

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L
NOFORN

From: [] Station

Report No. FJT-707

No. of Pages: 1

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Report Made By: []

No. of Enclosures: 0

Distribution: PG

Approved By: []

Source Cryptonyms: []

[] obtained this information from [] on 1 August 1956.
Para. 1 was confirmed by []
source in Field Comment 1 is [] on the same occasion. The other

ND

TSUJI
presented
for

CE

14-12-10

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by the Central Intelligence Agency
Date: []

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(2)(B) Methods/Sources []

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FIELD INFORMATION REPORT

EVALUATION OF SOURCE: A: Completely reliable. B: Usually reliable. C: Fairly reliable. D: Not usually reliable. E: Not reliable. (Applicable to sources of doubtful accuracy or credibility, regardless of their completeness). F: Reliability cannot be judged (Applicable to untested or incompletely tested sources).

APPRaisal OF CONTENT: 1: Confirmed by other independent and reliable sources. 2: Probably true. 3: Possibly true. 4: Doubtful. 5: Probably false. 6: Cannot be judged. Documentary: Based on original document.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L
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COUNTRY	Japan	REPORT NO.	FJT-707
SUBJECT	Chinese Communist Funding of Japan Socialist Party	DATE OF REPORT	14 August 1956
		NO. OF PAGES	1

REFERENCES

DATE OF INFO.
 July 1956

PLACE ACQUIRED
 Japan, Tokyo (1 August 1956)

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

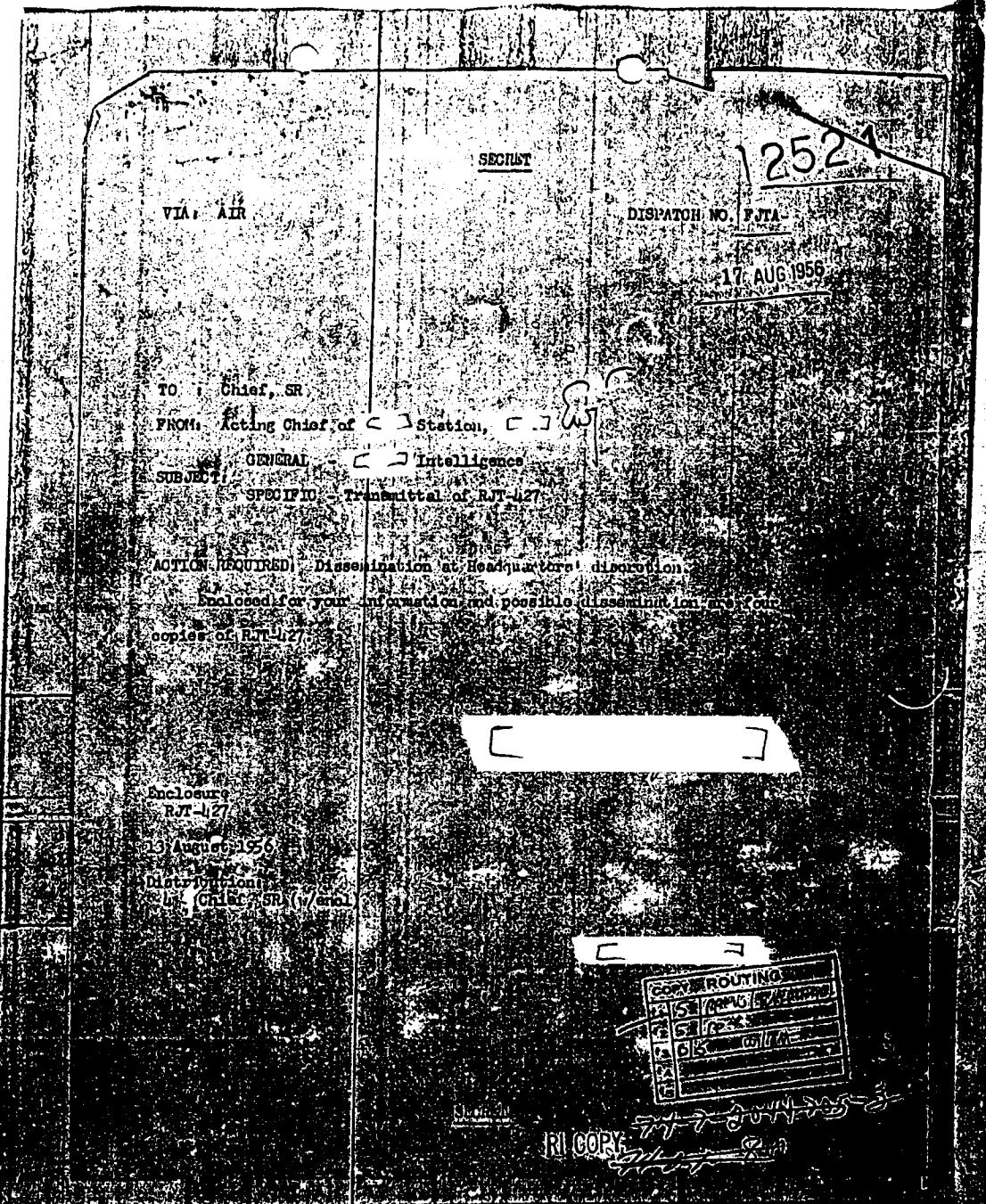
SOURCE: Japanese free-lance journalist (C). Appraisal of Content: 3.

