Article 2-2. The Land Administration Bureau will take charge of the following matters.

a. The first section.

1. Matters pertaining to land.

b. The second section.

1. Matters pertaining to the land registration.

Article 3. The Economic Affair Bureau will take charge of the following matters.

a. The first section.

1. The agriculture cattle breeding, fishing and immigrants (excluding matters belonging to the Industrial Research Institute.)

b. The second section.

1. Mining and industry.

c. The third section.

1. Public engineering, contruction, transportation, communication and electrical industry.

d. The fourth section.

1. Opium, salt, tobacco, liquor and alcohol.

2. Weights and measures.

e. The fifth section.

1. Finance and currency.

f. The sixth section.

1. Distribution of daily necessities.

2. Price and wages.

g. The seventh section.

1. Irrigation.

2. Land reform and reclamation.

3. Agricultural meterology.

h. Industrial research institute.

1. Research and investigation on agriculture, forestry, fishing and stock-breeding.

i. Botanical research institute.

1. Examination of plants, seedings and seeds imported or exported.

Article 4. The Hygienic Bureau will take charge of the following matters.

a. The first section.

1. Medical matters.

b. The second section.

1. Prevention of epidemics.

c. Tropical Medical Science Research Institute.

1. Research and investigation of infectious diseases and tropical local diseases.

MEMORANDUM FOR PSQD

SUBJECT: Kaigun Tokumu Bu on H ainan Island

1. Reference is made to paragraph II (6), Appendix I, Cabinet and Home Affairs Minist ry Ordinance No. 1, 1947, which calls for the removal and exclusion from public service of "commissioned or non-commissioned officer, enlisted man or civilian employee who served in or with....Kaigun Tokumu Bu.... or other special or secret intelligence or military or naval police organizations."

2. Request of the Japanese Government to modify the above provision relating to Hainan Island personnel was received by this Division on 19 August. It reiterates the position of the Government which for some time has opposed the conception that the mission of this particular unit entailed the intelligence and espionage generally credited to the Tokumu Bu but rather contended it to have embraced normal occupational administrative duties.

3. Investigation by the Japanese Government shows that with the formal installation of the Tokumu Bu in 1941 any intelligence activity which might have been conducted by the predecessor organization, Information Division of the Fifth Fleet, ceased. Mr. Sunobe, assistant to Mr. Ota, expressed considerable doubt that the units operating in other areas engaged in intelligence as a primary function but lack of substantiation limited the recommendation to concern only Hainan Island.

4. It is strongly felt that the Japanese Government have carried out an unbiased investigation to determine the actual nature of the Kaigun Tokumu Bu with the result that because of the true complexion of the Hainan Island organization, exemption from the purview of the purge of their personnel unaffected by other provisions in no way violates the purpose underlying the provision to remove from public service persons formerly with a ".... special or secret intelligence or military or nalval police organizations."

5. It is, therefore, recommeded that the following proposal of the Japanese Government be approved:

"a. Persons who served in the Hainan Tokumu Bu prior to 1 June 1941 will be purged.

"b. Persons who served in the Hainan Tokumu Bu between 1 June 1941 and 2 September 1945 will be screened and purged by the same criteria as with the civil administration office defined Category "F".

CW

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

CHECK SHEET

27268 2765

(Do not remove from attached sheets) CW/CLK/JPN/wk

File No.:

Subject: Kaigun Tokumu Bu

Note No.:

From: Govt. Section To: G-2/CIS Date: 26 Aug 1947

1. The attached report has been submitted to this Section by the Japanese Government in support of their proposal to modify the provisions contained in Appendix I of Cabinet and Home Affairs Ministry Ordinance No. 1, 1947, relating to the Kaigun Tokumu Bu.

2. In accordance with Staff Memorandum No. 13, dated: 11 January 1947, subject: "Removal and Exclusion of Undesirable Japanese Personnel from Governmental and Influential Private Positions", this report is forwarded for comment and recommendation.

2 Incls: Reports on Kaigun Tokumu Bu

CW

2

From: G-2 To: Government Section Date: 9 SEP 1947
CIS/OD/RPW/ca

1. The petition submitted by the Japanese Government with reference to a modification of SCAPIN 550 and Imperial Ordinance #1 of 1947 as these apply to the persons who served with the Kaigun Tokumubu on Hainan Island has been carefully reviewed.

2. Information previously available to G-2 bears out the thesis of the petition, in that until mid 1941 the Japanese Navy was in complete charge in Hainan, and the Tokumubu, as it then existed, was an intelligence agency. After 1941, when the resources of the island became known, civilian experts in a variety of lines were called in to make these resources more readily available. Illustrative of the sort of thing that was done is the case of IIZUKA, Yoshio - a judge who was sent there to study the native legal system. These civilian experts were assigned to the Navy because the island was under Navy jurisdiction, and carried as TOKUMUBU personnel because they constituted a "special service section." Just as in the case of the Tokumukikan of the Army, this name Tokumubu does not in and of itself necessarily connote intelligence activities. In the case of the Tokumubu on Hainan this is apparent after mid 1941.

3. It is recommended, therefore, that:

a. Persons who served in the Hainan TOKUMUBU prior to 1 June 1941 be purged.

b. Persons who served in the Hainan TOKUMUBU between 1 June 1941 and 2 September 1945 be screened under the same criteria as Civil Administrative officials in Category F of Appendix A of SCAPIN 550, but with the provision that each case be examined on its individual merits and that this exception to the directive not be made a blanket rule.

Incls: n/c

14

C.A.W.

2 From: G-2 To: Government Section Date: 9 SEP 1947

CIS/OD/RPW/ea

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Incls: n/e

C.A.W.

Rec'd Sunoda 18 Aug 47

Statement in explanation of the
Kaigun Tokumubu at Hainan Island.

19 August 1947

1. Explanation in general of Hainan Island and the Kaigun Tokumubu at the island.

Hainan Island is a vast piece of uncivilized land, measuring approximately 90 miles both in length and width, which situates off the south coast of the Chinese mainland with only 20 miles between them.

With the development of China operations it became imperative to cut off the communication from specially French Indo-China and "Burma Route" to China mamland, and the island which was considered an unique base for the Naval and aviation units, was occupied on February 10,1939.

Little had been known to Japan so far of the island, although several Japanese, it was reported, have lived there.
Diverse investigations conducted after the occupation revealed the abundance in natural resources such as iron ore, marine products, agricultural products, etc. which could profitably meet the need of Japan that was then being cut off from the supply of the South Sea products through the economic pressure of the Allied Powers. Especially, the discovery of excellent iron ore expedited the developement of the island, which was eventually undertaken by the Navy. According to the Sheduled plan an yearly product of 3,000,000 tons of ore was aimed at and works on necessary railways

Doc C1

and harbour esbablishments were also contemplaled, and when an yearly product of 2,500,000 tons was at last realized and various establishments were nearly completed, the war came to an end. The island is provided with good port, "Sana" and the vastness of its land could afford the construction of many a fine air base, and moreover its geogsaphical position detached from China mainland made the guard duty easier, all above mentioned points contributing to the working out of operations.

(1)

2. Function and history of the Naval TOKUMUBU

(1) The Naval TOKUMUBU was originally established to dispose of miscellaneous matters such as allocation and attendance of visitors, procurement of provisions, communication and liaison between the Naval authorities and other authorities or native people on the spot, reconstraction works in the occupied territories, release of announcement or news connected with the Navy. The staff members of the TOKUMUBU, therefore, were generally composed of persons appointed concurrently; and under their supervision, personnel took charge of routime works. The number of staff members ranged between 4 and 7 persons under whom a group of clerical assistants were assigned. The actual situations are roughly shown in the Appendix 1.

Note: the term "TOKUMUBU", as used in the Army or Navy, meant originally a group, other than fighting units, engaging in work not belonging to the original duty of the Army or Navy.

(2) With the establishment of the Asia Development Board, works not belonging to the primary duties of the Army and Navy were in principle, transferred to the Board,. Thereupon, TOKUMUBUs in Shanghai, Nanking, Peking, Tiensin, Chingtao, and Amoy were abolished and those in Hankou and Canton were also abolished in early part of 1942. They are illustrations of policy that Navy would break away from matters other than fighting operations.

(3) Composition and function of the TOKUMUBU, being as stated above are shown in regulations herewith attached as the Appendix 11. However the primary question is whether the TOKUMUBE had the

duty of collecting secret military intelligence. Proctically the intelligence service of the Navy was in the hand of the fighting units or the Resident Naval Officer as stated in the Appendix 111. Accordingly the TOKUMUBU had nothing to do therwith. However, the TOKUMU BUs on the Chimese mamland were headed by the Resident Naval Officers and also had close connection with the such officers in several places. There fore alohough it was not the primary duties of the TOKUMU BU, it may well be presumed that they also had occasionally connection with intelligence service.

(cf.Srticles 3 and 4 of Regulations of the Provisional Naval Tokumubu, Article 6 of the North China Naval Tokumubu Regulations, Article 2, para 2 of the South China Naval Tokumubu Regulations, and Article 4 of the Hankow Naval Tokumubu Regulations.)

3. History and difference of the Haivan Island Tokumubu.

(1) The Hainan Is. was occupied because of its strategic importance in February of 1939. the island being area occupied chiefly by the Naval force, the civil administration organ was to be established by the Naval authorities.

At first, following the occupation of the island, the Information Division of the Fifth Fleet was established (cf Appendix IV.) The regulation of the division provided "collection of informations" as one of its duties and took close connection with the Forth Naval Base Headquarters, South China Naval Tokumubu and Resident Naval Officer in Taihoku. (cf.Article 2 of the regulation.) Therefore we can conclude that, under the acute situations following the occupation, the Division had clear Tokumubu colour and character.

(3)

Later on, as the situations quieted down, the Tokumubu, soley for the purpose of civil adurinistration, was established under new regulation promulgated in December 1939.(cf. Appendix V) Therefore, the new regulations did not include provisions for a. collection of infomations; and, b. communications with other Tokumubu or Resident Naval officers, (cf.Article 2 of the regulations.)

The staff members of the Tokumubu, however, were composed of "officers and personnel attached to the Hainan Island Naval Base Headquarters." This was due to the fact that civila administrator system had not get been initiated.

Later on, the Navy decided to put the development of the island, particularly iron ore, into practice, Mr. IKEDA, Kiyoshi the senior government official of the Home Ministry was appointed as the chief of the Tokumubu, and civilians having technical knowledge and experience regarding administration, economics, education, cultural affairs etc. were newly attached to the Tolumubu Thus preparation having been completed, new regulation was promulgated in May 1942, providing for new stracture, new functions and new personnel set up (cf Appendix VI).
On this occasion, the "civil administrator" system which was put into effect in the Southern Occupied territories was also introduced into this Tokumubu. Thus the Tolumubu, although still keeping its old name, was transformed into the purely civil adiministration organization completely similar to those in the Southern Occupied territories.

(2) As stated above, since its eitablishment in December 1939,

the Hainan Tokumubu had the character of the civil aduninistrat ion institution, although it had the personnel set-up similar to other Tokumubus. Since Appointment of Mr IKEDA in June 1941, the organization began its preparation for complet change which resulted in the new Tokumubu regulations promulgated in May 1942.

In the light of the above facts, awe would like, concerning purge of members of the Hainan Tokumubu from the public service, to propose the following plan for the approval of GHQ.

4. Plan

a. Persons who served in the Hainan Tokumubu prior to 1 June 1945 will be purged.

b. Persons who served in the hainan Tokumubu between 1 June 1945 and 2 September 1945 will be screened and purged by the same criteria as with the civil administration office defined Category "F".

Appendix I.

II. Table Showing the Locations of NSSD.

Location	History
Shanghai	Established in Dec. 1937 as a provisional NSSD; abolished in Mar. 1939, when the Asia Development Board was set up.
Nanking	Established as a provisional NSSD after the seizure of Nanking; liquidated when the Asia Development Board was set up.
Hankow	Established as a provisional NSSD after the seizure of Hankow. Following the abolition of the provisional NSSD, it was altered to Hankow NSSD, which was liquidated in June, 1942.
Peking Tienching Tsingtao	Founded in Jan. 1938 as the North China NSSD with offices at Peking, Tienching and Tsingtao. Abolished in 1939 when Asia Development Board was set up.
Canton Hongkong	Founded in Sept. 1938 as South China NSSD with its office at Canton, which was moved out to Hongkong after the capture of Hongkong; abolished in Mar. 1942.
Amoy	Founded in Sept. 1938 as Amoy NSSD; abolished in March 1939.
Hainan-tao	Established in 1939 as Hainan-tao Naval Special Service Station (NSSS) upon the occupation of that island; transformed in 1943 into Hainan Naval Administrative Division which lasted until the end of war.

