

the result that double checking and control service has to be established. Two distinct trial and reception services have to be established. Wastage involved in this duplication is incalculable. FBI-Hon and G-2HD are cognizant.

CLAUSEN INVESTIGATION EXHIBIT No. 6

*Investigation by Lt. Colonel Henry C. Clausen, JAGD, for the Secretary of War—
Supplementary to Proceedings of the Army Pearl Harbor Board*

The following documents comprise reports, numbered by me 1 through 165, from the British Secret Intelligence Service (Colonel Gerald Wilkinson) at Manila to the Navy, the Army and the FBI at Honolulu, and were obtained from their respective files.

They comprise reports during the period from June to December 1941.

Urgent cable received from Manila night of Dec. 3, 1941

We have received considerable intelligence confirming following developments in Indo-China:

- A. 1. Accelerated Japanese preparation of air fields and railways.
2. Arrival since Nov. 10 of additional 100,000 repeat 100,000 troops and considerable quantities fighters, medium bombers, tanks and guns (75 mm).
- B. Estimates of specific quantities have already been telegraphed Washington Nov. 21 by American Military Intelligence here.
- C. Our considered opinion concludes that Japan envisages early hostilities with Britain and U. S. Japan does not repeat not intend to attack Russia at present but will act in South.

You may inform Chiefs of American Military and Naval Intelligence Honolulu.

cc. Col. BICKNELL

Mr. SHIVERS

Capt. MAYFIELD

Copy of cable received Nov. 27, 1941

Secret source (usually reliable) reports that,

A. Japanese will attack Krakow Isthmus from sea on Dec. 1, repeat Dec. 1, without any ultimatum or declaration of break, with a view to getting between Bangkok and Singapore.

B. Attacking forces will proceed direct from Hainan and Formosa. Main landing point to be in Songkhla area.

Valuation for above is No. 3, repeat 3 (i. e. only about 55 to 60 per cent probable accuracy).

American Military and Naval Intelligence, Manila informed.

Copies to: Mr. SHIVERS

Capt. MAYFIELD

Col. BICKNELL

Cable recd. from Wellington 25.11.41

Pacific raider intelligence.

(1) On 6th November U. S. A. "Capillo" sighted surface vessel in 003° 20' South 177° 32' East. Vessel is thought to have been raider G number 41 believed to be "Steiermark" of HAPAG Line.

0355Z/25

Extract from Manila

To: Capt. MAYFIELD

Mr. SHIVERS

Col. BICKNELL

Following received indirectly from German source, reported to have good connections in Japan.

A. German ambassador Tokio is concentrating:

1. On breaking down democratic tendencies of Court groups and winning over to pro-Axis views the head of the Japanese fleet who are anxious to avoid conflict with America.

2. On destroying the purely Japanese prejudices which have so far prevented the unification of the anti-Soviet, pro-Axis and Right army groups into a united front.

3. Encouraging higher officers of the KWANGTUNG and Korean armies to adopt an independent policy of action in respect to Far Eastern Soviet Army.

B. German ambassador Tokyo has exercised considerable influence over General SENJURO HAYASHI, Admiral SUETSUZU, Admiral RYOSO NAKAMURA, Colonel HASHIMOTO, and among civilians were SEIGO HAKANO, MITSURU TOYAMA, KENSO ADACHI.

C. "Waverers" at present are General ARAKI and General SUGIYAMA.

D. In Korean and Kwantung forces following are known to be influenced by German ambassador: Lt-General KIMURA, General ITIGAKI, Major-General MITSUNAMI and Lt-General TAKAHASHI. These are stated to be quietly at work propagating for a move against Soviet forces in far east on basis that Japan cannot enter into negotiations with either America or U. S. S. R. Government resulting in a guarantee of the INVIOABILITY of Soviet Far Eastern frontiers and, as a consequence of this, provide the possibility whereby Soviet High Command could reinforce the West by withdrawing forces from the East.

(Value 3.)

Index: German Ambassador, activities in Tokio.

Extract No. 182 for Honolulu

27th October, 1941

To: Col. BICKNELL

Capt. MAYFIELD

----- report October 6th.

A. September 17th 9 repeat 9 twin-engined bombers left Kagi for West (destination not known).

B. September 18th 12 repeat 12 bombers, 3 repeat 3 fighters and 3 repeat 3 unidentified aircraft left TAIHOKU for Swatow.

C. TOSHIYEN (TAKAO) 2 repeat 2 seaplane hangars, each 160 repeat 160 by 50 repeat 50 by 45 repeat 45 feet have been erected. Rails run from hangars to sea wall where a crane is used for transfer of aircraft into sea.

D. A trial coastal reconnaissance unit of 50 repeat 50 reconnaissance and fighter aircraft is being organised in Formosa. Base of operation and particulars under investigation.

E. Paratroop training is still being carried out at KOGO and ROKKO.

F. Conscription and military training in Formosa has now reached the figure of 300,000 repeat 300,000, about one third of these are already receiving active training which will last over a period of four repeat four months.

G. A new fortress is under construction at SHOZAN (mountain overlooking Takao harbour). Due to utmost secrecy it is not yet known if guns are yet in position.

H. A small arms factory is being built at KOCHIYE (— degrees 15 north 120 degrees 32 east) where a new wharf and six new warehouses have been completed. This place is becoming an important port and a number of large merchant ships have called here. A new motor road connects with TAICHU.

I. At KAKENPH, four repeat four new wharves have been completed bringing total to six repeat six. Lengths vary from 130 repeat 130 to 250 repeat 250 feet. Total of warehouses (130 by 50 feet) number ten repeat ten.

October 2, 1941

Capt. MAYFIELD

Mr. R. SHIVERS

Col. BICKNELL

Following is a result of enquiries and information given in strict confidence from ex Chinese official whose Japanese wife died a few months ago.

A "CHRYSANTHEMUM Society" is a very secret patriotic organization members of which are Japanese wives, mistresses, and female employees of aliens.

B. Unquestionable loyalty to Emperor is shown by them secretly supplying information on a variety of subjects likely to be of assistance in extending power of empire.

C. Members living outside the empire with relatives at home and unable to report direct to their own authorities do so by code letters to homeland. Failure to carry out this sacred duty may result in reprisals against their families.

D. Any confirmation of above would assist further further enquiries.

(Value 2.)

Index—*Japanese subjects loyalty to Emperor.*

NOTE: It is common knowledge, in the far East that such activities are being carried out by servants wives or mistresses of Aliens however it is usually surmised that this is done more or less independently of any organization other than the Police in Japan and consulates elsewhere.

Confidential

J S. B.

OCTOBER 22, 1941.

Capt. MAYFIELD
Mr. R. SHIVERS
Col. BICKNELL

Following is a result of enquiries and information given in strict confidence from ex Chinese official whose Japanese wife died a few months ago.

A. "CHRYSANTHEMUM Society" is a very secret patriotic organization members of which are Japanese wives, mistresses, and female employees of aliens.

B. Unquestionable loyalty to Emperor is shown by them secretly supplying information on a variety of subjects likely to be of assistance in extending power of empire.

C. Members living outside the empire with relatives at home and unable to report direct to their own authorities do so by code letters to homeland. Failure to carry out this sacred duty may result in reprisals against their families.

D. Any *confirmation* of above would assist further enquiries.

(Value 2.)

(Not Carded)

OCTOBER 18, 1941.

Capt. MAYFIELD
Mr. R. SHIVERS
Col. BICKNELL

The most important problems for the Chinese Army, Government and Party are the lack of planes, heavy artillery and the maintenance of the goods prices.

The Chinese Government intend to construct a road from Sikang to British India. This road is to begin at Sichang in the province of Sikang, passes through Yungning and Taching in Yunnan, Taching and Chayu in Sikang up to Sadiwa, the terminus of the railway in the province Assam. The length will be about a thousand kilometers. The traffic along the Burma-Yunnan road which was originally calculated to be about 3000 tons a month has increased with 7000-10,000 tons a month. At Rangoon and along this road about 200,000 tons are still waiting for transport.

The war Ministry consents to publish gradually the list of killed and wounded men. The estimated loss of the enemy is about two million.

Since the outbreak of war between Germany and Russia the relations between the Kuomintang and Communists are becoming better.

The West road from Ho-erh-kwo-ase near the Chinese Russian frontier to Chungking has a length of 4406 kilometers. The transport along the Burma-Yunnan road is about 15,000 tons a month. The road is repeatedly bombed. The Kungkwong bridge has been bombed 16 times, the Huitung bridge 6 times, the Changnan bridge 5 times. Damage has not been repaired. Now ferry-boats, pontoon-bridges and wire ropes are used. In ordinary times traffic goes on, but during the rainy season it will be difficult and traffic will probably have to be stopped.

Value *not* known.

This data well known.

Periodically reported by official U. S. observers on the spot.

Index: Chinese Army Intelligence.

J L B

Mr. Shivers
Capt. Mayfield
Col. Bicknell

OCTOBER 17, 1941.

[Hand written:] Not carded.

INDO CHINA—Persecution of Chinese

The Chinese Embassy at Vichy was informed by Chungking that the Saigon police have arrested a number of Chinese men and women, some for taking part in a patriotic action, some for being suspected to be communists and others because

they refused to pay their taxes to the enemy.* The Ambassador must discuss this question with the French Government and ask them to instruct the Government of Indo-China:

1. To allow respite to those who are behind in paying their taxes.
2. To liberate the suspected people against whom there is no convincing evidence;

3. As the people who took part in the patriotic action are most wealthy merchants and as their arrest and the order to expel them from the country have already caused a repercussion in local business, the Ambassador should request to have them released and the order to expel them cancelled.

Value 1.

[Hand written:] No value & may be reported by U. S. Consul. Not carded.

To Capt. Mayfield
Extract No. 167 for Honolulu

14th OCTOBER, 1941.

Informant revisited Sasebo Dockyard in February and reports the following *hearsay* information.

A. 6,000 ton cruiser was launched in the summer of 1940; and there were then rumours current that her tonnage was, in fact, 10,000 tons.

B. A new cruiser was laid down about January 1941.

This is said to be a sister ship of the vessel mentioned in paragraph A above.

C. A "special type destroyer" is being built here.

D. Aircraft carrier, formerly reported as completed has now left Sasebo.

E. A floating dock, described as "the largest and most modern in Japan" has recently been completed here.

F. In February 1941, 24 repeat 24-hour shifts were being worked and source was told that the yard was mainly employed on refits and repairs.

Capt. Mayfield
Extract No. 165 for Honolulu

14th OCTOBER, 1941.

[Hand written:] rating C

A. — confirms construction of naval small craft at the following yards only: URAGA, FUJIMAGATA AND HARIMA.

B. This is only hearsay, but note that we now have independent reports from three different agents regarding construction at HARIMA yard.

C. — also quotes a Japanese press report that the destroyer TANIKAZE was launched at HARIMA at end of 1940.

Comment (There has always been great confusion regarding this particular destroyer.) The old TANIKAZE was still in commission up to 1935: and in 1937 we reported her as still at sea, having been rearmed and reconditioned.

D. Source was told that destroyers have recently taken 8 repeat 8 months to build from laying down to completion.

To Capt. Mayfield
Extract No. 163 for Honolulu

14TH OCTOBER, 1941.

----- reports on ENOSHIMA Peninsula, 17 kms. WNW of YOKOHAMA, in July 1941.

A. 4 oil tanks have been completed here and 8 are under construction, total 12.

B. 300 repeat 300 labourers are engaged in defence works.

C. A naval ferry service running from HIRATSUKA to YOKOSUKA calls here.

To Capt. Mayfield
Extract No. 159 for Honolulu

13TH OCTOBER, 1941.

----- obtained following *hearsay* information on Yokosuka dockyard from 3 entirely independent sources.

First *sub source*, a Tokyo merchant.

A. Capital ship, 43,000 tons launched in summer of 1940.

B. Capital ship, sister ship to above, on slip.

C. Heavy cruiser, over 10,000 tons, on slip.

D. One vessel newly laid down, class unknown.

Second sub source, a Yokohama electrical engineer.

E. Capital ship, over 40,000 tons, on slip.

F. Heavy cruiser, 15 to 25,000 tons, on slip.

Third sub source, a Tokyo journalist.

G. Capital ship, over 40,000 tons, launched June 1940.

H. Capital ship, sister ship to above on slip.

I. Heavy cruiser, 15,000 tons, on slip.

J. *Comment*. All 3 sources seem agreed that there are 2 heavy ships *still* on the slips at Yokosuka. (See 14ND card 1824)

Otherwise, all above information is given with utmost reserve.

To Capt. Mayfield

Extract No. 158 for Honolulu

13TH OCTOBER, 1941.

About 300 workmen from Nagasaki dockyard were employed at Kure from October 1940 to February 1941. ----- following report is based on conversations with these men.

A. The Capital Ship, Nisshin, of over 40,000 repeat 40,000 tons, is now being completed here. *Note*:

Comment: Contradiction of agent's previous report that the Nisshin was a 10,000-ton cruiser.

B. Another Capital ship of over 40,000 tons on slip.

C. One heavy cruiser of unknown displacement on slips.

D. One 20,000 repeat 20,000 ton aircraft carrier on slips.

E. Further confirmation of continuous submarine construction, which is now being carried out under supervision of considerable numbers of German technicians, who are constantly to be seen, both in Kure and the surrounding country side.

F. Although we do not repeat not regard the above information as accurate, it agrees remarkably closely with that given by the American Intelligence.

11TH OCTOBER, 1941.

To Capt. Mayfield

Extract No. 157 for Honolulu.

----- having revisited Nagasaki in February and received additional information up to May, reports as follows:—

A. *No. 1 Slip*. The Kashihara Maru (tonnage of 27,700 tons confirmed) and her sister ship Itsumo Maru building at Kawasaki Yard, Kobe, are both being converted for use by the Fleet Air Arm.

Note. It is quite uncertain whether these are to be aircraft carriers, seaplane tenders or "aviation transports".

B. *No. 2 Slip*. A liner was laid down after launch of Kasuga Maru (April 1941).

Told she was towed to SASEBO on 1st May for conversion to aircraft carrier.

C. *No. 3 Slip*. A 12,000 tons merchant vessel was laid down after launch of Kobe Maru.

D. *No. 4 Slip*. A 12,000 ton merchant vessel was laid down here after launch of Nitta Maru.

NOTE. Source was *told* that vessels building on both No. 3 and No. 4 slips had been taken over by the Navy but that up to February 1941 no repeat no alterations had been made to constructional plans.

E. *No. 5 Slip*. *Note*. This was formerly mistakenly reported as No. 4 slip.

A "new type destroyer" is believed to be under construction here but slip has been screened.

F. *No. 6 Slip* (previously reported as No. 5 slip). Capital ship under construction here, was launched on 23rd October, 1940.

Source *saw* this vessel at a great distance in February 1941 and said it did not look like an aircraft carrier, as there was a heavy forward superstructure and a long low superstructure amidships.

Source was told that this vessel was towed to Sasebo in February, 1941 for completion.

A new naval vessel (class unknown) is now under construction, and the slip is still screened.

G. 24 repeat 24 hour shifts are now being worked at Nagasaki.

Source was *told* that Kasuga Maru was not repeat not launched until April 1941 and that she was then towed to Sasebo on the 1st May for conversion to "an aircraft carrier".

See note to paragraph A above.

10TH OCTOBER, 1941.

Col. Bicknell only
Extract No. 176 for Honolulu

It was reported that 500 paratroops trained in the Chiba area by German instructors recently left Sasebo for French Indochina in the destroyer Yuki haze. Value 5.

10TH OCTOBER, 1941.

To: Col. Bicknell
Mr. Shivers
Capt. Mayfield
Extract No. 178 for Honolulu

It was reported that Germany has issued orders to German ships in North China to proceed Japan under Japanese flag. They will be armed to operate against U. S. ships carrying supplies to Vladivostok. Value 4.

To: Capt. Mayfield
Col. Bicknell
Mr. Shivers
Extract No. 175 for Honolulu

8TH OCTOBER, 1941.

It was reported on 12th September that:

A. German and Japanese S. I. S. have reached AGREEMENT whereby the Germans operate in all far eastern countries not occupied by the Japanese except Burma, Malaya, Indochina, N. E. I., and Philippines which are operated by the Japanese.

B. In spite of this agreement Germans intend to operate in all far eastern countries under the cover of the D. N. B. In Indochina the D. N. B. and Domei will operate private W/T stations.

C. The Germans in Shanghai are operating, for political information, a Gestapo type of organization. Value 2

To: Mr. Shivers
Col. Bicknell
Capt. Mayfield
Extract from Manila

It was reported on 12th September that Colonel OUTSONOMIYA of Japanese S. I. S. organization in Shanghai has been appointed Military Attache to Rio de Janeiro in which capacity he will act as a link between Japanese and German S. I. S. and officials. Value 2

Extract No. 174 for Honolulu

To: Col. BICKNELL
Mr. SHIVERS
Capt. MAYFIELD

8TH OCTOBER, 1941.

It was reported on 12th September that Colonel OUTSONOMIYA of Japanese S. I. S. organization in Shanghai has been appointed Military Attache to Rio de Janeiro in which capacity he will act as a link between Japanese and German S. I. S. and officials.

(Value 2)

Extract No. 173 for Honolulu

Col. Bicknell only

7TH OCTOBER, 1941.

— reports the following alterations in dispositions of Germans working in Japan.

A. Kure. 5 working in shell factory, and 4 in shipbuilding yard.

B. Yokosuka. 18 working in munitions factory, 26 in shipyard, 6 at aerodrome.

C. No change.

D. Maizuru. 5 working on A. R. P.

E. No change.

F. Totsuka. 18 aviation and parachute instructors, two constructional engineers.

G. Shirahama. 8 working on aerodrome.

H. Nakamita. 10 working at aerodrome.

I. Nagoya. 4 working at Aichi aircraft factory.

J. Himeji. 5 working at chemical warfare factory.

K. 3 Germans, living in Osaka, pay periodic visits to Nankia Heavy Industries Corporation to superintend parachute manufacture.

L. Source was told that 125 Germans, en route for Japan, were detained by U. S. S. R. on outbreak of Russo-German hostilities.

M. Note please we have already reported movement of 30 German personnel from Japan to Indo China.

N. Source was further told that there were 11 German aviation and parachute instructors stationed at Nanking, and a total of 84 attached to Japanese forces at Shanghai, Hankow and Nanchang, but this is given with reserve.

Extract No. 172 for Honolulu

6TH OCTOBER, 1941.

Col. BICKNELL only

Source revisited Shirahama aerodrome and reports as follows.

A. Area has now been extended to 600 by 750 yards repeat 600 by 750 yards.

B. A sea wall is being built along the northern boundary and further constructional work is in progress at the North East corner.

Total of 1,200 labour force are still employed here.

C. Following buildings have now been erected to south of aerodrome:

1 large single storey workshop.

Two storey office.

Five oil tanks.

There are an additional five tanks on two small islands about one mile to west of aerodrome.

D. All 10 tanks are described as about 40 feet in diameter and built partially underground with only 4 feet in height projecting above the surface.

E. Parachute training centre. All wounded have now been removed from this establishment which is in full occupation by air force personnel and candidates for parachutist numbering in all 3,400.

F. A small proportion of these are attending lectures in fighter tactics, but the great majority are undergoing elimination tests before commencing training as para troops.

