

# The BARRINGER Hotels

OWNING AND OPERATING 750 MODERN ROOMS

*Justine*

~~AUGUST 1948~~

11/18-48

Thompson  
RECEIVED

NOV 23 1948

Original Division

U.S. Gov office  
Washington D.C.

Please find inclos clipping out of  
Atlanta paper - about Tokyo Rose - do you  
no know man from the Post to us - I am a  
German but our folks - came to the U.S. - 160  
years - go - If you will read the and if  
you are as old as I am you will understand.

Yours Truly -

FILED  
BY GMB  
NOV 29 1948

b6

FILE - J.B.H

*She plans the one that - as your plays - I just  
she is from west coast to August 1st - or let me know when  
to meet her.*

## Tokyo Rose Asks U.S. To Drop Case

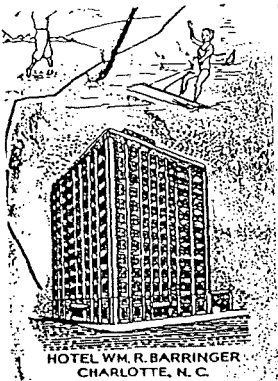
SAN FRANCISCO (AP) - A motion to dismiss the treason indictment against Mrs. Iva Toguri D'Aquino, wartime "Tokyo Rose," was filed in Federal District Court yesterday.

The petition, filed by Defense Attorney Wayne Collins, held the government failed to state a cause of action and lacks jurisdiction because Mrs. D'Aquino is married to a Portuguese national.

146-28-1941

NOV 22 1948

CRIM - INTERNAL SECURITY SEC.



HOTEL WM. R. BARRINGER  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.



HOTEL COLUMBIA  
COLUMBIA, S. C.



HOTEL RICHMOND  
AUGUSTA, GA.

b6

*IA. Hennessey*

*1. 2. 2*  
*2. 10 Dept*

*file*

November 4, 1948

Mr. Tom E. De Wolfe  
c/o United States Attorney  
San Francisco 1, Calif.

United States vs Iva Toguri

SUBJECT: Report of search for  
broadcast recordings

Dear Tom:

In accordance with your letter of September 28, 1948, I made a complete search at the Archives for further recordings of Iva Toguri. This included inspection of the records from the F. C. C. field offices at Fairbanks, Alaska; Portland, Ore.; San Francisco, Calif.; and Kewaha, Hawaii.

I regret to advise that, apparently, no recordings were made of the Iva Toguri portions of the "Zero Hour", other than the few black acetate recordings, which we now have. These recordings I played back and have listed them below in their order of clarity and suitability for courtroom use:-

*Handwritten notes:*  
11/10/48  
25

August 14, 1944	Very Good
No Date	Not Complete, but Very Good
August 11, 1945	Good, can use with proper filtering
August 16, 1944	Fair to Good, can be used with filtering
August 15, 1944	Fair, can be used with headphones
August 5, 1944	No Good
June 15, 1945	No Good
August 9, 1945	No Good
July 13, 1944	Not Toguri
June 14, 1945	Not Toguri
August 12, 1945	Not Toguri
August 14, 1945	Not Toguri

FILED	
BY	RR
On DEC 8 1953	

I do not believe the recording listed above, without a date, was made by the F. C. C., but rather by one of their engineers at his home. I wrote this engineer a letter today, in the hope that he still has the other parts of this program.

Listed below is a compiled schedule of the "Zero Hour" broadcasts. This information is based on data I gathered from various sources. This should be of great help in locating other recordings of this broadcast. It will be noted that this program was not always a one hour broadcast.

"ZERO HOUR" SCHEDULE

As listed on the following dates

Aug. 1943	0530-0550	EWT on stations	JZJ, JVV2
Nov. 1943	0540-0600	EWT on stations	JZJ, JVV2
Dec. 1943	0540-0550	EWT on stations	JZJ, JLG3
Apr. 1944	" "	EWT on stations	JZJ, JLG3, JLP2
Aug. 1944	" "	EWT on stations	JZJ, JVV2, JLP2, 9952kc
Nov. 1944	0500-0600	EWT on stations	JZJ, JVV3
Apr. 1945	" "	EWT on stations	JVE, JVV3, JLT3
May 1945	" "	EWT on stations	JVV2, JLP2
Jul. 1945	" "	EWT on stations	JVV2, JLP2, 15360kc

Station frequencies as listed above-

JVE	15660kc
J--	15360kc
JLP2	15325kc
JLT3	15220kc (sometimes listed as 15225kc)
JVV2	11845kc
JVV3	11895kc
JZJ	11800kc
JLG3	11705kc
J--	9952kc
JVV2	9675kc

Upon further investigation I found that the F. C. C. furnished, in March 1943, a Memovox recorder to the Hoover War Library. The library used this machine to record broadcasts from Radio Tokio. As the, so called, "Tokio Rose" programs were of, more than usual, interest on the West Coast, it is believed that the library probably has a number of these recordings. I would suggest that someone communicate with, Mrs. Inez Robinson, Hoover War Library, Stanford University, Palo Alto, Calif.

If I can be of further assistance to you do not hesitate to advise me.

Sincerely,

b6

Criminal Division

b6

October 13, 1948.

Criminal Division  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D.C.

In Re "Tokyo Rose"

Gentlemen:

The October 12th Oakland Tribune carried an article suggesting that Major Wallace E. Ince will be a key witness in the trial of Iva Toguri D'Aquino for treason. 46-27-2001

It is somewhat difficult for me to understand the factors which operate to place him in this position. Major Charles H. Cousens, who also wrote scripts for the program, and who, together with Ince, lived for part of the war in the Dai Ichi Hotel in Tokyo and wore civilian clothes was charged with treason and faced a preliminary hearing in Australia. If I recall correctly, Iva Toguri was stranded in Japan at the outbreak of war due to administrative red tape of the State Department. Major Cousens admitted that he picked out Toguri of his own volition and had her auditioned after the Japanese told him to set up a nostalgic program to be beamed to the South Pacific.

I see nothing wrong whatsoever in having Toguri face a treason trial, but if that is to be so, I utterly fail to see why others who have far stronger cases against them have not been tried before this. I am thinking particularly of Mark L. Streeter, a civilian captured on Wake Island, who wrote the infamous "Ode To Roosevelt" which was published in English in one of the Tokyo newspapers. Most of the scripts that he wrote were found in Japan. It is significant that he was charged with treason by Major Cousens and Major Ince upon liberation after VJ day.

I am sure that I have said nothing which is not already known to your division. I have written this letter only because I fail to see why others, probably more at fault have not been prosecuted before this. I know that you have stronger cases, legally speaking, against others, and in all justice they should have their day in court first.

RECORDED

146-27-194

Respectfully yours,

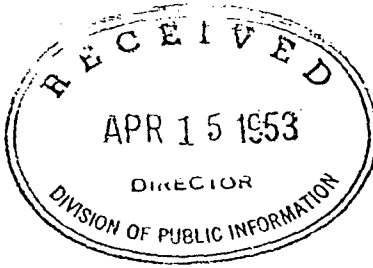
b6

OCT 14 1948

2278

CRIM - INTERNAL SECURITY SEC

338



b6

United States Department of Justice  
Information Bureau  
Washington D. C.

Gentlemen:

I am a student at Middle Tennessee State Teachers' College at Murfreesboro, Tennessee. As an English assignment I am to write a research paper on the life and works of "Tokyo Rose". The paper is to be of considerable length and our school library references are very limited. I cannot write a paper on her from this library. I would appreciate all the information concerning her that can be put at my disposal.

Your immediate attention would be greatly appreciated.

146-28-1941		RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		
25	MAY 5 1953	
RECORDS BRANCH		

Yours very truly,

b6

RECEIVED

FEB 14 1951

CRIMINAL DIVISION

2-16-51

Lock TED

b6

February 11, 1951

Justice Department  
Washington, D.C.

Not long ago I decided to try to augment my collection of records with any recordings that might be available of the programs delivered by "Tokyo Rose" during World War II.

File over Tokyo Rose # 3

I wrote to The Library of Congress requesting information on the source of such material and they informed me that no such recordings used in the "Tokyo Rose" trial had been turned over to them. They also suggested that I contact the Justice Department to see if anything can be arranged whereby I can receive any one or more of any recordings that may be available for private collectors either in the shape of air-check tapes or acetate discs.

I would appreciate it if you can give me any of the information I desire.