1. TSUJI Masanobu cannot prove the accusation which he made during the election campaign for the House of Councillors that the Japan Socialist Party had received ¥10,000,000 from Communist China.¹ When the Socialists threatened to sue TSUJI for having made the statement, TSUJI challenged them to do so only because he knew that litigation on such a suit would be prolonged for years before a verdict could be reached.²
2. During the tour of Japan by the troupe of MEI Lan-fang in May-June 1956, MEI donated ¥5,000,000 to the Japan Teachers Union (Nikkyoso) to assist its candidates for the House of Councillors. These funds came primarily from a special performance given by the troupe at the Kokusai Gekijo in Asakusa, Tokyo, after the regular performance at the Kabuki-za.
 1. Field Comment. The above statement, that TSUJI cannot prove his charges, is flatly contradicted by another source, who reports that TSUJI has photocopies of documents supporting his contention.
 2. Source Comment. Such an act is typical of the sort of audacity for which TSUJI became famous during World War II. For instance, once during the war when TSUJI was assigned to the Japanese headquarters at Peiping, he travelled to Nanking to persuade the commander there to take a course of action devised by TSUJI. He told the Nanking commander that his (TSUJI's) plan had the full support of his superiors, with whom he had in fact not even discussed it, and obtained the Nanking commander's concurrence. He then returned to Peiping and told his commander there that his plan had the full support of the Nanking commander.

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

Attachment # <u>to FJTA</u>		<u>C/5A</u>
INFO/CONTINUED CONTROL		<u>12521</u>
FROM: Acting Chief of [] Station, []	REPORT NO.: RJT-427	
NO. OF PAGES: 3	NO. OF ENCLUSES: None	
REPORT MADE BY: []	APPROVED BY: []	
DISTRIBUTION: BY COPY TO: Chief, []	ORALLY TO: None	
SOURCE CRYPTONYM: []	REFERENCES: None	
SOURCE, OPERATIONAL DATA, AND COMMENTS: The information in the attached report was acquired on 9 August 1956 by [] during a conversation with [] and [] of []		
SECRET INFO/CONTINUED CONTROL		

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FIELD INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY: USSR/Japan

REPORT NO. RJT-427

SUBJECT: Japanese View of Power Blocs
within Soviet Leadership

DATE OF INFO: August 1956

PLACE ACQUIRED: Japan

DATE ACQUIRED: 9 August 1956

SOURCE, SOURCE EVALUATION, APPRAISAL OF CONTENT: An official Japanese service.
Appraisal of Content: 3.

DATE OF REPORT: 10 August 1956

Soviet specialists in both the Japanese Cabinet Research Chamber and the Japanese Foreign Ministry believe that there are three distinct alignments of political personalities within the Communist Party leadership of the Soviet Government. According to these Japanese specialists:

a. The first of these is the government group which is composed of Nikolay A. Bulganin, Nikita S. Khrushchev, and Anastas I. Mikoyan. This is a hard-core triumvirate representing the most tough-minded element in the current Party leadership. Some Japanese officials believe Mikoyan to be of such stature in this group that he personally executed former MVD head Levanty Duriya with a pistol shot.

b. An anti-Khrushchev group led by former Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M. Molotov. Marshal Georgiy K. Zhukov and the military-naval leaders are in this group which may include

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page 2

Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovskiy, the current armed forces chief in Poland. Rokossovskiy's recall to Moscow is probably imminent in view of the Poznan uprising and other internal problems affecting Poland. Lazar H. Kaganovich may also belong to this anti-Khrushchev group.

The ~~other~~ ^{Minister of Defense} ~~extreme~~ ^{Thomson} group is divided into a third, moderate group which comprises the serious economists and other practical technicians, such as civilian engineers and scientists. Georgiy N. Malenkov heads this moderate segment. Kaganovich may actually be within this group. Kaganovich's political position cannot be accurately estimated but, because of the nature of the speech he delivered during the 20th Party Congress ⁱⁿ which he protested the norm requirements he had been required by the Central Committee to enforce and the wages-hours problems derived therefrom, he is definitely considered to be anti-Khrushchev. Vyacheslav A. Malyshev, the former ^{Bulganin} minister of medium machine construction, probably also belongs to this middle grouping.

1. Source Committee When TSUJI Matsuoku, Japanese-Democratic member of the Japanese House of Representatives, visited Moscow during early 1956, TSUJI managed to obtain an appointment to speak to Zhukov. Zhukov had put off the appointment several times but finally

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page 3

agreed to see TSUJI at a definite hour. Zhukov later explained to Tsuji that "Party surveillance" posed a real problem for him (Zhukov) and that it was almost impossible for him to evade their vigilance. At last Zhukov had a few hours to himself, Zhukov told TSUJI, when the two military men could speak freely.

2.

Headquarters
21-10 Comments The ~~subsequent~~ TSUJI-Zhukov conversation has
been reported in ~~the~~ CSDB - 35918.

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22 Aug. 3

From: [] Station
No. of Pages: 2
Report Made By: []
Distribution: FG
Source Cryptonym: []

Report No. FJT-748
Local File No. I-1439
No. of Enclosures: 0
Reference: I-3176 (para. c this repo.)
Approved By: []

The information contained in this report was obtained by []
on 24 July 1956 from [] The information in Field Comment Two was
obtained from [] on 26 July 1956.

Project: []

CS-103893 and
CS-103893-a

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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INFORMATION REPORT

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 SOURCE OF INFORMATION: 1: From one or more independent and reliable sources. 2: Probably true. 3: Possibly true. 4: Doubtful.
 DATE: 6: Date expected. Source: 7: Date on original document.

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NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

COUNTRY	Japan	REPORT NO.	FJT-748
SUBJECT	Meeting of Japan Socialist Party Central Executive Committee	DATE OF REPORT	22 August 1956
		NO. OF PAGES	2

DATE OF INFO.

20 July 1956

PLACE

AS REPORTED Japan, Tokyo (20 July 1956)

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE. NOTE FOREGOING EXPLAN.

SOURCE: Official of the Japan Socialist Party (C). Appraisal of Content: 2.

