week this was, but it may have been on the week-ends. The gi
who broadcast on these occasions were not IVA TOGURI, and of
fact I am positive. They did not talk or sound like IVA TOGU
also their programs were different from the ones that IVA TOG
had. They would not have the same type of musical recording
they did not make the same type of talk prior to the introduc
of each recording. IVA IKUKO TOGURI was very friendly in all
broadcasts.

"Although I do not recall exactly any statements which I
TOGURI made while broadcasting over Radio Tokyo on the Zero H
I do recall that she made some comment to the effect that we
no cause to be fighting and that our wives and girlfriends/pl
around at home, and that we were out there fighting and getti
throats cut and that there was no future in it for us. She d
not make statements like this before every recording but she
generally say something of that character on each broadcast.
the broadcasts that I listened to were along the same general
I do remember that she put out some information at different
that several Army outfits were being liquidated by the Japane
We did not know whether this was true or not and the only peo
did know it were the ones in that particular outfit. I do re
that in December, 1944, while I was on the island of Leyte sh
stated that the Japanese were kicking the hell out of us in P
and that by New Years (January 1, 1945) this unit would be wi
out. I know that this was not true as I was in the outfit at
and the Japanese were the ones who were having a bad time and
us, and we were not wiped out.

"I heard her broadcasts on the island of Leyte from some
after October 24, 1944, until VJ Day. I remained on the isla
until December 31, 1945. I did not hear her broadcast every
but would listen to them about twice a week. I believe that
broadcast came to us there at about 5:30 p.m. Leyte time.

"I have read this statement consisting of 6 typewritten
and it is true and correct to the best of my recollection.

"I have initialed all corrections and have signed each p

"Signed: GILBERT V. VELASQUEZ

"WITNESSES:

"GARY W. SAWTELLE, Spec. Agt., F.B.I.
"CHESTER C. ORTON, Special Agent, F.B.I

"On Saturday, February 7th, 1948, I listened to a recordi
given to me by Agent Orton, which was of a girl who called he
Ann, of radio Tokyo. She interduced musical numbers and made

[redacted]

comments before playing records, about the GI's in the South Pacific. I can positively state that this girls voice is ide tical with the girl who I heard broadcast over the Zero hour from radio Tokyo, while I was in the Pacific. From the years have known IVA TOGURI I am reasonably sure that she is identi with Ann of the Zero hour, from radio Tokyo.

"I have reread this statement and I believe it to be cor

/S/ "GILBERT V. VELASQUEZ"

In the broadcasts that TOGURI made over Radio Tokyo, VELASQU is positive that on no occasion did anyone on Radio Tokyo ever int or referred to TOGURI or any other female announcer or broadcaster as TOKYO ROSE. As he indicated in his statement TOKYO ROSE was th name given to the female announcers of Radio Tokyo, and particularl Zero Hour, by the members of the armed forces. He recalls in her broadcasts that TOGURI identified herself as "Ann", "Orphan Ann", Little Enemy Ann", or "Your Friendly Enemy Ann". He is not positi the exact phrases used by TOGURI to identify herself but he is pos that on practically all of the broadcasts that he heard from Radio Tokyo in which TOGURI participated that she identified herself, and identifying herself he believes that she always used the word, "AN or "ANNIE", but believes that it was the former. The word "ANN" times would be used alone but would more often be coupled with som phrase such as "Orphan Annie", "Your Enemy Ann", or something along same general vein.

As indicated in VELASQUEZ's statement a record was playe him. He listened to this recording at least a half-dozen times an quite positive of his identity. For the information of the USA in Angeles this recording is the one mentioned on page 40 of the summ port of SA [redacted] dated January 23, 1948, at Los Angeles is a compilation of various announcements made by TOGURI and prepa by MGM Studios who obtained their recording from service recording nished to them by Armed Forces Radio who in turn had obtained it f recordings from the Office of Strategic Services in Washington, D.

VELASQUEZ advised that [redacted] had been a GI lived near the subject and might have heard her broadcasts.

[redacted] who resides at [redacted] Los Angeles ([redacted] California) advised he had lived in this house all his life and ha the subject and her family since he was a very small boy. He live [redacted] from the TOGURI residence and was [redacted] from the Wilming Avenue market. [redacted] had [redacted] was inducted January 5, 194 overseas, and arrived in Guam June 9, 1945. He left January 4, 19 and returned to California where he was discharged on February 15,

[redacted]

During the period from June 9, 1945, until V-J Day he did hea programs over Radio Tokyo but he did not pay any particular attention a whether or not it was the Zero Hour and he never sat down and listened any of the programs at any length. He did hear programs while he was p by various radios and it was generally some musical recording which was played or else was a commentary and Japanese news broadcast. [redacted] clai that he probably could have identified the voice if he had listened to but he never paid any attention to it and it was not until after her ph graph was published in magazines that this fact suggested to him it was girl he had known for many years on Bandera Street. [redacted] recalled thre other GI's who had lived in the neighborhood of subject's former reside and who could identify her voice in the event they had heard her broadc These individuals were [redacted], [redacted], and [redacted].

[redacted] family residence is [redacted] advised he was presently living at [redacted] recalled that he was in Hawaii and did some work on the Alcan Highw but [redacted] could not recall whether he was or was not in the South Pacific San Diego is being requested to interview [redacted]

[redacted] resides at [redacted] Hi [redacted] is [redacted], enlisted December 23, 1941, and was discharged October 1945. According to his official discharge papers he was in the South P November 23, 1942, to December 24, 1943. The rest of the time he was i United States. Inasmuch as TOGURI's broadcasts did not commence until middle of November, 1943, he was not in a position to hear a great numb of her broadcasts. [redacted] stated that he does recall other broadcast over Radio Tokyo, but none in which any women appeared. He recalls it generally rumored among GI's that the Tokyo Rose programs did not becom well known until 1944.

[redacted] who resides on [redacted] Street, was on a ship ne Hawaii bound for the South Pacific on V-J Day. Prior to that time he h been in the European theater of operations and he never heard any of su broadcasts.

The following is the verbatim transcript of the recording pre referred to in this report:

"(Record opens with recording of a song, "Lady Be Good")

"Female announcer: Hello, you fighting orphans of the Pacific. Ho tricks? This is after her week-end Annie back the air strictly on the Zero Hour. Reception O Well, it had better be because this is all requ night and I've got a pretty nice program for my little family--the wandering boneheads of the P Islands. The first request is made by none oth

the boss. And guess what? He wants Bonnie Bak
Hehhhhhhhhhhhhh. 'My Resistance Is Low'. My,
what taste you have, sir, she said.

"(Music, Bonnie Baker singing 'My Resistance is Low')

"Female announcer: And now that popular repast. The second request
is sent in by a roving bonehead of an orphan, re
quest No. 29. He wants Tony Martin, of all peop
to help him forget the mosquitoes and dirty rati
Well, you know, a blanking army. Tony Martin
and 'Now It Can Be Told'.

"(Music, Tony Martin singing 'Now It Can Be Told!)

"Female announcer: This is Monday, wash day for some, rifle cleanin
for some, and for the others just another day fo
play. Let's all get together and forget those w
day blues. Here's Kay Kyser, Sonny Mason, and a
the playmates, so come join the parade, you bone

"(Music with singing, 'Playmates')

"Female announcer: Well, well, here's a telegram signed just 'N.S.S
and he wants the song also from his favorite swe
heart of melody, R.L. Hm----well, here's Bonni
Baker with the usual in the background and the s
'Hush, the Baby's Asleep'. Quiet now, honey bo

"(Music, 'Hush the Baby's Asleep')."

P E N D I N G

[redacted]

L E A D S

THE SAN DIEGO OFFICE

At San Diego, California

Will interview [redacted] at [redacted] and ascertain if he was in the South Pacific and heard the broadcasts of TOGURI. If so, he should be interviewed in detail and the same information obtained as was obtained from VELASQUEZ. If he thinks he can identify the radio voice of TOGURI this office will make available to San Diego the recording referred to in this report. In the event he can make an identification a signed statement should be obtained. Results of the interview should be set out by report, one copy of which should be designated for the USA, Los Angeles

THE LOS ANGELES OFFICE

At Fresno, California

Will reinterview [redacted], [redacted] Ascerta from him a signed statement and obtain the same information as was obtained from VELASQUEZ. The original interview of [redacted] is set out in the report of [redacted], at Los Angeles, dated April 5, 1946.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES

Ba. FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
BALTIMORE	2/13/48	2/9,10/48	[redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
IVA IKUKO TOGURI, WAS: Tokyo Rose, Orphan Ann, Annie	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [redacted] first heard broadcast of Tokyo Rose in Dec. of 1943. Broadcast continued 3 or 4 nights a week for period of 3 or 4 weeks during which time Tokyo Rose or Annie played Glenn Miller records, made derogatory remarks about American forces and attempted to lower morale by telling of people in San Francisco who were drinking cold beer in the night clubs and enjoying Glenn Miller in person. She predicted attacks by Jap planes and war ships. [redacted] does not know whether he could identify subject's voice.

- RUC -

References: Letter from St. Louis. 1/22/48

Details: AT EASTON, MARYLAND

[redacted] formerly of the 503 Parachute Infantry Regiment, address [redacted] Maryland, phone [redacted] is presently employed as a clerk for [redacted] Md. He states he first heard Tokyo Rose, as members of his company called her, while stationed on Mindoro Island in December of 1943. He heard her broadcasts over a regular home radio in the company recreation center. He stated the broadcasts continued for three or four nights a week for a period of three or four weeks. He states Tokyo Rose seemed to call herself Annie. She played Glenn Miller recordings and would interrupt the record to tell of the

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[redacted]

people back in Frisco who were drinking cold beer in the night clubs San Francisco and enjoying Glenn Miller in person. She would also make "nasty cracks" and derogatory remarks about different outfits of the American forces and reported all set backs and retreats of American forces. She also attempted to further lower morale by telli number and identities of ships sunk and planes shot down. She predic bombing attacks by Jap planes and shellings by Jap ships. On New Yea Eve in 1943 she told of a fleet of Jap ships who would shell the Isle of Mindoro the following day, January 1, 1944. The ships did shell the Isle the following day.

[redacted] describes her as a young woman around twenty years of age who di not sound like an American. He stated she talked with a British acce He does not know whether he could identify her voice or not. He said he might be able to pick it out of three or four different recorded voices but he would hesitate to say definitely whether he could even do this.

[redacted] states there was a young German boy with his regimental headquarters as a master sergeant who was later transferred to the third battalion headquarters who used to be a good radio man and might be able to more nearly identify Tokyo Rose's voice. This boy, whose name [redacted] does not recall, used to announce the news before the company movies started and he always told what Tokyo Rose said.

[redacted] could not furnish the names of any of the members of his outfit could furnish any additional information concerning Tokyo Rose.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ORIGIN:	LOS ANGELES		FILE NO. [redacted]
Report made at:	Date made:	Period:	Report made by:
LOS ANGELES	2/4/48	1/28,30/48	[redacted]

Title	Character:
IVA IKUKO TOGURI, with aliases: Mrs. Philip Jairus D'Aquino, Ann, Orphan Ann, Orphan Annie, Tokyo Rose	TREASON

SYNOPSIS: GEORGE H. HENSHAW was member of first group which opened Bunka on 12/1/43 and remained until camp was closed on 8/23/45. Names and addresses of all POWs in Bunka obtained and their activities while in camp set out. None of the POWs except COUSENS and INCE participated in the "Zero Hour" over Radio Tokyo. TOGURI was chosen by COUSENS on instructions of Radio Tokyo to obtain a female announcer. HENSHAW believes TOGURI was pro-USA. HENSHAW attended trial of COUSENS in Australia in 1946 which terminated without decision. Claims POWs did not collaborate with Japanese except [redacted] HENSHAW backed up both COUSENS and INCE. HENSHAW never saw TOGURI and never heard any of her broadcasts.

- P -

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[redacted]

REFERENCE: BUREAU FILE [redacted]

Letter to the Bureau dated 1/27/48

Summary report of Special Agent [redacted] dated 1/23/48 at Los Angeles, California

DETAILS: GEORGE H. HENSHAW was interviewed and furnished the following information:

He can always be reached care of the Hollywood Athletic Club, 6525 Sunset Boulevard, Hollywood, California; Telephone HEmpstead 1161. He is presently residing at the home of [redacted] Beverly Hills; Telephone [redacted]. He is presently building his own home at 2025 Benedict Canyon Drive, Los Angeles, but this will not be completed until the end of 1948.

HENSHAW was born in Honolulu, T. H., April 18, 1918, and was graduated from Stanford University in Palo Alto, California, in 1940. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. MARSHALL B. HENSHAW, 71 D Country Club Road, Honolulu, T. H. HENSHAW received a commission as Ensign in the U. S. Navy, May 15, 1941, and had Number 97958, USNR. He was on active duty in Hawaii and was subsequently transferred to Wake Island, where he was Communications Officer and was taken prisoner on December 23, 1941, when the island fell to the Japanese forces. According to HENSHAW, there was a larger group in Bunka from Wake Island than from any other place. Besides himself there were RICKERT, USMC, and four civilian employees of the Navy, namely: ASTORITA, QUILLE, SHATTLES and STREETER.

HENSHAW left Wake Island on January 11, 1942, and arrived in Yokohama on January 18, 1942. Of the 1500 on the boat the "NITTA MARU," 21 were specialists and he was one of this group. From January 18 to February 28, 1942, he and others were subjected to extensive interrogation by Japanese Intelligence, and on February 28, 1942, he was placed in the Zentsuji Prison Camp on the island of Shikoki. He left that Camp October 29, 1943, and arrived at the Amori Prison, which is in the dock area of Tokyo, November 1, 1943. He remained there until December 1, 1943, at which time he, with others, was transferred to the Bunka Camp in Tokyo. He remained in Bunka from December 1, 1943 to August 23, 1945, at which time he was returned to Amori Prison and remained there until August 29, 1945, when he was released by U. S. Forces after VJ Day.

According to HENSHAW, the following is a complete list

of all of the persons who were in Bunka during the period from December 1, 1943 to August 23, 1945. HENSHAW was a member of the group comprising the first prisoners placed in that camp, and he was a member of the group which was the last to leave the camp. In addition to the names and home addresses, the activity of the prisoners prior to capture, as well as at Bunka, is given:

NAME OF PRISONER	HOME ADDRESS, ACTIVITIES, ETC.
ASTORITA, JOE	246 Avenue "Z" BROOKLYN, N. Y. Was civilian employee on Wake Island prior to capture. In Bunka was at first a cartoonist, and later worked in the kitchen.
BRUCE, DONALD CARSWELL	8 Wilton Street GLASGOW, N. W., SCOTLAND Was a Lance Corporal in British Army, and was typist while in Bunka.
COUSENS, CHARLES HUGHES	Major in Australian Army and now resides in Australia.
COX, WILLISTON MADISON, JR.	2627 Kingston Pike (or Place) KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE Major, U. S. Army; was ill most of the time, and supervised Bunka camp operations.
DODDS, DARWIN H.	1219 North Twenty-Fourth Street BOISE, IDAHO Was civilian employee, Wake Island; master of ceremonies on "Hinomaru Hour" on occasions, relieving PROVOO and WISENER.
DOOLEY, JOHN H.	Can be reached c/o Leo Buring Pty., Ltd., George St. near Bridge St., SIDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA. Was warrant officer, Australian Imperial Forces; wrote commentaries and was in charge of the kitchen at one time.
FUJITA, FRANK	Sergeant, U. S. Army, 526 Chestnut Street ABILENE, TEXAS

(continued)

NAME OF PRISONER	HOME ADDRESS, ACTIVITIES, ETC.
(FUJITA, continued)	At first was a cartoonist and his drawings were taken out of the camp by the Propaganda Ministry and used for other purposes. After three or four months this ceased and he was assigned to cleaning the buildings and grou
HENSHAW, GEORGE H. aka "Buck" Henshaw	
HOBBLITT, FREDERICK M.	Corporal, U. S. Army 22 Temescal Terrace SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA Bus. address: Morse Export-Import Company 64 Pine Street, San Francisco 11, Californi Was master of ceremonies on a program over Radio Tokyo called "The Postman Calls". He worked under INCE, who wrote and directed t program.
INCE, WALLACE ELWELL	Major, U. S. Army, Camp Stoneman, Pittsburg, California Uses radio name of TED WALLACE and was a captain while at Bunka.
KALBFLEISCH, EDWIN, JR.	Second Lieutenant, U. S. Army Present address: Pentagon Building, WASHINGTON, D. C. Read and wrote commentaries of three or fou minutes duration which dealt with political issues.
LIGHT, NEWTON	T/Sgt., U. S. Army Box 458A, Route 2 ROANOKE, VIRGINIA Was the stencilling man and prepared all th scripts after they had been written in roug draft form by the various POW writers.
McNAUGHTON, JOHN M.	Lieutenant, British Army 45 Elvaston Place LONDON, S. W. 7, ENGLAND (continued)

NAME OF PRISONER	HOME ADDRESS, ACTIVITIES, ETC.
(McNAUGHTON, continued)	For the first few months wrote an occasional commentary but for the rest of the time did radio dramatization of stories.
MARTINEZ, JAMES G.	PFC, U. S. Army 322 East Henrietta Avenue KINGSVILLE, TEXAS Was Camp Cook.
MARTINEZ, RAMON	PFC, U. S. Army 2720 Juarez Avenue LAREDO, TEXAS Worked in the kitchen and played on musical programs when they were presented. (RAMON is in no way related to JAMES G. MARTINEZ, according to HENSHAW)
ODLIN, WALTER C.	T/Sgt., U. S. Army; Home, ANDOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE (Is now married and may have moved from Andover) Wrote commentaries.
PARKYNS, KENNETH G.	Royal Australian Air Corps 4 Rose Street LIVERPOOL, NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA Did some writing, appeared on the "Australian Hour" and was Assistant Cook.
PEARSON, HARRY	Corporal, British Army Presently resides Capetown, SOUTH AFRICA, and employed by the Capetown, South Africa newspaper. Was a musician, wrote some scripts, and did some cooking.
PROVOO, JOHN DAVID	Sergeant, U. S. Army
QUILLE, LARRY W.	Civilian employee, Wake Island. 901 Main Street La GRANDE, OREGON Was clean-up man at the camp and later Cook's helper.

[redacted]

NAME OF PRISONER	HOME ADDRESS, ACTIVITIES, ETC.
RICKERT, ALBERT P.	Corporal, USMC HENSHAW gave his address as 313 Mohawk, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, but INCE gave his home address as 700 Myrtle Street, BELLINGHAM WASHINGTON. Was a typist at the camp.
SHATTLES, STEPHEN H.	Civilian worker, Wake Island. 3140 St. Claude Street NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA Maintained the files and worked on radio dramas.
SHENK, NICHOLAS	Warrant Officer, Dutch Army Present address c/o War Crimes Department, 8th Army, YOKOHAMA, JAPAN. Was at first a cook and later did some writin
SMITH, FREDERICK FERGUSON	Radioman 1/C, USN Presently stationed Great Lakes Naval Air Station, GREAT LAKES, ILLINOIS. Wrote commentaries and was a typist.
STREETER, MARK LEWIS	Civilian employee, Wake Island. Presently resides 458 South Mesa Drive, MESA, ARIZONA STREETER wrote commentaries and dramas and later had his own program called "Energjocracy
WILLIAMS, HENRY CHARLES RALPH FULFORD known as George Williams	British Civilian Administrator of the Gilbert Islands. Can be reached at the GILBERT ISLANDS, or through the British Foreign Office, LONDON, ENGLAND.
WISENER, JACK K.	Second Lieutenant, U. S. Army Presently Postmaster at WELLS, TEXAS Alternated as master of ceremonies with PROVOO and wrote a few assigned commentaries

While HENSHAW was in Zentsuji Prison he did no work until January 1943, when the work order came through that all prisoners must work. When he was in Amori during the month of November 1943, prior to going to Bunka, he did no work at all, but was interrogated continuously for work of propaganda nature for Radio Tokyo. Prior to the time of being assigned to Amori he had no idea that he would be used for this type of work, and not until he got to Amori and was asked the type of questions propounded to him did he have knowledge of the reason for his transfer.

