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Date: 2001, 2005

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

OKAWA, Dr. Shunsei 大川 俊成 18/2/4 JAPAN

1940: Is head of the Institute for the training of spies established under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Formerly a Jap spy with the S.M.R. Later organizer of espionage and subversive work at Sourabaya.

Author, LL.D. Graduate of Tokyo Imperial Univ. Organizer of the reactionary Yasensha. Leader of the Society of Action (Kotsisya) Leader of the "March Conspiracy". Member of the Junmukai, Aikyo-jukku, Society of the Royal Road, and other Fascist organizations. Director of the Oriental Economic Research Institute. An intellectual malcontent, a promoter of patriotic societies, a man of many contacts who could always find money. Okawa was a national socialist, though the word socialist was anathema in Japan. When he heard that officers were planning a terrorist demonstration, he provided the funds. In the court-martial it was found that he had given Koga 7000 Yen.

SI FILE

Well known figure in the Japanese political world, famous as a power politician, critic, and the leader of a radical group. Author of "NISEN HOPPYAKU NEN SHI", a history of Japan which led people's thoughts to the present war. Closely connected with Baron HIRANUMA, General MAZAKI (the man behind the 26/2/36 incident), and AMANO, investigator of the unsuccessful SHIMPETAI incident (July 1932).

Formerly head of a spy training institute entitled "Office for Economic Investigation in Eastern Asia of the South Manchuria Railroad", otherwise known as "The East Asiatic Economic Investigation Bureau" an offshoot of the Black Dragon Society.

F.E. C.B.  
5400  
1st Ed.A  
12/11/40

\_\_\_\_\_gac

Ardent follower of TOYAMA, and puts TOYAMA's orders into effect. Has great influence over the military clique.

CJ D-58  
IR #496  
5 Nov. 1944

Agents trained in his institute collected information in the NEI before the Jap invasion. At Surabaya, these agents were described as employees of the TAKENOSHI TRADING CO., the DAIDO BOEMI and the MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

10 Years of Penetration in the N.E.I.  
2/8/43

\_\_\_\_\_te

One of founders of LEAGUE FOR THE LIBERATION OF THE PEOPLES OF SOUTH EAST ASIA.

ditto

\_\_\_\_\_te

Leader, KOCHI SHA (Destination Party) - disbanded in 1932.

NAVY LIST 1/6/45

Member, MEIRIN KAI (Clear Ethics Society)

Believed to support NANZAN KAI (Southern Mountain Society)

Director, TOA KEIZAI CHOSA KYOKU (East Asia Economic Investigation Bureau)

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OKAWA, DR. Shumei JAP-25 78/8/2 JAPAN

31046-327  
China 941  
(4/14/44)

A political commentator.  
epr

Former member of the Black Dragon Society and founder of the patriotic organization with a red tinge known as Yosonsha. He is described as an intellectual malcontent, a promoter of patriotic societies and a man of many contacts who could always find money.

His long narrow-eyed intellectual features of the pure Mongolian type, rare in Japan, might have been those of a diplomat.

Doctor of Law.

He was for several years adviser to the chairman of the Southern Manchurian Railway, Jotaro Yamamoto, one of the most fervent followers of General Tanaka. Through this contact he was drawn into the Society of the Royal Road. In subsequent years he never abandoned these contacts even when he indulged in the broadest "anti capitalist" demagoguery.

The latest information about Okawa is that he is a Charter member of the East Asia General Headquarters and Dr. of literature to be dispatched to Central China as First Envoy Adviser, of East Asia General headquarters. This in April, 1943.

DFS

A leader of the fascist Yamato Club (Nipponism Club)

SI card

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PERTINENT INFORMATION

OGAWA, SHIMEI

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JAPAN

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< JAPAN ?

PRE-WAR YEARS WAS DIR OF EAST ASIA

ECONOMIC INVESTIGATION BUREAU

WAS WASH-REG-INT-58

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WAS M-115-16 07 AUG 44

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(2)(B) Methods/Sources ☒

(2)(G) Foreign Relations ☐

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

FILE IN



SC-17

Preliminary Interrogation of  
OGAWA, Shunji

Capt R.C. Parsons Dr. E.H. Norman

26 December 1945

I. INTRODUCTION

Ogawa was interrogated primarily to determine the part played by his language institute in spreading the Japanese espionage network over East Asia; to discover what was the role played in this same field by the East Asia Economic Bureau; to uncover what links existed between these two organizations and the TOKUMI KIKAN, and to complete our knowledge of the societies with which Ogawa was associated.

In some respects the results are unsatisfactory, since Ogawa denies (almost with pious horror) the very idea that the men whom he trained and planted throughout the countries of East Asia, were, in fact, engaged in active espionage. But a useful amount of information has come to light regarding the part played by the Foreign Office in using graduates of his school.

Later on, it is intended that Ogawa shall be re-interrogated, and other subjects included, such as present day societies and organizations, their membership, ramifications, and sources of funds.

2. Dr. Shunji OGAWA - CURRICULUM.

1886 (19th Yr of Meiji) Born at Yamagata-Ken (N.E. of Tokyo).  
1907 Entered Tokyo Imperial University, where he studied Science of religion, and oriental philosophy.  
1921 Graduated.  
1912-1918 (1912 1st Yr of Taisho) Devoted all his energies to the study of Indian philosophy; research into present day India; colonial history and colonial policy. Translated into Japanese various economic works; wrote articles for periodicals; mainly studies on the religions of the east.  
1919 Given appointment in the Oriental Research Bureau of the South Manchurian Railway Company. This bureau carried out economic research into the resources of the countries of Greater East Asia, and OGAWA's particular brief was to study the colonial methods of the powers. In same year, founded, together with KITA, Hideo, the YUSOKU SHA (lit. the yet remains society). See para 5 below.

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(Cont'd)

1923 Obtained degree of Doctor of Law  
Founded GIOCHISHA. See para 5 below.  
Appointed section chief in the economic bureau.  
(2nd yr of  
Shona) Appointed director of bureau, which now became  
an independent organization, divorced from the  
Manchurian Railway Company.

1931 (Denies any connection with abortive March incident,  
involving Generals Oshima, Iwagaki and Tetsuoka)  
Founded Jinsen Kai (Jinsen Society). See Para 5 below.  
Involved in May 15th Affair.  
Arrested June (along with TACHIBANA, Kameburo; TOYAMA,  
Hidaka; KOBAYASHI, Kameburo and others).

1933 (October - sentenced finally to 6 years imprisonment.  
Due to ill-health was not immediately incarcerated.

1936 June - prison.

1937 October - released. Rejoined East Asia Economic  
Investigation Bureau, purely as advisor.

1938 April - opened his Language Institute. At the same  
time the Economic Investigation Bureau was re-  
incorporated into the South Manchurian Railway  
Company.

1939 Visited Shanghai on two occasions.

1940 Visited Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin.

1941 Visited Shanghai.

1942 In Shanghai for nearly 3 months, during which time  
HORO, Takashi, ran the language school.

1943 Two further visits to Shanghai.

1944 One visit to Shanghai.

1945 January to March - Shanghai; remained with the school  
until May, when it was destroyed. Incarcerated by  
SCAF order of 3 December.

When with the research bureau of the South Manchurian Railway  
Company, OGAWA had occasion to travel on numerous occasions to  
Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking and Harbin. In 1922 he spent eight  
months in Java, and also visited the Celebes; on this particular  
trip he stayed for approximately three days at Hong Kong.

After the foundation of his language institute, his travels  
did not take him further than Shanghai, Peking and Tientsin.

Preliminary Interrogation of  
OGAWA, Shunsei

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(Contd)

OGAWA has fairly fluent English, less fluent Chinese; reads French, German and Sanskrit.

3. a. Foreign Language Institute (TOA KETEAI CHOSA KYOKAI  
FUJIKAWA KENKYO-JO)

OGAWA asserts that this language school (founded in April 1938) was the child of his own mind, the East Asia Economic Investigation Bureau exercising no direct control over the school, though certain of the instructors (including KATACHA, Kinsaku, and MAEJIMA, S. Hiji) were members of the bureau, and bureau facilities such as publications, research studies, etc, were at the disposal of the school, whenever required.

The War Ministry gave an initial grant of ¥150,000 in 1938 for the establishment of the school; this was done through the Military Affairs Department of the ministry (OGAWA KYOKU), through Lt Col KATCHO, Imamura. Subsequently, the Southern Manchurian Railway Company contributed, yearly, ¥50,000, whilst ¥20,000 came from the Foreign Office, no 3 section of the Administration Branch being the source. In 1938 and 1939 the official involved was YASO, Seiki (subsequently consul in Hong Kong); in 1940 and 1941 TAKASE, Jiro (a man who displayed great interest in all the activities of the school); thereafter, until 1943, OGAWA, Seishiro. Apart from this financial assistance, neither the Foreign Office nor the War Ministry (OGAWA insists) had any control over the school or over the selection of students. There was no connection with either Imperial General Headquarters or the Army and Navy General Staffs; nor were there any links with secret or semi-secret societies.

According to OGAWA the purpose of the school was to investigate the real situation in Asia, and to obtain information on all eastern countries "from the Japanese standpoint." His original plan was to send as many intelligent Japanese as possible to the various countries of greater East Asia, in which they were to stay for a period of at least ten years, and during this time they were to get to know their own particular

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<sup>1</sup>  
(over)

country absolutely thoroughly - economically, politically, topographically and racially. He taught his students that Japan was not yet ripe for the "flowering" of Asia; he urged them to concentrate all their energies upon their allotted task, since it was vital for Japan to have men whose thinking and knowledge were supreme - so that in 10 or 20 years Japan would control all Asia. To make their tasks easier, they were taught "harmony and kindness", so that the peoples of east Asia might realize the true nature of the Japanese.

OGAWA selected his students from youths of about 17 years of age, taken from middle schools throughout Japan. Each year there were fifty candidates, and twenty remained; the selection was supervised personally by OGAWA; students were required to have an adequate knowledge of English, to attain to a high standard in Japanese composition, and to satisfy a board of three or four examiners (including OGAWA) in an interview calculated to test personal qualities.

The course was of two years duration. Students were ultimately divided into eight sections or classes, each of which specialized in one particular country - I. Turkey, II. Arabia, III. Persia, IV. India, V. Siam, VI. French Indo-China, VII. Netherlands East Indies, VIII. Afghanistan. For the first year of the school (1938) only the first four country-sections were in existence, due to insufficient numbers of students, the plan being to dispatch five "graduates" to each of the four countries concerned. In fact, the war interfered with this original intention to send his charges to all eight countries - he succeeded in planting graduates only in India, Java, French Indo-China, Malay and Thailand; one was actually in the consulate at Karachi, en-route for Afghanistan when the war began. (NOTE: Subject, at this stage, cannot remember this individual's name.)

When the students successfully completed the course (and the numbers varied each year) OGAWA endeavored to have them placed in their "own country" through liaison with the Foreign Office, and also with the head offices of numerous overseas commercial firms and newspapers. Some were found positions in various consulates and legations by the Foreign Office (NOTE: These appointments do not appear to have been strictly Foreign Office appointments; in the narrower sense, but rather Japanese appointments; the individual concerned merely listing in the

Preliminary Interrogation of  
OGAWA, Shunji

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consulate and legation, without having any official position or status). Some were planted in the branches of Mitsubishi and Dai-nippon Kaishi (Great Southern Company) - in the case of the latter for example, in Saigon, - where the facilities of the trading company owned by MATSUOKA, Mitsuharu were also utilized. In Singapore several graduates found their way into the Japanese owned "Singapore Shinbun", and in Bangkok the newspaper "Kongpak", which was run largely by the Foreign Office. The Okano Commercial firm in Java, also, received products of the OGAWA School as did a further Japanese newspaper (name forgotten by Subject) in Sourabaya. The Japanese consulate at Calcutta employed certain graduates, whilst one ABEL, Akira, was attached in an indeterminate capacity, to the military attache in Bangkok. OGAWA recalls that of the first course, four went to Java, two to India, one to Malaya, five to French Indo-China, and 5 to Thailand. (NOTE: Subject cannot remember the names of all the graduates and where exactly they were sent over and period of the last seven years, but maintain that KASUYA, Takeo, who was his chief assistant, now living in Chiba City, has in his possession all the records showing precisely who was sent where. It is intended that KASUYA should be interrogated at the earliest possible opportunity and the relevant records produced).

Each country-section concentrated upon two languages:-

- (1) Turkey: French and Turkish, (2) Arabia: Arabic and English,
- (3) Persia: French and Persian, (4) India: English and Hindustani,
- (5) Siam: English and Siamese, (6) French Indo-China: French and Annamese,
- (7) Netherlands East Indies: Malay and Dutch, (8) Afghanistan: English and Persian.

Other fields covered by the curriculum included Political Economy, World History, and Ethics; each section made a detailed geographical study of the country in which it was primarily interested, whilst those destined for Mohammedan countries devoted a substantial part of their time to aspects of the Islamic faith.

3. b. Personalities

KASUYA, Takeo

Chief Assistant to OGAWA. Responsible for the keeping of records where each graduate was sent, and under whose auspices (whether Foreign Office, Commercial firm, overseas newspaper etc.). Now living in Chiba City.

Preliminary Interrogation of  
OGAWA, Shunpei

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Capt R.C. Parsons	Dr. E.H. Norman	26 Dec 45
YAMAGISHI, Hiroshi	Employed by OGAWA in a purely administrative role. Former naval sub-id sentenced to 10 years imprisonment for part in May 15 incident 1932. Has never been outside Japan.	
KAN, Tatsuono	Employed in same capacity as YAMAGISHI. During 1940 and 1941 had been with "KONPAK" Japanese newspaper in Bangkok under Foreign Office control.	
SHIBUO, Koji	Instructor in Turkish and Islamic religion. Formerly student in Istanbul. Believed by OGAWA to be holding post of lecturer in WASEDA University at present time.	
GAHO, Reishi	Instructor in Persian and Hindustani; formerly sent to India by Ministry of Education to learn Hindustani; "loaned" to the language institute by this ministry. Author of treatise on Persia. At present professor in foreign language in the GAIJI SEMON GAKU (Foreign Affairs Institute) in Tokyo.	
PANDAY (Dm)	Brahmin. Disciple of Rash Behari Bose; studied in Japan for many years. OGAWA's main teacher of Hindustani. Speaks fluent Japanese and English. Left Japan in 1942, with Bose, for Bangkok and subsequently, Singapore.	
CHASHI, Eiichi	Professor. Instructor in English. At present with the GAIJI SEMON GAKU in Tokyo.	
KOBAYASHI, Hajime	Instructor in Arabic. Graduate of Tokyo Imperial University; oriental studies. At present professor in the NOKU GAKU IN University.	
MARUYAMA, Jintaro	Teacher of French. Had spent some years in France.	

Preliminary Interrogation of  
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TAKAHASHI (?)	Teacher of Annamese; with OGAWA for six months only; formerly a merchant in Saigon; believed by OGAWA to have returned there.
UJI (?)	Teacher of Malay. Graduate of GAKU SEIEN GAKU. No other details.
SATO, Hajime	Instructor in Geography; graduate of Tokyo Imperial University. At present lecturer in the Tokyo SHOKU DAI GAKU (College of Commerce).
MAEJIMA, Shingo	Expert on the KOREAN. Graduate of Tokyo Imperial University; middle-school teacher in FUKUOKA. Member of East Asia Economic Investigation Bureau.
KATOKA, Katsuo	Lecturer in political economy; former associate of OGAWA in the GYOCHUWA and JIMBU KAI. Member of East Asia Economic Investigation Bureau.

OGAWA cannot recall the name of his teacher in Dutch; he was, however, a Japanese graduate of Leyden University. There was a second Turkish instructor, name forgotten, who was born of Turkish parents, but until 1917 had lived for many years in Russia; when the revolution came, he fled to Japan. OGAWA believes that he died four years ago.

A. c. TORUMU KIKAN.

OGAWA denies that his language school was in any way connected with Tokuma Kikan work; nothing in the form of "JING" ever went on. As unconvincing proof of this he points out that there was no change in the curriculum of his school with the advent of the war, nor were there adopted any different methods of selecting students; the yearly grant remained the same - all of which, in his view, goes against the idea that the language institute was furthering espionage.

He thought that all Tokuma Kikan activities were purely military, the Foreign Office being in no way concerned.



Preliminary Interrogation of  
OGAWA, Shunsei

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of the Army General Staff, No. 2 Department was the controlling organ, under Lt Gen ARISUE, Seiso. Central, he imagined, was centralized in Tokyo, but had no idea what measure of independence was enjoyed by Mikans in the field. They were mainly responsible for political work - in China and Manchuria, for instance, they supervised liaison between the puppet governments and the political section of army headquarters concerned. At present, the two most who probably know most about the Tokumai Mikam are ARISUE and DOINARA, Kenji.

4. East Asia Economic Investigation Bureau (TOA KEIZAI CHOSA  
KYOKU)

To understand the exact status of this bureau, it is necessary to realize that the South Manchurian Railway Company had its own local economic research department, with head office in DAIKIN, and that the East Asia Bureau existed in Tokyo as a separate entity though under control of the Southern Manchurian Railway. It was founded in 1909 by Baron GOTO (Then President of the Manchurian Railway Company); he had visited the Colonial Institute in Hamburg and, as a result, desired to establish a similar institute in Japan, the object of which was to study the Asiatic picture from the standpoint of world economics. It therefore collected all types of economic material - press reports, publications, periodicals, etc from all possible sources and sent observers into China, especially to Shanghai. It exercised no control over branches of firms abroad, or their representatives.

In 1927 the bureau was separated completely from the South Manchurian Railway Company, becoming a research organization under the Ministry of Education (KOKUO SHO). OGAWA was appointed its director. The suggestion that the separation should be effected came from YAMAMOTO the then president of the South Manchurian Railway, since funds were not sufficient to maintain the bureau as part of the railway company. YAMAMOTO donated ¥1,000,000 to enable the bureau to continue its research.

During OGAWA's term of imprisonment, directorship of the bureau was assumed first, by SATO, Teishiro, and afterward by SATO, Hirofiro. In October 1937, when released, OGAWA, rejoined the bureau but only in an advisory capacity; in the following year it was re-incorporated into the South Manchurian Railway, NAGAJIMA, Seichi, being appointed director.

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Preliminary Interrogation of  
OGAWA, Susumu

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The South Manchurian Railway Company maintained four economic research centers in China and Manchuria:-

- a. At HARBIN, center for the collection of economic information on Russia.
- b. At FUSHEN, covering Northern China.
- c. At SHANGHAI, covering central and southern China.
- d. At PEKING, the economic investigation bureau collecting information on all Asiatic countries adjoining China.

5. SOCIETIES

OGAWA has been associated primarily with three societies--the YUSEN SEA (lit., there yet remains (The Truth) Society), the GYOKUSHO (lit., the realizing of heavenly principles on earth society), and the JIMEN KAI (Silence Society). The latter two grew out of the YUSEN SEA, which he founded in 1919 in close association with KITA, Idd, KITAHARA, and KAWABATA. KITA has published a book called NIPPON KAIZO HOAN w/plan for complete reformation of Japan" -- and the principles outlined in this book provided the corner stone for the society. The organ of the society was "CHAKKI" - "WHY". Private contributions were the only source of funds: society had its headquarters in Ishimizu-cho, Utsunomiya-ken, Tokyo. Other members were CA, Seinos; MATSUOKA, Shigeji; MISHIDA, Chikara.

In 1923 there developed a split within the ranks of the YUSEN SEA, and the more radical group centered around KITA, Idd, and MISHIDA (joined by the famous priest THOUH, Nishio) broke away, with the object of realizing the "reformation" by more violent means. This group, in fact, formed the nucleus for the 1932 incident. OGAWA then disbanded the YUSEN SEA, and together with MATSUOKA, Shigeji, ITO, Tames, and KATAGIRI, Kikaku, established the GYOKUSHO, with headquarters in OGAWA's own house in Matsuyama, Sugamo-ken Tokyo. They published, monthly, an organ called "HEPTON" (about 1930 copies were sold each month); the program was to view national life from three viewpoints -- political, economic, and spiritual, to achieve equality in political life, fraternity in economic life and freedom in spiritual life, and to make the people aware of their human ability to attain to these ideals. Private contributions were the only source of funds.

In 1932, upon the contribution of ¥-60,000 by ISHIBARA, Hirofumi, OGAWA formed the Jimen Kai, the purpose of which was

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OGAWA, Shunzo

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to realize the principles of the GECHUSHA. His close associates were SHINCHUKI, Sakai, KANO, Toki, KATAGAKI, Kikaku, MATSUOKA, Shigeji, and KANAUCHI, Ryosuke. "HIPPO" was adopted as the organ for the society; headquarters in the Tokai Building, Tokyo. KATAGAKI, subsequently, lectured in political economy in OGAWA's language institute delivered lectures in Tokyo, Osaka, and Kyoto, in an endeavor to explain the real situation in Manchuria where, it was claimed, certain Japanese elements were suffering oppression. According to OGAWA the Nambu Kai did not survive his own imprisonment in June of that same year. (1932)

1919 YUSOH SHI  
(Ogawa, Kita, Kishida)

1923 GECHUSHA  
(Ogawa, Matsunobu)

Group with KITA, INOUE etc.  
(more reactionary - reformation  
through violence)

1932 JIBBU KAI  
(Ogawa, Katsuta, Shinobuchi) Feb 26th Incident

May 15th  
Incident

OGAWA has produced in writing a brief account of his own part in the May 15th Incident; he gave ROGA and Murakami (the ring leaders) 25,000, pistols and ammunition, being assured of "the purity of their motives" in planning their "political reform."