The following subjects were discussed at the Japan Socialist Party (JSP) Central Executive Committee (CEC) meeting held on 20 July 1956:

a. In the face of the refusal of the Government Party to hold an extra session of the Diet, the CEC decided to publicly call again for a Diet to establish in office the new members of the House of Councillors.

b. In an uncharted incident, SAKAE Shinichi, CEC member from Hiroshima Prefecture, raised the matter of Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) and TSUGI Hisanobu's accusations of Chinese Communist funding of the JSP. He asked how the charges should be answered. Both SASAKI Kozo, JSP E. Policy Committee chairman, and YO Ushiro, Financial Committee chairman, dismissed the report as demagogic designed to slander the Socialist. It was suggested that an official protest of the charges be made to the LDP Secretary-General ASANUMA Inejiro urged that the matter not be pursued suggested that the matter not be mentioned except to deny the claim disparage TSUGI if confronted directly with his charges.²

c. SAKAI Tadataka, CEC member and International Bureau chief, raised the subject of the Asian Socialist Conference to be held in Bombay early November 1956.³ He urged the JSP's top leaders seriously to consider attending, since the JSP will be the most influential Asian party at Conference. SAKAI suggested that between \$50,000 and \$100,000 per delegate be provided from Party funds for the trip. The CEC decided to reexamine nomination of delegates to the Party leadership, which consists of the heads of departments and special committees, plus CEC Chairman SUZUKI Motaburo and ASANUMA.

d. SASAKI Kozo reported on the House of Councillors election results and the following points:

- 1) The Party should select a slogan calling for a majority in both of the Diet, in preparation for the next general elections.⁴
- 2) An all-out effort must be made to strengthen the Party on the grassroots level.

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- 2 -

FJT-749

- 3) The recent election demonstrated that the individual candidate must expend an inordinate amount of money in order to get elected. This is a trend that must be curbed before it gets out of hand.

Field Comments

1. During the House of Councillors election, TSUJI declared in Ishikawa Prefecture that the JSP had received ten million yen from Communist. This was widely reported in the press. The JSP reacted by threatening a libel suit, but following the election TSUJI elaborated on his statement at a meeting of the LDP Executive Board and his statements were again reported by the press.
2. According to an LDP member of the House of Representatives who met with TSUJI on this subject, the latter's charges are well documented with statements and other items, and he would welcome a lawsuit by the JSP. In fact, the JSP bluff, TSUJI had his whole case published verbatim in a newspaper in Ishikawa Prefecture, according to this source. A different source states in FJT-707 that TSUJI's charge was merely a bluff. It is believed that the first statement is correct.
3. See FJT-303 and 350 for previous reports from the same source on this conference.
4. Source Comment. A few days later, at a meeting of Party organizers, the slogan "Majority for Complete Independence" was suggested and unanimously accepted.

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44-735

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COUNTRY	USSR	REPORT NO.	CS-102718
SUBJECT	Japanese Views on Power Blocs within the Soviet Leadership	DATE DISTR.	13 September 1956
DATE OF INFO.	August 1956	NO. OF PAGES	1
PLACE ACQUIRED	Japan, Tokyo	REQUIREMENT NO.	RD
DATE ACQUIRED		REFERENCES	

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

SOURCE: An official Japanese service. Appraisal of Content: Opinion.

1. Soviet specialists in both the Japanese Cabinet Research Chamber and the Japanese Foreign Ministry believe that there are three distinct alignments of political personalities within the Communist Party leadership of the Soviet Government. According to these Japanese specialists, the first of these is the government group, composed of Nikolay A. Bulganin, Nikita S. Khrush and Anastas I. Mikoyan. This is a hard-core triumvirate representing the most tough-minded element in the current Party leadership. Some Japanese officials believe Mikoyan to be of such stature in this group that he personally executed former MVD head Lavrentiy P. Beriya with a pistol shot.
2. The second alignment is an anti-Khrushchev group led by former Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Marshal Georgiy K. Zhukov and the military-naval leaders are in this group, which may include Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky, the current Minister of Defense in Poland. Rokossovsky's recall to Moscow is probably imminent in view of the Poznan uprising and other internal problems affecting Poland. Lazar M. Kaganovich may also belong to this anti-Khrushchev group. There is a third, moderate group which comprises the serious economists and other practical technicians, such as senior engineers and scientists. Georgiy M. Malenkov heads this moderate segment. Kaganovich may actually be within this group. Kaganovich's political position cannot be accurately estimated but, because of the nature of the speech he delivered during the 20th Party Congress in which he protested the norm requirements he had been required by the Central Committee to enforce and the wages-hours problems derived therefrom, he definitely is considered to be anti-Khrushchev. Vyacheslav A. Malyshev, former Minister of Medium Machine Building, probably also belongs to this middle grouping.
3. Source Comment: When TSUJI Masanobu, Democratic member of the Japanese House Representatives, visited Moscow during early 1956, TSUJI managed to obtain an appointment to speak to Zhukov. Zhukov had put off the appointment several times but finally agreed to see TSUJI at a definite hour. Zhukov later explained to TSUJI that Party surveillance posed a real problem for him (Zhukov) and that it was almost impossible for him to evade their vigilance. At last, Zhukov told TSUJI, he had a few hours when the two military men could speak freely.
4. Headquarters Comment: The TSUJI-Zhukov conversation has been reported in CRDB-35998.

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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

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COUNTRY	Japan	REPORT NO.	CS-103893-a
SUBJECT	Socialist Committee Discussion of Charges that Party Received Communist Funds	DATE DISTR.	2/ September 1956
		NO. OF PAGES	1
DATE OF INFO.	20 July 1956	REQUIREMENT NO.	RD
PLACE ACQUIRED	Japan, Tokyo	REFERENCES	
DATE ACQUIRED	20 July 1956		

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

SOURCE: An official of the Japan Socialist Party (C). Appraisal of Content: 2.

