

DETAILS:

At Wells, Cherokee County, Texas

JACK KING WISNEY, former Postmaster in Wells, Post Office Box 1054, related that on June 13, 1943, when he was a second lieutenant bombardier in the United States Army Air Force, flying on a B-17 Bomber out of Port Moresby, New Guinea, and while returning from a bombing mission over Rabaul, New Britian, and as he was en route back to his home base on Port Moresby about 3 A.M. on the morning of June 13, 1943, the plane on which he was acting bombardier was attacked by a Japanese night fighter. The plane was set afire, the pilot and co-pilot were killed, and the oxygen tank was damaged to the extent that it was necessary that he and the navigator "bail out".

After landing in the parachute in the jungle, WISNER narrated that he endeavored to locate his companion, the bomber-navigator, but was unable to do so, and thereupon started working Southward through the jungle and thus continued for approximately nine days when he arrived at a plantation known as the "TERRIC PLANTATION", operated by a Dutchman. After arriving at the Plantation, the Dutchman and natives fed him, and then hid him in brush in a secluded spot on the Plantation. However, on June 21, 1943, WISNER stated he was captured by a group of Japanese infantrymen and placed in a Japanese garrison on the plantation.

On June 24, 1943, WISNER related he was placed on a barge under armed guard and five days later on June 26, 1943, he arrived at Rabaul, New Britian, and was placed in a cell with six other prisoners, two of whom were American, two Chinese, two Japanese. The American prisoners WISNER stated were Marines flying off Guadalcanal, namely [REDACTED], now believed to be residing in Santa Fe, California, and [REDACTED] of Chicago, Illinois.

Two weeks later, another American prisoner was brought into the cell, namely [REDACTED], an air force gunner, whose home was believed to be in Baird, Texas. According to WISNER, all of the American prisoners were questioned daily by Japanese officers and suffered brutal beatings during the course of these interrogations.

In October of 1943, WISNER stated he and the other prisoners were released under guard to dig bomb shelters around the prison in Rabaul.

On November 12, 1943, a Japanese interpreter-guard told WISNER and the other prisoners that some of the group were going to Japan, the reason not being given WISNER said, and that same night WISNER stated that the Japanese officers and guard began shifting the men around into different cells, ultimately placing them in his, WISNER's, cell. The group was made up of nine prisoners, three officers and six enlisted men, some of whom were in good physical condition and some of whom were not.

[REDACTED]

WISNER continued by relating that on the morning of Nov.13,1943, he and the nine prisoners in his cell left Rabaul blindfolded and handcuffed and were placed in the bottom hold next to the boiler room in what is known as a "Kempi", a Japanese 3000 ton transport. WISNER said he and the nine American prisoners were under guard of three Japanese military police. After four days out at sea the prisoners were allowed to come up on deck, but approximately thirteen days later the group aboard this ship arrived at some port in South Japan, this being about Dec.6,1943, at which time they were handcuffed, blindfolded, and placed on a train with the shades pulled to keep the prisoners from observing any of the land over which they were traveling.

Note: (It is to be noted that WISNER stated WILLISTON MADISON COX, JR., a Major in the United States Army, was among the nine prisoners mentioned above.)

About 8 P.M. on Dec.7, 1943, the nine prisoners arrived in Tokyo where they were put on trucks and transported to the Omori Prison Camp; however, on the next morning, Dec.8, 1943, the Japanese officers removed five of the enlisted men who were prisoners in the group of nine and left three officers and one Australian prisoner. After separation, WISNER said the whereabouts of the five enlisted men were unknown to him.

WISNER reported that he, [REDACTED] Major WILLISTON MADISON COX, JR., and the Australian enlisted men stayed at the Omori Prison Camp until about Dec.27, 1943, during which time they were questioned daily by Japanese Intelligence Officers.

On the latter date, WISNER said a Lieutenant Colonel of the Japanese Army addressed them in front of his army office reciting the rules of the camp and indoctrinating them with Japanese supremacy. It was during this time that he and the above named men signed a non-escape clause, and then he and Major Cox were confined in the guardhouse, for what reason he did not know. WISNER further said that he and Major COX stayed in the guardhouse in Omori Prison Camp until January 8, 1944, when Kazumaro Buddy Uno came to their cell and stated that he, WISNER, and COX, were to be transported to another camp. UNO was a Japanese interpreter, American born, and, according to WISNER, [REDACTED]

On the morning of January 8, 1944, WISNER stated he, COX, and two other prisoners in the Omori Camp, namely HARRY PEARSON, a British Army Corporal, and ALBERT P. RICKERT, a U.S. Marine Corps Corporal, were transported across town in Tokyo to the Bunka Girls Camp, a converted girls school, and were walked inside by BUDDY UNO and a Japanese lieutenant by the name of Lt. HAMAMOTO (phonetic), the latter who pulled a sword and stuck it in the floor and proceeded to indoctrinate them in the rules of the camp and then bragging about Japanese supremacy and the weakness of the United States Government.

[REDACTED]

Afterwards UNO went through the belongings and clothing of the prisoners, and then directed them upstairs where the prisoners of war registered and they were caused to line up, and upon command step out in front and state their names, ranks, race, and nationalities.

After the above proceedings, BUDDY UNO instructed Major COX and WISNER to sleep in the Officer Quarters and RICKERT and PEARSON were ordered to sleep with the enlisted men, and the group was dismissed.

WISNER described BUDDY UNO as a "blue star interpreter".

After the above group was dismissed, Major COX and WISNER found out from some of the other prisoners the purpose of their being confined on the Island of Japan and in the Bunka Girls Camp, that being that they had been specifically and carefully selected to broadcast overseas on Radio Tokyo to the armed forces in the Pacific Theatre of War. It was further determined that broadcasts would be especially prepared by the prisoners themselves; however the script would be scrutinized by Japanese proof readers and only that part of the script believed prepared in accordance with instructions of the Japanese Intelligence Radio Directors would be allowed to go out over the ether.

At first WISNER stated the Japanese prepared script themselves for the broadcasts, and it was understood by WISNER that one HENRY CHARLES RALPH FULFORD WILLIAMS, also known as GEORGE WILLIAMS, a British Prisoner of War; and a prisoner by the name of EDWIN C. KALBFLEISCH, a United States Army lieutenant, had declined to participate in the broadcasts and as a consequence thereof, both were removed and their whereabouts were unknown. In fact, WISNER stated that he believed KALBFLEISCH was removed from Radio Tokyo because the Japanese thought he was trying to sabotage the broadcasts, which latter information had been furnished to Japanese authorities by a questionable United States Army Sergeant in the person of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

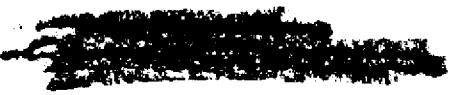
WISNER related that he was assigned at first to participate in reading script on a program known as the "Hinomaru Hour", which program later became known as "Humanity Calls", and then later was known as "The Postman Calls". WISNER stated that he was Master of Ceremonies on this program and was, he felt, forced to make these broadcasts, and feared that if he did not do as instructed he might be killed.

The "Hinomaru Hour" broadcast began as follows:

"The Hinomaru Hour is on the air, wherein is heard the Voice of Greater East Asia; strong, determined, ever victorious."

The general theme of this program, according to WISNER was that the Japanese Army was completely victorious over the United States Armed Forces, and stressed to the soldiers in the Pacific Theatre of War how

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useless it was to fight against such tremendous odds.

When Civilian Director of Radio Tokyo, namely HEISHHIKIAR (phonetic), took over operation of the Bunka Girls Camp, the Civilian Director personally changed the name of the program to "HUMANITY CALLS"; this program being broadcast Japanese time from 11:30 A.M. to 12 noon. This was during the first part of 1944; then the broadcast continued until November 1944, or thereabouts, when it was changed to be known as "THE POSTMAN CALLS". This program was in the afternoon for a period of thirty minutes duration. This broadcast consisted mostly of the reading of letters to all Prisoners of War in the Camp, and occasionally there was a tirade of some sort in the form of script written against the United States Government. WISNER stated that the Japanese instructed as to what was to be written in the form of phrasing, wording etc. This latter program, "THE POSTMAN CALLS", continued until August 13, 1945, the day before the Japanese interpreter broadcast his surrender message.

Questioned specifically whether or not he could identify the photographs of IVA TCGURI, aka "Tokyo Rose", WISNER stated he had never seen her, and in fact did not know her true name, knowing her only as "TOKYOROSE" and "ORPHAN ANNIE". He further stated that to his recollection the only time he had heard her voice was when he was flying in the New Guinea area, before he was ever taken prisoner, and, therefore, did not believe he could identify her voice.

WISNER stated, however, to his recollection and belief, Prisoner of War WALLACE EDWELL INCE, a Major in the United States Army, and CHARLES HUGHES COUSENS, a Major in the Australian Army, participated on the same program with "ORPHAN ANNIE", this being all through the year 1944, and he, therefore, was almost positive that if they actually did broadcast with her they could identify her photographs, as well as her voice.

The following investigation was conducted by HUGH D. McCULLOUGH, Special Agent, at Fort Worth, Texas:

[REDACTED], 73rd Wing 500th Group, 883rd Squadron, Fort Worth Army Air Field, stated he was on Saipan from September 19, 1944, until August 1, 1945, during which time he heard Radio Tokyo and "TOKYO RCSE" for about six months. She broadcasted regularly, but [REDACTED] stated he did not listen to her too much before of other interests. According to [REDACTED], "TOKYO RCSE" came on the air by script entitled "Just An Echo". He stated there was not very much demoralizing effect connected with her broadcasts.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent DWIGHT M. BRIGHTMAN:

At Abilene, Texas:

In accordance with the lead in reference report to interview FRANK FUJITA at 526 Chesnut St., Abilene, Texas, an investigation was made and it was ascertained that FRANK FUGITA (not FRANK FUJITA), presently resides at 717 South Choctaw Street, El Reno, Oklahoma. He should be interviewed at this address.

ENCLOSURE:

TO OKLAHOMA CITY DIVISION

One copy of the report of Special Agent CHESTER C. ORTON, dated 2-4-48, at Los Angeles, California.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

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LEADS:

OKLAHOMA CITY DIVISION

At El Reno, Oklahoma:

Will interview FRANK FUGITA at 717 South Choctaw Street,
in accordance with the lead set out in reference report.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES

SA FILE NO. [REDACTED]

REPORT MADE AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS	DATE WHEN MADE 4/17/48	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/19, 20/48	REPORT MADE BY WILLIAM H. BUCKLER, [REDACTED]
TITLE IVA IKUKO TOGURI, with aliases			CHARACTER OF CASE TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

JAMES G. MARTINEZ enlisted in U. S. Army on 1-18-41 and captured at Soerabaja, Java 3-8-42. MARTINEZ transferred from Soerabaja to Nagasaki, Japan October, 1942; to Amori Camp, Tokyo June 4, 1944 and Bunka in July, 1944. JAMES MARTINEZ wrote two commentaries in Spanish during stay at Bunka, but states neither was accepted for broadcast. JAMES MARTINEZ participated in musical part of "Humanity Calls" program, but principal duties at Bunka were in kitchen. JAMES MARTINEZ identified photographs of Subject as being girl whom he saw give small sack of potatoes to INCE on two occasions in hallway in Radio Tokyo Building. JAMES MARTINEZ unable to furnish specific information concerning Subject's broadcasts or activities of COUSENS and INCE.

- R U C -

REFERENCE: Bureau File [REDACTED]
Report of SA CHESTER C. CRTGN, Los Angeles dated 2-4-48

DETAILS: AT WACO, TEXAS:

JAMES GUTIERREZ MARTINEZ, temporary address 710 South 1st Street, Waco, Texas, permanent address 1724 North 4th Street, Waco, Texas, advised reporting agent that he was born at Devine, Texas on December 31, 1916,

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[REDACTED]

prior to his enlistment in the U. S. Army on January 18, 1941. He was assigned Serial No. 38025830 and was assigned to the 131st Field Artillery of the 36th Division. He stated he was sent overseas on November 29, 1941, arriving in Hawaii shortly after December 7, 1941. He was then transferred to Fiji Islands, to Australia, and later to Soerabaja, Java, where he was captured with the fall of the Dutch Naval Base, March 8, 1942. He advised that he was held captive at that location for about four or five months, being employed in cleaning up the dock area. JAMES MARTINEZ informed that FRANK FUJITA and RAMON MARTINEZ were in his unit and were captured at the same time that he was. MARTINEZ informed that they were later transferred to Shangy.Camp in Singapore, where they remained approximately two and one-half weeks. They were then transferred to the prison camp at Nagasaki, Japan.

JAMES MARTINEZ stated that to the best of his recollection he arrived at Nagasaki in October or November, 1942. He informed that he remained in this camp, being employed in the shipyards at Nagasaki until June, 1944, when he was transferred to the Amori camp at Tokyo. He advised that he remained at Amori for three weeks and was then transferred to Bunka Prison camp. in July, 1944. MARTINEZ advised that upon his arrival, a Japanese Lieutenant named Buddy UNO was in charge of the prisoners at Bunka.

MARTINEZ stated that upon his arrival at Bunka, Lt. UNO advised him that he was to take orders from JOHN DAVID PROVOC, and stated that he was assigned to the kitchen of the camp as cook. He informed that he was not beaten while stationed at Bunka and that he was asked to write commentaries in Spanish for a Japanese named HIYASAKA, who also spoke Spanish and was connected in some way with Radio Tokyo.

JAMES MARTINEZ advised that his principal duties at Bunka were that of cook in the kitchen inasmuch as the only two commentaries that he wrote were not accepted and his only radio work consisted of playing and singing with RAMON MARTINEZ usually on the "Humanity Calls" program, which played seven days each week, usually at twelve noon. He advised that he appeared on the musical part of other programs such as one he recalled as "Postman Calls". MARTINEZ advised that he, like other prisoners at the camp, was dressed in civilian clothes and that to his knowledge, all of the prisoners were assigned regular camp duties in addition to what work they might perform in connection with the Radio Tokyo broadcast.

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JAMES MARTINEZ could not remember as to what duties COUSENS and INCE had been assigned and stated it was possible they did not have any camp duties. He recalled that both COUSENS and INCE spent more time in the Radio studio than any member of the prison camp, but as to their exact duties he could not state. MARTINEZ stated that he was not concerned with their daily activities and could not say as to how much time they spent at the radio studio. He advised that MARK LEWIS STREETER was a middle age civilian who had been captured during the war and placed in the camp by the Japanese. /

MARTINEZ stated that he had never appeared on the "Zero Hour" program and knew very little about this broadcast. He indicated that he had heard this program discussed by COUSENS and INCE while in the camp, but could not recall the exact details of the conversation. MARTINEZ stated that he had heard that COUSENS and INCE had originated the "Zero Hour", but he personally had no information regarding this as he arrived at the camp after the arrival of COUSENS and INCE and believed the program to be in existence prior to his arrival.

JAMES MARTINEZ advised that in his opinion, FRANK FUJITA and JACK K. WISENER knew more about the activities of COUSENS and INCE and particularly their connection with "Zero Hour" than any other prisoner.

MARTINEZ informed that after an examination of the photographs of Subject, that he recalled seeing her in the Radio Tokyo Building on several occasions and specifically recalled that on two instances he observed her give INCE two small sacks of potatoes. He indicated that this occurred outside of the studio in the hallway in the Radio Building. He advised that he had not observed her in the act of broadcasting, and could not say that she had actually participated in the broadcast herself. He advised that he had not heard any of her programs and had no information concerning her broadcasts. MARTINEZ did not maintain a diary and did not have any documentary evidence to support his statements.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES

ME

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT Memphis, Tenn.	DATE WHEN MADE 4/17/48	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/6,10,12/48	REPORT MADE BY WINFRED E. HOPTON
TITLE IVA IKUKO TOGURI, was., Tokyo Rose, Orphan Ann, Anne, Ann			CHARACTER OF CASE TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: NORMAN REYES, who is presently attending Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., on a student visa from the Philippine Islands, positively identified photos of IVA IKUKO TOGURI as a person whom he has seen and heard broadcast daily on the Zero Hour Program from Radio Tokyo during the period from the fall of 1943 to August 1945. REYES states TOGURI knew that the purpose of her program was to have a demoralizing effect on American soldiers in the South Pacific. He states TOGURI to his knowledge was never introduced as or referred to on her program as "TOKYO ROSE" and that he was unable to connect her with the "TOKYO ROSE" referred to in the American shortwave broadcast. REYES expressed willingness to testify for the Government.

-RUC-

REFERENCE: Bureau letter dated April 2, 1948.

DETAILS:At Nashville, Tennessee:

NORMAN REYES, 1611 Eastland Avenue, Nashville, Tennessee, upon interview executed the following signed statement, the original of which is being transmitted with copies of this report to the Los Angeles Division. A signed copy is being retained in the Memphis Office file.

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"Washville, Tenn.
April 12, 1948.

" I, Norman Reyes, do hereby make the following voluntary statement to W. E. Hepton, Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

" I was a Third Lieutenant in the Phillipine Army, and was taken prisoner by the Japanese at the fall of Corregidor. After being held there for about 21 days I was transferred to Ft. Santiago, where I was questioned numerous times by the Japanese over a period of approximately 100 days. They told me during the interrogation that they knew I had been doing radio work. While I was at Ft. Santiago I was informed by a member of the military police of the Japanese Army through a naval interpreter that I was being given the choice of either going to Japan or being decapitated. I informed them I would go to Japan. I asked them on several occasions why they wanted to take me to Japan, but they would give me no answer. I assumed they were going to put me in some Japanese prison camp. I was taken to Japan by way of Formosa. About a week after I arrived in Tokyo, I was informed by the Japanese that I was being placed in the radio station of the Japanese Broadcasting corporation. This had been station J O A K. It later became known in English as Radio Tokyo. I was assigned to a program known as the Zero Hour Program, which was a daily program lasting for one hour. Two other prisoners of war were also assigned to this program. They were Major Cousens, Australian Army and Major Ince, U. S. Army. I had met Major Ince in Manila before the war broke out. He also was taken prisoner by the Japanese at Corregidor. I first met Major Cousens about eight or nine days after I arrived in Tokyo. I am unable to state what Pressure might have been placed on Major Ince or Major Cousens to broadcast for the Japanese, but I presume they were given the same choice I had been given. Others who were on this Zero Hour Program were, George Nakamoto, Ken Ishi, Hisash Moriyama, Ken Oki, David Hyuga, and a man whose last name was Nakanura. These individuals were Japanese who resided in Tokyo. George Nakamoto in addition to his duties in connection with the program acted as a liaison between the Japanese Propaganda Corp and Ince, Cousens and myself. He told us that the purpose of the Zero Hour Program was to demoralize American troops in the Pacific. He also told us they wanted it to sound unlike any other Japanese program, and that as much as possible they wanted it to sound like an American disc jockey program; that in the beginning they wanted it to sound innocuous, so they could gradually work into it the news which the Japanese Military wanted to get across.

" Shortly after being assigned to the Broadcasting Station, I heard some of the Japanese in the office mention that it would be necessary to have a woman on the program. About one month later, which would have been in the late fall or early winter of 1943, a woman was assigned to the Zero Hour Program. She was Iva Ikuko Toguri. I had never seen her before. I

"think she had been working in another Japanese government office, possibly the Bureau of Information. She was given a fifteen minute program in the middle of the Zero Hour Program. She was introduced on the program as "Little Orphan Annie". I became acquainted with her shortly after she came to the Broadcasting station. She spoke good English. I have no information as to her willingness or reluctance to broadcast on this program at the time she was assigned to Radio Tokyo. I noticed that about a month or so after she was assigned to the program she seemed to register some disgust with it. It was about this time that the military began to have the say as to the type and nature of the program. She remarked to me that she disliked the program and said something to the effect that it was beginning to "smell". Teguri was well aware of the purpose of her program. It had been repeated when both of us were present. We received periodic visits from Major Tsunoishi of the Japanese Propaganda Corp who would tell us, including Teguri, that the purpose of the program was to have a demoralizing effect on American soldiers in the Pacific. Also from time to time which would take place from day to day, we knew the purpose. For instance something would be said about including in the program remarks about a flood in Missouri or a disease epidemic in some state, and this would be followed by a remark during the pre-broadcast discussion something to the effect that this would do the trick. Teguri herself prepared the script for her program. She would ask Ince, Cousins and myself for suggestions on speaking more distinctly. She also solicited our preference on various popular music numbers, and would ask our advice on how she sounded during her part of the broadcast. I doubt very much whether Teguri had engaged in any broadcasting work to amount to anything prior to this time. However she obviously had engaged in public speaking and dramatics. She could read very intelligently and with lots of meaning.

