

The reports of this genre are pieced together by experts and an accurate picture of certain situations reported upon may be gained.

Special agents are employed on special missions, where more or less skill is required. They are used principally in times of international tension and political crises. Hundreds of them were used in Austria before that country was taken over and in Czechoslovakia during the Sudeten crisis, as well as later when that republic was broken up and dismembered. They have been used in the Polish Corridor for months and are now paving the way for a Danish coup.

All of the great democratic nations are today passing on to their nationals who are employed in self-sties connected with the national defense, directly or remotely, the warning which France impressed upon her whole body politic during the World War: "Keep your mouths shut. Be on your guard. The ears of the enemy are listening to you."

HUJISXN SCDE TOKYO 21 JG 4 810P

RIVOH HONOLULU

0120 KOKOK UVUHA WWAYV IUIQO PETIJ UMNVI IAHOO GAUFY  
YFIRN DYKIE SVSFC BAUGL EPRAC ALDAI DHIYO MEYHO ATLIK  
IQUOI-KIRLI AWDUD

TOGO

HUJISXN SCDE TOKYO 20 JG 4 905PM

RIVOH

HONOLULU

SIKYU 02408 GOGOG PAVBU VUHY CDFJG OHEAI JYING SUUPX BREVV  
HOCAL ATTHA OTYVA GUUOO GWWOZ ACAUH SHIVD LLAMH ARKLO  
HEOLA QVEUE TLFHQ YATAM BUKXA AWDIN PIDCO TGOON

TOGO

HUJISXN SCDE TOKYO 18 JG 6 618P

RIVOH

HONOLULU

SIKYU 01280 KEKEK OQUQC SNAM UOHUB DDJY HIRUJ EBUGO  
CHVWO DAANI OJIKV UDAKII UYDSU QSHRO

TOGO

HUJISXN SCDE TOKYO 29 JG 6 104PX

RIVOH HONOLULU

KINQU 02461 GOGOG RAWOU UEIFE XZOPH SAHQV SREVI HOYE SOSAR  
OHEH OESHO QIHOO JLEH. OYAYS OOHNB HROUJ HAHNG YDSYU  
COMDR DIKAM WGVOW OITFE NUVD DHIHO JOCQ

TOGO

### CLAUSEN INVESTIGATION EXHIBIT No. 3

INVESTIGATION BY LT. COLONEL HENRY C. CLAUSEN, JAGD, FOR THE SECRETARY OF WAR SUPPLEMENTARY TO PROCEEDINGS OF THE ARMY PEARL HARBOR BOARD

The following papers were obtained from the files of the Contact Office, Hawaiian Department, as noted on the cover sheets I through K.

- Army Contact Office memorandum for Colonel Bicknell dated 7 October 1941 re Japanese Arrival In and Departure from Honolulu on Taiyo Maru.
- M.I.D., Washington, Letter of transmittal dated 28 August 1941, w/letter dated 3 August 1941 from George Pains to President Roosevelt re Japanese in Hawaii; summary of information dated 30 September 1941 re letter, and H.H.D. letter dated 30 September 1941 to G-2, 2nd Corps Area (reply thereto attached).
- M.I.D., Washington, letter of transmittal dated 16 September 1941, w/letter from M.I.D. Summary of Information re Alleged exodus of Japanese.
- Inter-staff routing slip dated August 1941, w/letter from Admiral Bloch to General Short dated 25 July 1941.
- Inter-staff routing slip dated June 1941 re Unknown Subjects, Book entitled "Three-Power Alliance and American-Japan War" by Kinoaki Matsuo, w/note attached.
- Inter-staff routing slip dated July 1941 re Small Japanese Submarines reported to be concealed in Shallow Water near Molokai, w/G-2, H.H.D. letter of transmittal dated 25 July 1941 re Activities of Foreigners in Country—Mexico.

- g. F.B.I. report dated 6 November 1940 re Rev. Unji Hirayama.
- h. F.B.I. report dated 9 October 1940 re Rev. Unji Hirayama.
- i. 14ND report dated 15 February 1943 re Japanese Consulate, Honolulu—Espionage Activities.
- j. 14ND report dated 15 June 1942 re Japanese Consulate, Honolulu—Espionage Activities.
- k. 14ND report dated 14 February 1942 re Japanese Consulate, Honolulu—Espionage Activities.
- l. F.B.I. report to F.B.I., Washington, 28 March 1942, re notes found on desk pad at Japanese Consulate.
- m. F.B.I. letter, 19 March 1942, re translations made of coded and confidential material from Japanese Consulate.
- n. Inter-staff routing slip dated 14 March 1942 re Translation of a Register of Radiograms sent by Japanese Consulate, w/F.B.I. letter of transmittal dated 13 March 1942 and report same subject attached.

## CONFIDENTIAL

## I

File 336.8—Activities of Foreigners in U. S.—Japanese—Binder #2: From 1 April 1941 to 13 November 1941

HEADQUARTERS CPBC  
G-2 [CID]

*Box 3, APO 456—c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, Calif.*

ARMY CONTACT OFFICE, 7 October 1941.

Subject: Japanese Arrival In And Departure From Honolulu On Taiyo Maru.  
Memo. for: Col. Bicknell.

The Taiyo Maru, a NYK ship, under Japanese government requisition arrived here from Japan with 326 Japanese (145 aliens and 181 dual citizens) and 14 others (Americans and Britishers) on the morning of November 1st, docking at Pier 8 at about 9:00 A. M. This was the second NYK vessel to come here from Japan since the suspension of Japanese shipping to the United States; the first one having been the Tatuta Maru of Oct. 24th. The Taiyo Maru was especially assigned to make a round trip from Japan to Hawaii so that the people who have been stranded in Japan and Hawaii may return to their desired homes.

Majority of the passengers that arrived on the Taiyo were local people and few of them were people going to America and Europe. The greater portion of the returning local people went to Japan either in spring or summer of this year for a short visit and they would have returned here earlier if transportation was available; the others have been either studying or working in Japan and would have remained in Japan longer under normal conditions, but the tense situation between United States and Japan more or less forced them to catch the first available ship on hand and come back to Hawaii.

It seemed, judging from interviews with the passengers and from reports by other contacts, every single one of the returning people was very glad to come back here and they were all determined to live here permanently. Moreover, they unanimously seemed to have felt very inconvenient and uncomfortable to live in Japan due to economic pressure although they have not experienced serious shortages in every day necessities. Many people have expressed their feeling that the people in Japan are united solidly and are well controlled by the government and are prepared to meet any eventuality. Many American citizens of Japanese ancestry seemed extremely vexed and expressed hatred toward the Japanese government for a discriminatory action against them; that is, American citizens were given only 10 yen as spending money on the ship while the alien Japanese were allowed to board the ship with 200 yen or more per person.

The baggages of the returning passengers, on the Taiyo were carefully inspected by the Customs officials, but nothing of importance from the military or naval or national defense standpoints was discovered. However, it was interesting to note that these people brought back very little baggages, practically nothing compared to the number of baggages that usually were brought here before during the normal times. The contents of these baggages consisted mainly of old personal effects and there were very small amount of new things; indicating that either these people were out of funds or Japanese government



was carrying out strict control of outlet of goods from Japan. As far as I could gather, it was mainly due to strict government control of commodities, and lack of fund was secondary.

The inspection of the baggages of the people leaving here for Japan aboard the Taiyo Maru by the Customs Office started at 7:00 A. M., Monday, Nov. 3rd., and lasted till about 7:00 P. M., that night. It was resumed at 7:00 A. M., on the next day and was completed at around 6:30 P. M. About 125 families were inspected on the first day and about 225 families were inspected on the second day. The types of baggages consisted of trunks, suit cases, sacks, boxes, sewing machines, ice boxes, packages, etc. In them were found kitchen utensils, plates, tools, clothes, hats, shoes, books, magazines, and many other household goods and personal effects and some canned goods. One interesting feature of the baggages was that everyone of the families was taking a sewing machine and in one particular instance two sewing machines and that all these machines appeared to have been crated by the Singer Sewing Machine Co. It seemed all the leaving people were well aware of the government regulations concerning money or monetary certificates and commodities, for outside of a few cases, all complied studiously with the prescribed regulations.

Wednesday, Nov. 5th, was devoted primarily in checking the leaving people's money and certificates with the licenses that were issued by the local Freeze Order authorities and their passports and searching them and questioning them on matters that might be of interest to some authorities concerned. However, some hand baggages were also inspected on this day. The work for this day started at 7:00 A. M. and was over by 6:30 P. M.

Following information was gathered during the 3 day inspection, search, and questioning:

1. Practically all were going to Japan to visit their sick parents, brothers or sisters, or other relatives and they hope to return sometime later.

2. Some were going back to Japan to remain there permanently. These people did not even take the trouble of obtaining necessary immigration papers for re-entry here. I feel there were about 20 of these families. They seemed to have amassed enough money here to enable them to live comfortably in Japan the rest of their lives.

3. There were few others who were undecided. That is, they may come back to Hawaii if it will be possible, but otherwise they would be satisfied to remain in Japan forever. I guessed perhaps there were from 25 to 50 of these people.

4. There were about 25 Japanese business men and professional men returning to Japan. They were going back because of lack of business or were going back because they have finished their work here.

5. The amount of money carried by these people ranged from about 2,000 yen to 65,000 yen, which were either in the form of bank deposit certificate or drafts or bonds. Amount of American money carried by an individual ranged from about \$100 to \$200.

A great many of these people originally had intended to go to Japan a few months ago, but were forced to wait till now due to no shipping.

It is understood that 238 alien Japanese and 210 American citizens of Japanese ancestry have left for Japan on the Taiyo Maru. Three persons, I have been told, have cancelled their reservation since the baggage inspection started on Monday. Also, I understand that about 50 people have cancelled their reservations before they sent their baggages to the pier.

As soon as the final inspection was finished, the people were taken aboard the ship and were not allowed to come ashore. Hence, customary goodbyes were exchanged out in the street and in the park in front of the pier hours before the actual sailing of the ship. The Royal Hawaiian Band played "Aloha" at least 3 hours before the ship sailed. In other words, all the color and gaiety of the past was missing when the ship actually slid away from Pier 8 at 7:30 P. M., Wednesday, Nov. 5th.

Following are some interesting things noted during the 3 days of inspection:

1. Shoyei Kamiya declared that he is going to join the Japanese army. He even wrote it in the diary he carried. His brother is working at 711 S. King St. and his name is Shozen Kamiya.

2. Takumyo, Katsuto, a Buddhist Reverend, was found carrying obscene pictures in his baggage.

3. Uzo Shishido had many maps of East Asia which were published in conjunction with the recent China incident by Japanese magazines as supplements.

4. Several old Japanese were seen holding letter of appreciation from both

the Japanese Army and Navy offices for their contributions toward soldiers relief, defense funds, and comfort bags, and other donations.

5. Kenpei Iuchi was the only man whose family record showed that he had been an ex-Japanese navy man.

6. Rev. Tatsuo Sawai took many old Japanese books and magazines back to Japan. He possessed a scratch paper on which appeared various data concerning the Japanese people in Mt. View, Hawaii, which he claimed he collected for the Japanese consulate in Honolulu while acting as a consular agent.

The attached communications are forwarded for your information and such action as you consider advisable.

Sherman Miles,  
SHERMAN MILES,  
Brigadier General, U. S. Army,  
Acting Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

1 Enclosures:

201--Ltr to Pres. Roosevelt from one George Paisn re Japanese in Hawaii:  
dtd 8/3/41.

CONFIDENTIAL

MID 201 (Paisn, George)  
Strictly private and *confidential*.

THE BOREAS,  
BLUE RIDGE,  
New York State.

Aug 3 1941

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT, I am really sorry to trouble you with another letter on your holiday cruise, but the matter may be of such immediate importance that I feel compelled to write without awaiting your return.

As I understand the main base of the American fleet in the Pacific is Hawaii and if this be so there must be large reserves of munitions of all kinds in that island. I possess information that cannot be questioned of the existence of some kind of understanding between the large number of Japanese who live in Hawaii, the Japanese government and the native Hawaiians. I cannot give the source of this information in a letter, but shall be happy to do so to anyone who can be trusted not to reveal it to anyone but yourself. The danger of sabotage of these reserves of ammunition and of stores cannot therefore be overlooked and demand the most stringent precautions on the part both of the American naval and of the military authorities in Hawaii. Should Japan destroy these stores and these reserves by sabotage, the American fleet would be at the mercy of the Japanese fleet and an almost desperate situation might arise. Further, it is of supreme moment that even the American soldiers and sailors detailed to guard these supplies should be chosen from the highly trustworthy. The blowup of these ammunition reserves including torpedoes would be worth to Japan any risk and any money. A doped or even a drunken American sentinel or guard might possibly be all that was necessary to enable the saboteur to effect his purpose. Then there is the question of money. Japan would doubtless be prepared to pay any sum to any person who would be willing to co-operate. It may be that my anxieties are excessive and that the American Army and Naval officials have taken every possible precaution against the Japanese living in Hawaii, the Hawaiians themselves or any fifth columnist in the American Army or Navy, but no possible precaution that can be taken to guard these munition reserves should be left untaken in view of the disastrous results that might come from failure to take the necessary precautions.

Hoping you will have a most enjoyable holiday and will come back with renewed health,

Very sincerely yours,

/s/ GEORGE PAISN.

The Honorable F. D. Roosevelt.

8/21/41

Copies to:

G-3

Haw.

VSR/ege



CONFIDENTIAL

WAR DEPARTMENT

M. I. D.

INTELLIGENCE SECTION, CONTACT OFFICE,  
215 Dillingham Building, Honolulu, T. H., 30 September 1941.

Subject: Letter from George Paisn to The Honorable F. D. Roosevelt.

Summary of Information:

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I am really sorry to trouble you with another letter on your holiday cruise, but the matter may be of such immediate importance that I feel compelled to write without awaiting your return.

As I understand the main base of the American fleet in the Pacific is Hawaii and if this be so there must be large reserves of munitions of all kinds in that island. I possess information that cannot be questioned of the existence of some kind of understanding between the large number of Japanese who live in Hawaii, the Japanese government and the native Hawaiians. I cannot give the source of this information in a letter, but shall be happy to do so to anyone who can be trusted not to reveal it to anyone but yourself. The danger of sabotage of these reserves of ammunition and of stores cannot therefore be overlooked and demand the most stringent precautions on the part both of the American naval and of the military authorities in Hawaii. Could Japan destroy these stores and these reserves by sabotage, the American fleet would be at the mercy of the Japanese fleet and an almost desepate situation might arise. Further, it is of supreme moment that even the American soldiers and sailors detailed to guard these supplies should be chosen from the highly trustworthy. The blowup of these ammunition reserves including torpedoes would be worth to Japan any risk and any money. A doped or even a drunken American sentinel or guard might possibly be all that was necessary to enable the saboteur to effect his purpose. Then there is the question of money. Japan would doubtless be prepared to pay any sum to any person who would be willing to co-operate. It may be that my anxieties are excessive and that the American Army and Naval officials have taken every possible precaution against the Japanese living in Hawaii, the Hawaiians themselves or any fifth columnist in the American Army or Navy, but no possible precaution that can be taken to guard these munition reserves should be left untaken in view of the disastrous results that might come from failure to take the necessary precautions.

Hoping you will have a most enjoyable holiday and will come back with renewed health,

Very sincerely yours,

/s/ GEORGE PAISN.

The Honorable F. D. ROOSEVELT.

Evaluation

—of source	Reliable	—of information
	Credible	
	Questionable	
X	Undetermined	X

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR MILITARY INTELLIGENCE,  
Fort Shafter, T. H., 30 September 1941.

In reply refer to: 336.S—(Japanese)

Subject: Letter from George Paisn relative to Japanese Activities in Hawaii.  
To Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Headquarters, 2nd Corps Area, Governors Island, New York.

1. The attached S/I is forwarded for your information, with the request that Mr. George Paisn be contacted for the information he claims to possess concerning the existence of an understanding between Japanese in Hawaii, the Japanese Government, and the native Hawaiians.

KENDALL J. FIELDER,

Lt. Colonel, Inf.,  
Acting A. C. of S., G-2.

## CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS AREA,  
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2,  
Governors Island, New York, October 15, 1941.

Subject: LETTER FROM GEORGE PAISN RELATIVE TO JAPANESE  
ACTIVITIES IN HAWAII.

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2 Headquarters, Hawaiian Department, Fort  
Shafter, Territory of Hawaii.

1. Reference is made to your communication of 30th, September, with above  
subject title.

2. Before this office can comply with request contained therein to interview  
the subject, it is requested that this office be supplied with Mr. Paisn's address,  
inasmuch as there is nothing contained in your communication which would  
indicate that he is a resident of this Corps Area.

*For the A. C. of S., G-2.*

*Lt. Col., G. S. C.,  
Executive Officer, G-2.*

336.8 (AGO) ——— 1st Ind.

Intelligence Section, Contact Officer, 214 Dillingham Building, Honolulu, T. H.  
5 November 1941—To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Hdqrs, 2d Corps Area,  
Governors Island, N. Y.

1. Mr. Paisn's address as shown off his letter to the President was "The  
Boreas, Blue Ridge, New York State". This address was inadvertently omitted  
in S/I of 30 September 1941.

GEORGE W. BICKNELL,  
Lieut. Colonel, G. S. C.,  
Asst. A. C. of S., G-2, Contact Officer.

## CONFIDENTIAL

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF,  
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION, G-2,  
Washington, D. C., September 16, 1941.

Subject: Letter of transmittal.

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Headquarters Hawaiian Department.

The attached communications are forwarded for your information and such  
action as you consider advisable.

Sherman Miles,  
SHERMAN MILES,  
Brigadier General, U. S. Army,  
Acting Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

1 Enclosures: 336.8 San Francisco S-25—MID Summ. of Info. re Alleged  
exodus of Japanese.

## CONFIDENTIAL

MID 336.8 San Francisco  
8-26-41

G2/CI  
DGE

WAR DEPARTMENT  
M. I. D.

G-2, NINTH CORPS ABEE, August 26, 1941.

7399.42

Subject: Alleged exodus of Japanese.

Summary of Information:

A confidential informant reported to this office that he received information  
through one SILVER that all Japanese officials of Japanese concerns in San  
Francisco have received instructions to liquidate their affairs as soon as possible  
and to leave for Japan. Only three (3) key individuals in each concern are  
not affected by this.

SILVER is said to be a buyer for a Japanese firm.

/s/ J. H. W.



Evaluation  
—of source —of information  
X Credible X  
Reliable  
Questionable  
Undetermined

## Distribution:

G-2, WD

DIO, 12 ND

## Further Dist:

G-1 G-3

G-4 WPD

FBI State

Haw. Phil.

Intell. File

## CONFIDENTIAL

## HEADQUARTERS HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT

## INTER-STAFF ROUTING SLIP

The Inter-Staff Routing Slip is for use of the Department Staff including the Department C/A and the B&LDO. It will be used solely for Departmental Staff inter-communication.

This slip and accompanying papers, when transferred from one Staff Office to another, will be forwarded to the interested Staff section direct, with the exception that matters concerning personnel will be routed through the Adjutant General unless a policy has been established. The Staff section originating a routing slip will fill in the subject and at the end of the 1st Indorsement list accompanying papers. Notation of enclosures added subsequently will be made by the responsible office at the end of its indorsement. Indorsements hereon will be numbered in sequence and initialed by the officer in charge or an officer authorized to sign for him.

No. of Ind. From and Date	To	Subject: L/fr Adm Bloch to Gen Short dated 25 July 1941	
1st Ind. AG 4 Aug 41.....	G-2.....	This is apparently a G-2 communication. 1 Incl.	O. M. M.
2d Ind. G-2 4 Aug 41.....	C/S.....	Reference attached note from Chief of Staff: The letter of Admiral Bloch herewith acknowledges receipt of the letter of the Commanding General, 25 July 1941, transmitting a copy of correspondence from the War Department, MID, to A. C. of S., G-2, Hawaiian Department, on the subject of small Japanese Submarines lurking in Hawaiian waters, etc., the communication having originated in Mexico and transmitted to the War Department by Military Attache. 2 Incls: Ltr. Admiral Bloch and Note C/S. File.....	K. J. F.
3d C/S H9 8/5/41.....	G-2.....	For your file. 1 Incl L/14ND.....	L. O. M. M.
4th Ind. AG 6 Aug 41.....			

OFFICE OF THE COMMANDANT, FOURTEENTH NAVAL DISTRICT,  
AND YARD, PEARL HARBOR, HAWAII, U. S. A.,

August 1, 1941.

Lieutenant General W. C. SHORT, U. S. A.,

Commanding General, Hawaiian Department,

Fort Shafter, T. H.

DEAR GENERAL SHORT: This is to acknowledge receipt of your confidential letter 336.81 (C-2) J dated 25 July 1941. Upon the completion of study of the letter by interested members of my staff, in the absence of any instructions from you, we shall file it in our confidential files.

Very truly yours,

C. C. BLOCH,

Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy,

Commandant, Fourteenth Naval District.

CCB:kt

## CONFIDENTIAL

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No. of Ind. From and Date	To	Subject: Unknown subjects, book entitled "Three-Power Alliance and American-Japan War" by Kionoaki Matsuo	
1st Ind. G-2 19 June 41.....	W-36 C/S.	Please note the attached report on the Japanese book "Three-Power Alliance and American-Japan War" not on sale locally, but others of similar nature are advertised and sold here. Review of "A Thesis on the Final Battle of the World"—by Lt. Gen. Kanji Ishihawa: Ultimate conflict between Japan and United States predicted as inevitable, with prophecies of Buddhism indicating final battle will be fifty years hence. 1 Incl: FBI File No. 97-254—Dated 6/9/41.* 6/13/41.	M. W. M.
C/S.....	G-2.....	16 located.	

\* Returned to Contact Officer, 26 Jun 1941. VSW.

RS to CS: F. B. I. Report.

Please note the attached report on the Japanese book. "Three-power alliance and American-Japanese War" not on sale locally, but others of similar nature are advertised and sold here.

Review of "A Thesis on the Final Battle of the World" by Lt. Gen. Kanji Ishihawa:—Ultimate conflict between Japan and United States predicted as inevitable, with prophecies of Buddhism indicating final battle will be fifty years hence.

M. W. M.

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No. of Ind. From and Date	To	Subject: Small Japanese Submarines reported to be concealed in Shallow Water near MOLOKAI.	
1st Ind. G-2 24 Jul-41-----	C/S-----	1. Information furnished in MEXICO by source which has seldom proved to be reliable. 2. Alleged that about 12 special type small subs. will be submerged near MOLOKAI, kept in serviceable condition by Japanese fishing sampans, their crews secreted ashore among plantation workers. Three of these craft are reported to be here now. 3. Objective: The destruction of naval vessels, particularly plane carriers, at PEARL HARBOR. 1 Incl: Mil. Intel. Div. WD, June 17/41, IG No. 5940, subj: ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGNERS IN COUNTRY.	KJF.
3d Ind. G-2 25-Jul-41-----	C/S-----	1. Herewith draft of letter to Admiral Bloch, as directed in 2d R/S ind. hereon. 2. If letter is approved and signed, please return to this office, for mailing and further action. 2 Incl. 1 incl. added: Draft of letter to Admiral Bloch, dated 25 July 1941, File 336. 1 (G2)-J.	KJF.

## CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR MILITARY INTELLIGENCE,  
*Fort Shafter, T. H., 25 July, 1941.*

In reply refer to:

(G-2)336.81-J

Subject: Letter of transmittal.

To: A. C. of S., G-2, War Department General Staff,  
Munitions Building, Washington, D. C.

Reference attached report, the following action has been taken by this office:  
Since the subject matter of this report concerns the Navy Department, a copy thereof has been furnished the Commandant, Fourteenth Naval District, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

ROBERT T. AITKEN,  
*1st Lt. MI,*  
ASST. A. C. OF S., G-2.

1 Incl.

Copy of letter, Comdg. Genl. Hawn. Dept. No. 336.81(G2)-J, dated 25 July 1941, together with inclosure forming a part thereof, subject: ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGNERS IN COUNTRY—MEXICO (I. G. #5940, dated 17 July 1941.

## CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS CPBC  
G-2 [CID]

*BOX 3, APO 456—% Postmaster, San Francisco, Calif.*

File 201—C. D. Section—Hirayama, Unji

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1. This case originated at Honolulu, T. H. File No. 65-492.

Report made at Honolulu, T. H. Date when made: 11-6-40. Period for which made: 10-23, 29, 31-40. Report made by: F. G. Tillman. jwh

Title: REV. Unji Hirayama

Character of case: Espionage

Synopsis of facts: REV. UNJI HIRAYAMA, Hompa Hongwanji Mission, Lahaina, Maui, T. H., is in charge of that mission and principle of the Language School. He has not been observed engaged in suspicious activities but is said

to be fearful of his position as a Japanese Priest, believing that this group would be the first to be deported or interned in event of war. Names of associates set out.

Reference: Report of Special Agent N. J. ALAGA, Honolulu, T. H., dated 10-9-40.

Details: Confidential Informant M-2 was questioned generally concerning the Japanese organizations and religious groups in the vicinity of Lahaina, Maui, without any particular reference to the Subject UNJI HIRAYAMA on October 23, 1940, at which time he was to obtain statistical information relating to these groups. On October 29, 1940, this Informant advised the writer that he had just come from the home of REV. UNJI HIRAYAMA, from whom he had secured the names of the directors of the LAHAINA HONPA HONGWANJI MISSION purportedly in connection with his, the Informant's, usual work.

At this time the Informant stated that UNJI HIRAYAMA was concerned over the present Japanese situation and its reaction upon the [2] alien Japanese and citizens of Japanese ancestry and the plight of the Japanese in Hawaii should there be war between the United States and Japan. HIRAYAMA was said to have expressed the opinion that, should such an event happen, the Japanese priests in Hawaii would be the first group to suffer, that is, be interned or deported. The Subject was said to have had the opinion that preparations or plans had been made to intern such Japanese on the islands of Lanai, Molokai, or Kahoolawe, T. H.

In this connection HIRAYAMA was said to have stated that the various Japanese Priests and School teachers were instructed, probably by the Japanese Consulate, not to express any pro-Japanese sympathies or to do anything which would impair their position in the communities in which they are employed.

The Confidential Informant M-2 stated that it is now the policy of the Japanese Government to replace the older Japanese Priests and School Principals, whom they are calling back to Japan, with younger and more active men who would not be antagonistic to the second-generation Japanese and who would be more able to run the affairs of the Japanese communities. HIRAYAMA was said to be a good mixer and able to drink with, as well as teach and compete in sports with the younger citizens of Japanese ancestry.

REVEREND HIRAYAMA was said to have related to the Informant that a group of American sailors thumbed a ride from him to Lahaina but when they observed his religious robes, refused to ride with him. Although two sailors, in another group, rode with the Subject on the same day, HIRAYAMA used this incident to illustrate to the Informant the precarious position of the Priests and the suspicions in which they are held by this Government. Following the above statement, HIRAYAMA was said to have again stated that he was afraid of future developments and what would happen to him.

There is set out the officers of the Lahaina Hongwanji Mission and the Lahaina Hongwanji Mission Japanese Language School, both groups being identical, as these individuals are probably the Subject's closest contacts in the community:

Title	Name	Citizenship	Occupation
Chairman.....	Jutaro Ito.....	Citizen.....	Now in Japan; Vice Chairman SHINTO DAIJINGU TEMPLE, Lahaina.
Vice-Chairman.....	Mrs. Seichi Shota.....	Alien.....	Wife of Asst. Consular Agent Zeichi Fukunaga.
Secretary.....	Yasuto Shibao.....	Citizen.....	Student; now in Japan.
Treasurer.....	Zeichi Fukunaga.....	Alien.....	Active Consular Agent; NIPPU JIJI representative; Vice-Chairman Shinto Dai Jingu, Lahaina.
Auditor.....	Okujyu Sasaki.....	Alien.....	Pioneer Mill Company, laborer.
Auditor.....	Ishiro Wada.....	Alien.....	Pioneer Mill Company, laborer.
Auditor.....	Shozo Tabata.....	Alien.....	Owner, S. Tabata Store.

[3] The following individuals are the teachers in the Japanese language school of which HIRAYAMA is principal:

MRS. FUMIE HIRAYAMA, wife of Subject  
 REV. RINIKO KAMI  
 MRS. ISUMI KAMI  
 TADAYASHI KUBOTA  
 MISS NISAN SHUTA (Citizen)  
 MISS TOMING KANEISHI  
 MRS. KOU TAMURA



MRS. FUMIE HIRAYAMA, above mentioned, is also the head of the Lahaina Japanese Women's Club (FUJINKAI). KOOCHI MASUDA, son of GOSAKU MASUDA, a consular agent at Lahaina, is the chairman of the Judo Club of the Lahaina Hongwanji Mission.

Inquiry was made of R. H. WATT, Factory Superintendent, TODD WILLETT, Overseer and former American Legion Commander, and HARRY TAYLOR, Assistant Superintendent, Pioneer Mill Company, Lahaina, who advised that there have been no rumors of an espionage nature concerning REVEREND UNJI HIRAYAMA, to their knowledge. In this connection, Mr. WILLETT has previously assisted the Army Intelligence and has exhibited an interest in these matters over a period of years.

The Confidential Information advised that REVEREND HIRAYAMA has not acted as a "consular agent," TURI-TSUGI-NIN, and has not the reputation of being such. He is known to the Confidential Informant as having been a priest at Paia Maui, as set forth in the reference report and in the Informant's opinion, does not live any better or appear to have a greater income than that usually enjoyed by men in a similar position. It is his opinion that HIRAYAMA is timid, and will return to Japan as soon as he has earned sufficient money for his purposes.

#### UNDEVELOPED LEAD

THE HONOLULU FIELD DIVISION at Honolulu, T. H., will keep in touch with Confidential Informant J-1 with reference to the contact of REV. UNJI HIRAYAMA with the Japanese Consulate.

Pending.

#### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1. This case originated at Honolulu, T. H. File No. 65-492

Report made at: Honolulu, T. H. Date when made: 10-9-40. Period for which made: 9-23-27-40. Report made by: N. J. Alaga. jwh

Title: Rev. Unji Hirayama. Character of case: Espionage.

Synopsis of facts: Confidential Informant J-1 stated that the local Japanese Consulate, in June of 1940, requested Subject to keep the Consulate informed as to any movement of the U. S. Fleet in the vicinity of Maui, T. H. Investigation reflects Subject to be the Buddhist Priest in charge of the Nishi Hongwanji Temple at Lahaina, Maui, having arrived in the Territory of Hawaii on May 3, 1936 from Japan. Subject is also the director of the Judo Section of the Maui Branch of the Dai Nippon Butoku Kai.

Details: At Honolulu, T. H. Instant investigation is predicated upon information received from Confidential Informant J-1, whose identity is known to the Bureau, that it had come to his attention in June, 1940, that Rev. HIRAYAMA of Lahaina, Maui, had been requested by a member of the local Japanese Consulate, identity unknown, to keep him informed as to the movements of the U. S. Fleet in the vicinity of Maui.

A check of the records of Confidential Informant N concerning Subject resulted negatively. The records of Confidential Informant A reflected that Subject is an alien, born in 1901 in Fukuoka-ken, Japan. He arrived on Maui on May 3, 1936, his occupation being that of Buddhist Priest. He immediately took charge of the Nishi Hongwanji Mission at Paia, Maui. He also became director of the Judo Section of the Maui Branch of the Dai Nippon Butoku Kai, a Japanese organization which apparently is organized merely for [2] the purpose of developing athletic skill in Judo and fencing, but which is believed to be a strictly nationalistic and militaristic organization, the main purpose of which is to instill in young men of Japanese ancestry militaristic and pro-Japanese ideals and principles, as well as to develop their bodies for military service.

Confidential Informant A's records further reflected that on August 7 1939, Subject was transferred to the Hongwanji Buddhist Temple at Lahaina, Maui, where he succeeded RENJO HIROZAWA. Confidential Informant A's report reflected that HIROZAWA had also been Consular Agent and Japanese language school principal at Lahaina and indicated a belief that Subject would take over

these duties. A Confidential Informant of Confidential Informant A, in commenting on Subject, stated that he was "doing strictly religious work."

F. C. BRYANT, Retail Credit Company, checked his records and ascertained that they reflected that Subject had recently applied for automobile insurance on a 1940 Plymouth sedan. The report indicated Subject's occupation as being a Buddhist Priest in the Hongwanji Mission and a teacher in the Hongwanji Japanese language school, both in Lahaina, Maui. His net worth was ascertained at \$5,000 and his annual income as \$1,000. He was reported as possessing a good reputation and as having good associates.

Inspector JAMES SLOAN, U. S. Immigration Service, checked that Department's records and ascertained that Subject, whose full name was reflected as being UNJI HIRAYAMA, had entered the Territory of Hawaii from Kobe, Japan on May 3, 1936, at Honolulu, on the SS "Bokuyo Maru" as a non-quota immigrant. He possessed passport #297184 issued by the Japanese Foreign Minister through the Kyoto Prefectural Office and bore non-quota immigration visa #1597 issued on April 10, 1936, by WALTER P. McCONAUGHY, U. S. Vice Consul at Kobe, Japan. The visa reflected that Subject was born on September 14, 1900 in Fukuoka-ken, Japan. It further reflected that Subject is married to one FUMIE HIRAYAMA and has two children, YASUKO, born in 1932, and KOSHI, born in 1934. Subject's wife and children arrived in Honolulu with him. Subject indicated his occupation was that of Buddhist Priest and that he was entering the Territory of Hawaii as a non-quota immigrant who has been a minister continuously for at least two years prior to the time of application for admission to the U. S.; and that he enters the U. S. solely for the purpose of taking on his vocation as a minister of the Homba Honganji Temple. Subject's visa further indicated that his final destination was Paia, Maui, T. H., where he would be connected with the Homba Honganji Mission. His passage from Japan was paid for by the Homba Honganji Temple, Hyoto, Japan. He indicated he intended to remain in the U. S. for a period of 5 years.

A photograph of Subject appears attached to the immigration visa. Copies of this photograph have been made and are being retained in the files of the Honolulu Field Division.

Undeveloped lead: The HONOLULU FIELD DIVISION at Lahaina, Maui, will make a general [3] investigation for the purpose of ascertaining Subject's reputation in the community, the nature of his activities, his contacts, his income, etc. Will attempt to develop a confidential informant in a position to furnish accurate information as to Subject's activities.

Pending.

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[CONFIDENTIAL]

HEADQUARTERS CPBC

G-2 [CID]

BOX 3, APO 456, c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, Calif.

File 336.92—Japanese Consulate and Consular Agents

UNITED STATES NAVAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

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INVESTIGATION REPORT

*Fourteenth Naval District*

(Confidential)

Subject: JAPANESE CONSULATE, HONOLULU—Espionage Activities.

Report made at: 14ND—Honolulu, T. H.

Date: Feb. 15, 1943.

Report made by: Lt. (jg) W. B. Stephenson, USNR; Ens. Don Woodrum, USNR.

Period covered: June 15, 1942—Feb. 10, 1943. Status of Case: PENDING—14ND

Origin of Case: Investigation of espionage activities of the Japanese Consulate, Honolulu.

Character of Investigation: Espionage

Inclosures: (A) Copy of signed statement of Richard Masayuki KOTOSHIRODO, dated Oct. 1, 1942, entitled "Trip to Kauai". (Photostat to ONI; copies to others.)



Copy to: ONI (5) Zone III (1)  
 14ND (3) Zone IV (1)  
 FBI-Hon (2) CinCPac (1)  
 [Agts. have copy] MID-HD (2) Com14 (1)  
 2/27/43  
 ZONE II (1)

Source File No: 14ND/54 (c). ONI File No.:

Synopsis: Former clerks and employees of the Japanese Consulate were re-interviewed and various investigative leads developed therefrom followed.

Review of all known Consulate espionage activity indicates that the Consulate was concerned only in "legal" espionage; that is, that which could be discovered by observation (in a broad sense) without entering any restricted area. Interest was displayed in U. S. Fleet movements, airports, harbors, Army camps, and any new construction by the Army or Navy. Interest also was shown in power plant on Kauai. Richard Masayuki KOTOSHIRODO's trip to Kauai in July, 1941, to collect information for the Consulate, is discussed herein. Trips taken by Secretary Tadasi MORIMURA and KOTOSHIRODO appear to have been made for general survey purposes. There is no evidence that either of these individuals established contacts on Kauai, Maui, or Hawaii. However, there is evidence that Vice Consul OKUDA maintained a personal espionage agent on Maui.

Other information indicates that the consulate was granted an allowance for "Korean Intelligence", and was using paid Korean informants to keep close contact with Korean nationalist movements.

[Stamped:] Feb 23 1943.

Deductions:

Approved

L. H. MAYFIELD,  
 Captain, U. S. Navy,  
 District Intelligence Officer.

By direction  
 WBS/cop

[1]

*Confidential*

FEBRUARY 15, 1943.

Subject: JAPANESE CONSULATE, HONOLULU—Espionage Activities

References:

- (a) 14ND Investigation Report, dated February 9, 1942, same subject.
- (b) 14ND Investigation Report, dated February 14, 1942, same subject.
- (c) 14ND Investigation Report, dated June 15, 1942, same subject.
- (d) 14ND Investigation Report, dated February 15, 1943, subject Richard Masayuki KOTOSHIRODO.
- (e) 14ND Investigation Report, dated February 15, 1943, subject Takaichi SAKAI.
- (f) 14ND Investigation Report, dated February 15, 1943, subject Katsukichi MURAOKA.
- (g) 14ND Investigation Report, dated February 15, 1943, subject Kanaye SAHARA.
- (h) 14ND Investigation Report, dated February 6, 1942, subject John Yoshiye MIKAMI.
- (i) 14ND Investigation Report, dated April 2, 1942, subject Shigetaro MATSUO.
- (j) FBI-Honolulu report, file 97-274, dated November 12, 1942, subject Noah Kwang Won CHO (available at Washington and Honolulu).
- (k) 14ND Investigation Report, dated April 27, 1942, subject Insuke HORI-KAWA.
- (l) 14ND Investigation Report, dated July 13, 1942, subject Unji Hirayama.
- (m) 14ND Investigation Report, dated March 28, 1942, subject Zenichi KAWAZOE.
- (n) 14ND Investigation Report, dated December 3, 1942, subject Kenneth Kilsoo HAAN.
- (o) FBI-Honolulu report, file 100-1718, dated November 23, 1942, subject Kilsoo K. HAAN, with aliases (available in Washington, Los Angeles, and Honolulu).
- (p) 14ND Investigation Report, dated February 12, 1943, subject Sanji ABE.
- (q) 14ND Investigation Report, dated July 12, 1942, subject Kikujiro Clifford KONDO.



- (r) 14ND Investigation Report, dated May 11, 1942, subject Katsuzo SATO.
- (s) 14ND Summary Report, dated February 8, 1943, subject Kenju OHTOMO.
- (t) 14ND Investigation Report, dated May 8, 1941, subject JAPANESE POSTAL EMPLOYEES.
- (u) FBI-Honolulu Confidential Report, file 65-414, dated April 25, 1942, subject JAPANESE ACTIVITIES, HONOLULU, T. H. (CONFILE).
- (v) 14ND Investigation Report, dated December 1, 1942, subject VISITS OF JAPANESE PUBLIC VESSELS TO THE ISLAND OF OAHU.
- (w) 14ND Investigation Report, dated February 3, 1942, subject Kimie DOUE.

[2] 1. This report is a continuation and an expansion of the material set forth in references (a), (b), and (c). During September and October, 1942, all former employees of the Japanese Consulate, Honolulu, who were still available were reinterviewed in the process of a joint investigation conducted by the Army Contact Office (MID), Honolulu; the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Honolulu; and the District Intelligence Office. In addition, a number of other individuals who were in a position to supply information concerning the espionage activities of the Consulate were interviewed.

2. The following officers and agents were present at various times during the interrogations which were conducted at the Army Contact Office, Honolulu:

Military Intelligence Division:  
 Captain Frank O. Blake  
 Special Agent William T. Hiraoka  
 Federal Bureau of Investigation, Honolulu  
 Special Agent J. Harold Hughes  
 Special Employee Larry S. Chiwa  
 District Intelligence Office  
 Lieutenant G. P. Kimball  
 Lieutenant (jg) W. B. Stephenson  
 Ensign Don Woodrum

3. The following individuals were interviewed at the Army Contact Office by representatives of the three agencies:

Richard Masayuki KOTOSHIRODO—Formerly employed as a clerk at the Japanese Consulate, Honolulu, subject of reference (d).

Joan Kimie KOTOSHIRODO—Wife of Richard Masayuki KOTOSHIRODO.  
 Takaichi SAKAI—Formerly employed as a clerk at the Japanese Consulate, subject of reference (e).

Katsukichi MURAOKA—Formerly employed as a clerk at the Japanese Consulate, subject of reference (f).

[3] Kanaye SAHARA—Formerly employed as a clerk at the Japanese Consulate, subject of reference (g).

Yasumasa MURATA—A clerk at the Japanese Consulate until 1938.

Miss Kimie DOUE—Formerly employed as a receptionist at the Japanese Consulate; subject of reference (w).

John Yoshiye MIKAMI—Regular taxi driver for the Consulate, subject of reference (h).

Albert Shuichi HAYASHI—Occasional taxi driver for the Consulate.

Koreshige KUDO—Occasional taxi driver for the Consulate.

Shotaro NIYA, alias Shigetaro MATSUO—Regular taxi driver for Kenzi KIMURA, manager of the Honolulu office of the N. Y. K. line. He is the subject of reference (i).

ICHITARO OZAKI—Consulate chauffeur.

Jitsuei TAKAMIYA—Taxi driver for KOTOSHIRODO and Tadasi MORIMURA, a Consulate secretary, on the occasion of their visit to the Island of Maui.

4. The following individuals were interviewed by agents of the Military Intelligence Division alone:

[4] Shingo NARIKAWA.—Taxi driver for KOTOSHIRODO and MORIMURA on the occasion of their trip to the Island of Hawaii.