1. At a meeting of the Japan Socialist Party's Central Executive Committee held on 20 July 1956, SATAKE Shinichi, a committee member from Hiroshima Prefecture, raised the question of charges made by TSUJI Maganobu, a Liberal-Democratic Diet member, that the Socialist Party had received financial support from the Chinese Communists.¹ SATAKE asked how the Socialist Party should reply to the charge.
2. SASAKI Kozo, chairman of the party's Election Policy Committee, and ITO Ushiro chairman of the Financial Affairs Committee, both dismissed the charge as demagogery and ITO suggested that an official protest be made to the Liberal-Democratic Party. ASANUMA Inejiro, the party secretary-general, urged that the issue not be pursued and that it not even be mentioned unless the party were confronted directly by the charge, in which case the allegation should be denied and TSUJI criticized.²

Field Comments

1. The Japanese press reported TSUJI's charge, which was made in Ishikawa Prefecture during the campaign for the House of Councillors elections held 8 July 1956. The Japan Socialist Party threatened to bring a suit for libel whereupon TSUJI elaborated his statements at a meeting of the Liberal-Democratic Party's Executive Board.
2. According to a Liberal-Democratic member of the House of Representatives, discussed the affair with TSUJI, the latter's charges are well documented bank statements and other evidence. The informant said TSUJI had the whole case published in a small newspaper in Ishikawa Prefecture and would seek legal action by the Socialist Party.

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		FJT-748											

(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by

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28 Nov. 56

From: () Station

Report No. FJT-1306

No. of Pages: 2

Local File No. T-1083

Report Mode By: ()

No. of Enclosures: 0

Distribution: DFG

Approved By: ()

Source Cryptonym: ()

Reference: FJT-6576

() obtained this information on 13 November 1956 from (), who had obtained it from TSUJI Maigonbu's secretary (unidentified). A short time before, () explained that, although TANAKA has direct access to TSUJI, he consulted the secretary because TSUJI was away in Kanazawa. () gave the information to () on 17 November, and () received it on 20 November.

This information was sought in response to FJT-6576. As noted in the introductory Field Comment, it does not take us much farther in the direction of verifying the substance of TSUJI's charges, but it does give some clarification to FJT-833.

Passage to Liaison: None; since purpose is to clarify previous report, not passed, do not feel passage of this appropriate.

Project: ()

Category: DD

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FIELD INFORMATION REPORT

EVALUATION OF STIMULUS: As Completely reliable. As Highly reliable. As Fairly reliable. As Not very reliable. As Not reliable. (Marked sources of doubt in accuracy or logic, regardless of their overall rating). As Reliability cannot be judged. (Marked if no evidence or insufficient data source).

AF: PRACTICALLY CONFIRMED. 1: Confirmed by either independent and reliable sources. 2: Probably true. 3: Possibly true. 4: Doubtful. 5: Probable. 6: Cannot be judged. Documentation is based on original document.

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COUNTRY	Japan/China	REPORT NO.	FJT-1306
SUBJECT	Alleged Chinese Communist Financial Support of Japanese Socialist Party	DATE OF REPORT	28 November 1956
		NO. OF PAGES	2

REFERENCES

DATE OF INFO. As noted
PLACE & DATE ACQ. Japan, Tokyo (13 November 1956)
SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE. NOTE FORECING EXPLANATION

SOURCE: Former Japanese intelligence officer (B); from an officer of a Japanese Government investigative agency (F); from a secretary (F) of TSUJI Masanobu, presumably from TSUJI. Appraisal of Content: 3.

Field German. The information on this subject of which TSUJI Masanobu claims to be in possession has been referred to in FJT-707 and FJT-748 from different sources, and another version reported in FJT-833 from still a different source. The information reported below was obtained in an effort to check on the previously reported information; it differs in a number of details from that reported in FJT-833. Coincidence between this report and FJT-833 should be taken as confirmation of the content of TSUJI's allegations rather than of the substance of these allegations, the ultimate sources of which remain unknown.

1. On 5 July 1952 a Diet member belonging to the Left Socialist Party received a remittance from Communist China through the Bank of Tokyo in the amount of ¥7,702,276.82.
 2. According to a long-time friend of TSUJI Masanobu who is now a high Chinese Communist official, when SUZUKI Masanobu went to China in 1954 he visited Li Fu-chun (2621/1381/2304) and asked for financial political assistance. Li replied that it would be possible to donate a few million Japanese yen to the Socialist Party, and arranged with NAN Han-chen (0589/3352/7201) to remit ¥60,000,000 via the trade accounts of MEI Jen-min (7191/0117/3046).
 3. According to a reliable friend of TSUJI residing in Hong Kong, when KATAYAMA Tetsu visited China he received ¥24,000,000 at Hong Kong from the South China Bureau of the Chinese Communist Government.
 4. When MEI Lan-fang (2734/0609/5364) came to Japan recently, he brought ¥72,000,000. Of this, ¥12,000,000 was used for business expenses and the remaining ¥60,000,000 given to KOBAYASHI Takeshi, Chairman of the Japan Teachers Union, by YUN Ping-hua (1327/1627/0533) at the Hotel Yoito in Tokyo late in the evening of 31 May 1956. The Union kept 70 per cent of this sum and gave the remaining 30 per cent to the left wing of the Japan Socialist Party. This information was obtained from a friend of TSUJI in

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5. During 1956, Socialists have drawn \$17,000,000 from the Bank of Tokyo from remittances from Communist China.

Field Comments

1. Source stated that TSUJI was withholding the names of the Socialists indicated in para 1 and 4 because he felt that, if the Socialist Party were to take legal action against him, it would be better to have their identities revealed by the Japanese security authorities.