These candidates include a considerable proportion of men formerly engaged in various technical trades such as plumbers and mechanics.

G. 8 German advisers are attached, two supervising aerodrome construction and six instructing in parachute work and aviation.

H. 50 women are employed in folding parachutes.

Extract No. 180 for Honolulu

6TH OCTOBER, 1941.

To: Col. BICKNELL

Capt. MAYFIELD

Mr. SHIVERS

It was reported that—Head of Otto Wolff informed source that acting under instructions from Hamburg headquarters he is buying up materials of which Germany is or will be in great need, e. g. wolfram, rubber, tin, etc. In particular they are interested in purchase of supplies of these in Siam where it is proposed that they shall be stored under innocuous cover names until such time as they can be delivered to Germany.

(Value 2.)

Extract No. 181 for Honolulu

6TH OCTOBER, 1941.

To. Col. BICKNELL

Mr. SHIVERS

Capt. MAYFIELD

N. E. I.—JAPANESE SUSPECT OKANO TETSUO

On board the Kitano Maru the Japanese political agent OKANO TETSUO returned to the N. E. I. OKANO who lived in the Netherlands Indies from 1915, is in the possession of a settlement permit and therefore does not need a visa. According to a police report OKANO was employed by a high Japanese official during his stay in Japan.

During his former stay in the Netherlands Indies OKANO was in close contact with many suspected Japanese.

(Value 1.)

Oct. 6, 1941.

Capt. MAYFIELD

Mr. R. SHIVERS

Col. BICKNELL

It was reported that—

A. Source reports that opinion is being quietly expressed in German circles that Japanese authorities fear that Germany may attempt to resume friendly relations with Chungking Government after defeat or collapse of U. S. S. R. forces.

B. Japanese are alleged to fear that Germany may attempt to supply arms to Chungking via the ALMA ATA route in barter exchange against important Chinese products, and

C. To fear a German-Russian-Chinese commercial bloc since German industries and commerce circles are persistently demanding such a combination in the future since it would ensure to German industries the supply of raw material and would constitute a permanent market for her finished goods.

(Value 3.)

Extract No. 132 for Honolulu

4TH OCTOBER, 1941.

Capt. MAYFIELD, only

It is reported that—Japanese Consul KAWABACHI with a staff of five is expected to arrive DILLY, TIMOR, by flying boat on 9th or 11th October.

(Value 2.)

Extract No. 171 for Honolulu

3RD OCTOBER, 1941.

Col. BICKNELL only

— reports further on aerial bomb section of Himeji factory in July.

A. Labour force 700 repeat 700, male and female.

B. This factory is having difficulty in increasing its labour force owing to dangerous nature of work.

C. Three German technicians are attached.

D. On 14th June an order was received for 10,000 flares from the Military Air Department.

E. One ton repeat one ton bombs are now under production and 2,000 repeat 2,000 of these have already been stored.

Extract No. 170 for Honolulu

3RD OCTOBER, 1941.

Col. BICKNELL only

— reports on Aichi Factory Nagoya in July (following information obtained from a new sub source).

A. 4 German technicians now attached.

B. Labour force increased to 6,000 repeat 6,000.

C. Junkers Jumo engines are being fitted to single engine, single seater army fighters, 25 repeat 25 of which are being completed every month.

D. Experiments on large 3 repeat 3 engined bomber are still being conducted under supervision of German advisers.

Extract No. 169 for Honolulu

Col. BICKNELL only

3rd OCTOBER, 1941.

----- reports on Nanki Heavy Industries Corporation.

A. Only about 300 repeat 300 of the parachutes produced here every month are of satisfactory quality (i. e. only 50 per cent, but this is given with reserve).

B. Experiments with hemp fibre for parachutes have not repeat not proved satisfactory.

C. Babbed wire is also under production here.

D. Labour force 1,100 repeat 1,100 working 1 shift of 10 hours.

Extract No. 128 for Honolulu

To: Mr. SHIVERS

Col. BICKNELL

OCTOBER 3rd, 1941

----- reports that Japanese proprietor of TRIANGULO Studio, Manila, recently sought him out in order to tell him following:—

A. 500,000 men and 3000 tanks now in Formosa.

B. Aerial attack on Philippines to start October 12th.

C. Japanese Navy preparing to intercept 27 American ships en route to Vladivostok.

The circumstances of presentation of this report, as well as its contents, indicate resumption of whispering campaign.

Note similarity to reports on same subject from N. E. I.

Extract No. 153 for Honolulu

Capt. MAYFIELD, only

2nd OCTOBER, 1941.

My telegram of 26th September, paragraphs D and E.

(Both jobs H. 1. and V. G. appear to be going to have three turrets, two forward and one aft.)

(Add to No. 149; rate c.)

Extract No. 179 for Honolulu

To: Col BICKNELL

Mr. SHIVERS

Capt. MAYFIELD

2nd OCTOBER, 1941.

Following received indirectly from German source, reported to have good connections in Japan.

A. German ambassador Tokio is concentrating:—

1. On breaking down democratic tendencies of Court groups and winning over to pro-Axis views the head of the Japanese fleet who are anxious to avoid conflict with America.

2. On destroying the purely Japanese prejudices which have so far prevented the unification of the anti-Soviet, pro-Axis and Right army groups into a united front.

3. Encouraging higher officers of the KWANTUNG and Korean armies to adopt an independent policy of action in respect to Far Eastern Soviet Army.

B. German ambassador has exercised considerable influence over General SENJURO HAYASHI, Admiral SUETSUZU, Admiral RYOSO NAKAMURA, Colonel HASHIMOTO, and among civilians were SEIGO HAKANO, MITSURU TOYAMA, KENSO ADACHI.

C. "Waverers" at present are General ARAKI and General SUGIYAMA.

D. In Korean and Kwantung forces following are known to be influenced by German ambassador: Lt-General KIMURA, General ITIGAKI, Major-General MITSUNAMI and Lt-General TAKAHASHI. These are stated to be quietly at work propagating for a move against Soviet forces in far east on basis that Japan cannot enter into negotiations with either America or U. S. S. R. Government resulting in a guarantee of the INVIOABILITY of Soviet Far Eastern frontiers and, as a consequence of this, provide the possibility whereby Soviet High Command could reinforce the West by withdrawing forces from the East.

(Value 3.)

Extract No. 145 for Honolulu

A. Source reports that on September 20th he met a certain CHU CHE SHENG, a head of a certain department of the Nanking Ministry of War.

B. Latter stated, appropos of announcement over the radio of sentence passed on a Japanese in Singapore for possession of seditious literature that "not long" General HATA had very secretly approached head of War Ministry, of Nanking, requesting his co-operation in enlistment of Chinese agents for work in Thailand, Burma and Malaya. HATA stipulated that candidates should be either pure FUKINESE or Chinese speaking dialect of that province.

C. Chiu Che Sheng stated that a certain number of men were recruited and despatched overseas at hands of one CHEN KUANG, returned Japanese educated Chinese. Those chosen, in all cases, had some previous military knowledge gained through service at one time or another with Chinese forces. According to source CHEN KUANG is responsible directly to Japanese military H. Q. at Nanking and to all their authority.

D. Source endeavours to follow up. It is sent merely because Chiu Che Sheng's statements were spontaneous but it is not known if they have any foundation in fact.

(Value 3.)

The following is a report obtained October 1 from an American Shipping Agent from Kobe enroute to San Francisco.

1. He reports about September 10, 800 trucks assembled in the Sports ground Kobe and loaded soldiers. He could not state regiments since no civilians allowed near but he had opportunity to count the trucks. Their destination was supposedly Dairen.

2. Supplies of lub oil and gasoline are stored in valleys at Itozaki near Naval base, off the Inland sea. These valleys are dammed either end with concrete blocks—the whole stored area covered with soil and grass planted. A stevedoring superintendent told him Japanese navy has oil reserves for 2 years.

3. Maruzen Oil Co., Shanghai reported to be still importing gasoline and oil from U. S. which is then transhipped to Japan.

4. In early September a Frenchman from Saigon told him the Japanese were bluffing regarding troop numbers in French Indo China to divert public attention from the huge numbers being sent to the Siberian front via Dairen. The Frenchman estimated Japanese troops in French Indo China were only 35,000.

5. He reports the intense anti-American and British feeling in both Kobe and Yokohama. Every obstacle is put in the way of these nationals trying to complete formalities to leave the country. Both British and Americans have to stand in line in the streets for hours awaiting their applications to local police or prefecture officials examination, only to be told to come again next day. Personal search is made, particularly of British before they leave. One man, a Canadian (CPR Agent) was forced to lower his pants before embarking whilst police examined his body for hidden money. —

(Valuation C2.)

Extract No. 135 for Honolulu

30th SEPTEMBER, 1941.

Only to Col. BICKNELL

INDO CHINA—AVIATION—LANDING GROUND AT: CAP. ST. JACQUES

(Cap. St. Jacques Town—107°06 East 10°21 North)

It will be noticed that the centre arm of the "T" has been somewhat extended, and that parts of the old landing Ground have been neglected and short scrub is now growing there.

Surface. The ground is reported as not suitable for Heavy Bombers.

Surface is sandy and not liable to flooding.

Source considers that the surface would be firmer after rain than during dry weather.

Buildings: Nil.

Activities: There is, at present, little activity and the Landing Ground is not being used.

A small Japanese guard is, however, on duty at nights.

(Valuation B 1.)

SEPTEMBER 29, 1941.

To: Col. BICKNELL
Mr. SHIVERS

It was reported that Admiral Decoux

A. Expressed his surprise at the many facilities accorded to Japanese in southern Indo China and his intention to put a stop to it. From personal observation in Saigon it was stated that something appears to have been done.

B. Stated that he had given instructions to Press to cease attacks on Britain and U. S. This was confirmed by Editor of "Breton" who states these instructions were given to a Press Meeting on 20th September.

(Value 2.)

Extract No. 151 for Honolulu

29th SEPTEMBER, 1941

Capt. MAYFIELD, only

—— revisited Kure at beginning of July but was unable to enter dockyard himself owing to increased security measures.

We are of course unable to interrogate his sub source directly and following information is therefore given with reserve.

A. *Job F8.* Construction of upper works has been commenced.

B. *Jobs C. 96 and C. 97.* Vessels are expected to be launched in October and completed in January 1942.

C. *German merchant ships.* Two German merchant ships of 6,000 and 4,000 tons respectively were being overhauled and refitted, having arrived from Kobe on 2nd June. (Add ¶ of #152)

([omit] Their structure was said to have deteriorated to such an extent as to make them unable to carry the guns for which they had been designed and they would therefore be with lighter guns than had originally been intended.)

Source was told that these vessels would probably operate as troop transports under Japanese flag.

D. *Labour force.* Has recently decreased to 6,300 repeat 6,300: this is believed due to shortage of raw materials: and superfluous labour was released for work in rice fields. (Miroshima is a rice growing district.)

One 10 repeat 10-hour shift is being worked on all shipbuilding jobs.

E. *New shell factory.* Labour force has been increased to 2,400 repeat 2,400 working in three shifts.

F. *German technicians.* Five repeat five are attached to shell factory and four to shipyard.

(Rate C.)

To: Col. BICKNELL
Mr. SHIVERS

29th SEPTEMBER, 1941.

It was reported that—

A. The better class Annamites are pro French and anti Japanese and will not join Pan Asiatic League the Japanese are forming. The Japanese are obtaining recruits for this League from the unemployed clerk class and from among hired car drivers who are employed by them.

B. The Chinese more than any other community are inclined to cooperate with Japanese especially when their pockets gain.

C. There is talk of the formation of a Buddhist League.

Valuation 2

Extract No. 150 for Honolulu.

27th SEPTEMBER, 1941.

Only to Col. BICKNELL

A. *Army Air Stations.*

ASAHIKAWA: pin point 43 degrees 44 minutes North, 142 degrees 28 Minutes East. (Hokkaido)

FUKAYA: pin point 36° 9' North, 139° 16' East.

MIKATAGAHARA: pin point 34° 47' North, 137° 35' East.

B. *Naval air stations.*

KURIDA: pin point 35° 37' North 135° 7' East.

C. Commercial Aviation Fields.

NOSHIRO: pin point 40° 10' North, 140° 01' East.

D. Landing fields with little or no equipment.

NAIRO: South East coast of Sakhalien: pin point 49° 06' North, 142° 57' East.

AKKESHI: pin point 43° 05' North, 144° 50' East.

HIROO: pin point 42° 22' North, 143° 21' East.

TAKENOHARA: 39° 8' North, 141° 3' East.

KOFU: 35° 42' North, 138° 28' East.

TO TORI: 35° 36' North, 134° 16' East.

SHIBUSHI: 31° 32' North, 131° 9' East.

Extract No. 149 for Honolulu

26th SEPTEMBER, 1941.

Capt. MAYFIELD, only

----- revisited Maizuru dockyard at end of June and reports as follows:

A. *Pocket battleship afloat, "KISHU."* Vessel is still berthed near the slip from which she was launched.

Source was told that although the (rate D) Naval authorities were not repeat not satisfied with her performance, improvements could only be effected by extensive reconstruction. The authorities have decided not repeat not to undertake this, and vessel would therefore shortly join the sea-going fleet.

B. *Pocket battleship on slip.* Work still suspended.

C. *Two small vessels on slips.* Work still suspended, and hulls appear to have been put in a state of preservation, painted black and covered with canvas.

D. *Job H.1.*

Forward Superstructure: 6 storeys have now been completed and source was told there were to be 11 in all.

Midship superstructure. A row of steel girders has been erected on the after section. The section adjacent to the after superstructure has been increased in height, and what appears to be the stump of a mainmast is now visible.

Aircraft hangar. Source was told that the low structure immediately aft of the forward superstructure was to be the aircraft hangar.

Note. Source has previously reported that this ship was identical with "Job 45" at Yokosuka, and this resemblance appears to be growing.

E. *Job V.6.*

Forward superstructure. 7 storeys are now completed and work has commenced on the 8th.

Source was told this superstructure would also have 11 storeys.

F. (Rate D.) Source was told that launching of both these vessels had been delayed until December, but that it was expected to complete them by April. *He volunteered* the explanation that the short period required for completion was made possible by the advanced state of construction before launching.

He was also told that the difference at present to be seen between these two ships would disappear when they were completed.

G. 10 repeat 10-hour shifts were being worked on both ships.

H. (Rate D.) *2 new destroyers projected.* Source was told that, although blue print plans for these vessels had arrived in the yard, work had not repeat not commenced, due to the inability of Yawata Iron Works to supply constructional steel.

He was told that at lease one of the destroyers would be built in dry-dock.

I. 4 repeat 4 submarines (2 identified as I.57 and I.64) were in harbour.

J. Labour force in shipyard was reduced to 5,300 repeat 5,300 during June.

About 7,000 repeat 7,000 Korean labourers are engaged in defence works *outside* the dockyards.

K. A. R. P.

Source was told that 5 Germans were supervising A. R. P. organization.

He *saw* 4 large cases of sound locators arrive by train.

He was told that all important archives had been shifted from this dockyard, in anticipation of bombing attacks in the event of war with Russia.

Extract No. 152 for Honolulu

25th SEPTEMBER, 1941.

JAPAN NAVAL KURE DOCKYARD

Capt. MAYFIELD, only

Increased Security Measures

1. Source was unable to visit the dockyard in person, owing to increased security measures, and all the following information has been secured from a contact of his who had access to the yard. This sub-source has not been interrogated and his information is therefore given with reserve.

2. At the end of May a new permit for entry into the dockyard was issued and several arrests were made of unauthorized persons in the vicinity of the dockyard.

3. This was partially due to the increased troop movements from Ujina. Sub-source reports on dockyard at the beginning of July:—

Job F. 8

4. Work was progressing on the upperworks.

2 DESTROYERS. C.96 and C.97

5. Vessels expected to be launched in October and completed in January 1942.

German merchant ships

6. Two German vessels, 6,000 and 4,000 tons respectively, arrived in the yard on 2nd June from Kobe for overhaul and refitting, and were still here at the beginning of July.

No card—reported in #151

add to #151

7. It was found that the ships were in poor condition. They are therefore being more lightly armed than originally planned.

8. Sub-source was told that these vessels, on completion of refitting, would operate as transports under the Japanese flag.

NOTE: This last item is given with the utmost reserve.

Labour force

9. Decreased to 6,300.

10. One 10-hour shift is worked on all shipbuilding jobs.

11. Decrease in labour force has been due to shortage of raw materials, and superfluous labour has been released for work in the ricefields. (Miroshima is a rice growing district).

Shell factory

12. Labour force increased to 2,400 working in 3 shifts.

GERMAN TECHNICIANS. 5 are attached to shell factory, 4 to shipyard.

Extract No. 146 for Honolulu

Capt. MAYFIELD, only

25th SEPTEMBER, 1941.

A. Our telegram of 24th September, paragraph C. suggests that the ship launched is the pocket battleship which we have previously reported as building at Yokosuka, but regarding which no further information was obtainable on —last trip.

B. Please note this is only conjecture, and we have no repeat no definite evidence to support it.

To: Col. Bicknell

Capt. MAYFIELD

SEPTEMBER 25, 1941.

----- reports.

A. 2 new types of Japanese heavy bombers have recently appeared in North China. They are described as "type 98 and type 99 Naval."

B. Only specifications available and which apply to both types are:

Duration of flight, when not repeat not carrying maximum load, 10 repeat 10 hours.

Speed not repeat not more than 250 miles repeat 250 miles per hour.

Service ceiling 35,000 repeat 35,000 feet.

C. The Hitachi aircraft works and the Ikegai Iron works are both producing German Jumo Junkers aero engines.

Combined output of these two works is 40 to 50 Jumo aero engines per month.

NOTE: Both these factories are located in town of Kawasaki which is mid-way between Tokyo and Yokohama and should not repeat not be confused with factory at Kobe.

D. Air force connections have recently been replaced by new men: this information is therefore not repeat not as reliable as that formerly obtained from same source and should be accepted with reserve pending confirmation.

Extract No. 133 for Honolulu

24th SEPTEMBER, 1941.

Capt. MAYFIELD only

A. ---- revisited Yokosuka dockyard at beginning of June but, owing to greatly increased security measures was unable to walk about the yard as on previous occasions.

B. He was obliged to remain in the waiting room in the administrative building, but was able to see the two large ships, jobs A45 and F15, both of which were still on the slips.

C. Note please that this contradicts reports by ----- that one heavy ship was launched here in the Spring; but discrepancy can be explained, if his statement in report under reference that three heavy ships are building here is correct.

D. *Job A45*. Main alternation of appearance is in forward superstructure where 7th storey has been completed, 8th storey has been added and 9th storey has been begun.

Source was *told* that there were to be 11 repeat 11 storeys in all, a fire control top being the 11th.

Source was also *told* that the aircraft hangar was situated in the low structure immediately aft of the forward superstructure.

Source was also *told* that this ship was due to be launched in October repeat October and to be completed in April, 1942. *Note*. Very short time for completion may be explained by the unusually advanced condition in which this ship is apparently being launched.

E. *Job F15*. Forward superstructure. 6th storey has been completed and work has commenced on a 7th storey which is built in at the after end.

Source was informed, but not repeat not definitely, that launch would take place about the same time as capital ships.