(The original document is available for scrutiny by interested sections.)

----- K.C.P. -----

Interrogation of KASHIA, Taken at  
Osaka City on 13 Jan 46 and Tokyo  
14 Jan 46.

17 January 1946

Capt K.C. PARSONS

1A Col DAVIS  
1A Col HUSCH  
Dr. NORMAN

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## 1. INTERVIEW

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

## 2. KASHIA, Taken - brief chronology.

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

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

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... was at ... 27 ... 1944, ...  
at Osaka City on 12 Jan 44 and Tokyo 14 Jan 44.

Except in the case of the three graduates who were dispatched to India, commercial firms and trading companies formed the core of this system of "planting" these individuals in overseas territories. In the case just quoted, the consulates at KARACHI, CALCUTTA and MUMBAI requested the Foreign Ministry in Tokyo for three graduates from the Institute to be selected and dispatched; the three involved were TSUNO, Inabumi SUDO, Kamey and possibly OTSUKI, Hama (See Para 4, below). In all other cases the necessary arrangements were made through branch offices of firms like DAIBAN BROS., TAKEMOTO and OTSUKI. Either KASUYA could see TSUNO or MATSU at the Foreign Ministry and discover what commercial firms had vacancies for GRADUATE graduates, or the head office of a company here in Tokyo could approach the Institute and request to send language men. In either case, the CHIEF of the Foreign Ministry arranged with No. 3 Department of the General Staff for the physical transfer of the men concerned to their particular country. The CHIEF also attended to the necessary passport and visa arrangements.

KASUYA confirms that the whole idea behind the Institute was essentially long-term, a period of 7-10 years residence in the country selected being a basic requirement. The war interrupted with the realization of OKAWA's original plan. Graduates, for instance, who were already well established in places like MANHOK and SAIGON were conscripted into the Army like any other Japanese national, though at first they were able to obtain a furlough of several months, and then dispatched after the beginning of the war not with a certain official status on the part of the military authorities, as in the case of KASUYA, but as the case of these "language men" who were taken off a conscripted board sent to Formosa, by the local military commander, in spite of a permit issued by the General Staff in Tokyo.

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

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

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C/S Capt L.A. PARSONS to Lt Col DAVIS, Lt Col HURCH and Mr. SIMMONS, dated 17 Jan 1944. Sub. "Dissemination of Enemy, Taken at Osaka City on 12 Jan 44 and Tokyo 11 Jan 44."

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

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

#### 4. Graduates - when and where dispatched:

##### A. INDIA

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

##### B. N.E.A.

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

COPY

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

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

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COPY



G/3 by Capt R.G. PARSONS to Lt Col DAVIS, Lt Col BUSH and Dr. NORMAN, dated 17 Jan 1946, Sub. "Interrogation of Kaseya, Tokyo at Chiba City on 12 Jan 46 and Tokyo 14 Jan 46."

SAKASHIMURA, Suido	1939	With NOMPAP Siamese language newspaper BANGKOK	Inducted on the spot as guide or interpreter.
SHIMIDA, Iwao	1939	With NOMPAP Siamese language newspaper BANGKOK. For language research.	Inducted on the spot as guide or interpreter.
KATO, Takemon	1939	Daimon Kosi, BANGKOK Foreign trade research	Inducted on the spot as guide or interpreter.
TAKEI, Yasushi	1940	Daimon Kosi, BANGKOK Foreign trade research	Inducted on the spot as guide or interpreter.
KURAHARA (fma)	1941	Originally with trading Coy, transferred to Embassy BANGKOK.	Inducted on the spot as guide or INTERPRETER.
OKUDA, Shigenoto	1941	Embassy, BANGKOK.	Transferred to HIYAKI KIKAN.
HASHIMOTO, Shokichi	1941	Daimon Kosi BANGKOK Foreign trade research	Inducted as interpreter/guide
AKITA, Yoshinasa	1941	Embassy BANGKOK	Inducted as interpreter/guide
ITO (fma)	1941	Daimon Kosi at a place south of BANGKOK (name unknown)	Inducted as interpreter/guide
IRASA, Masachuro	1941	Daimon Kosi BANGKOK Subsequently (possibly after beginning of war) to PENANG to fruit canning factory.	Inducted as interpreter/guide
SHIBATA, Shokichi	1942	Daimon Kosi BANGKOK	Inducted. Believed died in Burma

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

SECRET

COPY

2/5 by Capt R.G. PARSONS TO Lt Col DAVIS, Lt Col BUSH and Sgt. MURPHY, dated 17 Jan 1944, Subj. "Investigation of Enemy, Taken at China City on 12 Jan 44 and Tokyo 14 Jan 44."

5. East Asia Economic Investigation Bureau - full title:  
(ZAIJAN HOUIN TOA KEIZAI CHOSA KYOKAI)

In its very early days this organization had concentrated its research solely upon China, and to further this work it had "observers" with many trading companies in China. Later, investigation along these lines became unnecessary as far as China was concerned and in any case the Manchurian Railway had its own research department, and as a result it was decided that investigation of the bureau should be turned toward the southern regions. According to KANITA, the Japanese section was established by OKAWA in 1938, after the Japanese had taken control of the South Manchurian Railway Company. The Japanese section was established to investigate the economic, political, social, religious, customs, language, and dialects, all fall within the scope of the "Investigation" which was carried on.

In 1940 the structure of the bureau was as follows:

ADVISOR - OKAWA, Shunsei

HEAD OF BUREAU - KAKAJIMA, Seisaku  
(of the South Manchurian Railway Company)

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

HEAD: YUHTAKE, Seisaku

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

HEAD: KATACHA, Kinsaku

HEIKOKU HAN  
(Collection Section)

HEAD: KASUYA, Takeshi

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

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

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

Interpreters - S/Sgt HAYASHI  
S/Sgt KISHI

K.O.P.

\*\*\*\*\*

SECRET

COPY

5. OKAWA Shumei, Dr.

21  
Jap #,  
Japan Desk

FBZ (PEE), Feb. 1947: Penetration Targets for Japan - "Japan's East Asia Society, the most radical, composed of terrorists and headed secretly by Masanosuke IKEDA, a one-time associate of Shumei OKAWA, now held as a war criminal, and Lt. Gen. Kanji ISHIHARA, who is openly the head of the organization..."

MX-928, 27 Dec 45 - Interrogation No. 1 on KURAMOCHI Hiroshi. In 1931, OKAWA's group in the East Asia Economic Research Bureau took over control of this organization.

FBIB No. 98, 11 Jul 47, p. AAA-4: For details see same report heading under card CONSPIRATORS OF THE BLOOD OATH, Jap J-4, Japan Desk.

PACMIRS War Crimes Info Series #10, 8 Mar 46, CIG # 72652, p.101--A leader of the JIMMUKAI a terrorist organization dissolved about 1936. See index card, JIMMUKAI.

OKAWA Shumei (1129/1557/0719/2494)

3 - J1

(FJBA-866)  
(22 Jun 54)

Rightist Leader

OKAWA Shumei

See: FJT 311, 12 Jun 56, CE file III-48

OKAWA Shumei (1129/1557/0719/2494)

Subject is one of the principal figures who attended conf held by the National Salvation Movement, All Japan Council in Sept 53. Field comment: OKAWA is a leading pre-war rightist who was tried as a Class A war criminal but escaped punishment by being declared temporarily insane. He is founder of the Asiatic Problems Research Society; adviser to Asia Friendship Assoc; and a member of the East Breeze Society. Further info on OKAWA see CS-32901. (CS-39397, 4 Jun 54, Rightist Notebook)

(Probably same as Subject with Dossier)

OKAWA Shumei

see FJJ-471, 5 Jan 54, CE File III-48

OKAWA, Shumei. Dr.

Director of Showa Foreign Language Institute, "spy school." Pre-war director of East Asia Economic Investigation Bureau. Ogawa school linked to HIKARI Kikan in Burma. (Ref. 32 - FEC Study on Jap Espionage 12/31/44)

OKAWA Shumei (1129/1557/0719/2494)

See: FJB-2222, 7 Dec 55, SHIGEKAWA Hidekazu dossier

OKAWA Shumei Dr.

See: 202-575 C/3/03

OKAWA Shumei (Dr.)

XI-12499: head of Showa Foreign Language Institute in Japan which provided intel agents who were able to assume the cover of language and cultural experts, especially in India.

OKAWA Shumei (1129/1556/0524/0001)

Subject is a member of the Patriotic Youth Volunteer Committee. ZJJ-231, 24 Oct 52, BEEPLER, GC File A-10.20.

(Probably same as Subject with Dossier)

OKAWA, Shumei

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

(2)(A) Privacy ☐  
(2)(B) Methods/Sources ☒  
(2)(G) Foreign Relations ☐

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Date: 2001, 2005

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

Further investigation of OKAWA, \_\_\_\_\_

Capt E.C. Parsons

Lt Col Rasch  
Lt Col Davis

10 January 1948

Interrogation of OKAWA on 3 January 1946 produced the following:

1. KASUYA, Takeo, who was OKAWA's chief assistant, was responsible for the disposition of graduates from the language institute. It was he who maintained close liaison with the Foreign Ministry, with No. 2 Department of the General Staff, and with the head offices of commercial firms with branches overseas, to insure that each graduate was assigned to that part of East Asia which had been on his special study. No. 2 Department, for instance, arranged for the drafting into the Army of certain graduates, their subsequent dispatch to Singapore, and their attachment to the Mikuri Kikan.

a. The following are graduates disposition OKAWA recalls:

KEMBA, Hiromoto	Bangkok	On staff of Chinese language newspaper (name not known)
ABAI, Akira	Bangkok	On staff of the Japanese Military Attache
KATO, Tetsuzo	Bangkok	Employed by commercial firm - name not known.
FUSHIMI, Saburo	Saigon	Employed by SANKO & Co.
IKENO	Saigon	Employed by Dai-nen Kaisha
KAJITANI	Hanoi	With Japanese consulate
YANAGUCHI, Katsumi	Hanoi	With Japanese consulate
SUMITA	Bangkok	With OTANI Company
ISHIKAWA	Bangkok	Consulate
MUTSUI	Batavia	OKANO Company
SHOJI	Samarang	Japanese Language Newspaper
ITO	Singapore	Mikuri Kikan
OKUDA, Shigemoto	Bangkok	Legation: Subsequently with the army in Burma, possibly with Mikuri Kikan

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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Date: 2001/2005

C/S fr Capt K.C. Parsons to Lt Col Rugg & Lt Col Davis dated 10 Jan 46.  
 Subject: "Further Interrogation of OKAWA, Shunai."

WATAMANE	Seigon	Consulate; Also with consulate in PHNOM PEN (Cambodia)
KIKOKA	Hanoi	Consulate
SAKASEGAWA	Bangkok	With Siamese language newspaper HONBAK.
TAKI	Bangkok	Branch of TAKASHIMA YA (Tokyo Department Store Company)
OTSUKA	Batavia	With Okuno Company; subsequently with army at Singapore
BARADA, Toshiaki	Hanoi	DAIHAN KAISHA
KATANO, Kenshiro	Thamane (Annam)	DAIHAN KAISHA
WAZATO, Shiguro	Singapore	With Singapore Shinbun; Subsequently with the army in Burma.
TOMODA	Rangoon	Consulate
OKASHIKI	Calcutta Singapore	In consulate. Afterwards at; Believed to have been moved to Burma where he joined a kikan (Name unknown)
TOTUDA, Saburo	Karachi	At Consulate on his way to Interned at outbreak of war; subsequently moved to Singapore when exchange of intern-ees effected

Believed Dead.

2. Annamite Societies: OKAWA was questioned about the existence of cultural or pseudo-cultural societies which might have some connection with subversive activities in French-Indo China. The only Annamite Society in Japan (as far as he is aware) went under the name of the KISARANI KAI (February Society), the purpose of which was to look after the interests of Annamite Students in Japan. Its leader was General MATSUI (Iwami)

3. In Hanoi there existed the YAMANE KENKOU-JO (which might also have been known as the YAMANE KIKAN), founded by YAMANE, Daiichi for economic research. YAMANE is an authority on Indo-China affairs; he went to F.I.C. after the beginning of the war, and as a representative of FUJITA, Gami (airline captain) He is thought to have returned to Japan early in 1944 and at present may still be with FUJITA Gami in Tokyo.

K.C.P.

OKAWA (OGAWA) Shumei

Born December 1886, Tokyo; elder son of OKAWA Shuken; married Masuko, elder daughter of NEGISHI Umetaro. Career: graduate, Tokyo Imperial University, philosophy, 1911; joined South Manchurian Railway, 1918; head, East Asiatic Economic Research Bureau, 1938; one time right winger in social movement; dean, continental course, Hosei University, February 1939.

Author and publicist. Was one of the leaders of the March and October Incidents. A class-A War Criminal; became insane during his trial before the IMTFE. Was cleared of charges as war crimes suspect in December 1948.

Is probably id/w OKAWA Shumei, a professor who supposedly trained a large number of intelligentsia workers, some of whom were Formosans sent to Siam for undercover work. (Ref. ZJLA-573, 4 Nov 49 - carded all).

Further reference to Subject: CIS Special report LEFT WING-RIGHT WING, pages 37, 38, 41, 42, 102, 113, 118 and 131.

Factions headed by OKAWA Shumei and YAMAMOTO Katsunosuke have instituted underground activities aimed at the realization of ISHIHARA Kanji's Second Industrial Revolution (DAI-NIJI SANGYO KAKUMEI). (Ref. ZJL-215, Report N, 25 Oct 49, CE File III - 33).

(Over)

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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- EX-100
- (2) Privacy ☐
  - (2) Methods/Sources ☒
  - (2) Foreign Relations ☐

FILE IN



2. In pre-war years a director of the EAST ASIA ECONOMIC INVESTIGATION BUREAU, WIS #139  
a Japanese intelligence cover organization with branches throughout the Far East. 30/6/44

Has been one of the most prominent personalities in Jap Intelligence since he met Mitsuru TOYAMA (qv) early in the century.

1936: started the SHOWA FOREIGN LANGUAGE INSTITUTE in Japan, an intelligence training center, under the auspices of the East Asia Economic Investigation Bureau, but controlled by the Foreign Office. (Not to be reproduced)

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cdh

Noted Japanese politician and nationalist.

XL 5497

At one time in conflict with the government and police & arrested and jailed. In jail he wrote a treatise on law for which he received his doctorate from his university after his release.

SEATIC 82

3/1/46

Opened his school in Tokyo which is known as the OKAWA Institute, and is used as an Intelligence School where MIRARI and other TOKUMU KIKAN personnel are trained. OKAWA is the chief adviser.

The Society of Action (KOTSUSHA) was the central element of the JIMMU-KAI, a strong nationalist society founded 11/2/32 and disbanded in 1935. In this connection OKAWA was associated with Hiroichiro ISHIHARA, a business man, and Colonel Daisaku KOMOTO.

edg

See also: MX 516, 6 June 1945, p. 7: Pro-German who wanted war with U.S. & Gr. Britain.  
MX 678, 6 Sept. 1945, p. 3 ff.  
MX 972, 1 Feb. 1946: Interrogation of KURAMOCHI Hiroshi (qv.)

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Date: 2001

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

OKAWA Shumei is manipulating Princes MATSU and HISASHIRUMI for the purpose of furthering the candidacy of UGAKI Issai. Even internationally, in order to further the cause of lifting of the purge on UGAKI Issai, OKAWA joined hands with the KODAMA KIKAN. NEZOTO Hiroshi, former Lt. General, has been sent to China to conduct activities that will bring about the lifting of the UGAKI purge. (Ref. ZJL-220, Report W, 10 Nov 49, CE File III - 43).

The UGAKI Issai-OKAWA Shumei-NEZOTO Hiroshi line was established during the E-26 Incident and the KATO AINAMI in its entirety belongs to the Japan underground government of UGAKI Issai. (Ref. ZJL-220, Report V, 10 Nov 49, CE File III - 33).

Prince CHICHISU is the main representative of the OKAWA Shumei faction within the Imperial Household. (Ref. ZJL-220, Report W, 10 Nov 49, CE File III - 40).

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(2)(A) Privacy ☐

(2)(B) Methods/Sources ☒

(2)(C) Foreign Relations ☐

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FILE IN

Members of the Imperial Family who are members of the ISHIHARA Kanji and OKAWA Shumei factions are as follows:

Prince TARAKATSU  
Prince HIGASHIKUNI  
Prince CHICHIBU  
Prince KAYANO  
The Empress Dowager

(Ref. ZJL-222, Report A, 17 Nov 49, CE File III - 46).

The existing strength of the so-called Japan underground government emanates from the following-named four factions (groups):

The UGAKI Faction (UGAKI Issei)  
The KITA Faction (KITA Suzuko)  
The OKAWA Faction (OKAWA Shumei)  
The ISHIHARA Faction (ISHIHARA Katsunosuke)

(Ref. ZJL-222, Report G, 17 Nov 49, CE File III - 33).

The main leadership of the Japan Government's Japan-China Friendship operations organ is being strengthened by the 3 faction joint operations of the following:

1. OKAWA Faction: OKAWA Shumei  
OKAMURA Heiji, a former general
2. KODAMA Faction: OKADA Maomasa, former Colonel
3. ISHIHARA Faction: TSUJI Masanobu, former Colonel

(Ref. ZJL-222, Report H, 17 Nov 49, CE File III - 30, 3).

A fascistic group has been organized in Shizuoka Prefecture; it is engaged in activities for the construction of a new Japan along lines advocated by OKAWA Shumei and KITA Kazuteru. This group utilizes the former KEIHO organizations. (Ref. ZJL-222, Report M, 17 Nov 49, CE File III - 33.)

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(2)(G) Fore

Section 3(b)

Sources  
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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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Date: 2001/10/2005

OKAWA Shumei

Segments of the Chinese Nationalist and of the Japan underground government are attempting to implement plans to provoke a third World War. This is being done in the name of Greater Asia-ism with the purpose of fostering an asiatic race liberation movement and reviving the influence of the Chinese Nationalist Government. OKAWA Shumei reportedly emphasized the fact that only through a third World War can the complete independence of Asia be realized. (Ref. ZJL-264, Report KK, 7 Feb 50, CE File III - 30.3).

is a leader in a Japanese Underground Govt movement toward a joint rightist-leftist front through advocating "Oriental Communism" (qv). (Ref. ZJL-110-6, 17 Aug 50, CE File III - 31.1; [ ] [ ]

Subject and KUZUO Yoshinisa, SASAGAWA Ryoichi and KODAMA Yoshio released from prison by the allies and charges against them of being class "A" war criminals dropped (24 Dec 48). These four men are reported to be planning in secret the reconstruction of the Japanese military. "Their initial aim is the organization of a volunteer corps to join the Chinese Nationalists in their defense of Formosa and then to gradually increase the size and equipment of the group until it becomes a power for whose service both the East and West will bid prior to the inevitable World War III." (ZJN-71, Encl. #1, 10 March 1950; YAMAOKA Michitake dossier.)

See: ZJL-583, 29 Mar 51, [ ] [ ] CE File III - 43, for connections re JONAN Group.

For current activities in connection JONAN Group see ZJL-605, 26 Apr 51, [ ] [ ] CE File III - 36.21

In the event of war between the US and the USSR, ultra-rightist OKAWA Shumei, ISHIMURA Kanji and KIITA Ikki groups will aid the Soviets. Subject is currently active as an advisor to the Far East Cominform, Japan Branch in order to advance the Japanese Revolution. Presently living in Tokyo. Maintains contact with the Japan Branch of the Far East Cominform in order to further joint operations aimed at a speedy revolution in Japan (armed revolution), the liberation of Asia and the Asiatic Revolution. (Ref. ZJL-578-A, 27 Mar 51, CE File II - 15)

See: ZJLA-1473, 11 May 1951, CE File III & I

See ZJN-28, 12 July 50, [ ] [ ]

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Date: 2001, 2005

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(2)(B) Methods/Sources ☒  
(2)(G) Foreign Relations ☐

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

FILE IN [ ]

REPORT C

~~SECRET~~

SUBJECT: JIS

Report No.: ZIL-294

Date of Info: 15 Mar '50

Place Acquired: Tokyo, Japan

Date Acquired: 16 Mar '50

Evaluation: B-2

Date of Report: 22 Mar '50

SOURCE: ☐ ☒

The current residence of OKAWA Sumai is located in NAKATSU-mura  
(中津村), Aino-gun (愛甲郡), KANAGAWA-ken, Honshu, Japan.

大川 周 明

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

- (2)(A) Privacy ☐  
(2)(B) Methods/Sources ☒  
(2)(G) Foreign Relations ☒

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Date: 2001, 0005

FILE IN

OKAWA Sumai

ZJL-00410

**SECRET**

1P

From: Tokyo, Japan		Report No: ZJL-10 Local File No:	
No. of Pages: 8		No. of Enclosures: 3	
Report Made By: [initials]		Approved By: [initials]	
Distribution: By copy to: Wash - 2 Files - 3		Orally to: <i>note: consult upon CE Office for evaluation of Hiroshima reports.</i>	
Source Cryptonym: [ ]		References: [redacted]	
Source, Operational Data, and Comments:			

We attach hereto eight reports on the subject of the JIS.