On December 1, 1943, the following fourteen men were transferred to Bunka, and they opened up the camp:

ASTORITA
BRUCE
FUJITA
HENSHAW
KALBFLEISCH
LIGHT
McNAUGHTON
PARKYNS
PROVOO
QUILLE
SHATTLES
SHENK
STREETER
WILLIAMS

On December 10, 1943, these fourteen prisoners were read an order in which they agreed to perform such duties assigned to them by the Japanese in connection with broadcasting programs over Radio Tokyo as directed by the Japanese authorities. Any person who did not desire to comply with the order was to advise the Japanese. WILLIAMS refused and was that day removed from camp. The Japanese told the remaining thirteen that WILLIAMS was executed. However, it was subsequently ascertained that this was not true.

On December 18, 1943, COUSENS and INCE were transferred into the camp. Prior to that time they had resided in hotels in Tokyo. COUSENS was brought up from Singapore in May or June 1942, and had stayed at the Sano Hotel. From there he had moved to the Dai Ichi Hotel. INCE had come up from the Philippines in September or October 1942. He had been doing work for the Japanese in the Philippines. When he got to Radio Tokyo he and COUSENS did many programs together.

On January 8, 1944, the following four persons arrived:

COX
PIERSON
RICKERT
WISENER

On March 28, 1944, KALBFLEISCH was removed by order of the Imperial General Headquarters in Tokyo because, according to the order read to the prisoners, KALBFLEISCH's work and attitude were unsatisfactory. According to HENSHAW, KALBFLEISCH was extremely antagonistic toward the Japanese and made no attempt whatsoever to conceal his concerted effort to sabotage the programs ordered by the Japanese. HENSHAW claims that the others felt the same way as KALBFLEISCH but were more discreet in their activities. KALBFLEISCH was removed in the afternoon that day

In July 1944, the following persons were transferred to Bunka:

DODDS
HOBBLITT
MARTINEZ (JAMES G.)
MARTINEZ (RAMON)
ODLIN
SMITH

Sometime in the fall of 1944, DOOLEY was transferred into Bunka.

In connection with his own work, HENSHAW stated that when he was first in Bunka for a period of about seven or eight months he played the turntables for the records on the "Hinomaru Hour". This was a

thirty-minute broadcast seven days a week. However, their Sunday broadcast was recorded on Saturday. This hour had five different time changes during the two year period. HENSHAW in the first part of 1944, commenced writing the program called "Three Missing Men," which consisted of the story of POW life acted and read by various POWs. From time to time HENSHAW himself would take one of the parts. This was the feature program of the "Hinomaru Hour" and ran from January 1944 until VJ Day. The actual program itself was started by PROVOO. As far as HENSHAW can recall, he is the only individual who continued on one program during the entire time he was in the camp. He did not participate in any other program. Most of the other prisoners worked on various programs at different times.

In connection with the preparation of the program he would type up the script and then it would be sent to persons who would stencil it. He did not know how many copies were made of the script. The original typewritten script was retained by the Japanese and he kept a number of the scripts himself and still has them in his possession.

While in the camp HENSHAW kept a diary, the original of which is in Honolulu at the home of his parents. This diary has been written into a book entitled, "Calling America," and was edited by ADELA ROGERS ST. JOHN, who is HENSHAW's sponsor, and is presently in the hands of the Curtiss-Brown Publishing Company in New York City. It is not expected tha the book will be published for another year.

HENSHAW never saw the subject at Radio Tokyo, never participated in any of her programs, and never heard any of her broadcasts. They had no radio in their quarters.

In connection with recordings which were made of the "Hinomaru Hour" on Saturdays for the Sunday broadcasts, and also the scripts, HENSHAW advised that after VJ Day they were desirous of obtaining same and were advised by the authorities at Radio Tokyo that they had been destroyed by being burned.

HENSHAW appeared to be somewhat reluctant to discuss the activities of COUSENS and INCE. He said they came together to Bunka, December 18, 1943, and that they would leave early in the morning and get home late at night, and spent all day at Radio Tokyo. Although they were in close contact with him and their fellow prisoners, they did not discuss their activities with them to any extent. He did ascertain that they were both connected with the "Zero Hour" and had written, worked, participated and spoke

[redacted]

on various other broadcasts. COUSENS and INCE were the motivating forces behind the "Zero Hour".

NORMAN REYES was a member of the U. S. Army, and a Filipino. He had for a long time been working for the Japanese--first over the Japanese-controlled radio station in Manila, and then at Radio Tokyo. He was also active on the "Zero Hour" according to statements made by COUSENS and INCE. Upon the creation of the puppet government in the Philippines, REYES was released from custody and continued to live in a hotel in Tokyo. He did not have any contact with HENSHAW or with other prisoners at Bunka. However, he did see COUSENS and INCE at Radio Tokyo, where all three worked on the "Zero Hour".

With regard to handling prisoners, HENSHAW said that at first they were taken in company of guards to Radio Tokyo, but that after a short while the whole group went along with one or two interpreters. As far as he can remember, COUSENS and INCE had a great deal of liberty and generally went around with an interpreter. All the prisoners were allowed free access at Radio Tokyo and were not under guard while in the building. He indicated that life at Bunka was exceedingly good compared with that in other prison camps, that they were given good food and quarters, and that COUSENS and INCE were given regular civilian suits to wear. HENSHAW claims that COUSENS and INCE at first refused to accept these suits as a gift. HENSHAW claims that all the prisoners in Bunka were of one thought [redacted]

HENSHAW cannot remember the exact time, but STREETER was subsequently removed from Bunka and given private quarters in Tokyo. He was assisted by two or three men whom the Japanese had brought up from the Philippines at STREETER's personal request. These men were quartered with STREETER, and HENSHAW never saw them.

With regard to the operation of Radio Tokyo, HENSHAW stated that KAZEMURO "BUDDY" UNO was in charge of the "Hinomaru Hour" [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

TAMOTSU MURAYAMA was Major SHIGETSUGU TSUNEISHI's interpreter at the Imperial General Headquarters and was later assigned to Bunka Camp. He was very favorable to the prisoners and smuggled food into them. As a result of this activity he lost his job. He is now employed by the "Nippon Times" and HENSHAW has been in communication with him about once a month since VJ Day.

Another Japanese, HISHIKARI, first name unrecalled by HENSHAW, determined the policy of the program and subsequently took over some of the power held by IKEDA.

KAJI DOHOTO was a Japanese who relieved UNO of his position and was subsequently able to oust HISHIKARI from his position and finally got his job. After some months pressure was put on him and he refused to resign, so he was demoted to the position of interpreter.

HENSHAW claims that the prisoners as a whole did not have much to do with the personnel of Radio Tokyo, and that most of their work was done in the camp. They merely went to Radio Tokyo to broadcast. This was entirely different from COUSENS and INCE, who did practically none of their work at the camp but did all their writing and preparation along with their broadcasting at Radio Tokyo.

HENSHAW obtained the following information concerning the "Zero Hour" as a result of association and conversation with COUSENS and INCE. He claims these two men never discussed the "Zero Hour" or TOGURI with him or other prisoners at any length. Sometime in the fall of 1943, it was decided by the Information Bureau at Radio Tokyo that it would be highly desirable to have on the program a female announcer who could appeal to the Americans, and upon the specific order of Radio Tokyo, COUSENS was requested to interview applicants for the position. Among these applicants was one IVA TOGURI, who was at that time employed by Domei. Her job on the program was to handle what was termed as "light commentaries" at the introduction of various musical recordings. According to HENSHAW, he got the opinion from COUSENS and INCE that TOGURI was very pro-USA, and that she did on several occasions help COUSENS and INCE by getting food and medicine to them. It was her desire to leave Japan and return to the United States. It was also HENSHAW's opinion

that TOGURI was in the same position as the POWs, and that she had no alternative but to broadcast as she had to live and eat and could not do it with only her job at Domei. He said COUSENS and INCE thought a great deal of TOGURI and were not of the opinion she ever did or said anything which was in any way wrong, and certainly did not think she was a traitor. . .

HENSHAW said that COUSENS had a trial at Sidney, Australia, which was called a Magisterial inquiry. It commenced in August 1946 and continued until the middle of October of the same year. HENSHAW was in attendance at this trial for a period of about three weeks, and was the chief defense witness for COUSENS. HENSHAW claims that the Attorney General of New South Wales, Australia, dropped the charges against COUSENS as there was no indication he had committed any treasonable acts.

HENSHAW stated that he knew very little about the organization of Radio Tokyo; that the Chief of the Camp was Lieutenant General SEIZO ARISNE, and that his subordinate who was the Number One head of the camp was one SHIGETSUGU TSUNEISHI. HENSHAW did not have any information regarding the scripts or recordings of the "Zero Hour".

HENSHAW was flown home August 29, 1945, and arrived in Honolulu on September 5, 1945. He returned to Tokyo on July 19, 1946 [redacted] HENSHAW was discharged December 29, 1946, as a Lieutenant Commander, USNR.

HENSHAW was shown all the pictures of TOGURI in possession of the Los Angeles Office and he could not identify any of them. He reiterated that he had never seen the subject.

HENSHAW stated he had been interrogated at great length by Army and Navy Intelligence, and had given both agencies signed statements, as well as complete copies of his extensive diary.

ENCLOSURES: TO ALL OFFICES: 4 copies of photographs of subject

- P E N D I N G -

[redacted]

L E A D S

For the information of offices not heretofore receiving background information on this case, the following is set out:

TOGURI was employed in a clerical position with Domei, in Tokyo, and was later transferred to the Information Bureau and commenced broadcasting on the "Zero Hour" at Radio Tokyo in the middle of November 1943. She continued her broadcasting with certain interruptions until VJ Day. She was not the only woman who broadcast on the "Zero Hour" but she was the only person who was referred to generally as TOKYO ROSE, although neither she nor Radio Tokyo ever used the name TOKYO ROSE. In her broadcasts she identified herself as ANN, ORPHAN ANN and ORPHAN ANNIE.

The broadcasts of the "Zero Hour" were from 6:00 to 7:15 P.M. daily, seven days a week. However, TOGURI broadcast only five days a week as a rule. Her part of the program consisted of playing popular music recordings and making chit-chat prior to the introduction of each record. INCE also broadcast with TOGURI, and COUSENS was the one who wrote her scripts. Broadcasts of the "Zero Hour" were beamed to Armed Forces in the South Pacific, allegedly for the purpose of instilling homesickness and dissatisfaction in the hearts of the GIs.

In 1943, Radio Tokyo decided to have foreigners participate in the preparation of the broadcasts. Prisoners were brought from various prison camps throughout Japanese-dominated areas and were placed in the Bunka Camp in Tokyo.

The Department has ruled that a person who has not known TOGURI prior to her broadcasts will not be capable of identifying her program. COUSENS, INCE and REYES were all interviewed by CIC in Japan. The Bureau has requested the Australian authorities to reinterview COUSENS. INCE has already been reinterviewed by the San Francisco Office. REYES is reportedly in the United States and efforts are being made at this time to locate him for interview.

Detailed information was set out concerning the individuals in Camp Bunka, as well as other matters, because this was the first report of an individual from Camp Bunka. Offices receiving copies of this report are requested to interview the former POWs in detail concerning their knowledge of the "Zero Hour" and all information which they may have on TOGURI. Particular attention should be paid to activities of COUSENS and

LEADS (continued)

INCE in their connection with the subject and the Japanese authorities. Efforts should be made to determine the degree of collaboration on the part of COUSENS and INCE.

For the information of all offices, it has been reported that COUSENS and INCE have agreed to back up TOGURI and to testify in her behalf.

In the event that the office to whom the lead is assigned is unable to locate the former prisoner in their territory, it is requested that a copy of this report be forwarded to the office which is to conduct the interview of that particular person.

THE BOSTON OFFICE

AT ANDOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Will interview WALTER C. ODLIN.

THE BUTTE OFFICE

AT BOISE, IDAHO

Will interview DARWIN H. DODDS, 1219 North 24th Street.

THE CHICAGO OFFICE

AT GREAT LAKES NAVAL AIR STATION, GREAT LAKES, ILLINOIS

Will interview FREDERICK FERGUSON SMITH, Radioman 1/C.

THE DALLAS OFFICE

AT ABILENE, TEXAS

Will interview FRANK FUJITA, 526 Chestnut Street

AT WELLS, TEXAS

Will interview JACK K. WISEMER, who is the Postmaster at Wells.

LEADS (continued)

THE HOUSTON OFFICE

AT KINGSVILLE, TEXAS

Will interview JAMES G. MARTINEZ, 322 East Henrietta Avenue.

THE KNOXVILLE OFFICE

AT KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

Will interview WILLISTON MADISON COX, JR., 2627 Kingston Pike (or Place).

THE LOUISVILLE OFFICE

AT LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

Will interview ALBERT P. RICKERT, 313 Mohawk Street (it should also be noted that RICKERT's address has been given as 700 Myrtle Street, Bellingham, Washington If RICKERT is found in Louisville, that office is requested to advise Seattle.

THE NEW ORLEANS OFFICE

AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Will interview STEPHEN H. SHATTLES, 3140 St. Claude St.

THE NEW YORK OFFICE

AT BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

Will interview JOE ASTORITA, 246 Avenue "Z".

THE PHOENIX OFFICE

A copy of this report is designated for Phoenix for information inasmuch as that office interviewed MARK LEWIS STREETER on December 8, 1947, at his home, 458 South Mesa Drive, Mesa, Arizona.

LEADS (Continued)

THE PORTLAND OFFICE

AT LA GRANDE, OREGON

Will interview LARRY W. QUILLE, 901 Main Street.

THE RICHMOND OFFICE

AT ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

Will interview NEWTON LIGHT, Box 458 A, Route 2.

THE SAN ANTONIO OFFICE

AT LAREDO, TEXAS

Will interview RAMON MARTINEZ, 2720 Juarez Avenue.

THE SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Will interview FREDERICK M. HOBBLITT, residence: 22 Temescal Terrace; business: Morse Export-Import Company, 64 Pine Street.

THE SEATTLE OFFICE

AT BELLINGHAM, WASHINGTON

Will interview ALBERT P. RICKERT, 700 Myrtle Street (it should be noted that RICKERT's address was also Given as 313 Mohawk Street, Louisville, Kentucky, and that if RICKERT is found within your division Seattle is requested to advise the Louisville Office).

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will interview EDWIN KALBFLEISCH, Pentagon Building.

LEADS (Continued)

KALBFLEISCH has been interviewed on several occasions. However, it is felt he may be reinterviewed for the purpose of obtaining information along the lines requested in the leads of this report.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA MI FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN	2-13-48	2/14,16/48	[redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
IVA IKUKO TOGURI was	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [redacted], Milwaukee, Wis., former associate of IVA TOGURI at U.C.L.A., unable to identify photographs of IVA TOGURI exhibited to him.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau File [redacted]
Bureau memorandums to Los Angeles dated December 18, 1947 and February 3, 1948
Report of SA [redacted] dated December 13, 1945.

DETAILS: At Milwaukee, Wisconsin

The photographs of Subject accompanying the referenced Bureau memorandums, copies of which were furnished to auxiliary offices, were displayed to [redacted] with negative results. [redacted] explained that it has been so long since he last saw IVA IKUKO TOGURI with whom he was associated while both were attending U.C.L.A. that he is now unable to identify any photograph of IVA IKUKO TOGURI unless perhps it might be one taken during the period when they were both in attendance at U.C.L.A.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES

FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
PHOENIX	2-18-48	2-10-48	[redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
IVA IKUKO TOGURI, was.	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

On February 10, 1948, MARK L. STREETER, Mesa, Arizona, identified the two photos furnished this office by the Bureau February 3, 1948, and the four photos furnished this office by reference report, as those of subject.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau file [redacted]
Bureau letter 2-3-48.
Report, SA [redacted], 2-4-48, Los Angeles.

DETAILS:

AT MESA, ARIZONA

The following investigation was conducted by SA [redacted] and the writer.

MARK L. STREETER, 458 South Mesa Drive, on February 10, 1948, was shown the two photographs furnished this offic by the Bureau February 3, 1948, and the four photographs furnished this office by reference report, at which time he stated that they were photographs of the subject.

He stated that he would know the subject's photograph an could identify her at any time and any place.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
510 South Spring Street, Room 900
Los Angeles 13, California

January 26, 1948

Mr. James M. Carter
United States Attorney
United States Department of Justice
United States Post Office and Court House
Los Angeles 12, California

RE: IVA IKUKO TAGURI, was.
TREASON

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing herewith a photostatic copy of one original radio script reportedly used by Taguri.

This script was obtained by Bureau Agents from [redacted] obtained the original script from Richard Henschel who reportedly obtained it from the subject when he interviewed her in Tokyo. Efforts are being made at this time to interview Henschel who is in New York City.

Very truly yours,

[redacted]
Special Agent in Charge

[redacted]
encl. 1

NR

ENCLOSURE TO UNITED STATES ATTORNEY:

Photostatic copy of original radio script reportedly used by TAGURI.

IVA IKUKO TAGURI, was.
TREASON
[redacted]

FEB. 25 .XMTN 10....MUSICAL.333333 333333

ANN: Thank you.

To carry on with our regualr custom of prese
Band time each evening on this program we ha
chosen a number that fits the occasion .. se
as there is only time for one more number an
our sign off the Band comes in with Lights O

BUS: LIGHTS OUT C J 102-B

ANN: That is the cue for me to tell you that you
are listening to Radio Tokyo's special progr
for friends in Australia and the South Pacif
We do this every night of the week including
Sunday so if you haven't got the habit yet w
not become one of my family of friends "down
under". All it costs is a turn of the dial.
night at 6 pm. Join me tomorrow night, will
you? Until then this is Ann of Radio Tokyo
good night and be good.

ANNOUNCER: This is BCJ you have been listen to 10th xmt
day direct to Aust and S Pac
JZJ 11,800kc 25.42ms
JLG3 11,705kc 25.63ms
now closing down resume xmtn 9.30tt just 2hr
Time in TOK exac sec past 7.13 eve Friday
Goodnight thanks listen.

FEB.25.. XMTN 10...MUSICAL..11-1- -1-1-1.

ANN: Greetings Everybody!..How are my Friends in A
and the South Pacific this evening?..This is
Radio Tokyo here..and this is your special pr
which we Broadcast each night from 6 to 7:15
And And what do you think I found, going thro
Record Library to-day?..something I'll guaran
you haven't heard in years..listen!.here it i

BUS: "VIENI VIENI"..(V.V.A.10048-A)

ANN: Thats one out of the past isn't it?..and now
about some of that nice close Harmony work fr
Orphan's Choir?..can do?..Alright give us the
on the tuning fork Sergeant, and away we go!.
"MY OLD KENTUCKY HOME."

BUS: "MY OLD KENTUCKY HOME"...(V.J.H.213-B)

ANN: Nice work indeed!..if you can just keep yours
of trouble, and keep your feet dry, you'll be
the Networks when this is over!...lets sing a
more and then It'Ll be time for your News fro
American Home Front..Here we go!...

BUS: And now here's your News Announcer to read yo
News from the American Home Front!..come on i

TED READS: A.H.F. NEWS.....

ANN: THANK you....thank you..thank you.....
This is Radio Tokyo calling, and your dearest
Ann presenting our special programme for list
in Australia and my Family of Orphans in the
Pacific.....

FEB.25...XMTN 10....MUSICAL...2-2-2-2-2

This time lets just be quiet and listen to some
swell music shall we?..here we are then the Min
Symphony with Eugene Ormandy playing Schumann's
XXX "TRAUMERIE"...

BUS: "TRAUMERIE"....(V.J.D.-498-B)

ANN: Like that?..me too, but now lets have something
little lighter and then it will be time for me
pass you on for your News Highlights and the Zo
Here we are?..Melodies by ~~[illegible]~~
fex Leo Fall played for you by Marek Weber & O

BUS: LEO FALL POTPOURRI (.V.J.B.122-A)

Use both aides if required.

NEWS, etc....