" I would say that Teguri used Japanese Propaganda in her program to a minimum extent. When I say Japanese propaganda I mean military or political propaganda. She concentrated on the personal appeal based on the theme of the good old life back in the States. Most all of the military propaganda was injected into other portions of the Zero Hour Program. It is my opinion that within a short time after she started her program she became somewhat doubtful that it was having any demoralizing effect. I base this on remarks she would make to me and in my presence. The sum and substance of these remarks was that in her opinion individuals with any degree of intelligence would not believe what they heard on the program. She no doubt was also influenced by the fact that all references by the American radio to Japanese propaganda efforts seemed to stress the point that little or no attention was given to anything said by the Japanese. After Teguri was on the program for about a month or so, she mentioned to me several times that she would like to get off the program, however as far as I know she had not taken any steps in that direction. It was my understanding she was being paid a salary for broadcasting.

" The first time I had heard of the person I know as Iva Ikuko Toguri referred to as "Tokyo Rose" was about 2 or 3 months prior to V J day when Major Tsuneishi, while at the radio station referred to her in her presence and in my presence as "Tokyo Rose". She seemed to take offense to her being called "Tokyo Rose" by the Major, and then remarked in substance that she could not possibly be the "Tokyo Rose" referred to in the short wave broadcasts from the United States. The Major no doubt had seen the references to Tokyo Rose in the short wave broadcasts from the U. S. and I was of the belief that this is what prompted him to refer to Toguri on this occasion as "Tokyo Rose." I had never heard her introduced on the program as Tokyo Rose nor did I ever hear her refer to herself as such. As I mentioned before she was usually referred to as "Little Orphan Annie".

" I have been shown two photographs by Special Agent W. E. Hepton, and I positively identify them as being the person I know as Iva Ikuko Toguri who gave a fifteen minute program daily on the Zero Hour Program of Radio Tokyo.

" I have read the above statement consisting of 4 pages and it is true to my best knowledge, recollection and belief.

/s/ Norman Reyes

"WITNESS:

William B. Thomas.
Winfred E. Hepton
Special Agents, F.B.I.
Nashville, Tenn.

In addition to the above signed statement REYES informed that he is presently in the United States on a student visa pursuing an academic course at Vanderbilt University; that he expects to be in this country several years continuously until he completes his course. He is presently residing with his mother, whom he states is American-born, and two sisters and a brother at 1611 Eastland Avenue in Nashville, Tennessee. His telephone number is 3-4633R.

REYES related further that he had occasion to observe and hear TOGURI broadcast on the Zero Hour Program, Radio Tokyo, and from this he reached the conclusion that when she first started to broadcast she appeared to be a novice inasmuch as she was slightly microphone conscious; however, she overcame this quickly. He stated that the one thing that has him baffled is that he could not connect TOGURI with the TOKYO ROSE to whom reference was made on

[REDACTED]

a number of occasions in the shortwave broadcasts from the United States; that the reason he was unable to connect the two was that the broadcasts which were attributed to TOKYO ROSE in the American shortwave broadcasts had never been heard by him on the daily program given by TOGURI as a part of the Zero Hour Program. He stated that if the American shortwave broadcasts were correct, and he assumed they were, he is wondering whether it would have been possible for TOGURI to have made other broadcasts in addition to her fifteen minute broadcast on the Zero Hour Program, which would have been unknown to him. In this connection he stated that if recordings of these broadcasts are available, he felt certain he could determine from listening to them whether such broadcasts were given by IVA IKUKO TOGURI.

REYES stated he did not know why this daily hour program on Radio Tokyo was known as the Zero Hour Program except to mention that at the beginning of this series it was addressed to "American troops in the Pacific whose zero hour has come". He stated that TOGURI, in preparing for her fifteen minute program, would always select something in the way of music and script which would appeal to the American soldier to make him both homesick and Army sick. She would play upon the theme of "don't you wish you were home".

When asked whether anyone else would have been present beside himself and heard Major TSUNEISHI inform TOGURI as to the purpose of her program as set forth above, he stated that both Major INCE and Major COUSENS were present on some of these occasions. As to the status of TOGURI at the time she was making these broadcasts, REYES mentioned that it was his understanding that at the outbreak of the war individuals in her category, namely having dual citizenship in the eyes of Japan, in order to escape internment, had to renounce their American citizenship and thereby become Japanese citizens solely. As to the part REYES took in the Zero Hour Program, he related that he principally played records, usually before TOGURI's program, and that he also wrote script between these record playings, principally with regard to popular music where his script would mention something about when the piece became popular and how it happened to become popular in the United States. According to REYES, he has given statements in this matter on two prior occasions. He informed that he first gave a statement to [REDACTED] (phonetic), a member of CIC in Manila about January 1946. He again was questioned and furnished a statement to [REDACTED] of CIC in Tokyo in March 1946. On that occasion he stated he had been sent to Tokyo by Army Headquarters to observe the workings of the Information and Education Division of the United States Army in Japan. He stated that the locations of the Japanese individuals who took part in the Zero Hour Program and whose names are set forth above were known to [REDACTED].

REYES stated that IVA IKUKO TOGURI means nothing to him personally and that he is willing to be a witness on behalf of the Government in any prosecution that might be brought in this matter.

For information purposes, it may also be added here that the two photographs which were exhibited to REYES and which he identified as the individual he knew as IVA HUKO TOCURI, as set forth in his signed statement, are the photographs which were transmitted to the Memphis Office with a copy of the Bureau letter to Los Angeles dated February 3, 1948.

ENCLOSURE TO LOS ANGELES: Original signed statement of NORMAN REYES
dated April 12, 1948, at Nashville, Tennessee.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

FILE NO. [REDACTED]

REPORT MADE AT DENVER, COLORADO	DATE WHEN MADE 4/19/48	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/6/48	REPORT MADE BY FRED G. McGEARY
TITLE IVA INUKO TOGURI, with aliases: Mrs. Philip Jairus D'Aquino, Ann, Orphan Ann, Orphan Annie, Tokyo Rose			CHARACTER OF CASE TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[REDACTED] former Captain, U. S. Army, states he occasionally heard radio broadcasts by TOKYO ROSE on Saipan, but unable to identify Subject by voice and has never seen Subject to his knowledge. States there were no concerted bombing attacks by Japanese planes on Saipan since Japan did not have planes adequate to travel required distance. States broadcasts did have demoralizing effect on personnel due to Subject's reference to their wives and girl friends at home.

- RUC -

REFERENCE:

Bureau File No. [REDACTED]

Report of Special Agent JOSEPH T. GENCO dated at New York, February 3, 1948.

Report of Special Agent STANLEY T. BLASZEK dated at Washington, D. C., March 18, 1948.

DETAILS:

[REDACTED] presently residing at [REDACTED] Colorado, and employed in [REDACTED] Colorado, advised that he was a Captain and [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

officer in the 883rd Squadron, 500th Bomb Group, on Saipan from about September, 1944, to August, 1945. He advised that while there, he had heard radio broadcasts by TOKYO ROSE on various occasions between the hours of about 1:00 AM and 3:00 AM. He stated that he did not listen to her, as he recalls, in any of the afternoon broadcasts since he was usually busy during that time. [REDACTED] also advised that he was not a regular listener and would hear her usually over his own radio in his quarters. He advised that the voice of this woman appeared to him to be the same voice on all broadcasts. He stated that he took no particular interest in these broadcasts and he does not recall that she ever directed her broadcasts to any particular group of American soldiers, either on Saipan or elsewhere. He advised that the Army forces on Saipan would have a relaxation period usually between 2:00 and 3:00 PM, although he did not listen to the radio during that time.

[REDACTED] advised that he has some recollection of a rumored gas attack to be made on Saipan Island, but does not recall that the Subject's name was connected with it in any way. He advised that there were several rumors of contemplated gas attacks by the Japanese on Saipan Island while he was there.

[REDACTED] stated that there were no concerted bombing attacks by the Japanese on Saipan Island because their closest air base was Truk Island and Iwo Jima, which were too distant for Japanese bombers to make a round-trip to Saipan on a bombing expedition. He advised that the only Japanese planes that attacked Saipan were those planes which were sent out on "suicide trips, consisting principally of a few fighter planes" and which never got back to their Japanese bases. He stated that practically all of these planes were shot down while they were over Saipan Island. He advised that the highest number of planes which he recalled as making any sort of an attack on Saipan were approximately six and as he recalls, they were all fighter planes.

[REDACTED] related that the broadcasts by TOKYO ROSE had a demoralizing effect on the personnel of Saipan because she would call their attention to their girl-friends and wives at home, stating they would never get home to see them again unless they surrendered. He advised that he had never heard TOKYO ROSE mention the names of any personnel taken prisoner who were formerly stationed on Saipan and that, as a matter of fact, only a few men of that contingent were ever taken prisoner.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

FILE NO. [REDACTED]

REPORT MADE AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF	DATE WHEN MADE 4/29/48	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/31;2/14;3/9, 22,26,30/48	REPORT MADE BY EUGENE E. BJORN
TITLE IVA IKUKO TOGURI, was			CHARACTER OF CASE TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

FREDERICK M. HOBLITT, prisoner of war at the Bunka Camp, Tokyo knows subject by sight but unable to identify her voice and has never heard the "Zero Hour" program. HOBLITT readily identified photograph of TOGURI. HOBLITT not aware of any collaboration on the part of WALLACE E. INCE or Major CHARLES COUSENS. HOBLITT does not recall INCE mentioning TOGURI in his presence. STEPHEN H. SHATTLES, another prisoner of war, held at Bunka Camp presently residing 424-3/4 Loma Drive, Los Angeles. Lt. Colonel WILLIAM L. McDOWELL presently assigned as State of Idaho Air National Guard Instructor at Boise, Idaho.

-RUC-

REFERENCE:

Bureau file [REDACTED]
 Letter from Bureau to Los Angeles 2/3/48
 Report of Special Agent CHESTER C. ORTON dated 2/4/48 at Los Angeles, Calif.
 Letter from Los Angeles to Bureau 2/4/48
 Letter from San Francisco to Bureau 2/6/48
 Letter from Los Angeles to San Francisco 2/26/48
 Letter from New Orleans to Bureau 3/10/48
 Report of Special Agent STANLEY T. BLASZEK dated 3/18/48 at Washington Field
 Report of Special Agent JOSEPH T. GENCO dated 2/3/48 at New York

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DETAILS: FREDERICK M. HOBBLITT was interviewed at his home, 22 Temescal Terrace, San Francisco by Special Agent EDWARD DORNLAS, JR., and the writer. HOBBLITT advised that he had been a corporal in the U. S. Marine Corps and was taken prisoner by the Japanese at Corregidor in May, 1942. He was held in the Bilibid Prison Camp in Manila until October, 1942 and was held in a prisoner of war camp at Kobe, Japan from October, 1942 to July, 1944 at which time he was transferred to the Bunka Camp in Tokyo, Japan. While at the latter camp he broadcast messages from United States war prisoners over radio Tokyo on the "Postman Calls" program. This program was broadcast at 3:00 p.m. each day. Those participating on the "Postman Calls" program were J. K. WISENER, Wells, Texas, who was the camp reporter; Captain TED (WALLACE E.) INCE, who operated the turntable and read messages in HOBBLITT's absence; Major CHARLES COUSENS, who occasionally read English messages on the program and GEORGE "BUCK" HENSHAW of the U. S. Navy, who presently can be reached through the Hollywood Theatrical Club, Hollywood, California.

HOBBLITT stated that he knew TOGURI when he saw her and had heard that she had participated on the "Zero Hour" program. He saw TOGURI and her husband frequently at the studio and the record library of Radio Tokyo, when she was selecting records for her program. HOBBLITT explained that he selected records for his program and for that reason had occasion to be in the record library frequently. He, however, did not hear TOGURI broadcast and had never heard the "Zero Hour" program. He said that he would not recognize her voice, as he had never talked to her. HOBBLITT further stated that he had just recently returned from Tokyo where he testified in the war crimes trials. While in Tokyo he was called in during the interrogation of TOGURI in October or November, 1947 to identify her. HOBBLITT identified her but related that TOGURI did not recognize him and stated at the time that she had never seen him before.

HOBBLITT identified four photographs of TOGURI which were submitted in referenced letter from the Bureau, February 3, 1948 and the two photographs submitted by referenced letter from Los Angeles to the Bureau dated February 4, 1948.

The photograph transmitted by Bureau letter dated December 18, 1947, is not identical with IVA TOGURI, according to HOBBLITT.

HOBBLITT stated that he knew RUTH HAYAKAWA and MIEKO OKI, whom he understood were also on the "Zero Hour" program.

Other persons located at Radio Tokyo whom HOBBLITT thought would likely know TOGURI were as follows:

Sergeant DAVID PROVO (PROVOO), presently stationed with the Fourth Army in San Antonio, Texas and while in Tokyo was on the "Humanity Calls" program.

Major (WILLISTON M.) COX

DARWIN DODDS, 1219 North 24th St., Boise, Idaho, who was Master of Ceremonies on the "Humanity Calls" program.

HOEBLITT relates that DODDS was a civilian captured at Wake Island in 1942 where he had been employed as a time keeper for Morrison Knudsen Construction Company. It is noted that leads to interview the above named persons were set out in referenced report of CHESTER C. ORTON.

HOEBLITT stated that he felt YONEKO "TOOTS" MATSANAGA, who was from New York City and participated on the "German Hour" program at Radio Tokyo, would know TOGURI. HOEBLITT thought she may presently be in New York City.

HOEBLITT stated that the following Japanese who were employed at Radio Tokyo and who are still in Tokyo, would know TOGURI and possibly would have had an opportunity to hear her broadcast:

"BUCKEY" HARRIS

"JIM" MAKABAYASHI

"CHUCK" YOSHI

"RAY" CSAKI

"BUDDY" UMO

"SASHI" MORIYAMA (who is the leader of the New Pacific Orchestra now playing at the GHQ Officers Club, Tokyo.)

WATANABI (Orchestra leader now playing at Daiiti Hotel in Tokyo)

HOEBLITT felt that all of the above named persons would know TOGURI, especially INCE and COUSENS, who were on the "Zero Hour" program.

HOEBLITT stated that HENSHAW did considerable reading while in Bunka Camp and he thought TOGURI frequently brought him books to read and as a result he felt HENSHAW knew TOGURI quite well and had occasion to talk to her.

Also HOEBLITT stated that KAJI DOMOTO, a Japanese graduate of Princeton University, who was in charge of the Bunka Camp, had supplied HENSHAW with scripts and recordings of several of the programs which HOEBLITT thought would likely include the "Zero Hour" program. HOEBLITT had not obtained or seen any of the "Zero Hour" records or scripts.

[REDACTED]

HOBBLITT stated that he was not aware of any collaboration with the Japanese on the part of INCE or COUSENS and that he did not think that they received any special consideration from the Japanese. HOBBLITT related that INCE was held in the Bilibid Camp with him at Manila and was taken to Japan in September, 1942 before the rest of the prisoners. HOBBLITT recalls at this time INCE did not want to go to Japan and protested. Also, that after INCE was held in Bunka Camp, he was very outspoken and as a result was often in trouble with the Japanese guards. HOBBLITT stated that he knew nothing of the association between INCE and TOGURI and he does not recall INCE ever mentioning her in his presence. HOBBLITT stated that he did not know Major CHARLES COUSENS very well as he (COUSENS) was ill and was in the hospital most of the time and consequently did not spend much time at the Bunka Camp.

LEADS

BUTTE FIELD DIVISION

AT BOISE, IDAHO

Will interview Lt. Colonel WILLIAM L. McDOWELL, State of Idaho National Guard Instructor, Post Office Box 1098, in accordance with instructions contained in the enclosed report of SA JOSEPH T. GENCO dated 2/3/48.

LOS ANGELES FIELD DIVISION

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Will interview STEPHEN H. SHATTLES, 424-3/4 Loma Drive, along the line suggested in referenced report of CHESTER C. ORTON dated 2/4/48 at Los Angeles, California.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

LOS ANGELES

FILE NO. [REDACTED]

REPORT MADE AT LOS ANGELES	DATE WHEN MADE 4/28/48	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/21, 23/48	REPORT MADE BY CHESTER C. ORTON
TITLE IVA IKUKO TOGURI, with aliases			CHARACTER OF CASE TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[REDACTED] knew TOGURI from 1932-1940 but never heard any of her broadcasts. [REDACTED] residing in Sebastopol, California.

- P -

REFERENCE:

BURRAU FILE [REDACTED]

Report of Special Agent CHESTER C. ORTON dated 2/9/48 at Los Angeles;

Report of Special Agent W. ALBERT STEWART, JR., dated 4/21/48 at San Diego, California.

DETAILS:

[REDACTED] is temporarily residing with his mother at [REDACTED], Telephone [REDACTED]. He is presently employed by the [REDACTED] Telephone [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] knew TOGURI from 1932 to 1940. He lived in the same vicinity where she did and was a patron of the store operated by her family. [REDACTED] enlisted in the U. S. Army on August 24, 1940, and was a Staff Sergeant, having Army Serial Number [REDACTED]. Subsequent to his enlistment and training he went to Honolulu, and in 1942 returned to the United States. After a period of about nine months he was transferred to the European theater of operations. He never had an opportunity to hear any of TOGURI's broadcasts or any broadcast from Radio Tokyo.

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L E A D

THE SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

AT SEBASTOPOL, CALIFORNIA

Will reinterview [REDACTED] and ascertain from him the dates on which he heard the broadcast, the length of the broadcast, the composition of the program and the names used by the subject in identifying herself when announcing the musical portion of the program. It should also be ascertained if he was in the service and, if so, where he was stationed when he heard the broadcasts, and if he was in the United States how it was possible for him to hear the broadcasts, inasmuch as most of the receptions in this country were unintelligible.

He should be questioned in detail and a signed statement setting forth the interview should be obtained. He should be questioned along the same lines as was VELASQUEZ, as set out in the report of Special Agent ORTON dated 2/9/40 at Los Angeles, enclosed with this report. The previous interview of [REDACTED] is set out in report of Special Agent ROBERTS dated 4/5/46 at Los Angeles, enclosed herewith.

Existing Bureau instructions are that investigation in this case be expeditiously handled. The U. S. Attorney in Los Angeles is desirous of having the report on this interview reach him within thirty days from receipt of this report.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA**

FILE NO. **5-420**

REPORT MADE AT SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	DATE WHEN MADE 5/6/48	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/3/48	REPORT MADE BY EDWARD J. KIRBY
TITLE IVA IKUKO TOGURI, was			CHARACTER OF CASE TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

LARRY W. QUILLE, who was at Bunka from 12-1-43 on, advises never saw TOGURI and has no information concerning the Zero Hour. QUILLE stated he believes COUSELS did only what ordered to do and that he played down efforts of the Japanese as much as possible. QUILLE unable to offer any information concerning INCE. Stated none of POW's collaborated with Japanese [REDACTED]

- RUC -

REFERENCE:

Bureau File [REDACTED]
Report SA CHESTER C. ORTON, Los Angeles, California, 2-4-48.

DETAILS:

AT FULLERTON, CALIFORNIA

LARRY W. QUILLE, 113 North Cornell, Fullerton, California, telephone - Fullerton 1316-W, was interviewed at his place of employment, the Fullerton News Tribune, on May 3, 1948. He advised that he was night Office Manager for the Morrison Knudsen Construction Company on Wake Island at the time of Pearl Harbor. He was taken prisoner at Wake Island on December 23, 1941. He debarked from Wake Island aboard the SS NITTA MARU for Yokohama on January 12, 1942. Due to lack of accommodations at Yokohama, he and other prisoners aboard went to the Wongsong China POW camp where he remained for eleven months. His next eleven months were spent at the Kaingtan, China POW camp. He was trans-

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ferred to the Omari camp about November 25, 1943. About December 1, 1943, he was transferred to Bunka.