Very truly yours,

b6

RECORD

*FILED  
RR*

FILED  
BY RR  
On DEC 8 1953

146-28-1941  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEB 14 1951  
DIVISION OF RECORDS  
CRIM.-INTERNAL SECURITY SEC.

E.T.L.

CRIMINAL DIV. - TRIAL SEC.

Evansville Indiana

AUG 26 1948

Aug 20, 1948

Atty. Gen. Tom Clark  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

OFFICE OF  
AUG 25 1948  
ATTORNEY GENERAL

Sir:- It has come to my notice that you have ordered Mrs. Iva Tognari D'Aguiro brought to the United States to face Federal charges of treason.

When can a foreigner, living in a foreign country commit treason against an American Nation?

True, she was born in the United States, of Japanese parents and attended schools here, but a calf born in a blackberry patch doesn't become a blackberry, or a child born at sea isn't a fish or even a national of the ship's owner but of its parents. She went back to Japan before the war and married a Portuguese. There was nothing wrong with her working for her homeland. Because of her husband she is really a Portuguese national and Portugal may have something to say about the Prosecution. Most women are what their husbands are except in religion, else what would the children be?

We seem to be leaving all of the fine standards that were so American and did so much to make us great, and are adopting the Russian standard of vengeance and suppression. How can we expect other nations to deal justly with us when we won't deal justly ourselves.

We are forgetting that God says, "I desire mercy and not sacrifice."

We can destroy our own nation from within, and no one can do it quicker than our officials.

No amount of armament or atom bombs can save us

RECORD 146-20-174

J.W.A.

AUG 25 1948

CRIM.-INTERNAL SECURITY S. I. E. F.

FILE - J.B.H

from the destruction we bring upon ourselves  
by doing wrong.

Our nation has not endured quite 200 years yet.  
Shall we destroy it so soon?

We have got to bring forth the fruits of righteousness  
if we want to have our nation endure for many years.

People living here in the United States, who are spread-  
ing various kinds of propaganda for selfish gains, are  
really traitors to the United States and to good government.

I am writing this hoping that the United States  
shall deal justly and mercifully, and thereby go  
on from glory to glory for hundreds of years to come.

Sincerely yours

b6

P.S.  
During world war I, we finger printed as enemy  
aliens women born in the United States who had foreign  
born husbands. b6



August 17, 1948

Attorney General Tom Clark  
The Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

AUG 18 1948

Honorable Sir:

Quite sometime ago I wrote you asking that "Tokyo Rose" be denied entry into United States.

In today's press I see that she has been brought back to stand trial for treason. Be sure she gets a "salty dose" and I mean the limit of the law according to our democratic principles. The G.I. Joe's and Jane's including myself, are watching this case very closely.

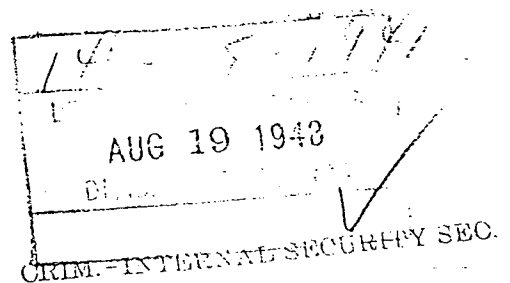
If all is true that I have heard on the radio and read in the press, hanging is too good for her. I hope the United States court will make a just decision.

Respectfully yours

FILE - J.B.H

b6

b6



342

OFFICE OF THE  
RECEIVED  
AUG 19 1948  
ATTORNEY GENERAL

RECEIVED  
Aug 16 - AUG 20 1948  
CRIMINAL DIVISION

Dear Mr. Clark -

Through the news I've  
learned that "John Rose"  
is to be tried -

on my behalf and the  
men in the outfit I had  
contact with I can say  
we enjoyed "her" programs  
very much - in fact her  
programs were moral

building - rather absurd  
to prosecute wouldn't you  
think?

FILE - J.B.H.

146-20-1941  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
AUG 19 1948 A.M.  
DIVISION OF RECORDS  
CRIM.-INTERNAL SECURITY SEC.

b6

Thousand Oaks, Calif.  
June 9, 1949

U.S. Attorney  
U.S. Post Office Building  
7th & Mission Streets  
San Francisco, Calif.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
SA FRANCISCO

JUN 13 1949

REFERRED TO Ramsey

146-28-19410	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
APR 1 1954	
R	D
D	D

Sir -

I am writing in regard to the case of D'Aguias versus the United States.

I William Albert Thompson having been subpoenaed to testify for the United States, wish to issue the following statements.

I am very willing to give my testimony, but would like to find out from you if I could make arrangements so I would not lose out on too much time away from my present employment.

At the present I am employed at the

b6

63  
146-28-1941

Our wage rates are based on a 50 per cent of the labor on all work. So as you can see if I don't work, I receive no income.

I am trying to support my invalid mother aged 50 years and also my sister Margaret Howard Thompson.

Apr. 15, 1900.

To you it is in any & every possible  
I should like very much if it  
could be arranged so, that I could  
give my testimony and return  
to Riverside and resume my  
work as soon as possible.

I remain respectfully yours

b6

b6

June 8, 1949

Mr. A.M. Campbell  
Assistant Attorney General  
Department of Justice, Washington D.C.

*Revised  
file*

RECEIVED  
JUN 10 1949  
CRIMINAL DIVISION

Dear Mr. Campbell:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 6, 1949 in which I am granted a deferrment of two days for date of reporting in San Francisco for the trial of Iva D'Aquino.

I hope that the exigencies of the case will not have me completely wasting my time between June 30, 1949 and the beginning of my actual appearance as a witness.

Thanking you for your prompt attention,

Yours truly,

b6

*File 100  
7-12-49*

146-22-1941  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
JUN 9 1949  
DIVISION OF RECORDS

CRIM-INT. SECURITY SEC. WED

345  
*Be Halle*

IF IT'S INSURANCE—  
WE WRITE IT

OFFICE OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

b6  
b6

6-1949

- BONDS
- FIRE
- EARTHQUAKE
- EXPLOSION
- WINDSTORM
- USE & OCCUPANCY
- SPRINKLER LEAKAGE
- AUTOMOBILE
- MEDICAL EXPENSE
- CARGO
- AIRCRAFT
- BURGLARY
- COMPENSATION
- ELEVATORS
- MARINE
- PLATE GLASS
- PUBLIC LIABILITY
- STEAM BOILER
- LIFE
- ESTATE PLANNING
- EDUCATION
- ACCIDENT
- HEALTH
- GROUP

TO: *Rosen*  
434 VAN NOISE BUILDING  
LOS ANGELES CALIF

June 2, 1949

United States District Attorney  
Post Office Building  
San Francisco, California

716-28-1941  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
APR 1 1954  
RECORDS SECTION

Dear Sir:

I have recently been subpoenaed as a witness for the prosecution in the "Tokyo Rose" case. The subpoena indicates that I am to be in your office on 30 June 1949 at 0900. Will it be necessary for me to remain in San Francisco from the end of June until such time as my testimony is needed or will I be allowed to return to Los Angeles? A large share of the operations of Bader-Bader Co. are my responsibility and I cannot be absent for long periods of time.

Living as close as I do, it will be no problem for me to appear on twenty four hour notice. I understand that I will be paid \$105 per mile for the trip and I assume that will include the two or more round trips it will be necessary to make.

Your prompt answer will be greatly appreciated so that I can arrange my schedule to conform to your routine.

Yours very truly,

b6

RECEIVED  
JUN 10 1949

June 1, 1949

Mr. Ben Hogan  
Criminal Division  
Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hogan:

I have just received a subpoena to be present in San Francisco on June 28, 1949 for the trial of Mrs. D'Aquino.

At that time I will be attending the summer term at Vanderbilt University, and at the same time working in the afternoons and evenings. Will it be permissible for me to go to San Francisco at a later date? If I could be advised by telegram shortly before you think I would be needed I would more than appreciate the kindness, and could save very much time thereby.

Thanking you for your consideration,

Yours very truly,

*bb*

*bb*

*Handwritten signature/initials*

FILED  
BY RR  
On DEC 8 1953

146-24-195

347

Los Angeles, Calif.  
11/9/47

Gentlemen:-

Had this vicious person  
been instrumental in the  
loss of even one American  
boy, there would have been  
plenty of evidence as to her  
unforgivable & unforgettable  
treason and treachery.  
It is an unquestioned  
fact that she caused  
the death of many and  
the loss of many ships.  
She has no right to come  
back to America.  
As a mother whose  
son was in the fighting  
from Dec. 1941 (to Sept. 30, 1947)  
I say don't let that  
she (devil) come back to  
56245/61

RECORDED  
DEC 5 1947  
J. C. C.  
COMM. DET. SEC. ST.



