

MUSIC AND PHONOGRAPH RECORDS

Of the vast store of Japanese music only a very, very small portion is known or is available for the American and English public. The notation for Japanese instruments is so different from western notation that it is valueless until rearranged. There is now published a series of volumes containing Japanese music in western notation but the titles of the music and the words are in Japanese characters and so they cannot be read. Likewise the arrangements themselves for the piano are technically perfect but to American ears they are flat and insipid. Japanese composers and arrangers have followed the German and French style of composition in which the theme is emphasized at the expense of the bass which is usually ultra simple. American preference is for a fuller richer harmony with the theme sometimes lost and sometimes emerging. In this I am speaking from my experience in the past with radio and while there are many thousands of Americans whose musical tastes coincide with the simple style of arrangement the average person prefers the American style.

Americans are prone to follow the fashion, "keep up with the newest styles" and if one of America's most popular composers or arrangers made a success with music based on Japanese themes every other composer or arranger would follow.

Through L & P. one of America's largest music publishers could be induced, by subsidy if necessary to send an arranger and lyric writer to Japan to do a series of Japanese songs not only for piano, piano and violin, but also for orchestra. The Japanese original melody would be transformed into a rendition harmonious to American ears and the Japanese words would be translated into English verse-lyrics. These songs would be published and sold as other American songs and thus would be heard in hotels, cafes, homes, over the radio, etc. Here with due modesty it might be explained that the writer's real hobby is music, having learned to play the piano and pipe organ almost as soon as he could walk. Also a few months ago, the writer received a personal request from America's largest music publisher to do a series of Japanese children songs to be issued in a series and used in schools and home. Because of my teachings duties I have not yet had the time necessary to do this.

It is also thought that in connection with motion pictures already mentioned and also with radio and radio transcriptions it is vitally necessary that a store of Japanese music in western notation and American style be created. For this purpose either by subsidizing an American musical publisher or by a direct contract with an arranger, such a person would be brought to Japan and would work in the Tokyo office of Lee and Perkins. Such a person would not only work on short songs and other short compositions but would



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also be capable of arranging Japanese music for a new Japanese opera. A person capable of doing the best work would not come home for money alone but would have to be persuaded. In this connection the writer would have the full cooperation of his friends Mr. and Mrs. Clay Osborne, famous writers for radio and motion pictures, whose help would also be secured in connection with radio and motion pictures previously mentioned. A separate report will be made concerning Mr. and Mrs. Osborne as they would play an important part in the work of L & P.

Before leaving the subject of a Japanese opera it might be suggested that in the event that the "Prize Story" idea is not used a "Prize Opera" or a "Prize Japanese Song" composed by an American might be used. Such "Prize Music" might also be used as a secondary event after the "Prize Story" was nearing the completion of its campaign.

Phonograph records are far less popular in America than in Japan for the increased use of the radio has forced the phonograph from its high popularity. The phonograph record companies however continue to produce and in connection with Japanese music L & P would also use the phonograph companies so that each month some Japanese theme would be found in the list of new records.

The expense of arranging Japanese music for American taste, for bringing an American arranger to Japan, and other expenses for one year is estimated to be about ---- \$35,000.00. This expense however would decrease month by month and would eventually become almost self supporting.



JAPAN GAZETTE  
DISTRIBUTION IN AMERICA

The writer has given much thought to the problem of distribution of this periodical. While its field is limited this very limitation simplifies the question of distribution and makes it possible to concentrate on the people and institutions who are possible subscribers.

First and foremost of these possible subscribers are the City and County Public Libraries; the University and College Libraries; and the professors and students in University courses on Far Eastern subjects. In every city there is usually a news stand specializing in magazines of all countries and on all subjects and such news stands particularly in college cities should be able to sell from one to five copies of each issue. Railroad station news stands should also be able to use a certain number of copies.

The price of 30¢ in American money is somewhat of a handicap. Many popular magazines are sold for 5 or 10¢ each containing a hundred or more pages and from eight to twelve long articles. The large number of pages is of course made possible by advertising but the American public likes to see and read advertising and any magazine without advertising becomes more of a pamphlet and in America a pamphlet is associated with propaganda. There are other magazines such as American Magazine - Cosmopolitan etc. which sell for 20 - 25¢ per copy and these are especially popular. For 25¢, one may buy a good magazine and still have 5¢ left with which to get a copy of the morning or evening newspaper.

Twenty five cents however is the limit which the average will pay for a magazine without debating the matter in his hand as to whether or not it is worth the price asked. 30-35-40-50-75¢ magazines, the average American classes as luxury and he usually does not buy them unless they are about his hobby or unless he buys them to put on his living room table to impress visitors.

The American coins are the Nickle (5¢); Dime (10¢); Quarter (25¢); Half Dollar (50¢) and Dollar (1.00). Thus to buy a 30¢ magazine he must offer a quarter and a nickle or he must break a half dollar. This is a matter of psychology; sales psychology but it becomes important when a low priced article is being sold. Therefore if it is possible it is suggested that this magazine be sold for not more than 25¢ and that the yearly subscription fee be not more than \$2.75.

It is the writer's suggestion that the distribution of the Tokyo Gazette be placed in the hands of L & P. The writer and Mr. Lee could prepare a letter to be sent to the libraries and other prospects mentioned above. Such a letter to be sent



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as first class mail about a week before a sample copy of the magazine is sent. In this letter, attention would be drawn to the official and scholarly tone of the magazine, that it is authoritative and that any article from it may be reprinted. At the same time in the letter a return envelope, prepaying postage only if it is used, would be enclosed and a special subscription rate, 25 - 50¢ cheaper, be offered for a limited period.

One week later a sample copy of the current issue would be mailed to each of these prospects. A week or possibly two weeks later a follow up letter or post card might be sent out to all those who have not subscribed offering as an extra premium a map of Japan, of the Far East or some other premium which is thought desirable.

While this campaign was being carried on L & P would arrange with American News Company to place one copy on sale at all International News Stands and at the same time arrange for its sale in the independent railway and large hotel news stands. Under such a plan all copies returned unsold after one month, need not be paid for, but an arrangement could be made by L & P and the News company to have these surplus copies distributed to High Schools, Junior Colleges, or City Libraries. Thus every copy would be utilized and gradually a subscription list built up.

If advertising is desired in order to meet American taste then arrangements for the sale of advertising space could be made by L & P with one of the leading brokers of such space.

There are approximately 11,000 libraries in American Public and school. To this can be added approximately the same number of High Schools and Colleges to whom copies of the "Tokyo Gazette" might be sent.

Although it is difficult to give an exact estimate without more study of the subject I believe that a subscription list of 5,000 can be obtained if the proper effort is efficiently made.

Another plan which might be worked to build up the subscription list is to combine to circulation of a Japanese magazine with a more popular appeal with the "Tokyo Gazette". Thus for example "Japan in Pictures" and the "Tokyo Gazette" might be distributed jointly in American and a special price made for the combined issues. In this event many readers at first interested only in "Japan in Pictures" would come to know and like the "Tokyo Gazette" and vice versa. The cost of building up subscription and newstand sales of the two magazines would be no more for two magazines distributed jointly than for a single magazine. In such an event the cost of distribution to each magazine would be cut in half. A joint or club offer might be made also for the "Tokyo Gazette" and any one of the other Japanese magazines such as "Nippon Magazine" -- Tourist magazine, etc.