18 August 1950

*Excluded W/S*

**SECRET**

Classification

FORM NO. 81-10  
FEB 1949

# NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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- (2)(B) Methods/Sources ☒
- (2)(G) Foreign Relations ☐

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Date: 2001, 2005

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IP

Subject: JIS - Japanese Army  
Reconstruction Operations

Report No: ZJL-410 (A)

Date of info: 8 August 1950

Place Acquired: Tokyo, Japan

Date Acquired: 9 August 1950

Evaluation: B-2

Date of Report: 17 August 1950

Source: [ ]

Room 350, on the 5th floor of the MITSUI Main Bank Building (MITSUI  
HONKAKU), Marumachi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo serves as staff headquarters for  
Japanese Army Reconstruction Operations (NIPPON GUN SAIKEN KOSAKU) under  
the guidance of the Japanese Underground Government.

att #1 to ZJL-410

14-2



SECRET

1P

Subject: JIS - Joint Right-Left  
"Oriental Communism"  
Advocated by JIS.

Report No: ZYL-41C (B)

Date of Info: 8 August 1950

Place Acquired: Tokyo, Japan

Date Acquired: 9 August 1950

Evaluation: B-2

Date of Report: 17 August 1950

Source: [ ]

The Japanese Underground Government is working toward a joint rightist-leftist racial front by advocating "Oriental Communism" (TOYO KYOSAN SHUGI) which would bring together into one group Marxists of the 3 following categories:

1. Those connected with the May 15th incident.
2. Those connected with the February 26th incident.
3. Former army and navy officers who have joined the Communist Party.

\* East Asia League (TOA HENMEI) members are being organized with former rightist terrorists playing an important part. This "Oriental Communism" is under the guidance of the Japanese Underground Government. The responsible person is YASUOKA Masamasa (安岡正篤). Other leaders include: SEKIMIZU Hisatsune (迫水久常), NEMOTO Hiroshi (根本博), KIHARA Michio (木原通雄), IKOUYE Nissō (井上日郎), SHINPO Nobuhiko (神保信彦), MIYAMOTO Taku (三上卓), TSUGUOKA Daizaburō (次田大三郎), MURASE Seichi (村辺静一), OKAWA Shunmei (大川周明), TANAKA Seigoro (田中清玄), INATOMO Takeo (岩坪豪雄), TANAKA Keiji (田中啓一) and others.

222 #2 to 251-410

SECRET

Final

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- (2)(A) Privacy ☐  
(2)(B) Methods/Sources ☒  
(2)(G) Foreign Relations ☐

Declassified and Approved for Release  
by the Central Intelligence Agency  
Date: 2001

SECRET

1P

Subject: JIS - Firms Engaged in  
Raising Funds

Report No: ZJL-410 (C)

Date of Info: 8 August 1950

Place Acquired: Tokyo, Japan

Date Acquired: 9 August 1950

Evaluation: B-2

Date of Report: 17 August 1950

Source: C J

The Japan Trading Co. (NIKKO KOSHI) 3-chome, Nihonbashi-dori, Chuo-ku,  
Tokyo and the TAISEI Trading Co. (TAISEI KOSHI), 7th floor, Maru-building,  
Marunouchi, Tokyo, are Japanese Underground Government fund raising firms.

SECRET

att #3 to ZJL-410

~~SECRET~~

Subject: JIS - Japanese Constabulary

Report No: 25L-410(D)

Place Acquired: Tokyo, Japan

Date of Info: 8 August 1950

Evaluation: B-2

Date Acquired: 9 August 1950

Source: [ ]

Date of Report: 17 August 1950

\*  
The TANAKA office of the Japan Trading Co. Branch Office, 4-chome,  
Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, serves as one of the Japanese Police Constabulary's  
NIPPON KEISATSU GUN) Secret Information Conference places (HIMMITSU JOHO  
KAIGISHO). It also serves as a business office for the Japanese Under-  
ground Government's Guidance Kikan (SHIDO KIKAN) which is concerned with  
the Japanese Police Constabulary.

att #410 25L-410

IP

~~SECRET~~

14/12

SECRET

1P

Subject: JIS - IMATOMO Kikan Circu-  
lating Far East Cominform  
Information

Report No: ZJL-410 (E)

Date of Info: 8 August 1950

Place Acquired: Tokyo, Japan

Date Acquired: 9 August 1950

Evaluation: B-2

Date of Report: 17 August 1950

Sources: ☐ ☐

The IMATOMO Takeo (岩田 豪雄) Kikan of the Japanese Underground Government is circulating information pertaining to the Far East Cominform through the JESPER KAKUSHIKI KAISHA (TK: a publishing company), 2-1, Ginza Nishi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo-to. This information is of doubtful authenticity.

SECRET

ext. #5 to ZJL-410

~~End~~

44 1 1/4 11

SECRET

IP

Subject: JIS - "Agitation Center"  
in Marunouchi Building

Report No: ZJL-410 (F)

Date of Info: 8 August 1950

Place Acquired: Tokyo, Japan

Date Acquired: 9 August 1950

Evaluation: B-2

Date of Report: 17 August 1950

Source: ☐ ☐

The ~~YAMATO~~ Transportation Company (YAMATO UNYU KAUSHIKI KAISEA).

5th floor, Marunouchi Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo-to, is a Japanese  
Underground Government agitation center (アジト).

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att #6 to ZJL-410

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1464

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1P

Subject: JIS - Former Generals  
Supervising Set-up of  
Police Reserve

Report No: ZJL-410 (0)

Date of Info: 8 August 1950

Place Acquired: Tokyo, Japan

Date Acquired: 9 August 1950

Evaluation: B-2

Date of Report: 17 August 1950

Source: C J

Former major generals KATAYAMA (片山) and SANAMOTO (沢本)  
) and former Lt. Generals KANAHE Torashiro and ARISUE Seizō are  
concerned with supervision of the organization of the Japanese Police  
Reserve Force (KEISATSU YOBITAI).

att #7 to ZJL-410

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1462

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1P

Subject: JIS - HAYASHI Operations  
in French Indochina

Report No: ZJL-410 (H)

Date of Info: 8 August 1950

Place Acquired: Tokyo, Japan

Date Acquired: 9 August 1950

Evaluation: B-2

Date of Report: 17 August 1950

Source: ☐ ☐

Former colonel HAYASHI Hidenari (林秀澄), of the Japanese Underground Government, is carrying out underground operations (CHIKA KOSAKU KATSUDO) in French Indochina; he has already infiltrated 30 agents into the area.

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att #8 to ZJL-410

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RECEIVED  
Department of the Interior  
Indian Affairs (see serial 1000)

Serial	Subject	Date of Birth
100	Indian Affairs	1000
101	Indian Affairs	1000
102	Indian Affairs	1000
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106	Indian Affairs	1000
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**SUBJECT: Attached Research Institute of the East Asia Economic Survey  
Municipal Bureau (THE KOKAI CHIAI KIKU)**

NAME	NAME	DATE OF BIRTH
1st	Graduate, Chugoku Sei Middle School	FUJIMURA Tetsuo 3 Feb 1925
"	Graduate, Seio Middle School	FUJIMORI Saburo 16 Mar 1924
"	Graduate, Seio Middle School	HAYASHI Eiji 1 Dec 1924
"	Graduate, Teikoku Middle School	KATO Masahiro 1 Sep 1924
"	Graduate Teikoku Middle School	IKEDA Hiroshi 28 Dec 1924
"	Graduate, Commercial School attached to Hansu University	TAKURO Hideo 11 Jan 1925
"	Graduate, Teikoku 1st Middle School	TAKEI Hiroshi 3 Oct 1924

**REMARKS: Chief, Investigation Police to  
Chief, Hansu Ministry Investigation Report, 1942**

COPY

OKAWA Shumei (1129/1557/0719/2494)

An Advisor of AJIA TOMO NO KAI (Asia Friendship Association).  
(FJJ-96, 27 Feb 53, CE III-48)

OKAWA is heading a group of former Japanese military men/ planning for operations in Southeast Asia. . . The group (plans to finance) the overthrow of the French in Indo-China, preliminary to defeating the HO Chi-minh forces there. For details see FJJ-90, 27 Feb. 1953, [ ] CE File III - 44.

Made a speech at the inauguration of TOFU KAI (East Wind Society). He has recovered from the insanity which rescued him from Allied prosecution of Japan's major war criminals and is now increasingly active.  
(State Desp 1074, 5 Dec 52, Rightist Material)

Present at an advisers meeting of AIKOKU SEINEN YUSHI IINKAI held on 20 Oct 52.  
(ZJJ-275, 5 Dec 52, B-10.20)

13 Jun 53- One of leaders and speakers at a meeting of 100 rightists at Mito. Spoke in favor of drafting new Constitution, since present one forced on Japan by America; also said no objection to MSA aid from US, if it could help Japan create an overall economic policy with main emphasis on rural areas.

(FHIS Tokyo Asahi Shimbun 16 Jun 53)

Subject, probably same, is a Councillor for the Restoration Movement Kanto Council, formed in July 53. (CS-39399, 4 Jun 54, Rightist Notebook)

OKAWA Shumei

OKAWA is the Class A war criminal who attracted considerable attention by slapping the bald head of former Premier General TOJO Hideki during a session of the Tokyo War Crimes Tribunal. He was adjudged insane and thus escaped a severe sentence; it has been suspected by many, however, that his "insanity" was feigned. He is now connected with the Asia Affairs Research Society (Ajia Mondai Kenkyu Kai) and with the militant rightist Patriotic Youth Volunteer Committee.

(From Information Report No. FJJ-90, distributed 27 February 1953)

Approved for Release  
by the Central Intelligence Agency  
Date: 2001, 2805

EXEMPTIONS Section 3 (L)

(2)(A) Privacy ☐

(2)(B) Methods/Sources ☒

(2)(G) Foreign Relations ☒

FILE IN

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

AIR

FJBA- 866

22 JUN 1954

Chief, FE

Chief, [ ] Mission, [ ]

INFO: SR/NA

Operational

FUKUDA Masamichi

Ref: FJBA- 865, 18 JUN 1954

Transmitted herewith is Subject's statement on his activities while a member of the Kempeitai.

[ ]  
KUFIRE SECTION I [ ]

Enclosure:

1. 32 page statement as descr above (see (FALL 1954))

10 June 1954

Distribution:

4 - Hqs w/encl

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

Declassified and Approved for Release  
by the Central Intelligence Agency  
Date: 2005

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

- (2)(A) Privacy ☐  
(2)(B) Methods/Sources ☒  
(2)(G) Foreign Relations ☐

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Encl 1 to FJDA- 866  
10 June 1954

IDENTITY

Permanent Address: 1421 Oaza Musakyo, Third Otsu-ku, Hamamatsu-shi, Tokushima  
Ken

Present Address: #2052-7, Ikebukuro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo-to

Name : FUJIOKA Masuichi (4395/3944 1073/0001)

Birthdate : 5 November 1914

I make the following statements freely under no compulsion, and dispense with unnecessary formalities, to the best of my ability.

I. I was born at the permanent address stated above, was graduated from normal elementary school in March 1927, entered Iwajiri Prefectural Middle School in April 1927, and was graduated in March 1932. For approximately a year thereafter, I studied at home preparing for higher school entrance examinations. However, because of conditions at home, I was compelled to accept a position as an apprentice at the Ashio Copper Mines, Furukawa Mining Company in April 1933.

I resigned from the company in December 1934 and was conscripted into the KOROYA Field Artillery Regiment on 10 January 1935. I was promoted to superior Private on 1 December 1935 and assumed the duties of corporal.

Since I was a middle-school graduate, I qualified as a military cadet to take an examination for a reserve officer's commission. However, because of the unfavorable situation at that time, I felt that it was futile to take advantage of my qualifications. Consequently, I spent my time in service as an enlisted man. At that time, my father Sugazaburo (5465/0005/6745) suggested that I take the entrance examination for military police school because it was difficult for a military cadet discharged after one year of service to find employment. Furthermore, since I was dissatisfied with the methods employed by the Army, I took the military

police examination in May 1936. Fortunately, I was among those selected in this fiercely competitive examination, where one person is selected out of every forty-six applicants. On 10 June 1936, I entered the Military Police Superior Privates Candidates Unit, Tokyo Military Police Unit (formerly a part of First Field Artillery Regiment) and graduated with honors on 30 November 1936.

II. Immediately following my graduation on 30 November 1936, I was assigned to the Shibuya Military Police Squad, Tokyo Military Police Unit (led by Colonel SAKAGUCHI Toshima (0972/2609 0193/7456)), where I served under the command of Lieutenant Colonel TOKUDA Minoru (1795/3944 1395), Chief, Shibuya Squad at that time.

For approximately a year after being assigned to the Shibuya Squad, I wore civilian attire and performed routine police duties and employment and marriage investigations for the Army and the Navy. Around November 1937, I was assigned to the Tokko where I assumed charge of right-wing activities - daily accumulation of information pertaining to right-wing activities. Promoted to Military Police Corporal on 1 April 1938, I continued my work with Tokko. In the ensuing period, the persons from whom I collected information, either openly or clandestinely, were as follows:

TATSUOKA Yoshiji (1696/1557 5019/2945), ex-Lieutenant General and Ambassador to the Soviet Union.

HASHIMOTO Kikigoro (2842/2609 2946/0063/6745), ex-colonel and director of the Greater Japan Devotion Society.

SHIMIZU Kazusuke (2309/1696 0001/3940), manager of Kakunisei - committed suicide at Atago Yama, Shiba, during the war.

OHNO Yusei (1129/2773 2589/5116), right-wing leader.



AKIRA (7022/6851 2597), ex-captain, cavalry, and chief, Southern Area Research Institute.

TAKIYA Kunishige (3944/0022 0948/6850), a general

KANASHIMA Yoshiyuki (1557/1497 5030/6037), a general

OKADA Shumei (1129/1557 0719/2494)

In April 1938, Sergeant SASURAI Shoichiro (2937/0064 2973/0001/6745), who had been in charge of foreign affairs, was transferred to Central China and I assumed his duties: watching foreigners residing within the jurisdictional boundaries of the Shibuya Military Police Squad.

A. Frenchman: CHIBARIE (phonetic)

MM Joint Sales K.K. (within Nishi Gosan, 8-chome, Kami-Meguro, Meguro-ku)

Being a well-known industrialist among the Frenchmen residing in Tokyo, he was in close contact with the French Embassy. He was also quite active in Tokyo social circles. With the aid of this said KIMURA Fumie (2606/2625 2429/3068), I conducted secret investigations on CHIBARIE's activities and his contacts. The only information obtained from the said were mere generalities - nothing involving special judicial procedures.

B. German: GEITSU (phonetic), maid for the Military Attache German Embassy (Senya-cho, Iyoyagi). She was a thirty-three year old German maid (single), who had accompanied the military attache from Germany. Because she had been making friendly overtures to the Japanese with her limited repertory of English and Japanese words, the movements of the German Embassy were elicited from her through constant liaison activities but no information of significance were obtained.

C. British Consulate (Konno-cho, Shibuya-ku)

Its movements were elicited from the cooperative efforts of the driver and the maid. I have forgotten their names.

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D. Japs:

RYOJI KIKUCHI (phonetic), (phonetic) (phonetic)

JIKKI KASHIWA (phonetic), language instructor

REIKO KUDO (LEOGLD), press reporter

Approximately twenty resident students

Others, including a person of Turko-Tartar origin, were questioned but no significant information was obtained.

III. I was promoted to sergeant in November 1938. Although assigned to labor and judicial relations, I also participated in routine duties because of the shortage of personnel in the Shibuya Squad at that time. Consequently, I was unable to concentrate my efforts on the investigation of foreigners.

IV. On 14 February 1939, I was transferred to Tokko Section, Tokyo Military Police Headquarters, where I was assigned to the Foreign Affairs Squad.

A. With tension growing in the international scene, the military police units began increasing their personnel. The military police units also underwent a structural reorganization during this period. The Tokyo Military Police Unit at that time consisted of the Kojimachi, Ushigome, Shibuya, Ueno and Shinjuku Squads, and the Fukagawa and Asakusa Detachments. Headquarters consisted of the Tokko and Guard Sections. When I entered military police duty, there were approximately two thousand military police throughout Japan. The Army Military Police School was established a year later. The first group to graduate from this school in December 1937 numbered three hundred. This was the origin of the Nakano Military Police School.

During our training period, which lasted for four months, the training was conducted by units. After the Nakano Military Police School was established, the

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training period was extended to one year and the trainees consisted of applicants from all over Japan.

When I was assigned to the Foreign Affairs Squad, Tokko Section, the head of the squad was a grizzled warrant officer called NADA Kiyoji (0735/3944). He was soon promoted to second lieutenant. It is rumored that he was killed in action in the southern area during the final phase of the war but I am not certain of his wartime movements. UTANI Keihiro (1129/6253 2417/0059/6745) was Chief of the Tokko Section. After my arrival at headquarters, the spy squads were newly organized. These five-man groups were formed to fill the inadequacies of over information gathering. I was assigned to the Soviet and French spy squad. This squad consisted of Sergeants KOZAI Shigeo (7449/6007), KIKUCHI Bunshiro (5468/3069), NOMA Toshiro (6851/3944), KATSURUN Minshiro (0524/6647) and me. KOZAI was the squad leader.

The duties of the spy squads were to trail and to maintain close surveillance of those under suspicion, censor their mail, search their living quarters and conduct secret investigations on their intimate acquaintances. The primary purpose of these activities was to acquire data to expedite the deportation of unwanted foreigners.

I was assigned to spy on the following persons:

French reporter, ABASU (TN: Name of a French Newspaper: GIRAN (phonetic))

French reporter, COMU RUI (phonetic)

Jewish reporter, LAUFOLD

I have forgotten the names of two others.

I spied on GIRAN's daily activities by renting a house one door away from his home (Hinoki-machi, Akasaka). I wired his house, trailed his visitors, investigated his family background, censored his mail, searched his house and made a thorough study of his every movement for a period of three months. As a result, the movements

of SAITOH (phonetic), who was later arrested for his role in the Longo case, because known to the military police.

The investigation of SAITOH was discontinued after one month of unproductive effort.

LEOPOLD was investigated for approximately three months. Being extremely active, two or three suspicious incidents were discovered among his movements. Just as the military police began stepping up the tempo of their investigations on LEOPOLD, a request was made by the Metropolitan Police Board to transfer LEOPOLD's case to them. The military police countered with a request for the Metropolitan Police Board to transfer BOGE prelate of Nikolai Church, under investigation by both military police and the Metropolitan Police Board to the military police. After consultation between the two parties, an agreement was reached whereby the military police discontinued their investigation of LEOPOLD and transferred his case to the Metropolitan Police Board. The whole squad, with the exception of me, was then assigned to the investigation of the Nikolai Church. I was assigned to conduct an investigation on the Soviet Mission.

It seems that LEOPOLD's association with SAITOH (phonetic), consular head of the Soviet Mission was later disclosed by the Metropolitan Police Board leading to LEOPOLD's deportation from Japan. This incident is purported to have taken place in 1940 but the details are not clear.

V. Around June 1939 the Foreign Affairs Squad was temporarily established as an independent office. I worked here under the supervision of Second Lieutenant WADA. In January 1940, this office was established as an independent Foreign Affairs Section and Major NOHURA (6251/2625) was selected as its first chief.

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This section consisted of the British-American subsection (headed by Warrant Officer MORITO Tsune (2704/2609 1603)), German subsection (headed by Warrant Officer OHATA (1129/0.0 7506)), Soviet-French subsection (headed by Warrant Officer SUGIMORI (2619/2773)) and General Affairs subsection (headed by Warrant Officer OGA (1120/3944)).

I was assigned to the Soviet-French Subsection and my primary concern was in Soviet affairs. Sergeant-Major UENAGA Hideo (0000/0026) and I were assigned to the Soviet Mission and the rest of the subsection were assigned to Nikolai Churakh. UENAGA concentrated on the diplomatic department and I concentrated on military officials.

The persons employed by me to gather Soviet information were as follows:

Language instructors:

SATO Kunisada (0146/5671 0948/0001)

KURODA Takeo (7715/3944 6591/3948)

TAKIHIRO Atsushi (3944/0108 \*ATSUSHI)

OTSUKA Chiyo (1129/1046 0578/0108)

MAEDA Fajie (0467/3944 0008/0059/7160)

KAWAZUMI Tadao (1557/6037 1813/7160)

Maids:

SHIMIZU Koyoshi (3237/3055 \*KOYOSHI)

TANABE Yoshi (3944/6708 \*YOSHI)

SUZUKI Koi (6875/2606 \*KOI)

TANAKA Haruo (3944/0022 2504/3068)

I have forgotten the names of three other drivers.

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I also occasionally visited the Trade Commissioner, John A. Moore (6677/3944 5651).

Other businessmen were also frequent visitors. Covert investigation of Nicholas Church was discontinued around April 1940 with no results. All members of the squad were reassigned to continue the investigations initiated by USGAA and me on members of the Soviet Mission. I continued with my investigation of military officials.

I was married in May 1940 and left the official subsection bachelors quarters in Honje for family quarters. I continued with my work as a specialist on Soviet relations.

The PLESNER Case, reported in detail on a separate sheet, was exposed around this period. This led to a change in our intelligence methods employed against the Soviets - Soviet instructions and intelligence procedures pertaining to PLESNER were discontinued.

I was promoted to sergeant-major on 1 December 1941 and my first daughter Hatsu (0443/3068) was born on 20 December 1941.

Immediately thereafter, I was assigned the task of investigating the movements of White Russians residing in Tokyo in addition to the movements of the military attaches to the Soviet Mission. Sergeant-Major KIUCHI Yuji (2606/0355) who had been heading this subsection prior to my promotion to sergeant-major, was replaced by Warrant Officer MOTOKAWA Sotatsu (2609/1557) and MASAKAZU (2973/3704) (believed to be now a Public Safety Investigation Agency member either in Okayama, Hiroshima, or Yamaguchi) was appointed Section Chief. Sergeant-Major UMIARA was promoted to second lieutenant and transferred out of the subsection. Consequently, I was inso facto in charge of Soviet relations. Thereafter, I kept myself occupied gathering information requested by the spy squad.