F. 24 repeat 24 hour shifts are still being worked on both these vessels.

G. Source was *told* that there was a total of 26 German technical advisers in the ship building department of which 4 were supervising the fitting out of these two vessels, particularly as regards the following points.

1. Mounting of new type of anti-aircraft gun.
2. Construction of fire control tower.
3. Improved method of catapulting aircraft.

H. *Destroyers*. Source was *told* that work on the two destroyers under construction here had been held up by shortage of steel produced by the Yawata Iron Works.

Source was *told* that 4 submarines and one transport were being refitted here in June.

J. *Labour force*. Total labour force in shipyard estimated at 8,800 repeat 8,800.

K. *A. R. P.* Source *saw* 9 air raid shelters near the main offices: constructed of concrete and estimated to be 120 feet by 60 feet by 11 feet high, of which 4 feet was below ground level.

Extract No. 173 for Honolulu

Only to BICKNELL

24th SEPTEMBER 1941.

INDO CHINA AVIATION LANDING GROUNDS

The following are less important Landing Grounds in South Indo China, but worthy of mention:

1. BARIA (107 11 East 10 31 North) 245 x 300 metres.
2. HON QUAN (106 36 East 11 37 North) 600 x 130 metres.
3. LONG THANH (108 17 East 11 7 North) 400 x 180 metres.
4. NUI BARA—500 x 350 metres.
5. TRANG BANG (106 22 East 11 1 North) 400 x 400 metres
6. VIN CHAU (105 54 East 10 10 North) 580 x 270 metres.
7. VO DAT (107 36 East 11 14 North) 600 x 750 metres.
8. SOCTRANG (105 31 East 9 32 North) 510 x 250 metres.

Of the above the following is known:

No. 5. Cannot be enlarged owing to nature of surrounding country.

No. 7. Of earth and grass surface, Liable to flooding during rains.

No. 8 SOCTRANG. Situated 2 kms to the SW of SOCTRANG on the road to BAI XAU. Ideal for enlargement as it is surrounded by flat land. Japanese have purchased the surrounding land and intend to enlarge and build an important aerodrome there.

Valuation B. 2

(Page 53C of Exhibit 6 is an outline map of Thailand and French Indochina and will be found reproduced as Item No. 12, EXHIBITS-ILLUSTRATIONS, Clausen Investigation. These illustrations will be found bound together following the printed exhibits of the Clausen investigation.)

Japanese air bases in Indo-China

	No. of hangars	Landing Area in yards	Runways	Remarks
TONGKING				
?Bacninh.....	(?)	(?)	(?)	-----
Gialam (Hanoi).....	2	1220 x 1220.....	2(600 x 44).....	Always serviceable. Fuel & repairs. W/T.
Haiphong (Cat Bi).....	2	2400 x 440.....	-----	Fuel & repairs. W/T.
?Laichau.....	0	660 x 250.....	-----	Fuel. Minor repairs.
Langson.....	1	800 x 500.....	-----	W/T Flooded July-Aug.
Laokay.....	(?)	1300 x 220.....	-----	Fuel. Minor repairs.
Phulangthuong.....	2	660 x 660.....	-----	Fuel. Minor repairs.
Phutho.....	(small) 0	780 x 200.....	-----	Liable to flood. Fuel & minor repairs. Always serviceable.
ANNAM				
Nhatrang.....	1	550 x 300.....	-----	Fuel & repairs. Liable to flood.
Tourane.....	2	(?).....	2(1300 x 44).....	Fuel. Minor repairs. Always serviceable.
COCHIN-CHINA				
Bienhoa.....	6	1100 x 770.....	-----	Fuel. Repairs. W/T.
Kompong Trach.....	0	880 x 44.....	-----	Fuel. Minor repairs. Always serviceable.
Phnompenh.....	1	990 x 880 x 660.....	3(880 x 44).....	Fuel. Minor repairs.
Siemreap (Angkor).....	(?)	2700 x 1900.....	-----	Fuel. Repairs.
Soctrang.....	0	1100 x 880.....	-----	Always serviceable.
Tansonmhut (Saigon).....	6	1100 x 880.....	2(1300 x 44).....	Fuel. Repairs. W/T. Always serviceable.

? Not certain if Japanese have actually used this base.

Only to Col. BICKNELL

Extract No. 136 for Honolulu

24th SEPTEMBER, 1941.

INDO CHINA AVIATION LANDING GROUNDS

The following is a list of other Landing Grounds mentioned as existing in Indo China in 1938:

Province of ANNAM.—AN-KHE; BA NGOI; BA METHUOT; DAK TO; DALAT; DONG HOI; DRAN; HA CO; PHAN RANG; PHANTHET; PHU CAT; QUANG NGAI; QUANG TRI; TAM KY; TAN. MY; THANH HOA; VINH; VINH HAO; TUY HOA; VAN XUAN; CANH DUONG;

Province of CAMBODIE.—CHROUI SRADAN; HAUT CHLONG; KOMPONG CHNANG; POMPONG THOM; KRATIE; MUONG OU DONG; PREY VENG; PURSAT; SAMBOR; SISCEHON; SOAI RIENG;

Province of LAOS.—BAN DON; BAN NA XALA; BAN NONG BOA; PHON PHO; BAM THOUFI; BUN KHONG; LA KHONE PENG; LAK SAO; LUANG PRABANG; MUONG SINH; NAPE; PAKSANE; PAKSE; SAM NEUA; SAVANNAKET; KIENG KHOUANG;

Province of TONKIN.—BACKAN: CAO BANG: DIENBIENPHU: DONG GIAO: FORT BAYARD: HA GIANG: KEP HA: LAI CHAU: LANG SO LAOKAY: MONCAY: NAM DINH: NGUYEN BINH: PHU LANG THUONG: HPU THO: QUYNH NHAI: SON LA: THAT KHE: TONG: VINH YEN:

In all cases where any of these Landing grounds have not been referred to in previous reports, it can be assumed that they are small. State of preservation, if still in existence, is unknown and doubtful.

Capt. MAYFIELD, only

Extract No. 154 for Honolulu

23rd SEPTEMBER, 1941.

JAPAN NAVAL MAIZURU DOCKYARD

Source revisited Maizuru dockyard at the end of June and reports as follows:

(A) *POCKET BATTLESHIP AFLOAT—"AISHU"*

1. This vessel was seen berthed near the slip from which she was launched.
2. No work was going on, but source saw the large crane had been moved near her.
3. He was told that it was expected that this vessel would soon be sent to join the fleet, although the (Naval Authorities were not satisfied with her. This was because improvements could only be made by extensive reconstruction, which could not be authorized.)

(B) *POCKET BATTLESHIP ON SLIP*

4. Work was still suspended on this vessel.

(C) *TWO SMALL VESSELS ON SLIPS*

5. No further work on these vessels.
6. Entire keels have been covered with canvas, and painted black. Source was told that this was to preserve the steel.

(D) *JOB "H. I."*

Forward Superstructure:

7. Six storeys have been completed and work has begun on the seventh.
8. Source was told that there were going to be eleven storeys in all.

NOTE.—This agrees with what he was told concerning the A.45 at Yokosuka.

Midships Superstructure:

9. A row of steel bars has been put up in the after section.
10. The section adjacent to the aft superstructure has been increased in height, and a post or mainmast is visible.

Aircraft hangar

11. Source was told that the low structure immediately aft of the forward superstructure was the aircraft hangar.

(E) *JOB V. 6.*

Forward Superstructure

12. Seven storeys now completed and work has commenced on the eighth.
13. Source was told that this vessel, also, was to have eleven storeys.

II. 1. and V. 6 GENERAL

14. Source was told that launch of both these vessels had been delayed until December, but that it was expected to complete them by April, this brief period for completion will be made possible by the advance state of construction before launching.

15. In conversation with dockyard employee, source commented on dissimilarity of forward superstructure on these two vessels, and on that of the A. 45 at Yokosuka. He was told that on completion these differences would disappear.

16. 10-hour shifts were worked on these vessels.

(F). *PROPOSED TWO NEW DESTROYERS.*

17. Although the plans of these vessels had arrived at the yard, work had not commenced, owing to the inability of the Yawata Iron Works to supply steel.

18. Source was told that at least one of the destroyers would be built in a dry-dock.

(G). MISCELLANEOUS.

Vessels refitting.

19. Four submarines were seen moored in the harbour, two of which were seen to be I. 57 and I. 64.

20. One large armed trawler was seen in dry dock.

Labour Force:

21. This was reduced to 3,300 repeat 5,300 in the shipyard in June.

22. About 7,000 Korean labourers are engaged in the preparation of defence works outside the dock yard.

MILITARY POLICE:

23. A unit of 35 gendarmes is stationed in the dockyard.

A. R. P.

24. Source was told that five Germans were attached to assist in A. R. P. matters.

25. At the end of June, source saw four large cases of sound locators arrive by train.

26. He was told that important documents had been shifted from the dockyard in anticipation of war with Russia. Should this occur, it is expected that Maizura will be bombed.

SEPTEMBER 23RD, 1941.

Extract No. 99 for Honolulu

-----reports September 5th, Hainan Island.

A. Among instructions issued by General TERAUCHI SHOICHI (DQU ANR COM AAB) to forces in this area were:

1. Black out exercises to commence from September 10th.

2. To complete by end of October the construction of 5 repeat 5 small arms factories. They are under direction of engineer Colonel HARAKAMI (ACY AAG).

B. Following are principal Intelligence Agents appointed at:—

Hainan Island, SANO (AFQ TAK).

Indo-China, TSUKADA (CIG JYS).

Canton, YOSHIMOTO TAIGIRO (BAD GOK CQU MAY SQU).

C. August 24th 500 repeat 500 cases of bombs, 1,200 repeat 1,200 cases of shells and 300 repeat 300 cases of aircraft spares landed at YU LIN KAN from Japan.

SEPTEMBER 23RD, 1941.

Extract No. 100 for Honolulu

D. August 25th 22 repeat 22 twin engine bombers, commanded by Colonel MORIYAMA (HDU DYA) arrived at KIUNG SHAN aerodrome from Formosa (stated to be dive bombers but this is to be accepted with reserve and source is being questioned on this type).

E. According to air force gossip it has been decided that with the advent of foggy season at Chung-King aircraft at Hankow will be transferred to the southern area and that after September 500 repeat 500 bombers are to be based in Indo-China.

To Col. Bicknell, Mr. Shivers

Extract No. 136 for Honolulu

23RD SEPTEMBER, 1941.

JAPANESE DAILY NOTES, YAMAMOTO GORO, VISA REFUSED

September 6th, 1941—YAMAMOTO Goro, member of the Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha applied for a visa at the Netherlands consulate general at Bangkok. He has been in the Netherlands Indies from February 19, 1940, till June 17, 1941, as a representative of the aforesaid firm, but travelled over West and Middle Java with YOSHIDA Toshio, naval officer and Major FUKUDA Nasuo,

a medical officer. He now explains that his former stay at Java was connected with the audit of the accounts of the Mitsubishi concern (Batavia and Soerabaja branches). However he never applied for a labour permit.

As there is no sufficient reason now for a renewed audit of the accounts after 4 months, visa was recommended for refusal.

Valuation 1.

Only to Col. Bicknell

Extract No. 134 for Honolulu

20TH SEPTEMBER, 1941.

JAPANESE TROOPS IN INDO-CHINA

A. Partial confirmation as to presence of puppet troops in *Indo-China* is afforded from Free French sources, who put their proportion of total very much lower, i. e. 40 repeat 40 per cent Chinese and 10 repeat 10 per cent Manchukuo or Korean.

B. Our opinion (based on experience in Formosa, Hainan and South China) is that proportion of puppet troops to Japanese in always greatly exaggerated and has very seldom proved to be more than 20 repeat 20 per cent.

For Col. Bicknell, Mr. Shivers

SEPTEMBER 19, 1941.

Survey of the Political Situation in Japan
Excellent survey for Sept. 19

According to a well-informed Japanese, the army as well as about fifty ultra-nationalistic, pan-Asiatic organizations brought heavy pressure upon the Japanese government and the Navy in order to attack the oil tankers from America Vladivostokward. The Navy refused positively, maintaining that it was not up to her to force Japan's national policy, being however prepared to carry out the policy decided by the Emperor with all its might.

The Japanese Navy seems as yet to be opposed to provoke America and is aware to be no match for the combined America-Allied Forces in the Pacific.

The army is firmly determined to continue to assist Germany in accordance with Tripartite Pact by binding the Allied Forces in South-East Asia through its occupation of Indo-China, which country Vichy handed over to the Japanese by the order of Hitler and through concentration of big military forces (about one million) at the Manchukuo frontier in order to lighten the pressure on Germany's East front.

The army was absolutely convinced that the Russian resistance would be soon annihilated, being much impressed by the reports of the Japanese military mission to Germany under Lt. General MATSUSHIMA. The army therefore expected soon to be able to occupy Siberia and the Maritime Provinces.

The army authorities and the majority of the Japanese people however gradually realize that a quick destruction of Russia's army cannot be counted on, with the result that the army is holding back for the present.

The recent speech of General Baron Sadao ARAKI concerning the necessity of internal unity against the threatening danger from abroad, really has the difference of opinion between the army and navy about Japan's immediate policy as its background.

Admiral Sankichi TAKAHASHI, Cabinet-adviser and one of the most powerful Navy leaders, published recently an article in which he doubted whether Germany will win the war and which should be considered as a hint, that the conclusion of the Tripartite Pact was a blunder.

The dispute between Army and Navy is supposed to have strengthened the position of KONOR and the entourage of the Emperor, giving the present cabinet a chance to maintain itself and to withhold the army from bringing about an armed conflict.

However, all this by no means implicates that Japan directly will turn its back on Hitler, nor will Japan be inclined to negotiate about the withdrawal of its troops from Indo-China. This is considered impossible, firstly in view of the fact that the Axis-Pact was announced by Imperial Decree and secondly because of the vital importance of the stranglehold on Indo-China by Japan, both economically and strategically.

Another question to be reckoned with is the mission to Indo-China of Ambassador YOSHIZANA and his suite of Army, Navy, and other officials, which actually prepared Yoshizawa's appointment to Governor-General of Indo-China.

SEPTEMBER 18, 1941.

To: Capt. Mayfield, Col. Bicknell, Mr. Shivers

It is reported on 7th September, that.

A. Japanese Consul General Batavia stated that Japanese Government intend to attach the courier NOMOTO TATSUO to the Consulate for two months after his return from Singapore.

B. Consul General ISHIZAWA stated that N. is cipher expert attached to give instructions on use of the new complicated Japanese code.

C. N. told Immigration authorities that he would hold conferences at various Japanese Consulates and would serve as a temporary cashier at Consulate General.

D. It was stated KAWASAKI YOSHIZAKI, who sailed from Japan on 11th September, was registered as a secretary to Consulate General but was in reality a code expert in service of Japanese Navy.

SEPTEMBER 17, 1941

To: Col. BICKNELL

Mr. SHIVERS

It was reported on September 14 that General WU YI PING, who returned that day from Tokio after a special visit on behalf of Nanking Government stated:—

A. KONOYE Cabinet was experiencing much difficulty as a result of increasing criticism from extreme right-wing elements who were secretly demanding energetic measures to be taken to conceal Japan's position in the TIEH YO.

B. If it was true Premier had strengthened his position by obtaining support of the so-called "court groups" it was doubtful if this support was powerful enough to keep despotism of Rightists in full check. Main argument of the latter is that Japan, in order to gain any real results from conversations with America and democracies in general, will have to make definite concessions, not only in both China and Far East questions in general, but most probably in connection with her future relations to Axis.

C. Equally the Government understands that such concessions (particularly in relation to the China incident, which was started by the Army extremists) may lead to open insubordination of extreme Right groups and adoption of a provocative policy by them, either in north or south, which will finally identify Japan's fate with that of Germany.

D. Cabinet's policy is therefore to drag out conversations with America to the utmost possible limit and to profit by any easing in the Far East situation to strengthen its own position.

E. Cabinet is also exercised as to the final effects of British and American economic policy and while it is putting on a bold front at present it realizes that the Japanese people are becoming anxious as to the future. This anxiety has been further increased by the inability of Germany to force a quick decision against Russia and thus help to remove the menace of the Soviet forces in the Far East.

Value 3

Extract No. 123 for Honolulu

17th SEPTEMBER, 1941.

----- reports:

A. Important fortifications with heavy calibre guns "facing south" at Keishu (22 degrees 29 min North 120 degrees 36 min. East).

Comment. This position appears to be about 4 miles from the sea and the purpose of such fortifications is hard to understand.

B. Calibre of largest guns mounted at Kotobuki Yama (Ape Hill: northern defences of Takao: subject of numerous reports in 1936 and 1937) is 14 inch repeat 14 inch.

Extract for Honolulu

SEPT. 17, 1941.

July 18, 1941

From censorship we learned that an AGARIE Saburo at Pelew (writing to a fisherman at Ambon) employed by the Japanese Navy Ministry "gathered sand and stones."

"As you know" thus he writes further to his friend, "there are starting this year, 100 persons enlisted yearly as "celestial storming troops" destined for the Netherlands Indies. Although I should like to take part in it, I abandoned this plan, as I earn monthly 200 and 300 yen."

It is very remarkable that some time ago a similar letter concerning the training on the Island of Yap of storm troops destined for the Netherlands East Indies came to our attention.

July 19, 1941

Reference S. B. Japanese Notes from 9th July 1941, concerning KOSUGI Nichinori, director of Ishihara Sanyokoshi, who wished to make a tour of inspection of the I. S. K. Mines in Jahore and Trankannu.

To this person, formerly managing director of Nanyo Koshtsu Kaisha at New Guinea, entrance was refused to this country because of his devising plans to attack this country, as was revealed from his writing during a home search at the N. K. K. office at Nanokwari. According to him the Nanyo Kobatsu Kaisha was an outpost of the Japanese southward move, and his employees were the stormtroops. In connection with the discovery of this compromising correspondence he was dismissed by his company just as was (for the same reason) IWOUE Yoshio administrator.

It is not without interest that this arduous southward expansionist now entered the service of the notorious Ishihara!

Only to Col. Bicknell

Extract No. 142 for Honolulu

16TH SEPTEMBER, 1941.

It is reported that—

A. 40 of the 80 Japanese aircraft at Tienho and Pakwan received orders to fly to *Indo China* on 20th August.

Airplane movements.

B. 7,000 Korean conscripts who were training in Heito Formosa were sent to *Hainan* middle August.

Japan troop *Hainan* (Runin).

C. Passed with reserve. Untried source.

Value 4.

Mr. Shivers

Col. Mayfield

Col. Bicknell

CONFIDENTIAL

SEPTEMBER 16, 1941.

It was reported that,

A. During conversation with a Japanese source in YAMASHITA line it was learned that owing to the acute shortage of shipping available for carrying Japanese goods from Japan to Shanghai, Japanese ---- were considering possibility of chartering foreign flag vessels for Yokohama and Kobe Shanghai runs.

Same source also reports investigation of a market in which he is personally interested, i.e., export of Japanese manufactured imitation Panama hats, fibre and paper hoods to United States shows Japanese are making contracts with third parties here to sell their goods in order to obtain U. S. currency.

B. Goods in question are imported from Japan marked "Made in China" and sold by third parties hereto importers in U. S. against cash U. S. dollars or against letter credit to foreign exporters.