Incl 2

Appendix II

Annex I.

Regulations of the Provisional Naval TOKUMUBU

Art. 1. The Provisional Naval TOKUMUBU shall be established in the China Seas Fleet for the duration of the China Incident.

The Provisional Naval TOKUMUBU shall keep its offices at Shanghai, Nanking, and Hankow.

Art. 2. The Provisional Naval TOKUMUBU shall have charge of informations in connection with the China Seas Fleet and other special duties ordered by the Commander-in-Chief.

Art. 3. The Provisional Naval TOKUMUBU shall have the following members to be appointed by the Navy Minister from among the Officers attached to the Headquarters of China Seas Fleet:

The Chief --- (shall serve concurrently The Embassy's Attache.)

The Vice-chief

Staff Officers. Subordinate Personnel.

Besides the above, in case of necessity a number of civilian employees and other personnel shall be attached to the TOKUMUBU.

Art. 4. The Chief shall control the affairs of the TOKUMUBU.

The Chief shall always keep the closest touch with the Chief of the staff, of the Commander-in-Chief, when carrying out the special duties.

Art. 5. The Vice-chief shall, under the Chief's directions supervise the staff Officers and those below them at the Shanghai Office.

Art. 6. The Staff Officers shall perform their duties either at Shanghai, Nanking or Hankow under the orders of the Chief.

The Senior Staff Officers at the Officers other than Shanghai supervise those below the Staff Officers.

Art. 7. Subordinate staff personnel shall perform their duties under orders from their superiors.

Annex II.

Regulations of the North China Naval TOKUMUBU.

(18 January 1938)

Art. 1. The North China Naval TOKUMUBU shall be established in Peking for the duration of the China Incident.

Art. 2. The North China Naval TOKUMUBU shall have charge of special duties, various investigations and other important matters of the Navy relating to the disposition of the China Incident in North China.

Art. 3. The North China Naval TOKUMUBU shall have a Chief and Staff Officers, to be appointed by the Navy Minister from among the officers attached to the Headquarters of the China Seas Fleet.

In cases of necessity, civilian attaches and other subordinate personnel may be engaged in addition to the officers mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Art. 4. The Chief shall be directly subordinate to the Commander-in-Chief of the China Seas Fleet, and shall control the affairs of the TOKUMUBU.

Art. 5. In cases of necessity, the Commander-in-Chief of the China Seas Fleet may cause the Commander-in-Chief of a fleet under his jurisdiction to command the Chief of the North China Naval TOKUMUBU.

Art. 6. The Staff Officers shall perform their duties in the Resident Naval Officer's Offices located in Peking, Tientsin or Tsingtao, under orders from the Chief.

The Senior Staff Officer in each Resident Naval Officer's Office shall supervise the work of the Staff Officers and other personnel serving in the same Office.

Annex III.

Regulations of the South China Naval TAKUMUBU.

(15 September 1938)

Art. 1. The South China Naval TOKUMUBU shall be established in Canton for the duration of the China Incident.

Art. 2. The South China Naval TOKUMUBU shall have charge of special duties, various investigations and other important matters of the Navy relating to the disposition of the China Incident in Canton, Amoy and other parts of South China.

Art. 3. The South China Naval TOKUMUBU shall have a Chief, Staff Officers, and subordinate personnel to be appointed by the Navy Minister from among the officers attached to the Headquarters of the China Seas Fleet.

In cases of necessity, civilian attaches and other subordinate personnel may be engaged in addition to the officers mentioned above.

Art. 4. The Chief shall be directly subordinate to the Commander-in-Chief of the China Seas Fleet, and control the affairs of the TOKUMUBU.

Art. 5. In cases of necessity, the Commander-in-Chief of the China Seas Fleet may cause the Commander-in-Chief of the fleet under his jurisdiction to command the Chief of the South China Naval TOKUMUBU.

Art. 6. The Staff Officers shall perform their duties in an office located in Canton or Amoy, under orders from the Chief.

Art. 7. The Senior Staff Officer in Amoy shall supervise the work of the Staff Officers and other personnel serving in the some office.

Art. 8. Subordinate staff personnel shall perform their duti[illegible] orders from their superiors.

Annex III.

Regulations of the South China Naval TAKUMUBU.

(15 September 1938)

Art. 1. The South China Naval TOKUMUBU shall be established in Canton for the duration of the China Incident.

Art. 2. The South China Naval TOKUMUBU shall have charge of special duties, various investigations and other important matters of the Navy relating to the disposition of the China Incident in Canton, Amoy and other parts of South China.

Art. 3. The South China Naval TOKUMUBU shall have a Chief, Staff Officers, and subordinate personnel to be appointed by the Navy Minister from among the officers attached to the Headquarters of the China Seas Fleet.

In cases of necessity, civilian attaches and other subordinate personnel may be engaged in addition to the officers mentioned above.

Art. 4. The Chief shall be directly subordinate to the Commander-in-Chief of the China Seas Fleet, and control the affairs of the TOKUMUBU.

Art. 5. In cases of necessity, the Commander-in-Chief of the China Seas Fleet may cause the Commander-in-Chief of the fleet under his jurisdiction to command the Chief of the South China Naval TOKUMUBU.

Art. 6. The Staff Officers shall perform their duties in an office located in Canton or Amoy, under orders from the Chief.

Art. 7. The Senior Staff Officer in Amoy shall supervise the work of the Staff Officers and other personnel serving in the some office.

Art. 8. Subordinate staff personnel shall perform their duties under orders from their superiors.

Annex IV.

Regulation of the Hankow Naval TOKUMUBU.

(10 March 1939)

Art. 1. The Hankow Naval TOKUMUBU shall be established in Hankow for the duration of the China Incident.

Art. 2. The Hankow Naval TOKUMUBU shall have charge of special duties various investigations and other important matters of the Navy relating to the disposition of the China Incident in Hankow and its vicinity.

Art. 3. The Hankow Naval TOKUMUBU shall have a Chief Staff Officers and subordinate personnel to be appointed by the Navy Minister from among the officers attached to the Headquarters of the China Seas Fleet.

Art. 4. The Chief shall be directly subordinate to the Commander-in-Chief of the China Seas Fleet and shall control the affairs of the TOKUMUBU. The Chief shall always keep the close touch with the Resident Naval Officers at Shanghai and Nanking.

Art. 5. The Staff Officers shall perform their duties under orders from the Chief.

Art. 6. Subordinate staff personnel shall perform their duties under orders from their superiors.

Appendix III

I. Secret Intelligence Organs of the Japanese Navy

1. General Description.

(1) The intelligence system of the Japanese Navy.

(a) During peacetime, it was carried out in the main at the Third Division of the Naval General Staff.

(b) During wartime, the gathering and sifting of intelligence were carried out at the Third Division of the Naval General Staff, the Special Service Division attached to the Naval General Staff and intelligence divisions attached to the various operational units.

(c) However, at the Third Division of the Naval General Staff, intelligence was acquired in the main through the collection of documents, reports etc. and an analogical inference of the same.

(d) At Tokumu-Han (Communication Intelligence Analoysis Division) of the Naval General Staff, intelligence was acquired through such as the interception of wireless telegrams and the decipherıng and decoding.

(e) The intelligence divisions of the operational units acquired intelligence data materials necessary for its own operations through materials obtainable in their respective areas as well as materials supplied from the Central Authorities. (Actually, these were exceedingly small in scale)

(2) From its very inception, the Japanese Navy held the following opinions on intelligence system.

"The main fighting force of the navy is to be engaged in seawarfare and as shipbuilding plans etc. concerning this force can be acquired openly from peacetime, it placed its emphasis on

intelligence through communications." It was the common notion in the Japanese Navy that "such as a special human spy net was practically worthless."

Thus, such as related in paragraph 1. above was practically all of the intelligence system of the Japanese Navy.

(3) Concerning the overall picture of the above, we would appreciate your referring to our report on "Japanese Military Intelligence Agencies" submitted to Colonel M.A. Snyder of SCAP on April 1, 1946.

2. Itemized Description of the various Intelligence Organs.

Separate Sheet No. 1

Organization and Duties of the Third Division, Naval General Staff.

Separate Sheet No. 2

Organization and Duties of Tokumu-Han (Communication Intelligence Analysis Division) Naval General Staff.

Separate Sheet No. 3

Intelligence Setup and Duties at the Operational Units.

Separate Sheet No. 1

Organization and Duties of the Third Division, Naval General Staff.

1. Organization of the Third Division, Naval General Staff.

The Third Division of the Naval General Staff
Chief of Division ---- Rear Admiral ... 1

	Peacetime establishment (Officer Personnel)	Wartime establishment		Assigned Duties	Allocated Nations	No. of Officers in Charge of the foregoing task
		Regular Officer	Officers of Naval Reserve			
Secretariate Section	Captain or Commander 1 Lt.-Comdr. or Lt. 2	Captain or Commander 1 Lt.-Comdr. or Lt. 1	1 - 5	Synthetic and coordinated estimate of international situations. Counter-Intelligence. Miscellaneous Affairs, sending and receiving of documents.	The world as a whole (Combination of those spheres allocated to other individual Division)	1 1 1 1

(to furnish materials for intelligence)

Tokumu-Han(Communication Intelligence Analysis Section) of the Naval General Staff.

Naval Attache to Imperial Japanese Embassies and Legations.

Military General Staff.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Greater East Asia Ministry.

Fifth Section	Captain or Commander 1 Commander or Lt.-Comdr. 3	Captain or Commander 1 Commander or Lt.-Comdr. 3	2 - 37	Research and survey of the situations of the nation or nations allocated. Preparing and compiling military geography and charts.	a. U.S.A.	2 (One of them covers the General Affairs & the other the Aeronautical Affairs). 1 (Concurrently).
					b. Latin America and Canada.	1
Sixth Section	Captain or Commander 1 Commander or Lt.-Comdr. 3	Captain or Commander 1 Commander or Lt.-Comdr. 3	1 - 5	Same as above	a. China.	2 (One of them is to take care General Affairs, the other that of collecting materials for intelligence).
					b. Manchukuo.	1 (Usually one of the above "China Affairs" members held this post concurrently).

Seventh Section	Captain or Commander 1 Commander or Lt.-Comdr. 4	Captain or Commander 1 Commander or Lt.-Comdr. 2 - 3	2 - 11	Same as above.	a. U.S.S.R. & ajacent countries(exclusive of Germany & China) Balkan & Near East.	2 (One taking care of the General Affairs, & the other of collecting materials for intelligence).
					b. Germany.	1
					c. France, Italy, Belgium, Spain & their possessions(exclusive of French possessions in Pacific Ocean and in Asia), Northern European Countries.	1 (Sometimes the above "German Affairs" Member held this post concurrently).

Eighth Section	Captain or Commander 1 Commander or Lt.-Comdr. 3	Captain or Commander 1 Commander or Lt.-Comdr. 2 - 3	3 - 12	Research and survey of the situations of the Nation or nations allocated. Preparing and compling military geography and charts.	a. British Empire & Dominions, Egypt & French Possessions in Pacific Area.	1
					b. India & Australia.	1
					c. Holland & Portugal with their possessions, New Guinea, Siam, French Indo-China, Philippine & Burma.	1

Notes:- 1. Regular officers were reduced in number during the wartime, and, moreover, there were some fluctuations in their number.

2. Activities attached to the 3rd Section of the Naval General Staff.

a. A tentatively called "Tokyo Office" was established in a certain period to help the research of the Australian Affairs.

b. A Sub-Division provisionally called "Foreign Radio Listening-in Sub-Division", took up the duty of listening of foreign radio news in order to obtain informations, serving at the same time as a "pool" for those radio listeners who were going to be assigned to similar duty afloat.

2. Collecting of intelligence at the Third Division, Naval General Staff.

The following intelligence were carefully adjusted and coordinated for present judgment as well as analogical inference for the future.

