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INDEX NO. D-II E-3

DOCUMENTS AND  
INTELLIGENCE TARGETS

JAPANESE NAVY LEAGUE

U.S. NAVAL TECHNICAL MISSION TO JAPAN

U. S. NAVAL TECHNICAL MISSION TO JAPAN  
CARE OF FLEET POST OFFICE  
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4 December 1945

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From: Chief, Naval Technical Mission to Japan.  
To : Chief of Naval Operations.

Subject: Target Report - Japanese Navy League.

Reference: (a) "Intelligence Targets Japan" (DNI) of 4 Sept. 1945.

1. Subject report covering Target D-II E-3 of Fascicle D-1, of reference (a), is forwarded herewith.

2. The report was prepared by Capt. Peyton Harrison, USNR, assisted by Lt.(jg) S.E. Sprague, USNR, who acted as interpreter.



C. G. GRIMES  
Captain, USN

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**D-II E-3**

**JAPANESE NAVY LEAGUE**

**"INTELLIGENCE TARGETS JAPAN" (DNI) OF 4 SEPT. 1945**

**FASCICLE D-1, TARGET D-II E-3**

**DECEMBER 1945**

**U.S. NAVAL TECHNICAL MISSION TO JAPAN**

# SUMMARY

## DOCUMENTS AND INTELLIGENCE TARGETS

### JAPANESE NAVY LEAGUE

This report covers the organization and operations of the Navy League of JAPAN. This organization was more tightly organized and somewhat more active than its corresponding organization in the UNITED STATES. It devoted special attention to propagandizing the Navy with the school children of JAPAN. The only branch of this organization in the UNITED STATES, located at LOS ANGELES, was well organized and had a membership of about one hundred.

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## REFERENCES

### Japanese Personnel Interviewed:

Mr. Kinichi MUKODA, former Vice-President of the Navy League.

Comdr. Kinju SATO, IJN, of the Naval Affairs Bureau.

Mayor Sohei KOURA of the City of SASEBO and former Representative of the Navy League for SASEBO District.

Capt. YANAGISAWA, IJN (Retired), Assistant to Mayor KOURA of SASEBO.

## LIST OF ENCLOSURES

- (A) Translation from Navy League Document, Covering Organization, Personnel, Objectives, Expenditures and Historical Outline.
- (B) List of Documents Forward to WASHINGTON Document Center via ATIS.
- (C) Letter of 7 December 1945 from OinC, Special Intelligence Section, Nav-TechJap, to Chief, NavTechJap; subject: Development of Intelligence Targets in which this Section made Partial Investigation or Rendered Assistance.

# THE REPORT

PLACE: FLTLOSCAP, TOKYO.  
DATE: 31 October 1945

Subject: Japanese Navy League.

Personnel Interrogated and Background of each:

Mr. Kinichi MUKODA, former Vice-President of Navy League; Comdr. Kinju SATO, IJN, of Naval Affairs Bureau. Due to physical reasons Comdr. SATO never got to sea during the war. He was a communication specialist, and in 1943 took the Strategy and Tactics course at the Naval War College. Both were exceptionally cooperative.

Where Interrogated:

Office of the Fleet Liaison Officer with the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

Interrogator:

Captain Peyton HARRISON, USNR.

Interpreters:

Mr. T. ARIMA of Liaison Committee and Lt.(jg) S.E. SPRAGUE.

Summary:

The Navy League was organized in October 1917 and dissolved in October 1945. It was conceived by a group of large financiers and industrialist, chief of whom was a former Mayor and President of the Chamber of Commerce of YOKOHAMA. The N.L. was highly organized with five different classes of members, each class paying different amounts of dues. The anniversary of the Battle of TSUSHIMA is Navy Day in JAPAN. Center of Navy Day activities are the schools and emphasis is placed on indoctrinating school children with the past glory and traditions of the Navy. Unlike our own Navy Day celebrations, little recognition is given to it by civic organizations such as the Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club, etc. The N.L. is organized on a prefectural basis with the governors as honorary chairman. Paid workers are universally employed. Between the year 1941 and 1945 the membership tripled.

There was no official branch office in HAWAII but there were members there, who made donations and entertained visiting Japanese ships. In LOS ANGELES, there was an official branch office which was very active. The N.L. gave some assistance to youth organizations such as the Kaiyo Shonen Dan or Sea Scouts. Apparently, the N.L. placed much emphasis on the education of Japanese youth.