2. Presumably the Left Socialist Party, since this was prior to the Socialist merger.

3. KATAYAMA, who is an advisor to the Socialist Party and ENDOSABURO, visited China in December 1955.

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REPORT NUMBER	FROM	PREPARED BY	SOURCE		DATE OF REPORT
R-423-56	ArmA Japan	Col W. H. BAILEY	Press & Conf		30 Nov 56
SUBJECT			REFERENCE R-81-53; R-117-5 R-7, 8, 9, 11, 21, 384-56	EVALUATION C-3	DATE OF INFO. NOV 56
<p>SUMMARY</p> <p>1. Press recently reported that Masanobu TSUJI, member of the Lower House of the Diet and ex-Colonel in the Japanese Imperial Army, had resigned his membership in the Diet because of misconduct of his son who held the position of his secretary. The son allegedly hit his divorced wife with a beer bottle and had been arrested by the police.</p> <p>2. The resignation was withdrawn within a few days after TSUJI was urged to do so by the Speaker of the Lower House, according to the press.</p> <p>3. Much publicity was given to this incident in the Tokyo newspapers. Report gives some quotes from readers' letters and columnists which were published.</p> <p>4. Attached as Inclosure 1 is a translation of a pamphlet written by TSUJI entitled "My Confrontation with Mr. Banboku (NO)", dealing with the scandals in connection with misspent funds of the Defense Agency.</p>					
<p>Report is UNCLASSIFIED when "Comments" are withdrawn.</p> <p>NOTE: Reproduction of this document in whole or in part is prohibited, if SECRET or TOP SECRET, except with permission of the issuing office. All requests for reproduction or distribution will be referred to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Department of the Army.</p> <p>CLASSIFICATION</p> <p>NOTE: This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Act, 50 U.S.C. §1 and §2, as amended. Its transmission or the revelation of its contents to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.</p>					

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R-423-56

Army Japan

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1. Press reported on 20 Nov 56 that Asanobu TSUJI, Liberal-Democratic member of the Lower House of the Diet (ex-Colonel in the Imperial Army), had submitted a resignation of his membership in the Diet because his son had been arrested for striking his divorced wife with a bear bottle. TSUJI supposedly stated to the effect that if a man could not keep his own house in order he had no business in public life or in a responsible position in government affairs. TSUJI's son (Tohru TSUJI, age 25) had been employed as his father's secretary.

2. On 25 November it was stated in the press that TSUJI had, on 24 November, withdrawn his resignation after being urged to do so by Speaker of the Lower House Shuji MATSUMI, who did not consider the misconduct of his son sufficient reason for the resignation. The press did not mention whether or not the son would continue in his post as secretary to his father.

3. Tokyo newspapers gave a great deal of publicity to this incident, publishing letters from readers and articles by columnists who seemed evenly divided on blasting TSUJI or praising him for his action. Some of the angles considered were:

a. "In recent political circles where scandals and bribe-taking are rampant even among local assemblymen and where politicians try to hang on to their positions and rights through fraud, excuses or brazening, Mr. TSUJI's action is indicative of a sense of responsibility and a conscientious decision which are very rare these days."

b. "What does Mr. TSUJI think of his office as a Diet member? The ones who are going to be harmed most by Mr. TSUJI's resignation will be Mr. TSUJI himself and the opposition parties, while the ones who will lose the most are those who voted for Mr. TSUJI."

c. "Mr. TSUJI's reasoning is very simple and straightforward, but if his condition that anyone not able to rule his own family is incapable of ruling a nation were to be strictly applied, practically all the Diet members would have to resign. Critics call Mr. TSUJI's action too old-fashioned, pointing out that his son is already a grown man and Mr. TSUJI should not be responsible for his actions. Behind this criticism however is the worry that if this reasoning is carried out to the full extent of its logical conclusion, Cabinet Ministers who have underlings arrested by the police for some crime will have to submit their own resignations. It is going too far to criticize Mr. TSUJI's action as a propaganda move designed to gain more votes in the next election. Even if it is propaganda, we would like to see more people assuming responsibility. If Mr. TSUJI should retract his resignation, he would be attacked once again so it would be best for him to let his resignation stand."

One 74 year old war veteran said Mr. TSUJI would be "truly great man" if he resigns and cut himself off completely from politics. He referred to Mr. TSUJI's flight under cover in Thailand, French Indo-China and China and how he emerged "when he thought it was safe" to return to Japan and write his best-selling account of his flight. He charged that the former key army staff officer utilized ill-luck to make a fortune, and he concluded that Mr. TSUJI would probably utilize his son's act to "insure his re-election".

d. A columnist said that Mr. TSUJI should take full responsibility for hiring a ruffian as a secretary. He criticized the practices of many big men employing members of their family as secretaries and noted that some countries have special schools for training secretaries of legislators.

COMMENTS: (CONFIDENTIAL) AND RECORDED IN THE GALLERIES

1. Mr. TSUJI's play is believed to have been grandstanding in order to obtain additional public notice and acclaim rather than a completely sincere move. At the same time since it is consistent with the old fashioned type of Japanese militaristic or feudalistic psychology, it probably has considerable appeal to the older group.

2. TSUJI is nothing if not blunt and outspoken. One indication of this fact is contained in the attached record of conversation between him and OMO Beniboku. Granted it is written by TSUJI, who presents himself in the best light, it indicates

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DA INTELLIGENCE REPORT (Use this form only in accordance with instructions in DA 200-505-5)	TO: [REDACTED]	FROM: [REDACTED]	PAGE
	R-423-56	ARMA Joran	3

a person who will speak his mind frankly - very much in character with TSUJI's personality.

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1 Incl (Urgent)

Pamphlet written by TSUJI entitled "My Confrontation with Mr. Banbokai CNO"

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DA INTELLIGENCE REPORT
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UNCLASSIFIED

R-423-56

Army Japan

2 of
Inc 1

Banboku OIC with his face red-ing out from a dilapidated shoe. Then, immediately thereafter, I visited the Society of Ishikawa Prefecture Natives I was questioned by many people on this point. So I answered them frankly saying: "The Conservative Party would collapse if a bribery scandal should emerge out of the Party. This is not a problem for the Conservative Party alone, and it will affect the whole destiny of Japan. In relation to the second-hand engines and the dilapidated houses and the *tsuzugumi*'s Sakura dam project it is reported that some clouds of suspicion are hanging over Mr. OIC. He is the Party's senior leader but we will definitely refuse to cover those cases with a lid if what is reported is true."

On the afternoon of last June 2, when the un-recoedded rioting happened to sweep the floor of the House of Councillors, the Lower House held its plenary session in quiet. Sent for me a floor page came to my seat at around 4 o'clock in the afternoon. He brought to me a message to this effect: "Master OIC is calling for you. Please come to the office of the Secretary-General."