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

510 South Spring Street, Room 900
Los Angeles 13, California
February 5, 1948

Mr. James M. Carter
United States Attorney
U. S. Department of Justice
U. S. Post Office & Court H.
Los Angeles 12, California

FEB 6 - 1948

Re: IVA IKUKO TOGURI
TREASON

Dear Sir:

The following is a communication from the Legal Attache of the American Embassy in London, England dated December 31, 1947 which is quoted in its entirety:

"Reference is made to Bureau cable dated December 5, 1947, requesting that [redacted] an [redacted] presently in Europe be located with the view to determining whether he is able to identify the voice of Tokio Rose and possibly observed her in propaganda broadcasts in Japan and also whether he is able to furnish the name of an American Aviator familiar with the voice of subject.

[redacted] was located through [redacted] London, [redacted] and at the time of writer's inquiry it was ascertained that he is presently in Belgium and is connected with [redacted] Belgium. Fortunately, he was in London during the Christmas holidays and contacted the writer in the office at the American Embassy, at which time he stated that much as he would like to he is unable to identify the voice of Tokio Rose as he has never seen, heard or talked with her during the time he was a prisoner of war in Japan from July 1942 until the cessation of hostilities. Also, he was unable to provide the name of an American aviator familiar with the voice of Tokio Rose as suggested by the Bureau. He is in correspondence with several former American Army personnel with whom he was in contact while a prisoner of war but none of these

NR

Mr. James M. Carter February 5, 1948

Re: IVA IKUKO TOGURI, was.
TREASON

"individuals knew Tokio Rose or would be in a position to give testimony against her. He did, however, provide the writer with the names of several individuals who are presently in Australia and who definitely can identify her voice.

"One of these individuals is Lieutenant [redacted] who is presently residing at [redacted] Australia. According to [redacted] was taken from the prisoner of war camp to Tokyo where he remained for approximately 18 months and was definitely in Radio Tokyo and knew Tokio Rose. [redacted] refused to broadcast propaganda for the Japanese and at the time he was being considered for use in broadcasting Japanese propaganda to Australia he was afflicted with T. B. and later had a lung removed and was generally incapable of doing any actual broadcasting.

"Another individual who can identify Tokio Rose is Flight Lieutenant [redacted] who can be reached through the RAAF in Japan or the RAAF Transport Command in Melbourne, Australia. [redacted] according to [redacted] was another Australian prisoner of war who was brought to Radio Tokyo for the purpose of broadcasting propaganda. At the time [redacted] eyesight was very bad and he was unable to do any broadcasts, however, he did see and speak to Tokio Rose and is sufficiently acquainted with her to identify her voice.

"Still another individual is Major Charles Cousens who is now in Sydney, Australia, with the local broadcasting company. Major Cousens, according to [redacted] definitely broadcast propaganda for the Japanese and after the war he was returned to Australia and prosecuted but evaded conviction on the ground that he was threatened with beatings, would have his rations cut, etc. During his trial, Tokio Rose herself was brought to Australia and she gave damaging evidence against him, however, this was not sufficient and the defense made capital of the fact that accepting the testimony of an enemy to the country in preference to that of a citizen was something unheard of. On these grounds, Cousens was acquitted, however, he was eventually dishonorably discharged from the Australian Armed Forces. It is believed that Cousens would more than welcome the opportunity of now giving evidence against Tokio Rose and certainly in view of his present employment by the broadcasting company, is not in a position to refuse.

Mr. James M. Smith February 5, 1948

Re: IVA IKUKO TOGURI, was.
TREASON

[redacted] states that another source for witnesses to give testimony against Tokio Rose would be the inmates of the Bunker or Banker prisoner of war camp in Tokyo. This camp was referred to as the prisoner of war luxury camp as all the inmates of this camp collaborated with the Japanese authorities by writing script for Tokio Rose and Radio Tokyo in general. He did not know the identity of the inmates of this camp but possibly the information can be obtained from the American army authorities.

"Another possible witness is Edwin Kalbfleisch, Jr., a former U. S. Army Lieutenant, who is now connected with the Pabst Brewery in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Kalbfleisch, according to [redacted] worked openly and actively while a prisoner of war for Tokio Rose for approximately 18 months. He wrote numerous scripts for her and for Radio Tokyo

"As stated above [redacted] is still in communication with his American prisoner of war buddies and he has agreed to further correspond with them with the view to ascertaining whether they can identify the voice of Tokio Rose or give any other evidence against her and if so, he will so inform the writer."

The Bureau is desirous of knowing if the United States Attorney at Los Angeles feels that effort should be made to interview [redacted] and [redacted]

Very truly yours,

[redacted]

Special Agent in Charge

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Denver, Colorado	2/20/48	1/7,8,14; 2/6/48	[redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
IVA IKUKO TOGURI, alias "Tokyo Rose"	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [redacted] advised he has heard radio broadcasts by Tokyo Rose and believes he can now recognize her voice. [redacted] presently residing Illinois, Missouri and should be exhibited photographs which are reportedly those of subject, for identification. File reviewed and leads brought up to date.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau File [redacted]
Report of [redacted] dated at Denver, Colorado, 12/16/47;
Report of SA [redacted] dated at New York City 2/3/48.

DETAILS: By letter dated December 11, 1947, [redacted] employed in [redacted] State of Colorado, [redacted] Denver, transmitted a letter to FBI, Washington, D.C., requesting that his name be placed on a list for selection of military personnel to appear at the hearing and trial concerning TOKYO ROSE. His letter disclosed he had served with the First Marine Division of Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands, during 1943 and 1944, and that every Thursday night at 9:00 P.M. he listened to the broadcast from Tokyo, Japan which lasted one hour. He advised that these broadcasts were under the supervision of a woman known as TOKYO ROSE and that occasionally the name IVA would be mentioned. The program consisted of the playing of phonograph records recorded by American bandleaders. During these programs a woman's voice would be transmitted such as "This transcription now being played by GLEN MILLER and his orchestra is dedicated to the

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Denver File [redacted]

"Marines and Sailors who are stationed on Guadalcanal tonight. How would you like to be home tonight, dancing with your best girl friend or wife at your favorite ballroom? Wouldn't it be nice to cuddle up to her and kiss her once again, but you will never get the chance to. I sure feel sorry for you fello

[redacted] stated that during the twelve months he sp on Guadalcanal he did not miss any of these broadcasts unless a storm interrupted their transmission. He advised that by he voice this woman appeared to be 27 or 28, her voice was rather soft and she spoke with a slight and broken accent. He advise he could recognize her voice by its various characteristics.

[redacted] who is [redacted] years of age, resides at [redacted] Denver, Colorado. He was interviewed and advised that although he had never seen TOKYO ROSE, he was of the firm opinion he could recognize her voice if he heard it again. He advised that certain characteristics in her speech were noted and that she never pronounced the letter "s"; nor did she pronounce the letter "d". He advised that for the word "and" she would say "an". He also advised she never pronounced the word "orchestra" in the plural. He said her statements were those of discouragement to the American boys and that she endeavored to lower the morale. He further advised he recalled she had a decided drawl in her speech and stated he would be very happy to try to identify her voice from a recording if given the opportunity.

[redacted] was formerly interviewed at Lowry Field, Denver, Colorado, as reflected in referenced report of the writer. When interviewed on December 13, 1947, the Denver Office did not have any photographs which were reportedly those of the Subject. Since that time, the Los Angeles Office has transmitted three photographs reportedly those of ubject, to offices by letters dated December 10, 1947 and February 3, 194 It has been ascertained that [redacted] who resided for a short time after his release from the Army, at [redacted], Denver, is presently residing with his parents at Jill Missouri. It is desired that the photographs above mentioned be exhibited to [redacted] to determine whether he can identify the with the woman who was represented to him as TOKYO ROSE in a broadcasting studio in Tokyo, Japan sometime in 1944. At that time, [redacted] was a prisoner of war and was taken to this studio with a group of other prisoners where a woman was introduced to him as TOKYO ROSE.

Denver File [redacted]

The file of the Denver Division in this case has been reviewed and the presently pending leads in the Denver Distric are being set forth hereinafter.

- P E N D I N G -

Denver File [redacted]

[redacted]

LEADS

THE ST. LOUIS DIVISION

At Illmo, Missouri

Will locate [redacted] who resides with his father, [redacted], and exhibit to him the three photographs of the Subject transmitted by the Los Angeles Office to all offices by its letters dated December 18, 1947 and February 3, 1948.

THE DENVER DIVISION

At Grand Junction, Colorado

*Will locate and interview [redacted] former Captain, AAF, and Communications Officer mentioned by [redacted] as possibly having some information relative to the broadcasts of TOKYO ROSE while on the Island of Saipan. [redacted] can be reached care of [redacted] (Above lead set forth in report of SA [redacted] dated 2/3/48 at New York.)

- P E N D I N G -

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES

FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE	2-21-48	12-5,9,10,26-47; 1-14;2-5,9,11-48	JOHN A. PARKER

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
IVA IKUKO TOGURI, was, Mrs. Philip Jairus D'Aquino, Ann, Orphan Ann, Orphan Annie, Tokyo Rose	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

SA PAUL A. HORGAN, FBI, Knoxville, in signed statement adv in October 1945, while serving as Special Agent with 80th Metropolitan Unit, CIC, US Army, Tokyo, Japan, he took IVA TOGURI into military custody at her residence on outskirts Tokyo and delivered her to a Major RIETZ, US Army, Yokohan Photographs of TOGURI positively identified by HORGAN as w picked up by him. TOGURI admitted to HORGAN that she had broadcasted over Radio Tokyo, calling herself Little Orpha Annie. In December 1945 HORGAN again saw TOGURI, taking h from Sugamo Prison to Tokyo Radio Studio, where recordings made of her voice, and returning her to prison. States CI Agent CHARLES HETTRICK had charge of Tokyo Rose investigat in Japan and interviewed TOGURI more than 20 times. Names other military personnel who worked on case listed. Lead forth to locate records of 80th Metropolitan Unit, CIC. I Col WILLISTON MADISON COX, JR, AC, ASN 0-426370, now resid Knoxville, Tennessee, was ranking American officer in Camp Bunka, Jap Prisoner of War Camp in Tokyo, where Allied pri compelled to engage in Japanese propaganda were quartered, January 1944 to September 1945. States did not know TOGUR never knowingly saw her and can furnish no firsthand infor of evidentiary value. Photos of TOGURI not recognized by Partial list of Allied prisoners confined at Camp Bunka furnished by Colonel COX from memory. COX states Major CH COUSENS, Australian Army, and Major WALLACE INCE, US Army, inmates of Camp Bunka, were forced to participate in Jap propaganda broadcasts, worked closely with TOGURI and can doubtless identify her. The statement of Colonel COX set

- RUC -

5-36

[redacted]

REFERENCE: Bureau file [redacted].
Report of SA CHESTER C. ORTON dated 2-4-48 at Los Angeles

DETAILS: AT KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE:

SA PAUL A. HORGAN, presently assigned to the Knoxville Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who entere on duty with this Bureau on December 9, 1946, advised in response to Bure teletype to all SACS dated 12-4-47 that he had formerly been a member of the United States Army and assigned as a Special Agent (Staff Sergeant) t the 80th Metropolitan Unit, Counter Intelligence Corps, and conducted investigation in that capacity in Japan during the autumn of 1945 with respect to captioned matter.

A signed statement, two copies of which were transmitted to the Bureau by Knoxville letter of 12-5-47 and one copy to the Los Ange Office by Knoxville letter of 1-15-48, was executed by SA HORGAN concerni his recollection of the events in which he participated which are believe pertinent to instant investigation. Agent HORGAN's statement is quoted a follows:

"Knoxville, Tennessee
December 5, 1947

"I, PAUL A. HORGAN, Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation, presently assigned to the Knoxville Division, make the following statement for the purpose of setting out my knowledge of and contacts with IVA TOGURI (phonetic), commonly known as TOKYO ROSE:

"On September 2, 1945, I was a member of the Counter Intelligence Corps and arrived at Tokyo, Japan, from the Philippine Islands. I was a Special Agent of the 80th Metropolitan Unit, Counter Intelligence Corps, Tokyo.

"In approximately October, 1945, I was ordered by my superior officer, Captain PIERSON, to pick up IVA TOGURI (phonetic) at an address not now recalled on the outskirts of Tokyo. It was generally understood around the Counter Intelligence Corps Headquarter that IVA TOGURI (phonetic) was identical with the female broadcaster known as TOKYO ROSE. In company with Counter Intelligence Corps Special Agents, Staff Sergeant MILTON BELINKIE (phonetic), who, I believe, [redacted] and Technical Sergeant MURPHY, whose first name, I believe, was JOHN, I went out in

accordance with my orders to pick up IVA TOGURI and turn her over to Major RIETZ (phonetic), Counter Intelligence Corps, Yokohama. The three of us went to the stated address in a jeep and picked up a young woman about twenty-six or twenty-seven years of age, who spoke fluent English, and who acknowledged her identity as IVA TOGURI (phonetic). We carried her in the jeep to Yokohama. During the ride from Tokyo to Yokohama, this young woman stated that her maiden name was IVA TOGURI (phonetic) and that she was married to TOMASO ACQUINA (phonetic), a Portuguese foreign news correspondent attached to the Domei News Agency. During this ride, IVA TOGURI (phonetic) admitted she had broadcast from the Tokyo Radio Station of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan, which was commonly known as Radio Tokyo. She said that the first time she heard herself called TOKYO ROSE was when the American Army entered Tokyo. She stated that she had on occasion introduced herself on some of her programs as "Little Orphan Annie". During this ride, Special Agent MURPHY was kidding IVA TOGURI (phonetic) by telling her that she had not damaged the morale of the American forces and, in fact, the commanding officers had requisitioned more radios for the men to enable them to hear her program. She laughed and said, in effect, that she didn't care and that she didn't see how her broadcasts could have any damaging effects It was assumed, in the ensuing conversation, by all of us, including IVA TOGURI (phonetic), that she was the woman broadcasting as TOKYO ROSE. When we got to Yokohama, after about an hours ride, we turned IVA TOGURI (phonetic) over to Major RIETZ (phonetic). I did not see IVA TOGURI (phonetic) again for a period of two to three months.

"In approximately December, 1945, Captain PIERSON gave me a list of three persons to pick up at Sugamo Prison in Tokyo and to take to the Radio Broadcasting Corporation of Japan for the purpose of making recordings of their voices. These three people were MARK L. STREETER, an American civilian captured by the Japanese on Wake Island, Sergeant JOHN PROVOO (phonetic), who was captured by the Japanese on Corregidor, and IVA TOGURI (phonetic), all of whom had broadcast on the Japanese propaganda program. STREETER refused to accompany me to the Broadcasting Corporation but IVA TOGURI (phonet and JOHN PROVOO (phonetic) went with me to the Broadcasting Corporatio of Japan and made recordings from scripts of their previous broadcasts I recall that when IVA TOGURI (phonetic) came into the interview room in Sugamo Prison I asked her if she remembered me. She laughed and said, in effect, she should after the jeep ride I had given her from Tokyo to Yokohama. On this occasion, I interviewed IVA TOGURI (phonetic) as to her willingness to make the recording, took her to the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan, and listened while she read

her script. After the recording, in company with 2nd Lieutenant HARDESTY, also of the 80th Metropolitan Unit, Counter Intelligence Corps, I took IVA TOGURI (phonetic) to the Hotel Kai Kosha (phonetic), where the 80th Metropolitan Unit was quartered, provided her with dinner, and talked with her for approximately one and one-half hours. Lt. HARDESTY and myself then took IVA TOGURI (phonetic) and Sergeant JOHN PROVOO (phonetic) to Camp Bunka, where the Allied Nationals who were doing propaganda for the Japanese were quartered during the war, and from there took her back to Sugamo Prison, and I never saw her again.

"After the recordings previously referred to were made under the supervision of Lt. MARLEY (phonetic) of the 80th Metropolitan Unit, Counter Intelligence Corps, they were, by him, flown back to Washington, D. C., for identification purposes.

"IVA TOGURI did not have a particularly distinctive voice and she had a slight impediment in the nature of a lisp, which occasionally occurred in her speech. From listening to IVA TOGURI (phonetic), I gained the impression that she was not trained for broadcasting and did not have polished diction. She ran through her script hurriedly and without pauses for punctuation. During the recordings above mentioned, IVA TOGURI (phonetic) read several of the scripts she had read during the war, and her reading ran something like this—

> "Good evening, bone heads. This is your old friend, "Little Orphan Annie", coming to you with another series of your favorite melodies. How is it out there tonight, suckers, wallowing in the mud, slime, and filth, when you should be home with your sweethearts? Oh, you suckers. Well, sit back and try to make yourselves comfortable while I play for you one of your old favorites. (Then she would play a record like "Mexicali Rose", "I Love You Truly" or another popular hit.)

"When the record was over, she would comment on it, saying something like this—

> "Well, how did you like that, bone heads?

"Special Agent, Counter Intelligence Corps, CHARLES HETTRICK of the 80th Metropolitan Unit handled the entire TOKYO ROSE

investigation and interviewed IVA TOGURI (phonetic) more than twenty times. He knew her and her whole story and, in my opinion, could undoubtedly identify IVA TOGURI (phonetic), known as TOKYO ROSE, by voice or by any other means.

"Major WALLACE E. INCE, U. S. Army Signal Corps, who was captured in the Philippines, was one of the three men in charge of all the Allied Nationals, who were quartered in Camp Bunka and were being used by the Japanese in their propaganda broadcasts. The Counter Intelligence Corps investigation disclosed that INCE was one of the three men who auditioned ten Japanese girls who spoke English for the purpose of selecting a female propaganda broadcaster. From these ten girls one was selected, this being IVA TOGURI (phonetic), known to the American forces as TOKYO ROSE. INCE stated that IVA TOGURI (phonetic) had been selected by himself and the other two men as a means of at least partially sabotaging the Japanese propaganda program since her voice was not pleasant or well suited to broadcasting purposes. INCE and the other two men--Major CHARLES COUSENS (phonetic), an Australian who was afterwards turned over to the Australian authorities, and a third man believed to be a Lieutenant Colonel COX, but I am not sure--had close and immediate supervision, during the broadcasting activities, of a number of these Allied Nationals, including IVA TOGURI, and knew them very well indeed. Without doubt, INCE could identify IVA TOGURI (phonetic) by voice or any other means. At the time I left Tokyo, INCE was under confinement and investigation for collaboration, and I do not know his present status or whereabouts.

"I have read the above, and it is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

/s/ PAUL A. HORGAN"

HORGAN stated that, although he did hear TOGURI make a test recording of her voice, he did not hear her engage in any of her regular broadcasts. He obtained no scripts, recordings or other matter of evidentiary value when he took the subject into custody. He likewise advised that he has no information regarding the present addresses of any of the military personnel mentioned in above statement who participated in the Tokyo Rose investigation during 1945, but suggested that investigative reports submitted by CIC personnel would be on file at CIC Headquarters, possibly in the Office of the Provost Marshal General at the War Department in Washington, DC.

[redacted]

The photograph, proported to be that of TOGURI, transmitted to Knoxville with Bureau letter of December 18, 1947 and identified as a photograph of subject TOGURI made while she was in Japan, which portrays her wearing a Japanese kimono and singing at a microphone before an orchestra, was viewed by SA HORGAN and he stated that it did not resemble the subject in his opinion. He described TOGURI as a small-boned woman with pointed facial features, straight hair and appearing typically Japanese.

The large photograph of subject TOGURI, portraying her in American dress consisting of a white blouse, open at the throat, and a vest-like jacket, which was transmitted to Knoxville with Los Angeles letter of January 8, 1948, was viewed by SA HORGAN who advised that it is an excellent likeness of the woman known to him as IVA TOGURI and is identical with the woman taken into custody by him on the outskirts of Tokyo in approximately October 1945. Likewise, SA HORGAN positively identified the two photographs of TOGURI furnished this office by Bureau letter of February 3, 1948. It is noted that one of these photographs portrays TOGURI, wearing slacks and a blouse, standing in a bamboo archway, and the other portrays her, similarly dressed, seated at a table on which a microphone is located. SA HORGAN likewise positively identified the four small photographs of TOGURI transmitted to Knoxville as enclosures to referenced report of SA CHESTER C. ORTON dated 2-4-48 at Los Angeles. He advises that all photographs except the one first mentioned above depict the woman known to him as IVA TOGURI, who was taken into military custody by him in Tokyo during October of 1945. He believes that he can identify this woman should he have an opportunity to view her in person.