(a) Foreign newspapers and periodicals.

(b) Foreign broadcasts.

(c) Reports of naval attaches abroad.

(d) Visual experiences of inspection parties and transit visitors.

(e) Exchange of intelligence with the Foreign and War Ministries.

(f) Statements of POWs and seized documents.

(g) Intelligence from operational units.

3. Collecting of intelligence by naval attaches of embassies and legations.

(a) Besides summing up scraps of materials acquired from such as newspapers, periodicals, radio, social intercourse, visual experiences during travels etc., exchange of opinions were made with ambassadors (ministers) and military attaches.

(b) No positive use made of resident Japanese for collecting intelligence.

However, in other than English speaking countries such as Spain and Portugal, they were used as interpreters and translators. Moreover, when Japanese travellers and important resident

Japanese called at the attaches' offices or when they were met at parties, their experiences were noted for future reference.

(c) No permanent use was made of people of the a ccredited countries for collecting intelligence and there was no case of spies ever used.

However, there were cases where our naval attachés were approached for the sale of intelligence. (Name, nationality and time unknown as there are no records.)

Separate Sheet No. 2

Organization and Duties of Tokumu-Han (Communication Intelligence Analoysis Division), Naval General Staff.

First - Investigation made by the mission headed by Commander Tyler from Sept. 10 to late October, 1945.

Second - Investigation made by the mission headed by Lt. Williams from November, 1945 to March 25, 1946.

Third - Investigation made by the mission headed by Capt. Carlson in February, 1946.

In the above investigations, statements were made orally but as all materials, intelligence and code books were handed over to the investigating missions, we have none with us at present. As re-investigation is impossible, we would appreciate your referring detailed matters to our documents submitted to the U. S. Navy Department.

Separate Sheet No. 3

Intelligence Organization of Naval Operational Units.

1. Headquarters of Combined Fleet (After April 1944 reorganized to be the General Headquarters of the General Naval Forces, concurrently Headquarters of Combined Fleet, though intelligence organization remained unchanged).

(a) This Headquarters had a staff officer in charge of intelligence with some assistant officers together with several radio listeners who listened in foreign radio news. But it had no specially stipulated organization.

(b) To the Combined Fleet were attached the 1st and 3rd Combined Communication Corps. One of their duties was radio traffic analysis as stated in the following:

The 1st Combined Communication Corps.
Its headquarters stationed at Tokyo as a rule except during the period it advanced temporarily to the Bismark-Solomon Is. and Mariana-Caroline Is. Areas. Radio traffic Analysis was carried out as a part of its duty at the Ōwada Communication Corps.

The 3rd Combined Communication Corps.
This Corps carried out radio traffic analysis in South Seas and Bengal Bay Area as a part of its duty.

2. Intelligence Organization of each Headquarters of the respective Area Fleets.

See Annexed Table.

3. Headquarters of an ordinary Fleets had an Intelligence Staff Officer (this post was held concurrently by a Staff Officer in charge of communication or of other matters), whose duty was simply

to make rearrangement as well as to keep in good order intelligence data furnished so as to be efficiently available for the fleet's own operational purposes; but it was not incumbent upon the fleet headquarters to engage actively in collecting the informations.

To the Major and Minor Naval Stations the foregoing statement applies also.

No intelligence system existed at the Squadron headquarters or lesser except at those special ones which were despatched in a far outlying ocean area and which were sometimes employing radio listeners to collect informations for their own operational purposes by means of listening in on foreign radio broadcasts.

4. Air Fleet.

To the headquarters of each Air Fleet was attached a Staff Officer for Intelligence (usually the Staff Officer for Communication or other staff officer held this post concurrently), whose duty was to collect, rearrange, and make available informations for the fleet's operational purposes. Besides this, there were some cases where the intelligence Staff officer of the headquarters of an Air Fleet operating on a tactical front was temporarily reinforced with some assistant officers and radio listeners in order to enable the fleet headquarters not only to listen in on foreign ordinary radio broadcasts but to intercept hostile operational radio messages.

No intelligence organization existed in air force units under the fleet level.

Annex Table.

Intelligence Organization of Area Fleets.

1. China Seas Fleet.

Commander-in-Chief, China Seas Fleet	Intelligence Staff Officer 1.
	Radio Traffic Analysis Squad.
Resident Naval Officer's Office At Peiping	Resident Officer 1, Assistant Officer 1.
Resident Naval Officer's Office at Tienchin	Resident Officer 1.
Resident Naval Officer's Office at Tsingtao	Intelligence Staff Officer of the North China Area Naval Force held the post concurrently.
Resident Naval Officer's Office at Shanghai	Resident Officer 1, Assistant Officers 2.
Resident Naval Officer's Office at Nanking	Resident Officer 1.
Resident Naval Officer's Office at Hankow	Intelligence Staff Officer, the Yangtse Kiang Area Naval Force, held the post concurrently.
Commander-in-Chief, 2nd China Coast Fleet	Intelligence Staff Officer 1.
Resident Naval Officer's Office at Canton	Resident Naval Officer 1.
Resident Naval Officer's Office at Amoi	Resident Naval Officer 1.

2. South-Western Pacific Area Fleet.

Commander-in-Chief, South-Western Area Fleet	Intelligence Staff Officer	1 (This post was held concurrently by Communication Staff Officer).
Commander-in-Chief, 1st South Sea Expeditionary Fleet	Intelligence Staff Officer	1 (This post was held concurrently by Communication Staff Officer).
	Resident Naval Officer's Office at Singapore	Resident Naval Officer 1, Assistant Officer 1.
Commander-in-Chief, 2nd South Sea Expeditionary Fleet	Intelligence Staff Officer	1 (This post was held concurrently by Communication Staff Officer).
	Resident Naval Officer's Office at Batavia	Resident Naval Officer 1, Assistant Officer 1.
Commander-in-Chief, 3rd South Sea Expeditionary Fleet	Intelligence Staff Officer	1 (This post was held concurrently by Communication Staff Officer).
	Naval Attache to the Embassy at Manila	Naval Attache 1, Assistant Attache 1.

Note:

1. Since the middle of 1943 a Naval Resident Officer was stationed at Batavia, and since latter part of 1944 a Naval Attache was attached to the Imperial Japanese Embassy at Manila. Both of them, in their respectively cognizant areas, were concurrently in charge of the collection of informations necessary for the maintenance of law and order in the occupied area and other general informations, while chiefly dealing with the administrative affairs of the navy.

   Since the middle of 1943 another Naval Resident Officer was stationed at Singapore, but he was in charge of administrative duties only.

2. The 1st, 2nd 3rd and 4th South Sea Expeditionary Fleets established anti-espionage organizations from the latter part of 1943 to the latter part of 1944 in order to shut out the infiltration of enemy spies into their occupied areas.

   Civilians, especially natives, were employed to constitube a part of the members of these organizations. These organizations were called locally, for convenience'sake, "Ushio" Organ (1st South Sea Expeditionary Fleet), "Hana" Organ (2nd South Sea Expeditionary Fleet) "Hibiki" Organ (3rd South Sea Expeditionary Fleet) and "Nishiki" Organ (4th South Sea Expeditionary Fleet) respectively.

3. The South-Eastern Area Fleet, North-Eastern Area Fleet and Central Pacific Area Fleet had each Intelligence Staff Officer who was in charge of collecting informations and putting them in good order for the respective fleet operational purposes. But these fleets had no special organiza-

tion of intelligence.

(Note:- As has been stated before, the 1st and 3rd Combined Communication Corps engaged for some time in collecting informations under the Commanders-in-Chief of the South-Eastern and Central Pacific Area Fleets and of South-Western Area Fleet respectively).

Appendix IV

Regulations on the Information DDevision of the Fifth Fleet.

Promulgated on 10 February 1939.

Article 1. During the Chinese Incident, there shall be established the Information Division of the Fifth Fleet.

Article 2. The Information Division shall belong to the Fifth Fleet and shall take charge of miscellaneous services, research works and collection of informations regarding the settlement of the Chinese Incident and other matters connected with the Navy.

The Information Division shall always keep close contact with the Fourth Naval Base Headquaters, South China Naval Tokumubu and Resident Naval Officer at Taihoku.

Article 3. The Information Division shall consist of chief, staff members ~~appointed~~ and assistant's who shall be appointed concurrently.

Besides with the above, assistants may be filled with Civilians and others.

Article 4.Chief shall be under the Commander of the Fifth Fleet and shall supervise the matters of the Division.

Article 5. Staff members shall deal with the matters under the instruction of the Chief.

Article 6. Assistants shall deal with the matters under the instruction of theirsuperiors.

Appendix V.

The Kainan to Naval

Tokumubu Regulations

Promulgated on 15 November 1939.

Article 1. During the Chinese Incident, there shall be established the Kainan to Naval Tokumubu in the Kainan Is.

Article 2. The Tokumubu shall belong to the Kainan to Naval Base Unit and shall take charge of miscellaneous matters, Mesearch works connected with the settlement of the Chinese Incident and other matters connected with the Navy.

Article 3. The Tokumubu shall be composed of the chief, staff members and assistants who shall be filled with persons attached to the Kainan to Naval Base Headquarters.

Besides with the above, assistants may be if necessary, filled by civileans and other person.

Article 4. Chief shall be under the Commander of the Kainan Naval Base and supervise the matters of the Tokumubu.

Article 5. Staff member shall deal with matters under instruction of the Chief.

Article 6. Assistants shall deal with matters under instruction of their superiors.

Supplementary Rule.

The Fifthe Fleet Information Division regulations shall be hereby abulished.

Appendix VI.-1

~~Appendix V.~~

The Hainan Naval Special Service Station Decree

~~Promulgated on November 15, 1939.~~ May 25, 1942.

(Note: Hereunder the abbreviation HNSSS. is used for the Hainan Naval Special Service Station).

Art. 1. HNSSS. shall be created on Hainan Island.

Art. 2. HNSSS. shall be long to the Hainan Minor Naval Station and engage in ~~special~~ miscellaneous service connected.

With the China Affairs, various researches and other naval matters on Hainan Island, ~~Nan-peng-Tao and Niu-Chiao-Shan-Tao~~ and part of Pengfeng.

Art. 3. HNSSS. shall Consist of Secretariat, Political Bureau, ~~Geopolitical~~ Land Bureau, Economic Bureau and ~~Sanitation~~ Hygiene Bureau. Secretariat shall be divided into the First and second Divitions; Political Bureau into the First, to third Divisions; ~~Geopolitical~~ Land Bureau into the First and Second Divisions; Economic Bureau into the First to Seventh Division, and also the Industries Experimental Department and the Plant Inspection Department; and ~~Sanitation~~ Hygiene Bureau into the First and Second Divisions and the Tropical Medical Laboratory; The duties of these offices shall be specified by the Navy Minister.

Art. 4. When necessary the Navy Minister may create Branches of HNSSS. or a Temporary Quarantine Department to have them transact some of the Station's business.

Art. 5. HNSSS. shall be composed of a Superintendent-General, Bureau Chiefs, Heads of Divisions, Members and the Attached Officials.

The Chiefs of the Branches, Chiefs of the Industries Experimental Department, Plant Inspection Department, Tropical Medical Laboratory and the Temporary Quarantine Department shall

be appointed from among the Members of the Special Service Station.

Art. 6. The Superintendent-General shall be subordinate to the Commander in Chief of the Hainan Minor Naval Station and shall superintend the affairs of the Special Service Station.

Art. 7. When the office of the Superintendent General is in vacancy or the Superintendent General cannot assume his office for some reason, his subordinate personnel shall act the part in his stead according to the seniority unless the C-in-C, of the Hainan Minor Naval Station appoints the Deputy.

Art. 8. The Bureau Chiefs shall deal with the affairs of their respective Bureaux by and under the direction of the Superintendent General.

Art. 9. The Division Heads shall deal with the affairs of their respective divisions by and under the directions of the Superintendent General or the Bureau Chiefs.

Art. 10. When the posts of a Bureau Chief or a Division Head is in vacancy or such Chief or Head cannot assume his office, the respective senior Division Head or the respective Senior Division Member shall act the part in lieu.

Art. 11. The Members shall handle their business by and under the direction of their respective superiors.

Art. 12. The Attached officials shall serve by and under the direction of their respective superiers.