NOTE:

1. It has been consistently rumored on China coast that this is being abhibited by British merchants in Hongkong—

2. It is a fact that much of this goods moves through Hongkong.

Extract No. 122 for Honolulu

14th SEPTEMBER, 1941.

----- has supplied a sketch map of Yokosuka dockyard.

Points of interest are:—

A. One *new* building slip in position between No. 3 and No. 4 dock, as shown in sketch map.

B. 2 new, very small, slips in basin adjacent to railway station, on each of which one motor torpedo boat is being built.

C. No repeat no alterations in dry docks.

D. Confirms position of small repair slip astern of "Mikasa already reported by ----- agent in November, 1940.

Extract No. 120 for Honolulu.

13th SEPTEMBER, 1941.

----- reports.

A. Appearance in South China area of new type of high altitude bomber built in Germany.

B. Described as Heinkel-land (IHA OMR GYH OYK) type 98 repeat 98.

C. Its special function is "silent approach" bombing.

Extract for Honolulu

SEPTEMBER 12, 1941.

Between August 7 and August 10 mine layers for Pescadore laid further mines off TAI AN KEI.

August 13, 9 repeat 9 destroyers and 4 repeat 4 gunboats arrived KEELUNG and 3 repeat 3 destroyers arrived TAKAO from Japan and sailed after refueling.

August 9, 100 repeat 100 mines and 10 repeat 10 motor launches were loaded on transport which left for Indo-China.

Extract No. 98 for Honolulu

11th SEPTEMBER, 1941.

JAPAN—ECONOMIC—EFFECT OF ALLIED PRESSURE ON JAPAN IN N. E. I.

Concerning the economic pressure on Japan the following can be remarked.

IMAGAWA Yoshitochi, Director of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Batavia, is rumoured to have said that the economic retaliatory measures taken by England, America and the Netherland East Indies were a heavy blow for Japan's economic position, but, in view of the good relations with Thailand, Indo-China, Manchuria and occupied China, Japan would quickly recover from it.

The difficult point was always and would remain whether the oil supplies would be stopped or not. The Japanese ambassadors in America and England had received instructions to do their utmost to prevent the stopping of these supplies. In the other case Japan would not hesitate but immediately take the necessary steps to occupy Borneo.

In the latter case (provided the Japan Japs had not attacked the other islands) England and America would only protest and not intervene).

According to a report from Soerabaja some big Japanese firms as for instance the Naayo Veem (Southern Godown Company) dismissed already members of their staff. In view of a report in Japanese newspaper the Japanese Consul at Soerabaja wrote this newspaper that the Japanese banks and firms did not intend to close down following the Netherlands economic measures. A similar letter he addressed to the head of the local Government of Soerabaja.

Valuation C Ø.

Extract No. 119 for Honolulu.

11th SEPTEMBER, 1941.

----- has again visited Himeji but has not repeat not been able to obtain any satisfactory confirmation of the location or existence of the aerial bomb and poison gas factory previously reported.

Extract No. 116 for Honolulu

10th SEPTEMBER, 1941.

----- while in Japan, was given the following information by Formosan friends from Takao area regarding Toshiyen Naval Base.

A. 4 repeat 4 dry docks completed.

B. Submarines are based here.

C. New aerodrome completed.

Extract No. 117 for Honolulu

10th SEPTEMBER, 1941.

----- reports that the underground hangars at Okayama aerodrome reported in my telegram of September 3rd, paragraph C, are built to a similar design to that of Kasumigaura aerodrome and that they have a capacity for 50 repeat 50 aircraft.

Extract No. 97 for Honolulu.

10th SEPTEMBER, 1941.

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES AND SOUTH SEAS

JAPANESE ESPIONAGE TRAINING.

From censorship we learned that MURAKAMI Shogo, employee of the Tjijoda Department Store, Soerabaja, in possession of a temporary residence permit dated 8.4.34, No. 434, being on furlough in Japan, follows a course at school of great importance for the National Policy" where he received lessons from officers of the Army and Navy, and from officials of the Ministry of Overseas affairs.

The name of the School he indicates as "XXX Institute, the teachers are marked in the same way XXX officers of the Army etc.,

Undoubtedly the School in question is one of the "Southward Expansion" schools where Japanese colonists are trained for their future take task of propaganda and espionage.

Moreover Murakami is a great admirer of the German "Kultur", as we in February already learned from censorship. He has made a study of the German language and intended to go to Germany.

In connection with the above his temporary residence permit was cancelled by Government Order as he is considered dangerous for public peace and order.

Value C Ø.

Extract No. 118 Honolulu.

10th SEPTEMBER, 1941.

----- reports the construction of a new aerodrome at Toko, which affords independent confirmation of telegram of 15th May.

Extract No. 94 for Honolulu

9th SEPTEMBER, 1941.

N. E. I.; JAPANESE—REPRESENTATIVES OF OSAKA MAINICHI AND TOKYO NIOHI NICHU FORCED TO LEAVE N. E. I.

ISHIBASHI Tsuneyoshi and TOBISHIMA Sadashireo, representatives of the Osaka Mainichi and Tokio Nichi Nichi were forced to leave the country. In the future no reporters of the above mentioned Japanese newspapers will be allowed to enter the Netherlands Indies. The aforesaid measure was enforced on account of the systemic anti-Dutch press campaign in these papers.

ISHIBASHI, moreover, made photo's in forbidden areas and violated the alien registration ordinance.

Value I.

Extract No. 95 for Honolulu.

9th SEPTEMBER, 1941.

N. E. I. JAPANESE ACTIVITIES AND APPLICATIONS FOR VISAS

ARAKI Keijiro, managing director of Toyo Bosuifu Manufacturing Co. applied for a visa at the Netherlands Consulate-General, Tokio. He intends to stay here for 3 months to inspect a rubber factory now under construction at Soerabaya following up his visit to this country in December in connection with the erection of a factory of waterproof cloth at Soerabaya. Although this matter is still under consideration and for this purpose MASHIBA Tetsuo, a proxy of this firm, is already in this country, it was advised to grant the visa under condition however that the duration of his stay is limited.

SHIGITA KENZO, exporter of automobile parts, accessories, etc. applied for a visa at the Netherlands Consulate-General, Shanghai. He intends to make a 2 month's business trip over Java. Applicant paid already a visit of about 14 days in April 1940 and a visit of about 20 days in January-February 1941 to Java. No objection.

HAYASHI Junjiro, acting manager of Nomura & Co. Singapore, who on 29th July left this country by plane after having paid a short visit to Batavia, again applied for a visa at the Netherlands Consulate-General, Singapore, as he has

to negotiate once again with the director of the Batavia Branch of this firm. It was advised to grant the visa provided the duration of his stay is fixed previously.

Extract No. 96 for Honolulu

9TH SEPTEMBER, 1941.

N. E. I.: JAPANESE EVACUATION OF WOMEN

In connection with the growing political tension between Japan and the Netherlands Indies 180 Japanese women and children of Batavia, Samarang and Soerabaya are reported to have embarked on 1st August on board of the HARUNA MARU to return to their home country. From conversations heard during this embarkment it appeared that these families do not intend to return to this country before the war is over (which would be within 6 months according to some optimistic Japanese).

The employees of the Domei Agency in this country get also telegraphic consent from Tokio to repatriate their families. The Japanese Consul-General at Batavia is reported to have sent a circular to the Japanese colonists in order to advise them to speed up the evacuation of their wives and children. The "Nanyo Kaimu" received permission from the Japanese Government to double the passengers accommodation of the next two ships (Nichiran Maru and Burma Maru) for evacuation purposes. The Nichiran Maru is leaving Soerabaya on the 12th August.

In Semarang it is rumoured that the German women who from the Netherlands Indies intended to return to Germany via Japan and Russia are working in Japanese munition factories.

Valp. 1.

Extract No. 112 for Honolulu

9th SEPTEMBER, 1941.

----- reports regarding aerodromes which are in the vicinity of, and may perhaps be identical with those already reported by R. A. F. Intelligence.

A. SUNOSAKI (IGD EAB) Naval aerodrome and seaplane base.

Pin point 34° 58' North, 139° 49' East.

6 kilometres East of promontory of the same name and 4 kilometres west of town of Joje (VHA HAL).

Area about 100 acres repeat 100 acres.

Possibly identical with Tateyama aerodrome.

B. FUNAHASHI (OJL HOL) Military aerodrome.

Pin point 35° 42' North, 139° 56' East. West of and adjacent to railway station of same name.

Area about 106 acres repeat 106 acres.

Buildings: 4 hangars, also barracks.

300 paratroops from Eastern Section Army headquarters undergoing training here under German supervision.

Source states "there is an aircraft factory in vicinity with German technicians attached".

Perhaps identical with Shinosaki aerodrome.

C. AKITSU (LTA IFX) Military aerodrome.

Pin point 35° 49' North, 139° 29' East. One and a half kilometres North of railway station of same name.

Area about 170 acres repeat 170 acres.

Total of 3000 personnel stationed here, of which a very small proportion are believed to be paratroops being trained by German instructors.

Perhaps identical with Sayama aerodrome.

D. SHINAGAWA (BGU ECB) aerodrome and seaplane base.

Position approximately 35° 38' North, 139° 44' and a half minutes East.

One and a half kilometres south east of railway station of same name.

Area about 80 acres repeat 80 acres.

Possibly identical with Shibata aerodrome, already reported.

Extract No. 114 for Honolulu

9th SEPTEMBER, 1941.

----- reports on the following *new aerodromes* in Japan.

A. Yokkaido (BYO, PON, SIR) Military Aerodrome. Pin point 35° 40' North, 140° 00' East. One kilometre North West of railway station of same name. Area 75 repeat 75 acres.

B. Mio (AAF AIHU) Military Aerodrome. Pin point 35° 0' North, 138° 31' East. Small number of paratroops from Shidzuoka Military formations are under training here.

C. Suma (UHN LIL) Naval Aerodrome. Still under construction. Location approximately 5 kilometres west of Kobe. Area about 325 acres repeat 325 acres.

Extract No. 115 for Honolulu

9th SEPTEMBER, 1941.

E. Kanoya (UZH DUW) *Military Aerodrome*. Pin point 31° 25' North, 130° 51' east. Locally known as Kasanohara (MEN TAK AYO) Aerodrome. Area about 325 acres repeat 325 acres. Parachute unit being trained by German instructors. Aircraft factory in vicinity employing several thousand workmen. Possibly identical with Kanoya *Naval Aerodrome*.

Extract No. 113 for Honolulu.

9TH SEPTEMBER, 1941.

----- furnishes following information regarding aerodrome already located by R. A. F. Intelligence.

A. Tsudanuma (IFX, JYS, IEC) Military Aerodrome. Area 75 repeat 75 acres. Paratroops of 1st repeat 1st Division under training here.

B. Yokaichi (BYO, GAZ, ECK) Military Aerodrome. Locally known as Kawai (ECB, BAC) aerodrome. Area 125 repeat 125 acres.

To: Col. Bicknell, Mr. Shivers

9TH SEPTEMBER, 1941.

Source reports that a meeting of important Japanese was held on August 31 in Yokohama Specie Bank Shanghai which was addressed by a certain Major Kuno. He *spoke*—

A. Japanese-American conversations at Washington were commenced at urgent request of German Government conveyed to Admiral Toyoda through German Ambassador.

B. German Government's view was that only through such conversation would it be possible to discover real intention of Great Britain and U. S. A. following upon occupation of Iran and before opening of Moscow conference.

C. Ott in his message to Toyoda stressed that it should be possible for Japan, in discussing question of American aid to Russia via Vladivostock, to discover quantity and exact nature of cargoes which it is intended to send to Russia, number of vessels to be used, whether they would be convoyed and nature of *at least* certain clauses in agreement for America assistance to Soviet.

D. He thought also, it should be possible to discover whether or not American aid would be sent via Iran.

E. He admitted that in its greater measure such information would be of more value to Germany than to Japan but held also that Japan would through the conversations obtain a clear indication of Anglo-American decisions and future plans in Pacific area and the degree of solidarity of the A. B. C. D. front.

F. He admitted that to gain such invaluable information *Japan* would have to adopt a conciliatory attitude but this coupled with astute diplomacy would probably cause American statesmen to reveal more than they realized.

G. KUNO stated German Government's proposals were fully discussed at urgent meeting of Supreme Command. The results were conveyed by Prince Konoye to the Emperor who then authorized former to address his recent message to American President.

Comment. I do not know what interpretation of value to place on this report. It may be a clever fabrication; on the other hand it is not inconsistent with

"SLICK" methods of German diplomacy and FACTUAL information and indications sought would be of much value to Reich if obtained.

Source was not repeat not at meeting but obtained the above information from Minutes of the Meeting filed at CONCORDIA Association. Comments would be of great value to us.

Your comments would be appreciated.

Extract for Honolulu

SEPTEMBER 6, 1941.

JAPAN—AIR

NOTES ON MISCELLANEOUS AERODROMES

Following is some miscellaneous information mostly hearsay on Japanese aerodromes:

A. SUNOSAKI ()

1. Naval aerodrome and seaplane base.

2. *Locations.* Entrance Yokohama Bay. 34°58' north, 139°49' east. 6 kilometres east of promontory of same name. 4 kms. west of town of HOJO () and TATEYAMA. NOTE: R. A. F. Intelligence thinks this is Tateyama aerodrome, located by them 34°59' N. 139°53' E.

by

3. *Area.* 120,000 tsubo, i. e. about 100 acres.

4. *Aircraft.* Aircraft stationed here include Messerschmitt ME 110 and Piaggio P. X. I. R. C. 40. Heavy bomber.

B. FUNABASHI (E. OF TOKYO 6 MILES)

5. Military aerodrome.

6. *Locations.* 35°42' north, 139°58' east. West of and adjacent to town and railway station of this name.

NOTE: This might be the same aerodrome as that reported by R. A. F. Intelligence as Shinosaki; 35°43' N. 139°54' E.

7. *Area.* 130,000 tsubo, i. e. about 106 acres.

8. *Parachute Training.* 300 troops of the Eastern Section Army H. Q. are under training here as parachutists under German supervision.

9. There is one parachute training tower.

10. *Buildings.* Four hangers. Barracks for parachutists and aviation personnel.

11. *Aircraft factory.* Source states "there is an aircraft factory here with a few German technicians attached." This is hearsay only and no further information is available.

C. TSUDA NUMA

12. Military aerodrome.

13. *Location.* 35°41' North, 140°01' East. West of and adjacent to railway station of same name.

NOTE: R. A. F. Intelligence gives location as 35°39' N, 140°05' E.

14. *Area.* 90,000 tsubo or 75 acres.

15. *Parachute training.* Parachute troops of 1st division are under training here.

16. There is one parachute training tower.

D. YOKAIDO

17. Military aerodrome.

18. *Location.* 35°40' North, 140°09' East. 1 kilometre N. W. of town and railway station of same name.

19. *Area.* 90,000 tsubo or 75 acres.

E. AKITSU

20. Military aerodrome.

21. *Location.* 35°49' north, 139 29' east.

1 and a half kms. north of railway station of same name.

22. NOTE: This might be the same aerodrome as that reported by R. A. F. Intelligence as Sayama; 35°44' N, 139°28' E.

23. *Area.* 200,000 tsubo, i. e. about 170 acres.

24. *Parachute training.* Parachute training is carried out here under the supervision of German advisers.

24. There are *two* parachute jumping towners.
 25. *Personnell* Total of 3,000 men are based here, inclusive of aviation personnel and parachutists.

F. YOKAICHI

26. Military aerodrome.
 27. *Location*. 35°06' north, 136°13' east. 3 kms. E. S. E. of town of same name.
 NOTE: R. A. F. Intelligence gives location as 35°10' N. 136°15' E.
 28. Source states that name of aerodrome is known locally as Kawai, although YOKAICHI is the nearest town.
 29. *Area*. 150,000 tsubo or 125 acres.
 30. *Parachute training*. There is *one* parachute training tower here.

G. MIO

31. Military aerodrome.
 32. *Location*. 35°00' north, 138°31' east.
 33. *Parachute training*. A small number of parachutists from SHIDZUOKA Units is under training here. There is *one* parachute training tower.

H. SUMA

34. Naval aerodrome. A new aerodrome is *under construction* at SUMA.
Location. Approximate 5 kms. west of KOBE.
 35. *Area*. 400,000 tsubo, i. e. about 325 acres.

I. TOKYO

36. There is an aerodrome and seaplane base one and a half kms. S. E. of SHINAGAWA railway station. Position is approximately 35°38' N, 139°44' and a half minutes East.
 37. *Area*. 100,000 tsubo, i. e. about 80 acres.
 38. *Comment*. This may possibly be the SHIBATA aerodrome reported previously

J. KANOYA

39. *Location*. 31°25' north, 130°51' east.
 NOTE: (a) Source states that this is a military aerodrome, whereas R. A. F. Intelligence says it is Naval, and located at 31°*2' N., 130°53' E. It is probable that our source was misinformed as to the service, but it is possible that there are 2 separate aerodromes in the vicinity.
 (b) Source also states that aerodrome is known locally as the KASANOHARA aerodrome.
 40. *Area*. 400,000 tsubo, i. e. about 325 acres.
 41. *Parachute training*. There is a parachute unit here being trained by German instructors. There are *two* parachute jumping towers.
 42. *Aircraft factory*. Source was told that there was an aircraft factory here employing several thousand workmen.

Extract for Honolulu:

SEPTEMBER 5, 1941.

— reports considerable air traffic passing through Waichow Island from East to West, including a large proportion of twin-engined monoplane bombers.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1941.

Some idea of the intensity of paratroop training at KOGO can be formed from the fact that 8 aircraft have been in daily use since the middle of July for this purpose.

Valuation B 2.

Extract No. 125 for Honolulu.

4TH SEPTEMBER, 1941.

JAPAN

MILITARY

Unfamiliar Type of Armoured Car

An old and well-established Source, who can generally be relied upon to use his eyes with accuracy, has reported seeing at TAKAO an unfamiliar type of armoured car which he describes as follows:

2. 20 ft. long, 9 ft. high, and six wheels with three wheels at the front and back. (i. e. three wheels abreast).

3. This is given with all due reserve, but we should be interested to know whether it fits in with any new type of vehicle in use elsewhere.

3RD SEPTEMBER, 1941.

Extract No. 124 for Honolulu.

— gives following information on Japanese *Naval Air* units in China. (Compiled in April, 1941).

A. North China. Tsingtao Naval Squadron: Two light bomber squadrons.

B. Central China. 2nd Combined Air Unit. YAMAMOTA KAWAHIRA (DYA GOK ECB EKU).

1. 12th Naval Air Squadron, Location unknown. FURUSE KIKI (AZE IRX RAW DIH). Three light bomber, three fighter squadrons.

2. 13th Naval Air Squadron, Location unknown. KIKUCHI ASAZO (OPR ICK GOB AAF). 4 Heavy bomber, 1 reconnaissance squadron.

3. "Detached Air Unit". Location unknown. 2 light bomber squadrons.

C. South China. 1st Combined Air Unit. YAMAGUCHI TAMON (DYA AZG CPA CBZ).

1. Kanoya Naval Air Squadron. Hainan. Three heavy bomber squadrons.

2. Takao Naval Air Squadron. Hainan. Three heavy bomber squadrons.

3. Kisarazu Naval Air Squadron. Waichow Island. Four heavy bomber, one fighter squadron.

D. Third Combined Air Unit. ONISHI TAKIJIRE (CQE PZA ISE IKB SQU).

1. 14th Naval Air Squadron. Sanoho Island. 3 light bomber, 1 reconnaissance squadrons.