Interrogation:

Q. When was the Navy League first organized?  
A. It was first organized on October 3, 1917. The originators were a group of members of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry.



- Q. Who was your last President?  
A. Mr. Chuichi ARIYOSHI, formerly head of the YOKOHAMA Chamber of Commerce and a former mayor of that city.
- Q. What classes or types of membership did you have?  
A. We had five kinds of members:
- (1) Ordinary members who paid one yen annual dues.
  - (2) Normal members who paid three yen annual dues.
  - (3) Maintaining members who paid six yen annual dues.
  - (4) Meritorious members who gave large sums annually to its support or gave much of their time.
  - (5) Honorary members such as former Navy Ministers or large financiers such as Mr. Koyata IWASAKI, Kichizaemon SUMITOMO, and Takakimi MITSUI.
- Q. What is the date of your celebration of Navy League Day?  
A. The 27th of May - date of Battle of TSUSHIMA.
- Q. How is Navy Day celebrated?  
A. There are flag raising ceremonies at the various schools. Officers from the Navy are sent around to schools to make speeches. In their speeches the glorious deeds of the Navy at TSUSHIMA are emphasized. There are parades in TOKYO led by Navy bands.
- Q. Are speeches made at civic clubs such as Rotary Clubs?  
A. Not particularly - the emphasis is on schools.
- Q. In addition to the financial subscriptions mentioned above, were there any other voluntary donations?  
A. Yes, there were voluntary, miscellaneous donations by people both at home and abroad who were interested in the Navy.
- Q. Were there any donations from HAWAII?  
A. Yes, but these donations did not come direct to the TOKYO office. As most of the Japanese in HAWAII came from YAMAGUCHI and HIROSHIMA Prefectures, those who made donations sent them to the branch Navy League offices in those places. I don't think we had many Navy League members in HAWAII, but when tankers and training ships visited HONOLULU, they did give parties for the officers. However, we did not have an official office in HONOLULU.
- Q. Did you have a branch office anywhere on the west coast of the United States?  
A. Yes, in LOS ANGELES. There we had about a hundred members of various sorts. I don't know exactly, as our head office was burned with all the records.
- Q. Who was the last president of your LOS ANGELES branch?  
A. It was Dr. FURUSAWA. He made many big donations and the branch was very active. I don't remember his first name.
- Q. How was the N.L. organized in JAPAN?  
A. On a prefectural basis. Every prefecture has its branch of which the governor was honorary head. In large cities our members would get together and usually elect the mayor as head of committee. However, in the cities the members do the work.

- Q. Can you tell me the names of some of the members in HAWAII?
- A. There were no records kept of HAWAII, since we had no official branch there.
- Q. What is that document which you have in your hand?
- A. It is the record of date June, 1941.
- Q. Does the document show the number of members in June 1941?
- A. Yes. In that year we had 541,019 members.
- Q. How many members were there when the N.L. was disbanded?
- A. It was disbanded on October 6, 1945. At that time there were about 1,700,000 members.
- Q. Does your document show your expenditures for 1941?
- A. Yes. For 1941 it was Y2,548,109. This money went for salaries of personnel, all activities, including printing of N.L. magazine called "Umi no Nippon".
- Q. Do you have a copy of this magazine?
- A. No. I think they were all burnt up. But, I will try to get one.
- Q. Did the N.L. sponsor any youth organizations?
- A. There was some connection with the Kaiyo Shonen Dan (Sea Scouts). For instance, I was head of Kaiyo Shonen Dan at same time I was vice-president of N.L.
- Q. What was usually the age of members of Kaiyo Shonen Dan, and does it still exist?
- A. It was disbanded in May, 1945. The boys join usually between the age of 11 and 13 years. Many join just before entering intermediate school. It exists only in the larger cities. Its function was to train boys in boating, swimming, signalling, and during the summer months they had camping parties on beaches.
- Q. Why did they disband in May, 1945?
- A. It was impossible to keep up any more activities because of the war situation, but after it was dissolved, its place was taken by "Gakuto Kaiyo Kai" (Sea Students Organization).
- (Note: At this time, Comdr. SATO stated that if given time, he would get more information concerning this organization. He gave us the document mentioned above, which is appended to the original report.)