QUILLE'S papers relating to his background and qualifications were on file at the Morrison Knudsen Company office at Wake Island at the time it fell. This file reflected QUILLE'S journalistic background. He stated that upon his arrival at Bunka, he and other prisoners were given an order by KAZEMURO UNO to write propaganda for the Japanese. QUILLE believes that because of his journalistic background, UNO had picked him to be one of the writers. However, QUILLE'S writings were not approved of by the Japanese. He was removed from the journalistic endeavor and was detailed to the galley. QUILLE alleges that UNO caused him to be beaten on many occasions by one "HAMAMOTO", first name not recalled, and it is his belief that his failure as a writer is what occasioned these beatings.

Concerning the operation of Radio Tokyo, QUILLE stated that he had no knowledge concerning it. He was at the building on one or two occasions when he was taken there to furnish voice. He was taken there under guard and returned the same way. He never saw any of the people who operated the station as such. QUILLE stated that he had never seen IVA TOSURI, and he was unable to recognize her picture. He pointed out that since he had been detailed to the most menial work in the camp he had very little knowledge of what was going on and few contacts in that respect.

Concerning the activities of COUSENS and INCE in the camp, QUILLE advised that they were transferred into BUNKA some time after he arrived. At the time of their arrival they had not been issued POW clothing. They would spend about an hour at a time during the day at Radio Tokyo. They would not go to Radio Tokyo every day. In their travels back and forth they were escorted either with guards or with interpreters. QUILLE went on to state that it would not have been safe for them to have done otherwise inasmuch as they were Caucasians among orientals.

Concerning camp conditions at Bunka, QUILLE advised that conditions were very bad, and it was worse than the Kaingwan Camp. He continued that he came to the camp weighing 158 pounds and left it weighing 108 pounds. He stated that there was never sufficient food issued and that much of the food which the men got had to be stolen. QUILLE advised that a Japanese woman who was employed as a janitress and whose husband was a guard was very friendly. He knew her only as "MAMASAN". She brought him a file and a piece of scrap iron from which he fashioned a key to the storehouse from which food was pilfered.

QUILLE recalled TAMOTSU MURAYAMA. He stated that while MURAYAMA appeared to be friendly and helpful, he did not know what to think about him.

Concerning KAJI DOMOTO, QUILLE stated that DOMOTO appeared to be friendly and often would appear at night by a camellia bush from where he would toss in ticker tape bearing news and a few cigarettes, if such were available.

QUILLE stated that his knowledge is somewhat hazy concerning the matter inasmuch as he kept no notes, and further since he desired to forget the matter. He continued that he believed that HENSHAW is probably the best source of information in the matter inasmuch as HENSHAW kept detailed notes of everything that went on.

- RUC -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

LOS ANGELES

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT OKLAHOMA CITY	DATE WHEN MADE 5-10-48	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4-22; 5-7-48	REPORT MADE BY LEO E. RUYKENDALL
TITLE IVA IKUKO OGURI, with aliases			CHARACTER OF CASE TRIASON.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

FRANK FUGITA, El Reno, Oklahoma, stated either RUDY UHO, a Japanese guard, or a Japanese guard by the name of OGURA, pointed out TOKYO ROSEN to him while he was imprisoned at Bunka Camp. [REDACTED] Nash, Oklahoma, former Lt. CIO, U.S. Army in Japan, interviewed and advises has no further information regarding subject. Believes, however, that one RUTH HIRAKAWA or HIRAKAWA (both phonetic), a former interpreter for U.S. Army officers at Fukuoka in southern Kyushu Island in Japan, was also suspected of being Tokyo Rose. [REDACTED] believes she knew of entire Radio Tokyo setup in Japan during war.

-RUC-

REFERENCE:

Bureau File [REDACTED]
Bureau letter to Los Angeles dated 4-29-48.
Report of SA ELLTON A. STANFIELD, Dallas, dated 4-9-48.
Report of SA CLYDE C. COTTON, Los Angeles, dated 2-4-48.
Okla. City letter to Bureau dated 12-13-47.

DETAILS:

AT EL RENO, OKLAHOMA

Mr. FRANK FUGITA, operator of the Neon Sign Company at 17 Choctaw, El Reno, stated he was a prisoner of war of the Japanese with all other persons set out on pages 3, 4, 5, and 6 of the report of SA ELLTON A. STANFIELD, Dallas, dated April 9, 1948, and that he recalls he was transferred with thirteen others from the Omuri Camp in Tokyo to the Bunka Camp in December, 1943, where he was assigned until liberated.

FUGITA stated he was only asked to write script for radio

S-4/30

[REDACTED]

transmission from Radio Tokyo for a very short period of time and that he was later assigned to work in a cleanup crew at the prison camp. FUGITA stated he was very relieved to obtain the latter employment inasmuch as he was in a very precarious position, being half Japanese himself and being forced to write script for broadcast on Radio Tokyo.

FUGITA said he recalled one time while he was at the radio station that either BUREY UMO, who was a Japanese prison guard, or a guard by the name of OGATA, had made a statement to him when a girl walked past them at the station, "There is TOKYO ROSE." FUGITA said this meant nothing to him at that time, inasmuch as those who were in prison at Danka Camp had no knowledge of TOKYO ROSE and had never heard the broadcast. He said he did not realize who TOKYO ROSE was until after his liberation. He stated that as a result of not being aware to whom UMO or OGATA was referring, he paid very little attention to the girl.

FUGITA said there was a possibility he could identify TOKYO ROSE if he could see her again, but it was doubtful if he could identify her from a photograph inasmuch as he had seen photographs appearing in newspapers since his liberation and he was afraid he might confuse pictures he had seen with a photograph which would be presented to him for identification.

The following investigation was conducted by SA WILLIAM E. GRUBER:

AT NASH, OKLAHOMA

[REDACTED] and formerly a Second Lieutenant with the Counter Intelligence Corps, United States Army, [REDACTED] during World War II, who was stationed at Fukuoka on Kyushu Island in Japan with the Army of Occupation until in August, 1946, was reinterviewed to determine if he had received any further information regarding the subject of this investigation other than that previously given which was sent to the Bureau in the above referenced letter dated December 13, 1947.

[REDACTED] stated that he had received no further information regarding either subject or RUTH HIAKAWA (phonetic) or possibly RYAKAWA (phonetic). It is noted that [REDACTED] gave the spelling RUTH HIACALA (phonetic) when interviewed previously on December 12, 1947. He stated that RUTH HIAKAWA, of Japanese descent, was a very clever and good looking woman and it was his understanding that both she and subject had attended college at one of the California universities. [REDACTED] advised that RUTH HIAKAWA was engaged as an interpreter by the Commanding General of the U.S. Army at Fukuoka in southern Kyushu Island in Japan, and that this General was probably attached to either the 5th Amphibious Division or to the 32nd Division of the U.S. Army. He stated that RUTH HIAKAWA had travel permits during early 1946 to Tokyo when travel among all Japanese was entirely restricted.

[REDACTED] said that in his opinion RUTH HIAKAWA was the main "TOKYO ROSE" and that she knew the entire setup of "Radio Tokyo", and he thought persons could

still be located in Japan, including radio technicians and other persons around the radio studio in Tokyo, who could identify both subject and KOREI MIYAKAWA. [REDACTED] stated that he was not in Japan until after their surrender in 1945.

[REDACTED] stated that he left Japan in August, 1946, and had not seen any of the Counter Intelligence files since that time, and that his recollection of the "TOKYO ROSE" investigation which he had conducted prior to that time was a bit sketchy in his mind. [REDACTED] said, however, that he would be willing to review any of his reports in the War Department at Washington that might provide any leads in the treason investigation of subject, as well as against KOREI MIYAKAWA.

-REMOVED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN-

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

FILE NO. [REDACTED]

REPORT MADE AT MEMPHIS	DATE WHEN MADE 5/17/48	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/8,10,15/48	REPORT MADE BY WINFRED E. HOPTON
TITLE IVA IKUKO TOGURI, was, Tokyo Rose, Orphan Ann, Anne, Ann			CHARACTER OF CASE TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

NORMAN REYES, Nashville, Tennessee, worked in Radio Tokyo continuously from October, 1942 to August, 1945. He was assigned to the Zero Hour program at its inception in March, 1943 and remained on this program until the program ended in August, 1945. REYES states TOGURI started broadcasting on the Zero Hour program in the fall of 1943. He has no information as to how she was chosen for the program, nor does he know whether anyone else had applied for the position. REYES saw and heard each broadcast by TOGURI on Zero Hour. States TOGURI knew purpose of the program. REYES identifies script used by TOGURI in her broadcast during February, March and April, 1944 and positively identifies script used on March 9 and March 29, 1944 by TOGURI in her broadcast when both REYES and INCE were present. To his knowledge, TOGURI did not broadcast on any other program. His wife, KATHERINE REYES, is presently residing in Tokyo, Japan.

RUC

REFERENCE: Bureau file # [REDACTED]

Letter from Los Angeles to the Bureau dated 4/28/48

DETAILS: AT NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

NORMAN REYES, 1611 Eastland Avenue, upon interview in the Resident Agent's Office, room 214 Custom House on May 8 and 10, 1948, executed the following statements which he signed on May 15, 1948:

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"Nashville, Tennessee
May 15, 1948

I, NORMAN REYES, do hereby make the following voluntary statement to
WILFRED E. HOPTON, Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

I was born February 2, 1922 at Manila, Philippine Islands. While I was a sophomore in high school in 1937, I started to work as an announcer in local Radio Station KZEB in Manila. I attended the University of the Philippines from 1940 to December, 1941. I went to Corregidor in February, 1942 as a civilian, for broadcasting equipment. Upon being unable to return to Manila, I joined the Philippine Army and was automatically inducted into the United States Armed Forces for the Far East. I held the ranks of Private through 3rd Lieutenant or Warrant Officer. I was promoted to 2nd Lieutenant in 1946 and was placed in an inactive status on July 1, 1946 as a member of the Reserve, because I had been commissioned before the fall of Corregidor.

Following my capture by the Japanese, the details of which I will set forth hereinafter in this statement, I returned to the Philippines in September, 1945, where I spent two months in the Casual Camp of the Philippine Army Headquarters. I remained in this status until November, 1945, when I reverted to an active duty status. From July, 1946 until August, 1947, I was program director for the Manila Broadcasting Company at Manila. In August of 1947, I obtained indefinite leave in order to come to the United States and obtain a degree in an American University. I am presently in the United States on a student visa pursuing an academic course in Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee.

My mother, GRACE E. REYES, was born June 30, 1893 at Brooklyn, New York of English parents. She was married to my father in New York in 1921. His name is ILDEFONSO S. REYES born at Bigaa, Bulacan Province, Philippine Islands. My father was Secretary to MANUEL QUEZON in 1920. At that time, QUEZON was the Senate President. My father worked as advertising manager for a newspaper chain for twelve years and was with the Manila Branch of the Honolulu Iron Company for several years. He is now in the import-export business, being the Manila representative for Miller Gates and Associates of San Francisco, California. Both of my parents, my two sisters and brother lived in evacuation during the occupation of the Philippines. They came to the United States in June, 1945 and my father returned to the Philippines in September, 1946, where he is residing at the present time.

I am presently living at 1611 Eastland Avenue in Nashville, Tennessee with my mother, two sisters and brother. As previously stated, I was a 3rd Lieutenant in the Philippine Army on Corregidor and I was taken prisoner

[REDACTED]

by the Japanese at approximately 8 A. M. on May 7, 1942. On May 23, 1942 I was taken from Corregidor to a temporary prison set up at the former British Club in Manila. I arrived there on May 24, 1942 and on May 31, 1942, I was transferred to Fort Santiago, arriving there on the same date. On September 9, 1942 I was transferred to the Bilibid Prison in the center of Manila. On September 12, 1942, I was placed on a Japanese Hospital ship which reached Formosa on or about September 22, 1942. I remained in the harbor for three days and was transferred to a troop ship which took me to Shimonoseki Port, arriving there about ten days later. I was then taken by rail to Tokyo, arriving there during the first week in October, 1942.

Captain WALLACE INCE of the United States Army was also taken prisoner by the Japanese at the time of the fall of Corregidor. We had been together from February 22 to July 2, 1942. We were separated from July 2 to September 12, 1942. We were together again from September 12, 1942 to November, 1944.

As I have stated, on a prior occasion, the Japanese apparently knew that I had been doing radio work and while I was at Fort Santiago, I was informed by a member of the Military Police of the Japanese Army, through a Naval interpreter, that I was being given a choice of either going to Japan or being decapitated.

It was about October 12, 1942 in Tokyo that I was informed at Japanese Army Headquarters in Tokyo, by a Colonel whose name I did not know, that I was being assigned to Radio Tokyo. Captain INCE was also informed at this time that he was being assigned to Radio Tokyo. I met Major COUSENS of the Australian Army for the first time at Radio Tokyo. This was about the middle of October, 1942.

Upon being assigned to work at Radio Tokyo, I was informed of my duties by a Japanese whom I knew as GEORGE NAKAMOTO and he was the one who gave me my orders. Upon being assigned to Radio Tokyo on or about October 12, 1942, my first duties were to correct for grammar anything I was given, such as news items. Later, I corrected for grammar political commentaries and then I wrote commentaries. Later, I was assigned exclusively to the Zero Hour Program.

I am unable to recall the date I made my first broadcast at Radio Tokyo. I do not know who controlled Radio Tokyo, when I was first assigned there. There were various divisions at Radio Tokyo. Everything intended for American consumption was separated from other countries. It was known as the North American section.

The following individuals were attached to Radio Tokyo when I was first assigned there: GEORGE NAKAMOTO, KEN OKI, DAVID HYUGA, HISASHI MORIYAMA,

KEN ISHII, a Japanese known as HIRAKAWA, who was head of the English News Section, a Japanese named KAMIYA, who was head of broadcast to southern regions, one YOSHII, who announced English news, a Japanese named SAISHO, a writer of English editorials. There were also several others whose names I recall as TAKANO, ISHIHARA and OSHIDARI. They were all Japanese.

When I first went to Radio Tokyo, the only three individuals at the studio who were not Japanese were COUSENS, INCE and myself. At a later date, I would say possibly around January of 1943, an Australian by the name of JOHN HOLLAND joined Radio Tokyo. It is my understanding that he was a civilian who had been at the German radio station in Shanghai. He was at Radio Tokyo only a few months when he disappeared. He had a series of weekly commentaries which he had already mapped out. HOLLAND was never on the Zero Hour Program. I do not know what actually happened to him.

I do not know what branch of the Japanese Government was actually in charge of Radio Tokyo when I was assigned to it. I had no information concerning the Information Board. I received a salary of 400 yen per month for working at Radio Tokyo beginning about November, 1943. Prior to this it was about 40 yen, which was the regular prisoner allowance. For the first three or four months in Tokyo, I lived at the Dai Ichi Hotel. From about March 1, 1943 to November, 1943, I lived at the Sanno Hotel in Tokyo. From there I went back to the Dai Ichi Hotel where I lived for several months. COUSENS and INCE also lived at the Dai Ichi and Sanno Hotels. We were separated about a year after the time the Puppet Government was set up in the Philippines in November, 1942 when the Philippine prisoners were given amnesty. At that time I was informed by NAKAMOTO that from then on I was to be under the jurisdiction of the police. I was taken to police headquarters in Tokyo where I was fingerprinted and photographed. I had to report to the police my movements and my contacts and also had to refrain from seeing my fellow prisoners. Up to this time, I had not been permitted to go places without first obtaining the permission of GEORGE NAKAMOTO. We, that is COUSENS, INCE and myself, were not permitted to associate with anyone at the radio station except those with whom we were working daily. When we were separated, that is when COUSENS and INCE were separated from me about Nov. 1943, they were taken to a district called Kanda where they were quartered with other prisoners. The Japanese were quite strict in forcing their prohibition against our talking or fraternizing with English speaking Japanese, except on our particular program at the radio station. Several weeks after I started working at Radio Tokyo, I met a girl by the name of KATHERINE MOROOKA, who was employed as a typist in the office at Radio Tokyo. She is Japanese but was born in California. As far as I know, she considered herself to be an American citizen. We were married on September 29, 1944 in the Embassy of the Puppet Philippine Government in Tokyo. She is presently residing in Tokyo, her address being in care of the American Red Cross Field Director's Office. I do not know how long she had been working

[REDACTED]

at Radio Tokyo when I was assigned there. She stopped working shortly before we were married. After our marriage, we lived in one of the residential districts in Tokyo. We had no children by this marriage and we are contemplating a divorce.

The Zero Hour Program was instituted at Radio Tokyo on either March 1 or March 31, 1943. At first, the program was from 6 P. M., to 6:15 P. M., each day except Sunday. I was the only one on the program when it first started working under GEORGE NAKAMOTO and KEN OKI. Shortly thereafter, I would say less than a month, COUSENS and INCE were put to work on this program. I do not know who gave it the name Zero Hour. I first heard of "Zero Hour" from GEORGE NAKAMOTO. At first, Zero Hour Program consisted only of the playing of records, with comment by me, such as the name of the selection, the composer and the name of the band, and so forth.

About two or three weeks after the Zero Hour program started, a five minute news item broadcast from Domei was added. These news items were rewritten and reread on the broadcast by INCE. As far as I can recall, the next change of any importance was when IVA TOGURI came on the program. At this time, other features were added to extend it to one hour and then to one fifteen minutes.

After TOGURI came on the program, it consisted of the following which is to my best recollection:

10 minutes by IVA TOGURI in which she played records and made comment which had as its purpose to create homesickness among the American Armed Forces in the South Pacific

5 minutes of American Domestic News by INCE

10 minutes by IVA TOGURI

15 minutes of record playing and "chit chat" by myself.

10 minutes of news commentary by a Japanese named YOSHII.

10 minutes of music

Several months later, there was a change in the program and at that time, as I recall, it was as follows:

Five minute opening with band music, which was handled
by SALI NAKAMURA

Five minutes of news from the American home front, by INCE

Fifteen minute program by IVA TOGURI

Five minutes of world news by INCE

Fifteen minutes of record playing by myself

Ten minutes of news commentary by YOSHII

Five minutes of fill-in music. (I am unable to recall who handled this)

Ten minutes of comedy of the nature of AMOS and ANDY. (This was handled
by a Japanese from the staff of the Nippon Times. I am unable to
recall his name).

Then there was 5 minutes of a monologue which was handled by a Japan-
ese named MORIYAMA. (This monologue was supposed to portray a GI
marooned on an island, reminiscing and talking to himself.

The program was then closed with a brief sign off by NAKAMURA.

I operated the turn-tables in the studio of the Zero Hour program
at Radio Tokyo. All who were connected with the Zero Hour program were usually
inside the studio together where we could see and hear each other every day,
on this program. Each section of the Zero Hour program would usually have
its opening and closing theme. When TOGURI'S part of the program came on the
air, she would introduce her songs and then I would play them. After the
Zero Hour program was lengthened, its time was from 6 P. M. to 7:15 P. M.,
each day except Sunday. I am unable to state under whose actual control and
guidance the Zero Hour program was placed. I personally felt that everything
connected with the Zero Hour program went back to the Japanese Army General
Staff.

Somewhere along the line, and I am unable to set any date when it took
place, there apparently was some kind of a change in the jurisdiction over the
Zero Hour program. I believe that it was taken out of the hands of the people
at Radio Tokyo and placed exclusively under the jurisdiction of the Japanese
Army.

Major COUSENS' job at Radio Tokyo seemed to be that of coaching. I
do not recall his ever having taken any actual part in the program itself. As

[REDACTED]

I have previously stated, I had heard talk among some of the Japanese at Radio Tokyo in which there was mention made of the necessity of having a woman on the program.

In the late fall of 1943, a woman whom I knew as IVA IKUKO TOGURI, was assigned to the Zero Hour program. I had never seen her before. I am unable to place the exact time of her assignment to the Zero Hour program. It possibly could have been in November, 1943. The closest I could possibly set the time would be the late fall of 1943. I am unable to recall who had expressed the idea of having a woman on the Zero Hour program but it is my opinion that the choice of TOGURI lay between NAKAMOTO and COUSENS. I based this on the fact that NAKAMOTO was more or less in charge, as far as we were concerned and also the fact that COUSENS had apparently met TOGURI before I had and seemed more closely associated with her. I had no idea how she was chosen for the program. It was my understanding, however, that she was chosen because she had some microphone personality and a clear accent. I heard it expressed that the reason they wanted a woman on the program was because it would have more appeal to the G.I.'S. I am unable to recall who it was that made this statement. I do not recall TOGURI'S ever having mentioned in my presence why or how she happened to take the job at Radio Tokyo.