2. 15th Naval Air Squadron. Hainan. YAMAMOTO CHIKAO (DYA GOK QAL UBR). 3 heavy bomber squadrons.

3. 16th Naval Air Squadron. Hainan. 2 heavy bomber, 1 fighter squadron.

E. 2nd Air Unit. KAGA. 3 light bomber, 1 fighter squadron. RYUHO. 2 light bomber, 1 fighter squadron.

F. 3rd Air Unit. NOTORO and KAMOI. 2 reconnaissance squadrons each.

G. 4th Air Unit. CHIYODA and MOZUHO. 2 reconnaissance squadrons each.

H. Total aircraft 590 repeat 590.

JAPANESE REPATRIATION

14ND #1420

Rating "A"

British Secret Agent, Far East, reports (Valuation A-1): "372 Japanese residents of Philippines have booked and paid for passage on SS MARECHAL JOFFRE due leave Manila for Shanghai August 13th." This is reported to be about four times the usual volume of Japanese departures. FBI (Hon); G-2 (HD) cognizant.

From: 14ND 2 September, 1941

To: ONI(2); all NDs; CincPac; Com 14

Confidential

HULL, Amos Tyler, Jr.

14ND #1421

Rating "C"

Ref: ONI card 8-13-41, 14ND card #1390, same subject.

British Secret Agent, Far East, reports: "A. Employed by R. K. O. Pictures. B. Is known to have received special facilities over a considerable period from Japanese Military in Mongolia, Hanchow and Shanghai areas and has openly stated that he could secure passes at any time for any area from Japanese. C. Shanghai French Intelligence emphatic that HULL was in Japanese employ." FBI (Hon); G-2(HD) cognizant.

To: ONI(2); All NDs; CincPac; Com 14. 9-21-41

Confidential

DAKAR—Military Exercises

Rating "C"

British Secret Agent, Far East, reports (valuation C-2): "Dakar air forces carry out combined exercises with fleet from Monday or Tuesday, to Friday, of each week, but seldom on weekend." FBI (Hon); G-2(HD) cognizant.

From: 14ND 2 September, 1941

To: ONI(2); all NDs; CincPac; Com 14

Confidential

DAKAR—attitude of natives

14ND #1418
Rating "C"

British Secret Agent, Far East, reports (valuation C-2): "Hatred of Germans, indifference to British. French community would prefer intervention in Dakar by America to intervention by Britain." FBI(Hon); G-2(HD) cognizant.

From: 14ND 2 September, 1941

To: ONI(2); all NDs; CincPac; Com 14

Confidential

MOROCCO—Outgoing visas from

14ND #1419
Rating "C"

British Secret Agent, Far East, reports (valuation C-1): "Morocco outgoing visas granted only after approval of German authorities." FBI(Hon); G-2(HD) cognizant.

From: 14ND 2 September, 1941

To: ONI(2); all NDs; CincPac; Com 14

Confidential

DAKAR—Commercial Airlines

14ND #1414
Rating "C"

British Secret Agent, Far East, reports (valuation C-1): "Air-France Service operating twice weekly in both directions—MARGNANE—CASABLANCA—FORT ETIENNE—DAKAR. General BERGERET, in charge of French Aviation, visited Dakar regarding project to extend Air-France service to Brazil, stating that South American service could be re-established if German air service was allowed to pass through Dakar once a week. Governor BOYSSON refused this and matter was shelved." FBI(Hon), G-2(HD) cognizant.

From: 14ND 2 September, 1941

To: ONI(2); all NDs; CincPac; Com 14

Confidential

DAKAR—Airdromes

14ND #1415
Rating "C"

British Secret Agent, Far East, reports (valuation C-2): One Dakar airdrome on the Medina plateau at OUAHAM with 2 asphalt runways (1000 x 80 and 1300 x 150 meters). Another airdrome near RUFISQUE. Seaplane hangers at BEL-AIR, a little beyond arsenal. FBI(Hon), G-2(HD) cognizant.

From: 14ND 2 September, 1941

To: ONI(2); all NDs; CincPac; Com 14

Confidential

DAKAR—munitions

14ND #1416
Rating "C"

British Secret Agent, Far East, reports (valuation C-2): "Local French officer (Dakar) told source that Navy has supplies but that Army is short." FBI(Hon); G-2(HD) cognizant.

From: 14ND 2 September, 1941

To: ONI(2); all NDs; CincPac; Com 14

Confidential

Extract No. 71 for Honolulu

SEPTEMBER 1st, 1941.

-----reports August 20th.

A. In the middle of August, 30 repeat 30 aircraft of various types were transferred from DON MUANG to CHIENG-MAI aerodrome.

B. Investigations are being carried out by Japanese Special Service Department agents into numbers of lighters and their tonnage in the gulf of Siam.

C. On August 18th the Japanese minister presented the Prime Minister with the following requests:—

1. SATTAHIB naval base to be loaned to Japan.
2. 6 repeat 6 aerodromes in north, south, and west will be lent Japan who undertakes to improve them.
3. Double tracks to be laid on railway ARANH to BATTAMBANG.
4. Japan to guarantee territorial integrity and independence of Thailand.
5. Japan to co-operate in improving Thai armed forces.

D. The above will be taken up by the new Japanese Ambassador on his arrival from Japan.

Valuation C. 2.

Message ends.

Extracts for Honolulu

SEPT. 2, 1941.

-----reports August 20.

A. In the middle of August, 30 repeat 30 aircraft of various types were transferred from DON MUANG to CHIENG-MAI aerodrome.

B. Investigations are being carried out by Japanese Special Service Department agents into numbers of lighters and their tonnage in the gulf of Siam.

C. On August 18 the Japanese minister presented the Prime Minister with the following requests:

1. SATTAHIB naval base to be loaned to Japan.
2. 6 repeat 6 aerodromes in north, south and west will be lent Japan who undertakes to improve them.
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4. Japan to guarantee territorial integrity and independence of Thailand.
5. Japan to cooperate in improving Thai armed forces.

D. The above will be taken up by the new Japanese ambassador on his arrival from Japan.

Valuation C 2.

Message ends.

Extracts for Honolulu

SEPT. 1, 1941.

-----reports he recently met brother of Mayor of ----- who returned from Japan on 19th instant, later stated.

A. 5 new (reorganized) divisions have been mobilized in Japan for service in Manchuria.

B. All forces in Korea other than two divisions are to be in process of being moved into Manchuria and to North Korea.

C. 3 new mechanized divisions have been added to Kwangtung army as well as chemical warfare units trained in Japan by German instructors.

D. Training of para troops is being intensified but is considerably delayed by lack of transport aeroplanes. Passenger aeroplanes from commercial air line are being used for training purposes.

E. Source stated he heard that 2 capital ships will be completed and commissioned to battle fleet by end of this year and that 2 aeroplane carriers will be completed in March and July 1942 respectively (it should be noted that this was merely overheard in conversation).

F. Above passed with reserve as I am not in position to estimate reliance of original source.

30TH AUGUST, 1941.

Extract No. 110 for Honolulu

— independently reports on UDA (NYI JYS) *aircraft factory*.

A. Location 3 kilometres south of Kasumigaura aerodrome.

Pin Point: 35 degrees 59 minutes North 140 degrees 14 minutes East.

Note: This disagrees with — report who states it is in Tokyo, but Kasumigaura might loosely be called "near Tokyo".

B. This factory has been producing aircraft for the last 3 years.

C. Labour force 3,500 repeat 3,500.

D. Production—45 repeat 45 aircraft per month.

Note: We think that this factory is only used for assembling aircraft.

E. The German Messerschmidt M. E. 110 is under production here.

F. On 20th May source saw 6 or 7 Messerschmidts on the adjacent Kasumigaura aerodrome.

Extract No. 102 for Honolulu

29 T. H. AUGUST, 1941.

JAPAN

AIR

Kasumigaura Aerodrome

Location:

1. On the shore close to western corner of Lake KASUMIGAURA, East of and adjacent to AMI Village.

2. Latitude 36°, 02' North. Longitude 140° 14' East.

Size and Shape:

3. Roughly rectangular, total aerodrome area, inclusive of buildings, about 1200 X 2000 yards. Source was informed that south edge of landing field had been extended about 300 yards.

Surface:

4. Sand and grass.

Barracks and offices:

5. 26 buildings on the east side provide accommodation for Headquarters, offices and barracks. These are two storey buildings painted in camouflage patches of brown and green.

Hangars and Repair Shops:

6. There are two steel hangars cum workshops on the north edge, about 200 by 90 feet high.

7. Source was told that aircraft were stored in three layers in these hangars.

8. A new large circular hangar about 250 yards in diameter was completed at the end of 1939 in the south-east corner.

9. This hangar only protrudes about 20 feet above the ground at its highest point and is believed to extend some distance below ground level.

10. It is built of reinforced concrete and covered with earth and grass.

11. There are 8 doors to this hangar.

W/T

12. The W/T station is situated on the south edge.

Seaplane and Flying boat facilities:

13. Hangar accommodation is believed to be provided by the two hangars on the north edge.

14. A number of mooring buoys were seen off shore.

15. What appeared to be three catapults were seen on the water's edge, north of the aerodrome.

Aviation School: 16. Source was informed that there is an aviation school here with 600 students.

Personnel: 17. Total of 2,600 aviation personnel is stationed here.

Parachute Training:

18. Two high towers for parachute training were seen on the south edge.

19. Source was told that 1,000 troops were being trained as parachutists, but it is believed that this large number is being tested out as to suitability and only a small proportion will be retained for training.

German Advisers: 20. 10 Germans are attached to this aerodrome and to the neighboring UDA Aircraft Factory.

Aircraft: 21. Source saw about 20 aircraft along the south edge, including 6 or 7 Messerschmitts Me 110.

Valuation B. 2.

Extract No. 111 for Honolulu

29TH AUGUST, 1941.

— reports.

A. On 28th May at a naval air demonstration at Misaki near Yokohama he saw two 3-engine repeat 3-engine monoplane aircraft and 18 twin-engine monoplane aircraft.

B. Concerning the three-engined aircraft he was told:

C. These were Italian "Piaggio P. XI. RC. 40" bombers manufactured in Japan.

D. The engines are 14, repeat, 14 cylinder 1,000, repeat, 1,000 horsepower.

E. Load capacity: 4,200 kilogrammes, repeat, 4,200 kilogrammes.

F. Camouflage on under wings was light blue, grey and pale green in large irregular patches.

G. Reference paragraph C above. It is suggested that these aircraft are fitted with Italian engines and for this reason are named after them.

H. *Concerning the twin engine aircraft he was told:*

I. These were German Messerschmidt M. E. 110 fighters manufactured in the UDA factory.

J. These aircraft gave a demonstration of *low level dive bombing*.

K. Source noted, however, that both these types of aircraft had single, repeat, single rudders and stuck to this statement even when shown pictures in Jane's.

L. Both these types of aircraft are based on the Sunosaki naval aerodrome, near the promontory of the same name on the South West tip of China peninsula.

Extract for Honolulu

AUGUST 29, 1941.

----- reports.

A. On June 25 600 troops of NAKANO (AAW TAK) armoured cars unit arrived, 300 service corps troops with unknown number of armoured cars and motor cycles combinations, embarked on 2 transports at SHIBAURA, Tokio and left for Formosa.

B. On July 5, 1000 repeat 1000 men of 32d repeat 32d infantry regiment embarked in 2 transports in Shibaura for Formosa.

Source of paragraphs A and B above was a ----- friend of source whose ship was in dock at Shibaura for 14 days.

C. On June 16 I transport arrived SHIKAMA (Port of HIMEJI) from Shanghai and discharged 200 wounded of 11th mixed brigade and 100 boxes of ashes.

The wounded were sent to TSUYAMA (OKAYAMA KEN).

D. Reinforcements leaving Japan in May and June for north China have been drawn from following districts.

SENDAI, KANAZAWA, YAMAGATA and YONEZAWA.

E. Reinforcements during same period for south and Indo China were drawn from: KANAZAWA, KYUSHU, KAGOSHIMA, KURUME, SAGA AND KUMAMOTO.

Valuation C 2.

Extract No. 109 for Honolulu

28TH AUGUST, 1941.

----- reports on Yokosuka dockyard in June.

Valuation C.2.

B. *Capital ship*. This was launched in Spring of 1941.

C. Armament will consist of:

9 16 inch (40cm)

20 5 and a half inch

10 anti-aircraft.

D. Name Takamatsu.

E. A sister-ship is under construction at Maizuru dockyard.

F. *Heavy Cruiser*. This vessel is still on the slips.

G. Name Chichibu.

H. Displacement variously given as 10,000 tons to 25,000.

Note that this disagrees with ----- who states that it is 19,00 and ----- who says "between 15,000 and 25,000" tons.

I. 2 *Destroyers* are being armed in the bay. Source was unable to state whether these vessels were launched here or not.

J. Four repeat four fast motorboats are under construction. They are about 10 tons and have one gun mounted forward.

Source was told that similar vessels were under construction in many Japanese shipyards. A merchant from Formosa informed him that private shipyards in Takao were building the wooden hulls only of these ships for fitting out in Naval yards.

K. A 7,000 ton cruiser and a destroyer were in dry dock.

L. One cargo boat was undergoing alterations.

M. On 10th June there were concentrated here:—

8 cruisers, 1 seaplane carrier, 11 destroyers, over 10 submarines and 18 transports.

N. Two of these transports were fitted with degaussing apparatus (described by source) and were destined for conveyance in the Sea of Japan.

O. About 20 German technicians travel daily to Yokosuka from Tokyo.

Extract for Honolulu

AUGUST 28, 1941.

Following is a summary of report dated August 15 on Manchurian frontier conditions:

A. Mobilization: Troop movements.

1. Whole population, men and women, of eastern part of former Chinese Eastern Railway district has been mobilized as "militia" for defensive and anti-aircraft work, all are registered and may not leave their villages without permission from staff headquarters.

2. Fresh units of Japanese troops arrived in MULIN district as from end of July, movements being shrouded in great secrecy. Police forbade population to visit villages or engage in fishing or other occupation in vicinity except under special permit, this applying even to normal agricultural labour. Troop movements took place at night.

B. Construction.

1. New barracks near Mulin coal mines are now occupied by troops recently arrived. Manoeuvres in which tanks participated took place.

2. Work has commenced on the new highway from IRIKTE through CHOLA-ARSHANU district. Cossacks resident in this district are engaged on the work.

3. PEIAN-HEIHO. Manchurian dollars 1,500,000 has been allocated for this work which includes hospitals, barracks, etc.

4. TIAMOSI. Several European firms at Harbin have been permitted to tender work in this district and for work in connection with the TIAMOSI-MUDALZIAN railway (opened two years ago). Construction of Government buildings, residences, hospitals, barracks, etc. Total allocation said to be Mongolian dollars 3,000,000. All employees must be certified. Work to be completed not later than June 1, 1942.

C. Travel restrictions.

1. New regulations, affecting all Europeans and most Chinese, were introduced as from August 1 in Manchurian frontier regions. Permits for all travel must be obtained from Police H. Q., travel in interior prohibited. Restrictions especially severe in Mulin district. Special control established at Mulin and SUFENHO.

2. In spring of this year pressure was brought to bear on all foreigners in JEHOL Province and many left. Remaining foreigners—about 25 missionaries—are not now permitted to travel beyond the cities. Tarter business men have also been recommended to remove their business to MUKDEN area. Reason given is that Jehol is not safe—that troops have been greatly augmented, large troop movements are taking place, considerable road construction is in hand and it is not desired that aerial manoeuvres should be witnessed by foreigners.

D. Censorship. Private correspondence from within Manchuria addressed to China is now censored.

Extract for Honolulu

AUGUST 27, 1941.

— reports on HEITO aerodrome.

A. On June 18 following left for unknown destination:

Three, 3 repeat 3 engine monoplane bombers.

9 twin engine monoplane bombers.

4 fighters

2 reconnaissance

Total 18

B. On June 28 following aircraft left for Hainan under MIYASAKI.

15 twin engine monoplane bombers.

11 single engine monoplane fighters.

8 single engine biplane reconnaissance.

Total 34

C. On July 3, 24 aircraft under command of MORI GITARO (HDU NYA CQU SQU) left for Hainan.

Valuation C 3.

Extract for Honolulu

AUGUST 26, 1941.

A. It is reported that SEDES BEY, secretary of -----, tokio, and now in Shanghai, confirmed contents of this telegram in its entirety. He ----- in addition that German influence in Japan is increasing in strength on account

of fact of diversity of Japanese circle. It is now realized that the many instructors and advisors in navy, army, air force, propaganda service, Home Office, etc. have come to stay for at least the war period and their services are indispensable.

B. ----- of Germany Embassy is reported to have stated that Japanese mobilisation will have reached a sufficiently advanced state by end of August/ beginning September that Japan will be able to move North or South as she wishes.

C. In connection with southward movement he stated "Japan's conversations with Thailand are proceeding slowly but it is a practical certainty that Thailand will side with Japan."

D. Germany Embassy in *Tokio* are protesting to the *Japanese* Government concerning delivery of coal (particularly) and other commodities to Axis opponents from French Indo China.

E. Germany has *guaranteed* to VICHY that Japanese occupation of Indo China will be temporary only and Japan has agreed. Germany made this guarantee in order to secure close collaboration with VICHY.

Extract No. 107 for Honolulu

25th August, 1941.

----- reports regarding Pelew Islands.

A. A black-out practice is carried out monthly.

B. The construction of underground hangars is being pressed forward.

C. Source: Japanese pearling luggers based on Pelew and operating off the Australian coast.

Extract No. 108 for Honolulu

25th August, 1941.

----- reports:-

A. HANEDA (NYI, JYS) *Aircraft Factory*, Tokyo has recently produced 100 repeat 100 Italian 3 repeat 3 engine mid wing monoplane bombers.

Note: Agent gives above characters for name of factory, but gives romanisation as UDA, characters for this are (UCO, JYS) which resemble those given by him.

B. These aircraft have been delivered to Army and have been seen in the Air over Tokyo.

C. Valuation C.3.

Extract No. 106 for Honolulu.

23rd August, 1941.

----- independently reports on Kawasaki Dockyard, Kobe.

A. Work on clearing civilian houses surrounding Kawasaki. Dockyard commenced on 10th July.

B. A factory controlled by the Dockyard for the construction of complete aircraft will be erected on this site.

C. German engineers are supervising plans and installation of machinery.

Valuation C. 2

Extract No. 105 for Honolulu

23rd August, 1941.

----- reports on Shibata aircraft factory.

A. Under the supervision of German engineers, this factory has produced a 2 repeat 2 engine monoplane fighter.

B. Armament 2 fixed machine guns (cannon guns?) and 4 moveable machine guns.

C. Tests have proved very satisfactory.

D. The Germans refer to this as Messerschmidt and the Japanese as the "16th Year of Showa" (1941) type.

Valuation C. 3.

August 21, 1941

----- reports on low Angle defences in Pescadores.

