

SECRET

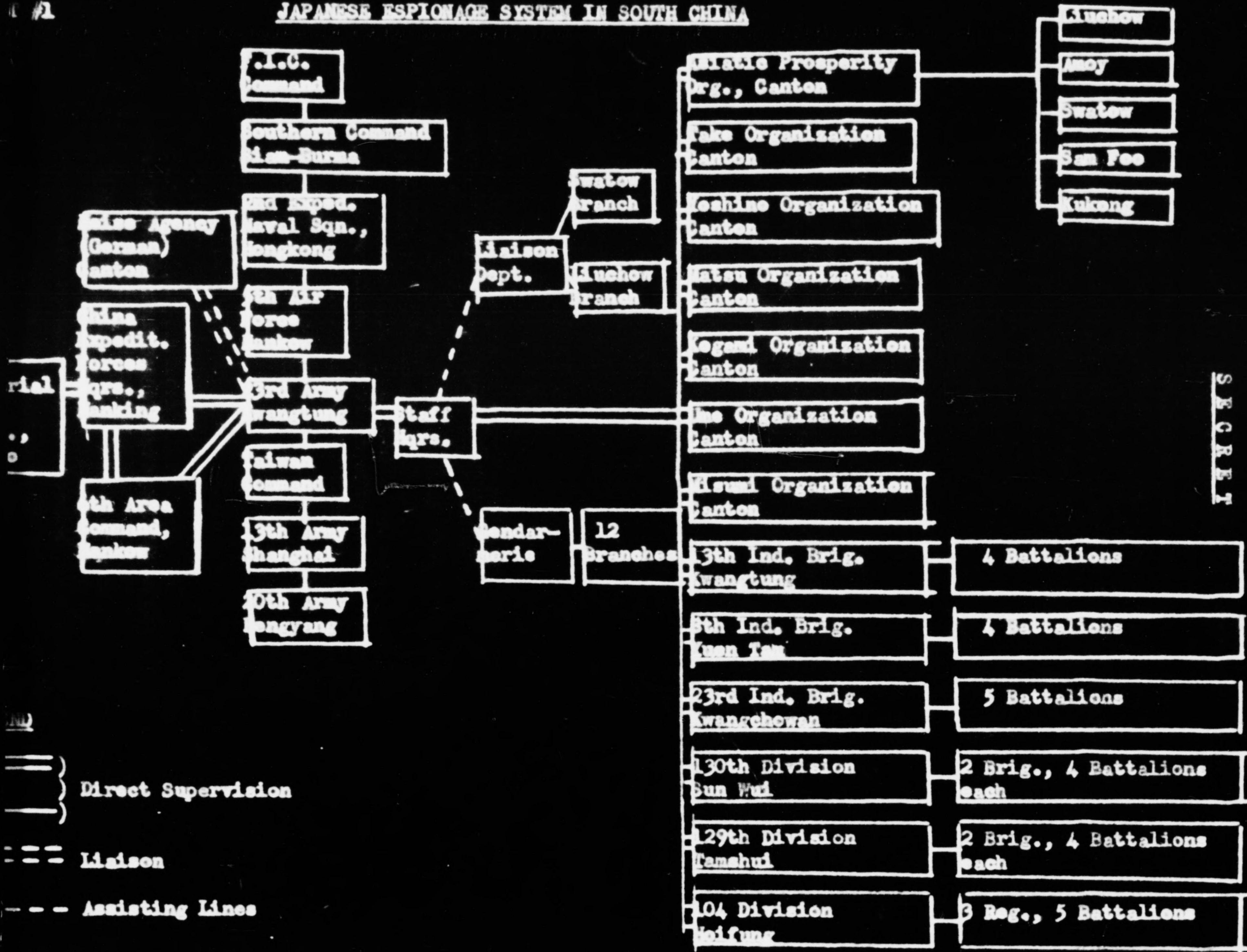
they published a list of all their agents in a daily newspaper in the hope of utterly discrediting them.

Japanese methods were usually extremely crude. For example, no security was observed as far as agents were concerned, partially because of their large numbers. Chinese agents would have the name of the Japanese "Advisor" for whom they were working printed on their cards. This was sufficient to obtain for them free food and women and usually money. When investigating suspicious characters, little common sense was used as a whole, superficial evidence being taken for fact. (Source: "Summary Report on Enemy and Non-Enemy Intelligence Organizations in Tsingtao", 10 December, 1945, BH/80. Evaluation: B-3.)

SECRET

bit VII
#1

JAPANESE ESPIONAGE SYSTEM IN SOUTH CHINA



SECRET

S E C R E TEXHIBIT VIIIJAPANESE-SOUTH CHINA INTELLIGENCE GROUP FIVE PROVINCES
INFORMATION DEPARTMENT. (SOUTH CHINA POLITICAL PEACE
PRESERVATION PARTY)SYNOPSIS:

The Group was developed in 1940 by General DOIHARA KENJIRO, Japanese Espionage leader who founded Japanese plainclothes espionage system. South China Head Office established in Canton for espionage system was designed to service the Five Provinces of Southern China. The organization was under the control of Nanking WANG Regime and Canton Main Office under direct orders of Japanese Puppet Secret Service Headquarters in Nanking. The Canton Office Organization was divided into Intelligence, Counter-Espionage, Political Intelligence, Training, Finance and Administration Sections. The Group was interested in ascertaining information concerning military targets of the Allied Air Force in China, political agents, economic agents, diplomatic relations and Allied indications possibly affecting China. Group operated independent of other Japanese Intelligence Groups.

HISTORY:

In 1940, General DOIHARA sent an agent, Major General OKUBO, to Canton to establish an espionage system for the five provinces of Southern China. OKUBO established his headquarters in Canton, but received his orders from the Japanese Puppet Secret Service Headquarters in Nanking. At first this new agency was to be a section of the Nanking Puppet Central Government Propaganda Department. However, a few months after its establishment, it became known as the SOUTH CHINA INTELLIGENCE GROUP FIVE PROVINCES INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, under Japanese supervision. Branch offices were established in Shanghai, Sha Ping, Hongkong, Macau (2), and Kwangchowwan (2). Major General OKUBO, FOK WING KAI, FOK WING KAN, were known to be the main leaders.

ESPIONAGE SECTION:

CHAN CHI KONG - Supervisor
Nine known agents and two suspected agents

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION:

TSUM CHI KONG - Director, ex-member of the Central
Government Communications Ministry.
Nine known agents and one suspected agent.

PROPAGANDA SECTION:

"Fatty" LAU - Director
Three known agents and three suspected agents.

S E C R E T

S E C R E TOPERATIONAL DATA:1. Mission:

The mission of the South China Intelligence Group is one primarily of espionage and morale operations. There has been no indication of sabotage or assassination activities on the part of known agents, although the training schools included demolition instruction in their schedules.

From available information on the Group, their mission was as follows:

- Report on military movements in the South China War Zones.
- " " American Air Force and the locations and strength of fighter and bomber bases.
- " " intelligence organization of the Allied Forces.
- " " Quartermaster depots, storage go-downs and supply dumps.
- " " Allied camouflage systems.
- " " conditions and morale of Allied Forces.

In addition, agents of the Group were instructed to carry the doctrines of the Puppet Government and to further the meaning of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

2. Personnel:

The headquarters staff of the SOUTH CHINA INTELLIGENCE GROUP was composed primarily of educated Chinese puppets who had at one time or another studied in Japan. Available information indicates that the staff may have at one time been indoctrinated in the Japanese nationalistic ideals while they were in Japan. Each year a Japanese officer of the South China Gendarmerie served as advisor to the Intelligence Bureau. Successively, they were: NAKASHIMA, OKABAYASHI, TAMURA, DOI and ABE.

The group leaders or agents appear to have been recruited from the tough class of gangsters and gang leaders in Canton and Hongkong. Cantonese Chinese predominate and most of the leaders speak English.

The informants and lesser agents were recruited from the lower class gangsters, doctors, backward military officers, dissatisfied politicians, fortune tellers, loafers and prostitutes.

3. Recruiting:

Available information indicates that SOUTH CHINA GROUP agents were recruited only through personal contact with members. A prospective agent was reported to the group and

S E C R E T

SECRET

he was watched. Propaganda was fed to him by a trusted friend who was a member of the group in order that his reactions and sympathies may be observed. If the prospect was found to be favorable, he was first placed on duty with the Puppet Police Force so that his abilities could be watched and he could be more completely indoctrinated. He was then asked to work for the Group and was sent to the training school.

4. Training Schools:

The training schools for the SOUTH CHINA INTELLIGENCE GROUP changed their locations quite often. The most recent school was located at the Police Club on Tung Ming Road in Canton. Previously this school was held at both the Whamoa Military Academy and the old Chinese Air Force Club, and was known as the Special Service Training Academy.

President of the training branch was Lt. Col. KUO WEI-MING who was the Chief Commander of the Police Department of Kwangtung.

5. Training Procedure:

Special Training was given from three to six months. If the student was capable he would graduate in the minimum time of three months. Subjects taught include dialects, customs and habits of localities, procedure of interrogation and cross examination, methods of communications, ideals of cover and puppet indoctrination. Instruction was also given in the identification and use of allied weapons and radio operation and repair. Instructors were mostly puppet officials who were Japanese returned students. Some Japanese intelligence officers were used as instructors for special courses.

6. Priority:

Agents were appointed to an area just in advance of Japanese attacks or right after. Long term agents were sent to areas of military importance of deep penetration. Agents in occupied areas had the right to control opium, gambling, prostitution and to smuggle within certain areas.

7. Pay:

Agent's pay was from 200 to 800 dollars, Japanese Military Yen. Agents were allowed to smuggle and squeeze. For certain operations, large sums were given in either gold or silver. Informants were paid from 40 to 150 Military Yen.

SECRET

SECRET8. Cover:

The main cover used by leaders and agents in Free China was that of a business man or doctor. Lesser agents and informants took the cover of fortune tellers or refugees. All agents entered Free China as smugglers. Couriers back to occupied areas used the smuggling cover.

9. Communications:

Communications were usually carried out by courier or runner carrying coded messages in the form of letters. An agent very seldom left Free China, but went near the border and used a smuggling or running merchant to carry the information across the border.

10. Finances:

The finances for the Group were derived primarily from Puppet levies (70%), received from the Minister of Propaganda. Additional finance was received from goods smuggled and from Japanese military sources (30%).

11. Codes:

Little information is available regarding codes used by the Group. However, it has been learned that names of commercial products held significant coded meanings. The known codes are as follows:

Large size tubes of toothpaste	indicate	B-29's
Small " " " "	"	B-24's
" Twin Sisters' brand hair oil	"	P-40's
Another brand " " "	"	P-38's

Troops were referred to by names of metals. Numbers of troops were referred to by the numbers 1 to 9, indicating thousands.

12. Liaison:

The Group had little or nothing to do, as far as exchange of information is concerned, with any of the other Japanese intelligence groups. It has liaison with the Navy and the Army mainly for the purpose of getting priority in communications and transportation. Work with the Japanese Consulate was also limited. However, the Group did report any Japanese or Formosan who had revolutionary intentions.

(Source: From a Summary Report on Japanese-South China Intelligence Group Five Provinces Information Department (South China Political Peace Preservation Party), dated September 29, 1945, evaluated B-2.)

SECRET

S E C R E T

EXHIBIT IX - Kumpai Tai at Tsingtao, North China

The Gendarmerie was established in Tsingtao in 1938 and was initially given a sphere of activity which extended to all of the Shantung Peninsular, East of PO SHAN. Its objectives were stated to be maintenance of peace and order as Military Police. Prior to September, 1943, it had five sections interested in gathering information. These were: The Chungking Section, which investigated the possibility of Chungking agents being in Tsingtao; Communist Section, which investigated possibility of Communist Agents in the city; Economic Section, which investigated hoarding on part of the Chinese and gathered information about materials needed by the agency; Foreign Affairs, which gathered information relating to foreigners in the city; General Intelligence, believed to be a section which gathered information relating to Japanese Secret Societies and rumors that might be spread. In September, 1943, a "Special Guard Force" of eight battalions was set up. One of these battalions was the MATSUDA Battalion and it operated in the Tsingtao area. At that time the Gendarmerie was directed to concentrate on Military Police work. The Communist, Chungking and Foreign Affairs Sections were abolished and their duties were taken over by the MATSUDA Battalion. The General Intelligence Section did from that time henceforth gather some information relating to foreigners, but it was for the purposes of security and "Thought Control" and not for counter-intelligence purposes. The Economic Section remained the same. In March, 1945, the Gendarmerie was reconstituted with a more limited sphere of activity.

The MATSUDA Battalion was one of the eight component battalions of the Special Guard Force, which was also known as the KO BUTAI. The avowed purpose of this force was to fight the Communists and it was specially organized to fulfill this mission. Half of the force was from the infantry and the other half the gendarmerie. The theory was that the gendarmerie would investigate Communist activity and the infantry crush it. Members of the battalion usually spoke fluent Chinese (in some cases were actually Chinese) and would disguise themselves as coolies and peasants. They had two primary missions: (1) To enter areas held by the Communists in order to determine the situation; (2) To mix in crowds in areas already held by the Japanese in order to discover Communists or Communist sympathizers. Combat intelligence was obtained by interrogating Chinese, both military and civilian, who were fleeing from the Communist held areas to the Japanese held areas. One detachment of the MATSUDA Battalion is reported to have operated in Tsingtao under the command of Lt. MAEDA.

SOURCE: "Summary Report on Enemy and Non-enemy Intelligence Organizations in Tsingtao", 10 December, 1945, BH/80.

EVALUATION: B-3

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

Section III

JAPANESE CIVILIAN INTELLIGENCE
ORGANIZATIONS IN CHINA

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

JAPANESE CIVILIAN ORGANIZATIONS IN INTELLIGENCETABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page No.</u>
1. The Japanese Foreign Office	4
2. Functions of the Foreign Office Since 1937	4
A. Organization	5
3. Important Points in Connection with Various Sections in the Foreign Office	14
4. Embassies and Consulates in China	17
5. Economic Control of China by Japanese Embassy	19
A. Asia Development Board	20
B. Greater East Asia Ministry	23
6. The Japanese Consulate General in Shanghai, China	27
A. Organization	27
7. Activities of the Shanghai Consulate-General, 1932 - 1937 .	31
8. Activities of the Shanghai Consulate-General, 1937 - 1942 .	32
9. Activities of the Shanghai Consulate-General, 1942 - 1945 .	33
10. Organizations under the Control of the Consulate-General .	35
A. Dea Dobun Shoyin (Tung Weh University)	35

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

JAPANESE CIVILIAN ORGANIZATIONS IN INTELLIGENCEINTRODUCTION

This Report, which emphasizes mainly the Foreign Service among the Japanese non-Military Intelligence agencies operating in China, not only relates the historical developments and changes of these agencies from the time of the Pacific War until the surrender, but also lists intelligence personnel, departments and functions. The organizations, which were subordinate to the Foreign Service and played a part in the intelligence gathering network of the Greater East Asia Ministry, Embassies, or Consulates, are described in sequence after the above-mentioned topics.