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**"JAPAN IN PICTURES"**

This magazine if reduced in price and its contents changed to appeal more to the popular taste could become one of the most popular American newstand sellers. Even on the present basis it could be distributed by American News Company or an independent agency through almost every news stand in America. A separate study is being made of the contents of back issues of "Japan in Pictures" and a special report will be made suggesting certain changes in its editorial makeup as well as subscription, distribution and advertising methods.

In closing it might be added that a magazine such as "Japan Gazette" could be distributed in America, mailed from the offices of L & P for approx 1½ per issue. First class postage is 3¢ per letter.



BOOK PUBLISHERS

During the past two years many, many books about Japan and the Far East have been issued by American publishers (a check list of these may be found the Publisher's Weekly Aug. 14, 1937). Most publishers however issue books not because they contain certain information but because they will sell many copies. To sell many copies the book must be sensational and in the case of Japan and the Far East such sensational books sometimes, many times contain statements detrimental to Japan. Thus more authoritative books written in a calm scholarly style are refused by the publisher not because they are favorable to Japan but because the publisher does not believe they will sell.

The writer has known of almost a hundred of such mss which if published would have added to the knowledge in America about Japan. Three of these are to be published in Japan but though issued in English their sale in Japan will be limited to a few copies only because Japanese publishers have been slow or hesitant in making connections in American similar to arrangements between American and English publishers.

Many many times it would be possible for the publisher to accept a book authoritatively written and favorable to Japan if the author or some one would assume part of the cost of production. In other words the publisher, if he did not have to risk a chance of having many unsold copies on his hands would publish the book. In many cases such a book might become popular but in other cases the book might sell only 500-1,000 copies and therefore not pay expenses.

It is suggested that L & P offer to aid the publisher in cases where he is offered such mss and that in return for such aid that the publisher give L & P a certain number of copies of the book or agree to refund if and when a certain number of copies have been sold. If copies of the book are supplied then these copies would be available from the L & P office for any purpose desired. Some could be sold in Japan and others sent to the Consulates and other offices.

Such a plan would mean that American publishers would print more books containing authoritative information about Japan and the authors of these books would be encouraged to do additional new research about Japanese things.

In this connection also it is desirable that L & P act as American agents -- a storage and clearing house for the sale of Japanese books in English printed in Japan and for the sale of the rights to print Japanese books in America in English. Publishers in Japan such as Hokuseido, Kenkyusha, Sansendo and others sell their books in lots of 10 or 25 copies under the present circumstances and reorders are seldom made because of the time it takes to send an order to Japan and receive the book. On the other hand if there were available in the office of L & P in America, ample storage space for 10 - 50 copies of each book in English, reorders could be completed in one week as against 6 weeks if the order must come to Japan.



Another suggestion concerns certain books on art or history published in Japan in Japanese but containing many many beautiful illustrations in colors or in colotype. Such books are expensive to produce and being in Japanese can only be sold in Japan. Were the publisher to print also a very brief English explanation of each plate, these books would have a wide market in America and England. If the books is already printed and bound the publisher could insert the English text by pasted slips.

Again there are books now out of print issued by publishers (Japanese publishers) who are no longer in business. The plates for the beautiful illustrations are perhaps stored in the warehouse of some printer and could be purchased for a fraction of their cost. It is my suggestion that where such a book is found and believed to warrant translation and republication in English that L & P have their staff make such a translation and then purchase the plates and arrange for the right to publish in America. The plates and translation would be sent to L & P in America who would arrange for the sale of the plates and publishing in America by some American publisher. Thus in such a way another book, many books written by Japanese experts could be brought before the American public and the knowledge, a correct knowledge of Japan could be given.

It is difficult to estimate the cost of this work with publishers as the number of mss now available is not known and at the same time part of the transactions would be commercially profitable. It is therefore that a certain appropriation be made and used only when it is felt that results would be obtained. Such an appropriation might for the first year be placed at approximately . . . . . \$25,000.00



INSTITUTION IN AMERICA  
SPECIALIZING IN JAPANESE OR  
FAR EASTERN SUBJECTS

There are in America a growing number of institutions interested in Oriental subjects. Some of these are connected with the Universities, some are independent, and some are divisions of associations interested in many fields. The writer was for many years in touch with all of these and intimately connected with some of the most important of them. These connections have been continued and even broadened since coming to Japan.

These associations for the most part are anxious to increase their activities and importance -- to add to their staff of instructors -- to add to the number of volumes in their library -- to publish books and pamphlets about Japan and the Far East, etc. These desires -- the wishes of these Oriental departments fit in with the plans of L & P and as in the case of radio, in publishing books about Japan, in arranging for lectures, etc. these associations can be utilized to their fullest extent.

It is therefore desirable that fund be created to be judiciously administered to these societies and colleges in small amounts where direct and effective action can be secured.

One suggestion which the writer has had in mind for some time is the creation of a travelling institute of Japanese studies. Such an institute created with the aid of L & P under the auspices of an American University would offer students University credit. Two American Universities have already thought of such an idea but have not yet put it into practice.

It is suggested therefore that these Universities be approached once more and that it be arranged with them to have such a course of studies offered with their co-operation. Notices would appear in their catalogues, students completing the course would receive regular credit as though they had attended the University. The cost to each student would be the same or little more than if he was attending the University and paying for his living expenses.

Arrangements would then be made with the Tourist Bureau, the N.Y.K. or some other Japanese steamship company, and with one of the Japanese Universities or directly with certain professors. Students would then sign up for the course as though attending the University. On a certain date they would leave for Japan on a passenger boat with which arrangements had been made. On the voyage over they would spend each day attending classes in Japanese language, history, literature, art, etc. as though they were at the University. Arriving in Japan they would travel along a prearranged route studying as they went and possibly staying for two weeks or more in both Tokyo and Kyoto. On their return voyage they would also study.

I think such a traveling college of Japanese studies would be immediately popular and that each year the number of students enrolled would increase. Some subsidy might be needed the first year but as the course became more popular it would be able to operate on its own funds. The teachers could be both American and Japanese, each one expert in his subject.



If such a plan were adopted immediately I think it could be in operation in the summer of 1938 or possibly earlier. The American Universities who have been interested in the past are still interested and could be approached without delay.

The amount necessary for the work with American Japanese Institutes for aid in publishing books, lectures, etc. is hard to estimate but for the first year might be approximately, \$25,000.00.

The aid necessary for the establishment of a Japanese Traveling University could be included in the above figure or if additional funds were available \$10,000.00 could be well spent in publicity, special text books, and for extra expenses in Japan.



JAPANESE FOOD

One of the best ways of introducing a country in the proper light is by means of food. Other countries have done this especially in America where new types of food are always eagerly sought. Now if Japanese food is desired or ordered "chop suey" is invariably brought as this is believed to be the universal dish of both Japanese and Chinese.

There are many delicious dishes common in Japan and many of these are known to the tourists who are coming to Japan in increasing numbers. For example, - Tempura - Domburi - Sukiyaki etc. In America there are many chain hotels - chain restaurants - etc. so that if a certain food is introduced in such a chain, all of the other units throughout the country would follow. An ideal place to introduce such foods would be the Fred Harvey Restaurants operated by the Santa Fe Railroad - Child's Restaurants - etc.

In the New Yorker Hotel for example a tempura table could be placed or in the same restaurant a Japanese room could be built and sukiyaki and other/dishes served. Japanese girls  
born in America could be employed dressed in Japanese costume.

It is my suggestion that this idea be carried out by L & P ostensibly under the auspices of some Japanese trade association such as sake dealers - rice dealers - Japanese Green Tea Ass'n., etc. for all of these people would benefit through the increased sale of their products in America if Japanese food was introduced and became popular. Such being the case L & P could act as the representatives and sales agents for these Japanese food dealers and mfrs. ass'ns.