A. Gycote Island, 2 12 inch.

B. Koseisho Island, 2 6 inch.

C. Near Komokusei village, 2,000 yards north of Mako.

2 6 inch

2 4.7 inch

- D. Near Kokutsutan village, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile north of Mako.
 2 8 inch
 2 6 inch
- E. Taishoku.
 East Fort, 2 12 inch
 West Fort 2 6 inch
- F. Sensan 2 6 inch
 2 4.7 inch
- G. 19 A.A. guns have been located at 13 places.
- Valuation C 2

Extract for Honolulu

AUGUST 21, 1941

- reports August 6.
- A. OKAYAMA aerodrome.
 July 25 following aircraft left for Hainan :
 24 repeat 24 twinengine monoplane heavy B.
 15 repeat 15 monoplane fighters.
 3 repeat 3 reconnaissance.
 July 28 following left for Indo-China :
 6 repeat 6 three engine monoplane heavy B.
 9 repeat 9 single engine monoplane light B.
- B. July 26, 27 repeat 27 aircraft comprised mainly of twin engine monoplane heavy B arrived KAGI from Japan and left July 29 for Indo-China.
- C. August 1, 9 repeat 9 heavy B and 6 repeat 6 fighters left HEITO for Indo-China.
- D. July 20 following left KARENKO for Indo-China :
 24,000 repeat 24,000 TAKAHASHI (URA HOP) infantry.
 1,200 repeat 1,200 ISE (AES AUI) artillery.
 600 repeat 600 KONDO (SCY MRU) and FUKASE (IIU IRX) A.F.V.
- units with :
 16 repeat 16 armoured cars.
 15 repeat 15 light tanks
 40 repeat 40 motor cycles
 32 repeat 32 field guns
- E. Paratroops are being trained daily at TOGO aerodrome.
 8 repeat 8 aircraft being used.

Extract for Honolulu

AUGUST 21, 1941

- reports.
- A. Present strength in southern Indo-China about 80,000 repeat 80,000.
 Composed of units of:
 Guards: 28th repeat 28th division; 38th repeat 38th division, Formosan army corps; naval landing party.
 This is given with reserve pending confirmation.
- B. High Commands are:
 Lt. General IIDA—army
 Major General KWANGI (MIV GOH)—air
 Vice-Admiral HIRATA (EEU JYS)—navy

AUGUST 19, 1941

- reports.
- SANCHO ISLAND
- A. On August 2d, 500 naval landing party left.
- B. Total garrison strength now 400 repeat 400 naval landing party and 200 puppets.
- C. Present stock :
 2,000 repeat 2,000 cases small arms ammunition.
 900 repeat 900 cases shells.
- D. At KUKOK Island are 200 repeat 200 KATSUMURA (AUE GPA) naval landing party, 100 having left on July 22d.

Extract No. 52 for Honolulu

AUGUST 21st, 1941

----- reports.

A. Present strength in southern Indo-China about 80,000 repeat 80,000.

Composed of units of:—

Guards.

28th repeat 28th division.

38th repeat 38th division.

Formosan army corps.

Naval landing party.

This is given with reserve pending confirmation.

B. High commands are:—

Lt. General IIDA—army.

Major General KWANGI (MIV GOH)—air.

Vice-Admiral HIRATA (EEU JYS)—Navy.

Message ends.

Extract for Honolulu

AUGUST 21, 1941

A. It is reported that disembarkation at *Dairen* and ports in Korea of Chinese troops from Japan is confirmed. One tank regiment with medium tanks and one motorized infantry regiment, with new equipment observed, disembarking at Dairen (no date given).

B. Main regions of concentration reported to be North Korea KIRIN—TUNHUA, MUTANKIANG,—POGRANICHNAYA and MUTANKIANG—MULIN—MISHAN areas.

C. In North China troops are being concentrated in KALGAN area.

Extract for Honolulu

AUGUST 21, 1941.

----- reports.

A. There are naval bases or depots at KOSHIRO repeat KOSHIRO, TAKAHACHI repeat TAKAHACHI and ZUSI repeat ZUSI and air bases at KAMAKURA repeat KAMAKURA and TOYOHASHI repeat TOYOHASHI.

B. Source states that at end of June there was considerable movement of Japanese sailors from Tokyo to Koshiro and Takehachi and that between June 26 and June 28 numerous tramloads of young men arrived at Zusi.

C. At Numazu repeat Numazu source observed soldiers wearing green badges on shoulders and also several howitzers pulled by heavy trucks with camouflaged gun platforms.

D. At HAMAMOTO repeat HAMAMOTO he observed 97th repeat 97th, 72d repeat 72d and 8th repeat 8th divisions.

E. At WUSHIZU repeat WUSHIZU 22d repeat 22d Division. At OKOYAMA and HIROSHIMA 2d repeat 2d and 4th repeat 4th divisions. New oil storage tanks in this district which is very heavily industrialized.

Comments.

All above observations were made at end June. Although agent has had military training he is newly recruited and I have had no opportunity of cross examining him. Valuation therefore C 3.

F. ----- was informed by Polish refugee journalist in Japan at end June that he had seen great earthworks, indicating underground aerodrome, with planes landing, at TAKARUZUKA repeat TAKARUZUKA. Valuation D 4.

G. Area between Kobe, AWAJI repeat AWAJI and SAKAI repeat SAKAI heavily fortified. Valuation C 3.

Following from a responsible British source.

When Itagaki was appointed C-in-C, Korea, this writer took the view that he is a convinced norther expansion, as opposed to southern expansion believer; and that his appointment was therefore to be interpreted as a precaution against the need for big operations in Manchuria, Korea being the first reserve pool for Manchuria. A technically competent observer in Hongkong now confirms this view and adds that Ushiroku, formerly C-in-C, South China, now Chief of Staff at Nanking of the Japanese forces in China, is of the same persuasion. He may be counted on not to neglect the north, therefore, however, tempting the easy gains in the south may be at the moment.

Renewed reports from Shanghai that observers there expect something to happen in Thailand, South China, Indo-China, etc., by a certain date, such as Sept. 15th bear all the earmarks of crude Japanese attempts to wage a war of nerves on the democracies, doubtless at the request of the senior Axis partners. The Japanese in the past have often revealed their long term objectives, but have very seldom talked about their next move and carried it out, secrecy in that respect being a habit with them.

Extract for Honolulu

AUGUST 20, 1941.

----- reports on Indo China.

A. Japanese strength in TONKIN area (August 1) approximately 25,000 repeat 25,000.

B. Strength in southern Indo-China (August 12) approximately 36,000 repeat 36,000.

C. Collaboration between French and Japanese authorities appears close and it is believed that French troops are to be sent to the Yunan and KWANGSI borders.

D. Quantities of railway equipment is being sent to PNOM PENH for the construction of a railway to the THAI border.

AUGUST 21, 1941.

J. July 28 a transport left TOSHIYEN for Indo-China after loading 20 repeat 20 launches, 120 repeat 120 mines and a quantity of naval ammunition.

AUGUST 19, 1941.

A. At recent Japan-Vichy negotiations Japanese delegates expressed concern over Madagascar as controlling Atlantic Indian Ocean communications.

B. A proposition is mooted for a Japanese fishing company with a capital of a million yen to start operations around island.

Extract No. 57 for Honolulu

19th AUGUST, 1941.

A. At recent Japan-Vichy negotiations Japanese delegates expressed concern over Madagascar as controlling Atlantic Indian Ocean communications.

B. A proposition is mooted for a Japanese fishing company with a capital of a million yen to start operations around island.

Extract No. 54 for Honolulu

AUGUST 19th, 1941.

----- reports.

Sancho Island.

A. On August 2nd, 500 naval landing party left.

B. Total garrison strength now 400 repeat 400 naval landing party and 200 puppets.

C. Present stock : 2,000 repeat 2,000 cases small arms ammunition. 900 repeat 900 cases shells.

D. At KUKOK Island are 200 repeat 200 KATSUMMRA (AUE GPA) naval landing party, 100 having left on July 22nd.

Extract No. 35 for Honolulu

AUGUST 18th, 1941.

----- who was recently elected as a Sakdal candidate for next political elections, states that local Japanese agents (whose names I have given to American Military Intelligence) have recently been cultivating him closely and volunteering following information:

A. 650-700 aeroplanes are now assembled on Formosa.

B. Attack on Philippines and Singapore simultaneously, will take place about end August.

C. Campaign in Philippines to begin with rising in Mindanao and bombing of Manila.

D. Attack on Singapore to be overland through Siam. where at least 3 repeat 3 divisions of Siamese army will support Japanese.

E. Heavy troop concentrations are ready in Hainan and Saipan. This looks like a whispering campaign.

Valuation C 3.

Extract for Honolulu

AUGUST 18, 1941.

----- Report that his Japanese business associates (who include local heads of Mitsui and Yokohama Specie Bank) appear genuinely to believe that present Japanese threats of further southward expansion are merely a "war of nerves" and that, under present conditions, Japan does *not* intend to fight Great Britain or America.

Valuation B 2.

Extract No. 33 for Honolulu

AUGUST 16TH, 1941.

A. Local Agents Tokio Fire and Marine Insurance Company received telegram August 15th from Tokio instructing them:

1. To accept no new business or renewals until further notice.
2. To cancel local reinsurance Treaty.
3. To persuade local Japanese clients to insure direct with Japan if possible.

B. This company's 1940 premium income from Philippines slightly exceeded 200,000 pesos (25,000 pounds).

Valuation A 1.

Extract for Honolulu

AUGUST 16, 1941.

----- of German Embassy recently returned from Japan is reported to have stated:

A. Mobilization continues in Japan and it is known that certain units are being equipped for service in cold climate.

B. In the event of hostilities between Japan, America and Great Britain, Japanese neutrality regarding Russia will not repeat not be maintained.

C. In this event Japan proposed to try to effect occupation of entire territory north of Vladivostock up to Amur River, northern half of SAGHALIEN and KAMCHATKA.

D. Object would be to lessen danger of air attack against industrial centres in Japan and prevent American supplies reaching Russia through these areas.

E. Japanese policy in northwards threat and southern expansion is identical; to force *democratic* front to maintain forces in readiness to meet potential danger. At the same time he added that it was not yet possible to say definitely whether Japan's large scale preparations were merely to keep anti Axis powers generally on the alert in Asia or whether they mean Japan is seriously contemplating an active part in war.

F. Same source stated that anti British and anti American feelings were growing as the population is suffering from lack of foodstuffs, with it materials and certain essential commodities and fear of the introduction of card rationing system in near future.

Extract for Honolulu

AUGUST 15, 1941.

A. It is reported that as a retaliatory measure for British and American action against Japan Japanese military authorities discussed with Nanking Government desirability of blockading International Settlement on lines of Tientsin blockade of British Concession.

B. Japanese "business" Shanghai strongly opposed this and sent delegation of four representatives to interview General KAGESA at Nanking.

C. Latter assured delegation that if any steps were taken along lines suggested at any time, every effort would be made to safeguard Japanese interests operating in International Settlement. He further stated that they were not contemplated in the near future as there was no complete accord between Japanese naval and military authorities on matters.

AUGUST 10, 1941.

It is reported.

A. following completion of Japanese military occupation of Indo-China local military have been considering possibilities of securing control of Tientsin French Concession through puppet North China administration.

B. Local military circles consider if Tientsin venture is accomplished similar action might be taken through Wang-Ching-Wei Government at other points

in Japanese controlled territory and eventually give them full control of *all* non-Axis interests.

C. Above passed for it may be worth enquiries proceeding.

Extract for Honolulu

AUGUST 14, 1941.

Following from Free French sailors who left Saigon about August 8. Valuation C 2.

A. S. S. Francois Louis Dreyfus is leaving or has left Saigon with cargo of rubber in lower hold marked "Tokyo." Rest of cargo, nature not known, marked "San Francisco."

B. *Vessel will be escorted by escort vessel AMIRAL CHARNER repeat AMIRAL CHARNER and the submarine PEGASE repeat PEGASE.*

C. S. S. SAGITAIRE has turned back near Cape of Good Hope and will have gone to Madagascar instead of proceeding to France with her cargo of rubber.

Extract for Honolulu

AUGUST 13, 1941.

It is reported.

A. Paper plans for taking over French Concession in Shanghai has been completed and provided future developments in general situation in Far East do not necessitate change in plans, Nanking Government expected to assume control in concession before October 10.

B. Committee studying this matter under chairmanship of HSU LIANG (Foreign Minister) and General KAGESA have forwarded their recommendations to Tokio for consideration.

AUGUST 8, 1941.

----- reports.

A. On July 31 700 Chinese laborers were recruited by Japanese in Po On area for "the German expeditionary engineer corps" and are as soon as possible being sent to Germany.

B. According to a high puppet official further recruiting is being carried out.

Extract for Honolulu

AUGUST 13, 1941.

A. Between July 25 and July 29 12,000 repeat 12,000 troops left Bangkok for Indo China frontier.

B. Partial confirmation is afforded by official Siamese communiques which stated that infantry, artillery, cavalry, tank, signal, veterinary and special mission units left for frontier at end of July.

C. An order has been placed with Japanese for delivery in July 1942 of 2 repeat 2 warships probably torpedo-boats to replace 3 vessels sunk by French.

D. 500,000 TICULS have been paid on account of this order.

Valuation C-3.

Extract No. 27 for Honolulu

AUGUST 12, 1941.

At a meeting held by High Command at Canton on July 27th to discuss retaliatory measures on British and American freezing, following steps were decided upon and forwarded to Tokio for approval:

1. Ascertaining financial holdings of British and Americans in South China.
2. Watch on movements of Consuls and merchants in occupied zone and possibility of expulsion.
3. Banning of exports to Hongkong and tightening of blockades. The Government to be forced to co-operate in this measure.
4. Expediting the plans for the subversing of Indian and Chinese personnel in British forces.
5. Unifying of new territories of Hongkong and KULANGSU to the Puppet Government.

Extract for Honolulu

AUGUST 12, 1941.

N. Y. K. Tokio despatched confidential telegram August 9 to their Japanese representative in Manila stating that Japanese Government have ordered:

A. S. S. ASAMA MARU (Now between Honolulu and San Francisco) to return to Japan.

B. S. S. NITTA MARU to remain in Yokohama until further notice.

C. Through cargo loaded at Manila for United States on these vessels to be discharged at Yokohama and Kobe respectively.

Valuation A-1.

Extract No. 23 for Honolulu

August 12th, 1941.

To: Capt. I. H. MAYFIELD

Mr. R. SHIVERS

Col. GEO. BICKNELL

A. 372 repeat 372 Japanese residents of Philippines have booked and paid for passages in S. S. MARECHAL JOFFRE due leave Manila for Shanghai August 13th.

B. This is about four repeat four times the usual volume of Japanese departures.

Valuation A 1.

Completely reliable source and information.

C. Okayama aerodrome,

1. Between July 7 and July 15 about 25 repeat 25 aircraft have been arriving nightly from Japan.

2. Aircraft based here July 19 are: 40 repeat 40 3 engined monoplane heavy B; 40 repeat 40 twin engined monoplane medium B; 40 repeat 40 single engined monoplane light B; 60 repeat 60 monoplane fighters; 20 repeat 20 reconnaissance; 4 repeat 4 four-engine transports.

3. This is largest aerodrome in Formosa being about one mile square.

D. July 14 6 repeat 6 fighters arrived TAIHOKU from QUEMOY Island.

E. July 10 to July 11, 15 repeat 15 fighters arrived KAGI from Japan.

F. July 15, 15 repeat 15 monoplane fighters arrived HEITO from Kwangtung.

G. Aircraft reported at Quemoy 12 repeat 12 fighters.

H. June 6, mines by naval units from Pescadores.

I. July 11 200 repeat 200 mines and 120 repeat 120 torpedoes landed at Takao from Japan.

At a meeting held by High Command at Canton on July 27 to discuss retaliatory measures on British and American Freezing, following steps were decided upon and forwarded to Tokio for approval:

1. Ascertaining financial holdings of British and Americans in South China.

2. Watch on movements of Consuls and merchants in occupied zone and possibility of expulsion.

3. Banning of exports to Hongkong and tightening of blockades. The Government to be forced to cooperate in this measure.

4. Expediting the plans for the subversing of Indian and Chinese personnel in British forces.

5. Unifying of new territories of Hongkong and KULANGSU to the Puppet Government.

Extract No. 59 for Honolulu

10TH AUGUST, 1941.

It is reported.

A. Following completion of Japanese Military occupation of Indo-China local military have been considering possibilities of securing control of Tientsin French Concession through puppet North China administration.

B. Local military circles consider if Tientsin venture is accomplished similar action might be taken through Wang-Ching-Wei Government at other points in Japanese controlled territory and eventually give them full control of all non-Axis interests.

C. Above passed for what it may be worth enquiries proceeding.

Extract No. 24 for Honolulu

AUGUST 9TH, 1941

To: Capt. I. H. MAYFIELD

Mr. ROBT. SHIVERS

Col. GEO. BICKNELL

Following is summary information to hand on HULL.

A. AMOS TYLER HULL, employed by R. K. O. Pictures.

B. Is known to have received special facilities over a considerable period from Japanese Military in Mongolia, Hangchow and Shanghai areas and has openly stated that he could secure passes at any time for any area from Japanese.

C. Shanghai French Intelligence emphatic that Hull was in Japanese employ.

A. Local Agents N. Y. K. have today received telegram from N. Y. K. Tokio stating that *all* "overseas" service is now suspended.

B. "Overseas" means all sailings except Japan-China ports.
Valuation A 1.

Extract No. 61 for Honolulu

5TH AUGUST, 1941.

----- reports.

A. On 31st July 700 Chinese laborers were recruited by Japanese in Po On area for "the German expeditionary engineer corps" and are as soon as possible being sent to Germany.

B. According to a high puppet official further recruiting is being carried out.

It is reported that the following railways in Manchuria are now regarded as military lines on which number of passenger trains has been reduced to minimum.

A. Harbin-Lafa-Tunhara and to Korea via Tumen.

B. Harbin Peian-Heiho

C. Hsingchiang-Taonan

D. Taonan-Doekk Arshan

E. Tsitsihar-Peian

F. Tsitsihar-Bukhedu-Hailar and Manchouli

G. Tumen-Mudadzian

H. Mudadzian-Tzetsiamusi

I. All railways in Jehol

J. Since end of June 1941 steps have been taken to increase capacity of single track Hsinghiang Harbin by construction of sidings and numerous small stations for storage.

K. In Kwangtung leased territories since 1940 sand bag emplacements guarding bridges station, etc. have been replaced by permanent brick and cement structures.

L. Japanese War Office has acquired by purchase several large buildings in Harbin and private hospitals have been warned that they may be taken over if necessity demands.

Extract for Honolulu

AUGUST 7, 1941

It is reported.

A. Between July 10 and July 17 about 50,000 Japanese troops passed through Mukden proceeding north * * * carried full war kit. (Note. No means of checking numbers, which should be accepted with reserve.)

B. During period named a total of 75 troop "specials" passed through Mukden. Flat cars carried artillery and tanks.

C. On departure from Jukden on July 21 source was told by Japanese station master of South Manchurian railway that he had received orders to transit a total of 240 troop specials, but over what period was not stated. As South Manchurian Railway was short of cars these would be drawn from Peking Mukden, Peking Suiyuan and Peking Hankow lines.

D. On July 20 troops from Jehol area arrived in Mukden. They travelled in special troop trains via KOUPAUTZE on Peking Mukden line. Source saw great activity at Tangku Tun junction.