~~Art. 13. The regular personnel of HNSSS. shall be as prescribed in the attached table.~~

Table of Organization
of
The Hainan Naval Special Service Station

The Superintendent

(Filled by a Senior Administrator)

Secretariat	Political Bureau	Economic Bureau	Sanitation Bureau
	Chief	Chief	Chief
	(Rear-Admiral or Captain or a Civil Administrator)	(An Administrator)	(An Administrator)
1st Div. 2nd Div.	1st Div. 2nd Div. 3rd Div.	1st Div. 2nd Div. 3rd Div. 4th Div. 5th Div. 6th Div. 7th Div.	1st Div. 2nd Div.
Each to be filled with an Administrator	Captain or Commander or An Administrator Each to be filled with an Administrator	Each to be filled with an Administrator	Each to be filled with an Administrator

Members (to be filled with Administrator) 37

Attached officials (to be filled with Clerks, Interpreters, and Assistant Engineers) 169

Total 224

Remarks: (1) If need be, the posts of Bureau Chiefs, can be filled by Senior Administrators in stead of Administrators.

(2) If need be, the post of the Administrator can be filled by Naval Officers.

(3) If need be, the Administrator can be filled by other Civil Commissioned Officials.

(4) If need be, the posts of Attached Members may be filled with other Non-Commissioned Officials or with other Civilian Empoyee of equivalent standing.

(5) If need be, the Navy Minister may decrease or increase the prescribed number of personnel tobulated above.

The Machinery of Navy Tokumubu of Kainan-to.

Governor (Chokunin) (Civil) (Administrator)	Secretariat	1st Section	Keeping public seals: personnel administration, examination of laws and ordinances.
		2nd Section	sending, receiving and keeping of documents; accounts and supply: statistics.
	Bureau of Political Affairs (Rear-Admiral or Captain or Civil Administrator)	1st Section	Fundamental policy; external affairs; labour
		2nd Section	Intruction to the Chinese & police affairs.
		3rd Section	Education; Welfare Work
	Bureau of Land Affairs (Civil Administrator)	1st Section	Land
		2nd Section	Cadastre
	Bureau of Economics (Civil Administrator)	1st Section	Agriculture and forestry; stock-breeding; fishery; immigration.
		2nd Section	Mining; Industry
		3rd Section	Engineering work; Building; Transport; Communication; electric work.
		4th Section	Salt; Tobacco; spirits; Weights and Measures.
		5th Section	Finance; Currency
		6th Section	Distribution of goods, Prices of commodity; Wages
		7th Section	Agricultural Water supply: land reform; reclamation of Waste land.

Industry experimental [illegible]

Governor (Chokunin) (Civil) (Administrator)	Bureau of Economics (Civil Administrator)	2nd Section	Mining; Industry
		3rd Section	Engineering work; Building; Transport; Communication; electric work.
		4th Section	Salt; Tobacco; spirits; Weights and Measures.
		5th Section	Finance; Currency
		6th Section	Distribution of goods, Prices of commodity; Wages
		7th Section	Agricultural Water supply: land reform; reclamation of Waste land.
		Industry experimental Station	Examination and investigation of agriculture, forestry, fishery and stock-breeding.
		Botanical Inspecting Station	Examination and investigation of plants imported and exported and seeds.
	Bureau of Hygiene (Civil Administrator)	1st Section	Medical affairs
		2nd Section	Prevention of epidemics
		Tropical medical laboratory	Study and investigation of epidemics and local deseases

Remarks: Intelligence services belonged to Army M.I

Number of Personnel of HNSSS at the termination of hostilities
(HNSSS is an organ handling civil administration and so it should be properly called Hainan Naval Political Station just like Celebes Naval Political Station.)

Kotokan Official	78
Hanminkan Official	283
Those treated as above	212
Employee	386
Temporary employee	26
Non-regular member	
Sonin	6
Hannin	34
Total	1,041

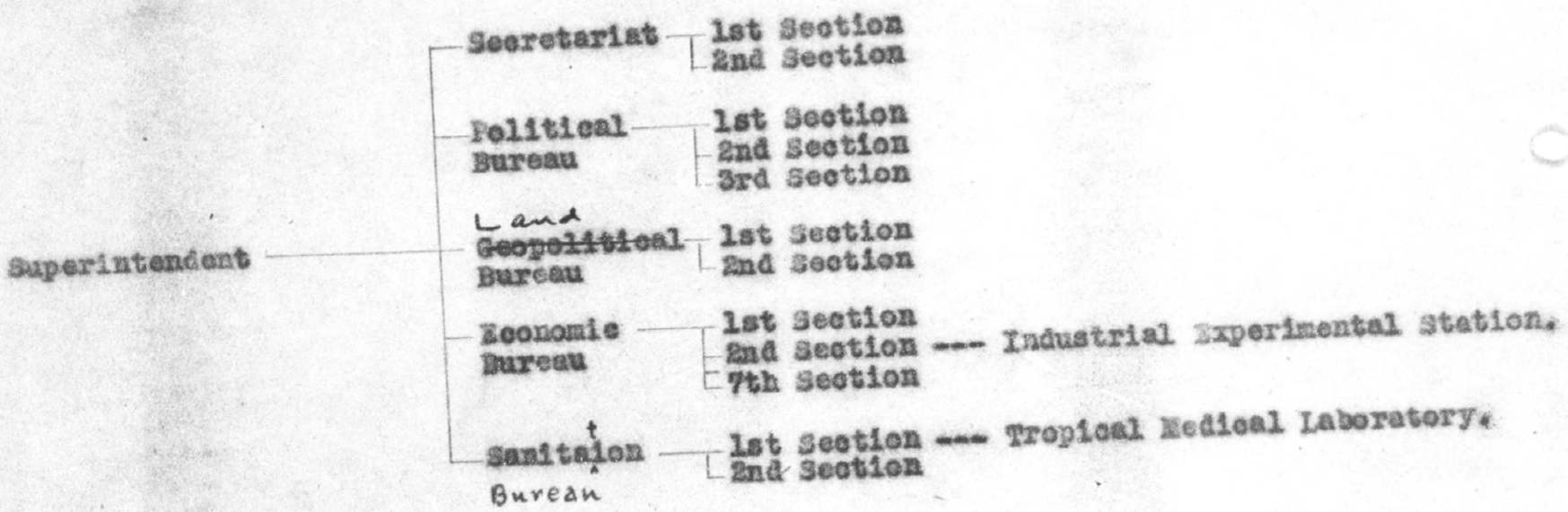
Appendix VI-2.

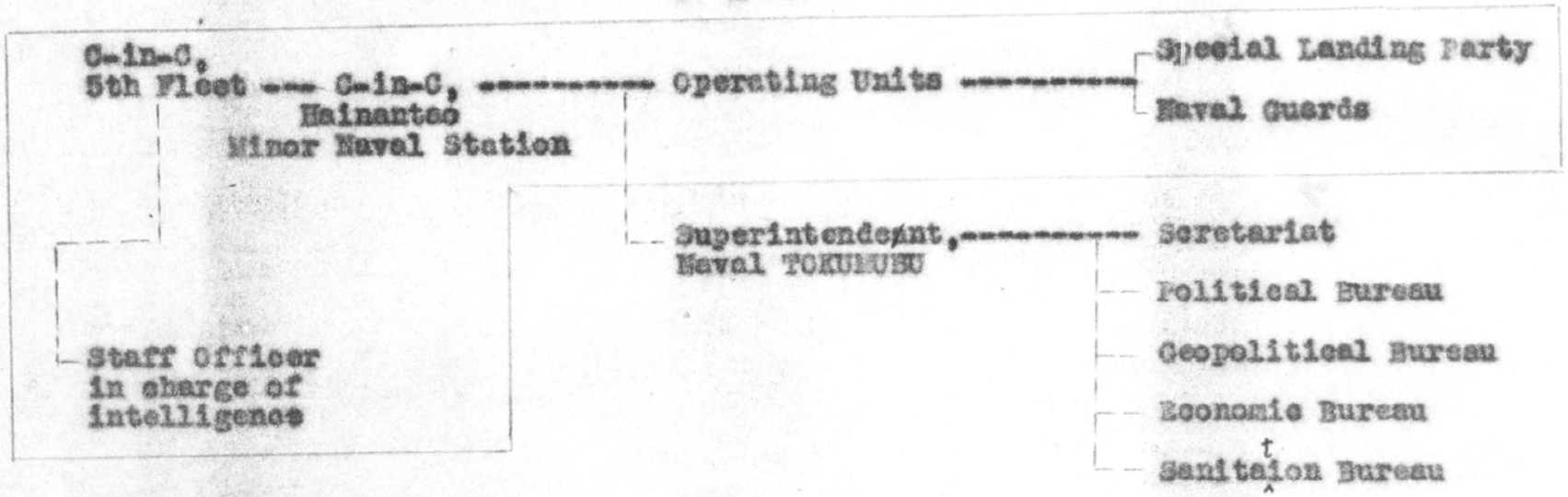
Concerning the Hainantao Naval TOKUMUBU

1. The Hainantao Naval TOKUMUBU, though TOKUMUBU in name, was not a secret intelligence organ, but similar in substance to such civil administrative headquarters as set up on various islands after the outbreak of the Pacific War. This can readily be understood by investigating the personnel and organization of it and comparing these with those of various civil administrative headquarters. (Refer to Tables Nos. I and II).

(a) The Hainantao Naval TOKUMUBU was a civil administratige organization having as its objects the economic development, civil administrative affairs in general and stepping up of cultural level of the island.

(b) Its organization was as follows: (for particulars refer to Table II.).





The Naval TOKUMUBU, being a civil administrative organ, was sharply differentiated from operating units and had nothing to do with the collecting of secret intelligence.

(c) As may be seen in Table II. the TOKUMUBU was staffed with senior civil administrative official and civil administrative officials.

2. As regards the secret intelligence in Hainantao, Commander-in-Chief of the 5th Fleet (the 2nd China Coast Fleet) collected directly through his Staff Officer in charge of Intelligence from the Commander-in-Chief of the Hainantao Minor Naval Station, one of operational units. The Commander-in-Chief of the Hainantao Minor Naval Station in turn collected data of intelligence from the Special Landing Party and the Naval Guards.

3. Before the Hainantao Naval TOKUMUBU was set up (i.e., prior to 15 November 1939) the intelligence concerning Hainantao was to be gathered by the Intelligence Division of the 5th Fleet in accordance with the regulations concerning the Intelligence Division of the 5th Fleet. With the set-up of the Hainantao TOKUMUBU, this intelligence affair was transferred to the Headquarters of the 5th Fleet, under whose direction the operational units under its direct control gathered data of intelligence and conducted other activities concerning that field.

I certify that the above statement is true to the fact.

M.MAEDA
Chief of Second Demobilization Bureau.

Table I.

Table of Fixed Personnel of South-Western Area Naval Administrative Headquarters

	Secretariat	Chief: Senior Civil Administrative Official 1				
Superintendent (Senior Civil Administrative Official)	Administrative Bureau.	Chief: Vice-Admiral, or Rear-Admiral, or Captain, or 1 Senior Civil Administrative Official	1st Section	Chief:	Captain or Commander 1	Members of Bureaus: (Civil Administrative Officials; Civil Engineers) 159; Managers 8
			2nd Section	Chief:	Paymaster Captain or Commander 1	
			3rd Section	Chief:	Civil Administrative Official 1	
			4th Section	Chief:	Civil Administrative Official 1	
			5th Section	Chief:	Civil Administrative Official 1	
	Economic Bureau.	Chief: Civil Administrative Official 1	1st Section	Chief:	Captain or Commander, or Paymaster Captain, or Paymaster Commander, or 1 Civil Administrative Official	
			2nd Section	Chief:	Civil Administrative Official 1	
			3rd Section	Chief:	Civil Administrative Official 1	

Communications and Public Works Bureau.	Chief: Civil Administrative Official 1	1st Section	Chief:	Captain, or Commander, or Civil Administrative Official 1	Attached Personnel: (Clerks, Interpreters, Assistant Civil Engineers, Police) (Inspectors, (Instructors)	292
		2nd Section	Chief:	Civil Administrative Official 1		
	Bureau of Justice Affairs	Chief: Civil Administrative Official 1	1st Section	Chief:	Civil Administrative Official 1	
			End Section	Chief:	Civil Administrative Official 1	

Total: 475 persons.