George Masayoshi KAWAMOTO.—Relative of KOTOSHIRODO who was visited by KOTOSHIRODO during his stay on the Island of Hawaii.

Toshimasa MINATOYA.—Taxi driver for KOTOSHIRODO and his wife on the occasion of their visit to the Island of Kauai.

Namiko FUKUSHIMA.—Recipient of a present from Consul General KITA which was delivered by MORIMURA and KOTOSHIRODO to Tetsunosuke SONE, a *toritsuginin* at Puunene, Maui.

Mrs. Tetsunosuke SONE.—Wife of Tetsunosuke SONE, interviewed in lieu of her husband, who is now interned on the mainland.

5. The following individual was interviewed by an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation:

Noah Kwang Won CHO.—A Korean Christian minister who rendered various services to the Japanese Consulate on Korean matters. CHO is the subject of reference (j).

6. The following individual was interviewed by officers of the District Intelligence Office:

Lawrence NAKATSUKA.—Reporter employed by the Honolulu Star Bulletin who covered the Japanese Consulate as one of his regular assignments.

#### TRIPS MADE TO VARIOUS PARTS OF OAHU

##### *Pearl Harbor Area*

[5] 7. The information set forth in this report concerning the various trips made by MORIMURA and KOTOSHIRODO is intended only to supplement the information thereon already set forth in reference (c). KOTOSHIRODO amplified certain phases of these trips, but he did not contradict his former story except on a few minor points.

8. KOTOSHIRODO stated that he made his first trip from the Consulate to the vicinity of Pearl Harbor about January, 1941, when he was asked by Vice Consul Otojiro OKUDA to drive Kohichi SEKI, one of the Consulate secretaries, to Pearl City and Aiea. KOTOSHIRODO admitted that the purpose of these trips was to determine the number and type of ships in Pearl Harbor, and to keep the Consul General informed of the movements of United States Naval vessels. KOTOSHIRODO further stated that to the best of his knowledge, the personnel of the Consulate had begun making these trips either in December, 1940, or in January, 1941. (It should be noted here that there is no evidence that any agent of the Consulate ever entered the Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, except upon official invitation.)

9. To the best of KOTOSHIRODO's recollection, it was early in 1941, probably January, that he overheard OKUDA tell SEKI that they (OKUDA and SEKI) should start "motoring around". KOTOSHIRODO also remembered having heard Kyonosuke YUGE, another secretary, say, about the same time, that all Consulate secretaries should start making Sunday "excursions" to the "public places" such as radio station KGU, the Hawaiian Pineapple Company, and the like. KOTOSHIRODO stated that prior to January, 1941, he had never seen any evidence of any secretary's making trips away from the Consulate as he and SEKI and MORIMURA subsequently did.

10. For the first few months, SEKI acted as observer. KOTOSHIRODO remembered having "heard" that SEKI had attended a naval academy in Japan at one time, but had been forced to withdraw before graduation because of his health. However, SEKI was interested in, and had considerable knowledge of, naval matters. KOTOSHIRODO stated that he and SEKI made a number of trips to Pearl Harbor together.

11. When Tadasu MORIMURA first arrived in March, 1941, SEKI and MORIMURA went to observe the ships in Pearl Harbor together. Occasionally KOTOSHIRODO went along with them. He stated that both secretaries knew how to identify various types of warships, and they would explain various identifying characteristics to KOTOSHIRODO.

12. KOTOSHIRODO stated that in 1941 someone from the Consulate went out to look at the ships in Pearl Harbor about twice a week. However, SEKI appears to have been of the opinion that observations should be made more often.

[6] 13. KOTOSHIRODO stated that he made his first trip alone to observe the ships at Pearl Harbor in August, 1941. He claimed not to have stopped any place on this particular trip, but to have counted what ships he could see while driving at 25 miles per hour on Kamehameha Highway, just outside the Navy Yard boundaries. Whenever he went to Pearl Harbor, whether alone or with MORIMURA or SEKI, KOTOSHIRODO always was asked to state how many ships he had counted. On some occasions he was told to count only the number of destroyers, while SEKI or MORIMURA would count the other types of ships.

14. KOTOSHIRODO was asked whether he knew the usual berths and anchorages of the various types of warships in Pearl Harbor. He stated, correctly, that battleships berthed on the Honolulu side of Ford Island; that carriers



berthed on the side of Ford Island nearest the Pearl City landing; that destroyers and cruisers moored in East Loch, off Waiau. He further stated that MORIMURA had pointed out a vantage spot on the Kamehameha Highway between Aiea and Makalapa where the best view of the Submarine Base could be obtained. KOTOSHIRODO stated that he did not know what a torpedo net was, and he added that he had never heard MORIMURA discuss the subject.

15. KOTOSHIRODO remembered conversations with MORIMURA in which the latter had stressed the strategic importance of the Aiea and Pearl City regions for purposes of observation. MORIMURA had attempted to locate a girl friend in Aiea, presumably to develop her as an informant, and had asked KOTOSHIRODO if he had any close friends in Aiea or Pearl City "who could be trusted". KOTOSHIRODO was unable to say whether MORIMURA had succeeded in this plan.

16. MORIMURA told KOTOSHIRODO that occasionally he would board a jitney bus in Honolulu and head for some destination beyond Pearl Harbor. He would get off at Aiea and walk around a bit. On one occasion, according to his story, MORIMURA got off the jitney at Aiea and walked back along the Kamehameha Highway, finally coming to Navy Yard gate. KOTOSHIRODO was unable to state whether this was the Submarine Base gate or the main gate; however, the former seems more likely. At the gate, MORIMURA inquired about getting employment in the Navy Yard. The sentry referred him to an office downtown. MORIMURA also told KOTOSHIRODO that he "roamed around" Aiea.

17. KOTOSHIRODO stated that he and SEKI had been driven to Pearl Harbor on a number of occasions by John Yoshiye MIKAMI, the usual Consulate taxi driver. However, MIKAMI, when interviewed, denied ever having driven SEKI on any of the observation trips, although he admitted driving KOTOSHIRODO and MORIMURA on numerous occasions.

#### *Kaneohe Bay Area*

18. About one month after MORIMURA arrived in Honolulu, KOTOSHIRODO drove him (in KOTOSHIRODO's car) over the Nuuanu Pali, thence around the Kokokahi Road. They drove slowly and looked across the bay toward the Kaneohe Naval [?] Air Station. At the Kailua Beach Pavilion, they parked for about five minutes, but did not get out of the car. After leaving Kailua, they drove through Kailua town, without stopping, and proceeded along the highway to Honolulu via Waimanalo. They stopped at Waimanalo beach, near the old pier. This time they got out of the car and walked out on the pier. However, they talked to no one. MORIMURA told KOTOSHIRODO that he could not see Bellows Field (Army) from the pier. They stayed here for five or ten minutes, and then returned to Honolulu by way of Koko Head. They made no other stops. KOTOSHIRODO cannot remember having heard MORIMURA make any comment about the Naval Radio Station at Wailupe.

19. Shortly after their trip to Maui (early in May, 1941), MORIMURA and KOTOSHIRODO, this time driven by MIKAMI, again went over the Nuuanu Pali. As they approached Kaneohe town, they turned onto the Kokokahi Road, and drove to the Kalama Road. While on the Kokokahi Road they had MIKAMI drive slowly. KOTOSHIRODO believes that MORIMURA had field glasses with him on this trip, but he was unable to remember whether MORIMURA had used them. However, he did remember MORIMURA's observing that all the hangars at the air station appeared to have been completed. MORIMURA had no camera with him. (KOTOSHIRODO could not remember seeing MORIMURA with a camera on any occasion.) On the Kalama Road, they stopped at a watermelon stand on the side of the road away from the beach. Then they proceeded to the Kailua Tavern, where MIKAMI ate breakfast, and KOTOSHIRODO and MORIMURA each drank a can of beer. They talked to no one but the waitress at the tavern. From there they returned to Honolulu via the Nuuanu Pali highway. The whole trip lasted about two and a half hours. KOTOSHIRODO believed that the purpose of this trip was to observe Kaneohe Naval Air Station.

20. Paragraph 34 of reference (c) describes a picnic held by the Consulate at the home of Sam WOODS, at Lanikai Beach, Oahu, about the middle of April, 1941. Ichitaro OZAKI, regularly employed chauffeur for the Consulate, recalled two such picnics, an earlier one having taken place in 1940, while OKUDA was Acting Consul General. On this occasion, the entire Consulate staff attended. They drove over the Nuuanu Pali, and then OKUDA ordered OZAKI to drive

to Lanikai by way of Kaneohe (a considerable detour). They parked at Kaneohe and everyone in the party went sightseeing in a glass-bottomed boat in Kaneohe Bay. Then they drove to Lanikai by way of the Kokokahi Road. On the occasion of the second picnic, described in reference (c), they made no such detour, but proceeded directly to the WOODS home.

21. KOTOSHIRODO was asked to describe again the trip to Kailua which was detailed in paragraph 46 of reference (a). This trip was made in the latter part of October, 1941. (KOTOSHIRODO was unable to remember, however, if this trip was made prior to the arrival of, during the visit of, or after the departure of, the TATUTA MARU, Japanese evacuation ship which was in port October 23-24, 1941.) OKUDA accompanied MORIMURA and KOTOSHIRODO in the latter's car. This was the only trip on which OKUDA accompanied the other two, and OKUDA appeared to be very nervous. KOTOSHIRODO was given no explanation of the reason for this trip, nor was he told where to go when he left the Consulate. OKUDA merely in- [8] structed him to "just keep on driving". They proceeded over the Nuuanu Pali and went directly to Kailua. When they reached the Kailua Tavern, OKUDA directed KOTOSHIRODO to drive straight ahead, toward the ocean, past the tavern to the first or second intersection. There KOTOSHIRODO was directed to stop the car, and MORIMURA got out. Then OKUDA and KOTOSHIRODO drove down the road almost to the junction of the Kalama Road, where OKUDA told KOTOSHIRODO to stop the car and wait for MORIMURA, who was to be back in about 15 minutes.

22. KOTOSHIRODO stated that while driving from Honolulu he had glanced in the rear-view mirror and noticed that OKUDA had a money bag folded in such a manner as to indicate that there might be a stack of currency in it. When MORIMURA left the car he wore white trousers and an aloha (sport) shirt. He wore no coat, and his shirt was hanging outside his trousers. He had nothing in his hands. KOTOSHIRODO did not know where MORIMURA went. When the latter filed to return in 15 minutes, KOTOSHIRODO suggested that they return and look for him, but OKUDA said they were to wait instead. After an absence of about 30 minutes, MORIMURA returned. His appearance was the same as it was when he left, except he was carrying a tree branch with him. When he got into the car, MORIMURA told OKUDA, "It's all okay", or something similar, according to KOTOSHIRODO's stated recollection.

23. John Yoshiye MIKAMI, when interrogated, stated that he had driven MORIMURA over to Windward Oahu some five or six times. KOTOSHIRODO came along on some of these occasions; at other times, MORIMURA was alone. On all occasions he was directed to drive slowly along the Kokokahi Road, which commands an excellent view of the Kaneohe Naval Air Station.

24. According to the statements made by Ichitaro OZAKI, chauffeur for the Consulate, the Consul General's official car was never used for exploring the island. This car was driven only 17,000 miles during the four years it was used by the Consulate. It was used primarily by the Consul General himself, or by OZAKI when he drove around town on errands. The only time it was used for a trip to Windward Oahu was on those occasions when the Consul General escorted some visiting dignitary on a sightseeing tour of the island. The itinerary for these trips was to follow the coast around Koko Head and through Waimanalo, then return to Honolulu via the Nuuanu Pali.

#### *Other Parts of Oahu*

25. The reinterrogation of KOTOSHIRODO and MIKAMI added little information concerning trips to other portions of Oahu, it being largely a repetition of the information set forth in paragraph 26 of reference (c). However, some miscellaneous items are of interest.

26. KOTOSHIRODO remembered having heard MORIMURA say that he had made a trip around the island only a day or so after his arrival (March 27, 1941). KOTOSHIRODO believed that MIKAMI had driven MORIMURA on this occasion. KOTOSHIRODO denied ever having made a complete circuit of the island with MORIMURA.

[9] 27. KOTOSHIRODO also remembered hearing MORIMURA speak of staying overnight on some Oahu beach, but MORIMURA had added no details, and the time and circumstances under which MORIMURA had done this were unknown to KOTOSHIRODO.



28. MORIMURA also told KOTOSHIRODO of meeting a "nice girl" at Wa-hiawa. Apparently she was a Japanese language school teacher, but MORIMURA did not reveal her name.

29. KOTOSHIRODO stated that he and MORIMURA had made only one trip to the Haleiwa region. On that occasion they went directly to Haleiwa Park, by the beach, where they stopped the car near a concrete wall. They did not get out of the car, but sat there for five or ten minutes. MORIMURA mentioned that it was a good swimming beach, but did not talk about the reef or any other kindred subject of possible military interest. At the time, KOTOSHIRODO had no idea why MORIMURA made this trip to Haleiwa.

30. KOTOSHIRODO recalled two trips to Waianae. On the first occasion, they were driven by MIKAMI, and drove to the end of the road, Makua Cave. On the second occasion, KOTOSHIRODO and MORIMURA drove in the former's car, and they went as far as Nanakuli Beach.

31. KOTOSHIRODO stated that they had never driven the road between Waialua and Kaena Point.

32. KOTOSHIRODO could remember no significant discussions with MORIMURA concerning military objectives on Oahu. Beaches as potential landing spots for invasion forces were never discussed, he said. Hickam Field and the Kaneohe Naval Air Station were discussed only in a cursory fashion. Other airfields on Oahu were never mentioned. MORIMURA once estimated the air strength on Oahu to be no more than 500 planes. (That this figure was fairly accurate is reflected in the Navy Department communique of December 5, 1942, which revealed that there were 475 Army and Navy planes on Oahu on the morning of December 7, 1941.)

#### TRIPS TO OTHER ISLANDS

##### *Kauai*

33. During the course of the reinterrogation, KOTOSHIRODO admitted that he had made a trip to the Island of Kauai for the Consulate during July, 1941. KOTOSHIRODO had not mentioned this trip on the original interrogation. He and his wife made this trip together; they were not accompanied by any other representative of the Consulate.

34. Originally, MORIMURA had been scheduled to make the trip to Kauai with KOTOSHIRODO, and the latter had been so informed by OKUDA about 10 days prior to the prospective date of departure. However, a disagreement arose among [10] OKUDA, MORIMURA, and SEKI. SEKI, who had made none of the trips to the outside islands, wished to make this trip himself, and because of this, friction developed between SEKI and MORIMURA. To settle the argument, OKUDA decreed that neither should go. Instead, he told KOTOSHIRODO to take Mrs. KOTOSHIRODO along as a "front".

35. Two days before he left, KOTOSHIRODO conferred for about an hour with OKUDA in the latter's office, and received the following instructions:

(a) OKUDA showed KOTOSHIRODO a rough sketch of the Barking Sands Airport, said by OKUDA to have been taken from a newspaper, and instructed KOTOSHIRODO to note any activity there;

(b) OKUDA also showed KOTOSHIRODO a photograph of Nawiliwili port, taken about 1939, and instructed the latter to note any changes;

(c) OKUDA stated that he had heard a story (KOTOSHIRODO could not remember the source) that the United States Navy was planning to make some use of Hanalei Bay, and KOTOSHIRODO was instructed to note evidence, if any, of Naval activity there;

(d) KOTOSHIRODO was instructed to note what use was being made of the airport in the old race track at Lihue, and to further note any expansion activity there;

(e) He was further instructed to take a look at the power plant in Wainiha Valley (the only power plant on the Island of Kauai). The Vice Consul showed KOTOSHIRODO a map of Kauai, in English, which showed the location of the power plant, and had transmission lines printed in red. (It is believed that this map was a United States Geological Survey map, edition of 1912.)

OKUDA impressed upon KOTOSHIRODO that the primary rule to be obeyed was caution. He was to tell no one that he was from the Consulate. He was to make no inquiries about the things he was sent to observe. He was to contact no friends or relatives. He was to obtain only such information as he could see

with his own eyes. Before he left, both SEKI and MORIMURA told him to treat the trip as a vacation and have some fun.

36. KOTOSHIRODO and his wife departed for Kauai by airplane on Saturday morning, July 12, 1941. (This has been verified by an inspection of the records of the Inter-Island Airways, Ltd.) Mr. and Mrs. KOTOSHIRODO left their home at 0715 and were driven to the airport in MIKAMI's taxi. At John Rodgers Airport, KOTOSHIRODO learned that he would be unable to return to Honolulu on [11] Sunday afternoon, July 13th, as he had planned, so he decided to return the following morning. He then directed MIKAMI to meet the Monday morning plane. The plane for Kauai departed from Honolulu at 0800 and arrived at Port Allen airport about 0900, on July 12th.

37. A number of taxis were waiting for fares at the Port Allen field when KOTOSHIRODO's plane arrived. However, there was only one Japanese driver, so KOTOSHIRODO approached him. This driver has been identified as Toshinasa MINATOYA. OKUDA had warned KOTOSHIRODO that he should use only Japanese drivers when "sightseeing". KOTOSHIRODO told MINATOYA that he and his wife were sightseeing on Kauai and wanted to see both sides of the island. They agreed on a price. (KOTOSHIRODO stated that he agreed to and paid \$25.00. MINATOYA, when interviewed, stated that the price was \$35.00. Records of the Nawiliwili Transportation Company, MINATOYA's employer, indicate that the latter figure was the correct one.)

38. From the airport, they drove directly to Waimea Canyon, getting out at the tourists' observation point for 10 or 15 minutes. Then they drove further up the road until they reached Kokee. At MINATOYA's suggestion, they turned back here. They returned to the Waimea Hotel, where MINATOYA and KOTOSHIRODO and his wife made mutual introductions and lunched together. However, KOTOSHIRODO did not tell MINATOYA that he was from the Consulate.

39. They left the Waimea Hotel about 1400 and drove to the Barking Sands. They had postponed this trip until the afternoon because of MINATOYA's information that the Army held bombing practice there in the morning. MINATOYA mentioned that there was a new airport at Barking Sands. They drove as far as a large sand hill, where KOTOSHIRODO and his wife got out of the car and walked to the top of a dune. They saw only sand, sea, and *keawe* (algaroba) trees. They remained at Barking Sands for about 15 minutes, and then departed in the direction of Lihue about 1530. Enroute to Lihue they stopped at the Spouting Horn for five or ten minutes, and the Ancient Hawaiian Battleground. Both these spots are well known points of tourist interest. They arrived at Lihue about 1730. They registered at the Lihue Hotel under their proper names, and dismissed MINATOYA with instructions to pick them up again the following morning. However, after KOTOSHIRODO and his wife had eaten dinner at the Lihue Hotel, they decided to go to a movie, so they called MINATOYA to drive them. All three went to the Lihue Theater, KOTOSHIRODO paying for the tickets.

40. One of the passengers on the plane on which the KOTOSHIRODOS flew to Kauai was Isuke HORIKAWA, subject of reference (k). HORIKAWA, who was taken into custody in April, 1942, was suspect because he was the owner of the Pensacola Hotel in Honolulu, a suspected Japanese espionage center prior to the war. HORIKAWA was the head cook at the Lihue Hotel, and was one of the wealthiest Japanese on the Island of Kauai. He was identified with a number of pro-Japanese activities on that island prior to the war. KOTOSHIRODO was questioned very closely regarding HORIKAWA's presence on the same plane, but KOTOSHIRODO main- [12] tained that this was pure coincidence. He stated that when he met HORIKAWA later at the Lihue Hotel, they merely exchanged greetings as having been fellow travelers earlier that day. KOTOSHIRODO also remembered HORIKAWA from having seen him at the Japanese Consulate on two occasions.

41. On Sunday morning, July 13th, KOTOSHIRODO and his wife ate breakfast at the hotel. At the suggestion of MINATOYA, they had the hotel pack them a picnic lunch, and they left the hotel about 0900 and drove around the east coast of Kauai. They went first to Wailua Falls, then to a grass shack at a *heiau* (ancient Hawaiian religious site). They visited a number of tourist spots, and finally arrived at Hanalei about noon. They ate their picnic lunch at the Hanalei Park pavilion, while KOTOSHIRODO observed the bay. He noted only that the water in Hanalei Bay was shallow and very calm, and that there was no sign of any construction work going on. About 1245, they drove to Haena where they visited both the wet cave and the dry cave, tourist attractions.



42. From Haena, they drove up Wainiha Valley to a point near the power plant. They turned the car around and parked about 50 or 100 yards below the power plant, and got out of the car to pick guavas. KOTOSHIRODO noted that the power plant was small, and had two lead-in water pipes, each about three feet in diameter. He also noted that the pipes were directly alongside the road, and that the plant was unfenced.

43. On the return journey, they stopped at Kilauea lighthouse, which is off the main highway, and went up into the lighthouse with the keeper. KOTOSHIRODO believed that he had signed his name in the lighthouse log.

44. From Kilauea, they drove directly to Nawiliwili harbor as far as the wharf where Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company steamers docked. He saw at once that there had been no new construction since the picture in OKUDA's possession had been taken (1939), so they left immediately. He did note, however, the Standard Oil Company gasoline tanks there.

45. From Nawiliwili they drove back to the hotel, arriving about 1630. They dismissed MINATOYA. That night they walked to the nearby Aloha Theater and saw a movie.

46. During the course of the afternoon, when they passed the Lihue airport twice, KOTOSHIRODO noted that the only signs of military activity there were some Army tents pitched in camp.

47. The following morning, July 14th, MINATOYA came to the hotel about 0800. The KOTOSHIRODOS checked out of the hotel about 0830, and MINATOYA drove them to the Hanapepe airport. Their plane departed for Honolulu about 0930, and arrived in Honolulu about 1000. MIKAMI was waiting for them, and drove them home. KOTOSHIRODO then drove his wife to her dressmaking shop, and he went back to the Consulate.

[13] 48. At the Consulate, OKUDA and MORIMURA had a two-hour conference with KOTOSHIRODO, and took notes while questioning the clerk. KOTOSHIRODO detailed the general lack of activity on Kauai, and MORIMURA finally remarked, "There isn't anything big going on it seems". SEKI was not present at this conference. He merely asked KOTOSHIRODO later if he had had a good time, but also commented that it was "waste time" just to "look from the road for things that were meant to be hidden".

49. On October 1, 1942, KOTOSHIRODO personally typed and signed a statement regarding his Kauai trip. A photostatic copy of his statement is herewith forwarded to the Office of Naval Intelligence as enclosure (A). Mimeographed facsimile copies thereof are provided for the other dissemines.

50. Toshimasa MINATOYA was interviewed on three occasions by a representative of the Military Intelligence Division, Hawaiian Department, and his story substantiates that given by KOTOSHIRODO. Records of the Lihue Hotel and the Nawiliwili Transportation Company, MINATOYA's employer, also bear this out. There is no evidence of prior arrangement between KOTOSHIRODO and MINATOYA. MINATOYA remembered KOTOSHIRODO's having had a camera on this trip. The pictures taken by KOTOSHIRODO on this trip were examined by the interrogating officers and agents, and all proved to be either innocuous scenic views or pictures of Mrs. KOTOSHIRODO. KOTOSHIRODO stated that the only map he took with him on the trip was an ordinary tourist cartograph, which were available at many places throughout the Territory. He made no markings on this map, nor did he make any notes concerning his observations.

51. Prior to his departure, KOTOSHIRODO was given about \$100.00 for his expenses by SEKI, out of which he claims he returned about \$7.00 or \$9.00. However, he stated that his expenses were: \$50.00 for the air fare, \$20.00 for the hotel bill, and \$25.00 for the taxi. (As already mentioned, this last figure actually was \$35.00.)

### *Maui*

52. KOTOSHIRODO, upon request, again detailed the trip he and MORIMURA made to the Island of Maui in May, 1941. These details were substantially the same as those set forth in paragraphs 15-18 of reference (c). The only change is that it was reported in reference (c) that KOTOSHIRODO and MORIMURA visited a pineapple cannery while on Maui; whereas KOTOSHIRODO stated on re-interview that they had passed a couple of pineapple canneries, but had not visited either.

53. Prior to their departure for Maui, OKUDA showed KOTOSHIRODO a map of that island. However, he did not tell KOTOSHIRODO what to look for, that

is, what military objectives. OKUDA told MORIMURA, who later told KOTOSHIRODO, that the important places to be looked at were:

- [14] (a) Puunene Air Field (Navy);  
(b) Kahului Harbor;  
(c) Lahaina Bay;  
(d) National Guard Camp.

54. MORIMURA and KOTOSHIRODO visited Lahaina, a fleet anchorage off Maui, on the first day of their visit. However, they saw no ships there. Later that day they drove to Kahului on the other side of the island, passing Maalaea Airport, since abandoned, on the way. They drove out on a pier at Kahului. MORIMURA asked the driver whether Navy ships came into Kahului, and was told that destroyers and submarines occasionally paid that harbor a visit. MORIMURA commented on the fact that the water at Kahului was rough compared to that of Lahaina.

55. Sometime during their first day on Maui, MORIMURA discussed making a trip to the Hana region with their taxi driver. (This trip is long, and necessitates traveling over bad roads.) MORIMURA also asked if there were an air field there. The driver told them there was a field, but he thought that the road was too rough and too long for them to make the trip during the limited time MORIMURA and KOTOSHIRODO planned to be on Maui.

56. On the following day they drove to the top of Haleakala, and then to Kula Sanitarium. They got out of the car near the buildings. KOTOSHIRODO took a picture; MORIMURA commented on being able to see the ocean both on the Wailuku side and the Lahaina side of Puunene Valley. They stayed at Kula about 10 minutes, seeing no one. In the afternoon they drove to the National Guard Camp at Waihee, about 10 minutes out of Wailuku; however, they saw no troops. They drove along the coast a little farther, and then turned back and drove to the Puunene Airport where they boarded a plane for Honolulu about 1500.

57. Investigation indicated that the taxi driver on this trip was Kenneth Jitsuei TAKAMIYA, a Hawaiian-born *nisei*, 26 years old, who was expatriated from his Japanese citizenship in 1934. He made only one trip to Japan, that being when he was 5 years old, and for a stay of only six months. TAKAMIYA, when interviewed, substantially confirmed KOTOSHIRODO's description of the trip around Maui. There was no evidence brought forth which would indicate that TAKAMIYA had any prior knowledge of the visit of the two men from the Consulate. Apparently the only two contacts made on Maui were with Itsuo HAMADA, as set forth in paragraph 15-16 in reference (c), and with Tetsunosuke SONE, as set forth in paragraph 17 of reference (c).

58. Although the contact with Itsuo HAMADA was in itself highly suspicious, nothing has been brought forth which would indicate that this contact was anything more than a casual coincidence. However, investigation by representatives of the Military Intelligence Division on Maui have added some details concerning the contact made with Tetsunosuke SONE. KOTOSHIRODO stated that they had visited SONE, who was a *toritsuginin* and principal of the Japanese language [15] school at Spreckelsville, and had delivered to him a package sent by Nagao KITA, the Japanese Consul General. This package was to be given to a Japanese woman (whose name KOTOSHIRODO could not recall) who lived at Spreckelsville. Investigation indicated that the woman in question was Miss Namiko FUKUSHIMA. Miss FUKUSHIMA, when interviewed, stated that she had gone to school in Japan from August, 1937 to May, 1938, and during that period she had become very well acquainted with a Yosuko ISHII, daughter of a Consul General ISHII, said to be a prominent member of the Japanese consular corps. After her return to Hawaii in 1938, Miss FUKUSHIMA maintained a personal correspondence with Miss ISHII. Apparently Miss ISHII had requested KITA to take a present to Miss FUKUSHIMA prior to KITA's coming to Honolulu as Consul General in March, 1941. The present, which Miss FUKUSHIMA produced for the interviewing agent, was a Japanese doll and a battle-dore. She stated that the package had been delivered to her by SONE.

59. A check of hotel registers, and an interview with Mrs. Itsuo HAMADA, failed to produce any evidence which would contradict KOTOSHIRODO's story.

60. Neither MORIMURA nor KOTOSHIRODO carried binoculars on their trip to Maui. The only map they had was an ordinary tourist map, and the only mark that MORIMURA made on this map was a small check along the coastline just below Lahaina. MORIMURA reportedly made this check to indicate that the Lahaina coast was extremely rugged, and thus, presumably, un-



suitable for landings. Neither MORIMURA nor KOTOSHIRODO made any written notes. OKUDA talked only to MORIMURA about the trip. Later MORIMURA observed to KOTOSHIRODO that "there wasn't much going on" on Maui. KOTOSHIRODO took a camera along, but made no effort to photograph the places they regarded as "important". The camera was used merely to add to their pose as tourists. KOTOSHIRODO stated that the Maui trip had cost between \$115.00 and \$130.00.

61. According to KOTOSHIRODO, one outgrowth of the Maui trip was the confirmation of a belief held by MORIMURA that OKUDA had a personal agent collecting information for the Consulate on Maui. MORIMURA had expressed this opinion on a number of occasions, although SEKI disagreed with him. SEKI said that such a person would have to be paid well, and OKUDA did not have the funds with which to pay such an agent. (SEKI was Consulate treasurer, and presumably would know of such expenditures, unless OKUDA had a secret personal fund at his disposal.) MORIMURA stated that OKUDA expected him to tell OKUDA every secret, but the Vice Consul was not so "open-hearted" with MORIMURA, especially about the secret of Maui coverage. Since OKUDA and MORIMURA worked so closely together, it irked MORIMURA that OKUDA would not tell him of the Maui agent. The incident that confirmed MORIMURA's suspicions about Maui coverage occurred a few days after their return from that island: Vice Consul OKUDA asked MORIMURA whether he had seen any mooring buoys at Lahaina Roads. MORIMURA said that he had seen none, but OKUDA contradicted him and said that there *were* some buoys there. MORIMURA then went to KOTOSHIRODO and asked the same question of the clerk, but KOTOSHIRODO could not remember any buoys there either. MORIMURA concluded that OKUDA's personal agent had supplied the contrary information.

[16] 62. Possibly supporting MORIMURA's theory are these facts concerning the Maui trip: MORIMURA conducted that mission very laxly. He did not visit Hana to see for himself the airport facilities allegedly there. He traveled no farther north on the leeward coast than Mala Wharf. On the windward coast, he omitted more than half the road running north from Wailluku. He did nothing to observe the Puupene Naval Air Station field other than pass it going to and coming from the plane. On Hawaii and Kauai, almost every foot of highway along the coastline was traversed. It is believed that OKUDA's contact on Maui may have been Unji HIRAYAMA, a priest of the Hompa Hongwanji who resided at Lahaina, and who was taken into custody on December 7, 1941. It is known that HIRAYAMA, who is the subject of reference (1), was requested on at least one occasion (June, 1940) to keep the Consulate informed of any movements of the United States Fleet at Lahaina, and it is believed that he complied with this request.

#### *Hawaii*

63. KOTOSHIRODO was asked to discuss again the trip he and MORIMURA made to the Island of Hawaii in October, 1941. KOTOSHIRODO stated the facts of the trip substantially as they are set forth in paragraphs 19-24 of reference (c). The details KOTOSHIRODO added in his later version principally concerned the various drinking parties in which they indulged while on Hawaii.

64. Before they left Honolulu on the trip to Hawaii, MORIMURA told KOTOSHIRODO that he wanted to see:

- (a) Hilo harbor;
- (b) Kilauea. (Speculating on the reason for their desire to see Kilauea, it should be noted that there was a Hawaii National Guard camp there prior to the war, and also there was some talk of building a new airport in the lava flats);
- (c) South Point, where a new airport was actually in the process of construction;
- (d) Kohala, where there is an Inter-Island Airways landing field at Upolu.

65. In their trip around the island, they passed the Kilauea Volcano, and MORIMURA asked about the military camp there. They drove down the road toward South Point until they came to a sign "Kapu—Military Reservation". They made no effort to enter the reservation, but instead turned the car around and returned to the main highway. They could see nothing of interest from outside the gate.

66. They stopped at the Kona Hotel that night on the suggestion of the driver. The next day they included Upolu in their itinerary, but they only [17] paused there for a few minutes. They did not get out of the car. While in the Kohala district they also inspected Kawaihae, the landing from which cattle are swum out to the inter-Island steamers.

67. On the fourth day of their visit they drove all around the city of Hilo, seeing Rainbow Falls, the Hilo Hospital, the waterfront, Hilo Country Club, and Puumaila Home (for the tubercular).

68. KOTOSHIRODO stated that he and MORIMURA were not sent to contact anyone on the Island of Hawaii; on the contrary, they were strictly enjoined not to do so. However, KOTOSHIRODO made one exception, and made a personal call on his wife's cousin, Mrs. George KAWAMOTO. He brought her candy, and she was greatly surprised to see him. KOTOSHIRODO told her that he was staying at the Naniloa Hotel, but he stayed only a few minutes. However, after he had returned to the hotel, and was drinking in the bar with MORIMURA, George KAWAMOTO came in to see KOTOSHIRODO, having been told by his wife of KOTOSHIRODO's visit. KOTOSHIRODO introduced him to MORIMURA. They had a drink at the bar, and then KAWAMOTO invited them to the Hilo Theater. They saw the show, and then KAWAMOTO went home.

69. A representative of the Military Intelligence Division, Hawaiian Department, contacted George KAWAMOTO regarding his relationship with KOTOSHIRODO. KAWAMOTO stated that his wife was a cousin of KOTOSHIRODO's wife, and he gave an account of a visit made to Hawaii by KOTOSHIRODO and his wife in 1940. Apparently this trip was merely a vacation. However, there is nothing in the Military Intelligence Division report to indicate that KAWAMOTO was interrogated concerning the trip taken by KOTOSHIRODO and MORIMURA to Hawaii.

70. Representatives of the Military Intelligence Division on Hawaii also interviewed Shingo NARIKAWA, who was taxi driver for MORIMURA and KOTOSHIRODO while they were on Hawaii. Although interrogated at length, NARIKAWA could remember nothing which was at variance with the story given by KOTOSHIRODO.

*Tadasu Morimura*

71. From the information that has been collected from the Consular clerks and other persons close to the Consulate, it is apparent that MORIMURA was something of a mystery man. All agreed that he had special privileges. He was frequently drunk, often had women in his quarters overnight, came to work late or not at all, as he pleased, insulted the Consul General on occasions, and generally conducted himself as if he were beyond penalty. This naturally caused much comment among the Consulate secretaries and clerks.

72. Some of the secretaries and clerks believed that MORIMURA was an officer in the Imperial Japanese Navy. According to KOTOSHIRODO, however, SEKI denied this. SEKI said that he knew how Japanese naval officers behaved, and that MORIMURA definitely did not conduct himself as an officer.

[18] 73. It was publicly announced on MORIMURA's arrival that he had been sent to Honolulu to assist in expatriation matters. Takaichi SAKAI, senior clerk at the Consulate, who had been handling the routine of expatriation matters for a number of years, stated that MORIMURA had made a pretense of helping with the work for only the first three or four weeks he was here, but had done none of it personally, and appeared to know nothing about the work.

74. John Yoshiye MIKAMI, who, although uneducated, has given himself an amazing self education in naval matters, had little regard for MORIMURA, and emphatically stated that the secretary lacked the sharp eye and the smart gait of a Japanese military or naval officer.

75. KOTOSHIRODO stated that MORIMURA was an eighth rank secretary in the Japanese consular service. This is the lowest rank, a first rank secretary being the highest. KOTOSHIRODO remembered having heard YUGE and Samon TSUKIKAWA, the Consular Secretary in charge of the code room, remark that eighth rank secretaries were usually sent to the least desirable posts in the consular service. The desirability of posts was said to vary according to climate. Most of the less desirable posts were in China. Honolulu, on the other hand, was considered one of the best posts in the Japanese consular service. It was usually given to men with many years of faithful service, and it was unusual for a secretary of the eighth rank to have his initial assignment in



Hawaii. They believed this to be MORIMURA's first assignment abroad, since his name, at the date of his arrival here, had not yet appeared in the consular roster of the Japanese Foreign Office. Because of this, they assumed that he was recently admitted to the foreign service, and had served only an indoctrination period in Tokyo before coming to Honolulu.

76. KOTOSHIRODO stated that MORIMURA never talked about his past life except of the time he spent in grammar school. However, on one occasion, MORIMURA did refer to Chinese coolies pulling barges on the Yangtze river. He called the coolies the lowest people on earth. This remark led KOTOSHIRODO to believe that MIRMURA had lived in, or had at least visited, China.

77. Ichitaro OZAKI, chauffeur for the Consulate, supplied one version of MORIMURA's background. He stated that on one occasion he had overheard a conversation between SEKI and YUGE regarding MORIMURA. They had remarked that MORIMURA was the only child of a wealthy family of Ehimeken on Shikoku, in Japan. His father died when he was rather young, leaving his mother in comfortable circumstances, inasmuch as the family owned considerable land. Prior to his arrival in Hawaii, MORIMURA had been working in the Foreign Office in Tokyo, possibly for as long a period as three years, although it was more likely that he had been there for only two years. On one occasion he had been discharged from the Foreign Office for excessive drinking, but his mother had written to a prominent official about the matter, and through this connection had been able to have MORIMURA reinstated.

78. Whatever his background, MORIMURA was not popular with the rest of the Consulate staff. This was probably due to his youth, his favored position, [19] and the advantage he took of this position. KOTOSHIRODO admitted that SEKI greatly resented MORIMURA. SEKI had done the work of gathering data about ships in Pearl Harbor until MORIMURA came, but then had been relieved of these duties. SEKI openly exhibited professional jealousy, often telling KOTOSHIRODO that MORIMURA did not know what he was doing. The change in plans for the Kauai trip was cited as an example of this dissention. As KOTOSHIRODO put it during one of the interviews, both SEKI and MORIMURA were trying to gain all the credit for the information-gathering work. Further information about MORIMURA'S background is to be found on pages 10 and 11 of reference (u).

79. KOTOSHIRODO stated that shortly after MORIMURA's arrival, the new secretary made a point of "making friends" around town. KOTOSHIRODO stated that MORIMURA spent a lot of time at the offices of the Japanese newspapers, particularly the Nippu Jiji. KOTOSHIRODO admitted that MORIMURA had many friends at the Nippu Jiji, but until questioned at length showed no great willingness to "remember" who they were. Finally he admitted that of all the men at the Nippu Jiji, Shigeo FURUKAWA, the advertising manager, was best known to MORIMURA. The significance of this fact is indicated by the information contained in paragraphs 9-11 of reference (a). Paragraph 16 of reference (c) should also be noted in this regard. KOTOSHIRODO stated that FURUKAWA was an excellent Japanese poet. (Other information corroborates this statement.) KOTOSHIRODO was then asked if he would explain the common interest between MORIMURA and FURUKAWA. It was pointed out that FURUKAWA was about 55 years of age, a poet, a family man and a business man, whereas MORIMURA was only about 29, was not a poet, and preferred to spend his leisure in drinking and playing with the *geishas*. KOTOSHIRODO stated in answer to this that they often played *go* (Japanese checkers) together at the Nippu Jiji. KOTOSHIRODO stated that MORIMURA also knew Zenichi KAWAZOE, subject of reference (m), who covered the Consulate "beat" for the Nippu Jiji. Other Nippu Jiji personnel whom MORIMURA knew were Shoichi ASAMI, the city editor, and Katsuichi KAWAMOTO, the business manager. All these men have been interned.

80. KOTOSHIRODO stated that FURUKAWA came to the Consulate very rarely. He remembered FURUKAWA's coming there only when he brought Nippu Jiji representatives from the outside islands to introduce them to the Consul General.

81. KOTOSHIRODO stated that another close associate of MORIMURA was Katsunichiro TAKAGISHI, chief chemist of the Honolulu Sake Brewery. TAKAGISHI was the subject of an intensive investigation by this office prior to his departure for Japan aboard the TAIYO MARU on November 5, 1941. TAKAGISHI is the son-in-law of an Admiral HYAKUTAKE of the Imperial Japanese Navy. (There are two admirals of this name, brothers, in the Japanese Navy; this office has been unable to determine which admiral is the father

of TAKAGISHI's wife.) TAKAGISHI was a frequent visitor of the Japanese Consulate, and often played golf with Consul General KITA, Vice Consul OKUDA, and Tsunetaro HARADA, manager of the Pensacola Hotel, where TAKAGISHI resided. KOTOSHIRODO stated that he often thought that the friendship of MORIMURA and TAKAGISHI was "funny", because TAKAGISHI loved gold so much and MORIMURA did [20] not play the game. However, KOTOSHIRODO admitted that MORIMURA and TAKAGISHI used to "chase women" together. It was never established that TAKAGISHI actually was engaged in espionage for Japan, although a mass of circumstantial evidence points to the conclusion that he was so engaged.

#### *Seki and Morimura Discuss Espionage*

82. On many occasions KOTOSHIRODO was present at discussions between MORIMURA and SEKI. On other occasions, they would discuss things with him individually. It should be remembered that KOTOSHIRODO worked as SEKI's assistant while he was inside the office, although he was MORIMURA's assistant in collecting information outside the office. Because of this situation, KOTOSHIRODO was in close contact with both men.

83. MORIMURA told KOTOSHIRODO that the Japanese consulates all over the world were supposed to gather all the information they could without doing "illegal things". (This point is considerably amplified in reference (u).) MORIMURA also told KOTOSHIRODO that an outside system, which was separate and part from the Consulate, and which worked directly on orders from Tokyo, collected such information as it was necessary to obtain by "illegal" means. This would include, for example, the practice of buying secrets. MORIMURA observed that such an outside system would not report through the Consulate, nor would the Consulate contact the outside system. In all probability, the Consulate would know nothing of this outside system, he said.

84. MORIMURA once asked SEKI if there were any Japanese espionage agents (meaning those outside the Consulate) in the Territory of Hawaii. SEKI replied that he did not know. MORIMURA observed that he did not know what the facts were, but that there must be such a system. However, he did not know the manner in which such an outside system would operate.