As far as I know, TOGURI did not work in the business office of Radio Tokyo before going on the Zero Hour program. I feel that if she had done so, I would have seen her. I have no information whatever as to whether anyone else had made application for the position on the Zero Hour program at Radio Tokyo, which was fulfilled by IVA TOGURI. It was my impression and it is an impression only, that they were looking for a certain type. As far as my knowledge goes, no ad was run in any paper in Tokyo seeking a woman to fulfill the position on the Zero Hour. I believe I would have known it if one had been run in the paper. As far as I was concerned, it was a secret as to how she got on the program. As I say, I do not know who made the selection for this position which she fulfilled. My guess would be that it was either NAKAMOTO or COUSENS.

When TOGURI came on the Zero Hour program, Major COUSENS wrote the script for her. Shortly before COUSENS left the program as a result of illness, and I would say this would be sometime in 1944 prior to the fall of the year, TOGURI began writing her own script. To my best recollection INCE left the Zero Hour program in the fall of 1944. I do not know the reason except to mention that he, at that time, started working with a group of prisoners on another program. It seems to me that COUSENS left the program prior to INCE.

There is no doubt in my mind that TOGURI was well aware of the purpose of the Zero Hour program. All of us on the program knew its purpose. I was told at the very outset by NAKAMOTO and I feel certain that the others on the program

including TOGURI, were told at the very outset its purpose.

Major TSUNEISHI of the Japanese Propaganda Section, Japanese Army General Staff, made a number of visits to the studio after TOGURI had been assigned to the program. He would usually inquire relative to any comments which had been made from the outside as to whether the program was having its effect. I had heard him on a number of occasions stress the use of Japanese Headquarter Communiques. I heard him mention that the best way to carry out the purpose of the program was to maintain an air of kidding and this was about the way the program would proceed.

Major TSUNEISHI usually was directing his comments to NAKAMOTO and occasionally HYUGA would participate in the conversation. Major TSUNEISHI in his discussion in the studio, would occasionally use the word "homesick". Apparently there was no word in Japanese to describe nostalgia. There were many direct and indirect references to the purpose of the program to create a feeling of homesickness in order to have a demoralizing effect on the American soldier in the Pacific.

I know that on more than one occasion during these discussions by TSUNEISHI all of us who were working on the Zero Hour program were present, including TOGURI, INCE, COUSENS and myself. There were a number of pre-broadcast discussions as to whether certain items would accomplish the purpose of the program. TOGURI and the rest of us on the program would be present at the time of these discussions. I know of occasions when TOGURI would ask INCE and myself, in substance, as to whether we thought something which she had written in her script would be what they (the Japanese) wanted in connection with the purpose of putting over the program.

I might mention in this connection that a copy of the script would go to NAKAMOTO before the broadcast. To my recollection, three copies of the script were made. TOGURI retained one and two were routed to NAKAMOTO.

I have heard NAKAMOTO ask TOGURI, referring to her part of the broadcast on Zero Hour, whether she couldn't "put it on a little thicker." I gathered from hearing the discussion in the studio that Major TSUNEISHI apparently felt that by "spreading it on thick" the purpose of the program would be better accomplished.

I think NAKAMOTO felt that its effectiveness would be lessened by trying to spread it on too thick, but he apparently had to carry out the desires of Major TSUNEISHI.

I recall that about a month or so after she was assigned to the Zero Hour, TOGURI mentioned to me that she did not particularly care for the program because of its purpose. TOGURI spent a minimum of two hours each day at

Radio Tokyo. She was there from the fall of 1943 to about the middle of August of 1945. I, myself, worked at Radio Tokyo from October, 1942 to the middle of August, 1945. As far as I knew, she limited her association for the most part to those who were connected with the Zero Hour. They were GEORGE NAKAMOTO, KEN OKI, DAVID HYUGA, HISASHI MORIYAMA, KEN ISHII, NAKAMURA, first name not known, and OSHIDARI, first name unknown. I do not know, myself, of any other associates she had. I imagine she had some friends who worked over at the Domei News Agency. I saw her at Radio Tokyo every day that she broadcast on the Zero Hour program. I was in her company from an hour to two hours each day during the entire time she was on the program. Different ones attached to the Zero Hour program, whom I have just mentioned, were usually present when we were together.

Outside of our being together at Radio Tokyo, I saw her several times at her residence. My wife, KATHERINE, and I visited her home on those occasions and only she and her husband were present except once or twice, when KEN ISHII was at her home visiting.

I was present in the studio and saw IVA TOGURI on each of her broadcasts on the Zero Hour program and heard her broadcast on each of her Zero Hour programs. I am unable to state at this time, by way of example, any specific broadcasts which she made on the program, however, I feel that I can identify her broadcasts. I have been shown a copy of scripts during February, March and April, 1944 by Special Agent WINFRED E. HOPTON. I am able to identify these as scripts used by IVA TOGURI in her broadcasts on the Zero Hour program at Radio Tokyo. I am able to state that the script as of March 9 and March 29, 1944 was used by IVA TOGURI on the Zero Hour program, at which time Major INCE and myself were present in the studio when she made this broadcast. The main reason I am able to identify this script of March 9 and March 29, 1944 is because IVA TOGURI refers to parts of the program which were broadcast at that time by Major INCE.

As an example, in her script of March 9, 1944, she states as follows: "And that brings the next item in your program up over the horizon .. in fact you can hear him rustling papers now." TOGURI was referring to Major INCE.

I have never heard TOGURI make any mention of military operations or give any news on her program on the Zero Hour. I cannot recall her ever having made any remarks in her broadcast regarding the sweethearts and wives of the GI'S associating with the 4-F's back home. I would say it is quite possible that such talk as this was probably included in the five minute monologue portion of the program on Zero Hour. This five minute monologue portion of the program which I have previously mentioned herein was straight out "raw" propaganda. I do not know how it could be confused with TOGURI'S broadcast except that it was on the same program.

TOGURI usually identified herself on the program as "ORPHAN ANN" or "ORPHAN ANNIE". Sometimes she would refer to herself or identify herself as "Your favorite enemy" or as the "Friendly Enemy". These were her most popular identifying remarks. I recall that for a brief period of time on the Saturday broadcast of Zero Hour, Mrs. KEN OKI took TOGURI'S place on the program. I am unable to recall when this was. If my memory serves me correctly, Mrs. KEN OKI identified herself by using some fictitious first name. She did not try to imitate TOGURI. I do not know of any period of time when TOGURI was ill and anyone else took her place on the program.

As far as I know, TOGURI never participated in any program other than the Zero Hour.

I knew RUTH HAYAKAWA. She had one hour of classical music at Radio Tokyo between 6 P. M. and 7 P. M., each Sunday. This took the place of the Zero Hour program which was not broadcast on Sunday. I knew HAYAKAWA as a Japanese who was born in California. She was on the regular announcing staff of Radio Tokyo. She never appeared on the Zero Hour.

To my knowledge, recordings were made of the Zero Hour program on the third floor of the building which housed Radio Tokyo. I have no idea what might have happened to these recordings.

As to whether TOGURI received considerable praise by the Japanese and had become quite popular with them, I am unable to state, inasmuch as I neither heard nor read any such expressions. I have heard Major TSUNEISHI mention in the presence of TOGURI the extreme importance of the Zero Hour program and I have heard Major TSUNEISHI compliment TOGURI on her broadcasting and her voice and tell her that she was doing a very good job on the program.

I recall that toward the end of the war, there was a Japanese movie called "The Flower of Tokyo". I did not see the movie but I was told that it was about a radio broadcast. I never heard TOGURI make any comment about this movie. It seemed to me that the Neisi were divided among themselves into two groups: those who were trusted Japanese and those who were not. I am unable to state in which group TOGURI was placed, except to mention that I have heard her say that she had to watch her step more than the other Neisis. I don't recall having ever asked her what she meant by this.

I knew TOGURI'S husband, whose name was PHIL D'AQUINO. I do not know whether they were actually married. I know she referred to him as her husband and he referred to her as his wife. I recall a Japanese named IZAMU YAMAZOKI. I think he was employed in some supervisory capacity in one of the sections at Radio Tokyo. I knew SHINNOJO SAWADA only as someone in authority at Radio Tokyo. I remember that KOSABURO ISHIHARA was some kind of a personnel manager

[REDACTED]

at Radio Tokyo.

I repeat that I have never heard IVA TOGURI introduced on a Zero Hour program as Tokyo Rose, nor have I ever heard her personally refer to herself as such. The first time I heard of the person I knew as IVA IKUKO TOGURI called 'TOKYO ROSE' was several months prior to V-J day when Major TSUNEISHI at the Radio Tokyo referred to her in my presence and in her presence as 'TOKYO ROSE'.

I have read the above statement consisting of this and nine preceding typewritten pages and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ NORMAN REYES

WITNESS:

WINFRED E. HOPTON, SPECIAL AGENT
F. B. I., 2401 STERICK BUILDING,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE. "

The original of the above signed statement is being placed in the Memphis file.

With reference to page eight of the statement wherein REYES states he has been shown a copy of scripts during February, March and April and then identifies them as scripts used by IVA TOGURI in her broadcasts on the Zero Hour program, he was asked by reporting agent how he could identify these scripts after 4 years had elapsed. REYES answered this by stating that he heard every broadcast made by TOGURI on the Zero Hour program and that stereotyped expressions were used in the script which she broadcast. As an example, REYES pointed to the script used on March 9 and March 29, 1944. On March 9, he pointed out these expressions:

"Greetings everybody and welcome once again to Radio
Tokyo's special program....."

"See What I mean! Good Old Minneapolis.."

The word "check" was a very favorite word used on her program.

"And that brings the next item in your program up over the
horizon.."

[REDACTED]

"Thank you, Thank you, Thank you".

"For the next 10 minutes we are going to listen to....."

"The performers are well known wandering minstrels, the orphans of the South Pacific".

"All right boys, one more lap, and then you can have your beer...."

Regarding the March 29 script, REYES stated that the two very first sentences on this date are typical expressions used by TOGURI in her broadcasts. Also: "This is Radio Tokyo and your favorite enemy, ANN."

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 San Antonio, Texas	DATE WHEN MADE 5-14-48	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5-11,12-48	REPORT MADE BY GABRIEL R. MARTINEZ
TITLE IVA IKUKO TOGURI, Was.			CHARACTER OF CASE TREASON

Photographs of subject viewed by RAMON PEREZ MARTINEZ, who states he can not positively identify photographs as being those of the girl he saw broadcasting. States he could identify girl if he saw her in person.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau file **[REDACTED]**
Los Angeles letter to Director dated 4-28-48

DETAILS: **AT LAREDO, TEXAS:**

RAMON PEREZ MARTINEZ, 2720 Juarez Avenue, was re-interviewed and upon viewing the photographs of the subject advised that he could not definitely identify the girl in the photographs as being the one he saw broadcasting at Radio Tokyo. He informed there are some points of similiarity in the photographs in resemblance to the girl that did the broadcasting, but that he could not be positive in his identification unless he saw the girl in person, adding that he always observed her during her broadcasts from a different angle from that reflected in the photograph.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

5-43
23

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **LOS ANGELES, CALIF.**

REPORT MADE AT CINCINNATI, OHIO	DATE WHEN MADE 5/27/43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/26/48	REPORT MADE BY RICHARD H. HALLENBERG
TITLE IVA IKUKO TOSURI, WAS			CHARACTER OF CASE TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [REDACTED] Ohio, states he heard subject broadcast "a few times" but doubts his ability to identify her voice.

- RUC -

REFERENCES: Bureau File [REDACTED]
Letter, Los Angeles to Bureau, 4/28/48

DETAILS: AT WILMINGTON, OHIO

On February 26, 1948, SA CLARENCE SWEARINGEN, JR., interviewed [REDACTED] Ohio. [REDACTED] stated that he was a member of the United States Army from September 21, 1941, to October 6, 1945. He stated he had heard the subject broadcast "a few times" but he doubted his ability to identify her voice in view of the time that has elapsed since he heard her broadcasts.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN.

S-440

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

BUTTE, MONTANA

Butte

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT Butte, Montana	DATE WHEN MADE 6/7/48	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/2/48	REPORT MADE BY HARVEY D. KUTZ
TITLE IVA IKUKO TOGURI, was			CHARACTER OF CASE TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[REDACTED] advised he never heard Subject broadcast and advised he doubted whether Subject's broadcasts had ever affected the morale of troops under his command.
[REDACTED]

Reference:

Report of SA Joseph T. Genco, New York, New York, February 3, 1948.
Report of SA Eugene E. Bjorn, San Francisco, California, April 29, 1948

S-444

Details:

AT BOISE, IDAHO

[REDACTED] advised [REDACTED] a squadron of approximately 650 men who were stationed at Saipan from about November 15, 1944, until September 8, 1945. [REDACTED] stated he never listened to any of the broadcasts of Tokyo Rose at any time and knew nothing about her. He advised he had never seen the Subject. [REDACTED] stated he had heard men in his group speak of the Subject, but never in a way that would indicate that her broadcasts were affecting their morale. He said some of the men, he had heard, listened to the music on Subject's program, but he did not believe that any of Subject's broadcasts in any way affected the morale of his troops.

He knew of no evidence that Subject had hindered the United States or aided the enemy in the prosecution of the war. He said that when American radio programs were broadcast later on, the troops did not even bother to listen to Subject's program as the American programs were so much better.

[REDACTED] admitted that when Saipan was being heavily bombed by the Japanese there was a great deal of apprehension and concern on Saipan about these bombings, but said this effect was caused, he was positive, by the Japanese planes and the bombs themselves and not by any broadcast put out by the Subject over radio Tokyo.

[REDACTED] was then questioned as to whether [REDACTED] had ever reported to him that the radio broadcasts of Subject were having an effect on the troops. In reply [REDACTED] recalled that [REDACTED] had been [REDACTED] from about April, 1944, until approximately May, 1945. He said he did not recall [REDACTED] having made any such report, but that had [REDACTED] made such report to him, he had probably disregarded it.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES

FILE NO. [REDACTED]

REPORT MADE AT LOS ANGELES	DATE WHEN MADE 6/12/48	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/30; 5/14, 15, 17, 22, 24, 28; 6/1, 3, 4/48	REPORT MADE BY CHESTER C. ORTON
TITLE IVA IKUKO TOGURI, was.			CHARACTER OF CASE TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

STEPHEN HERMAN SHATTLES, civilian in Bunka from December 1943 to August, 1945, never saw TOGURI; never heard of Zero Hour; knows of no connection by COUSENS and INCE with TOGURI at Radio Tokyo. Certified copies of TOGURI'S birth certificate obtained and forwarded to Bureau. VELASQUEZ does not know [REDACTED]. Witnesses VELASQUEZ, [REDACTED], SUTTER, CAVNAR and [REDACTED] reinterviewed, listened to recordings, identified subject's voice, and furnished names of other persons who might remember broadcasts. [REDACTED] and HOOT unable to identify voice. [REDACTED] and HALL in Spokane, Washington.

P

REFERENCE:

Bureau File No. [REDACTED]
Report of SA CHESTER C. ORTON dated April 28, 1948 at Los Angeles
Bureau letter to Los Angeles dated April 29, 1948
Los Angeles letters to Bureau dated April 28, 1948 and June 1, 1948

DETAILS:

S-445

[REDACTED]

STEPHEN HERMAN SHATTLES resides at 429-3/4 Loma Drive, Los Angeles, 13, California, and has no residence telephone. He is employed in the Mortgage Lending Department, California Bank, 625 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, Michigan 011. He returned to Los Angeles from a vacation in St. Louis, Missouri on June 3, 1948 and was interviewed in the Los Angeles Office by SA JOHN J. HENRY and the writer on the following day at which time he furnished the following information.

He was born in Hattiesburg, Mississippi, and at the time that he was taken prisoner at the fall of Wake Island on December 23, 1941 he was employed as a Timekeeper by PNAB. After his capture he was transported with other prisoners to China and spent approximately two years there. While a prisoner of war in China he participated in various skits which the prisoners put on to entertain themselves. Interviews by the Japanese Army Intelligence were conducted regularly at least once or twice a month, at which time they solicited background information on each of the prisoners, and SHATTLES told them that he had studied drama at Tulane University, of which he is a graduate. In November, 1943, he was transported to Japan along with LARRY W. QUILLE, a former civilian on Wake; MARK LEWIS STREETER, another civilian employee of Wake; and ALBERT P. RICKERT, U. S. Marine Corps.

SHATTLES advised that [REDACTED] was one of the prisoners who was with him, QUILLE and STREETER in the POW camp in China, but that [REDACTED] was never transferred to Bunka. [REDACTED]

DARWIN H. DODDS was also with him in the same POW camp in China, but was not transferred to Bunka until about six months later.

After they were again processed in Japan in November of 1943, they were, on about the first of December, 1943, transferred to Bunka. Shortly after these individuals, plus the others, which was a group of about fourteen men, set up the camp, COUSENS and INCE were transferred in.

SHATTLES stated that the prisoners had no alternative but to broadcast the Japanese propaganda and it was their intent and purpose to sabotage the program as best they could and to insert as many double meanings into the scripts without inciting the Japanese or causing disciplinary action to be taken against them. Shortly after their arrival at Bunka they were told in no uncertain terms that if they did not comply they would be taken out and shot. There were only two individuals who did not play along with the Japanese. One of them was an Englishman known as GEORGE WILLIAMS, who was an official for the British Government at the Gilbert Islands. He

[REDACTED]

was removed shortly after they went to Bunka. Another individual was EDWIN KALBFLEISCH, JR., Lieutenant, U. S. Army. He was successful in sabotaging the Japanese propaganda program and he made things so difficult and so disagreeable for the Japanese that they had him transferred to another POW camp.

While in camp SHATTLES mimeographed, prepared and compiled the radio scripts authored by other POWs. He also read some commentaries and played portions of dramas that were presented over Radio Tokyo. Everyone did not go to the radio station every day and he went about two or three times a week for about one hour. During the first part of the war they were accompanied by armed guards and later were accompanied by one or two interpreters and possibly one guard. The POWs had two broadcasts, the first one being "Humanity Calls" in which a number of the prisoners participated. The other one was the "Postman Calls" which was a program conceived, prepared and broadcast by INCE for the purpose of getting messages from prisoners of war home to their families in America.

SHATTLES stated that INCE and COUSENS were never out of the camp in excess of one hour a day at any time from December of 1943 until they were liberated in August of 1945. He stated that he had never seen TOGURI and had never heard her broadcast. SHATTLES stated that he had never heard of the Zero Hour and had no information of any connection that either COUSENS or INCE had ever had with TOGURI at Radio Tokyo.

SHATTLES stated further that INCE and COUSENS did all their work in the camp and when they went to Radio Tokyo they were with the other prisoners and were never absent from this group. He never heard them discuss TOGURI, the Zero Hour, or Radio Tokyo or any individuals other than the prisoners themselves who ever participated on any of the programs. SHATTLES was shown the pictures of TOGURI. He claimed that he had never seen such a person. He stated that on two or three occasions Japanese girls about fourteen or fifteen years of age were used on the Humanity Calls program to portray feminine parts. However, they were in no way similar in characteristics to the subject.

SHATTLES stated that after the war he was taken to Manila for processing and at that time made a full report to the Bureau of War Crimes representative who was interviewing former prisoners of war in connection with Japanese atrocities during the war.

Two certified copies of the birth certificate of IKUKO TOGURI were obtained from the Los Angeles City Health Department and forwarded to the Bureau by letter dated June 1, 1948.

In accordance with the request of Assistant Attorney General T. VINCENT QUINN, a memorandum by SA FREDERICK G. TILLMAN was submitted to the Bureau on June 1, 1948 in which he gave his opinion relative to various Japanese whom he had interviewed in Tokyo from a standpoint of their desirability as witnesses.

During the reinterview of VELASQUEZ, it was ascertained that he does not know and has never met RUSSELL.