Table II. Table of Fixed Personnel of the Kainan Naval TOKUMUBU.

Super-intendent (Senior Civil Administrative Official)	Secretariat		1st Section Chief:	Civil Administrative Official	1	Members of Bureau: Civil Administrative Officials 37
			2nd Section Chief:	Civil Administrative Official	1	
	Bureau of Political Affairs	Chief: Rear-Admiral, or Captain, or Civil Administrative Official 1	1st Section Chief:	Captain, or Commander, or Civil Administrative Official	1	
			2nd Section Chief:	Civil Administrative Official	1	
			3rd Section Chief:	"	1	
	Economic Bureau	Chief: Civil Administrative Official 1	1st Section Chief:	"	1	Attached Personnel: (Clerks, (Interpreters, (Assistant Civil (Engineers 169
			2nd Section Chief:	"	1	
			3rd Section Chief:	"	1	
			4th Section Chief:	"	1	
			5th Section Chief:	"	1	
			6th Section Chief:	"	1	
			7th Section Chief:	"	1	

Sanitation Bureau	Chief: Civil Administrative Official	1	1st Section Chief:	Civil Administrative Official	1
			2nd Section Chief:	"	1

Total: 224 persons.

Rec'd Frankfurt 26 Aug
after dispatch 3/c/n to CAS

Additional informations
regarding the HAINAN IS TOKUMUBU

25 August 1947.

Before the appointment of Mr. IKEDA, Kiyoshi as chief of the TOKUMUBU in June 1941, the naval officer of the active service used to occupy the position of Chief of Tokumubu. Under the chief, usually three naval officers were assigned the duties of section chiefs, although there were no sectioning regulations. Four civilians with the status of Shokutaku were attached as assistants to each section chief. Total number of personnel including clerks and typists hardly exceeded fifteen persons.

Since June 1941 when Mr. IKEDA assumed the position of chief, the number of personnel began to increase amounting to about fourty persons. Sectioning provisions, which were promulgated in May 1942, were under preparation. However 4 civilians took the positions corresponding to section chiefs such as economics, cultural affairs, research etc. with the exception of political affairs which were under charge of a naval officer. This change of staff personnel of the TOKUMUBU which was provided in the Regulations of May 1942 refects evidently the transformation of the TOKUMUBU into civil administration office.

KKK 1 C ltr 26 Aug
After dispatch of C/S to CIS

Additional informations
regarding the HAINAN IS TOKUMUBU

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Government Section

APO 500
21 July 1947

Memorandum for: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo
Subject: Administration of SCAPIN 550
(TAKAHASHI, Shinzo)

1. The action taken by the Japanese Government in declaring TAKAHASHI, Shinzo eligible for public service has been reviewed and disapproved. TAKAHASHI, Headman of Wakimoto Village, is to be removed from public office and excluded from public service as an undesirable person since he falls under the provisions of Paragraph B, Appendix "A", SCAPIN550.

2. TAKAHASHI, Shinzo was a civilian employee who served in the naval police organization on Hainan Island from 28 May 1942 to 30 June 1944.

Memorandum for Record: 21 July 1947

1. Re: Subparagraph 6, Paragraph II, Appendix I, Imperial Ordinance No.1 of 1947: "Any person who has at any time held any of the following positions....civilian employees who served in or with....military or naval police organizations."
2. TAKAHASHI, Shinzo was engaged in naval police affairs at Hainan Naval Station as a civilian official of "Hannin" rank.
3. CLO has been instructed to submit an explanation as to subject's clearance in view of the above clearly defined applicable provisions.

HildeKay Mueller

TAKAHASHI, Shinzo

Date of employment and dismissal	Official post and organization	Official rank, class, grade& treatment	Duties and responsibilities	Substance of business of companies or association & location thereof
28 May 1942 31 Oct 1943	Policeman of 'Hannin-kan' Takao Province, Formosa		'Shokutaku' for police affairs (General affairs)	Hainantao
1 Nov 1943 31 May 1944	Naval policeman 'Hannin-kan'		Police affairs (General Affairs)	Hainantao
1 June 1944 31 May 1946	Policeman of Takao province, Formosa	Equivalent ~~to~~ of 'Hannin-kan'	Police affairs (General affairs)	Police Dept. Takao province Formosa

TAKAHASHI, Shinzo

Ordered to report to Hainan Naval Station on 28 May 1942 as a 'shokutaku' for police affairs (civilian with 'Hannin' rank) and was relieved of ~~his~~ duty on 31 October 1943.

~~Ordered as~~ appointed as a naval policeman (civilian with 'Hannin' rank) on 1 November 1943 and was engaged in police affairs at Hainan Naval Station. ~~Dismissed~~ Relieved of duty on 30 June 1944 ~~due~~ to ~~his~~ return to Formosa.

Note: The above information rewritten on Page Nine (9)

Memo regarding HAINAN IS. TOKUMUBU.

14 June 1947.

1. General Description of the TOKUMUBU of the Japanese Navy.
2. Regulations of the HAINAN IS. TOKUMUBU.
3. Chart of machinery of the HAINAN IS. TOKUMUBU.
4. Administrative (including administrative policy) system in territories occupied by the Japanese Navy.
5. Intelligance system of the Japanese Navy.

7

10

(II.) Table Showing the Locations of NSSD.

Location	History
Shanghai	Established in Dec. 1937 as a provisional NSSD; abolished in Mar. 1939, when the Asia Development Board was set up.
Nanking	Established as a provisional NSSD after the seizure of Nanking; liquidated when the asia Development Board Was set up.
Hankow	Established as a provisional HSSD after the seizure of Hankow. Following the abolition of the provisional NSSD, it was altered to Hankow NSSD, which was liqudated in June, 1942.
Peking, Tienching, Tsingtao	Founded in Jan. 1938 as the North China NSSD with offices at Peking, Tienching and Taingtao. Abolished in 1939 when Asia Development Board was set up.
Canton, Hongkong	Founded in Sept. 1938 as South China NSSD with its office at canton, which was moved out to Hongkong after the capture of Hongkong; abolished in Mar. 1942.
Amoy	Founded in Sept. 1938 as Amoy NSSD; abolished in March 1939
Hainan-tao	Established in 1939 as Hainan-tao Naval Special Service Station (NSSS) upon the occupation of that island; transformed in 1943 into Hainan Naval Administrative Division which lasted until the end of war.

Annex V.

promulgated when?

The Hainan Naval Special Service Station Decree

(Note: Hereunder the abbreviation HNSSS. is used for the Hainan Naval Special Service Station).

Art. 1. HNSSS. shall be created on Hainan Island.

Art. 2. HNSSS. shall belong to the Hainan Minor Naval Station and engage in various matters connected with the affairs regarding the Chinese people, various researches and other matters connected with the Navy on Hainan Island.

Art. 3. HNSSS. shall Consist of Secretariat, Ploitical Bureau, Land Bureau, Economic Bureau and Hygiene Bureau. Secretariat shall be divided into the First and second Divitions; Political Bureau into the First, Second and third Divisions; Land Bureau into the First and Second Divisions; Economic Bureau into the First to Seventh Division. and also the Industries Experimental Department and the Plant Inspection Department; and Hygiene Bureau into the First and Second Divisions and the Tropical Medical Laboratory; The duties of these offices shall be specified by the Navy Minister.

Art. 4. When necessary the Navy Minister may create Branches of HNSSS. or a Temporary Quarantine Department and have them transact some of the Station's business.

Art. 5. HNSSS. shall be composed of a Superintendent-General, Bureau Chiefs, Heads of Divisions, Members and the Attached Officials. The Chiefs of the Branches, Chiefs of the Industries Experimental Department, Plant Inspection Department, Tropical Medical Laboratory

and

and the Temporary Quarantine Department shall be appointed from among the Members of the Special Service Station.

Art. 6. The Superintendent-General shall be subordinate to the Commander in Chief of the Hainan Minor Naval Station and shall superintend the affairs of the Special Service Station.

Art. 7. When the office of the Superintendent General is in vacancy or the Superintendent General cannot assume his office for some reason, his subordinate personnel shall act the part in his stead according to the seniority unless the C-in-C, of the Hainan Minor Naval Station appoints the Deputy.

Art 8. The Bureau Chiefs shall deal with the affairs of their respective Bureaux by and under the direction of the Superintendent General.

Art. 9. The Division Heads shall deal with the affairs of their respective divisions by and under the directions of the Superintendent General or the Bureau Chiefs.

Art. 10. When the posts of a Bureau Chief or a Division Head is in vacancy or such Chief or Head cannot assume his office, the respective senior Division Head or the respective Senior Division Member shall act the part in lieu.

Art. 11. The Members shall handle their vusiness by and under the direction of their respective superiors.

Art 12. The Attached officials shall serve by and under the direction of their respective superiors.

Annex 1.

Number of Personnel of HNSSS at the termination of hostilities

(HNSSS is an organ handling civil administration and so it should be properly called Hainan Naval Political Station just like Celebes Naval Political Station.)

Kotokan Official	78
Hanninkan Official	283
Those treated as above	212
Employee	386
Temporary employee	26
Non-regular member	
Sonin	6
Hannin	94
Total	1,041

The Machinery of Navy Tokumubu of Kainan-to.

Governor (Chokunin) (Civil) (Administrator)	Secretariat	1st Section	Keeping public seals: personnel administration, examination of laws and ordinances.
		2nd Section	sending, receiving and keeping of documents; accounts and supply: statistics.
	Bureau of Political Affairs (Rear-Admiral or Captain or Civil Administrator)	1st Section	Fundamental policy; external affairs; labour
		2nd Section	Intruction to the Chinese & police affairs.
		3rd Section	Education; Welfare Work
	Bureau of Land Affairs (Civil Administrator)	1st Section	Land
		2nd Section	Cadastre
	Bureau of Economics (Civil Administrator)	1st Section	Agriculture and forestry; stock-breeding; fishery; immigration.
		2nd Section	Mining; Industry
		3rd Section	Engineering work; Building; Transport; Communication; electric work.
		4th Section	Salt; Tobacco; spirits; Weights and Measures.
		5th Section	Finance; Currency
		6th Section	Distribution of goods, Prices of commodity; Wages
		7th Section	Agricultural Water supply: land reform; reclamation of Waste land.
		Industry experimental Station	Examination and investigation of agriculture, forestry, fishery and stock-breeding.

Governor (Chokunin) (Civil) (Administrator)	Bureau of Economics (Civil Administrator)	4th Section	Salt; Tobacco; spirits; Weights and Measures.
		5th Section	Finance; Currency
		6th Section	Distribution of goods, Prices of commodity; Wages
		7th Section	Agricultural Water supply: land reform; reclamation of Waste land.
		Industry experimental Station	Examination and investigation of agriculture, forestry, fishery and stock-breeding.
		Botanical Inspecting Station	Examination and investigation of plants imported and exported and seeds.
	Bureau of Hygiene (Civil Administrator)	1st Section	Medical affairs
		2nd Section	Prevention of epidemics
		Tropical medical laboratory	Study and investigation of epidemics and local deseases.

Remarks: Intelligence services belonged to Army M.P.

The Machinery of Navy Tokumubu of Kainan-to.

Governor (Chokunin) (Civil) (Administrator)	Secretariat	1st Section	Keeping public seals: personnel administration, examination of laws and ordinances.
		2nd Section	sending, receiving and keeping of documents; accounts and supply: statistics.
	Bureau of Political Affairs	1st Section	Fundamental policy; external affairs; labour
		2nd Section	Intruction to the Chinese
		3rd Section	Education; Welfare Work
	Bureau of Land	1st Section	Land
			Cadastre
	Bureau of Economics	1st Section	Agriculture and forestry; stock-breeding; fishery; immigration.
		2nd Section	Mining; Industry
		3rd Section	Engineering work; Building; Transport; Communication; electric work.
		4th Section	Salt; Tobacco; spirits; Weights and Measures.
		5th Section	Finance; Currency
		6th Section	Distribution of goods, Prices of commodity; Wages
		7th Section	Agricultural Water supply: land reform; reclamation of Waste land.
		--	--
		Industry experimental Station	Examination and investigation of agriculture, forestry, fishery and stock-breeding.
		Natural Inspection	Examination and investigation of

(Chokunin) (Civil) (Administrator)	Bureau of Economics	5th Section	Finance; Currency
		6th Section	Distribution of goods, Prices of commodity; Wages
		7th Section	Agricultural Water supply: land reform; reclamation of Waste land.
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	Bureau of Hygiene	1st Section	Medical affairs
		2nd Section	Prevention of epidemics
		Tropical medical laboratory	Study and investigation of epidemics and local deseases.