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## ENCLOSURE (A)

TRANSLATION FROM NAVY LEAGUE DOCUMENTS

NAVY LEAGUE GENERAL SURVEY  
(Compiled June 1943)OfficersDirector

Fleet Admiral Prince Hiroyasu FUSHIMI, Grand Order of Merit, Order of the Golden Kite, First Class

President

Chuichi ARIYOSHI, Member of the House of Peers, Senior Third Order of Merit, Second Class

Vice-President

Vice Admiral Hisatsune IIDA, Senior Fourth Order of Merit Second Class, Order of the Golden Kite Fourth Class

Vice-President

Noburo OTANI, Director of the Maritime Control Board, Senior Sixth Order of Merit Sixth Class

Executive Director

Jun WADA, Senior Order of Merit Third Class

Executive Director

Rear Admiral Kinichi MKAIDA, Junior Fourth Order of Merit Second Class

Executive Director

Rear Admiral Minoru HIROTA, Junior Fourth Order of Merit Third Class

Executive Director

Rear Admiral (SC) Hiroshi YOSHIMURA, Junior Fourth Order of Merit Third Class (TN: This was crossed out in pencil in original document.)

Aim of Organization

The aim of the Navy League is to promote the maritime spirit of the general public, to spread interest in defense of the sea and maritime affairs, and thereby to contribute to the maintenance of naval strength and the development of overseas interests.

*ENCLOSURE (A), continued*Activities of Organization

1. Lectures, classes, moving pictures, radio programs.
2. Attendance of members at fleet reviews, launching ceremonies, and naval parades; arranging for tours aboard naval vessels and visits to warships and naval stations.
3. Holding commemorative meetings every year in various parts of the country in observation of Navy Day.
4. Encouragement of candidates for the Navy and Maritime Services.
5. Aiding and sponsoring exhibitions and other activities connected with sea defense and maritime affairs.
6. Encouragement of cultural activities concerned with oceanography.
7. Promoting the morale and welfare of naval officers and men afloat and ashore.
8. Publication of Navy League Magazines and other literature.
9. Study of Japanese and foreign navies, shipping, and other maritime affairs.
10. Encouragement of foreign travel.
11. Miscellaneous activities appropriate to the aim of the organization.

Home Office (destroyed)Location

No. 249, 3 Chome, HARAJUKU, SHIBUYA Ward, TOKYO.

Date of Construction

March 1941

Area

512 tsubo

Building Specifications

Basement	87 tsubo
1st floor	148 tsubo
2nd floor	131 tsubo
Attic	4 tsubo

## ENCLOSURE (A), continued

Organization

## Director

## President

Advisor  
 Board of Directors  
 Council  
 General Assembly  
 Branch Offices  
 Combined Branch Offices  
 Foreign Main Office  
 Foreign Branch Offices  
 Vice-Presidents  
     General Affairs Department  
         General Affairs Section  
         Investigation Section  
     Information Department  
         Activities Section  
         Editorial Section  
         Publication Section  
     Guidance Department  
         Lecture Section  
         Training Section  
     Local Department  
         Local Section  
         Membership Section  
     Finance Department  
         Finance Section

Note: Heads of department have executive functions.  
 Section heads have administrative duties.  
 Section members have auxiliary administrative duties.  
 Clerks.  
 Miscellaneous personnel.

Expenditures of Navy League1942 Fiscal Year

¥ 120,140  
 446,732  
 1,723,980  
 5,000  
 4,900  
 5,000  
 25,000  
 ¥ 2,330,753

Budget

Administrative expenses  
 Activities expenses  
 Funds distributed to branch  
     offices  
 Home office building fund  
 Temporary retirement allowances  
 Reserve fund  
 Funds carried forward  
 Total

Historical OutlineDecember 1916

Interested persons gathered at the Peers Club and elected Baron MEGATA chairman of the meeting. Discussion was carried on regarding establishment of Navy League.

March 1917

An office for the establishment of this organization was set up in MATSUZMI Cho, KANDA Ward. It was later moved to various locations.

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*ENCLOSURE (A), continued*

October 1917

On 3 October a general meeting for the establishment of the organization was held at the SEIYOKEN, TSUKIJI, and rules of the Navy League and its branch offices were formulated. Baron Sukenori KABAYAMA was made honorary president.

January 1926

On 26 January articles of incorporation were drawn up and the League was recognized as a corporate juridical person.

