sendai (German Section).  
1915-17 Central Cadet School, Tokyo.  
1917-19 Military Academy (Infantry Course), Tokyo.  
1919 Commissioned Second Lieutenant, attached to the 29th Infantry Regiment, Sendai.  
1920 Graduated from Military Academy where he had learned Russian.  
1923 Promoted to 1st Lieutenant, Infantry, still with the 29th Infantry Regiment, Sendai.  
1925 Appointed instructor in Preparatory Military Academy.  
1925 Matriculated at War College, Aoyama.  
1927 Married.  
1928 Promoted to Captain. Graduated from War College. Served as company commander in 29th Infantry Regiment, Sendai; later moved to Aizu Wakamatsu.

REF: DB #1226

SECRET CONTROL

## SECRET CONTROL

Mar. Mar.  
1930-32

Superintendent and instructor in the experimental section of the Army Infantry School, Chiba. His instructorship was nominal and he had no teaching responsibility.

a. Superior Officers

Commandant: Lt. General YAMAMOTO, Tsuruichi (succeeded by Lt. General HARADA Keiichi). Senior Research Director: Colonel SHITAMOTO, Kumaya (succeeded by Col. KOBATAKE Toshishiro, Col. MATSUMOTO Kenji, and Col. TSUKATA, Osamu). ONODERA worked directly under the orders and supervision of Major General TSUTSUI Masao, the leading Japanese military authority on the European and American military systems. He received instructions from Colonel KOBATAKE Toshishiro, an expert in Russian military matters. ONODERA refers to him as the Japanese Army's leading genius and a great strategist.

b. Duties

The study of European - especially USSR and German - military organizations and strategy, with the object of planning improvements for the Japanese army. ONODERA studied Russian and German military records and data from which a new Japanese Infantry Drill Manual was later compiled. In 1930 he made an inspection tour and topographical study of North Manchuria. In March 1931 he took part in test maneuvers with the 1st and 3rd KONOE Divisions in Japan.

c. Associates

Associates connected with this work were --  
Directors of the Research section: Lt. Col. ASANO Kichi, Lt. Col. YANO Ootosaburo, Lt. Col. HONTA Seizai.

Instructor: Captain NISHIMURA Toshio. He was ONODERA's closest friend. He subsequently served in the USSR and was ONODERA's predecessor as Military Attaché in Stockholm. At the end of the war as a Major General, he directed the Special Intelligence Section of Imperial General Headquarters.

Aug May  
1931-33

Army General Staff Headquarters, Department II, Russian Section of the European-American Division.



## SECRET CONTROL

a. Superior Officers

Chief: Prince SAININ Shino  
 Deputy Chief: Lt. General SANAZAKI Jinzaburo  
 Chief of Department II: Maj. Gen. NAGATA Tetsuyama  
 Chief of European-American Division:  
 Col. MATSUMOTO Kenji (Later Military Attaché in  
 the U.S.A.), succeeded by Col. IIMURA Yutaka  
 Chief of Russian Section: Lt. Col. KASAHARA  
 Tateo, succeeded by Lt. Col. HATAHIKO Saburo.

b. Duties

Research in USSR tactics and strategy.

c. Associates

Major FUJITSUKA Tosao, later Military Attaché  
 to Roumania; Major KAWAMATA Ondo, later Military  
 Attaché to the USSR, and Captain KOTANI Etsuo,  
 later on staff of Imperial Headquarters and  
 Military Attaché to the USSR and Germany; well  
 known in the Japanese Army as an authority on  
 the USSR.

At this time ONODERA also received much advice  
 from Maj. Gen. OBATA Toshio, Chief of Department III.

Mar May  
 1932-33

Instructor of military science at the Army General  
 Staff College.

a. Superior officer

Superintendent: Lt. Gen. USHIJIMA Sadao  
 Secretary: Maj. Gen. IMAI Kayoshi

b. Duties

Assisted in staff drills and higher headquarters  
 maneuvers. Taught tactics to the first year  
 students for ten hours.

c. Associates

Colonel SUZUKI Shigasu, Col. SAKAI Koji, Major  
 SUTO Eijiro, Lt. Col. HOSOKOWA Tadayasu, Lt. Col.  
 TAKEUCHI Yutaka, Capt. HAMADA Jusio.

d. Former pupils

Col. GONDO Masatake, later Assistant Military  
 Attaché in Italy and killed aboard a U-boat re-  
 turning to Japan. Col. NISHI Hisashi and Col.  
 HIGUCHI, both later resident military officials  
 in Germany. Col. SHIMATSURA Tsuneyuki, later  
 Resident Military Official in Roumania.

## SECRET CONTROL

May May  
1933-34

Resident in North Manchuria. Lived in Harbin and studied Russian for future service in Europe. ONODERA says that he carried on no political activity, nor did he have any personal contact with the Russians aside from his language teacher.

He reported to the commander of the Kwantung Army, Field Marshall MUTO Nobuyochi. The officer directly in charge of residents was Colonel KOMATSUBARA Michitaro, Chief of the Harbin Special Administration Agency. His principal acquaintance among the residents was Lieutenant KATO Yoshihide, later Military Attaché in Finland--1937-39. During this period ONODERA made a survey of the following points on the USSR-Manchurian border: Hunchun (on the Korean border); Tungning, Suifenho, Mishan, Hulin, the vicinity of Khabarovsk, Tungchiang, Sunghua River, Heiho, Tsitsihar, and Manchuoli.

Sept 1934 Promoted to Major.

May Dec  
1934-35

Member of the General Staff Headquarters, attached to Department II, China Section. ONODERA's duties were concerned only with the USSR.

a. Superior Officers

Chief: Prince KAINOCHIYA (KANNO HIYADENKA)

Assistant Chief: General SUGIYAMA

Chief of Dept. II: Major General ISOGAI

Rensuke, succeeded by Maj. Gen. OKAMURA Yasuji

Chief of China Section: Colonel KITA (FNU)

Chief of European and American Section:

Col. IIMURA Yutaka, succeeded by Col. KANDA, Masatane.