To carry out such a plan a Japanese expert chef or cook could be sent to America to teach how to prepare such foods. (Mrs. Perkins by the way has become increasingly skillfull in preparing Japanese foods and now while in America will show her friends how to make some of the more popular dishes.)

The cost of sending a Japanese food expert to America and the preliminary arrangements it is estimated at about \$5,000.00.



LEE & PERKINS

During the last five years of the writer's work as General Sales and Advertising Manager of the California Consolidated Water Company, a subsidiary of Standard Oil of California the writer was constantly associated with Mr. Harry Lee. Mr. Lee during that period was an executive with the T. T. McCarty Co., Advertising Agency and as that agency handled our advertising Mr. Lee gave practically his entire time to our sales and advertising problems.

During that period I came to know him very well and not only respected his business ability but also valued highly, his personal friendship. Thus it was natural that when I came to Japan that I should continue to keep in touch with him by letter.

Gradually the business men of Kyoto and Osaka became aware of my past business experience and came to me to help them with their business problems, especially when these concerned America. Little by little these required more research and more time and effort and so when a commission was offered us for our work, the idea of Lee and Perkins was formed. Mr. Lee and I both felt that there were many products in Japan which if properly introduced could be successfully sold in America. Japanese fans, kimono, books, woodprints, ningyo, are a few examples of manufactured products. Japanese vegetable oil, fibre board, Sanko also.

Certain American products were also practically unknown in Japan. Machines for manufacturing steel wool from waste metal for example; machines for manufacturing cups and bottles from paper; silk impregnated with rubberized oil; electrical specialties, etc.

Because of the writer's position as a kotogakko teacher, such work must be accomplished in leisure hours therefore the volume of work was limited although it was hoped that eventually the partnership of Lee and Perkins could be operated as a self supporting concern.

In America today the idea is prevalent that in Japan only cheap products are manufactured and it has been the writer's desire to introduce to Americans the wonderful products made by Japan's fine craftsmen. The work of Japan's artists - modern artists is unknown in America and to overcome this and acquaint American art teachers and students with Japanese designs the writer has sent to America several thousand of the Beautiful Nishijin artists designs and their design books. Japanese books on literature -- science - art - music - history - etc., have also been sent to booksellers in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Detroit, Chicago, New Orleans, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Kansas City, etc. Thus little by little Lee and Perkins have tried to make Americans better acquainted with products which truly represented Japan. The profit from this work has not been large - not enough to support the writer were he not receiving



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a salary for other work.

During the past three months several more ambitious projects have been undertaken. One was the introduction of small Japanese motors -- another project was to secure for an Osaka electrical manufacture, the right to manufacture in Japan, certain specialty products which heretofore they had been forced to buy in America. A third project as yet uncompleted was to locate a source in America from which each month Japan could obtain several thousand tons of the best grade of scrap metal. Thus far no connection has been made in Japan for this metal but it is hoped that we will be able to do so.

On all of these subjects a reasonable commission only has been asked and it has been the writer's desire to watch out for the interests of his Japanese friends as though they were his own interests. Thus at the present time the writer and Mr. Lee are making arrangements for more efficient distribution of the magazine "Nippon". Up until the present time the American sales have been handled by a small concern which is not dishonest has failed to make a proper accounting and payment.

Mr. Lee is a young man of about 28 years born of parents, moderately well to do. Mr. Lee's father however has insisted that his son make his own way in life and so on completing his college work he entered the McCarty Advertising agency in a minor position. Though I am not positive I believe Mr. Lee was with this firm about five years, during which period he gradually assumed more responsible work. In 1936 his work attracted the attention of one of the largest advertising agencies in the U.S. -- J. W. Thompson Co. a firm having offices in all the principal cities of the world and acting as advertising representative for nearly a hundred of America's leading manufactureres.

Because of Mr. Lee's type of work he must be acquainted with all types of business and especially with radio, motion pictures, magazines, newspapers, publishers, lecturers, in fact every type of publicity work. The writer also during his fifteen years as Sales, Publicity and Adv. manager built up a friendship with many people in the same field. Thus Mr. Lee and I having mutual interests felt that a partnership would be ideal.

At the present rate of progress, as Mr. Lee and I are only able to give a few hours each week to the work, it will be a long time before the firm of Lee and Perkins is self-supporting. However we have done our work in the past carefully and conscientiously and have a foundation for future business. Lee and Perkins are now operating and are ready at any time to handle/project, especially publicity work.

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If further detailed information is desired as to the names of the persons for whom we have acted or more details as to the various projects this information will be given gladly.



MEMORANDUM TO MR. TAKAHASHI

SUBJECT: Highlights of Pamphlet Campaign.

Here are some figures and some general highlights which may interest you and the Committee.

To date we have published and/or distributed approximately the following:

Pamphlet #1 .....	20,000
Pamphlet #2 .....	20,000
Special Pamphlet (Why Cut Off Our Nose) ..	30,000 *
Special Pamphlet (There Is No Halfway Neutra- ty)	23,500 *
	<u>93,500</u>

(\* Due to an overprint there are still approximately 1,700 of these pamphlets on hand, but they are being sent out daily to a select list)

(\*\* There are still a few hundred of these pamphlet left, but it also is being sent out daily).

Besides the above, we have distributed 250 books by Boake Carter; and are now distributing 2,000 reprints of a series of articles in the COTTON TRADE JOURNAL, and 20,000 "THEY SAY" leaflets.

Pamphlet No. 3 of the regular series is now in the hands of the printer, and should be ready for distribution about June 4th or 6th.

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Some of the special highlights which may interest you are:

1. We have received 288 communications -- letters or cards -- of which 251 were requests for additional copies of one or another of the various pamphlets; and requests to be put on the Mailing List. (In some cases these people were on one of the Special Lists, but whenever they wrote in they were put on the general list to receive all future pamphlets).

2. Twenty-one people -- five in the last four days -- have subscribed to the Pamphlets for a year in advance -- three lawyers; three doctors; two clergymen; four university professors; two steamship executives; one Congressman; three business men; and two women -- one a secretary and the other a teacher; and also one editor. One business man (retired) who lives near Carmel came up to San Francisco, and just happened to see the April issue on the S.P. newsstand. He bought a copy and liked it so much he came to the office and bought six copies to give to friends. Later, he sent in for 18 more; and still later sent in the names of eight people to whom he wanted copies sent. (We now have a fund of \$23.65 from this source, which is being held for special postage).

3. Altogether, thirty-six people, including five women, have come to the office and asked for one or more copies of the various pamphlets; in some instances asking us to put friends of theirs on the mailing list.

4. Seventy-nine Libraries have written in, asking to be placed on our Mailing List. In all instances this has been done, and letters written thanking and so advising them.

5. People from as far away as Melrose, Mass; Providence, R.I.; Charleston, S.C.; New Orleans; New York; Buffalo; Norfolk, Va.; Boston; Springfield, Mass.; Rochester, N.Y.; Philadelphia; Baltimore; Cleveland, and St. Louis have written in asking to receive one or another of the pamphlets and to be put on the permanent mailing list.



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## Highlights of Pamphlets Campaign -- 2 --

6. The head of the California Medical School's Pharmacology Dept. wrote to commend the April issue and its purpose, and to request that he and the Library receive all future issues and be put on the Permanent Mailing List.