85. KOTOSHIRODO heard MORIMURA and SEKI discuss espionage coverage on one occasion. SEKI stated that it was necessary for the Consulate to have a "good man" on each island. However, MORIMURA was of the opinion that this requirement would be difficult to meet, since the average Japanese in the Territory of Hawaii lacked the technical knowledge necessary in the work. MORIMURA and SEKI agreed that because of the large number of Japanese in the local population, Hawaii should be "the easiest place" to carry on espionage. However, they believed this advantage to be lost, because the local Japanese were too poorly educated to do this work. MORIMURA was very outspoken on this point, claiming that the *toritsuginin* (the so-called local consular agents) were no good for the work, and that most Japanese in Hawaii were "just trash" and insufficiently educated. He remarked that the Japanese had come to Hawaii as laborers and were therefore uneducated, whereas the Japanese on the mainland of the United States were much better educated.

86. KOTOSHIRODO heard MORIMURA say that throughout the world then (1941), all nations "use other kind of people" (i. e., non-nationals of the country employing [21] them) as espionage agents. MORIMURA believed that Japan sometimes used non-Japanese espionage agents (although KOTOSHIRODO never heard him say whether such agents were operating in Hawaii). MORIMURA once said in KOTOSHIRODO's presence that he had "heard in Tokyo" that Japan had long had a British naval officer acting as an espionage agent in China. (Whether this Britisher was working for Japan only against China, or against both China and Britain, or only against Britain, was not stated). MORIMURA had said that this officer had been so employed "for years". However, he commented on the fact that non-Japanese agents were expensive. He said that the first time such agents submitted information, they submitted a lot of it, but after that the law of diminishing returns began to operate, and eventually the employer would pay the same price for mere dribbles. He also stated that it was safer and less costly to use Japanese agents in espionage work. However, more valuable information could be obtained by non-Japanese, although at a greater cost to Japan.

87. KOTOSHIRODO was asked whether he thought the extra-Consulate espionage system to which MORIMURA referred might be operating in Hawaii



at the present time, and sending information from Hawaii to Japan. KOTOSHIRODO expressed surprise that such an operation was considered possible, saying, "How can?" The only pertinent fact he could recall in this connection was that MORIMURA once remarked that it would be impossible to use short-wave radio for getting information out of Hawaii after war started because of "a device" the Americans had which enabled them to ascertain the exact location of a radio transmitter. KOTOSHIRODO knew what short-wave radio was, and knew of Radio Tokyo broadcasts, but professed complete ignorance about amateur radio stations. He stated that he had never heard anyone at the Consulate talk about the subject, nor had he and MORIMURA ever stopped to see anyone in town who operated an amateur short-wave radio station.

88. KOTOSHIRODO stated that on another occasion MORIMURA remarked to SEKI that Hawaii would be a fine place from which to watch a Japanese-American war. Either SEKI or MORIMURA observed that there would be no way for a spy to communicate from Hawaii to Japan by radio, referring to the risk of discovery by radio detection equipment.

89. Apparently one of the "legal" methods of collecting information indulged in by the Consulate was the close scrutiny of daily newspapers. Yasumasa MURATA, a clerk at the Consulate until 1938, stated that the local newspapers were clipped daily. He added that the Vice Consul always had charge of this work. The Vice Consul usually would mark such items as he desired and pass them on to MURATA, who would do the actual clipping. Usually two—occasionally three—clippings were secured of each item. One copy was sent to Japan, and one retained at the Consulate. KOTOSHIRODO stated that he used to receive the first edition of the Honolulu Star Bulletin for the Consulate at his home, because the first edition was not delivered to the zone in which the Consulate was located. KOTOSHIRODO's home, two blocks away, was near enough to be included in the delivery zone. Apparently the Consulate wanted to keep close watch on all editions of the paper. Many of the Consulate despatches (reviewed after the outbreak of war) merely contained synopses of press stories.

#### *Security Measures*

[22] 90. KOTOSHIRODO said that he was taught at the Consulate that the first rule in "information collecting" was "no get caught". He was told never to go out of his way to get information. Even if he could not see his desired objective from the highway, he was not to ask questions about it, nor leave the highway to view it. If ever he and MORIMURA were stopped by the authorities and questioned, KOTOSHIRODO was to explain that they were merely "sight-seeing". KOTOSHIRODO was to do the necessary talking, because of MORIMURA's poor command of English.

91. He was told never to take pictures of "important places". Although he took a camera to Kauai and Maui, this was merely a "prop" to carry out their pose as sightseers. KOTOSHIRODO expressly denied ever having taken pictures of air fields, harbors, power plants, or other conceivable military objectives. His snapshots were only of the usual scenic places, he said.

92. MORIMURA occasionally carried field glasses on his trips to various parts of Oahu. He never carried them to the outside islands. Even on Oahu he was extremely careful in their use. The field glasses used were bought early in 1941 at SEKI's insistence. Prior to that time, there had been no field glasses at the Consulate. To divert suspicion, the glasses were bought for the Consulate by Toro NISHIKAWA (now interned), an employee of the Nippu Ji Ji. (NISHIKAWA handled certain commercial printing orders from the Consulate.)

93. KOTOSHIRODO could recall no instance in which MORIMURA had made written notes of their observations prior to their returning to the Consulate after "sightseeing". KOTOSHIRODO likewise denied ever making any notes himself. Instead, he said that his practice was to report verbally what he had seen to MORIMURA or OKUDA, who would make notes, at the Consulate, of KOTOSHIRODO's reported observations.

94. KOTOSHIRODO stated that neither he nor MORIMURA ever carried maps which might attract suspicion. On such occasions as they did use maps, they carried cartographs published by the Hawaii Tourist Bureau, and the only occasion upon which notations were made thereon was on the trip to Maui: see paragraph 60, above. However, in earlier interviews, as reported in paragraph 42 of reference (c), KOTOSHIRODO stated that on trips he made alone to the Pearl Harbor region, he had marked the positions of various warships on rough maps drawn by MORIMURA. (Note might be made here of KOTOSHIRODO's

extraordinary powers of perception and memory for details of events which happened months, or years, before. Many of his statements were otherwise known to be true, tending to make KOTOSHIRODO's statements and admissions generally reliable.)

95. KOTOSHIRODO said that when he was first employed at the Consulate (1935), he was told by Vice Consul YAMASAKI that he was not to talk about Consulate business to strangers. When KOTOSHIRODO first began to make trips to Pearl Harbor, SEKI warned him not to mention these trips to his wife.

#### *Christmas Presents Given by the Consulate*

[23] 96. Takaichi SAKAI stated that every year the Consulate gave Christmas presents to a number of United States Customs inspectors. He stated that he personally delivered gifts to the homes of Customs inspectors Carl E. EIFLER, George W. SPENCE, Anrew A. BUTA, and John OLIVIERA. These gifts usually consisted of merchandise orders of \$20.00 to \$30.00 drawn on M. McInerny, Ltd., or the Liberty House, both large Honolulu retail stores.

97. The Honolulu harbormaster, James L. FRIEL, and his assistant, Frank J. UNTERMANN, received similar Christmas presents, according to SAKAI.

98. Another recipient was Ernest M. HIRAKAWA, an alien Japanese, foreman of the registry section of the United States Post Office, Honolulu. Comment has been made on HIRAKAWA in reference (t.)

99. Ichitaro OZAKI, regular chauffeur for the Consulate, confirmed the fact that he drove SAKAI around to deliver Christmas presents. Although he was unable to recall all the persons to whom presents had been delivered, he did remember that SPENCE and FRIEL were among the recipients. KOTOSHIRODO also remembered that Christmas presents were given to a number of persons.

#### *Mikami's Naval Knowledge*

100. The interrogating officers and agents were surprised at John Yoshiye MIKAMI's knowledge of naval matters. MIKAMI is so poorly educated that he speaks both pidgin Japanese and pidgin English. He has been a taxi driver for the greater part of his life. He was detained on January 6, 1942, and since that time has been incarcerated on Sand Island, Honolulu, with other internees.

101. During the course of the interrogation (September 28, 1942), it became apparent that even while interned MIKAMI had been able to keep familiar with current movements of the United States Fleet in and out of Pearl Harbor. MIKAMI stated that only a week before a new battleship that he had never seen before, and a carrier that was either the LEXINGTON or the SARATOGA, had arrived at Pearl Harbor. (The SOUTH DAKOTA and the SARATOGA actually had arrived.)

102. He stated that in July, 1942, a large body of United States ships had left Pearl Harbor—for Australia, he presumed. He stated that these ships had recently returned. He then commented on the large number of destroyer movements.

103. MIKAMI commented upon seeing "the same old battleships" return to Pearl Harbor in August (true), and also upon a new carrier he had never seen before which entered Pearl Harbor on the same day. This latter was the WASP, on her first trip to Honolulu. (The Fleet Intelligence Officer, Pacific Fleet, was seasonably [24] informed of the knowledge that MIKAMI, an internee, was able to see concerning current ship movements, from the interment camp on Sand Island.)

104. MIKAMI conversed intelligently about naval subjects in general. He mentioned "anti-torpedo nets", knew their purpose, and stated he had never seen them in use on his trips to Pearl Harbor before the war. He also mentioned "anti-airplane balloons" which he thought were impractical for use around Pearl Harbor because they would give away the exact location of the objective. MIKAMI also discussed the "balance of naval power" theory, and expressed the opinion that the United States-Japanese war began 30 years ago when a naval race between the two powers was started. He also expressed the opinion that the United States would beat Japan only when the had beaten the Japanese Navy.

105. MIKAMI was asked how he had acquired such a broad knowledge of naval subjects. He said that he had been reading American magazines for about three years, naming *Our Navy*, *Life*, and the *Naval Institute Proceedings*. He said he received copies of the latter publication when the Consul threw its old copies



away. He stated that he did not read Japanese naval magazines because "they tell big lies". However, whether MIKAMI actually gained his excellent (though perhaps superficial) knowledge of naval subjects by reading magazines in a language in which he is extremely deficient, or by some other means, remains a matter of conjecture.

#### KOREAN CONTACTS

106. All the Consulate clerks agreed that the Japanese Foreign Office made a point of keeping stationed in Hawaii one secretary who could speak Korean. There were two reasons for this practice: First, to handle various Korean matters which were a legitimate concern of the Consulate; second, to use the Honolulu Consulate as a "listening post" regarding various Korean nationalist movements. The Japanese apparently regarded Honolulu as an excellent place for keeping in touch with existing or incipient Korean political developments.

107. Takaichi SAKAI, former senior clerk at the Consulate, who was employed there from 1927 until the outbreak of war, recalled that during his time secretaries Takeo KASHIMURA, Gishiro MASUO, Tadaaki IIZUKA, and Kyonosuke YUGE had spoken Korean and had handled Korean affairs at the Consulate. (For some reason SAKAI "forgot" to mention YUGE, the most recent of these secretaries, until it was brought to his attention at a subsequent interview. All the other clerks were familiar with YUGE's Korean duties they having been instructed to refer all Korean callers to YUGE as a matter of office routine.)

108. All the clerks employed at the Consulate prior to 1937 remembered having seen Kilsoo HAAN at the Consulate on a number of occasions. HAAN is the subject of a number of reports by this office, the most recent of which is reference (n). Yasumasa MURATA, who was employed at the Consulate until 1938, stated that he once heard from Tsuko KUROKAWA, who was senior clerk at the Consulate at the time, that the Consulate had been paying money to HAAN.

[25] 109. From a confidential, but reliable source, the Honolulu field office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation subsequently received the originals, in Japanese, of various papers evidencing the interest of the Japanese Consulate General, Honolulu, in Korean matters. Translations of these papers are set forth in reference (o). One source indicates that up to 1925, the Consulate was allowed \$100.00 a month for its Korean Intelligence Fund. From 1926 to 1931, the Consulate appears to have operated on an accumulated surplus in this field. Following that time, the Foreign Office appears to have made special allocations from time to time, as needed. A summary of these translations indicates that the following Korean informants received payment from the Japanese Consulate:

#### *Kwang Won Cho*

110. This individual is a Korean priest, mentioned as being a frequent visitor of the Consulate by the various clerks. He is more commonly known by the name, Father Noah CHO. The translations indicate that he received a payment of \$37.00 on May 19, 1934, and a payment of \$20.00 on August 6, 1934. He is the subject of a Registration Act case by the Honolulu office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, a report of which is noted as reference (j), the synopsis of which follows:

"Subject [CHO] born October 21, 1897 in Korea; came to Hawaii in 1923 as Episcopal missionary and has since been associated with St. Luke's Korean Mission, Honolulu. He became priest at the St. Luke's Mission in 1931; however, his entire family, including mother, father, wife and five children presently residing in Korea, have never been in the United States. Confidential source reveals Subject paid \$37.00 in May, 1934, and \$20.00 in August, 1934, by Japanese Consulate, Honolulu, for informant's services. Signed statement obtained in which Subject admits contact with Consulate, beginning in 1932, and beginning about September, 1939, and extending to April, 1941. He admits having performed work for the Consulate relating to Korean activities; further, that during the latter period approximately \$200 was paid him by the Consulate for his services which included obtaining and translation of two Korean newspapers. Subject claims to have performed services for the Japanese Consulate under threat to bring harm to his family in Korea; however, his acceptance of remuneration makes this claim appear questionable. Subject denied receipt of any payments in 1934."

111. A check of the files of this office reveals the additional information that the Reverend CHO returned from a trip to Japan aboard the ASAMA MARU

on August 20, 1940. It is of possible significance that a fellow passenger aboard the ASAMU MARU was Sanji ABE, subject of reference (p), former Territorial senator, now interned, who was returning from a trip to Japan during which he conferred with Foreign Minister Yosuke MATSUOKA, and also made an overseas broadcast to Hawaii in which he praised Japan's war effort in China. Other passengers on the same ship were Clifford Kikujiro KONDO, subject of reference (q), now in custody; Katsuzo SATO, subject of reference (r), now in custody; and Kenju OHTOMO, subject [26] of reference (s). OHTOMO, executive secretary of the Young Men's Buddhist Association, Honolulu, and whose repatriation has been requested by the Japanese government, has been classified on numerous occasions by this office as dangerous to internal security. Ten other of Reverend CHO's fellow passengers are now in custody, and another two, although still at large, have been classified as dangerous by, this office. Although it may have been pure chance that these persons traveled on the same ship, the coincidence is being set forth for what it may be worth.

*Doo Ok Chung*

112. Translation of these papers indicated that CHUNG received \$80.00 on May 22, 1933. A review of the files of this office indicates that he is a 54-year-old alien, a tailor by trade, and operates a concession at the Honolulu Army and Navy Y.M.C.A. CHUNG appears to be extremely active in Kilsoo HAAN's SINO-KOREAN PEOPLE'S LEAGUE. A letter from Dr. Soon HYUN, formerly chairman of the League in Honolulu, to HAAN, dated June 22, 1942, describes CHUNG as one of "the cornerstones of our League".

113. Investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation indicated that CHUNG was born in Korea in 1889, came to Hawaii in 1903. He has three sons serving in the United States Army. Another son, four daughters, his wife, and his mother all reside in the United States. He has been active in Korean political circles since 1915, when he joined the KOREAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. He withdrew from this and aided in forming the KOREAN INDEPENDENCE LEAGUE, becoming the second president of the latter organization. The KOREAN INDEPENDENCE LEAGUE has been comparatively inactive since 1929, and eventually he joined the SINO-KOREAN PEOPLE'S LEAGUE. He denied, with seeming sincerity, his ever having had contact with, or accepting money from, the local Japanese Consulate, but there appears to be no other individual in Hawaii of a similar name.

*Won Sam Kim*

114. The translation indicated that this individual received the following payments:

September 10, 1935	\$20.00
May 28, 1934	15.00
July 24, 1934	25.00
September 10, 1934	30.00
May 31, 1936	20.00
April 13, 1936	10.00
May 2, 1936	10.00
June 6, 1936	10.00
March 29, 1937	18.00

Investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation revealed that KIM was born in Korea in 1879, came to Hawaii in the early 1900s, and was a carpenter by trade. [27] In 1919 he had become a member of the KOREAN INDEPENDENCE LEAGUE. He died on March 14, 1939, in Honolulu, and his widow denied all knowledge of his past activities or relations with the Japanese Consulate.

*Sang Ho Lee (Yee)*

115. LEE was paid \$100.00 on March 31, 1932, and \$20.00 on August 19, 1933. Directories of that period indicate that an individual of this name was with the Nahm Choon Furnished Rooms, 339 North Beretania Street, Honolulu. Later directories do not include the name. However, the latest directory lists a Mrs. Sang Ho LEE, 1355 Miller Street, Honolulu.



116. Investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation revealed that LEE was born in Korea on November 5, 1879, and first arrived in the United States on February 3, 1905, under the name YE CHONG KUL. He visited China from July, 1922, to May, 1923. He departed from Honolulu bound for Korea on February 16, 1934, and has not re-entered the United States.

*Ok Nam Shin*

117. The translation indicates that this individual received \$50.00 on March 31, 1932, and \$3.40 on June 9, 1933. Investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation revealed that SHIN, a groceryman, was born in Korea in 1901, came to Honolulu in 1920, and returned to Korea in 1933. He returned to Honolulu in 1938, but went back to Korea shortly thereafter, and has never returned.

*Kylsoo Haan*

118. The following is a list of payments received by this individual, who is usually referred to as Kilsoo HAAN:

May 25, 1936-----	\$60.00
August 15, 1936-----	40.00
August 25, 1936-----	10.00

*Chin Ho Tough*

119. On May 22, 1933, TOUGH received the sum of \$80.00 from the Consulate. TOUGH (he is known by all the combinations of the above three names) has been the object of suspicion for a considerable period. He entered the Territory in 1931 as a Buddhist priest, but apparently has never practiced his profession. He was educated in Japan. For a while he worked at various military posts as a tailor, and later went into business for himself on the Island of Molokai. He has been very active on the UNITED KOREAN COMMITTEE. When interrogated, TOUGH stated that he had visited the Consulate on only one occasion, that being upon his arrival in 1931 when it was necessary to have his passport stamped.

[28]

OTHER CONSULATE CONTACTS

*Ensei (Enjo) Kobayashi*

120. On March 15, 1932, KOBAYASHI received \$8.00 from the Consulate. An alien, aged 54, he was a priest of the Jodo sect (Buddhist), a Japanese language school principal, and a *toritsuginin* at Hawi, Kohala, Hawaii, T. H. He was taken into custody on December 7, 1941, and subsequently was interned. He is reported to be at Camp Livingston, Louisiana, and apparently is planning for repatriation to Japan.

*Katsuichi Miho*

121. MIHO received the sum of \$27.00 from the Japanese Consulate on March 15, 1932. MIHO is a 59-year-old alien. Prior to the war he operated the MIHO HOTEL at Kahului, Maui, T. H., and was a *toritsuginin* for that district. He was taken into custody on December 7, 1941, and is reported to be interned at Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

*Minoru Murakami*

122. MURAKAMI received the sum of \$10.00 from the Consulate on March 15, 1932. MURAKAMI, a Japanese alien, formerly employed as a representative for the Nippu Jiji (Honolulu bilingual newspaper), has a long record of pro-Japanese activities and statements. He was taken into custody on December 7, 1941, and is reported to be now interned at Camp Livingston, Louisiana. Apparently he desires to repatriate to Japan.

*Masao Sogawa*

123. On January 6, 1932, SOGAWA received the sum of \$50,000. He was editor and publisher of the Hawaii Shimpo, a Japanese weekly newspaper published in Honolulu until the outbreak of war. This paper was considered highly pro-Japanese in its sentiments. SOGAWA was taken into custody on December 14, 1941, and is reported to be now interned at Camp Forrest, Tennessee.

*Wade Warren Thayer*

124. On August 21, 1935, THAYER reportedly received the sum of \$40.00 from the Japanese Consulate. For years, THAYER was attorney for the Japanese Consulate, and was so registered with the Secretary of State. It is not known why this lone entry was found among the expenses of the Korean Intelligence Fund, inasmuch as it is believed that THAYER undoubtedly had some permanent financial arrangement with the Consulate with regard to his legal services.

## THE CONSULATE PREPARES FOR WAR

[29] 125. Takaichi SAKAI stated that in the summer of 1941 the Consulate began to burn old documents. All the clerks helped in this work, and about the same time, the clerks were paid bonuses each month. The clerks were told not to talk about the fact that documents were being burned almost daily in the back yard of the Consulate. SAKAI could recall no such burning of papers shortly before the war started, although he did observe that the number of visitors to the Consulate from the N. Y. K. Line and from the Yokohama Specie Bank increased greatly in the last two weeks of peace. These visitors sometimes carried handbags with them.

126. Miss Kimie DOUE, former receptionist at the Consulate, remembered that about the middle of November, 1941, two Yokohama Specie Bank officials came to the Consulate and went into Consul General KITA's room, where they stayed for about an hour. One of these men was Nihei MIYAMOTO, sub-manager of the bank. KITA was not present, and the two men were alone in the room. They asked for a typewriter. Miss DOUE believed that MIYAMOTO and his companion wrote a telegram which they sent under the name of the Consulate. She stated that they had probably done their own coding. She added that, to her knowledge, Torataro ONODA, of the Sumitomo Bank, had never done this.

127. Ichitaro OZAKI, chauffeur for the Consulate, recalled that in June, 1941, the two yardmen of the Consulate had burned a large number of official appearing books. OZAKI was able to set the month because it was just before his departure for Japan. He was in Japan from June to November, 1941. OZAKI explained that the Consulate was not supposed to keep material longer than 10 years, and every year they accumulated material to burn. OZAKI stated that he helped carry these books from the Vice Consul's office to the yardmen, who would burn them. He estimated that more than 100 publications were thus burned in 1941. The two yardmen who did this burning, Saburo SUMIDA and Rokuro FUKUSHIMA, were repatriated to Japan in 1942 with the Consulate staff. OZAKI stated that he was in Japan when the United States freeze order against Japanese assets went into effect, but he heard that the Consulate burned a considerable amount of material at that time.

128. OZAKI stated that it was his belief that telegrams received from Japan were burned as soon as they were received, or at least within a week. He stated that in the code room of the Consulate was a small brazier, and when papers were burned in this room, he would sometimes notice smoke coming out of the window. He believed that he had seen more smoke coming out of this room after he had returned from Japan (on the last ship, November 1, 1941) than he had prior to his departure. He believed that code room material was burned about once a week. The code room was always cleaned by Saburo SUMIDA. Samon TSUKIKAWA, Consulate secretary in charge of coding, was always present during this operation.

129. On December 6, 1941, at about 1500, the two yardmen went into the coding room of the Consulate and removed a wheelbarrow full of papers and other [30] material. These they burned in a pit in the yard. OZAKI said that he put out this fire about 1900, just before darkness fell. He noted that everything had been burned. OZAKI said that yard rubbish was being burned all the time, so he was unable to state how often code room material was burned. The incident of December 6th was the only time he actually saw them remove the material from the code room.

130. OZAKI stated that the Consul and Vice Consul had an engagement to play golf with Tsunetaro HARADA on the morning of December 7, 1941. He remembered that MIKAMI's taxi had actually called at the Consulate for the two officials, but by that time guards had been placed around the Consulate. MIKAMI requested the guards to inform OKUDA of his arrival, which they did.



However, OKUDA sent back a message that MIKAMI was not to wait because he, OKUDA, probably would be unable to play golf that day.

131. OZAKI expressed his conviction, based on observations made prior to and subsequent to December 7, 1941, that Consul General KITA had no foreknowledge of the Pearl Harbor attack. However, he insisted that the Consul General had received a telegram from Washington at 0700 on the morning of December 7th. (This was a radiogram from Tokyo, reporting that Japanese-American and Japanese-British relations were strained.) Immediately upon its receipt, KITA had called TSUKIKAWA, who lived at the Kyoraku Kan Hotel, two blocks from the Consulate grounds, and insisted that the latter come to the Consulate immediately to decode this message. OZAKI stated that he heard of this incident from SEKI about a week or two after the attack. OZAKI stated that TSUKIKAWA was at the Consulate at the time of the attack.

132. OZAKI stated that the Consulate staff members were burning papers when the police arrived on the morning of December 7th. He remembered seeing smoke come out of the code room window. After the Consulate staff was repatriated (February, 1942), he went into the code room to clean it. All he saw was a big tub filled with ashes.

133. KOTOSHIRODO stated that he first heard the noise (of battle) about 0900 on the morning of December 7, 1941, so he walked to the Consulate to find out what all the commotion was about. KITA, OKUDA, SEKI, and TSUKIKAWA were all there, and appeared to be worried. MORIMURA dropped in a little later with his hair tousled, clothes wrinkled, and in short sleeves. KOTOSHIRODO heard him remark that it was a "noisy morning". MORIMURA wanted to go up on the heights and see what was going on, but KITA would not allow him to leave the Consulate. KOTOSHIRODO left the Consulate about 1000.

#### CONSULATE DOMESTICS

134. As was reported in paragraphs 47 and 52 of reference (c), three of the domestics at the Consulate secured their positions through one Toyoki FUJITA, a flower grower. FUJITA was interviewed to determine his connection with the [31] Consulate. FUJITA stated that among other retail florist shops to which he sold his blossoms, was the SERVICE FLORIST, operated by one Tetsuo SHINAGAWA. SHINAGAWA supplied the Consulate with flowers. He secured this account because he is a brother-in-law of Ichitaro OZAKI, Consulate chauffeur, who apparently ordered flowers purchased by the Consulate. FUJITA first met OZAKI when he delivered some plants to the Consulate. On one occasion OZAKI asked FUJITA if the latter knew of a girl who would like to cook at the Consulate. FUJITA secured the services of Yoshie KIKKAWA. (Results of an interview with Miss KIKKAWA are set forth in paragraph 52-54 of reference (c).) Because FUJITA was once successful in securing a domestic, OZAKI asked him for assistance in securing help on two other occasions. FUJITA was able to send to the Consulate Sakae TANAKA, whose interview is set forth in paragraphs 55-56 of reference (c), and Kimika ASAKURA, paragraphs 47-51 of reference (c).

#### JAPANESE NAVY TANKERS

135. Takaichi SAKAI stated that when Japanese naval tankers called at Honolulu, their captain would call at the Consulate and talk for an hour or more with the Consul General or the Vice Consul. Sometimes the captains would leave the Consulate carrying envelopes they did not bring with them. One Ishichi MATSUDA, now in custody, the owner of a grocery store at the old Aala Market, often visited these vessels. He was noted on numerous occasions by representatives of this office to have carried a mail bag onto the boat. SAKAI explained that MATSUDA would pick up mail being held at the post office pending the arrival of the tankers and carry it aboard. Presumably this was a labor of love. SAKAI recalled hearing that Japanese navy men sometimes left the tankers here, then sailed aboard a tanker calling at Honolulu at a future date. However, SAKAI could not recall where he had heard this. He further disclaimed all knowledge of what these officers did while in port, or of where they lived while here. (In connection with this topic, see reference (v), paragraphs 42-43.)

#### TORITSUGININ

136. Takaichi SAKAI stated that the term *soryojikan toritsuginin* was not accurately translated as "consular agents". He believed the more correct transla-

tion to be "Consulate General 'go-between' men". He remembered Vice Consul OKUDA's once expressing the opinion that the *toritsuginin* were not agents of the Japanese government within the meaning of the United States statute requiring such agents to register with the State Department.

137. It should be remembered that the status of the *toritsuginin* was never clarified by judicial decision. They were "agents" of the Consulate only in a very loose sense of the term. They rarely received remuneration from the Consulate, and their duties apparently were merely routine. Actual military espionage on the part of a *toritsuginin* has been proven to the satisfaction of this office only in one case, that of Unji HIRAYAMA, subject of reference (1). Economic [32] espionage has been indicated in a number of other cases. However, the basic motive in placing all *toritsuginin* in custody immediately after the attack of December 7th was the fact that, as a class, they were extremely pro-Japanese, and there is evidence to indicate that they were chosen to be *toritsuginin* on the basis of their loyalty to Japan. There is scarcely one who was not engaged in a number of pro-Japanese activities in addition to his duties as *toritsuginin*.

Pending—14ND.

[copy]

[1]

#### TRIP TO KAUAI

One day in the early part of July, 1941, Morimura told me that he and I will be sent on a trip to Kauai in the near future. Sometime after that Seki told me that he wants to see the island by himself. So it seemed to me then that both of them wanted so much to take a trip. I don't really know how the situation was between them. After several days (few days before we left) Morimura suddenly told me that he is not going and said that I will be sent. After hearing that from Morimura, I asked Seki what has happened. And Seki said that they (Morimura and Seki) had some kind of misunderstandings. I told Seki why he (Seki) himself doesn't go since I was told he wanted to go so much. But Seki said he is not going and told me to take my wife with me. He told me to go and have a good vacation. And then Okuda called me to his desk and told me to go to Kauai with my wife and also told me to see Seki about the money. Seki gave me about \$100, and the following day I went down to the airway company office to buy our tickets. The day before we left Okuda called me at his desk and gave me the following instructions. (1) See the things that could be seen from the highways: (2) Not to talk to anyone: (3) He said that he knew the air field project at the Barking Sand is going on. He told me to see that if it could be seen from outside: (4) See the Lihue air port if there is any improvements: (5) See the Hanalei bay if anything is being done. He said he saw in a newspaper that the U. S. Navy is planning to use the bay for small boat base: (5) He showed me the geological survey map of Kauai and told me to see the Wainiha power plant. [2] He said that it is the source of power used on Kauai: (6) He showed me a photograph of Port Allen and Nawiliwili harbors. He told me to see any change has been added. He told me to take the usual sightseeing schedule and see what I can see. I called up Mikami on the phone and told him to take us to the airport next morning.

Next morning (I believe it was Saturday in the middle part of July) my wife and I went to the airport in Mikami's car. We left the airport at about 8 a. m. and reached Hanapepe airport at about 9 a. m. I noticed Horikawa was one of the passengers of the same plane. After we reached the Hanapepe airport I happened to see Minatoya (I didn't know him then) and hired him to show us around the island. He said the auto fare will be \$25. Then we started out immediately for the Kokee. I asked him if we can see the Barking Sand. He said we cannot go there in the morning because the Army usually practice bombing there. We went up to the place where tourists usually see the canyon. We got out of the car and stayed there for about 15 minutes, and continued our drive to Kokee and we went as far as the place where there were some residences. Since Minatoya said there isn't anything more to see further up we turned back and came back to Waimea. Minatoya suggested to have our lunch at the Waimea Hotel so we went in and all three of us sat at one table. He then introduced himself and said he is working for some transportation company. He talked about his having brother who is a doctor in Honolulu. We, my wife and I, introduced ourselves too, but I didn't say I was from the consulate. Soon after lunch we left the hotel and started for the Barking Sand. We didn't stopped at anywhere on the way and [3] reached the Barking Sand. We got off the car then walked up the sand hill and tried if the sand



really barks. I took a picture of my wife there. I looked from the sand hill if there was any work going on for the air field, but I couldn't see anything at all. Only things I saw were sandy beach and keawe trees. After staying there about 20 minutes and started back the same road to Lihue. On the way back to Lihue, we passed through Kukuiohono park and stopped at the Lawai beach to see the Spouting Horn. And then we rode to Koloa beach where we got off the car and walked around the sandy beach seeing many human skeletons. After staying there about 20 minutes we rode to Lihue without stopping anywhere. It was about 5 p. m. when we reached the Lihue hotel. We registered there and shown to our room. We had our dinner at the dining hall. After dinner my wife and I thought of going to see some movie so we called up Minatoya on the phone and asked him to take us. He came soon after and we went to the Lihue theatre. We three sat together. I remember the title of the picture was "Strawberry Blonde". After show Minatoya took us back to the hotel. We stayed in our room until we retired. There was some kind of party at the hotel that nite. The following morning Minatoya came to the hotel at about 8 a. m. After breakfast I happen to see Horikawa in the kitchen so I went in just to say hello. I introduced myself and my wife. All he said to us was that "You were on the same plane yesterday morning. Are you on a sightseeing trip?" Minatoya put the lunch in the car and we started out at about 9 a. m. We went to see the Wailua fall. We didn't go near to the fall but just saw it far from the hill. Then we went to see [4] the Grass shack where we got off the car and saw some old Hawaiian mats, drum and sandals. From there we went to see the Slipery fall. We got off the car and walked down to the fall. After staying there about 15 minutes we started to Hanalei direction. We didn't stopped anywhere before reaching Hanalei where we had our lunch. We ate our lunch in the pavilion. I didn't see anything been done at the bay. After staying there about 45 minutes we started to Haena. On the way I asked the driver if we can see the power plant and he suggested of seeing it on the way back. We went in the dry cave in the car and got off the car at the wet cave to see it. On the way back we went up the Wainiha valley and went as far as the power plant was. I expected to see something large but All I saw were two pipes running down and one small power house building. Without stopping the car ye just turned back from there and stopped about 1/2 mile down on the same road and picked some mountain apples. After staying there about 15 minutes we started back and didn't stopped anywhere before we reached Kilauea lighthouse. Minatoya suggested of seeing the lighthouse since it is the largest one in the world. The watchman of the lighthouse came and showed us in to the lighthouse. We climed the stairs and saw the large lens. I remember we signed our names on the visitors' signature book. From there started back and didn't stopped anywhere before reaching Lihue. On the way to Lihue we went down to Nawiliwili harbor. We didn't got off the car. Minatoya said pointing one office building that was his company office. We reached Lihue hotel at about 5 p. m. After dinner at the hotel my wife and I thought of going to see [5] Japanese movie and walked to the theatre. (I don't remember the name of the theatre, it was very near to the hotel) It happened that night was the bank night at the theatre. After seeing the show we went back to the hotel and retired soon. The following morning Minatoya came at about 8 a. m. we checked out the hotel at about 8:30 a. m. I remember I paid \$20.00 to the hotel. We went straight to the Hanapepe airport. We left the Hanapepe airport at about 9:30 a. m. and reached Rogers airport at about 10 a. m. Mikami met us there and took us home. I took my wife to her shop and went to the consulate. Seki, Morimura and Okuda asked me how was the trip. They asked me if I enjoyed. I said it was fine but I couldn't see much. Seki said it's natural that I didn't see much. He said many things couldn't be seen from the highways. Then Okuda called me at his desk and asked me to tell him what I have seen. I told him I didn't see anything at the barking sand. I told him it was so quiet and I even never seen a plane flying. I told him there wasn't anything at the Hanalei bay. All I noticed was the sea was calm and it was a large bay. He asked me how was the reef of the bay but I said I couldn't see any reefs. I told him there were two pipes running down the mountain at the power plant at Wainiha and one building. He asked me anything more so I said none. I told him there wasn't anything new at the Nawiliwili harbor and Port Allen harbor. I told him at the Lihue airport I didn't see anything but some army tents. I didn't tell him that I talked to Horikawa. Morimura never asked me anything about the trip. [6]

When I talked with Okuda Morimura was there too. Morimura just said "There isn't anything big going on it seems".

On the trip I brought along one tourist map. I didn't bring any letter or notes to anybody and I didn't bring back anything from anyone to the consulate.

/s/ RICHARD M. KOTOSHIRODO.

Oct. 1, 1942.

# UNITED STATES NAVAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

## INVESTIGATION REPORT

### Confidential

Subject: JAPANESE CONSULATE, HONOLULU—Espionage Activities.

Report made at: 14ND—Honolulu, T. H. Date: June 15, 1942.

Report made by: Lieut. (jg) W. B. Stephenson, USNR, and Ensign Don Woodrum, USNR.

Period covered: February 15—June 15, 1942. Status of Case: PENDING—14ND.

Origin of Case: General investigation of espionage activities of Japanese Consulate General, Honolulu—see reference (a).

Reference: See first page of details.

Character of Investigation: Espionage.

Enclosures: None.

Copy to:

ONI (5)

CinCPac (1)

Com14 (1)

MID-HD (2) Zone II (1)

FBI-Hon (2) Zone III (1)

14ND (3)

Source File No.: 14ND/#64-A. ONI File No.:

*Synopsis.*—Questioning of former employees of Japanese Consulate, Honolulu, indicates that Tadasi MORIMURA, Consulate secretary who came to Honolulu in March, 1941, was the chief collector of facts for the Consulate concerning the movements of U. S. Navy vessels in and out of Pearl Harbor.

MORIMURA's coming to Hawaii was accompanied with publicity that he would attend to expatriation matters at Consulate, which work he did not do. His work at the Consulate was done in privacy of Vice Consul OKUDA's office, involving poring over a map of Oahu, but the exact nature of his work is not known. MORIMURA went to his office at hours of his choice. He spent much time away from the office, visiting strategic points on Oahu, such as Pearl City peninsula and Aiea Heights (both commanding a view of Pearl Harbor), Haleiwa beach (a potential landing place), Kaneohe Bay (across from the Naval Air Station), and made flying trips to the islands of Maui and Hawaii. On drives around Oahu, he often took with him KOTOSHIRODO, Consulate clerk, and MIKAMI, a regular taxi driver for Consulate, but sometimes sent KOTOSHIRODO alone to count ships in Pearl Harbor, which they last did on December 5, 1941. MORIMURA contacted many persons who have since been interned.

*Deductions.*—Naval information reported to Tokyo by despatches analyzed in reference (b) was chiefly gathered by, or under the direction of, MORIMURA.

Approved:

I. H. MAYFIELD,

Captain, U. S. Navy

District Intelligence Officer.

WBS/cop

[1] Subject: JAPANESE CONSULATE, Honolulu — Espionage Activities.  
References:

(a) 14ND Investigation Report, same Subject, dated February 9, 1942.

(b) 14ND Investigation Report, same Subject, dated February 14, 1942.

(c) 14ND Investigation Report, Subject Kimie DOUE, dated February 3, 1942.

(d) 14ND Investigation Report, Subject Takaichi SAKAI, dated February 3, 1942.

(e) 14ND Investigation Report, Subject Kanaye SAHARA, dated February 3, 1942.



(f) 14ND Investigation Report, Subject Richard Masayuki KOTOSHIRODO, dated February 8, 1942.

(g) 14ND Investigation Report, Subject Teisaku ETO, dated January 29, 1942.

(h) 14ND Investigation Report, Subject Teisaku ETO, dated June 15, 1942.

(i) 14ND Investigation Report, Subject John Yoshiye MIKAMI, dated February 6, 1942.

(j) 14ND Investigation Report, Subject Kenzo MAEHARA, dated May 11, 1942.

(k) 14ND Investigation Report, Subject Ryuichi MORIBE, dated March 6, 1942.

(l) 14ND Investigation Report, Subject Ikuzo SATO, dated May 16, 1942.

This report has been prepared to supplement references (a) and (b), and to demonstrate, insofar as is known to this office, the means by which the Japanese Consulate General, Honolulu, gathered information relative to ship movements.

1. In paragraphs 23, 24, and 25 of reference (a), it was stated that when interrogated, Miss Kimie DOUE, former receptionist and typist at the Consulate, and subject of reference (c), stated that Tadasi MORIMURA, one of the secretaries of the Consulate, had arrived from Japan on March 27, 1941, for the ostensible purpose of taking charge of the expatriation work at the Consulate, but did little or nothing in connection with that work after the first few days following his arrival in Honolulu. Instead, MORIMURA was assigned to a desk in the same office with Vice Consul Otojiro OKUDA, and the nature of his work there was unknown to Miss DOUE. MORIMURA often came to work about 1100, two hours after the opening of the Consulate, and was seldom at his desk in the afternoon. Miss DOUE stated that there was a week during October or November, 1941, when MORIMURA did not come to work at all. Miss DOUE often saw MORIMURA leave the Consulate in a taxi between 1000 and 1100, and she would not see him again the same day. The staff of the Consulate usually called the proprietor of the ROYAL TAXI STAND, located at 6 South Vineyard Street, Honolulu, (telephone 3299), and it was this stand that MORIMURA customarily called. (The proprietor of this taxi stand, John Yoshie MIKAMI, subject of reference (i), has been interned.) On other occasions, Miss DOUE saw MORIMURA leave the Consulate during business hours with Richard Masayuki KOTOSHIRODO, subject of reference (f), one of the Consulate clerks. Sometimes they would drive away in KOTOSHIRODO's car, and other times they would use the above mentioned taxi. On several occasions, neither of them came back for the rest of the day.

[2] 2. According to Miss DOUE, MORIMURA had a large map of the Island of Oahu which he used to spread out on his desk and work on from time to time. Miss DOUE stated that she had seen Japanese characters written in pencil on the map. She had no dealings with MORIMURA other than to deliver mail to his desk.

3. Takaichi SAKAI, a Consulate clerk, subject of reference (d), when interrogated corroborated Miss DOUE's statements about MORIMURA's failure to concern himself with expatriation matters and his frequent departure from the Consulate during business hours.

4. Another Consulate clerk, Kanaye SAHARA, subject of reference (e), also was interrogated. SAHARA stated that MORIMURA had one finger, either the middle or the third, cut off at the first joint, but could not remember which hand was without a finger. SAHARA also corroborated what Miss DOUE had said concerning MORIMURA's departures from the Consulate during business hours with KOTOSHIRODO, adding that KOTOSHIRODO often wore an aloha (sport) shirt. On these occasions, they would be gone for the rest of the day.

5. SAHARA stated that he suspected that they were going to "important places", and, upon being asked what he meant by that, said "military places." On being asked why he thought they were going to such places, SAHARA said it was because of the strained relations between the United States and Japan, and because neither MORIMURA nor KOTOSHIRODO would make any mention of where they had gone when they returned to the Consulate. SAHARA added that KOTOSHIRODO had a 1937 Ford sedan which he often used on these trips.

6. SAHARA further stated that he did not know much about MORIMURA's background because he was not listed in the Japanese Foreign Office publication containing the names and biographical data on diplomatic and consular officials. He stated that MORIMURA is 27 or 28 years old, and if he is a regular member

of the consular service, he should have been listed, as he could not at his age be a recent college graduate. (MORIMURA is said to have told Sakae TANAKA, a Consulate maid, that he was graduated from Hedai University.)