Los Angeles letter of January 27, 1948, referring in turn to Bureau letter of January 17, 1948, requested that the six individuals mentioned by Major WALLACE E. INGE, as set forth in San Francisco letter of 12-23-47 (copy of which was not furnished Knoxville) be interviewed, and listed one of these six individuals as WILLISTON M. COX, 2627 Kingston Place, Knoxville, Tennessee. Similarly, the report of SA ORTON dated 2-4-48 at Los Angeles further identifies COX as WILLISTON MADISON COX, JR, 2627 Kingston Pike, Knoxville, Tennessee, who was a major in the United States Army, imprisoned in Camp Bunka in Tokyo, and who supervised Bunka camp operations. It was believed that he might have information of value concerning the Tokyo Rose investigation.

It should be noted that WILLISTON MADISON COX, JR, now a civilian, was discharged from the United States Army Air Corps as a Lieutenant Colonel on January 29, 1946 and since that time has been residing with his father, [redacted] at 2627

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Kingston Pike, Knoxville, and has been recouping his health at the COX farm located at Louisville, Tennessee. COX is 30 years of age, a graduate of the University of Tennessee, and is an acquaintance of the writer. On February 9 and 11, 1948 COX was interviewed at the Knoxville Office by SA PAUL A. HORGAN and the writer and furnished the following signed statement, the original of which is being transmitted herewith to the Los Angeles Office:

"Knoxville, Tennessee
February 11, 1948

"I, Williston Madison Cox, Jr, of 2627 Kingston Pike, Knoxville, Tennessee, age 30, make the following free and voluntary statement to Special Agents John A. Parker and Paul A. Horgan of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Knoxville, Tennessee, having been advised that such statement is not compulsory and that it may be used in a court of law if necessary. No threats, promises or inducements were made to me to give this statement.

"I enlisted in the United States Army Air Corps on February 10, 1941 and was assigned to duty in the South Pacific with the 38th Bombardment Group, Fifth Air Force. While based at Port Moresby, New Guinea we made a bombing mission over the Jap Naval Base, Madang, New Guinea on August 5, 1943. At that time I held the rank of Major, ASN 0-426370, and on that occasion I was not piloting an airplane but was riding as Command Pilot of the B-25 Squadron. One of the motors of the plane caught afire as a result of enemy action and it was necessary for us to make a forced landing in a small bay near Madang. One of the members of the crew, Sergeant Zimmerman, was killed in the crash and the other five members of the crew, including myself, swam ashore, with the aid of life-jackets, and were taken prisoner by a detachment of Japanese Infantry soldiers. Those taken prisoner with me were Captain Robert Herry, Lt Koscelnek, Lt Lewis Rittacco and Sergeant Anderson. These last four crew members later lost their lives in the sinking of a Jap prison ship.

"I was first placed in a prison camp at Madang and held there for approximately three weeks and then flown to Rabaul. I was held at Rabaul for about four and one-half months and then went by boat to Tokyo, arriving at Tokyo about December 8, 1943, and was incarcerated in the Omori Prison Camp in Tokyo. After remaining at Omori for about four weeks, two Japs, one a Lieutenant and one a civilian, came in and interviewed us and obtained our personal

histories. About two weeks thereafter Lt Jack Wisener and I were transferred from Camp Omori to Camp Bunka in Tokyo, which had been set up in a former girls' school. Camp Bunka had been established by the Japanese approximately two or three months prior to my arrival there for the purpose of quartering prisoners of war who were to be used in radio broadcasts and other Japanese propaganda activities.

Other inmates of Camp Bunka, whom I can now recall, were Major Wallace E. Ince, captured on Corregidor, originally from Walla Walla, Washington, who I now believe to be in the Regular Army; Major Charles Cousens, Australian Army, who had been captured at Singapore and who before the war had been an announcer with the Australian Broadcasting Company in Sidney, Australia; Lieutenant George Henshaw, United States Navy, whose home was in Honolulu, T.H., present whereabouts unknown to me; Lieutenant Edwin Kalbfleisch, United States Army Artillery, captured on Batan, who came originally, I believe, from St Louis, Missouri, and who may now be a Regular Army officer; Lieutenant John McNaughton, British Army, whose home was London and who was captured at Singapore; Lieutenant Jack Wisener, United States Army Air Corps, whose home is in Wells, Texas and with whom I have corresponded within the past few months; Master Sergeant Newton Light, who had about twenty years service in the United States Army, originally from Roanoke, Virginia and had married a Philippine woman, and whose present whereabouts I do not know; Sergeant John Provoo, United States Army, originally from San Francisco (?), California, who had studied Buddhism in Japan for a year and a half before the war and who, following his capture on Corregidor, was used by the Japs as an interpreter and who, I understand, is presently being held at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas, awaiting Court-martial on charges of collaboration; Frank Fujita, a United States Army volunteer through the Texas National Guard, whose home was in Abilene, Texas, present whereabouts unknown to me; Chief Radioman Fred Smith; United States Navy, originally from California, who I believe to be still in the United States Navy; a Dutch Army Warrant Officer named Schenk who had been captured at Java, D.W.I.; Corporal Fred M. Hobblitt, United States Marine Corps, captured on Wake Island; Sergeant Walter Odlin, RA, United States Army Air Corps, who had been captured in the Philippines while with the 19th Bombardment Group, whose home originally was in New Hampshire; and two or three others among the military personnel whose names I cannot recall.

"Several civilians were also incarcerated at Camp Bunka, including Joseph Astarita from Brooklyn, New York who was captured

while working on a construction project on Wake Island; Mark Streeter, originally from Ogden, Utah, captured as a civilian construction worker on Wake Island, who has been charged with treason for his collaboration activities; Larry Quill, originally from Oregon, who was captured as a civilian construction worker on Wake Island; and one or two other civilians whose names I cannot now recall.

"So far as I now know, all of the above named individuals are still alive and would be available for interview concerning this matter.

"I have been asked what I know about Iva Ikuko Toguri, also known as Tokyo Rose, Little Orphan Annie and Annie, who broadcasted on the "Zero Hour" programs over Radio Tokyo, speaking in English and playing recordings of popular American songs, which broadcasts were beamed to Allied troups in the South Pacific. I wish to state that I never knowingly saw this woman, Iva Ikuko Toguri, and can furnish no first-hand information whatsoever concerning her activities which would be of evidentiary value in treason proceedings against her. I knew that there was such a woman from hearing conversations around Camp Bunka, and most of what I know concerning her was told to me by Major Wallace Ince, mentioned above. Ince and Cousens were forced to participate in "Zero Hour" broadcasts and frequently went to the studios of Radio Tokyo. I believe that they can identify this woman if it is possible for anyone to do so. I have been shown four separate photographs of Iva Ikuko Toguri and do not recognize her as anyone I have ever seen before.

"During the time I was confined to Camp Bunka I was requested on several occasions by the Japs to participate on radio broadcasts over Radio Tokyo but always succeeded in evading such broadcasts by feigning illness or by passive refusal to go to the studios. On four or five occasions I did sing in a chorus with other prisoners of war on the "Hinomaru Hour."

"At the time my personal history was obtained by the Japs while I was still at the Omori Camp in Tokyo, the Japs prepared a dramatic skit concerning the shooting down and capture of myself and my crew which was presented over Radio Tokyo shortly before I was transferred to Camp Bunka. I did not participate in this broadcast and the American voices portrayed thereon were those of other Allied prisoners of war confined at Camp Bunka. Altogether, I estimate that eight or ten of the prisoners at Camp Bunka participated

[redacted]

in actual broadcasts over Radio Tokyo in their individual capacities, and many of the remainder, including myself, sang in a chorus from time to time, which was used as background music in the "Hinomaru Hour" broadcasts.

"I remained at Camp Bunka until the end of the war, being transferred back to Camp Omori on about August 16, 1945 and subsequently liberated by the American Navy. I returned to the United States, travelling via plane from Tokyo to Manila and thence to San Francisco by transport, arriving about September 4, 1945. On September 24, 1945 I received a promotion to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and was honorably discharged with that rank on January 29, 1946 at the Air Corps Separation Center, Boca Raton, Florida. During my imprisonment I lost considerable weight, suffered from malaria, dietary deficiencies, and spent approximately a year following my release undergoing treatment at Army hospitals.

"Shortly after my liberation I furnished complete statements, incorporating the above information and other information of military value, to the Counter Intelligence Corps representatives of the United States Army at the 29th Replacement Depot in Manila, P.I. I also furnished statements to CIC Agents while still in the Air Corps and stationed at the Miami Army Air Depot, Miami, Florida, and since my discharge have furnished two separate depositions to CIC Agent [redacted] Federal Building, Knoxville, Tennessee. It is my understanding that these statements and depositions were to be used in the War Crimes Trials concerning the various members of the Japanese military establishments where I was imprisoned. None of these statements contained any information of evidentiary value concerning Iva Ikuko Toguri.

"I read the above statement and it is all true and correct to the best of my recollection and belief.

/s/ WILLISTON M. COX, JR.

Witnesses:
JOHN A. PARKER
F.B.I. Knoxville, Tenn."

Mr. COX pointed out that he kept no diary during the time he was in prison and therefore the names, addresses and dates set out in above statement are all drawn from his memory. [redacted]

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[redacted]

[redacted]

Mr. COX elaborated by saying that he was quartered in a small room at Camp Bunka for approximately eighteen months with INCE, COUSENS, KALBFLEISCH, HENSHAW, WISENER, McNAUGHTON and SHENK and therefore was closer to these individuals than he was to any of the other inmates of Camp Bunka. He advised that of these, INCE and COUSENS could undoubtedly furnish information of evidentiary value in any prosecution of TOGURI.

All of the above described photographs of IVA TOGURI were exhibited to Colonel COX and he advised that he could not identify them. He stated that he never knowingly saw this woman and, in so far as he is now aware, never came in contact with her while a prisoner in Japan. He admitted that he had heard of her and that most of the information which he had received second-hand concerning her was furnished him by Major WALLACE INCE, mentioned above.

It is noted from a review of this file that Major INCE and Major COUSENS both have apparently been interviewed at length concerning this matter and no lead is therefore being set forth to have them interviewed. Likewise, it is noted that referenced report of SA ORTON sets forth leads to have other inmates of Camp Bunka interviewed and these leads are not being restated by the Knoxville Office.

Enclosures: Los Angeles - original statement of Lt Col WILLISTON MADISON COX, JR

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

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LEADS

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, DC

Will, at the CIC Headquarters or Provost Marshal General's Office, War Department, attempt to locate investigative reports pertinent to the Tokyo Rose case, which were prepared by Agents of the 80th Metropolitan Unit, Counter Intelligence Corps, at Tokyo during the autumn of 1945, noting that the following military personnel mentioned in the signed statement of SA HORGAN possibly conducted investigation pertinent to this matter:

Captain PIERSON
Major REITZ
Lieutenant HARDESTY
Lieutenant MARLEY
CIC Agent CHARLES HETTRICK
CIC Agent BELINKIE
CIC Agent JOHN MURPHY

Will fully identify the above CIC Agents by name, serial number and present address, setting forth leads to have them interviewed concerning their recollection of the investigation conducted by them in the Tokyo Rose case.

Will obtain copies or photostats of pertinent CIC reports in the Tokyo Rose case, furnishing such copies to the Los Angeles Office and, if deemed necessary, likewise furnishing copies to offices assigned leads to interview the appropriate CIC personnel mentioned in the aforegoing paragraph.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

CV. FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
CLEVELAND, OHIO	2/24/48	12/26/47; 2/13/48	CLARE F. CARTER [redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
IVA IKUKO TOGURI, was: "Tokio Rose," "Orphan Annie," Ann Toguri	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [redacted], Cleveland, Ohio, formerly with [redacted] in Japan occupation, advises he received two photographs of "Tokio Rose" and sample of radio script used by her from fellow officers in Japan between September 2nd and October 1st, 1945. Believes RICHARD HINCHEL or [redacted] now of New York City, may have been officers furnishing this evidence. Cannot recall exact details or circumstances of receiving same. Radio script and photographs forwarded Bureau December 31, 1947.

- R U C -

Reference: Bureau teletype dated December 4, 1947

Cleveland letter to Bureau dated December 31, 1947

Los Angeles letter to New York dated February 10, 1948.

Details: At Cleveland, Ohio:

[redacted], [redacted] Ohio, was interviewed at his home by the writer on December 26, 1947.

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[redacted]

[redacted] is presently employed at the [redacted] at [redacted], Cleveland, and stated that between September 2, 1945 and October 1, 1945 he was with the General Headquarters Division under General MacArthur and was acting as [redacted] in the 4026th Signal Photo Battalion. He stated that his "outfit" moved into Tokyo with the first of the occupying troops, and that one of the first assignments they had there was to secure suitable news stories complete with pictures, and that, accordingly, a group of photographers connected with his battalion endeavored to locate, photograph, and interview "TOKYO ROSE."

He stated that these men were apparently successful in this and that one of his subordinates, a man named RICHARD HENSCHEL, who is presently living in the Central Park area of New York City and who is listed in the New York City phone book (believed to be working for the "Disc of the Month Club," New York City), located "TOKYO ROSE" at her home and photographed her, both at her home and in the broadcasting studio. He said that HENSCHEL furnished him the two prints of the photographs which were forwarded to the Bureau by referenced Cleveland letter dated December 31, 1947, indicating he had taken them of subject "TOKYO ROSE" at that time. [redacted] pointed out that in the photograph believed to have been taken in the broadcasting studio there is a reflection in the background similar to lights used in taking motion pictures, and he believes it possible that moving pictures were also taken of "TOKYO ROSE" by this organization at that time.

He said further that HENSCHEL appears to have interviewed or to have been present at an interview of "TOKYO ROSE" at her home, at which time she furnished HENSCHEL with two or more copies of radio scripts used by her. One of the original radio scripts was given by HENSCHEL to [redacted] and was delivered to Special Agent [redacted] by [redacted] together with the two photographs referred to above. [redacted] has requested that when these items have served their purpose they be returned to him if possible.

[redacted] stated that from the subject matter of the script he would judge the scripts to have been used in the year 1942 or 1943, although it is noted that all the scripts are undated as to year. He said that he understood from HENSCHEL that the signature appearing on the first page of the script is the genuine signature of "TOKYO ROSE" presumably placed thereon at the time of the presentation of the script to HENSCHEL.

[redacted] further stated that one [redacted] in Tokyo at that time, and was believed by him to have been present at the "TOKYO ROSE" interview. [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] further stated that in his opinion further valuable information could be secured from one [redacted] He said that [redacted] he believes that [redacted] is familiar with the photographing and interviewing of "TOKYO ROSE" by the occupying troops.

He said that from his conversations with HENSCHEL he got the impression that "TOKYO ROSE" had explained her role as broadcaster by stating that her part in the program was innocuous, and that the only untrue portions of it or the only parts that could be construed as enemy propaganda were contained in the news items which were read by another announcer into the program from time to time.

On February 13, 1948 [redacted] was re-contacted by the writer and confirmed the fact that he was unable to recall specifically who furnished him the photographs and sample radio script referred to herein. He stated that to the best of his recollection it was either RICHARD HENSCHEL or [redacted] and that he received these pieces of evidence sometime between September 2nd and October 1st, 1945.

It is to be noted that the original two photographs and sample radio script furnished by [redacted] as described herein, were forwarded to the Bureau by referenced letter dated December 31, 1947.

On February 17, 1948 the New York Office was advised by teletype that RICHARD HENSCHEL, according to informant [redacted], was last known to reside at 42 West 88th Street as of January 1947. [redacted]

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION
TO THE
OFFICE OF ORIGIN

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES

FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
LOS ANGELES	2/20/48	2/9/48	CHESTER C. ORTON [redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
IVA IKUKO TOGURI, w.a.s.	T R E A S O N

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: GEORGE H. HENSHAW on reinterview furnished details concerning POW programs on Radio Tokyo. Identified RUTH HAYAKAWA, MIYEKO FURUYA OKI, GENEVIEVE TOPPING, and MARY ISHII. Confirmed general statements made by GEORGE KAZUMARO UNO on activities at Bunko, but claimed conditions were not as good as indicated by UNO. HENSHAW claims he has never seen or talked to TOGURI. Radio Tokyo employee produced radio script at trial of COUSENS in Australia.

-P-

REFERENCE: Bureau File [redacted]
Report of SA CHESTER C. ORTON, Los Angeles, 2/4/48.

DETAILS:

GEORGE H. HENSHAW was reinterviewed on February 9, 1948 at his apartment, 617 North Linden Drive, Beverly Hills, California, by Special Agent JOHN J. HENRY and the writer.

The Bureau under date of January 31, 1948 furnished this office with photostatic copies of CIC investigation on one GEORGE KAZUMARO UNO which included a statement made by UNO. In his statement, UNO alleges that the POWs who were in Camp Bunka had a program and "actually, they competed with the

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already popular ZERO HOUR which featured Miss RUTH HAYAKAWA as TOKYO ROSE."

HENSHAW stated that their program as it was first instituted was known as the HUNOMARU HOUR and was subsequently entitled HUMANITY CALLS. There was also another program put on by the POWs entitled THE POSTMAN CALLS. He admitted that their programs did compete for popularity among the GI listeners with the ZERO HOUR. Insofar as he can recall in his conversations with INCE and COUSENS who were the activators of the ZERO HOUR, IVA TOGURI was the person who played the principal part and who was typified by the American GIs as TOKYO ROSE, although RUTH HAYAKAWA did participate on the program for a portion of the time.

With regard to the program HUMANITY CALLS, HENSHAW stated that in the fall of 1944 it received this new name. From December, 1943 until the fall of 1944, it was known as the HUNOMARU HOUR. The HUMANITY CALLS program was practically as follows: There was a Master of Ceremonies and theme music. This was followed by a commentary which more often than not had a political point; sometimes the commentaries would deal with Red Cross life. This was followed by some music and after the music came the playlet entitled THREE MISSING MEN which was written by HENSHAW. This was followed by a record and in the early stages of the program, after the record there was a commentary. However, during the latter part of the war, the commentary was often deleted and six or seven messages from POWs were read. The purpose of this was to generate interest on the part of people on the home front and encourage them to listen to the programs so that they would hear the messages and at the same time would be subjected to the Japanese propaganda that would come out in the commentaries.

In his conversation with INCE and HOBBLITT, HENSHAW ascertained that THE POSTMAN CALLS program was initiated in the fall of 1944 and continued until V-J Day. The program was instituted by TED WALLACE whose real name is WALLACE ELWELL INCE. He wrote the script, supervised the program and operated the turntables. The program was thirty minutes in length. The program was devoted almost entirely to POWs and contained one brief commentary which would appear two or three times a week. All of the messages on THE POSTMAN CALLS were read by FREDERICK M. HOBBLITT.

HENSHAW stated that at first women were used in the HUMANITY CALLS broadcast, but that near the close of the war they were eliminated and the parts were taken by the POWs themselves. These women were: RUTH HAYAKAWA, MIYEKO FURUYA, who later became Mrs. KENKICHI OKI, and "Mother" GENEVIEVE TOPPING.

TOGURI, in her own signed statement, indicates that HAYAKAWA was the individual who appeared on the program on Sundays. Mrs. KEN OKI, according to TOGURI, took her place on Saturdays from the summer of 1944 until the spring of 1945.

HENSHAW described both these women as full time employees of Radio Tokyo, participating in various programs, including those with the POWs. GENEVIEVE TOPPING was described by HENSHAW as being about 83 years of age, and the wife of an American missionary; that she had spent most of her life in Japan, and had become indoctrinated by the Japanese. HAYAKAWA, according to HENSHAW, was a friend of UNO's and HAYAKAWA was reported to be a member of KEMPI TAI, which he described as being the NKVD or Gestapo in Japan. The only time that HENSHAW saw HAYAKAWA was during the period that UNO was in charge of the camp before he left for the Philippines. This was approximately from December 8, 1943 to the fall of 1944.

MIYEKO FURUYA, as she was known to him and who is now Mrs. KEN OKI, took female parts on the program and he knew her for a period of six months, commencing in the early part of 1944. He could not give much information concerning Mrs. TOPPING, except that she was strongly pro-Japanese. In the fall of 1944, the Japanese put a ban on Radio Tokyo female personnel participating in the POW radio programs.