7. The Editor of a newspaper in North Sacramento published a small item commending the Boycott pamphlet.

8. Approximately 690 copies of the March issues were reported sold at newsstands. At 4½ cents apiece, this amounts to \$31.05. Thus far only \$6.95 has been paid in. News dealers are nearly always slow about making returns, but it is not good policy to press them, especially in the case of a new publication.

9. Copies of the April issues have been sent -- on Consignment to select newsstands and book stores in Reno and Carson City, Nev.; Boise and Pocatello, Idaho; Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, Colorado; Ogden and Salt Lake City, Utah; Cheyenne, Wyoming; Spokane, Seattle and Tacoma, Wash.; Portland, Salem and Eugene, Oregon; Sacramento, Stockton, Fresno, Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco and Oakland-Berkeley, California. Individual copies of the March and April issues have been sent to the editors and/or publishers of the principal newspapers or other publications in the above-named cities; as well as to a Special Select List of Senators and Representatives in Congress; High Federal and State Officials; prominent newspaper and magazine editors, columnists, radio commentators, and others. A list of Catholic bookstores is now being secured, and copies of the next issue will be sent -- on Consignment -- to these. The list of Catholic publications is being added to from time to time, and the editors of these publications are being put on the Special "Publications" Permanent Mailing List.

10. Of all the many thousands of pamphlets that have been mailed out, less than 100 have been returned. This is very gratifying; indicating that our Mailing Lists are all "alive" and in good condition as to exact addresses. Four people have written, asking to have their names removed from the list; and there have been a few scurrilous letters. (Just at this moment a man telephoned and gave me the names and addresses of two people -- one here and one in Los Angeles -- to whom he wants me to send two copies of the last issue).

11. Approximately 300 letters have been written -- responding to inquiries, requests, etc., etc. In several instances parties have written long letters of inquiry. Inasmuch as these have seemed to be sincere, a great deal of pains has been taken to answer such letters, and to try, at least, to clear up the doubts that such people have had concerning Japan's position and intentions in China.

12. More than 3,900 individual clippings or news items or articles on the Sino-Japanese situation have been read, and later filed for future reference.

May 24, 1938.

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D.W.R.



## MEMORANDUM TO MR. TAKAHASHI

At the present writing, we have 23 persons on our Annual Subscription roll. Two have come in since our Memorandum of May 24th. They are as follows:

THREE LAWYERS

Mr. George A. War, San Francisco  
Mr. Sheridan Downey, Sacramento-San Francisco  
Mr. I. W. Wood--Washington D. C.

FOUR UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS:

S. F. Cook, ---	University of California
S. L. Gulick, Jr. -	Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa.
V. S. Babasinian,	Mills College
Rev. R. T. Feeley,-	University of San Francisco

THREE DOCTORS:

Dr. A. C. Reed, -	U. C. Medical School
Dr. C. D. Leake, -	U. C. Medical School
Dr. H. E. Andersen,	Am. Med. Assn. Chicago, Illinois

THREE STEAMSHIP EXECUTIVES:

F. W. Mills, ---	Ry. Exchg. Bldg., Portland, Oregon
C. B. Hooper, ---	Am. Hawaiian S.S. Co., Chicago, Ill.
G. S. Mack, ---	Swayne & Hoyt, San Francisco

ONE CONGRESSMAN:

Hon. Hamilton Fish (New York) Washington D. C.

TWO CLERGYMEN:

Rev. C. P. Deems, ---	St. Paul, Minn,
Dr. H. H. Gowen, ---	Seattle, Wash.

FOUR BUSINESS MEN:

Max Schwabacher, ---	San Francisco
E. O. Hetmann ---	Mill Valley
H. C. Baker, ---	Walla Walla, Wash.
F. W. Thrane, ---	Seattle, Wash.

TWO WOMEN:

Mrs. Newton Drew, ---	Long Island, N. Y.
Mrs. Hilary Jones, --	Los Gatos, Calif.

We still have on hand approximately 8,400 copies of the Leaflet (envelope stuffer) "THEY SAY".

May 31, 1938.



PERSONAL SERVICES ( OF D.W.R.) Will include  
Half of my time, and will cover:

1. Collection and preparation of material, and the writing of one special Pamphlet each month.
2. Collection and preparation of material, and the writing of two special Leaflets each month.

Note: Items 1 and 2 include: (a) the gathering of the necessary statistics, data, etc.; (b) the actual writing of the Pamphlets and the Leaflets; (c) taking complete charge of the Printing -- which means reading and correcting all proofs, checking figures, etc., etc.

3. Taking complete charge of the Mailing of the Special Pamphlet -- to my own lists and to such lists as are furnished me; checking such lists for duplications and correcting the same; handling all mailing matters with the Post Office.
4. Taking complete charge of the Mailing of any Pamphlets written by other persons, and which may be sent out under the name of the AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS ( or whatever other name may be finally decided on). Postage for these pamphlets is not included in this cost estimate.
5. Preparation of one Radio Address ( or its equivalent) each month.
6. Development of all possible new outlets for the dissemination of pamphlets, leaflets, etc. For instance, it may be found possible to arrange for the gratuitous distribution of these at the meetings of certain luncheon clubs, women's clubs, college groups, church organizations, and certain lectures.
7. Compilation of a select list of the MOST IMPORTANT editors, journalists, radio commentators, authors, and columnists -- for future use.
8. Negotiations with writers, publicists, radio commentators (such as Boake Carter, for instance) concerning possible use of their writings, comments, etc.
9. Getting Magazine Articles, and Newspaper Articles (such as my series on Housing now running in the S.F. NEWS) published wherever possible. However, it will be impossible to do much under this Item without first going East and talking directly with Editors in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago -- mainly New York. This kind of work cannot be done through correspondence. Personal contact and negotiations with Editors and Publishers is absolutely necessary.
10. Regular consultation and Advice on ALL matters pertaining to the Educational Campaign.



COPY ---

DAVID WARREN RYDER  
447 Sutter Street  
San Francisco, California

OUTLINE OF CAREER AND EXPERIENCE OF  
David Warren Ryder

Born: California, 1892

Education: Public Schools and Private Tutors.

\* \* \* \* \*

EXPERIENCE:

1917-- 1921: Journalism; Editorial and Publicity Work. During part of 1920 and of 1921, did special Educational and Publicity work for Japanese Organizations here (San Francisco) and in Seattle. While on the Seattle assignment, went to Helena, Montana, and succeeded in inducing the State Senate to defeat an anti-Japanese land bill which had already passed the Lower House. Wrote numerous magazine and newspaper articles setting forth the true facts concerning the Japanese situation. One of these articles, (appearing in THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW) was characterized by George Harvey, late Ambassador to Great Britain, as the fairest article he had ever seen on the subject.

April 1922 to April 1926: Publicity Director of the Industrial Association of San Francisco.

For years in San Francisco the building industry had been completely "closed shop," and conditions had become so bad that building was almost at a standstill. Futhermore, San Francisco was known everywhere as a union-dominated community. The Industrial Association of San Francisco was organized to change this situation;



2.

and the object of my work as Publicity Director was to make known to the whole country that San Francisco was no longer a union-ruled city; that the building trades unions were no longer able to enforce the closed shop, and that non-union men could again work in San Francisco. The resolution of the Board of Directors of the Industrial Association testifies to the manner in which this work was carried out by me.

May 1926 to November 1927: A wide variety of Journalistic, Publicity and Editorial work.

December 1927 to April 1937: Director of Publicity; Manager of Traffic Development Department; and executive Assistant for American-Hawaiian Steamship Company. This work embraced the handling of all forms of publicity and advertising; including Industrial Motion Pictures and a Company Magazine.