The Foreign Service Intelligence Section was the most important pre-war information gathering agency of Japan and it may easily be said that in two fields it was far superior to military or naval organizations; these were long range espionage and propaganda in areas intended for occupation.

The Foreign Service initiated and directed such companies as the Asia Development Board, Development Companies and the Anti-Opium League and many other organizations which were created for one simple objective - the exploitation of China's people, wealth and natural resources. With its powerful control of the Puppet Government and its ever prying Consular Police and Intelligence Sections, the Foreign Service was almost as independent a force as the armies of occupation. This independence was one factor causing the jealousy and frigid cooperation which existed between the Army and the Foreign Service.

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

JAPANESE CIVILIAN ORGANIZATIONS IN INTELLIGENCE

Shanghai, China.

14 June, 1946.

THE JAPANESE FOREIGN OFFICE, ASIA DEVELOPMENT
BOARD AND THE GREATER EAST ASIA MINISTRY

1. THE JAPANESE FOREIGN OFFICE:

The Japanese Foreign Office, also known as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is the head department within the Japanese Government from which the Embassies originate. It is through these Embassies or Intelligence outposts, located throughout the world, that the Foreign Office derives its importance as the non-military collectors of intelligence. It is very important to realize that the collection of intelligence is not limited to only one department or section of the Foreign Office. A study of information available tends to confirm that whether military or non-military the Japanese system for the collection of information is one of "mass collecting" rather than "specialized" collecting so the various departments or sections within the Foreign Office and their Embassies are merely the breakdown for centralized evaluation, recording and dissemination of information received. For this reason the overall breakdown of the Foreign Office is given in this report and with such a better picture of intelligence operation within this organization is realized.

In the past, and also during wartime, the Foreign Office acquired personnel only by the individual's desire to join the organization. In addition to obvious requirements (family, social position, etc.) usually demanded, all prospective members had to pass an examination for one of three classifications: Administrative, Diplomatic or Judicial. At this stage there is no Foreign Office school where personnel are placed for further training. Although all people are given a course in cryptography upon starting to work, all personnel interrogated stated that they received their training by starting in a clerical position and working up through the various departments, letting practical experience take the place of any schooling. However, prior to Japanese-American hostilities, it was customary to send many people to foreign countries for periods of two to four years. Representatives of the Japanese Foreign Office include diplomats and consular officials of all grades.

2. FUNCTIONS OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE SINCE 1937:

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

JAPANESE CIVILIAN ORGANIZATION IN INTELLIGENCE

(a) ORGANIZATION:

In 1937 the organization of the Foreign Office consisted of the Secretariate of the Foreign Minister, the East Asia Bureau, the Europe and Asia Bureau, the American Bureau, the South Seas Bureau, the Trade Bureau, the Treaty Bureau, the Investigation Department. Each of these eight divisions were sub-divided into various numbers of sections as will be listed below:

1. Minister's Secretariate: (Five Sections)

- A. Personnel
- B. Accounting Section
- C. Archives
- D. Telegraphic Codes
- E. Treaties Section

2. The East Asia Bureau (Three Sections)

- A. 1st Section: Handles affairs concerning politics, economy and culture related to China
- B. 2nd Section: Handles affairs concerning Japanese residents in Manchoukuo and China.
- C. 3rd Section: Handles affaires related to Manchoukuo.

3. The Europe and Asia Bureau: (Three Sections)

- A. 1st Section: Handles affairs related to the Soviet Union and the Near East.
- B. 2nd Section: Handles affairs related to the Continental countries in Europe
- C. 3rd Section: Handles affairs related to Great Britain, its dominions and over-seas possessions.

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

JAPANESE CIVILIAN ORGANIZATION IN INTELLIGENCE

4. The American Bureau (Two Sections)
 - A. 1st Section: Handles affaires related to the United States of America.
 - B. 2nd Section: Handles affairs related to the South American countries.
5. The South Seas Bureau: (Two Sections)
 - A. 1st Section: Handles affairs concerning politics related to the Southern region.
 - B. 2nd Section: Handles affairs concerning economy and culture related to the Southern region
6. The Trade Bureau: (Six Sections)
 - A. Each of these six sections work on affairs related to trade with countries in different areas. This bureau was rather inactive during wartime.
7. The Treaty Bureau: (Three Sections)
 - A. The three sections in the Treaty Bureau divided the work covering affairs concerning treaties, legal problems involving foreign countries, international conferences and international administration.
8. The Investigation Department (Six Sections)
 - A. These six departments were concerned with the collection of informative material in various fields, other special investigative work and press and propaganda work.

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

JAPANESE CIVILIAN ORGANIZATION IN INTELLIGENCE

Later some changes occurred concerning the division of duties among the various sections of the Foreign Office, but the division of duties among the various bureaus of the ministry remained practically unaffected by such changes. In this connection it was stated that a new organ called "HOHOBU" (Information Department) was created in the Cabinet around 1939 charged with the duties concerning foreign and domestic information, enlightenment and propaganda, but inasmuch as this organ happened to have neither subordinate offices abroad nor means to keep directly in touch with Japanese officials abroad, the Investigation Department of the Foreign Office remained in charge of the press and propaganda work and the Information work for foreign countries.

Neither did the establishment of the Asia Development Board, which was created in 1939, affect the organization of the Foreign Office to any appreciable extent except that the duties of the First Section of the East Asia Bureau decreased somewhat in scope, in spite of the fact that official duties concerning China were mostly taken over by the Asia Development Board.

The creation of the Greater East Asia Ministry in November, 1942, however, brought about a great change in the organization of the Foreign Office as the result of the new ministry having taken over practically all duties related to the countries in the Greater East Asia region. To be more exact, all affairs under the jurisdiction of the East Asia Bureau and the South Seas Bureau, as well as part of the affairs under the jurisdiction of the Treaty Bureau (i. e. those concerning consular courts in China) of the Foreign Office, were transferred to the Greater East Asia Ministry with the result that the organization of the Foreign Office was revised to consist of the MINISTER'S SECRETARIATE, THE POLITICAL AFFAIRS BUREAU, THE WARTIME ECONOMY BUREAU, THE TREATY BUREAU and the INVESTIGATION BUREAU.

Of these different bureaus, the POLITICAL AFFAIRS BUREAU was charged with such duties as had previously been attended to by the East Asia Bureau, the Europe and Asia Bureau, the America Bureau and the South Seas Bureau, but were not taken over by the Greater East Asia Ministry. Consisting of seven sections, the Political Affairs Bureau divided its duties among these sub-divisions as follows:

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

JAPANESE CIVILIAN ORGANIZATION IN INTELLIGENCE

1st Section: General control of bureau affairs.

2nd Section: Affairs concerning the Greater East Asia Ministry.

3rd Section: Affairs concerning the Soviet Union.

4th Section: Affairs concerning European Continental countries

5th Section: Affairs concerning Great Britain and its dominions and overseas possessions.

6th Section: Affairs concerning North America.

7th Section: Affairs concerning South America.

Of the other bureaus, the WARTIME ECONOMY BUREAU was in effect what had previously been known as the TRADE BUREAU, the new name deriving from the fact that following the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, affairs concerning trade with foreign countries decreased while the same bureau became more and more busy keeping in touch with various government offices in Japan in connection with affairs concerning wartime economy. Thus, the First Section of the Wartime Economy Bureau was charged with general affairs concerning wartime economy, while the Second Section of the same bureau attended to affairs concerning economic negotiations with foreign countries (the only one mentioned was the liquidation agreement with Switzerland).

In the TREATY BUREAU, the three sections previously in existence were reorganized into two sections, the First Section attending to affairs concerning conclusion of treaties and the Second Section to affairs concerning legal questions involving foreign countries and affairs concerning international conferences.

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

JAPANESE CIVILIAN ORGANIZATION IN INTELLIGENCE

The INVESTIGATION BUREAU consisted of three sections, the FIRST Section being charged with investigation work related to all foreign countries other than the Soviet Union, the Second Section undertaking investigation concerning the Soviet Union and the Third Section primarily attending to affairs concerning the press for foreign consumption.

Since 1942 the Foreign Office continued to function with its organization divided into various bureaus and sections as described above until August, 1945, when the war came to an end and the Greater East Asia Ministry ceased to exist with the result that the Foreign Office resumed duties concerning the Greater East Asia region as it had done before the creation of the Greater East Asia Ministry. Accordingly, there is good reason to believe that the organization of the Foreign Office has been revised to some extent. In this respect, however, no official report has been received by the Foreign Office personnel in Shanghai. Nor are the press reports sufficiently descriptive to clarify the present organizations of the Foreign Office, but all reports combine to give an impression that the Foreign Office now consists of the Minister's Secretariate, the Political Affairs Bureau, the Trade Bureau, the Investigation Bureau and the Control Bureau. The Liaison Affairs Bureau for Ending the war, which was once reported to be in course of organization as an extra-ministerial bureau of the Foreign Office, seems to have been made directly responsible to the Cabinet in accordance with a later decision. Under present circumstances it appears impossible to get further information regarding the present organization of the Foreign Office or regarding the division of personnel and duties among various divisions and sub-divisions of the same ministry.

Regarding the functions of the Foreign Office, the foregoing paragraphs concerning its organization contain several passing references. Upon further interrogation with the Minister of the Shanghai Embassy, Mr. YUTAKA TSUCHIDA, a separate and more detailed account, as was obtained, will be given below:

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

JAPANESE CIVILIAN ORGANIZATION IN INTELLIGENCE

(1) Previously the functions of the Foreign Minister were clearly defined in Article One of their Foreign Office Official Regulations, making it clear that "The Foreign Minister shall control execution of political administration related to foreign countries, protection of Japanese commerce in foreign countries and affairs concerning Japanese residents abroad and direct and supervise diplomatic and consular officials". The same Article, it was stated, also provided that "The Foreign Minister shall direct and supervise the Ambassador Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary in Manchoukuo with regard to such duties of the Kwantung Bureau as are related to foreign affairs."

(2) In 1942, however, the above provisions concerning the functions of the Foreign Minister were revised as the creation of the Greater East Asia Ministry caused the greater portion of the Foreign Minister's previous functions related to the Greater East Asia region to be taken over by the Greater East Asia Minister, thereby automatically narrowing the scope of the Foreign Minister's functions. On this occasion the phrase "execution of political administration related to foreign countries" (in Article One of the regulations quoted above was revised to read "execution of political administration related to foreign countries (excepting the Greater East Asia region)". The phrase "protection of Japanese commerce in foreign countries and affairs concerning Japanese residents abroad" in the said Article was revised to read "protection of Japanese commerce in foreign countries (excepting the Greater East Asia region) and affairs concerning Japanese residents abroad (outside the Greater East Asia region)" and the paragraph reading "The Foreign Minister shall direct and supervise the Ambassador Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary in Manchoukuo with regard to such duties of the Kwantung Bureau as are related to foreign affairs" was rescinded.

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

JAPANESE CIVILIAN ORGANIZATIONS IN INTELLIGENCE

With a view to unifying foreign policy, the Foreign Minister was placed in charge of all purely diplomatic affairs even if such were related to countries in the Greater East Asia region. Accordingly, the Foreign Minister was empowered to direct and supervise diplomatic and consular officials within the Greater East Asia region with regard to purely diplomatic affairs (such as affairs concerning conclusion of treaties or ceremonial affairs) despite the provision "execution of political administration related to foreign countries (excepting the Greater East Asia region)" as in Article one of the revised Foreign Office Official Regulations.

Therefore, the functions of the Foreign Minister as revised following the creation of the Greater East Asia Ministry may be defined as follows: (Note: Source states that no exact quotation is possible as the revised regulations are not available here at present).

The Foreign Minister controls execution of political administration related to foreign countries (excepting the Greater East Asia region), protection of Japanese commerce in foreign countries (excepting the Greater East Asia region) and affairs concerning Japanese residents abroad (outside the Greater East Asia region). The Foreign Minister directs and supervises diplomatic and consular officials resident in the Greater East Asia region with regard to purely diplomatic affairs.

(3) However, as the war ended in August, 1945, and the Greater East Asia Ministry was supposed to disorganize, all duties that had been taken over by the said Ministry from the Foreign Office were transferred back to the latter office. Accordingly, Article one of the Foreign Office Official Regulations must have been revised for a second time. There has, however, been no confirmation of such, but source believes that the original text of Article one of the Foreign Office Official Regulations has been made to stand again.

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

JAPANESE CIVILIAN ORGANIZATIONS IN INTELLIGENCE

As may be clear from the account given above, all diplomatic and consular officials in China are responsible to the Foreign Minister and are subject to the latter's direction and supervision since the recent, open disorganization of the Greater East Asia Ministry, in the same way as they had been until the creation of the now-defunct Ministry some time ago. While the Greater East Asia Ministry was functioning, diplomatic and consular officials in China were subject to direction and supervision differently by the Foreign Minister and the Greater East Asia Minister at the same time as follows:

- (a) They were subject to direction and supervision by the Foreign Minister with regard to administrative affairs related to pure diplomacy, and
- (b) Subject to direction and supervision by the Greater East Asia Minister with regard to affairs concerning politics, economy and culture outside the scope of pure diplomacy, while these diplomatic and consular officials were in China,
- (c) Came under the supervision of the Greater East Asia Ministry as far as their personnel status was concerned. The required expenditure for these officials was also looked after by the Greater East Asia Minister.

At this point it should be mentioned that one of the most important intelligence collecting agencies connected with the Foreign Office is the Office of the Military Attache and that of the Naval attache. These offices appear to work as a part of the Foreign Office, but actually they only work with as they are responsible for their missions through their respective branch of service. To emphasize the importance of these posts in China, the Military Attache in Nanking Embassy was also the Vice-Chief of all Japanese Military Forces in China holding both positions concurrently. Previously General OCHIAI was Military Attache. He was relieved by Major-General DMAI in the spring of 1944. The same situation

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

JAPANESE CIVILIAN ORGANIZATIONS IN INTELLIGENCE

existed with the Naval Attache, Rear-Admiral OGAWA, who was also Vice-Chief of Naval Operations. Therefore, the Military and Naval Attaches in China possessed the equivalent rank of Minister and the Minister or Ambassador did not exercise any real authority over them. In other foreign countries the Minister ranked above the Military and Naval Attaches. The Military Attache's office appeared to take a broad interpretation of their scope of duties, which was defined mainly as the collection of military intelligence. This office was known to be responsible for the collection of secret intelligence, interviewing agents, directing secret activities, collecting political and economical intelligence, plus other military types of information such as targets and battle orders. Further details as to operations by the Attache's office were not admitted by any persons interrogated.