7. SAHARA added that he believed that MORIMURA and KOTOSHIRODO were on good terms, as SAHARA sometimes saw them joking together as they entered or departed from the office. When asked if he thought this was not strange in view of the recognized social distinction between secretaries and clerks at the Consulate, SAHARA made the explanation that both were about the same age and seemed to enjoy one another's company.

8. In light of these revelations, KOTOSHIRODO was interviewed, and his personal history is set forth in reference (f). (It should be noted that none of the Consulate clerks were interrogated until after they had severed their connections with the Japanese Government.)

[3] 9. KOTOSHIRODO stated that his duties at the Consulate were to receive and open local and Japanese mail, and to handle out-going mail. He usually logged in letters from the Foreign Office, Japan, but these letters were actually opened by Kokichi SEKI, one of the secretaries. KOTOSHIRODO stated that he wrote down the date of receipt and the number of each item from the Foreign Office, which was addressed to the Consul-General, but he did not see the actual letters, as these usually came in inner envelopes. SEKI would take this mail in to Vice Consul OKUDA, and from there it would go into the Consul's office. Each letter had a receipt inside the first envelope which was signed and returned to the Foreign Office. Routine letters would come back to SEKI from the Vice Consul, and either SEKI or KOTOSHIRODO would enter the subject of each letter and its date in a record book.

10. SEKI's predecessor at this job was Mitsugi IKETANI, who returned to Japan late in 1940. (It was recently learned that while he was in Hawaii, IKETANI was head of the JAPANESE RED CROSS.)

11. Mail from the Foreign Office, according to KOTOSHIRODO, was of two types—that which pertained to the business of the Honolulu Consulate only, and letters addressed to all Consulates. The former type would carry consecutive numbers. Ordinary mail consisted of domestic matters such as births, deaths, marriages, expatriation, divorce, and adoption. This type of mail, and the circular letters addressed to all Consulates, would arrive by post, and would be picked up at the Consulate's post office box by the chauffeur, or would be delivered by a regular mail carrier. Other mail would arrive by diplomatic courier. This would be opened in the telegraph (or, coding) room by Samon TSUKIKAWA, another Consulate secretary. The couriers would carry the mail in a suitcase, and upon arrival, would go straight into the telegraph room accompanied by the Consul, Vice Consul, and SEKI. KOTOSHIRODO did not remember the same courier ever coming twice, and he added that one would not necessarily arrive every time an N.Y.K. liner called at Honolulu.

12. KOTOSHIRODO stated that letters received from local sources were not logged in at the Consulate. Only those received from the Foreign Office, other Japanese Consulates, and those of especial importance were logged. Most of the local mail came from consular agents, and consisted of letters or routine reports.

13. Office supplies for the Consulate were purchased by SEKI, who also acted as treasurer. KOTOSHIRODO's desk was in SEKI's office, so he was familiar with the purchasing. Most office supplies were purchased from the Honolulu Paper Company, and the remainder from the Hakubundo Book Store. KOTOSHIRODO stated that the persons usually contacted at the HAKUBUNDO BOOK STORE were Tomoaki NAKAMURA or Minoru FUJUWARA, the manager. NAKAMURA was familiar with everyone in the Consulate. Confidential Informant J-1 (rating "A") had previously informed this office that NAKAMURA was one of the most frequent visitors at the Consulate, and although there was no evidence that he had purpose other than that of selling office supplies, it was noted that he treated everyone in the Consulate, from the Consul General down, with insolent camaraderie and general disrespect that was unusual—one might say, unique—coming from a member of the local Japanese community. NAKAMURA made frequent trips to all parts of the Island of Oahu in the course of business, but when interviewed, denied that he had ever supplied information of any nature whatsoever to the Consulate. NAKAMURA has been interned.

[4] 14. Upon his interrogation, KOTOSHIRODO was led to the matter of his activities with MORIMURA, a subject which he approached warily, and not altogether frankly, as will be demonstrated. He stated that MORIMURA arrived



at the Consulate in March, 1941. A week later, KOTOSHIRODO drove the new secretary over Tantalus, a residential district on the heights overlooking Honolulu. KOTOSHIRODO admitted that he drove MORIMURA out to Waipahu, a plantation town about a mile equidistant from the northern shores of the Middle Loch and the West Loch of Pearl Harbor. MORIMURA was anxious to visit a tea house called the SHIOYU, which was off the highway to the left below the high school, and which was noted for its baloon fish soup. KOTOSHIRODO had been there before. The Consulate chauffeur, Ichitaro OZAKI, advised that it was impossible to get service there without prior reservation, but MORIMURA insisted. However, at the intersection KOTOSHIRODO said, "Let's not go," and MORIMURA agreed, so they turned around. Following this admission, KOTOSHIRODO displayed a reluctance to remember any further trips with MORIMURA outside of town, but was finally persuaded to recall trips to the islands of Maui and Hawaii.

15. KOTOSHIRODO stated that he was asked to go to Maui by Vice Consul OKUDA. KOTOSHIRODO and MORIMURA left John Rodgers Airport, Honolulu, at 8:00 a. m. on the morning of May 5, 1941, and arrived at the Maui airport an hour later. They immediately hired a cab and a driver. The driver was a second-generation Japanese who could not converse very well with MORIMURA. MORIMURA spoke little English and had difficulty understanding the local *Nisei* brand of Japanese. However, they utilized the services of this driver for the two days they were on Maui. From the airport, they proceeded to the TOMOEDA HOTEL, a Japanese hotel located in Kahului, the east coast port of Maui. KOTOSHIRODO said that this hotel was run by a Japanese with a "funny eye" (elaborated to mean that he couldn't see from it). MORIMURA talked to the owner of the hotel about a Japanese poem, but never introduced himself. (The HAMADA was a consular agent, and was also an agent for the Nippu Jiji, a Honolulu field office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, dated March 10, 1941, described HAMADA as having a left eye that was either injured or made of glass. HAMADA was a consular agent, and was also an agent for the Nijju Jiji, a Honolulu bilingual (Japanese-English) daily newspaper. HAMADA is now in custody.)

16. It is interesting to note that HAMADA was a frequent contact of Shigeo FURUKAWA, the activities of whom were reported in paragraphs 9, 10, 11, and 12 of reference (a). Letters from HAMADA to FURUKAWA at Kula Sanatorium, Maui, were found in FURUKAWA's possession, and it is known that HAMADA visited FURUKAWA, at Kula, a number of times. It was also reported that the two men phoned each other on occasions. One of HAMADA'S letters was a forceful plea that FURUKAWA dismiss the notion of suicide from his mind. FURUKAWA, as was shown in reference (a), made two attempts at suicide following the outbreak of hostilities. Another letter talked of Japanese poetry, FURUKAWA being a poet of some small reputation. Before entering Kula Sanatorium, FURUKAWA was advertising manager for the Nippu Jiji, of which HAMADA was the Kahului representative.

[5] 17. KOTOSHIRODO stated that he and MORIMURA stayed at HAMADA's hotel for two hours. They rested and had breakfast, but did not stay because the hotel looked too dirty. After they left HAMADA, they drove to the Grand Hotel in Wailuku, Maui, not a Japanese hotel. They registered here, and then drove to Lahaina, on the west coast of Maui. Ships of the United States Fleet, when visiting Maui, anchor off Lahaina Roads. They stopped at a fountain shop for a while, then drove back to Wailuku. From here they drove to Sprecklesville, a few miles from Wailuku. There KOTOSHIRODO went to a Japanese school and met Tetsunosuke SONE. Consul General KITA had requested KOTOSHIRODO to give a package to the person to whom it was addressed, a female. KOTOSHIRODO thought the package contained a gift of some sort. He gave the package to SONE, because the woman to whom it was addressed was supposed to be one of SONE's former pupils. A report from the Honolulu field office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, dated April 11, 1942, states that SONE was the principal of the Japanese language school at Sprecklesville, had served as a Japanese consular agent for 30 years, and had served as a private in the Japanese army for two years. SONE was taken into custody on January 5, 1942, and on January 21, 1942, the Internee Hearing Board at Wailuku, Maui, recommended that SONE be paroled. While KOTOSHIRODO was presenting the package to SONE, MORIMURA stayed in the car. After leaving the school, they saw a pineapple cannery, and then returned to the hotel in Wailuku about 4:00 p. m. After dinner they took a walk,

saw a swimming meet, and about 9:00 p. m. dropped down to the fairgrounds hall where there was dancing. They bought tickets and went inside, but did not dance. They returned to the hotel about 11:00 p. m.

18. The following day, KOTOSHIRODO and MORIMURA visited Iao Valley, located in Maui's northern range of mountains, back of Wailuku. Then they drove up the summit of Mount Haleakala, a dormant volcano rising 10,000 feet above sea level which is located in the southern half of Maui. They remained at the top about 20 minutes, and on their return from the summit, passed Kula Sanatorium. KOTOSHIRODO stated that they merely drove up to the sanatorium, got out of the car, and surveyed the building. KOTOSHIRODO admitted taking a photograph of the building which he still has in his album. He insisted that he did not give the print or the negative to MORIMURA, or to anyone else at the Consulate. In the afternoon they drove to the Makawao district, in central Maui, and arrived at the airport about 2:30 p. m. The plane took off at 4:00 p. m. and they arrived in Honolulu about 5:00 p. m. (The fact of MORIMURA's interest in the Kula region should be read in connection with the information reported in paragraphs 4, 9, 10, and 11 of reference (a).)

[6] 19. The second trip, according to KOTOSHIRODO, was made October 13-17, 1941. Again, Vice Consul OKUDA requested that KOTOSHIRODO accompany MORIMURA. They went to Hilo, Island of Hawaii, by plane, arriving in Hilo about 10:00 a. m. on the 13th. They hired a taxi driver, using him during their entire visit. His name was NARIKAWA, employed by the ABC TAXI COMPANY (probably Shigeo NARIKAWA, 1014 Kamehameha Avenue, Hilo). MORIMURA and KOTOSHIRODO registered at the Naniloa Hotel, operated by the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, Limited, and were assigned Room 8. After lunch on October 13th, they drove up to Kilauea Volcano, and spent the entire afternoon around the craters. They visited the VOLCANO PHOTO STUDIO, and purchased photographs of the volcano in eruption and of the *lehuu* flower. (The [7] proprietor of the VOLCANO PHOTO STUDIO was then Kenzo MAEHARA, subject of reference (j), who has been placed in custodial detention, principally for his association with officers of Japanese naval and other public vessels which used to call at Hilo.) On October 14th, MORIMURA and KOTOSHIRODO drove to the Kona district (west side of Hawaii), via Kilauea Volcano, stopping for lunch at the SHIRAKAWA HOTEL, at Waiohinu. (Of Kayato SHIRAKAWA, alien Japanese, proprietor of the hotel bearing his surname, this office has no derogatory information.) At Kona, they stayed at the KONA HOTEL, at Holualoa, but according to KOTOSHIRODO they did not talk to anyone there. (Jentaro INABA, alien Japanese, proprietor of the KONA HOTEL, has no adverse record in the files of this office.) On the evening of the 14th, MORIMURA and KOTOSHIRODO went to a motion picture show at Kainaliu, about seven miles from Holualoa.

20. Certain facts about the trip to Kona are of interest. Although there are a number of Japanese hotels in Hilo, MORIMURA and KOTOSHIRODO preferred to stay at the Naniloa, which is a new hotel catering to the tourist trade. It is the most expensive hotel in Hilo. The trip from Hilo to Kona can be made in three and one half to four hours by automobile. However, a leisurely trip must have been made, inasmuch as Waiohinu is only a little more than half way between Hilo and Kona. At Kona there is a hotel comparable to the Naniloa, the Kona Inn, also operated by Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, Limited, and catering to tourists. In Kona, however, they preferred to stay at a Japanese hotel.

21. On October 15th, they departed from Kona and drove to Kawaihae to see cattle shipping. Kawaihae is the port for the immense Parker Ranch, and other smaller ranches in the neighborhood. From here they proceeded to Kapaaui, in the Kohala district, and lunched at the NAMBU HOTEL. Here they talked to an old man, whose name KOTOSHIRODO could not remember. The old man told them about the birth and childhood of Kamehameha (probably Kamehameha I, (1758-1819), first king of Hawaii). Directories show the proprietor of this hotel to be one Yoshio HORI. They had lunch at one o'clock and, stopping only to view Akaka Falls, returned to Hilo, arriving there about dark. That night, after dinner, they went to the Hananoya Tea House where they met two Japanese girls. The chauffeur went along with them. They returned to the hotel about 4:00 a. m.

22. The following day, October 16th, they went to see the County Fair at the High School and Intermediate School Building. Later they saw Rainbow Falls, the Country Club golf course, Puumalle Home (county hospital for tubercular patients), and then went to eat Japanese food at the Tokiwatei. They returned



to Hilo about 2:00 p. m. That evening they again visited the Hananoya Tea House, but left at 11:00 p. m.

[8] 23. On October 17th, they checked out of the hotel and went directly to the airport, taking the 10:00 a. m. plane for Honolulu. They arrived in Honolulu at 11:45 a. m.

24. KOTOSHIRODO insisted that the two tea house girls, the driver, and the old man at the NAMBU HOTEL at Kapaau were the only persons they contacted on the whole trip. KOTOSHIRODO stated that, on both trips, he handled money which was given to him at the Consulate before they left. On the Maui trip he was given \$110.00, and on the Hawaii trip, \$300.00. On the latter trip they spent \$65.00 at tea houses, while the driver cost them \$55.00.

25. KOTOSHIRODO admitted taking a number of trips to various points on Oahu with MORIMURA. In the early part of April, 1941, about two weeks after MORIMURA's arrival, MORIMURA asked KOTOSHIRODO to take him motoring to the Kaneohe district. They drove over the Nuuanu Pali and turned into the Kokokahi road which runs along Kaneohe Bay (across from Kaneohe Naval Air Station). They followed this road until they reached the Kailua beach pavilion. They got out of the car, and took a stroll in the park on the ocean side of the pavilion. In the car again, they drove past the cattle farm and the Kailua Theater, and then turned left on the road running to the Weimanalo district. Here they stopped near the old wharf on Waimanalo beach. They walked over to the wharf where several people were fishing. After about ten minutes, they got back in the car and returned to Honolulu, arriving at the Consulate about 4:00 p. m. In July or August, 1941, KOTOSHIRODO and MORIMURA again made a trip to the Kaneohe district. This time they went in MIKAMI's taxi. Again they followed the Kokokahi road along Kaneohe Bay, and at one point MORIMURA told MIKAMI to slow down. Further along the road they stopped at a roadside stand and purchased two watermelons. This stand was near a pine grove (KOTOSHIRODO evidently mistook ironwood trees for pines), on the *mauka* (towards the mountains) side of the road. They drove on to Kailua Tavern where MIKAMI had breakfast, while MORIMURA and KOTOSHIRODO each had a can of beer. They were served by a waitress of Portuguese ancestry. After about twenty minutes they returned to the Consulate via the Nuuanu Pali road.

26. On a Japanese holiday in April, the Yasukuni Shrine Extraordinary Ceremony, when the Consulate was closed, MIKAMI drove KOTOSHIRODO and MORIMURA to Waianae, on the west coast of Oahu. They drove out beyond Waianae to Makua Cave, where the road ends. They departed from town about ten in the morning and returned about two, having lunched at a Chinese store in Waianae. KOTOSHIRODO admitted making three trips to Haleiwa, on the northwest coast of the island, with MORIMURA. The first trip was made in the latter part of April. They stopped at Haleiwa beach, near a ballground, for about ten minutes. Then they returned to Honolulu. Both the trip to, and [9] the trip from, Haleiwa were made via Wahiawa. The second trip occurred some time in May; the third in July. On neither trip did they get out of the car. KOTOSHIRODO remembered stopping at the *mauka-ewa* (towards the mountain-towards Ewa plantation) corner of the Pearl City intersection for a while, but he could not remember whether MORIMURA talked with anyone on those occasions. (It should be noted that the Waianae and Haleiwa beaches are considered important as the places on Oahu where enemy troops might first attempt landings.)

27. Early in the summer of 1941, MIKAMI drove MORIMURA and KOTOSHIRODO up on Aiea Heights, which overlooks Pearl Harbor. No one got out of the car, and KOTOSHIRODO was uncertain whether or not MORIMURA used binoculars. After a few minutes they drove down the hill again. In November they again drove to Aiea Heights. This time they drove in KOTOSHIRODO'S car, and they were there about ten o'clock in the morning. MORIMURA directed them to visit a house just off the road, and stated that the person whom he was visiting was a Mrs. MATSUO. He asked KOTOSHIRODO to enter the house, too, so KOTOSHIRODO followed. MORIMURA introduced himself to her, and asked her about the condition of the Japanese school and the Japanese people in that district. Mrs. MATSUO hesitated, and refused to give a definite answer, stating that there were other people in the district who knew more about such matters. She offered to introduce him to other persons, but MORIMURA said that would not be necessary. MORIMURA talked with her for about 20 minutes. Afterwards they drove directly to the Consulate.

28. Special Agent F. G. Tillman of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Honolulu, and Lieutenant G. P. Kimball, USNR, of this office, questioned Mrs. MATSUO concerning MORIMURA's visit. Mrs. MATSUO is a *nisei* whose husband, now deceased, was a Japanese consular agent during his lifetime. She remembered the visit of MORIMURA and KOTOSHIRODO, although she did not remember their names, and she did not know that they had come from the Consulate. She stated that MORIMURA asked her how the Japanese were being treated. She answered that the Japanese on the plantation (Honolulu Plantation) were being well treated. MORIMURA then asked if they weren't "suspected." Mrs. MATSUO stated that she told him that Americans of Japanese ancestry were not suspected if they were loyal Americans. After they had gone, Mrs. MATSUO wondered if they were agents of the United States. The interrogating agents concluded that MORIMURA was looking for a case of disaffection in Mrs. MATSUO, but found her to be barren soil. From Mrs. MATSUO's house an excellent view can be had of the usual battleship moorings in East Loch.

29. During July or August, KOTOSHIRODO and MORIMURA drove to the top of Punchbowl about 8:30 a. m. (Punchbowl is a small, extinct crater which overlooks downtown Honolulu.) According to KOTOSHIRODO, they merely looked at the view and drove down again.

[10] 30. All the foregoing information has not been presented precisely as KOTOSHIRODO first told it. Much of it was drawn from KOTOSHIRODO only after several hours of questioning and prompting. Later he was taken to various areas on Oahu where he pointed out the exact spots he had visited with MORIMURA and MIKAMI. Later he typed out and signed a statement of all he had said. The information which KOTOSHIRODO gave has been rearranged in this report to indicate the various areas which he and MORIMURA visited.

31. KOTOSHIRODO finally admitted that he had made about thirty trips to the Pearl City peninsula and vicinity with MORIMURA. Sometimes they went in MIKAMI's taxi, sometimes in KOTOSHIRODO's car. On the peninsula proper they visited the Pan-American Airways landing, and also the soda water stand belonging to Teisaku ETO, subject of references (g) and (h). However, they did not always visit these two places. ETO is an alien about 67 years old. His soft drink stand is adjacent to the Pearl City Navy landing, and from this spot one may obtain an excellent view of Pearl Harbor.

32. About two days after his arrival, in March, 1941, MORIMURA hired a taxi and went around the Island of Oahu, alone. About a week after his arrival, SEKI accompanied MORIMURA to the Pan-American Airways clipper landing at Pearl City. (KOTOSHIRODO stated that he heard this from SEKI.) About a week later, MORIMURA insisted that KOTOSHIRODO drive him to the peninsula in KOTOSHIRODO's car. They got out of the car and bought soft drinks at ETO's stand. MORIMURA talked to the ETOS, both the old man and his wife, about their business. He asked them how long they had been situated in this spot. KOTOSHIRODO did not know whether MORIMURA had a previous introduction to the ETOS, or had merely struck up an acquaintance. KOTOSHIRODO said that he heard SEKI and MORIMURA speak of ETO. They thought him a very common fellow, and thought it amusing that an alien Japanese was permitted to operate his business so close to a naval base.

33. Another Consulate contact in the Pearl City area was a young Japanese who worked at a store on the *mauka* (towards the mountains) side of the highway at the junction of Kamehameha Highway and Pearl City Road. MORIMURA would talk to this Japanese while KOTOSHIRODO played the pinball machines. KOTOSHIRODO stated that they visited this place at least six times a month, and sometimes MORIMURA would go there alone. The last time KOTOSHIRODO stopped at this store with MORIMURA was in September, 1941. When KOTOSHIRODO was taken to the Pearl City junction, he identified the PEARL SERVICE STATION as the place MORIMURA had spoken to the young Japanese. However, KOTOSHIRODO has been unable to identify any employee of the PEARL SERVICE STATION or any other person thereat as the person to whom MORIMURA had spoken. This service station was owned and operated by one Nakajiro KURASHIGE.

[11] 34. KOTOSHIRODO stated that in the middle of April, 1941, all the Consulate staff members, together with their wives and children, went on a picnic at the home of Sam WOODS at Lanikai Beach, Oahu. The party went to their destination in four taxis and the official Consulate car. On the way to the WOODS residence, they travelled on the Kalaniana'ole Highway around Koko Head. They started out about 9:30 a. m. and arrived about 10:30 a. m. They



lunched in the yard, and afterwards played soft ball. They were served coconut juice from nuts picked by an old Japanese man. Also present were a middle-aged Hawaiian couple. At about 3:00 p. m. they left for home, returning to Honolulu via the Nuuanu Pali. They reached the Consulate shortly before 4:00 p. m. It was originally believed that one SAKURADA, yard man for Sam WOODS, had arranged this party. However, investigation indicated that SAKURADA had nothing to do with the affair. MIKAMI, the taxi driver, apparently arranged the outing. MIKAMI had chauffeured for the WOODS on occasions, and also had connections on the windward side of Oahu, where Lanikai is located, through a Mrs. BECKLEY, who arranged *luaus* (Hawaiian feasts). MIKAMI sometimes would transport the food prepared by Mrs. BECKLEY to its destination. MIKAMI was well acquainted with Mrs. Mary FREITAS, housekeeper for the WOODS. The WOODS were away on the mainland, and MIKAMI arranged the picnic through Mrs. FREITAS.

35. KOTOSHIRODO also was questioned concerning the existence of maps at the Japanese Consulate. He stated that MORIMURA had a large map of the Island of Oahu on his desk, which he saw both MORIMURA and the Vice Consul study at times. KOTOSHIRODO denied that any marks were made on this map, or that any Japanese writing appeared thereon. He was shown a new Geological Survey map of Oahu (1928 edition), and he believed that this was identical to the map which MORIMURA had in his office. KOTOSHIRODO also stated that he had seen MORIMURA working on a map of the Pacific Ocean with a compass and protractor.

36. In light of the evidence that MIKAMI was a conspicuous member of the KOTOSHIRODO-MORIMURA expeditions, MIKAMI was interrogated on January 6, 1942, by Agent Tillman, Lieutenant Kimball, and Captain F. O. Blake of the Military Intelligence Division, Hawaiian Department. MIKAMI stated that he drove persons from the Consulate to golf, to parties, downtown for shopping, to take the children to school, and to Waikiki for swimming. He added that while driving the Consul's car, he paid bills and did other errands. He had been doing this for the past six or seven years. MIKAMI was extremely reluctant to answer questions, but eventually considerable information was obtained. He admitted driving MORIMURA along the Kokokahi Road, where views were obtained of the Kaneohe Naval Air Station. He said that several times MORIMURA had instructed him to drive slowly so that a better view could be obtained. At one spot they stopped for at least three or four minutes. MIKAMI believed that [12] MORIMURA had binoculars with him, but was unable to say whether MORIMURA had used them or not. KOTOSHIRODO went along with them the second trip only. MIKAMI stated that on one occasion he had driven MORIMURA to Haleiwa, via the windward side of the island. They stopped at "Sato's restaurant" in Haleiwa. ("Sato's restaurant" has been identified as the SEAVIEW INN, owned by Ikuzo SATO, subject of reference (1). It is known that on many around-the-island automobile trips of visiting Japanese naval officers, a stop was made at the SEAVIEW INN, usually to eat lunch. While such stops might be accounted for by the fact that the SEAVIEW INN is the logical half-way point at which to stop for lunch on such trips, it should be noted that the restaurant is located in plain view of Haleiwa beach, which is considered one of the places on Oahu where enemy troops might attempt a landing.) MIKAMI went on to state that he had driven MORIMURA to Wahiawa on two occasions. On one of these trips they attempted to enter Schofield Barracks, but the sentry at the gate refused them permission to enter because MIKAMI's taxi did not have proper identification plates. He also stated that on one occasion, he drove Tomoaki NAKAMURA, of the HAKUBUNDO BOOK STORE (see paragraph 13, above), and someone from the Consulate, to Waipahu. They saw someone there, but MIKAMI could not remember who it was. (When questioned separately, NAKAMURA vigorously denied that he ever made such a trip.) MIKAMI also confirmed the trip to Waianae mentioned by KOTOSHIRODO.

37. MIKAMI admitted taking MORIMURA to Pearl City many times, and also admitted having stopped at ETO's stand at the end of the Pearl City peninsula. However, he claimed that he did not know ETO's name. He stated that sometimes he saw an old man, and sometimes he saw an old woman. He remembered hearing the old man say the fleet had just come in, or the fleet had just gone out, and that his business prospered when the fleet was in, but fared otherwise when the fleet was out. MIKAMI often played the pinball machines while MORIMURA conversed with ETO. When taken out to ETO's

stand, MIKAMI pointed out a large pile of lumber on the east side of the boat landing. He stated that this occupied a spot to which he and MORIMURA once walked in order to obtain a better view of the Naval Air Station on Ford Island.

38. One day, according to MIKAMI, he drove MORIMURA up the Waimano Road. The agents proceeded along this road with MIKAMI almost two miles to a point where MIKAMI said he, with MORIMURA, had turned around. At this particular point, and in the same general vicinity, there are no houses. The view of Pearl Harbor, where the agents turned around, is not good, which probably accounts for the fact that MORIMURA visited this place only once.

39. The agents also drove MIKAMI to Honouliuli. Here MIKAMI indicated a Japanese store, opposite a Standard Oil installation, at which he stated MORIMURA had asked directions. He stated that he had driven MORIMURA [13] to Honouliuli only once. Leaving the location of the Standard Oil installation, MIKAMI directed the agents along a dirt road to the main highway, which he stated he had followed back to Honolulu. It was noted that this same highway, if followed in the opposite direction, would lead to Fort Weaver and the West Loch Naval Ammunition Depot docks. However, MIKAMI denied that he had ever driven MORIMURA in that direction.

40. At Aiea, MIKAMI directed the agents up the road to Aiea Heights to a point just below the residence of Mr. Chester Clarke, where an excellent view of Pearl Harbor is obtained. This was the same spot to which the agents had previously been directed by KOTOSHIRODO. MIKAMI stated that he had taken MORIMURA to this spot on two or three occasions, and on at least one occasion, MORIMURA had gotten out of the car and stood about three minutes observing Pearl Harbor.

41. MIKAMI stated that on December 5, 1941, he again drove MORIMURA to the vicinity of Pearl Harbor, proceeding along the old road through Fort Shafter and past Red Hill, and returning by the new Kamehameha Highway. MIKAMI stated that he saw two battleships at anchor between 1000 and 1030. Other ships, led by a battleship, were coming into the harbor at that time, but he could not say how many battleships were in the line. However, he remembered that the ship behind the battleship in the lead was almost as large, and the other ships were strung out behind. MIKAMI denied returning to Pearl Harbor that afternoon. (In paragraphs 6 and 8 of reference (b) it is noted that prior to the arrival of the ARIZONA, NEVADA, and OKLAHOMA at Pearl Harbor on December 5, 1941, there were five battleships already moored. The ARIZONA, NEVADA, and OKLAHOMA, inbound, passed the outer channel buoys of Pearl Harbor between 0856 and 0931, that date, mooring before 1100.)

42. MIKAMI also stated that KOTOSHIRODO began to accompany MORIMURA to ETO's stand about the second or third trip that MORIMURA and MIKAMI made to Pearl Harbor. He added that he had taken KOTOSHIRODO to Pearl City without MORIMURA about four or five times. MIKAMI was asked if, when he took KOTOSHIRODO alone, the latter had ever said anything about his mission. MIKAMI replied that KOTOSHIRODO might have talked about ships. When pressed further, MIKAMI's memory failed him, and he would say only that the purpose of KOTOSHIRODO's trips appeared to be a desire to see the Naval base.

43. In light of the above statement, KOTOSHIRODO was again interrogated. He admitted that he had been to Pearl Harbor in MIKAMI's taxi about four times without MORIMURA, the last time in the latter part of November, 1941. He usually received instructions to make this trip from MORIMURA, who would direct him to go to Pearl Harbor and find out if there had been any [14] change in the number of ships in Pearl Harbor. However, KOTOSHIRODO stated that he did not consult with MIKAMI concerning his mission. On this last trip, as well as on certain other occasions when KOTOSHIRODO had gone to Pearl Harbor unaccompanied by MORIMURA, he stated that the latter made a rough sketch of the harbor showing the approximate locations of the usual battleship, cruiser, and carrier moorings. Not much emphasis was placed on the location or presence of destroyers in the harbor. On the last trip KOTOSHIRODO went to the end of the peninsula, turned around without talking to anyone, and returned to the Consulate about 1000. He went to the end of the Pearl City peninsula to see exactly what type of carrier was berthed at Ford Island, for he could see from the highway that there was a carrier at the mooring on the west side of Ford Island. However, he went to the end of the peninsula pursuant to instructions from MORIMURA to "go all the way around."



43. KOTOSHIRODO also admitted that he had gone to Pearl Harbor in his own car, alone, four or five times to check on the number of ships in the harbor. This was also done at the direction of MORIMURA. These trips, and the ones he made with MIKAMI without MORIMURA, were during the period from July to November, 1941. The last trip he made with MIKAMI alone was on November 27 or 28, 1941. The last trip he made with MORIMURA was later in the same week. KOTOSHIRODO denied that he had been to Pearl Harbor at any time during December. However, he stated that he once heard SEKI say that MORIMURA was going out to Pearl Harbor almost every day, and was spending a good deal of money on taxi fares. KOTOSHIRODO stated that the Consulate paid all of his gasoline expenses, and bought some of his oil. The greasing and repair bills he paid himself.

44. On several occasions MORIMURA showed KOTOSHIRODO *Jane's Fighting Ships*. One of the things he remembers that MORIMURA pointed out was that certain American battleships could be distinguished by their masts, and that MORIMURA had used the word "yagura" /literally, "turret"/ to describe the cage masts on certain battleships.

45. KOTOSHIRODO stated that when MORIMURA first came to the Consulate, he and Vice Consul OKUDA used to go out together. However, as far as he knows, the time that he took MORIMURA and OKUDA to Kailua, as described in paragraph 46 of reference (a), is the only time they ever contacted anyone outside of the Consulate.

46. KOTOSHIRODO stated that MORIMURA seemed to know Shigeo SHIGENAGA, proprietor of the VENICE CAFE, Honolulu. MORIMURA took KOTOSHIRODO there one time when Special Envoy KURUSU was on his way to Washington and was detained at Midway Island. KOTOSHIRODO stated that MORIMURA had talked to some of the waitresses at the VENICE CAFE, and seemed to know them. (The [15] VENICE CAFE drew the largest part of its trade from Naval enlisted personnel. SHIGENAGA, the proprietor, is an alien, about 40 years old. His home, when searched, revealed a quantity of Japanese literature strongly nationalistic in tenor. Also discovered were photographs of high Japanese naval officers who visited Honolulu in 1939, as well as a photograph of a Japanese Army officer. SHIGENAGA has made several trips to Japan. In October, 1939, he invited Commander John P. Dix, USN, of the Shore Patrol, to visit Admiral Yorio SAWAMOTO aboard H. I. J. M. S. IWATE, flagship of a Japanese naval training squadron then visiting Honolulu. Commander Dix accepted, and SHIGENAGA made all arrangements through the Japanese Consulate. Commander Dix commented on the ease with which SHIGENAGA arranged the visit, and on the fact that SHIGENAGA treated all the Japanese officers present, from the Admiral on down, as equals. SHIGENAGA has been interned for the duration of the war.)

47. On February 9, 1942, Special Agent Tillman, Captain Frank O. Blake, of the Military Intelligence Division, Hawaiian Department, and Lieutenant Kimball interrogated Kimika ASAKURA, who was employed as a maid at the Consul General's residence from June 16, 1941, to February 9, 1942. Miss ASAKURA is a dual citizen who was born at Aiea, Oahu, on May 18, 1923. Miss ASAKURA stated that a man named FUJITA, first name unknown to her, came to her home on or about June 13, 1941, and asked if she would like to work at the Consulate. She had never seen FUJITA before, but she delivered that he knew her father. She believed that FUJITA was a flower raiser and lived in Paua Valley, Honolulu. He drove her to the Consulate on the same day. There she talked to Ichitaro OZAKI, the Consulate chauffeur, and later, to Kokichi SEKI, who engaged her services. Miss ASAKURA's duties at the Consulate were to clean the Consul General's living quarters, wait on table, and do his laundry. The Consul General lived upstairs in a building which is on the *makai* (towards the sea) side of the office building. Miss ASAKURA lived downstairs, sharing a room with Clara Yoshie KIKKAWA, who was the maid for the house in which MORIMURA lived.

48. Miss ASAKURA's predecessor at the Consul General's residence was a girl named Sakae TANAKA. Miss ASAKURA stated that Sakae TANAKA had been rather intimate with MORIMURA, according to gossip she had heard from Miss KIKKAWA, and the cook and his wife. Miss TANAKA left the Consul's employ because she had a quarrel with the cook.

49. Consul General KITA's most frequent social visitor was MORIMURA. MORIMURA would drop over to visit KITA in the evenings several times a month. Sometimes SEKI would drop in, and she would hear him talking about

treasury matters, money and business, with KITA. She stated that she had never heard MORIMURA discuss business matters with KITA.

[16] 50. The *mauka* (towards the mountains) residence in the Consulate residence in the Consulate grounds was occupied by Vice Consul OKUDA and his family. SEKI lived upstairs in the office building. MORIMURA occupied one of the residences facing on Kuakini Street, while Kyonosuke YUGE, another secretary, occupied the other residence on that street. OZAKI, the chauffeur, and his wife, lived above the garage.

51. Miss ASAKURA stated that on December 7, 1941, she called the Consul General about 8:30 a. m. and informed him that breakfast was served. KITA was in bed when he was called. Later he came down and ate his breakfast. Miss ASAKURA did not see KITA having breakfast as the usual way of serving that meal was to set it on the table in the dining room where he could help himself. She was busy with her work and did not see anyone come from the office building to call KITA. Neither did the telephone ring. Later in the morning, reporters came to the residence and asked for KITA. When the maid could not find him at the residence, she suggested to the reporters that he might be at his office. Thereafter, Miss ASAKURA remained at the Consulate and assisted in serving members of the staff, who were all living in the office building. She stated that her services as an interpreter were frequently used by the detectives who were placed on guard duty at the Consulate from and after the morning of December 7th.

52. On February 11, 1942, the agents interrogated Miss Yoshie KIKKAWA. Miss KIKKAWA stated that she had obtained her position at the Consulate through Toyoki FUJITA, who lived next door to the KIKKAWAS and raised flowers. At the Consulate, Miss KIKKAWA did housework for MORIMURA. Miss KIKKAWA stated that MORIMURA occupied a house on the Consulate grounds facing Kuakini Street. She confirmed the fact that she shared quarters in the Consul General's house with Miss ASAKURA. Miss KIKKAWA stated that MORIMURA usually got up at nine o'clock in the morning, had breakfast at nine-thirty, and went over to the Consulate office building about ten o'clock. He lunched about twelve, spending about an hour, and returned from the office about three. After that, MORIMURA sometimes played baseball in the grounds with other members of the staff and the clerks. Other times he read, listened to the radio, or went out with friends.

53. Sometimes, however, according to Miss KIKKAWA, MORIMURA would get up about seven in the morning. Often he would leave the Consulate about three in the afternoon with KOTOSHIRODO, and would be gone for several hours, not returning until about seven in the evening. On two occasions, KOTOSHIRODO stayed and had drinks and dinner with MORIMURA. She stated that Samon TSUKIKAWA, another Consulate secretary, once came to see MORIMURA after dinner. Sakae TANAKA, a former maid at the Consulate, came to see MORIMURA several [7] times in the evening after she had left the Consulate. Girls from the Shunchoro Tea House came to MORIMURA's house several times in the evenings, and remained two or three hours. On eight or nine occasions, after attending tea house parties, MORIMURA slept until noon. Each morning, MORIMURA had to be wakened. In September, 1941, MORIMURA went on quite a drunk. When he awoke, about noon, he was still drunk, and he made considerable commotion. Miss KIKKAWA went to the Consulate office building and informed SEKI, who came over and induced MORIMURA to go back to bed and sleep off his drunken condition. Upstairs, MORIMURA had a study, and in this was a wooden desk which he kept locked. On several occasions, Miss KIKKAWA saw letters written by MORIMURA, but the characters were too difficult for her to read, she said. She once saw a letter written by MORIMURA to a girl at a tea house. This letter she could read; it was a love letter written to a girl named Tomoyoko. (Special Agent Tillman and Lieutenant Kimball later interviewed "Tomoyoko", a *geisha*. She admitted her association with MORIMURA, and told of a golf game she and another *geisha* once played with MORIMURA and Katsuichiro TAKAGISHI, an espionage suspect who left Honolulu for Japan on the Taiyo Maru, November 5, 1941.)

54. On December 7, 1941, Miss KIKKAWA, according to her statement to the agents, left the Consulate about 11:30 a. m. She had set breakfast on the table for MORIMURA about 8:30 a. m. There was a slip of paper on the table directing her to put breakfast on the table and then go home. MORIMURA usually left such messages on Saturday nights. There was nothing noticeably different about his activities just prior to December 7th, she said.



Miss KIKKAWA emphatically stated that she did not like MORIMURA, that he was "awful" and said "nasty things." MORIMURA told Miss KIKKAWA that he had lost the tip of his finger "on account of love". (It had been noted from several sources that one of MORIMURA's fingers, either the middle or third finger, was cut off at the first knuckle. However, the various observers have been uncertain which hand was mutilated.) Miss KIKKAWA stated that MORIMURA was quite friendly with Lawrence K. NAKATSUKA, a reporter for the Honolulu Star-Bulletin. Occasionally, NAKATSUKA used to telephone MORIMURA, and on one occasion that she knew of, they went to a tea house together.

55. Also on February 11, 1942, Miss Sakae TANAKA was interviewed by the agents. She stated that she lived in Upper Pauoa Valley, Honolulu, with her father, Yokichi TANAKA, a vegetable farmer. She was born in Honolulu on March 28, 1924, and worked at the Consulate from March 13 to June 12, 1941. She did housework in the Consul's residence. Miss TANAKA stated that she had obtained her job at the Consulate through FUJITA and in her own words, "he put me in there to work." She left the Consulate because of a quarrel with the cook, who had recently come from Japan, as to who had left the icebox open. Miss TANAKA denied having had any intimate relations with MORIMURA. She [18] stated that she once had asked him about his finger, but he refused to tell her anything about it. She often went to the house where MORIMURA lived, to see Miss KIKKAWA, who worked there. MORIMURA told her that he could not, and would not, let her go into his study room.

56. One Sunday, MORIMURA took both Miss TANAKA and Miss KIKKAWA over to Kaneohe, where they went out in the glass-bottom boat. This was while Miss TANAKA was still employed at the Consulate. They drove over with MIKAMI in his taxi, and MIKAMI joined them in the glass-bottom boat. After the boat trip, they went to Kailua and had lunch on the beach, returning to Honolulu via Koko Head. While on the boat, MORIMURA asked MIKAMI questions about Coconut Island, in Kaneohe Bay, but Miss TANAKA could not remember any other questions about the bay which MORIMURA asked. While at Kaneohe they drove by Dr. Iga MORI's country place and stopped and looked at it. However, Dr. MORI was not there, so they did not go into the house. (Dr. MORI is an "elder statesman" of the Japanese community of Honolulu, and was an advisor to the Consulate. He was taken into custody following the outbreak of hostilities, but due to his advanced age and enfeebled condition, subsequently was released.) Later, Miss TANAKA stated that prior to going to the Kaneohe district, they had driven up Aiea Heights in MIKAMI's taxi.

57. Robert Orion Glover, Cy (AA), USNR, of the office of the Cable and Radio Censor, Honolulu, has reported that he was fairly well acquainted with MORIMURA, having met him through his membership in the DAI NIPPON BUTOKU KAI. Glover has been training in Japanese military arts under the direction of Dr. Henry OKAZAKI at the NIKKO RESTORATION SANATORIUM, Honolulu, since 1934, and has conducted classes himself since 1937. A *kendo* (fencing) group, of which Glover was a member, began meeting in the summer of 1941. One George HAMAMOTO of Maui, who was a member of this group, declared that the group needed more help with its study. For this purpose, HAMAMOTO introduced MORIMURA to the group, in October, 1941. Glover first met MORIMURA in mid-October, and he was told that MORIMURA was a member of the Japanese Consulate staff, that he had come from Japan only three months before, and that he was an accomplished *kendo* man. In his *kendo* matches and instructing, MORIMURA disapproved of the local style of fencing which, as described by Glover, consists of short, rapid thrusts without much power. MORIMURA stressed the superiority of the heavy chop stroke, stating that the latter had proved best in the China "Incident." Glover said that MORIMURA did not speak English very well, although he was an attentive listener, and appeared to understand the language. MORIMURA showed particular interest in the *haoles* (whites) in the *kendo* class, and asked them many questions as to who they were, where they were educated, where they worked, and similar questions. Besides Glover, there were two other whites in the class, Ted Fielding, Y2c, USNR, and Harold Schnack, a [19] junior draftsman, Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor. MORIMURA once invited Glover and Fielding to join him in one of his wild parties, but the invitation was not accepted.