GILBERT VASQUEZ VELASQUEZ
1121 Spence Street
Los Angeles, California
Angelus 2-7234

The interview of this witness by the writer on January 31, 1948 and February 7, 1948 is set out in the writer's report of February 9, 1948 at Los Angeles. It is not now possible to state whether or not VELASQUEZ and [REDACTED] heard the identical broadcasts because [REDACTED] has not as yet been reinterviewed.

VELASQUEZ landed on Finchhafen on September 4, 1944 and it was on the day after landing that he first heard the subject broadcast. On Finchhafen the men had a recreation hall and in the hall they had a radio and it was at this place that he heard the first broadcast of TOGURI. The time was shortly after evening mess. VELASQUEZ listened to two or three broadcasts before he could actually himself believe that it was TOGURI who was broadcasting. He then told some of his buddies that he knew who the broadcaster was, but they laughed at him. One of these individuals was a man whose last name is [REDACTED] (phonetic) [REDACTED]. Another one was [REDACTED], whose home is also in [REDACTED] visited in California a few months ago and reportedly was living in [REDACTED]. However investigation to locate him, his

parents, or any individuals who knew him in [REDACTED], was made with negative results. In his statement VELASQUEZ said that he listened to her every evening for a period of about three weeks following September 5, 1944. On interview he stated that he thought it was about two weeks because he went to Hollandia before arriving on the island of Leyte in the Philippines on October 24, 1944.

VELASQUEZ stated that October 20, 1944 was D-Day on Leyte and that there was considerable fighting and that it was not until the latter part of November, 1944, when they had a permanent set-up at Palo, when he again began to listen to the radio and Company 559 had the radio unit and it was this radio that he listened to at Palo on Leyte.

VELASQUEZ recalls that on December 25, 1944, or on one day prior thereto or one day subsequent thereto, TOGURI, between recordings, and while making chit chat, made the statement that the Japanese would kick the Americans off the Island by January 1, 1945.

VELASQUEZ stated that the reception was faint but that it was clear and the voice was distinguishable. He recalled that PLEU was the first man to whom he said that the person broadcasting was TOGURI. [REDACTED] was a [REDACTED] with him on Palo and heard, he believes, the broadcast of about December 25, 1944, referred to above. He also recalls that one [REDACTED] (phonetic), whose home is in the State of [REDACTED], was on Leyte with him. On Leyte VELASQUEZ was a member of a group which composed the 558th Tank Company, 332nd Battalion of the Eighth Army. He said that [REDACTED] maintained a Company list and had all of the home addresses of the members of his group on Leyte and if this could be obtained, the home addresses of the above referred to individuals could easily be ascertained. VELASQUEZ states that all of the individuals of the group were furnished with this list prior to disbandment, but that he has lost his list.

VELASQUEZ believes that [REDACTED] was also with him on Leyte and that he had heard some of the broadcasts of TOGURI. [REDACTED] now resides at [REDACTED], telephone [REDACTED]. He is employed [REDACTED]. Investigation discloses that he is now vacationing in Oregon and will return to his home in [REDACTED] sometime in the latter part of June. At that time he will be interviewed.

VELASQUEZ also gave the names of the following individuals whom he believes were with him either in Finchafen or on Leyte and he recalls

~~REDACTED~~

that they listened to the radio on various occasions and that they were present at some of the broadcasts that he listened to. These individuals and their addresses are as follows:

VELASQUEZ continued to hear TOGURI'S broadcasts intermittently until about V-J Day and he is unable to state what particular broadcasts the above listed individuals listened to while he was present.

Mr. T. VINCENT QUINN, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, requested the following persons be reinterviewed to determine whether or not they could recall the names of anyone else listening to the radio at the same time. Mr. QUINN also requested in the event it was possible to establish if any two of the above witnesses heard the same broadcasts that the recordings of the subject's voice should be made available to them for identification purposes.

It was felt that when the following individuals were reinterviewed that it would be advisable to first ascertain whether or not the witness could identify the voice and for that reason the following individuals were interviewed in the Los Angeles Office and were afforded an opportunity of listening to recordings. Each witness was interviewed separately.

The first recording that was played for the witness was a broadcast from Radio Tokyo of a woman commentator and newscaster and is not the voice of TOGURI. The second record is the recording obtained from Major ~~REDACTED~~ Armed Forces Radio, 6011 Santa Monica Boulevard, Los Angeles, two copies of which were transmitted to the Bureau by Los Angeles under date of January 26, 1948. The third record is the dubbed copy of the Army record of the Orphan Ann Program which was submitted by the Bureau to Los Angeles under date of March 25, 1948. Hereafter in this report the above records will be referred to as Record No. 1, Record No. 2, and Record No. 3.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Los Angeles, California
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was interviewed in December 1947 at which time he furnished the following information.

[REDACTED] is employed [REDACTED] and had [REDACTED]. He first heard the Zero Hour when they were about to land on Okinawa on April 1, 1944 (1945). At that time he claims she gave information concerning the formation of the Tenth Army which was to be stationed on Okinawa. He continued to hear her programs until May, 1945, and believes he heard about fifteen of them. He is not sure that he could identify the voice.

He stated he believed she definitely affected the morale of the troops because she told them where they were going and the enlisted men were kept in ignorance of the ultimate mission. Because of the exposition of the secrecy it would lead the men to believe that the Japanese Army knew where and when the Americans were coming. She also told the Americans to get off the islands and go home. Upon thorough questioning there appeared to be some doubt in the mind of [REDACTED] as to whether she made these statements or whether they were made by other Americans on the Zero Hour.

[REDACTED] was played Records Nos. 1, 2 and 3 and stated definitely that Record No. 1 was not TOGURI; that Record No. 2 was definitely identical with the broadcast that he had heard, but that the accent of the woman was slightly different, he believed, than the woman he had heard. Record No. 3 he positively identified as being ANN of Radio Tokyo. He is of the opinion that Records Nos. 2 and 3 are different and claims that the girls have different accents.

[REDACTED] first heard the Zero Hour broadcast while on board ship and believes it was on D-Day minus 2 before the landing on Okinawa, which he believed to be about April 1, 1945. On this broadcast a person identical with the individual in Record No. 2 made a statement regarding the formation of the Tenth Army; made mention of a General's name; and made the statement that we were going to Okinawa. [REDACTED] and his fellow GIs at this point had not been briefed and had only heard that they were going to Okinawa via rumor. [REDACTED] could not recall that there was any music on this program. He heard this broadcast in a radio shack aboard LST 890, and does not recall the name

[REDACTED]

of any individual who was with him at this particular time. The reason that he was in the shack was because he was a Technical Sergeant in the Army Signal Corps and as a matter of courtesy had access to the shack and could listen to some of the broadcasts.

Three weeks passed after D-Day minus 1 before [REDACTED] again heard the Zero Hour. Sometime during May, 1945, Radio Tokyo put on a program which was the night before the Emperor's birthday. He believed it to be the Zero Hour and identified the speaker as being the person on Record No. 2. This woman made the statement that the Japanese were going to bomb the allies off the island of Okinawa. He was questioned in detail on this particular broadcast and stated that he is positive that it was on the Zero Hour, but on reflection he is not sure whether the statement was made by ANN or whether it was made by one of the newscasters who appeared as a part of the Zero Hour. This broadcast, to which he referred as the Emperor's broadcast, was heard by him on a radio located in a radio truck, SCR 299 and T 399, on the island of Okinawa. He recalls two individuals who were with him at that time. One was [REDACTED] who was from San Francisco, described as being 35 to 40 years of age, 5'8", 180 pounds, and pudgy; the other individual was [REDACTED] California. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

In all, [REDACTED] believes that he heard the Zero Hour for just about two months, from the first part of April to the last part of May, 1945. He recalls that the broadcast was generally after evening mess and about 8 p.m.

M. L. ENGLISH
211-1/2 West 47th Street
Los Angeles, California
CEntury 2-4270

Mr. ENGLISH was interviewed in December, 1947, at which time he furnished the following information:

[REDACTED] is employed as [REDACTED] Los Angeles. He was in the Marine Corps, Fourth Division, [REDACTED]. He heard the Zero Hour broadcasts from Radio Tokyo during July and August 1944 while on Saipan and Tinian. Some of these broadcasts were beamed directly to the U. S. Marine Corps in the Pacific. This woman would ask them why they didn't give up and would announce that the Japanese forces had pushed the Marines off Saipan and the same thing was happening to them that happened to the American forces on Wake Island. The Marines knew this to be untrue because at that time they had a firm hold on these islands. He thinks that he can identify her voice but is not positive of this fact. She spoke good English, had no accent and her voice was deep, throaty and entertaining. He enjoyed the program and looked forward to hearing her comments. It did not effect his morale and he does not believe that it affected the morale of the other Marines in his division. He was unable to recall by what name she identified herself while on the Zero Hour.

[REDACTED] is no longer employed by [REDACTED] but now [REDACTED] California, telephone [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] definitely stated that Record No. 1 was not that of the woman on the Zero Hour. He stated that he was positive of his identification on Record No. 2 as being the same as the one he had heard while in the Pacific. He was somewhat confused on Record No. 3 and could not state that it was identical with Record No. 2 or that it was similar to the broadcast on the Zero Hour.

ENGLISH was unable to state the exact time and location that he heard various broadcasts. The only things he can specifically recall as having been said on the Zero Hour were the following:

"What's the use of fighting?"

[REDACTED]

"The Japanese troops are ready to land on Saipan and take it back."

"The American troops have lost the Mariana Islands. The Japanese have pushed them in the ocean."

[REDACTED] believes that the broadcasts were about 7:30 p.m. at night when it was getting dark. When he did listen, he listened two or three nights a week to the broadcast. He definitely recalls the music on the Zero Hour and recalls that the woman identified herself as ANN or as ORPHAN ANN. All of the broadcasts which he heard he believes were by the same person and they were identical with Record No. 2. What he is not too sure of is the fact that the statements that are quoted above were made by ANN. He is positive that they were made on the same program, but stated that there was a newscaster, then some record and chit chat by ANN, then a commentary then some more records and chit chat by ANN. He stated that it is over four years ago since he heard these broadcasts and he could not swear as to whether it was ANN who made these statements or one of the commentators or newscasters who preceded her or followed her by a few minutes on the same program.

[REDACTED] listened to the radio which was in the Communications Section and there was a radio in a jeep. They were out in the open air and there were from 25 to 30 men around each jeep, listening to the radio. The radio was turned on and turned off and a program was selected by the Communications personnel of that unit. He believes that the first program that he heard was on about June 25, 1944. The reason for this date is that it was approximately one week after D-Day on Saipan and he recalls D-Day as June 19, 1944. He said that if D-Day on Saipan was some other date, then he first heard the broadcast seven days after D-Day. He listened to the broadcasts until August 7, 1944 when he left Tinian. He does not recall hearing any broadcasts subsequent to that time.

[REDACTED] recalls four individuals who were with him during the above period in 1944 whom he believes listened to the same broadcasts he did. They were:

JULES I. SUTTER, JR.
1633 North Lima Street
Burbank, California
CHarleston O-1675

SUTTER was interviewed in December, 1947 at which time he furnished the following information:

SUTTER is in the general insurance business at 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles, telephone MICHigan 3429. He was a first lieutenant in the Signal Corps, ASN O-1643380. SUTTER listened to the Zero Hour on Saipan from August 28, 1944 to V-J Day. Before going overseas he had heard her referred to as "Tokyo Rose" but when he got on Saipan, he believed that she used the name of "Little Orphan Annie", but he is not too positive of this and admitted that he possibly got the idea that this was her name from reading press releases which appeared in local newspapers during the past week. He is positive that on numerous occasions she never identified herself and would merely make mention of the fact that "This is the Zero Hour from Radio Tokyo". He believes that her program was approximately one-half hour long. She would come in between recordings with what the wives and sweethearts of servicemen were doing back in the States. He believes he could identify her voice. He described it as contralto, not shrill, fairly soft and that she talked American English like any educated Nisei, and that it was not text book English like many Japanese spoke in Japan. She made the statement that the Americans could not win and, therefore, they should surrender. He believed she tried to effect the morale of the Armed Forces but she was not successful. She and her program were considered very entertaining by SUTTER and others of the same group.

SUTTER listened to Records Nos. 1, 2, and 3. He stated Record No. 1 definitely was not that of the subject; stated that Records Nos. 2 and 3 were positively that of the individual whom he had heard broadcast on the Zero Hour from Radio Tokyo during the war.

[REDACTED]

SUTTER was the Cryptographic Security Officer of the 73rd Bomb Wing, V.H. (Very Heavy), 20th Air Force, and he was also Officer in Charge of the 73rd Wing Signal Center. He said the reception was normally quite good, with slight static and with clear weather the reception was good to excellent. The reception varied between R3 and R5. During storms there was a great deal of static and the program was unintelligible.

On August 28, 1944, SUTTER landed on the island of Saipan and they had acquired a Signal Corps radio, 1005, which had both short and long wave bands and was an excellent radio for receiving the broadcasts from Radio Tokyo. They listened to this radio in their own tent. He recalls that he heard the program in the evening immediately after mess. He also recalls there was a news commentary broadcast by Radio Tokyo at approximately 5:15 daily, just prior to mess.

From August 28 to September 17, 1944, SUTTER lived in the same tent with [REDACTED] a member of the regular Army. In August of 1944 [REDACTED] was a captain. He is still in the Signal Corps and still in the service. Although he landed on August 28th, he did not get the radio until September first. He can recall this date because his birthday was September 7th and it was approximately six days prior to his birthday that he first heard the broadcast of the Zero Hour. Between August 28 and September 7th there was a broadcast from Radio Tokyo in which the announcer gave the Americans 48 hours to get off the island or they would blow up the whole island with bombs.

SUTTER has narrowed the possible date that this statement was made to somewhere between September 4 and September 6, 1944. [REDACTED] was with him at the time this statement was made. SUTTER is unable to recall whether the statement was made by the subject or by one of the commentators or newscasters who preceded her or followed her on the Zero Hour.

SUTTER recalls the subject identified herself by the name of ANNIE but she also called herself ORPHAN ANNIE and believes that on one occasion that he heard her say "Little Orphan Annie". She always identified her program as being the Zero Hour and would make her opening remarks as "ANN, etc., of the Zero Hour from Radio Tokyo."

From September 18, 1944 until December of 1944, SUTTER lived with [REDACTED] the [REDACTED], now stationed at [REDACTED] New York, who is still in the U. S. Army. [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

SUTTER had a set similar to the one that [REDACTED] had. He does not recall any particular broadcast that was made during that time, but he knows that [REDACTED] was with him on numerous occasions when they both listened to the subject on the Zero Hour.

SUTTER said that no recordings were made by the Signal Corps as they had no equipment. However, the Second Signal Service Battalion had a detachment on Saipan which was very hush-hush and this detachment was monitoring, so rumor had it, the broadcasts and transmissions made by our own Signal Corps for security purposes.

SAM CAVNAR
6010 Romaine Street
Los Angeles, California
Gladstone 9694

CAVNAR was interviewed in December, 1947 at which time he furnished the following information:

He had NSN 6191736 and was a Radio Operator on the LST 969, LST 213 and American Legion A.P.A. 17. He heard these broadcasts when they first commenced in November 1943 until June 1945 when he returned to the States and was hospitalized for injuries. From the period June to August, 1944 he was on Saipan and Tinian and during that period the Zero Hour was beamed directly to these areas. On April 21, 1944 she gave a report in detail of the explosion at Pearl Harbor which resulted in the sinking of a number of LSTs. He believed that her radio program came on at approximately 6:00 p.m. Tokyo time. He believes he can identify her voice and described it as soft, low and having a dreamy pitch. Her speech appeared to be Americanized. She talked without any accent and it was the type spoken by an Angeleno.

The program was about one hour in length and was broken up into newscasts, recordings and chatter by the woman. After it was announced that it was the Zero Hour, he believes that the person said, "This is ANNIE" etc. He said that two other radiomen might be able to give information. One of them was [REDACTED], radioman second class, whose home address is [REDACTED] and the other is [REDACTED], radioman second class, whose home address is [REDACTED]. They were with CAVNAR on the same ships. In her chatter she would talk of things at home in the States and on some of the younger fellows she had considerable effect, especially those who had a morbid mind and who were away from home for the first time. The average man, he did not believe, was effected by

[REDACTED]

the programs, but the ones with the morbid minds were. He stated that the ones with this type of mental feeling were also effected by the talks and music given by GI JILL which was sponsored by the American Forces. He said that one of his mates committed suicide because of an extremely morose mind, but could not state that this was attributable directly to the broadcasts by "ANNIE".

CAVNAR stated that Record No. 1 was not that of the subject and that Records Nos. 2 and 3 were identical with the individual whom he had heard broadcast over the Zero Hour.

CAVNAR, while on board ship, under the authority and at the request of the Commanding Officer, published a little news bulletin which consisted of a one page sheet which was passed around among the men and put on the bulletin board. It carried day to day world news. CAVNAR would listen to all of the radio broadcasts which he could hear, both American and Japanese, for the purpose of getting news. CAVNAR is rather confused as to whether the statements which he heard, which he may or may not attribute to the subject, were made by her or were made by the news announcers on the Zero Hour, and because he was seeking news, he paid more attention to the news announcements than to the person who made them. He stated further that the only person who would be with him at the time that the broadcast would be made would be radiomen and indicated that [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] of [REDACTED] would be the two individuals who could identify the programs that he had heard.

He recalls that [REDACTED] was with him on LST 213 from November 23, 1943 to March 1, 1944 and was with him around Kwadjelinn from May to August, 1944 and he believes he was with him on D-Day at Saipan and also on D-Day on Tinian. CAVNAR was unable to identify any particular statement made by the subject, but thinks that possibly [REDACTED] or [REDACTED] could recall what the subject said.

[REDACTED]

Los Angeles, California

[REDACTED] was interviewed in December, 1947, at which time he furnished the following information:

[REDACTED] is employed [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Los Angeles, telephone [REDACTED]. He was a [REDACTED] and had [REDACTED] He heard her programs from [REDACTED]

May 1944 until September 1945 practically every night, and on D-Day minus one on the Iwo Jima invasion she told of the ships that would participate in the invasion and listed them by name. She also made mention of the fact that the girls at home were going out with civilians. During all the time that he listened to her he can never recall hearing her coming on or going off the air and, therefore, does not know how she identified herself. During that period he listened to her about three times a week and thinks he could identify her voice. It was very soft spoken and she sang out her words in a melodious tone. The only accent that she had was that of any Japanese American who was born in this country, educated here and who had lived for a short time in Japan. He believes that sometimes she would effect the morale of the Armed Forces because she would comment upon the fact that a lot of the boys would get killed the next day and this would have a material effect upon the minds of some of the fellows. [REDACTED] was assigned to the USS Bowditch AGS4, which was a geodetical survey ship which surveyed the harbors for depth of water, etc., prior to the invasion. [REDACTED] and this ship were in Buckner Bay at Okinawa prior to the time and during the entire invasion of that island. On one occasion a Japanese reconnaissance plane came over them at noon at a high altitude and that night on the Zero Hour it was announced that the ship would be sunk and on that same night they had an air raid and it was only through luck that the ship was not sunk. [REDACTED] claimed that it was extremely difficult to remember whether some of these statements were made by Tokyo Rose or by other people on the Zero Hour inasmuch as considerable time had elapsed.

[REDACTED] is no longer employed by [REDACTED] but is presently [REDACTED], Los Angeles.

[REDACTED] indicated that Record No. 1 was not the subject and that records Nos. 2 and 3 were definitely the same voice as ANN. [REDACTED] is somewhat confused as he believes that he heard the Zero Hour sometime late in the evening and although he can place the subject as Orphan Ann, he cannot place her on the Zero Hour. He says that this confusion is attributable to two reasons. The first is that all of the radiomen referred to all of the women who broadcast from Radio Tokyo as "Tokyo Rose". He is of the opinion that there were different women on different programs. The second reason that there is difficulty for him to definitely state an opinion is because such a long time has elapsed since he heard the broadcast. He also indicated that the program on which Orphan Ann was on was not limited entirely to musical recordings and chit chat, but that there were other people on the program who talked in English and often gave news announcements. He re-stated information concerning broadcasts he had heard as set out in his inter-

[REDACTED]

view of December, 1947 and reiterated that he could not possibly indicate that they were made by ANN or by some other commentator, either man or woman, on Radio Tokyo.