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this country.  
I am sure every other  
woman who had a  
man in uniform will  
agree with me.  
It is your duty to forbid  
her entrance back into  
the United States. A copias  
cannot change its spots.

Sincerely  
ble

Los Angeles,  
Calif.

56 245/61

AIR MAIL

October 7, 1953

Tom DeWolfe, Esquire  
c/o United States Attorney  
St. Louis 1, Missouri

Dear Tom:

*nonquota* *bb, 7c*  
I understand that one *bb, 7c* is applying for admission to the United States with a Section 4(a) visa, as a non-quota immigrant (husband of an American citizen).

*bb, 7c* I am told, was one of your Tokyo Rose witnesses who went over to the other side, so perhaps you will be interested. Efforts are being made to bar *bb, 7c* from admission, but there are also persons pushing for his admission.

I would be interested in your un<sup>o</sup>official comments on this matter. Did *bb, 7c* perjure himself at the trial? If so do you remember any details, which could be used in getting admissions to that effect. Time is of the essence.

I assume that you were assigned to the labor racketeering cases as you predicted.

Good luck,

*bb, 7c*

*bb, 7c*

RAC:bl

146-28-1941
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
OCT 27 1953
FBI - ST. LOUIS

*FILED*  
*146-28-1941*

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : T. Vincent Quinn, Assistant Attorney General, DATE: April 12, 1948  
 Criminal Division JBH:vng  
 FROM : John B. Hogan, Attorney, Internal Security Section 146-28-1941  
 SUBJECT: Iva Ikuko Toguri, aka.  
 "Tokyo Rose"  
 Treason

This memorandum is a report to you on my recently completed trip to Tokyo. On March 11, 1948, in compliance with the Attorney General's direction, I took off from Washington with *b6, 7c*. We arrived in Tokyo in the late afternoon of Friday, March 19, 1948 (Tokyo time). In route, in Honolulu, *b6, 7c* obtained and turned over to me the original autograph, which the subject gave to *b6, 7c* of the International News Service, at the time she was interviewed by Lee and Brundidge, September 1, 1945. This is in her own handwriting and signed Iva I. Toguri, "Tokyo Rose". I am having this paper photostated and retaining the original as an exhibit. This paper was obtained from a nephew of *b6, 7c* who lives in Honolulu, with the understanding that it will be returned to him through *b6, 7c*.

On Saturday, March 20, 1948, *b6, 7c* located the first witness, *b6, 7c* an employee of the Japan Travel Bureau, who was not only able to testify for us, but to locate other witnesses. Between that day and Thursday, March 25, 1948, *b6, 7c* located *b6, 7c* formerly employed by Domei News Agency, and now with the Associated Press in Tokyo, and *b6, 7c* also of Domei, and one other Japanese, whose identity is not known to the writer for the reasons set out hereinafter. It was determined that *b6, 7c* is confined in an institution for mental defectives. An interview with his wife developed the fact that while he is showing some improvement, the doctors have given no idea as to when he will be released. For this reason, no attempt was made to interview him. *b6, 7c* upon an interview in the Dai Iti Hotel, denied that he had ever seen or heard a broadcast by the subject. Both *b6, 7c* and myself were of the opinion that he was lying, but prolonged cross-examination failed to shake him in his story.

The fourth witness, identity unknown, was brought by *b6, 7c* to *b6, 7c* room in the Dai Iti Hotel on two occasions, and held lengthy conferences with *b6, 7c* and *b6, 7c* together and with *b6, 7c* alone. His testimony is exactly the same as that set out in the statement obtained from *b6, 7c* because he is "the friend" mentioned in *b6, 7c* statement. According to *b6, 7c* and *b6, 7c* this friend has an overwhelming fear of reprisals which he might expect

P.J.W.  
 RECORDED

146-28-1941

MAY 3 1948
CRIM - INTERNAL SECURITY DIV

if he were to testify in this case. It is not known from whom these reprisals were to be expected, but it was the opinion of both **b6, 7C** and **b6, 7C** that the American Military Authorities were the logical ones. His fear so affected **b6, 7C** that at first he too refused to give a statement. The last several days of our stay in Tokyo were principally devoted to convincing **b6, 7C** that he should testify, and **b6, 7C** attempting unsuccessfully to convince his friend.

**b6, 7C** agreed to testify and give the statement, which is attached hereto. He announced at that time that he had been unable thus far to persuade his friend to talk, but believed that he might be able to do so at some time in the future.

The reason for interviewing the witnesses in the Hotel room, rather than in an office provided by GHQ, was the treatment afforded **b6, 7C** **b6, 7C** by the Civilian Intelligence Service of G-2, GHQ, upon our arrival in Tokyo. The hostile attitude of GHQ so antagonized **b6, 7C** and imbued him with such fear for the safety of the Japanese witnesses, all of whom are his personal friends, that he refused to bring any of them to GHQ, or otherwise identify them to the Army. I had no choice but to accede to **b6, 7C** request in this matter, and at no time identify any of the witnesses to GHQ, even at the time of our final call prior to departure.

On March 26, 1948, at my request, GHQ brought the subject to their office, and she was interviewed by the writer in the presence of **b6, 7C** and a Nisei **b6, 7C**. I had her read a photostatic copy of the notes typed by **b6, 7C** during the interview had by **b6, 7C** and **b6, 7C** with Toguri on September 1, 1945. After reading the notice carefully, she stated orally in the presence of **b6, 7C** and myself that to the best of her recollection, the facts were true and correct. She also stated in answer to a question by **b6, 7C** that she remembered having read them at the time of the original interview, and having stated at that time that they were correct. I also had her read the extended story based on the notes written by **b6, 7C** subsequent to the interview. This she declined to sign, saying that there were too many discrepancies between her story and the typewritten story.

I showed the subject copies of the scripts of her broadcasts in our possession. She read them over and said that while they were of the type she usually broadcast, she was unable to identify any one as having been actually broadcast. In a general conversation with her, I was unable to obtain an admission that she had broadcast anything of an intelligence nature, as alleged by many witnesses. Thereafter, the subject took us to Radio Tokyo, and led us directly to Studio 5, which is located in the rear of the first floor to the right as you enter the building. This, she said, was the studio from which she

did all her broadcasting. Entering the studio, she identified the place where she sat to do her broadcasting, where the monitors were, et cetera. It is to be noted that her description of the actual broadcasting seems to coincide completely with the news-reel released commercially in the United States shortly before our departure.

On March 31, 1948, we departed from Tokyo, arriving in Washington April 5. On April 6, *b6, 7c* and I called on the Attorney General, by appointment, and told him generally what we had accomplished. He directed that we review the file in the light of what we had learned in Tokyo, and give him our recommendation as to prosecution. I am now engaged in complying with that directive.

I neglected to state above, that in addition to stating in our presence that the notes of the interview were true and correct, the subject also signed the last page and initialed all the other pages.

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

2016

1949 SEP 7

SYMBOLS

- DL - Day Letter
- NLT - Cable Night Letter
- LC - Deferred Cable
- Ship Radiogram

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. The time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination.

OA223 SSC463

O. SFE420 GOVT PD=WUX SAN FRANCISCO & N IF Z 253P

FRANK J HENNESSY, U S ATTORNEY ATTN TOM E DE WOLF

422 POST OFFICE BLDG SFRAN (RTE GT)

DEPARTMENT EXPECTS TO SEEK INDICTMENT IN b6,7c CASE WITHIN A MONTH. REQUEST b6,7c

AND b6,7c BE RETAINED IN UNITED STATES. THESE WITNESSES MAY BE RETAINED ON PER DIEM STATUS OF D-AQUINO CASE UNTIL COMPLETION. IF ANY HAS BEEN RETURNED TO JAPAN, PLEASE ADVISE IMMEDIATELY. PLEASE ADVISE AS TO PRESENT SUFFICIENCY OF PROOF IN INCE CASE

ALEXANDER H CAMPBELL ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT WASHINGTON DC

PHONE = D-AQUINO

146-3879-1100

RECEIVED  
DEC 8 1953

*[Handwritten signature]*

*[Handwritten notes in left margin]*

Peyton Ford, Acting The Assistant to the  
Attorney General  
T. Vincent Quinn, Assistant Attorney General,  
Criminal Division  
IVA IKUKO YOSURI (Mrs. Iva Yaguri d'Aguino),  
with aliases Ann, Orphan Annie, and Tokyo Rose  
TREASON

December 12, 1947

TVQ:HS:ir

146-28-1941

### Foreword

The Departmental file concerning the above subject consists of two sections. Section 1 contains copies of investigative reports of the Federal Bureau of Investigation setting forth the results of its investigation conducted in the United States, together with a number of memoranda and correspondence dating from September 14, 1945 to May 15, 1946. Section 2 contains the results of the investigation conducted by the Counter Intelligence Corps of the United States Army in Japan, together with copies of memoranda and correspondence dating from May 16, 1946 to the present time. The file at this date is complete according to the Division of Records and Communications.

