HEADQUARTERS U.S. STRATEGIC BOMBING SURVEY (PACIFIC) APO 234

C/O POSTMASTER, SAN FRAMCISCO

INTERROGATION NO. 330 (Jap Intell #16)

PLACE: TOKYO DATE: 10 Nov 1945

Division of Origin: Japanese Intelligence Section, G-2 USSBS.

Subject: Japanese Naval Intelligence Organization.

Person Interviewed and Background:

Captain SHIBA, Katsuo graduated from the Naval Academy in 1922. He attended the Naval War College for 2 years from 1932-1934. From 1935-1937 he was assistant Naval Attache in GERMANY. Upon return to the Empire Capt SHIBA was commanding officer of DD HIBIKI for three months from August to November 1937 following which he taught naval history at the War College for 6 months until April 1938. In April Capt. SHIBA was transferred to the Mavy Ministry. In February 1944 he took command of the OI and in August 1944 he came to the Maval General Staff where he served until the end of the War.

Where Interviewed: Room 554, Meiji Building.

Interrogators:

Lt. Comdr. T. M. CURTIS, USNR

Lt. Comdr. WILLIAM H. BOTZER, USNR.

Interpreter:

Lt. OTIS CARY, USNR.

Allied Officers Fresent: Mone.

Summary:

Captain SHIBA's duties as the "A" member and "B" member of the Staff Department and Chief of the General Affairs Section of the Nevel General Steff included, broadly, lisison with the Supreme Ver Direction Council and the Mavy Department, determining policies of . propoganda, and operations planning.

Propogende eimed at america (as opposed to internal propogende and that simed at neutral countries) was intended to create a belief that american Capitalists had brought on the war, and, to instil in American troops (1) a conviction that Japan would fight to the last man and (2) a fear of the Special Attack Corps. A similer program was carried out by the Army and liaison was, in this respect, fairly close. Internal propogende under SHIBa's cognizance was restricted to military requirements.

Foreign office information consisted mainly of newspapers from Sweden, Switzerland, Portugal and Spain, and magazines from America. The German office provided some good information on German technical developments, her internal situation and some concerning Allied aircraft and equipment. Some information about B-29 production was derived from a study of our (U.S.) radio broadcasts. A monthly courier service from Moscow was maintained, but no regular service from Berlin.

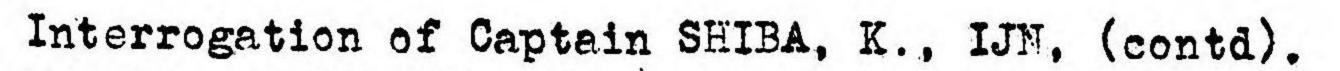
Captain SHIBa will furnish, at a later date, a T.O. of Naval diplomatic representatives from 1937 through the War period RCIASSIFIED

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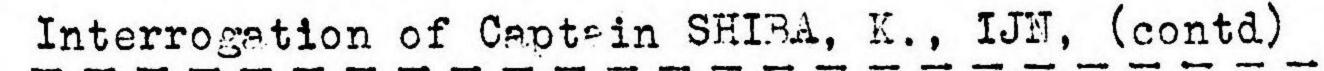
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Interregation of Captain SHIBA, K., IJN, (contd).

- Q.11. Was there any lieison between the Army and Navy in propaganda policy?
- A. There were two liaison officers under TANEMURA who celled often. I met once a week with TANEMURA without fail in connection with our liaison duties with the Supreme War Council as representatives of the Navy General Staff and the Army General Staff.
- Q.12. What was the relationship between your work and that of Adm. ONO head of the 3rd Department (Neval Intelligence) and the 5th Section (U.S. Intelligence) of the Nevy General Staff under Rear Adm. TAKEUCHI?
- A. We passed to the 3rd Department all information which we thought would be helpful, and made requests for information we required. With regard to the 5th Section, we mainteined limison with the Army through Col. TANEMURA and with the foreign office through Mr. E. SONE. He is now in TOKYO, head of the Central Liaison office.
- 2.13. What type of information did you request of the 5th Section?
- A. Since I came in, primarily air operations information, particularly regarding special attack forces.
- Q.14. What type of information was requested from the Foreign Office under Mr. SONE?
- A. Wone was requested.
- Q.15. What, then, was the nature of the information received from your various legations, consulates and embassies?
- A. Newspaper information from Sweden, Switzerland, Portugal and Spain, also American magazines.
- Q.16. For what purpose was this information, used?
- A. For future operations, in planning.
- Q.17. What were your duties in connection with "direction of international situation?"
- A. Lirection internelly (Japan) of the international situation.
 - a. Analyze American public opinion.
 - b. Situation between America and Russia.
 - c. Situation between America and China.
 - d. Strength of Army (Japanese).
 - e. Strength of Mavy (Japanese).
 - f. Strength of Homeland.
- Q.18. Did you have responsibility for propaganda aimed at the Japanese People?
- A. Adm. MAKASE (Chief of 3rd Department) had that responsibility. The Army and Navy pooled information toward the end of the War.
- Q.19. Were your responsibilities confined to Army and Navy military requirements or in addition did they extend to the Japanese people?
- A. Leinly for military operations.
- Q.20. Who was the man who was Minister of propaganda?
- A. Head of Beard of Information. (Changes with each Cabinet)
- Q.21. Which Consulate provided you the most useful information?
- A. Swedish.