Other Pertinent Statements Abstracted during Interrogations:

The Third Bureau of the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters was the highest organization among all intelligence and information offices. All other offices such as the Military Intelligence, Naval Intelligence, Military Special Service Section, Military Attaches, Naval Attaches, Foreign Offices and the Greater East Asia Ministry were responsible to the Third Bureau. It is stated that this Bureau had a great number of members, but sources can make no approximate guess. It was admitted though that every intelligence organization had at least one member appointed to it by the Third Bureau. In the case of the Foreign Office, or Japanese Embassy to China, the Ambassador was appointed to be responsible to the Third Bureau. Therefore, it is fairly safe to assume that all important figures in the Japanese Secret Service or Intelligence work belonged directly or indirectly to the Third Bureau.

The Third Bureau was always very powerful in any area because they issued orders in the name of the Commander-in-Chief.

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

JAPANESE CIVILIAN ORGANIZATIONS IN INTELLIGENCE

The Third Bureau also maintained a school in Nanking, training men for General DOIHARA'S Special Service Units. The course lasted ten months with classes averaging between 150 - 200 men. Source states, one of the main subjects taught was the Chinese language. All students were enlisted men in the Japanese Army, but upon graduation these men always worked in civilian clothes. The school was "set-up" and operated as an Army detachment and gave no appearance as being a school.

3. IMPORTANT POINTS IN CONNECTION WITH VARIOUS SECTIONS IN THE FOREIGN OFFICE

The Financial Section of the Japanese Embassy in Shanghai: The Chief Secretary of the Financial Section was Mr. S. HASHIMOTO, who had a staff of approximately 20 people working under him in the Embassy. This man, during interrogation, finally admitted that his chief duties consisted mainly of advising Japanese banks on financial matters. These matters were as follows:

Approval for loans to be made to Japanese people;

Approvals and suggestions of loans pertaining to business firms, (these firms were the majority of the Japanese cover organizations) and funds for their operations were allocated through the above procedure.

The Foreign Office Intelligence Director of the Japanese Embassy in Shanghai was Mr. K. OKAZAKI. This man states his work consisted of intelligence pertaining to international politics. His chief subordinates were S. OGATA, for Russian matters, and S. OTA, on all else; each of these men had a working staff of approximately 25 people. Reports from this office were dispatched directly to the Foreign Office Headquarters in Tokyo, known as the "KASUMIGASEKI", (this name has the equivalent meaning as No. 10 Downing Street, etc.)

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

JAPANESE CIVILIAN ORGANIZATIONS IN INTELLIGENCE

To illustrate the close connection of the Minister with all the various working departments of the Japanese Embassies in their respective localities, each Minister was given the privilege of selecting and making his own appointments among his personnel, placing them where he thought they were best qualified. All work submitted from the various sections went out under his name. Key people interrogated, stated that no dissemination by one embassy office was made to any of the other embassies, i. e., all reports flowed in to Tokyo and received further dissemination there. These people further stated that to their knowledge little information was ever received from German offices in this area, but the German offices tried to cultivate them for the latest information.

The Russian Affairs Section in the Japanese Consulate-General was composed of Vice-Consul MURAKAWA and a student-interpreter, AIZAWA, (who was transferred to the Japanese Consulate in Manchuria in July, 1945, and no successor was appointed). Soon after MURAKAWA reached Shanghai, the Greater East Asia Ministry was established and he was transferred from the Foreign Office to the new Ministry. The Greater East Asia Ministry was not directly interested in the intelligence activities of the Russians and MURAKAWA was ordered to carry out the collection of purely local information, with an annual budget of ¥ 10,000. Thereupon, considering the allotted allowance, the work was divided into the following three categories:

- (1) Collecting Russian publications both in Shanghai and from Moscow such as newspapers, magazines and books and getting materials relating to political and economic questions.
- (2) Investigating movements of Soviet citizens as well as White Russians in Shanghai.
- (3) Collecting rumors relating to Russian affairs.

The above work was entrusted to the following persons:

- (a) Mr. A. A. POURIN No. 7, Macgregor Road, Shanghai.
- (b) Mr. K. KAZAKOFF No. 76, Route Paul Henri, Shanghai.

However, source claims it became almost impossible to prosecute the work due to the abnormal high cost of living early this year. Thereupon, the Greater East Asia Ministry granted and forwarded upon request of the Section the sum of ¥ 100,000 in March, 1945, which enabled the section, for a few months before the surrender, to pay POURIN a salary ranging from GRB \$200,000 to GRB \$300,000 monthly, while KAZAKOFF was given the limited amount of GRB \$50,000 monthly.

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

JAPANESE CIVILIAN ORGANIZATIONS IN INTELLIGENCE

MURAKAWA was transferred to the Information Section of the Japanese Embassy Office, Shanghai, in July, 1945, and there continued the work he had been following until the formal surrender of Japan in August, 1945.

From a separate Chinese source the following information was obtained and is given in chart form below. Source states that one or two members from each section listed formed an Intelligence Section in the Japanese Embassy. The Japanese who were interrogated would not admit that such a section existed, but considering the deliberate vagueness and circular answers given to such questions there is a tendency to raise the evaluation of this separate report.

INTELLIGENCE SECTION

OF JAPANESE EMBASSY

1945

ARMY LIAISON SECTION	NAVY LIAISON SECTION	ANTI-ESPIONAGE SECTION	GERMAN SECTION	CHINESE SECTION
S. KUROKI	Sec: FUJIMA	Sec: SHIMIZU	Sec: NAKABAYASHI	Vice-Consul: MAEDA
Sec: FUKUI	Sec: FUJIMARA	Sec: SATO	Insp: YUASHA	FURUKI, HAYASHI, HOZAKI

-16-

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

JAPANESE CIVILIAN ORGANIZATIONS IN INTELLIGENCE

U. S. S. R. SECTION	ANGLO-U. S. A. SECTION	INTERNATIONAL SECTION	ECONOMICAL SECTION	POLITICAL SECTION
Sec: MAEDA	Sec: TAJIRI	Sec: NISHIMURA	Vice-Consul: UMEKAWA	Vice Consul: HATTORI
SEC: MURAKAWA UEDA, IKEMI	SEC: HASHIZUME Sec: IKEDA	Insp: YASUDA		Sec: TACHIBANA Interpreter: KOTO
MATSUSHITA				

EMBASSIES AND CONSULATES IN CHINA.EMBASSY IN CHINA: Nanking

Ambassador: TANI

EMBASSY OFFICE

A. SHANGHAI

Minister: TSUCHIDA

Consulate-General:Shanghai
Hangchow
Hankow
Pangpu
HaichowSuchow
Nanking
Kiukiang
Wuhu

B. PEKING

Minister: KUSUMOTO

Tai Yuan
Peking
Tientsin
Tsingtao
Chinan
Kaifeng
ChihfuShanghaiwan
Tanshan
Tanku
Taitung
Chantien
Shantau

C. KWANTUNG

Minister: TASHIRO

Kalgan
SuiyuanShiheiachuan
Paotau

D. KALGAN

Minister: HACHIRI

Kwantung
HsiamenAomen
Haikow

S E C R E T

SECRET

JAPANESE CIVILIAN ORGANIZATIONS IN INTELLIGENCE

Minister
TSUCHIDA
Yutaka

Cabinet of Minister
SATO Shintaro

Counsellor
OKAZAKI
Kaheita

<p>PRESS SECTION Consul KATSUNO, K.</p>	<p>COMMUNICATIONS SECTION KUBO, T.</p>	<p>AGRICULTURAL SECTION FURNGORI, S.</p>	<p>GENERAL AFFAIRS SECTION MASUOKA, N.</p>
	<p>ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION SENO, A.</p>	<p>FINANCE SECTION HASHIMOTO, S.</p>	<p>INDUSTRIAL and COMMERCIAL SECTION KAGEYAMA, S.</p>
<p>-Press -Cinema -Radio -Cultural Orgs.</p>	<p>-Police -Education -Hygiene</p>	<p>-Railways -Steamships -Air Lines -Telegraph -Radio</p>	<p>-Banks -Currency -Food -Fishery -Cotton</p>
			<p>-Factories -Mining -Liaison</p>
<p>No. of Employees:</p>			
<p>20</p>	<p>20</p>	<p>30</p>	<p>20</p>
		<p>30</p>	<p>30</p>
			<p>20</p>

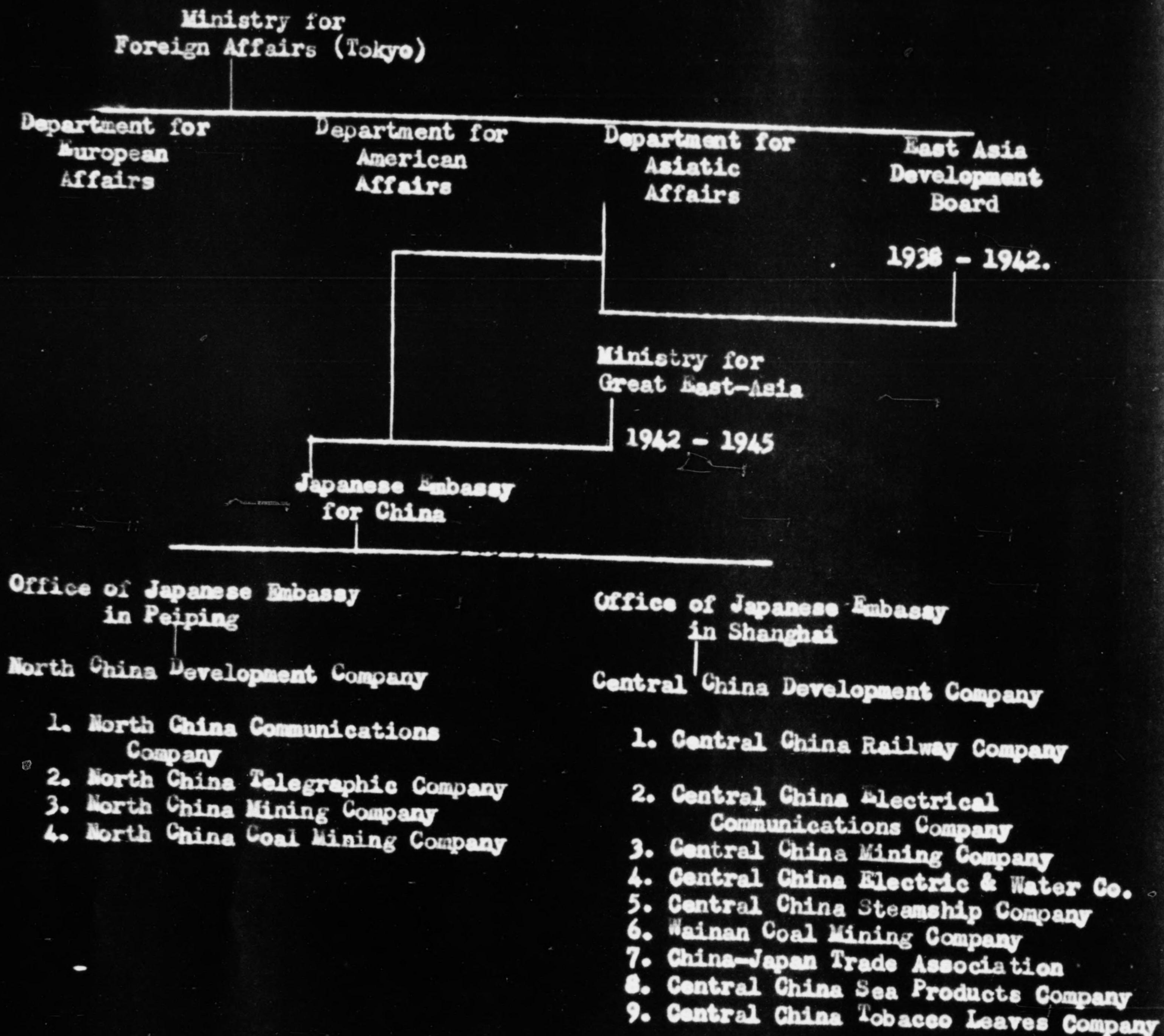
SECRET

S E C R E T

JAPANESE CIVILIAN ORGANIZATIONS IN INTELLIGENCE

5. ECONOMIC CONTROL OF CHINA BY JAPANESE EMBASSY.

The following charge was submitted on 15 February, 1946, by a reliable source:



S E C R E T

S E C R E T

JAPANESE CIVILIAN ORGANIZATIONS IN INTELLIGENCE

10. Central China Cigarette Company
11. Yangtze Egg-Products Company
12. Central China Transportation Co.
13. Central China Junk Association
14. Central China Animal Hides Co.
15. Nippon Fat Products Company
16. Central China Silk Company
17. Inter-Creek Steamship Company
18. China Hemp Products Company
19. Central China Salt Products Co.

Numerous informants have advised that the Japanese Embassies relied to a great extent on their economic arms, the North China Development Company and the Central China Development Company, for intelligence in China.

A. ASIA DEVELOPMENT BOARD

According to source the Lukouchiao Incident, which took place on 7 July, 1937, rapidly spread hostilities over an increasingly wide area, despite the "non-Aggravation" policy followed by the Japanese Government and the Japanese Army had to occupy not only North China, but also many points in Central and South China. In the meantime, efforts were made by several Chinese leaders in the occupied areas to form local governments to tide over the transitory period. Seeing this, the Japanese authorities considered it imperative to render positive support to such efforts with a view to protecting and furthering the welfare of the Chinese people. It is for this purpose that in September, 1938, a plan was mooted in favour of inaugurating a powerful organ co-ordinating military and government organizations, whereas, in China there had been no official organ directly responsible to Tokyo except those belonging to the Foreign Office, i. e., the embassy, consulates-general and consulates.

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

JAPANESE CIVILIAN ORGANIZATIONS IN INTELLIGENCE

This plan was supported strongly both by military and government circles, but there also was a small group vehemently opposing it. The latter argued that, instead of mixing up military and government affairs, various departments of the Government should detail large civilian personnel to attend to affairs relating to China, thereby enlarging and strengthening the structure of the Foreign Office. The resignation of General KAZUSHIGE UGAKI as Foreign Minister took place at this juncture on account of this question.

The original plan, however, continued to be supported among influential circles centering around military personalities and finally the Asia Development Board was inaugurated in the Cabinet in April, 1939.

The Asia Development Board was, as may be clear from what has been said above, an organ in which the military and the Government joined forces with military personnel forming its nucleus and with various civil service offices supporting it for the purpose of effectively dealing with the China problem. Naturally, the Foreign Office and the Asia Development Board had different duties to attend to in China, the former taking care of what little diplomatic affairs there were, besides affairs concerning Japanese residents in this country. All other important affairs, such as support to be given to Chinese domestic politics, solution of economic problems in China and cultural cooperation to be effected between Japan and China came under the jurisdiction of the Asia Development Board and not to be overlooked, also the collection of information.