The writer has conducted as a complete review of this file as time would permit with the view of assisting, aiding and preventing a duplication of effort by other individuals who may subsequently review this file.

### Background of Subject

Miss Yaguri was born in Los Angeles, California on July 4, 1916. Her parents, <sup>b6, 7C</sup> were born in Japan, and immigrated to the United States in 1899 and 1913, respectively. Miss Yaguri received her elementary education in the public school system in the State of California. She graduated from the Compton Union High School, Compton, California, in 1933 and in 1936 entered the University of California in Los Angeles and in 1941 received the degree of Bachelor of Science in Zoology. Miss Yaguri was very popular and was well liked by all with whom she came in contact, both in the University and outside circles.

Her <sup>b6, 7C</sup> operated a successful importing and retail business in the State of California until the family was placed in a relocation center following the attack on Pearl Harbor. Shortly after

CC: Records  
Chrono.  
Mr. Stearns  
Miss Healy  
Ag

FILE - R.P.W.

Miss Toguri's graduation from the University of California, her family was advised that <sup>b6,7C</sup> of Miss Toguri's was seriously ill in Japan and needed personal assistance. The family decided that Iva should be sent to Japan as the family's representative to care for the <sup>b6,7C</sup> and to remain there for a period of six months. On July 5, 1941, lacking a passport but provided with a certificate of identification she sailed from San Pedro, California on the S. S. Arbia-Karu as a third-class passenger. Miss Toguri was unable to obtain a round trip ticket due to the fact that a ticket of this type is not available to third-class passengers. Upon her arrival in Japan, she took up a residence with <sup>b6,7C</sup> and <sup>b6,7C</sup> in Tokyo. Having made the voyage without a passport and wishing to secure one, Miss Toguri visited the American Embassy in Tokyo and executed the appropriate application. In the latter part of November 1941, she received a cablegram from her father requesting her immediate return to the United States. Miss Toguri again visited the American Embassy for the purpose of obtaining her passport and she was advised that the Embassy had received no authorization from Washington to issue her a passport. However, the Embassy furnished her with a letter stating that an application had been made for a passport. With this letter an attempt was made to book her passage on a ship scheduled to sail for America on December 2, 1941. She later ascertained that a permit was necessary from the Japanese Finance Ministry before she could book a passage. Before this permit could be obtained the ship had sailed and Miss Toguri was ultimately trapped in Tokyo at the beginning of the war on December 8, 1941.

Foreign Activities of Subject

Finding it difficult to adjust herself among the citizenry of Tokyo, through her inability to speak the Japanese language, Miss Toguri enrolled in the School of Japanese Language and Culture in Tokyo shortly after her arrival and continued to attend this school until December 1942.

In September 1942, she was advised that United States citizens desiring evacuation to the United States should make application at the Swiss Legation. She was advised that the passage would cost approximately \$400.00 and that it would be necessary for her to pay the cost of the passage either before she left Japan or for someone in the United States to guarantee payment on her arrival in this country. Due to her inability to raise the funds in Japan,



together with being unable to locate her parents in this country due to the operation of the relocation program, she was forced to remain in Japan.

With her funds becoming exhausted, in July 1942 she obtained employment with the Dozai News Agency as a typist in the monitoring department. In August 1943, Miss Toguri obtained a part time position as a typist with Radio Tokyo where she remained until November 1943. In November 1943, *bb, 7C*

*bb, 7C* Tokyo approached *bb, 7C* an Australian prisoner of war, *bb, 7C* an American prisoner of war and *bb, 7C* a Filipino prisoner of war and informed them that the "zero hour", a quarter hour of dance music aired by *bb, 7C* since March 1943 was to be extended to an hour and a quarter program which they were to conduct. *bb, 7C* advised that the purpose of the new program was to lower the morale of the allied troops in the Pacific theater of war and would now contain news commentaries and prisoner of war messages as well as musical items. The three prisoners of war objected to the conducting of their new assignment but after being advised that they had no other choice they began to formulate plans to control the "zero hour" broadcast in such a manner as to eliminate its propaganda value. They concluded that all of the items on the new program could be successfully handled by themselves except the person to introduce the music. They also concluded that this individual should be a person who would not report them to the Japanese authorities and who would not give the program a sentimental touch. In their search for such an individual meeting these requirements, *bb, 7C* suggested the name of Miss Toguri. She was approached and after some hesitation on her part she agreed to submit to an audition. She was successful in this audition and began to broadcast from Radio Tokyo on the "zero hour" immediately and continued in that capacity until August 13, 1945.

The "zero hour" was broadcast from 6:00 to 7:15 p.m. daily and contained the following parts:

- Prisoner of War Messages,
- Fifteen to Twenty Minutes of Semi-Classical or Popular Music, interrupted by news,
- News Highlights,
- Jazz Music,
- News Commentaries,
- Skits,
- Band Number

The scripts used by Toguri for the continuity to her recording music were written by <sup>b6,7C</sup> from November 1943 until June 1944 at which time <sup>b6,7C</sup> suffered a nervous breakdown and never returned to the station. After his departure, Miss Toguri prepared her own scripts until the station closed. Miss Toguri spent from 5:30 to 7:30 p.m. each day, five days a week, at the radio station for which she received 147 yen per month. In addition to this, she was employed by the Danish Minister in Tokyo as a typist until he departed for Denmark in July 1945.

### The Evidence

Miss Toguri's participation in the "zero hour" program consisted of introducing 3 to 2 records and the closing band number. She introduced her music in a friendly and entertaining manner referring to herself as "Ann", which later developed into "Orphan Annie", "Your Favorite Easy Ann", "Your Favorite Playmate and Easy". She referred to her audiences as "Orphans of the Pacific and Boneheads".

"The following extract of the musical portion of the 7 June 1945 program has been identified by Iva Toguri as one that she wrote and broadcasted:

'Next comes a short skit by two radio comedians and then the popular girl announcer:::

'And now, gentlemen, the 'Zero Hour' brings you Orphan Anne and her languid ears. (Music, followed by a woman's voice): Cheerio once again to all my favorite family of boneheads, the fighting GI's in the blue Pacific. This is Orphan Anne at this end of the situation hanging her shingle out for a few minutes. What for? To do business, of course.... lend an ear for listening to fighting GI's choice for favorite vocalist singing a well known melody, 'Two Hearts that Pass in the Night.' (Music) A trained voice is hard to beat. What say you boneheads? Oh, is that so? Well, anyway that doesn't prevent request number two from going into action. A sentimental GI somewhere in the Pacific asked for a number with the label, 'Apple Blossoms and Chapel Bells' Lean back

and let it penetrate. (Music, and then Orphan Anne announced Deanna Durbin in 'My Own'. This was followed by a Bob Hammond number.) I'll bet there isn't a single GI in the whole Pacific who can't lable this one. (Music) 'Let the Rest of the World Go By'—and a most brilliant idea. Let's cooperate, boneheads...Well, the clock on the wall indicates time to quit. More tomorrow night but in the meantime this is Orphan Anne reminding you GI's always to be good. (Music) Goodbye, Now."

The above broadcast is typical of the ones aired by the "zero hour" in which Miss Toguri participated.

There are a large number of scripts which have been made available to the GIC of the United States Army which Miss Toguri has identified as that used on her broadcasts from February 22, 1944 through May 12, 1945. (The originals of these scripts are in the possession of *b617c* Tokyo, Japan.

Two of the typical scripts of the group referred to above are as follows:

"FEB. 22....

