

RESTRICTED

HEADQUARTERS
U.S. STRATEGIC BOMBING SURVEY
(PACIFIC)
C/O POSTMASTER, SAN FRANCISCO

INTERROGATION NO. 476

PLACE: Tokyo

DATE: 29 November 1945

Division of Origin: Military Analysis Division

Subject: Special Weapons and Radar

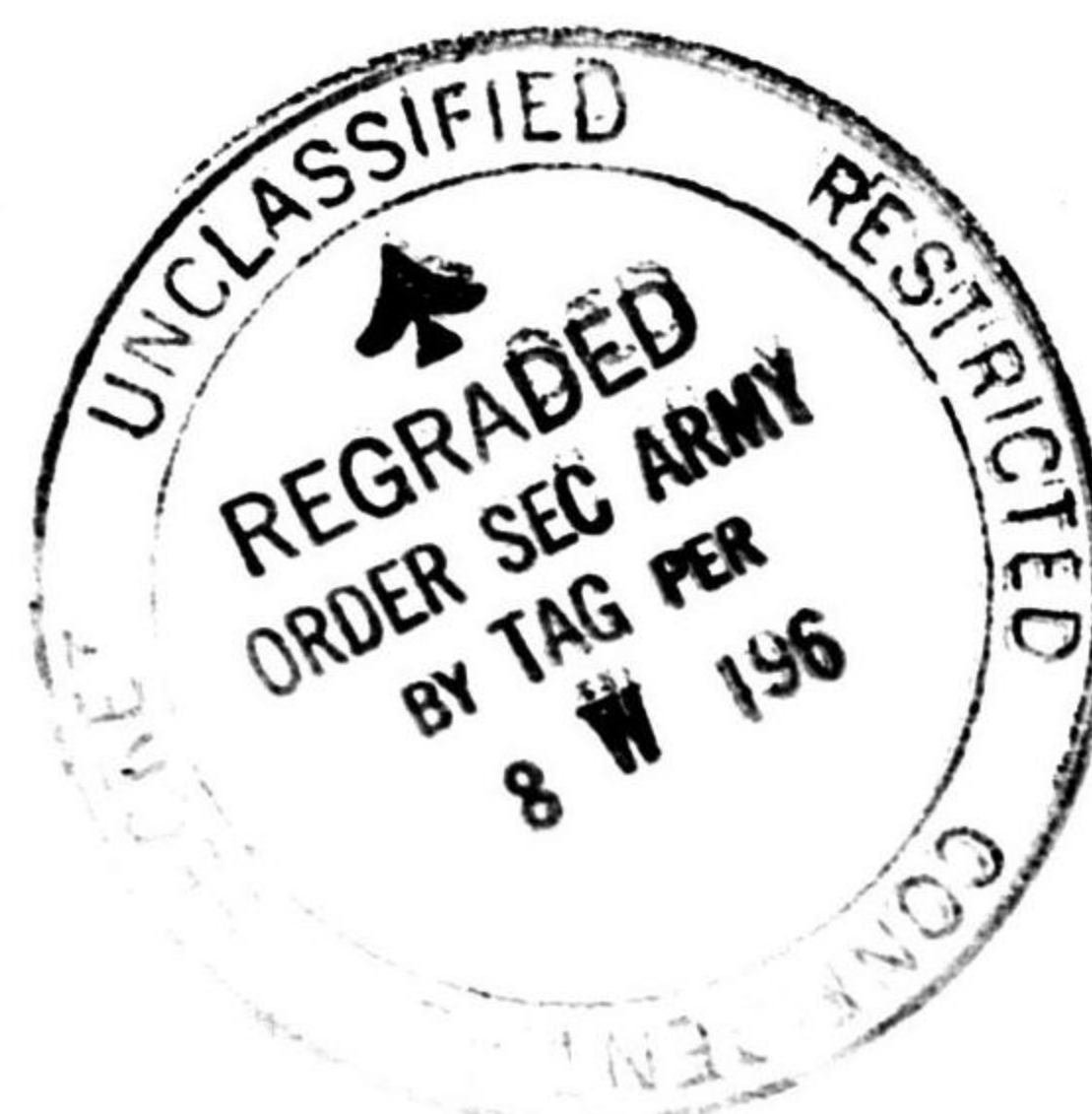
Person Interrogated: TAKIYANAGI Kanjo

Interrogator: Lt. B. W. Corey

Interpreter: Denis Kildoyle

RESTRICTED

476 -1-



Q. What was your position before 1941?

A. Before 1941, I had studied television, and had made two trips to the United States to find out about more advanced television in the United States. I contacted the Farnsworth people and the RCA people. I met Dr. Zverkin of RCA. In Japan, I was in charge of the Hamamatsu Technical College, division of Television.

Q. What was your position after 1941?

A. I remained in charge of the Hamamatsu Technical College, Division of Television. I was also put in charge of the short wave research laboratory operated by JOAK. During the war, I was made an electronic consultant to the navy.

Q. What did you do as a consultant to the navy?

A. I was called into the navy to help design sets.

Q. Before getting away from the subject of television, describe the Japanese progress in television during the war and any new features that had been created.

A. During the war little was done in the line of television. All technical brains in electronics were channelled into the radar field. There were only a few small progressive steps made. At the moment, I cannot think of them.

Q. Did you use colored television?

A. No! We were just thinking about it at the beginning of the war.

Q. Did you use television in the war?

A. I made a small set on my own hook that I thought could be used for some war purpose, but it was never utilized.

Q. Were you consulted by the navy on any special weapons?

A. Yes, the infrared nocturnal perception device, infra red heat homing devices for air interception. The project was dropped in favor of radar but it was continued by private research laboratory.

Q. What circuits did you use?

A. We used the normal infra red circuits with lens and Farnsworth tubes. (old name for CRT)

Q. Was there anything else in the line of special weapons that you aided the Japanese navy on?

A. No! In fact, I gave sporadic help to the navy because I had been very sick until February of this year (1945).

Q. What help did you give in radar?

A. I just helped to design the circuits. (at this point, Takayanagi pulled out a group of circuit diagrams which were already furnished to AFSA. The interrogator refused to take them.)

Q. What help did you get from the Germans?

A. A 10 cm. set, called the Rotterdam Gerat by the Germans ; 51 was the Japanese copy. We also got a Wurzburg from the Germans along with the army. We never got the first to operate successfully and of the second, only one copy was finished when the war ended. We tried to imitate the American air interceptor radar but we were not successful.

- Q. Do you know how the radar sets were distributed? In what theater? When?
- A. Captain Arisaka or Captain Mori from the Air Headquarters will be able to tell you of radar operation and tactics.
- Q. What do you think should have been done to have had more advanced research during the war?
- A. The Japanese, it is the general feeling of all civilians should have pooled their small number of technically trained men and allocated them to various assignments for both the army and the navy to save wastage of the shortage in technical personnel. The same thing was true of the manufacturers. These should have been controlled by a central board whereby the civilian needs, army needs, and navy needs would have been wisely allocated, and thus no disastrous competition would have resulted. But these measures would have made things better not result in the Japanese winning the war.