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VI. I became acquainted with AFANASIOV Boris and other Soviets around this period. My predecessor Sergeant-Major WIKTOR was somewhat overbearing and the members of the Metropolitan Police Board were ruthless in their treatment of White Russians. Since I was gentle and courteous to them from the start, they were favorably disposed toward me.

Disregarding my authoritative powers, etc, I utilized them by employing my techniques of deceit and flattery. In this manner, I acquired information about their fellow men and their personal opinions concerning the war. Touching briefly on the activities of the White Russians at this time, they had formed a group called Society of Russian Refugees in Japan with offices located in the Kuroda Building, Iwanoto-cho, Kanda. SARIYAEFU (SARIYAEV) handled all its administrative affairs. PETORUFU (PETROV) (Yokohama resident) was the Society's president. Although the Society was not engaged in any particular type of work, it began purchasing commodities and handling rationed items on a cooperative basis as the tempo of the war increased. Operations against this Society were conducted directly by the Foreign Affairs Section, Metropolitan Police Board, while I sat on the sidelines.

The Harbin Company was financed cooperatively by the Russians. This was an organization through which various types of clothing were purchased and sold to its members. During the final phase of the war - from around 1944 - business was suspended due to shortages in the allocation of merchandise.

There also existed a fascist society centered around FOROTIKOFU (FOROTIKOV Flagent I), KIPUKAIFU (KIPRAEV), SEKAYONOFU (SEKAYONOV), AKULOFU (AKULOV), PETORIN (PETLIN), RUBANOFU (ROUSANOV), NERUTSUNOFU (NERUTSEV) etc. They were generally referred to as the anti-SNKOM Faction. They opposed SNKOM, former prelate of Nicholas Church in favor of the Japanese prelate DR. Kikori (1420/6851 4107/0001). The pre-SNKOM faction opposed this fascist society from a

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political as well as a religious standpoint. Secretly establishing a church on the second floor of Sakai's home located in Taisido-machi, Setagaya, they congregated each week on Saturdays and Sundays. They continued to oppose each other by reporting unfavorable remarks about their adversaries to military police officials. I took advantage of the influential leadership qualities of PETLIN and ROUSANOV from the anti-SERGEI faction, whose members were being employed by General Staff Headquarters, the Broadcasting Bureau and Japanese Government agencies. I assigned PETLIN to investigate the movements and activities of SERGEI. On the other hand, I cultivated the friendship of SMIRNOV (SMIRNOV), ANDRASHIN (ANDRASHIN), SHIGIRIN, RUDAKOV (RUDAKOV), GORODKOV (GORODKOV), SHIYANIN (SHIYANIN), etc. from the SERGEI faction and utilized them to acquire the movements and sentiments of that group.

Around April 1945, SERGEI, while directly responsible to Bishop AREKUSEI (ALEKSEI) of Moscow, established contact with Chief Counsellor VOLGIN (VOLGIN) of the Soviet Embassy. He investigated the damages incurred during an air attack. Charged with establishing a private unregistered Church, and preaching anti-Axis (Japan, Germany, Italy) and pro-Soviet (Soviet Motherland to Protect the People) propaganda from the pulpit, he was taken into custody. He had finally succeeded in arresting SERGEI.

Around October 1944, the White Russians residing in Tokyo were evacuated en masse by the Metropolitan Police Board to Oyaguchi-machi, Itabashi and compelled to work in an arms factory in Urata. Thereafter, the sentiments of the White Russians began leaning toward the Soviet Motherland and they began forecasting Japan's defeat. They also made every effort to regain Soviet citizenship from the Soviet Embassy. Among the first to apply were the ANDRASHIN (ANDRASHIN) mother and child, ANDRASHIN (ANDRASHIN), and ANDRASHIN (ANDRASHIN), and ANDRASHIN (ANDRASHIN).



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The above concludes the movements of the Russians prior to the termination of the war. I shall now revert to the Military Police Unit.

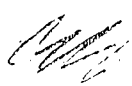
VII. After grasping Soviet conduct and methods in the Blindfold Case, I participated in Operation K under the command of Colonel TAKADA (2976/3944), Section 6, General Staff Headquarters. This operation was conducted under the direct command of Major MCHURA Masakazu (6851/2625 2973/0001) and Major SHIMIZU of (4101/3453) Military Police Headquarters.

#### Concerning Operation K

Operation K was planned by General Staff Headquarters and executed by the Soviet Squad, Foreign Affairs Section, Military Police Unit. The essence of this operation is as follows:

The Soviet Embassy was penetrated by our agents, who feigned interest in participating as Soviet agents. Replies to Soviet questioning were all manufactured in advance by General Staff Headquarters. In brief, spies were planted within the Soviet Embassy with fictitious information, prompting the Soviets to formulate policies which proved advantageous to Japan. We also distorted Japan's actual situation of Soviet authorities causing them to compile unreliable estimates concerning Japan.

This operation was conducted by a group of about twenty, all working under strict security regulations. After training ODA Hideo (1420/3944 5391/7160), reporter attached to the Army Ministry and YOSHIOKA (0679/1481), a teacher at the Paritsu Dai Koto Jogakko, Fukagawa-ku, (English speaking), to operate as Soviet spies, I assigned YOSHIOKA to SAMOILEV (SAMOILEV) of TASS News and ODA to SKARILIN, member of the Air Attache's Office of the Soviet Embassy. ODA gained entry to the Soviet Embassy through an introduction from a language instructor



3-10-41. YASHIOKA was instructed to visit the Soviet Embassy openly to apply for a position as a language instructor. Thereafter, he made frequent trips to the Embassy during the ensuing months. During that period, he disclosed that he was destitute and encountering difficulties; he also revealed some of his innermost secrets in order to gain their trust. Finally, after approximately two months, he was accepted by them and received his first orders. YASHIOKA accomplished his assignment but OSA was an absolute failure. YASHIOKA continued his spy activities for approximately six months. He was then withdrawn from Operation K because of changes in the state of affairs. Having accomplished its objective, the operation itself was automatically terminated before it had a chance to become deep-rooted. This was around the year 1942. All war plans undergo changes depending on the situation. At that time we had accomplished our objective and automatically terminated the operation before it became known to our adversary.

VIII. After the termination of Operation K, I cooperated and alternated with the Metropolitan Police Board in trailing and observing the activities of all members of the Soviet Embassy. Actually, from 1941 until the end of the war, our spying activities against the Soviets were restricted to trailing and observation. We were implementing the conclusion that thorough trailing and observation were the only available means of ferreting out true Soviet spies. Although we had been conducting operations against the Soviets for a number of years, our primary objective at that time was to ferret out Soviet spies.

With GHASAI Hideo (1129/2890 4423/7160) the Metropolitan Police Board and we in charge of operations, we assigned our agents to trail all the members of the Soviet Mission. As a result, they apparently encountered difficulties in engaging in intelligence activities as is attested by the fact that they tried everything within their power to hinder our operations. On occasions, blows were exchanged

in the course of a trailing assignment. Soviet wireless communications were disrupted by monitoring and interference from short-wave broadcasts undertaken by General Staff Headquarters, Military Police School, etc., causing Soviet Embassy members to contact their agents on the street. In this way, trailing proved effective to a certain degree.

In addition to taking charge of trailing and observing the Soviet Embassy, I utilized all the persons frequenting the Embassy - new arrivals YAMAGUCHI Sato (1472/0656 SATO), YOKOIYAMA Setsuko (2897/1473 SETSU/1311) in addition to those previously mentioned - by establishing liaison with them. I also maintained surveillance over the White Russians as indicated in a previous paragraph.

In November 1944, I received an award from the Army Ministry for arresting and investigating YAMAGUCHI Sato. Since I have reported this arrest on a separate sheet, I shall omit the details at this time.

#### IX. Concerning Operation Interception

Around May 1945, the war situation had already become unbearable and air attacks increased in intensity. I continued with my trailing activities.

Around June 1945, the Tokyo Military Police Unit was elevated to the status of Tokyo Military Police Units Headquarters. I believe that Lieutenant Colonel TAKASAKA (7559/0978) was Chief of the Foreign Affairs Section. It was around this period when orders were issued by the War Ministry to launch Operation Interception. This was probably the last frantic effort in the final phase of the war.

Operation Interception was not limited to the Soviet Embassy. All persons suspected of having the slightest association with foreigners were delivered to the Military Police Unit, where they were detained for questioning for about a week. They were released after taking an oath (to refrain from all associations with foreigners). These activities were called Operation Interception. Persons

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investigator of the following:

- Tanaka (2073/0004 2009/0005), Tokyo agent for TASS News.

- Kenji Ippel (5915 0001/1527), part-time employee, Toho Studios.

- Satoru Shiga (0103/4258 0100), friendly with Soviet consul IVAN V  
PUTA SEMENOV

Hiwa (0005/6544 fmu), HIYONARI SAKURAGAWA's dentist


- Yoshi (4335/6752 YOSHI), a widow, who had a number of foreign acquaintances including a native of Siam.

Around July 1945, the Military Police Unit underwent a structural reorganization. The Foreign Affairs Section was assimilated into the Tokko Police Unit and divided into companies. Soviet relations were assigned to the CBATA (1129/UD 7515) was the original company commander but he was relieved by first lieutenant CBATA (0022/2625) because of illness. I will explain the details fully in a subsequent paragraph. I was in charge of Soviet relations at that time. I was promoted to warrant officer in December 1944. I had qualified in the examination for officer candidates' school but the school was being suspended because of the intensity of the air raids. Although I was scheduled for an appointment to a second lieutenant around the end of September, I became a casualty on 25 September and left the Army.

I have reviewed my movements, in general, up to the end of the war. Please forgive me for not recording the events in chronological order. I will attempt to describe the post-war conditions and the war-time conditions that I have omitted, as they return to me.

Concerning the Conditions Existing during the Final Phase of the War

Although a variety of conflicting views were reported by newspapers and magazines concerning the conditions existing during the final phase of the war, if memory serves me right, their interpretations were all quite incorrect. To me, they were merely speculations founded on pure conjecture.



At that time, we were located in the Shufu-no-Toko Company, Surugadai, Tokyo. The entire building had been requisitioned by Tokyo Police Unit, Tokyo Military Police Unit Headquarters, (Commanding officer, at that time, was Lieutenant Colonel ROUSAO (5671/6631)).

I was, as usual, in charge of Soviet relations. Going back over my ten years of service with the Military police, I realized that eight of those years had been spent in Soviet relations. Although most of my fellow-workers had been rotated from time to time, I had remained at my post continuously after being transferred from Shibuya Headquarters. Consequently, I have participated in practically all the cases. I believe that I am familiar with all the cases concerned with Soviet relations. Therefore, I repeat that all the statements that have been made concerning the wartime and immediate post-war periods are unfounded.

#### Emperor's Broadcast concerning the Termination of Hostilities

Japan's supreme governing body began holding a continuous session within the Imperial Court from the morning of 6 August to determine whether or not to continue the war. A warning was received from the United States to the effect that an atom bomb would be dropped on Tokyo in the event a definite reply had not been received by 12 August. Aware of the consequences, the Emperor, Imperial family and their retainers overrode the opposing military clique and directed the Foreign Ministry to transmit a reply consenting to the terms of unconditional surrender. If the young officers clique had not resisted so stubbornly, we could have avoided the atom bombs, which were dropped on 12 and 13 August. Although various opinions were aired among the military police units at that time, they were in unanimous favor of accepting unconditional surrender, and they were the ones who rallied the masses behind them. The general public is not aware of this fact.

Generally speaking, none of the military units, before and during the war, was more democratic-minded than the military police non-commissioned officers and below. The worst members of the military police were the youthful graduates of the Military Academy. Their attitudes toward non-commissioned officers and below reflected the training and educational philosophy administered during the era of General HASAKI (4176/1505). Consequently, they considered non-commissioned officers and below as subhumans and took pride in assuming the authority credited to the Emperor. On the other hand, outside operators for the military police are in daily contact with society at large. They were also able to acquire their own brand of knowledge that stimulated progressive thinking. Consequently, they were laughing from within at the antics of these young Military Academy graduates. Furthermore, since we possessed a variety of information concerning the war, we were able to anticipate coming events more quickly than these youthful officers. However, we were restricted from reporting the actual movements of society by receiving immediate reprimands for every bit of information inclined toward peace. Consequently, although we received intermittent information of interest to Japan as well as to foreign countries, this information is withheld from the general public. The reasons were not merely because of personal fears - a violation of these restrictions would invite a probe into the origin of the information with its accompanying toll of human sacrifice.

Among my recollections of the final phase of the war, the most glorious event was the Emperor's broadcast. I believe it was around 13 August. The chief technician of NHK and his crew of eleven assistants were secretly directed to the Imperial Palace to record the Imperial edict announcing the conclusion of the war. Unfortunately, the chief technician and ten of his assistants were

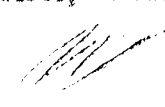
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Discovered and arrested by the guards of the Honoe Division. The second spy, who had accompanied the chief technician, escaped with the recording by concealing it around his waist. However, the problem was to deliver the recording to the broadcasting station on 15 August, the date scheduled for the broadcast. Two companies of the Fourth Honoe Infantry Regiment, formerly located at Aoyama, had seized the broadcasting station at 0500 hours, 15 August. No one was permitted to enter or leave the station and all the station employees were imprisoned in one of the offices. The entire broadcasting network was sequestered by the Honoe Division.

I was dispatched at 0600 hours, 15 August to the broadcasting station. My squad, consisting of Sergeant-Major INOUE (0064/0006) and five subordinates, was assigned to persuade the two companies occupying the broadcasting station to permit the broadcast of the imperial edict at noon, 15 August.

As I approached the front gate of NHK with my squad at 0600 hours, 15 August, we were halted by the sentry. Addressing the sentry, I replied "What kind of a soldier are you? If you are a Japanese soldier, why do you impede the entry of the Military Police of the Imperial Army? I cannot converse with a mere sentry. I came to see the commanding officer. Let me speak to him". After a verbal exchange lasting approximately five minutes, during which the sentry was poised to stab me to death, I finally gained entry into the front reception room of NHK. There I was greeted by the commanding officer, who was an Infantry First Lieutenant (although I have forgotten his name, he was a graduate of a normal school and the Staff Officers School). Asking why NHK had been seized, the commanding officer replied that he had received orders from higher officials and that he was not familiar with the details. He had been instructed to permit no one, including Japanese soldiers and Military Police, to enter the premises; and that no broad-



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orders were to be permitted without special orders. He emphasized that those were orders from the battalion commander. Assuming the role of a war authority, I replied that the Emperor had held an extended conference with Japan's supreme governing body and had reached the momentous decision to terminate the war. I also cajoled him with "The battalion commander's instructions to you were originally issued by a confused group of Honoe Division officers who are unfamiliar with the prevailing situation" and other deceptive statements. I finally persuaded him to comply with my request. Moreover, he agreed to cooperate with the Military Police. I also instructed the NHK employees to refrain from engaging in any activity unless it was directed by the Military Police and gained their confidence by promising them a full explanation by noon. Staff members of the Honoe Division accompanied by Second Lieutenant TAKEMURA (4551/0022) from the War Ministry came to me with war ministry orders announcing that the Emperor had reversed his decision to terminate hostilities and that I was directed to suspend the broadcast and return to my headquarters with my squad. Suspecting intrigue from the insurgents, I immediately cautioned the employees of NHK and the commanding officer of the guard unit, and reported the incident to Military Police Headquarters. Major CHISAKI (0572/1505) arrived in a side-car and, retaining the Military Police at the broadcasting station, he tricked Major TAKEMURA into leaving the premises with him.

In this manner, the minority group of insurgents were all taken into custody by the Military Police without any trouble, due to the superior planning of the Military Police. Subsequently, the recording was transported to NHK escorted by the First Division under the command of Major-General TATSUNI (5591/1569), Chief of the General Staff. The broadcast was conducted under my direct supervision. The Japanese public perceived their first glimpse of peace by virtue of the Imperial edict.

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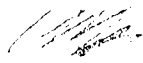
Although this fact is unknown to the rest of the world, I feel that I am not exaggerating when I say that I am the one, who was chiefly responsible for the smooth execution of the critical moment that determined Japan's present disposition. This fact is still not known among the Japanese. A group of persons are distorting my accomplishments in order to reap financial gains. This is my first public statement since the conclusion of the war.

#### Concerning Post-War Conditions

Hearing that the Military police were the only units to be retained after the surrender, I decided to remain with them. Sweeping changes took place within the Military Police Unit, where all of Japan's military activities were being concentrated, and the Unit expanded rapidly. I was not in accord with the methods being employed by the military. They had forgotten the main functions of the military police and designed an Army under the guise of the military police. Because of this military concentration within the military police, a barrage of objections were expressed by the occupation forces, leading eventually to the dissolution of the military police. In retrospect, although these words were not expressed by Vice-President Nixon, I believe that the United States authority made a terrible mistake by dissolving the Japanese Army. Discretion in their directives should have dictated the continuous survival of the military police. This might have prevented the materialization of the existing predicament. Although various critical opinions were later expressed concerning this point, my belief is that if General MacArthur made blunders in his administrative policies, the Japanese military group was also at fault as mentioned above.

I will conclude this topic at this point because of its remote connections with the theme.

Immediately following the termination of the war, the Foreign Affairs Section



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was assigned to Foreign Relations Section and I was assigned Nakoto (1046/2605 6134) as staff member of Military Police Headquarters and chief of the entire Tokyo Section was assigned Section Chief. I continued to be in charge of Soviet trade relations, heading Sub-section #3, Foreign Relations Section composed of twenty-eight persons. The primary job confronting the military police was to pacify the bellicose forces opposing surrender. The Foreign Relations Section was assigned to guarantee order during the debarkation of American troops. In order to safeguard General MacArthur's arrival at Atsugi Airfield, I mobilized two truckloads of military police. However, since General MacArthur felt that a military police escort was not required, I withdrew my men and resigned the task to the police.

Next, approximately five hundred students of the Air Academy at Toyooka, Suitama-ken entered themselves on a hill at Ueno and attempted a revolt in opposition to the surrender. The first attempt to restore order was made by Lieutenant Colonel FUJINO. He was stripped of his clothing and taken captive. First Lieutenant SAKAKA made the next attempt but he was unable to obtain results. Finally, we established our position at the Ueno Nikkatsu Theatre and severed all their outside contacts. The rebels were eventually overcome with hunger and persuaded by the military police to disband.

In addition, there were numerous incidents of suicide such as the mass haramaki of thirty right-wing patriots on Atago Hill; the military police returnee from China, who shot himself with a pistol in front of the Imperial Palace; the suicide disturbance within the official barracks of the Military Police, etc.

Immediately after the termination of war, I returned to Tokyo with my children and bided my time drinking sake daily. A sizeable number of military police personnel, who had engaged in malpractice during the war, suddenly forgot the precepts of military police regulations and deserted to evade the avenging justice precipitated by international law.

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On 25 September 1945, I severed my ties with the military police unit and moved to 709-3, Itatenai, Itabashi-ku, with my family.

#### The Start of my Civilian Life

With the conclusion of my approximately ten years service as a military police, I was compelled to find civilian means to support my wife and child. At that time, the living conditions of the vanquished Japanese inhabitants were deplorable. At the time of demobilization, I received twenty-five pieces of canned food, five shō of rice, several items of clothing, and about one hundred fifty yen. Although I had a little in my savings, the road immediately ahead was dark and foreboding. All of my fellow associates had fled from and I alone remained. Around November 1945, I received my first summons to appear at the residual headquarters of the Military Police Unit (presently occupied by the Tax Office - in front of the streetcar stop at the bottom of the Kuden). Colonel YAMAMURA (1471/3124), former Chief of the Foreign Affairs Section, Military Police Headquarters was in charge. I was questioned about American prisoners. Since I had been assigned to Soviet relations and was in no way connected with the United States Forces, I was summarily permitted to return home.

Around this period, I encountered KATO Tokumasa (0502/5671 5260/0036), a middle school classmate. He had accumulated money during the war as a merchant in steel products and he requested me to join him in a business venture. I frequented his shop regularly working as a sort of a broker.

Around the latter part of October 1945, WATANABE Zenichiro (3256/6708 0910/0001/6745), employed by the European-American Department of the Mainichi visited me and introduced me to ITO Genji (0122/5671 0337/3112), ITO Yuji (0122/5671 0362/0022) and KANUMA Takemasa (6535/6752 2976) (All fellow-classmates of WATANABE while he was studying foreign languages in Tokyo), three former inter-

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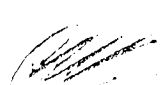
premises at General Staff Headquarters. After exchanging amenities, they confronted us with the following proposition:

"The Japanese public is being awarded with the erroneous Red propaganda of Soviet culture by Communist party members, liberated after the war. We hope to form our own independent organ, neutral and unwavering, to counter the strategy of the Japanese Communist Party and to expose its true characteristics. General Staff Headquarters has also consented to support the organ. Would you consider joining us?"

I deliberated on my past activities in Soviet relations as well as my chances for making a living out of my past experiences. Considering also the new challenge of confronting the Japanese Communist organ, I agreed to cooperate with them.

We pooled our efforts to raise funds but we were confronted with an insurmountable obstacle. Finally, I explained my troubles to KATO and he consented to supply us with the necessary funds. In November 1945, we established our first temporary office in a rented pawn shop in Jimbocho, Ganda. Our staff of eight consisted of KATO, the two ITOS, KAKURE, OHASHI, YASUOKA, WATANABE and me. Our work consisted of publishing weekly Soviet News under the title of Soviet Cultural Society directed by KATO Tokyusai. This news included translations of Soviet foreign broadcasts by ABRAMOV and ROUSANOV and variety of Soviet material that had been obtained to date. During this period, a number of occupation authorities came to investigate the nature of our business but they were all satisfied that this was not a Red organ.