Since May 1937: Journalism, Publicity, Advertising; Advertising and Publicity Counsel and Advice; Special Editorial Work.

\* \* \* \* \*

Besides all of the above, I have carried on a good deal of part-time work. In 1922 and 1923, I edited the SAN FRANCISCO REVIEW, a literary publication. In 1926 and part of 1927, I edited two trade periodicals, and did special Editorial Work for The Argonaut, then owned by two friends of mine who have since died. In 1934, 1935 and 1936, I was Contributing Editor of CONTROVERSY and NEW DEMOCRACY (N. Y.); and since 1935 I have been one of the Contributing Editors of THE NEW ENGLISH WEEKLY (London), and, since 1936, one of its two American Representatives.

Among the principal publications for which I have written are



3.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW: AMERICAN MERCURY: WORLD'S WORK: THE FREEMAN: HARPER'S: THE NATION: THE NEW REPUBLIC: THE NEW FREEMAN: COLLIER'S: PLAIN TALK: CENTURY: THE LIVING AGE: REVIEW OF REVIEWS: CURRENT HISTORY: THE READERS DIGEST: McNAUGHT'S; and the SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN, CHICAGO TRIBUNE, BALTIMORE SUN, BOSTON TRANSCRIPT, NEW YORK TIMES, NEW YORK WORLD, NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, NEW YORK EVENING POST, LONDON SPECTATOR, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, THE ARGONAUT, THE NEW ENGLISH WEEKLY, NEW DEMOCRACY, SAN FRANCISCO NEWS: and a large number of smaller publications and periodicals, including the Southam Chain of Canadian newspapers; as well as numerous trade and business publications. A number of my articles and essays were translated into German and published in Germany. Several articles and one story have been reprinted in READERS DIGEST -- one of them, eight years after its original publication.

I attach a copy of a statement concerning me by George Harvey. I also attach a copy of the letter and of the Resolutions of the Board of Directors of the Industrial Association of San Francisco.

December 7, 1937

(Signed) David Warren Ryder



COPY ---

From HARVEY'S WEEKLY, for January 1, 1921.

By George Harvey  
(Late Ambassador to England)

There is nothing more necessary for the right solution of any problem, be it in mathematics or in statecraft, than an accurate statement of its terms and conditions. You may work until the cows come home over a problem relating to a triangle without making the slightest progress if you do not know whether the triangle is right angled or equilateral. So men might wrangle until the crack of doom over the Japanese question in California and "get no forrader" if they did not know what the facts were in the case. And we cannot help thinking that many of those who tear passion to tatters over it both pro and contra have not an accurate and comprehensive knowledge of the facts.

That must be so unless we are to adopt a much more unpleasant hypothesis because of the widely varying statements of alleged facts which are made. We have seen some statements of great importance made which were so directly contradictory of each other that one of them must necessarily have been entirely false. We have seen others made which so ingeniously presented only a part of the truth as to be wholly and mischievously misleading. It is through such presentations that passions and prejudices are inflamed, and that right settlement of the controversy is delayed and made more difficult.

Because of such utterances, we must regard as especial gratification such an article as that on "The Japanese and the Pacific Coast," by Mr. D. W. Ryder in the North American Review for January.

Himself a resident of California and a close student of affairs, Mr. Ryder writes with amplitude of knowledge of the facts, and he employs that knowledge with fine impartiality. He is himself



2.

what might be called pro-Japanese. At least he does not sympathize with the rabid anti-Japanese agitators. But he sets forth the essential facts on both sides of the case with admirable impartiality, and does more toward effecting a solution of the problem in one brief article than partisan propagandists could do in multitudinous reams of rhetorical ranting. When he turns from statements of fact to expressions of opinion, or to suggestions of policy, he loses nothing in interest or value. It is a particularly pertinent and pithy observation which he offers at the end of the article, to the effect that the objection which is made to the Japanese that they do not assimilate and become Americanized, is illogical because we persistently deny them the opportunity of doing the very thing which we thus blame them for not doing:

"We cannot reasonably expect to make good citizens of individuals unless we give them the fullest opportunity and encouragement to become such. We cannot reasonably expect the Japanese -- or any other alien race -- to become real Americans, to develop an abiding devotion to our ideals, a healthy loyalty to our institutions, unless we give them the right to claim and hold those ideals and institutions as their own."

It is in that spirit that Mr. Ryder addresses himself to the subject. It is a helpful spirit, intentionally and practically, and it is accompanied with a most helpful statement of pertinent and illuminating facts. WE HAVE SEEN NO UTTERANCE ON THE SUBJECT MORE WORTHY OF AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP NOR ANY MORE CERTAINLY CALCULATED TO AID IN THE REACHING OF A SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM WHICH WILL BE HONOURABLE AND PROFITABLE TO BOTH OF THE DISPUTING COUNTRIES.

\* \* \* \* \*



COPY ---

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION OF SAN FRANCISCO  
Santa Fe Building

San Francisco, California

May 18th, 1926

Mr. Warren Ryder  
Mill Valley, California

Dear Mr. Ryder,

Enclosed you will find for your files two certified copies of the Preambles and Resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors of the Industrial Association, Tuesday, April 13th, 1926.

These resolutions may be of interest to you. They express, I am sure, the very friendly feeling which all of the Directors entertain for you personally as well as appreciation for your good work as Publicity Director of the Association.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) ALBERT E. BOYNTON  
Managing Director

AEB: VC

(For Sound Industrial Relations)



COPY ---

CERTIFIED COPY OF RESOLUTIONS

WHEREAS, David Warren Ryder became Publicity Director of the Industrial Association on April 12th, 1922, and served in such capacity until April 1, 1926, and

WHEREAS, during the course of his employment he loyally and conscientiously served the Industrial Association and secured as the result of his efforts wide spread publicity in Eastern newspapers and magazines relative to the work of the Association, and

WHEREAS, his service have at all times been highly constructive and has served to advance the interests of the Association:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Directors of the Industrial Association at a regular meeting held on April 13, 1926, accepts with regret the resignation of Mr. Ryder as Publicity Director and hereby tenders to him its thanks and appreciation for the splendid work which he has done during his four years of service with the Association; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, and also forwarded to Mr. Ryder.

I hereby certify that the foregoing Preambles and Resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Board of Directors of the Industrial Association of San Francisco at the regular meeting of the Board held Tuesday, April 13th, 1926.

(Signed) ALBERT E. BOYNTON  
Managing Director.



COPY

DAVID WARREN RYDER  
447 Sutter Street  
San Francisco, California

ROUGH OUTLINE OF PROPOSALS REGARDING NEWSPAPERS,  
MAGAZINES, BUSINESS AND TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

This is a very large and important field of endeavor. The American people are great newspapers and magazine readers. Consequently, this is a very fruitful field. During the past fifteen years, we have written for a great many of the leading publications, and therefore know how to approach and carry on this kind of work.

We give, below, a rough outline of how this work would be handled:

I. THE HEARST PUBLICATIONS

Although in the past the Hearst newspapers have been notoriously antagonistic to Japan's point of view, it does not necessarily follow that they cannot be persuaded to be helpful in this campaign -- along certain lines. It seems rather certain that most of the past antagonism was more for sensationalism to gain circulation than anything else. The "Yellow Peril" sounded sufficiently exciting and dangerous to entice a large number of people to buy his papers.