- Q.22. In the Swedish Consulate what was the number of Army and Navy personnel?
- A. Only 1 Naval member. I don't know the Army and civilian component.
- Q.23. Lisbon Naval representative?
- A. A Naval Captain. (1 only)
- Q.24. Argentina Naval representatives?
- A. A Commander (1 only)
- Q.25. What other South American countries had Naval members in your delegation of representatives?
- A. None. Brazil did prior to the War.
- Q.26. Mexico?
- A. Two before the war. (Captain and Commander)
- Q.27. German Naval representation?
- A. One Rear Admiral, three captains, two commanders and about ten Naval Engineers.
- Q.28. Was German information good? What type?
- A. Information on technical subjects and German internal conditions was good. There was no operational information of value.
- Q.29. Any on Allied aircraft and equipment?
- A. Some.
- Q.30. How was all the above information used in planning future operations?
- A. I suggest you ask MIYAZAKI (Intelligence and information officer in First Section). We carefully studied U.S. methods in the larger campaigns (e.g. Philippines operation) in an effort to predict future moves. Small lessons were gained from a study of our own tactics and an effort made to correct mistakes.
- Q.31. How was Consular information specifically used?
- A. Very little except figures on B-29 production, which, I believe were picked up from U.S. broadcasts. We found from study that U.S. figures as to future production announced over the radio were usually reliable.
- 2.33. Who was the Navy's chief planning officer while you had your present job?
- A. Captain OHMAE. I worked closely with him. (Same class at Academy.)
- Q.33. Specifically, what did you do with Consular information?
- A. Turned it directly to MIYAZAKI. He (MIYAZAKI) keeps files and works with Captain OHMAE who then uses it in planning. My liaison work occupied me most of the time.
- 2.34. How did information from Japanese Consulates get back to TOKYO?



- A. Most of it came by dispatch. Some material came by air from Moscow. We had monthly courier service from Moscow.
- 3.35. Did you have a courier service from Barlin?
- A. To. We had no courier service to Berlin.
- Q.36. What was the Consular organization at HUNOLULU prior to attack?
- A. The normal functions of a Consul, I think. I don't remember the Consul's name.
- Q.37. When did you first learn of the plans for the PEARL HARBOR attack?
- A. The 5th of December, I heard about it only that there would be a three pronged attack on PEARL HARBOR, MANILA, and SINGAPORE. Plans were very secret, only a few knew.
- Q.38. What was your job at that time?
- A. I had a liaison post in Navy Ministry.
- Q.39. That information did the HOWOLULU Consul send 24 hours prior to the attack?
- A. the TATSUTA MARU was turned around. I heard talk from people aboard her, but knew of nothing received direct from the Consul.
- Q.40. To this day, you don't know what information was received from HUNOLULU prior to the attack?
- A. No.
- 2.41. Who held Mr. SOME's position at that time?
- A. I don't know.
- Q.42. What is TOKUMU KIKAM?
- A. It is completely an army organization and has no connection with Navy or lisison, so far as I know, there is no corresponding Naval organization.
- Q.43. Do you know the names of any of the Army Officers connected with it?
- A. No, but General ARISUE would know.
- Q.44. To what extent were Mayel attaches interchanged during the war?
- A. Two were traded off at Berlin; Russian Mayal representatives were changed and possibly the Swiss attache.
- Q.45. Will you please provide us with a T.O. of the diplomatic representatives (Waval) from 1937 through war period?
- Q.46. What special training did Maval representatives have before going to Consulates?
- A. They were required to read the back intelligence files before departing for a foreign post.
- Q.47. What was the name of the Japanese organization working in Argentine as an information gathering agency for the Japanese Embassy?

Interrogation of Captain SHIBA, K., IJN, (contd)

- A. I don't know.
- Q.48. Were there such organizations in Spain and Mexico?
- A. I don't know.
- Q.49. What arrangements were made to continue securing information from the U.S. after the outbreak of war?
- A. I don't know. Spain supplied some poor information for which she was paid:
 Example: one half of U.S. Fleet sunk in 2nd Battle of Philippines Sea.
 (In reply to the three last questions, the Captain offered to try to find additional information).