In TOGURI's signed statement, she makes mention of the fact that MARY ISHII, an Eurasian, took her place during the period from March to May, 1945 during which period TOGURI was ill. After TOGURI returned to the ZERO HOUR, ISHII continued on the program until it went off the air in August, 1945.

HENSHAW stated that MARY ISHII is the sister to KENNETH ISHII who worked very closely with COUSENS in Radio Tokyo. KENNETH visited Camp Bunka and on one occasion got HENSHAW a pair of shoes. KENNETH ISHII was well regarded by both COUSENS and INCE. HENSHAW believed that ISHII had a Caucasian mother. HENSHAW met MARY ISHII after the war about one year ago in Tokyo at which time she was working in a canteen for enlisted men. KENNETH ISHII is presently employed in Reuters (British News Agency) in Tokyo, and HENSHAW has been in communication with him since the termination of the war.

According to HENSHAW, INCE was active in the ZERO HOUR with TOGURI from some time before he arrived in Bunka in December, 1943 until May 1, 1944. COUSENS was also active on the ZERO HOUR until June 17, 1944 when he got sick and was placed in the hospital until January, 1945. Both INCE and COUSENS wrote TOGURI's scripts from the time he first met them until June of 1944. After that HENSHAW does not know who took their place on the ZERO HOUR with TOGURI. After COUSENS recovered in January, 1945, he joined the HUMANITY CALLS program, wrote some commentaries and handled the political items. He does not recall that COUSENS did any work on the ZERO HOUR during 1945.

[redacted]

HENSHAW said that at Radio Tokyo there was a library of recordings. The recordings for HUMANITY CALLS and also for THE POSTMAN CALLS were picked out by two individuals, INCE and HOBBLITT. If TOGURI used the library, and it was HENSHAW's opinion that she undoubtedly did, to pick out recordings for her own programs then HOBBLITT would be one who had seen her many times.

UNO, in his statement, indicated that the POWs in Bunka were picked from among experienced journalists, commentators, radio announcers and professional entertainers. According to UNO, after their arrival from their respective POW camps; it was found that they did not all have ability and some of them came under false pretenses and others exaggerated their own ability or talent. The ones without ability and talent were given positions in the kitchen or taking care of the camp. He stated that they got up in the morning at seven, had breakfast at eight (breakfast consisted of rice and vegetable soup), worked all morning on the program, had luncheon at 11:30 A.M., (rice with meat or fish stew), went to the radio station at 12:30 by chartered automobiles and returned from the station about 3 P.M. They had recreation or study until dinner at 6 P.M. This meal consisted of rice with fried fish or meat and vegetables and fresh fruit. There was indoor recreation or study until lights out at 11 P.M. HENSHAW stated that the times and the activities as stated by UNO were correct, but that they very seldom had anything other than rice and clear soup. The lights were out at 9 P.M. and not at 11 P.M.

UNO said that on Sundays, groups of four or five prisoners escorted by either UNO or some other interpreter, the POWs in civilian clothes, would visit parks, art galleries, museums and department stores and stroll along the Ginza. HENSHAW claimed that this was done, but not every Sunday and he recalls that during the entire time that he was in camp which was twenty-one months he enjoyed only two of these outings and in 1945 activities of this sort were prohibited.

On January 31, 1948 FREDERICK M. HOBBLITT was interviewed at his home, 22 Temescal Terrace, San Francisco, in which he stated that INCE and COUSENS knew TOGURI very well because they participated on the ZERO HOUR with her. HOBBLITT also stated that HENSHAW did considerable reading while in Camp Bunka and that TOGURI frequently brought in books to read and that as a result HENSHAW would know TOGURI and had occasions to talk with her.

HENSHAW stated that he had never seen or spoken to TOGURI as previously reported. He admitted that he read a lot and added that COUSENS and INCE who spent every day at Radio Tokyo from eight in the morning to about six or seven at night were in very close contact with TOGURI and that TOGURI would furnish them books, other reading material, clothes, medicine and food, and that when they returned to the camp they would bring these articles with them and that he did receive some of these articles from INCE and COUSENS and possibly some of these came through these two individuals from TOGURI. He was

[redacted]

told by INCE and COUSENS on several occasions that TOGURI was helping them in furnishing such articles to the POWs. HENSHAW stated that HOBBLITT and INCE picked out recordings for the POW programs and as a result these two individuals had an opportunity to see TOGURI quite frequently in the recording library.

HENSHAW stated that at the trial of COUSENS in Australia there appeared for the prosecution a Japanese woman named FUMI SAISHO who was an employee of Radio Tokyo and was in charge of censoring the scripts prepared by COUSENS for the various broadcasts. At the trial of COUSENS in Australia, SAISHO produced a great number of the scripts and they were read into the record. HENSHAW was unable to advise whether or not any of these scripts were those written by COUSENS for TOGURI on the ZERO HOUR, but advised that this matter could be ascertained by obtaining a transcript from the Australian Government.

HENSHAW stated that he would be available any time to furnish all information in his possession concerning Camp Bunka and the Prisoners of War who participated on the Radio Tokyo.

-P E N D I N G-

[redacted]

L E A D S

THE LOS ANGELES OFFICE,

At Fresno, California, will re-interview [redacted] ascertain the dates, length of broadcasts and composition of program, names used by subject in identifying self on ZERO HOUR, where he was at time broadcasts were heard, how well he knew subject prior to her leaving for Japan. Will obtain a signed statement setting forth all pertinent and evidentiary facts. Will afford [redacted] opportunity to listen to record mentioned in report of SA CHESTER C. ORTON, Los Angeles, 2/9/48.

At Los Angeles, California, will follow and report pertinent information in this investigation.

Will determine if the U.S. Attorney at Los Angeles desires interviews [redacted] and [redacted] at [redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA DE FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	2/27/48	2/12,16/48	MAHLON F. COLLER [redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
IVA IKUKO TOGURI, with aliases	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ALBERT P. RICKERT does not know Subject nor did he witness any broadcast at which person known as TOKYO ROSE appeared. RICKERT gave names of people who may possibly furnish information. [redacted] former Army Air Force Captain with 500th Bomb Group Headquarters on Saipan, advised he heard the TOKYO ROSE broadcasts for period of about six months commencing September 1944 but did not believe they had any adverse effect on the morale of personnel. Recalls sometime in October 1944 TOKYO ROSE mentioned names of some high ranking officers who were arriving at Saipan and also around same period advising American troops to evacuate Saipan as Japanese would soon conquer island. [redacted] stated none of her predictions ever came true and personnel on island considered her a farce and a source of amusement. Does not believe he could identify voice of TOKYO ROSE and is not positive that it was always the same voice broadcasting.

- RUC -

([redacted]) Report of SA JOSEPH T. GENCO, New York, February 3, 1948.

Seattle teletype to Detroit, February 10, 1948.

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[redacted]

DETAILS: At Detroit, Michigan:

Mr. ALBERT P. RICKERT was interviewed at the Detroit Leland Hotel. He advised that he was a member of the United States Marines stationed at Wake Island at the time of the Japanese attack. Following the fall of Wake Island, RICKERT was taken prisoner and sent to Shanghai, China. From Shanghai, RICKERT was sent, along with four civilian prisoners, to Tokyo where the Japanese attempted to use him and the other prisoners for propaganda purposes. The four prisoners who accompanied Mr. RICKERT were as follows:

JACK TAYLOR, who in civilian life was a cattle buyer in Los Angeles.

STEPHEN SHATTLES, who prior to the war was a student at Tulane University.

LARRY QUILLE, presently working on a newspaper at Fullerton, California.

MARK STREETER, who following the fall of Japan was arrested by his fellow prisoners awaiting the arrival of the United States troops and charged with treason. STREETER was turned over to the American authorities when released from the camp at Tokyo.

RICKERT stated that there were twenty-three prisoners held for propaganda purposes at Camp Omirri at Tokyo and that a record of the twenty-three prisoners is in the hands of the military authorities. RICKERT stated that he had previously given statements regarding his experiences and treatment in the camp to the Veterans Administration and to the Marine Intelligence at Honolulu. RICKERT stated that he does not know the Subject nor did he witness any of the broadcasts in which the person known as TOKYO ROSE appeared.

RICKERT stated that Major WALLACE E. INCE stationed at Camp Stoneman in California may possibly have some information of value. RICKERT advised that INCE had appeared on radio broadcasts in Tokyo and that INCE had testified at the war crimes trials in Tokyo.

[redacted]

RICKERT further stated that one FRED HOBLET or HOBLIT was also a prisoner in Camp Omirii and [redacted]

Mr. GEORGE H. HENSHAW, also knows as BUCKY HENSHAW, residing on Country Club Road in Honolulu and still a member of the armed forces, was also a prisoner in Camp Omirii. HENSHAW had some familiarity with the broadcasts and is reported to have testified at the trial of WILLIAM COUSENS, an Australian radio commentator, who was a Major in the armed forces and also a prisoner at Camp Omirii. COUSENS requested that he be tried for treason on his return to Australia.

RICKERT stated that there were a number of Neisi connected with the radio station in Tokyo who may be able to furnish the information desired by the Bureau. He was unable, however, to give the names of the Neisi connected with the station.

The following investigation was conducted by SA CLARENCE A. BROM.

At Perkins, Michigan:

[redacted] advised he was a Captain in the Army Air Force connected with the 500th Bomb Group Headquarters and was stationed on Saipan from September 1944 to October 1945. He arrived on Saipan with the first group and shortly thereafter heard broadcasts of TOKYO ROSE which came over Station Tokyo almost daily around 3:00 p.m. He states that at first there was considerable interest in her broadcasts as practically everyone had heard about her, but as time went on, interest in the broadcast dropped and the personnel considered TOKYO ROSE a farce and listened to the program merely as a source of amusement. He estimates that the program was heard for a period of about six months after his arrival on Saipan.

[redacted] recalls that sometime during October 1944 after the first or second raid on Japan, TOKYO ROSE advised the American personnel on Saipan to evacuate the island as the Japanese would take the island in a few days. Also around the same time TOKYO ROSE mentioned the names of several high ranking officers who had just arrived at Saipan which for several days caused considerable speculation among the personnel as to the source of the information. He states that during the broadcasts which always eminated from Radio Tokyo, predictions were made as to attacks by the Japanese Air Force on various locations which never materialized.

[redacted]

In his opinion her broadcasts had no serious effect on the morale of the personnel stationed at Saipan.

[redacted] does not believe he would be able to identify the voice of TOKYO ROSE and is not positive that it was the same voice at all times. He states the personnel on Saipan referred to any female voice coming from Radio Tokyo as that of TOKYO ROSE. He states she was never announced as TOKYO ROSE and never announced herself or in any way identified herself as far as he can recall. He states the woman referred to as TOKYO ROSE used almost perfect English and enunciated very clearly in what he described as a rather high-pitched voice which consistently on the same plane and reflected little or no emotion. He never learned who TOKYO ROSE actually was but considered her to be a Japanese woman educated in the United States or a U. S. born woman reared Japanese.

Leads are not being set out to contact the persons mentioned in this report as it is believed that many of them have already been contacted. It is being left to the discretion of the Los Angeles Division to set out any further leads.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES

FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
ST. LOUIS, MO.	3-12-48	3-4-48	JAMES B. HUNT [redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
IVA IKUKO TOGURI alias "Tokyo Rose"	TREASON

[redacted] Missouri, positively identified photos of subject as likeness of individual whom he observed broadcasting in Tokyo, Japan, while a prisoner of war in 1944.

RUC

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent FRED G. McGEARY dated February 20, 1948 at Denver, Colorado.

DETAILS: [redacted] who presently resides with his father, [redacted]; at [redacted], Missouri, upon being exhibited photographs of subject positively identified them as a likeness of the individual whom he observed broadcasting over the radio while a Japanese prisoner of war in Tokyo, Japan, in 1944. He further advised that he is of the opinion that he could make a positive identification of the individual whom he saw broadcasting should he ever see her at any future time.

[redacted] advised that he can always be reached at the above address in the future.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES

FILE NO. DN [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
DENVER, COLORADO	3/12/48	2/25/48	WALTER N. ATTERBERY [redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
IVA IKUKO TOGURI, wa. "Tokyo Rose"	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted] Colorado, advised he remembered few details of "Tokyo Rose" broadcast. Very little demoralizing effect was noted by him on Saipan. [redacted] furnished three additional names of men who may furnish more information.

- RUC -

REFERENCE. Report of SA JOSEPH T. GENCO, dated 2/3/48 at New York City.

DETAILS: [redacted] Colorado, advised that while on Saipan he was a First Lieutenant in the Army Air Corps for the majority of his stay there, and was promoted to Captain approximately two months prior to returning to Guam. He was attached to the 883rd Bombing Squadron, the 500th Bombing Group, the 73rd Bombing Wing, as a communications officer on Saipan from November 17, 1944 to September 1945.

[redacted] advised that he heard TOKYO ROSE frequently during his stay on Saipan. He recalls that on one occasion she played "Down in the Valley" and in connection with this music the woman broadcasting stated the Japanese had shot down a B-29 bomber over Saipan and they were going to repair it and bomb the living area on Saipan. The living area was located below the landing strip and was considered "down in the valley."

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[redacted]

[redacted] advised if there was any demoralizing effect it was unnoticeable on the surface. He admitted that there was a distinct possibility that this radio program may have affected some, but as he previously said, it was concealed by the people so affected.

[redacted] described the voice of TOKYO ROSE as a soft, pleasant voice and not too foreign sounding. She usually played music which was considered good and gave talks which attempted to demoralize the listening Americans. [redacted] stated he believes he could identify the voice of the woman broadcasting as TOKYO ROSE. He believes it would be much easier to identify her voice on the radio or from a recording, than in person.

[redacted] recalls he had never heard TOKYO ROSE mention her name on the program, although he faintly recalls the name "Orphan Ann" or "Orphan Annie." [redacted] advises he had never noted any special time her program was aired and that he had never made it a point to tune in on any of the broadcasts. He further advised he didn't recall any incident involving one of the officers attacking the radio which was set out in SA JOSEPH T. GENCO's report dated February 3, 1948 at Los Angeles.

[redacted] advised the voice always seemed the same and that to his recollection, never did vary from the usual tone and inflection. He does not recall TOKYO ROSE trying to make Americans think of home, their wives, or their girl friends. [redacted] advised that during the period he listened to the program, he does not recall TOKYO ROSE using any specific names, numbers of squadrons, or groups, or wings, or any incidents which may have happened in the American zone.

[redacted] concluded by stating he would not hesitate to testify if needed in this case, but feels that his testimony wouldn't be of any material value.

[redacted] set out the following men who he considered could furnish further information pertinent to this case:

Since there are no outstanding leads in this Division, this case is being considered RUC.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

[redacted]

- L E A D S -

THE NEW YORK OFFICE

AT LYNBROOK, NEW YORK

Will interview [redacted] in the 881st Squadron, [redacted], for any information he may furnish about the broadcasts of TOKYO ROSE as received on Saipan.

THE DALLAS OFFICE

AT FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Will interview [redacted] Squadron 8, 7th Airdrome Group, FWAF, Fort Worth, Texas, for any information he may furnish about the alleged broadcasts of TOKYO ROSE received on Saipan.

THE BOSTON OFFICE

AT BRADFORD, MASSACHUSETTS

Will interview Technical Sergeant [redacted] one time [redacted] of the 881st Squadron, presently living at [redacted] for additional information on the TOKYO ROSE broadcasts received on Saipan.

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Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES

FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
PHILADELPHIA	3/18/48	3/6/48	CLARENCE W. FRYE

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
IVA IKUKO TOGURI, with aliases	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [redacted], former Lt., U.S. army, was not present when TOKYO ROSE was interviewed by HENRY T. BRUNDIDGE at Tokyo, Japan. He did accompany BRUNDIDGE and assisted in taking photographs of TOKYO ROSE on September 1, 1945, at Imperial Hotel, Tokyo. No interview conducted at that time. [redacted] heard only one broadcast believed to have been made by TOKYO ROSE. He identified photo exhibited as that of TOKYO ROSE.

RUC

REFERENCE Bureau file [redacted]
Teletype from New York February 26, 1948.

DETAILS: AT STATE COLLEGE, PENNSYLVANIA

[redacted], and a student at the Pennsylvania State College, furnished the following information. He was a lieutenant in the United States Army and was working as a photographer in the signal corps at the time the United States Army entered Tokyo, Japan, in 1945. When he first arrived at Tokyo with his unit, they were looking for TOKYO ROSE in order to get a news story and to take photographs of her. The first time he had occasion to see TOKYO ROSE, or come in contact with her, was on September 1, 1945, when he was requested by HENRY T. BRUNDIDGE of the Cosmopolitan Magazine to accompany him for the purpose of taking photographs. They went to the

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[redacted]

Imperial Hotel, Tokyo, where TOKYO ROSE was located and some photographs were taken of her. She was not interviewed by BRUNDIDGE at that time and it is the belief of [redacted] that BRUNDIDGE had conducted an interview of subject previously. At least BRUNDIDGE had indicated that he was the one who had first located TOKYO ROSE and he was looking forward to getting the news "scoop" with respect to subject. BRUNDIDGE did not inform [redacted] as to anything he was able to obtain from subject and neither did [redacted] hear any statements that subject might have made to BRUNDIDGE on the above occasion.

[redacted] heard only one broadcast which is believed to have been made by TOKYO ROSE, and that was when he was with the Australian Army just before going to Borneo. As he recalls this broadcast, it was stated by subject that when the Australian Army got there the Japan Army would be waiting for them. [redacted] is of the opinion that the broadcasts of TOKYO ROSE were for the most part taken as a joke by the men who are known to him to have heard her. At least that was the attitude of the men under him, and there was no effect on their morale.

[redacted] positively identified the photograph, furnished as an enclosure with Los Angeles letter dated February 3, 1948, as being that of TOKYO ROSE whom he photographed on September 1, 1945, in company with HARRY T. BRUNDIDGE.

Referred Upon Completion
to the Office of Origin

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES, CAL. FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON FIELD	3-18-48	2/27; 3/2,3,4,11/48	STANLEY T. BLASZEK,SA [redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
IVA IKUKO TOGURI, was, Mrs. Philip Jairus D'Aquino, Ann, Orphan Ann, Orphan Annie, Tokyo Rose	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Captain BENJ. KALBFLEISCH, JR., prisoner of war at Bunka, December 1, 1943, to March 28, 1944, participated in radio program broadcast from Station JOAK, radio Tokyo, known as "Hinomaru Hour." POWs at Bunka were told to "cooperate or nothing would be guaranteed;" received considerable latitude in preparing scripts and took every opportunity to write meanings into the script which might be of help to "our Intelligence;" believes COUSENS and INCE participated against their will although they remained at radio station all day long and Lieutenant HAMAMOTO and Major TSUNEISHI indicated that both were cooperating. KALBFLEISCH could not identify photograph of subject and was unable to state whether she was pro-USA or pro-Japanese. National Archives and Central Intelligence Agency, who maintain records of CWI and OSS, respectively, unable to locate recordings of "Zero Hour." Present whereabouts of Lieutenant Colonel [redacted] Colonel [redacted] and Major [redacted], formerly 883rd Bomb Squadron, Saipan Island, ascertained.

- RUC -

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[redacted]

REFERENCE: Bureau letter to the Los Angeles Office dated February 3, 1948.
Los Angeles letter to the Bureau dated February 4, 1948.
Report by SA CHESTER C. ORTON dated February 4, 1948, at Los Angeles, California.
Bureau letter dated February 18, 1948.
Report of SA ALLEN G. WEST dated February 18, 1948, at St. Louis, Missouri.
Report of SA JOHN A. PARKER dated February 21, 1948, at Knoxville, Tennessee.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Captain EDWIN KALBFLEISCH, JR., reported that while he was a prisone of war at Zentsuji during October, 1943, he and five other prisoners of war we called before the Commander and were advised by him they were to be moved to a new camp. In discussing their transfers among themselves, the prisoners learn that they, in the past, had been connected with radio or with writing. Upon their learning of their transfers, the attitude of the camp officials changed they received treatment as special prisoners. KALBFLEISCH pointed out that in this connection they received American Red Cross food parcels and various articles of clothing which heretofore had been denied them. They were officia advised that they were special prisoners, that they would be treated as such, and that they were to be moved to a prisoner of war camp in Tokyo.