ANN:

Hallo there Enemies.. how's tricks? This is Ann of Radio Tokyo, and we're just going to begin our regular programme of music.. news and the zero hour for our Friends.. I mean, our enemies! in Australia and the South Pacific..so be on your guard, and mind the children don't hear! All set?..O.K. here's the first blow at your morale..the Boston Pops.. playing 'STRIKE UP THE BAND'...

'STRIKE UP THE BAND'

ANN:

How's that for a start?..well now listen to me make a subtle attack on the Orphans of the South Pacific. Sergeant!..where the Hell's that Orphan Choir?...Oh, there you are Boys..this is Ann here!..How about singing for me to-night?..You

won't alright you thankless wretches, I'll entertain myself and you go play with the mosquitoes...thank you Mr. Payne..when youre ready!

'THE LOVE PARADE'

ANN: Yes, I though that would start you singing!.. well you be good and we'll have some more, after which it will be time for you News from the American Home Front..Coming over!

'THE LOVE PARADE'

ANN: And her'e your News Announcer to read you the News from the American Home Front..Come on in!..

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

FEB. 22....

ANN: Thank you..thank you..thank you... This is Radio Tokyo, with your playmate Orphen Annie at the microphone presenting our regular special programs for our Friends, sure, I said 'Friends'.. in the South Pacific.. and this musical group is strictly sentimental.. One American item, and one British..America presents, Louis Alter's 'MANHATTAN HIGHLIGHT'....

'MANHATTAN HIGHLIGHT'

ANN: Like that?/ No too!.. Now lets listen to the British piece and then it will be time for your News Highlights and the Zero Hour..we're going to have one movement 'DEMANDE ET REPONSE' from Coleridge Taylor's PETITE SUITE DE CONCERT.. here it is!..

'PETITE SUITE DE CONCERT'...

NEWSHIGHLIGHTS

ZERO HOUR

COMMENT

MARCH

CLOSE..

Once again the 'Gle horse Cavalry comes into its own-if only in music---Here's the Cavalry March---Sabre and spur.

FEB. 22....

ANN:

Thank you.

Now its bandtime and a bit of martial melody for you good folks down under in Australia and the South Pacific...here's our contribution of the moment ...Solid Men to the Front.

SOLID MEN

ANN:

Once again its time to call a halt to the entertainment for tonight and remind you that we'll do it all over again tomorrow night at the same time...so be sure and join us then for another full 75 minutes of news, music, messages and comment. Remember the Line ... Ops and the station ... Radio Tokyo.

Until the next this is Ann of Radio Tokyo saying cheers and don't forget to be good.

ANNOUNCER:

This is Radio Tokyo over stat of the B3J You have been listening to the 10th xtn of the day direct to Aust and the S Pac on the fall stats JZJ 11,800 kc 25.42 ms and JIG3 11,705kc 25.63ms. BKSE stats now closing down to resume xtn at 9.30 FT just 2hrs 16 mins from now. Time in Tok now exact\_sets past 7.13 evening of Tuesday Feb 22nd Goodnight and thankyou for listening."

"APRIL 10...

ANN:

Thank you kindly Sir, she said!..Hallo Everybody, this is Ann of Radio Tokyo with our regular programme for our Friends in Australia and the South Pacific. It's pretty music to-night, guaranteed to take you mind off the present, and to make you forget for a while 'the haunting spectres of the night-have -been'!..Yes, its a quotation, but I

don't know who wrote it, do You?...think it over, and here's some music to oil the wheels...Franz Lehar's 'Gipsy Love'..played as a Concert Waltz by Nat Shilkret and Oreb..

'GIPSY LOVE'..CONCERT WALTZ..

ANN: Like that? well be good and we'll have an even better one directly, in the meanwhile here's an old smoothy for you, Savino's 'A study in Blue'..please to listening!

'A STUDY IN BLUE'..

ANN: This is Radio Tokyo's special program for listeners in Australia and my Boneheads in the South Pacific. Right now I'm lulling their senses before I creep up and annihilate them with my nail file..but don't tell anybody!..Now here's the next waltz I promised you, Victor Herbert's 'Kiss Me Again'.. you heard me!..

'KISS ME AGAIN'..

ANN: And now here's your News Announcer to read you the News from the American Home Front..Come on in....

TED READS A.H.F. NEWS

APRIL 19...

ANN: Thank you..thank you.. And so back to our music. This is your favourite little enemy Ann calling you from Radio Tokyo and this time we have two of the movements from Eric Coates 'London Suite'..First of all the Tarantelle 'Covent Garden'..

LONDON SUITE..

ANN: Pretty music isn't it?...and now let's listen to the 'Meditation..'WESTMINSTER'.. from the same London Suite and then it'll be time for your News Highlights and the Zero Hour.. Going over!..

LONDON SUITE...

NEWS...ETC....

APRIL 21....

ANN: Thankyou thankyou thankyou!. Greetings everybody! Meet the girl who put the O in Ptozalnei! This is Ann back at the microphone and presenting Radio Tokyos' special program for listeners in Australia and the South Pacific. Hows my Orphan Fwells, have you been good Boys? ..alright, then, we'll have some music...a tango to start with..'I Kiss Your Hand Madam'.

KISS YOUR HAND MADAM

ANN: And that got rid of the formalities. Although you boys will have to improve you hand kissing technique, and a shave would help. Never mind, lets have a song..here's the Australian singer, Peter Dawson doing a mighty good job with 'Ol Man River'.

OL MAN RIBBER

ANN: Thank you Mr. Dawson...This is Radio Tokyo Calling and presenting a special program for our friends 'Down Underneath the Southern Cross'. I've got a tango mood tonight so here we go again, this time its a tango by Albeniz, played by Barnabas von Geozzy and orch.

TANGO

ANN: One more item and then we'll have your news from the American Home Front...a stranger this time..Grace Moore in Musetta's Waltz from La Boheme." ✓

The Federal Bureau of Investigation advises that Informant 7D made available a copy of a record of subject's voice which he personally

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✓ For additional scripts used by Teguri during the above period, see Exhibit XIX at the back of Section 2 of the Departmental file.

made in Tokyo, Japan. This record is dated January 4, 1946, and is identified by Roman numeral I and contains an excerpt from one of subject's broadcasts. The Bureau was advised that Mr. Ben Hall, Director of the Monitoring Division of FBIS, War Department, made available the following records which he obtained from the monitoring station at Silver Hill, Maryland. He stated that these were the only records available that contained "zero hour" broadcasts. These records are numbered and dated as follows:

Record No. 1 and 2, dated August 14, 1944  
Record No. 3 and 4, dated August 14, 1944  
Record No. 5 and 6, dated September 9, 1945  
Record No. 7 and 8, dated August 9, 1945  
Record No. 9 and 10, dated August 11, 1945  
Record No. 11 and 12, dated August 11, 1945.

All of the seven above records were transmitted to the Los Angeles Field Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Mr. Hall further stated that there were four other records but the quality of reception was too poor to permit transcription. These records also were transmitted to the Los Angeles Field Division of the Bureau.

It should be noted at this time that the Criminal Division advised the Bureau by a memorandum dated January 23, 1947, in reply to their memorandum dated January 17, 1947 that the Criminal Division had no objection in the Bureau disposing of Items 1 and 2 as mentioned in their memorandum which consisted of 13 recordings of the "zero hour" and one 35 mm. sound film reflecting an interview of subject by Navy photographers in Tokyo on or about September 5, 1945. The whereabouts of the above material is not known to the writer at this time.

Miss Toguri was interviewed by the Bureau's representative in Tokyo and executed two signed statements dated December 21, 1945 and April 30, 1946, in which she admitted broadcasting on the "zero hour" from November 1943 to August 13, 1945. She also identified a number of scripts which she used in the broadcasts previously referred to in this memorandum. She also executed a signed statement to the Counter Intelligence Corps of the United States Army in Tokyo on December 21, 1945, in which she made the same admissions as in the previous statements. The substance in all the signed statements is substantially the same and aside from her admissions of broadcasting and identifying the scripts it appears there is nothing further of any value. <sup>2/</sup>

<sup>2/</sup> See pages 1 through 7 and pages 27 through 32 in the attachment to the Bureau memorandum dated June 7, 1946 and Exhibit No. 1 in Section 2 of the file.

NOTE

(Why?)  
Did Navy  
preserve  
a copy?