Around February 1946, we moved our office to 2-chome, Shimo-Ochiai, Shinjuku and obtained the services of YAKAYAMA Jiro (0022/1472/2945/6745). We then proceeded to publish the Monthly Soviet in addition to our weekly Soviet News.



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Although the business had been making progress up to that point, Ito Genji began negotiating in illegal paper transactions and the association started to assume the appearance of a Japanese Communist organ because of Ito's frequent contacts with the Communist Party and Third Secretary "ADELUNG" of the Soviet Embassy. This situation led to an incident, Ito became ill, and the business began to deteriorate. At this juncture, the business was reorganized and Baba Hideo (7456/1023 4423/7160), publishing head of the Mainichi Newspaper Company, Chief of the Russia Section, Representative of the Right-Wing Socialist Party and present mayor of the city of Ikuta was selected as our representative.

Both ITOs were simultaneously discharged. The date was around May 1946.

The Japanese Communist Party responded by voicing their opposition; they dispatched attorney KUMAHARA Yoshio (2698/2351 5030/7160) to obtain a financial settlement for ITO; they created general disorder and a series of incidents. However, ITO was eventually defeated by his own malpractices and rejected by the Japanese Communists. Around August, I lost interest in the business because differences of opinion and resigned. ITO passed away soon after.

Although I do not know how the business fared thereafter, they seemed to have gone bankrupt soon after. Their failure could be attributed to the fact they had failed to recognize my practical views and relied too heavily on the ungrounded theories of their crude members.

I was investigated by TANAKA Haruo (3768/1556) and OISO (1129/4335) of the Investigation Section, Internal Affairs Ministry because of my connections with the Soviet Cultural Society. Concluding that I was not a Communist devotee, they visited me at my home and questioned me thoroughly about the Society. I answered them frankly and without exception. They were satisfied with my

Residence, I was recruited to cooperate with them as an unofficial member of the Investigation Section. Thereafter, I again permitted my presence to be felt among the Russians and proceeded to collect information as in the past. My principal contacts during that period were SHI TS, SHAW IV, and KAWA IV. The Investigation Section supplied me with information pertaining to Russians and the Communist Party but I never mentioned the fact that I had handled those affairs during my years of service with the Military Police.

With these contacts as the basis, I participated in a number of brokerage activities including a trip to Hirai-sai, Fukushima-ken with SHV TS to buy five carloads of charcoal. I also took part in the formation of the Soviet Association (I shall omit my report concerning the formation of the Soviet People's Association because it has already been mentioned in both volumes of my "Soviet People I have Observed")

I continued working for the Internal Affairs Ministry until around April 1947, when the Internal Affairs Ministry halted operations (By order of the Occupation Forces). After April 1947, I was employed by the Inakawa Physical and Chemical Research Institute (I assisted SHV TS Zina in obtaining employment with this company located on the eighth floor of the Harunouchi Building, through the efforts of ANGE Takeo (4377/3037 2976/7160).

I came in contact with the Occupation Forces at this time. While I was with the Inakawa Physical and Chemical Research Institute, a fat man (FOKEM) came frequently to visit Zina. That is how I became aware of him. I was introduced to him for the first time around May 1947. While I was in the Harunouchi Building, two foreigners came to see me unexpectedly. One was a nisei in uniform; the other was wearing a green gabardine suit. Since they had come to escort me in a jeep,

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and suspecting that I might be arrested and detained as a war criminal, I requested a friend to handle my duties during my expected absence before accompanying the two foreigners out of the building. Our destination was the room in the far right on the first floor of the Nishi Matsuzumi Building located in Toranomon, Shibuya. (This location was the former Tokyo JOURNAL Office). The first man arrived accompanied by two first lieutenants, two sergeants (nisei) and two persons in civilian clothes. He began by speaking Russian but I could not comprehend him. He next spoke in English but the two nisei interpreters had a difficult time interpreting his statements. In essence, this meeting involved a general questioning on the ideological inclinations and Soviet connection of Zina SHVETS preliminary to her marriage to an American soldier. I commented favorably on Zina's background and assured them that their fears were unfounded.

Following the questioning, I countered them with the following remarks:

"This information field has fallen into utter confusion since the termination of the war. Numerous information brokers have cropped up, anxious to sell information to American Army organs. Many of these brokers have taken advantage of my name to dispose of their information. I have also heard that information is being peddled by some unruly characters, who have no connections whatsoever in the field of information gathering. I have been questioned by police authorities a number of times on the above misapprehensions. I have been, from the past, a sort of person who accepts anything once. That is, anything based on a solid foundation. Although my name has been linked with a number of articles, I cannot shoulder responsibility for any of them."

To which the fat man replied that the purpose of bringing me here today was to question me about mine. After hearing my story, he reaffirmed the fact that an abundance of information bearing my name were being circulated, etc. After making arrangements to meet again, I returned home. Thereafter, I agreed to cooperate with the fat man and proceeded to meet him twice weekly at the Nishi Matsugumi Building. During this period, I participated in the SEIGAI Case, FLEISHER Case, YAMAGUCHI Sato Case and the Sorge Case. I also submitted to the fat man a combined investigation report on VIKTOR SESENI and KLAUSNER (KLAUSNER) and the Society of Russians Residing in Japan. I believe that my meeting with you took place approximately three months later.

Before I met the fat man, I believe it was around April 1946, I was told that a first lieutenant accompanied by a nurse visited my home during my absence and made various inquiries about me. They also appear to have made inquiries about me around the neighborhood. I learned about these happenings at a later date.

Hereafter, I will discuss the other occupation personnel as well as the Japanese (primarily police officials) personnel with whom I associated in the process of collecting information. I may record unnecessary and personal information as it comes to my mind. In advance, I request that you overlook my chronological errors and my inability to recall names and dates. I will fully record the activities in which I participated directly because I am well aware of them. The persons with whom I have had information collecting associations with, after consenting to cooperate with you, are as follows:

1. ENDOHARA Shiro (0022/2025 1363)

is a war hero and raised in Hawaii and is a graduate of Hawaii University



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and the Officer Candidate School. He was sent next to the Tokyo Military Police Unit in February 1945 with the rank of Captain.

After the war, he was employed as an interpreter by a United States Army Signal Unit, that occupied the offices of the fourth floor of the Mattori Watch Store on the corner of Minza 4-chome. During this period, he became acquainted with a major engaged in information-collecting activities. Under this major's direction, KAKIMURA began participating in the work of collecting Soviet information. He came to the camera shop located within the Washington Shoe Store on Ganza which I was operating jointly with former military police Warrant Officer KADA (6851/3944), to request our cooperation. He came to see us several times concerning this matter but learning that he was working for a United States Army organization, we immediately severed our relations with him. The United States Army organ had investigated him because he had been a company commander during the war. Initially, I had extended a helping hand to him because he was unfamiliar with the work. However, realizing later that he was pursuing this work on a business basis, I retracted my assistance. I couldn't help feeling that I was being unfair to his employers. Furthermore, he was a braggart and dishonest whenever money was involved. Frustrated over his inability to produce, he must have circulated information bearing the signature of KADA and me. I recall being reprimanded by the fat man for those acts.

For the reasons stated above, I have neither contributed information of any significance to KAKIMURA nor have I been associating with him as of late.

2. TANAKAWA Haruo (3768/1556 2532/3948) (2 Iwabuchi-cho, Kita-ku; police Inspector, KRP)

As stated previously, I became acquainted with him in 1946 during the incident concerning the Soviet Cultural Society. I had worked with him on a number of cases prior to the dissolution of the Internal Affairs Ministry. I have also continued

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associating with him even now after becoming acquainted with you. However, also, I have carefully avoided divulging information externally since that time experience with him. I have been associating with him purely as a friend and I have not divulged information of any importance to him.

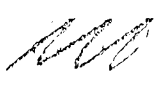
As I recall, the only information I have given to him is the names of the officials of the Russian Society and particulars on the activities of KADOKAWA, DONALD, and SAWATSU. As for information concerning my past history, I do not recall whether I mentioned any of my past experiences to him. In any event, since I had difficulties in making both ends meet at that time, and since employment with your organization was a crucial survival problem for me, I had resolved to take sufficient precautionary measures, even among my Japanese compatriots. I have been doing so to this day. I have not seen TANAKA since last summer a year ago. In my meetings with him prior to summer of last year, I constantly avoided involvement in informational discussions.

3. HAYASHI Saburo (2651/0005 6745) (123-1, Saginomiya, Suginami-ku)

He is an ex-colonel and a Soviet expert, who was formerly attached to General Staff Headquarters and is well-known among occupation-force personnel. I believe that he is associated with NYK.

I have been acquainted with him since the days of the Soviet Cultural Society and I had discussed Soviet problems with him on several occasions prior to my association with you. I have also discussed with him, on several occasions, various conditions pertaining to the former Soviet Embassy and to White Russians but I cannot say with certainty whether I have imparted to him a particular article of information. On the other hand, I have gained information from him.

My associations with him have been solely as a fellow student in Soviet studies.



4. Concerning my association with Soviet and Communist Party relations have been as follows:

a. KUDA (0944/1650/1944) Sergeant in charge of information, Itabashi Police Station. Encountering difficulties in implementing JAB orders to investigate the Soviets residing wit in his jurisdiction, he had come to me twice for professional assistance. The information requested was on MIKULIN and MORDIKHEIN. Since I had previously questioned these people, I supplied KUDA with a brief resume of their chronological history, personality and character. That was the extent of my association with KUDA.

b. SATO (0146/5671), Sergeant, Toyogi Police Station (retired). Since the TASS News Agency, located at Hitagaya, Toyogi fell within the jurisdictional boundaries of the Toyogi Police Station, this station was ordered to conduct secret inquiries on the Agency. SATO had been assigned to this project and having heard of my experiences from a former member of Metropolitan Police Board, he had come to me for assistance. I met SATO in 1949. I was, at that time, operating a Chinese restaurant on the main thoroughfare opposite the Itabashi Station. Feeling ridiculous at the prospect of talking seriously with this amateur sleuth, I amused myself with subtle sarcasm, carefully avoiding his provocation. Contrary to his purpose, I required information for him. He revisited my restaurant periodically during the following six months but I merely imparted to him the methods of conducting secret inquiries and the security measures to be taken in the performance of his duties. Consequently, he has not acquired any information from me.

c. I have also been summoned by Investigation Second Section, Metropolitan Police Board. I answered the summons but the questioning did not materialize because the only official happened to be absent.

Around October 1953, I was revisited by the same official from the Metro-

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Metropolitan Police Board (I have forgotten his name). He questioned me about YAMAGUCHI Sato and we discussed the subject briefly. I recall reporting to you concerning this incident.

As I recall, he stated that he had been requested by Air Force Headquarters FAF to call on me. About one month later, this was when I was residing at 2504-1 Itabashi, Itabashi-ku, I was visited by one caucasian and one nisei interpreter. They explained that YAMAGUCHI Sato was currently being employed by the Air Force club at Tachikawa and requested me to write a summary statement on her because it was required to qualify her employment. I reported this incident to you and submitted a copy of the statement as directed by you.

I have met neither this foreigner nor the Metropolitan Police Board official since then.

6. YOSHINO Gosseson (0679/6851/0663/1563/5898/7024) and KAWADA Satoshi (6851/0656 6170) of Public Safety, Third Section, Metropolitan Police Board have visited me (1951) at my home approximately five times. I have reported these events and submitted their name cards to you. As I recall, KAWADA (3109/3944) a police inspector, who was formerly with the Foreign Affairs Section (Metropolitan Police Board) and is presently assigned to Public Safety Third Section has known AFANASIEV for some time. When AFANASIEV was preparing to sell his house in Itabashi, KAWADA and I met unexpectedly at his house. Since he had been a casual acquaintance, I did not remember him but he recognized me immediately and related the incident to his fellow-workers YAMAGUCHI and YOSHINO, eight staff members of the Japan Communist Party and about the Russian Society. I answered their questions tactfully, and, as I recollect, I presented you with a detailed report of the questioning. I recall being annoyed at the persistent and spirited notices displayed by YOSHINO. I also recall the caustic remarks which I mentioned him.

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e. I was also visited, at night, by a member of the Special Investigation Bureau. I do not recall his name, but he bore a letter of introduction from Chief OSA (mentioned previously), Ichikawa Police Station. The purpose of his visit was to request information concerning a Russian residing in Oyaguchi, Itabashi-ku. I believe his name was KADIC IN (phonetic) (White Russian). He pressed me with question concerning the subject's personal history, personality and ideological inclination but I merely answered "I do not know" and "I have forgotten." He has not been back since.

##### 5. Association with Americans.

a. Surprised by a summons from the War Crimes authorities, IAF Headquarters, I hurried to the eighth floor of the Heiji Seimei Building, where I was questioned by an extremely stout judiciary named SUKONIMITSU and an interpreter named HASEGAWA (5509/1497). This incident took place around June 1950. The questioning concerned legal proceedings against Nikolai Church. They were fighting the case in favor of the current primate (who had come from America) and they wanted my clarification of the events of the past. Realizing that the problem was in no way directly concerned with information activities, I proceeded to give a detailed account of the financial status of the church, etc. Informing me that the rest of the answers could be more appropriately presented by the interpreter, I met the interpreter on four subsequent occasions.

b. During the morning of 3 January 1951, I was visited by two foreigners. One was a slim foreigner about forty-five years old and the other was a Jew in uniform. We were just preparing to visit my wife's home for the New Year's festivities and the children were impatiently urging us to go. Consequently, we were only able to converse for approximately ten minutes. I cannot recall the purpose of that particular visit. Although he might be assumed to be a Jewish informant, partial to the cause from which he came on that occasion, I cannot recall discussing anything

about PI 2244.

The above is my testimony to the best of my recollection. I will add to the testimony as the facts return to my mind. However, I believe that I have covered all my associations with the Army of Occupation and Japanese police officials.

Although I have had a number of other personal experiences since the termination of hostilities, operated restaurants in Yokujima, Ueno, Atabashi, etc., associated with Chinese, purchased the building occupied by the Russian Society in Japan, etc., I shall omit them because they are not related to the problem at hand.

31 January 1954

/s/ Masuichi FUKUDA (Thumbprint)

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## NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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REPORT NO. FJD-1597

# **INFORMATION REPORT** CONTROLLED AMERICAN SOURCE

COUNTRY Japan

DATE DISTR. 18 August 1955

SUBJECT YOSHIMURA Hiroshi

NO. OF PAGES 1

PLACE

ACQUIRED Japan, Tokyo (10 August 1955)

NO. OF ENCLS. 0  
(LISTED BELOW)DATE OF  
INFO.

August 1955

SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO. ZJJ-186

GRADING OF SOURCE						COLLECTOR'S PRELIMINARY GRADING OF CONTENT					
COMPLETELY RELIABLE	USUALLY RELIABLE	FAIRLY RELIABLE	NOT USUALLY RELIABLE	NOT RELIABLE	CANNOT BE JUDGED	CONFIRMED BY OTHER SOURCES	PROBABLY TRUE	POSSIBLY TRUE	DOUBTFUL	PROBABLY FALSE	CANNOT BE JUDGED
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.

## THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Former Japanese intelligence officer (B) from an acquaintance of YOSHIMURA (F).  
Appraisal of Content: 3

YOSHIMURA Hiroshi<sup>1</sup>, head of the Asian Problems Research Association (Ajia Mondai Kenkyu Kai)<sup>2</sup>, has always been interested more in intelligence activities than in medicine, in spite of the fact that he was formerly a medical officer in the Japanese Army. He is said to be a very resourceful person.

- 1 Source Comment. YOSHIMURA was with the HISHII Butai, the bacteriological warfare unit of the Japanese Army in Manchuria during the war.

Comment. YOSHIMURA was a captain in the Japanese Army Medical Corps and is a graduate of the Medical College of the Kyoto University. For more background information see ZJJ-186.

- 2 Comment. According to a different informant, although there was connection between this Association and the Continental Problems Research Institute (Tairiku Mondai Kenkyu Sho) when the former was first organized, there is none at present.

Field Comment. ZJJ-136 reported that this Association was founded in late spring of 1951 by YOSHIMURA, OKAWA Shumei, and TAI Ch'ung-hsi to collect information necessary for Japan to maintain absolute neutrality and to disseminate it to those sympathetic with the aim of the organization.

### EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

- (2)(A) Privacy ☐  
 (2)(B) Methods/Sources ☒  
 (2)(G) Foreign Relations ☐

Declassified and Approved for Release  
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 Date: 2001, 2005

## NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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From: [ ] Report No: FJB-2000 2222  
No. of Pages: 2 No. of Enclosures: 1 (2 pages)  
Report Made By: [ ] Approved By: [ ]  
Distributions: 2  
Source Cryptonym: [ ]

This information was passed [ ] by [ ] in Operational Memorandum  
No. 292, dated 20 July 1955, and No. 375, dated 31 Oct 55.  
The information was obtained from [ ] who got it from  
[ ] at occasional meetings from April 55 through 26  
September 1955.

No extra-KUBARK dissemination of this report is being made  
because of its CE nature.

Projects: [ ] [ ]

# NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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

## EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

- (2)(A) Privacy ☐
- (2)(B) Methods/Sources ☒
- (2)(G) Foreign Relations ☐

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L  
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL/NO DISSEM ABROAD

INDEX

44-7-37

FJB-02222

59

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE. NOTE FCBEGONING EXPLANATION.

**EXEMPTIONS** Section 3(b)  
 (2)(A) Privacy ☐  
 (2)(B) Methods/Sources ☒  
 (2)(G) Foreign Relations ☐

SHIGEKAWA in his Moslem operations for four years, and in August 1945, SHIGEKAWA furnished him a plane and 2 million yen's worth of gold bullion to enable him to escape to Sinkiang.

4. Persons whom SHIGEKAWA has chosen to aid him in his Moslem project include the following:

~~NAITO Chishu~~ (0355/5671/2533/0719), professor at ~~Seishin (Sacred Heart) Women's College~~; an historian specializing in studies on Turkey and the Moslem religion.

~~SHIRATORI (Fnu)~~ (4101/7680), doctor of literature; conducts research on the Moslem religion.

NITA Ryoichi

NITA will know of SHIGEKAWA's designs to carry on intelligence activities through the research center, but presumably NAITO and SHIRATORI will not. The latter two persons will be used to achieve the overt aims of the center.

5. Funds for the above project have not been received and no sure sources for their receipt are in sight; therefore, it is still in the planning stage.

1 Field Comment. A translation of a typewritten copy of SHIGEKAWA's plan for Establishment of a Center for Moslem Research" is enclosed as Attachment 1.

2 Source Comment. SHIGEKAWA feels that the Moslem temple in Yoyogi-Uehara cannot be used for this purpose because it is controlled by a small group of people who are not interested in the promotion of international contacts with other Islamic groups.

3 Field Comment. Early reports from the same source named the "Five MA's" as follows: MA Pu-fang (7456/2975/3364), MA Pu-ch'ing (7456/2975/7230), MA Hung-k'uei (7456/7703/6652), MA Hung-ping (7456/7703/5521), and MA Hung-pin (7456/7703/6335). In Japan they are sometimes referred to as the "Five MA League" (Japanese reading: Goba Renmei). SHIGEKAWA is said to believe that the MA's Moslem groups are powerful enough not to have lost control even under repressive Communist measures.

4 Field Comment. NAITO Chishu is listed in the Jinji Koshin Roku 18th Edition, September 1955, as a Doctor of Literature, instructor at Seishin Women's College, since 1948, an instructor at Risho College and, vice-chairman of the Japan-Pakistan Cultural Association (Nippon Pakisutan Bunka Kyokai) attached to the Foreign Ministry. His date of birth is 13 July 1886 in Yamagata-ken. He graduated from Tokyo University in 1911; later was an instructor at Keio University and a lecturer at other colleges in Tokyo. He has written books on occidental history, Western Asiatic peoples, Islamic culture; a Japan-Turkish Diplomatic History, and a Japanese-Turkish dictionary.

(3)

A Plan for the Establishment of a Center for Moslem Research

The Objectives

We have long hoped for an opportunity for cultural exchange with the peoples of the Moslem countries without involvement in political intrigues or economic greed. From the recent developments in international affairs, we feel the time has come when we are able to conduct studies in Islam with sincerity, and through greater understanding between the Moslem people and ourselves, add to the progress of the human race throughout the world.

However, in order to attain this objective, we feel it mandatory for us, the Japanese, to fully understand the peoples of the Moslem countries, and then bring this understanding to the rest of the Japanese people; moreover, we must endeavor to bring about an understanding of the Japanese people by the Moslem people. We, therefore, wish to dedicate ourselves to bringing about peace and happiness to the world through these efforts.

Through reaching an understanding between our peoples, we shall be able to bring about exchanges in the fields of culture, industry, science, and trade, and thus promoting mutual happiness to peoples of our countries. It is for these objectives that we have drawn up this plan for the establishment of a "Center for Moslem Research", and ask for your understanding and support to this plan.

Needless to say, the fulfillment of this plan will take much money and time, but the plan is hereby presented:

1. (The First Phase)

The Establishment of the "Moslem Hall".

We wish to build a three-story structure of Islamic design, consisting of 1,000 tatami and containing office space, a restaurant serving Moslem food, a cocktail lounge, a library, an auditorium, a conference room, and a number of smaller meeting rooms. The third floor will be a hotel of about 50 rooms.