Chief of Military Geography Section, China

Section: Lt. Gen. USUDA Kanzo (later assigned to political work in China and succeeded by

Lt. Col. WACHI Takaji.)

Chief of Russian and Western Asia, Section:

Col. KANDA Masatane, succeeded by Lt. Col. KAWAMATA Ondo.

b. Duties

Compilation of a military topographical study for use in operations in the USSR-Manchuria border area.

In September and October 1934, ONODERA made a trip through Vladivostok, Khabarovsk, Blagoveshchensk, Chita, Novosibirsk, and Moscow, to report on the topography and railway systems of the Far Eastern area of the USSR.

## SECRET CONTROL

c. Associates

Major YAMAOKA, Michitake, expert on USSR; later military attaché, Moscow; Captain KOTANI Etsuo; Captain SAITO Kozo.

Dec Mar  
1935-38

Military Attaché in the Imperial Japanese Legation, Riga, Latvia. In April 1937, assumed additional duties as Military Attaché accredited to Esthonia and Lithuania. ONODERA reached Riga about 14 January 1936. He travelled by way of Korea, Manchuria and the USSR. He stopped over in Moscow to contact the Japanese Military Attaché Colonel HATA Hikosaburo and the Assistant Military Attachés KOTANI Etsuo and HORIBA Kazuo of the Embassy.

His predecessor at Riga was Lt. Colonel OUCHI Tsutomu, who was killed in action as Chief of Staff of the Komatsubara Division at Nomonhan.

Nov.  
1937

a. Contacts with Personnel of Japanese Missions in EuropeLatvia

Minister: SAKUMA Makoto

Poland

Lt. General SAWADA Shigeru, Military Attaché. Warsaw was, at the time, the head office for Japanese intelligence against the USSR in Europe. Lithuania also came under the Warsaw Military Attaché's authority.

Germany

Military Attaché: Lt. General OSHIMA Hirochi.

Assistant Military Attachés:

Lt. Colonel TOMOCHIKA Masaharu  
Lt. Colonel ISHII Masami  
Lt. Colonel USUI Shigeki  
Captain YOKOYAMA Akira  
Captain YAMAGATA Arimitsu  
(Both of the latter were aide-de-camp to the Emperor).

Finland

Military Attaché: Lt. Colonel TERADA and his successor Major KATO Yoshihide.

France

Military Attaché: Major General KOMODA Koichi and his successor Lt. General DOBASHI Taketoshi.

## SECRET CONTROL

England

Military Attaché: Lt. Colonel TATSUMI Eiichi.

Italy

Military Attaché: Colonel ARISUE Seizo.

USSR

Military Attaché: Lt. Colonel HATA Hikosaburo and his successor Lt. Colonel KAWAMATA Ono.

Assistant Military Attaché: Captain KOTANI Etsuo.

NOTE: His closest friends among the above were Lt. General OSHIMA, Lt. General SAWADA, Lt. Colonel KAWAMATA, and Captain KOTANI.

b. Contacts among Foreign Military Attachés

Estonian: Lt. Colonel SAARSEN, later head of Department II, Estonian General Staff.

Polish: Major Felike BRZIESKOWSKI, later Military Attaché in Sweden.

USA: Major GUNTHER.

Finnish: Major INGELIUS.

Lithuanian: Colonel YAKUTIS, and his successor Colonel WESKAUSKAS.

Czechoslovakian: Colonel FALSKI.

German: Colonel ROSSING.

French: Major GAMHIVAL, Major ABRAHAM, Lt. Colonel HOPENEAU.

USSR: Colonel GLINSKI.

Swedish: Lt. Colonel BRUNSON, Major LANDQUIST, Captain Von HAYNE.

British: Lt. Colonel VALE.

c. Personal Contacts

Latvia General ROSENSTEIN, Assistant Chief of Staff, Commandant of the Army General Staff College. Killed by the USSR Army in 1939. Colonel KIKKUS, Chief of Department II, Latvian General Staff. Lt. Colonel PETERSON, Chief of the USSR Section, Department No. II, Latvian General Staff. Colonel ZERMINS,

## SECRET CONTROL

successor to Lt. Colonel PETERSON. BIRZIUS, Minister of the Interior and Commander-in-Chief of the "Volunteer Corps".

Estonia General RAIDNA, Commander in Chief.  
General REIKKI, Chief of Staff.  
Colonel MAASING, Chief of Department II, later Assistant Chief of Staff.  
Major KRISTIAN, Chief of the USSR Section, Department II.  
Colonel JACOBSEN: later Assistant Military Attaché in Berlin.

Germany Admiral CANARIS.

d. Duties

Study of the USSR. ONODERA received abundant information from the Latvian and Estonian General Staff Intelligence Services. He considers this to have been a most successful assignment. There is no doubt that it was during these years that he made basic contact with some of his most important war-time sources.

He made a monthly trip to Tallinn and travelled in Europe as follows: Several times to Berlin; once to Paris; once to Prague; once to Budapest; several times to Warsaw; Wilno; once to Danzig. The purpose of these trips was to study political conditions. ONODERA contacted White Russian autonomists in Wilno, Danzig, Prague. He was in touch with ZARCHARKO, last premier of the Republic of White Russia in Prague, and with ADAMOWITCH, secret society chief in Danzig. He denies having participated in the plot with which these two men were connected.

ONODERA was succeeded by Major TAKATSUKI Tamotsu who was subsequently transferred to the North China Expeditionary Forces and killed by terrorists in 1940.

Itinerary of return to Japan: Berlin, Paris, London, Berne, Switzerland; Rome, Naples, Suez Canal, Indian Ocean, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Jun Oct  
1938

Member of the General Staff, Department II, Russian Section, and Instructor in Military Science at the Army General Staff College, Tokyo. The instructorship was nominal as he only gave three or four lectures on the USSR (internal situation, geography, and natural resources).

a. Superior Officers

Chief of General Staff: His Imperial Highness Prince KOTOHITO.  
Assistant Chief of Staff: Lt. General TADAI Shun.