December 1931

Revisions were made in the rules of the branch organizations.

January 1932

Detailed rules of the organization were formulated.

April 1932

The Navy Minister presented a medal to the Navy League in recognition of services it had rendered for many years.

August 1932

Prefectural governors served concurrently as head of branch offices of the Navy League.

October 1932

A memorial celebration was held at the official residence of the Prime Minister on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the founding of this organization, at which time certain members were honored for special service rendered to the League.

April 1934

In recognition of meritorious services rendered during incidents occurring between 1931 and 1934, the Navy Ministry presented ¥2000 to this organization.

June 1937

A special exploratory meeting was held to study and formulate principles underlying the activities of this organization, plans for the expansion of membership, and basic financial policy.

October 1937

On 13 October in accordance with the Rules of Awards and Merits, the Navy League was recognized as a body operating for the public good.

December 1937

On several occasions after December of this year, the Navy Minister expressed his gratitude to the organization for its work in collecting donations for the War Relief Fund during the CHINA Incident.

## ENCLOSURE (A), continued

July 1938

A Navy League Supporters Group was established by interested men in financial circles. This group donated a large sum of money to the League through Navy Ministry channels.

December 1939

On 25 December, Prince Hiroyasu FUSHIMI graciously consented to act as director of the Navy League.

September 1940

Radical revisions were made in the articles of incorporation.

March 1941

The Home Office was moved to newly constructed quarters in HARAJUKU, SHIBUYA Ward.

June 1941

As a result of the continued progress of the League, a revision of its rules was necessitated.

List of Navy League PresidentsHonorary President

Count Sukenori KABAMA  
Period of Incumbency - October 1917 to May 1922

First President

Marquis Rairin TOKUAWA  
Period of Incumbency - October 1918 to May 1925

Second President

Kakichi UCHIDA, Member of the House of Peers  
Period of Incumbency - January 1926 to February 1932

Third President

Viscount Minoru SAITO  
Period of Incumbency - March 1932 to February 1936

Fourth President

Chuichi ARIYOSHI, Member of the House of Peers  
Period of Incumbency - April 1947 to the present

*ENCLOSURE (A), continued*Change in Location of TOKYO Office

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>
From March 1917	MATSUZUMI Cho, KANDA Ward
" July 1917	TORI Club, UCHISAIWAI Cho, KOJIMACHI Ward
" March 1921	OKI Office, AKASHI Cho, KYOBASHI Ward
" September 1923	MINAMIAOI Library, IIKURA Cho, AZABU Ward
" June 1924	MINAMIAOI Branch Library, GAZEMBO Cho, AZABU Ward
" December 1927	TAIHEI Building, UCHISAIWAI Cho, KOJIMACHI Ward
" December 1932	NYK Building, MARUNOUCHI Cho, KOJIMACHI Ward
" March 1941	Present office, HARAJUKU, SHIBUYA Ward

Outline of ActivitiesOctober 1917

After the founding of the Navy League, members of the Commercial Association of JAPAN who happened to be meeting in TOKYO were invited to discuss ways and means of aiding this new organization.

December 1917

Suggestions for the aggrandizement of the Navy were submitted to the authorities.

January 1918

It was decided to publish an organizational magazine, "Umi no Nippon", to be distributed to members

March 1918

It was decided to carry out various large-scale activities on Navy Day under the sponsorship of the Navy League.

August 1919

President TOKUGAWA invited government ministers and private businessmen to a meeting at which he emphasized the necessity for support of the Navy League on the part of the whole nation.

May 1921

In order to spread an interest in maritime affairs lectures were given at the Young Men's Hall in KANDA Ward.

October 1921

The Navy League edited and published "Children's Tales of the Sea, Stories of Warships".

March 1925

A manifesto was published on the new naval disarmament conference.

February 1926

The Navy League issued a declaration urging that more satisfactory measures be taken at the second Naval Disarmament Conference.



## ENCLOSURE (A), continued

May 1926

A navy exhibition which won great popularity throughout the nation and which attracted over one million visitors was held at the MATSUYA Department Store on the GINZA. It was decided to hold an annual exhibition of the same kind.

August 1926

A pamphlet entitled "History of Auxiliary Naval Vessels" was published.

October 1926

A declaration of opinions clarifying naval policy was submitted to the authorities.

August 1927

A marine exhibition was held at the MATSUYA Department Store on the GINZA.

July 1929

An investigation committee was formed to study the First London Naval Disarmament Conference. Its opinions were announced to the world at large.

September 1930

The Navy League edited and published "Story of a Submarine".

October 1930

The Navy League made arrangements for the attendance of members at a fleet review held off KOBE, and subsequent reviews held off YOKOHAMA and the OSAKA-KOBE area.

November 1931

The head of branch offices throughout the country held a conference to discuss important problems.

January 1932

Starting at the time of the SHANGHAI Incident and successively in 1934, 1935 and 1937, the Navy League collected donations for war relief and welfare funds.

March 1932

The Navy League published a resolution on the GENEVA Naval Disarmament Conference.

January 1933

A system of ordinary membership was set up. As a result of a meeting of these members, it was decided to purchase and distribute a pamphlet, "Umi Yukaba", issued by the Navy Ministry. (TN: The title of this publication is taken from the first line of an ancient patriotic poem of which the theme is death in the service of the Emperor.)

May 1933

It was decided to hold an annual lecture meeting for the purpose of fulfilling the purpose of the organization.

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ENCLOSURE (A), continued

September 1933

The Navy League cooperated in the building of the "Navy Hall".

February 1935

An investigation committee was formed to study the Second London Naval Disarmament Conference. A resolution on the work of the Conference was published.

May 1937

In order to spread an interest in maritime affairs through the medium of graphic arts, it was decided to hold an annual marine art exhibition.

August 1937

At the time of the China Incident it was decided to collect relief funds for the Imperial Forces from members of the Navy League and present them to the Army and Navy Ministries.

September 1937

After a nationwide lecture a meeting on current problems was held by the Navy League in September of this year, it was decided to continue the practice every year in the spring and fall.

October 1937

The Navy League joined the newly formed Central League for the Mobilization of National Spirit and took part in its activities.

A visiting delegation of the Navy League was sent to the Third Fleet station at SHANGHAI.

It was decided to stop distribution of "Umi Yukaba" to ordinary members and to distribute instead regular editions of "Umi no Nippon". Normal members and above were to receive both regular and special editions of "Umi no Nippon".

November 1937

Beginning with this month, the Navy League published a series of inspiring episodes of the naval service entitled "Shining Loyalty". Ten numbers in all were issued.

August 1938

For the purpose of spreading interest in maritime affairs among the younger generation, the Navy League requested all naval stations to hold a lecture meeting on naval matters for principals of primary schools.

August 1939

An annual summer university lecture course on maritime affairs was instituted.

October 1940

After this date, this organization held an annual course of lectures on naval aeronautics for principals of middle schools.

## ENCLOSURE (A), continued

July 1941

Financial aid and reference literature for the purpose of encouraging volunteers in the Navy were furnished to branch offices by the home organization.

August 1941

The Navy League instituted a maritime training course to increase interest in the sea among secondary school students.

December 1941

At the time the Imperial Rescript proclaiming the declaration of the Great East Asia War was issued, the Navy League sent a letter of appreciation to the Navy Minister, the Chief of the Naval General Staff and the Commander in Chief of the Combined Fleet for successes attained at the outbreak of war.

## PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT

	Classification						Financial Condition (Yen)		
	Honorary Members <sup>1</sup>	Meritorious Members <sup>2</sup>	Meritorious Service Members <sup>3</sup>	Maintaining Members <sup>4</sup>	Normal Members <sup>5</sup>	Ordinary Members <sup>6</sup>	Total	Settled Accounts	Assets
1917	6			406	32		444	24,647	13,674
1918	6			712	472	12	1,202		
1919	11								
1920	11			1,431	1,642	237	3,321		
1921	10			1,546	2,685	305	4,546	27,714	35,916
1922	10								
1923	8			1,553	2,730		4,291	55,655	35,614
1924	8			1,463	2,764		4,235	50,359	34,866
1925	7			1,433	2,920		4,360	47,960	30,562
1926	17			1,567	3,882		5,466	41,390	24,975
1927	15			1,518	4,097		5,630	47,209	25,321
1928	15			1,526	4,430		5,971	45,486	24,936
1929	13				7,246		7,259	59,656	33,058
1930	13				9,652		9,665	70,417	34,430
1931	11				9,051		9,062	59,474	47,107
1932	11				10,788		10,799	58,745	42,882
1933	10			2,666	13,367	9,284	25,327	321,035	92,665
1934	9			3,432	19,583	40,685	63,709	143,055	56,358
1935	9			3,902	29,244	121,150	154,309	145,334	52,901
1936	7			5,603	35,728	139,233	180,571	153,556	122,775
1937	7			5,741	36,243	140,724	182,715	171,764	130,752
1938	9			7,934	43,690	168,403	220,036	593,276	1,954,516
1939	10			10,515	55,069	194,460	260,054	860,223	2,473,278
1940	10	1,058	194	12,690	71,257	223,787	308,996	1,088,007	2,469,625
1941	11	1,856	622	19,868	103,191	296,529	422,077	2,548,109	2,539,784
1942	11	3,844	2,725	31,115	136,219	367,105	541,019		2,620,170