The total cost of such a building, including land of about 3,000 tatami, will come to about 150,000,000 yen, and an additional 50,000,000 will be required to completely furnish it (including furniture, books for the library, beds for the hotel, etc.). It should be self-supporting after this initial outlay.

2. (Second Phase)

The Construction of a Moslem Museum

During the first phase (above), a large number of people who are both interested and are authorities on Moslem affairs will be expected to congregate at the Moslem Hall. In order to further the interests and abilities of these people, a museum is to be built on the same grounds as the Hall, and here will be displayed articles and goods of Moslem interest for the general public to see. Such a museum has never before existed in Japan. A center to promote research for this museum will be established within this building.

3. (Third Phase)

The Establishment of a "Moslem University" of a "Moslem Research Center"

The ultimate objective of the above two phases is to bring about the realization of this third phase, the establishment of a Moslem university or research center. Here students from Moslem countries will have an opportunity to conduct studies preparing them to enroll in Japanese universities, where they will be able to pursue studies in the fields of their choice. After graduating from these schools, these students may continue research in their fields in Japan, using this Moslem center for their "base". In this university of research center, Japanese who desire to go to Moslem countries for a career or for other reasons will be able to receive training and education for this purpose. Trading companies who wish to train their representatives for duty in Moslem countries will find this center invaluable.

Although the above plans seem to be divided into the two aspects of educational pursuit and commercial endeavor, we wish to keep these integrally together. Although the above may be sufficient to give an idea of our objectives, we wish to go over them again for further clarification below:

- a. We shall, while conducting research on the Moslem countries, include research on economic development and work out means for supplying technicians to these countries.
- b. We shall conduct lectures, especially concerning the languages, to increase our knowledge of these countries.
- c. We shall distribute literature on the findings of our research.
- d. As we find it advisable, we shall publish (in English, Japanese, and the language of the country concerned) the information found in our research.
- e. We shall encourage students from these lands to come to Japan to study, and render services to these students who come.
- f. We shall conduct exchange of information, and sponsor conventions for followers of the Moslem faith.
- g. We shall respond to requests for aid in commercial affairs, such as in research and making contacts.
- h. We shall render interpreters' service for visitors to Japan.
- i. We shall furnish people experienced in the various fields in which visitors to Japan are interested, to aid them in their objectives of coming to Japan.
- j. We shall sponsor trade fairs, receptions, and the like to further our objectives.

FOR COORDINATION WITH US Navy

VIA AIR

DISPATCH NO. FHHA-1459

DATE: 10/1/50

INFO: Chief, FE-6

TO : Chief, FE

FROM : Chief of Station, C

SUBJECT: General - Operational/CI  
Specific - Armistead et als Case.

REFERENCE: FHHW-876

ACTION REQUIRED: None, for your information only.

1. Security restrictions imposed by the Navy make it impossible to forward a complete report as desired although all records may be read locally. However, material as found in Attachment A is available and is forwarded. The other material can be covertly copied but it is not believed proper to do so at this point.

2. The material forwarded is a summary of the biographies of various members of the possible espionage group. In connection with these biographies certain remarks in Attachment B are keyed to the proper biography.

3. All records not available for transmittal from here should be available to COMNAVFE and FLTACTS, Yokosuka, where they may be obtained by liaison with the CI officers. Many of the matters reflect on officers still on duty with the Navy and who may still be accused of some offence. Therefore, the records are sensitive and caution in approaching the Navy is required.

4. The biographies attached do not present many of the pertinent facts of the case nor reveal the many possible ramifications which make it possible that a major espionage ring may have been involved in this case. If the records are not available for any reason at Yokosuka or Headquarters, it might well be worth while for a KUVRAP officer transiting C to stop here for one or two days to study the records. Commander Lacy, who is most cooperative in this respect, is now on a trip

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

(2)(A) Privacy ☐

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Date: 2005

FEHA-1459  
12 Jun 56  
Page 2

but is due to return 27 June. He will be glad to give a thorough briefing to any person certified by [ ] Station. Facilities at this station, as well as lack of KUWRAP trained individuals, will make it impossible to digest and brief the whole case unless it can be done piece-meal and over a greatly extended period. The case probably does not justify a special trip from Yokosuka or Headquarters but, as suggested, the first transiting KUWRAP officer might well furnish a solution to this problem.

5. Attachments also fail to emphasize the fact that most of the Chinese mentioned have been barred from bases as many as four times previously, but still were able to reform companies and re-emerge as intelligence collectors, leaving one to conclude that they are reorganized by now and again active on some base in Japan.

Attachments:

- A. Biographies of members of possible espionage group.
- B. [ ] notes keyed to Attachment A.
- C. Identity. (u/s/o)

12 June 1956

Distribution:

- 3 - Chief, FE, w/att ~~XXXXXX~~
- 1 - Chief, FE-6, w/o att

JFK/dak

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Attachment B to FHHA-1459  
dtd 12 Jun 56

□ □ STATION NOTES ON ATTACHMENT A

Subject # 5: LI Shih-fa (2621/0013/4099)

In the summary of this individual's activities he is mentioned as a former owner of the RITZ in Hong-Kong. It is known that KUBARK has some reports on this subject that may connect. It is also known here that □ □, a former KUBARK informant (fabricator), managed the swimming pool at the same RITZ up to the demolishing of the pool for new building in 1955. □ □ is commonly known as a Nationalist agent in Hong-Kong and makes frequent trips to Taiwan with athletic teams. He is an expert speed swimmer himself. It is not thought that any reports have ever considered □ □ as a Communist and this tenuous connection is not definitive.

Subject # 7: KU Yuan-ping (6253/3293/3453)

KU is mentioned as a brother of the manager of James S. Lee in Hong-Kong. At a point in the report (not forwarded) it is stated that the Japanese Police are observing the smuggling activities of James S. Lee and Company. It is also stated that James Lee was a part owner of the United Laundry Company, carried as a Communist organization. This is presumably the James S. Lee who has a store near Fenwick Pier in Hong-Kong and at one of the gates at Yokosuka.

It is possible that the owner of Johnson Tailors', Kings Road, Hong-Kong, has some connection with James Lee and Company as she is a Miss Ku who has branches in Taipei and Yokosuka or Yokohama. This possibility is remote due to the nature of Chinese names but Miss Ku, in late 1955, was one of the few tailors in Hong-Kong, as is James Lee, who was accredited to the Navy Purchasing Office, making her organization ideal for smuggling or espionage work. Identity A, after leaving KUBARK employment and before going to work for HBILKA, worked a short while for Johnson in Japan and may have some personal knowledge of the case.



COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
NAVY, WASHINGTON, D.C.  
FPC, 1000 15th St., N.W.

00195

IO-CHEE H212:sh  
Ser: 00729  
15 December 1955

SECRET

Att: FHHA 1459

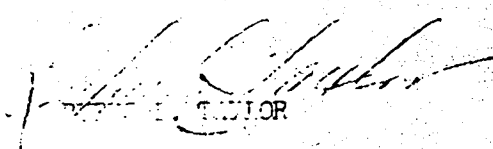
From: Intelligence Officer, Commander Naval Forces, Far East  
To: Director of Naval Intelligence (OP 021-E)

Subj: JAPAN - Personalities involved in suspected espionage activities

Encl: (1) Counterintelligence Summary IO-COMNAVFE Ser CS-1-S-55, Copies #1, 2, 3  
(2) Source Information for IO-COMNAVFE CS-1-S-55  
(3) Preparing Officer's Comments for IO-COMNAVFE CS-1-S-55  
(4) Forwarding Officer's Comments for IO-COMNAVFE CS-1-S-55

1. The copies of enclosures (1) through (4) are forwarded herewith for information and retention.

2. This letter may be downgraded to "FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY" upon removal of enclosures (1) through (4).

  
J. L. TAYLOR

Copy to:

CINCPACFLT (2) (w/encl) (Copies No. 4 and 5) ← 3  
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CAG (3) (w/encl) (Copies No. 13, 14, and 15)  
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INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT  
COMNAVFOR NAVAL FORCES, FAR EAST  
FPO, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

Att FHHA 1459

SECRET

M212 Ser: CS-1-S-55

Date of Information: Cut-off date: September 1955

Source: See Source Comments

Evaluation: See enclosures

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Subj: JAPAN - Personalities involved in suspected espionage activities  
=====

- Ref: (a) AGofS for Intel, COMNAVFE conf ltr ser 0556, dtd 23 Jul 1954,  
subj: Chinese Laundry Companies in Sasebo, Japan; Possible  
espionage by  
(b) IO-COMNAVFE conf ltr ser 01329 of 22 Dec 1955, subj: Sino-  
Japanese Communist Party Intelligence Agency  
(c) IO-COMNAVFE conf ltr ser 01320 of 13 Dec 1955, subj: Chinese  
Communist Controlled Smuggling Rings

- Encl: (1) Subj: LIU Yu-chen  
(2) Subj: CHOU Hsueh-lin  
(3) Subj: CHI Chi-Kuang  
(4) Subj: CHIANG Ping-Hsien  
(5) Subj: LI Shih-fa  
(6) Subj: CHANG Tsung-han  
(7) Subj: KU Yuan-pin  
(8) Subj: LAO Tung-ping  
(9) Subj: CHI Tsu-yun  
(10) Subj: CHOU Pao-tzu  
(11) Subj: WANG Hsien  
(12) Subj: CHANG Kung-min  
(13) Subj: KODAMA Yoshio  
(14) Subj: KUO Liang  
(15) Subj: KU Yuan-liang

HUANG-HSICH-WB1 M71B  
KAMADA-HARRY

1. This Counterintelligence Summary contains fifteen (15) enclosures in which has been collected what reliable information is available pertaining to certain Chinese and Japanese characters who are involved in suspected espionage activities against the U.S. Navy in Japan. Information relating to the organizations behind these espionage activities is contained in references (a), (b), and (c)

SECRET

Copy No. 4

Enclosure (1) to  
IO-COMNAVFE Sec ltr  
Ser: 00729

AL FHHA 1459

SECRET

Att FHHA 1409

Personalities involved in suspected espionage activities

Name: ~~X~~ Liu Yu-chen (0491 3768 3819)

Aka: ~~X~~ RYU Gyok Sing

Nationality: Chinese; Male CIT: Chinul?

DOB: 10 June 1913

POB: Wei-hai-wei City, Shantung Province, China

Permanent address: Same as place of birth Oceania

Present address: A#15, 1-chome, hon-cho, Yokosuka, Japan

Entrance into Japan: Arrived Kobe, Japan from Hong Kong, BCC on 5 May 1941

Family:

Wife ~~X~~ CHIANG Li-wen (3068 7787 2429); Female; Chinese National; DOB: 12 December 1923; POB: Nan-hai-hsien, Kuangtung, Province, China; Landed Kagoshima, Japan on 5 December 1946; Returned to Hong Kong (date unknown); Reentered Yokohama, Japan on 20 October 1954; Working as of September 1955 in GOLD LION CABARET, Yokosuka, Japan.

Education: Primary School in China; Speaks and reads Chinese and English; Can only speak Japanese.

Occupation:

1. RIEN RESTAURANT, #8, Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama, Japan, August 1941 to June 1943: Worker
2. HAKA-RO RESTAURANT, #18, 6-chome, Ginza-Mishi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo-to, Japan, July 1943 to November 1950: Worker
3. HAI-LI COMPANY (tailor), #1, Nakashimaji-sho, Sasebo, Japan, December 1950 to August 1951: Manager
4. HARRY COMPANY (Formerly HAI-LI), Taura-cho, Yokosuka and HARRY COMPANY, #11, Miharu-cho, Yokosuka, Japan: Manager
5. GOLD LION CABARET, #15, 1-chome, hon-cho, Yokosuka, Japan, September 1951 to present: Director, invested ¥700,000
6. K. McGEE COMPANY (tailor), #1, 15-chome, hon-cho, Yokosuka, Japan, June 1954: Canvasser

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PAGE ONE OF TWO PAGES

Enclosure (1) to  
CS-1-S-55

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Personalities involved in suspected espionage activities

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- Continued:

Name: LIU Yu-chen (0491 3768 3819)

Summary of information:

1. Issued Alien Registration Certificate #0163719 by Naka Ward Office, Yokohama, Japan, effective 8 October 1954 to 8 October 1956. Japanese Police suspect illegal entry, however.
2. Denied access to Yokosuka Navy Base on 8 December 1954 for suspicion of smuggling.
3. Was instrumental in organizing the KYORYOKU COMPANY (laundry), Nubanchi, Nagaura, Taura-machi, Yokosuka, Japan. This company is connected with smuggling narcotics and textiles into Japan. (Source: CIC report, Subject: LEE Chen-sin Laundry Dutch Navy HMMS Vengalen, Tokyo; Originator's evaluation: B-3)
4. Informant brands the Subject as a Notorious Narcotics Smuggler (Evaluation: B-3)
5. Informant indicates that Subject is a close friend of ~~KU~~ Yuan-ping and CFI Chi-kuang (enclosure (3)). (Evaluation: B-3)

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Enclosure (1) to  
CS-1-S-55

CS 643

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Att- FHHA 1459

Personalities involved in suspected espionage activities

Name: ~~X~~ CHOU Ksueh-lin (0719 1331 2651)

Aka: ~~X~~ Charlie CHOU

Aka: ~~X~~ CHOU Kir-lop

Aka: ~~X~~ CHOU Hok-lan

Aka: ~~X~~ CHU Gaku-rin

Nationality: Chinese; Male

DOB: 27 November 1908

POB: Ku-Chia-Tan, Wei-Hai-Wei, Shantung Province, China

Permanent address: #35, Chuntsu, O-ku, Tao, Hong Kong (aka Lockhart Road)

Δ: HONG KONG

OCC: BUSP

Present address: #2, 1-chome, Otaki-cho, Yokosuka, Japan

(Note: Now in Hong Kong; left Haneda Airport 17 June 1955)

(35 Lockhart Rd)

Entrance into Japan: Falsified Alien Registration Certificates show that Subject arrived Haneda Airport, Japan from Hong Kong, ECC on 24 December 1953 with legitimate passport. Registration Number 222; Permit No. 01747. It is learned from informants that Subject entered Japan illegally sometime in 1951. He was listed on the manifest of the Third Reparation Group for 1953 to Communist China. Apparently he bought his way off.

Family:

Wife ~~X~~ YAMAMOTO, Kiyoko; #60, 3-chome, Shiomi-cho, Yokosuka, Japan

Son - One year old; Name unknown

Brother - Chou Pao-tzu (0719 0139 1311) (See enclosure (10))

Education: Three (3) years primary school, locality unknown; Speaks and reads Chinese and English; Needs an interpreter for Japanese

Occupation:

1. FASHION TAILOR SHOP, aka YAMAMOTO TAILOR SHOP, #4, 1-chome, O-taki-cho, Yokosuka, Japan, 1955: Proprietor
2. CHEMIST CHOU TAILOR, aka UNIVERSAL TAILOR COMPANY, aka HENRY TAILOR: Proprietor
3. GOLD LION CAFE/SET, Yokosuka, Japan, May 1952 to February 1954: Worker, invested ¥600,000

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PAGE ONE OF TWO PAGES

Enclosure (2) to  
CS-1-S-55

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101 FHHA 1450

Personalities involved in suspected espionage activities

Continued:

Name: CHOU Tsueh-lin (0719 1331 2651)

4. Prior to the end of World War II was a trader in Hong Kong.
5. Subject claims that he was at one time an enlisted man in the British Navy. Date of service unknown.

Summary of information:

1. Subject was fined (amount unknown, either ¥50,000 or ¥100,000) on 17 November 1954 for violation of the Customs Law concerning alcohol, and violation of the Foreign Exchange Control Law. When apprehended Subject was found in illegal possession of seven hundred American dollars, thirty Hong Kong dollars, and twenty five cents in Military Payment Certificate. The seven hundred dollars was impounded (Police records).
2. Subject, together with CHIANG Ping-hsien (1203 3521 6513) (enclosure (4)) and others, names unknown, smuggled six hundred (600) drums of gasoline from Hong Kong to Kuangtung, China. (Japanese Police informant, evaluation: F-6)
3. With CHIANG Ping-hsien (1203 3521 6513) (enclosure (4)), Subject is reported to have contributed one hundred thousand Hong Kong dollars to the People's Government in China when the Chinese Communist Army was stationed in Wei-hai-wei, Shantung Province, China. (Informant, evaluation: F-3)
4. Chinese informants claim that Subject has smuggled materials and narcotics aboard U.S. Navy ships. (Evaluation: B-3)
5. Chinese informant states that in 1952 Subject smuggled narcotics into Japan concealed within an automobile tire. (Evaluation: F-3)
6. Overseas agent for the Chinese Communist Party. (Evaluation: C-2)
7. Connected with the Chinese Communist controlled smuggling ring which operates under the direction of SUNG Wen-choh (1345 2429 0267) and Su Chi-tang (5685 3444 2768). This ring deals primarily in narcotics, the profits from which are used to finance Chinese Communist controlled buying of strategic materials in Japan. Subject makes contact with the ring through the GOLD LION CABARET in Yokosuka, Japan. TSUAI Ke-Hsien (5591 0668 0054), LUI Yu-chen (0491 3768 3819) (enclosure (2)), CHOU Pao-tau (0719 0202 1311) (enclosure (10)), TSUAI Ke-lun (5591 0668 0243) are also elements in the same smuggling ring. (CIC report, evaluation by originator: B-3)

SECRET

PAGE TWO OF TWO PAGES

Enclosure (2) to  
CS-1-S-55

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Att. FHHA 1459

Personalities involved in suspected espionage activities

Name: ~~X~~CHI Chi-kuang (2058 0366 0342)

Nationality: Chinese; Male espionage?

DOB: 17 June 1917

POB: Nanchu Tao, Wei-hai-wei City, Shantung Province, China

Permanent address: Same as the place of birth

Present address: (Since July 1954) c/o KATO, #5, 2-chome, Yonegamara-dori,  
Δ Yokosuka, Japan see! DUSP

Entrance into Japan: Registration Card indicates that Subject landed at Kobe,  
Japan on 7 June 1939. Subject is suspected by the  
Japanese Police of illegal entry, however.

Family:

Wife ~~X~~ YU Hsiao-chieh (0151 5135 2212); DOB: 27 August 1918

Education: Speaks, reads and writes Chinese; does not speak Japanese;  
speaks English

Occupation:

1. VICTORY LAUNDRY, Yokosuka, Japan, until June 1954: Solicitor
2. Souvenir shop, Yokosuka, Japan, July 1954 to present: Owner and operator.
3. K. McKEE TAILOR SHOP, Yokosuka, Japan, 1954: Solicitor
4. VICTORY LAUNDRY COMPANY, Yokosuka, Japan, 1955: Invested ¥150,000
5. GOLD LION CABARET, Yokosuka, Japan, 1955: Invested ¥300,000

Summary of information:

1. Subject is a member of the Yokosuka branch of the All Chinese Residents Association, 1955.
2. Japan Police Records indicate that Subject contributed money to the Chinese Communist Government. (Evaluation: C-3)

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Enclosure (3) to  
CS-1-S-55

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Personalities involved in suspected espionage activities

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Continued:

Name: CHI Chi-kuang (2058 0366 0342)

3. Subject, in concert with CHIANG Ping-hsien (1203 3521 6513) (enclosure (4)) and others, smuggled six hundred (600) drums of gasoline from Hong Kong, EOC to Kuangtung, China sometime in 1950, and with the same associates made a contribution of one hundred thousand Hong Kong dollars to the People's Government when the Chinese Communist Army was stationed in Wei-hai-wei, Shantung Province, China. (Japanese Police informant; evaluation: F-6)

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Enclosure (3) to  
CS-1-S-55

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Att. FHHA ~~155~~

Personalities involved in suspected espionage activities

Name: ~~X~~CHIANG Pi g-hsuan (1203 3521 6513)

Aka: ~~X~~CHIANG Ping-hsien

Aka: ~~X~~CHIANG Pei-chen

Aka: ~~X~~CHIANG Pei-hsien

Aka: ~~X~~KYO Hei-ken

Nationality: Chinese; Male CHINA? SEX: M

DOB: 11 January 1906

DCC: BUSP

POB: Nan-chu-tao-tsun, Wei-hai-wei, Shantung Province, China

Permanent address: Same as the place of birth

Present address: c/o SAITO, #5, 1-chome, Hon-cho, ~~Yokosuka~~, Japan

Entrance into Japan: Arrived <sup>Japan</sup> 15 February 1943 from Hong Kong

Family:

Common-law wife - SAITO, Shizuko; Japanese National; Female; whose daughters are Katsuri and Sachiko

Elder brother, two (2) older sisters, and two (2) younger sisters, all residing at Subject's permanent address. (Source: Foreign National Registration Certificate)

Education: Reads and writes Chinese fluently; speaks moderate Japanese and English.

Occupation:

1. Foreign National Registration Certificate shows that Subject was a scrap iron dealer in Taiwan for ten years; dates unknown.
2. Scrap iron dealer, 1946 to 1951, 8-1 Sanjo-deri, Kure City, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
3. JACKSON COMPANY (tailor), #2016 Uchikawa Shinden, Yokosuka, Japan, 1953 to June 1954: President
4. GOLD LION CABARET, Yokosuka, Japan, 27 July 1954 to present: Manager and stockholder.