[REDACTED] previously indicated that he had first heard her program in May of 1944, but on reconsideration stated that it was in September of 1944 when he first heard her. At that time he was on concrete barge No. 30 which was an oil tanker and it was en route to Saipan and they had a short wave radio in the mess hall. He is unable to recall the incidents in connection with the first broadcast.

He recalls one instance of a particular broadcast which was on D-Day minus one when he was on the USS Bowditch AGS No. 4, which was a geodetic survey ship, at Okinawa about April 1, 1945. This was the same instance to which he referred in his previous statement, of a Japanese plane coming over at noon and then an announcement from Radio Tokyo that they were going to be bombed, and at 3 a.m. the following morning there was a "General Quarters" and there was an intensive air raid.

The only person he can recall who might have been with him to hear this broadcast or any other broadcast would be [REDACTED], who has re-enlisted in the Navy, and who, in 1946, was [REDACTED].

He heard the broadcast on about April 1, 1945 in the radio shack aboard the USS Bowditch.

[REDACTED] Los Angeles, telephone [REDACTED] and MARSHALL HOOT, 2205 West Boro Street, Los Angeles, Atlantic 13218, were both unable to identify the voice of the subject. [REDACTED] thought that Record No. 1 was similar to the subject but could not identify it. He stated that he had never heard anything that seemed similar to Records Nos. 2 and 3. It should be noted that [REDACTED] was in the Aleutians during 1944 and 1945.

HOOT was unable to identify Records Nos. 1, 2 or 3. He is of the opinion that the woman he heard signed off the radio as Tokyo Rose. It was called to his attention that in December, 1947, he stated that he recalled on Christmas Eve of 1943 that a woman identified herself as ANNIE. He admitted this fact and listened attentively to Records Nos. 2 and 3 and stated that the woman whom he thought identified herself as ANNIE was definitely not the person on either record.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
In December of 1947 [REDACTED] was interviewed at which time he furnished the following information:

[REDACTED] is employed by the [REDACTED] telephone [REDACTED]. He had [REDACTED]. He first heard the broadcast of the Zero Hour in the Philippines in November, 1944, and later on Okinawa in February, 1945. He believes he could recall the voice but is not positive. He does not recall her identification and remembers little of her chatter. He said at first the morale was bad but as the men listened to her they realized that her chatter was of no consequence and they enjoyed her programs.

Investigation at [REDACTED], California reflects that on December 24, 1947 [REDACTED] left with his wife and is presently engaged as [REDACTED] and his address is in care of [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

The Reporting Agent was the one who interviewed [REDACTED] originally and at that time he had little information to furnish, he was not at all positive as to the information he furnished, and he had no information to give other than which was originally reported. For this reason no lead is being set out to interview [REDACTED]

Master Sergeant CHARLES H. HALL

HALL was interviewed in December, 1947 at his home, 3749 Albury Avenue, Lakewood City, California, telephone Long Beach 52510, at which time he furnished the following information:

HALL is presently on leave and will report to March Field, Riverside, California on December 16, 1947 for re-assignment. HALL was a member of the 90th Bomber Group, known as the "Jolly Rogers" and was stationed at Port Moresby, New Guinea in December 1943 and on December 15, 1943 the Zero Hour directed its program to their group. The woman announcer forecast on two occasions that their bomb group would be moved to new locations and that after the move was accomplished they would be bombed and strafed. Her predictions were accurate to the exact day of the move. HALL heard the broadcasts while in New Guinea from December 1943 to September 1944. He was unable to recall the name that she used while making the broadcasts but stated that "Tokyo Rose" was merely the name by which she was referred to.

He believes that he could identify her voice, and described it as soft, rich and deep. It was his opinion that she tried to cause dissension between the Americans and Australians, saying that the Aussies were fighting a losing war and that the Americans were in Australia sleeping with the Australian women, drinking and carousing.

This bomb group was in close contact with the Australian troops and the broadcast did not have any effect on either group, but the Australians got a "big kick" out of her talk. Her broadcasts did not effect HALL'S morale and he believed that on the whole, her records and "chattering" were of great entertainment value and no one took her seriously. He did not believe that she affected the morale of any of the men in the 90th Bomber Group in New Guinea at that time.

Inquiry disclosed that HALL is presently attached to the 344th Bomb Squadron, 98th Bomb Group, Spokane Airfield, Spokane, Washington.

P E N D I N G

LEADS:

All offices receiving copies of this report are to hold the investigation in abeyance until advised by the Bureau as to the action to be taken. Reference is made to Los Angeles letter to the Bureau dated June 12, 1948, copy to all offices receiving this report, to which this report is an enclosure.

All offices which are to interview the following potential witnesses will, after they have been advised by the Bureau as to what action to take, receive records from the Los Angeles Office which are to be played for the potential witnesses in an effort to ascertain whether or not the witness can identify the voice of the subject. They will be Records Nos. 1, 2 and 3 and identical to those mentioned in the body of this report on Page 6. If they have identified the voice, it should be ascertained whether or not they heard the same broadcast as referred to by one of the witnesses in this report.

The Bureau, in its referenced letter, has stated that in conducting these and any subsequent interviews, all offices are cautioned against asking a witness, "Can you recognize the voice of 'Tokyo Rose'?" It has been rather conclusively established that IVA IKUKO TOGURI identified herself during her broadcasts as "Orphan Ann", "Annie" and "Ann". Although TOGURI has acknowledged that she was generally referred to as "Tokyo Rose" the Government is in no position to prove that she actually broadcasted as "Tokyo Rose". Accordingly, any reference to "Tokyo Rose" should be made by the individual being interviewed rather than by the Agent conducting the interview.

DALLAS OFFICE:

A [REDACTED] Texas: [REDACTED], was mentioned by CAVNAR on Page 13.

DETROIT OFFICE:

At Detroit, Michigan: [REDACTED]
telephone [REDACTED], he is referred to by VELASQUEZ on Page 6.

NEW HAVEN OFFICE:

At New Haven, Connecticut: [REDACTED]
was mentioned by CAVNAR on Page 13.

NEW ORLEANS OFFICE:

[REDACTED] Mississippi: [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] was mentioned by [REDACTED] on Page 10.

NEW YORK OFFICE:

At [REDACTED], New York: [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] was referred to by SUTTER on Page 12.

MEMPHIS OFFICE:

At Memphis, Tennessee: [REDACTED]
was mentioned by VELASQUEZ on Page 6.

At [REDACTED], Tennessee: [REDACTED] was
mentioned by VELASQUEZ on Page 6.

PITTSBURGH OFFICE:

At [REDACTED], Pennsylvania: [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] was mentioned by VELASQUEZ on Page 6.

SAN DIEGO OFFICE:

At [REDACTED], California: [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] was mentioned by [REDACTED] on Page 8.

At [REDACTED], California: [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] was mentioned by [REDACTED] on
Page 10.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] mentioned by [REDACTED] on Page 11.

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE:

At [REDACTED], California: Will reinterview [REDACTED]
[REDACTED], in accordance with the lead set out in the report of

SA CHESTER C. ORTON dated April 28, 1948. This lead should not be held in abeyance but should be covered as expeditiously as possible. Reference is made also to Bureau letter to Los Angeles, copy to San Francisco, dated April 29, 1948, which also mentions the reinterview of [REDACTED] and requested that the interview receive most expeditious attention.

SEATTLE OFFICE:

At Spokane, Washington: Master Sergeant CHARLES H. HALL, ASN 6656736, who is presently attached to the 344th Bomb Squadron, 98th Bomb Group, Spokane Airfield.

Referenced Bureau letter of April 29, 1948 stated:

"It is observed that witness HALL stated that he recalled specific dates on which he heard the subject broadcast. HALL should be interrogated to determine whether or not he can suggest the names of other individuals in his military outfit who were listening to the radio at the same time. In the event that he is able to name any other individuals listening to the radio at the same time those individuals should of course be interviewed."

SPRINGFIELD OFFICE:

At [REDACTED] Illinois: [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] was referred to by VELASQUEZ on Page 6.

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE:

At Washington, D.C.: Will ascertain the whereabouts and set out appropriate lead to interview [REDACTED] Regular Army, was [REDACTED] in 1944, referred to by SUTTER on Page 12.

Will ascertain the whereabouts and set out appropriate lead to interview [REDACTED] who was [REDACTED], in 1945 and who, in 1946, [REDACTED] San Francisco, mentioned by [REDACTED] on Page 16.

LOS ANGELES OFFICE:

At [REDACTED], California: Will interview [REDACTED] telephone [REDACTED] was referred to by VELASQUEZ on Page 5.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **LOS ANGELES**

FILE NO. **[REDACTED]**

REPORT MADE AT PITTSBURGH, PA.	DATE WHEN MADE 7/29/48	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7/27/48	REPORT MADE BY WILLIAM K. BREUEL
TITLE IVA IKUKO TOGURI, was.			CHARACTER OF CASE TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[REDACTED] heard broadcasts from Tokyo infrequently while on Leyte; could not recall the name of the program or the name used on the broadcasts by the woman known to him as Tokyo Rose; could not remember the dates of broadcasts nor the names of those present when he listened to the broadcasts. He identified records No. 2 and No. 3 but could not swear that the voices were positively identical with the subject. [REDACTED] furnished names and addresses of other persons who may remember subject's broadcasts, and information concerning a reunion of members of his Tank Company to be held in Fort Wayne, Indiana, on 9/12/48.

- RUC -

REFERENCE:

Bureau File No. [REDACTED]
 Report of SA CHESTER C. ORTON, Los Angeles, 6/12/48.

DETAILS:

AT VANDERGRIFT, PENNSYLVANIA

[REDACTED] Telephone [REDACTED], was interviewed on July 27, 1946 by Special Agent CHESTER A. AIRHART and the writer when he gave the following information:

[REDACTED] and was a Sergeant T/4, ASN [REDACTED] when he returned to the states in January 1946, as a member of a group which composed

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[REDACTED]

the 558th Heavy Tank Maintenance Company. [REDACTED] stated that he left the States in July 1944 and first heard radio broadcasts from Tokyo when he arrived at Leyte, Philippine Islands, about December 25, 1944. He stated that previous to his arrival at Leyte, and also for a period of time thereafter, the 558th Tank Company was a "floating unit" and not attached to any Battalion; that after leaving the United States, his Company stayed for about a month at Espirito Santo, New Hebrides Islands, about two months at Finchafen, New Guinea and about a month and one-half at Hollandia, New Guinea, prior to their arrival at Leyte. During this interval, [REDACTED] could not recall ever hearing any radio broadcasts from Tokyo, as he explained that the Company never made any permanent arrangements to stay in one place. He could not recall any recreation hall at Finchafen as VELASQUEZ alleged.

[REDACTED] related that on Leyte, the radio broadcasts were aired from the movie theater through a loud speaker system in the camp area; that his tent, like many of the other tents, was equipped with a smaller speaker whereby they could pick up the broadcasts originating from the theater, and play it more softly in their own tent. He stated that it was therefore only possible to listen to broadcasts selected at the theater.

[REDACTED] said that with regard to the broadcasts from Tokyo which he heard infrequently, he only remembered listening to a woman to whom he referred as "Tokyo Rose" and did not recall ever hearing the name of the station, the phrase "zero hour" or the woman refer to herself by any other name. He stated that he paid little attention to what Tokyo Rose would say and was only interested in hearing the musical recordings.

He related that he did hear her say words to the effect that "you boys are here fighting the war and your wives and girlfriends are having a good time at home." He said that her broadcasts never affected his morale and did not seem to disturb any of the other men. He further stated that he did remember hearing that Tokyo Rose said the Japanese would kick the Americans off the Island by January 1, 1945 but did not recall whether he heard the statement on her program or from listening to the other men in his Company. He stated that he could not recall the dates he heard these broadcasts nor the names of the persons with whom he might have listened to them.

[REDACTED] was played records No. 1, 2, and 3 and stated definitely that Record No. 1 was not the subject; that Record No. 2 was identical with the voice of the woman he had heard in the Pacific; that Record No. 3 was clearer and even more identical with the voice of the woman he knew as Tokyo Rosa, and stated that the voice on Records 2 and 3 sounded alike. He stated, however, he could not swear that the voice on Records No. 2 and 3 were positively identical with each other or with the woman he had heard broadcast in the Pacific.

He stated that he did have a list of the members of his Tank Company, but had misplaced it. [REDACTED], however, was able to furnish the following names of men who were attached to his Company. These names which are hereinafter set forth exclude the names whose addresses are known and listed in referenced report:

He stated that he recently received a letter from [REDACTED], a member of the 558th Tank Company, announcing that a reunion of the 558th Tank Company would be held on September 12, 1948 at 2:00 PM in the Van Orman Hotel, Fort Wayne, Ind. [REDACTED] stated that probably a large number would attend especially those living in the State of Indiana and suggested that it would be a suitable opportunity to contact the various members of the company and also to obtain addresses of members which are presently unknown.

Copies of this report are being furnished the Indianapolis Office in view of the possibility that the Bureau may deem it necessary to contact members of the 558th Tank Company at their meeting to be held at Fort Wayne, Indiana on September 12, 1948. The Bureau will be requested by letter from this office to advise Indianapolis if they desire investigation to be conducted in regard to this matter.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

LOS ANGELES

FILE NO. [REDACTED]

REPORT MADE AT MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE	DATE WHEN MADE 7-31-48	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7-27, 29-48	REPORT MADE BY WINFRED E. HOPTON
TITLE IVA IKUKO TOGURI, was			CHARACTER OF CASE TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[REDACTED], Memphis, Tenn., executed signed statement that he heard the broadcast by the subject in which she stated that the USS Bowditch would be sunk. This apparently is the same broadcast heard by his shipmate [REDACTED] on or about April 1, 1945, while the USS Bowditch was in Buckner Bay at Okinawa. The only discrepancy is as to the time of the day of such broadcast. [REDACTED] positively identifies record cut #2 as the voice of the individual he heard make the broadcast concerning the USS Bowditch. [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] state they did not hear any of subject's broadcasts.

- RUC -

REFERENCE:

Bufile [REDACTED]
Report SA CHESTER C. ORTON, 6-12-48, Los Angeles.
Bulet dated 6-28-48.
Letter from Los Angeles dated 7-21-48.

DETAILS:

[REDACTED] upon interview at the Memphis Office, 2401 Sterick Building, Memphis, Tennessee, on July 27, 1948 by Special Agents FURMAN G. BOGGAN and WINFRED E. HOPTON, executed the following signed statement:

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[REDACTED]

the original of which is being forwarded to the Los Angeles Division with copies of this report:

"Memphis, Tennessee
July 27, 1948

[REDACTED] do hereby make the following voluntary statement to Winfred E. Hopton and Furman G. Boggan, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I enlisted in the U. S. Navy at Memphis, Tennessee in February, 1943. My Navy Serial Number is [REDACTED]. I received an Honorable Discharge on March 10, 1946.

"I recall that on a 13th day of a month in 1944, and I feel rather certain that the date was August 13, 1944, I heard a woman broadcasting on a radio program from Tokyo, Japan. This woman in her broadcast mentioned something about the "superstitious Thirteenth" and said that a group of ships of the U. S. Navy were going to be sunk on the 13th. On this occasion I was aboard the U. S. S. Crescent City, APA 21, at Guadalcanal.

"The reason I am able to recall this broadcast and the date is because it was my first experience in action, and on the same day I heard the broadcast, the U. S. S. John Penn was sunk off Lunga Point at Guadalcanal. To my best recollection, I heard this broadcast at approximately 2:00 PM, Guadalcanal time.

"About four or five months before V-J day--This is the closest I can place the time--I was aboard the U. S. S. Bowditch, AGS #4, at Okinawa. At this time [REDACTED] was also assigned to the U. S. S. Bowditch, and he and I were personal friends. Some time after noon day mess, on this occasion I heard the same woman broadcast on a radio program from Tokyo that the Bowditch would be sunk. About daybreak the next morning we were attacked by Japanese planes coming over Buckner Bay at Okinawa. The Bowditch survived the attack all right, but a U. S. Merchant ship was sunk about 1,000 yards off our bow.

"Both before and after the above incident in Buckner Bay at Okinawa I heard this same woman broadcast on a radio program from Tokyo, and I am positive I heard this same woman refer to herself as "Tokyo Rose". Most of the time on the program in which I heard her, she was playing phonograph records of popular American music and would make chit chat between the playing of the records.

"I am unable to recall her ever referring to herself as Orphan Ann, but I remember at times she would make a remark to the

[REDACTED]

"effect that this is "your jive queen" or "queen of jive". Other expressions I remember her making were in substance as follows: "Well, here I am back again," and "Hello, you lucky fellows." I also recall that this same woman made mention of the wives and sweethearts of the GI's back in the States.

"On the date of my making this statement, I listened to recordings played by Agents Hopton and Boggan, and I have positively identified Cut No. 2 appearing on one side of this record as being the voice of the woman whom I heard making the broadcasts which I have heretofore referred to in this statement. I am unable to identify the voice reproduced by the playing of Cut No. 1 appearing on the same side of this record, and I am not absolutely certain about Cut No. 3 which appears on the reverse side of this recording. However, I feel sure that Cut No. 2, which appears to be an actual transcription of a broadcast, contains the voice of the woman I used to hear broadcasting from Tokyo when I was in the South Pacific.

"I have read the above statement consisting of this and one other page, and it is true to the best of my knowledge and recollection.

Signed: [REDACTED]

WITNESS:

/s/ Furman G. Boggan, Spec. Agt. FBI

In addition to the above signed statement [REDACTED] upon questioning stated that the broadcast concerning the USS Bowditch, as referred to in his signed statement, was made between the playing of phonograph records. [REDACTED] was questioned closely concerning his statement that he had heard this same woman refer to herself in several broadcasts as being "Tokyo Rose". He insisted that he was correct in making this statement, although he could not recall the approximate time or the nature of the broadcasts when she referred to herself as such. Also with regard to the time of the day of such broadcasts, he appeared to be a little hazy, although as a result of repeated questions he still related to the best of his recollection the broadcasts were sometime during the afternoon.

[REDACTED] He listened to the records quite intently and positively identified Cut #2 as being the voice of the woman he had heard make the broadcasts. He stated he could not be certain about Cut #3 and that he could not at all identify the voice on Cut #1.

He recalled that others who were present on the USS Bowditch while in Bucknor Bay at Okinawa were the following:

[REDACTED] Tennessee, upon interview advised that he was drafted into the U. S. Army in November, 1942, and received an honorable discharge on January 24, 1946. His Army Serial Number was [REDACTED]. He stated that he was in the same outfit with GILBERT VELASQUEZ, namely 558th Ordnance H.M. - Tank Company. [REDACTED] stated that they landed on Finchhafen about the third week in August, 1944; that about two weeks later they went to Hollandia. This would be about the first part of September 1944. He stated they then went to Leyte, arriving there on the same date as the Presidential Election in the United States. According to [REDACTED], his outfit moved into a permanent setup at Palo about two weeks after they landed at Leyte.

He stated that VELASQUEZ and himself were together at Finchhafen, Hollandia, and Leyte. [REDACTED] related that he himself never heard any of the broadcasts from Radio Tokyo. He recalled that shortly after V-J Day, VELASQUEZ made mention of the fact that he, VELASQUEZ, thought that the voice of Tokyo Rose had sounded familiar to him. As recalled by [REDACTED] this remark was made by VELASQUEZ after some newscast had been received to the effect that Tokyo Rose was from Los Angeles. He recalled VELASQUEZ mentioning in his presence that she had lived near him in Los Angeles, and he had talked with her on occasions while they were neighbors. He stated that this was the first time he had ever heard VELASQUEZ refer to her.

[REDACTED] Tennessee, upon interview by Special Agent BOGGAN stated that he was drafted into the U. S. Army at Martin, Tennessee on July 31, 1944, and that his Army Serial Number was [REDACTED]. He stated that he left the United States at San Francisco, California August 19, 1945 and arrived at Leyte September 10, 1945, where he was stationed until he returned to the United States in June, 1946. He was separated from the service August 14, 1946.