Enroute to Tokyo, KALBFLEISCH stated, they stopped at Zentsuji #2 and at Camp Comori for approximately one month. During their stay at Comori they were interviewed concerning their work in civilian life and upon the occasion of KALBFLEISCH's first interview, he mentioned that he had been employed as an Assistant News Editor at Station KWK in St. Louis, Missouri, whereupon the interest of the Japanese was almost eager. From the line of their questioning, KALBFLEISCH declared that it was apparent he would be a part of the Japanese war propaganda machine. KALBFLEISCH advised that he and 13 other prisoners arrived at Bunka approximately on December 1, 1943, and were hardly situated before PROVOO, HENSHAW and KALBFLEISCH were taken to the radio station to rehearse for a broadcast to the United States. He stated they were given scripts by Count IKEDA and after the rehearsal it was decided that PROVOO was to be master of ceremonies, HENSHAW was to operate the turntable, and KALBFLEISCH was to be the feature article reader. KALBFLEISCH stated that Count IKEDA was overall in charge of propaganda and represented the Foreign Office; that KAZAMURO UNO was Program Director at the radio stati and was a Representative of the Foreign Office. Major TSUNEISHI was overall i charge of all English language propaganda and represented the Japanese Army.

He was assisted by Lieutenant HAMA MOTO who was directly in charge of the prisoners of war at Bunka. KALBFLEISCH recalled that their first broadcast, for which the script was prepared by the Japanese, started off with PROVOO identifying the program as the Hinomaru Hour, "the Voice of Greater East Asia, strong, determined, and ever victorious." KALBFLEISCH stated that he read a piece of tripe, a subject matter which he could not recall; that the Japanese had a script about the invincibility of the Japanese and the futility of continuing the war in the Pacific; that popular music was played and UNO made a few remarks concerning the strength of the Japanese Armed Forces.

Concerning the group of prisoners at Bunka, KALBFLEISCH stated they were divided into four main sections; four prisoners were engaged in the preparation and serving of meals and keeping the quarters clean; two prisoners were engaged as artists; three men handled clerical work such as mimeographing and filing and operating the library; and five prisoners were engaged in writing and producing radio programs. After a few broadcasts approximately around the middle of December GEORGE WILLIAMS announced to the other prisoners of war that he would not have anything to do with the Japanese propaganda machine and stated that he would so tell the Japanese. One day when all of the prisoners were lined up and were addressed by Major HIDOTA, of the Imperial Japanese General Staff, he told the group that they had been selected to assist in a great work, that of helping to bring peace between two great powers, and they would not be asked to do anything traitorous; he told them that they would not be forced to say or do anything they did not desire to do, and that everything they did would be voluntary. They were also informed that should any prisoners of war fail to follow instructions, "Nothing would be guaranteed."

Major HIDOTA asked if there was anyone in the group who did not feel he could cooperate in this great work to step forward. GEORGE WILLIAMS was the only one who responded and within an hour he was removed from the camp. KALBFLEISCH declared that this episode made quite an impression on the group and subsequent to Major HIDOTA's talk they were constantly reminded to cooperate or they would go the way of WILLIAMS; that there were only two places to go from Bunka, to their homes at the end of the war or to their graves like WILLIAMS did. KALBFLEISCH stated that for the first day or so the prisoners of war engaged in radio broadcasting were given a text that had been prepared by UNO but gradually they began to prepare parts of the show and took every opportunity to write meanings into the script which might be of help to "our Intelligence." HENSHAW and PROVOO took care of writing the general outline of the program. PROVOO also took care of writing all of the master of ceremonies' introductions and remarks throughout the program. HENSHAW wrote all wisecracks and musical comments and UNO was convinced that the prisoners were really trying hard; consequently, he allowed them more and more latitude. KALBFLEISCH stated he began to write on current topics as viewed through the eyes of a prisoner of war far from his home and his loved ones. He stated that this field became his specialty and that he turned out thousands of words of dribble on every conceivable subject.

During the first week of January, 1944, HENSHAW and PROVOO developed a new idea which they sold to the Japanese. It was a radio serial entitled, "Three Missing Men," and dealt with the daily activities of three GIs who had been captured by the Japanese. KALBFLEISCH stated that PROVOO soon lost interest in this serial and HENSHAW inherited the job of continuing this program.

Another feature of the Hinomaru Hour became known as the "Voice of the People." MARK L. STREETER, whom KALBFLEISCH described as vehemently anti-Roosevelt, became the star performer on this feature. According to KALBFLEISCH this feature while handled by STREETER was disgusting. He said that STREETER began his broadcast by stating that the American people had been duped into the war by a wily, oily, double-talking politician who would hesitate at nothing to further his personal ambition to become the Alexander or the Napoleon of the Twentieth Century. He urged the people of America to wake up and questioned the advisability of Americans attempting to help the decaying British Empire and then be left holding the empty bag and, consequently, footing the bills as after World War I. In his talks STREETER demanded that Americans put an end to the brutal and costly struggle in the Pacific which could only end in the defeat of America. KALBFLEISCH said that STREETER continued these revolting talks until the prisoners of war objected to UNO that either STREETER stop writing or they would go on a sit-down strike. KALBFLEISCH advised that UNO took the matter up with a higher authority and one day UNO announced that STREETER's talents would be turned to other topics. After STREETER was removed from the "Voice of the People," KALBFLEISCH began to read and write more of this feature. He stated he was frequently at words with UNO concerning the subject matter of these programs and it was not long after that KALBFLEISCH refused to do the broadcast although he had been ordered to do so. UNO threatened KALBFLEISCH, that he should either read the script or go the way of GEORGE WILLIAMS. KALBFLEISCH stated that he took the script and with red ink began to make changes and corrections. KALBFLEISCH stated that he began to read the script over the air and because of his intense dislike for the subject matter he practically rewrote it as he went along. After the program UNO told KALBFLEISCH that he would take up KALBFLEISCH's failure to follow instructions with headquarters.

Subsequently UNO told KALBFLEISCH that he would be given another chance and as punishment he would have to go without food for one day. KALBFLEISCH stated that because of his many arguments with UNO concerning the text of the "Voice of the People," he was briefly called before the higher authorities to explain his inability to get along with UNO. Around the first of March, 1944, in celebration of the 100th program of the Hinomaru Hour, the prisoners of war were given a dinner attended by the military as well as the foreign office officials of Japan. On this occasion Major TSUNEISHI complimented the prisoners of war on their cooperation thus far and asked that each of the men submit a report on what improvements could be made at Bunka.

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KALBFLEISCH stated that they spent a good deal of time on this report. It was while preparing this report when he began to suffer from a tropical disease for which he attempted to receive hospitalization. He stated that this condition became aggravated and he finally refused to leave his bed until he could receive proper medical attention. KALBFLEISCH stated that in his report, of what improvements could be made at Bunka, he made the following recommendatio: That the horrible conditions in the prison camp should be improved; that UNO and HAMA MOTO should be removed; that the Japanese increase the prisoners of war's food rations; and that the prisoners be given food parcels. KALBFLEISCH also stated that in the report he recommended that the prisoners at Bunka be returned to the status of regular prisoners and that the entire radio propaganda activities by the prisoners of war be abandoned inasmuch as the American people would never believe what they heard on the radio talks.

On March 28, 1944, KALBFLEISCH stated that the prisoners of war were called together and were advised that everybody in the camp had assisted and cooperated with the Japanese radio propaganda with one exception; namely KALBFLEISCH. He was advised to pack his belongings and he would be removed from camp. After his departure from Bunka, KALBFLEISCH was taken to a hospital camp in the Tokyo area and placed in solitary confinement. During the second week of his confinement he was called before the Commander of the camp and was told by an interpreter that he was being called to present the necessary data for his court martial and execution. He was informed that he had been accused of disobedience to a civilian employee of the Imperial Army, a crime that was punishable by death. He was also informed that he would be given a fair trial and then would be executed. KALBFLEISCH stated that nothing happened for approximately two weeks at which time he was moved to another camp. He heard nothing further concerning a court martial. Later he learned that it was through the efforts of MURAYAMA, an interpreter for Major TSUNEISHI, that his life had been spared.

Concerning his knowledge of TOKYO ROSE, KALBFLEISCH related the following: On one occasion while at the radio station a girl sitting in the control room was pointed out to him as TOKYO ROSE, and this was the only time that he had seen her. He was unable to identify the photograph of TOKYO ROSE. He stated that most of the prisoners at Bunka had heard of TOKYO ROSE but had never seen or heard her inasmuch as they were not permitted to have radios in the camp. From his own knowledge he could not say whether or not TOKYO ROSE was pro-United States or pro-Japan.

Concerning COUSENS and INCE, KALBFLEISCH declared that they had nothing to do with the Hinomaru Hour which was directed by the Foreign Office and they did not associate closely with other prisoners at the camp. It was his understanding that both were transferred to Bunka so that the Foreign Office would have better control of their propaganda activities. Both COUSENS and INCE left camp immediately after breakfast each morning for the radio station and did not return to camp until after dinner each night. He stated

[redacted]

that it was generally known that both were engaged in news propaganda activities under the direction of the Foreign Office but that they, COUSENS and INCE, did not discuss their activities with other prisoners. He stated that they were the only two prisoners at Bunka who remained at the radio station all day long. KALEPLEISCH advised that UNO and IKEDA never discussed the work done by COUSENS or INCE, but Lieutenant HAMA MOTO and Major TSUNEISHI indicated to him that both were "cooperating." KALEPLEISCH was of the opinion that both COUSENS and INCE were in the same boat as other prisoners who were told to cooperate or "nothing would be guaranteed."

[redacted] Assistant to Colonel [redacted], Security Division, Central Intelligence Agency, which agency maintains records of the Office of Strategic Services, stated that they had no records of the Zero Hour.

[redacted], Photographic Records Office, National Archives, the agency which maintains records of the Office of War Information, was unable to locate any recordings of the Zero Hour. It was her opinion that the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service of the Federal Communications Commission was the only government agency, excluding the Army or Navy, which monitored foreign broadcasts.

According to the report of JOSEPH T. GENCO, Special Agent, dated February 3, 1948, at New York City, the above officers were stationed with the 883rd Bomb Squadron, 500th Bomb Group, 73rd Wing, on Saipan Island, and frequently listened to broadcasts of TOKYO ROSE and were frequently referred to by TOKYO ROSE.

ENCLOSURE: TO THE SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

ONE COPY OF REPORT OF SA JOSEPH T. GENCO DATED FEBRUARY 3, 1948, AT NEW YORK CITY.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

17

[redacted]

LEADS

THE SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

AT HAMILTON FIELD, CALIFORNIA

Will interview Lieutenant Colonel [redacted] in accordance with instructions contained in enclosed report.

THE NEW YORK OFFICE

AT PELHAM, NEW YORK

Will interview Colonel [redacted], along the lines suggested in the report of SA JOSEPH T. GENCO dated February 3, 1948, at New York City.

THE DENVER OFFICE

AT ENGLEWOOD, COLORADO

Will interview Major [redacted] along the lines suggested in the report of SA JOSEPH T. GENCO dated February 3, 1948, in New York City.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES

Butte FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Butte, Montana	3/18/48	2/28;3/9,10/48	HARVEY D. KUTZ [redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
IVA IKUKO TOGURI, was.	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: DARWIN H. DODDS, Boise, Idaho, advised he met Subject on one occasion while at Bunka Camp, but could not say that any of the six photographs shown him were or were not of the same girl he met and was introduced to as Tokyo Rose. DODDS also stated he never heard any of the radio programs of Tokyo Rose. He could give no information regarding the program over Radio Tokyo known as the "Zero Hour" and said he never considered either COUSENS or INCE to be collaborating with the Japanese.

RUC

Reference: Report of SA CHESTER C. ORTON, February 4, 1948, at Los Angeles, California.

Details:

AT BOISE, IDAHO

DARWIN HALBERT DODDS, who is presently living at 3621 Broadway and who may also on occasion be reached c/o his father [redacted] Idaho, is presently employed in Boise at Radio Station KDSH. In the interview with DODDS it was very apparent that his experiences as a prisoner of the Japanese, especially at the Bunka Prison Camp, are a part of the understanding of how he happened to meet the Subject, COUSENS, and INCE, and for that reason are set out in more detail than might otherwise have been done.

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In this connection DARWIN DODDS advised as follows: Prior to World War II, he was a bellhop in the Hotel Boise and radio announcer on Radio Station KIDO in Boise. Just prior to World War II he was hired by Morrison-Knudsen Company of Boise to go to work for Contractors Pacific Naval Air Bases and was later employed as head field timekeeper for CPNAB on Wake Island. He was taken prisoner by the Japanese on Wake on December 23, 1941. After his capture, he was transferred from Wake by the Japanese on January 12, 1942, to Shanghai (Woo Sung) Prison Camp on the Nitta Maru, arriving at Shanghai on January 24, 1942. While at Woo Sung Camp, DODDS acted as an announcer on a recording of band music played by other prisoners. It was here that DODDS met one KAZEMURO "BUDDY" UNO. As a result of his acting as announcer on this recording, DODDS' picture appeared in the Shanghai paper. DODDS remained at Woo Sung prison camp until December 15, 1942, when he was transferred to Kiang Wang Camp, also nearby, which was six or six and one-half miles closer to Shanghai. He remained at Kiang Wang Camp until June, 1944, when he was transferred to Tokyo to the Amori Camp. While at Woo Sung and Kiang Wang Camps, DODDS and the other prisoners were engaged in piling a huge pile of dirt to be used presumably as butts for a firing range.

DODDS was transferred to the Amori Camp as a special prisoner and at Amori met five others:

Corporal FRED HOBBLITT, U. S. Marine Corps.
Radioman 1/C, U. S. Navy, FREDERICK SMITH, who was captured on Corregidor.
Staff Sergeant WALTER ODLIN, believed captured on Bataan.
Pfc. RAMON MARTINEZ
Prd. JIMMY MARTINEZ - Ramon and Jimmy Martinez were not related, but they had both been captured with the 131st Artillery on Bataan.

DODDS said that at Amori he and his five associates realized they were special prisoners because of the way they were treated, but they were given no reason for this special treatment. They were at Amori Camp for from ten to sixteen days when all six were transferred to Bunka Propaganda Prison Camp, arriving at Bunka the latter part of June, 1944. At Amori, DODDS again met "BUDDY" UNO, who was at first in charge of the Bunka Camp, but who was later replaced by a Japanese by the name of DOMOTO.

When DODDS and his five associates, mentioned above, arrived at Bunka Camp, there were already eighteen other prisoners there. The six new prisoners immediately asked to be given the "hang" of the situation by the others. Major WILLISTON COX, JR., U. S. Air Corp, was the ranking officer at the Bunka Camp then and acted as spokesman for the other eighteen to the six new arrivals.

[redacted]

Major COX advised the new arrivals to "play ball" with the Japanese. He told them that they would be assigned by the Japanese to broadcast over a local Japanese propaganda broadcasting station. COX indicated it would be better for them to try to get along with the Japanese and broadcast as they were instructed, with the hope of getting a message over to the folks at home by inflection or otherwise in a way that would not be spotted by the Japanese rather than refuse to broadcast at all and literally lose their heads. COX then cited the case of two prisoners at Bunka, KALBFLEISCH and WILLIAMS, who refused to broadcast, were separated from the other prisoners and were then presumed to have been shot as they never came back. DODDS said he and his group, having stuck it out as prisoners of the Japanese this far, certainly had no inclination to invite being shot at this point.

DODDS said that within three days after his arrival at Bunka he was appointed Master of Ceremonies, taken to the local broadcasting station, handed a script and told to read it with no words missed. He said they were broadcasting over Radio Tokyo, radio station JOAK, 50,000 watts short wave.

DODDS said the first program that he broadcast on was entitled, "Humanity Calls." It was put on at 12:00 noon Japanese time which he believed was about 9:00 p.m. United States time. DODDS opened "Humanity Calls" by singing, "When You're a Long, Long Way from Home." At the end of the singing the program faded into that of an announcer who said, "Humanity Calls America. The voice of the prisoners is on the air." Various prisoners at the Bunka Camp then read messages from the various prisoners of the Japanese in all of the camps, these messages being directed to their folks at home. DODDS said that these messages from the prisoners would go something as follows: "This is a message from Prisoner JOHN SMITH to his parents Mr. and Mrs. HERMAN SMITH, 325 Jones Street, Los Angeles, California. Prisoner JOHN SMITH wishes to state that he is happy in the hands of the Japanese, that he is being well fed, that he has received Red Cross packages and other packages from home." The message from the prisoner would then add a little extra flavor intended to put the Japanese in a favorable light and would then close. He said each message consisted of approximately fifty words. After the messages from several prisoners were read, American records would then be played on the program. DODDS said he believed the messages were at least of bona fide origin. DODDS said that later another program was developed which was known as "The Postman Calls" and was similar to "Humanity Calls." He said he felt the Japanese realized their program "Humanity Calls" was a flop, yet they were afraid to discontinue it for fear they would lose face. DODDS closed the program "Humanity Calls" by singing, "Until Tomorrow." DODDS said that in addition to participating in "Humanity Calls" and "The Postman Calls", he also partook in Humanity Calls Jamboree Programs Saturday nights from June, 1944, to August, 1945, in which the Bunka Prisoners sang songs.

[redacted]

DODDS said that when he and the other prisoners were taken from Bunka Camp to the Broadcasting Station, they were driven in a 1934 Dodge Sedan with two armed guards and all the while they were never taken to the studio without guards. At the studio a guard by the name of DOMOTO, who later replaced UNO at the Bunka Camp and who spoke perfect English, was constantly with them.

DARWIN DODDS said he has the Japanese transcription of his opening on "Humanity Calls" in which he sings, "When You're a Long, Long Way from Home," as well as his closing for the program in which he sings, "Until Tomorrow." In addition, he said he has eighteen recordings made on a home recorder by Mr. and Mrs. B. O. SOUTH of San Francisco, California, and sent to his parents when his name was mentioned. DODDS said he prizes these recordings highly, but said that if the Bureau were interested in them he could make "dupes" of them at the radio station where he is now employed.

[redacted] In addition, he said that two Japanese, [redacted] and one [redacted] kept the Bunka prisoners informed on the Japanese. DODDS advised that he has been interviewed three times by Army Intelligence regarding [redacted] and signed depositions have been taken from him regarding [redacted]

During the above interview, DODDS, without being advised of the nature of this investigation, stated that Tokyo Rose also broadcast from the same station from which he broadcast, but said that since he had no radio, he had never heard her broadcasts, although he had, on one occasion only, been introduced to her in radio station JOAK by Corporal FREDDY HOBBLITT, U. S. Marine Corps. DODDS was then shown the six photographs of Subject TOGURI to determine whether he could identify them. He replied that he could not say whether the photographs were or were not of the girl who was introduced to him as TOKYO ROSE by HOBBLITT. He said that for one thing the TOKYO ROSE that he had met was a good looking girl and he did not consider this characteristic applied to the photographs shown him. DODD said that FRED HOBBLITT had been called to Japan by the Army to testify in the War Crimes trials there. He felt that HOBBLITT could give more information regarding the Subject.

When questioned about COUSENS, mentioned in reference report, DODDS stated that when he arrived at Bunka Camp, Major CHARLES C. COUSENS was in the hospital with a nervous breakdown and it was because of this that Major COX had assumed leadership of the Bunka Camp, COUSENS normally holding this position. DODDS said that Major COUSENS was the confidant of the other prisoners in the

Camp. He said that he thought and the other prisoners thought that COUSENS did everything to help the Americans. He said he had absolutely no suspicion that COUSENS was in any way sympathetic to the Japanese. DODDS said that when he was at the U. S. Marine Hospital, 14th and Lake Street, San Francisco, from October to November, 1947, he learned through another Australian prisoner, whose name he could not remember, that COUSENS was being tried for Treason. He said this statement surprised him very much. DODDS advised that he did not believe that COUSENS ever went down to the studio. He said he was sort of a figurehead or head of the Bunka Camp. He said he can definitely state that COUSENS was absolutely not a participant in either "Humanity Calls" or "The Postman Calls." DODDS said that INCE and COUSENS did not dress differently from the other prisoners.