SECRET CONTROL

## SECRET CONTROL

Chief of Department II: Lt. General HOJIMA Masaharu.  
 Chief of Russian Section: Colonel KAWAMATA Ondo.

c. Associates

Lt. Colonel YAMATO Satochi, Major KOTANI Etsuo, Lt. Colonel SAITO Kozo, Lt. Colonel USUI Shigeki.

Oct June 1938-39 Attached to the Operations Section of the Expeditionary Force in China. Political Mission.

a. Superior Officers

Commandant: General HATA Shunroku, succeeded by General YAMADA Otozo.  
 Chief of General Staff: Lt. General KAWABE Shoichi succeeded by Lt. General YOSHIMOTO Teiichi.  
 Assistant Chief of General Staff: Major General SUZUKI Shuzaku.  
 Chief of Department II: Colonel TAKAHASHI Yasushi, succeeded by Colonel YAHAGI Nakao.

b. Associates

KIMIHIRA Kunitake, Chief of Section I. Though assigned to Military Operations, he was very helpful in political work. Lt. Col. NAKAYAMA Yasuhito.

c. Duties

Intelligence concerning China's Communist and Nationalist movements, with particular emphasis on the C. C. group.

Organizations and Agents

(1) YOSHIDA Tosuke alias KASHIMA Soichiro, businessman.

- (a) YANG, Assistant to YOSHIDA
- (b) CHU YUEH
- (c) KIANG HAO

Shanghai representative of Chen Li Fu and Chen Kuo Fu, leaders of the CC Group.

(2) KITURA Shige, Agriculturist; member of the Natural Science Research Committee.

- (a) LIN SHAO TUNG, Formosan lawyer to WASEDA.
- (b) CHIA TSUN TEH, KUNG HSIANG, HSI Chinese peoples' Party (labor movement in Shanghai).
- (c) YEH TAI GIENG, HSU, connected with the Nationalist party.

## SECRET CONTROL

(d) CHANG MING, member of the Chinese racial movement.

- (3)(a) KATO Noboru, Japanese resident in China.  
 (b) CHIANG KUN  
 (c) CHIAO CHEN PING, Chinese state socialist.  
 (d) CHEI CHING LAI, appointed ministers in Wang Ching Wei's regime. (b), (c), and (d) were later assassinated by Wang's terrorists.  
 (e) WU YAT.

e. Press Contacts

TAKAHASHI Kakuzo, who gave information on the CHUNGKING and YENAN press.  
 (See "Historical Note on the Sino-Japanese War" -- SSU, 25 September 1946, DB #1223)

Jul Nov 1939-40 Instructor, Army General Staff College.

a. Superior Officers

Director: Lt. General IIMURA Minoru, succeeded by General FUJIE Keisuke S  
 Secretary: Lt. General BANZAI Kazuyoshi succeeded by Lt. General NISHIHARA Issaku.

Sept. 1939 Promoted to Colonel.

Nov. 1940 Appointed Military Attaché, Imperial Japanese Legation, Stockholm, Sweden. ONODERA arrived in Stockholm 29 January 1941 via Tsuruga, Vladivostok, Khabarovsk, Chita, Novosibirsk, Moscow, Leningrad and Helsinki. He stopped over in Moscow for conversations with Ambassador TATEKAWA, the Military Attaché Col. YAMAOKA and the Naval Attaché Capt. YAMAGUCHI. He also stopped over in Helsinki to see the Military Attaché to Finland, Col. ONOUCHI.

His predecessor as Military Attaché. Stockholm, was Col. NISHIMURA Toshio, an expert on Russian and Finnish questions, who had been his colleague in infantry school and who later became head of the Special Intelligence Section, Imperial General Headquarters.

ONODERA was accredited only to the Swedish Government but was considered responsible also for Norway and Denmark.

Sept. 1943 Promoted to Major General.

SECRET CONTROL

Jan. 1946 Left Naples for repatriation on the SS PLUS ULTRA.

May-July 1946 Interrogated at Sugamo Prison, Tokyo.

## Distribution:

G-2, CINCPAC, Tokyo  
War Dept. J. C. of S. (2)  
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ONI (3)  
State (1)



CONFIDENTIAL

FEB 20 1947

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 430

To the

United States Political Adviser to the  
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers,  
Tokyo.

The Secretary of State forwards the enclosed two lists of Japanese who were particularly pointed out by the Nazi Government for their friendship. These lists are being forwarded for your information.

Both lists were translated from the German Foreign Office documents captured in Berlin. Enclosure 1 is a list of Japanese who were to be decorated for their contribution to the Three Power Pact and other services. The second list is of prominent members of the German-Japanese Comradship.

894.20200/2-2047

Enclosures:

- 1. Roll M.1 597  
Frames 246073-86
- 2. Roll M.1 597  
Frames 246277-80

A true copy of the signed original.

DCR NE Unit

anal

Re

WFB

FEB 17 1947 P.M.

CONFIDENTIAL

FC:HNB arger:mm 2/13/47 JA

CS/A

Confidential File

894.20200/2.2047

van Dienst -  
pro-Japanese

~~TOP SECRET~~

MAY 21 1947

Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Embassy's note No. 1931 of April 26, 1947 <sup>894.20200/4-2647</sup> inquiring whether the authorities of this Government are in possession of any proof of pro-Japanese activities on the part of Mr. J. W. van Dienst, a Netherlands subject, who is said to have been employed by the Japanese to broadcast on Japanese radio stations.

The appropriate authorities of the Government have informed the Department that they have no record of any broadcasts by Mr. van Dienst and no record of other pro-Japanese activities by Mr. van Dienst. In the event further information is furnished such as the date Mr. van Dienst was captured,

His Excellency

Dr. A. Loudon

Ambassador of the Netherlands

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kt	✓
ost	✓
Dis	✓

DOH NE Unit

Confidential File

894.20200/4-2647

CS/A

894.20200/4-2647

4-2647

whether he was captured by the United States Army, whether  
 he is now in custody and if so in whose custody he is, I  
 shall be pleased to have a further search made in an effort  
 to locate the requested material.