I reluctantly left my seat as the plenary session was going on, and proceeded to the Secretary-General's office, considering it my courtesy to the Party's senior member. I found there six men already arrived. They were Mr. OIC and those men who sat around him: Ikuo IZUMI, Saburo HIRANO, Tokuyasu FUJIMIYA, Shin-ichi GOTO, Iwao TSUGIKA. I greeted him, saying: "I've come in here to answer your request." Mr. OIC rose from his seat in a hasty air, and said: "Sit down here."

Thus, both of us took seats at a table. He then abruptly started to roar (the following represents our exchange of words point by point):

O: "What the devil is-audent fellow you are. I've heard that you spoke ill of me at the Society of Ishikawa Prefecture Natives that I acted as a tool of *tsuzugumi*, that I was associated with Iwao. What sort of evidence has made you so bold to argue in such a harsh language against me?"

T: "At the Society of Ishikawa Prefecture Natives I was questioned by some people who previously had read the news story. So I merely tried to explain the whole progress at the Settlement Committee in an effort to neutralize their doubt."

O: "Where is the evidence?"

T: "I have never tried exposure of any evidence. At the Settlement Committee session the witness on oath testified it."

O: "What did he say?"

T: "He said that when you came to the Defense Agency accompanied by INOU, last fall you left your visiting card on the desk of the Inspection Section Chief. He is still keeping it as a precious piece, as he felt it a great honor to him."

O: "What the devil rascal you are."

T: "Why, what do you mean by calling me 'rascal'. I am not your henchman. I am a dignified member of Parliament, elected from Ishikawa Prefecture. You have had branded me as an inidious rascal. But you ought to know that you are the man who is a rascal. What on earth had prompted you to move as a tool of a vicious, tricky merchant. You brought a pressure to bear on the Defense Agency. It must be a devilishly scandalous deed."

O: "I had no idea at all of using pressure on it."

T: "But you visited the office of Inspection Section Chief INOU, didn't you? You had better reflect upon yourself before you urge against me. Did you read the steno-transcript of the proceedings?"

O: "I haven't read it yet."

T: "What do you mean by saying that I am scandalous without reading it and without having its truth confirmed. You are too hasty and precipitant for your age."

DA INFLUENCE REPORT	NAME	POSITION	NAME	DATE
<i>(On this form only in accordance with instructions in SR 300-305-1)</i>	UNCLASSIFIED	I-423-56	Arata Jasan	3 of Incl 1

It matters nothing as long as ONG remains to be a mere individual. But you must understand that when you act in that way from your stand-point as elder leader of the party, suspicion directed to you first may devolve to be leveled at the party as a whole. Don't you understand that many honest party members are suffering great embarrassment because of the deed of one person, you, alone."

O: "What do you mean to say? I'll take legal action and prosecute you for libel."

T: "It is very interesting to me. Now that you've shown your broadside against me, I will not hesitate to come to grips with you. Do you think that I am a member of the House of Representatives, stupid enough to deserve your contempt. You monstrous idiot!"

O: "If you have any evidence, produce it."

T: "You can bring your case to court against me. I will then produce it formally at the District Prosecution Office. Or I am willing to make it public positively at the House of Representatives rally or at the Diet Members' general meeting. Wherever there is a scandal - so do notice the name of ONG to come on the surface as its adjunct. I've so far withheld exposing it through courtesy on my part as a party member."

O: "Oh, how impudent you are."

T: "Which one of us is impudent? You still seem to be positive in your claim as senior leader, for all your dirty deeds. It is hard for me to share the party membership with such sordid, disgusting boss. Do you think that I am a man so cowardly as to recoil from you struck with awe. You must speak to the other party on anything only after you have carefully surveyed his bold."

T: "I don't want to get from you a single corner of your dirty money. I am a man who single-handedly ran the race in the last three elections and won a success every time. I am a man who is risking his life so as to save the Conservative Party from becoming corrupt. Don't make a mistake in weighing what I really am. You, blockhead!"

Other four in the scene: MIUTA, HIDANO, MINOURA and SUDO watched in silence this vehement exchange between the two men; but none of them was bold enough to meddle in.

When this fight grew unbearably hot to them, Mr. FUJIKA rose and made his way to us and as he neared he said:

F: "Mr. TSUJI, Don't be so angry. You ought to know the manner of dealing with our senior."

T: "What do you say? How can he yet be our senior? I don't like to regard such a dirty fellow as our senior."

F: "Say, lad, you and I are intimate friends since those early days when we both were in China. Mr. ONG is an open-hearted man. Don't be so upset. If you have anything on your mind, please tell me about it."

T: "I have no interest at all in anybody else's affiliation to one faction or another. But I am determined to dedicate my life for the cause of our party's purification. He slighted me, and tried to boast for his might as the party's senior leader. If he apologizes to me, admitting his own fault, I am willing to consign this incident to oblivion as a bygone. But please tell Mr. ONG that there are many in our party who will not surrender in the face of intimidating roars from such a sort of a boss."

I then entered the floor where the plenary session was under way. I reported in detail the true picture of this incident to Secretary-General KISHI and General

DA INTELLIGENCE REPORT	Classification	Particulars	Notes
<i>This DA form only is intended with instructions in DA 200-20-3</i>	UNCLASSIFIED	6-23-56	ARIA Japan 4 of Enc 1

Executives On rd Chairman ISHII.

The foregoing is a summary of the exchange devoloved in the course of my confrontation with Mr. Ono at the office of the Party Secretary-General, where I visited at Mr. Ono's request, that took place around 4 o'clock in the afternoon of June 2. There may be some slight difference in chronology from what the exchange actually was, but I can assure you that what is described above is definitely correct and portrays the truth.

This was a confrontation made in the presence of Messrs. FUJIOKA, MATSUO, HIRANO, SUDO and TSUJIKI. This incident will no doubt sift at the Party's destiny. I fear that the truth will be misrepresented. So I place the whole circumstance on record while my memory is fresh, and I wish to get the limited circle of the members of both Houses, who are affiliated with our Party as its members, to ask them for their comment thereon.