Miss Toguri was also interviewed on or about September 3, 1945 by *b6, 7c* of the International News Service and *b6, 7c* of the Cosmopolitan Magazine. *b6, 7c* offered Toguri the sum of \$2000.00 for a complete story of "Tokyo Rose" to which she agreed. *b6, 7c* advised that no part of the \$2000.00 was ever paid to her. A signed statement was given *b6, 7c* consisting of the facts previously set out in this memorandum and in addition thereto, she stated that she was the one and only "Tokyo Rose". She admitted in her statement that she was a traitor and knew that she would be hanged for her broadcasting activities but stated that it was better than working in a factory and that she realized she was putting her neck in a noose in making these admissions to *b6, 7c*.

FBI  
interviewed  
both *b6, 7c* &  
*b6, 7c*

This signed statement of Miss Toguri was later stolen from *b6, 7c* in his hotel and its whereabouts is not known. At the time the original offer of \$2000.00 was tendered for her story a written contract between her and *b6, 7c* was entered into, a copy of which is as follows:

"Tokyo, Japan  
September first, 1945

This contract, entered into at the Imperial Hotel, in Tokyo, Japan, on the above date, between Cosmopolitan Magazine, party of the first part, and Iva Ikuko Toguri, known as 'Tokyo Rose', the party of the second part, sets forth and agrees to the following:

That Iva Ikuko Toguri is the one and original 'Tokyo Rose' who broadcasted from Radio Tokyo.

That she had no feminine assistants or substitutes.

That the story she had related for publication is to be exclusive for first publication in Cosmopolitan, with subsequent syndicate rights for King Features or International News Service, is her own true story, told for the first time, and not to be repeated to anyone for publication.

Cosmopolitan Magazine, represented by *b6, 7c* *b6, 7c* agrees to pay Iva Ikuko, \$2,000.00 (American dollars) for the above described rights. It is also agreed and understood that any additional

monies which might accrue from motion picture rights, publication by Readers' Digest, or any other source, shall be turned over to Iva Hoko Toguri.

(sgd) Iva  
Signed Hoko Toguri (Tokyo Rose)

Signed (sgd) b6, 7c

Witnessed (sgd) b6, 7c  
I. H. S.

Witnessed (sgd) b6, 7c  
Domag

Witnessed (sgd) b6, 7c  
Radio Tokyo

Original document in the charge of Sugamo Prison Officials."

It is not clear whether a copy of the contract was stolen along with the statement. However, the file discloses that the original of the above contract is in the custody of the Sugamo Prison Officials where Miss Toguri is being detained by the military authorities.

Miss Toguri was subsequently interviewed by b6, 7c b6, 7c identity not known, who suggested that she destroy the contract she entered into with b6, 7c. He induced her in some manner to proceed with him to Yokohama to conduct a news conference for the benefit of the war correspondents. The substance of her statements given in this conference is not known. Later, b6, 7c prepared an article concerning Miss Toguri's broadcasting activities which appeared in the Yank Magazine, the United States Army weekly, on October 19, 1945. The file does not contain a copy of b6, 7c article and it is not known whether a copy can be obtained.

There is no evidence available in the files that Miss Toguri ever used the name of "Tokyo Rose" on her broadcasts and that the name was not used by the radio station or by any other Japanese national.

(7)  
FBI report has at least some resume of this interview!

There is no evidence that Miss Toguri ever applied for Japanese citizenship or that she ever attempted to expatriate herself in any manner. However, she married <sup>b6,7c</sup> a citizen of Portugal in Tokyo in April, 1945. Her <sup>b6,7c</sup> American citizenship was not affected in any manner through the marriage. She strongly denies that the marriage was consummated for the purpose of becoming a citizen of a neutral country.

Toguri was arrested by the Counter Intelligence Corps of the United States Army on October 17, 1945 and has been held at Sugamo Prison, Tokyo, Japan, to the present time by the American occupation forces in Japan.

Witnesses (Foreign)

There were three individuals who actually saw and heard Toguri broadcast on the "zero hour" on several occasions. There were several other individuals including officials, announcers and technicians who may have heard her broadcast the program and knew the nature of her duties and her identity. Their names together with a condensed statement of their knowledge and observation of the "zero hour" broadcast and of Toguri are as follows:

*\* = Saw & heard specific broadcasts \**

<sup>b6,7c</sup> Australian prisoner of war, was ordered by George Nakamoto, Chief of the English Section of Radio Tokyo, along with <sup>b6,7c</sup> also prisoners of war, to reorganize the "zero hour" broadcast from a fifteen minute program to a seventy-five minute program. After the selection of Miss Toguri as the announcer and introducer of the musical program, <sup>b6,7c</sup> assisted Toguri in the preparation of the scripts and aided her in the presentation of the program. Consequently, he heard and saw her broadcast the program on many occasions. He was very friendly with Toguri and the other two members of that staff. Through the close friendship that existed between the staff, together with their combined efforts, the propaganda value of the program was considerably diminished. <sup>b6,7c</sup> suffered a nervous breakdown in November 1944 and was removed to a hospital. He was

subsequently charged with the crime of treason by his government and the disposition of this charge and his present whereabouts are not known at this time. His civilian address before the beginning of the war was:

*Find out*

b6,7C  
b6,7C

\* b6,7C Filipino prisoner of war, conducted the original fifteen minute "zero hour" broadcast from its beginning to the time of the organization of the new program after which he assisted b6,7C and Miss Toguri in the conducting of the program. In the course of his duties he has seen and heard Toguri broadcast the portion of the "zero hour" that she participated in. He fails to state that he heard and saw Toguri broadcast in the presence of the other members of the staff. However, the inference is that he did. He assisted her in the preparation of the scripts and program in the absence of

*Commitment?*

b6,7C He further stated that Toguri appeared to dislike her part in the program and resented being called "Tokyo Rose" and that she feared the possible consequences of her work on the program.

*Lacate*

b6,7C was released by the Japanese military authorities at the close of the war and his civilian address is not known and his whereabouts are unknown.

\* b6,7C was a member of the Foreign Section of Radio Tokyo from 1942 until 1944. b6,7C states that she has heard Toguri broadcast several times and that her portion of the "zero hour" was about fifteen minutes of recorded music which she introduced under the name of "Orphan Am". She further stated that Toguri's introductions consisted of chatter normal to anyone introducing music and that she never mentioned military or news items. b6,7C added that the

*Wife*

*b6,7C*

aforementioned broadcasting was on that subject did while informant was connected with Radio Tokyo. The last known address of

b6,7C  
b6,7C

*Locate  
Court martial?*

\*

b6,7C was an American prisoner of war, and the third male member of the staff that planned and conducted the broadcast of "zero hour". His duties were similar to those of b6,7C and b6,7C. b6,7C During the course of his work he has seen and heard Miss Toguri broadcast the "zero hour" and the inference is that he has done so in the presence of other members of the staff. b6,7C was last known to be in the Philippine Islands awaiting transportation to the United States and his whereabouts in this country are unknown.

\*

b6,7C was Chief of the Foreign and English Section of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan. He stated that he authorized the above-named staff to reorganize the "zero hour" program and that he approved the addition of Toguri to the staff and that the period of the program was extended from fifteen to seventy-five minutes. He stated that he knew Toguri and made observations concerning her work. He failed to state that he heard and saw her performances but the inference is that he did. He is a Japanese national and gave his address as

b6,7C

b6,7C

*Locate*

*Doesn't make an  
difference*

\*

b6,7C This party is a Japanese subject and states that she was a former member of the Foreign Section of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan and was employed on the staff of the "zero hour" from b6,7C She broadcast on Saturdays and Sundays and relieved Miss Toguri when she was absent from her duties.

*Conflicts with  
Brundage  
'contract'*

*(Wife of  
Kenneth?  
See p. 16)*

She has heard Miss Toguri broadcast and when she was broadcasting for her she never tried to imitate Miss Toguri's performance.

*Related?*

b6, 7c  
b6, 7c

b6, 7c was employed by Radio Tokyo as a member of the new staff and assisted on broadcasts when other announcers were absent. She has substituted for Toguri in her absence but never tried to imitate her. She has never seen or heard the broadcasts of Toguri. b6, 7c was a Japanese national.

b6, 7c This individual was employed at Radio Tokyo as an announcer and on several occasions substituted for Toguri. There is no evidence available that she heard or saw Toguri's broadcasts. This lady was educated in the United States but was and is a citizen of Japan. Her address is unknown.

