

Interrogation of KASHIYA, taken at
Cuba City on 13 Jan 46 and Tokyo
14 Jan 46.

17 January 1946

Capt R.C. PARSONS

1A Col DAVIS
1B Col HUSCH
Dr. NISHIKI

1

1. INTERROGATION

a. Subject was interrogated with a view to uncovering additional information concerning the espionage role played by Dr. Shunzo OKAWA's language institute in the countries of S.E. Asia, to determine more precisely the control exercised over this institute by the East Asia Economic Investigation Bureau (EAIKINZAI CHOSA KENKYU), vis-a-vis the Foreign Ministry and the General Staff. A substantial amount of information, originally given by OKAWA and substantiated by subject, is excluded from this report, with the exception of the list of graduates dispatched to the southern regions, where certain discrepancies may be seen. All records belonging to the institute were destroyed in the incendiary raid of 24 May 1945.

2. KASHIYA, Takeo - brief chronology.

Born 15 May 1889
Left Officers School 1925 and became reservist.
Entered Kyushu Imperial University. Studied law.
Graduated 1928.
1938 Entered East Asia Economic Investigation Bureau.
1939 Became Dr. Shunzo OKAWA's right hand man at the language
institute, where he took over the duties of HAKAJIMA,
Shimizu upon his recall to the army.
1939 Remained with the Investigation Bureau and the language
45 institute.

3. Contrary to OKAWA's assertions, KASHIYA denies having had any liaison office with No. 2 Department of the General Staff, and as far as he knows, no other representative from the language school had any such contact, with the possible exception of OKAWA himself. All his liaison was with the CHOSA BU Intelligence Section of the Foreign Office; before 1941 the head of this section was IWATA, Kitezu, who was subsequently sent to Bangkok as ambassador to Thailand. His successor at the CHOSA BU was one MATSUI (first name not known).

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

Approved for Release
by the Central Intelligence Agency
Date: 2001, 2005

SECRET

COPY

was at 1700 17th St. N.W., Washington, D.C., on 12 Jan 54 and 13 Jan 54.

Except in the case of the three graduates who were dispatched to India, commercial firms and trading companies formed the core of this system of "planting" these individuals in overseas territories. In the case just quoted, the consulates at KARACHI, CALCUTTA and MUMBAI requested the Foreign Ministry in Tokyo for three graduates from the Institute to be selected and dispatched; the three involved were SHUNJI, TAKEMASA and SHUNJI. Money and possibly STAMPEL, Blank (See Para 4, below). In all other cases the necessary arrangements were made through branch offices of firms like DAIBUN KAI, TAKEMASA and OHTA. In the case of SHUNJI, the Foreign Ministry arranged with No. 3 Department of the General Staff for the physical transfer of the man concerned to their particular country. The OCHA IN also attended to the necessary passport and visa arrangements.

KASUO confirms that the whole idea behind the Institute was essentially long-term, a period of 7-10 years residence in the country selected being a basic requirement. The war interrupted with the realization of OCHA's original plan. Graduates, for instance, who were already well established in places like BANGKOK and SAIGON were conscripted into the Army like any other Japanese individual, though at first they were able to obtain a furlough of several months, and they dispatched after the beginning of the war with a certain organizational status on the part of the military authorities, as in the case of KASUO who was a graduate of the Language Research Unit who was taken off a conscripted board boat in Formosa, by the local military authority, in spite of a permit issued by the General Staff in Tokyo.

In certain cases, branch offices of firms overseas would arrange with the local consulate for the transfer to that consulate of graduates originally assigned to the parent company. This happened to ARU, Akira and SHIMAZU (name) at Bangkok, then with a consulate a graduate was usually paid as a language research man from Foreign Office sources, and if with a trading company, then by that company.

These men were in the habit of communicating direct with OCHA by personal letter, using ordinary mail facilities, and in the case of those employed at consulates, diplomatic bag and courier. KATSUMI does not know to whom (if to anyone) OCHA possessed any information obtained in this way.