The Socialist Party has already double-crossed the co-lo's confidence by their violence, and when the conservative Party is forsaken by the people by scandalous reasons, non-confidence resulting therefrom against the whole Diet will inevitably revoke a com d'estat, whether right or left.

To prevent its outbreak and to clean up the internal aspect of the Party itself voluntarily just comes from a true love to the Party and to the nation at large. With my strong belief on this point I now venture to take the opportunity to write about the truth of this incident, and put it before you who, I believe, will share my apprehensions.

June 3, 1956

Asanobu TSUJI,

Diet Member, Liberal-Democrat

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

From: () Station

Report No.: FJT-1375

No. of Pages: 1

Local File No.: I-1890

Report Made By: ()

No. of Enclosures: None

Distribution: BFG

Approved By: []

Source Cryptonym: ()

Reference: FJT-6576

() got through to TSUJI Masanobu on 19 November 1984 and obtained the information report here. He passed it to () on 21 November. () relayed it to () on 22 November, and () got it on 27 November.

Project: ()

Category: 4a

Passage to Liaison: None. This is sourced directly to TSUJI and disclosure might compromise the channel.

CS-3,882,019

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 17(c)

- (2)(A) Privacy
(2)(B) Methods/Source
(2)(G) Foreign Relations

Declassified and Approved for Release
by the Central Intelligence Agency

Date: 200

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

CONTROLLED AMERICAN SOURCE
FIELD INFORMATION REPORT

EVALUATION OF SOURCE: A: Completely reliable. B: Usually reliable. C: Fairly reliable. D: Not usually reliable. E: Not reliable. (Applied to sources of credible honesty or loyalty, regardless of their composition.) F: Reliability cannot be judged (Applicable to unestimated or insufficiently informed sources).

APPRAISAL OF CONTENT: 1: Confirmed by other independent and reliable sources. 2: Probably true. 3: Possibly true. 4: Doubtful. 5: Probably false. 6: Cannot be judged. Documentation: Based on original document.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

COUNTRY	Japan	REPORT NO.	FJT-1375
SUBJECT	Accusations by TSUJI Masanobu Against Japan Socialist Party	DATE OF REPORT	11 December 1956
		NO. OF PAGES	1
		REFERENCES	FJT-1306
DATE OF INFO.	November 1956	CS - 3,202,819	
PLACE & DATE ACQ.	Japan, Tokyo (19 November 1956)		

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

SOURCE: Former Japanese intelligence officer (B); from a Japanese Government
Investigator (F); from TSUJI Masanobu. Appraisal of Content: 3.

TSUJI Masanobu believes that the fact that the Japan Socialist Party
has not pressed a libel suit against him in response to his charges
that the Party has been financed by the Chinese Communists is ample
evidence of the truth of his charges. TSUJI has taken no further action
on these charges, however, because several members of the Liberal-
Democratic Party have also received funds from Communist China.¹

1. Field Comment. See FJT-1306 for an earlier report from the same
source but a different informant on this general topic.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L
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NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

COUNTRY Japan REPORT NO. CS - 3,302,019
SUBJECT TSUJI Masanobu's Charges against DATE DISTR. 8 January 1957
Japan Socialist Party NO. PAGES 1
PLACE & DATE ACQ. Japan, Tokyo (19 November 1956) REQUIREMENT NO. RD Q-363
INFO. November 1956 REFERENCES
DATE OF SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

SOURCE A former Japanese intelligence officer (B); from a Japanese Government investigator (F); from TSUJI Masanobu. Appraisal of Content: 3.

The Japan Socialist Party's failure to sue TSUJI Masanobu for libel as a result of his charges that the party has been financed by the Chinese Communists,¹ is regarded by TSUJI as evidence that the charges are true. TSUJI has taken no further action in the matter, however, because several members of the Liberal-Democratic Party have also received funds from Communist China.

1. Field Comment. See CS-3,301,526 for information on TSUJI's accusation against the Japan Socialist Party.

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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

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Date: 2000

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FJT-1375								

(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#".)

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

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ME	WH		RQM/RE	X	TAMI	
SE	10		EDD-116			

(TEF/1 Index: C.30.100)

INCOMING TELEGRAM *Department of State*

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CONFIDENTIAL

FROM: Damascus
TO: Secretary of State
NO: 1743, January 23, 9 a.m.

Control: 13144
Rec'd: January 23, 1957
5:45 a.m. AR

9X7 }
SRA }

SENT CAIRO 209, REPEATED INFORMATION DEPARTMENT 1743.

Army Attaché states Masanobu Tsugi, ex-colonel on Japanese General Staff now member Foreign and Military Affairs Committee of Diet, leaving Damascus for Cairo January 22, expects see Nasser.

Tsugi told ARMA be on mission for Japanese Prime Minister to survey ME problems, particularly Suez Canal and Communist threat, results survey to have bearing on Japanese relations Afro-Asian bloc in UN. ARMA suggested be see Colonel Ashnak (repeat Ashman) in Cairo.

Tour of ME by Tsugi follows by only few weeks familiarization trip to other Arab countries by Japanese Minister to Iraq.

MOOSE

TT:DMB/16

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(2)(G) Foreign Relations

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Date: 3-22-81

Intelligence

INCOMING TELEGRAM *Department of State*

CONFIDENTIAL

FROM: Tokyo
Control: 17112
Rec'd: January 29, 1957
1:21 p.m.

TO: Secretary of State
NO: 1645, January 29, 9 p.m.

SENT CAIRO 6, REPEATED INFORMATION DAMASCUS 3, DEPARTMENT 1645.

Re Damascus 209 to you repeated Department 1743.

Masenobu Tsuji has reputation in Japan as ME expert, independent
mind post-war nationalist and conservative lone wolf. Tsuji's
influence conservative political circles limited. However, he
has been consulted in past by top party leaders re military matters.