AUGUST 5, 1941.

I. Admiral TOYODA has already informed German Ambassador that Japan is ready to readjust its political relations with Reich as prerequisite for closer economic accord upon which will be founded future economic relations between Asia and Europe.

J. Admiral NOMURA has been instructed to work for a modification of * * * American embargo policy and to offer readjustment of American Japanese relations on basis of *mutal* recognition on land sea and air of all areas defined and recognized as for spheres of influence of U. S. A. and British.

Extract No. 21 for Honolulu

6th AUGUST, 1941.

To Capt. I. H. MAYFIELD
Mr. ROBERT SHIVERS
Col. GEORGE BICKNELL

Following report on DAKAR given to ----- by Free French business man who was in DAKAR from February 5th till May 28th.

Valuation C 2:—Casual observation believed reliable.

A. Battleship *Richelieu* could proceed at greatly reduced speed, but complete repairs can not be carried out at DAKAR.

B. Other warships at Dakar:—

Cruisers Georges-Leygne repeat Georges-Leygne and Gloire repeat Gloire.

Escort Vessels D'ENTRECASTEAUX repeat D'Entrecasteaux and Bougainville repeat Bougainville.

Also about 3 repeat 3 destroyers and 15 repeat 15 submarines.

C. *Fortifications* on island of GORÉE have been modernized. Headland at end of the "CORNICHE" also fortified. Fortifications of little strength at RUFISQUE.

D. *Troops* totalled about 15,000 repeat 15,000 Senegalese tirailleurs, spahis and Colonial infantry.

General BARRAU repeat BARRAU in command.

Extract No. 22 for Honolulu

For: Capt. I. H. MAYFIELD

Mr. Robt. SHIVERS

Col. Geo. BICKNELL

Following is continuation of report on DAKAR dated 6th August.

E. Air-France Service operating twice weekly in both directions MARI-CHANE—CASABLANCA—FORT ETIENNE—DAKAR.

General BERGERET, in charge of French Aviation, visited Dakar regarding project to extend Air-France Service to Brazil, stating that this South American service could be re-established if German air service was allowed to pass through Dakar once a week.

F. Governor BOYSSON refused this and matter was shelved (Valuation for this and immediately preceding paragraph C 1).

Reliable from new contact.

G. *Morocco* Outgoing visas granted only after approval of German authorities. (Valuation C 1).

H. *Aerodromes* at DAKAR one on the Medina plateau at OUAKAM with 2 asphalt runways (1000 metres by 80 and 1300 metres by 150).

Other aerodrome near Rufisque.

Seaplane hangars at BEL-AIR, a little beyond arsenal.

Valuation C 2. Believed reliable from new contact.

I. *Munitions*. Local French officer told source that Navy has supplies but that army is short.

J. *Exercises*. Local Air forces carry out combined exercises with fleet from Monday or Tuesday, to Friday, of each week but seldom on weekend.

K. *Attitude of natives*:

Hatred of Germans indifference to British.

French community would prefer intervention in Dakar by America to intervention by Britain.

Valuation C 2.

Believed reliable from new contact.

Extract No. 75 for Honolulu

5th August, 1941.

----- organization reports on Formosa for end of June.

A. Orders have been given to recruit 100,000 repeat 100,000 men between ages of 35 and 45 for service in their labour corps.

B. Another 150,000 repeat 150,000 conscripts are to be mobilized for intensive military training.

JAPAN MILITARY, FORMOSA

KEELUNG

Supplies

1. On June 17 s. s. "Horai Maru" arrived at Keelung from Japan with about 400 cases of military uniforms and steel helmets. 200 cases were sent to Karenko per s. s. "Fukusei Maru" and the remainder to Taihoku by train.

2. On June 19 Transport No. 140 arrived at Keelung from Japan with military supplies which were sent by rail to Taihoku and Taichu. The transport left again on June 22 with a full load of copper ore.

3. On June 20 Transport No. 135 arrived at Karenko with 600/700 tons of petrol from Japan via the Pescadores (where she unloaded an unspecified amount of petrol).

Conscription

4. The Governor of Formosa has received orders to recruit within the next month 100,000 men between ages of 35 and 45 for service in Labour Corps.

5. It is reported that an additional 150,000/200,000 recruits in Formosa are to be mobilized for intensive military training.

Troop Movements

6. From June 23 to June 29 500 troops of the Taihoku infantry were exercised in coastal defense along the coast near Shinchiku.

7. On June 25 180 artillery arrived at Karenko from Taihoku together with 6 A. A. guns drawn by trucks and 4 A. A. machine guns.

8. On June 25 Transports Nos. 141 and 163 arrived at Keelung and embarked military supplies and provisions. They sailed together for Hainan on June 27.

TAKAO

9. Transport No. 174 arrived at Takao on June 17 with large quantities of military personnel, equipment (uniforms, steel helmets, respirators, etc.), all of which were sent by rail to Tainan.

10. 60 German naval, military and air force experts and over 30 Japanese officers also arrived by the same vessel. Soon after landing they all embarked in s. s. "Hosan Maru" for the Pescadores. It is reported that all these men will soon be transferred to South China.

11. On June 21 260 Mountain Artillery, together with local recruits left Tainan for Koshun for exercises.

12. On June 25 6 armoured cars and 3 tanks left Tainan for Taito to participate in coastal defence exercises.

13. On June 28 about 800 recruits from the Koshun sector were sent to join the labour corps at Tainan. These men were issued with a complete set of uniforms and equipment, but no rifles. Their ages were between 35-45. On June 30 they returned to Koshun for further training.

Valuation B. 3.

Secret booklet printed October 1940 by Chinese staff contains following information on Hiroshima Iron Works:

A. Yearly production 9 repeat 9 A. A. guns, three tanks, unknown number of Naval and Military guns. Monthly production of shells 300.

B. Raw materials are obtained from Yawata, Kyushu.

C. 2,000 repeat 2,000 men and women employed.

JULY 30, 1941.

----- organization reports for middle of June.

A. All conscripts in Formosa have been called up for military training.

B. 4,000 troops are stationed at Taichu. These are of all arms and include 6 tanks and 8 armoured cars.

C. The seacoast at Chinchiku has been strengthened by 46 machine guns posts. These are placed at intervals of 150 yards and each holds 6 to 8 mm. They were recently erected in great haste.

AUGUST 5, 1941.

A. It is reported that mobilization and reequipment of troops in Korea Kwangtung and Manchuria is quietly progressing in preparation of eventual movement against the Soviet.

B. There has been a "tug of war" between high ranking military officials as to when move should be launched and that question is still not settled. It is thought that the only event which would stop the move would be a decisive German defeat at hands of Soviet.

C. High Japanese official has expressed some concern over Japanese anti-aircraft defences and lack of air raid protection but no further details were mentioned.

Report for Honolulu

AUGUST 2, 1941.

----- reports.

A. A large aerodrome is under construction near Kamakura. Note: We believe this is identical with Totsuka aerodrome.

B. Overall dimensions: 3,500 by 3,500 yards.

C. Labour force 8,000 repeat 8,000* under supervision of 18 repeat 18 German engineers.

D. Aerodrome expected to be completed in August.

E. 3,000 repeat 3,000 parachute troops are under training here.

F. Comment: Valuation C 3.

AUGUST 1, 1941.

----- reports on Kobe.

A. The floating dock here, capable of accommodating ships of 16,000 tons, is expected to be transferred to Hainan.

B. At the end of May an "aircraft tender" was under repair in this dock.

C. Total of 2,000 repeat 2,000 workmen working day and night shifts are engaged on aircraft tender and reconditioning the dock.

Valuation C 3.

Extract for Honolulu

AUGUST 1, 1941.

JAPAN NAVAL CONSTRUCTION OF POCKET DESTROYERS

Secrecy surrounding construction of "Pocket Destroyers"

1. Following information is hearsay and is given with the utmost reserve:

2. Some old hulks have been emptied of machinery and equipment and the "pocket destroyers" are being constructed *within* them.

3. As a further aid to secrecy the positions of this hulks are changed by towing from one place to another.

Comment

4. This may be an exaggerated account of Japanese tendencies to secrecy, but there may something in it, and the report is passed on for what it is worth.

Valuation C 4

AUGUST 4, 1941.

----- reports.

A. Naval guns are being made at Osaka arsenal under German supervision.

B. In May 8 warships at Yokosuka were being fitted with new guns from this arsenal.

Valuation C 3.

Extract No. 20

To Capt. I. H. Mayfield

Mr. Robert Shivers

Col. George Bicknell

1ST AUGUST, 1941.

----- reports

A. On June 15th German S. S. Ramses had completed overhaul of engines in Nagasaki.

B. Guns were being fitted and they are expected to be camouflaged as derricks.

C. Ordnance supplies will be drawn from Osaka arsenal.

D. Strength of crew 150 repeat 150.

Valuation C 3.

To Capt. I. H. M. Mr. Robert Shivers, Col. George Bicknell

1ST AUGUST, 1941.

Extract No. 20 for Honolulu

----- reports.

A. On June 15th German S. S. RAMSES had completed overhaul of engines in Nagasaki.

B. Guns were being fitted and they are expected to be camouflaged as derricks.

C. Ordnance supplies will be drawn from Osaka arsenal.

D. Strength of crew 150 repeat 150.

Valuation C 3.

Extracts for Honolulu

JULY 31, 1941.

A. It is stated that Japanese Government is "contemplating" taking over French Concession Shanghai in name of Nanking Government. Japanese military wish to take action as soon as possible but it is not in complete agreement with

Japanese naval landing party. Meanwhile Nanking is going ahead selecting personnel for future administration which is entitled "Shanghai Special Administrative Area."

B. I personally interpret Nankings action as wishful thinking but against this French have warned me that both Japanese and Nanking efforts at penetration of concession have lately been intensified.

AUGUST 5, 1941.

----- organization reports on Formosa for end of June.

A. Orders have been given to recruit 100,000 repeat 100,000 men between ages of 35 and 45 for service in their labour corps.

B. Another 150,000 repeat 150,000 conscripts are to be mobilized for intensive military training.

JULY 30, 1941.

JAPAN NAVAL VENALITY OF JAPANESE NAVAL OFFICERS

1. On the 28th June the captain of the destroyer ACHI of the 13th Destroyer Flotilla, FASAHARA Asaji (), who was under suspicion of having allowed smuggling in his blockade area, was found guilty and was replaced by his second-in-command.

TAKADA.

2. The ASHI was patrolling off Hainan Island at the time.

3. SHINOMI (or HIIMI) Seichi (), commanding the South China Fleet, is suspected by his subordinate officers to be himself financially interested in the South China smuggling racket.

4. When Chiu-Ting-Wah, the puppet magistrate of Chungshan, was assassinated recently in Macau, it was extensively rumoured that SHINOMI's personal demarche with the Governor of Macau was brought about by the consideration that Chiu had previously been working hand in glove with SHINOMI in breaking the blockade which the latter himself was responsible for maintaining.

JULY 29, 1941.

From source not well placed July 25.

Japanese army is calling up all English and Malay speaking Japanese irrespective of age.

NOTE.—Some Straits born and educated Japanese have left for army service in Japan.

Value 3.

30th JULY, 1941.

Extract No. 73 for Honolulu

----- organization reports for middle of June.

A. All conscripts in Formosa have been called up for military training.

B. 4,000 troops are stationed at Taichu. These are of all arms and include 6 tanks and 8 armoured cars.

C. The seacoast at Chinchiku has been strengthened by 46 machine guns posts. These are placed at intervals of 150 yards and each holds 6 to 8 men. They were recently erected in great haste.

JULY 30, 1941.

Extract for Honolulu

It is reported:

A. Japanese Government is considerably perturbed by the "insincerity" of the Siamese Government."

B. Japanese Government states that in spite of military "representations" by Japanese Minister at Bangkok, there has been little if any improvement in the uncompromising attitude of Siamese Government towards Japan and that it is clearly due to British and American intrigue and influence.

C. Instructions have been sent to Japanese Minister at Bangkok to make further immediate and strong representations to Siamese Foreign Office on matter.

D. FEI WEN CHUAN further stated Japanese Government in carrying out its programme in French Indo-China is most anxious that its relations with Siam shall be clarified and that unless latter changes its attitude toward Japan and her coprosperity programme Japan will take whatever steps she deems necessary to bring Siam into line.

AUGUST 20, 1941.

----- reports on oil fuel tanks in Pescadores.

A. *Ansan Naval Base*.—Large surface tank capacity 600 repeat 600 tons.
Small surface tank capacity 400 repeat 400 tons.

B. 1 underground at Taishoku Fort capacity 400 repeat 400 tons.

C. 1 underground tank at Keimo-U aerodrome capacity 300 repeat 300 tons.

D. Comment: It is regretted that source was unable to differentiate between types of oil fuel.

Valuation C 2.

Sent to Capt. I. H. Mayfield, Mr. Robert Shivers, Col. Geo. Bicknell.

JULY 29TH, 1941.

Extract No. 18 for Honolulu

A. Following is actual text of order issued on July 28th (but not published) by K. OYAMADA for administrative Commissioner Chinese Maritime Customs obtained very confidentially.

Begins:

B. Shipments of exportation and interport export for America and England and their colonies, Burma, French Indo China, Hongkong and unoccupied area of China of following goods are temporarily to be referred to me before release:—

Machinery, provisions, oils, chemicals, cereals and fodder, fertilizer, cotton piece goods and yarn:—

Except for Japan and North China:—

Signed K. Oyamada.

(Sent to Capt. I. H. Mayfield, Mr. Robert Shivers, Col. Geo. Bicknell)

JULY 28TH, 1941.

Extract No. 19 for Honolulu

A. June 16th 150 repeat 150 infantry transferred from TAICHU to KOGO for parachute training and on June 18th 200 repeat 200 paratroops were transferred from KOGO to ROKKO.

B. KOGO area now under martial law and entry near-impossible.

C. Recruiting for army and labour corps still being maintained.

JULY 26, 1941.

Extract for Honolulu.

It was reported July 24.

A. Thailand is secretly making preparations of a military character and is not releasing, as originally intended, certain classes called up over the Indo China dispute.

B. The Thai delegates who have gone to the Indo China border to take over the ceded territory have also been given a special mission which is presumed to be connected with Japanese Southward move.

JULY 23, 1941.

It has further been reported that circular has been issued to German firms by German Chamber of Commerce, on instructions from Commercial Counsellor, instructing them that they *must* keep all goods purchased for export to Germany for a period of at least five months (from middle of July) since it can be expected that transport via Siberia will be resumed before expiration of that period. In the event of firms encountering difficulty over go-down storage space they are advised to ship goods to Dairen for storage. Further all purchases of goods in immediate future for export to Germany must be of "non-perishable" kind.

AUGUST 5, 1941.

JAPAN NAVAL FLEET ORGANIZATION

Following is passed with utmost reserve:

1. In June the Japanese Navy will be divided into 4 fleets with Admiral Kato as Commander-in-Chief.

2. The 1st Fleet will be stationed near Indo-China, Thailand and Hainan.

[2] 3. The 2d fleet will be the main force for the southward advance.

4. The 3d fleet will be stationed to cover the Pacific flank and watch the American Fleet.

5. The 4th fleet will be engaged in transport (? convoy) work.

6. Valuation C 5.

JULY 28, 1941.

A. It is stated that according to information obtained from local Japanese source Japanese naval authorities intended to construct a submarine base at CAMRANH BAY. Also, according to letters from Tokyo and Hanoi to local Concordia Club it was clear that immediate steps were to be taken:

1. Completely to suppress all pro Chungking elements in Indo China.

2. To encourage Annamite independence movement which would be definitely pro Japanese and anti French.

He believes object of such a move is creation of internal domestic trouble throughout Indo China which will provide further excuse for expansive Japanese control.

(Sent to Capt. I. H. Mayfield, Mr. Robert Shivers, Col. Geo. Bicknell)

JULY 25TH, 1941.

Extract No. 16 for Honolulu

----- reports.

A. On June 8th following units of 12th repeat 12th division total strength 6,000 repeat 6,000 left Hainan for Manchuria.

46th infantry regiment.

48th infantry regiment.

24th artillery regiment.

B. On June 14th HIROSE (EGZ IRX) infantry regiment of 11th repeat 11th division left Hainan. On June 30th this unit arrived Dairen and went on to SCHEUNGKIANG in Manchuria.

C. ----- reports that on June 24th 11th cavalry regiment of 11th division arrived WHAMPOA from North River area and embarked for Manchuria.

Valuation C 3.

Message ends.

(Sent to Capt. I. H. Mayfield, Mr. Robert Shivers, Col. Geo. Bicknell)

JULY 25TH, 1941.

Extract No. 15 for Honolulu

----- reports July 25th.

A. July 18th 200 repeat 200 Japanese secret police arrived Saigon.

B. July 21st Lieutenant General HOMMA (GOK TTA) commander-in-chief Formosan army and Major General SUMIDA (IPB JYS) arrived Saigon with 30 repeat 30 German and Italian advisers.

C. On mornings of both July 20th and July 21st aid reconnaissance carried on over Saigon by 6 aircraft.

D. July 20th one cruiser, one destroyer, one unidentified auxiliary and four repeat four transports packed with troops arrived CAMRANH BAY.

Message ends.

Extract No. 79 for Honolulu

23RD JULY, 1941.

It has further been reported that circular has been issued to German firms by German Chamber of Commerce, on instructions from Commercial Counsellor, instructing them that they *must* keep all goods purchased for export to Germany for a period of at least five months since it can be expected that transport via Siberia will be resumed before expiration of that period. In the event of firms encountering difficulty over go-down storage space they are advised to ship goods to Dairen for storage. Further all purchases of goods in immediate future for export to Germany must be of "Non-perishable" kind.

Extract for Honolulu

JULY 22, 1941

It was reported 12 July that in Japanese whispering campaign in N. E. I. following is now being said:

1. in MENADO. Japan has decided to attack N. E. I. Local Japanese will be taken off in vessels from Pelao.

2. Japan will send her invading forces, ships and aircraft to N. E. I. from eastward of the Philippines. N. E. I. will capitulate before aid from U. S. arrives.

3. Japanese will not be evacuated as evacuation would give N. E. I. indication of pending attack.

Extract for Honolulu

JULY 16, 1941

HONG KONG—JAPANESE SPONSORED SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

Following information is dated June 20, 1941.

1. WANG KI (———), who was previously Wang Ching Wei's representative in Hong Kong is now the Police Commissioner at Canton. The post of Wang's representative has been taken over by LAM FEI (———).

2. LAM FEI (———) with 45 senior agents under him, is mainly interested in the collection of military Intelligence in Hong Kong; they also recruit questionable characters for subversive activities.

3. The removal of the Japanese Military Attache's Department to Macau has caused the Japanese great inconvenience. TAKEDA, of the Special Service Section, has now been attached to the Japanese Consulate in Hong Kong to control the intelligence section here.

INCITEMENT OF DISTURBANCES AND RIOTS

4. Plans are prepared for the creation of strikes, disturbances and riots when and if Japan breaks with Britain. One of the principal agents employed in this department is JOHN LUI (———), a senior member of the Shanghai Tai Fing Insurance Co. Lui's headquarters is established at 19/20 Connaught Road West, 3rd floor (next door to the Ping On Hotel), where he is operating as the CHUN KIN FIRM (———). He left for Shanghai recently and a few days ago returned to Hong Kong; it is believed that it is his intention to proceed to Singapore in the near future.