SECRET

COPY

C/S Capt K.A. PARSONS to Lt Col DAVIS, Lt Col HUGH and Lt. HARRIS, dated 17 Jan 1946. Subj: "Interrogation of Masaya, taken at Osaka City on 12 Jan 46 and Tokyo 14 Jan 46."

Since all the institute records were destroyed there is no way of determining the exact number of language specialists trained since 1937. Twenty men were accepted for training each year, and after 1938 two grades were run simultaneously, but although 18 or 19 successfully completed the first course, (1939), in subsequent years the numbers dropped to 12 or 13 while the last course was not completed at all. Thus OKAWA estimates the total trained to be between 50 or 60. (NOTE: Of these approximately 30 have been accounted for).

There was no link between the language school and Imperial General Headquarters, and as far as secret or nationalist societies were concerned, if any connections existed, they were on a purely personal basis with OKAWA, and not with the school.

4. Graduates - when and where dispatched:

A. INDIA

OTAKEKI, Hisao	1939	BOMBAY - Hindustani language research. May have been with commercial firm or with consulate.	After war was returned to Japan on exchange ship, but taken off at Singapore, and inducted into army. Hisao Hisao possibly
TOHDA, SABURO	1939	KARACHI consulate, English & Hindustani language research.	HITTO
SUDO, Kazuo	1939	CALCUTTA Consulate. Language research	HITTO

B. N.E.A.

HYDRE, Michi	1939	BATAVIA with commercial firm. After 1941 to Singapore, and afterwards to SUMATRA where he was engaged upon some sort of research work with an agricultural institute. Was not inducted into army. (ill health)	
--------------	------	--	--

SECRET

COPY

C/S by Capt K.G. PARSONS to Lt Col DAVIS, Lt Col BURCH and Dr. NORMAN, dated 17 Jan 1946, Sub. "Interrogation of Kasuga, Daimo at China City on 12 Jan 46 and Tokyo 14 Jan 46."

OHNOJI, Hideo	1939	JAVA, Research on Dutch language	Subsequent history not known.
OTSUKA, Hideo	1939	With Tokugawa Trading Coy in JAVA.	Just before war moved to Daimon Kooi, Bangkok. Later transferred to Fering branch (which possibly operated a fruit canning concern)
C. F.I.C.			
MIURA, Takaji	1939	Daimon Kooi SAIGON	Believed still there
HARADA, Toshioji	1939	Daimon Kooi SAIGON	Believed to have died.
NATANABE, Tor	1940	Subordinate clerk Consulate SAIGON	Subsequent history not known
KONOYA, Kiyomasa	1940	Consulate HANOI	Inducted into army as interpreter (i.e. in F.I.C.)
YAMAGUCHI, Rokki (or Mitsumi)	1940	Consulate SAIGON	Inducted into army as interpreter (i.e. in F.I.C.)
HAYASHI, Goro	1940	Daimon Kooi or Consulate SAIGON	Inducted into army as interpreter (i.e. in F.I.C.)
D. THAILAND			
ARAI, Akira	1939	One of 1st dispatched. Originally with trading coy, then with Embassy BANGKOK.	Not known
INABARI, Yoji	1939	Daimon Kooi BANGKOK	Inducted on the spot as guide or interpreter.

SECRET

COPY

G/3 by Capt R.G. PARSONS to Lt Col DAVIS, Lt Col BUSCH and Dr. NICHOLS, dated 17 Jan 1946, Sub. "Interrogation of Kaoga, Takeo at China City on 12 Jan 46 and Tokyo 14 Jan 46."