58. According to Glover, MORIMURA was known to travel a great deal, around Oahu and between the islands. MORIMURA once remarked to Glover that he was interested in Maui, that he had been over there and liked it very much.

MORIMURA also went fishing a great deal, shore-casting and spear-fishing with a glass box. It was not clearly established whether MORIMURA ever went deep sea fishing on sampans.

59. Alice ABE, a waitress at the SUNCHORO TEA HOUSE, Honolulu, whose professional name is "Sadako," also was interviewed by the investigators. She stated that MORIMURA and Rynichi MORIBE, subject of reference (k), once held a private party at that tea house, with only those two men present. It is not known what was discussed at that meeting. (MORIBE, who has been interned, is a prominent alien businessman in the Japanese community of Honolulu. He admitted, among other things, attending a dinner with Consul General KIYA, Vice Consul OKUDA, and other prominent local Japanese who were close to the Consulate.)

60. A number of undeveloped leads concerning the Consulate and persons who had contacts with it are still under investigation by the local intelligence agencies, and new leads are from time to time uncovered in the investigation of seemingly unrelated cases of individuals being considered for internment. The same will be developed in further reports under the general title of this case, or under individual case titles, as may be appropriate.

Pending—14ND

#### UNITED STATES NAVAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

##### INVESTIGATION REPORT

##### *Confidential*

Subject: Japanese Consulate, Honolulu—Espionage Activities.

Report made at: Honolulu, T. H., 14th Naval District. Date: 14 Feb., 1942.

Report made by: Lieutenant (jg) W. B. Stephenson, USNR.

Period covered: 5 Dec., 1941 to 14 Feb., 1942. Status of Case: Pending.

Origin of Case: Receipt by DIO-14ND of various encrypted messages sent by Japanese Consul General, Honolulu, to Foreign Office, Tokyo, and Japanese Ambassador, Washington.

Character of Investigation: Espionage.

Enclosures: (A) Copies of miscellaneous despatches from Japanese Consul General, Honolulu, to Tokyo and to other Consuls, concerning military and naval subjects.

ONI (5)  
CinCPac (1)  
Com14 (1)  
FBI-Hon (2)  
MID HD (2)  
14ND (3)

Source File No.: 14ND #54A. , ONI File No.:

*Synopsis.* During the period 3-6 December, 1941, the Japanese Consul General, Honolulu, reported to Tokyo, by despatch, the entry and departure of Naval vessels at Pearl Harbor. There is no evidence at hand to show reporting of such facts by despatch prior to 3 December, nor has any message been found which ordered the Consulate so to report starting on 3 December.

Messages further reported in detail as to the numbers of Naval vessels in Pearl Harbor on 5 and 6 December, 1941. Reports were accurate as to the number of battleships and aircraft carriers, not so accurate as to cruisers, and very inaccurate as to destroyers.

Percentage of error in reporting indicates reports probably were based on data gathered by untrained observers stationed at some distance outside the Navy Yard. There is no evidence to indicate that anyone inside the Navy Yard was engaged in this espionage activity.

The despatch of 1248, 6 December, indicated knowledge that anti-torpedo nets were not being used to protect battleships moored in Pearl Harbor.

*Deductions.* Despatches of 3-6 December, 1941, while relatively inaccurate in many details, apprised Japan of the number of battleships in Pearl Harbor, absence of aircraft carriers therefrom, and the non use of anti-torpedo nets to protect battleships in the harbor.

Approved:

I. H. MAYFIELD,  
Captain, U. S. Navy.  
District Intelligence Officer.

WBS/zw



[1] Subject: JAPANESE CONSULATE, HONOLULU—Espionage Activities  
References:

(a) 14ND Investigation Report, same subject, 2-9-42.

(b) 14ND Investigation Report, Subject RICHARD MASAYUKI KOTOSHIRODO, 2-8-42.

(c) 14ND Investigation Report, Subject JOHN YOSHIE MIKAMI, 2-6-42.

1. This report is a continuation of, and an enlargement upon, reference (a). It is concerned chiefly with (a) the substance of certain naval intelligence transmitted by despatch from the Japanese Consul General, Honolulu, to Tokyo, and (b) the accuracy of the data transmitted.

2. Copies of some, but not all, of the encrypted despatches of the Japanese Consulate, Honolulu, dating back to March, 1941, were made available to the District Intelligence Office and to the Honolulu field office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation by reliable confidential informants. Only such of those communications that refer to military or naval subjects will be discussed in this report. As stated in reference (a), copies of the despatches hereinafter discussed were received by the District Intelligence Officer, from a highly confidential source, on 5 December, 1941, but were in code or cipher and could not be evaluated immediately. The plain meaning of the despatches was not learned until 11 December, 1941.

3. For the sake of clarity, it is stated at the outset that evidence gathered to date indicates that intelligence concerning United States vessels in Pearl Harbor, and their entry and departure therefrom, was gained by the simple expedient of observing ships in the harbor from points of vantage outside the Navy Yard. From reference (a), it appears that such fact-gathering was directed either by Vice Consul Otojiro OKUDA or Tadasi MORIMURA, a secretary at the Consulate; that MORIMURA personally made many trips to the vicinity of Pearl Harbor, with Richard Masayuki KOTOSHIRODO, a Consulate clerk, subject of reference (b), and with John Yoshie MIKAMI, a trusted taxi driver, subject of reference (c), who is at present in custodial detention; that MORIMURA personally did most of the known observing of Pearl Harbor, and contacting observers who lived in that vicinity; and, that Otto KUEHN, prominently mentioned in reference (a), who admitted making up a signal system for the Consulate to use to convey information (presumably to Japanese ships off the shores of the Hawaiian Islands), at least once visited the Pearl Harbor [2] area for the purpose of determining the number of ships there and reporting his findings to the Consulate. The *modus operandi* of MORIMURA and other Consulate observers and contacts will be set forth in detail in a report to follow.

4. On 3 December, 1941, Consul General Nagao KITA sent the following despatch to the Foreign Office, Tokyo:

**WYOMING AND TWO SEAPLANE  
TENDERS DEPARTED THIRD.**

(It should be noted that the messages consistently refer to the WYOMING, where obviously the UTAH was intended.) An examination of copies of the Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, entry and departure log for 22 November to 7 December, 1941 (hereinafter referred to as "operational data"), shows the above despatch to have been wholly in error. The UTAH cleared Pearl Harbor on 1 December, at 1208 and did not return until 1555, 5 December. The seaplane tenders CURTISS and THORNTON also left Pearl Harbor on 1 December, clearing at 1628 and 1712, respectively, and also returned to the harbor on 5 December, entering at 1408 and 1410, respectively. The operational data further reveals that no battle-ships cleared the harbor on 3 December (so there was no departure of a vessel that might reasonably have been mistaken for the UTAH), and that no seaplane tenders left Pearl Harbor that day.

5. On 4 December, at 1657, the following despatch was sent to Foreign Minister TOGO by the local Consulate:

**USS HONOLULU ARRIVED 1300/4th**

From the operational data aforementioned, it was determined that the USS HONOLULU entered Pearl Harbor at 1131, and secured at berth B-21 at 1300, on 23 November, 1941. She did not move from that berth before the Japanese attack of 7 December. Furthermore, no cruisers of the HONOLULU type either entered or cleared the harbor on 4 December. The only cruiser movements at Pearl Harbor during the period 1-6 December, 1941, were the departure of the

CHICAGO, PORTLAND, ASTORIA, INDIANAPOLIS, and MINNEAPOLIS, between 0718, 5 December, and the arrival of the DETROIT, at 0947, 5 December.

6. Obviously in response to a request from Tokyo for the same (which request has not yet been found in the traffic to the Consulate), the following message was sent by [3] Consul General KITA at 1804 on 5 December:

The three battleships mentioned in your X239 of Friday morning, the fifth, entered port. They expect to depart port on the eighth. On the same day the LEXINGTON and five heavy cruisers departed. The following warships were anchored on the afternoon of the fifth: 8 battleships; 3 light cruisers; 16 destroyers. Coming in were 4 cruisers of the HONOLULU type and 2 destroyers.

The first sentence of the message evidently refers to Battleship Division One (ARIZONA, NEVADA, and OKLAHOMA), which entered Pearl Harbor between 0856 and 0931, 5 December. The District Intelligence Officer has been informed by the Fleet Intelligence Officer that Battleship Division One was NOT scheduled to sail on 8 December, 1941, as reported in the second sentence of the despatch to Tokyo.

7. The foregoing message, in its third sentence, correctly set forth the facts. The LEXINGTON cleared Pearl Harbor at 0810, 5 December, in company with the five heavy cruisers before mentioned, which cleared between 0718 and 0735, the same morning.

8. After the arrival of Battleship Division One on the morning of 5 December, and up until the time of the Japanese air attack on 7 December, there were eight battleships moored in Pearl Harbor: PENNSYLVANIA, CALIFORNIA, MARYLAND, TENNESSEE, WEST VIRGINIA, ARIZONA, NEVADA, and OKLAHOMA. The information reported to Tokyo on 5 December in this regard was, therefore, correct.

9. The statement in the foregoing message, that there were (only) three light cruisers in the harbor on the afternoon of 5 December reported only half of the vessels of that type in Pearl Harbor, which were the HONOLULU, HELENA, ST. LOUIS, PHOENIX, RALEIGH, and DETROIT. In addition to light cruisers, the heavy cruisers NEW ORLEANS and SAN FRANCISCO were in the harbor all that afternoon, but were not reported in the despatch.

10. As shown by the operational data, at 0800 on 5 December, 1941, there were twenty-one destroyers in Pearl Harbor. Six more arrived, and none departed, before 1200 the same day, making a total of twenty-seven moored (or underway in the harbor, proceeding to moorings) at noon. [4] One destroyer cleared the harbor at 1539, but re-entered at 1612. Therefore, at all times on the afternoon of 5 December, there were at least twenty-six destroyers in Pearl Harbor.

11. Assuming that the Consulate's observer or observers might not have been able to distinguish between destroyers (including DLs) and ex-destroyers now used as minelayers, mine sweepers, or seaplane tenders, the following facts as to all destroyer-type ships are presented: At 0800, on 5 December, 1941, there were twenty-eight destroyers and destroyer-type vessels moored in Pearl Harbor. Between 0800 and 1200, the same day, six DDs, four DMs, and two DMSs entered, and there were no departures of those types, bringing to forty the total of destroyers and ex-destroyers in the harbor at 1200. Subsequent departures, between 1200 and 1800, varied the number of such vessels in the harbor between a minimum of forty and a maximum of forty-three.

12. The last sentence of the above message of 5 December, to the effect that four cruisers of the HONOLULU class and two destroyers were coming in that afternoon, is not supported by the facts. On the afternoon of 5 December, the four HONOLULU class cruisers already named were in the harbor, and had been there since 28 November, 1941. No cruisers of that class did come in, or were coming in, on the afternoon mentioned. Furthermore, after the arrival of the DETROIT on the morning of 5 December, there were no further arrivals of cruisers of any class until after the Japanese attack. As to destroyers, four destroyer-type vessels entered the harbor on 5 December, at 1310, 1408, 1431, and at 1612.

13. On 6 December, 1941, Consul General KITA received the following despatch from Foreign Minister TOGO, which is inserted here merely as a matter of interest:

Please inform us immediately of any rumors of the movements of warships after the fourth.



There has not yet been found in the Consulate traffic any indication as to when the Consulate received orders to report by despatch on United States fleet movements. It is noted from the data at hand that such reporting by despatch was not indulged in prior to 3 December, 1941.

14. At 1801 on 6 December, 1941, the Consulate [5] placed the following message for transmission to Tokyo and Washington:

On the evening of the fifth the Battleship Wyoming and one sweeper entered port. Ships moored on the sixth are as follows: 9 battleships; 3 light cruisers; 17 destroyers; 3 mine sweepers. Ships in dock: 4 light cruisers; 2 destroyers. (CA and CV all —) PS—CV cannot be found in the fleet.

The first sentence of the foregoing message is supported by the following facts: The UTAH (again mistakenly referred to as the WYOMING) entered Pearl Harbor at 1555 on 5 December, preceded by the SUNNADIN at 1530.

15. As to the number of battleships in Pearl Harbor on 6 December, the following are the true facts: If the UTAH be counted as a battleship (as it should be in this situation, where the Consul consistently referred to it as the WYOMING), there were nine battleships in the harbor, as reported.

16. Cruisers in the harbor at that time were two heavy cruisers, the NEW ORLEANS and SAN FRANCISCO, and six light cruisers, the HONOLULU, HELENA, ST. LOUIS, PHOENIX, RALEIGH, and DETROIT.

17. In this message, as in that of 5 December regarding the number of vessels in Pearl Harbor, there is a considerable variance between the number of destroyers reported to be in the harbor, and the number actually there. As of 0800, 6 December, there were twenty-seven destroyers moored in Pearl Harbor. Two more destroyers entered at 1115 and 1132, respectively, one cleared at 1300, and there were no further destroyer movements that day. Therefore, a total of twenty-nine destroyers were in Pearl Harbor from and after 1300 on 6 December, as compared with a total of nineteen reported in the despatch quoted above. In addition, there were other destroyer-type craft present in the harbor that day—four high-speed mine sweepers (DMSs), eight minelayers (DMs), and three seaplane tenders (AVDs)—which to the untrained observer might have appeared also to be destroyers.

18. As noted in the preceding paragraph, there were four mine sweepers in Pearl Harbor all day on 6 December. In addition, the BOGGS (DMS) entered at 0830, cleared at 0920, [6] entered again at 1540, and cleared again at 1625. This is to be compared with the reported three mine sweepers in the harbor.

19. It is believed that the report to Tokyo of 6 December, where the terms "moored" and "in dock" were used, meant to differentiate between ships at moorings and those berthed at docks (and not to distinguish between ships in drydock and those not in drydock.) From Navy Yard operational data, it was determined that only eight battleships (counting the UTAH as such) were at moorings on that afternoon. The ninth battleship, the PENNSYLVANIA, was in Drydock #1. As to cruisers, it is noted that three light cruisers were moored, as reported in the despatch, while three other light cruisers and the two heavy cruisers were at docks. The approximate data as to destroyers was: nineteen at moorings, five at docks, and three in drydocks.

20. The postscript to the above despatch is thought to mean not that there were no aircraft carriers in the fleet, but that there were none in the portion of the fleet at Pearl Harbor at the time of last observation. Such was the fact, the last carrier, the LEXINGTON, having sailed on 5 December.

21. Another despatch of 6 December, delivered for transmission to Tokyo at 1248, was called for by a previous message from Tokyo (which also has not yet been found in the Consulate traffic):

Referring to last paragraph of your No. 123:

1. The Army ordered several hundred balloons for training at Camp Davis, N. C., on the American mainland. They considered (at that time) the practicability of their employment in the defense of Hawaii and Panama. Investigation of the vicinity of Pearl Harbor reveals no locations selected for their use or any preparations for construction moorings. No evidence of training or personnel preparations were seen. It is concluded that their installation would be difficult. Even if they were actually provided they would interfere with operations at nearby Hickam Field, Ewa Field, and Ford Island. The whole matter seems to have been dropped.

2. Am continuing in detail the investigation of the non-use of nets for torpedo defense of battleships and will report further.

[7] Information as to the accuracy of the first paragraph of the above despatch is not readily available to this office and, because that portion of the message is not relevant to the general subject-matter of this report, no further comment thereon is offered.

22. The second paragraph of the message above suggests the following facts which, however, it has been impossible so far to verify: (a) That the local Consulate (and through it, Tokyo) knew that anti-torpedo nets were not being used to protect battleships in Pearl Harbor; and (b) that a prior report on the subject had been made by the Consul General to Tokyo, or that the above despatch was called for by a request from Tokyo (which, however, has not yet been found in the Consulate traffic), or both.

23. That the Japanese Consulate was interested in reporting not only the movements of United States Naval vessels, but also those of American merchantmen and British men o'war, is shown by the two despatches immediately following.

24. At 1718, 3 December, 1941, Consul General KITA despatched the following message to Tokyo, information copy to Japanese Consul, San Francisco:

Urgent report. Military naval transport (name unknown) departed for the mainland on second. Lurline arrived from San Francisco on third. The part of the message relating to the arrival of the Matson liner LURLINE is correct. However, there is no record of any military or naval transport having left either Honolulu harbor or Pearl Harbor on 2 December, 1941.

25. The Japanese Consulate on the evening of 4 December, 1941, placed the following message for transmission to Tokyo:

On the afternoon of the third a British man of war entered Honolulu and departed early on the fourth. About 1100 tons; one stack; and had a four-inch gun fore and aft. Immediately after entering port the crew went ashore and were receiving mail at the British consulate.

[8] Reference was made to the PRINCE ROBERT, a converted Canadian merchantman, which arrived at Honolulu harbor on 3 December, at 1240, and departed at 1220 on 4 December. The registered gross tonnage of the PRINCE ROBERT, as a merchantman, was 6,892. Mr. Harry L. DAWSON, Vice Consul for Great Britain, advised that the PRINCE ROBERT has two stacks, but could give no figures as to her offensive armament. There is nothing of record in the Fourteenth Naval District regarding the vessel's armament or number of stacks. That part of the despatch reporting that the PRINCE ROBERT's crew went ashore and received mail at the British Consulate is correct.

26. The quality of reporting done by the Consulate to Tokyo on 3-6 December, 1941, is considered to have been poor, noticeably in the following particulars:

A. Complete inaccuracy of the despatch of 3 December regarding departure of the WYOMING and two seaplane tenders. (See paragraph 4, above.)

B. Erroneous reference to the UTAH as the WYOMING. Paragraphs 4, 14.)

C. Complete inaccuracy of the message regarding arrival of the HONOLULU. (Paragraph 5.)

D. Failure entirely to report heavy cruisers (Paragraphs 6, 14), and reporting only half the light cruisers (Paragraphs 6, 9.)

E. Reporting that four cruisers of the HONOLULU class were coming in on 5 December, whereas none arrived. (Paragraph 6.)

F. Large percentage of error in reporting number of destroyers. (Paragraphs 6, 10, 11, 14, 17.)

G. Failure to report that the PENNSYLVANIA was in drydock and not at moorings. (Paragraph 14.)

27. Upon the basis of the foregoing, including references (a), (b), and (c), it is concluded that:

A. There definitely were several observers who reported Pearl Harbor ship movements to the Consulate. This is proved by the admissions of KOTO-SHIRODO and MIKAMI, in references (b) and (c), respectively, and by other evidence to be discussed more fully in the next report.

B. The observers were relatively untrained, with the possible exception of MORIMURA, who may be a naval officer. (To date, the evidence fails [9] to show which observers made the accurate reports, and which made the erroneous reports.)

C. Observing was done from a considerable distance. This is concluded chiefly from the fact that the demilitarized UTAH was mistaken for the WYOMING (whereas the latest issue of Jane's Fighting Ships, readily available in Honolulu, clearly shows the WYOMING to have guns in her



turrets and the UTAH not to have them), and from the fact that all battle-ships were reported on 6 December to have been at moorings, whereas the PENNSYLVANIA was in drydock.

D. Confidential data as to Naval operations was not compromised. This is concluded from the fact that, in general, the data transmitted to Tokyo was surprisingly inaccurate.

28. Other than the despatches above reported, none of a seasonable nature have been found which bear directly on fleet movements. Certain messages, reporting (from newspaper sources, in most instances) such facts as the arrival of an American "goodwill squadron" in Australia and New Zealand, Admiral H. E. Kimmel's trip to and return from Washington, and the passage through Honolulu of personnel and supplies destined for the Burma Road have been collected and are appended hereto in enclosure (A).

Pending.

[1] ENCLOSURE (A) : *Copies of miscellaneous despatches from Japanese Consul General, Honolulu, to Tokyo and to other consuls, concerning military and naval subjects*

21 MARCH 1941

(To Tokyo; by code mail to Washington)

According to despatches from Auckland and Sydney the light cruisers Brooklyn and Savannah, the destroyers Case, Shaw, Cummings, Tucker arrived at Auckland on the 17th; and the heavy cruisers Chicago, Portland, and the destroyers Clark, Cassin, Conyngham, Downs, Reid arrived at Sydney—both groups on a friendly visit. The first group departed from Auckland on the 20th and may return to Pearl Harbor. It is reported that the second group will also go to Brisbane. Today's newspapers report that the above fleet sailed under sealed orders and that although they entered Pago Pago on the 9th and departed there on the 11th, that the final destination was not known by "outsiders" until they arrived. The maintenance of secrecy on this trip was a great success, it was reported.

29 APRIL 1941

(To Tokyo)

The American Army transport Washington with 2,500 troops and 24,300 tons of military supplies departed New York the 11th and arrived here early the morning of the 26th [2] via Panama and San Francisco. After unloading 2,000 troops, 12 student pilots, and military stores, 500 troops were embarked and she departed the 27th. It is believed this ship will be employed in transporting troops and evacuating Americans from the Far East.

14 MAY 1941

(To Tokyo)

With respect to message No. 10 of January 8th for the purpose of reenforcing the local airforce 21 B-17 bombers, under command of Lieutenant General Emons departed San Francisco at 1559 the 13th flying in formation and arrived Hickam Field at 0558 the 14th.

7 JUNE, 1941

(To Tokyo; by code mail to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle)

1. On the fourth received word from Washington that Admiral Kimmel started conversations with the Secretary of the Navy. No extraordinary significance seems to attach to his visit.

2. According to an announcement by Navy Department officials Admiral Kimmel brought plans for sending units [3] of the fleet back to the mainland for recreation of personnel for short periods. The periods and names of vessels to return were not announced.

13 JUNE 1941

(To Tokyo; by code mail to San Francisco and Manila)

Reference; San Francisco msg #92:

SS President Pierce with about 900 Army men embarked (includes some hundreds of aviation personnel and junior officers) arrived the 11th and sailed the 12th.

26 JUNE 1941

(To Tokyo)

Admiral Kimmel and Captain McMorris returned by clipper the 25th.

27 JUNE 1941

(To Tokyo)

Chungking-Burma Road—Trucks.

28 JUNE 1941

(To Tokyo and Consul, Hongkong)

Daniel Arnstein, Harold Davis, Manco Hellman, transportation [4] managers of prominent eastern U. S. trucking companies will leave on the 28th via Clipper for Hong Kong. Their aim will be to inspect the Burma Road from the standpoint of speeding help (to China).

8 JULY, 1941

(To Tokyo and Washington)

A report regarding the Washington report of the Latin pact of May that American pilots are joining the China Air Force: the local Chinese Consul General on 10 June enrolled 100 men at his consulate (largely from local air groups). Newspaper reports indicate that the Chinese military attache in Washington (makes arrangements?) furthermore according to English (language) newspapers of the 5th, 200 men have already (Toppa Senn) gone (?). The Chinese Consul General avoids a statement regarding his orders.

15 JULY 1941

(To Tokyo, San Francisco, Washington)

On the evening of the 14th a local broadcasting station broadcast to the effect that at present more than twenty Soviet ships are concentrating on the west coast and [5] loading for Vladivostok with machinery, parts, shoes, high test gasoline, etc., which had previously been released for export to Russia.

26 JULY 1941

(To Washington and Tokyo)

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Forrestal accompanied by Rear Admiral Towers, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, and his aide will leave Alameda in a Navy plane on the 26th and arrive at Pearl Harbor for the purpose of inspecting the U. S. fleet and naval and military installations. In the same plane, six officials connected with the Treasury Department will arrive for the purpose of handling affairs concerning the freezing of Japanese and Chinese assets here.

2 SEPTEMBER 1941

(To Washington and Tokyo)

On the 2nd an English language paper reported that on the 1st a foreign ship (called a sister ship of the Egyptian ship Zamzam which was recently attacked by German planes, but the name and nationality was not [6] announced)



entered port here enroute to the Orient carrying about 50 American aviators and mechanics. Although the group declined to reveal their destination, they are an advance party already assigned to patrol the Burma border and the Burma Road, and they have obtained permission to resign from their military duties.

23 SEPTEMBER, 1941

(To Tokyo)

Magruder to Chungking via Manila.

18 NOVEMBER 1491

(To Tokyo)

Capt. Richard M. Jones, etc., Burma Road trucks 3000 2 ton trucks.

The attached copy (of report sent to F.B.I., Washington by Mr. Shivers on 3/28/42 re notes found on desk pad at Japanese Consulate) was furnished Col. Bicknell.

[1] 1941

- 1/6 (J) Greek ship New year 23 3  
Ambassador Nomura, New Year greetings 71. (70)
- 1/13 (E) Mr. Hemenway. 10:30 A. M. Hawaiian Trust.  
Mr. Thayer.
- 1/15 (E) Lecture on "Chinese Drama" by Reverent Stephen Mark of the Com-  
munity Church of Honolulu.  
7:30 P. M. Jan. 13, at Mrs. John Marks. (?)
- 1/16 (J) Tsunoda, Memorial pamphlet.
- 1/16 (E) Annual meeting and election of officers of Chamber of C. of Honolulu.  
12 Noon. Jan. 19 at Young Hotel roof. Midkiff child, Bowen Smith
- 1/17 (E) Ordinary meeting of Japan Chamber of Commerce. 12: Noon.  
Mr. Stevenson T. 6303 a lawyer taking care of Greek steamer "Madours  
Pateras".
- 1/19 (E) 1: P. M. Judo opening ceremony. Army & Navy Y. M. C. A.
- 1/22 (E) 6:30 P. M.—Dr. Takahashi.
- 1/24 (J) ? Wakayama. Ishizaki, Yamamoto.
- 1/24 (J) Kinoshita. Japanese School  
Hilo, Toyonaka city, Umabayashi,  
To Japan Kunizukuri.
- 1/24 (E) Grade wind. Trade wind.
- 1/25 (J) Mr. Kamio, head of the purchasing dept. of House of Mitsukoshi.
- 1/25 (E) Standard Trading Co. National Merchandise Commerce.
- 1/26 (E) Indoor ball. Ceremony time will be fixed later.
- 1/26 (J) 6:30 Ishii Garage. In front the Consulate.
- 1/27 (J) ? association (party) Miyoshino (tea house) 6:30 P. M.
- 1/29 (E) Lt. Comr. Edwin Layton.
- 1/29 (E) Hanahauoli PTA meeting. 7:30 P. M.  
Speaker: Mrs. Sam Reisbord,  
Mrs. A. E. Steadman,  
Mrs. Robert Judd.
- 2/3 (E) Wrote to Consul T. Kuroki (?) about "Snail" (Sooil) or (Siroil).  
Lt. Commander Edwin T. Layton intelligent officer.
- [2] 2/4 (J) From Japan.
- 2/5 (E) Major General Walter C. Short is to arrive aboard Matsonia.
- 2/6 (E) Mr. & Mrs. Okudu  
5-7 Waialae Golf Club. Reception in honour of Lt. General & Mrs.  
Herron and Major G. & Mrs. Short.
- 2/7 (E) By way of comparison.
- 2/11 (J) Golf, during morning, 9:30  
6:30 A. M.  
Dr. Mori, Kimura, attend Okumura, Katsuki, Sumida.
- 2/14 (J) Yokohama Specie 14/2  
Consul. Muto. Takezaki. 6:00 p. m. Mochizuki (tea house)  
Shunchoro (tea house) \$6.00  
Dinner
- 2/15 (E) 8.93

- 2/18 (E) Kamakura. Mr. Shirai Specie Bank depart for Japan  
Successor Ninei Miyamoto.
- 2/19 (E) Noon Mr. Midkiff.
- 2/20 (J) To telegram concerning Trade wind (boat).
- 2/20 (E) Maiden voyage Kathleen Norris  
A Jew in Love Ben Hecht  
For Men Only Beth Proun  
Wife For Sale Kathleen Norris
- 2/21 (J) Pacific Bank, 6:30 Mochizuki (tea house)  
Tokyo, wind. Ozaki
- 2/21 (E) Manhattan Love Song Kathleen Norris  
Angel in the Home Kathleen Norris  
O We Too Are Drifting Gale Wilhelm  
Second Hand Wife Kathleen Norris
- 2/25 (E) Museum Mr. Brian.
- 2/27 (J) Mochizuki (cancelled) Royal Hawaiian 6:30  
Mr. & Mrs. Iida Mr. & Mrs. Mori.
- 2/27 (E) Oriental Literature Society 7:30  
*Not able to attend.*  
Mochizuki.
- 2/28 (J) Asama Maru Washington Suzuki, wife Miyoko  
677182
- 3/3 (J) [3] Sa— ? 6:00 Mochizuki Teahouse.
- 3/4 (E) Midkiff 6:30 Cigar N. D. Edmunds (Edwards?)
- 3/6 (E) Academy Art. March 4, March 16. Mr. and Mrs. Okuda.
- 3/7 (E) Pan-Pacific Union Noon luncheon Y. W. C. A. J. N. Midkiff.  
(J) Chamber of Commerce.
- 3/9 (J) McCully, dress-maker, 9th—1:00 p. m.
- 3/10 (J) Invitation to the members of the Consulate. 6:30 p. m. Kyushuya  
(hotel) ?
- 3/11 (E) Mr. Sumida.  
(J) Soto-ahn (Soto Sect) Pacific branch  
Kogan Yoshizumi  
The Nissei Club Research meeting. 3 persons  
Watanabe excursion party. Son five years. ?
- 3/14 (E) ? 92262 68 904  
(J) March 6th, reached Yokohama.  
Army Colonel. Head of the Bureau of the Personnel Affairs.  
? ? (two names of places ? ) attached to embassy.  
Arrival of the Consul General.
- 3/15 (J) Departure of the Astoria, Salt Lake and other six vessels.  
Heavy cruiser Louisville, Light cruiser St. Louis and so forth, docked.
- 3/16 (J) Nichibei Chuzo Kabushiki Kai sha (Brewery company in Hilo).  
Fujimoto Manager Hayashi Place, 3 persons Teuada, Takehara,  
Imai.
- 3/17 (J) Secretary Morimura, leaving on 20th on Tatsuta Maru from Yokohama.  
(E) Dr. Franco Montanari, Italian Consul; Wade C. Hiberly, Asst. Col.  
Customs.
- 3/21 (J) Welcome reception for the Consul General, under the auspices of the  
United Japanese Society. Friday the 21st. Natsunoya, 6:00 p. m.
- 3/22 (J) Welcome reception for the Consul General, United Society (crossed  
out). Army Commander in Chief, General Short.  
(E) Return call—Short.
- 3/24 (E) 7:30 P. T. A., Hanahauoli School.
- 3/26 (J) Place: Shunchoro teahouse 6:30.
- 3/27 (J) Meeting: Thursday luncheon. Concerning the indictment of the  
owner of the Japanese fishing boat.  
(E) Saturday (crossed out) meeting.
- 3/28 (J) Buddhist. Mochizuki.  
(E) 4-10 to Ft. Shafter.
- [4] 3/29 (J) Meeting to discuss the name lists of the Japanese side.
- 3/30 (E) Murata dug (drug?) 1819 Homerule St., Kalihi. (The word "Makiki"  
underlined in ink, written on same page).
- 3/31 (J) 7 Commerce.



- 4/1 (J) Morimura  
Stopover of Ambassador Kurusu when returning.
- 4/3 (E) Miss Loraine E. Kuck at home, 1951 Vancouver Dr., April 3rd  
3—30; 6 p. m.
- 4/4 (J) Kagawa and his party.  
Banquet. Y. W. C. A. dinner  
Luncheon Japanese Christian Association, Nuuanu Y. M. C. A.  
Tea Party, home of Dr. Iga Mori  
Consul General
- (E) Reception party at Dr. Iga Mori's home from 3 to 8.
- 4/6 (J) Only Consul General to University Graduates' Club.
- 4/10 (J) Consul General Reception for the Japanese side. 6 p. m.  
(E) Panamean ship "Loidn" (?) "Loida").
- 4/12 (J) General meeting of the Fujin-kai. Use of the Consulate Building.  
Banquet of the Chamber of Commerce.  
Newly appointed Wo Fat (chop sui restaurant)  
United Japanese Society, rural representatives.  
Councillors—about 60 members invited  
Consulate member.
- 4/14 (J) Auspices: The Oahu Branch of the Hawaii Japanese Christian Association; Time: Noon luncheon; Place: Pleasanton Hotel.  
Oahu Branch head; Chiyokichi Furuta.
- 4/15 (J) Consul General Rotary Club Guest.  
(E) Rotary Club guest. Luncheon, Young Hotel.
- 4/16 (J) Nitta-maru docks from mainland.  
Obata—1 N. Y. K.  
Consul Fukushima 3 A. M.  
Japanese Society. Luncheon.
- 4/17 (J) Yamamoto (to) Yamashiro Hotel.  
Japanese food.  
(E) Mr. Charles Bishop  
Kinney  
c/o Bernard Farden, 711 Prospect St., Tel. 4451  
6:30 Mr. and Mrs. Kinney  
(In brackets): Mr. Kita—Mr. and Mrs. Okuda.
- [5] 4/18 (J) Yawata-maru  
Lunch Fukuda, a clerk  
Evening lent to United Japanese Society.
- 4/20 (E) Captain Charles (?) Hinfharoon.
- 4/22 (J) Consul General. Reception for the foreign people.  
(E) Telephone number: 67907  
Policeman, res. parking place  
Norman Gay. Tel. 98542 - 2629 Manoa Rd.
- 4/23 (J) N. Y. K. invitation, evening. 6:30 Shunchoro (tea house).  
(Phone No.) 65985.
- 4/24 (E) 10:30 (crossed out). Luncheon - Norman Gay.
- 4/24 (E) Wade Warren Thayer is to leave for mainland by Lurline to attend the National Boy Scout meeting in Washington.
- 4/27 (J) Fukuuchi \$25.00 contribution.  
\$10.00 contribution.  
(E) Member (with arrow pointing to \$25.00 contribution). 5:00 p. m.
- 4/28 (E) The number: 3-6-0-9 written thus, and boxed.
- 4/29 (E) Dr. Arthur L. Dean.  
Director of the Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.  
(Sato ? Mr. Wallis, M. Alexander)  
Walter F. Dillingham (in Jap. characters: "Pres., Oahu Railway Co.")  
Walter F. Frear (spelled "Frier").  
Frank Tremane? (this is written on separate sheet—reverse side?)
- 4/30 (E) Party at C. G. Residence for members of the Consulate.  
(J) Frank Tremaine, Honolulu United Press correspondent, left on Lurline  
Representatives Tasaburo Shimizu and Riichi (?) Yamamichi left on Lurline
- 5/1 (E) Invited to luncheon, Mr. S. Abe, Senator.

- 5/2 (J) Mochuzuki (tea house) 6:00 informal  
(E) Call on Mr. Strench (?)
- 5/3 (E) Evening. Hananoya; wedding party of Mr. Hadada. (Hananoya: tea-house).
- 5/4 (E) Expected—M. S. Asama Maru in port.
- 5/6 (J) Entertainer—a good talker.  
Kokusai Theater—Gunnison—Young man's eye glasses.  
(E) F. A. Conteur  
Mr. Baker, photographer  
Dr. Robinson, University of New York  
Mr. R. A. Gunnison.
- [6] 5/7 (J) Sogawa, Toyama, Tsuchiya—not yet.  
(E) Afternoon 2:00 P. T. A. meeting, Hanahauoli School  
Evening 6:30—C. G. Residence; newspapermen  
Sears Roebuck & Co, 8-10.
- 5/8 (E) 4:15 Doyle's services at Elks' Club, Waikiki.  
(Word "tidbits" written in lower left-hand corner).
- 5/9 (E) Luncheon 12:00 Junior Chamber of Commerce.
- 5/10 (E) Mothers' Day.
- 5/11 (J) 11:30 a. m., where to: Haloiva.  
Evening 6:30, Dr. Faus, Port Lock Rd.
- 5/13 (E) Telephone call to Lt. Comdr. Layton.
- 5/15 (E) Monthly Study meeting 7:45 p. m. at Dr. Mori's. Speaker Cons. Gen. Kita.  
Kalama ? ?
- 5/16 (E) Meeting 6:30 p. m. Official Residence. Prominent Japanese.  
P. P. U. (Pan-Pacific Union?) Wade.
- 5/18 (J) Okazaki (judo) arena.  
(E) 10:00 am. losen (?) first ball, finish 12:00  
Midkiff.
- 5/19 (E) May 19. 4:30 p. m. Assembly Room, Hanahauoli School.
- 5/23 (J) Fujii Hayakawa  
(E) Tuesday lecture, Richard Lane.
- 5/24 (E) Kazukuehn 149 Sei 1476 Wrong 156S no visit? 1896  
Punahou School 8:00 a. m.
- 5/25 (J) Uluma—Ryukyu (Okinawa) word). "Ulu" means SAND; "ma" means ISLAND.  
(E) 7:00 p. m. Bartlett & Robertson.
- 5/26 (J) Hawaii Shogyo Sha (Hawaii Commercial Press).  
(E) Mrs. Peck; Mr. and Mrs. Jones; Mr. Robertson.  
(Following numbers—phone? 4327-9351.
- 5/29 (J) Kimura ? Matsuda Shunchoro (teahouse).  
(E) Shunchoro (teahouse)—Moribe 6:30
- 5/27 (J) Y. M. C. A.—6:00 a. m.
- [7] 5/30 (J) 9:00 a. m. Moiliili  
Standing Committee: Serizawa, Sasaki, Ogata  
President.
- 6/3 (J) Invitation to Meiji University.
- 6/4 (E) Mr. F. Midkiff—2739  
3609 Mr. Frazier
- 6/6 (E) 8:00 p. m. Central Court of the Honolulu Academy of Arts.
- 6/10 (E) Ironwood.
- 6/11 (J) Yokohama Specie, Matsuda, night  
Time: 6:30  
Place: Halekulani  
Mr. and Mrs. Matsuda; Mr. and Mrs. Mori (Jr.); Takahashi; Mr. and Mrs. Soga (Jr.) Kita; Mr. and Mrs. Okuda; Mr. and Mrs. Yuge
- 6/12 (E) Mr. Yugen (Eugene?) Turner speaks on China Affairs at Y. M. C. A., noon.  
If there is any problem that you like to have explained, please feel free to call upon us.
- 6/13 (E) Resterick. Academy of Arts.  
Friel—5439 (tel. no.?)  
(J) Road—land—will estimate.



- 6/16 (E) Mr. Judd speaks on "Hawaii as the Pivot on the Pacific" at P. P. U. luncheon. (Lawrence M. Judd?)
- 6/21 (E) Mr. Arthur E. Goodwin, Tel. 66220—1704 Keesumoku St.
- 6/23 (E) 3 Masao Moriyu  
237 Takashi Yoshida.
- 6/26 (E) Alfred C. Young, Punahou, speaker, President of the Alumni Ass'n.
- 6/28 (E) Luau at Punahou School, 6:30 p. m.
- 6/29 (J) Concerning heikan? fishing boat. Freeze of Foreign Assets. Pennsylvania.
- 6/30 (E) Italian Consulate—3948
- 7/4 (E) Arriving July 9th, Kamakura—Diplomatic courier, Kajuwo Taki to Customs.
- 7/7 (J) Italian Consul meets at the Cocktail party.  
(E) Carl Armfelt, 2235 Kalia Rd., Tel. 99865—Cocktail party.
- 7/8 (J) Tour inspection committee to South America, representatives: *head—Kohei Hara; Mishimura, ?; Shinohada, Takhaki; Tehara, Kiyoshi; Toda, ?; Secretary. NYK Hirasaki Maru.*
- [8] 7/11 (J) The opening of the meeting. All Islands Commercial Meeting. Mochizuki. Mr. & Mrs. 4:30-6:30.
- 7/22 (J) First 3 months \$21.00  
From the 4th month \$30.00  
First Private \$36.00  
Senior Private \$54.00  
Corporal \$60.00  
Special Sergeant \$150.00  
(food, clothing, board)
- 7/23 (J) United Society, Shunchoro teahouse 6:00 p. m.
- 7/27 (J) Contractors Organization, Ishii Garden, 6:00 p. m.
- 7/29 (E) P. P. U.
- 8/4 (J) Ukishima, Halekulani.
- 8/6 (J) Matsuda, invitation 6:30  
Kimura, Onoda, Mr. and Mrs. Matsui
- 8/10 (E) "M" Day—Mobilization day  
(J) Jews residing in America 477 ten thousand (4,770,000)  
Negroes 1189 ten thousand (11,890,000)
- 8/11 (J) Ukishima came from the island.  
(E) The word "Monday" is written six times and underlined. The figures: \$3,200.00 and \$2,000.00 are written all over page, and boxed in some cases.
- 8/14 (J) Honolulu Geisha (girls) organization.  
Memorial day, 30 years anniversary; Congratulatory entertainment, Kokusai theater, from the 14th to the 20th.
- 8/20 (J) French Consul—money?  
(E) I see no necessity for denying the statement since it is entirely baseless on the face of it.
- 8/21 (J) Douye.  
(E) Thursday, Pratt.
- 8/29 (J) Miyoshino (teahouse) Hanafuji (Teahouse girl's name?) 6:00 p. m.  
(E) Manual—handbook.
- 8/30 (J) Ikezawa—79588 (phone no?)  
(E) Vice Consul and Mrs. Otojiro Okuda  
JZK 15160 (radio station?)
- [9] 8/31 (J) Aug. 31, 1933, at present there are 24 nations in Europe. According to President Roosevelt, 70 millions of dollars.  
L. L. B. loaned three million two thousand four hundred dollars.
- 9/2 (E) 93870 Hanahanoli School.
- 9/3 (J) 1. Japanese of Shanghai, 88,000 assets (assents) 8,000,000 yen.  
2. The Americans say that manufacturing ability of the Japan Army and Navy airplanes are average 250 plans monthly; together with the people-owned planes and Army and Navy, it is 5000 planes. (70% are attack planes. Year ? Airplane School ?)
- 9/4 (E) full-fledged American.  
Tenement house. (Japanese character meaning same).
- 9/6 (J) Tanabe—944172 (James T. Tanabe, 1920 Bingham St.)