DODDS also admitted having known Captain WALLACE INCE, aka "Ted Wallace", the latter name being his radio name. He said INCE was from Pasco, Washington. DODDS also said he considered INCE to be loyal and beyond reproach and suspicion. He said he never had any indication nor the least inkling that INCE might have been sympathetic to the Japanese or in any way helped the Japanese or endeavored to hinder the United States or her allies through radio broadcasts at Radio Station JOAK. DODDS advised that WALLACE INCE worked on writing the "Humanity Calls" program and believes INCE persuaded the Japanese to put on the "Postman Calls" while DODDS was in the Bunka Camp.

DODDS advised that he did not believe he had ever heard a program known as the "Zero Hour." He said he had no radio. He speculated as to whether it might have been a program that was just terminating each time he arrived at JOAK, but could give no information on the "Zero Hour" program.

With reference to MARK STREETER, mentioned previously, DODDS said that STREETER was taken out of the Bunka Camp approximately three months before the War ended and he, DODDS, heard that STREETER had a program of his own then, but he did not know the details nor did he know whether STREETER's program might have been referred to as the "Zero Hour." DODDS said that JOHN D. PROVOO, mentioned above, wrote some of the script for "Humanity Calls", but he did not know whether PROVOO might have had a program of his own or whether PROVOO might have broadcast the "Zero Hour" program. DODDS advised that he had not heard of the "Hinomaru Hour" at JOAK.

With reference to the following persons mentioned in reference report, DODDS advised that he did not know them: NORMAN REYES, HISHIKARI, TAMOTSU MURAYAMA, Lieutenant General SHIZO ARISHE, and SHIGETSUGU TSUNEISHI.

In conclusion, DODDS advised that he knew of no Japanese women, other than Subject, having broadcast from JOAK, this question having been prompted by the possibility that several Japanese girls broadcasted and each used the name of TOKYO ROSE or ANN, ORPHAN, or ORPHAN ANNIE.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice
510 South Spring Street, Room 900,
Los Angeles 13, California
March 4, 1948.

Mr. James M. Carter,
United States Attorney,
U.S. Department of Justice,
U.S. Post Office & Court House,
Los Angeles 12, California.

Re: IVA IKUKO TOGURI, wa
TREASON.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to report of Special Agent FREDERICK G. TILLMAN, Los Angeles, 1/12/48, in this case, and on page 15 of this report mention is made of the police card pertaining to PHILIP D'AQUINO.

The orignal of this card is in possession of the Los Angeles Office and we have just received a translation of same from the Bureau. We are inclosing with this letter a copy of the translation from the original Japanese document.

Very truly yours,

R. B. Hood

R. B. HOOD,
Special Agent in Charge.

Encl - 1 (REGISTERED, RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED)

NR

TRANSLATION FROM THE JAPANESE

(P) (D) No. Race (Eurasian) Nationality (Portuguese)

Form No. A

Full Name	Head of Family Male Female Philip d'Aquino Family (Male) Female	Date of Birth	Mar. 26, 1921
		Place	Naka Ku, Yokohama City Street No. Unknown
Pseudonym		Social Position	
		Religion	Christian
Physical Characteristics	Height - 5 ft. 4 in.; Face - long; Hair - long; Color - white; Other distinguishing marks - none. At first glance no different from a native Japanese.		
Occupation	(1) [illegible] Co. [illegible]	(2) Domei News Agency [illegible] Section	Property
Residences	Last Place of Residence abroad and length of time	Born in this country (Yokohama)	
	From May 1, 1943 (1) [illegible], No. 4, 6-chome, Tamuracho, Shiba Ku.		
	From May 17, 1944 (2) c/o [illegible] (Keishutsu) 2008 Atsugi Machi, (3) [illegible], Kanagawa Ken.		
	From Oct. 23, 1944 (4) c/o [illegible] (Kogi) Kido, 396 Ikejiricho, [illegible] Ku.		
	From (5) From (6) From (7)		

Parent's Names and Nationality	Father Joseph Filomeno d'Aquino Mother [illegible]		Nationality Nationality	Portuguese Japanese
Family and Persons Living in the same House	Relationship to Head of House	Name	Born	Remarks
	Secret Wife	[illegible]	July 4, 1916	Living together April 19, 1945 Typist Danish Legation

Date of Examination July 7, 1943 Date of Register July 7, 1943

Metropolitan Police Office

(The other side)

Character, Conduct and History	Handwriting and other information
Disposition - mild; taciturn; discern no breach of conduct. Born in Naka Ku, Yokohama City, exact address unknown. Eurasian, born of Portuguese father and Japanese mother (has Portuguese nationality). After graduation from St. Joseph Seminary in July, 1939 he worked as an office clerk in the Tokyo Branch of Universal Motion Picture Co. Worked as a clerk in the Shimbashi Veneer Co. in Shiba Ku, Mar. 1940. Worked at ? Machine Manufacturing Co. in Omori Ku, Apr. 1942, left service May, 1942, Entered service of Domei Co. Aug. 1942 to present	Domei Tsushinsha 4 Tamuracho, 6-chome, Shiba Philip d'Aquino ? Newspaper from May 1, 1944 to Apr. 30, 1945

Relationship to Head of House	Eldest Daughter of Jun	Security		Domicile	
From	To		Date of Birth	Present Address	
From	To		Occupation		
From	To		Relation to subject		

Years	Months	Retiring Allowance		Introducer	Yoshio Kuroishi	Occupation	Regular Staff	Speci Menti

Date of Order	Change	Qualification	Annual Salary	Monthly Salary	Daily Wage

Yukio Ikeda
6. 4. 1946

y	Manager	Engineer	Clerk	Operator	Office Clerk	Technical Expert	Employee

No.

PERSONAL R

Permanent Domicile	11,630 Manilera Ave., Los Angeles City, California, U.S.A.	Military Service	
Present Residence		Work Record	Typist Domei Agency
School Career	McKinley Junior High School Jan.1931 Graduated Compton High School Jan.1934 Graduated University of California Jan.1940 Graduated	Cause of Retirement	Years of Service

Date of Order	Change	Qualification	Annual Salary	Monthly Salary	
23 Aug. 1943	International Bureau Office	Part time Office Work		Monthly Allowance 80	Al
	Stenographer receiving English Short Wave Broadcasts Every day, 4 hours per day				
22 July 1944	American Office Foreign Bureau				
31 Aug. 1944				140	
26 Sept.1945	Dismissed from Office			140	

Court Martial		Name	Teiko Toguri	Born July 4, 1917	Accepted Retired	Aug. 23, 1943 Sept.26, 1945	

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES

FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
CHARLOTTE	3-20-48	12-4,5,8,26-47 2-11,19;3-11-48	FRED R. D. MacKENZIE

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
IVA IKUKO TOGURI, was: Tokyo Rose, Orphan Annie, Ann.	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted] Asheville, N. C. former [redacted] First Class on USS Lansdowne, said while in South Pacific from 8/42 to 3/43 he heard TOKYO ROSE broadcast and could identify her voice. [redacted], Greenville, S. C. former Seaman Second Class, 57 Naval Construction Battalion, said he heard TOKYO ROSE broadcast in 1943 and 1944, occasionally giving names and addresses of soldiers's wives and calling on them to surrender. [redacted] believed he could identify her voice. [redacted] Fort Bragg, N. C., former U. S. Navy, Submarine Service, in signed statement said he heard TOKYO ROSE broadcast from 1942 to about 1944, that she called on submarines to surrender and broadcasted other adverse matters concerning Americans. [redacted] stated he could identify her voice.

- NUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau file [redacted]
Bureau teletype dated December 4, 1947.
Bureau letter to Los Angeles dated February 3, 1948.
Report of SA JOSEPH T. GEMSO dated New York, February 3, 1948.

DETAILS:

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CHARLOTTE [redacted]

At Asheville, North Carolina

The following investigation was conducted by SA EVERETT J. INGRAM:

On December 4, 1947, [redacted] Asheville, North Carolina, contacted Mr. THOMAS A. UZZELL, JR., Assistant United States Attorney, Asheville, North Carolina, and advised that he had seen an article in the Asheville Citizen concerning the above-named subject and that he desired to be contacted by the FBI.

[redacted] was contacted on December 5, 1947, at which time he stated that he is presently employed as [redacted] North Carolina. He stated that he served in the United States Army during the last war as a [redacted] First Class on the U. S. S. LANSDOWNE, a destroyer assigned to Task Force 67. He stated that he was in active service in the South Pacific from August 1942 to March 1943 and during this time he heard TOKYO ROSE broadcast two or three times each week. He stated that several women were heard broadcasting under the name of TOKYO ROSE but that one stood out as an American voice with a west coast accent. He advised that this individual was the main broadcaster but that the other women substituted for her at various times, and on these occasions members of the ship's crew would remark that the real TOKYO ROSE was off duty. [redacted] stated that he believed he could positively identify the voice of IVA I. TOGUINO as the American who broadcasted as TOKYO ROSE. He expressed a willingness to testify in behalf of the Government in this matter if his services were desired. [redacted] Navy Serial Number in [redacted] He was advised that he would be contacted if his services should be desired by the Government.

The following investigation was conducted by SA J. EARL HICKER:

On February 19, 1948, [redacted] Asheville, North Carolina, was recontacted and asked if he had ever seen TOKYO ROSE broadcast or if he could identify a photograph of IVA TOGURI. [redacted] stated that he had never been in Japan and had never seen TOKYO ROSE broadcast but had heard the program several times from August 1942 to March 1943. [redacted] said he could identify the voice of one woman broadcasting under the name of TOKYO ROSE who had an American voice with a west coast accent, but could not identify a photograph of any person as a photograph of TOKYO ROSE.

At Greenville, South Carolina

The following investigation was conducted by SA FRANCIS B. JENKINS:

CHARLOTTE [redacted]

[redacted]lled at the Office of the Resident Agency and furnished the following information. [redacted] went overseas in February 1943 as a member of the 57th Naval Construction Battalion and held the rank of Seaman, Second Class. He first heard a broadcast by TOKYO ROSE late in November 1943 while on Ulalope Island in the South Pacific. This Program consisted of the playing of phonograph records and talk about the good times in the United States, the good food there, the existence of many strikes and the resulting lack of war materials, and the unfaithfulness of the servicemen's wives. During this and subsequent broadcasts he stated that she occasionally gave names and addresses of soldiers' wives stating that this information came straight from the United States.

[redacted] stated that he had participated in the assault on Manus Island in the Admiralty Islands on March 1, 1944. He stated that on April 17 or 18, 1944, between the hours of 10:00 and 12:00 P.M. while the fighting was still going on for control of the island, he heard the subject state,"Hello there you boys on Manus Island" or "Hello there you boys. We know you are on Manus Island". She added that the Japs knew they were there and that they would be bumped off the island "next Tuesday". She advised them to surrender to the Imperial Japanese forces and promised that they would be well treated and after being returned to Japan, would be eventually returned to the United States.

[redacted] stated that the voice of the person broadcasting had a cosmopolitan accent similar to what is heard in Pennsylvania. She seemed well educated in her speech, had no Jap mannerisms of speech, or provincial American accents. He added that she had a not unpleasing voice. [redacted] also stated that her broadcasts were occasionally interrupted by a Jap news broadcaster who would break in at various times during her broadcasts. [redacted] believes that he could identify the voice of the person he heard over the radio if he could again hear it under similar broadcasting conditions, and he claimed that he was willing to testify in court if called.

At Fort Bragg, North Carolina

The following investigation was conducted by SA E. WILLIAM TRAINOR and DONALD C. [illegible]ORRELL:

[redacted] Company H 505 Parachute Infantry Regiment, 82nd Airborne Division, advised that he was certain that he could identify the spoken and radio voice of TOKYO ROSE. He further advised that he was of the opinion that at first only one person

carried on the radio programs, and that later on, in 1943, he detected slight changes, leading him to the conclusion that there were several voices used. He is certain that he can identify the original TOKYO ROSE.

Following is the signed statement he made, which is being forwarded as an enclosure with this report to the office of origin:

"I, [redacted] Company H. 505 Parachute Infantry Regiment, 82nd Airborne Division, do voluntarily make the following statement to E. William Trainor and Donald C. Morrell who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me to give this statement and I realize it may be used in court of law.

"I served in the United States Navy in the submarine service from June 1941 to April 1945. This time represents my time overseas and not my complete time in the service. During the period I was overseas I heard Tokyo Rose broadcast several times per week. I would estimate that I heard Tokyo Rose a couple of hundred times and I feel I would definitely be able to identify her voice, the voice of the original Tokyo Rose, either her radio voice or her natural voice.

"I first remember listening regularly to Tokyo Rose in about January 1942. About a year later I began noticing certain changes in the voice and technique of Tokyo Rose which led me to believe that one or two other women were also taking the part of Tokyo Rose.

"A typical broadcast would begin with popular music and occasionally with military music followed by the announcer stating that this was Tokyo and then introducing Rosa ____. She would play records and make commentaries on life at home such as "do you think your wife is being true to you when you know damn well she is playing around back home where everybody is making lots of money in war work." Every time she would make some remark like the foregoing she would back it up by making a remark like "what do you expect? She's only human!" She would play a good record to keep the boys listening and then make short, to-the-point comments in between the records in an attempt to undermine our morale. Some of these comments referred to the coal miners being on strike and in particular when

the people back home decided to give up eating meat on Tuesday, Tokyo Rose ridiculed them and us by pointing out that they "were really being generous by giving up meat on Tuesday while you fellows are eating slop out here". The morale of the men was greatly undermined by statements regarding strikes at home and the food in the service. On the following day after the Doolittle raid on Tokyo, Tokyo Rose broadcast the statement that never again would an American weapon or arm penetrate to Japan because they were too well organized. She also stated that she was aware of submarines in the area and that these may as well sail into the nearest Japanese harbor and surrender since it was useless to continue, adding that the men would be welcome and well-treated. These statements were made by the original Tokyo Rose, whose voice I can positively identify.

"On another occasion when a Japanese hospital ship was sunk by mistake by the Stingray, Tokyo Rose took occasion to make American sailors and soldiers feel ashamed of themselves. She said we resorted to hypocracy and that we would uphold the rules of the Geneva Conference and then as soon as the opportunity presented itself went right out and sunk a hospital ship. She used vile and abusive language in this attack on us. This occurred in January 1942. I was on the Stingray at the time and was transferred to the Salmon on Easter Sunday, 1942, while refueling at Java.

"I know that these broadcasts and others similar had an adverse effect upon the crew of the Stingray and natives of the islands. On occasions of these broadcasts members of the crew became sometimes angry and sometimes despondent and appeared and stated that they did not care whether they fought any longer or not.

"At the time that the Phillipine Islands were liberated from Japanese control and made independent, another woman acting in the role of Tokyo Rose broadcast similar programs to the effect that the Americans had made great promises to the Filipinos which they had not and would not fulfill and that they would have been better off under the Japanese.

"Tokyo Rose in her broadcasts gave the impression that she was very familiar with the west coast of the United States and it is my personal opinion that if she were not a native of the United States she was at least educated here. On the occasion of the shelling of oil refineries on the west coast she remarked to the effect that if some of the men did not know where these refineries were they were located so many miles from a certain city, giving the number of miles and the name of the city, making it appear that this was a major operation and devastating.

"Tokyo Rose spoke very good English with a definite accent which seemed Japanese with a sort of high pitched voice which she attempted to make very intimate, knowing, and sexy. She tried to effect a "come hither" talk.

"Tokyo Rose on many occasions chided the men with the thought that men at home, 4-F s and supposedly 4-F s were making as much money in one week as they were making in a month and with these high wages were entertaining the wives of servicemen who were fighting the war.

"The result of these comments which I have mentioned was a definite lessening of the morale and combat spirit of the men overseas. This was obvious in that many men of my acquaintance lost the desire to continue on with their work. Towards the end of the war the technique of Tokyo Rose improved in that she became more and more subtle and effective and not as blunt as she had been earlier. I do not recall having heard the original Tokyo Rose after late 1944 or early 1945.

"I have read this statement consisting of this and one other page and it is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. I have initialed the corrections and signed each page and reiterate that this is a voluntary statement."

/s/[redacted]

Witnesses:
Donald C. Morrell, Special Agent, FBI Charlotte, February 11,19
E.William Trainor, Special Agent, FBI Charlotte, February 11,1

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES NY FILE NO [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	MAR 2 4 1948	1/27;2/2,6,11, 14,2 [illegible]	JOSEPH T. GENCO

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
IVA IKUKO TOGURI, with aliases: Mrs. Philip Jairus D'Aquino, Ann, Orphan Ann, Orphan Annie, Tokyo Rose	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

HARRY T. BRUNDIDGE furnished an unsigned statement taken from a narrative given by subject at Imperial Hotel in Tokyo during latter part of 1945. [redacted] related that subject, during battle of Philippine seas , in broadcast stated Americans were losing most of their planes in strike against Japanese fleet. She also referred to heavy losses by PATTON'S Third Army in Europe. JOSEPH J. ASTARITA never heard broadcast of subject or heard her speak. Saw her once in studio at Radio Tokyo while he was Japanese prisoner. RICHARD L. HENSCHEL recalls broadcast by subject on 9/14/44, the night before landing on Morotai Island, when subject stated Japanese knew an American force was steaming to a certain place, the numbers involved, and what they expected to do. Subject said Japanese had "big surprise" for Americans. This broadcast instilled a great deal of fear in members of landing party. HENSCHEL identified photograph of subject whom he saw at Grand Hotel, Yokohama, during Sept., 1945. [redacted] and [redacted] never saw or heard subject.

- P -

REFERENCES:

Bureau File [redacted]
Report of SA JOSEPH T. GENCO, 2/3/48,
New York;

S-394

[redacted]

Report of SA CHESTER C. ORTON, 2/4/48,
Los Angeles.

DETAILS: AT NEW YORK CITY:

On February 11, 1948, [redacted], of the Bureau, called Assistant Special Agent in Charge ALAN H. BELMONT to advise that HARRY T. BRUNDIDGE would be in New York on the night of February 11, 1948; that he left Washington on the 4:00 P.M. train and would arrive in New York about 7:45 P.M., after which he would go directly to his apartment at 17 West 54th Street. He would make the alleged statement of TOKYO ROSE available to Agents of this office immediately upon his arrival. He was told that an Agent of the New York office would call him at 8:30 P.M. at his apartment and the Agent would then go there to secure the alleged confession. BRUNDIDGE advised the Bureau that he would be expecting the call.

At precisely 8:30 P.M., the reporting Agent phoned BRUNDIDGE at his apartment, phone number CIrcle 7-6132. Mr. BRUNDIDGE answered the phone and advised the writer that he had just arrived from Washington and requested a little time to search for the statement. He requested that he be phoned again at 9:00 P.M. This was done, at which time Mr. BRUNDIDGE stated he had located the document and that the Agents should proceed to his apartment. Thereupon, the writer and SA CHARLES M. CURRY went to Mr. BRUNDIDGE'S apartment where he produced two documents, one of which purported to be the unsigned statement of the subject, and the other a narrative expansion of the unsigned statement which had been prepared by BRUNDIDGE and CLARK LEE at a later time in this country.

The document referred to as the statement of TOKYO ROSE bore the caption "tokyo rose" and was uncapitalized. The pages were numbered one through seventeen, but it was noted that the pages numbered eight and nine were missing. It was typed on different sheets of paper and was similar in appearance to a rough draft. BRUNDIDGE advised that this statement, which was taken from a narrative furnished by the subject, was given in his room at the Imperial Hotel, in Tokyo, during the latter part of August, 1945. Present in the room when TOKYO ROSE was interviewed were CLARK LEE and the subject's husband. The second document, according to Mr. BRUNDIDGE, was merely an expansion of the statement of TOKYO ROSE which was prepared by himself and CLARK LEE at a later period of time. Both the aforementioned documents were forwarded to the Bureau and photostatic copies of the same were sent to the Los Angeles office. A receipt for the above two documents was requested by Mr. BRUNDIDGE although he alleged he was not interested in the return of the documents. A copy of this receipt was made and is being retained in the exhibit folder of this case.