However, Mr. Hearst is very adept at changing his mind and his policy, and there is a good reason to believe that he now regards the RED PERIL -- Communism -- with much more abhorrence and fear than the so-called "Yellow Peril". Consequently, if he could be shown -- as seems quite possible -- that Japan is an effective instrument in checking the spread of Communism, he might well use <sup>in</sup> his papers articles describing the part Japan is playing in that regard. These articles would reach many millions of readers and, it goes without saying, would be very valuable in the campaign. And if Mr. Hearst



-2-

were persuaded to use such a series in his many newspapers, he undoubtedly would be willing to publish articles of a similar nature in various of his numerous magazines, which likewise have an aggregate circulation of several millions.

Being acquainted with some of Mr. Hearst's chief lieutenants, we could arrange to see him, and would do so as soon as possible, and lay the matter before him in the proper way. And while we cannot, of course, guarantee to enlist his support; the chances of doing so seem favourable, for the very cogent reason that his publication of the kind of material we have outlined would serve his own purpose at the present time.

## II. SCRIPPS-HOWARD PUBLICATIONS

The next largest chain of newspapers is the Scripps-Howard chain. These papers have never been antagonistic to Japan, except that at times they have editorially condemned what they regarded as imperialistic actions on Japan's part. They are at present sympathetic with China, but they believe very thoroughly in PRESENTING BOTH SIDES OF EVERY CASE IN THEIR NEWS COLUMNS. For instance, in 1928 they editorially supported Hoover for President, but in their news columns they gave equal space to Al Smith. Again in 1932 and 1936, though they editorially supported Roosevelt, they gave equal news space to Hoover and Landon.

In view of this policy, we feel confident that the Scripps-Howard papers -- there are 26 of them in the U.S.A., with a total circulation running into the millions -- could be persuaded to publish a series of articles setting forth Japan's side of the case and her point of view. We have written for these papers, and know the men who have the "say" in such matters. (Three years ago, we wrote a series which was so widely discussed that thousands of reprints were



-3-

made, and the series was later republished in the largest chain of newspapers in Canada). We would go to Cleveland and lay the matter before the Editor-in-Chief, and are confident that we could arrange for the publication of such articles.

### III. OTHER IMPORTANT NEWSPAPERS.

After having disposed of the two great newspapers chains -- Hearst and Scripps-Howard -- we would then begin our activities with the various important individual newspapers. For many years we have written for the Baltimore SUN, which is one of the most influential newspapers in America; and have every reason to believe that we could get a series of articles setting forth Japan's side of the case and her point of view, etc., in the SUN.

We have also written at intervals for the Chicago TRIBUNE, the Christian Science MONITOR, the Springfield REPUBLICAN, Boston TRANSCRIPT, Philadelphia ENQUIRER, and various other leading papers; and we believe that by renewing our contacts with the editors or publishers, we would be able to secure the publication of articles in these papers. And besides these, we would undertake to place articles with such others as the NEW YORK TIMES, N. Y. Herald-TRIBUNE, St. Louis POST-DISPATCH, Detroit FREE PRESS, and at least one newspaper in every other large city in the U.S.A. We have not written for these papers, but through friends, acquaintances or other connections, we would establish contact with the editors or publishers of many of them. In other cases, we would work through the Chamber of Commerce or Trade Association in the City in which the newspapers was located, and also through some of its larger advertisers.

### IV. CATHOLIC PUBLICATIONS

Although the religious newspapers as a whole are not ranked as high as the secular press, the Catholic publications are an exception



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to this rule. They are widely read and very influential among the vast Catholic population of the U.S.A. And while their content is primarily religious, or of a religious flavor, their deep-seated and unflagging opposition to Communism, makes it seem very likely that they would open their columns to matter showing the part Japan is playing as a formidable barrier between Russia and an increasingly Communized China.

Consequently, as soon as practicable, we would canvas the various important Catholic editors and publishers, with a view to getting their support along this line.

#### V. MAGAZINES

While the magazines of America do not, of course, reach anything like as many people as the newspapers, they have a large collective audience and wield an important influence; particularly among the more thoughtful people. We would plan to negotiate with the leading magazines, one by one; using various methods of securing consideration from their respective editors or publishers. For instance, we are acquainted with the editor-in-chief of the second largest weekly magazine in America -- who is a close friend of an old friend of ours. We also are acquainted with one of the Associate Editors of the largest weekly magazines -- who happens to be a friend of another close friend of ours. We would entrust negotiations to letters but would see these men personally and discuss the matter with them across their desks.

We also know, or have contact with editors, associate editors, publishers or publishers representatives of such magazines as Harpers, the Forum, Survey Graphic, American Mercury, Time, Fortune, Life, News-Week, New Republic, Nation, New English Weekly, Current History, and various others.



-5-

## VI. BUSINESS AND TRADE PUBLICATIONS

After the regular magazines, come the numerous Business and Trade publications. With many of these we have been in contact at various times during the past ten years; and we would anticipate no particular difficulty in securing favorable consideration from a majority of these; beginning with the NATION'S BUSINESS, WITH whose editor we are on friendly terms.

Taken together -- Newspapers, Magazines, and Business and Trade publications -- this is a large and enormously important field. In the aggregate, these publications reach at least three-quarters of the population of the U.S.A., and we feel confident that in the course of time we would be able to secure favorable action from more than a majority of them. This would mean getting our message before at least fifty million, and possibly as many as seventy million readers. Thus, even if nothing else were done, this would be an exceedingly extensive and valuable educational accomplishment.

D.W.R.

San Francisco  
November 12, 1937.



DC/R

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO  
THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

DIVISION OF PROTECTIVE SERVICES

Sept. 10, 1947



To : Mr. W. F. Chappell - DS

From : K. Okami<sup>K.O.</sup> - DS, Former Japanese Embassy in Custody  
of the Dept. of State

Subject : List of names(Americans) appearing in official  
account-books(Secret Service Fund)of the Imperial  
Japanese Consulate in New York City.

*Copies furnished  
Drum + Goode  
of FC on 9/24/47  
W.D.C.*

Submitted herewith is a list of names of Americans who worked secretly for the Japanese Government, Japanese Consulate in New York City prior to the outbreak of the war. As the list indicates, these people received quite a generous compensation regularly. These names have been abstracted from two official account-books in the New York files of the Former Japanese Embassy.

Account-book No. 1

1939- Expense for Investigation  
of Communists in the U.S.,  
File No. N.Y.-1-1-9 Secret Funds.

Account-book No. 2

1940-1941 Secret Service Funds  
File No. N.Y.-1-1-7

It may be difficult to identify these persons on the list, as there are very few names which bear first and middle initials. Taking this into consideration, a complete search was made among other documents from New York Consulate in an attempt to further identify these names. Unfortunately however, only a few persons with full names have been found.

DC/R
Anal. 4
Rev. _____
Cat. _____

Continued on next page

*file CONFIDENTIAL*

THIS DOCUMENT MUST BE RETURNED TO  
DC/R  
SECRET  
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894.20211/9-1047

CS/H  
Confidential File

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JUL 27 1947

894.20211/9-1047



ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO  
THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON



DIVISION OF PROTECTIVE SERVICES

As to the translated explanations, the purposes for which expenses were paid to these people, may seem to be rather insufficient and ambiguous. The reason for this is that the original explanations in Japanese are in such an abbreviated form that no one but the original Japanese book-keepers would understand the full meanings and details of the summary.

It should be noted that the list is by no means complete but only covers the actual payments made during the period of April 1st. to Oct. 13th, 1939 in account-book No. 1, and from April 1st. to July 30th, 1940 in account-book No. 2 with an additional account for extra Secret Funds from April 2nd. to Sept. 1st., 1940 and Consular Inagaki's Secret Funds from Jan. 1st. to March 14th, 1941.