For the Secretary of State:

*John E. Pearley*

894.29200/4-2647

*[Handwritten signature]*  
 A copy of this document is being furnished to the [unclear] [unclear]

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 FC: LMDury: j1

5-14-47

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MAY 22 1947 P.M.  
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 MAY 23 1947 P.M.

*[Handwritten initials]*

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RECEIVED  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1947 APR 25 AM 11 53 April 26, 1947.

No. 1931.

DC/M  
FACILITIES BRANCH

DIV OF FOREIGN ACTIVITY CORRELATION  
note to recd. in  
5/14/47  
MAY 5 1947  
Drury/gi file  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

894.20200/4-2647

Sir,

It is undoubtedly known to the Department that in the years before the war and during the war a Netherlands subject, Mr. J.W. van Dienst, was employed by the Japanese to broadcast on Japanese radio-stations.

VR  
894.20256

At present the competent Netherlands authorities are considering whether any action for collaborationist activities should be instituted against Mr. van Dienst.

I therefore have the honour to request you to be good enough to inquire whether the U.S. authorities are in possession of any proof of Mr. van Dienst's pro-Japanese activities, such as reports of his broadcasts. In case such evidence is available the Netherlands Government would appreciate to

CS/A

SEP 11 1947

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Confidential File

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The Honorable  
the Secretary of State  
Washington.

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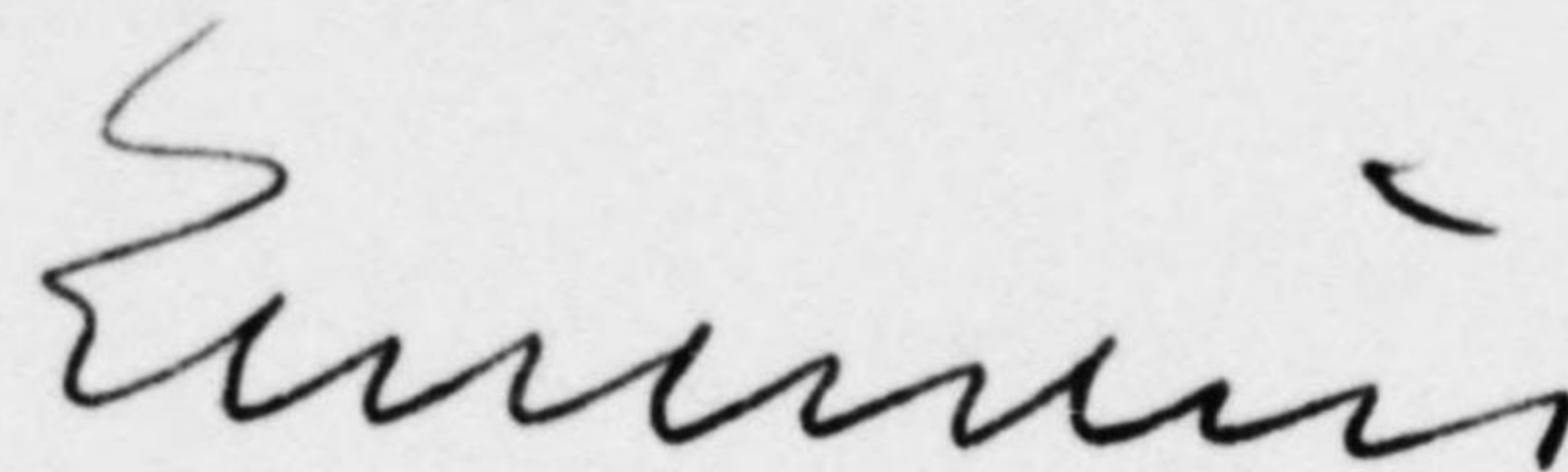
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receive affidavits to be used in proceeding against Mr. van Dienst. May I add that I have been informed by my Government that the reports in the possession of the Netherlands Indies authorities of Mr. van Dienst's activities were burnt during the Japanese invasion in 1942.

Please accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

For the Ambassador,



~~ERR~~ PDS WM

Some time back Dairen reported that a Japanese national had come to Dairen- claiming to be a representative of Japanese Foreign Office. Investigation by ESD would appear to indicate that he is an imposter and an adventurer.

THE FOREIGN SERVICE  
OF THE

RECEIVED UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Rec'd DC/L No. 3  
June 17, 1947  
12:48 pm

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL

Mukden, China, May 23, 1947

CONFIDENTIAL 17 PM 12 43

ACTION: FE  
INFO: OCD FC DCR

Subject: Further Information Concerning Eijiro YOSHIMOTO,  
Alleged Representative of the Japanese Foreign  
Office Reported to Have Been Arrested in Dairen.

WAR  
NAVY  
CIG

The Honorable  
J. Leighton Stuart,  
American Ambassador,  
Nanking.

DIVISION OF CHINESE AFFAIRS  
JUN 27 1947  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Pol-  
G-0-0-0

Sir:

I have the honor to refer to the Dairen Consulate General's despatch No. 74 of March 3, 1947 to the Embassy, reporting on the activities and eventual arrest in Dairen of Eijiro YOSHIMOTO, said to be a representative of the Japanese Foreign Office who came to Mukden in 1946 to assist the Chinese and American authorities in the repatriation of Japanese and who later (early 1947) went to Dairen for the ostensible purpose of assisting Japanese repatriation and a believed real mission of investigating losses sustained by the Japanese.