The personnel of the Asia Development Board in Tokyo consisted of the Premier as President and the Foreign, War, Navy and Finance Ministers as Vice-Presidents. (At the time of the organization of this Board, Prince FUMIMARO KONOYE, HACHIRO ARITA, General GEN SUGIYAMA, Admiral MITSUMASA YONAI, and OKINORI KAYA were in office respectively as Premier, Foreign Minister, War Minister, Navy Minister and Finance Minister). Under the President and four Vice Presidents of the Board, Lieutenant-General YANAGAWA was appointed Secretary-General, Major-General SUZUKI as Chief of the Political Department, SHIMOKURO HIDAKA (of the Foreign Office) as Chief of the Economic Department and Dr. MATSUMURA (medical professor) as Chief of the Cultural Department. Of these three departments,

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

JAPANESE CIVILIAN ORGANIZATIONS IN INTELLIGENCE

the Political Department was considered the center of the whole system, its three section chiefs were sent from the Army, the Navy and the Foreign Office respectively. The personnel of the Asia Development Board, including the Secretary-General, had to be reshuffled several times, but the distribution of offices among various government departments remained unchanged.

In China the Asia Development Board established the North China Liaison Department at Peking, the Central China Liaison Department at Shanghai, the Nangchiang Liaison Department at Kalgan and the Amoy Liaison Department at Amoy. Of these four offices, the office at Peking had a branch at Tsingtao. These offices were headed by Army and Navy officers in active service as follows: The North China Liaison Department was headed first by Lieutenant-General KITA, next by Lieutenant-General MORIOKA and then by Major-General SHIOZAWA, Vice-Chiefs being first Major-General NEMOTO, next Major-General MORIOKA (before promotion) and then Major-General SHIOZAWA.

The Central China Liaison Department was headed by Vice-Admiral TSUDA and next by Vice-Admiral OTA, with an Army officer serving as Vice-Chief, which post was first occupied by Major-General KUSUMOTO, succeeded by Major-General OIKAWA, Major-General INOUE and Major-General ICHIAI in the order named.

The Mengchiang Liaison Department was headed first by Lieutenant-General SAKAI, next by Lieutenant-General TAKESHITA and then by Major-General IWASAKI; no Vice-Chief was appointed for this office.

The Amoy Liaison Department was first headed by Vice-Admiral OTA and later by Vice-Admiral FUKUDA, with no Vice-Chief appointed as in the case of the Kalgan office.

The branch office at Tsingtao was headed first by Rear-Admiral SHIBATA, next by Rear-Admiral TADA and later by another Naval officer.

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

JAPANESE CIVILIAN ORGANIZATIONS IN INTELLIGENCE

Each of these liaison departments was divided into various bureaus, which were headed by officials representing the Foreign Office, the Finance Ministry, the Commerce and Industry Ministry, Agriculture and Forestry Ministry and the Communications Ministry of the Tokyo Government, each attending to duties in which he had been well versed at the Government office he had originally occupied.

From the above description of the organization of the Asia Development Board, it may be clear that in this organ the Army and the Navy formed its nucleus with various civil service departments of the Government rendering necessary cooperation.

Thus organized, the Asia Development Board continued to function in parallel with the Foreign Office in connection with the China problem until November, 1942, when the Greater East Asia Ministry was inaugurated to supersede it.

B. GREATER EAST ASIA MINISTRY

According to source, during the first several months of the Greater East Asia War, which started on 8 December, 1941, the areas occupied by the Japanese forces rapidly grew larger. The situation thus created made it imperative not only for Manchoukuo and occupied China but also for the southern countries to strengthen defenses in a spirit of mutual assistance as member nations of what was known as the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. In view of this situation, the opinion was mooted in the Tojo Cabinet between August and September, 1942, that a new Ministry should be inaugurated with the object of rendering effective assistance to the "co-prosperity" nations, instead of leaving the Asia Development Board and the Foreign Office in charge of such matters. This opinion was opposed by a group of men, who, as in the case of the previous plan calling for the creation of the Asia Development Board, held that it was more advisable for diplomatic reasons to enlarge the scope of the Foreign Office service so as to cope with the situation. It was in this connection that the then Foreign Minister TOGO had to resign his portfolio under the pressure brought to bear upon him by the majority of Cabinet Ministers who favored the creation of a new Ministry. The new Ministry project made rapid progress and in November, 1942, the Greater East Asia Ministry was inaugurated accordingly.

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

JAPANESE CIVILIAN ORGANIZATIONS IN INTELLIGENCE

The areas which came under the jurisdiction of the newly-created Ministry covered the so-called Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity nations, including Manchoukuo, occupied China, French Indo-China, Thailand, Burma, the Philippines and the South Seas region under Japanese mandate. In Tokyo the Greater East Asia Ministry took over the relevant affairs that had previously been handled by the Colonial Affairs Ministry and the Manchoukuo Affairs Board. Meanwhile, the Foreign Office continued to function as it had done before with regard to the foreign countries outside the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. As far as the Co-Prosperity nations were concerned, the Foreign Minister was to direct and supervise those offices of the Greater East Asia Ministry, which were located in these countries only with respect to purely diplomatic affairs; all other affairs were attended to by the Greater East Asia Minister and all officials with duties abroad in these countries belonged to the Greater East Asia Ministry.

In China all offices previously belonging to the Foreign Office (including the embassy, the consulates-general and the consulates) were combined with the local organs of the Asia Development Board into new official institutions under the Ambassador with his embassy in Nanking. The new offices thus opened included four ambassadorial offices located respectively at Peking, Kalgan, Shanghai and Canton, with the scope of their jurisdiction extending over North China, Mengchiang, Central China and South China respectively and were invested with authority to direct and supervise the consulates-general and consulates in their respective areas.

In Manchoukuo, Thailand, Burma and the Philippines, Japan established an embassy at the capital of each country, while in French Indo-China she opened what was called in Japanese "TAISHI-FU", meaning the Ambassador's office and through this office she kept in touch with the French Indo-China authorities until France declared war on her.

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

JAPANESE CIVILIAN ORGANIZATIONS IN INTELLIGENCE

The personnel of the Greater East Asia Ministry in Tokyo included, as Minister, KAZUO AOKI, succeeded by MAMORU SHIGEMITSU, SHIGENORI TOGO and again by MAMORU SHIGEMITSU in the order named, the latter three holding the Foreign portfolio concurrently, as Vice-Minister, KUMAICHI YAMAMOTO, succeeded by SHIMPEI TAKEUCHI and AKIYOSHI TAJIRI in the order named, as Chief of the General Affairs Bureau, SHIMPEI TAKEUCHI, succeeded by GIRYO ANDO and ARATA SUGIHARA in the order named, as Chief of the China Affairs Bureau, UZUHIKO USAMI, succeeded by ARATA SUGIHARA and SUEHATSU UMEKITA in the order named, as Chief of the Manchoukue Affairs Bureau, TOSHIO IMAYOSHI, succeeded by MICHIO YAMAKOSHI, as Chief of the Southern Affairs Bureau, ITARO MIZUNO, succeeded by YUTAKA ISHIZAWA and as Chief of the Trade Bureau, YAMAMOTO.

The Chiefs of the Greater East Asia Ministry offices abroad included, as Ambassador to China, MAMORU SHIGEMITSU, succeeded by MASAYUKI TANI, as Chief of the Ambassadorial Office at Peking, Minister Lieutenant-General KIYOSADA SHIOZAWA succeeded by Minister Lieutenant-General SANETAKA KUSUMOTO, as Chief of the Ambassadorial Office at Kalgan, Minister Lieutenant-General IWASAKI, succeeded by Minister Major-General YASATO, as Chief of the Ambassadorial Office at Shanghai, Minister AKIYOSHI TAJIRI, succeeded by Minister UZUHIKO USAMI and Minister YUTAKA TSUCHIDA in the order named, as Ambassador to Manchoukue, General UMETSU, succeeded later by General YAMADA, as Ambassador to Thailand, TELJI TSUBOKAMI, succeeded by KUMAICHI YAMAMOTO, as Ambassador to Burma, RENZO SAWADA, succeeded by ITARO ISHII, as Ambassador to the Philippines, SHOZO MURATA and as Ambassador sent to French Indo-China, KENRICHI YOSHIZAWA, succeeded later by SHUNICHI MATSUMOTO.

Thus organized, the Greater East Asia Ministry continued to function until the latter part of August, 1945, when following the end of the War, the whole organization supposedly became defunct and all its personnel reverted back to the Foreign Office.

Until this time the Greater East Asia Ministry had representatives every place that the Foreign Office did. One source states that the Greater East Asia Ministry's Chief aim was that of supervision over the Puppet Governments.

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

JAPANESE CIVILIAN ORGANIZATIONS IN INTELLIGENCE

During the last year of operation and until August, 1945, the Greater East Asia Ministry was composed of five main departments. These departments were sub-divided into sections as follows:

BUREAU OF GENERAL AFFAIRS (General matters concerning economic, political and cultural affairs).

General Section	Section of Economic Affairs
Section of Research	
Section of Inspection	Section of Traffic Affairs

BUREAU OF CHINESE AFFAIRS (Economic, political and cultural affairs relative to China)

General section	Section of financial Affairs
Section of Commercial Affairs	Section of Traffic Affairs
Section of Agricultural Affairs	Section of Administrative Affairs

BUREAU OF MANCHURIAN AFFAIRS (Economic, Political and Cultural Affairs relative to Manchoukuo)

General Section	Section of Emigration
Section of Economic Development	Section of Education

BUREAU OF SOUTH SEAS AFFAIRS (Economic, Political and Cultural Affairs relative to South Seas Area).

Section of Political Affairs	Section of Administrative Affairs
Section of Economic Affairs	Section of Economic Development

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

JAPANESE CIVILIAN ORGANIZATIONS IN INTELLIGENCE

BUREAU OF TRADE (Affairs concerning foreign trade).

Section of Planning Section of Importation
Section of Exportation

It should be pointed out again that of the five main branches composing the Greater East Asia Ministry, each of these branches had its own research section (investigation or intelligence), and there were times when these sections handled political, economical, military and social intelligence. (Making dissemination of same.) This is an example of work overlapping duties among various sections.

The Greater East Asia Ministry did have its own schools. Only vague information was obtained concerning them, however, it is known that one, or the main school, was in Nanking. People questioned claim these schools were only to train people on intellectual subjects, but included physical training for disciplinary reasons.

6. THE JAPANESE CONSULATE GENERAL IN SHANGHAI, CHINA.

A. Organization:

The following chart shows the organization of the Japanese Consulate-General in Shanghai. This organization is very similar to that of the Embassy and duties performed were the same.

(OVER)

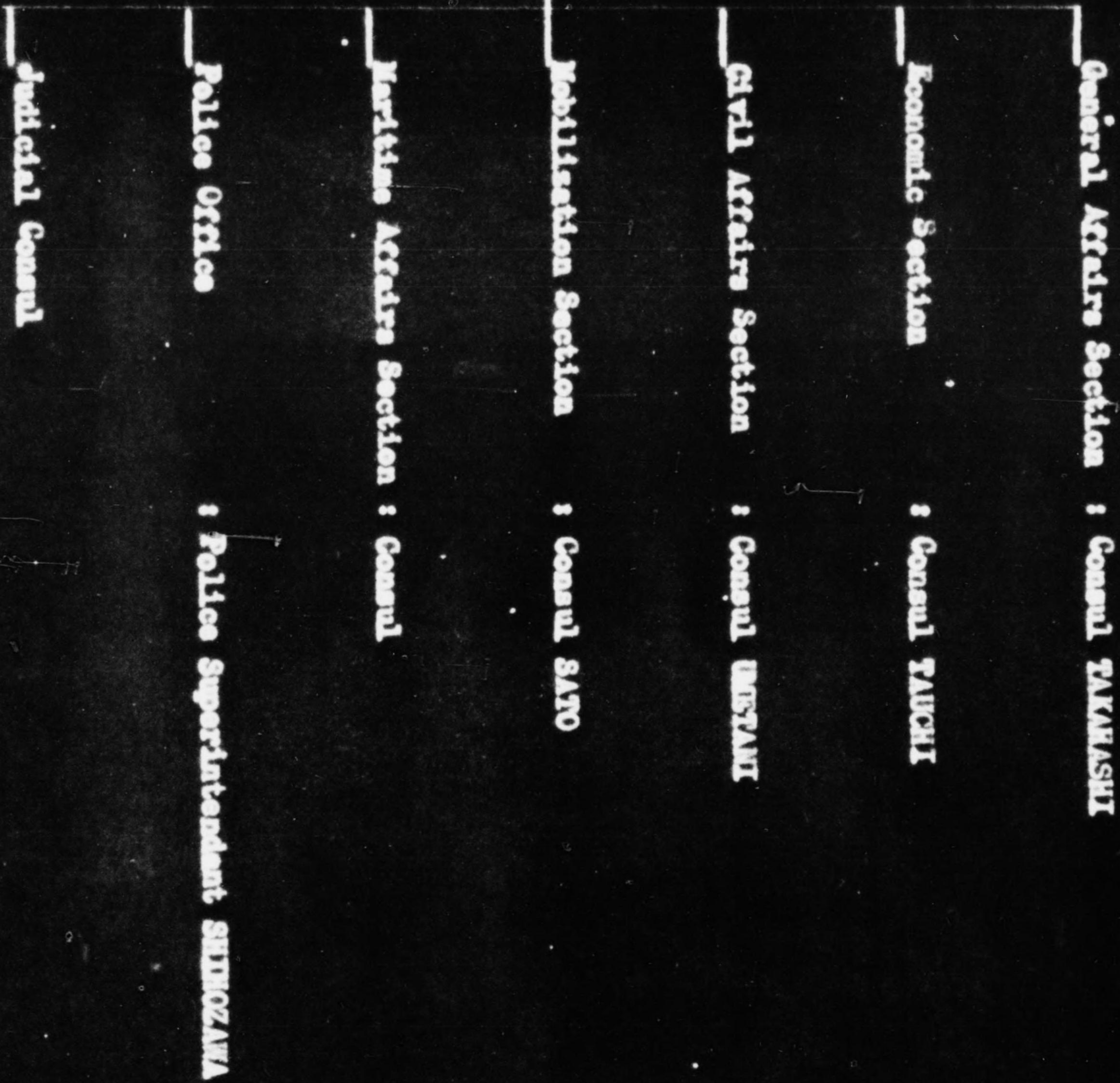
S E C R E T

SECRET

JAPANESE CIVILIAN ORGANIZATIONS IN INTELLIGENCE

Consul General TOYODA

Administrative Chief



SECRET

SECRET

JAPANESE CIVILIAN ORGANIZATIONS II INTELLIGENCE

Consul General TOIODA

Administrative Chief

General Affairs Section : Consul TAKAHASHI

Economic Section : Consul TAUCHI

Civil Affairs Section : Consul UMETANI

Mobilization Section : Consul SATO

Maritime Affairs Section : Consul

Police Office : Police Superintendent SHINOZAWA

Judicial Consul

SECRET

S E C R E T**JAPANESE CIVILIAN ORGANIZATIONS IN INTELLIGENCE**

The Japanese Consulate in Shanghai was established in February, 1871, and later as Consulate-General in June, 1889. It was a subordinate organization of the Japanese Legation in Peking until 1925, after which time it came under the control of the Embassy.