The names appearing in the remaining pages of the books are practically the same as those shown in the above-mentioned list. In other words, the remaining parts are simply a continuation of the information given in this list. Therefore, it is felt that further listing of the names is unnecessary.

Remarks

It might be interesting to note that the name of a member of Dies Committee, S.W. Birmingham is shown in account-book No. 1. He received \$500 on two different occasions making a total of \$1000.

Continued on next page

(2)

To : Mr. Chappell - DS  
From : K. Okami - DS



ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO  
THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON



DIVISION OF PROTECTIVE SERVICES

The following names have been found in the San Francisco Files (in a document marked "Secret") of the Former Japanese Embassy.

(There are sufficient indications that all of these people acted as propaganda agents for the Japanese Government)

David Warren Ryder (writer) Refer to memo.  
447 Sutter St. San Francisco, Calif. on June 4, 16,  
1947 to Hibbard

Ralph Townsend (radio commentator)  
Station K Y A, San Francisco, Calif.

Alfred Katz (lecturer)  
San Francisco, Calif. (address unknown)

Frederick V. Williams (lecturer)  
San Francisco, Calif. (address unknown)

E. G. White (lecturer)  
San Francisco, Calif. (address unknown)

\*\*\*\*\*

(3)

To : Mr. Chappell - DS

From: K. Okami - DS



SECRET EXPENSE FOR INVESTIGATION OF COMMUNISTS

(Name List of Americans)

Japanese Consulate General, New York City

(- 1939 -)

Account-book No. 1

Sept. 11, 1947

CONFIDENTIAL

Date	Name	Compensation	Purpose
4/1, 1939	Walsh	\$300	Compensation for April
4/4 "	Edmonde	75	2nd - 9th, April
4/5 "	Wright	50	Compensation for April
4/6 "	Garren	150	" " "
4/7 "	Edmonde	75	10th - 17th, April
4/10 "	Matheson	220	Compensation for April
4/11 "	Wright	50	{ In connection with Dies Committee. Travel expen. to Wash., D.C.
4/13 "	Wright	30	{ For receiving information in Wash., D.C.
4/14 "	Wright	400	Compensation & travel expen.
4/17 "	Edmonde	75	17th - 24th, April
4/18 "	Wright	50	In connection with Dies Comm.
4/24 "	Edmonde	75	24th - May 1st.
4/26 "	Wright	50	Extra compensation
5/2 "	Walsh	300	Compensation for May
" " "	Garren	150	" " "
5/3 "	Wright	100	In connection with Dies Comm.
5/4 "	Matheson	220	Compensation and rent
" " "	Edmonde	75	1st - 7th, May
5/6 "	Edmonde	75	7th - 14th, "
5/12 "	Wright	50	Compensation for May
" " "	Edmonde	75	14th - 21st, May
5/22 "	Edmonde	75	22nd - 29th, May
5/25 "	Garren	20	Extra compensation
5/26 "	Edmonde	75	May 29th - June 4th
5/29 "	Wright	75	Compensation for June

To : Mr. Chappell - DS  
From : K. Okami - DS



Date	Name	Compensation	Purpose
5/30, 1939	Matheson	\$225	{ Compensation and rent for June
6/1 "	Garren	150	" for June
6/5 "	Walsh	300	" " "
" " "	Edmonde	75	4th - 11th, June
6/7 "	Matheson	75	{ For translation(Russian Amtorg documents)
6/12 "	Edmonde	75	12th - 19th, June
6/19 "	Edmonde	75	19th - 16th, June
6/23 "	<u>(S.W.)Burmingham</u>	<u>500</u>	{ <u>Dies Committee, Chief of New York Branch.</u> Money was given to him through Wright
6/24 "	Garren	20	{ For gathering materials on Russian Embassy
6/26 "	Edmonde	75	26th- 3rd , July
6/30 "	Edmonde	75	3rd - 10th, July
7/1 "	Matheson	220	{ Compensation and rent for July
7/3 "	Walsh	300	Compensation for July
" " "	Garren	170	" " "
" " "	Wright	50	" " "
7/7 "	Edmonde	75	9th - 16th, July
7/12 "	Edmonde	30	16th - 23rd, "
7/14 "	Edmonde	45	" " "
7/18 "	Edmonde	75	23rd - 30th, "
7/29 "	Edmonde	75	31st - 6th, August
7/31 "	Wright	50	Compensation for August
8/2 "	Matheson	220	" and rent for Aug.
" " "	Garren	170	" for August
8/3 "	Walsh	300	" " "
8/4 "	Edmonde	75	7th - 13th, August
8/10 "	Wright	300	In connection with Dies Comm.
8/11 "	Edmonde	75	14th - 20th, August
8/15 "	Edmonde	75	21st - 27th, "
8/18 "	Wright	70	{ In connection with Dies Comm.
8/22 "	Edmonde	500	{ Travel expense to Wash., D.C. Resignation Bonus
8/25 "	Garren	170	Extra compensation
8/30 "	Matheson	220	{ Compensation and rent for September



<u>Date</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Compensation</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
8/30, 1939	Wright	\$100	Compensation for September
8/31	"	Garren	" " "
9/5	"	Walsh	" " "
9/27	"	Garren	Extra compensation
" "	"	<u>S.W. Birmingham,</u>	<u>Bonus - handed to Wright</u>
" "	"	Wright	Extra compensation
10/2	"	Walsh	Compensation for Oct.
" "	"	Wright	" " "
" "	"	Garren	" " "
10/13	"	Matheson	" " "

Remarks:

Concerning the spelling of the name Garren, it appears on book No.1 as Garren, and on book No.2 as Garron. Therefore, they are put down just as the original books show.



SECRET SERVICE FUNDS

(Name list of Americans)

Japanese Consulate General, New York City

(1940-1941)

Account-book No. 2

Date	Name	Compensation	Purpose
4/1, 1940	Read, Arthur	\$500	For lecture tour(May)
" " "	Matheson	550	" " " (April)
" " "	Smyth, Patrick	250	" " " "
" " "	Garron	170	" " " "
" " "	Smyth, Patrick	335	" " " "
" " "	Ripperger, H.L.	650	For Library on Wheels
" " "	Williams	1,200	{From \$4,200(for April) World Review
4/4 "	Eysser, I (Miss)	300	Jap.-American Times
4/5 "	Williams	1,500	{From \$4,200(for April) World Review
" " "	Manheimea	125	Salary for typist
4/8 "	Colton, Wendell	2,500	{Assisting expense, up to April 15, 1940
" " "	Bate, Don	309.90	For lecture(March)
4/10 "	Ripperger, H.L.	629.02	For Library on Wheels
4/11 "	Eysser, I (Miss)	300	Jap.-American Times
4/15 "	Williams	1,500	{From \$4,200(for April) World Review
4/16 "	Williams	700	{ " " " " " "
" " "	Charles, H.	397.98	{Jap.-American Times For photographs(Feb.)
" " "	Charles, H.	411.18	{ " " " " " "
" " "	Eysser, I (Miss)	300.	Jap-American Times
4/27 "	Smyth, Patrick	335	Compensation for May
5/1 "	Read, Arthur	500	" " "
" " "	Williams	2,700	For World Review
" " "	Garron	170	Compensation for May
" " "	Matheson	550	" " "
" " "	Smyth, Patrick	250	" " "
" " "	Cains (Dr.)	200	" " April