X

b6, 7c

b6, 7c states that he was a member of the Foreign Section of Radio Tokyo from 1941 to the end of the war. He met Toguri in November 1943 at the radio station. He has described her broadcasts substantially as the preceding employees have. He states that he never heard her views and name, "Tokyo Rose" and, that he never saw or heard her program. b6, 7c is a Japanese national.

*Described what he didn't see?*

X

b6, 7c  
b6, 7c

b6, 7c states that he was employed by Radio Tokyo as an announcer from October 1943 to October 1944. He describes Miss Toguri's activities on the program substantially as the preceding employees have done.

He states that he has heard Toguri introduce the music on her program many times and that she only performed on the "zero hour" program.  
b6,7c is a citizen of Japan.

*Comments →*

\* b6,7c He came to work at the station in May 1945, and from then until the surrender saw Toguri broadcasting over Radio Tokyo on the "Zero Hour". She made comments on a musical program. Her remarks were calculated to make American soldiers in the Pacific and GI homesick. b6,7c could give no definite opinion whether her services were voluntary or forced, but observed that she was drawing a salary, which would indicate that it was just a job to her. Toguri was never called "Tokyo Rose", and the phrase was never heard until 1944 or 45, from the U.S.

\* b6,7c Saw Toguri broadcasting at Radio Tokyo during 1943 - 1945 over the "Zero Hour", the last time in July 1945. She served as an announcer in connection with the musical part of the program. In b6,7c opinion, her participation in the program was voluntary. He never heard Toguri referred to as "Tokyo Rose".

*Saw but did not understand*

\* b6,7c He saw Toguri broadcasting over Radio Tokyo on the "Zero Hour" during January 1945, making comments along with music. He does not understand English, and did not know what was being said. In his opinion, her services were voluntary. He never heard Toguri referred to as "Tokyo Rose" until after the war was over.

*Saw Toguri on programs*

\* b6,7c He saw Toguri broadcasting over Radio Tokyo on the "Zero Hour" and the "German Hour" during 1944; on the "Zero Hour" she introduced music, on the "German Hour" she announced. In his opinion, she worked at the radio station voluntarily. He heard her called "Tokyo Rose", but only after the phrase had been picked up from outside Japan.

Saw but did not understand

\* bb, 7C He saw Toguri broadcasting over Radio Tokyo on the "Zero Hour" in early 1945, as announcer. He did not understand what she was saying, but gathered that her participation was voluntary. He never heard her called "Tokyo Rose".

\* bb, 7C He saw Toguri broadcasting over Radio Tokyo in the fall of 1944, as announcer on the "Zero Hour". He does not speak English, and could form no opinion whether or not her service was voluntary. He never heard of the phrase "Tokyo Rose" until it appeared in the local newspapers, and it was not connected with Toguri.

\* bb, 7C He saw Toguri broadcasting over Radio Tokyo on the "Zero Hour" as announcer in connection with records played. He does not understand English, but in his opinion her services were voluntary. He never heard her referred to as "Tokyo Rose".

Saw  
only me so far to say she injected comments

\* bb, 7C During the war years, exact dates unknown, he saw Toguri broadcasting over the "Zero Hour". She ran the continuity on the recorded section of the program, and inserted comments. These last were cynical and sarcastic comments on Japanese and American claims of ship losses, etc. and on war events. When asked if her services were voluntary, he said "not necessarily" and could not elaborate further. He never heard her referred to as "Tokyo Rose".

\* bb, 7C In the year preceding the end of the war, he saw Toguri broadcasting over Radio Tokyo on the "Zero Hour" as announcer. He does not understand English, and described her status as "neutral". He never heard of "Tokyo Rose".

Also puts her in skits

\* bb, 7C During 1944, saw Toguri on the "Zero Hour" as announcer on the recorded section, and taking part in dramas. Thinks her services were voluntary. He read of "Tokyo Rose" in the newspapers but Toguri was never billed as such at the radio station.



\* bb, 7c Saw Toguri broadcasting on the "Zero Hour" in 1944, as music announcer and "making miss-cracks". These latter were ironic, anti-American remarks. He classified her service as voluntary. He had heard of "Tokyo Rose" from outside Japan, but Toguri was never so called.

\* bb, 7c Saw Toguri broadcasting over "Zero Hour" at Radio Tokyo during 1943-44. She announced during the recorded program, and made "neutral comments" on the recordings. He thinks her participation was as a result of economic compulsion - that she was caught in Japan and took the job to earn her living. He never heard her called "Tokyo Rose".

Witnesses (United States)

bb, 7c representative of International News Service.

\* bb, 7c representative of Cosmopolitan Magazine.

bb, 7c interviewed Miss Toguri in Tokyo on or about September 3, 1945, at which time a signed statement was given and was later stolen in which she made several statements damaging to herself concerning her activities while broadcasting for Radio Tokyo. For further information regarding this statement and a written contract between <sup>HER</sup> and bb, 7c your attention is directed to page 11 of this memorandum. Both

bb, 7c are reported to have in their possession the original notes taken in the above interview and both have expressed a willingness to cooperate fully with the authorities should they be requested to do so. bb, 7c may be located through bb, 7c Cosmopolitan Magazine, Hearst Building, 8th Avenue and 57th St., N.Y., N.Y.

*Admissions*

As previously mentioned in this memorandum Miss Toguri was interviewed by bb, 7c subsequently to her interview with bb, 7c in

which it was stated that the identity of  
b6, 7C was not known. It has since appeared  
that b6, 7C gave at one time his address as  
being b6, 7C  
and his home address as b6, 7C  
b6, 7C However, efforts to locate him  
at the above addresses have been negative.

There is no doubt former servicemen are present  
in the United States who served in the Pacific  
Theater of Operations who heard feminine voices  
on controlled Japanese radio stations from  
November 1943 to the end of the war who would  
state that they could identify the voice of Miss  
Toguri. A number of Miss Toguri's friends, ac-  
quaintances and former classmates, together with  
other persons located in this country state that  
they could identify her voice if they heard it.  
However, it appears that none of these individuals  
have heard any of her actual broadcasts or tran-  
scriptions. 2/

#### Conclusion

The question arises whether there is sufficient evidence  
available to charge Miss Toguri with the crime of treason under Section  
1, Title 18, United States Code, which is as follows:

"Section 1. (Criminal Code, section 1.) Treason.  
Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States, levies  
war against them or adheres to their enemies, giving  
them aid and comfort within the United States or else-  
where, is guilty of treason. (U.S. § 5331; Mar. 4, 1909,  
c. 321, § 1, 35 Stat. 1038.)"

As to whether Miss Toguri through her broadcasts over the  
"zero hour" program from November 1943 to August 1945 adhered to our  
enemy Japan giving her aid and comfort is a question on which minds may  
differ. Miss Toguri's acceptance of the position on the "zero hour" for  
a certain remuneration appears to have been voluntary on her part since  
there is no evidence that she was compelled or forced to accept the  
position by the officials in charge of the station as were the other  
members of the staff.

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2/ See Bureau report dated February 1, 1946, prepared by Special Agent  
b6, 7C at Los Angeles, California, in Section 1 of  
the Departmental file.

The program on which she performed was ordered reorganized by the Japanese military authorities for the purpose of demoralizing the morale of the allied troops in the Pacific Theater of Operations of which she possessed complete knowledge. Her performance on the program met with the apparent approval of the military authorities. In view of this, together with her actual performance on the program, shows sufficient notion on her part to sustain a finding that she adhered to the enemy in carrying out the wishes and desires of her superiors who ordered the reorganization of the program for a specific purpose. Even though there was some effort on her part to minimize the propaganda effect of the program, it is believed that the complete acceptance of her acts on and the methods used in the presentation of her program by the Japanese Government constitutes giving aid and comfort to the enemy to such an extent that prosecution under the above section warrants consideration.

In the conducting of a successful prosecution for the crime of treason it is necessary to have two witnesses and corroborating witnesses, if possible, who were present and heard and saw the performance of the overt act or acts. It is not absolutely certain that such witnesses are present in this case. However, it is reasonable to believe that three members of the staff at one time or another during the life of the program heard and saw the overt act or acts of her performance on the "zero hour" program. It is not definitely known whether there are individuals who can actually identify and recognize her voice as being that of Teguri's on the "zero hour" broadcast. There are three witnesses available who can testify as to her own admissions concerning her broadcasts but, of course, a conviction cannot be obtained on her admissions and it is certainly not likely that a confession in open court could be obtained.