At the suggestion of the Consulate General, External Survey Detachment 44 D, United States Navy, Mukden, has conducted an investigation of this matter. A report of the findings is enclosed. While the sources of information cited in this report can not be accepted as authoritative, the information would appear to constitute fairly good grounds for belief that "Yoshimoto" is an imposter and unscrupulous opportunist of possibly Korean extraction, who has had no official connection with the Japanese Foreign Office and who has been engaging in various mysterious activities - possibly for political purposes, but more likely for the sake of adventure and personal profit.

Following the recent return to Mukden, after a prolonged visit to Nanking, of Dr. Chang Chien-fei, the Special Commissioner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the Northeast, this Consulate General made inquiries of him in regard to any knowledge which his office might have in regard to Yoshimoto (alias Sonoda) and his reported activities. Dr. Chang stated that he knew nothing of any such person, but that he did know that there is a man by the name of "Kasabe" (not "Kasebe" according to Dr. Chang's pronunciation) who has been in Mukden associated with Japanese repatriation work. Dr. Chang indicated that possibly his office might have more information in regard to Kasabe which it would supply to the Consulate General. However, as there seems no certainty that such

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THE FOREIGN SERVICE

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

RECEIVED DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL

Rec'd DC/L No. 3

June 17, 1947

12:48 pm

CONFIDENTIAL 17 PM 12 43

Mukden, China, May 23, 1947

ACTION:

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INFO:

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Subject: Further Information Concerning Eijiro YOSHIMOTO, Alleged Representative of the Japanese Foreign Office Reported to Have Been Arrested in Dairen.

The Honorable

J. Leighton Stuart,

American Ambassador,

Nanking.



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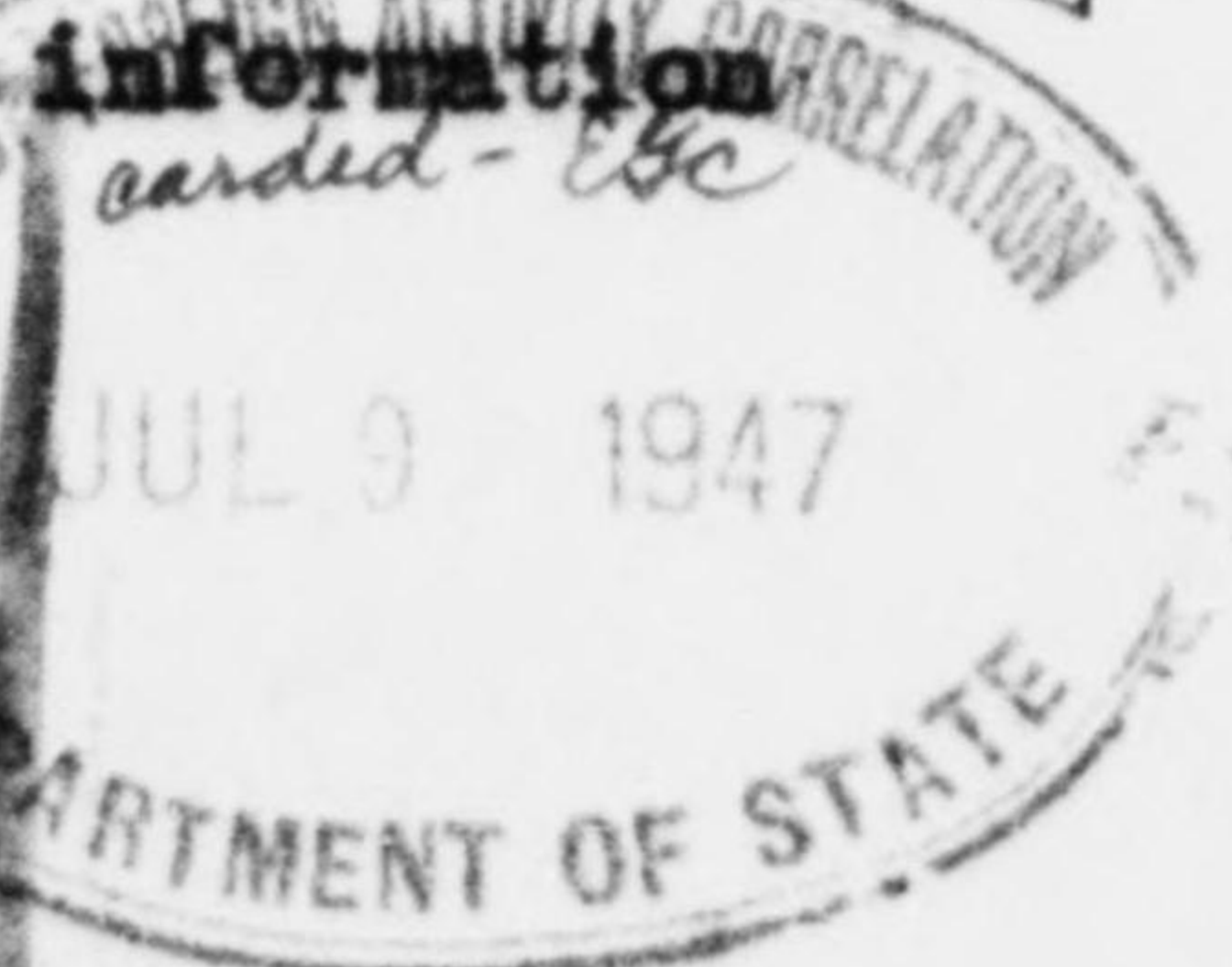
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information will be forthcoming, and in order not to delay the submission of the material already obtained by the Consulate General, that material is being submitted herewith.

It is suggested that the Embassy may wish to bring this despatch to the confidential attention of Colonel David J. McFadden, now understood to be with the American Military Advisory Group in Nanking, who, as a result of his work last year in connection with the repatriation of Japanese from Manchuria, might be in a position to make pertinent comments in regard to the matter under reference.

Respectfully yours,

A. Ward  
American Consul General

Enclosure:

1/ ESD Memorandum dated May 1, 1947.

Copies to:

Original and one copy to American Embassy, Nanking.  
American Consulate General, Dairen.  
Diplomatic Section, GHQ, SCAP, Tokyo.