It dealt with the following:

1. Administration of Japanese population in Shanghai.
2. The issuing of police authority according to extraterritorial law.
3. The issuing of trade permits for Japanese firms.
4. Administration of Japanese schools.
5. Diplomatic actions representing Japanese Empire.
6. Collection of necessary information in the Shanghai area.

The System

- a. Department for Administration
Dealing with general administrative business for Japanese population.
- b. Department for Economical Affairs
Dealing with financial, economical, communications and correspondence business.
- c. Department for Foreign Affairs
Dealing with the business concerning foreigners and foreign relations.
- d. Department for Information
Collection of necessary information and dealing with propaganda work.

S E C R E T

S E C R E T**JAPANESE CIVILIAN ORGANIZATIONS IN INTELLIGENCE****e. Department of Police****1. Dai Ichi Ka
Police Station**

- a. Keimukakari (Section for
general business)
- b. Gyoseikakari (Section for
administration)
Permits for trade,
enlistment,
sanitary works.
- c. Shemkakari (Section for
census registration)
Registration of birth
and death,
residents.
Issue of certificate.
Concerning Chinese
employment.
Real estate and
properties
of Japanese
subjects.
- d. Shihokakari (Section for
justice)

**2. Dai Ni Ka (Tokko Keisatsu)
Counter-espionage, control
of Japanese communists
and Korean Independence
parties.****f. Department for Justice
Court of Justice****g. Extra-Department works**

- 1. Denshinka (Section for
telegrams)
- 2. Ryokenka (Section for
passports)
- 3. Bunshoka (Section for
documents)
- 4. Kirokuka (Section for
data)

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

JAPANESE CIVILIAN ORGANIZATIONS IN INTELLIGENCE

7. ACTIVITIES OF THE SHANGHAI CONSULATE-GENERAL, 1932 - 1937.

With the occupation of Manchuria by the Japanese military forces in 1932, anti-Japanese movements in China became brisk and Chinese public sentiment appealed for a unified front against Japan. As a result, the first Sino-Japanese war broke out on 28 January, 1933.

During the war the Japanese Consulate in Shanghai was kept busy supporting military movements, calling out all Japanese residents for voluntary work. As peace was restored in May and with the retreat of the 19th Route Army from the Shanghai area, the Japanese Consulate in Shanghai received orders to conduct the political counter measures against anti-Japanese movements.

The department for information was expanded and one special official was appointed from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to assume the important business of dealing with political intelligence activities.

Because of the cosmopolitan nature of the international settlement in Shanghai and the complicated conditions of the international control of the city, the Consulate could not get satisfactory results. They utilized the Doa Dobun Shoyin, Shisenkagakugenkusho (the Japanese Institute for Natural Science) and the Japanese Commercial Association for collecting information, gave instructions to the Japanese members of the City-Council of the International Settlement to make official protests against anti-Japanese movements inside the Settlement.

By means of propaganda and the use of Chinese terrorists the Japanese attempted to change the Chinese public's sentiment to one of anti-British feeling.

They attempted to gather Chinese veteran militarists and politicians for anti-Kuomintang movements, but without much success.

With the attack of Japanese Army in Lou Chia Chiao on 7 July, 1937, on the Chinese Army and the occupation of Peking on 30 July by the Japanese, war soon followed on 13 August in Shanghai.

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

JAPANESE CIVILIAN ORGANIZATIONS IN INTELLIGENCE

The Japanese Consulate in Shanghai furnished information regarding the movement of the Chinese troops around Shanghai and war preparations were made accordingly. In spite of the difficult position of the Japanese Naval Landing Party inside Shanghai and difficulties of landing large numbers of troops around Shanghai, the Japanese Army occupied the Shanghai area on 11 November. This was made possible by the work of the Students of Doa Bobun Sheyin, who furnished sketches of Chinese fortifications and information about Chinese troop movements.

8. ACTIVITIES OF THE SHANGHAI CONSULATE-GENERAL, 1937 - 1942.

After the occupation of Shanghai and Nanking by the Japanese Army, anti-Japanese movements inside the Shanghai Settlement became active, involving almost every Chinese organization in the movement. To confront such movements, the Tokumubu of the Japanese Army and Navy, together with the Japanese Consulate conducted a propaganda campaign on the Chinese population. For this purpose they gathered so-called pro-Japanese elements among the Chinese and organized the Dah Min Hoi.

After the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war, there were many such pro-Japanese organizations under the protection of Army and Consulate existing inside Shanghai for dealing with pro-Japanese propaganda work and collecting information for the Japanese authorities.

1. East Asia Association

This association was founded by Mr. Liu Hsieh in July, 1937, under the protection of the Japanese Consulate in Shanghai, later to be dissolved by order of the S. M. C.

2. Koa Kai (East Asia Development Association)

After the dissolution of East Asia Association, they organized the Koa Kai (Hsing Ya Hoi) in March, 1938, headed by Mr. Shiang Mu Chiang, but because of the difficulties of discrimination between members who were pro-Japanese or anti-Japanese, members of this association were guidance of Japanese Honins, who were appointed by the Consulate for the supervision of the Chinese. They were forced to dissolve this Association in May.

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

JAPANESE CIVILIAN ORGANIZATIONS IN INTELLIGENCE

Besides the above-mentioned association, there were the Anti-Communist Association, Tung Ya Huang Tu Hoi, Asiatic Peoples Association, Chinese Young Men's Association, etc., but such organizations were only the gathering places of the Japanese Bonins and such Chinese who wanted to make money by utilizing Japanese authority.

After the establishment of the Puppet Regime, headed by Mr. Liang Hong Tseh, in March, 1938, all of the above-mentioned organizations were dissolved and the Dah Min Hoi was organized as the supporting organization of the Puppet Regime in June, 1938.

The System of Dah Min Hoi

President: Liang Hong Tseh
Vice-President: Wen Chung Yao
Director: Chen Chun
Chief of Headquarters: Chu Dah Chiang
Chief of Organizations: Wong Hong Eun
Chief of Propaganda: Chang Tung

The Activities of Dah Min Hoi

Dah Min Hoi organized 13 branches and 40 sub-branches in the Japanese occupied area and held 150,000 registered names.

The branches and sub-branches had close connection with the branch offices of the Japanese Consulate and worked under the supervision of the Consulate's officials. They were active in dealing with pro-Japanese propaganda and collecting information.

The so-called peace movements, Anti-Kuomintang Movement, Anti-British Movement, Anti-Communist Movement, movements for the establishing of the so-called New Order in East Asia, were performed by them under the instruction of the Japanese Consulate.

With the establishment of Wang Ching Wei Puppet Regime in 1939, the Dah Min Hoi was dissolved.

9. THE ACTIVITIES OF JAPANESE CONSULATE 1942 - 1945

With the establishment of the Ministry of Great East Asia and the application of the Japanese Embassy, the activities of the Consulate were restricted to dealing with only the affairs concerning the Japanese population.

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

JAPANESE CIVILIAN ORGANIZATIONS IN INTELLIGENCE

In January, 1942, they organized the Shanghai Koa Kai (East Asia Development Association in Shanghai) and Jikyoku Fujin Kai (Women's Association to meet the political situation) for the purpose of unifying the Japanese population to cope with the political situation.

They organized Kinbohan (neighbor's joint) numbering 1,800 and war-joining (Chonai Kai) numbering 180 as the sub-organization of Koa Kai.

These organizations were active in -

1. Planting the castor-oil plant.
2. Collecting metallic ware.
3. Selling government bonds.
4. Training Japanese according to fascist ideas.
5. Collecting necessary funds for the building of aircraft.

In June, 1943, they dissolved the Koa Kai and organized the Koa Hokoku Kai (Patriotic Association for the East Asia Development).

The staffs of Koa Hokoku Kai were as follows:

President: General Consul Seiki Iano
Vice-President: Mr. Nobuo Watanabe
Chief of Business Board: Yasutaro Koemura
Chief of Department for General Affairs: Katohira Hattori
Vice-Chief of Department for General Affairs: Matsutsugu Matsui
Vice-Chief of Department for General Affairs: Yubun Shimoda
Chief of Department for Training: Hajimu Hirayama
Vice-Chief of Department for Training: Sai Gakuto
Chief of Budo: Yeimatsu Shirakami
Chief of Physical Training: Kwanji Kawai
Chief of Department for East Asia: Hiroshi Hata
Chief of Cultural Department: Kiyoshi Iwamoto
Vice Chief of Cultural Department: Shunnosuke Ashizawa
Vice Chief of Cultural Department: Chokudo Omori
President: Setsu Aoki (Central China Water & Electric Company)
Vice-President: Nishiro Kawamura (Yokohama Bank)
Advisers: Keitaro Kuroda (Shanghai Cotton Mills)
Kenji Kodama (Tokyo)
Kikujiro Takajima (C. C. Development Company)
Danso Tachikawa (Tung Hsing Cotton Mills)
Akitsugu Nishikawa (Toyoda Cotton Mills)

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

JAPANESE CIVILIAN ORGANIZATIONS IN INTELLIGENCE

Members: Yutaro Hanawa (Mitsui)
Tatsuichiro Funatsu (Shanghai City Government)
Seiji Yoshida (Tokyo)
Yoshitduru Igarashi (Shanghai Kobai)
Hikoji Ichihashi (Meiji Insurance)
Minoru Ikoma (Nippon Yusen)
Katsuo Oysma (Sanko Company)
Misao Katsuda (Dainihon Cotton Mills)
Kenichi Kawaguchi (Sumitomo)
Torachi Kurimoto (Yeiwa Yoko)
Yeiso Kojima (Mitsubishi)
Tetsu Shimura (Tea Kaiun)
Fujisaburo Tomonaga (Nikka Cotton Mills)
Itsuchi Nishida (Yuhō Cotton Mills)
Hoyu Maeda (Toyo Cotton Company)
Kose Miyazawa (Miyazawa Yoko)
Yoshitaka Mochita (Nihon Yushi)
Masao Yamamoto (Mitsui)

Director: Bunbin Takeuchi

Staff: Suketsugu Satamatsu

Futao Kamio

Masao Kamimura

Unesuke Kawauchi

Kun Hara

Noboru Takahashi

10. ORGANIZATIONS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE CONSULATE GENERAL

20 February, 1946.

(A). Doa Dobun Shevin (Tung Wen University)

The Tung Wen University was created by Atsumaro KONOYE, the father of Prince Fumimaro KONOYE, in 1899, in Nanking, for the purpose of establishing close friendship between China and Japan in educating Chinese and Japanese students together. At that time only 14 students were registered. In 1900 the school was moved to Shanghai. In 1937 the whole building burned down as a result of the war, however, in 1938 the former Chaotung University on Avenue Haig was used by Tung Wen. In 1939 the status of Tung Wen was raised to that of a University.

S E C R E T

S E C R E T**JAPANESE CIVILIAN ORGANIZATIONS IN INTELLIGENCE****The System:**

The Faculty: A. Political science and law

The Faculty: B. Commercial and Economic Lectures

The College: Economical Lectures

Lectures: Languages, (Chinese, English, Russian and German); Science; Philosophy, Economics, History; Geography, Asiatic Peoples' Theory; Japanese and Chinese Law.

Besides the above lectures they have special lectures concerning Chinese affairs for studying Chinese political, Economical, Cultural, Anthropological, Geographical conditions.

Trip for Special Investigation: Every year they send students for about 2½ months on round trips in interior China for investigating the important strategic points in China.

Finance: They organized a foundation called TOA TOBUN KAI in which prominent Japanese politicians and capitalists were involved. The Headquarters of TOA TOBUN KAI was in Tokyo, the branches were established in Shanghai, Tsingtao, Peking and Canton.

The President of TOA TOBUN KAI was Prince Fumimaro KONOYE and Vice President was General Nobuyuki ABE.

The President of the Shanghai branch was Mr. Tatsuichiro FUNATSU and prominent Japanese business men and officials were involved.

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

JAPANESE CIVILIAN ORGANIZATIONS IN INTELLIGENCE

The main object of education in this University was for educating and training students specially to assume duties in the intelligence service in China for the Japanese Government. Only Japanese students, not Chinese, were trained in espionage. Before the Sino-Japanese war they had a special class for Chinese students for the purpose of utilizing them in pro-Japanese activities, but all the Chinese graduates went over to the Chungking Government after the outbreak of Sino-Japanese war.

The Professors:

The first Director of this School was the well-known advocator of Military invasion into China, Mr. Sei ARAO, who was active in Military espionage during the Sino-Japanese war 1882-1883 and Russo-Japanese War 1892-1893.

Mr. Hajimu NEZU, the successor of Mr. ARAO persuaded the Japanese Government, prominent Japanese politicians and capitalists to form the financial foundation for this school.

The recent Director: Kiichi HONMA
The Professors: Okichi KITANO,
Takuro SUZUKI,
Fumio OTAKE
Fukusaburo HIZABE
Shunpei MOZAKI
Yasumobu KUCHIDA
Ichiro SAKAMOTO
Yoshiro TODA
Yeichi OTA
Atsumi YAMADA
Memoru SAIHEKI,
Stasuke HIROYE
Yoshihiro HORIYE
Masaichi ISHIKAWA
Hatsutsugu TOBIISHI
Kageo SAKUKAKAWA

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

JAPANESE CIVILIAN ORGANIZATIONS IN INTELLIGENCE

Tokuyuki Makaya
Miyazo UCHIYAMA
Ryuso ORI
Hajimi COMI
So UYEHARA
Kahei KOHASHI
Hoku MICHIGAMI
Sakuma YAMACUCHI
Maseo UCHIYAMA
Itero YAMAZAKI
Toyokichi HINNAI
Kiyoshi KOLWAI
Isaburo KIDA
Hircharu CHIKAZAWA
Yasuchige KIMURA
Yoshio TSUJIYA
Ryusei MATSUMOTO
Kinichi HIRASHITA
Ichichu ICHIYEN
Kasuo KANEMARU
Tokuji OSAKA
Shiro MIYOSHI
Yasuyoshi ISHII

The members of East Asia Investigating Department:

Chief: Fukuseburo HITAYE
Members: Yasuhira TKAGI
Masanane ORO
Yasuye IKE
Genkichi OTA

The professors of college:

Chief: Seizo KUBOTA
Members: Ichiro SAKAMOTO
Fumio OTAKE
Gaso WARIMIYA
Satasuke HIROYE
Hiroharu OHIKAZAWA
Yasushige KIMURA

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

JAPANESE CIVILIAN ORGANIZATIONS IN INTELLIGENCE

Sakuma YAMAGUCHI
Masayoshi KOGA
Naichi ZUNOCHI
Miyazo UCHIYAMA
Atsumi YAMADA
Gehei KOHASHI
Hyusei MATSUMOTO
Juntaro YONEKURA
Seihachi AOYAOI
Minetaro FUKUZAKI
Senri OKA
Kuzuo KANEMARU

The professors lecturing on Chinese affairs:

Fumio OTAKE
Fukunaburo HIZAYE
Atsumi YAMADA
Mamoru SAIHAKI
Toyokichi JIMNAI
Kiyoshi KOIWAI
Sakuma YAMAGUCHI

The graduates from this College were mostly employed by the Japanese Government service, the Ambassadors for Burma and Siam during the war were graduates of this College and General Consuls in important towns of China were occupied by the graduates of this College.