Should the Department concur with the writer's views and conclude that this is an appropriate case for prosecution the following recommendations are suggested:

Recommendations

The remaining members of the "zero hour" staff, together with the technicians and other employees of the station, Radio Tokyo, should be located and reinterviewed for the purpose of definitely ascertaining whether they actually were present and heard and saw Teguri on one or more of her programs. In the meantime, efforts should be made to locate persons in the United States who can definitely recognize and identify her voice as

being that which was heard over the "zero hour" broadcast. It is believed that the case should not be presented to a grand jury at this time, but rather delay such action until the above witnesses can be reinterviewed. Should the suggested re-investigation fail to produce the necessary witnesses for a successful prosecution then further consideration can be given as to the advisability of presenting the case to a grand jury on the evidence that is or may become available in the United States for its consideration.

*Original  
Sent to  
Royal*

The Attorney General

February 27, 1948  
TYQ:JBH:vng  
146-28-1941

T. Vincent Quinn, Assistant Attorney General,  
Criminal Division

IWA IKUKO TOGURI, was:  
Tokyo Rose, Orphan Annie, Ann

This memorandum is intended to bring you up to date on the developments in this case.

As you recall, Iva Ikuko Toguri broadcast over Radio Tokyo during the war. The period of her broadcasts is in doubt, but she has admitted broadcasting between November 1943 and August 1945. She has admitted broadcasting on a program known as the "Zero Hour", under the names "Ann and Orphan Ann", and that in these broadcasts she introduced recorded musical numbers. She denies broadcasting propaganda, matters of military intelligence or strategy, and anything intended to or likely to adversely affect the morale of American troops. All the persons connected with Radio Tokyo, both American and Japanese, thus far interviewed, have corroborated the subject's contentions. However, there was another series of broadcasts by an English speaking female announcer from Radio Tokyo, to which our troops in the Pacific gave the name "Tokyo Rose". These broadcasts have been described in detail by many witnesses who heard them throughout the war. These broadcasts are said to have contained accurate reports of American troop units and of the fleet, predictions of forthcoming troop movements by both the Japanese and the American forces, and comments on the hardships suffered by the American forces as contrasted with the good times being had by the civilians back home, together with statements to the effect that the wives and sweethearts of the troops were being untrue to them in the United States.

There are no recordings of either of the above types of broadcasts. Many witnesses have described these broadcasts from memory. As recently as February 3, 1948, we received a report from the FBI reflecting an interview with a former Air Force officer, who describes a number of Tokyo Rose broadcasts, in which she actually predicted troop movements, hinted at mistreatment of prisoners in Japan and threatened the same treatment to prisoners taken in the future.

Iva Toguri has been alleged by a number of persons to be identical with the voice known as Tokyo Rose. Thus far, investigations by the Counter-Intelligence Corps of the Army and the Federal Bureau of Investigation have disclosed no evidence linking Toguri with Tokyo Rose.

146-28-1747  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEB 16 1948  
ATTORNEY GENERAL

RECORDED

L. M. L.

Of course, the Army is extremely interested in this case because, if Tokyo Rose is an American, she should certainly be tried for treason, because of the serious effect of some of her broadcasts on the morale of the American forces.

b6, 7C of Cosmopolitan Magazine, has informed us that he can locate many witnesses in Tokyo, who will establish the fact that Toguri made the Tokyo Rose broadcasts. b6, 7C has offered to go to Japan at his own expense to accomplish this purpose. It is to be noted that the so-called "confession" which b6, 7C is supposed to have obtained from Toguri in Tokyo is not a confession at all, but a series of typewritten notes of interview had by b6, 7C and b6, 7C of International News Service, with Toguri shortly after the Japanese surrender. This alleged confession was not stolen from b6, 7C as stated over the radio, but rather a contract between Toguri and Cosmopolitan Magazine for the publication of her story.

In view of the serious question described above, as to the identity of Toguri and Tokyo Rose, and in view of the interest of the Army in this subject, as well as in view of b6, 7C offer, it has been determined to send Mr. John B. Hogan of this Division to Tokyo with b6, 7C, not only to interview witnesses which b6, 7C will produce, but to re-interview as many of the radio technicians as are now available in order that the entire field of investigation may be thoroughly covered.

Mr. Hogan and b6, 7C will leave for Tokyo at the earliest possible date. It will be very helpful if you will discuss with the Secretary of the Army the matter of transportation to Japan for Mr. Hogan and b6, 7C and the facilities to be available to them in that country. These facilities should include, if possible, quarters and subsistence. We would like these facilities to include an interpreter, transportation, office space for the interviewing of witnesses, a stenographer, and assistance in locating and securing the attendance of witnesses.

KENT STATE UNIVERSITY  
KENT, OHIO

April 26, 1950.

FILED  
EB  
MAY 2 1950

RECEIVED

APR 27 1950

ORIGINALS DIVISION

Mr. James M. McInerney,  
Assistant Attorney General,  
Department of Justice,  
Washington, D. C.

Ref: 146-28-1941

Dear Mr. McInerney:

I wish to thank you for your very prompt and satisfactory answer to my letter of March 8, wherein I asked about recordings of broadcasts of Tokyo Rose, Lord Haw Haw and others. I am going to write to the National Archives, as you have suggested, to see if they are able to assist me.

Sincerely yours,

66

WT:JG

146-28-1941  
APR 27 1950 M.  
INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION

CRIMINAL DIV. SERIAL SECTION

366

Immigration and Naturalization Service,  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
T. Vincent Quinn, Assistant Attorney General,  
Criminal Division  
Mrs. Philip Sisco D'Aquino

August 25, 1947  
TVQ:JBH:vng  
146-28-1941

RECORDED  
3

J. E. H.

I am forwarding herewith copy of a letter dated August 14, 1947,  
from <sup>b6, 7c</sup>  
Inc., St. Louis, Missouri, which was received in the Criminal Division  
from the White House. It appears that this letter concerns a subject  
within the primary jurisdiction of the Immigration and Naturalization  
Service.

The correspondent has not been advised of this reference.

Enc. #279503

AMW

CC: Records ✓  
Chron.  
Mr. Hogan

80391

RECORDS SECTION  
25 1947  
JGL



TLC:BEA:lr

~~146-26-2371~~  
146-26-1941  
~~146-26-248~~  
~~146-26-308~~

EE

September 18, 1946

RECORDED

BY [unclear] FILED  
On SEP 20 1946

Colonel David Marcus  
Chief, War Crimes Branch  
Room 4B914  
Pentagon Building  
War Department  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Colonel Marcus:

On September 12, 1946, <sup>bb, 7c</sup> of your Department telephonically requested Mr. Donald Anderson of this Department to send you a letter expressing our desire relative to keeping in custody the individuals listed as being held for us in connection with treason cases in your letter of September 5, 1946. Would you please continue to hold in custody for us until further notice the followings:

a. Ikuko Toguri, known as Tokyo Rose, who you advised has been held in Tokyo.

b. <sup>bb, 7c</sup>

who you advised are all being held at Oberursel.

Your letter mentions that <sup>bb, 7c</sup> are being held for us at Darmstadt. On June 6, 1946, <sup>bb, 7c</sup> Counter Intelligence Branch, Frankfurt, Germany, was advised by letter from our representatives in Europe that no one else in Europe other than the six listed above and <sup>bb, 7c</sup> should be turned over by the Russians, need be held for the Department of Justice in connection with treason cases at that time, although such was not to be considered as a final determination

da  
7/11  
me

CC: Records  
Chrono.  
Mr. Anderson

SENT BY MESSENGER  
COMMUNICATIONS SEC.  
SEP 17 1946 EC

of the various cases. We were under the impression that b6,7C and b6,7C had been released and as far as we are concerned they need not be held for us.

c. Paragraph c of your letter mentions b6,7C as being held for us in China. Your letter of September 6, 1946, discloses that b6,7C was released from army custody on August 30, 1946. As you know, this was in compliance with our request. On September 9, 1946, b6,7C of the War Department informed b6,7C of the Criminal Division, Department of Justice, that he had received a cablegram from the China theater disclosing that b6,7C would be paroled on September 10, 1946, unless instructions were received to the contrary by that time. b6,7C informed him that a final decision as to prosecution had not been reached but that it would be satisfactory to parole him pending such decision.

We note your statement that no psychiatric examination is being made of b6,7C which meets with our approval. We would appreciate it greatly if you would expedite the psychiatric examinations of the other subjects in Europe.

Respectfully,

For the Attorney General

THERON L. CAUDLE,  
Assistant Attorney General