Osaid to Department.

800

ASChase:jp

A true copy of  
the signed original.  
nal.

CONFIDENTIAL

Enclosure No. 1 to Despatch No. 3 dated May 23, 1947 from the American Consulate General, Mukden, China, entitled "Further Information Concerning Eijiro YOSHIMOTO, Alleged Representative of the Japanese Foreign Office Reported To Have Been Arrested in Dairen.

HEADQUARTERS  
EXTERNAL SURVEY DETACHMENT 44 D  
UNITED STATES NAVY  
MUKDEN, MANCHURIA

1 May 1947

TO : Mr. S. A. Chase  
American Consul  
American Consulate General  
Mukden, Manchuria

FROM: Security Officer

REFERENCE: Confidential letter from the American Consul General, Mr. H. Merrell Benninghoof, addressed to The Honorable J. Leighton Stuart, American Ambassador to Nanking, dated Dairen, China, 3 March 1947. This letter was forwarded to ESD 44, Mukden, for action.

SUBJECT: YOSHIMOTO, Eijiro, representative of the Japanese Foreign Office.

With reference to the above named document, investigation and card check was begun on Yoshimoto. The following facts were ascertained and are herewith reported.

The information contained in the following paragraph was obtained by source from Yoshimoto himself during conversation in the Mukden #2 prison where both source and Yoshimoto were confined during August 1946. Source states that in later conversation with Yoshimoto, Yoshimoto's statements did not coincide. In many instances Yoshimoto would deny his statements in attempts to clarify names and dates of places visited. Source states that from personal contact with Yoshimoto source believes that most of the information given by Yoshimoto concerning himself is highly doubtful. According to Yoshimoto, pertinent facts of his personal history is as follows:

NAME: YOSHIMOTO, Eijiro  
AGE: About 33  
Permanent Domicile: Tokyo, Japan.  
1938, graduated from Tokyo Imperial University law class. After graduation entered the Foreign Office, Tokyo. Later went to Berlin as a member of the secretarial staff of the Japanese Consulate. Length of stay in Berlin, about one year. 1939, was attached to the secretarial staff of the Japanese Embassy in Chanchun. Later he became First Secretary. While in this capacity he

investigated

-2-

investigated Japanese conditions in Manchukuo. 1940, transferred to Peiping as First Secretary to the Japanese Embassy in Peiping. Later transferred to the Japanese Consulate, Shanghai. Later to the Foreign Office, Tokyo. February 1945, sent to Manchuria by the Foreign Office to investigate conditions of Japanese in Manchuria. Yoshimoto claims that this mission had the approval of General MacArthur, and that the plane that flew him to Shanghai was sent by General MacArthur. From Shanghai to Mukden he came by rail.

Source also states that Yoshimoto was imprisoned on the following dates: May 1946 imprisoned in Mukden on suspicion of being a member of the General Staff of the Chinese Communist Army. Released after about 40 days imprisonment. August 1946 apprehended by Chinese authorities and imprisoned in the #2 prison, Mukden, on suspicion of fraudulent activities. Released from this prison in October 1946. February 1947 Yoshimoto, now under the name of SONODA, left for Ta-shih-chiao or Dairen.

The information contained in the following paragraph was obtained by source from conversations and interrogation with other prison inmates in August 1946. Source believes that his fellow prisoners were reliable in their contentions and also believes that the following information is true to a certain extent. Source states "that while the man known as Yoshimoto, Eijiro calls himself by that name, it is highly doubtful that that is his real name because: (1) There is reason to believe he is a Korean. His Japanese dialect is without question that of a Korean. Source and many of his cell mates believed that Yoshimoto was Korean. (2) Yoshimoto's statements concerning his personal history are not believed correct. The facts and the dates as expressed by Yoshimoto did not coincide with those known to be correct by other reliable Japanese. (3) If Yoshimoto was a bona fide official of the Japanese Foreign Office he would not be so easily imprisoned by the Chinese authorities. (4) Although Yoshimoto claims to be a graduate of a law class of Tokyo Imperial University, he is not acquainted with law, nor does he know the Japanese constitution. (5) There was a Japanese Foreign Office Official by the name of Yoshimoto who is now reportedly dead. (6) Yoshimoto's general mannerism and habits are definitely unlike that of a government official."

The information contained in the following paragraph was received by source from a former Japanese prisoner in the Mukden #2 prison concerning Yoshimoto. This person states that Yoshimoto claims that his father was vice president of the Oji Paper Mills and that his uncle was Major General Yoshimoto, Chief of the General Staff of the Kwantung Army. This informant states that "during the Soviet occupation of Mukden, Yoshimoto was then living with a Japanese named Ogata at the latter's place of business, a firm called Genryu Yoko, from November 1945 till August 1946. Yoshimoto is also known to have collaborated with the Chinese Communists when they were in control in Mukden." Informant feels that Yoshimoto is a pure opportunist. This informant also states that sometime in 1946 a Japanese group headed by one Hiratsuka (at that time attached to the Relief Department of the Japanese Association) shot

Yoshimoto.

Yoshimoto. This shooting believe motivated by personal reasons. Hiratsuka was later assassinated by a gang headed by one Otsuka. It is not known whether or not Yoshimoto instigated this assassination. It is, however, known that while Yoshimoto was attached to the Relief Section of the Japanese Association in Mukden, from November 1945 to February 1946, Yoshimoto did use the monies that were appropriated for relief measures for his own purposes.

Attachment: Confidential letter from the American Consul General, Mr. H. Merrell Benninghoff, addressed to the Honorable J. Leighton Stuart, American Ambassador to Nanking, dated Dairen, China, 3 March 1947.

Form DS-302  
(7-2-46)

DIVISION OF  
COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS  
TELEGRAPH BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
INCOMING TELEGRAM

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CONFIDENTIAL

Office of  
FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS  
JUN 19 1947  
11:05 am  
DIRECTOR  
Department of State

DCR

CORRECTED COPY  
6-19-47, 6 a.m.  
CORRECTION UNDERSCORED

Control 6049

Rec'd. June 18, 1947  
7:30 a.m.