5. One of Lui's close associates is the son of the Chief Detective of Amoy, CHENG SAI-HOI. Lui is also believed to have been the founder of the Tung Man Alumni Association (———).

6. According to information imparted to an agent in the employ of FURUKAWA (———), Chief of Japanese Naval Intelligence at Macua, it is learned that the Japanese hope to have recruited about 100,000 refugees street-sleepers to take part in sabotage and nuisance activities in Hong Kong on the outbreak of hostilities between Britain and Japan.

7. A large number of refugee street-sleepers are already receiving financial assistance from the Japanese.

8. *Japanese Agents.* Other Chinese employed by the Japanese are:

TAM KWOK-WA (———), who was employed by the Special Service Department at Macau to act as Liaison between them and Agents in Hong Kong. In this connection he made innumerable visits here.

CHAU WING TING (———), who has been in the employ of Japanese for the past ten years, mainly operating in the Swatow/Amoy sector. He is believed to be residing in Cannought Road West (1st Floor—the number is at present unknown and is being investigated).

ARMS SMUGGLING

9. Source stated that puppet officials of the Chungshan area and Japanese agents are being permitted to enter Macau with arms, and it is through this channel that a large quantity of illicit arms are being smuggled into Hong Kong.

[Extract No. 13 for H]

Telegram from Hongkong of July 19th, 1941

----- reports June 15th.

A. June 1st 150 repeat 150 mines and 60 repeat 60 torpedoes landed at KARERKO, E. Coast Formosa, 24° N 121° E, from Islands.

B. During June Pescadore Naval units carried out mine laying operations along the Formosan coast. (Message ends.)

[Extract No. 14 for H]

Telegram from Hongkong of July 19th, 1941

----- reports June 15th.

A. June 4th 6 repeat 6 twin-engine monoplane bombers arrived KARENKO from Japan en route for Hainan.

B. On June 7th 6 repeat 6 monoplane fighters arrived HEITO from Japan.

C. On June 11th 12 repeat 12 monoplane fighters left KAGI for QUEMOY. (Believed all aircraft at Quemoy had left for Hainan).

D. Aircraft based Heito June 10th:

9 repeat 9 twin-engine monoplane bombers.

18 repeat 18 monoplane fighters.

3 repeat 3 reconnaissance.

12 repeat 12 trainers.

3 repeat 3 transports (3 engine monoplanes).

E. Aircraft based KAGI aerodrome June 10th:

9 repeat 9 monoplane bombers.

18 repeat 18 monoplane fighters.

14 repeat 14 reconnaissance.

E. On June 8th 500 repeat 500 paratroops arrived KOGO from TAIHOKU for training. Present number of paratroops at Kogo now about 1000 repeat 1000. Message ends.

[Extract No. 12 for H]

Telegram from Hongkong of July 17th, 1941

Commissioner of Customs Hongkong reports that on July 16th the following were observed at BOCCA TIGRIS:

25 repeat 25 transports.

100 repeat 100 (approximately) landing barges (empty).

1 repeat 1 motor landing craft. Message ends.

JULY 14, 1941

Extract for Honolulu

----- reports.

A. On April 19 two armed merchant men arrived Kobe and unloaded scrap metal and 1,000 caskets of ashes and were loaded up with construction materials and 40 cases of aircraft components.

B. The cases measured about 8 x 6 feet.

C. 400 men of a naval landing party and 130 coolies who had been segregated until going on board embarked on April 21.

D. The ships left for Spratley Island on April 21.

JULY 14, 1941

----- reports.

A. On April 20, 2 repeat 2 of the German vessels lying at Kobe left for Kure.

B. Guns to be fitted and ships will be ready for sea again at the beginning of August.

JULY 15, 1941.

----- reports on French Indo China and Hainan:

A. On June 8 12,000 men left French Indo China.

B. It is rumored that they were bound for Manchuria but this is given with great reserve.

C. On June 14 the following units of the 11th repeat 11th Division, totalling 3300 repeat 3300 men left Hainan for unknown destination:

HIROSE (EGZ IRX) infantry regiment
NAKAMURA (AAW GPA) Medium Artillery Battalion
HIRAOKA (FEU DYJ) Transport Company
YOSHINO (BAD TAK) and KUNO (COP MZA) Cavalry Squadrons

JULY 14, 1941

Extract for Honolulu

A translation of a letter from Information Section of Concordia Society to local branch of same, dated July 2, which states that on that day the national policy in connection with Russo-German war was decided at a liaison conference between the Government and High Command. The following general principles were stated to have been decided upon.

A. Japanese Government recognizes as her main guiding principles her national safety and the success at any cost of establishment of new order in East Asia.

B. Japan must depend only upon her strength and resources and concentrate her attention upon East Asia problems.

C. She must use every means to further her own aims but always take into consideration the constantly changing international position and must not allow herself to be detracted from her present course by any claims requests or suggestions if even slight risk of wasting her power and resources is involved.

JULY 12, 1941.

Extract for Honolulu

----- reports.

A. 20 repeat 20 of these vessels are under construction at Harima shipyard, Osaka.

B. 24-hour shifts were being worked on these jobs in May.

C. Vessels are expected to be completed at end of July.

D. Specifications:

Displacement 100 tons.

Dimensions 200 ft. x 28 ft. x 5 ft. 6".

(Note that these dimensions will give displacement of well over that reported and are therefore given with the utmost reserve).

Speed: 30 knots.

Armament: 6 machine guns.

E. Source further stated that these ships are to be used as troop landing craft in the Southern expansion movement.

Valuation B 3 for paragraphs A to C only.

Extract for Honolulu

July 9, 1941

----- reports.

A. In collaboration with German advisers the construction of 75 repeat 75 submarines is projected in Japan.

B. Shipyards in Osaka have been allotted 20 repeat 20 of these jobs of which the Osaka Iron Works are to build 4.

C. Valuation C. 3.

July 11, 1941

----- reports from Japan on aerial bomb factory in Himeji.

A. Name of factory is Nakabe (AAW? SRY) Heavy Industrial Works.

B. Labor force in mid May 600 repeat 600.

C. Monthly production 3,000 aerial bombs and 2,500 flares.

D. 4 repeat 4 German engineers are attached.

July 11, 1941

----- reports mid May.

A. A Shadow factory situated at Kawaguchi in Osaka has now started manufacture of fighter aircraft wings and parts of fuselage for the Aichi Factory, Nagoya.

B. Labor force 2,600 repeat 2,600 working ten hours per day.

C. Estimate of production is wings etc., for about 100 fighters per month.

D. 3 German advisers are attached to the Kawaguchi Factory.

Extract from letter from Manila 7-12-41

----- Commandeering of Japanese ships by the Japanese government has reached significant proportions,—many vessels used wholly in Japanese commercial interests and *not* running to U. S. ports.

Something seems to be brewing in Japan, and although anything except watchful waiting by Tokio may make no sense to us the symptoms nevertheless indicate preparations for activity against either Russian Maritime Provinces Indo China.

I think *not* a) because of the strength and separateness of the Russian forces in the Far East and probably latter).

[It seems extraordinary that the Japanese should not now begin to turn towards America and cease their irritating gestures—but the preparations are proceeding and the removal of these profitable vessels is costing them plenty in the meantime.]

GERALD WILKINSON

[Copy]

A. Controller.

Decides all *quantities* of all materials required by factory under his control. Controls all *purchases* of tools, machines, etc.

Can even control development and study of prototypes.

Decides all promotions, changes in personnel, organization of leisure and adjustment of internal disputes.

Supervises allotment of salaries, wages and bonuses.

His control is complete and his decisions are final.

B. Trained Engineers.

All certificated engineers from *Imperial* Universities of Tokyo, Kyoto, etc., are earmarked for Naval, military or aviation factories.

Engineers with certificates from *private* universities (such as Waseda) may work in other defence industries.

Factories which are not working for national defence get no certificated engineers.

Numbers are carefully fixed, e. g., Ishikawajima is Allowed only 3 Imperial University graduates per annum.

System extremely unpopular amongst students.

C. Limitation of Salaries.

Imperial University engineers draw total yearly salary and bonus of 1440 Yen.

Graduates from private university get only 1170 Yen annually.

Rises only begin after five years service and absolute maximum attainable is 2,000 Yen per annum.

D. Artisans.

Average wages are 50 to 65 sen per hour, with exceptionally good hands getting Yen 1.25 to 1.50 per hour with a working of 12 hours, this works out at higher salaries than that of certificated engineers.

Good workmen are treated with utmost circumspection but in spite of this work is often held up by absence of whole gangs who are shamming sick and have taken a week or fortnight's holiday.

E. Discipline.

No factory personnel may change their factory or branch of work without consent from the controller.

Management is a matter of utmost delicacy as personnel is excessively sensitive and will accept no supervision.

They are also disinclined to accept any responsibility.

F. Naval and Military Friction.

This extends to an astonishing degree, even when the same article is being made for both services.

Files of all drawings have to be produced in two different forms for the Army and Navy.

All component parts have to have entirely different names for the Army and Navy with the result that double checking and control service has to be established.

Two distinct *trial and reception* services have to be established.

Wastage involved in this duplication is incalculable.

Extract for Honolulu

July 7, 1941

Source reports that he has been informed by two separate Chinese sources that they understood Japan promised Germany, in return for recognition of Wang Ching Wei, to blockade Vladivostok and that action was likely at an early date.

July 12, 1941

----- reports on the Aichi Aircraft Factory, Nagoya.

A. Beginning of April 3 German engineers arrived at this factory from the Dornier works.

B. Name of one is given as Andernich (DJI IZU DUN).

C. They are supervising construction of a new type of fighter.

D. This is described as K.22 type twin-engine 2 seater. It is still in the experimental stage.

E. Production aimed at is 50 repeat 50 per month. (Note that production figures of this aircraft coincide with those given for dive bomber reported as being manufactured in this factory in January.)

F. Labor force 2,600 repeat 2,600 working 24-hour shifts.

Extract No. 9 for Honolulu

To London :

3rd July, 1941

A. A Chinese Maritime Customs cruiser which had been scuttled by the Chinese in West River area has been salvaged by Japanese and put into commission for the Kwangtung Defense Headquarters.

B. Name HIP LIK.

Length about 310 feet.

Armament one small gun at bow and stern and two machine guns.

C. Note please that this vessel has been definitely allocated to the Puppet Chinese Naval Force.

Extract No. 10 for Honolulu

2ND JULY, 1941

To London :

A. There is no repeat not landing ground at Boryo.

Katosha is evidently identical with Kato and there is definitely a landing ground with two hangars here.

There is also a landing ground at Suiteiryō, which is usually used in connection with military training at Boryo.

B. Koko is believed to be the same as Kogo, but we do not repeat not agree with longitude of the latter place as given by you (we make it 121 degrees 03 minutes East). Koko is believed to be the centre of parachute training in Formosa.

My immediately following telegram.

Extract No. 11 for Honolulu

2ND JULY, 1941.

To London :

My immediately preceding telegram.

Shinchiku is an entirely separate aerodrome and we believe that naval air force units are permanently based here.

C. Agreed that Reigaryu is the same as Takao.

D. Taihoku aerodrome is equipped for night flying and has a civil aviation school and a military aviation centre attached.

Matsuyama was originally a civil aerodrome but barracks have recently been built here.

E. Detailed summary and sketch maps of aerodromes in Formosa have been despatched by bag.

Extract No. 2 for Honolulu

18TH JUNE, 1941

A. Controller.—Decides all quantities of all materials required by factory under his control.

Controls all purchases of tools, machines, etc.

Can even control development and study of prototypes.

Decides all promotions, changes in personnel, organization of leisure and adjustment of internal disputes,

Supervises allotment of salaries, wages and bonuses.

His control is complete and his decisions are final.

B. *Trained Engineers*.—All certificated engineers from *Imperial Universities* of Tokyo, Kyoto, etc., are earmarked for naval, military or aviation factories.

Engineers with certificates from *private* universities (such as Waseda) may work in other defense industries.

Factories which are not working for national defence get no certificated engineers.

Numbers are carefully fixed, e.g., Ishikawajima is Allowed only 3 repeat 3 Imperial University graduates per annum.

System extremely unpopular amongst students.

Extract No. 3 for Honolulu

18TH JUNE, 1941

C. *Limitation of Salaries*. Imperial University engineers draw total yearly salary and bonus of 1440 Yen.

Graduates from private university get only 1170 Yen annually.

Rises only begin after five years service and absolute maximum attainable is 2,000 Yen per annum.

D. *Artisans*. Average wages are 50 to 65 sen per hour, with exceptionally good hands getting Yen 1.25 to 1.50 per hour with a working of 12 hours, this works out at higher salaries than that of certified engineers.

Good workmen are treated with utmost circumspection but in spite of this work is often held up by absence of whole gangs who are shamming sick and have taken a week or fortnights' holiday.

Extract No. 4 for Honolulu.

18th JUNE, 1941

E. *Discipline*. No factory personnel may change their factory or branch of work without consent from the controller.

Management is a matter of utmost delicacy as personnel is excessively sensitive and will accept no supervision.

They are also disinclined to accept any responsibility.

F. *Naval and Military Friction*. This extends to an astonishing degree, even when the same article is being made for both services.

Files of all drawings have to be produced in two different forms for the Army and Navy.

All component parts have to have entirely different names for the Army and Navy with the result that double checking and control service has to be established.

Two distinct *trial and reception* services have to be established.

Wastage involved in this duplication is incalculable.

Extract No. 1 for Honolulu.

12th JUNE, 1941

JAPAN—MILITARY—BODY ARMOUR

Following item from ----- dated 19th March, 1936, may be of interest in view of recent reports of bullet proof vests, etc.

"An excellent anti-bullet steel has been evolved by the Metallurgical Laboratory of the Tohoku Imperial University headed by Mr. K. Konda. According to the Patent Announcement, the steel is composed of the following:—

- 0.15–0.35% of carbon,
- 0.5–1.5% of chrome,
- 0.6–2.0% of manganese,
- 0.2–1.0% of molybdenum,
- 0.2–1.0% of cobalt of banadium,
- 0.9% of silicon
- and the remainder iron.

Series of tests for hardness proved that the metal was more efficient than the best foreign anti-bullet steel. Discoverers of the metal are Messrs. K. Ono and S. Cahiba.

(Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Aug. 9, 1941. Honolulu Field Office.)

Extract No. 24

To Capt. I. H. MAYFIELD
Mr. ROBT. SHIVERS
Col. GEO. BICKNELL

Following is summary information to hand on HULL.

A. AMOS TYLER HULL, employed by R. K. O. Pictures.

B. Is known to have received special facilities over a considerable period from Japanese Military in Mongolia, Hangchow and Shanghai areas and has openly stated that he could secure passes at any time for any area from Japanese.

C. Shanghai French Intelligence emphatic that Hull was in Japanese employ. (#1421)

Extract No. 33 for Honolulu

A. Local Agents Tokio Fire and Marine Insurance Company received telegram August 15 from Tokio instructing them:

1. To accept no new business or renewals until further notice.
2. To cancel local reinsurance Treaty.
3. To persuade local Japanese clients to insure direct with Japan if possible.

B. This company's 1940 premium income from Philippines slightly exceeded 200,000 pesos (25,000 pounds).

(Valuation A 1.)

To: Col. BICKNELL
Mr. SHIVERS

A. Source reports that on September 20 he met a certain CHIU CHE SHENG, a head of a certain department of the Nanking Ministry of War.

B. Latter stated, a propos of announcement over the radio of sentence passed on a Japanese in Singapore for possession of seditious literature that "not long" General HATA had very secretly approached head of War Ministry of Nanking requesting his cooperation in enlistment of Chinese agents for work in Thailand, Burma and Malaya. HATA stipulated that candidates should be either pure FUKINESE or Chinese speaking dialect of that province.

C. Chiu Che Sheng stated that a certain number of men were recruited and despatched overseas at hands of one CHEN KUANG, returned Japanese educated Chinese. Those chosen, in all cases, had some previous military knowledge gained through service at one time or another with Chinese forces. According to source CHEN KUANG is responsible directly to Japanese military H. Q. at Nanking and to all their authority.

D. Source endeavours to follow up. It is sent merely because Chiu Che Sheng's statements were spontaneous but it is not known if they have any foundation in fact.

(Value 3.)

Extract for Honolulu

——Who was recently elected as a Sakdal candidate for next political elections, states that local Japanese agents (whose names I have given to American Military Intelligence have recently been cultivating him closely and volunteering following information.

A. 650-700 aeroplanes are now assembled on Formosa.

B. Attack on Philippines and Singapore simultaneously, will take place about end August.

C. Campaign in Philippines to begin with rising in Mindanao and bombing of Manila.

D. Attack on Singapore to be overland through Siam, where at least 3 repeat 3 divisions of Siamese army will support Japanese.

E. Heavy troop concentrations are ready in Hainan and Saipan. This looks like a whispering campaign.

(Valuation C 3.)

[Japanese map]

[1]

Enclosure (B)

Translation of Data in Outer Margins of Map of Singapore Region.

1. Top Center: Singapore, Malaca, Benkalis
2. Top Right:
English colony: Straits Settlements
Dutch colony: Sumatra
3. Right Upper:
East Asia World Map
West 7th Vertical Segment
South 7th Horizontal Segment
Southern part
4. Right Lower: Form of map instituted in 29th year of Meiji (1896) for
for East Asia World Maps
5. Bottom Right (scale):
Boundary of West Coast Provinces of Sumatra ++++++
Provincial Boundaries -----
Provincial Capitals: ⊙
District Capitals: ⊙
Sub-district Capitals: °
6. Bottom Right: (Seal) Imperial Japanese Government Land Survey
Department
Strategic Points: °
7. Bottom Center: 1,000,000 to 1
(left) Kilometers (right) Japanese "li"
8. Bottom left: Fixed Price—20 sen
9. Left, Bottom: Possessor of Copyright for Printing and Publishing: Im-
perial Japanese Government Land Survey Department.
10. Left, Top:
Made Meiji 32 (1899)
Printed Meiji 34 (1901)
Railways added Meiji 43 (1910)
Printed Dec. 5, Meiji 43 (1910)
Published Dec. 10, Meiji 43 (1910)
11. Top, Left:

West 9th Vert. Segment	West 7th Vert. Segment	West 6th Vert. Segment	
			South 7th Horizontal Segment
	SINGAPORE		
			South 8th Horizontal Seg. (North ½)

[2] (Surrounding place names, given to establish the identity of the re-
gion, appear in the S blank spaces, but are left untranslated.)

CLAUSEN INVESTIGATION EXHIBIT No. 7

*Investigation by Lt. Colonel Henry C. Clausen, JAGD, for the Secretary of War
Supplementary to Proceedings of the Army Pearl Harbor Board*

a. The first two documents are notes of two intercepts dated 6 December 1941 of
radio messages from the Japanese Consul at Honolulu to Tokyo and which were not
included in Top Secret Exhibit "A" before the Army Pearl Harbor Board.

b. The documents following those mentioned in a above are the intercepts
which comprise Top Secret Exhibit "B" before the Army Pearl Harbor Board.

Certain of those have been initiated by witnesses before me and are referred to
in their affidavits.