The Chiefs of Intelligence Sections of Government concerns in China were almost all graduates from this College. The greater part of the graduates were sympathizers of the East Alliance which was lead by General Ganji ISHIMARA and Mr. Shumei OKAWA.

Some of them entered Military service and have assumed duties in intelligence departments. Lieutenant YONEYAMA and OMI, who were graduates from this College, were in the information section of Nobori-butai (13th Army).

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

JAPANESE CIVILIAN ORGANIZATIONS IN INTELLIGENCE

The current activities of the professors and graduates:

The greater part of the professors have left already for Japan. The Director, Mr. Kiichi HONMA, is still in Shanghai. Messrs. TOYOKICHI JINNAI, KIYOSHI KOIWA and SAKUMA YAMAGUCHI are still in Shanghai and are involved in democratic movement. They have gathered many graduates together and become the important members of Japanese cultural Association.

The others, who were the sympathizers for East Asia Alliance, were active in trying to be employed by Chinese Army. Because the graduates from this College can speak Chinese fluently and know how to behave like Chinese, they can easily camouflage themselves as natives.

The graduates from this College number about 4,000.

S E C R E T

DIVISION OF PROTECTIVE SERVICES

EXPT TO FOR THE INTERESTS
MAR 22 1948

Gardena, California,
March 10th, 1948.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

4/5/48
DIVISION OF PROTECTIVE SERVICES

MAR 25 1948

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The United States Government,
Department of State,
Special Project Division,
Washington, D. C.,

Dear Sirs:

no ch 89
SUBJECT: HAJIMU MASUDA, 3/27/47

The present is in direct appeal to your esteemed office in reference to my son Hajimu, who is an American-born citizen, now stranded in Shanghai, China.

I have made numerous contacts and efforts in hopes of bringing my eldest son Hajimu; back to this country upon termination of the recent war, but to my wife's and my deep chagrin all our efforts have thus far proved fruitless.

I am aware of the detrimental circumstances Hajimu has been compelled to undergo during the war, as while the war was still raging, Hajimu was one of the many unfortunate American-born Japanese who was stranded in Japan. And while marooned, he was subject to force majeure, and served the Japanese Government in minor capacities.

While I do comprehend the facts of his services with the Japanese to an extent, still yet, I firmly believe his services rendered minorly came only after being subject to extremities. My conviction comes from the knowledge of the Japanese with authorities, especially the military authorities, they have the habit of carrying such given authorities to the very extreme, even resorting to inhuman tactics. Under such circumstances, and further, Hajimu being an American of Japanese ancestry, he would be more so, subject to severe pressures, with an ultimate leading to serve the Japanese.

It is not the desire on my part to press the issue, or request the impossible, however, since the matter has been pending for over two years now, I take up the cudgel on behalf of my wife in our sincere hopes of your early consideration of this case.

I understand from the correspondents which were directed to me from Hajimu, he has made accountable efforts with the American Consulate in Shanghai, but without success. And constantly writes of his dire condition he is forced to face, due procrastination of the decision. Therefore, I am moved to write direct in asking mercy of Hajimu's case.

RECEIVED
DIVISION OF STATE
MAR 6 1948

Confidential File

894.20293/3-1048

A/UB

894.20293/3-1048

Subject: Hajimu Masuda page 2.

Hajimu's mother has been in ill health for the past several years, and as of late her condition is becoming more critical. She has been reiterating her desire to see Hajimu once more before anything drastic happens to her. Before it is too late, we beg of your early consideration that he might join us once again.

Your department be assured that in the event of his return to this country, I will be fully responsible for his activities. I am sure our son Hajimu, given opportunity, he will redeem himself to be a loyal citizen once again.

It is our sincere desire of your early attention, and hope your esteemed office to see some way clear to assist in bringing back to us Hajimu.

In appreciation, I wish to remain,

Yours cordially,

Kiyonobu Masuda
Kiyonobu Masuda

ok
Enclosures: Doctors statement verifying my wife's ill-health.

Supplementary statement in brief of my activities upon arrival in this country.

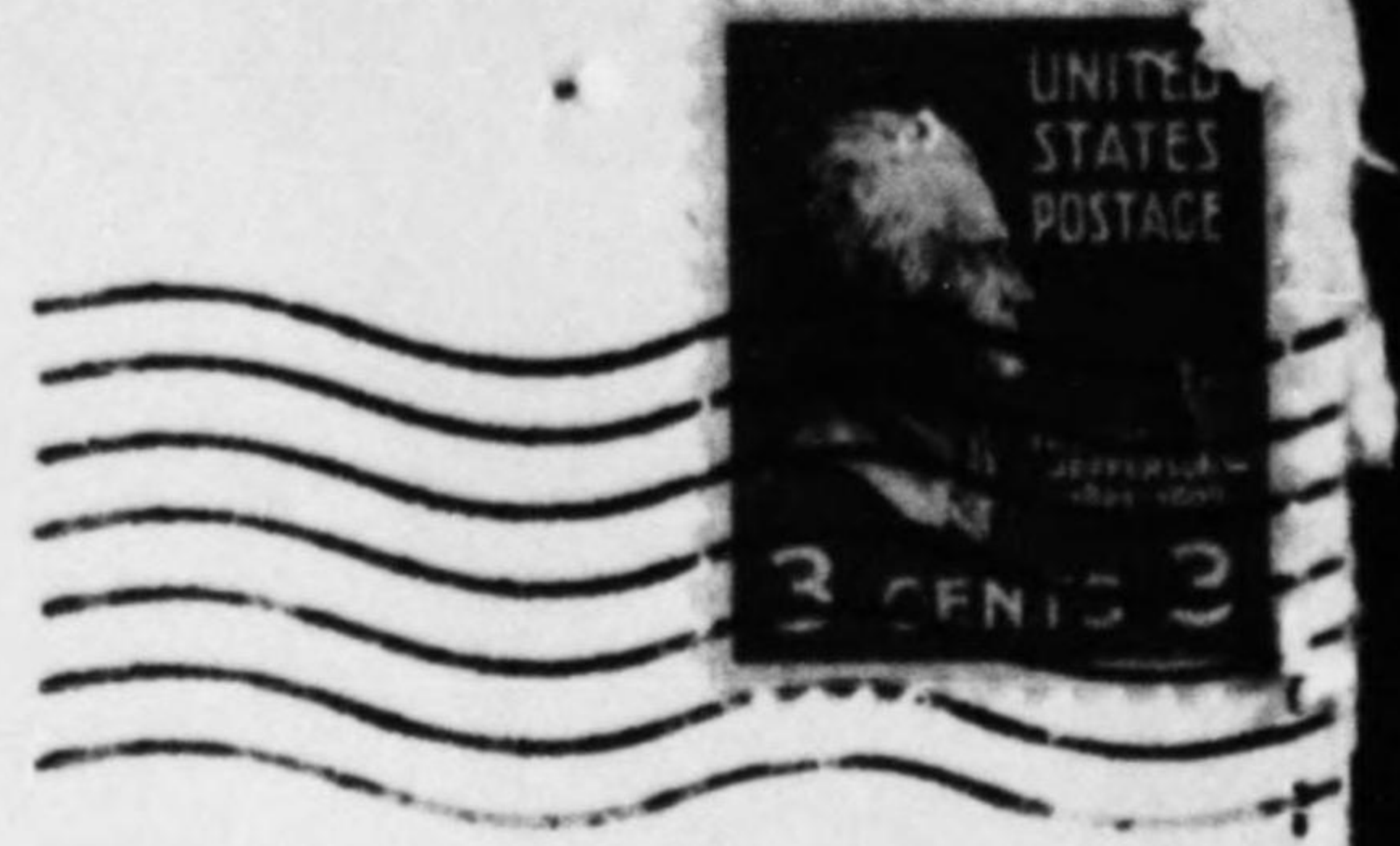
D. H. CLARK'S UNIT	
Anal.	<i>WZ</i>
Rev.	<i>JB</i>
Cat.	<i>Classified name</i>
Dist.	

DECLASSIFIED

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

760050

Kiyonobu Masuda
18321 1/2 S. Western Avenue
Gardena, California



The United States Government
Department of State
Special Project Division
Washington D. C.

March 10th, 1948.

BRIEF ANTECEDENT

NAME: KIYONOBU MASUDA

WIFE: HARUNO MASUDA

RESIDENT: 1832 $\frac{1}{2}$ Western Avenue, Gardena, California.

I arrived in the United States in the year of 1906, and have since never left this country. Upon my arrival here, I have confined myself to Truck Gardening and in operating Green-house nurseries. All of my activities were limited to in an around Southern California.

My wife, (Haruno Masuda) came to this country in the year of 1914, and never left the United States since her coming here. She has always been a housewife. Our first child was Hajimu, born June 8th 1915, and subsequently followed by another son and three girls.

I, nor any member of my family has never acted in contrary to the law, and have always abided. All of our childrens have gone to and graduated from their respective High School in this country.

In 1937, Hajimu was given an opportunity to travel into Japan with an organized orchestra as a member, and at the time I thought it be a good opportunity for Hajimu to see Japan, thereby consented to his travel. ||

Upon the outbreak of the war, we were first concentrated at the Santa Anita camp, later we were sent to Jerome, Arkansas, this was in May of 1942. In August of 1945 we went to Amache, where we remained until we returned to California.

During the war, I had two son-in-laws who served with the United States Army, and while serving their respective capacity, I took the responsibilities of caring for our daughters who had their husband in the Army. ||

My other son Hiroshi, was exempted from the Army due to poor physical condition.

Respectfully submitted

Kiyonobu Masuda

Kiyonobu Masuda

Office
3407 7th Avenue
Phone RE. 5488

Residence
3442 6th Avenue
Phone RO. 9278

Wallace Tadayoshi ✓
DR. W. T. NAGATA
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON
Los Angeles 16, California

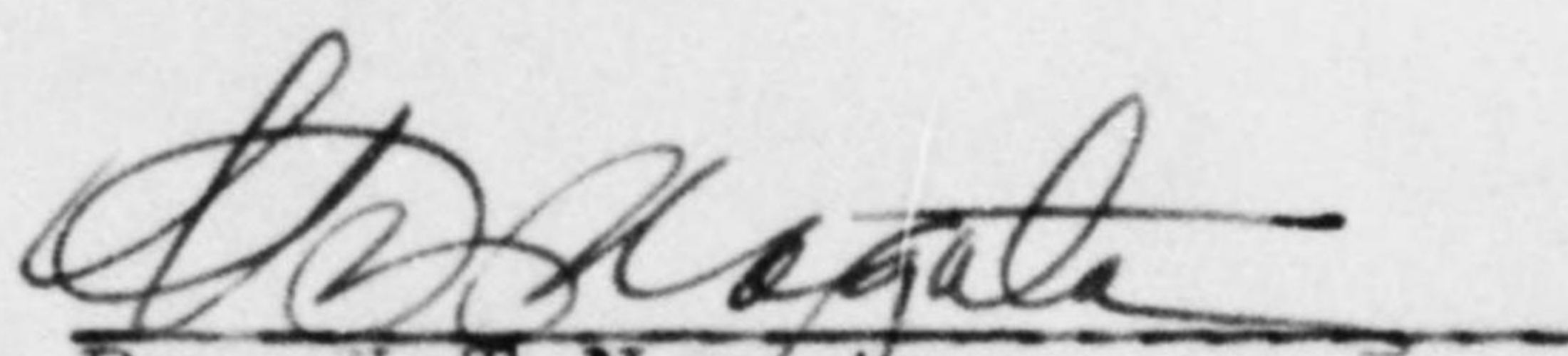
March 4, 1948

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that Haruno Masuda,
age 55, of 18321½ Western Ave., Gardena, Calif.,
is ill at present and under my professional
care.

Hoping that this information is of some
value to you, I remain,

Very truly yours,


Dr. W.T. Nagata

WTN/mm

INCOMING AIRGRAM

DEPARTMENT OF STATE DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS TELEGRAPH BRANCH



Address	CA
FE	
Info	
WB	
RESTRICTED	
HA	
PI	
REA	
	H.B.