To : Mr. Chappell - DS  
From : K. Okami - DS



Date	Name	Compensation	Purpose
5/1, 1940	Ripperger, H.L.	\$650	Compensation for April
5/3	Manheimea	125	" " May
5/4	Bate, Don	307.14	For lecture(April)
5/9	Ripperger, H.L.	279.45	{For remodeling Library on Wheels
" "	Colton, Wendell P.	818.39	{Various propaganda expen. from Jan. to March
" "	Colton, Wendell	1,744.22	{ " " "
" "	Colton, Wendell	2,500	{Assisting expen. for one month, up to May, 15 '40
5/12	Williams	1,400	World Review(May)
5/14	Eysser, I (Miss)	300	Jap-American Times
5/18	Ripperger, H.L.	450	For Library on Wheels
5/23	Smyth, Patrick	1,675	{For trip to Orient from May to Sept.
5/27	Eysser, I (Miss)	651.70	Jap-American Times
" "	La Claire, John	200 (N.Y.U.Prof)	{Propaganda expen. for Gen. & South America
" "	Wright	200	{ " " " May
" "	La Claire, John	200	{ " " " "
5/28	Walsh	140	For trip to Wash., D. C.
" "	Williams	1,600	World Review(June)
" "	Eysser, I (Miss)	300	Jap-American Times
6/3	Ripperger, H.L.	1,300	For Library on Wheels
" "	Read, Arthur	500	Compensation for July
" "	Matheson	550	" " June
" "	Smyth, Patrick	250	" " "
" "	Wright	200	" " "
" "	Garron	170	" " "
" "	La Claire, John	248	" " "
6/4	Manheimea	125	" " "
6/5	Bate, Don	298.10	For lecture
" "	Read, Arthur	200	{Partial expen. for his trip to Orient(1)
6/8	Colton, Wendell	2,500	{Assisting expen. from May 15 to June 15
" "	Eysser, I (Miss)	650.59	Jap-American Times
" "	Perkins	400	The first payment



Date	Name	Compensation	Purpose
6/17, 1940	Read, Arthur	\$100	{ Partial expense for trip to Orient
6/21	" Read, Arthur	150	{ " " "
" "	" Cains (Dr.)	175	{ " " "
6/25	" Lunt, Carrol	388	{ Boat-fare to Japan (N.Y.K.)
" "	" Eysser, I (Miss)	634.69	{ Jap-American Times
" "	" Lunt, Carrol	300	{ For trip to Japan
" "	" Wright	30	{ Investigation of communists
" "	" Eysser, I (Miss)	300	{ Jap-American Times
6/28	" Matheson	40	{ Trip to Wash., D.C.
" "	" Read, Arthur	2,350	{ Last payment for his trip to Japan(Orient)
7/2	" Garron	175	{ Compensation for July
" "	" Wright	200	{ " " "
" "	" Matheson	550	{ " " "
" "	" Smyth, Patrick	250	{ " " "
" "	" Bate, Don	940	{ Assisting expense
" "	" Bate, Don	464.40	{ Compensation for June and July
" "	" Ripperger, H.L.	130	{ Compensation for July
" "	" Eysser, I (Miss)	627.24	{ Jap-American Times
7/8	" Perkins	458.55	{ Travel expense
" "	" Colton, Wendell	2,500	{ Assisting expense up to July 15
" "	" Colton, Wendell	480.98	{ " " " "
" "	" Smyth, Patrick	250	{ June Special assisting expense
7/9	" Perkins	48.80	{ For trip to Boston
7/10	" Eysser, I (Miss)	300	{ Jap-American Times
7/13	" Williams	300	{ Partial payment from assisting expense
7/17	" Wright	200	{ Compensation for Aug.
7/18	" Perkins	185	{ Partial payment for trip to Japan
7/20	" Williams	600	{ Partial payment from assisting expense
" "	" Smyth, Patrick	500	{ Compensation for July & Aug.
" "	" Eysser, I (Miss)	643.64	{ Jap-American Times
" "	" Garron	50	{ Travel expense to Wash., D.C.
7/23	" Eysser, I (Miss)	300	{ Jap-American Times
7/24	" Perkins	341.50	{ Travel expense to Japan
7/30	" Manheimea	125	{ Compensation for July



EXTRA SECRET SERVICE FUNDS

1940

Account-book No. 2

<u>Date</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Compensation</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
4/2, 1940	Ward and Walsh	\$1,300	{ Compensation for both, April
5/1 "	Ward and Walsh	1,300	{ May " " "
5/28 "	Ward and Walsh	1,300	{ June " " "
7/2 "	Ward and Walsh	1,300	{ July " " "
8/1 "	Ward and Walsh	1,300	{ August " " "
9/1 "	Ward and Walsh	1,300	{ September " " "

Consular Inagaki's (Jap. Consulate in S.F.) Secret Service Funds

(1941)

1/1, 1941	Garron	\$180	Compensation for Jan.
1/4 "	Ward	500	" " "
" " "	Ward	800	{ For Anti-British Propa- ganda (pamphlets) Compensation for Feb.
1/13 "	Wright	200	{ Travel expen. to Wash., D.C.
1/20 "	Wright	100	Compensation for Feb.
2/3 "	Garron	200	" " "
" " "	Ward	500	" " March
2/6 "	Wright	200	" " "
3/1 "	Garron	200	" " April
" " "	Wright	200	{ Travel expen. to Wash., D.C.
3/6 "	Wright	100	" " " "
3/14 "	Garron	30	{ " " " "
" " "	Ward	500	Compensation for March



OFFICE OF  
EUROPEAN AFFAIRS  
MESSAGE CENTER

APR 8 10 29 AM 1948

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

RESTRICTED

AIRGRAM

896

FROM: Moscow

DATE: March 30, 1948

DISPATCHED: April 1, 1948

REC'D: Apr. 7, 1948 8:55 AM

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ACTION EUR  
INFO  
BC/R  
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CIA

Secretary of State,  
Washington.

a-315, March 30

Red Star, March 21, carried 2-1/2 column review of book "Japanese Espionage in America" by Alan Hynd. Noting that the book has been published in Russian, the reviewer makes the following interesting statements and allegations:

"Then he (Hynd) presents the matter in such a way that the Japanese secret machinations in the USA would not have had the least success had it not been for the softness of the US State Department. The State Department, for example, obstructed the carrying out of the necessary measures against such well known Japanese spies as Miyasaki (p. 50), Kono and Tatibano (p. 149) ... Dealing with the State Department's direct toleration of fascist agents Hynd timidly passes over the important question in silence."

averring that Hynd's book was part of an "explanatory" campaign to lead Americans further from the truth about the reasons leading up to Pearl Harbor, the review claims that the book also reveals that the FBI freely infringed all of "the so-called American freedoms" in carrying out its functions.

In addition, the article states:

"The Diplomatic Service and the Consular Offices of the USA were widely involved in intelligence work. This work on foreign territory, in this case in Japan, was quite effective ... The possibilities of American intelligence in Japan can be judged by the fact that its agents worked even next door to the office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Matsuoaka."

In conclusion, the reviewer states:

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-2- A-315, March 30, 1948

"This book will, without doubt, benefit the Soviet reader and extend his knowledge of the methods and character of the subversive activity of foreign intelligence agents."

The publicity afforded this book and its publication in the Soviet Union obviously constitute part of the current campaign to establish firmly in the minds of both Communist adherents and passive absorbers of Communist propaganda the picture of American Embassies as nests of reactionary, fascist conspirators, the picture which has been shown so effectively in Czechoslovakia and the other satellites, and which is apparently scheduled for showing in Finland.

SMITH

Tireland:ce

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