SAKASEJANA, Sudo	1939	With NOMPAP Siamese language newspaper BANGKOK	Inducted on the spot as guide or interpreter.
SUMIDA, Iwas	1939	With NOMPAP Siamese language newspaper BANGKOK. For language research.	Inducted on the spot as guide or interpreter.
KATO, Takemon	1939	Daimon Kosi, BANGKOK Foreign trade research	Inducted on the spot as guide or interpreter.
TAKEI, Yasuichi	1940	Daimon Kosi, BANGKOK Foreign trade research	Inducted on the spot as guide or interpreter.
KURAHARA (fnm)	1941	Originally with trading Coy, transferred to Embassy BANGKOK.	Inducted on the spot as guide or INTERPRETER.
OKUDA, Shigenoto	1941	Embassy, BANGKOK.	Transferred to HIYASHI KIKAE.
HASHIMOTO, Shokichi	1941	Daimon Kosi BANGKOK Foreign trade research	Inducted as interpreter/guide
AKITA, Yoshimasa	1941	Embassy BANGKOK	Inducted as interpreter/guide
ITO (fnm)	1941	Daimon Kosi at a place south of BANGKOK (name unknown)	Inducted as interpreter/guide
IRASA, Masakuro	1941	Daimon Kosi BANGKOK Subsequently (possibly after beginning of war) to PENANG to fruit canning factory.	Inducted as interpreter/guide
SHIBATA, Shochi	1942	Daimon Kosi BANGKOK	Inducted. Believed died in Burma

KASUKA has no knowledge of the army formation which most of the above joined, but assumes that they were subsequently used in a capacity suitable to the r language qualifications.

SECRET

0/S by Capt R.G. PARSONS TO Lt Col ROYCE, Lt Col HUGH and Sgt
MURPHY, dated 27 Jan 1946, Subj: "Observation of Enemy, Since
at China City on 12 Jan 46 and Tokyo 14 Jan 46."

5. East Asia Economic Investigation Bureau - Full title:
(ZAIJIAN HOUYIN YDA KEIKAI GONGSA KUMON)

In its very early days this organization had concentrated
its research solely upon China, and to further this work it had
"observers" with many trading companies in China. Later, investigation
along these lines became unnecessary as far as China was concerned
and in any case the Manchurian Railway had its own research
department, and as a result it was decided that investigation
of the bureau should be turned towards the southern regions
According to KANEKI, the Japanese section was established by OKAWA
in 1940, and was organized as follows: (1) Economic, (2) Political,
(3) Cultural, (4) Religious, (5) Educational, (6) Language, and
(7) Statistics. All fall within the scope of the "Investigation" which
was carried on.

In 1940 the structure of the bureau was as follows:

ADVISOR - OKAWA, Shunzo

HEAD OF BUREAU - HAKAJIMA, Seichi
(of the South Manchurian Railway Company)

HANYO HAN
(South Seas Section)
Philippines, F.I.C.,
Siam, H.E.I., (and
other South Seas
Islands) Malaya
HEAD: YUHI TAKEI, Seizo

SEIHAN HAN
(S.E. Asia Section)
Persia, India & Ceylon
Turkey, Arabia

HENSU HAN
(Collection Section)

HEAD: KATAGHA, Kioko HEAD: KASUYA, Takes

The collection section was responsible for producing,
periodically, summaries of all the information gathered during
that period; these summaries took two forms- one called HANYO
SOSEHO (Southern writings), covering the southern regions country
by country, the other, KANYO SOSEHO, a detailed study of overseas
Chinese and their activities.

Officially there was no connection between the bureau
and the General Staff, but if some specific piece of information
were required, then some member of the General Staff could approach
the bureau on a personal basis. KANEKI claims no precise knowledge
of this relationship, on the grounds that it was completely out-
side his own sphere.

SECRET

COF

0/3 by Capt K.O. PARSONS to Lt Col DAVIS, Lt Col HUGH and Sp.
MORRIS, dated 17 Jan 1946. Sub. "Interrogation of Kameya, Taken
at Osaka City on 12 Jan 46 and Tokyo 14 Jan 46."

Interpreters - S/Sgt HAYASHI
S/Sgt ELDER

K.O.P.



SECRET

COPY