- 9/7 (J) From July 1st, 1941 to the end of the year, 1943, there will be: Large ships 1,153 (12,014,000 tons) on the high seas.  
 Battleships and warships. From Jan 1941 to August there will be:  
     Completed ships—213  
     Installed ships—436  
 Ships launched last year:  
     1 Battleship  
     1 Cruiser  
     8 Submarines  
     8 Destroyers  
 Installation:  
     2 Battleships  
     13 Cruisers  
     18 Submarines  
     57 Destroyers  
     1 Plane carrier
- 9/9 (J) Candy. (Tea and cake to be served?)  
 9:30 a. m. 11:00 a. m.
- 9/10 (E) 10:00 a. m. Installation of Bishop Sweeney, D. D., at Cathedral of Our Lady of the Peace.
- 9/13 (E) President Coolidge for Manila and Shanghai.
- 9/16 (J) Stop-over: Kunichi Kiyohara, Department of Justice Secretary  
     Hamada, Professor of Imperial University  
     Nishina, Technician  
     Kuga, Courier  
     ? Watanabe, Representative Nagatani
- (E) President Tailor.
- 9/16 (E) Shaigeta ? up the can (case?).
- [10] 9/18 (J) San Francisco departure: bounded for the east.  
 Penant ? (name of the ship). Two Japanese.
- 9/20 (J) Foliage plant. Like the chrysanthemum, tulip. A plant which the leaves are to be considered.  
 (E) Single adultery; double adultery; foliage plant
- 9/23 (E) Miss Caroline Curtis, 6th grade teacher, anahauli School.
- 9/24 (J) Ship bounded for the east, Penant. Expected to dock.  
 Fujiwara, Asayoshi or Yoritoshi.
- 9/28 (J) 1. Tennis - soft ball 8:30 - 12:30  
 2. 12:30 Fair golf with Harada, list purse ? (Fair Golf: Terr. Golf Course, Ala Wai) ?
- 9/30 (J) Sumida family marriage party, at Natsu-no-ya (teahouse) 6:30 p. m.  
 (E) ? fairway, 1:00 p. m.
- 10/2 (E) Jitney sale - high jinks.  
 (J) Boisterous merrymaking.
- 10/4 (E) Both my feet had gone to sleep - I got to my feet.  
 (J) Got numb - got numb.
- 10/6 (E) Dr. Bowels who was Mrs. Carry in Osaka met at P. P. U.  
 Mr. Harbin, Hiroshima Higher Normal School met at P. P. U.  
 P. P. U. Straddles, Panama Zone. suave, polite, haggling and bickering
- (J) 2. pm. Yama no Sakaya (name of brewery in town). Note: on reverse side of calendar sheet, up in corner next to the number 6 is the word "coincident" written in English.
- 10/7 (J) One gallon is: "nisho ichigo" (in Japanese measurement.)  
 One pint is equal to "nigo hassavaku" (in Japanese measurement).  
 (E) Midkiff at home 6:00 p.m. (pencil)  
 Dr. Gulike (Gulick) 4:00 p.m. "  
 1. Dr. Bowels from Japan spoke at P. P. U. (written in pen).  
 Muffed the fly? (pencil)
- 10/8 (J) Natsumoya (teahouse). Baseball social gathering.  
 (E) Miss ? who was in Hiroshima. Elm at King?  
 Murray CIO leader was at odds with Lewis.
- [11] 10/9 (J) Ki'chi or Nobuyuki, Tokyo city.  
 (A person's name, not clear) Yodobashi-ku, Nishi-Ochiai 1-134.



- (E) I know how to get up a bridge game.  
That's would be from frying pan into fire.  
Volcanic Isle, by Wilfrid Fleisher. (book?)
- 10/10 (J) San Francisco departure. Ship bound for the east; Berdia (name of ship). Two Japanese.
- (E) Addition, as follows:  

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.79 \\ 5.27 \\ \hline 7.06 \end{array}$$
- 10/11 (E) 1.00 Unialae Pu?
- 10/12 (E) Soft ball, Wahiawa  
(J) Athletic Association.
- 10/13 (J) Shunchoro. Invitation: Matsuda, in place of?  
Noda  
Consul General Okuda  
Yokohama Specie
- 10/14 (J) Form (in the circle).  
Japanese returning?  
From the beginning  
President Pierce from Shanghai docked. Chinese aviation, 100 persons on board.
- 10/15 (E) Marriage reception of Takabashi's daughters at Royal Hawaiian Hotel, 4-6 p. m.  
(J) Resignation of the Kanoe Cabinet.  
For once, only once, only this.  
Waimanalo air field, or planes I suppose.
- 10/16 (J) Sakamoto. (Takejiro Sakamoto, 1518-F Hiram Lane, is listed in phone book under the number given, viz.—8429.)  
(E) \$7.00 for nothing  
Tel. numbers as follows: 684292 (crossed out) 8429 (underlined).
- 10/17 (J) Marine Inspector, Tatsuta-Maru  
Department of Communication  
Tsuchiya, a clerk  
Also, Foreign Department, Maeda, a clerk.
- (E) Official quarters discounted to overlook (in Jap) this possibility
- [12] 10/16 (J) Fujita, Sasaki, Hiramitsu.  
Ceremonial Rites of the Yasukuni Shrine (in Japan). Miyumoto.
- (E) Holiday.  
It's the stove that's getting me down.
- 10/19 (J) Taiyo Maru. Consul Kaoru Iwanaga.  
Tomoki Doi, Department of Communication clerk.  
Marine Inspector.
- 10/20 (E) 7:30
- 10/23 (J) Tatsuta-Maru docked.
- 10/24 (J) Departure, Tatsuta-Maru.
- 10/27 (J) Disposition of the income from the freight by the special computation of the consulate.  
Get permission from the Freeze Order officer.
- 11/1 (J) Taiyo-Maru docked. Consul Iwanaga, Inspector Doi.  
First—9. Second—50. Third—271.  
Three o'clock, regular staff—403 Portable—88 Extra—200.  
Kikuchi (may be the name).
- (E) Pier. 2458 (tel. no.?)
- 11/2 (J) Immigration official  
(E) Customs 2  
Harbor Master.
- 11/5 (J) Taiyo-Maru left port. 7:40 p. m.  
Mori, Matsuda, Muramoto, Onoda, Soga, Makino, Sato, Ohya.
- 11/8 (E) 1. Fairway.  
pufferfish  
with his back to the piano  
(J) Ishii Garden  
Baloon fish.
- 11/10 (J) Ambassador Kurusu's arrival, extended. (delayed?)

- 11/11 (E) 1. Armistic Day. Holiday  
(J) 2. Ambassador Kurusu's arrival extended one day.
- 11/12 (E) Ambassador Kurusu arrived by China Clipper, 4:35 p. m. at Pearl Harbor.
- 11/13 (J) Ambassador Kurusu left for California by Clipper, 3:00 p. m.  
[13] 11/13 (E) Invited Mr. Morris and Mr. F. Tremaine at Ishii Garden (UP).
- 11/14 (J) Expect Argentina Japan Ambassador "Gandei Ottei".  
(E) (Addition as follows:) 4. 49  
5. 30  
1. 93  

---

11. 72
- 11/15 (J) The flying power:  
2,500 fighting planes, or over  
17,000 members Officers (41,000)  
180,000 members Flying Soldiers (600,000)  
10,000 members Flying cadets (600,000) (this latter figure is crossed out).
- 11/19 (J) Foreign radio program.  
(E) TZI—9535 kc. 10:30 p. m.  
15105 News 1:30 p. m.  
" 6:00 p. m.  
9535 9535 (this latter is crossed out).
- 11/23 (E) The word OBSERVE written four different times and underlined in each case. The word LOT also appears several times, same way.  
(J) The words SEA and SAILOR appear several times.
- 12/1 (E) Within the predictable future.  
2609900 19,463.14  
236 6,635.86  

---

2,499.00 26,099.00
- 12/2 (E) (Only following figures appear):  
23600 24  
26,099.00  
24,478.25  

---

1,620.75  
3.38  

---

1,624.13

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
HONOLULU, T. H., March 19, 1942.

Lt. Colonel George W. Bicknell,  
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2,  
Army Contact Office, Honolulu, T. H.

DEAR SIR: There are being forwarded herewith copies of translations made of coded and confidential material obtained from the Japanese Consulate in Honolulu. It may be observed that Exhibits "B", "C" and "D" are not included inasmuch as they are messages which were not decoded.

Photographic copies of the originals of all of the foregoing will be furnished you at an early date.

Very truly yours,

R. L. Shivers,  
R. L. SMIVERS,  
Special Agent in Charge.

Enclosures.



*Translation of a Register of Radiograms*

1. Two copies of the translation of radiograms received by the Japanese Consulate at Honolulu during 1941 is forwarded to you for your information.

G. W. B.

Encl. (2).

HONOLULU, T. H., March 13, 1942.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
Washington, D. C.

Re: JAPANESE ACTIVITIES, HONOLULU, T. H., CONFILE—ESPIONAGE (J)

DEAR SIR: Reference is made to a letter to the Bureau dated March 2, 1942, transmitting a translation of a register of radiograms sent by the Japanese Consulate at Honolulu during the year of 1941. This letter indicated that a register of messages received by the Consulate would be translated and forwarded to the Bureau.

In accordance therewith, there are being forwarded copies of a translation of a register of radiograms received by the Japanese Consulate at Honolulu during 1941. The synopses of the messages recorded in the enclosures herewith are believed to represent all of the incoming radio activity on the part of the Japanese Consulate.

This register should be considered with the register of radiograms transmitted, which was forwarded to the Bureau by letter dated March 2, 1942, and with the photorecord negatives of this register and other coded material which were forwarded to the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

R. L. SHIVERS,  
Special Agent in Charge.

FGT: LT

65-414.

Enclosures—5.

cc: G-2 Honolulu (3 enclosures), ONI Honolulu (3 enclosures).

TRANSLATION OF FORM IN WHICH WERE RECORDED THE INCOMING TELEGRAMS TO  
THE CONSULATE

## INCOMING TELEGRAMS

TELEGRAMS, OFFICIAL MESSAGES

SECRET----- ORDINARY-----

NO. -----

FILE NO. -----

DATED----- month----- day

RECEIVED----- month----- day

FROM-----

TO-----

ATTACHED TO:

RECEIVED----- month----- day

SUBJECT: (gist of contents)

CHANNEL OF DISPOSITION:

TO----- month----- day

FROM----- month----- day

TO----- month----- day

FROM----- month----- day

TO----- month----- day

FROM----- month----- day

TO----- month----- day

FROM----- month----- day

TO----- month----- day

FROM----- month----- day

TO: THE ARCHIVES AND DOCUMENTS SECTION-----

TELEGRAM SECTION (X)

PERSON IN CHARGE: -----

REMARKS:

## EXPLANATIONS

## TYPES OF CODES:

A-----AN (GO)  
 B-----RYAKU (GO)  
 C-----HEI (ordinary)

## ABBREVIATIONS:

CG-----CONSUL GENERAL  
 ADS-----ARCHIVES AND DOCUMENTS SECTION  
 TS-----TELEGRAM SECTION

1. The letter GO is very similar to another letter, namely, REI, which may mean ORDER (in the sense of issued order), but since the letter—GO or REI—may also be a designation of a certain type of code, this explanation is being attached for reference. This letter appears under column entitled *TELEGRAM NO. & CODE TYPE and CONTENTS*.

2. The word GOGAI is presumably a designation to the effect that the radiogram does not belong to any one type of code for the word literally means "outside of number." However, the word may also be a designation of a certain type of code.

3. The word MU literally means nil or none, but this may also be a designation of a certain type of code.

TOP SECRET

[3] FROM: THE MINISTER (FOREIGN)

Telegram No. & Code Type	File No.	Date Rec'd	Contents	Disposition
1-B-----	19	1/17	Re granting of social allowances-----	To the CG 1/17, to the TS 1/18.
2-(A)-----	20	1/17	Re Greek ship heading towards Japan..	To the CG 1/17, to the TS 1/18.
3-B-----	26	1/24	Re remittance of development (of intelligence) expenses.	To the CG 1/24, to the TS 1/24.
4-B-----	27	1/24	Re crew members connected with Japan-Russian (?) fishing industry. (to the Ambassador #37)	To the CG 1/24, to the TS 1/24.
5-B-----	28	1/26	Ditto----- (to the Ambassador #38)	To the CG 1/27, to the TS 1/27.
6-B-----	31	1/27	Re invitation of Ambassador Nomura and his party.	To the CG 1/27, to the TS 1/27.
7-B-----	32	1/27	Re delivery of telegram to Ambassador Nomura.	To the CG 1/27, to the TS 1/28.
177-B-----	33	1/27	Re expression of views by the Minister on the speech by Secretary "Hull" against Japan. (to the Ambassador #39)	To the CG 1/27, to the TS 1/28.
8-A-----	69	2/15	Re collecting of information-----	To the CG 2/15, to the TS 2/14.
9-B-----	78	2/25	Re crew members connected with Russo-Japanese (?) fishing.	To the CG 2/25, to the TS 2/25.
10-B-----	80	2/26	Re date when Consul General Kita will start for his new post.	To the CG 2/26, to the TS 2/26.
[4] 11-B-----	82	2/27	Re invitation to participate in the special festival of the Yasukuni Shrine to MASA NAKAMURA.	To the CG 2/27, to the TS 2/27.
12-B-----	83	3/1	Re Consul General Kita's companion.	To the CG 3/1, to the TS 3/1.
13-B-----	91	3/8	Re recrossing by CHINEI KANE-SHIRO.	To the CG 3/8, to the TS 3/8.
14-B-----	90	-----	Re appointment of Secretary (TADASHI) MORIMURA to service in this Consulate.	To the CG 3/8, to the TS 3/8.
584-A-----	94	3/10	Re disposition of secret documents.... (dated 3/10)	To the CG 3/10, to the TS 3/11.
15-B-----	111	3/18	Re starting for new post of Secretary Morimura.	To the CG 3/18, to the TS 3/18.
16-A-----	116	3/20	Re granting of visa for transit to "WILLIAM PINRY HOLCOMBE".	To the CG 3/20, to the TS 3/21.
619-A-----	117	3/22	Re Greek vessel heading towards Japan.	To the CG 3/22, to the TS 3/22.
17-A-----	119	3/25	Re radiograms and secret documents to this Consulate carried by courier Mori.	To the CG 3/25, to the TS 3/25.
18-C-----	120	3/25	Re inquiry on boarding of ship by the Consul General's "cook."	To the CG 3/25, to the TS 3/25.
7-YUGO-----	127	3/27	Re distribution of code type TSU and AN. (type GO #1 type 9) (dated 3/12)	To the CG 3/31, to the TS 4/1.



## FROM: THE MINISTER (FOREIGN)—Continued

Telegram No. & Code Type	File No.	Date Rec'd	Contents	Disposition
19-B.....	139	4/5	Re indictment of Japanese fishing boat owners.	To the CG 4/5, to the TS 4/5.
20-B.....	145	4/7	Re verification expense of crewmen's registration.	To the CG 4/7, to the TS 4/8.
[5] 21-B.....	144	4/7	Re request for contribution of article from Premier Konoye and Foreign Minister Matsuoka to the magazine commemorating the completion of the Memorial Hall of the Japanese Hospital of Honolulu.	To the CG 4/7, to the TS 4/8.
814-ANGO.....	148	4/10	Re departure of Panamanian vessel towards Japan. (to Britain #123)	To the CG 4/10, to the TS 4/10.
819-RYAKUGO.....	152	4/11	Re stopping in port of courier Secretary FUKUDA and his party.	To the CG 4/11, to the TS 4/12.
22-A.....	151 (12)	4/11	Re simplifying procedure for expatriation from Japanese nationality.	To the CG 4/11, to the TS 4/12.
23-B.....	162	4/18	Re remittance of allowances for rent...	To the CG 4/28, to the TS 4/19.
24-C.....	163	9/18	Re expatriation notices in official gazette.	To the CG 4/18, to the TS 4/19.
11-B-YUGO.....	164	4/18	Re supplementary addition of RYAKUGO (code?) to transferred telegram no. E.	To the CG 4/18, to the TS 4/19.
25-B.....	179	dated 4/28	Re notice of expatriation of HISAO NAKAZAWA in the official gazette.	To the CG 4/28, to the TS 4/28.
26-B.....	180	4/30	Re crew members connected with Russo-Japanese(?) fishing. (to the Ambassador #186) (dated 4/30)	To the CG 4/30, to the TS 5/1.
963-ANGO.....	181	dated 4/30	Re change of indicator words in request telegram. (Secret)	To the CG 4/30, to the TS 5/1.
-C.....	19	5/3	Re notice of expatriation of ..... in the official gazette.	To the CG 5/3, to the TS 5/3.
[6] 28-C.....	194	5/7	Re expatriation notice in official gazette.	To the CG 5/7, to the TS 5/3.
29-C.....	199	5/12	Ditto.....	To the CG 5/12, to the TS 5/13.
30-A.....	200	5/12	Re purchase of OKUMA's house (or purchase of house by OKUMA).	To the CG 5/12, to the TS 5/13.
(17)-AN-YUGO.....	198	5/10	Re method for use of telegraphic code type TSU. (dated 4/12)	To the CG 5/13, to the TS .....
1058-ANGO.....	201	5/14	Re abstinence from speeches disadvantageous to the Axis.	To the CG 5/14, to the TS 5/14.
31-C.....	208	5/21	Re expatriation notice in the official gazette.	To the CG 5/21, to the TS 5/22.
32-B.....	211	5/22	Re transmission of lodging expenses for TSUKIKAWA by wire.	To the CG 5/22, to the TS 5/22.
33-C.....	213	5/24	Re expatriation notice in official gazette.	To the CG 5/24, to the TS 5/24.
34-B.....	226	5/29	Re trip to Hawaii by the Meiji University baseball team.	To the CG 5/29, to the TS 5/29.
35-C.....	225	5/29	Re expatriation notice in official gazette.	To the CG 5/29, to the TS 5/29.
36-A.....	227	5/30	Re transmission by wire of this Consulate's expenses for the development of intelligence for this year.	To the CG 5/30, to the TS 5/31.
37-C.....	228	5/31	Re expatriation notice in official gazette.	To the CG 5/31, to the TS 5/31.
38-C.....	230	6/2	Ditto.....	To the CG 6/2, to the TS 6/2.
39-C.....	238	6/5	Re expatriation notice in official gazette.	To the CG 6/5, to the TS 6/5.
40-C.....	243	6/7	Ditto.....	To the CG 6/7, to the TS 6/7.
[7] 41-A.....	246	6/9	Re subsidy to the "Pan-Pacific Union". (dated 6/9)	To the CG 6/9, to the TS 7/9.
1211-ANGO.....	247	6/9	Re establishment of propaganda organ of the League of Nations (from Hankow #186)	To the CG 6/9, to the TS 6/10.
42-C.....	250	6/11	Re expatriation notice in official gazette	To the CG 6/12, to the TS 6/12.
43-C.....	254	6/13	Ditto.....	To the CG 6/13, to the TS 6/13.
44-B.....	266	6/21	Ditto.....	To the CG 6/21, to the TS 6/21.
45-(C).....	282	6/25	Re expatriation.....	To the CG 6/25, to the TS 6/26.

## FROM : THE MINISTER (FOREIGN)—Continued

Telegram No. & Code Type	File No.	Date Rec'd	Contents	Disposition
46-A .....	284	6/27	Re investigation of the true facts surrounding discovery of the mutiny plot of the crew on the battleship "Pennsylvania."	To the CG 6/27, to the TS 6/27.
47-B .....	289	6/28	Re expatriation notice in official gazette.	To the CG 6/28, to the TS 6/30.
1399-ANGO .....	300	7/3	Re putting into force the telegraphic code type "TA."	To the CG 7/3, to the TS 7/3.
48-C .....	301	7/4	Notice of expatriation .....	To the CG 7/4, to the TS 7/6.
49-A .....	302	7/4	Message from the NYK .....	To the CG 7/5, to the TS 7/5.
50-B .....	312	7/10	Re resending of radiogram .....	To the CG 7/10, to the TS 7/10.
51-C .....	313	7/10	Notice of expatriation .....	To the CG 7/10, to the TS 7/10.
52-C .....	321	7/12	Ditto .....	To the CG 7/12, to the TS 7/14.
[8] 53-B .....	322	7/12	Re transmission by wire of salaries(?) for foreign diplomatic establishments.	To the CG 7/12, to the TS 7/14.
54-C .....	325	7/15	Re expatriation notice .....	To the CG 7/15, to the TS 7/15.
55-A .....	329	7/16	Re return of the Imperial portrait .....	To the CG 7/16, to the TS 7/16.
56-A .....	331-330	7/16	Re report of gathering of local information.	To the CG 7/17, to the TS 7/17.
57-B .....	336	7/17	Re arrival in port of courier OSHIO .....	To the CG 7/18, to the TS 7/18.
58-C .....	344	7/21	Re expatriation notice in official gazette.	To the CG 7/21, to the TS 7/21.
59-C .....	352	7/24	Ditto .....	To the CG 7/24, to the TS 7/26.
1631-ANGO .....	395	7/28	Re issuing of instructions on entry into port of Japanese vessels.	To the CG 7/28, to the TS 7/26 (28?).
60-A .....	394	7/28	Re returning of the portraits of the three Imperial Majesties.	To the CG 7/28, to the TS 7/29.
61-A .....	404	7/29	Re ..... the secret #2 type UNNUN.	To the CG 7/29, to the TS 7/29.
62-C .....	409	7/30	Notice of expatriation .....	To the CG 7/30, to the TS 7/30.
63-A .....	419	7/31	Re courier OSHIO .....	To the CG 7/31, to the TS 8/2.
64-C .....	420	7/31	Expatriation notice in official gazette .....	To the CG 7/31, to the TS 8/2.
65 .....	432	8/2	Re calling at "Honolulu" of Tatuta Maru.	To the CG 8/2, to the TS 8/4.
[9] 66-A .....	450	8/6	Re sailing of the Tatuta Maru directly to Japan.	To the CG 8/6, to the TS 8/8.
67-C .....	451	8/6	Re expatriation notice .....	To the CG 8/6, to the TS 8/8.
68-A .....	457	8/8	Re visa for passing through to the Britisher, McBain.	To the CG 8/8, to the TS 8/8.
69-C .....	459	8/9	Expatriation notice .....	To the CG 8/9, to the TS 8/9.
-A .....	460	8/9	Request telegram from the Yokohama Specie Bank dated Aug. 9.	To the CG 8/9, to the TS 8/9.
70-C .....	469	8/13	Expatriation notice .....	To the CG 8/13, to the TS 8/13.
71-A .....	470	8/13	Re loan from the Specie Bank .....	To the CG 8/13, to the TS 8/13.
1836-ANGO .....	477	8/16	Re movements of foreign warships .....	To the CG 8/16, to the TS 8/19.
72-B .....	486	8/22	Re request for permission for inspection tour within the jurisdiction.	To the CG 8/22, to the TS 8/22.
73-A .....	492	8/26	Request telegram from Specie Bank .....	To the CG 8/26, to the TS 8/27.
74-C .....	496	8/28	Re expatriation notice .....	To the CG 8/28, to the TS 8/28.
75-A .....	498	8/29	Re telegraphic code .....	To the CG 8/29, to the TS 9/5.
76-A .....	497	8/29	(Special telegram type GO, no. 1907) Re loans from Specie Bank to this Consulate.	To the CG 8/29, to the TS 8/29.
1906-ANGO .....	499	.....	Re survey pertaining to Domei broadcasts.	To the CG 8/29, to the TS 8/29.
77-A .....	502	8/30	Re telegraphic code .....	To the CG 8/30, to the TS 8/30.
[10] 78-A .....	507	9/1	Re movements and whereabouts of the U. S. Fleet.	To the CG 9/1, to the TS 9/2.
79-A .....	516	9/5	Request telegram from Specie Bank .....	To the CG 9/5, to the TS 9/5.



## FROM: THE MINISTER (FOREIGN)—Continued

Telegram No. & Code Type	File No.	Date Rec'd	Contents	Disposition
80-C-----	524	9/10	Expatriation notice in the official gazette.	To the CG 9/10, to the TS 9/11.
81-A-----	534	9/12	From OGAWA-----	To the CG 9/12, to the TS 9/13.
82-A-----	558	9/24	Re YORITOSHI FUJIWARA-----	To the CG 9/24, to the TS 9/25.
83-A-----	559	9/24	Re report of movements of U. S. Fleet--	To the CG 9/25, to the TS 9/26.
84-(C)-----	561	9/25	Re expatriation notice in official gazette.	To the CG 9/25, to the TS 9/26.
85-(C)-----	578	9/30	Ditto-----	To the CG 9/30 to, the TS 9/30.
86-A-----	579	10/1	Re financial report-----	To the CG 10/1, to the TS 10/2.
87-B-----	582	10/2	Re contents of baggage directed to this Consulate.	To the CG 10/2, to the TS 10/2.
88-C-----	586	10/3	Re expatriation notice in official gazette.	To the CG 10/4, to the TS 10/6.
89-C-----	600	10/9	Re expatriation notice in official gazette.	To the CG 10/9, to the TS 10/9.
90-C-----	604	10/11	Ditto-----	To the CG 10/11, to the TS 10/13.
91-B-----	612	10/14	Re return to Japan of TSUYOKO AYUZAWA.	To the CG 10/14, to the TS 10/14.
92-C-----	613	10/14	Expatriation notice-----	To the CG 10/14, to the TS 10/14.
2179-RYAKUGO	622	10/15	Re advance of expenses for sojourn to Secretary MAEDA.	To the CG 10/15, to the TS 10/15.
[11] 93-C-----	625	10/16	Expatriation notice in official gazette--	To the CG 10/16, to the TS 10/17.
94-B-----	654	10/20	Re landing of Secretary MAEDA-----	To the CG 10/20, to the TS 10/21.
95-A-----	656	10/20	Re relaying (of message) to Secretary MAEDA.	To the CG 10/21, to the TS 10/21.
96-A-----	660	10/21	Re surveillance of movements of "NEWMAN".	To the CG 10/21, to the TS 10/21.
97-A-----	661	10/21	Re reports of forcible detention of "LEO SIROTA".	To the CG 10/21, to the TS 10/21.
98-B-----	671	10/22	Re reservation of stateroom for Secretary TOKUNAGA.	To the CG 10/22, to the TS 10/22.
99-B-----	672	10/22	Re number of passengers on the Taiyo Maru.	To the CG 10/22, to the TS 10/22.
100-B-----	673	10/22	Re departure of Taiyo Maru from Yokohama.	To the CG 10/22, to the TS 10/22.
101-B-----	680	10/24	Re clearance of baggage entrusted in care of Consul Iwanaga.	To the CG 10/24, to the TS 10/25.
102-B-----	690	10/15	Re expatriation notice-----	To the CG 10/25, to the TS 10/27.
103-?-----	691	10/25	Re investigation of whether the aircraft carrier "Yorktown" is there or not.	To the CG 10/25, to the TS 10/27.
2231-RYAKUGO	693	10/27	Re delay in arrival of Taiyo Maru-----	To the CG 10/27, to the TS 10/27.
104-AN-RYO-----	694	10/27	Re issuing of entry visa to "NEWMAN".	To the CG 10/27, to the TS 10/27.
105-AN-RYO-----	698	10/28	Re issuing of visa to the American "CRICHTON COLVIN".	To the CG 10/28, to the TS 10/28.
106-C-----	702	10/29	Expatriation notice-----	To the CG 10/29, to the TS 10/29.
[12] 107-C-----	708	10/31	Re expatriation notice in official gazette.	To the CG 10/31, to the TS 10/31.
018-A-----	707	10/31	Re transmission of (message?) to REISAN (REI #3).	To the CG 10/31, to the TS 10/31.
2264-RYAKUGO	724	11/5	Re according of conveniences to Ambassador KURUSU.	To the CG 11/5, to the TS 11/5.
109-C-----	761	11/12	Expatriation notice-----	To the CG 11/12, to the TS 11/14.
2318-A-----	762	11/12	Re according of conveniences to the "Argentine" Ambassador.	To the CG 11/12, to the TS 11/14.
110-B-----	765	11/14	Re easing of the Freeze Order-----	To the 11/14, to the TS 11/14.
111-A-----	771	11/15	Re reports pertaining to warships and ships.	To the 11/15, to the TS 11/19.
112-A-----	778	11/17	Re letter(s) sent through Consul IWANAGA.	To the CG 11/17, to the TS 11/17.
113-A-----	783	11/18	Re reports on movements of U. S. warships and ships.	To the CG 11/19, to the TS 11/19.
114-A-----	789	11/20	Re location of Fleet Training Base----	To the CG 11/21, to the TS 11/21.
115-C-----	800	11/22	Expatriation notice in official gazette--	To the CG 11/22, to the TS 11/24.

## FROM: THE MINISTER (FOREIGN)—Continued

Telegram No. & Code Type	File No.	Date Rec'd	Contents	Disposition
2378-ANGO.....	801	-----	Re reports on matters pertaining to finance.	To the CG 11/22, to the TS 11/24.
116-C.....	804	11/24	Expatriation notice in official gazette.	To the CG 11/24, to the TS 11/24.
117-(C).....	807	11/26	Ditto.....	To the CG 11/26, to the TS 11/26.
118-A.....	827	11/28	Re disposal of ANGO (code).....	To the CG 11/28, to the TS 11/28.
119-A.....	828	11/28	Re reports of movements of U. S. warships and ships.	To the CG 11/28, to the TS 11/28.
[13] 2420-1-ANGO.....	434	11/29	Re reply telegram as to names of employees and number in their families.	To the CG 11/29, to the TS 12/1.
120-C.....	835	11/29	Expatriation notice.....	To the CG 11/29, to the TS 12/1.
2422-ANGO.....	836	11/29	Re reports of entrance and exit and other movements of warships and ships.	To the CG 11/29, to the TS 12/1.
121-A.....	843	-----	Re representation of interests.....	To the CG 11/30, to the TS 12/1.
122-C.....	844	12/1	Expatriation notice.....	To the CG 12/1, to the TS 12/1.
2422-GOAN.....	845	12/1	Re entrance and exit and movement of warships and ships.	To the CG 12/1, to the TS 12/1.
2437-ANGO.....	846	12/1	Re personal affairs of Consular staff.....	To the CG 12/1, to the TS 12/2.
2445-ANGO.....	848	12/2	Re destruction by fire of code books.....	To the CG 12/2, to the TS 12/2.
123-A.....	849	12/2	Re movements of U. S. Fleet.....	To the CG 12/2, to the TS 12/3.
2461-ANGO.....	851	12/3	Re ANGO FUGO (Ango code or cryptographic code).	To the CG 12/3, to the TS 12/3.
124-B.....	852	12/3	Re sending of families' travelling expenses.	To the CG 12/3, to the TS 12/3.
125-B.....	858	12/4	Re payment of year-end bonuses to employees.	To the CG 12/4, to the TS 12/4.
126-A.....	857	12/4	Request telegram.....	To the CG 12/4, to the TS 12/4.
2466-ANGO.....	856	12/4	Re return to Japan of families (of Consulate staff?).	To the CG 12/4, to the TS 12/4.
128-A.....	863	12/7	Re reports of movements, etc., of warships and ships.	To the CG 12/6, to the TS 12/6.
127-C.....	862	-----	Expatriation.....	To the CG 12/6, to the TS 12/6.

[14]

## FROM: THE AMBASSADOR

315-YUANGO.....	1	1/6	Re exchange visas between Japanese and Russians (dated 12/20)	To the CG 1/7, to the TS 1/7.
2-ANGO.....	27	1/18	Re method of exit (from Japan?) of American citizens to Japanese descent. (from the Minister #25)	To the CG 1/18, to the TS 1/18.
1-B.....	38	1/29	Re entry of nationality of dual citizens.	To the CG 129, to the TS 1/30.
2-B.....	46	2/1	Re inquiry of names of Ambassador NOMURA'S party.	To the CG 2/1, to the TS 2/4.
6-RYAKUGO.....	51	1/4	Newspaper reports concerning forcible detention of Greek vessel. (from Los Angeles to the Minister #18)	To the CG 2/4, to the TS 2/4.
7-RYAKUGO.....	52	2/4	Re denial of rumors of forcible detention of Greek vessel. (from the Minister #53)	To the CG 2/4, to the TS 2/4.
22-RYAKUGO.....	70	2/14	Re arrival at post of Ambassador NOMURA.	To the CG 2/15, to the TS 2-17.
3-A.....	79	2/25	Re bill for freezing foreign credits in the United States.	To the CG 2/26, to the TS 2/26.
6-ANYUGO.....	95	3/10	Re gathering of military information in U. S. and Canada. (from the Minister #73) (dated 2/18)	To the CG 3/11, to the TS 3/13.
8-ANYUGO.....	96	3/10	Re handling of visas for foreigners coming to Japan. (to the Minister #109) (dated 2/25)	To the CG 3/12, to the TS 3/13.
[15] 25-HEIGO.....	102	3/11	Re visit of Minister MATSUOKA to Germany and Italy. (from the Minister GO-#599)	To the CG 3/11, to the TS 3/12.



## FROM: THE AMBASSADOR—Continued

Telegram No. & Code Type	File No.	Date Rec'd	Contents	Disposition
26-RYAKUGO.....	104	3/12	Re official tour of Europe by Minister MATSUOKA and the assumption of superintending of foreign Minister's duties by KONOYE. (from the Minister GO-#629)	To the CG 3/12, to the TS 3/13.
27-ANGO.....	105	3/13	Re telegraphic code..... (from the Minister GO-#533)	To the CG 3/13, to the TS 3/13.
28-ANGO.....	106	3/13	Re visas of Netherlander(s)..... (from the Minister GO-#643)	To the CG 3/13, to the TS 3/13.
29-ANGO.....	109	3/14	Re movements of U. S. Fleet..... (to the Minister #34)	To the CG 3/14, to the TS 3/17.
20-YU-GO-RYAKU.....	108	3/14	Tenor of arguments concerning the Far Eastern problem. (to the Minister #29) (dated 3/6)	To the CG 3/14, to the TS 3/17.
4-B.....	110	3/15	Re transmission by wire of advances..	To the CG 3/15, to the TS 3/17
30-RYAKU-YUGO.....	114	3/19	Tenor of press comments on Minister Matsuoka's visit to Europe. (to the Minister #36) (dated 3/14)	To the CG 3/19, to the TS 3/19.
31-RYAKU-YUGO.....	118	3/24	Re regulations for survey of Japanese assets abroad. (from the Minister GO-#702)	To the CG 3/24, to the TS 3/24.
33-RYAKU-YU.....	121	3/26	Comments on the President's speech. (to the Minister #39) (dated 3/19)	To the CG 3/26, to the TS 3/27.
24-YUGO.....	129	4/2	Re text of report of "LOWREY"..... (to the Minister #41) (dated 3/24)	To the CG 4/2, to the TS 4/3.
[16] 33-ANGO.....	130	4/2	Re movements of the U. S. Fleet..... (to the Minister #46)	To the CG 4/2, to the TS 4/3.
25-ANGO-YU.....	133	4/3	Re reporting of limits of aid to Britain.. (dated 3/28)	To the CG 4/3, to the TS 4/4.
35-RYAKUGO.....	136	4/4	Re change of Minister..... (from the Minister #786)	To the CG 4/4, to the TS 4/5.
32-ANGO.....	137	4/4	Re informative telegrams..... (from the Minister #758)	To the CG 4/4, to the TS 4/5.
36-ANGO.....	138	4/4	Re method of new use of TSUGO (HAGI). (from the Minister GO-#779) (*TSUGO means code type TSU)	To the CG 4/5, to the TS 4/5.
37-ANGO.....	140, 141	4/5	Greater East Asia reports..... (from the Minister GO-#759)	To the CG 4/7, to the TS 4/8.
38-ANGO.....	142, 143	4/5	Information on Europe and America.. (from the Minister GO-#760)	To the CG 4/7, to the TS 4/8.
GOGAI-A (outside of code-A).	146	4/7	Re indicator words and number of words of telegram(s).	To the CG 4/8, to the TS 4/8.
41-RYAKUGO.....	155	4/14	Re signing of the neutrality pact between Russia and Japan. (from the Minister GO-#833)	To the CG 4/14, to the TS 4/15.
42-ANGO.....	161	4/16	Re continuation of voyage of Panamanian vessel to Japan. (to the Minister #60)	To the CG 4/17, to the TS 4/19.
52 (5?)-B.....	165	4/18	Re granting of holiday on Grand Festival of Yasukuni Shrine. - (from the Ambassador GO-#72).	To the CG 4/18, to the TS 4/19.
42-A.....	166	4/9	Movements of U. S. Fleet..... (to the Minister #61)	To the CG 4/19, to the TS 4/21.
44-RYAKUGO.....	171	4/22	Re return to Japan of Foreign Minister Matsuoka, etc. (from the Minister GO-#927)	To the CG 4/22, to the TS 4/22.
[17] 30-RYAKU-YU-GO.	169	4/21	Tenor of the press..... (to the Minister #55) (dated 4/12)	To the CG 4/22, to the TS 4/23.
KETSU-RYAKU-YUGO	170	4/21	Tenor of press concerning conclusion of Russo-Japanese neutrality pact. (to the Minister #57) (dated 4/15)	To the CG 4/22, to the TS 4/23.
46-RYAKUGO.....	176	4/26	Re completion of ratification of Russo-Japanese neutrality pact.	To the CG 4/26, to the TS 4/26.
45-ANGO.....	177	4/26	Re intelligence strategy versus the U. S. (from the Ambassador GO-#82) (from the Minister #180)	To the CG 4/26, to the TS 4/28.
37-RYAKU-YU-GO.....	178	4/27	Tenor of press in regard to conclusion of Russo-Japanese neutrality pact. (dated 4/21)	To the CG 4/27, to the TS 4/28.
48-ANGO.....	183, 184 (215)	4/30	Greater East Asia reports..... NI-(1); NI-(2) (from the Minister GO-#960)	To the CG 5/1, to the TS 5/2.

## FROM: THE AMBASSADOR—Continued

Telegram No. & Code Type	File No.	Date Rec'd	Contents	Disposition
49-ANGO-----	185, 186 187, 188	4/30	Second reports from Europe and America. (from the Minister GO-#959)	To the CG 5/2, to the TS 5/3.
52-ANGO-----	193	5/5	Re seizure of German(s) on board American ship by British warship. (to the Minister #69) (dated 5/2)	To the CG 5/6, to the TS 5/7.
59-RYAKU-YU-GO----	202	5/19	Tenor of press concerning U. S. aid to Britain and American-Japanese relations. (to the Minister #70) (dated 5/6)	To the CG 5/19, to the TS 5/19.
[18] 42-RYAKU-YU-GO.	204	5/19	Re strikes in munitions factories. (dated 5/13).	To the CG 5/19, to the TS 5/19.
56-RYAKUGO-----	205	5/19	Re enforcement of trade control regulations. (from the Ambassador—Minister?—GO-#1064)	To the CG 5/19, to the TS 9/20.
43-AN-YU-GO-----	203	5/19	Re introduction of bill to control foreign language schools. (to the Minister #74) (dated 5/14)	To the CG 5/21, to the TS 5/22.
61-ANGO-----	215, 217 221, 216	5/27	Third reports from Europe. (from the Minister GO-#1125) (dated 5/26)	To the CG 5/27, to the TS 5/28.
60-ANGO-----	218, 219 220.	5/27	Greater East Asia reports. (from the Minister #1124) (dated 5/26)	To the CG 5/27, to the TS 5/28.
2-ANGO-----	222	5/27	Movements of U. S. warships and ships. (to the Minister #84)	To the CG 5/28, to the TS 5/28.
67-ANGO-----	239, 240	6/4	Re introduction of bill to regulate foreign language schools. (to the Minister #90)	To the CG 6/5, to the TS 6/7.
44-RYAKU-YU-GO----	236	6/4	Re function of the export control bureau. (to the Minister #78) (dated 5/20)	To the CG 6/5, to the TS 6/6.
68-ANGO-----	241	6/4	Re receipt transit, degree of reliability of intelligence telegrams. (from the Ambassador GO-#116) (from the Minister #1480)	To the CG 6/6, to the TS 6/6.
51-RYAKU-YU-GO----	237	6/4	Tenor of the press in regard to the President's speech. (to the Minister #88) (dated 5/29)	To the CG 6/6, to the TS 6/6.
[19] 69-ANGO-----	248	6/10	Re mutual exemption of passport visa fees between Japan and Italy. (from the Minister GO-#1302)	To the CG 6/10, to the TS 6/10.
70-ANGO-----	251, 252, 253	6/11	Re suspension of use of temporary terms in naval code book S, and formulation of temporary terminology #6. (from the Minister GO-#1217)	To the CG 6/11, to the TS 6/13.
53-RYAKU-YU-GO----	255	6/12	Re requisitioning of U. S. ships. (to the Minister #92) (dated 6/5)	To the CG 6/13, to the TS 6/13.
72-ANGO-----	257(S)	6/16	Re enrollment of class #2 of the HEI-SHIKAN (a school?) (from the Minister #65)	To the CG 6/16, to the TS 6/17.
74-ANGO-----	260	6/17	Re prohibition of Germans from leaving the country. (to the Ambassador #24)	To the CG 6/17, to the TS 6/18.
79-RYAKUGO-----	268	6/23	Re outbreak of war between Germany and Russia. (from the Minister GO-#1293)	To the CG 6/23, to the TS 6/23.
77-ANGO-----	269	6/23	Re transmitted telegram #28. (freezing of foreign capital) (Ambassador #29)	To the CG 6/23, to the TS 6/23.
81-ANGO-----	271	6/23	Re press guidance policy in regard to the Russo-German War. (from the Minister GO-#1293)	To the CG 6/23, to the TS 6/23.
83-RYAKUGO-----	274	6/23	Re regulations relative to the application of the foreign capital freeze order. (to the Ambassador #30)	To the CG 6/24, to the TS 6/24.
76-RYAKUGO-----	275	6/23	Ditto. (to the Ambassador #28)	To the CG 6/24, to the TS 6/24.
[20] 78-ANGO-----	273	6/21	Re inspection of mail matter. (to the Minister #104)	To the CG 6/25, to the TS 6/26.
84-ANGO-----	281	6/25	Re form of coded radiogram of director(?). (from the Minister GO-#1308)	To the CG 6/25, to the TS 6/26.



