

12. Injury and absorption of laborers (assassination, confusion, and strikos).
13. Assassination and injury of signalers, and technicians.
14. Disturbance by prisoners freed by attacks on prisons.

II. OTHERS.

A. Political.

1. Distribution of seditious propaganda material.
2. Assassination and injury of key personnel.
3. Disturbance of all government offices.
4. Distributing threatening notes to key personnel.

B. Economic.

1. Destruction of economic sources and materials.
2. Disturbance of financial system and markets.

C. Psychological.

1. Implanting defeatism by means of propaganda materials.
2. Circulation of false information and alarming rumors.
3. Implanting of anti-American feeling among members of the Ganap Party.
4. Terrorism directed at society women's groups.

PART II: ORGANIZATION

Chain of Command

The Japanese Imperial Headquarters in Tokyo is served by two independent Special Service Organizations - one under the supervision of the Japanese Army, the other the Japanese Navy. Although the functions of both are in most cases entirely the same, the two are referred to by different names. The Army organization is usually called the Rikugun Tokuru Kikan (Army Special Service Organization) and the Navy organization is usually referred to as the Kaigun Tokuru Bu (Navy Special Service Department). For purposes of study and analysis, it is more practical to treat each separately and to understand the organization and make-up of the Imperial Army and Navy. (See chart on following page).

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS

ARMY GEN. STAFF

NAVY GEN. STAFF

TOKUMU KIKAN

TOKUMU BU

BURMA SPECIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATION

1. Documents Examination Section
2. Espionage Section
3. Central Administration Section
4. District Administration Section
5. Supervision Section
6. General Affairs Section
7. General Administration and Intendence
8. W/T and B/T Squad
9. MP Unit

Soerabaja
Naval
SSD

South
China
SSD

North
China
SSD

CHAIN OF COMMAND TO OVERSEAS SSO's

SECRET

-11a-

SECRET

Navy General Staff

Information from PsW and captured documents indicate that the Naval General Staff (Kaigun Gunreibu) in Tokyo contains the following known divisions and sections:

No. 1 Division: Intelligence

No. 1 Section:

No. 2 Section:

No. 2 Division: Supplies and Ordnance

No. 3 Section:

No. 4 Section:

No. 3 Division: Intelligence

No. 5 Section: American Branch

No. 6 Section: China Branch

No. 7 Section: European Branch

No. 8 Section: South Seas Branch (Malaya, Burma, NEI, SWPA)

No. 4 Division: Wire and Wireless

No. 9 Section:

No. 10 Section:

No. 11 Section:

It has been the custom to have a Rear Admiral in charge of the Intelligence Division of the Imperial Navy, the geographic sections being headed by Naval Captains. All such staff officers are graduates of the Naval War College. The various SSO's in the field, such as the South China SSO and the Burma SSO, are normally headed by a Rear Admiral or Captain.

All SSO's in the field answered directly to the Naval General Staff in Tokyo and the respective geographic section of the Intelligence Division. Because of the varied activities of the SSO's, close liaison is maintained with the other Divisions of the General Staff.

Army General Staff

The Army General Staff (Sanbo Hombu) in Tokyo contains the following departments and sections:

No. 1 Department: Operations

No. 2 Section: Operations and Planning

No. 3 Section: Fortresses

No. 4 Section: Training and Manouvres

No. 2 Department: Intelligence

No. 5 Section: American and European

No. 6 Section: Asiatic Section

Special Service Organization

Special Wireless Intelligence Section

No. 3 Department: Transport and Communications

No. 7 Section: Communications (Wireless and Wire)

No. 8 Section: Transport (Land and Sea)

No. 4 Department: Historical

No. 9 Section: Wars in which Japan took part

No. 10 Section: Wars in which Japan did not take part

General Affairs Department

No. 1 Section: Organization and Mobilization

Secretariat: Personnel and Administration

Army War College

Army Land Survey Department

The Special Service Organization Staff Section was made up of five primary sub-sections:

Political/Economic

Military Geography and Topography

Foreign Affairs

Operational

Pacification

SECRET

It is believed that the Army SSO's in the field differed from the Naval SSO's in that they answered to the Area Army Commander as well as to the Special Service Organization Section and the respective Geographic Section of the General Staff Hq in Tokyo. (See chart on following page). As of 1942, the Area or Overseas SSO's, although their functions are basically the same, may roughly be classified into two groups: (1) SSO's in occupied countries where puppet governments have been set up. These would include such countries as China, Burma, the Philippines, and Manchuria. SSO's in these countries come in the chain of command directly under Army Hq or Area Army Hq, and are in the War Establishments of such formations. (2) SSO's in occupied countries governed by Military Administrations, or by Japanese Colonial Governments. This would include such countries as Malaya, Dutch East Indies, Borneo, New Britain, and other islands in the Pacific.

There is a well-defined line of demarcation between the Area Kikan and a frontline, operative, pacification or guerrilla Kikan, or a Kikan formed for other specific functions. The Area Kikan's functions may be best described as strategic, those of the other Kikan as tactical. These so-called tactical Kikans usually operated in the scope of an Army organization and answered to the next higher echelon within its unit, whereas an Area Kikan answered directly to the Area Army Commander or the General Staff Section in Tokyo, depending upon the issue involved. In this respect, Area SSO agents would normally operate not forward of Army Hq; while front-line Kikan operatives would not operate to the rear of the Army Hq. These front-line Kikans could be disbanded at will when their missions had been completed. For such reasons the training of a front-line Kikan operative may take only a month or two, whereas the training of a BUNKAN (civil employee) of an Area SSO may take as long as 2 years.

SSO's maintained no continuous liaison with Army intelligence units; however, any special reports received that might affect a division were reported to division intelligence by military police courier, or a special service operative would phone division intelligence asking that the staff intelligence officer contact him. (See chart on following page). If Army echelon interrogators discovered a prisoner possessing information of long-range intelligence value, the prisoner would usually be passed on to the Area SSO for further interrogation.

Japan Proper

There is little information available regarding SSO activities in the Japanese homeland. One PW has revealed that the police department of each city maintains a Foreign Affairs Section. Its duties are:

- 1) Supervision of all foreigners in Japan for the purpose of detecting spies, and
- 2) Suppression of subversive elements among the Japanese.