[REDACTED] stated that he had never heard any of the broadcasts from Radio Tokyo. [REDACTED] related he was acquainted with GILBERT VELASQUEZ, having met him on Leyte. He recalled having heard some of his acquaintances in the Army at Leyte talk about the Zero Hour broadcasts and about a familiar announcer

[REDACTED]

from Radio Tokyo, but is unable to recall which individuals he had heard make mention of same. He stated definitely he had never heard any of her broadcasts.

ENCLOSURE TO LOS ANGELES: Signed statement of [REDACTED]

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

Los Angeles

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

FILE NO. [REDACTED]

REPORT MADE AT San Francisco	DATE WHEN MADE 7/28/48	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/6/47; 5/4, 7; 6/8; 7/23, 26/48	REPORT MADE BY MICHAEL J. CASSIDY - [REDACTED]
TITLE IVA IKUKO TOGURI, Was.			CHARACTER OF CASE TREASON

[REDACTED], California, furnished signed statement saying grocery in Los Angeles County was sold to TOGURI and her family about 1937 or 1938 and through this he knew her about four years. Later he heard that TOGURI and her mother returned to Japan and prior to mid-March, 1942, he heard six or seven broadcasts wherein he recognized TOGURI's voice. States he heard nothing he considered likely to affect morale of Armed Services. Identified record #3 as being TOGURI's voice. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] California, gave statement saying that from December 1943 to October 1944, while in South Pacific, he heard program of "Tokyo Rose", who gave out discouraging propaganda, saying soldiers were fighting losing battle. Identified records #1, #2, and #3 as being "Tokyo Rose" and said she used various names on programs, including "Tokyo Rose", "Enemy Ann" and "Orphan Ann".

- RUC -

Bureau file [REDACTED]
Bureau letter to Los Angeles dated April 28, 1948
Reports of SA CHESTER C. ORTON, dated April 28, 1948,
and June 12, 1948, at Los Angeles

DETAILS:

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] furnished the statement set forth below, the original of which is being retained in the San Francisco office file:

[REDACTED], California
May 4, 1948

"I, [REDACTED], make the following voluntary statement to John L. Ketcham and Michael J. Cassidy, who have identified themselves as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I would be willing to testify to any of the facts set forth below regarding Iva Ikuko Toguri.

"The heirs of the Ping estate, one of which heirs is Mrs. William H. Russell, sold to Iva Ikuko Toguri, a grocery store at about 11625 Wilmington Avenue, at Abila Station, in Los Angeles County, California, sometime about 1937 or 1938. Prior to the date of sale, Iva Toguri and her family leased the store. Altogether I knew Iva and her family for about four years and saw Iva frequently during that time. [REDACTED]

Sometime later I heard that Iva and her mother had gone to Tokyo. I cannot recall the source of this information, but heard Iva's mother was in poor health and wanted to go to Japan, and Iva went to Japan with her mother about a year or so prior to the outbreak of war between Japan and the United States.

"I heard broadcasts from Tokyo early in 1942. Altogether I heard her on the short-wave broadcasts about six or seven times, all of these occurring prior to mid-March of 1942. [REDACTED] She came on the air during the early evening, possibly between seven and eight o'clock. The entire program may have lasted as long as an hour, but her part of the program, which was the English broadcast, would last about fifteen minutes. Iva Toguri was identified in her broadcasts as Tokyo Rose, but I do not know whether she called herself by that name or was introduced by that name by the announcer. Her part in the program consisted mostly of playing musical records and she made a few remarks in between records. I do not recall anything ever said by Iva Toguri which I considered as likely to affect the morale of the men in the armed services. She began the broadcasts I heard by saying something to the effect, "Hello, boys", or "Hello you fellows out in the Pacific". I recall only one remark Iva made between records and that was to the effect that the records were all getting scratched and she wished she could get some new ones.

[REDACTED]

"I believe the reason I could hear the program quite clearly was because of the high altitude where I lived. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Just after hearing Iva on the short wave broadcast the first time I told my wife, [REDACTED] that I believed the girl doing the talking was Iva Toguri. She listened to the broadcasts and was sure it was Iva. We also remarked to various other persons around [REDACTED] that I believed Iva Toguri was the same as Tokyo Rose.

"I have read the foregoing statement, consisting of about two pages of handwriting and now sign the same declaring it to be true to the best of my recollection and belief."

/s/ [REDACTED]

"Witnesses:

MICHAEL J. CASSIDY, JOHN L. KETCHAM
Special Agents, FBI, San Francisco,
California"

[REDACTED] was present at the time the foregoing statement was obtained and she was in agreement on every detail stated by her husband. Neither was able to give any more specific information as to TOGURI's broadcasts other than is set forth in [REDACTED] statement.

On July 26, 1948, records #1, #2 and #3 were heard in the [REDACTED] home by [REDACTED] and both agreed that record #1 did not represent the voice of TOGURI. As to record #2, they stated the voice sounded similar to TOGURI's but they were not sure it was her voice because of the distortion in the recording. As soon as they heard record #3 they said they were certain this recording was of TOGURI's voice. They stated however, that they never heard TOGURI refer to herself as ORPHAN ANN or ENEMY ANN, and to the best of their recollection the name TOKYO ROSE was used by her, or by an announcer, to identify her program.

[REDACTED] and his wife repeated previous statements to the effect that they never heard TOGURI make any statement they would consider as disloyal, neither did they hear her say anything during her broadcasts which they would consider as propaganda or which would affect the morale of our armed forces. They said it was their opinion that TOGURI would have not performed the broadcasts for the Japanese unless she was forced to do so.

[REDACTED]

They described the area they lived in at the time of the broadcasts in question as being a portion of the [REDACTED] and said the reception on their radio was very clear, probably because of the altitude and the lack of local interference.

[REDACTED] California

The following statement, the original of which is being maintained in the San Francisco file, was furnished by [REDACTED] at the time he was first interviewed:

[REDACTED] California
December 6, 1947

"I, [REDACTED], make the following voluntary statement to Special Agents Thomas P. Dowd and Michael J. Cassidy, of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, without any promises or threats and knowing that any statement made by me can be used in a court of law.

From December of 1943 until October of 1944 I was stationed with the 198th Coast Artillery on Guadalcanal, Bougainville, and Sterling Islands, as a Corporal, I heard a daily radio program, called the Zero Hour. I heard this program at least three times a week. The program director, speaking in a female voice, called herself Tokyo Rose. I believe the program was on the air from about seven thirty to eight thirty p.m. and was a one hour program. The routine followed by Tokyo Rose in this program was to read the diaries of captured or dead Australian and American soldiers. She would read names and addresses of close relatives of the soldiers mentioned by her, and, using terms such as calling we soldiers "orphans of the Pacific", would carry on discouraging propaganda, such as saying we were fighting a losing battle; that we were foolish to keep on fighting. She would also say that we were inferior to the Japanese soldiers, saying the Japanese were superior fighters and were better trained. I have never seen Tokyo Rose in person, but I believe I would be able to recognize her voice if I were to hear her in person or could recognize her voice from recordings.

"One incident that I recall in connection with Tokyo Rose's broadcasts, occurred January of 1944 when I was with the Treasury Group on Sterling Island. Her program ended with a musical number by Glen Miller. During a break in the program she asked, in effect "Doesn't that number remind of the peaceful days of forty-one, when you walked with your girlfriend under the willow trees, beside a stream". She interrupted herself to say, "oh, I must be losing my grip. Give me a cigarette somebody. Be still Sergeant".

[REDACTED]

"I have read the foregoing statement, consisting of one and about three-quarters pages of handwriting, and now sign the same declaring it to be the truth, to the best of my recollection and belief."

/s/ [REDACTED]

"Witness:

MICHAEL J. CASSIDY, THOMAS P. DOWD, JR.
Special Agents, FBI, San Francisco, Calif."

Upon being reinterviewed and given the opportunity of hearing the recordings in this case, [REDACTED], on July 23, 1948, stated he believed all the records, that is #1, #2, and #3, represented the voice of Tokyo Rose. He said he was not as sure about record #1 as he was regarding the other records but he believed all were the voice of the same woman and the one whom he described in his statement of December 6, 1947. He said she used various names including Enemy Ann, Orphan Ann and Tokyo Rose, the latter name having been used about every fourth day of the broadcasts he heard.

He stated he never heard any of the programs which are on the sample records, and the action described in the broadcast recorded on #1 took place after he left Sterling Island. He also commented that there was no mention made in the programs on the records of the "Co-Prosperity Sphere", whereas he recalls that on every one of the broadcasts he heard while in the South Pacific there was some mention made by the subject of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

[REDACTED] was unable to furnish any further details as to statements heard by him, or the dates of any specific broadcasts.

The records furnished this office are being retained in the file for possible future reference and use.

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 NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 7/30/48	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/25; 4/19; 5/11; 12, 14, 17; 6/7; 7/8, 27, 28/48.	REPORT MADE BY JOSEPH T. GENCO
TITLE IVA IKUKO TOGURI, was.			CHARACTER OF CASE TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] interviewed but no specific information developed. None sure of identifying subject's voice. [REDACTED] furnished entries from his diary relative to subject's broadcasts. RICHARD L. HENSCHEL recontacted; advised he never saw or received any of subject's scripts, nor did he give a copy of one to [REDACTED]. Believes latter is in error if he alleges HENSCHEL gave one of subject's scripts to him. [REDACTED], former [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] of 73rd Bomb Wing on Saipan, recalls subject predicting a bombing attack on Saipan a day or two prior to 1/1/45, which attack was verified. Has no recollection of hearing subject predict a gas attack, although there were general rumors of impending gas attacks on Saipan. Does not recall event related by [REDACTED] relative to officer attacking radio. [REDACTED] did not hear subject refer to American fliers by derogatory names nor make threats against them. Capt. [REDACTED] left Mitchel Field, NY and is now stationed at Ft. Slocum, NY.

- P -

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REFERENCE:

Bureau file [REDACTED]
Report of SA Joseph T. Canco, New York, 3/24/48.
Report of SA Walter N. Attbery, Denver, 3/12/48.
Report of SA Stanley T. Blaszek, Washington, 3/18/48.
Report of SA Chester C. Crton, Los Angeles, 6/12/48.
Los Angeles letter to Bureau, 4/28/48.
Albany letter to Bureau, 6/1/48.
New York teletype, 7/23/48.
Bureau teletype, 7/26/48.
Los Angeles teletype, 7/27/48.

DETAILS:

The following interview was conducted by SA WILLIAM A. JOHNSON:

[REDACTED], New York was interviewed and advised that he felt that he had little information of value as to the subject. He stated that he always considered her amusing, and he knew of only one incident that he had heard of, where she might have had an effect on the troops. [REDACTED], and most of the men whom he came in contact with, seemed to be amused at the false accounts of our bombing raids. [REDACTED] also stated that it was his opinion that there were several people called "TOKYO ROSE." He stated that radio reception on Saipan by short wave was so poor he did not think it was possible to recognize one voice from another. Although he had nothing specific to base his opinion on, he felt that there were two or more women who broadcasted as "TOKYO ROSE."

The only incident, mentioned above, was on one occasion after the subject's broadcast, when he had talked with [REDACTED] Officer [REDACTED], a First Lieutenant. [REDACTED] expressed concern and said the men were concerned when she gave the name of our bombers that had landed and who was on each plane. It was [REDACTED] recollection on this occasion that this had concerned the troops. He was not absolutely certain of the spelling of [REDACTED] name but said he was a New York boy and had served with the 500th Bomb Group at Walker Field, Kansas, and had been part of the 313th Bomb Wing on Tinian.

[REDACTED], although willing to cooperate, was unable to furnish any information that could be considered specific.

The following interview was conducted by SA VINCENT E. LOUGHLIN:

[REDACTED], ASN [REDACTED], was interviewed at Elizaville, New York. He advised that he had never seen the subject and, hence, could not identify her. He stated that while in New Guinea with the 503rd Paratroops during July and August, 1944, he heard the subject singing American songs on the radio on a number of occasions. [REDACTED] stated that he could not recall any of the announcements made by subject and he doubted if he would be able to identify her voice if he heard it recorded.

The following interviews were conducted by SA HARRY D. O'NEILL:

[REDACTED] presently employed as an attendant at [REDACTED] Long Island, was interviewed in an effort to determine whether he could identify the voice of the subject and, secondly, to obtain a diary maintained by [REDACTED], which reported some of the dates of the subject's broadcasts.

[REDACTED] related that he joined the United States Army Air Forces December 6, 1939 at New York City. Subsequent to Pearl Harbor, he was transferred to the South Pacific Area, arriving at Australia February 25, 1942 with his outfit, the 22nd Bomb Group, 19th Bomb Squadron, United States Army Air Forces. His rank was that of gunner at such time. Thereafter, at intermittent occasions during 1943 and 1944, when he was stationed at Port Moresby, New Guinea, he listened to radio broadcasts of the subject extolling living conditions in the United States, in an effort to incite discontent among United States Armed Forces in that area. At no time did the subject ever actually recommend desertion or outright treason, but rather, according to [REDACTED], confined herself to reminding United States troops of the enviable conditions and attractions that they had left behind them in the United States. As part of these commentaries, she would also play American songs and latest dance music.

[REDACTED] stated that he listened to such broadcasts up until December 2, 1944, when he left Port Moresby for the United States. En route to the States, he and his outfit stopped at Hickam Field on or about June 3, 1944 when the United States Military Center at such field temporarily confiscated his diary with a view to later examining it to determine if it possessed or discussed military information. This diary was later forwarded to [REDACTED] in the United States. [REDACTED] was mustered out as a Technical Sergeant.

In response to questions, [redacted] stated that he was "fairly positive" he could not identify the voice of the subject at this late date. At such time, he also related that he could not supply the dates he listened to the broadcasts of the subject, stating that possibly he had made notations to such effect in his diary, but that he was not sure of the same.

Supplementing the above, [redacted] advised that he arrived at Port Moresby about February, 1943. He left for the United States on December 2, 1944. It was during such period that the subject's broadcasts occurred. [redacted] stated that no one else in the outfit kept a diary, since it was too much trouble. [redacted] reviewed the diary and stated the only mention of any broadcast is on Page #80, which item relates to a broadcast of "MADAME TOJO." He advised that "Silver Fleet" refers to B-29 aluminum planes.

The following reference to the Silver Fleet and MADAME TOJO is taken directly from Page #80 of [redacted] diary:

"MADAME TOJO in her broadcast over the Tokyo network last night stated that, quote, 'The Silver Fleet working out of Debadura is causing the Imperial troops of Japan so much trouble that they shall have to be destroyed.'"

There appeared to be no other reference to the subject or any announcements made by her in [redacted] diary.

[redacted] Long Island, New York was interviewed. He supplemented the information previously furnished by him with the statement that a review of his diary reflected the following pertinent notations:

Entry with no date, but approximately late in March, 1944
in New Guinea -

"Program is sprinkled with good old American swing. She begins her program by saying, 'Hello South Pacific orphans (meaning U. S. soldiers), and now for a little propaganda.' Then she goes off into a stirring speech about 4F's in America taking the girls back home."

Entry with no date, but approximately late in March, 1944
in New Guinea -

Recently, MADAME TOJO made a long spiel about how the J's back home are taking your jobs, your wives, and your girls away from you. Then she added, 'You poor orphans in the South Pacific, go back to your homes before it is too late.'

Entry made April 4, 1944 in New Guinea -

"Tonight at 10:30 p.m., MADAME TOJO is on again. As she signed off she said, 'We wish to be good neighbors to you just as soon as you stop your opposition of our liberating other nations.' "

Entry made April 10, 1944 in New Guinea -

"MADAME TOJO on last night's broadcast announced that the Japanese Government was well aware of our planned all-out wave on the Islands further north, and was prepared for us when we get there."

The above items are the only ones relating to Japanese broadcasts. In response to inquiries, [redacted] related that the term "MADAME TOJO" was a name conferred on the female broadcaster by the United States soldiers. She never used such name in her broadcasts. He stated, however, that to the best of his recollection, she introduced herself as "ANNIE" upon several occasions. He does not recall her using the name "ORPHAN ANNIE." He advised, however, that such female broadcaster, because of her voice, made all the broadcasts.

[redacted] is going to sea during his summer vacation. However, arrangements have been made so that if it is so desired the above diary will be available for evidentiary purposes.

The writer conducted the following investigation:

RICHARD L. HENSCHER, 42 West 88th Street, New York City, was recontacted at his place of business, The Disc of the Month Club, Inc., 80 John Street, New York City. He advised that he never saw any of the scripts of the subject and never received one from her. He further stated that he has not in his possession any scripts used by or belonging to TOGURI. HENSCHER stated that he knows [redacted]

He stated that he never gave [redacted] a script belonging to the subject, and further added that if [redacted] alleges he, HENSCHER, gave [redacted] such a script, he would be in error. HENSCHER could not suggest who might have a script of the subject.

[redacted], New York, was interviewed at his place of business, the [redacted] New York City. [redacted] informed that he had been a Lieutenant Colonel in the Army Air Force and was stationed in the Pacific from October 1, 1944 to October 30, 1945, all of which time he spent on the Island of Saipan. He was the [redacted] Officer of the 73rd Bomb Wing V.H. (Very Heavy) consisting of B-29s.

[redacted] related that he listened to the subject about a few times each week. He knows that subject mentioned the names of several officers who were stationed on Saipan, such as General O'DONNELL and Colonel SWEENEY. It was further reported to [redacted] that on one occasion the subject broadcasted that Colonel SWEENEY had been expected to arrive at Saipan the day prior to the broadcast, but inasmuch as the B-29s were not as good as reported, they were not able to keep their schedule and arrive on time. He also heard reported that the subject would give background information from time to time on several of the officers stationed on Saipan.

[redacted] stated that sometime, approximately a day or so prior to January 1, 1945, he heard the subject over the air predict a bombing attack on Saipan. This attack came about as predicted. He also recalled another broadcast, the date of which he could not furnish, wherein the subject commented that fifty of the Japanese bombers had blasted Saipan. [redacted] stated that he had no recollection of hearing a predicted gas attack made by the subject. He stated that there were numerous rumors on Saipan that gas attacks would be made on that island, but he does not know where or how these rumors originated.

[redacted] stated that he never heard the subject make any statements to the effect that American fliers bombed schools or hospitals, nor had he heard her make any derogatory statements about the Americans. He said that he never heard any threats against American military personnel although he had heard rumors that statements to that effect had been made by the subject. Relative to gas attacks, [redacted] stated that they were

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██████████ treated as a joke. He also heard from others, but not from the subject's broadcasts, that she had made mention over the air waves of the composition of the 73rd Bomb Wing. He was unable to recall the incident previously related by ██████████ regarding the incident during which an officer, while hearing the subject's broadcast, jumped and attacked the radio.

██████████ stated that he recalled that the subject's voice was somewhat affective, "sexy" and "sultry," which bore the faint trace of an accent. However, he is not sure if he could recognize her voice today. He stated that generally the subject's programs were taken as a joke, and he did not believe her broadcast had any effect on the men's morale.

██████████ advised that he consulted a diary which he kept and he found the following entries which might be of interest in connection with this investigation:

November 4, 1944 -

This entry refers to the previous day when the subject stated that Saipan was bombed and left in flames and that on the following day 500 planes would fly over the Island. She admitted a Japanese loss of three planes during the operations.

October 10, 1944 -

Wherein the subject had stated the day prior within sixty hours Saipan would be in ruins. She talked of dire things, such as large scale raids.

November 25, 1944 -

This related to a broadcast made after the first B-29 raid on Tokyo. The subject stated that the Americans, as customary, struck only hospitals, churches, and schools.

December 4, 1944 -

This broadcast, made the day after a raid on Tokyo which had taken place the day previous, mentioned that Colonel KING and Colonel BRUGGE were shot down. The subject stated that the two

Colonels were in one of the planes which crashed and which burned for five hours.

December 31, 1944 -

The subject stated on a broadcast on the afternoon of the 31st that since they had given no presence to the B-29s, they would have plenty for the boys who flew them. This intimated that a raid was expected.

██████████ stated that the above were the only pertinent entries that could be located in his diary.

██████████ stated that he had spoken to ██████████ who served with him in Saipan, but that he had no information regarding the subject's broadcasts. He further mentioned that he had lunch with ██████████ and ██████████ and they told him that they had never listened to her broadcasts.