## FROM: THE AMBASSADOR—Continued

Telegram No. & Code Type	File No.	Date Rec'd	Contents	Disposition
80-ANGO.....	276	6/23	Re change of ANGO code..... (cryptic code) (from the Minister GO-#1295)	To the CG 6/25, to the TS 6/26.
82-ANGO.....	272	6/23	Ditto (from the Minister CP-#1305)	To the CG 6/25, to the TS 6/26.
55-RYAKU-YU-GO.....	283	6/26	Re tenor of press in regard to the incident of the "ROBIN MOOR". (to the Minister #100)	To the CG 6/26, to the TS 6/27.
88-RYAKUGO.....	285	-----	Re strikes of machinists in ship-building industries in San Francisco. (to the Minister #108)	To the CG 6/27, to the TS 6/27.
79-RYAKUGO.....	286	6/27	Re reply telegram concerning total amount of uncollected loans. (from the Minister GO-#1329)	To the CG 6/27, to the TS 6/27.
80-RYAKUGO.....	287	6/27	Re according of conveniences to HARUJI TAHARA, director of the Overseas Japanese Central Society. (from the Minister #71)	To the CG 6/27, to the TS 6/30.
66-ANGO.....	291	6/28	Re handling of visa for the British..... (from the Minister GO-#1161) (date 6/22)	To the CG 6/30, to the TS 6/30.
91-ANGO.....	292, 293	6/28	Re ANGO code (cryptic code)..... (from the Minister #1166)	To the CG 6/30, to the TS 6/30.
86-RYAKU-YU-GO.....	294 295	6/30	Outbreak of the Russo-German war and the tenor of the press. (to the Minister #105)	To the CG 6/30, to the TS 7/2.
[21] 94-ANGO.....	303	7/3	Re survey of number of visa granted for transit through Japan. (from the Minister GO-#1381)	To the CG 7/4, to the TS 7/3.
6-C.....	304	7/5	Re arrival in port of Ambassador SHIGEMITSU.	To the CG 7/5, to the TS 7/7.
7-B.....	308	7/9	Re giving a message to courier TAKI (or TAGI).	To the CG 7/9, to the TS 7/10.
95-ANGO.....	307	7/8	Greater East Asia reports (re visit to Japan by Wang Chin-wei and party). (from the Minister GO-#1406)	To the CG 7/9, to the TS 7/10.
8-A.....	310	7/9	Re survey of assets of Japanese residing in U. S.	To the CG 7/10, to the TS 7/10.
9-A.....	316	7/10	Re transferring of telegram pertaining to movements of U. S. Fleet.	To the CG 7/10, to the TS 7/10.
97-ANGO.....	317	7/10	U. S. Navy. (to the Minister #122)	To the CG 7/10, to the TS 7/14.
100-ANGO.....	323	7/12	Re freezing of Japanese credits in the U. S.	To the CG 7/12, to the TS 7/14.
96-ANGO.....	318	7/11	Re steps for preparation for emergency situation. (from the Minister GO-#1366)	To the CG 7/12, to the TS 7/15.
99-ANGO.....	319	7/11	Re before and after measures on financial matters to be taken in case of emergency. (from the Minister GO-#1367)	To the CG 7/12, to the TS 7/15.
101-ANGO.....	328	7/14	Re movements of U. S. Fleet..... (to the minister #123)	To the CG 7/14, to the TS 7/16.
102-HEIGO.....	333	7/16	Re resignation en bloc of the KONOYE Cabinet. (from the Minister GO-#1526)	To the CG 7/17, to the TS 7/17.
[22] 103-HEIGO.....	337	7/18	Re issuance of Imperial command to Premier KONOYE to form another cabinet. (from the Minister GO-#1539)	To the CG 7/18, to the TS 7/18.
104-ANGO.....	338	7/18	Re rigidifying of supervision of telegraph and telephone. (from the Minister GO-#1525)	To the CG 7/18, to the TS 7/21.
107-HEIGO.....	340	7/19	Re appointment of Foreign Minister TOYOTA. (from the Minister GO-#1550)	To the CG 7/19, to the TS 7/21.
108-HEIGO.....	341	7/19	Re installation of new cabinet with ceremony. (from the Minister GO-#1551)	To the CG 7/19, to the TS 7/21.
109-ANGO.....	342	7/19	Re Cabinet shift and Japanese foreign policy. (from the Minister GO-#1560)	To the CG 7/19, to the TS 7/21.
110-ANGO.....	243	7/19	Re correction in telegram (from the Minister GOGAI)	To the CG 7/19, to the TS 7/21.
57-YUGO.....	339	7/19	Tenor of press. (to the Minister #119)	To the CG 7/19, to the TS 7/21.
111-RYAKUGO.....	345	7/21	Political change in Japan and the tenor of the press.	To the CG 7/21, to the TS 7/22.
113-ANGO.....	354	7/24	Re Tatuta Maru..... (to the Minister #133)	To the CG 7/24, to the TS 7/25.

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Telegram No. & Code Type	File No.	Date Rec'd	Contents	Disposition
115-ANGO.....	361	7/25	Re controlling of Japanese shipping... (from the Minister #93)	To the CG 7/25, to the TS 7/25.
118-ANGO.....	365	7/25	Re wiring instructions to Japanese vessel(s). (to the Minister?—#138)	To the CG 7/25, to the TS 7/25.
114-ANGO.....	362	7/24	Re TAKIZO MATSUMOTO..... (from the Minister?—#92)	To the CG 7/26, to the TS 7/29.
116-ANGO.....	370	7/25	Re situation of entrance into and departure from port of Japanese ships. (to the Minister #135)	To the CG 7/26, to the TS 7/29.
[23] 121-ANGO.....	390	7/29	Re entrance of Japanese vessels into American ports. (to the Minister #140)	To the 7/26, to the TS 7/29.
120-ANGO.....	375	7/26	Re arrival in Hawaii of Undersecretary of the Navy "FORRESTAL." (to the Minister #139)	To the 7/26, to the TS 7/29.
122-ANGO.....	397	7/26	Re developments up to conclusion of arrangements for mutual defense of French Indo-China. (from the Minister GO-#1598)	To the CG 7/29, to the TS 7/30.
124-ANGO.....	407, 408	7/29	Re war situation. (from the Minister GO-#1642)	To the CG 7/29, to the TS 7/30.
128-HEIGO.....	412	7/30	Summary of the regulations controlling trade with foreigners. (Minister GO-#1657)	To the CG 7/30, to the TS 8/2.
127-HEIGO.....	413	7/30	Re enactment of regulations controlling trade connected with foreigners. (from the Minister GO-#1656)	To the CG 7/30, to the TS 8/2.
131-ANGO.....	433	8/1	Re postponement of arrival in port of Asama Maru. (to the Minister #148)	To the CG 8/2, to the TS 8/4.
135-RYAKUGO.....	434	8/2	Re seizure of goods on TATUTA MARU.	To the CG 8/2, to the TS 8/4.
136-ANGO.....	441	8/3	Re the third KOKURA MARU..... (to the Minister #152)	To the CG 8/4, to the TS 8/4.
138-RYAKUGO.....	442	8/4	Re departure from San Francisco of the TATUTA MARU. (to the Minister #153)	To the CG 8/4, to the TS 8/6.
137-HEIGO.....	443	8/4	Re enactment of regulations controlling trade connected with foreigners. (from the Minister GO-#1732)	To the CG 8/4, to the TS 8/6.
[24] 132-GO-RYAKU.....	439	8/4	Re manner of enforcement of the freeze order. (to the Minister #151)	To the CG 8/4, to the TS 8/6.
140-ANGO.....	445	8/4	Re TATUTA MARU..... (to the Minister #154)	To the CG 8/4, to the TS 8/6.
143-ANGO.....	447	8/4	Re method of investigation of bank examiner. (to the Minister #157)	To the CG 8/4, to the TS 8/6.
146-ANGO.....	452	8/5	Re movements of U. S. warships..... (to the Minister #159)	To the CG 8/5, to the TS 8/8.
144-ANGO.....	453, 454	8/6	Re naval code book..... (from the Minister GO-#1738)	To the CG 8/7, to the TS 8/8.
148-ANGO.....	458	8/8	Re decrease of telegraphic matter and shortening of the contents. (from the Minister GO-#1767)	To the CG 8/8, to the TS 8/9.
153-ANGO.....	464	8/9	Re British battleship "WARSPITE"..... (from the Minister #108)	To the CG 8/9, to the TS 8/11.
154-ANGO.....	465	8/9	Re cash held in this Consulate..... (from the Minister GO-#1781)	To the CG 8/9, to the TS 8/11.
158-HEIGO.....	472	8/15	Re enactment of regulations controlling trade connected with foreigners. (from the Minister GO-#1818)	To the CG 8/15, to the TS 8/20.
159-ANGO.....	473	8/11	Re amendment of regulations pertaining to entry into and sojourn in country by foreigners. (from the Minister GO-#1819)	To the CG 8/16, to the TS 8/18.
59-RYAKU-YU-GO.....	478	8/15	Drift of argument regarding Japan-U. S. relations. (to the Minister #164) (dated 8/12)	To the CG 8/16, to the TS 8/20.
[25] 164-ANGO.....	479, 480	8/18	Re condition of the Japanese residents in San Francisco.	To the CG 8/18.
60-YU-GO-RYAKU.....	489	8/23	Tenor of press in regard to joint declaration by Britain and the U. S. (to the Minister #168) (dated 8/15)	To the CG 8/23, to the TS 8/27.
174-RYAKUGO.....	493	8/25	Re revision of passport visas and passage certification regulations. (from the Minister GO-#1820)	To the CG 8/26, to the TS 8/27.
10-A.....	511	9/2	Re arrival at post of newly-appointed "Bishop SWEENEY" of the "Catholic" parish.	To the CG 9/2, to the TS 9/5.



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Telegram No. & Code Type	File No.	Date Rec'd	Contents	Disposition
61-AN-YU-GO-----	514	9/4	Re method of enforcement of the freeze order. (to the Minister #181) (dated 8/25)	To the CG 9/4, to the TS 9/5.
62-AN-YU-GO-----	515	9/4	Re treatment of Japanese residing in U. S. by America. (to the Minister #182) (dated 8/25)	To the CG 9/4, to the TS 9/5.
KETSU-A-----	517	9/5	Movements of U. S. warships----- (to the Minister #195)	To the CG 9/5, to the TS 9/8.
191-ANGO-----	518	9/6	Re applicants for class #2 of the HEISHIKAN (a school?)	To the CG 9/6, to the TS 9/8.
10-C (11)-----	522	9/8	Re enactment of regulations controlling trade connected with foreigners. (from the Minister GO-#1656)	To the CG 9/8, to the TS 9/9.
194-ANGO-----	523	9/8	Re applicants for class #2 of HEISHIKAN (a school?) (to the Minister #200)	To the CG 9/9, to the TS 9/9.
12-B-----	525	9/10	Re stopping in port of courier KUGA--	To the CG 9/10, to the TS 9/10.
[26] 195-ANGO-----	527	-----	Re forwarding of mail matter between Japan and U. S. (to the Minister #205)	To the CG 9/12, to the TS 9/15.
200-ANGO-----	537	9/13	Movements of U. S. warships and ships. (to the Minister #211)	To the CG 9/13, to the TS 9/15.
63-YU-GO-RYAKU----	538	9/15	Tenor of press in regard to the "message" to the President from Premier Konoye. (to the Minister #190) (dated 8/30)	To the CG 9/15, to the TS 9/16.
202-ANGO-----	545	9/17	Re transmission of letters (documents, records, or notes). (to the Minister #214)	To the CG 9/18, to the TS 9/18.
218-ANGO-----	549	9/20	Japan-U. S. ship communication problem. (from the Minister #126)	To the CG 9/21, to the TS 9/23.
209-ANGO-----	550	9/20	Re revision in handling of urgent telegrams. (from the Minister GO-#2040)	To the CG 9/22, to the TS 9/24.
211-ANGO-----	555, 556	9/22	Japan-U. S. ship communication problem. (to the Minister #220)	To the CG 9/23, to the TS 9/24.
295-ANGO-----	566	9/26	Problem of Japan-U. S. ship communication. (from the Minister #127)	To the CG 9/26, to the TS 9/30.
216-ANGO-----	570	9/26	Re carrying out of diplomatic policy.... (from the Minister GO-#2077)	To the CG 9/28, to the TS 9/30.
66-RYAKU-YU-GO----	577	9/29	Re expansion of Far Eastern aerial route by Pan-American Airways. (to the Minister #224)	To the CG 9/29, to the TS 10/2.
[27] 220-AN-TOKU-GO.	581	10/1	Re inspection of baggage, etc., when leaving country. (from the Minister #406)	To the CG 10/1, to the TS 10/2.
222-ANGO-----	584	10/2	Re movements of U. S. warships----- (to the Minister #230)	To the CG 10/2, to the TS 10/4.
214-GO-AN-----	585	10/9	Re movements of U. S. warships----- (to the Minister #231)	To the CG 10/3, to the TS 10/4.
225-RYAKUGO-----	589	10/4	Re official announcement of temporary postal control order. (from the Minister GO-#2121)	To the CG 10/6, to the TS 10/6.
226-HEIGO-----	590	10/7	Re special festival of the Yasukuni Shrine. (from the Minister GO-#2129)	To the CG 10/7, to the TS 10/8.
228-ANGO-----	592	10/7	Re distribution of propaganda "pamphlets" with aim to alienate Japan from Germany. (to the Minister #234)	To the CG 10/8, to the TS 10/8.
230-ANGO-----	593, 594	10/8	Greater East Asia reports----- (from the Minister GO-#2130)	To the CG 10/8, to the TS 10/9.
232-RYAKUGO-----	595, 596 603	10/10	Presidential message regarding amendment of the neutrality act, and tenor of press regarding Japan-U. A. negotiations. (to the Minister #235)	To the CG 10/11, to the TS 10/13.
234-ANGO-----	614, 620	10/13	Re problem of Japan-America ship communication. (from the Minister #136)	To the CG 10/14, to the TS 10/15.
237-ANGO-----	621	10/14	Ditto----- (to the Minister #237)	To the CG 10/15, to the TS 10/15.
238-ANGO-----	623	10/15	Re sailing of the TATUTA MARU----- (from the Minister #139)	To the CG 10/15, to the TS 10/15.

## FROM: THE AMBASSADOR—Continued

Telegram No. & Code Type	File No.	Date Rec'd	Contents	Disposition
239-ANGO.....	624	10/15	Re problem of Japan-American ship communication.	To the CG 10/16, to the TS 10/17.
[28] (7)-A 12.....	627, 626	10/16	Problem of Japan-America ship communication. (from the Minister, to various Consulates, GO-#237)	To the CG 10/16, to the TS 10/17.
241-HEIGO.....	633	10/16	Re resignation en masse of KONOYE Cabinet. (from the Minister GO-#2190)	To the CG 10/17, to the TS 10/17.
242-HEIGO.....	634	10/16	Ditto. (from the Minister GO-#2191)	To the CG 10/17, to the TS 10/17.
243-RYAKUGO.....	637	10/16	Re number of passengers on TATUTA MARU. (from the Minister #142)	To the CG 10/17, to the TS 10/16.
245-HEIGO.....	638	10/17	Re issuance of Imperial command (for formation of Cabinet?) to War Minister TOJO. (from the Minister (GO-#2195)	To the CG 10/17, to the TS 10/17.
246-RYAKUGO.....	639	10/17	Re withdrawal of Ambassador(s) to the Soviet Union from Moscow. (from the Minister GO-#2149)	To the CG 10/17, to the TS 10/19.
252-HEIGO.....	646	10/18	Re installation of Minister TOGO. (from the Minister GO-#2196)	To the CG 10/18, to the TS 10/21.
253-HEIGO.....	647	-----	Re completed selection of members of the TOJO Cabinet. (from the Minister GO-#2197)	To the CG 10/18, to the TS 10/21.
249-ANGO.....	651	10/17	Japan-America ship communication problem.	To the CG 10/18, to the TS 10/21.
245-ANGO.....	652	10/17	Ditto. (to the Minister #245)	To the CG 10/18, to the TS 10/21.
247-ANGO.....	649-650	10/17	Japan-America ship communication problem. (from the Minister #145)	To the CG 10/18, to the TS 10/21.
[29] 255-ANGO.....	658	10/20	Ditto. (from the Minister #146)	to the CG 10/21, to the TS 10/21.
258-ANGO.....	663, 664	10/21	Ditto. (from the Minister #150)	To the CG 10/21, to the TS 10/22.
259-ANGO.....	665	10/21	Ditto. (to the Minister #252)	To the CG 10/21, to the TS 10/22.
261-ANGO.....	668	10/21	Re method of interpreting telegrams. (to the Ambassador #335)	To the CG 10/21, to the TS 10/21.
257-ANGO.....	666	10/22	Japan-America ship communication problem. (to the Ambassador #72)	To the CG 10/22, to the TS 10/22.
260-ANGO.....	669	10/21	Re carrying of American dollar bills. (from the Ambassador GO-#310)	To the CG 10/22, to the TS 10/21.
262-ANGO.....	676	10/22	Re problem of ship communication between Japan and U. S. (to the Minister #254)	To the CG 10/22, to the TS 10/24.
13-B.....	677	10/23	Re passengers boarding TAIYO MARU.	To the CG 10/23, to the TS 10/24.
264-ANGO.....	678	-----	Japan-America ship communication problem. (to the Minister #255)	To the CG 10/23, to the TS 10/24.
265-ANGO.....	684	10/24	Re going to the U. S. of members of the Chungking air force. (to the Minister #258)	To the CG 10/25, to the TS 10/27.
266-ANGO.....	687	10/24	Re problem of ship communication between Japan and U. S. (from the Minister #154)	To the CG 10/25, to the TS 10/27.
267-ANGO.....	695	10/26	Re progress of warship construction, etc. (to the Minister #260)	To the CG 10/27, to the TS 10/27.
[30] 268-AN-(1)-GO.....	697	10/27	Re problem of ship communication between Japan and U. S. (from the Minister #159)	To the CG 10/27, to the TS 10/28.
68-RYAKU-YU-GO.....	701	10/29	Tenor of press on change of Cabinet. (to the Minister #219)	To the CG 10/29, to the TS 10/30.
273-RYAKUGO.....	716	11/2	Re departure of TATUTA MARU. (to the Minister #269)	To the CG 11/2, to the TS 11/4.
275-ANGO.....	717, 718	11/2	Re mail matter to be loaded on TATUTA MARU. (to the Minister #201)	To the CG 11/2, to the TS 11/4.
274-ANGO.....	719	11/2	Problem of ship communication between Japan and U. S. (to the Minister #200)	To the CG 11/2, to the TS 11/4.
278-ANGO.....	729	11/5	Re departure of British cruiser. (to the Minister #278)	To the CG 11/5, to the TS 11/7.
280-ANGO.....	732	11/7	Re simplifying of expatriation. (to the Minister #280)	To the CG 11/7, to the TS 11/10.
281-ANGO.....	738	11/8	Re problem of ship communication between Japan and U. S. (to the Minister #282)	To the CG 11/8, to the TS 11/11.



## FROM: THE AMBASSADOR—Continued

Telegram No. & Code Type	File No.	Date Rec'd	Contents	Disposition
69-RYAKU-YU-GO	743	11/10	Tenor of press on trip to U. S. by Ambassador KURUSU. (to the Minister #280)	To the CG 11/10, to the TS 11/12.
283-ANGO	740	11/10	Problem of ship communication between Japan and U. S. (to the Minister #287)	To the CG 11/10, to the TS 11/10.
14-A	752	11/12	Re transmission or message to Ambassador KURUSU. (from the Minister #168)	To the CG 11/10, to the TS 11/12.
284-ANGO	755	11/12	Re problem of ship communication between Japan and U. S. (from the Minister #169)	To the CG 11/14, to the TS 11/15.
[51] 285-ANGO	767, 768	11/12	Greater East Asia report #5. (from the Minister GO-#2292)	To the CG 11/12, to the TS 11/17.
287-ANGO	769, 766	11/12	European and American reports #5. (from the Minister GO-#2291)	To the CG 11/12, to the TS 11/15.
292-ANGO	773	11/14	Problem of ship communication between Japan and U. S. (to the Minister #292)	To the CG 11/15, to the TS 11/17.
290-ANGO	774, 775	11/13	Condition of progress of warship construction and national defense plans. (to the Minister #289)	To the CG 11/15, to the TS 11/17.
291-ANGO	772	11/13	Re decision on basic plans for adjustment of relations between Japan and U. S. (from the Minister GO-#2313)	To the CG 11/13, to the TS 11/19.
GOGAI-A	780	11/17	Re interpretation of telegram(s)	To the CG 11/17, to the TS 11/19.
297-ANGO	791	11/19	Re overseas broadcast in case of crisis in Japan's foreign policy. (from the Minister GO-#2353)	To the CG 11/20, to the TS 11/21.
298-ANGO	794	11/19	Re movements of British warships. (to the Minister #300)	To the CG 11/20, to the TS 11/24.
302-RYAKUGO	805	11/25	Re extension of time of anti-Comintern pact. (from the Minister GO-#2389)	To the CG 11/25, to the TS 11/25.
305-HEIGO	811	11/26	Re demise of Princess YOSHIKO, wife of the deceased Prince KAYA. (from the Minister GO-#2406)	To the CG 11/26, to the TS 11/26.
[52] 303-ANGO	812	11/25	Re Japanese employed locally and second generation employees not on regular staff. (to the Minister #304)	To the CG 11/25, to the TS 11/25.
71-RYAKU-YU-GO	813	11/26	Re severance of diplomatic relations with Japan by "IRAQ." (from the Ambassador #1181) (dated 11/24)	To the CG 11/26, to the TS 11/28.
307-ANGO	818-821	11/27	Re method of telegraphing in connection with the situation. (from the Minister GO-#2409)	To the CG 11/27, to the TS 11/28.
310-ANGO	829	11/28	Re Japan-America negotiations. (from the Minister GO-#2416)	To the CG 11/28, to the TS 11/28.
315-ANGO	837	11/29	Re reply telegram in regard to foreign merchantmen and warships. (from the Minister GO-#2431)	To the CG 11/29, to the TS 12/1.
313-ANGO	833	11/28	Re vessels requisitioned by the U. S. Army and the Navy. (to the Minister #317)	To the CG 11/28, to the TS 12/1.
318-ANGO	847	12/1	Re arrival and departure and movements of warships. (to the Minister #316)	To the CG 12/2, to the TS 12/2.
321-RYAKUGO	855	12/3	Re number of attendants of families of members of the Consulate wishing to board the TATUTA MARU.	To the CG 12/3, to the TS 12/4.
70-RYAKU-YU-GO	860	12/5	Tenor of press. (dated 11/19)	To the CG 12/5, to the TS 12/6.

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## FROM: SAN FRANCISCO

218-YU-GO-RYAKU	2	1/6	Tenor of American press. (to the Minister #312) (dated 12/20)	To the CG 1/8, to the TS 1/9.
2-YU-GO-RYAKU	11	1/13	Re alien registration. (to the Ambassador #1) (dated 1/7)	To the CG 1/13, to the TS 1/14.
1-B	14	1/14	Re tour of the country by the "Subaru Show" troupe. (dated 1/16)	To the CG 1/14, to the TS 1/15.

## FROM: SAN FRANCISCO—Continued

Telegram No. & Code Type	File No.	Date Rec'd	Contents	Disposition
4-RYAKUGO.....	15	1/15	Re settling on wearing of every day clothes for various functions. (from the Ambassador GO-#1) (from the Minister GO-#68)	To the CG 1/15, to the TS 1/15.
5-AN-YU-GO.....	16	1/16	Re U. S. warships (to the Minister #3) (dated 1/6)	To the CG 1/16, to the TS 1/17.
2-A.....	22	1/22	Re method of leaving country of American citizens of Japanese parentage. (to the Minister #11)	To the CG 1/22, to the TS 1/23.
2-RYAKU-YU-GO.....	43	1/30	Re refusal of American freighters to be chartered by Russia. (to the Minister #10) (dated 1/21)	To the CG 1/30, to the TS 2/4.
3-C.....	44	1/31	Re holding of reception for Ambassador NOMURA in San Francisco.	To the CG 1/31, to the TS 2/4
4-RYAKU-YU-GO.....	47	2/1	Tenor of press in regard to the Minister's speech in the Diet. (to the Minister #13) (dated 1/24)	To the CG 2/3, to the TS 2/4.
[34] 7-ANGO.....	53	2/4	Re request for expenses for development of intelligence. (from the Ambassador GO-#15) (from the Minister #45)	To the CG 2/4, to the TS 2/4.
-HEI-YU-GO..	55	2/5	Re mediation in border controversy between Thailand and French Indo-China. (from the Minister GO-#155) (dated 1/25)	To the CG 2/5, to the TS 2/6.
-RYAKU-YU..	54	2/5	Ditto (from the Minister GO-#154) (dated 1/25)	To the CG 2/5, to the TS 2/6.
10-ANGO.....	57	2/5	Re policy of intelligence work against the U. S. (from the Ambassador GO-#13) (from the Minister #43)	To the CG 2/5, to the TS 2/6.
9-ANGO.....	58	2/5	Main points concerning establishment of intelligence organ against the U. S. (from the Ambassador GO-#14) (from the Minister #44)	To the CG 2/5, to the TS 2/6.
10-AN-YU-GO.....	61	2/6	Re careful selection of matters to be telegraphed and making concise the wording of the telegrams. (from the Ambassador KETSU) (from the Minister GO-#185) (dated 1/30)	To the CG 2/6, to the TS 2/7.
11-AN-YU-GO.....	62	2/6	Re sending by wire of expenses for the development of intelligence. (from the Minister GO-#138) (dated 1/23)	To the CG 2/6, to the TS 2/7.
13-ANGO.....	63	2/7	Re alteration of method for using temporary terminology in naval code book S. (from the Minister GO-#242)	To the CG 2/7, to the TS 2/10.
[35] 14-RYAKU-YU-GO	64	2/10	Tenor of press in regard to Minister's speech in the Diet. (to the Minister #16)	To the CG 2/10, to the TS 2/12.
14-ANGO.....	65	2/10	Re guiding of resident Japanese (from the Minister #19)	To the CG 2/10, to the TS 2/12.
16-ANGO.....	71	2/15	Press accounts regarding the Far Eastern situation. (from the Minister GO-#310)	To the CG 2/15, to the TS 2/17.
17-A.....	72	2/17	Re handling of visa for foreigners visiting Japan. (from the Minister GO-#300)	To the CG 2/17, to the TS 2/18.
15-RYAKU-YU-GO.....	74	2/20	Tenor of press on arrival of Ambassador NOMURA at his post. (to the Minister #22) (dated 2/10)	To the CG 2/20 to the TS 2/24.
18-ANGO.....	75, 76	2/21	Re telegraphic code (from the Minister GO-#357)	To the CG 2/21, to the TS 2/24.
19-RYAKUGO.....	77	2/21	Re refraining from making official tours within the year. (from the Ambassador KET-SUGO) (from the Minister GO-#365)	To the CG 2/21, to the TS 2/24.
19-RYAKU-YU-GO.....	81	2/26	Re movements of U. S. Fleet. (to the Minister #24) (dated 2/15)	To the CG 2/26, to the TS 2/27.



## FROM: SAN FRANCISCO—Continued

Telegram No. & Code Type	File No.	Date Rec'd	Contents	Disposition
20-RYAKU-YU-GO-----	88	3/6	Tenor of press in regard to Japan's southward move question. (to the Minister #27) (dated 2/21)	To the CG 3/6, to the TS 3/7.
21-RYAKU-YU-GO-----	87	3/6	Re the "embargo" problem----- (dated 2/24)	To the CG 3/6, to the TS 3/7.
23-A-----	97	3/10	Re disposition of secret documents----- (from the Minister GO-#584)	To the CG 3/10, to the TS 3/11.
[36] 24-----	98	3/10	Re passport visa fees----- (from the Ambassador GO-#30) (from the Minister GO-#555)	To the CG 3/10, to the TS 3/11.
4-B-----	103	3/12	Re returning of advances (to San Francisco #4)	To the CG 3/12, to the TS 3/13.
11-AN-YU-GO-----	115	3/19	Re investigation of the trend of the U. S. (from the Minister #112) (dated 3/8)	To the CG 3/19, to the TS 3/21.
55-ANGO-----	126	3/27	Re reporting of bounds of aid to Britain. (from the Minister #111)	To the CG 3/27, to the TS 3/28.
5-A-----	128	3/29	Re telegraphic code kept in the Consulate General in "Chicago." (from Chicago GO-#3) (to the Minister #8)	To the CG 3/29,
6-A-----	147	4/9	Re easy clearance of courier MORI----	To the CG 4/9, to the TS 4/10.
15-AN-YU-GO-----	157	4/16	Re number of Japanese registered and number enlisted. (to the Minister #195) (dated 4/1)	To the CG 4/16, to the TS 4/18.
7-A-----	175	4/24	Re easy clearance of courier MORI----	To the CG 4/24, to the TS 4/26.
96-ANGO-----	207, 206	5/20	Re issuing of visa for direct transit to Russian(s). (from the Minister GO-#2337) (to Vladivostok and New York GO-#1086)	To the CG 5/20, to the TS 5/20.
21-RYAKU-YU-GO-----	209	5/20	Re enforcement of system of sanctioning transit export (?) via America. (to the Minister #275) (dated 5/7)	To the CG 5/21, to the TS 5/22.
[37] 103-ANGO-----	212	5/22	Re issuing of visa for direct transit to Russian(s) (from the Minister #246) (to New York and Vladivostock, GO-#1103)	To the CG 5/22, to the TS 5/22.
22-RYAKU-YU-GO-----	214	5/26	Re situation in the U. S. as regards the European war. (GO-#88) (dated 5/12)	To the CG 5/26, to the TS 5/28.
106-ANGO-----	224	5/28	Re movements of the U. S. Fleet ----- (to Panama #15)	To the CG 5/28, to the TS 5/29.
114-ANGO-----	229	5/31	Re notification of Japanese shipping in regard to suspension of use of temporary terminology #S. (dated 5/31)	To the CG 6/2, to the TS 6/6.
8-A-----	234	6/3	Re reference to date official messages were dispatched.	To the CG 6/3, to the TS 6/4.
21-RYAKU-YU-GO-----	235	6/4	Re enforcement of system of sanctioning transit export (?) via U. S. (to the Minister #288) (dated 5/20)	To the CG 6/4, to the TS 6/5.
117-RYAKUGO-----	244	6/7	Re method of seizure of foreign merchantmen. (to the Minister #373) (dated 6/7)	To the CG 6/7, to the TS 6/7.
118-RYAKUGO-----	245	6/7	Ditto----- (to the Minister #374) (special telegram)	To the CG 6/7, to the TS 6/9.
125-ANGO-----	256	6/13	Re arrival in Japan of Wang Chin-Wei. (from the Minister #1251)	To the CG 6/13, to the TS 6/16.
128-ANGO-----	261	6/18	Re giving strict warning for observance of secrecy of this Consulate and related agencies.	To the CG 6/18, to the TS 6/18.
[38] 132-RYAKUGO-----	262	6/19	Re promulgation of detailed regulations, item 402, pertaining to expatriation. (to the Minister #411)	To the CG 6/19, to the TS 6/20.
2-B-----	265	6/20	Re refusal of visa for Meiji University baseball team. (to the Minister #413)	To the CG 6/20, to the TS 6/21.

## FROM: SAN FRANCISCO—Continued

Telegram No. & Code Type	File No.	Date Rec'd	Contents	Disposition
10-(A)-----	280	6/23	Re delivering of message to Commander TATIBANA on Nitta Maru.	To the CG 6/23, to the TS 6/24.
11-A-----	277	6/23	Re Commander TATIBANA-----	To the CG 6/24, to the TS 6/24.
12-A-----	278, 279	6/23	Ditto-----	To the CG 6/24, to the TS 6/26.
144-ANGO-----	288	6/27	Re regular publications for use in development (of intelligence?) and propaganda.	To the CG 6/27, to the TS 6/30.
148-ANGO-----	290	6/28	Re question of closing Japanese Consulates in the U. S.	To the CG 6/28, to the TS 6/30.
149-RYAKUGO-----	297	6/30	(to the Minister #437) Re concentration of sale of British goods and British-controlled currency. (from the Minister GO-#1198) (dated 6/26)	To the CG 6/30, to the TS 7/2.
142-RYAKUGO-(1)-----	298	7/2	Re stopping in port of Lt. Commander (or Major) OKADA and Engineer First Lieutenant YAMADA.	To the CG 7/2, to the TS 7/3.
153-RYAKUGO-(1)-----	299	7/1	Re gathering of telephone directories and name directories.	To the CG 7/2, to the TS 7/3.
156-ANGO-----	311	7/9	Re returning the Imperial portrait. (from the Minister #481)	To the CG 7/10, to the TS 7/10.
[39] 158-ANGO-----	314	7/9	Re report of assets of Japanese nationals and commercial firms in the U. S. (to the Minister #487)	To the CG 7/10, to the TS 7/10.
26-RYAKU-YU-GO-----	309	7/9	Re concentration of sale of foreign goods. (from the Minister GO-#1276)	To the CG 7/10, to the TS 7/10.
165-ANGO-----	324	7/14	-----	To the CG 7/15, to the TS 7/15.
168-RYAKUGO-----	326	7/15	Re extension of time limit for reporting foreign assets.	To the CG 7/15, to the TS 7/16.
13-A-----	335	7/17	Re resending of telegram(s)-----	To the CG 7/18, to the TS 7/18.
177-HEIGO-----	346	7/22	Re registration of foreign government officials and employees.	To the CG 7/23, to the TS 7/22.
178-ANGO-----	347-349	7/22	U. S. attitude towards Japan. (to the Minister #548)	To the CG 7/23, to the TS 7/23.
179-ANGO-----	350	-----	Re Consulates on West Coast (to the Minister #549)	To the CG 7/23, to the TS 7/24.
180-GO-RYAKU-----	351	7/23	Steps to be taken by U. S. government in case of occupation of French Indo-China by Japanese troops. (to the Minister #551)	To the CG 7/23, to the TS 7/23.
183-ANGO-----	355 (359)	7/24	Re problem of closure of Consulates. (1) (2) (to the Minister KETSUGO)	To the CG 7/24, to the TS 7/24.
182-RYAKUGO-----	356	7/24	Tenor of press in regard to the French Indo-China problem. (to the Minister #561)	To the CG 7/24, to the TS 7/25.
[40] 183-HEIGO-----	357, 358	7/24	Re official announcement of procedure for overruling assumption(?) of expatriation. (to the Minister #562)	To the CG 7/25, to the TS 7/25.
184-HEIGO.....N-----	360	-----	... ? ... in regard to public announcement of retaliatory measures against Japan by the President. (to the Minister #568)	To the CG 7/25, to the TS 7/25.
187-ANGO-----	363	7/25	Re date of announcement of freeze order against Japan. (to the Minister #573)	To the CG 7/25, to the TS 7/25.
189-HEIGO-----	369	7/25	Re announcement of freeze order against Japan. (Minister #576)	To the CG 7/26, to the TS 7/26.
192-(HEI)-GO-----	371	7/25	Amendment to regulations (Minister #579)	To the CG 7/25, to the TS 7/25.
190-(HEI)-GO-----	372	7/25	Writ. Re freeze order (Minister #577)	To the CG 7/25, to the TS 7/26.
191-(HEI)-GO-----	373	7/25	Ditto. Revised Presidential order. (Minister #578)	To the CG 7/25, to the TS 7/25.
185-ANGO-----	364	7/25	Re surveillance of U. S. warships passing through the Panama Canal. (to Panama #22)	To the CG 7/25, to the TS 7/26 (29?).
196-RYAKUGO-----	376	7/26	Re exemption provisions of the freeze order. (to the Minister #586)	To the CG 7/26, to the TS 7/29.



## FROM: SAN FRANCISCO—Continued

Telegram No. & Code Type	File No.	Date Rec'd	Contents	Disposition
188-ANGO.....	368	7/25	Re holding of assets of the various Consulates (and other Japanese governmental agencies?) in the Em- bassy. (to the Minister #575)	To the CG 7/26, to the TS 7/29.
193-ANGO.....	376	7/26	Re telegraphic code.....	To the CG 7/26, to the TS 7/29.
[41] 186-GO.....	366	7/26	Re application of the Freeze Order to Germany and German nationals. (to the Minister #569)	To the CG 7/26, to the TS 7/26.
195-RYAKUGO.....	377	7/26	Gist of the Presidential "statement" on promulgation of the Freeze Order. (to the Minister #585)	To the CG 7/26, to the TS 7/29.
186-ANGO (2).....	367	7/25	Re application of the Freeze Order to German citizens in general. (to the Minister #569)	To the CG 7/26, to the TS 7/29.
-HEIGO.....	378-389	-----	General license No. 11..... (to the Minister #588) (Special telegram #11?)	To the CG 7/26, to the TS 7/29.
194-ANGO.....	391, 392	7/26	Home policy of Finance Commissioner NISHIYAMA in regard to freezing of Japanese credit. (to the Minister #583)	To the CG 7/26, to the TS 7/29.
198-ANGO.....	393, 388	7/26	Re evacuation of resident Japanese.... (to the Minister #587)	To the CG 7/26, to the TS 7/29.
197-ANGO.....	399, 400	7/26	Re moving into French Indo-China and propagandizing Japan's foreign policy. (from the Minister #1587)	To the CG 7/26, to the TS 7/30.
201-ANGO.....	402	7/28	Re exit from and entry into port of shipping. (to the Minister #593)	To the CG 7/29, to the TS 7/30.
200-ANGO.....	401, 403 405, 406	7/28	Re public opinion in the U. S. asso- ciated with the Freeze Order. (to the Minister #590)	To the CG 7/29, to the TS 8/2.
202-ANGO.....	410	7/30	Re reply concerning "balance" in bank of government funds.	To the CG 7/30, to the TS 8/2.
[42] 205-ANGO.....	411	7/30	Re entry into port of Japanese vessel.. (to the Minister #613)	To the CG 7/30, to the TS 8/2.
206-RYAKUGO.....	416	7/30	Re shipment..... (to the Minister #616)*	To the CG 7/30, to the TS 8/2.
204-ANGO.....	418	-----	Re shipment on Japanese vessels..... (to the Minister #661)	To the CG 7/30, to the TS 8/2.
207-ANGO.....	421	7/31	Ditto..... (to the Minister #619)	To the CG 7/31, to the TS 8/2.
KETSU-B.....	423	7/31	Re specification of main licensed list of articles. (from the Minister #431)	To the CG 7/31, to the TS 8/2.
201-ANGO.....	424	7/31	Re counter-measure against the Freeze Order. (to the Minister #621)	To the CG 7/31, to the TS 7/31.
209-ANGO.....	425	-----	Re American currency bonds held by Japanese residing in U. S. (to the Minister #619)	To the CG 7/31, to the TS 8/4.
208-ANGO.....	426, 427 428	7/31	Re counter-move towards U. S.-Japan relations. (to the Minister #618)	To the CG 7/31, to the TS 8/4.
214-ANGO.....	431	8/1	Re baggage on TATUTA MARU..... (to the Minister #630)	To the CG 8/1, to the TS 8/4.
218-ANGO.....	442	8/?	Re shipment on Japanese vessels..... (to the Minister #637)	To the CG 8/2, to the TS 8/4.
219-ANGO.....	437	8/2	Re oil embargo act..... (to the Minister #638)	To the CG 8/2, to the TS 8/4.
KETSU-ANGO.....	430	8/2	Re exit from and entry into port of Japanese shipping. (to the Minister #632)	To the CG 8/2, to the TS 8/4.
[43] 220-ANGO.....	436	8/2	Re ASAMA MARU..... (to the Minister #639)	To the CG 8/2, to the TS 8/4.
212-ANGO.....	435	8/2	Re problem of shipment on TATUTA MARU and HEIAN MARU. (to the Minister #636)	To the CG 8/2, to the TS 8/4.
215-ANGO.....	438	8/4	Re effect of the Freeze Order on finances of foreign diplomatic estab- lishments. (to the Minister #631)	To the CG 8/4, to the TS 8/6.
KETSU-ANGO.....	444, 446	8/4	Re problem of shipment on TATUTA MARU. (from the Minister #442)	To the CG 8/4, to the TS 8/6.
224-ANGO.....	448	8/4	Re oil embargo act..... (to the Minister #647)	To the CG 8/4, to the TS 8/6.