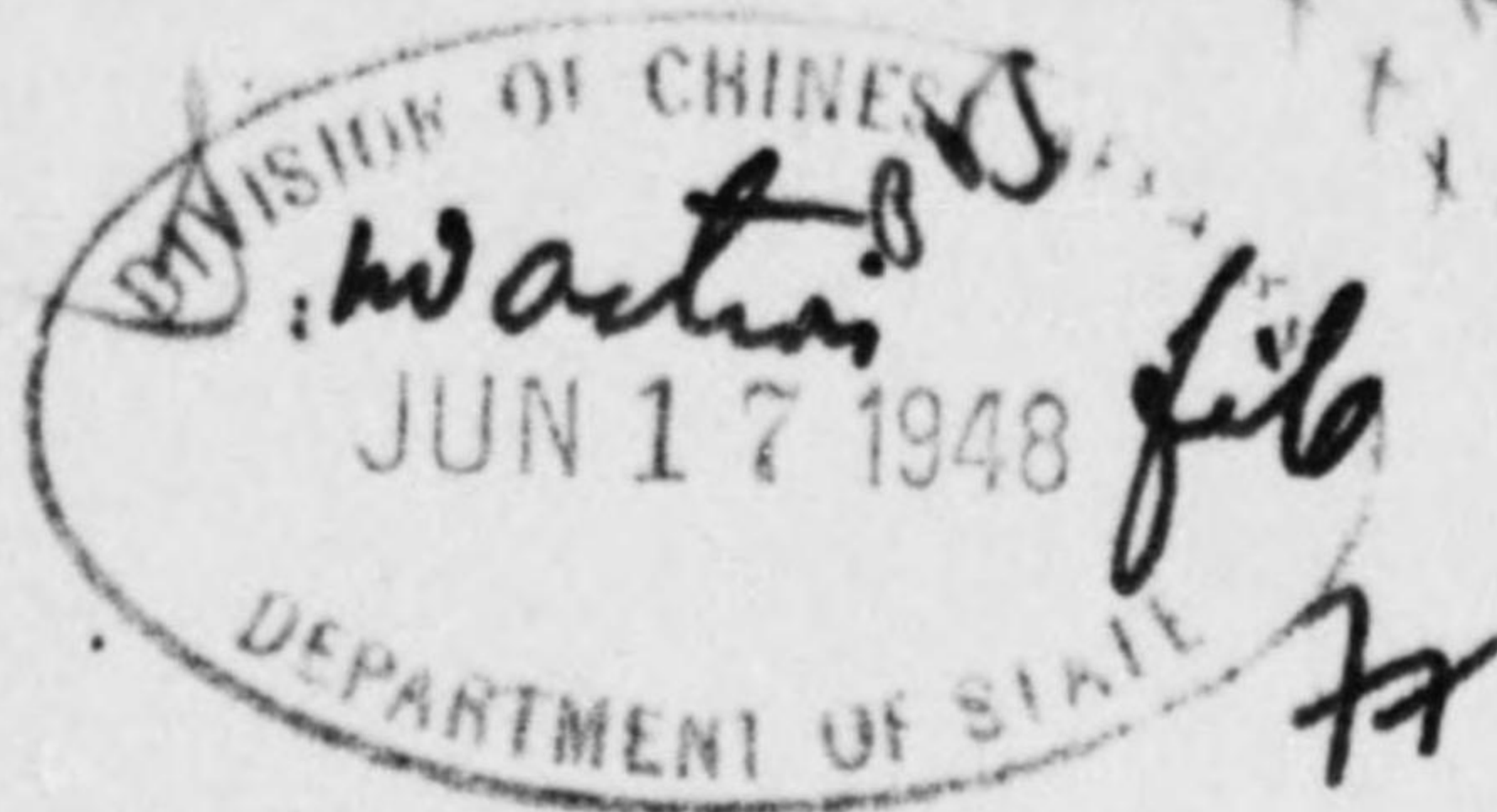
AIRGRAM NT

3155

From: American Consulate General
Shanghai, China

File No: 500

Date: June 7, 1948



June 16, 1948 1:23 pm

SP STATE
WASHINGTON

3
A

ACTION FE

INFO A-500, June 7, 1948

DC/R

O

FC

OCD

CIA

P

RPS

Most recent development in scattered press attention to "invasion of Chinese water" by Jap fishermen is publication of "Confession" of crew member of captured Jap fishing boat "UNZON MARU."

Principal points are:

"1. The four Japanese fishing boats, including the Unzon Maru were ordered by the Japanese Supreme authorities to trespass on our territorial waters;

"2. The fishing boat sunk by us was equipped with the most modern shortwave radio receiver and transmitter. The day before its sinking, it had radioed Tokyo by secret code, reporting on the longitude and latitude of the spot as well as the depth of water, where it was;

"3. All the crew members are seamen who have undergone rigid military training. This was, however, cunningly refuted by the skipper of the "Unzon Maru", Shimomura, who held that the 16-year-old crew member was mentally deranged so that he did not know what he was talking. Shimomura also vehemently denied the charge."

FILSCLER

JUL 6 1948

FILED

DMR

PERMANENT RECORD COPY.—This copy must be returned to DC/R central files with notation of action taken.

894 . 20293 / 6-748

XR8941628

INCOMING AIRGRAM

DEPARTMENT OF STATE DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS TELEGRAPH BRANCH

Office	CA
FE	
Info	
US	
CA	
RA	
PI	RESTRICTED
SEA	

Office of
FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS
 JUL 2 1948
 DIRECTOR
 Department of State

AIRGRAM NO. NT

227

From: American Consulate General Shanghai, China

No. : A-553

Date: June 25, 1948

Mailed: June 28, 1948

Rec'd: July 2, 2:13 p.m.

no action
 DIVISION OF CHINESE AFFAIRS
 JUL 2 - 1948
 DEPARTMENT OF STATE
file

2

DW

ACTION:FE
 INFO:
 DC/R
 DC/L
 ITP
 OFD
 OCD
 CIA
 FC

SECRETARY WASHINGTON

A-553, June 25, 1948.

With reference to my Airgram, No. 500, dated June 7, reporting the arrest of Japanese fishermen in Chinese waters, there is quoted below a Central News Agency dispatch:

"Hangchow, June 19. The Hangchow District Court today turned down the charges by the Chekiang Provincial Peace Preservation Headquarters against six Japanese fishermen charged with smuggling and fishing in Chinese waters, who were arrested on May 29 aboard a Japanese fishing boat off the sea near Yunkamen, on the sea coast of the Chekiang province.

"After careful examination, the district court found no evidence of the charges against the defendants and ascertained that the Japanese fishing boat was floating towards the sea near Chekiang owing to the breakdown of its engine.

"It is learned that the case has been transferred to the Municipal Police Headquarters and the six fishermen are expected to be repatriated to Japan by the Overseas Affairs Bureau shortly."

It is the understanding of the Consulate General that the above acquittal affects only one group of Japanese fishermen captured and that others continue in custody.

PERMANENT RECORD COPY.—This copy must be returned to DC/R central files with notation of action taken.

PIECE R

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
 AUG 2 1948
 DC/L
 LIAISON OFFICE

894.20293/6-2548

HH



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ACTION
is assigned to

FE

No. 706

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL

RESTRICTED

Shanghai, China, August 5, 1948

DCR

Subject: Repatriation of Six Japanese
Fishermen

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,
Washington.

DIVISION OF CHINESE AFFAIRS
No action
AUG 13 1948
File
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
CA

Sir:

894.20293/6-2548

I have the honor to refer to my restricted airgram A-553, June 25, 1948, and to the inquiry from the Office of United States Political Adviser dated July 15, 1948 concerning the arrest of six Japanese fishermen in Chinese waters. It now appears that these fishermen sailed from Yamakawako, Kagoshima, Japan, on May 20, 1948 on board the "Dai Ni San Shima Maru" to fish some two hundred nautical miles from land. The fishermen were:

ACTION
FE
COPIES
TO:
0
OPD
DS
ITP
OLA
DCR
FC
CIA

- Sinoski Hilayama, age 41
- Liugi Kawazaki, age 27
- Hiro Sakakuchi, age 26
- Kodaro Hiroyama, age 22
- Shigo Yagai, age 42
- Shichinoski Takami, age 56

While fishing, the boat engine failed and on May 25, at about 11:00 p.m., they were captured by pirates. On May 28, when the pirates' junk together with the Japanese fishermen and fishing boat neared Wenchow, it was discovered by the Third River Police Corps of Wenchow. The police arrested the pirates and delivered the fishermen and the fishing boat to the Haimen Police Detachment. After a week, the fishermen were transferred to the High Court at Hangchow which later acquitted them. On June 19th, they were brought under escort to the Shanghai Bureau of Police. They are now being cared for by the Japanese Liaison Office,

894.20293/8-548

CS/V

332

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
1948 AUG 12 AM 2 14
RESTRICTED
DC/M
FACILITIES BRANCH

DOE NEU
mj
W
Dist

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 23 1948
18
2 PM 4 04

894.20293/8-548

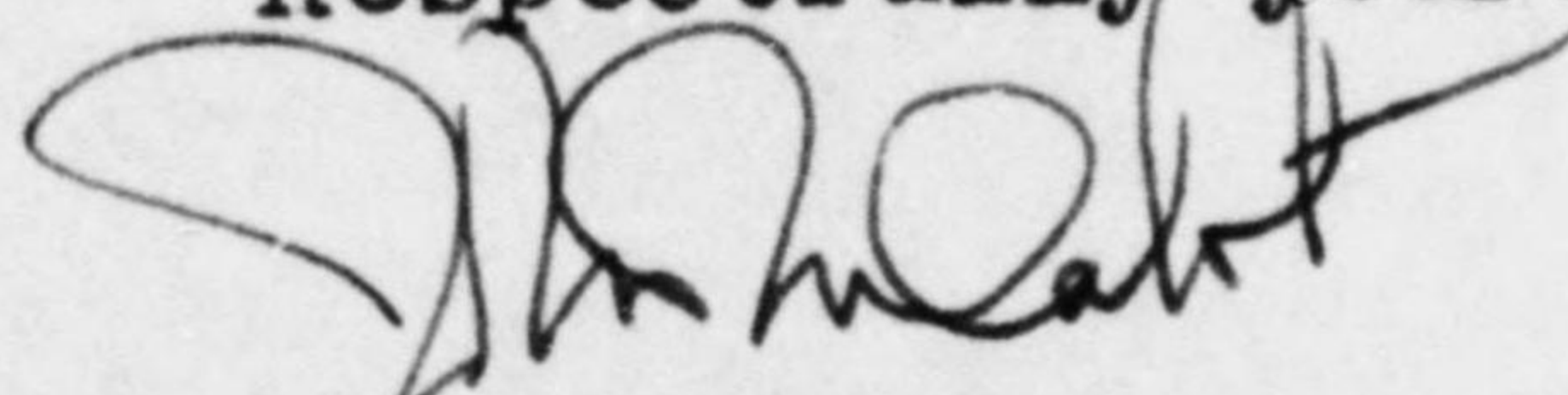
RESTRICTED

Despatch no. 706, August 5, 1948
from American Consulate General,
Shanghai

- 2 -

332 Woosung Road, Shanghai, while awaiting transportation for repatriation to Japan. Their boat is in possession of the Hangchow Sea Police Corps and is being repaired. The Hangchow High Court has referred to Nanking for decision the question of the eventual disposition of the fishing boat as being a diplomatic rather than a judicial matter.

Respectfully yours,



John M. Cabot
American Consul General

file no. 800
HLSmith/tg

To Department in original and hectograph.
Copy to American Embassy, Nanking.
Copy to W. J. Sebald, Office of United States
Political Adviser, Tokyo

RESTRICTED

INCOMING AIRGRAM

DEPARTMENT OF STATE DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS TELEGRAPH BRANCH

no action
 DIVISION OF CHINESE AFFAIRS
 OCT 8 - 1948
 DEPARTMENT OF STATE
file [signature]

Office of
 FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS
 OCT 8 1948
 DIRECTOR
 Department of State

1347

AIR MAIL SENT

2

A

RESTRICTED

ACTION: FE
 INFO:
 DC/R
 C
 O
 FE
 DC/L
 ITP
 OFD
 OLC
 CIA
 DS

CA	✓
FE	✓
INFO	✓
DC/R	
C	✓
O	
FE	
DC/L	
ITP	
OFD	
OLC	
CIA	
DS	

From: American Consulate General
 Shanghai, China.
 No. A-903
 Date of mailing:
 Date: October 1, 1948
 Recd: Oct. 8, 12:35 p.m.

SLCSTATE

WASHINGTON

A-903, October 1, 1948

With reference to Conjen Despatch no. 706 August 5, 1948, the six Japanese fishermen sailed today from Shanghai on the S. S. Hai Liao bound for Japan.

No further information available concerning the disposition of fishing boat.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
 LIAISON OFFICE
 OCT 28 1948
Wms
no dist

894.20293/10-148

[Handwritten initials]

HLS:ITM:tc
 file no. 800

CALOR

OCT 27 1948

FILED

copy to Embassy
 copy to W. J. Sebald, Office of United States Political Affairs

PERMANENT RECORD COPY.—This copy must be returned to DC/R central files with notation of action taken.

HH



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DOH
ACTION
is assigned to

[Signature]

No. 930

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL

UNCLASSIFIED

Shanghai, China, October 28, 1948. *DC/R*

Subject: Deportation of Japanese Fishermen.

*XR 894.628
893.628*

[Circular Stamp: DIVISION OF CHINESE AFFAIRS, NOV - 5 1948, DEPARTMENT OF STATE]
[Handwritten: Jelle, RAN, 2273]

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
18
NOV 4 AM 8 35

THE HONORABLE

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose for the Department's information a clipping from the CHINA DAILY TRIBUNE, an English-language vernacular, of October 17, 1948, concerning the deportation of twenty-five Japanese fishermen from Shanghai.

1/

*FE
COPIES
TO:
OLY
SY
O
POS*

This news report has been substantially confirmed by the Japanese Section of the Foreign Affairs Office of the Shanghai Bureau of Police, according to which the twenty-five Japanese fishermen headed by Captain Wachiu Shimomura (下村和十) were deported from Shanghai to Japan on board the S. S. HAI LIAO on October 25, 1948. The local Police Bureau also states that the order for deportation of the Japanese fishermen and confiscation of their fishing boat, "WENTSENG MARU (雲仙丸)", was originally handed down by the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry at Nanking.

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
1948 NOV 2 PM
*DC/M
FACILITIES BRANCH*
*DC/R
He
2/7w
Fishwife*

Respectfully yours,
For the Consul General:

[Signature: Harry Leroy Smith]
Harry Leroy Smith
American Consul

Enclosure: *art*

1/- Copy of news clipping from the CHINA DAILY TRIBUNE dated October 17, 1948.

885.9

HLSmith:CHT/Tsj

Original and Hectograph to Department
In duplicate copy to Embassy, Nanking
Copy to U. S. Political Adviser for Japan, Tokyo.

UNCLASSIFIED

[Routing Slip: Ana, Re, Cat, Unit]
[Handwritten: VE, ch]
DEC 17 1948

894.20293/10-2848

CS/A
894.20293/10-2848

[Handwritten: (M/M)]

Enclosure No. 1 to despatch No. 930 from American Consulate General, Shanghai, China, dated October 28, 1948.

C O P Y

News Clipping from the CHINA DAILY TRIBUNE
October 17, 1948.

JAPANESE FISHERMEN DEPORTED AFTER
LONG DETENTION

Twenty-five crew members of a Japanese fishing boat caught in May this year by the Chinese Navy while catching fish within Chinese territorial waters, were ordered to be deported after over four months detention. The boat was confiscated.

On May 29, the Chinese Navy received information that Japanese fishing boats were sighted within Chinese territorial waters near the mouth Yangtze River. A gunboat was despatched to investigate. Four Japanese fishing boats were seen operating off the Sheshan Coast.

The trawlers tried to escape when they saw the Chinese gunboat approaching. The gunboat gave chase, sinking one of the Japanese fishing boats and capturing another. The crew of the sunken boat were rescued. Two boats escaped.