SA WILLIAM B. HERSHEY ascertained from ██████████ Officer, Mitchel Field, New York, that Captain ██████████ is no longer at that Field, and that he is now assigned to the 136th Radio Security Attachment at Fort Slocum, New York.

- P E N D I N G -

LEADS

NEW YORK

At White Plains, New York:

Will at Fort Slocum interview Captains [REDACTED] along the lines set out in the report of SA CHESTER C. ORTON, Los Angeles, 6/12/48.

At New York City:

Will recontact witnesses previously interviewed by the New York Office as set forth in reports of SA Joseph T. Genco, New York, 2/3/48 and 3/24/48, which witnesses recalled specific statements on part of subject and believe they might recognize her voice.

Will play back records to such witnesses who think they can identify subject's voice and believe they can recall her portion of the Zero Hour Broadcast.

It is imperative that witnesses must recall subject by name of "ANN" or "ORPHAN ANN" to identify TOGURI, as she was never known to use the name of "TOKYO ROSE."

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

NH FILE NO. [REDACTED]

REPORT MADE AT NEW HAVEN, CONN.	DATE WHEN MADE 7-30-43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7/26, 28, 29/43	REPORT MADE BY JOHN E. KELLY
TITLE IVA IKUKO TOGURI, was			CHARACTER OF CASE TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[REDACTED] New Haven, Conn. Radio Man, First Class, Navy, advised he heard various programs broadcast over Radio Tokyo. He could not remember names of any girls who broadcast nor names of any programs. He could not identify any individuals through recordings heard. Three Hartford, Conn. individuals who voluntarily advised New Haven Office they had heard broadcasts by woman named as Tokyo Rose were interviewed. [REDACTED] heard broadcasts by woman identified by announcer as Tokyo Rose. Heard latter on Jan. 2, 1944 while he was stationed in Hawaii and also recalled hearing same person on D Day minus one at Okinawa. [REDACTED] advised voice of woman on recording #2 identical with voice of woman he had heard introduced as Tokyo Rose. [REDACTED] while stationed in China heard several broadcasts by woman identified as Tokyo Rose. Recalls broadcast on 12-24-44 by her warning that Kuming, China, was to be bombed. [REDACTED] not positive but thought voice on recording #2 identical with the Tokyo Rose he had heard. [REDACTED] stationed in South Pacific from Oct. 1942 to Jan. 1945 heard several broadcasts by woman identified as Tokyo Rose but could not recall definite dates or statements.

- RUC -

Reference:

Bureau File [REDACTED]
 Report of SA CHESTER C. ORTON dated 6-12-43 at Los Angeles.
 Los Angeles letter to Bureau dated 6-12-43.
 Bureau letter to Los Angeles dated 6-23-43.
 Los Angeles letter to Dallas dated 7-12-43.
 Los Angeles teletype to Dallas, Detroit, New Orleans and New Haven of 7-22-43.

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Details:

At New Haven, Connecticut

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent ROBERT B. HAWLEY at New Haven.

[REDACTED], who resides at [REDACTED] was interviewed at the New Haven Office on July 26, 1948. [REDACTED] advised that he was a Radio Man, First Class, Navy Serial No. [REDACTED]. He was on board the IST 212 at the time it was commissioned in approximately May 1943. He went overseas with this vessel and remained until November 1944, leaving it at Hollandia to return to the States. Thereafter he did not go out to the Pacific.

As a Radio Man he heard various programs broadcast over Radio Tokyo. However, he could not remember the names of any of the girls who broadcast or the names of any of the programs. He mentioned that he had heard Rose but this was from the newspaper articles he has read in the United States and he cannot recall ever having heard her broadcast.

[REDACTED] listened to the records but could not identify any of the individuals whose voices are to be heard thereon. He specifically stated that he did not remember any broadcasts by anyone named ANNE or ORPHAN ANNE. [REDACTED] stated that he did not listen to the voice broadcasts nearly as much as the Morse Code broadcast by Domei in Japan.

At Hartford, Connecticut

As a result of a press release by the U. S. Department of Justice in December 1947 requesting anyone having information concerning the instant case to contact the FBI, the following individuals voluntarily informed the New Haven Office that they were of the opinion that they had pertinent information concerning instant case. These individuals were interviewed by the writer on July 29, 1948.

[REDACTED], [REDACTED] Connecticut, advised that he served in the 763rd Tank Battalion which is attached to the 96th Division. His Army Serial No. is [REDACTED] and he served as a Private in the U. S. Army from June 7, 1943 until January 14, 1946 when he received an honorable discharge. [REDACTED], after reviewing his personal papers, advised that he had arrived in Hawaii December 31, 1943. On January 2, 1944 while he was stationed at Schofield Barracks, Oahu Island, Hawaii, he heard over a short wave radio set a broadcast by a woman who was identified as Tokyo Rose. On this broadcast the latter, according to [REDACTED], appeared to be attempting to lower the morale of the listening American troops because she told them how the people lived in the United States had a wonderful time celebrating New Years Eve. [REDACTED] advised that he heard several broadcasts by this same woman who was always identified as Tokyo Rose by a male announcer. The latter would give the time (usually 6:30 or 7:30 P.M.) and then would identify the program as "The Zero Hour". The announcer would then say "Here's Tokyo Rose again with popular songs, etc" [REDACTED] advised that he never heard the woman identified by any

[REDACTED]

other name. He could not recall the exact date but does remember that the woman he knew as Tokyo Rose broadcast the fact that the Division to which [REDACTED] was assigned was due to be shipped to Leyte. [REDACTED] stated that at that time none of the men knew their destination. He stated that ultimately her statement came true because although his company did not sail directly for Leyte from Hawaii they did reach that point after stopping at one or two other islands for a short period of time. He also recalled that at various times Tokyo Rose would name certain men in his company whose names he could not recall now and told them that their wives back in the States were enjoying themselves by going out with other men. [REDACTED] advised that the fact that she knew the names of many of the men as well as the fact she had a good general knowledge of the troops and their movements along with other statements affected the morale of many of the men. He said that he himself was not affected. [REDACTED] also stated that he remembered hearing Tokyo Rose while his company was enroute to Leyte make the statement over her broadcast that California had been bombed. He could not recall the exact time that this statement was made. He added that on D Day minus one, Okinawa, which he believed was April 1, 1945, while in the hold of IST 639 he heard Tokyo Rose name his Division and the number of troops that were to make the landing on Okinawa. She also told the troops that although they might be able to take Okinawa, they would never be able to regain California.

[REDACTED] listened to recordings #1, 2, and 3 and identified the voice on recording #2 as being identical with the voice of the person whom he had heard introduced as Tokyo Rose. He did not consider the voices on recordings #1 and 3 to be that of the Tokyo Rose he had heard.

Attention is called to the fact that DOBLES is hard of hearing in his left ear. He advised the writer that this was caused by the explosion of a bomb while he was on Okinawa.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Connecticut, is presently [REDACTED] Connecticut. He advised he served in the 3196th Signal Service Battalion of the U. S. Army. His Serial No. is [REDACTED] and he served from March 15, 1942 to November 9, 1945 when he was honorably discharged. [REDACTED] stated that he left the United States February 21, 1944 and after stopping at North Africa and India ultimately arrived at Kuning, China, in May 1944. He advised that the U. S. Army headquarters were located at Kuning. [REDACTED] stated that his battalion supplied the Chinese Army with communications. In the middle of June 1944 his Battalion moved to the field headquarters of the Chinese Army at Pashon (phonetic). It was soon after arriving there that he first heard a short wave broadcast on which a woman identified as Tokyo Rose spoke. He added that from June 1944 to November 1945, when he left for the United States, he had possibly heard twenty-five or thirty

short wave broadcasts and that a woman identified as Tokyo Rose took part in each program. He stated that he could not recall having heard any introduction to this program because he usually heard only part of each program. He stated that the voice of this Tokyo Rose was very feminine, definitely that of an American, was not artificial, and might have belonged to a woman about thirty years of age. [REDACTED] advised that he usually monitored short wave broadcasts when not occupied with communication work merely for pleasure and usually in an attempt to locate a musical program. He advised that his morale was never affected by anything that Tokyo Rose had said. He recalled that on December 24, 1944 while he was at Okinawa he was told by some of the men that Tokyo Rose had in a broadcast warned the Americans that they should evacuate Okinawa because it was going to be bombed Christmas Eve. He said that as a result of this the men had to forsake their shelters and go to evacuation centers and there remain most of the night. He stated that one plane flew over and dropped one or two bombs. [REDACTED] felt that this may have affected the morale of some men because it was Christmas Eve and because the men had to stay out in the cold and damp, [REDACTED] remembered having heard a broadcast by Tokyo Rose some time in August 1945 on which she played the record "Home Sweet Home" as background while she apparently attempted to upset the morale of the men by talking about their wives, their homes, and their children. In so many words she told the men they were foolish fighting in China when they could be home in the United States with their families.

[REDACTED] listened to recordings #1, 2, and 3 and advised that the voice on recording #2 seemed identical with the voice of the individual whom he had heard identified as Tokyo Rose but he added that he could not feel definitely sure that they were identical. With regard to recording #3, he stated that this voice seemed to have a different personality and he did not believe that it was identical with the voice of the Tokyo Rose he had heard. He added that the voice on recording #1 did not appear to be that of the Tokyo Rose he had heard. Prior to hearing the records [REDACTED] stated that he had never heard any short wave broadcasts by anyone identified by any other name than Tokyo Rose. However, after hearing the recordings he stated that he did hear a woman use the name ANNIE and believes that the latter may have been identical with the Tokyo Rose that he heard.

[REDACTED] Connecticut, who is presently employed as [REDACTED] Connecticut, stated that he was a Corporal in the Quartermaster Corps of the 43rd Infantry Division, U. S. Army with Army Serial No. [REDACTED]. He entered the Army February 22, 1941 and was honorably discharged August 25, 1945. [REDACTED] advised that from approximately October 23, 1942, when his Division arrived at New Zealand, until the first of 1945, when he left the Philippines he heard several short wave broadcasts by a woman identified as Tokyo Rose. He stated that he could not recall having heard the introduction to any of these programs but did hear this individual when she signed off on many occasions at which time she would say "Good night, fellows, listen tomorrow night" and then she would give her name. [REDACTED] stated that he and the men with him usually tuned in on this individual's program to hear the popular

music that was played. He never heard a complete program and believes that the length of the program was either fifteen or thirty minutes long and usually came after mess at night. [REDACTED] added that as far as he was concerned, most of the things that Tokyo Rose broadcast were a joke and he believes that most of the men felt the same way about them. He said that the voice seemed like that of an American who was well educated. There was no accent of any kind. The english was very good and she spoke at a regular rate of speed. [REDACTED] could not recall any definite date when he heard the individual known to him as Tokyo Rose make any definite statements that he could recall.

[REDACTED] after listening to recordings #1, 2, and 3, advised that the voice on #1 was definitely not identical with the voice of Tokyo Rose. He stated that the voice on recording #2 sounded one hundred percent like the person he had heard identified as Tokyo Rose. He added that he had never heard any broadcaster use the name ANNIE or ORPHAN ANNIE. When she signed off it was always Tokyo Rose. He also stated that the general sound of the recording and the certain expressions used by the speaker on recording #2 were very similar to the programs that he had heard in the South Pacific broadcast by Tokyo Rose. He felt that the voice on recording #3 was almost like that on recording #2 but thought the conditions different and not so realistic.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION
TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Carter

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

LOS ANGELES

NO

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT NEW ORLEANS	DATE WHEN MADE 7/31/48	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7/26, 29/48	REPORT MADE BY JOHN B. HONEYCUTT
TITLE IVA IKUKO TOGURI, was			CHARACTER OF CASE TRIMSON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[REDACTED], Mississippi, who served with the Fourth Marine Division on Saipan and Tinian Islands during the invasion, advised he never heard of the Zero Hour. He was unable to identify the voices heard on the record.

- RUC -

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent CHESTER C. ORTON, 6/12/48, Los Angeles

DETAILS:

[REDACTED] who is now [REDACTED] and resides at [REDACTED], Mississippi, advised that he was with the Fourth Marine Division on the island of Saipan from D Day plus none for about twenty-eight days, then moved to Tinian Island where he stayed for about twenty-one days. During this time, which he stated was in the spring of 1944, he was serving as a mechanic for the Marines and was working practically day and night and seldom got to listen to a radio.

[REDACTED] did not recall listening to a Japanese broadcast with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], although he stated he knew them during this period. He stated he never heard of the Zero Hour during the invasion of Saipan and Tinian. All three of the cuts on the record furnished by the Los Angeles Office were played to [REDACTED] and he was unable to identify them. He did state however that cut number two sounded similar to that broadcast by TOKYO 1932. [REDACTED] was asked if he would be able to identify this cut as a broadcast by TOKYO 1932 and he advised that he could not as he had never heard that broadcast in which she had identified herself. He explained that even a woman's voice was heard over the radio the general conversation among the soldiers was that it was TOKYO 1932 broadcast from Japan.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES

FILE NO. [REDACTED]

REPORT MADE AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	DATE WHEN MADE 7/30/48	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7/26/48	REPORT MADE BY W. RULON PAXMAN [REDACTED]
TITLE IVA IKUKO TOGURI, was			CHARACTER OF CASE TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[REDACTED] is now located at Orange, Texas. WALTER C. ODLEN advised he has no information relative to the subject. [REDACTED] advised he probably heard some of subject's broadcasts but has no definite recollection of them.

- RUC -

REFERENCE:

Bufile [REDACTED]
 Report of JOSEPH T. GENCO, New York, New York dated February 3, 1948.
 Report of CHESTER C. ORTON, Los Angeles dated February 4, 1948.
 Boston letter to Los Angeles and Chicago dated February 28, 1948.
 Los Angeles letter to Bureau dated April 28, 1948.
 Los Angeles conference teletype dated July 22, 1948.
 Chicago teletype to Bureau, Los Angeles and Houston dated July 27, 1948.
 Los Angeles teletype to Chicago dated July 28, 1948.

DETAILS:

[REDACTED] Great Lakes Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Illinois, advised that [REDACTED] is no longer stationed at Great Lakes but is

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Chicago File [REDACTED]

at Orange, Texas where he is [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Master Sergeant WALTER C. ODLEN, Finance Department, Fort Sheridan, Illinois, advised that he was a prisoner of war at Bunka Camp, Japan from July, 1944 to August, 1945. He advised that he heard no broadcast by the subject and has no personal knowledge of INCE, COUSENS, or REYES. He advised that he recalls, during references made by others at the camp whose identity he does not recall, to the effect that the subject did broadcast on Radio Tokyo and also to the effect that INCE, COUSENS, and REYES had participated or were in some way associated with some broadcast over Radio Tokyo. He advised that he has no recollection that the subject was at any time connected with INCE, COUSENS and REYES in these comments which he heard. He advised that he had never heard that the subject had at any time visited or associated with anyone at Bunka Camp.

[REDACTED] Chicago, Illinois, advised that during World War II, he was on the Island of Saipan from September, 1944 to September, 1945. He stated that he was a captain in the A.A.F. and was an Intelligence Officer. [REDACTED] advised that he probably heard some of the subject's broadcasts but has no definite recollection of the circumstances or the contents and could not identify the subject's voice. He advised that he has no recollection of ever hearing a broadcast referred to as "Zero Hour."

He advised that [REDACTED] was the [REDACTED] of Squadron 882, Bombardment Group 500 and was on Saipan during about the same period as [REDACTED]. He advised that [REDACTED] may have knowledge of subject's broadcasts since [REDACTED] was interested in radio. He advised, however, that he has no recollection of [REDACTED] ever making any reference to the broadcast of the subject. According to [REDACTED], [REDACTED] is now attending the [REDACTED] Davenport, Iowa.

According to [REDACTED], [REDACTED] was [REDACTED] assistant on Saipan and was the [REDACTED]. He advised that he has no knowledge that [REDACTED] ever listened to subject's

Chicago File: [REDACTED]

broadcasts but is of the opinion that if there had been any wide spread interest in subject's broadcasts, [REDACTED] might be aware of this since he was the [REDACTED] [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] is presently in the state of Washington with the [REDACTED] [REDACTED] at a location unknown to [REDACTED]

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Chicago File [REDACTED]

LEADS

THE HOUSTON DIVISION

AT HOUSTON, TEXAS

Will interview [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Atlantic Reserve Fleet at Orange, Texas, in accordance
with Chicago teletype of July 27, 1948.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **SEATTLE**

FILE NO. **[REDACTED]**

REPORT MADE AT SEATTLE, WASHINGTON	DATE WHEN MADE 7/30/48	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/26-29/48	REPORT MADE BY DAVID A. MacCULLOCH
TITLE ① IVA IKUKO TOGURI, was.			CHARACTER OF CASE TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Master Sergeant CHARLES F. HALL, Spokane Army Air Base identified record #2 as being the voice of the woman broadcaster he had heard in the South Pacific and called Tokyo Rose, but could not state that he had heard this particular broadcast. HALL states that a [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] all of the 90th Bomb Group, had listened to programs of Tokyo Rose together and he felt certain listened to a broadcast on 12/21/43 when their group was moving from Port Morsby to Dobodura, New Guinea; the program early in 1944 when the group moved from Dobodura to Nadzab, New Guinea and the program in which Tokyo Rose broadcast "21 reasons you couldn't sleep with a red head."

END

REFERENCE:

Bureau File [REDACTED]
Letter from the Los Angeles office to Dallas dated 7/12/48
Bureau teletype dated 7/22/48.

DETAILS:

Master Sergeant CHARLES F. HALL was interviewed July 29, 1948, at the Spokane Army Air Base where he is presently attached to the 344th Bomb Squadron, 98th Bomb Group. The record furnished by referenced letter from the Los Angeles Office dated June 12, 1948, was played for HALL. HALL stated that he was positive record #2 was the voice of the woman broadcaster he had

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heard while in the South Pacific and whom he stated he had referred to only as Tokyo Rose. HALL stated that record #1 sounded like the voice of Tokyo Rose but he was positive was not identical. HALL stated that it had been four years since he had heard the broadcasts and that over the radio the broadcasts would sound quite different, but was positive record #2 was identical with the individual he heard and referred to as Tokyo Rose. HALL stated that record #3 sounded somewhat like Tokyo Rose but that if identical she was not talking so close to the microphone or shouting into it like it sounded she was doing in the broadcasts he heard in the South Pacific.

HALL stated that he heard Tokyo Rose broadcasts over the radio of [REDACTED] and that usually present when listening to the broadcasts were the others in [REDACTED] tent being an [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. HALL stated that [REDACTED] would know the full name of those who had lived with him, all being members of the 90th Bomb Group. HALL stated that [REDACTED] was presently in [REDACTED] the firm name being [REDACTED] followed by the names of two other members of the firm. HALL stated that [REDACTED] he believes is some place around Detroit, Michigan. [REDACTED] HALL stated, was recently [REDACTED] assigned to the Fort Worth, Texas Army Base, and that [REDACTED] he believes, is still in the Army possibly with the rank of Major, and the last he knew he was assigned to the Muroc Army Air Base in California. HALL could furnish no further information regarding the present whereabouts of the above men.

HALL stated that he recalled distinctly a broadcast of Tokyo Rose on December 21, 1943, at which time their group was moving from Port Morsby to Dobodura, New Guinea, and Tokyo Rose broadcast that the program was being dedicated to the 90th Bomb Group known as the "Jolly Rogers," stating that it was known the group was moving to Dobodura on December 21, 1943, and that there would be a reception waiting for them.

HALL stated that he also recalled that Tokyo Rose early in 1944, exact date he could not recall, broadcast that the 90th Bomb Group was moving from Dobodura to Nadzab, New Guinea, which was true and that a reception would be waiting for them when they arrived. HALL stated that when the group did arrive at Nadzab, the Japanese did strafe them terrifically.

HALL further recalled a broadcast of Tokyo Rose in which she gave "21 reasons you can't sleep with a red head."

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HALL stated that he was certain that most, if not all, of the above mentioned listened to the broadcasts noted with him.

In view of referenced teletype from the Bureau, it is being left to the discretion of the office of origin to set forth leads to locate the individuals HALL believed listened to the broadcasts of Tokyo Rose with him.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -