

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ORIGIN: LOS ANGELES FILE NO. [REDACTED]

Report made at: Date made: Period: Report made by:  
 LOS ANGELES 2/4/48 1/28,30/48 [REDACTED]

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

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

REFERENCE:

BUREAU FILE [REDACTED]

Letter to the Bureau dated 1/27/48

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

DETAILS:

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

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

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

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

According to HENSHAW, the following is a complete list

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

NAME OF PRISONER

HOME ADDRESS, ACTIVITIES, ETC.

~~ASTORITA, JOE~~

246 Avenue "Z"

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Was civilian employee on Wake Island prior to capture. In Bunka was at first a cartoonist, and later worked in the kitchen.

~~BRUCE, DONALD CARSWELL~~

8 Wilton Street

GLASGOW, N. W., SCOTLAND

Was a Lance Corporal in British Army, and was typist while in Bunka.

~~COUSENS, CHARLES HUGHES~~

Major in Australian Army and now resides in Australia.

~~COX, WILLISTON MADISON, JR.~~

2627 Kingston Pike (or Place)

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

Major, U. S. Army; was ill most of the time, and supervised Bunka camp operations.

~~DODDS, DARWIN H.~~

1219 North Twenty-Fourth Street

BOISE, IDAHO

Was civilian employee, Wake Island; master of ceremonies on "Hinomaru Hour" on occasions, relieving PROVOC and WISENER.

~~DOOLEY, JOHN H.~~

Can be reached c/o Leo Buring Pty., Ltd.,

George St. near Bridge St.,

SIDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA.

Was warrant officer, Australian Imperial Forces; wrote commentaries and was in charge of the kitchen at one time.

~~FUJITA, FRANK~~

Sergeant, U. S. Army,

526 Chestnut Street

ABILENE, TEXAS

(continued)

NAME OF PRISONER

(FUJITA, continued)

HENSHAW, GEORGE H.  
aka "Buck" Henshaw

HOBBLITT, FREDERICK M.

INCE, WALLACE ELWELL

KALBFLEISCH, EDWIN, JR.

LIGHT, NEWTON

McNAUGHTON, JOHN M.

HOME ADDRESS, ACTIVITIES, ETC.

At first was a cartoonist and his drawings were taken out of the camp by the Propaganda Ministry and used for other purposes. After three or four months this ceased and he was assigned to cleaning the buildings and grounds.

Corporal, U. S. Army  
22 Temescal Terrace  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA  
Bus. address: Morse Export-Import Company  
64 Pine Street, San Francisco 11, California  
Was master of ceremonies on a program over Radio Tokyo called "The Postman Calls". He worked under INCE, who wrote and directed the program.

Major, U. S. Army, Camp Stoneman,  
Pittsburg, California  
Uses radio name of TED WALLACE and was a captain while at Bunka.

Second Lieutenant, U. S. Army  
Present address: Pentagon Building,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
Read and wrote commentaries of three or four minutes duration which dealt with political issues.

T/Sgt., U. S. Army  
Box 458A, Route 2  
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA  
Was the stencilling man and prepared all the scripts after they had been written in rough draft form by the various POW writers.

Lieutenant, British Army  
45 Elvaston Place  
LONDON, S. W. 7, ENGLAND  
(continued)

NAME OF PRISONER

(McNAUGHTON, continued)

MARTINEZ, JAMES G.

HOME ADDRESS, ACTIVITIES, ETC.

For the first few months wrote an occasional commentary but for the rest of the time did radio dramatization of stories.

PFC, U. S. Army  
322 East Henrietta Avenue  
KINGSVILLE, TEXAS  
Was Camp Cook.

MARTINEZ, RAMON

PFC, U. S. Army  
2720 Juarez Avenue  
LAREDO, TEXAS  
Worked in the kitchen and played on musical programs when they were presented.  
(RAMON is in no way related to JAMES G. MARTINEZ, according to HENSHLEY)

ODLIN, WALTER C.

T/Sgt., U. S. Army; Home,  
ANDOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE  
(Is now married and may have moved from Andover)  
Wrote commentaries.

PARKYNS, KENNETH G.

Royal Australian Air Corps  
4 Rose Street  
LIVERPOOL, NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA  
Did some writing, appeared on the "Australian Hour" and was Assistant Cook.

PEARSON, HARRY

Corporal, British Army  
Presently resides Capetown, SOUTH AFRICA, and employed by the Capetown, South Africa newspaper. Was a musician, wrote some scripts, and did some cooking.

PROVOO, JOHN DAVID

Sergeant, U. S. Army

QUILLE, LARRY W.

Civilian employee, Wake Island.  
901 Main Street  
La GRANDE, OREGON  
Was clean-up man at the camp and later Cook's helper.

NAME OF PRISONER

HOME ADDRESS, ACTIVITIES, ETC.

~~RICKERT, ALBERT P.~~

Corporal, USMC  
HENSHAW gave his address as 313 Mohawk,  
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, but INCE gave his  
home address as 700 Myrtle Street, BELLINGHAM  
WASHINGTON.  
Was a typist at the camp.

~~SHATTLES, STEPHEN H.~~

Civilian worker, Wake Island.  
3140 St. Claude Street  
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA  
Maintained the files and worked on radio  
dramas.

~~SHENK, NICHOLAS~~

Warrant Officer, Dutch Army  
Present address c/o War Crimes Department,  
8th Army, YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.  
Was at first a cook and later did some writing

~~SMITH, FREDERICK FERGUSON~~

Radioman 1/C, USN  
Presently stationed Great Lakes Naval Air  
Station, GREAT LAKES, ILLINOIS.  
Wrote commentaries and was a typist.

~~STREETER, MARK LEWIS~~

Civilian employee, Wake Island.  
Presently resides 458 South Mesa Drive,  
MESA, ARIZONA  
STREETER wrote commentaries and dramas and  
later had his own program called "Enerjocrac

~~WILLIAMS, HENRY CHARLES RALPH FULFORD~~  
known as George Williams

British Civilian Administrator of the Gilbert  
Islands. Can be reached at the GILBERT  
ISLANDS, or through the British Foreign  
Office, LONDON, ENGLAND.

~~WESENER, JACK K.~~

Second Lieutenant, U. S. Army  
Presently Postmaster at WELLS, TEXAS  
Alternated as master of ceremonies with  
PRCVOO and wrote a few assigned commentaries

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

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

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

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

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

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

COX  
PIERSON  
RICKERT  
WISENER

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

to Bunka:

In July 1944, the following persons were transferred

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

into Bunka.

Sometime in the fall of 1944, DOOLEY was transferred

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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

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

[REDACTED]

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

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

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

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

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

[REDACTED]

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

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

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

HENSHAW was flown home August 29, 1945, and arrived in Honolulu on September 5, 1945. He returned to Tokyo on July 19, 1946

[REDACTED] HENSHAW was discharged December 29, 1946, as a Lieutenant Commander, USNR.

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

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

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

- P E N D I N G -

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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

FILE NO. [REDACTED]

REPORT MADE AT <b>LOS ANGELES</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>2/20/48</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>2/9/48</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>CHESTER C. ORTON</b>
TITLE <b>IVA IKUKO TOGURI, w.a.s.</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>T R E A S O N</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

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

-P-

**REFERENCE:**

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

**DETAILS:**

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

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

S-366/5

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[REDACTED]

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

- P E N D I N G -

LEADS

THE LOS ANGELES OFFICE,

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

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

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