<sup>1</sup>Dignitaries selected in recognition of services rendered to this organization.

<sup>2</sup>Those rendering special services or donating over ¥500.

<sup>3</sup>Those rendering special services or donating over ¥300.

<sup>4</sup>Those making annual donation of ¥6 or contributing over ¥100 in lump sum.

<sup>5</sup>Those making annual donation of ¥3 or contributing over ¥50 in a lump sum.

<sup>6</sup>Those making annual donation of ¥1 or contributing over ¥17 in a lump sum.

## ENCLOSURE (A), continued

## LIST OF IMPORTANT ACTIVITIES 1937-1941

	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	Total
Lecture meetings	864	596	787	1,007	1,397	4,651
Moving picture programs	0 431	458	676	369	630	2,564
Exhibitions	17	39	38	79	85	258
Memorial programs	313	657	119	138	152	1,379
Military lecture courses (number attending)		450	900	1,101	1,549	4,000
Morale and welfare fund (amount in Yen)	8,609	1,331	760	487	7,497	18,684
"Umi no Nippon" (number of copies issued)	1,141,500	2,507,000	2,913,300	3,533,500	4,650,000	14,745,300
"Shining Loyalty" (number of copies issued)	70,000	42,000	10,000	5,000		127,000
Special additional publi- cations (number of copies issued)	860,000	206,200	253,500	321,000	461,200	2,101,900
Summer University maritime course (number attending)			1,882	1,900	1,090	4,872
Reference books of exami- nations for naval enlisted volunteers. (Number of copies issued)				53,000	103,000	156,000
Aeronautics lectures for middle school principals. (Number attending)				45	193	238

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ENCLOSURE (B)

LIST OF DOCUMENTS FORWARDED TO  
WASHINGTON DOCUMENT CENTER VIA ATIS

<u>NavTechJap Document No.</u>	<u>ATIS No.</u>	<u>Title</u>
ND 50-0001	3123	Navy League Annual Magazine of Nov. 1, 1941.
ND 50-0002	3124	Navy League Annual Magazine of Nov. 1, 1942.
ND 50-0003	3126	Navy League Annual Magazine of July 1, 1944.
ND 50-0004	3131	Navy League Annual Magazine of Dec. 1, 1944.
ND 50-0005	3137	Navy League Document

## ENCLOSURE (C)

7 December 1945

From: Officer-in-Charge, Special Intelligence Section,  
NavTechJap.  
To : Chief, Naval Technical Mission to Japan.  
Subject: Development of Intelligence Targets in which this Section  
made Partial Investigation or Rendered Assistance.

1. A list of Intelligence targets partially investigated or in which the Special Intelligence Section assisted in developing is contained herewith. The agency which made the complete and final report is indicated.

- (a) Naval General Staff, 3rd Section (Office of Japanese Naval Intelligence).  
Complete Report by U.S.S.B.S.
- (b) Japanese Naval War College.  
Complete Report by U.S.S.B.S.
- (c) Maritime Affairs Board.  
Complete Report by U.S.S.B.S.
- (d) Imperial Reservists Association.  
Complete Report by G-2, Counter Intelligence.
- (e) Yomiuri Shimbun Telephone conversation with its Honolulu Representative of Dec. 5, 1941.  
Complete Report by Federal Bureau of Investigation.
- (f) Consul-General's Office, Honolulu, Pre-War Activities of.  
Complete Report by G-2, Counter Intelligence.

PEYTON HARRISON,  
Captain, USNR