DIVISION OF CHINESE AFFAIRS  
JUN 19 1947  
No action  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
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PJS

FROM: Mukden  
TO: Secretary of State  
NO: 99, June 18, 10 a.m.

REMYTEL 162 of June 13. Lieutenant General Saito retired from Jap Army in 1943. He had developed considerable reputation in Burma. After retirement he became President Jap Agricultural Development Company Manchuria. He at no time commanded Kwantung Army. Saito and source were captured by Communists 1946. Saito told he was to be Communist military advisor and sent to Mutanchang near Vladivostok. Source received letter from Saito recently stating he was well; He still with Communists. Source believes very probable Saito acting as Communist military advisor. Source: President of Northeast Jap Association and formerly Jap president all heavy industry Manchuria.

Sent Nanking as No. 175, repeated Dept.

WARD

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
JUL 1 1947  
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DC/R Correction Desk  
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CONFIDENTIAL

JUL 1 1947

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PERMANENT RECORD COPY: THIS COPY MUST BE RETURNED TO DC/R CENTRAL FILES WITH NOTATION OF ACTION TAKEN.

DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS TELEGRAPH BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF STATE INCOMING TELEGRAM

ACTION COPY

Office of FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS JUN 18 1947 DIRECTOR Department of State

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CONFIDENTIAL

Action: FE Info: S/S A-H EUR CCD CIG ESP FC EUR/X DC/R

FROM: Mukden TO: Secretary of State NO: 99, June 18, 10 a.m.

Control 6049

Rec'd June 18, 1947 7:30 a.m.

DIVISION OF CHINESE AFFAIRS No Action JUN 18 1947 3:00 pm DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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Sent Nanking as No. 175, repeated Dept.

WARD

(?) Verification requested

RB:MEW

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PERMANENT RECORD COPY: THIS COPY MUST BE RETURNED TO DC/R CENTRAL FILES WITH NOTATION OF ACTION TAKEN.

JUL 1 1947

FW 894. 20200/6-1847

*pfc x*

*August 7, 1947*

In reply refer to  
FC

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Secretary of State transmits for the information of the Attorney General and the Foreign Agents Registration Section of the Department of Justice a copy of a memorandum of August 7, 1947, together with a copy of the enclosures thereto, in regard to Posey Wellington REEVES.

894.20200/8-747

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*12R*

*CWT*

Enclosure:

Copy of memorandum,  
as stated.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED

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By *TL/cy* NARS, Date *8-29-78*

A true copy of  
the signed original  
*etc*

CS/89420200/8-747

*egc*

CON - Mr. Robinson

August 7, 1947

FC - Jack D. Neal

Posey Wellington REEVES

CONFIDENTIAL

At the request of Mr. Ely of the Division of Philippine Affairs, this Division has looked into the record of Mr. Posey Wellington REEVES, an American citizen, who it is understood is preparing to proceed to the Philippines for the purpose of assisting Dr. José P. Laurel, ex-puppet President of the Philippines, in defending himself against the charge of collaboration. It was considered possible that action might be taken in the United States under the Foreign Agents Registration Act or in any event that the Department could withhold the issuance of a passport.

While assembling the file on Mr. Reeves the important discovery was made that the Japanese archives in the possession of the Department contained numerous letters written by Mr. Reeves to members of the staff of the former Japanese Embassy, Washington, together with some replies, between the period October 17, 1937 to March 24, 1941. This correspondence, consisting of more than 40 letters signed by Mr. Reeves, reveals that throughout this period he engaged in activities inimical to the best interests of the United States.

The Department's files reveal that Mr. Reeves was issued a passport on December 12, 1946 for the purpose of travel to the Philippines and that the passport was issued after an investigation of some of the charges against him and on the basis of Mr. Reeves' letter of March 28, 1946 to the Department which purports to explain the charges. The passport application form also bears the notation, "Applicant exhibited autographed photograph - President Truman and several personal letters from Attorney General Clark".

With respect to the letter of March 28, 1946 and Mr. Reeves' explanation of his actions during the period in question, there is attached hereto a document prepared in this Division which, in the left-hand column, sets forth information obtained from that letter, and, in the

right-hand

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right-hand column, information obtained from Mr. Reeves' own letters to the former Japanese Embassy, Washington. While the original correspondence is, of course, available for inspection, this document will serve to prove with a minimum amount of reading that Mr. Reeves neglected to reveal the whole story of his activities to the Department at the time of his passport application.

The correspondence available in this case reveals Mr. Reeves to be an unprincipled opportunist who utilizes any means to attain his desired ends. Time and again in his letters he mentions his connections with high officials of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial branches of this Government. Apparently he has made it a practice to acquire from such officials letters of recommendation and autographed photographs. The enclosures to the letters he sent to the former Japanese Embassy, which consist of recommendations, et cetera, indicate that there was a pre-meditated purpose in his efforts to obtain them. Likewise, he has utilized whatever contacts he had to endeavor to impress the members of the staff of the former Japanese Embassy as, for example, in his letter of October 14, 1938 to Ambassador Saito he states, "If you will permit me to see you for a few minutes, as soon as you are able to receive visitors, I shall be glad to relate to you the conversation which I had with the Cabinet Member referred to in a previous letter."

The Department's files reveal that Mr. Reeves was under investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation at least for the period 1940 to 1943 and that it was considered that he was possibly acting as an espionage agent for the Japanese Government. While it is not known what statements were made by Mr. Reeves in private conversations, his letters to the former Japanese Embassy indicate that he was prepared to go to any lengths to assist the Japanese.

This information is submitted for your consideration with the suggestion that the passport issued to Mr. Reeves should be recalled. In view of Mr. Reeves' past activities, it is not believed that he will promote the best interests of the United States in the Philippines and that it is possible he will adversely affect them.