[redacted]

[redacted] New York, was interviewed by the writer. He advised he served in the U. S. Navy from March 20, 1943, to April 6, 1945. He had USN [redacted] He was stationed in the Pacificarea from January, 1944, to June, 1944, and it was during this latter period of time that he had heard TOKYO ROSE broadcast. [redacted] recalled he had only heard the subject about three times. The first time he listened to her program was between June 15 and 16, 1944, while north of Saipan on the USS BATAAN. This was a small carrier known as CVL-29. At that time she was headed toward the Bonin Islands. [redacted] recalls that an aerial engagement occurred on the morning of June 15, 1944. That evening, TOKYO ROSE broadcast that the U. S. Fleet was being submitted to heavy air attacks by Japanese air forces consisting of one hundred and ten planes. She also made reference to heavy American losses by PATTON'S Third Army in Europe. She said that the American air fleets flying over Japan had lost many heavy bombers which had been shot down by the Japanese. The subject further made references to discomforts sustained by the troops and sailors in the Pacific and mentioned the easy time had by the men staying at home. She also played many American swing records. It was [redacted] opinion that by these tactics the subject was attempting to demoralize the American troops.

[redacted] further related that on June 20, 1944, during the first battle of the Philippine seas , Japanese forces,which were leaving Manila for the Marianas, were intercepted by U. S. carrier planes. That evening [redacted] recalls hearing subject broadcast to the effect that the Americans were losing most of their planes in a strike against the Japanese fleet.

On June 23, 1944, [redacted] group sailed south from the Marianas to hit the Island of Truk. While sailing down to Truk, [redacted] heard the subject broadcast. She referred to the hardships of war and mentioned that the Americans were sailing aimlessly in the wide expanses of the Pacific. In the meantime, she referred to the easy time which the people at home were having in contrast with the hardships of the American troops.

[redacted] stated that although the subject was attempting to demoralize the men, they appeared to have a good time listening to the broadcasts and he gave it as his opinion that they were more an asset than a detriment in that it did not appear to affect the morale of the men at all. He said that the subject spoke English very well with a slight trace of a foreign accent. He thinks he possibly might recognize her voice if records of her broadcasts were played back to him.

JOSEPH JOHN ASTARITA, 246 Avenue Z, Brooklyn, was interviewed by the writer and SA THOMAS J. McSHANE. ASTARITA stated he was

a civilian contract worker at the Pacific Naval Air Base on Wake Island. He, together with all of his coworkers and the Marine and Navy Garrison, were captured December 23, 1941. He remained a prisoner of the Japanese until he was liberated by American troops August 30, 1945. ASTARITA related he had never had occasion to hear any of the broadcasts of the subject and never heard her voice. He recalls that one time while in Tokyo as a prisoner, he was taken to the radio station and he saw her come into the control room to see the American prisoners broadcast. Major CHARLES COUSENS, an Australian, pointed her out as being TOKYO ROSE. A photograph of the subject, which has been identified by other persons during this investigation, was exhibited to ASTARITA and he identified the photograph as being that of the person he saw in the studio at Radio Tokyo. ASTARITA advised Major CHARLES COUSENS was on the "Zero Hour" program. However, ASTARITA never participated in this program.

ASTARITA furnished the following high lights of his captivity at the hands of the Japanese:

Following his capture on Wake Island December 23, 1941, he and his coworkers were kept in barracks on the island surrounded by barbed wire until January 12, 1942. At that time he was placed on the SS NITTA MARU and left for Yokohama. The ship remained at Yokohama for two days and then proceeded to Shanghai where they arrived January 24, 1942. He was then placed in Woosung Prison Camp outside of Shanghai where he remained nine months. He was then transferred to the Kiang Wan Camp where he remained an additional nine months. At this place the prisoners built rifle ranges, did road repair work, built a canal, and performed other services ordered by the Japanese. In August, 1943, he was sent to the Tsumori Sub-camp at Osaka, Japan. He stayed there three and one-half to four months. He was then sent to Omuri Camp in Tokyo in November, 1943. On December 1, 1943, he was transferred to Bunka Camp at Tokyo. This was a former girls' school. ASTARITA stated that the full story of their imprisonment and activities at Bunka Camp can be furnished by GEORGE H. HEMSHAW, who kept a diary. It is noted GEORGE H. HEMSHAW was interviewed and the results of the interview are set out in referenced report of SA CHESTER J. OTTON.

ASTARITA related that about a week after the group arrived at Bunka, they were told to broadcast prisoner of war messages to their families. The hour during which they were broadcast was to be known as "Hinomaru Hour". Later, about February, 1944, the title of the program was changed to "Calling America". This was a thirty-minute program which was broadcast seven days a week. It continued until August 15, 1945. ASTARITA said he would go to the station an average of five to six times a

[redacted]

month and read messages from American prisoners to their families. Occasionally, the American prisoners of war who broadcast attempted to use phrases with double meanings so as to convey to the folks at home that everything was not in the manner that it appeared.

RICHARD L. HENSCHEL, 42 West 88th Street, New York City, was interviewed at his place of business, Disc-of-the-Month, Inc., 30 John Street, New York City, by the writer and SA JAMES P. MARTIN. HENSCHEL advised that he had enlisted as a private in the Army in the summer of 1942. His ASN was 32635685. Ultimately he became a Captain and his Officer Serial number was 01647424. He said he was in the Pacific area from the spring of 1944 until the end of the war. He returned to the States November, 1945.

HENSCHEL said that the first time he heard TOKYO ROSE was in July, 1944, while he was on New Britain. Broadcasts were picked up at night anywhere from 7:00 P.M. until midnight. The first time HENSCHEL heard her broadcast she was playing records of BING CROSBY and TOMMY DORSEY. She made remarks such as "Wouldn't it be nice if you could be back home listening to BING" and other remarks of a similar nature. She then interspersed the playing of records with news items. She announced items emanating from the Japanese Imperial Army and Navy Headquarters. It was HENSCHEL'S opinion that the morale of the men was not affected adversely by the broadcasts. He thought the broadcasts were rather entertaining and were rather an asset to the morale of the men.

HENSCHEL related that on September 14, 1944, the night before landing on Morotai Island in the Dutch East Indies, he heard a broadcast by TOKYO ROSE. She said that the Japanese knew that there was an American force steaming to a certain place and that they knew the numbers of the men involved, where they were going, and what they expected to do. She said that there was a "big surprise" in store for the Americans in regard to this operation. At the time of this broadcast, HENSCHEL happened to be in the ward room of a converted destroyer, together with about ten Navy officers. He said that the broadcast instilled a great deal of fear in the officers who heard it because if it were true that the Japanese knew the place and time of their landing, the Americans would be subjected to heavy losses.

HENSCHEL also recalled a great many false news broadcasts by TOKYO ROSE during the week October 23 to October 30, 1944. These broadcasts occurred right after the American landing at Leyte. The men would hear short wave broadcasts of pending operations on Leyte which were sent by American correspondents to the United States. Later the same day, TOKYO ROSE would come on the air and give an entirely different account of what was transpiring during the military operations. According to her account, a small party of Americans had landed and were being annihilated by the Japanese.

[redacted]

The first time HENSCHEL saw TOKYO ROSE was at the Grand Hotel in Yokohama the first week in September, 1945. The occasion was a press conference arranged by the Army. Among those present were newspaper correspondents, radio correspondents, Army photographers, and other people in the group which first landed in Japan. HENSCHEL recalled he arrived near the end of the conference. The subject was being questioned by correspondents. She said she was a U. S. citizen and had been educated in California. She told the correspondents she had been forced to broadcast by the Japanese because she was an American citizen. During the questioning of the subject, there were present a Life photographer and reporter by the name of CARL MYDANS and his wife, SUSANNE SMITH MYDANS. At the present time, according to HENSCHEL, CARL MYDANS is head of the Time and Life Bureau in Tokyo. HENSCHEL believes that Mrs. MYDANS probably got an exclusive interview and story from the subject. Another individual present at the time was GEORGE FOISTER, NBC correspondent.

HENSCHEL was in charge of an Army photographic unit and stated that at his direction one KINGSLEY R. FALL took photographs of TOKYO ROSE. He identified a known photograph of the subject exhibited to him as being identical with TOKYO ROSE. HENSCHEL believes that KINGSLEY R. FALL interviewed TOKYO ROSE and her husband for a full day at their home. Regarding the possibility of identifying the voice of the subject, HENSCHEL said he was not positive that it was always the same girl broadcasting as TOKYO ROSE, and that due to static, atmospherical disturbances, lapses of memory on his part, and the length of time between broadcasts, he did not believe he could make a positive identification of the subject.

[redacted] New York City, [redacted] was telephonically contacted. He advised he had never seen or spoken to TOKYO ROSE, and he had never heard any of her broadcasts. In view of that statement, it was deemed unnecessary to interview him in person.

AT MOUNT VERNON, NEW YORK:

SA JAMES A. DAVIS contacted [redacted] He is employed by [redacted] advised he had never heard TOKYO ROSE broadcast and was unfamiliar with her voice.

- P E N D I N G -

[redacted]

LEAD

BOSTON

At Pittsfield, Massachusetts:

Will interview KINGSLEY R. FALL, 123 Stratford Avenue, or at the offices of the "Berkshire Evening Eagle", of which he is editor, and question him regarding the interview he conducted with the subject and her husband in Japan and ascertain from him any statements made by the subject and admissions made by her relative to broadcasting to the Japanese, and any treasonable utterances she might have broadcast.

NEW YORK

At Elizaville, New York:

Will attempt to locate and interview [redacted] whose discharge address in [redacted] was shown as Elizaville, New York. Medical records were furnished by the Veterans Administration, Batavia, New York, on October 13, 1945.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES

FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR	REPORT MADE BY
RICHMOND	3-30-48	2-24,25,3-8-48	MELVIN JACKSON YANCEY [redacted]

TITLE IVA IKUKO TOGURI, with aliases:
Mrs. Philip Jairus D'Aquino, Ann, Orphan Ann, Orphan Annie, Tokyo Rose

CHARACTER OF CASE
TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: NEWTON LIGHT, Simpson, Va., unable to identify photograph of subject and states that he never saw subject and never heard her broadcast. LIGHT states he never participated in the "Zero Hour", and on a few occasions did run off mimeographed forms which apparently pertained to "Prisoner of War Hour". LIGHT states COUSENS and INCE known to him, but that he knows nothing specific of their activities either in connection with "Zero Hour" or subject.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau File No. [redacted]
Report of Special Agent CHESTER C. ORTON dated 2-4-48 at Los Angeles.

DETAILS: AT SIMPSON, VIRGINIA:

NEWTON LIGHT was located at his home in Simpson, Virginia. He stated that he was captured at Batan and was brought to the prisoner of war camp at Bunka on or about December 1, 1943. Prior to going to Bunka, stated he was held at Framosa. As well as he could remember he stated that COUSENS and INCE came into the camp some time after he did and that he knows nothing specific of their actions or conduct while in the camp. He stated that he gained the impression from some of the other prisoners of war that perhaps COUSENS and INCE had somewhat easy jobs, but that he knows nothing specific about this nor could he recall just who it was who made the statements about the easy jobs. LIGHT stated that he knows of nothing specific concerning COUSENS' or INCE's participating in "Zero Hour", nor does he know if they are acquainted with the subject. He stated that COUSENS and INCE left the camp on several occasions, but he assumed that they were being taken by the Japanese for some reason.

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RH [redacted]

With reference to the subject, Mr. LIGHT stated that he never saw the subject and never heard her program. Photographs of the subject were exhibited to him and he was unable to identify either of the photographs. He stated he never heard the subject broadcast any program and that he, himself, never participated in the program "Zero Hour". According to LIGHT, he was Staff Sergeant at the time of his capture and he was the general cleanup man or handy man around the camp at Bunka. He stated that he has no clerical ability whatsoever and that he at no time typed or prepared any part of a program or script which was used on the program "Zero Hour". He stated that there was in the camp, however, a hand-operated mimeographed machine and on two or three occasions he was ordered by his superiors to use the mimeograph machine to run off copies of something, but that he does not know just exactly what the matter was that he ran off on the mimeograph machine. LIGHT stated that he had been forced to go to Radio Tokyo on several occasions, but that he always went with the group and that as far as he knows, none of the individuals in his camp participated on the program, "Zero Hour".

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES, CALIF. SA FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
San Antonio, Texas	3-29-48	2-17,20,21-48	GABRIEL R. MARTINEZ [redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
IVA IKUKO TOGURI, Wa. Mrs. Philip Jairus D'Aquino, Ann, Orphan Ann, Orphan Annie, Tokyo Rose	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: MARTINEZ arrived at Bunka ~~Camp~~ during July, 1944, and remained there until liberated in 1945. Participated in radio program known as "Saturday Jamboree". COUSENS and INCE did not have any camp duties while at Bunka and were confined merely to writing and broadcasting. All other prisoners of war had camp duties besides participation in radio programs. [redacted] MARTINEZ stated he knew there was only one girl on the Zero Hour by name of ANN, but did not know her prior to starting of radio program. He did not hear her broadcasts, see her scripts, nor did he know by whom her scripts were written. Saw her speak to COUSENS, INCE, PARKYNS and HENSHAW on at least one occasion.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau file No. [redacted]
Report of SA CHESTER C. ORTON dated 2-4-48 at Los Angeles, Calif.

DETAILS: AT LAREDO, TEXAS:

RAMON PEREZ MARTINEZ who can always be located through his father, MARCELINO MARTINEZ, 2720 Juarez Avenue, was interviewed and furnished the following information:

MARTINEZ was born at San Antonio, Texas, on May 21, 1941, and attended the Jackson High School, Houston, Texas, through the ninth grade. On February 21, 1941, he enlisted in the United States Army at Fort Sam Houston, Texas,

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[redacted]

and was assigned serial number 38027522. He was on active duty with the 131 Field Artillery, 36 Artillery Division stationed at Soerabaga, Java, when he was taken prisoner of war by the Japanese upon its capitulation on March 10, 1942.

On October 24, 1942, he and JAMES G. MARTINEZ, also a member of the 131 Field Artillery but who is of no blood relation to RAMON MARTINEZ, were transferred by boat for internment at Camp Cycle, Singapore. They arrived at Camp Cycle on 11-1-42 and on 11-28-42 were transferred aboard the Kama Kura Mura, a Japanese vessel, to Camp Fukiuka #2, located on the dock area of Nagaski on the Island of Kusku, Japan proper. They arrived at Camp Fukiuka #2 on 12-7-42 and were transferred to Amori Prison by train on 7-17-44 and again transferred approximately a week thereafter to Bunka Camp in Tokyo.

They arrived at Bunka Camp (also referred to as Bunker Hill, according to MARTINEZ)where they for the first time met the other prisoners of war; the camp having been organized and started prior to their arrival there. With one exception, that being DOOLEY, who arrived after he did, all the prisoners of war were at Bunka Camp prior to his arrival.

He was not given any immediate assignment upon his arrival at Bunka until he was interviewed by the Japanese Civilian Propagandist HIHISAKA (phonetic), the alleged head of all propaganda at Bunka. HIHISAKA questioned him relative to his knowledge of the Spanish language and upon termination of the interview informed MARTINEZ that they were going to broadcast Anti-American propaganda; that he was to go on the air at any time he was ordered to do so, and warned "You will do as I tell you or else".

MARTINEZ stated that he then became part of the radio program known as the "Saturday Jamboree" which was broadcasted from Radio Tokyo every Saturday at 2:00 P.M. (Tokyo time). This program which was of one-half hour duration, consisted of English and Spanish songs as well as personal messages from the prisoners of war to their relatives. It was usually composed of four or five prisoners who were chosen by the person who wrote the script and that he, PEARSON and DODDS, were on the program regularly. According to MARTINEZ, HENSHAW and PEARSON wrote the scripts for the Saturday Jamboree.

While at Bunka Camp, MARTINEZ stated that he learned that KAGAMURA "BUDDY" UNO, who was in charge of the prisoners, had been responsible for his transfer from Amori to Bunka. UNO, according to MARTINEZ, spoke English fluently, alleged that he was born in the United States, and received his education at an Oregon College. [redacted] MARTINEZ advised. UNO, prior to his transfer to the Phillipine Islands and his replacement by KAJ DOMATA, held meetings with the prisoners of war, the substance of which MARTINEZ did not know inas-

[redacted]

much as he was working in the camp's kitchen at the time and did not attend. To his knowledge, UNO never afforded any assistance to the prisoners in any manner whatsoever.

All the prisoners at Bunka wore civilian attire which had been issued to them and which they were compelled to wear. Most of the personnel at the camp had other duties in camp besides their respective participation in various broadcasts, with the exception of COUSENS and INCE, who, to his knowledge, did not have other camp duties and were confined merely to writing and broadcasting. He added, however, that he had seen both COUSENS and INCE at Bunka Camp every day and that they were not residing outside the confines of the camp to his knowledge.

Although COUSENS and INCE always left the barracks area daily before 2:00 P.M. (Tokyo time) to go to the radio studio for an unknown reason, MARTINEZ stated that he could not accuse them of being Pro-Japanese, nor Anti-American inasmuch as he did not know the purpose for which they went to the radio studios; he had never seen any of their scripts, heard any of their broadcasts nor did he know what programs they wrote except for the messages to the families of the prisoners.

Relative to the radio program "Zero Hour", MARTINEZ informed that he had never heard it being discussed in his presence nor had he heard it being broadcasted. He did know that there was a girl who did the broadcasting on this program who spoke English fluently and who appeared to be of Japanese descent. Her program would end just prior to the time the Saturday Jamboree program would go on the air (2:00 P.M. Tokyo time) every day including Saturdays. While waiting for his program to go on the air, he could see her broadcasting through the glass partition of

[redacted]

the studio. She was usually alone at the microphone (on occasions other Japanese men were with her) and he knew her to be broadcasting because the light on the outside of the studio room was lit.

According to MARTINEZ, the Zero Hour was a daily program and the girl who did the broadcasting, and whom he knew only by the name of "ANN", was the only woman on that program.

On occasions at the termination of her broadcast, MARTINEZ added, she would come out of the studio room and would speak to COUSENS, INCE and PARKYNS, and on at least one occasion, he saw her speak to HENSHAW.

MARTINEZ stated that he did not know the girl "ANN" prior to her broadcasts on the Zero Hour inasmuch as that program had been started prior to his arrival at Bunka Camp, that he had not heard her broadcasts, seen any her scripts, nor did he know by whom her scripts were written.

DOMATO had told the men that "ANN" had been born in California, believed to be at Los Angeles.

MARTINEZ stated that he had been interrogated by the Navy Intelligence while on a Naval Hospital Ship in Tokyo Bay immediately after his liberation and by Army Intelligence at Manilla, San Francisco, and Fort Sam Houston, Texas. He was again interrogated at Laredo, Texas, after his discharge on May 27, 1946, by a man who alleged he worked for the government but whose branch of service he did not know. In all of the interrogations, a signed statement was never furnished and none requested.

MARTINEZ informed that he had maintained a diary during his internment but that it did not contain any information relative to the activities of any prisoner of war at Bunka Camp, nor any information relative to any of the radio broadcasts.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES

FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Dallas, Texas	4-9-48	2-17,20;3-22,27-48	EFTON A. STANFIELD,SA

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
IVA IKUKO TOGURI, was, Mrs. Philip Jairus D'Aquine, Ann, "Orphan Ann", "Orphan Annie", "Tokyo Rose"	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

JACK K. WISNER, former 2nd lt., USAAF,Bombadier, Port Moresby, New Guinea, inturned as POW at Bunka Girls Camp, Tokyo,Japan, 1-8-44, when he was instructed to broadcast overseas on Radio Tokyo. WISNER broadcast on "Hinomaru Hour", "Humanity Calls" and "The Postman Calls" programs until 8-13-45, and was liberated 8-29-45 after cessation of hostilities. WISNER declared he could not identify TOGURI as to voice or photograph and claimed he had never seen TOGURI to his knowledge. WISNER reported that COUSENS and INCE were believed to have broadcast on same program with TOGURI. [redacted] Tech.Sgt., Ft.Worth AAF, Ft.Worth,Texas, pformerly stationed on Saipan, heard few of broadcasts by TOGURI and noted little demoralizing effect. FRANK FUGITA reported to now reside in El Reno, Okla.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau File [redacted]

Report of SA CHESTER C. ORTON, dated 2-4-48, at Los Angeles, Calif.

Letters from Bureau to Los Angeles, dated 2-3-48 and 2-4-48.

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