Remarks: Intelligence services belonged to Army M.P.

(2) If need be, the post of the Administrater can be filled by Naval Officers.

(3) If need be, the Administrator can be filled by other Civil Commissioned Officials.

(4) If need be, the posts of Attached Members may be filled with other Non-Commissioned Officials or with other Civilian Empoyee of equivalent standing.

(5) If need be, the Navy Minister may decrease or increase the prescribed number of personnel tobulated above.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

26 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Major Napier

SUBJECT : KAIGUN TOKUMU-BU on Hainan Island

In the light of attached Memorandum, submitted by Lt. Baerwald, wherein it is pointed out that the Japanese Government has not only failed to show that the activities of the Hainan Island KAIGUN TOKUMU-BU differed from those of other TOKUMU-BU units, but even half-way indicated that the functions were for all practical purposes the same, it is recommended that the report of the Japanese Government be considered final and that no differentiation be made between the subject unit and other units. If we do not do this, we will be playing into the hands of the Japanese Government which is undoubtedly playing for time by stalling and by submitting inadequate reports which are not conclusive. The longer such cases as are being held up are allowed to remain unsettled, the stronger the position of the Japanese Government becomes with regard to their contention that the persons involved should be excluded from the provisions of the Memorandum.

1 Incl.
Memo from Lt. Baerwald

ROGER W. SNOW, JR.
Major FA

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Major Napier concurred with the recommendation contained herein on 16 May 1947.

RWS

19

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUP( )D COMMANDER FOR THE ALLI( )WERS
Government Section

26 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Major Snow

SUBJECT : Reports submitted by the J.G. on the KAIGUN TOKUMU-BU on Hainan Island

1. After preliminary analysis of the reports submitted on the KAIGUN TOKUMU-BU by the J.G. it was found impossible to evaluate the activities of the said organization for the following reasons:

a. The whole report was written as a defense of the activities of the KAIGUN TOKUMU-BU; with Mr. Murai stating upon questioning that the KAIGUN TOKUMU-BU and any provisions in SCAPIN 550 affecting personnel of that organization should be rescinded.

b. The following assertions of questionable validity were made in the report:

1. "The KAIGUN TOKUMU-BU (Naval Special Service Department is the translation as submitted by the J.G. - it is a small point, but Naval Special Activities Section more closely indicates the intent of the Japanese) - might be termed as an organization which served the purpose of a 'rubbish heap' or 'waste paper basket'". This statement can be refuted from facts gathered previously as to the activities of the said organization, certainly seems another attempt on the part of the J.G. to 'explain away' the activities of an organization, and sets the general tenor for the rest of the report.

2. "Since the outbreak of the China Incident, however, the Navy felt the necessity to set up organs which apart from the regular duties of the Navy would handle in occupied territories overseas the task of disposing complicated matters in very broad scope such as":

a. "Diplomatic Negotiations" - which when one remembers that the DAI TOA SHO (Greater East Asia Ministry) was the successor organization to the KAIGUN TOKUMU-BU (and others) it is at least plausible to assume that by the "diplomatic negotiations" the J.G. meant the setting up of puppet governments in occupied territories.

b. "Negotiation relating to economy in occupied areas" - or in blunter terms negotiations which would have as an end result the economic exploitation of occupied areas.

(It is paradoxical, Japanese that in the "Summary Table Showing the Chain of Command in the KAIGUN TOKUMU-BU" attached to the report, a section appears entitled 'Exploitation of Resources'.

c. "Encampment construction" - which no doubt used slave labor.

d. "Purchase and supply of materials" - a polite terms for requisitioning.

e. "Dissemination of military information" - in order that an organization can disseminate military information it must have access to such information and as the Naval TOKUMU-BU often served as the only organization in a certain district of territory occupied by the Japanese, it follows that these organizations, far from serving as 'waste paper baskets', engaged in Special Intelligence Activities.

3. What appears above are nothing but generalities based on self evident facts, however, they were cited mainly in order to show the nature of the report submitted by the J.G. and the difficulties encountered in weighing the assertions made in the special report on the activities of the Hainan Island Naval Special Service Department attached to the above cited report.

4. The special report on the activities of the TOKUMU-BU on Hainan Island makes the following assertions:

a. That it consisted of the Secretariat, Political Bureau, Economic Bureau and Sanitation Bureau and as such was a strictly administrative organization.

b. The bulk of the rest of the report deals with who tells whom, when and what to do and who is responsible to whom.

c. The only statement as to duties is the following: "The duties of these offices shall be specified by the Navy Minister".

d. No real specifications of duties as such are listed.

5. No conclusions whatsoever as to the culpability or innocence of officials connected with the KAIGUN TOKUMU-BU can be drawn from the above mentioned special report.

6. Two courses of action are possible:

a. That we accept the report as final and in view of its complete failure to show cause why the Hainan TOKUMU-BU should be accorded special treatment refuse to grant any exemptions under the provisions of SCAPIN 550 to Hainan TOKUMU-BU personnel.

b. The CO regard this report as preliminary and permit the Japanese Government to submit further information concerning the mission of the KAIGAN TOKUMU-BU on Hainan Island.

7. On the basis of this report, however, it is believed that there is no cogent reason to grant any exemptions to personnel of the Hainan Island TOKUMU-BU and that further reports would not afford adequate grounds for amending the provisions of SCAPIN 550. It is, therefore, recommended that the course of action outlined in 6a above be followed.

HANS H. BAERWALD
2nd Lt. INF.

16 May 1947

PSQD

MEMORANDUM FOR: ~~Major Snow~~

SUBJECT : Reports submitted by the I. J. G. on the KAIGUN TOKUMU-BU on Hainan Island

1. After preliminary analysis of the reports submitted on the KAIGUN TOKUMU-BU by the I.J.G. it was found impossible to evaluate the activities of the said organization for the following reasons:

a. The whole report was written as a defense of the activities of the KAIGUN TOKUMU-BU with Mr. Murai stating upon questioning that the KAIGUN TOKUMU-BU and any provisions in SCAPIN 550 affecting personnel of that organization should be rescinded. Needless to say this increased my suspicions of some of the assertions made in the report.

b. The following assertions were made in the report, which raised questions as to their validity.

1. "The Kaigun Tokumu-Bu (Naval Special Service Department is the translation as submitted by the I.J.G. - it is a small point, but Naval Special Activities Section more closely indicates the intent of the Japanese) - might be termed as an organization which served the purpose of a 'rubbish heap' or 'waste paper basket'". This statement can be refuted from facts gathered previously as to the activities of the said organization, certainly seems another attempt on the part of the I.J.G. to'explain away' the activities of an organization, and sets the general tenor for the rest of the report.

2. "Since the outbreak of the China Incident, however, the Navy felt the necessity to set up organs which apart from the regular duties of the Navy would handle in occupied territories overseas the task of disposing complicated matters in very broad scope such as":

a. "Diplomatic Negotiations" - which when one remembers that the Dai Toa Sho (Greater East Asia Ministry) was the successor organization to the Kaigun Tokumu-Bu (and others) it is at least plausible to assume that by the "diplomatic negotiations" the I.J.G. meant the setting up of puppet governments in occupied territories.

b. "Negotiation relating to economy in occupied areas" - or in blunter terms negotiations which would have as an end result the economic exploitation of occupied areas. (His paradoxically Japanese that in the "Summary Table Showing the Chain of Command in the Kaigun Tokumu-Bu" attached to the report, a section appears entitled 'Exploitation of Resources'.

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c. "Encampment construction" - which no doubt used slave labor.

d. Purchase and supply of materials" - a polite term for requisitioning.

e. Dissemination of military information" - in order that an organization can disseminate military information it must have access to such information and as the Naval Tokumu-Bu often served as the only organization in a certain district of territory occupied by the Japanese, it follows that these organizations far from serving as waste paper baskets" engaged in Special Intelligence Activities.

3. What appears above are nothing but generalities based on self evident facts, however, they were cited mainly in order to show the nature of the report submitted by the I.J.G. and the difficulties encountered in weighing the assertions made in the special report on the activities of the Hainan Island Naval Special Service Department attached to the above cited report.

4. The special report on the activities of the Tokumu Bu on Hainan Island makes the following assertions:

a. That it consisted of the Secretariat, Political Bureau, Economic Bureau and Sanitation Bureau and as such was a strictly administrative organization.

b. The bulk of the rest of the report deals with who tells when and what to do and who is responsible to whom.

c. The only statement as to duties is the following: "The duties of these offices shall be specified by the Navy Minister."

d. No real specifications of duties as such are listed.

5. No conclusions whatsoever as to the culpability or innocence of officials connected with the Kaigun Tokumu-Bu can be drawn from the above mentioned special report.

6. Two actions are possible.

a. That we accept the report as final and inasmuch as no proof is contained therein disproving the culpability of officials who served with the Kaigum Tokumu-Bu on Hainan Island and as such that no exceptions should be made and that they be treated just as all other officials who served with the Tokumu-Bu.

b. That we accept this report as preliminary (it was treated as such up to this time and further information is to be submitted by the I.J.G. today) and recommendations be held up pending further study, which would entail further withholding of decisions on certain cases, but might possibly have as an end result a fairer decision.

7. Would appreciate instructions as to action to be taken.

HANS H. BAERWALD
2nd Lt. INF.

Government Section

APO 500
4 April 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT : Administration of SCAPIN 550 (MORIKA, Mitsuyoshi)

a Candidate for Governor of Kumamoto Prefecture,

1. The action of the Japanese Government in screening MORIKA, Mitsuyoshi has been reviewed and disapproved. MORIKA, ~~gubernatorial candidate for Kumamoto Prefecture~~, is to be barred and excluded from public service as an undesirable person, since he comes within the scope of Category "B", Appendix "A", SCAPIN 550.

2. MORIKA, Mitsuyoshi served, from 24 December 1942 to 17 May 1945, as a civilian employee with the Kaigun Tokumu Bu.

COURTNEY WHITNEY
Brigadier General, U. S. Army,
Chief, Government Section

Memo For Record

to be passed

6

Memo For Record

Re: Par II (6), Appendix I, Cabinet and Home Affairs Ministry Ordinance #1, 1947, which directs the removal and exclusion from public service of "... civilian employee who served in or with the ... Kaigun Tokumu Bu ..."

Statement in question indicates that the mission of the Kaigun Tokumu Bu (Navy Special Service) ~~did not entail the police functions~~ stationed on Hainan Island did not entail the police functions normally assigned to that organ but was solely administrative does not constitute a basis for exception to the purge scope. The removal and exclusion of all former personnel is explicitly ~~called~~ provided for in SCAPIN 550 and its supplementing Japanese Government Ordinances.

Note: Translation shows only ~~Hainan~~ "HAINAN SPECIAL SERVICE", which is not complete. Translation by Interpreter Pool shows it to be "HAINAN NAVY SPECIAL SERVICE".

Copy to C IS

I. Secret Intelligence Organs of the Japanese Navy

1. General Description.

(1) The intelligence system of the Japanese Navy.

(a) During peacetime, it was carried out in the main at the Third Division of the Naval General Staff.

(b) During wartime, the gathering and sifting of intelligence were carried out at the Third Division of the Naval General Staff, the Special Service Division attached to the Naval General Staff and intelligence divisions attached to the various operational units.

(c) However, at the Third Division of the Naval General Staff, intelligence was acquired in the main through the collection of documents, reports etc. and an analogical inference of the same.

(d) At Tokumu-Han (Communication Intelligence Analogsis Division) of the Naval General Staff, intelligence was acquired through such as the interception of wireless telegrams and the deciphering and decoding.

(e) The intelligence divisions of the operational units acquired intelligence data materials necessary for its own operations through materials obtainable in their respective areas as well as materials supplied from the Central Authorities. (Actually, these were exceedingly small in scale)

(2) From its very inception, the Japanese Navy held the following opinions on intelligence system.