## FROM: SAN FRANCISCO—Continued

Telegram No. & Code Type	File No.	Date Rec'd	Contents	Disposition
233-ANGO-----	461	8/8	Re application of the Freeze Order to diplomatic and consular officials. (to the Minister #670)	To the CG 8/8, to the TS 8/9.
	462	-----	Re evacuation of resident Japanese (from the Minister #453)	To the 8/8 to the TS 8/11.
14-A-----	463	8/9	Re reply telegram in regard "balance" in bank of government funds.	To the CG 8/9, to the TS 8/11.
KETSU-A-----	471	8/13	Talks (?) of "MOORE" concerning observations on the U. S.-Japan situation.	To the CG 8/13, to the TS 8/14.
-ANGO-----	475, 476	8/16	Re counter-measures towards U. S.-Japan relations. (from the Minister #475)	To the CG 6/16, to the TS 8/18.
15-C-----	481	8/18	Re forwarding of exequatur from U. S. President to Consul-General KITA.	To the CG 8/18, to the TS 8/20.
245-ANGO-----	483	8/18	Re allotment of "running expenses" (to the Minister #712)	To the CG 8/19, to the TS 8/20.
[44] 16-A-----	484	8/19	Re movements of U. S. warships-----	To the CG 8/19, to the TS 8/21.
250-ANGO-----	487, 488	8/22	Re U. S. treatment of Japanese nationals residing in the U. S. (from the Minister #489)	To the CG 8/22, to the TS 8/28.
255-ANGO-----	490	8/25	Re problem of evacuation of resident Japanese. (to the Minister #742)	To the CG 8/26, to the TS 8/27.
254-ANGO-----	491, 494	8/26	Re enforcement of the Freeze Order (to the Minister #741)	To the CG 8/26, to the TS 8/27.
256-ANGO-----	495	8/26	Re drawing on allowances (to the Minister #743)	To the CG 8/27, to the TS 8/27.
29-B-----	500	8/29	Re KIYOSHI MAYAKAWA, Japanese government official.	To the CG 8/29, to the TS 8/29.
257-RYAKUGO-----	501	8/29	Re method of disposal of mail matter to U. S. in Japan. (to the Minister #775)	To the CG 8/30, to the TS 8/30.
-A-----	504, 505	8/30	Re evacuation of resident Japanese (from the Minister #516)	To the CG 8/30, to the TS 9/2.
258-ANGO-----	506, 508	8/30	Re writing of Representative KASAI concerning U. S.-Japan relations. (to the Minister #760)	To the CG 8/30, to the TS 9/2.
GOGAI-A-----	509	9/1	Re correction of telegram (to the Minister #GOGAI) (re writing of articles by Representative KASAI)	To the CG 9/1, to the TS 9/2.
18-A-----	510	9/2	Re stopping in port of courier-----	To the CG 9/3, to the TS 9/5.
262-ANGO-----	519	9/6	Re registration of wealth by Japanese nationals and commercial firms in the U. S. (to the Minister #787)	To the CG 9/6, to the TS 9/9.
[45] KETSU-B-----	520	9/6	Re mail matter to Japan (from Mexico GO-#86)	To the CG 9/8, to the TS 9/9.
KETSU-ANGO-----	521	-----	Re method of forwarding mail matter to the U. S. followed in Japan. (from the Minister #541)	To the CG 9/8, to the TS 9/9.
KETSU-ANGO-----	528	9/11	Re evacuation of resident Japanese (from the Minister #555)	To the CG 9/12, to the TS 9/13.
272-ANGO-----	529-533	9/10	Re mutual cancellation of frozen credit towards computation of government funds.	To the CG 9/12, to the TS 9/15.
KETSU-A-----	535	9/13	Re transmission of radiograms addressed to this Consulate. (from the Minister #552)	To the CG 9/13, to the TS 9/15.
19-A-----	536	9/13	Re delivery of documents (to San Francisco #41)	To the CG 9/13, to the TS 9/19.
KETSU-B-----	543	9/16	Re arrangement for alleviation of Freeze Order between Japan and the U. S. (from the Minister #566)	To the CG 9/16, to the TS 9/18.
KETSU-A-----	542	9/16	Ditto (from the Minister #567)	To the CG 9/16, to the TS 9/18.
278-RYAKUGO-----	544	9/17	Re drawing up of name-list based on arrangement for alleviation of the Freeze Order.	To the CG 9/17, to the TS 9/18.
277-ANGO-----	546	9/17	Re arrangement for alleviation of the Freeze Order. (to the Minister #820)	To the CG 9/17, to the TS 9/18.
279-ANGO-----	547	9/17	Re President Roosevelt's speech (to the Minister #816, gist (?))	To the CG 9/18, to the TS 9/18.
KETSU-ANGO-----	548	9/19	Re method for replenishment government funds (estimate?) following arrangement for alleviation of the freezing of credit. (from the Minister #575)	To the CG 9/19 to the TS 9/23.



## FROM: SAN FRANCISCO—Continued

Telegram No. & Code Type	File No.	Date Rec'd	Contents	Disposition
[46] 283-(AN)-GO-----	552	9/19	Re extension of time limit for reporting foreign assets. (to the Minister #833)	To the CG 9/22, to the TS 9/23.
METSU-A-----	553	9/23	Re arrangement for easing of the credit freeze. (from the Minister #578)	To the CG 9/23, to the TS 9/23.
285-ANGO-----	557	9/22	Re alleviation of the credit freeze. (to the Minister #840)	To the CG 9/23, to the TS 9/25.
287-ANGO-----	560	9/24	Ditto. (to the Minister #?)	To the CG 9/25, to the TS 9/26.
288-ANGO-----	562, 563	9/25	Ditto. (to the Minister #848)	To the CG 9/25, to the TS 9/26.
KETSU-ANGO-----	564, 567, 568	9/26	Re evacuation of the resident Japanese. (from the Minister #596)	To the CG 9/26, to the TS 9/27.
291-ANGO-----	565	9/26	Ditto. (to the Minister #854)	To the CG 9/26, to the TS 9/27.
(20)-A-----	571	9/27	Re inquiry in regard to receipt of telegram.	To the CG 9/27, to the TS 9/30.
292-ANGO-----	569, 572	9/26	Re arrangement for alleviation of the credit freeze. (to the Minister #855)	To the CG 9/27, to the TS 9/30.
293-ANGO-----	573, 574	9/27	Japan-U. S. ship communication problem. (to the Minister #864)	To the CG 9/27, to the TS 9/30.
-ANGO-----	575		Ditto. (from the Minister #610)	To the CG 9/30, to the TS 9/30.
296-ANGO-----	580	9/30	Ditto. (to the Minister #875)	To the CG 9/30, to the TS 10/2.
297-RYAKUGO-----	583	10/2	Re fees of freeze-affected nationals to banks of deposits. (to the Minister #883)	To the CG 10/2, to the TS 10/2.
[47] KETSU-ANGO-----	587, 588	10/3	Problem of Japan-U. S. ship communication. (from the Minister #631).	To the CG 10/4, to the TS 10/6.
300-RYAKUGO-----	591	10/7	Re amendment of nationality laws with object of nullifying dual citizenship. (to the Minister #905).	To the CG 10/8, to the TS 10/8.
KETSU-ANGO-----	599	10/8	Re problem of Japan-U. S. ship communication. (to the Minister #910).	To the CG 10/9, to the TS 10/9.
KETSU-HEIGO-----	597, 598	10/8	Ditto. (to the Minister #911).	To the CG 10/9, to the TS 10/9.
303-HEIGO-----	601	10/9	Re amendment of nationality laws with object of nullifying dual citizenship. (to the Minister #913).	To the CG 10/10, to the TS 10/10.
309-ANGO-----	602	10/10	Re entry permit. (to the Minister #922).	To the CG 10/10, to the TS 10/11.
KETSU-HEIGO-----	605		Problem of Japan-U. S. ship communication. (from the Minister #653).	To the CG 10/11, to the TS 10/13.
KETSU-B-----	606	10/11	Ditto. (from the Minister #652).	To the CG 10/11, to the TS 10/13.
KETSU-ANGO-----	607	10/11	Ditto. (from the Minister #651).	To the CG 10/11, to the TS 10/13.
305-ANGO-----	608, 609	10/11	Problem of Japan-U. S. ship communication. (to the Minister #926).	To the CG 10/13, to the TS 10/13.
KETSU-RYAKUGO-----	617	10/14	Ditto. (from the Minister #660?).	To the CG 10/14, to the TS 10/14.
KETSU-----	615, 616	10/14	Ditto. (from the Minister #661).	To the CG 10/14, to the TS 10/14.
[48] —-ANGO-----	618, 619	10/13	Ditto. (to the Minister #938)	To the CG 10/14, to the TS 10/14.
—-ANGO-----	629	10/16	Ditto. (to the Minister #951)	To the CG 10/17, to the TS 10/17.
323-RYAKUGO-----	631	10/16	Problem of Japan-U. S. ship communication.	To the CG 10/17, to the TS 10/17.
310-ANGO-----	628	10/16	Re carrying of American dollar bills. (from the Minister #670)	To the CG 10/17, to the TS 10/17.
322-A-----	635	10/17	Problem of Japan-U. S. ship communication. (to the Minister #953)	To the CG 10/17, to the TS 10/20.
325-(HEI)-GO-----	636	10/17	Ditto. (to the Minister #956) (separate telegram)	To the CG 10/17, to the TS 10/20.
326-GO-----	640	10/17	Ditto. (to the Minister #963)	To the CG 10/17, to the TS 10/20.
328-RYAKUGO-----	641	10/17	Problem of Japan-U. S. ship communication. (from the Minister #684)	To the CG 10/17, to the TS 10/20.

## FROM: SAN FRANCISCO—Continued

Telegram No. & Code Type	File No.	Date Rec'd	Contents	Disposition
327-ANGO.....	462, 643	10/18	Ditto..... (from the Minister #683)	To the CG 10/18, to the TS 10/20.
325-ANGO.....	644	10/17	Ditto..... (from the Minister #685)	To the CG 10/18, to the TS 10/21.
331-ANGO.....	645	10/18	Ditto..... (to the Minister #969)	To the CG 10/20, to the TS 10/21.
330-ANGO.....	653	10/18	Ditto..... (from the Minister #687)	To the CG 10/20, to the TS 10/21.
332-ANGO.....	657	10/20	Problem of Janan-U. S. ship communication. (to the Minister #971)	To the CG 10/21, to the TS 10/21.
KETSU-ANGO.....	655	10/20	Ditto..... (from the Minister #688)	To the CG 10/21, to the TS 10/22.
[49] KETSU-ANGO.....	667	10/21	Ditto..... (from the Minister #695)	To the CG 10/22, to the TS 10/22.
336-ANGO.....	674, 675	10/22	Ditto..... (to the Minister #982)	To the CG 10/22, to the TS 10/23.
21-A.....	679	10/23	Ditto.....	To the CG 10/23, to the TS 10/25.
340-ANGO.....	681	10/24	Re problem of Japan-U. S. ship communication. (from the Minister #705)	To the CG 10/24, to the TS 10/25.
341-ANGO.....	683	10/24	Ditto.....	To the CG 10/24, to the TS 10/25.
342-ANGO.....	689	10/24	Ditto..... (to the Minister #990)	To the CG 10/25, to the TS 10/27.
KETSU-A.....	686	10/24	Re results of the Japanese overseas broadcasts. (from the Minister GO-#2222)	To the CG 10/25, to the TS 10/27.
22-A.....	696	10/27	Re inquiry concerning receipt of telegram.	To the CG 10/27, to the TS 10/28.
(23)-B.....	698	10/27	Re credit report of this Consulate and Consulate staff.	To the CG 10/27, to the TS 10/28.
(24)-A.....	703	10/30	Re inquiry as to whether articles were entrusted to courier KUGA or not.	To the CG 10/30, to the TS 10/29.
347-ANGO.....	704, 705	10/29	Re problem of Japan-U. S. ship communication. (to the Minister #1011)	To the CG 10/30, to the TS 10/30.
348-ANGO.....	706	10/30	Re report of foreign assets. (to the Minister #1015)	To the CG 10/30, to the TS 10/31.
KETSU-ANGO.....	709	10/31	Problem of Japan-U. S. ship communication. (from the Minister #715)	To the CG 10/31, to the TS 10/31.
[50] 349-ANGO.....	710	-----	Problem of Japan-U. S. ship communication. (to the Minister #1018)	To the CG 10/31, to the TS 10/31.
355-ANGO.....	712	11/1	Re alleviation of freeze affecting our governmental agencies in the U. S.	To the CT 11/1, to the TS 11/4.
(25)-A.....	714, 713	11/2	Re mail matter to be loaded on TAIYO MARU, and Consul IWANAGA.	To the CG 11/2, to the TS 11/2.
(26)-A.....	720	11/4	Ditto.....	To the CG 11/4, to the TS 11/4.
(27)-B.....	727	11/5	Re tax exemption and clearance of souvenir gifts presented to former honorary Consul.	To the CG 11/5, to the TS 11/6.
352-ANGO.....	721 U	11/4	Re disapproval of loading of mail matter. (to the Minister #1033)	To the CG 11/5, to the TS 11/6.
KETSU-ANGO.....	722	11/4	Ditto..... (from the Minister #725)	To the TS 11/6.
328-ANGO.....	728	11/5	Re report of foreign assets.	To the CG 11/5, to the TS 11/7.
(28)-B.....	730	11/6	Re allowance for members of this Consulate.	To the CG 11/6, to the TS 11/7.
KETSU-ANGO.....	737	11/8	Re alleviation of freeze affecting our governmental agencies in the U. S. (Minister #749)	To the CG 11/10, to the TS 11/7.
356-RYAKUGO.....	744	11/10	Re "camera interview" of Ambassador KURUSU.	To the CG 11/10, to the TS 11/12.
355-ANGO.....	745	11/10	Re alleviation of credit freeze. (to the Minister #1067)	To the CG 11/10, to the TS 11/12.
358-ANGO.....	753	11/12	Re delivery of message to Ambassador KURUSU.	To the CG 11/12, to the TS 11/12.
[51] GOGAI-A.....	754	11/12	Re interpretation of telegrams.	To the CG 11/12, to the TS 11/15.
359-ANGO.....	756	11/12	Re easing of the Freeze Order.	To the CG 11/12, to the TS 11/15.
KETSU-(C).....	758	11/12	Ditto..... (from the Minister #761)	To the CG 11/12, to the TS 11/15.
KETSU-A.....	759	11/12	Ditto..... (to the Minister #1081)	To the CG 11/12, to the TS 11/15.



## FROM: SAN FRANCISCO—Continued

Telegram No. & Code Type	File No.	Date Rec'd	Contents	Disposition
(28)-A.....	757	11/12	Re alleviation of the Freeze Order..... (from the Minister #744)	To the CG 11/12, to the TS 11/15.
357-ANGO.....	746-749	11/11	Re present situation in the U. S.....	To the CG 11/14, to the TS 11/15.
362-ANGO.....	763	11/13	Re alleviation of the Freeze Order.....	To the CG 11/14, to the TS 11/15.
KETSU-B.....	764	11/13	Ditto.....	To the CG 11/14, to the TS 11/15.
29-B.....	776	11/15	Re resume of contents of bill for defense of Hawaii and "PUERTO RICO." (to the Minister #1101)	To the CG 11/15, to the TS 11/15.
364-ANGO.....	777	11/15	Re alleviation of the Freeze Order.....	To the CG 11/17, to the TS 11/17.
367-RYAKUGO.....	779	11/17	Re registration of real property belonging to Consulates in the U. S.	To the CG 11/17, to the TS 11/19.
368-ANGO.....	781	11/17	Re problem of Japan-U. S. ship communication. (to the Minister #1120)	To the CG 11/18, to the TS 11/19.
KETSU-ANGO.....	782	11/17	Ditto..... (from the Minister #786)	To the CG 11/18, to the TS 11/19.
[52] 369-HEIGO.....	784	11/18	Telegram of thanks from Ambassador KURUSU.	To the CG 11/19, to the TS 11/19.
KETSU-A.....	785	-----	Problem of Japan-U. S. ship communication. (from the Minister #791)	To the CG 11/19, to the TS 11/19.
370-RYAKUGO.....	786, 787	11/18	Re enforcement of regulations pertaining to restriction and ban of leaving and entering country. (to the Minister #1127)	To the CG 11/19, to the TS 11/19.
372-1?-ANGO.....	790	11/19	Re alleviation of the Freeze Order.....	To the CG 11/19, to the TS 11/21.
371-1?-ANGO.....	792, 793	11/19	Ditto..... (to the Minister #1151)	To the CG 11/21, to the TS 11/21.
KETSU-ANGO.....	795	11/21	Re reporting of developments of Japan-U. S. negotiations. (to the Minister #1145)	To the CG 11/21, to the TS 11/21.
375-ANGO.....	802	-----	Re reply on names and competence of members of Consulate, etc.	To the CG 11/24, to the TS 11/24.
376-ANGO.....	803	11/23	Re personal affairs of members of the Consulate. (to the Minister #1162)	To the CG 11/24, to the TS 11/24.
374-ANGO.....	797, 798, 799	11/23	Re problem of Japan-U. S. ship communication. (to the Minister #1152)	To the CG 11/24, to the TS 11/24.
399-ANGO.....	806	11/25	Ditto..... (to San Francisco #66)	To the CG 11/26, to the TS 11/26.
380-ANGO.....	809	11/25	Ditto..... (to the Minister #1168)	To the CG 11/26, to the TS 11/26.
388-ANGO.....	810	11/25	Re application for permit to leave country. (to the Minister #1182)	To the CG 11/26, to the TS 11/26.
[53] 377-ANGO.....	808	11/25	Re problem of Japan-U. S. ship communication. (from the Minister #819, #820)	To the CG 11/26, to the TS 12/1.
KETSU-RYAKUGO.	815	11/26	Re TATUTA MARU's schedule. (from the Minister #838)	To the CG 11/27, to the TS 12/1.
383-RYAKUGO.....	814	11/26	Separate telegram. Re problem of Japan-U. S. ship communication. (to the Minister #1181)	To the CG 11/27, to the TS 12/1.
KETSU-A.....	817	11/26	Re boarding of TATUTA MARU..... (from the Minister #837)	To the CG 11/27, to the TS 11/28.
384-ANGO.....	822, 823	11/27	Re U. S. regulations permitting leaving and entering of country. (to the Minister? #1201)	To the CG 11/27, to the TS 11/28.
KETSU-ANGO.....	824, 825	11/27	Present condition of Japan-U. S. negotiations. (from the Minister GO-#2416)	To the CG 11/27, to the TS 11/28.
223-GO-AN.....	826	8/4	Re investigation and reporting of movements of warships.	To the CG 11/28, to the TS 11/28.
387-ANGO.....	830	11/28	Re problem of Japan-U. S. ship communication. (Minister #1211)	To the CG 11/29, to the TS 12/1.
KETSU-A.....	831, 832	11/26	Ditto..... (from the Minister #839)	To the 11/29, to the TS 12/1.
KETSU-A.....	839	11/28	Ditto..... (from the Minister #846)	To the 11/29, to the TS 12/1.
KETSU-A.....	840, 841	11/29	Re disposition of American currency bonds. (from the Minister #850)	To the CG 11/29, to the TS 12/1.

## FROM: SAN FRANCISCO—Continued

Telegram No. & Code Type	File No.	Date Rec'd	Contents	Disposition
KETSU-A-----	842	11/26	Re entrusting of rights and interests in the U. S. (from the Minister GO-#2403)	To the CG 11/29, to the TS 12/1.
[54] KETSU-A-----	850	12/2	Problem of Japan-U. S. ship communication. (from the Minister #870)	To the CG 12/2, to the TS 12/3.
KETSU-B-----	854	12/3	Re transmission by wire of secret expenses for third period and temporarily increased amount.	To the CG 12/3, to the TS 12/4.

## FROM: SEATTLE

[55] 161-AN-YU-GO--	4	1/8	Re movements of U. S. warships----- (to the Minister #198) (dated 12/24)	To the CG 1/8, to the TS 1/9.
1-AN-YU-GO-----	10	1/13	Ditto----- (to the Minister #1) (dated 1/3)	To the CG 1/14, to the TS 1/15.
2-AN-YU-GO-----	12	1/14	Ditto----- (to the Minister #2) (dated 1/6)	To the CG 1/14, to the TS 1/15.
3-AN-YU-GO-----	17	1/16	Ditto----- (to the Minister #3) (dated 1/8)	To the CG 1/17, to the TS 1/18.
4-AN-YU-GO-----	25	1/23	Ditto----- (to the Minister #4) (dated 1/16)	To the CG 1/24, to the TS 1/24.
5-AN-YU-GO-----	41	1/31	Ditto----- (to the Minister #5) (dated 1/21)	To the CG 2/3, to the TS 2/4.
7-AN-YU-GO-----	49	2/7	Ditto----- (to the Minister #7) (dated 1/24)	To the CG 2/4, to the TS 2/4.
9-AN-YU-GO-----	56	2/5	Ditto----- (to the Minister #9) (dated 1/25)	To the CG 2/6, to the TS 2/7.
12-AN-YU-GO-----	68	2/12	Ditto----- (to the Minister #11) (dated 1/25)	To the CG 2/13, to the TS 2/13.
13-AN-YU-GO-----	73	2/19	Ditto----- (to the Minister #13) (dated 2/10)	To the CG 2/19, to the TS 2/19.
[56] 14-AN-YU-CO--	84	3/5	Ditto----- (to the Minister #14) (dated 2/24)	To the CG 3/5, to the TS 3/6.
1-A-----	89	3/6	Ditto-----	To the CG 3/6, to the TS 3/6.
15-AN-YU-GO-----	92	3/8	Ditto----- (to the Minister #15) (dated 2/26)	To the CG 3/8, to the TS 3/8.
16-AN-YU-GO-----	100	3/10	Ditto----- (to the Minister #16) (dated 3/4)	To the CG 3/12, to the TS 3/13.
19-AN-YU-GO-----	122	3/20	Ditto----- (to the Minister #20) (dated 7/20)	To the CG 3/26, to the TS 3/27.
18-AN-YU-GO-----	124	3/27	Ditto----- (to the Minister #18) (dated 3/17)	To the CG 3/28, to the TS 3/28.
21-AN-YU-GO-----	149	4/10	Ditto----- (to the Minister #23) (dated 4/1)	To the CG 4/15, to the TS 4/15.
22-RYAKU-YU-GO----	150	4/10	Re calling attention to enforcement of Nationality Laws. (to the Minister #24) (dated 4/2)	To the CG 4/15, to the TS 4/15.
23-AN-YU-GO-----	172	4/23	Re movement of U. S. warships----- (to the Minister #26) (dated 4/10)	To the CG 4/23, to the TS 4/24.
24-AN-YU-GO-----	174	4/23	Ditto----- (to the Minister #29) (dated 4/16)	To the CG 4/23, to the TS 4/24.
2-A-----	182	4/30	Re U. S. Navy----- (to the Minister #36)	To the CG 5/1, to the TS 5/1.
[57] 3-A-----	231	6/2	Re U. S. Navy----- (to the Minister #36)	To the CG 6/2, to the TS 6/3.
37-AN-YU-GO-----	249	6/30	Ditto----- (to the Minister #51) (dated 5/28?)	To the CG 6/10, to the TS 6/12.



## FROM: SEATTLE—Continued

Telegram No. & Code Type	File No.	Date Rec'd	Contents	Disposition
42-AN-YU-GO.....	296	6/30	Ditto..... (to the Minister #56) (dated 6/23)	To the CG 7/2, to the TS 7/3.
66-RYAKUGO.....	662	10/28	Re problem of Japan-U. S. ship communication. (from the Minister GO #2205)	To the CG 10/21, to the TS 10/22.
70-ANGO.....	692	10/24	Re problem of Japan-U. S. ship communication. (to the Ambassador #34)	To the CG 10/25, to the TS 10/27.
73-ANGO.....	715	11/2	Re registration of property..... (to the Ambassador #39)	To the CG 11/2, to the TS 11/4.
75-ANGO.....	725	11/5	Re sailing of the HIKAWA MARU..... (to the Minister #158)	To the CG 11/5, to the TS 11/5.
78-ANGO.....	738	11/8	Re Japan shipping communication..... (to the Minister #162)	To the CG 11/8, to the TS 11/11.
79-ANGO.....	739	11/8	Ditto..... (to the Minister #166)	To the CG 11/10, to the TS 11/11.
81-ANGO.....	750	11/10	Re problem of Japan-U. S. ship communication. (to the Minister #166)	To the CG 11/12, to the TS 11/14.
83-ANGO.....	770	11/14	Re adoption of the message associated with the situation by the Council of the League of Organizations of "Seattle."	To the CG 11/14, to the TS 11/17.
85-ANGO.....	796	11/20	Re problem of Japan-U. S. shipping communication. (to the Minister #175)	To the CG 11/20, to the TS 11/24.

[58]

## FROM: NEW YORK

2-RAKUGO.....	35	1/27	Re restrictions of parcel post to Japan..	To the CG 1/27, to the TS 1/28.
3-RAKUGO.....	40	1/30	Ditto.....	To the CG 1/30, to the TS 1/30.
1-A.....	154	4/12	Re verbal message to Secretary FUKUSHIMA.	To the CG 4/12, to the TS 4/15.
52-ANGO.....	414, 415 417	7/30	Re counter-measures against the Freeze Order. (to the Minister #372)	To the CG 7/30, to the TS 8/2.
54-ANGO.....	449	8/5	Re withholding of the cryptograph of the Yokohama Specie Bank branch.	To the CG 8/5, to the TS 8/6.
57-ANGO.....	455, 456	8/8	Re manner of evacuation of the resident Japanese. (to the Minister #391)	To the CG 8/8, to the TS 8/8.
60-ANGO.....	466, 467 468	8/13	Re manner of evacuation of the resident Japanese. (to the Minister #401)	To the CG 8/13, to the TS 8/13.
67-ANGO.....	485	8/20	Re counter-measures against the Freeze Order. (to the Minister #414)	To the CG 8/20, to the TS 8/20.
18-ANGO.....	512, 513	9/4	Re cryptographic code..... (from the Minister GO-#1907)	To the CG 9/4, to the TS 9/5.
83-ANGO.....	685	10/24	Re steps for payment of boat fare for passengers on requisitioned ships in Japan. (to the Minister #487)	To the CG 10/25, to the TS 10/27.
96-ANGO.....	711	10/31	Re report of foreign assets..... (to the Minister #88)	To the CG 11/2, to the TS 11/4.
[59] 2-B.....	726	11/5	Re resending of telegram advising of dates of arrival and departure of Secretary TOKUNAGA and wife.	To the CG 11/5, to the TS 11/5.
88-ANGO.....	733	11/8	Re procedure for foreigners to depart from Japan. (to the Minister #496)	To the CG 11/10, to the TS 11/11.
89-ANGO.....	734, 735	11/8	Ditto..... (from the Minister #234)	To the CG 11/10, to the TS 11/11.
90-ANGO.....	816	11/26	Re evacuation of Japanese commercial firms and employes of branch banks in the U. S. (from the Minister #242)	To the CG 11/27.
91-ANGO.....	838	-----	Re cancellation of portion of Freeze Order.	To the CG 11/29, to the TS 12/1.
94-ANGO.....	853	12/3	Ditto..... (from the Minister #271)	To the CG 12/3, to the TS 12/4.
96-ANGO.....	861	12/5	Ditto..... (to the Minister #535)	To the CG 12/5, to the TS 12/6.

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## FROM: FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC ESTABLISHMENTS

Telegram No. & Code Type	File No.	Date Rec'd	Contents	Disposition
29-AN-YU-GO-----	6	1/7	Re movements of U. S. warships----- (to the Minister #474) (dated 12/23) (from Manila)	To the CG 1/8, to the TS 1/9.
48-AN-YU-GO-----	8	1/10	Re naval planes of the U. S.----- (to the Minister #466) (dated 12/14)	To the CG 1/14, to the TS 1/15.
28-AN-YU-GO-----	9	1/10	Ditto----- (to the Minister #470) (dated 12/16)	To the CG 1/14, to the TS 1/15.
1-B-----	50	2/1	Re Greek ship, "ELENE S. EN-BILICOS".	To the CG 2/3, to the TS 2/4.
2-ANGO-----	66	2/12	Re method of leaving country for American citizens of Japanese parentage. (to the Minister #2) (dated 1/31) (from New Orleans)	To the CG 2/12, to the TS 2/12.
4-AN-YU-GO-----	101	3/10	Re telegraphic code in possession of the sub-Consulate at "HOUSTON." (to the Minister #4) (dated 3/4) (from New Orleans)	To the CG 3/12, to the TS 3/13.
1-HEI-YU-GO-----	112	3/19	Re opening of the sub-Consulate at "HOUSTON." (to the Minister #1) (dated 3/7) (from Houston)	To the CG 3/19, to the TS 3/19.
2-HEI-YU-GO-----	113	3/19	Re district under jurisdiction of the sub-Consulate at "HOUSTON." (from the Minister #1) (dated 3/8) (from Houston)	To the CG 3/19, to the TS 3/19.
[61] 1-----	153	4/11	Re sending of hard "tennis balls"----- (from Peking)	To the CG 4/12, to the TS 4/12.
MU-B-----	156	4/15	Re departure of the Panamanian ship to Japan. (from Britain)	To the CG 4/15, to the TS 4/17.
11-ANGO-----	167	4/19	Re stopping in port of the American, "BOB COOK." (to the Minister #222) (from Manila)	To the CG 4/19, to the TS 4/21.
1-ANGO-----	168	4/20	Re resending of telegram----- (from Manila)	To the CG 4/21, to the TS 4/21.
4-HEI-YU-GO-----	195	5/8	Re new "Address" of the sub-Consulate at "HOUSTON." (dated 4/25) (from Houston)	To the CG 5/8, to the TS 5/9.
1-B-----	305	7/7	Re interpretation of telegram(s) (from Ambassador to Britain)	To the CG 7/8, to the TS 7/10.
No number-A-----	306	7/7	Delivering message to Ambassador SHIGEMITSU. (separate telegram)	To the CG 7/9, to the TS 7/10.
-A-----	474	8/15	Symbol for the Consulate head----- (from Canton)	To the CG 8/15.
-A-----	482	8/15	Symbol for the Consulate head----- (from Canton)	To the CG 8/19.
9-AN-YU-GO-----	539	9/15	Re applicants for class #2 of HEISHI-KAN (a school?). (to the Minister #36) (dated 9/10) (from Vancouver)	To the CG 9/15, to the TS 9/16.
GOGAI-C-----	731	11/7	Re departure of Ambassador KURUSU. (to the Minister GOGAI) (from Manila)	To the CG 11/7, to the TS 11/8.

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## FROM: LOS ANGELES

105-AN-YU-GO-----	3	1/6	Re movements of U. S. warships----- (to the Minister #220) (dated 12/23)	To the CG 1/8, to the TS 1/9.
106-AN-YU-GO-----	5	1/6	Ditto----- (to the Minister #221) (dated 12/27)	To the CG 1/8, to the TS 1/9.
107-RYAKU-YU-GO----	7	1/7	Re sending of representatives of the Patriotic Women's Society. (to the Minister #222)	To the CG 1/9, to the TS 1/10.
1-AN-YU-GO-----	13	1/14	Movements of U. S. warships----- (dated 1/6)	To the CG 1/14, to the TS 1/15.



## FROM: LOS ANGELES—Continued

Telegram No. & Code Type	File No.	Date Rec'd	Contents	Disposition
1-(C).....	18	1/16	Re visit to the U. S. by the "Subaru Show" troupe.	To the CG 1/16, to the TS 1/17.
4-AN-YU-GO.....	24	1/23	Re movements of the U. S. warships.. (to the Minister #7) (dated 1/13)	To the CG 1/23, to the TS 1/24.
5-AN-YU-GO.....	42	1/30	Ditto..... (to the Minister #9) (dated 1/21)	To the CG 2/3, to the TS 2/4.
10-RYAKU-YU-GO.....	59	2/6	Re parcel post to Japan..... (to the Minister #14) (dated 1/26)	To the CG 2/6, to the TS 2/7.
11-AN-YU-GO.....	60	2/6	Re movements of the U. S. Navy.... (to the Minister #15) (dated 1/27)	To the CG 2/6, to the TS 2/7.
2-AN-YU-GO.....	23	1/23	Re problem of evacuation of the Japanese residents in the U. S. (to the Minister #4) (dated 1/10)	To the CG 1/24, to the TS 1/25.
[63] 13-AN-YU-GO.....	67	2/12	Movements of U. S. Navy..... (to the Minister #17) (dated 2/1)	To the CG 2/12, the TS 2/13.
2-A.....	85	3/5	Ditto.....	To the CG 3/5, to the TS 3/6.
15-AN-YU-GO.....	125	3/27	Ditto..... (to the Minister #33)	To the CG 3/28, to the TS 3/28.
16-AN-YU-GO.....	132	4/3	Re visit to the U. S. by the Representatives, YAMAJI and SHIMIZU. (from the Minister #25) (dated 3/26)	To the CG 4/3, to the TS 4/4.
17-RYAKU-YU-GO.....	133	4/3	Re visit to the U. S. by delegates of the Japan Christian Federation. (to the Minister #34) (dated 3/26)	To the CG 4/3 to the TS 4/4.
18-AN-YU-GO.....	159	4/15	Movements of the U. S. Navy..... (to the Minister #38) (dated 4/5)	To the CG 4/15, to the TS 4/18.
20-AN-YU-GO.....	173	4/23	Ditto..... (to the Minister #44) (dated 4/12)	To the CG 4/23, to the TS 4/24.
9-A.....	190	5/1	Ditto..... (to the Minister #59) (dated 5/1)	To the CG 5/1, to the TS 5/3.
23-AN-YU-GO.....	196	5/8	Re participation of delegates of the Japan Christian Federation at the special conference of the American Christian Federation. (to the Minister #53) (dated 4/26)	To the CG 5/8, to the TS 5/9.

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## FROM: PORTLAND

2-ANGO.....	197	5/28	Re movements of the U. S. Navy.... (to the Minister #66)	To the CG 5/8, to the TS 5/9.
4-A.....	232	6/2	Ditto.....	To the CG 6/3, to the TS 6/3.
7-ANGO.....	233	6/2	Ditto..... (to the Minister #83)	To the CG 6/3, to the TS 6/3.
5-B.....	259	6/17	Re greeting courier YAMAZAKI at pier.	To the CG 6/17, to the TS 6/17.
32-RYAKU-YU-GO.....	263	6/19	Re strike by the employees of the "NORTH AMERICAN" Airplane Company.* (to the Minister #87) (dated 6/6)	To the CG 6/20, to the TS 6/21.
33-RYAKU-YU-GO.....	264	6/15	Re strike by the employees of the "NORTH AMERICAN" Airplane Company. (to the Minister #92) (dated 6/9)	To the CG 6/19, to the TS 6/21.
34-RYAKU-YU-GO.....	270	6/23	Ditto..... (to the Minister #95) (dated 6/11)	To the CG 6/23, to the TS 6/24.
6-A.....	315	7/9	Re survey of assets of Japanese people living on the mainland U. S.	To the CG 7/10, to the TS 7/10.
11-ANGO.....	327	7/15	Re movements of U. S. Warships.... (to the Minister #112)	To the CG 7/15, to the TS 7/18.
7-A.....	334	7/17	Re resending of telegram(s).....	To the CG 7/17, to the TS 7/18.
36-ANGO.....	529	9/10	Re movements of U. S. warships and ships. (to the Minister #176)	To the CG 9/10, to the TS 9/10.

## FROM: PORTLAND—Continued

Telegram No. & Code Type	File No.	Date Rec'd	Contents	Disposition
[65] 44-ANGO.....	554	9/20	Ditto..... (to the Minister #190)	To the CG 9/22, to the TS 9/24.
47-ANGO.....	610	10/13	Problem of Japan-U. S. ship communication. (to the Minister #201)	To the CG 10/13, to the TS 10/13.
49-RYAKUGO.....	630	10/16	Re notices of attainment of military age for year 1942. (to the Minister #200)	To the CG 10/17, to the TS 10/17.
50-ANGO.....	632	10/17	Ditto..... (Minister #94)	To the BG 10/17, to the TS 10/20.
62-ANGO.....	659	10/20	Movements of U. S. warships and ships. (to the Minister #205)	To the CG 10/21, to the TS 10/21.
65-ANGO.....	684	10/24	Re investigation of Japanese associations by the F. B. I. (to the Minister #207)	To the CG 10/25, to the TS 10/27.
67-ANGO.....	700	10/28	Ditto..... (to the Minister #209)	To the CG 10/28, to the TS 10/29.
60-ANGO.....	723	11/4	Re simplifying of procedure for expatriation. (to the Minister #214)	To the CG 11/4, to the TS 11/7.
313-ANGO.....	833	11/29	Re ships requisitioned by the U. S. Army and the Navy. (to the Minister #317)	To the CG 11/29.
71-RYAKUGO.....	859	12/4	Re procedure for expatriation. (from the Minister #110)	To the CG 12/4, to the TS 12/5.

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## FROM: MISCELLANEOUS PLACES

-(C).....	29	1/26	Re reception dinner for Ambassador NOMURA. (from Ambassador NOMURA, KAMAKURA MARU)	To the CG 1/27, to the TS 1/27.
-C.....	30	1/27	Re delivery of message from Ambassador NOMURA. (from Ambassador NOMURA on Kamakura Maru)	To the CG 1/27, to the TS 1/27.
-C.....	36	1/28	Ditto. (from Ambassador NOMURA on Kamakura Maru)	To the CG 1/28, to the TS 1/28.
-(C).....	27	1/29	Re inquiry on functions for Ambassador NOMURA. (from Secretary OKUMURA)	To the CG 1/29, to the TS 1/30.
-C.....	39	1/29	Re reply as to functions for Ambassador NOMURA.	To the CG 1/29, to the TS 1/30.
-C.....	45	2/1	Telegram of thanks from Ambassador NOMURA. (from Ambassador NOMURA on Kamakura Maru)	To the 2/1, to the TS 2/4.
-C.....	86	3/6	Telegram of thanks. (from Secretary MIYAZAKI on Yawata Maru)	To the 3/6, to the T 3/6.
-(C).....	93	3/8	Re printing of English name-cards for Consul General KITA. (from Consul General KITA on TATUTA MARU) (dated 3/9)	To the CG 3/10, to the TS 3/10.
-(C).....	107	3/13	Re stopping in port of Ambassador TOMIL. (from Consul General KITA on Tatuta Maru)	To the CG 3/13, to the TS 3/14.
[67] -(C).....	123	3/26	Re reporting on time of arrival at post of Secretary MORIMURA. (from Secretary MORIMURA on Nitta Maru)	To the CG 3/26, to the TS 3/27.
-(C).....	131	4/3	Reply telegram from Ambassador KURUSU. (from Ambassador KURUSU on Tatuta Maru)	To the CG 4/3, to the TS 4/3.
-C.....	135	4/3	Re arrival in port of MASABUMI NAKAMURA. (from MASABUMI NAKAMURA on Kamakura Maru)	To the CG 4/3, to the TS 4/3.
-C.....	160	4/17	Re arrival in port of SHIMIZU and YAMAGI. (from SHIMIZU and YAMAGI on Yawata Maru)	To the CG 4/17, to the TS 4/18.



## FROM: MISCELLANEOUS PLACES—Continued

Telegram No. & Code Type	File No.	Date Rec'd	Contents	Disposition
-(C)-----	189	5/1	Re boarding of ship by HANA KUSANOBU. (from the Kamakura Maru)	To the CG 5/1, to the TS 5/1.
	210	5/20	Re calling at port of Representative SHIMIZU. (from Representative SHIMIZU on Asama Maru)	To the CG 5/21, to the TS 5/22.
-(C)-----	223	5/27	Telegram of greeting. (from Minister YAMAGATA on Tatuta Maru)	To the CG 5/27, to the TS 5/28.
-C-----	242	6/6	Re inquiry on completion of draft deferment procedure.	To the CG 6/6, to the TS 6/7.
-C-----	267	6/21	Re stopping in port of Representative TAKAMI. (from Representative TAKAMI on Kamakura Maru)	To the CG 6/21, to the TS 6/23.
-C-----	320	7/12	Telegram of thanks from Ambassador SHIGEMITSU. (from Ambassador SHIGEMITSU on Kamakura Maru)	To the CG 7/11, to the TS 7/14.
[68] -C-----	332	7/17	Re stopping in port of Major (or Lt. Commander) YANO. (from Major YANO on Tatuta Maru)	To the CG 7/17, to the TS 7/17.
-A-----	422	7/31	Re purchase of superior grade seed and shoots of "pineapple." (from Head of the Foreign Affairs Section, Formosa)	To the CG 7/31, to the TS 8/2.
-C-----	503	8/30	Re changing of broadcasting wave length to Hawaii. (from Japan Broadcasting Company)	To the CG 8/30, to the TS 8/30.
-(C)-----	576	9/29	Re request in regard to departure of Professor Lee Sireta. (from Professor NORMSUGI of the Tokyo Music Academy)	To the CG 9/30, to the TS 9/30.
-(C)-----	611	10/12	Re sending of divorce papers. (from YASUKO KANDA, Tokyo)	To the CG 10/12, to the TS 10/18.
-X-----	648	10/19	Re replenishment of fuel oil of TATUTA MARU.	To the CG 10/19, to the TS 10/21.
	688	10/25	Re changing of broadcasting cycle. (from Tokyo Japanese Broadcasting)	To the CG 10/25,
GOGAI-----	731	11/7	Redeparture of Ambassador KURUSU (from Manila)	To the CG 11/7.
-C-----	741	11/9	Re stopping in port of Ambassador KURUSU. (from Secretary YUKI at Midway)	To the CG 11/10, to the TS 11/10.
-C-----	742	11/10	Re stopping in port of Ambassador KURUSU. (from Ambassador KURUSU at Midway)	To the CG 11/10, to the TS 11/10.
-(C)-----	751	11/12	Ditto. (dated 11/11)	to the TS 11/12.

## CLAUSEN INVESTIGATION EXHIBIT NO. 4

## INVESTIGATION BY LT. COLONEL HENRY C. CLAUSEN, JAGD, FOR THE SECRETARY OF WAR SUPPLEMENTARY TO PROCEEDINGS OF THE ARMY PEARL HARBOR BOARD

The following papers were obtained from the files of the Contact Office, Hawaiian Department, as noted on the cover sheets L and M.

a. G-2, H. H. D., letter of transmittal to G-2, Washington, dated 7 March 1942 re transmission of Japanese Consulate Message Log Book, w/inter-staff routing slip dated 7 March 1942 and P. B. I. report dated 2 March 1942 re same subject.

b. Inter-staff routing slip dated 2 April 1942 re Photographs of Message Register of Japanese Consulate, w/P. B. I. letter dated 2 April 1942, same subject.