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Enclosure (4) to  
CS-1-S-55

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Att FHHA 1459

Personalities involved in suspected espionage activities

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Continued:

Name: CHIANG Ping-hsuan (1203 3521 6513)

5. LIEN PO, aka UNITED FRIENDS COMPANY, a laundry for U.S. Armed Forces personnel only, in 1953: Owner. This laundry was established along with the CH'IAO LIEN (0294 5114) for the express purpose of gathering information concerning the U.S. forces in Japan. (FRU FEC report; originator's evaluation: B-3)
6. CONSOLIDATED LAUNDRY COMPANY, #2578, Hui-rachi, Sasebo, Japan, 1953: Owner
7. VICTORY LAUNDRY, Yokosuka, Japan, and INTERNATIONAL COMPANY, Yokosuka, Japan: Silent partner

Summary of information:

1. Police files brand Subject as a supporter of Communist China, but there is nothing to document or to verify this.
2. FRU FEC reports show that Subject was involved in smuggling activities which included smuggling Communist underground workers into Japan for which Subject was apprehended in 1951.
3. Yokosuka Police files show that in 1950 Subject along with CHOU Hsueh-lin (0719 1331 2651) (enclosure (2)) and others, smuggled six hundred drums of gasoline from Hong Kong to Kuantung and that Subject, with these same people, contributed one hundred thousand Hong Kong dollars to the People's Government when the Chinese Red Army was stationed in Wei-hai-wei, Shantung Province, China. (Source: Japanese Police informant; Evaluation: F-5)
4. Police files show that Subject was elected director at the preparatory meeting for the establishment of an All Yokohama Chinese Residents Association held at the HARRY COMPANY in Yokosuka, Japan on 6 November 1954. Subject was also elected director at the general meeting for the establishment of an All Yokohama Chinese Residents Association held on 27 November 1954 at KIRIMOU RESTAURANT, Yokosuka, Japan. (Documented in Japanese Police files)
5. Police files show that Subject attended a welcome party on 20 July 1955 for WU Ying-chin (0149 2019 2953), a high ranking official in the Chinese Nationalist Government at Formosa. (Evaluation: B-6)

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Enclosure (4) to  
CS-1-S-55

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Att- FHHA 1459

Personalities involved in suspected espionage activities

Name: ~~X~~ LI Shih-fa (2621 0013 4099)

Aka: ~~X~~ LI Shu-fa (2621 2885 4099)

Aka: ~~X~~ LI Ts'ai-fa (2621 6299 4099)

Aka: ~~X~~ LEE She-fa (2621 0013 4099)

Aka: ~~X~~ LI Tsai-fa (2621 5528 3127)

Aka: ~~X~~ LI Ts'ai-fa (2621 5932 3127)

Aka: ~~X~~ LI Choi-fa (2621 4099)

Aka: ~~X~~ LI Choi-fat (2621 4099)

Aka: ~~X~~ LEE C. F.

Nationality: Chinese; Male crit: China? Sex: M

DOB: 5 July 1915

acc: BWSP

POB: Wan-teng-hsien, Shantung Province, China

Permanent address: Same as the place of birth

Present address: #24, Midorigaoka At Yokosuka, Japan

Entrance into Japan: Unknown

Family: Unknown

Education: Unknown

Occupation:

1. MOHRI-SHOKEI (Souvenir Shop), 1-25, Otaki-cho, Yokosuka, Japan, July to December 1954: Proprietor
2. CHU-KA WANTEN (Chinese Restaurant), #10, 1-chome, Hon-cho, Yokosuka, Japan: Shareholder
3. VICTORY LAUNDRY, Yokosuka, Japan; affiliated with: Capacity unknown
4. Before the Japanese occupation of Hong Kong, Subject was a member of the Hong Kong Police Reserve. With the fall of Hong Kong, Subject held a responsible position in the Japanese Gendarmerie in Hong Kong.  
(Evaluation: B-2)

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Enclosure (5) to  
CS-1-2-35

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Att FHHA 1459

Personalities involved in suspected espionage activities

Continued:

Name: LI Shih-fa (2621 0013 4099)

Summary of information:

1. Prior to 1952 Subject owned and operated the RITZ GARDEN BALLROOM in Hong Kong. During this period he was also the head of the Hong Kong-Kobe, Japan narcotics smuggling ring known as the Shanghai Group. Subject is reported to have excellent connections among the Hong Kong Police, and as "Knight of the Night" was influential in criminal quarters in Hong Kong where he is said to have controlled narcotics, smuggling, and gambling. (Evaluation: B-2)

2. Japanese Police records show that Subject is a Communist agent assigned to this area (Yokosuka, Japan) to gather information of Jet Air Craft. (No evaluation)

*Subject was also known as Li Shih-fa who operated  
certain night club & pool was closed in 1955.*

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Enclosure  
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ALL FHMA 1459

Personalities involved in suspected espionage activities

Name: ~~X~~ CHANG Tsung-han (1728 1350 3352)

Aka: ~~X~~ CHO So-kan

Aka: ~~X~~ CHO Chu-kai

Aka: ~~X~~ CHANG Chung-hai (1728-1813 3189)

Aka: ~~X~~ CHANG Sun-hang

Nationality: Chinese; Male; 5'6"; 158# CH: Chinut? Ser: M.

DOB: Unknown

POB: Unknown

Permanent address: Unknown

DEET Dusp

Present address: 126 Yarashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama, Japan (or)  
FUKUKAI HOTEL, #12, 2-chome, Shimo Yamate-dori, Ikuta-ku,  
Δ: Kobe, Japan

Entrance into Japan: Smuggled into Japan after World War II and left illegally in 1952. Illegally reentered in 1953 under the alias of CHO Chu-kai and immediately changed his name to CHO So-kan. Registered under Cho So-kan with a falsified passport permitting him to stay in Japan for one (1) year.

Family:

Mistress ~~X~~ SAO Sayoko, DOB: 29 July 1918

Son ~~X~~ CHANG Cheng, whose mistress is ~~X~~ ARAI Kyoko. Japanese Metropolitan Police records show ARAI Kyoko as a suspected Communist. Present address is the same as his father's; DOB: 1924

Education: Unknown; Speaks fluent English

Occupation:

1. At one time sailed with the Merchant Marine (Unvaluated)
2. Chinese Seamen Association (SOOI), known in CIC records as Chinese Communist front; Chairman; Dates of office unknown (CIC evaluation: B-3)
3. HONG KONG CECIL GEORGE COMPANY, Customs Tailors, Kobe, Japan, 1954 to 1955: Capacity unknown

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Enclosure (6) to  
CS-1-S-55

Att FHHA 1459

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personnel involved in suspected espionage activities

Continued:

Name: CHANG Tsung-han (1728 1352 3352)

4. TAI FENG COMPANY, 1-516, Renta-Sakie-machi, Kobe, Japan: A foreign trade company with which Subject has been connected at one time, nature or dates of affiliation unknown.

5. CHENG CHI COMPANY ("EOFS") (tailor), Yokohama, Japan: Owner in partnership with mistress, SOME Sayoko, and son, CHANG Cheng. This company did business on Karisoya Communications Facility, Johnson Air Base, and Camp Zama.

Summary of information:

1. Sent to Japan by Chinese Communist Government to subvert Chinese Nationalist crew members of non-Chinese ships. This operation was conducted through the Chinese Seamen's Association (SOGI), Kobe, Japan. (CIC report; Evaluation: E-3)

2. Tokyo Metropolitan Police records show that Subject is a big-time dealer in narcotics. Prior to 1952 Subject registered himself at the address of CHEN Yao-sung (7115 3613 2646) who also has a record with the Tokyo Metropolitan Police of suspected extensive narcotics trafficking.

3. When the Subject smuggled himself into Japan in 1953 he was carrying a letter of introduction from CHEN Li-fun in Hong Kong. CHEN Li-fun is the boss of CHENG Tien-fu who has been arrested by the Japanese Police for smuggling war materials out of Japan. (Possibly true)

4. Metropolitan Police records show that Subject was "assigned to work the French Sector of Shanghai as a narcotics control man" as an agent for YU Yuch-sheng (2629 6390 3932). (Unevaluated)

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Enclosure (6) to  
CS-1-5-55

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Personalities involved in suspected espionage activities

Name: <sup>H</sup> KU Yuan-ping (3253 3293 3453)

Aka: <sup>H</sup> KUO Yuan Ping

Aka: <sup>H</sup> KU Yuan Ping (3253 3293 3293)

Aka: <sup>H</sup> TANI Gen-nei

Aka: <sup>H</sup> TANI Gen-nei

Nationality: Chinese; Male <sup>CHINA?</sup> Sex: M

DOB: Subject gives two DOB's: <sup>also</sup> 20 July 1920 and year 1917

POB: Kueh Village, Wei-hai-wei, Shantung Province, China

Permanent address: Unknown

DOB: DUSP

Present address: #2016, Uchikawa-shinden Atokosuka, Japan

Entrance into Japan: Illegal entrant at Kure, Japan 17 July 1946 from Hong Kong, supposedly aboard a British ship (Source: Japan National Police). Subject did not register until 1948 for which his-  
-deanor he was fined ¥5,000. This is probably a falsified record, however, with the actual illegal entry being sometime in 1951.

Family:

Common-law wife <sup>Q</sup> ~~YAMASHITA~~, Ureyo; Female; Japanese National; DOB: 1935

First daughter <sup>Q</sup> ~~YAMASHITA~~, Keiko; Female; Japanese National; DOB: 1953

Uncle - CHING Ping-hsien (1293 3521 6513) (See enclosure (4))

Brother - KU Yuan-liang, in Sasebo (See enclosure (15))

Brother - <sup>Q</sup> ~~KU~~ Yuan-ban, managing JAMES S. LEE COMPANY, Hong Kong, BCC

Education: Graduate of primary school, China; speaks good English and Japanese

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Enclosure (7) to  
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Att FHHA 1459

Personalities involved in suspected espionage activities

Continued:

Name: KW Yuan-ping (6253 3293 3453)

Occupation:

1. FRIENDS OF FREE CHINA COMPANY, Yokosuka, Japan: Shareholder, solicitor, and probably principle owner
2. FRIENDS OF FREE CHINA COMPANY, Sasebo, Japan, beginning 1950: Solicitor
3. Launderer in Hong Kong (date unknown)
4. UNITED COMPANY at Kurihara, Japan, 1952 (President of United Company at that time was his Uncle, CHIANG Ping-hsien): Solicitor and shareholder. Was the UNITED COMPANY representative on the Yokosuka, Japan Naval Base.

Summary of information:

1. UNITED COMPANY (for which Subject worked) was denied base pass for security reasons while owned and operated by Subject's uncle. (circa 1952)

Subject, when apprehended by Japanese Police in September 1955 on charge of suspected espionage activities, had classified ship position lists in his possession.

3. Subject has the reputation among the local Chinese of being a ready informant, and it is claimed by Chinese who knew of Subject in China that because of his informant activities many people were obliged to flee the mainland in order to avoid prosecution by the Chinese Communists. (probably true)

4. Fairly reliable Chinese informants report that Subject was the financier of the ship which was loaded with contraband and which was apprehended enroute to North Korea during the early days of the Korean War. Subject was not prosecuted at the time because another Chinese was pressured into taking the responsibility for the shipment. (Unverified - possibly true)

5. Chinese informants label Subject as a Chinese Communist Agent. (Evaluation: F-3)

6. Chinese informant stated that Subject while in China was a member of the Chinese Communist Party Campaign Committee in Wei-hai-wei, Shantung Province, China. (Evaluation: F-3)

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Enclosure (7) to  
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Att FHIA 1459

Personalities involved in suspected espionage activities

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Continued:

Name: KU Yuan-hing (6253 3293 3453)

7. When TAO Tsun-li (7118 5690 0448) was deported from the Omura detention camp, Japan, Subject put up ¥100,000 bail to get him released. Upon release TAO Tsun-li placed a notice in the AKIATA (Japan Communist Party national publication) expressing appreciation to HASUGA, Shoichi for having supplied the money. HASUGA, Shoichi was apparently a false name used in order to publicize the gesture.

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Enclosure (7) to  
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Att PHHA 1409

Att PHHA 1409

Personalities involved in suspected espionage activities

Name: LAO Tung-p'ing (0525 0681 1627)

Aka: LOU Ten-min

Nationality: Chinese; Male citizen? Sex: M

DOB: Unknown

occ: BUSP

POB: Chengnei, Yanghsin-hsien, Shantung Province, China

Permanent address: Unknown

Present address: #12, 1-chome, Miharu-cho Yokosuka, Japan

Entrance into Japan: Unknown - registered as a permanent resident

Family:

Common-law wife SATO, Kazuko, same address

Father was Lieutenant General for the KOUNGTINGTANG Army prior to World War II. He died before the outbreak of the War. (Reliability Unknown)

Education: Graduate of Economic Department, Keio University, Tokyo, Japan. Reads and writes Chinese and Japanese; Speaks English well.

Occupation:

1. Presently unemployed
2. VICTORY LAUNDRY, June 1952 to September 1955: Solicitor
3. VICTORY LAUNDRY, Yokosuka, Japan: Shareholder

Summary of information:

1. Informant reports that Subject is intimate friend of WANG Ming-chiu (1660 2494 3803) who is an active member of the leftist Chinese Residents Association. (Evaluation: C-2)
2. Informant relates that Subject is an intimate friend of CHU Po-nan (7113 0120 0589) who at one time worked for the VICTORY LAUNDRY in Yokosuka, Japan and who is presently proprietor of a tailor for the U.S. Navy personnel in Hiroshima. CHU's political affiliations are not known. (Evaluation: C-2)

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Enclosure (8) to  
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Att. FHHA 1459

Personalities involved in suspected espionage activities

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Continued:

Name: LAO Tung-ping (0525 0681 1627)

3. Denied access to Yokosuka Navy Base, Japan for security reasons on 13 October 1955.
4. Director of Yokohama Communist sponsored school. (Dates unknown)
5. Recipient of classified ship movement information from the Yokosuka Navy Base. (IO-COMNAVFE secret 119 dtd 27 December 1955, subj: ARMISTEAM, George Edward, LT, USNR, 385966/1105)
6. Instrumental in obtaining the aid of U.S. personnel in smuggling ¥3,500,000 worth of woollens from Hong Kong to Sasebo, Japan in the month of August 1955. These materials were eventually resold in retail for ¥10,000,000 in the Sasebo area. (Possibly true)
6. Police files at the Kanagawa prefectural level indicate that Subject was sent to Japan as a Chinese Communist Intelligence Agent specifically directed to collect information on the Yokosuka Navy Base. (Unevaluated)

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Enclosure (8) to  
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Att- FHHA 1469

Personalities involved in suspected espionage activities

Name: CH'I Tsu-yun (2058 1311 7180)

Aka: CHI Tsu-yung

Aka: SEKI Shi-un

Nationality: Chinese; Male ethnic? Sex: M

- DOR: 6 September 1918

Occ: DUSP

- POB: Tientsin City, Peking Province, China

- Permanent address: Same as the place of birth

Present address: #15, 1-chome, Hon-nachi, Yokosuka, Japan; Presently under detention by Japanese for illegal entry. Will probably be deported to Hong Kong.

Entrance into Japan: Illegal entrant in 1950; Made false registration

Family: Unknown

Education: Graduate of Peking University; Speaks Japanese

Occupation:

1. GOLD LION CABARET, Yokosuka, Japan, 28 September 1952 to 1 July 1954: Shareholder
2. UNGLI COMPANY, Yokosuka, Japan, 2 July 1954 to September 1955: Worker
3. ORIENTAL LAUNDRY COMPANY, Yokohara, Japan: Shareholder

Summary of information:

1. Placed under arrest by the Japanese Police September 1955 for espionage and Chinese Communist Activities at which time he confessed to being an active Communist. Because there was insufficient evidence to convict Subject the charges were changed to violation of immigration regulations and he was placed under detention by the immigration authorities.

2. When apprehended he was in possession of a list of names of four (4) Ensigns in the U.S. Navy attached to the USS HORNET who had been issued orders for cryptographic training at Naval Communications Facility, Kure, Japan. (Evaluation: A-1)

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Enclosure (9) to  
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Personalities involved in suspected espionage activities

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Continued:

Name: CH' I Tsu-yun (2058 1311 7189)

3. Subject's employer, the ORIENTAL LAUNDRY, was placed on the Kariseya Station because of the intercession of LT AFTISTAD (IO-COMNAVET secret 119 dtd 27 December 1955, Case No. 116-5(a)). This company maintained two trucks and five employees including Subject in order to handle a total monthly gross business of ¥25,000 (¥70.00). Such an operation would require an out-lay of a minimum of ¥100,000 per month meaning that Subject's company was intentionally operating at a loss of ¥75,00 per month.

4. Subject is listed as an investor in the JAPAN OVERSEAS CHINESE ECONOMIC COOPERATIVE (KAKYO KEIZAI GASSAKU SHA), #4, 3-chome, Shinbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Telephone: 43-5463, 43-5072, as of January 1954. The organization is closely united financially to the leftist Tokyo Chinese Association. This cooperative finances individual members and groups and provides capital for illegal trade with Communist China. It is known to the Tokyo Metropolitan Police as the chief Chinese Communist financial network working in Japan.

5. Subject holds stocks in the TA TUNG HE TSUC COMPANY, aka TA TUNG HO ISO COMPANY (1129 0681 0678 0155) and the CHI CHIN HE TSUC, both of which are considered by Japanese Police to be affiliated with the Chinese Communists.

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Enclosure (9) to  
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Att FHHA 1459

Personalities involved in suspected espionage activities

Name: ~~X~~ <sup>H</sup> CHOU Pao-Tzu (0719 0202 1311)

Aka: ~~X~~ <sup>H</sup> CHOU Yen-nien (0719 1693 1628)

Aka: ~~X~~ <sup>X</sup> CHOU Ten-Nien

Nationality: Chinese; Male CIT: CHINESE? SEX: M

DOB: 8 December 1922

POB: Ku-Chia-Tan, Wei-hai-wei, Shantung Province, China

Permanent address: Mientian, Fsinchieh, Chinlung, Hong Kong

Present address: Under detention at Yokohama Immigration Office

Entrance into Japan: Illegal entrant in 1952 Japan

Family:

Brother - CHOU Hsueh-lin (0719 1311 2651) (Enclosure (2))

Education: Unknown

Occupation: Unknown

Summary of information:

1. Subject made illegal exit to Hong Kong in early 1954 after being placed on parole by Japanese authorities after a charge of illegal entry in 1952. At the time of his arrest Subject was living with his brother, CHOU, Hsueh-lin, under the alias of CHAO Yen-nien at #15, 1-chome, Fon-cho, Yokosuka, Japan.
2. Japanese Police state that Subject, around May of 1954, immediately prior to illegally reentering Japan, propositioned a U.S. sailor to smuggle in one pound of heroin to Japan. The heroin was received in Yokosuka by his brother CHOU Hsueh-lin. (Unverified - possibly true)
3. Active in Hong Kong to Japan smuggling of materials and narcotics. (Evaluation: F-2)
4. Japanese Police brand as a Chinese Communist. (Evaluation: F-2)

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Enclosure (10) to  
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Att: FHHA 1459

Personalities involved in suspected espionage activities

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Continued:

Name: CHOU Pac-Tzu (0719 0202 1311)

5. Reliable informant states that Subject once moved ten (10) packages of smuggled goods from a British ship located in Yokosuka harbor. In transporting these packages ashore Subject used a small boat owned by the JACKSON COMPANY (tailor). The packages were delivered to CHOU Hsueh-lin. (Evaluation: C-2)

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Enclosure (10) to  
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Att. FHHA 1400

Personalities involved in suspected espionage activities

Name: ~~WANG~~ Hsien (3076 7359)

Aka: ~~WAN~~ Shien

Aka: ~~WANG~~ Shien

Nationality: Chinese; Male *CIT: CHINA? SEX: M*

DOB: 22 July 1918

*Occ: BUSP*

POB: #5 Kuan-Hsien-le, Tsingtao-City, Shantung Province, China

Permanent address: Same as the place of birth

Present address: #18, 1-chome, Higashi-hemmi-cho, Yokosuka, Japan

Entrance into Japan: Lived in Japan since 1937; suspected to have exited and reentered illegally.

Family:

Wife: ~~CHI~~ Shu Jung (2058 3219 5554); DOB: 1919

Common-law wife: ~~CHI~~ JIOKA, Hanako; DOB: 1932

Education: Graduate of primary school; Speaks English; Needs interpreter for Japanese

Occupation:

1. Business record according to statement by Subject:

- 1937 - 1943: Worked for a restaurant in Tokyo, Japan
- 1943 - 1951: Proprietor of a Marine products store in Tokyo, Japan
- 1951 - 1954: Proprietor of a Marine products store in Yokohama, Japan
- 1954 - Laundering at the JACKSON COMPANY until it was closed down.