"The main fighting force of the navy is to be engaged in seawarfare and as shipbuilding plans etc. concerning this force can be acquired openly from peacetime, it placed its emphasis on

intelligence through communications." It was the common notion in the Japanese Navy that "such as a special human spy net was practically worthless."

Thus, such as related in paragraph 1. above was practically all of the intelligence system of the Japanese Navy.

(3) Concerning the overall picture of the above, we would appreciate your referring to our report on "Japanese Military Intelligence Agencies" submitted to Colonel M.A. Snyder of SCAP on April 1, 1946.

2. Itemized Description of the various Intelligence Organs.

Separate Sheet No. 1

Organization and Duties of the Third Division, Naval General Staff.

Separate Sheet No. 2

Organization and Duties of Tokumu-Han (Communication Intelligence Analysis Division) Naval General Staff.

Separate Sheet No. 3

Intelligence Setup and Duties at the Operational Units.

Separate Sheet No. 1

Organization and Duties of the Third Division, Naval General Staff.

1. Organization of the Third Division, Naval General Staff.

The Third Division of the Naval General Staff
Chief of Division ---- Rear Admiral ... 1

	Peacetime establishment (Officer Personnel)	Wartime establishment		Assigned Duties	Allocated Nations	No. of Officers in Charge of the foregoing task	
		Regular Officer	Officers of Naval Reserve				
Secretariate Section	Captain or Commander 1 Lt.-Comdr. or Lt. 2	Captain or Commander 1 Lt.-Comdr. or Lt. 1	1 - 5	Synthetic and coordinated estimate of international situations. Counter-Intelligence. Miscellaneous Affairs, sending and receiving of documents.	The world as a whole (Combination of those spheres allocated to other individual Division)	1	(to furnish materials for intelligence) Tokumu-Han(Communication Intelligence Analysis Section) of the Naval General Staff.
						1	Naval Attache to Imperial Japanese Embassies and Legations.
						1	Military General Staff.
						1	Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
						1	Greater East Asia Ministry.

Fifth Section	Captain or Commander 1 Commander or Lt.-Comdr. 3	Captain or Commander 1 Commander or Lt.-Comdr. 3	2 - 37	Research and survey of the situations of the nation or nations allocated. Preparing and compiling military geography and charts.	a. U.S.A.	2 (One of them covers the General Affairs & the other the Aeronautical Affairs). 1 (Concurrently).
					b. Latin America and Canada.	1
Sixth Section	Captain or Commander 1 Commander or Lt.-Comdr. 3	Captain or Commander 1 Commander or Lt.-Comdr. 3	1 - 5	Same as above	a. China.	2 (One of them is to take care General Affairs, the other that of collecting materials for intelligence).
					b. Manchukuo.	1 (Usually one of the above "China Affairs" members held this post concurrently).

Seventh Section	Captain or Commander 1 Commander or Lt.-Comdr. 4	Captain or Commander 1 Commander or Lt.-Comdr. 2 - 3	2 - 11	Same as above.	a. U.S.S.R. & ajacent countries(exclusive of Germany & China) Balkan & Near East.	2 (One taking care of the General Affairs, & the other of collecting materials for intelligence).
					b. Germany.	1
					c. France, Italy, Belgium, Spain & their possessions(exclusive of French possessions in Pacific Ocean and in Asia), Northern European Countries.	1 (Sometimes the above "German Affairs" Member held this post concurrently).

Eighth Section	Captain or Commander 1 Commander or Lt.-Comdr. 3	Captain or Commander 1 Commander or Lt.-Comdr. 2 - 3	3 - 12	Research and survey of the situations of the Nation or nations allocated. Preparing and compling military geography and charts.	a. British Empire & Dominions, Egypt & French Possessions in Pacific Area.	1
					b. India & Australia.	1
					c. Holland & Portugal with their possessions, New Guinea, Siam, French Indo-China, Philippine & Burma.	1

Notes:- 1. Regular officers were reduced in number during the wartime, and, moreover, there were some fluctuations in their number.

2. Activities attached to the 3rd Section of the Naval General Staff.

a. A tentatively called "Tokyo Office" was established in a certain period to help the research of the Australian Affairs.

b. A Sub-Division provisionally called "Foreign Radio Listening-in Sub-Division", took up the duty of listening of foreign radio news in order to obtain informations, serving at the same time as a "pool" for those radio listeners who were going to be assigned to similar duty afloat.

2. Collecting of intelligence at the Third Division, Naval General Staff.

The following intelligence were carefully adjusted and coordinated for present judgment as well as analogical inference for the future.

(a) Foreign newspapers and periodicals.

(b) Foreign broadcasts.

(c) Reports of naval attaches abroad.

(d) Visual experiences of inspection parties and transit visitors.

(e) Exchange of intelligence with the Foreign and War Ministries.

(f) Statements of POWs and seized documents.

(g) Intelligence from operational units.

3. Collecting of intelligence by naval attaches of embassies and legations.

(a) Besides summing up scraps of materials acquired from such as newspapers, periodicals, radio, social intercourse, visual experiences during travels etc., exchange of opinions were made with ambassadors (ministers) and military attaches.

(b) No positive use made of resident Japanese for collecting intelligence. However, in other than English speaking countries such as Spain and Portugal, they were used as interpreters and translators. Moreover, when Japanese travellers and important resident

Japanese called at the attaches' offices or when they were met at parties, their experiences were noted for future reference.

(c) No permanent use was made of people of the a ccredited countries for collecting intelligence and there was no case of spies ever used.

However, there were cases where our naval attachas were approached for the sale of intelligence. (Name, nationality and time unknown as there are no records.)

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Separate Sheet No. 2

Organization and Duties of Tokumu-Han (Communication Intelligence Analoysis Division), Naval General Staff.

First - Investigation made by the mission headed by Commander Tyler from Sept. 10 to late October, 1945.

Second - Investigation made by the mission headed by Lt. Williams from November, 1945 to March 25, 1946.

Third - Investigation made by the mission headed by Capt. Carlson in February, 1946.

In the above investigations, statements were made orally but as all materials, intelligence and code books were handed over to the investigating missions, we have none with us at present. As re-investigation is impossible, we would appreciate your referring detailed matters to our documents submitted to the U. S. Navy Department.

Separate Sheet No. 3

Intelligence Organization of Naval Operational Units.

1. Headquarters of Combined Fleet (After April 1944 reorganized to be the General Headquarters of the General Naval Forces, concurrently Headquarters of Combined Fleet, though intelligence organization remained unchanged).

(a) This Headquarters had a staff officer in charge of intelligence with some assistant officers together with several radio listeners who listened in foreign radio news. But it had no specially stipulated organization.

(b) To the Combined Fleet were attached the 1st and 3rd Combined Communication Corps. One of their duties was radio traffic analysis as stated in the following:

The 1st Combined Communication Corps.

Its headquarters stationed at Tokyo as a rule except during the period it advanced temporarily to the Bismark-Solomon Is. and Mariana-Caroline Is. Areas. Radio traffic Analysis was carried out as a part of its duty at the Ōwada Communication Corps.

The 3rd Combined Communication Corps.

This Corps carried out radio traffic analysis in South Seas and Bengal Bay Area as a part of its duty.

2. Intelligence Organization of each Headquarters of the respective Area Fleets.

See Annexed Table.

3. Headquarters of an ordinary Fleets had an Intelligence Staff Officer (this post was held concurrently by a Staff Officer in charge of communication or of other matters), whose duty was simply

to make rearrangement as well as to keep in good order intelligence data furnished so as to be efficiently available for the fleet's own operational purposes; but it was not incumbent upon the fleet headquarters to engage actively in collecting the informations.

To the Major and Minor Naval Stations the foregoing statement applies also.

No intelligence system existed at the Squadron headquarters or lesser except at those special ones which were despatched in a far outlying ocean area and which were sometimes employing radio listeners to collect informations for their own operational purposes by means of listening in on foreign radio broadcasts.

4. Air Fleet.

To the headquarters of each Air Fleet was attached a Staff Officer for Intelligence (usually the Staff Officer for Communication or other staff officer held this post concurrently), whose duty was to collect, rearrange, and make available informations for the fleet's operational purposes. Besides this, there were some cases where the intelligence Staff officer of the headquarters of an Air Fleet operating on a tactical front was temporarily reinforced with some assistant officers and radio listeners in order to enable the fleet headquarters not only to listen in on foreign ordinary radio broadcasts but to intercept hostile operational radio messages.

No intelligence organization existed in air force units under the fleet level.

Annex Table.

Intelligence Organization of Area Fleets.

1. China Seas Fleet.

Commander-in-Chief, China Seas Fleet	Intelligence Staff Officer 1. Radio Traffic Analysis Squad.
Resident Naval Officer's Office At Peiping	Resident Officer 1, Assistant Officer 1.
Resident Naval Officer's Office at Tienchin	Resident Officer 1.
Resident Naval Officer's Office at Tsingtao	Intelligence Staff Officer of the North China Area Naval Force held the post concurrently.
Resident Naval Officer's Office at Shanghai	Resident Officer 1, Assistant Officers 2.
Resident Naval Officer's Office at Nanking	Resident Officer 1.
Resident Naval Officer's Office at Hankow	Intelligence Staff Officer, the Yangtse Kiang Area Naval Force, held the post concurrently.
Commander-in-Chief, 2nd China Coast Fleet	Intelligence Staff Officer 1.
Resident Naval Officer's Office at Canton	Resident Naval Officer 1.
Resident Naval Officer's Office at Amoi	Resident Naval Officer 1.

2. South-Western Pacific Area Fleet.

Commander-in-Chief, South-Western Area Fleet		Intelligence Staff Officer	1 (This post was held concurrently by Communication Staff Officer).
Commander-in-Chief, 1st South Sea Expeditionary Fleet		Intelligence Staff Officer	1 (This post was held concurrently by Communication Staff Officer).
		Resident Naval Officer's Office at Singapore	Resident Naval Officer 1, Assistant Officer 1.
Commander-in-Chief, 2nd South Sea Expeditionary Fleet		Intelligence Staff Officer	1 (This post was held concurrently by Communication Staff Officer).
		Resident Naval Officer's Office at Batavia	Resident Naval Officer 1, Assistant Officer 1.
Commander-in-Chief, 3rd South Sea Expeditionary Fleet		Intelligence Staff Officer	1 (This post was held concurrently by Communication Staff Officer).
	.....	Naval Attache to the Embassy at Manila	Naval Attache 1, Assistant Attache 1.

Note:

1. Since the middle of 1943 a Naval Resident Officer was stationed at Batavia, and since latter part of 1944 a Naval Attache was attached to the Imperial Japanese Embassy at Manila. Both of them, in their respectively cognizant areas, were concurrently in charge of the collection of informations necessary for the maintenance of law and order in the occupied area and other general informations, while chiefly dealing with the administrative affairs of the navy.

   Since the middle of 1943 another Naval Resident Officer was stationed at Singapore, but he was in charge of administrative duties only.

2. The 1st, 2nd 3rd and 4th South Sea Expeditionary Fleets established anti-espionage organizations from the latter part of 1943 to the latter part of 1944 in order to shut out the infiltration of enemy spies into their occupied areas.

   Civilians, especially natives, were employed to constitute a part of the members of these organizations. These organizations were called locally, for convenience'sake, "Ushio" Organ (1st South Sea Expeditionary Fleet), "Hana" Organ (2nd South Sea Expeditionary Fleet) "Hibiki" Organ (3rd South Sea Expeditionary Fleet) and "Nishiki" Organ (4th South Sea Expeditionary Fleet) respectively.