It is not felt that action under the Foreign Agents Registration Act can be taken at this time on the basis

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of his activities on behalf of the Japanese prior to the war. And there appears to be insufficient information available regarding his connection with Dr. Laurel to institute such action at the present time. However, copies of this memorandum and enclosure are being made available to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Justice Department for any action they may deem appropriate.

**Enclosure:**

As stated.

**cc to PI**  
*cc to PD*

**FC:PFCherp:egc**  
**8/7/47**

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MR. REEVES' WRITTEN STATEMENTS TO  
THE DEPARTMENT

(Letter of 3/28/46 to Mrs. Shipley,  
Chief, Passport Division)

Regarding the broadcasts resulting  
from the bombing of the PRESIDENT  
HOOVER:

(In regard to his remarks to Major  
Price, War Department, when applying  
for a position)

"I told him there was only one mark  
against my record--the investiga-  
tion which resulted from my broad-  
cast in Kobe, Japan, on September 2,  
1937."

(In explaining the broadcast:)

"My remarks were extemporaneous and  
I said what was in my heart at that  
time. My remarks, along with re-  
marks of others, were printed in the  
papers in Japan, the Philippines and  
elsewhere. As the world knows, the  
Japs are quick to propagandize. My  
remarks were printed without my  
knowledge or consent."

(In regard to publication of the  
broadcast remarks:)

"The Japs made into a small booklet  
excerpts from statements made by va-  
rious people who gave their views  
about the HOOVER bombing. A friend  
of mine in Honolulu wrote me that he  
saw one. I have never seen one."

MR. REEVES' WRITTEN STATEMENTS TO THE  
JAPANESE EMBASSY, WASHINGTON, AND IN  
ONE CASE INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM  
DEPARTMENT'S FILES

Re the bombing of the PRESIDENT HOOVER:

(Letter of October 17, 1937 to Am-  
bassador Saito enclosing newspaper  
story from the September 4, 1937  
issue of The Japan Advertiser, Tokyo,  
and news story by Mason Peters,  
Washington Herald, September 23, 1937)

"I greatly enjoyed reading the arti-  
cle in today's paper by Gerald G.  
Gross. I wish the entire country  
could know the facts such as you out-  
lined in this article.

"No doubt Mr. K. Hirasawa of your  
staff told you of my call to see him  
recently (after my return from the  
Orient). I was on the PRESIDENT  
HOOVER when it was bombed by those  
stupid Chinese aviators. I was se-  
lected by Captain Yardley, of the  
PRESIDENT HOOVER, to broadcast.

"The papers of Japan carried the full  
text of my broadcast on September 3rd.  
I spoke from the Captain's quarters  
on the HOOVER while we were at Kobe.  
I saw the Chinese planes and stated  
in my broadcast that we were bombed  
by Chinese planes. I denounced China  
in the severest terms I could command.  
Many of the refugees on the HOOVER  
came from Shanghai, where they have  
interests and relatives, etc., and  
they tried to create the impression  
that we were bombed by Japanese  
planes. I knew differently and so  
expressed myself in unequivocal terms.  
Of course, when China admitted her  
guilt in connection with the bombing  
and apologized, my position was vin-  
dicated.

"I think the Chinese are the most  
stupid race on earth and I shall be  
happy when they are completely sub-  
dued.

"While all this propaganda is in mo-  
tion to turn the world against Japan,  
I wanted you to know that I am with  
you 100 per cent."

(While this subject is mentioned in  
other letters written by Mr. Reeves  
to the Japanese Embassy, Washington,  
the

the above succinctly expresses his attitude when communicating with that Embassy.)

In regard to the severance of his connections with the High Commissioner's staff at Manila:

"One of your investigators said I was 'fired' by McNutt at Manila. This is a lie out of the whole cloth."

In regard to the termination of his services as a member of the staff of the High Commissioner, Manila:

(From War Department note of 9/28/37 to State)

"Mr. Reeves was formerly a confidential stenographer in the office of the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands at Manila. He recently returned to the United States on the S. S. PRESIDENT HOOVER under orders issued by the High Commissioner, which provided, in part, that he should report upon arrival in Washington to the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the Department and submit at that time his resignation, which would be accepted by the High Commissioner effective the date of arrival of Mr. Reeves in Washington."

In regard to his trip to Japan in 1938:

(After explaining the difficulties caused by his wife's disappearance and illness, and the expenses therewith)

"I borrowed a total of \$2250.00."  
. . . .

"With this money, Mrs. Reeves and I went to Japan. I paid for our transportation. I paid our hotel bill in Tokyo." . . . .

"When we reached Tokyo, I did not know a person there. I had no contacts, pre-arranged or otherwise."

(After mentioning the circumstances which resulted in his speaking before groups in Japan, naming the groups before which he spoke, and indicating that they were all of short duration)

"I have mentioned the four short talks I made--and they were all on the same subject--and they were made in Japan."

"One of your investigators today asked me if I did not make nine talks instead of four. I repeat to you, and to them, that I talked on only four occasions. At the time

In regard to Mr. Reeves' trip to Japan in 1938:

(Letter of December 23, 1937 to Ambassador Saito)

"I am sure Mr. Hirasawa has explained to you just why I am anxious to go to Tokyo. Feeling as I do about your wonderful country, and entertaining the bitterness for China which was occasioned when the Chinese planes bombed the PRESIDENT HOOVER on which I was a passenger, I am sure I could render great service to Japan at this time when there is an organized effort to turn the world against Japan."

(After going on to relate his connections with the staff of the High Commissioner, Manila, his feelings re the bombing of the HOOVER, and his conversations with "a score of United States Senators and many members of the House of Representatives" he states in the second paragraph:)

"Those who have millions invested in the Orient will never be able to throw our country into a war with Japan! Once we get the facts to the press and to the proper officials in Washington there will be a different feeling toward Japan--and with my wide acquaintance in Washington and with the press of the country, I am sure I can render Japan fine service.

for