2. JACKSON LAUNDRY, aka CHIAO LIEN, aka WILSON LAUNDRY: Worker

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Enclosure (11) to  
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SECRET

personnel involved in suspected espionage activities

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Continued:

Name: WANG Hsien (3076 7359)

Summary of information:

1. Japanese Police believe that he is a Communist. (Possibly true)
2. Japanese Police informant (verified - true)
3. Japanese Police files indicate that Subject is the ring leader in local (Yokosuka, Japan) smuggling activities. (Probably true)

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Enclosure (11) to  
CS-1-S-55

Individuals involved in suspected espionage activities

Name: <sup>H</sup>ACHANG Kung-min (1728 7895 3046)

Aka: <sup>H</sup>CHENG Kung-min

Aka: <sup>H</sup>CHI Chi-chia

Aka: <sup>H</sup>CHI Chi-chieh (2058 1015 0267)

Nationality: Chinese; Male CITIZENSHIP? SEX: M

DOB: 10 July 1911

POB: Ssui-lu (Sue Road), Kuangtung City, Kuangtung Province, China

Permanent address: Same as the place of birth

Present address: Unknown - sought by Japanese Police, 15 August 1955

Subject moved from Miharu-cho, Yokosuka, Japan, to #1447, Sugita, Isogo-ku, Yokohama Japan

Entrance into Japan: Suspected illegal entry; Japanese Police believe that Subject was smuggled into Japan aboard a British ship, though his registration card says he landed at Kobe on 1 August 1937

Family:

Common-law wife <sup>H</sup>HANAOKA, Kyoko; Female; Japanese National; DOB: 16 March 1930

Education: Unknown; Reads and writes Chinese, can neither speak or write Japanese or English

Occupation:

1. VICTORY LAUNDRY, Yokosuka, Japan, 1954 - 1955: Stockholder
2. ORIENTAL LAUNDRY, Yokohama, Japan, 1954 - 1955: Stockholder
3. GOLD LION CAFARET, Yokosuka, Japan, 1954 - 1955: Stockholder
4. ORIENTAL LAUNDRY COMPANY, Yokohama, Japan, dates unknown: Proprietor

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Enclosure (12) to  
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Att. #111A 1489

Personnel involved in suspected espionage activities

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Name: CHANG Kung-min (1728-7895 3046)

Summary of information:

1. An arrest warrant was issued against Subject for suspected connection in a narcotics case at the Peking-lou in Kobe in April 1951. Subject was arrested 8 December 1954, but was acquitted immediately for lack of sufficient evidence. Arrest was delayed because Subject was living under an alias.

2. Chinese informant states that the Subject is currently active in smuggling in the Kobe-Osaka, Japan area (Evaluation: C-2)

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Enclosure (12) to  
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...involved in suspected espionage activities. Att FILED 1459

W. S.  
Name: KODAMA, Yoshio ( ) 677 Japan

1. The information presented below was extracted from the Department of State Intelligence Report No. 6432-1 "A Cross-section of the Extreme Right in Japan", dated 18 December 1943, pages 8 and 9. It has been quoted in toto in lieu of referencing because all addressees of this Counterintelligence Summary do not hold the Department of State Report.

"One of the most notorious pre-World War II ultra-nationalists in Japan, the youthful Kodama Yoshio is widely reported to be active currently in behind-the-scenes rightist movements. Capable, influential, and daring, he had long and close connections with the military and right-wing governmental figures prior to and during World War II. A man of tremendous vitality and unlimited ambitions, he was arrested and imprisoned on various occasions in prewar years for involvement in assassination plots and other rightist activities. He was also busily engaged during the 1930's in organizing and directing various ultra-nationalist, pan-Asian societies. During World War II, he served as "procurement agent" for the military in Shanghai, and is widely rumored to have thereby amassed a fortune, which has been cached away awaiting the time when it can be openly spent. He himself claims that any funds which he may have acquired have been largely spent in "philanthropic" enterprises. After Japan's surrender, he was one of the backers of the then newly-organized Liberal Party, and is believed to have maintained close relations with Hatoyama Ichiro. Since his release from Sugamo Prison in December 1948, rumors have connected him with a number of nationalistic movements and societies, and he is said to have enhanced his personal fortune through blackmarket speculations. At the present time, Kodama is reported to be working in close association with such other ultra-nationalist figures as Sasagawa Ryoichi, Kiura Michi, (Col.) Tsuji Masanobu, and Fuji Yoshio, and is rumored to be a supporter of the Hatoyama faction of the liberal Party which recently broke away from the parent organization to form a new party. He has written an autobiography which became a best-seller and has been translated into English under the title, I Was Defeated.

Kodama's career is as follows: Born February 18, 1911 in Yasuki, Aomori Prefecture of a poor family though considered to be of Samurai class; received primary education in Seoul, Korea, and Japan, and attended high schools in Korea and Tokyo while working in factories, 1920-1926; was widely read in the social sciences, and is greatly influenced by leading Japanese nationalist theorists such as Okawa Shumei, Kasaki Ryomei, and Imazumi Teisuke; joined Akao Bin's Kokoku-Kai (National Construction Party), an anti-Communist, pan-Asiatic group which was the forerunner of Akao's post-World War II Dai Nippon Aikoku-to (Great Japan Patriotic Party); imprisoned for petitioning the Emperor in person for unemployment relief and against the formation of a leftist party, 1929-1930; became a leading member of the Knishin Mikoku Rotosha Se-Rengai (Radical

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Enclosure (13) to  
CS-1-S-55

Continued:

Name: KODAMA, Yoshio (1894-1944)

Patriotic Laborers Federation), an amalgamation of Tsukuda Tatsuo's rightist Shushin Shikoku-to (Radical Patriotic Party) and later elements formerly in the Kenkoku-kai, and the Zen Nippon Shikokuha Kyoin Toso Kyodikai (All Japan Patriotic Struggle Council), an attempted merger by Okawa Shumei of all rightist groups in Japan, 1931; participated in the inaugural of the Nikkyo Zenrei Tai (Japan Joint Struggle Vanguard), a group of selected youths organized by Okawa Shumei, from whose ranks came the majority of those later active in the Katsuraidan, the May 15, 1932, and Shiraitai assassination plots, 1931; imprisoned for having sent a dagger to Finance Minister Inoue Junnosuke with the suggestion that Inoue commit suicide, 1931-1932; arrested in police round-up of rightists suspected of implication in the assassination of Inoue Junnosuke, a part of the Katsuraidan Incident, 1932; active in the Dai Nippon Seisan-to (Great Japan Production Party), an amalgamation of rightist groups under Uchida Ryokai; travelled to Manchuria, as representative of the Dai Nippon Seisan-to, and was in contact with Kasaki Ryorei, a leading exponent of Japanese expansion in China, 1932; upon his return to Japan, founded the Dokuritu Seinansha (Independent Youths Society), based upon Kasaki's principles, with a few other young ultra-nationalists, including Toyama Hiroaki; imprisoned for plotting to assassinate the Genro (elder statesmen, advisers to the Emperor), October 1932-April 1937; active in the Nippon Juku (Japan Institute), composed of disciples of Itazumi Teisuke, and the Dai Asia Kensetsu-kai (Great Asia Establishment Society), founded by the Foreign Office's Information Bureau, 1937; organized the Taishi Mondai Kai-katsu Kokumin Domei (China Problems Settlement National League), which had semi-official backing from the Foreign Office, 1937; founded the Nigatsu-kai (February Society), successor to his Taishi Kokumin Domei, which was concerned with national politics as well as Japanese expansion in China, 1938; travelled to Central China, North China, and Inner Mongolia with the backing of the Foreign Office and his rightist organizations, 1938-1939; organized the Seisan Kantetsu Domei (Holy War Execution League), which propagandized Japanese expansionist activities in China, and the Seinen Nippon Undo (Japan Youth Movement) as a successor to his Nigatsu-kai and which emphasized the role of youth as the main force in the reconstruction of Japan, 1938-1939; sent to China, as a non-official member of the Army General Staff, charged with guarding Wang Ching-wei on his journey from Hong Kong to Shanghai; made frequent trips between Japan and China for the Army and Foreign Office, 1939; reorganized his Seinen Nippon Undo under the name Kan Seisan Undo (Rise Asia Youth Movement) to include youths of Manchuria and China, and published the magazine Tsiki (Justice), 1939; came into contact with Lt. Gen. Abeihara Kanji, and through him met Col.

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Enclosure (13) to  
OS-1-S-55

individual involved in suspected espionage activities

Individual:

Name: NOMURA, Yoshio (1897-1947)

Tsujii Masanobu, then in Charge of the Army's "thought" activities in Shanghai, 1940; worked with Tsujii, as an unofficial employee of the Army GPC in China, and as a representative of Ishihara's Ten Ren-tai (East Asia League), 1940; chief of the Far Eastern Section of Sasagawa Eiichi's Kokusei Taishu-to (National Essence Party) and manager of the Nipponshugi Jinen Kaigi (Japanese Youth Council), an attempted merger of nationalist groups to propagate Japanism throughout the world which was violently anti-American, 1941; a Director of the Dai Nippon Kaigi (Great Japan Rise Asia League), an amalgamation of 61 societies concerned with Japanese activities overseas, and a leader of Hachikatsu-kai (August Society), composed of nationalist leaders, 1941; during the first years of World War II, organized and operated a purchasing agency in Shanghai for the Japanese Naval Air Forces which involved handling large sums for the Naval Air Forces, and later for the other services; (his procurement organization was officially called the Kodama Mikan (Kodama Organ), and served also as an intelligence agency of the Japanese Government), 1941-1943; unsuccessful Diet candidate in April 1942 elections; manager of the rightist newspaper Yamato Shimbun following the death of its proprietor, his old friend Yuata Fumio, November 1943; assigned duty by Naval Air Forces of acquiring and operating mines in Japan producing strategic metals such as tungsten and molybdenum, 1944-1945; assigned by the Navy to direct various official chores, such as repairing airfields, salvaging scrap, and electrolyzing salt, during the last months of World War II; member of Cabinet Advisory Council, Higashikuni Cabinet, August 1945 (post obtained through high official connections, including General Ishihara); began to organize a new, "democratic-style" political party, the Nippon Hoku-in-to (Japan Peoples Party), October-November 1945; interned in Sugamo Prison, but not indicted, as a Class "A" war crimes suspect, January 1946-December 1948; barred from official political activities as a Class "A" purgee, December 1948 to end of occupation.

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Enclosure (13) to  
CS-1-S-55

Individuals involved in suspected espionage activities

Name: <sup>M</sup> WU Liang (6753 6156)

Nationality: Chinese: Male CITIZENSHIP? Sex: M

DOB: Unknown

POB: Beiping, He-bei Province, China

ACC: BUSP

Permanent address: Unknown

Present address: Sasebo, Nagasaki-ken, Japan

Entrance into Japan: Japanese Police files indicate that Subject is suspected of being an illegal entrant - date unknown.

Family:

<sup>12</sup>  
Father ~~XIAO~~ Chun-hsin (See summary of information, paragraph 1.)

Education: "Overseas Student" to Japan from He-bei Province; date unknown

Occupation:

1. VICTORY LAMPEPY, Sasebo, Japan, 1955: Proprietor
2. IAI, ICHI RO RESTAURANT, Sasebo, Japan, date unknown: Manager

Summary of Information:

1. Japanese Police files contain the indication that Subject was connected with the TAO Chun-hsin Group, an organization composed primarily of illegal entrants who deal in smuggling, counterfeiting, illegal foreign National Registration Cards, and in illegal entrants. (Evaluation: C-2)
2. Informant states that Subject is the main figure among the Chinese Communists in the Sasebo area. (Evaluation: C-2)
3. Informant states that Subject was the man responsible for collecting information in Kyushu, Japan for the Chinese Communists; but, that Subject was relieved by ~~XIAO~~ Jen-hao who is presently operating the "CHI-CHI" Chinese restaurant in Fukuoka City, Nagasaki-ken, Japan. (Evaluation: C-3)

END OF ONE OF ONE PAGE

Enclosure (14) to  
CS-1-S-55

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Att. F-1450

Personnel involved in suspected espionage activities

~~Name:~~ <sup>H</sup> ~~KU~~ Yuan Liang (5253 3293 5323)

~~Name:~~ <sup>H</sup> ~~KU~~ Yuan Lian

Nationality: Chinese; Male CIT: Chinese Sex: M

DOB: 6 April 1908

POB: Pei-Men-wei-tsun, Wei-Hai-Wei, Shantung Province, China

Permanent address: Same as the place of birth see: BUSP

Present address: ~~Sasebo, Japan and Yokosuka, Japan~~

Entrance into Japan: Japanese Police files and independent informant state Subject illegally entered after World War II, date unknown. (Probably true)

Family:

Brother - <sup>D</sup> ~~KU~~ Yuan Han, managing JAMES S. LEE, Hong Kong, PCC

Brother - KU Yuan Ping (Enclosure (7))

Uncle - CHIANG Ping-hsien (Enclosure (4))

Education: Unknown

Occupation:

1. UNITED LAUNDRY, Yokosuka, Japan, date unknown: Capacity unknown
2. UNITED FRIENDS COMPANY (laundry), aka LIENYU COMPANY, 2564 Hiu-cho, Sasebo, Japan, December 1953 to July 1954: Manager
3. FRIENDS OF FREE CHINA LAUNDRY, Yokosuka, Japan, July 1954 to September 1955: Employee

Summary of information:

1. Subject carries a certificate to prove that he was Chief of Police in Hong Kong during the Japanese Occupation. The certificate is signed by one SHIOSAMA, the ex-military police officer in Hong Kong. Mr. SHIOSAMA does not remember any person by this name or description.
2. Informant states that Subject was involved in the narcotics case known to the Japanese Police as the PEI-CHING-IU case in Kobe, Japan. He is supposed, according to this informant, to have aided in smuggling these narcotics from the HMS UNICORN into Kobe, Japan. (Evaluation: C-3)

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PAGE ONE OF ONE PAGE

Enclosure (15) to  
CS-1-S-55



ATTACHMENT 1, FAR EAST  
FPO, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Att FHHA 1458

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

SECRET

N212 Ser: CS-1-S-55

Subj: JAPAN - Personalities involved in suspected espionage activities

Source Information: Sources utilized in collecting the information contained in Intelligence Officer, Commander Naval Forces, Far East Counterintelligence Summary CS-1-S-55 can be divided into three basic categories: U.S. Government Agencies, Japanese Government Agencies, and Confidential Informants. U.S. Government Agencies include Intelligence Office, Commander Naval Forces, Far East, G-2, United States Army Forces, Far East and his Security Group and 441st CIC Detachment, and FRU FPO. The Japanese Government Agencies taking part in the investigation were the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department, second guard section; the Kanagawa Prefectural Police, second guard section; and the Yokosuka City Police. In addition, Confidential Informants were employed by the Japanese Police, by agents of the 441st CIC, and by agents of Intelligence Office, Commander Naval Forces, Far East. Information of biographical nature found in the files of recognized intelligence agencies has been included without attempting an evaluation. The (A-1) to (F-6) evaluation scale was used only when the source of information was known. Frequently official agencies both U.S. and Japanese produced information received from informants but failed to designate the informant or to evaluate the information along the (A-1) to (F-6) scale, in which case it was considered fallacious to attempt any source evaluation, therefore only the information was given an evaluation designation. It was further considered confusing and sometimes incomplete to use simply a number code, so words other than those normally associated with the number scale were used in an attempt to clarify the worth of the information and to indicate the degree of credence awarded to it by this officer in light of the circumstances in which it was collected.

Enclosure (2) to  
IO-COMNAVEP Sec 1tr  
Ser: 00729

INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT  
COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES, FAR EAST  
FPO, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Att FHHA 1459

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

SECRET

M212 Ser: CS-1-S-55

Subj: JAPAN - Personalities involved in suspected espionage activities

Preparing Officer's Comments: On 27 September 1954 the Torioka Field Office of the 441st CIC Detachment alerted the Intelligence Officer, Commander Naval Forces, Far East to the unfavorable conduct and contacts of one LT "RM" ARMISTED. An investigation based on this information brought forth many Chinese and Japanese personalities the most colorful of whom have been written up and presented as enclosures (1) through (15) to Intelligence Officer, Commander Naval Forces, Far East Counterintelligence Summary CS-1-S-55. Some of these personalities have been the subject of previous investigations conducted by other organizations both American and Japanese, but, because of the complex and confusing pattern which inter-relates these personalities, no investigation had ever been successful in uncovering enough of the total picture to unquestionably show that an espionage network which enmeshes the Far East is preying on the innocence of U.S. Service personnel. Through the investigation it became evident to Intelligence Officer, Commander Naval Forces, Far East that members of an espionage ring which was flourishing throughout the Far East were operating large scale activities out of Yokosuka, Japan. This information when pieced together made certain personalities stand out as key figures, as subjects on whom further investigation was imperative because their backgrounds indicated that they were involved in many more activities than had been uncovered to date.

From this investigation it appeared at first that the Subject was aware of these espionage activities, but further investigation tended to disprove this so the Subject was exonerated of the charges of illegal disclosure of classified information. It was proved, however, that espionage activities had been taking place and that implicated in them was a group of over-seas Chinese and Japanese with notorious backgrounds.

These over-seas Chinese are a silent force out of proportion to their numbers. This force is being employed by the Communist powers to infiltrate the facilities of the United States Military Forces to carry on extensive espionage and smuggling activities. The agents carrying on these activities are well-grounded in the foibles of the American mentality and employ every conceivable trick to penetrate the well-meaning U.S. serviceman. When the occupations of the personalities in this report are examined it is noticed that these men are with astounding frequency associated with laundries and tailors. These agents working through the innocuous front of small time businesses provide services and offer gifts in such a way as to avoid letting the serviceman make the association between the friendly

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PAGE ONE OF TWO PAGES

Enclosure (3) to  
IO-COMNAVFE Sec 1tr  
Ser 00722

Intelligence Officer's Comments, continued:

gestures and the collection of information. Free laundry and cut-rate bargains on tailoring are representative of seductive approaches which assuage mistrust and overcome caution making the unwitting serviceman vulnerable in the hands of an adroit agent. In return for the favors the serviceman is asked to supply information for outwardly innocent purposes or to aid the small businessman in transferring funds to Hong Kong and materials from Hong Kong to Japan. Such smuggling activities when linked to active espionage become highly deleterious to the best interests of the United States.

The Field Research Unit, Far East Command, G-2, United States Army Forces, Far East 441st CIC Detachment, and Security Group, and the Japanese Police were requested to provide all pertinent information contained in their files relative to the backgrounds and activities of these personalities. This Counterintelligence Summary represents a compilation of all material received from these sources. The information required for a complete analysis is not available and this Summary represents only a partial picture of the activities of these personalities. The Director of Naval Intelligence is requested to provide the Intelligence Officer, Commander Naval Forces, Far East with all information on these characters which may be available on the National level.

The information contained in enclosures (1) through (15) is being forwarded as an interim report to serve as a reference for Intelligence Officer, Commander Naval Forces, Far East Secret report, Case No. 116-5(a), dtd 27 December 1955, subject: LT ARN ISTEAD, George Edward, (LT) USNR, 385966/1105. The disposition of the case on LT ARN ISTEAD and the relation of this Counterintelligence Summary to the investigation is explained in detail in the investigation report.

Prepared:

*Charles B. Warden Jr.*  
CHARLES B. WARDEN, Jr.  
ITJC, USNR

SECRET

PAGE TWO OF TWO PAGES

Enclosure (3) to  
IO-COMNAVFET sec ltr  
Ser: 00729

Att. FHHA 1469

CONFIDENTIALITY SUMMARY

SECRET

Subj: JAPAN - Personalities involved in suspected espionage activities

Forwarding Officer's Comments: The forwarding officer is personally of the opinion that the characters represented in this report should be presumed to present the threat perceived by the preparing officer. At the same time it should be pointed out that in spite of much presumptive evidence no real proof of the existence of a centrally directed espionage effort to infiltrate U.S. Military Forces in Japan has yet come to light. Nevertheless, it is felt that it is only safe to assume that such an effort exists and that the characters presented in this report may be part of it whether or not they are acting directly as instructed agents or as mere opportunists.

Forwarded:

*W. L. Taylor*  
W. L. TAYLOR  
Captain, USN

SECRET

PAGE ONE OF ONE PAGE

Enclosure (4)  
IO-CO NAVFE 800  
Ser: 20729

CS 1007

25

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PERSONALITY (201) FILE REQUEST									
TO RI/ANALYSIS SECTION				DATE <i>25 July 58</i>		ACTION			
FROM				ROOM NO. <i>1508 X</i>		TELEPHONE <i>2861</i>			
<p><b>INSTRUCTIONS:</b> Form must be typed or printed in block letters.</p> <p><b>SECTION I:</b> List 201 number, name and identifying data in the spaces provided. All known aliases and variants (including maiden name, if applicable) must be listed. If the identifying data varies with the alias used, a separate form must be used. Write UNKNOWN for items you are unable to complete.</p> <p><b>SECTION II:</b> List cryptonym or pseudonym, if assigned. If true name is sensitive, obtain 201 number from 201 Control Desk and complete Section I and Section III. On a separate form, enter the 201 number, and complete Section II and Section III. Submit each form separately.</p> <p><b>SECTION III:</b> To be completed in all cases.</p>									
<b>SECTION I</b>									
SENSITIVE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				SOURCE DOCUMENT					
NONSENSITIVE <input type="checkbox"/>									
NAME (Last) <i>Okawa</i> (First) <i>Shumpei</i> (Middle) <i></i> (Title) <i></i>				SEX <i>3</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F			
NAME VARIANT									
TYPE NAME 2. (Last) (First) (Middle) (Title) <i>V</i> <i>Okawa Shumpei</i>									
PHOTO 4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		BIRTH DATE 5. <i>01-01-26</i>		COUNTRY OF BIRTH 6. <i>Japan</i>		CITY OR TOWN OF BIRTH 7. <i>Tokyo</i>		OTHER IDENTIFICATION 8.	
OCCUPATION/POSITION <i>Author publicist</i>				OCC/POS. CODE 9. <i></i>		1. <i></i>		2. <i></i>	
<b>SECTION II</b>									
CRYPTONYM					PSEUDONYM				
<b>SECTION III</b>									
COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE 10. <i>Japan</i>			ACTION DESK 11. <i>FL/psd</i>		SECOND COUNTRY INTEREST 12. <i></i>		THIRD COUNTRY INTEREST 12a. <i></i>		
COMMENTS <i>Class B was Criminal - Adjudged insane - Suspected insanity was feigned</i>									
PERMANENT CHANGE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO RESTRICTED FILE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO									

Form No. 831 Use previous editions.

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- (2)(A) Privacy ☐
  - (2)(B) Methods/Sources ☒
  - (2)(C) Foreign Relations ☐

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