Copied by Tsj
Compared with Syz

DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS TELEGRAPH BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF STATE INCOMING TELEGRAM CONFIDENTIAL

ACTION COPY

10

Action: FE Info: E OLI CIA DCL ITP SY DS DCR



Control 5975

Rec'd November 15, 1949 11:49 p.m. Action Assigned to CA Action Taken

FROM: Peiping TO: Secretary of State NO: 2004, November 15, 4 p.m.

No action - relayed Tokyo Date of Action 12/5 Action Office Symbol CA Name of Officer [signature] Direction to DC/R File

PRIORITY

REDEPTEL October 19, 9 a.m. relaying AMPOLADS October 17.

Chin Ting Chih's real name is now discovered to be Chi Po-Kung. Was related to Muan Chu Imperial family being son of Prince Su who was thoroughly anti-Republican. Most of Prince's 30 odd children were educated Japan, many connected there. Some of children seem to have worked with Japs in establishment Manchoukuo. One was Kawaev May-Weo*, otherwise known as Chin Fi-Hui executed Peiping last year for treason and collaboration.

Chin Ting Chih himself graduated from Shanghai Japanese college "East Asia Tung Wen Academy", has lived intermittently Tokyo; apparently played role similar those his brothers and sisters during period 1931-45, may have engaged in confidential political liaison between Japan and Manchoukuo without holding official position. During latter part, was under surveillance Japanese military police as liberal and finally came Peiping. Under KMT 1945-48 he engaged solely in business in presumed attempt cover up political career under Japs. Appears unconnected with any Chinese political party but note CONTEL 1668 October 3 he claims brother now connected with Manchurian railway administration.

Note Chin's several relationships Yuantung, San Yang and Hua Feng companies all had reference projects for starting up Sino-Japanese trade with patent objective being his travel Japan in that connection. At last contact Chin was in Tientsin proposing proceed Hong Kong

Sister believed,

CONFIDENTIAL

894.20293/11-1549

DEC 14 1949

FILED

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

2 DEPARTMENT OF STATE NOV 15 1949 DC/R LIAISON OFFICE

CONFIDENTIAL

-2-#2004, November 15, 4 p.m., from Peiping

Sister believed, but unconfirmed still in Peiping. Tientsin reports November 12 Greek SS CONSTANTIC was scheduled sail November 13 for Nagasaki. Both Chin and Chuang Pao Ching may be aboard and because of Chin's evident strong desire get Japan believe Nagasaki officials might be alerted to check any unauthorized landing. Chin might well prove useful to SCAP in view his evident possession interesting knowledge and valuable contacts. Note of course presence unknowns in equation, but report above for background reference AMPOLAD and Hong Kong. Gave Chin my calling cards addressed Bergev and Rankin identifying him as Chinese businessman and he may appear Tokyo and in Hong Kong in that capacity.

Sent Department 2004, Department pass AMPOLAD Tokyo, Hong Kong, Tientsin 96.

CLUBE

*As received.

JB:BGG

NOTE: Relayed Peiping, AMPOLAD Tokyo, Hong Kong, Tientsin 96.

CONFIDENTIAL

DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS TELEGRAPH BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF STATE INCOMING TELEGRAM

ACTION COPY

18

SECRET

Action: FE
Info:
E
R
OLI
CIA
DCLC
ITP
OFD
CON
SY
EURX
DCR



sets
RA

Control 6252

Rec'd November 15, 1949 11:59 p.m.

file DC/R

Action Assigned to CA

Action Taken

No action - relayed Tokyo

Date of Action 12/5

Action Office Szabol CA

FROM: Peiping
TO: Secretary of State
NO: 2008, November 16, 11 a.m.
RECONTEL 2004 November 15.

Ju-11-17
Com
ju

Believe it possible in view Chin Ting-chin background and particular in light information reported CONTEL 1668 October 3 submitted by him that he may be connected with Japanese underground organization China. Peiping of course uncertain whether Chin aboard SS CONSTANTIC but he had earlier proposed proceed by that vessel on first leg Hong Kong trip and had asked whether, if he sailed, this office would make one more request to SCAP permit him and Chuang Pao Ching land Japan (this reference used on basis SCAP's refusal two prior requests). Presence Japanese repatriates aboard vessel might make it appear his landing feasible.

Whether Chin acting as Japanese agent or desires reestablish old contacts Japan, it might prove of substantial value SCAP to exploit situation and therefore recommend SCAP check and consider permitting Chin land if it appears his services might be of value. My estimate is Chin has considerable ability.

Theoretically Chin might have Chinese Communist contacts but consider this improbable on basis present indications. Source says and indications are Chin strongly anti-Communist.

Unestablished whether real identity Chin known to either Chuang or other of his "commercial" associates.

Sent Department 2008; Department pass AMPOLAD Tokyo.

CLUBB

EOC:RWP

Note: to AMPOLAD Tokyo 11/16/49, 7:30 a.m., EHC

SECRET

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

894. 20293/11-1649

SECRET FILE FILED

DEC 14 1949

ACTION COPY

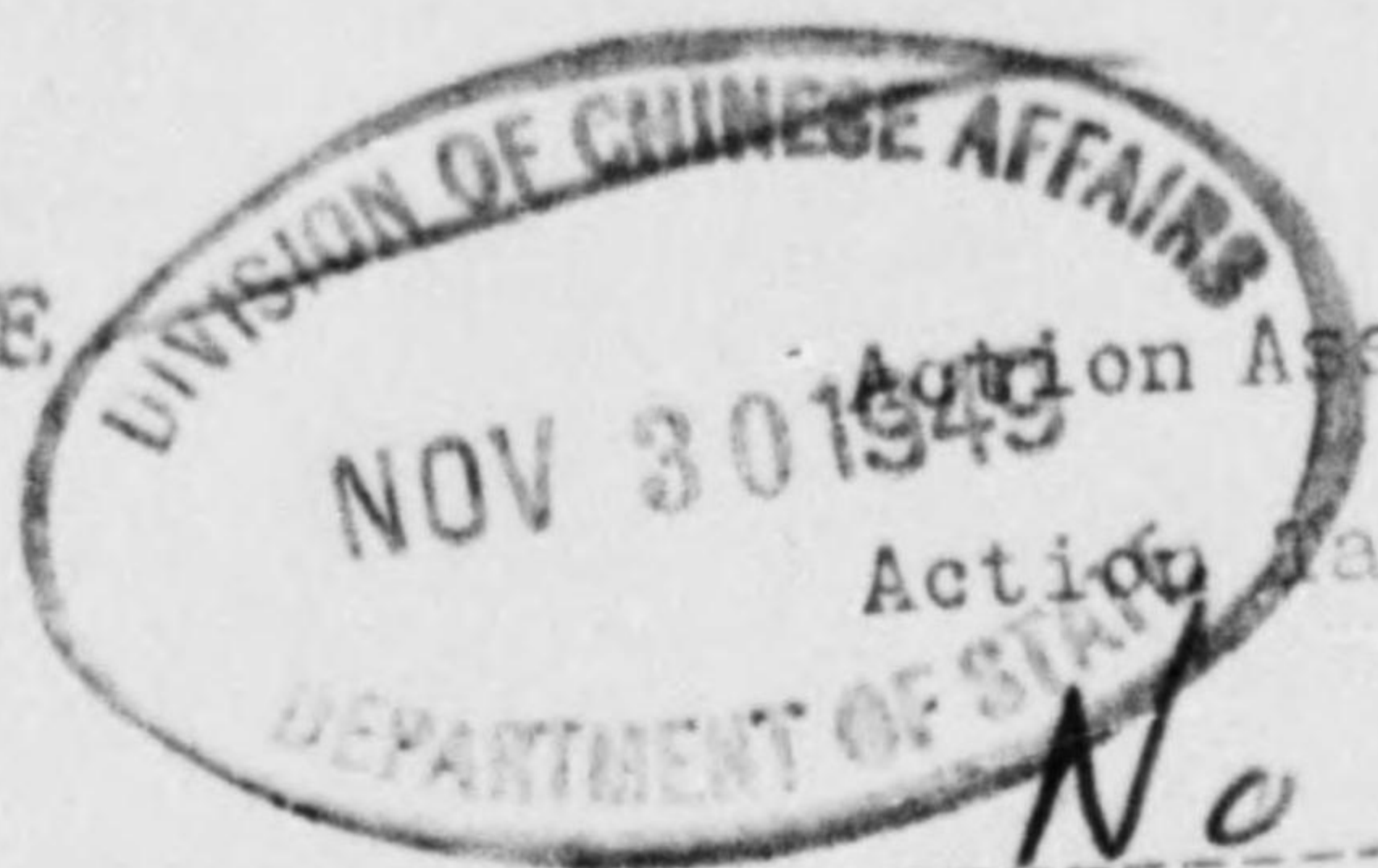
DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS TELEGRAPH BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF STATE INCOMING TELEGRAM

5

CONFIDENTIAL

Action: FE Info: E EUR OLI CIA PAN DCL ITP OFD DCR



Action Assigned to CA-3CB RATA Control 11452 Action Taken RWD

No action - already relayed Tokyo Rec'd November 29, 1949 5:40 a.m.

Date of Action 12/4 Action Office Symbol CA

FROM: Peiping Name of Officer [Signature] TO: Secretary of State Direction to DC/R File

NO: 2116, November 25, 4 p.m.

AMPOLAD 491 November 14 to Department reference SC-53427 SCAP.

Boorman saw Chuang Pao-ching in Tientsin November 17-18.

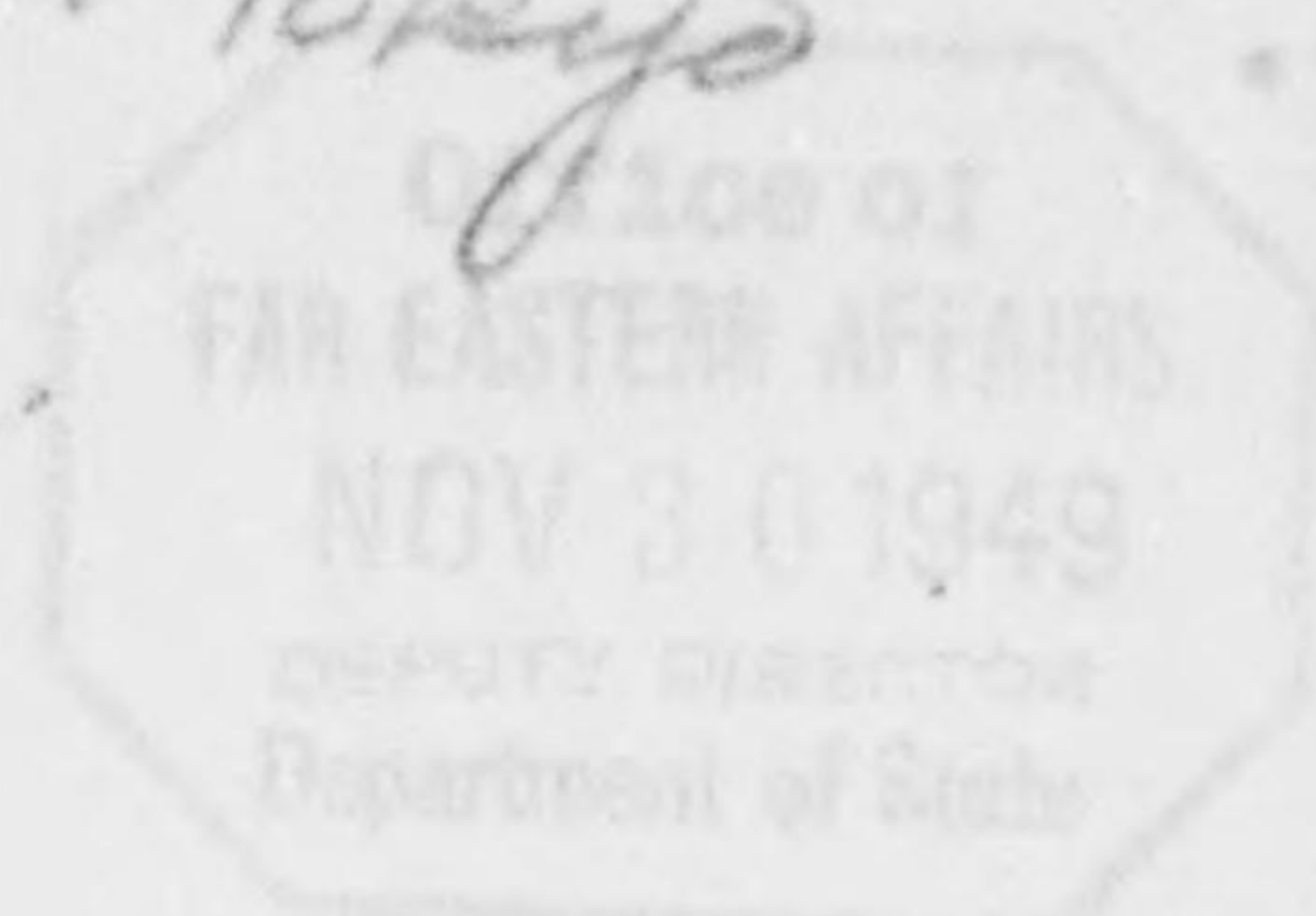
Chuang accompanied by Henry Chou recently returned North China from Japan with clearance Chinese mission Tokyo. Chou had copy import contract No. JI 50,910 concluded October 29 between Wah Feng Company (through Daiwchibussankaisha* as agent) and Ministry International Trade and Industry approved for SCAP by Foreign Trade Division ESS. Contract covers 10,000 tons soybeans, estimated purchase price US \$1 million.

Questions reference telegram: (1) "N. K. Mar troupe of companies" unclear. Chuang says Wah Feng has relations with Hang Tai Feng (Hong Kong) only insofar as former company sometimes purchases through Hang. (2) No direct answer obtainable, though Chuang's attitude is that SCAP prefers bilateral trade Japan North China, discourages triangular trade.

Chuang and Chou ETD Tientsin November 21 aboard SS HUPEH for Hong Kong en route Japan. Requested Peiping notify

Hong Kong

DEPARTMENT OF STATE DC/L LIAISON OFFICE DEC 1 1949



894.20293/11-2549

DEC 14 1949 FILED HH

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

CONFIDENTIAL

-2- #2116, November 25, 4 p.m., from Peiping

Hong Kong their travel plans. Chuang mentioned Wah Feng contacts in Japan now include W. E. Braden, presumably known SCAP, also Takasaki Tatsunokukes, prominent Zaibatsu who holds important role Manchukuo heavy industry.

Chin Ting-chih (CONTEL 2008, November 16) still Tientsin, plans remain North China for present.

Sent Department 2116; Department pass AMPOLAD Tokyo, Hong Kong, Tientsin, 104.

CLUBB

*As received. Message delayed in transmission.

SMD:MEW

NOTE: Relayed Tokyo, Hong Kong, Tientsin 11/30/49,
4 a.m., EH

CONFIDENTIAL