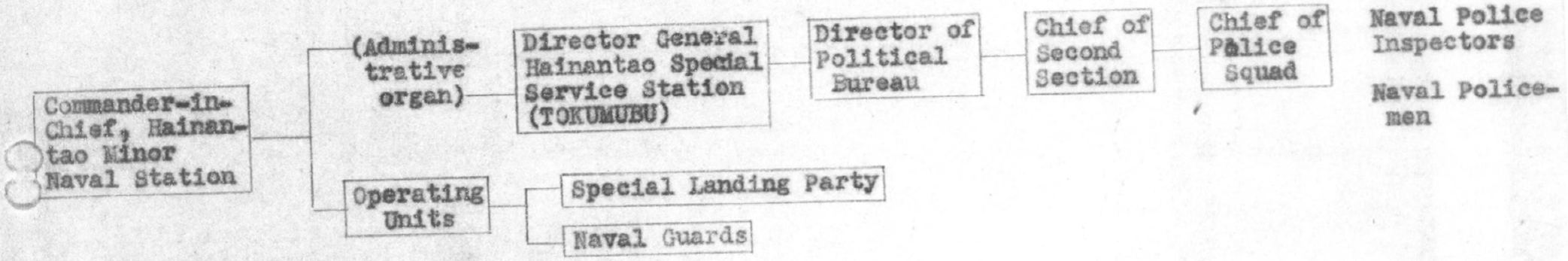
3. The South-Eastern Area Fleet, North-Eastern Area Fleet and Central Pacific Area Fleet had each Intelligence Staff Officer who was in charge of collecting informations and putting them in good order for the respective fleet operational purposes. But these fleets had no special organiza-

tion of intelligence.

(Note:- As has been stated before, the 1st and 3rd Combined Communication Corps engaged for some time in collecting informations under the Commanders-in-Chief of the South-Eastern and Central Pacific Area Fleets and of South-Western Area Fleet respectively).

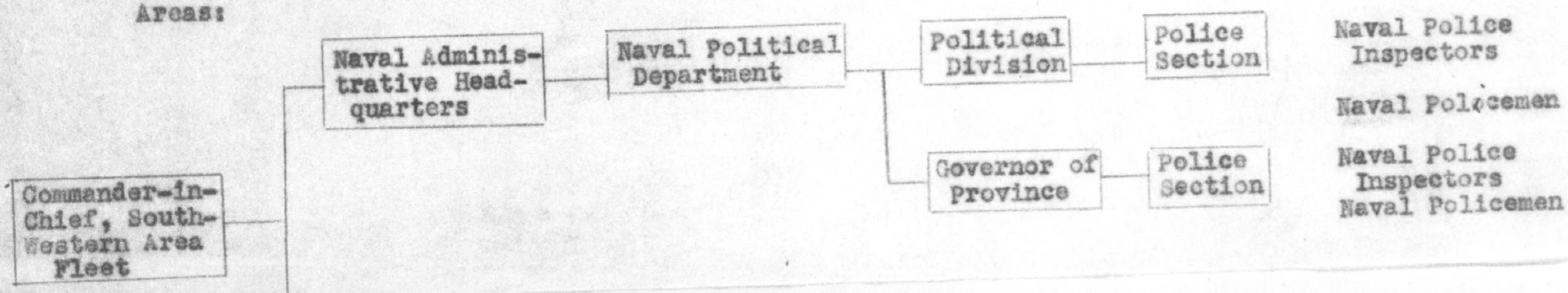
II. The Naval police organ was classed in the main into the following two items:

(1) Organization and chain of command of the Naval police organ in Hainantao:



As shown above the administrative organ was distinctly differentiated from the operating Units. The former, being a downright civil administrative existence in charge of administrative police with the maintenance of law and order solely in view, was vested none of the characteristics of gendarmerie. The so-called gendarmerie affairs such as military police, prevention against insurgence and the like, were all of them being taken care of by the landing party or by the naval guards automatically.

(2) Organization and chain of command of the Naval police organ in various Southern Occupation Areas:



(Operating Unit)	Naval Base Force (Special Base Forces)	Special Naval Police Force	Downright armed forces of ~~to~~ the Navy's own.

Similar to the case stated in (1) above, administration was clearly differentiated from operations. The former was a police organ pure and simple with resident Japanese and aborigines as its objective while the latter's Special Police Force was a military police organ (in whose duty was included prevention of insurrection, etc.).

(3) Key personnel engaged in (1) and (2) above are set forth in the ANNEX.

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Annex No. 1.

List of key personnel of the Hainan Minor Naval Station, connected with police affairs. (Officers)

Name	Rank	Post	Tenure	Remarks
TANIMOTO Umataro	Vice-Admiral	Commander-in-Chief, Hainan Minor Naval Station.	From 10 Apr. 1941. To 20 Nov. 1941.	Died on 11 Nov. 1942.
SUNAGAWA Kaneo	"	"	From 20 Nov. 1941. To 15 Dec. 1942.	
KOIKE Shiro	"	"	From 15 Dec. 1942. To 1 Oct. 1943.	
MATSUKI Misukichi	"	"	From 1 Oct. 1943. To 4 Nov. 1944.	
GOKA Keijiro	"	"	From 4 Nov. 1944. To 11 Apr. 1946. * Released from service.	
INOUYE Yasuo	Rear-Admiral	Chief of Staff.	From 10 Apr. 1941. To 1 Sept.1941.	
UGAKI Kanji	"	"	From 1 Sept.1941. To 19 Feb. 1943.	
ICHINOSE Shin-ichi	"	"	From 19 Feb. 1943. To 10 Mar. 1944.	
SENDA Kinji	"	"	From 10 Mar. 1944. To 11 Apr. 1946. * Placed on Reserve List.	

WAKATSUKI Ryōzō	Commander	Senior Staff Officer.	From 10 Apr. 1941. To 10 Nov. 1941. Killed in action on 25 Jan. 1944.
KAWASAKI Matsuhei	"	"	From 10 Nov. 1941. To 5 Nov. 1943.
SATŌ Toyosaburō	"	"	From 5 Nov. 1943. To 9 Apr. 1946. * Placed on Reserve List.
FUJIHARA Kiyoma	Captain	Chief of Political Bureau, Naval Special service Station.	From 25 May 1942. To 27 Oct. 1943.
MIZUGUCHI Tadasu	"	"	From 27 Oct. 1943. To 1 Dec. 1945. Killed while on duty.

List of Key Personnel of the Hainan Minor Naval Station. Connected with Police Affairs. (Civil Official).

Name	Rank	Post	Tenure	Remarks
IKEDA Kiyoshi	Senior Civil Administrative Official.	Superintendent, Hainan Naval Special service Station.	From 1 May 1942. To 1 Aug. 1944.	
OGAWA Masayoshi	"	"	From 1 Aug. 1944. To 15 May 1946.	

Annex No. 2.

Commanding Officers of Special Landing Party and Naval Guards stationed at Hainan Island.

Name	Rank	Post	Tenure	Remarks
ITAGAKI Akira	Captain	Commander of Yokosuka 4th Special Landing Party.	Until May 1942.	Killed in action on 17 Feb. 1945.
KONDŌ Saburō	"	"	From May 1942. To Dec. 1943.	
OHARA Susumu	"	"	From Dec. 1943. To Nov. 1944.	Detained in Sugamo Prison on 15 May. 1947 in accordance with Directive of 5 Mar. 1947.
KAWAMURA Shin-ichi	"	"	From Nov. 1944 To Feb. 1945	Detained in Sugamo Prison on 2 Apr. 1947 by Directive of 5 Mar. 1947.
AOYAMA Shigeo	"	"	From Feb. 1945. To Aug. 1945.	Detained in Sugamo Prison on 26 Mar. 1947 by Directive of 5 Mar. 1947.
SAITŌ Taizō	"	Commander of Sasebo 8th Special Landing Party.	Until Oct. 1942.	Killed in action on 17 Mar. 1945.
EJIMA Misao	"	"	From Oct. 1942. To Feb. 1944.	
OBATA Takashi	"	"	From Feb. 1944. To Dec. 1944.	

MORIMOTO Kazuo	Captain	Commander of Sasebo 8th Special Landing Party.	From Dec. 1944. To Aug. 1945.
SAKATA Gijin	"	Commander of Maizuru 1st Special Landing Party.	Until Jan. 1942.
MOTOI Tadatsugu	"	"	From Jan. 1942 To Feb. 1943.
NAKAGAWA Yutarō	"	"	From Feb. 1943. To Aug. 1945.
DOI Naoji	"	Commander of 15th Naval Guards.	From 1 Feb. 1942. To 20 Aug. 1942.
SHIMA Mineji	"	"	From 20 Aug. 1942. To 29 Aug. 1943.
YOSHIDA Kiichi	"	"	From 29 Aug. 1943. To 24 May 1946.
KUROKI Goichi	"	Commander of 16th Naval Guards.	From 20 Jul. 1942. To 10 Sept. 1943.
NOOMI Minoru	"	"	From 10 Sept. 1943. To 31 Mar. 1946.

Annex No. 3.

List of the names of key personnel of the South-Western Fleet, Police (Concerned with police affairs) (Civil Officials).

Name	Rank	Post	Tenure	Remarks
YAMASAKI Iwao	Senior Civil Administrative Official.	Superintendent of the South-Western Area Naval Political Station.	From 5 Jan. 1944. To 22 Jul. 1944.	
MIHASHI Koichiro	"	"	From 1 Aug. 1944. To 30 Oct. 1945.	
OKAWARA Shigenobu	"	Chief of Celebes Naval Political Department.	From 14 Oct. 1944. To 15 Jun. 1946.	
SHIMIZU Shigeo	"	"	From 1 Jan. 1944. To 14 Oct. 1944.	
INOUE Kojiro	"	Chief of Borneo Naval Political Department.	From 1 Jan. 1944. To 1 Oct. 1944.	
HAYAKAWA Gen	"	"	From 1 Oct. 1944. to the present.	
KOSHINO Kikuo	"	Chief of Lesser Sunda Naval Political Department.	From 1 Feb. 1944. to the present.	
SUGIYAMA Toshio	"	Governor, Balikpapan Province Borneo Political Department.	From 1 Oct. 1944. to the present.	
KOMATSU Tozaburo	"	Governor, Tarakan, Province Borneo Political Department.	From 1 Jun. 1944. to the present.	

KATŌ Sumizō	Senior Civil Administrative Official.	Governor, Ponchanak, Province Borneo Political Depatment.	From 1 Feb. 1943. To the present.
GOTŌ Masao	"	Governor, Borneo Naval Political Depatment.	From 1 Feb. 1943. To 9 Dec. 1944.
TSURU Tomohiko	"	"	From 1 Feb. 1943. To 11 Oct. 1944.
ENDŌ Naoto	"	Governor, Celebes Naval Political Department.	From 1 Feb. 1943. To 20 Mar. 1946.
SUZUKI Kaname	Civil Administrative Official.	Chief of Police Affairs Section, Celebes Naval Political Depatment.	From 1 Jun. 1942. To 15 Jun. 1946.
SASUGA Iwao	"	Chief of Police Affairs Section, Borneo Naval Political Depatment.	From 1 Jun. 1943. To the present.

List of Key Personnel of South-Western Area Fleet connected with Police Affairs. (Officers)

Name	Rank	Post	Tenure	Remarks
HIROSE Sueto	Vice-Admiral	Commandant, 9th Special Base Force.	From Feb. 1944. To Aug. 1945.	
IMAMURA Osamu	"	Commandant, 10th Special Base Force.	From Nov. 1943. To Aug. 1945.	

List of Key Personnel of South-Western Area Fleet. Connected with Political Affairs. (Officers)

Name	Rank	Post	Tenure		Remarks
HIROSE Sueto	Vice-Admiral	Commander of 9th Special Base Corps.	From To	Feb. 1944. Aug. 1945.	
IMAMURA Osamu	"	Commander of 10th Special Base Corps.	From To	Nov. 1943. Aug. 1945.	
KONDŌ Taiichirō	"	Commander of 11th Special Base Corps.	From To	Jan. 1945. Aug. 1945.	
HARA Teizō ?	"	Commander of 12th Special Base Corps.	From To	Jun. 1944. Jun. 1946.	Executed on 18 Jun. 1946.
TANAKA Raizō	"	Commander of 13th Special Base Corps.	From To	Oct. 1943. Jun. 1946.	
UOZUMI Jisaku	"	Commander of 15th Special Base Corps.	From To	Aug. 1943. Aug. 1945.	
TANAKA Kikumatsu	"	Commander of 21st Special Base Corps.	From To	Nov. 1943. May 1947.	
KAMADA Michiaki	"	Commander of 22nd Special Base Corps.	From	Aug. 1943. not repatriated.	
OSUGI Morikazu	"	Commander of 23rd Special Base Corps.	From To	Jan. 1943. Dec. 1946.	
ICHINOSE Shin-ichi	"	Commander of 25th Special Base Corps.	From To	Jun. 1945. Jun. 1946.	