According Foreign Office ME Chief, Tsuji's principal interest current
trip is to study ME military conditions and prospects, travelling on
own initiative without any official mission. Embassy not aware
Tsuji's trips sponsored in any way by PM, but considers Tsuji as
aggressive if rather eccentric thinker who probably desires enhance
own prestige by this trip whether or not he reports to PM upon
return.

ALLISON

DCL BB:DMB/16

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
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client)*

H. H. Sherry

FROM: USARMA CAIRO EGYPT SGD ASHMAN
TO: ACSI DEPTAR WASH DC
INFO: USARMA DAMASCUS SYRIA, USARMA ANKARA TURKEY, USARMA
ATHENS GREECE, USARMA BELGRADE YUGOSLAVIA
NR: MAE-CX 26-57 301211Z JAN 57
Ref DA-491840 NOTAL.

Massanobu Taugl (info addressees see 28 Jan Newsweek
magazine) left today return Japan via Yugoslavia, Greece
and Turkey, after spending week Egypt. Wants visit Hungary
but doubts visa will be granted. Claims black-listed by
Soviets for remarks against them after war. At pvt luncheon
29 Jan answered ques on visit Egypt generally as follows:
Has not seen Masser nor any other revolutionary leaders nor
Army officers in spite of req to do so. Req to insp some
Army units and installations also denied (this he contrasted
to cooperation recd in Damascus, Beirut, Baghdad and Tehran).
Of Ministers saw only Kaissouni (Finance) and Mossler (Commerce)
but what discussed undisclosed. Considers Kaissouni non-
Communist but Mossler leaning towards communism and parti-
cularly liking Red China. Claimed Mossler received big
reception during visit Red China 1955. Taugl not impressed
by Soviet industrial fair Cairo nor does he believe people
are. Doubts if Soviets have made much progress penetration
unless it be in top officialdom or armed forces which he
has not seen. Concludes however that if present economic
conditions cont GDR will fall by default to Communists.
Believes America can still save situation.

Ref Middle East and speaking "frankly", claims
American having never suffered mil defeat nor known privation
cannot properly understand psychology of defeated and poor
people. America now mistaking nationalism in Middle East for
Communist sympathizing. Rich America should help defeated
people economically but Eisenhower plan is too forthright.
Aid must be given more cleverly and more cunningly. Implied
to successfully curb Soviet announced fgn policy should even
be a little dishonest. American hands out millions and gets

DA IM 291943 (31 Jan 57)

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1 AUG 57

375-2 REPLACES OCS FORM
27-2-1 MAR 51 WHICH
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NR: MAE-CX 26-57

PAGE 2

little credit; Russia reaps rewards of smallest gesture, knowing better how to deal with downtrodden people. Contradicting himself Tsugi then said America had nothing to fear from communism in Middle East. Pressed for his reason (ARMA outlined US concern as set forth in Eisenhower address to Congress) Tsugi said in effect: "If America gave aid without strings results would rebound to US favor" (Eastern philosophy give 1 present get 2 in return).

Was favorable impress with Syrian Army. Said it was best he saw in Middle East incl Iraq. Thought Iranian was worst. Enjoyed talking with Sarraj, Syria, whom he described as nationalist and neither Communist nor politician. Sarraj, a handsome officer, Tsugi said, was concerned only with Israeli threat and wanted arms for def his country saying: "When Syria couldn't get arms from America she turned to Soviets." He doubts that Soviets have successfully penetrated Syria. He claims he saw no Russians in Syria nor in repeated tests could he find Russian speaking Syrians (both Tsugi and travelling companion, Shigeharu Asaeda, speak Russian).

Making ref to "underground escape" ARMA asked if he had ever returned to North Vietnam. Tsugi answered in negative but held it still his opinion Ho Chi Minh not Communist but nationalist being used by Soviets.

Comment:

(1) Tsugi speaks no English. Interpreter was Shudaku Yada, First Secy Japanese Emb Cairo who at times appeared embarrassed translate exactly, especially when Tsugi spoke "frankly". Consider translation accurate, however, since ARMA, Major Hunt, who speaks and understands Japanese also present and confirms.

(2) Consider Tsugi extreme nationalist and neither particularly West-hating nor pro-Communist. In spite of contradictions believe he feels communism winning in Egypt but not yet in other Middle East countries.

(3) Companion Asaeda, who has visited Egypt before R-643-55) and accompanied Tsugi from Hong Kong, was Army Lt Col and on Gen Yamashita's planning staff during Philippine campaign. Latter sent Moscow connection surrender negotiations but kept there as POW for 5 years. Now states he is businessman

A IN 291943

(31 Jan 57)

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MAE-CX 26-57

PAGE 3

Hong Kong. Goes into Red China periodically. Plans trip
Canton next March to purchase bananas.

(4) Recd pass State.

ACB1.

DDO, AC, DDO, DCA, ABA, COMARC LH, AC31 (STATE, CIA),
AF, AFM, AFM

121 Jan 57

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NO
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ACSI DEPTAR WASH DC

USARMA DAMASCUS SYRIA, USARMA ANKARA TURKEY, USARMA
ATHENS GREECE, USARMA BELGRADE YUGOSLAVIA

MAE-CX 27-57

311002Z JAN 57

Amending MAE-CX 26-57 local press today carries
sugi visiting Wasser 29 Jan. Asked for explanation
Wada states unexpected interview granted afternoon
after ARMA luncheon. Subj discussed unknown.

26-27 is DA IN 291943 (31 JAN 57) ACSI

ACSI

DCSOP, JCS, OSD, OS, ASA, COMARC LM, ACSI (STATE,
CIA), AF, NAVY, CMC

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(1 FEB 57)

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

FOR COORDINAT

Army

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CLASSIFICATION SECRET	DISSEMINATION CONTROLS NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL
TDCS 3,305,455	OUT - DATE - TIME - GROUP
COUNTRY JAPAN/SINO-SOVIE T BLOC/NEAR EAST	7 FEBRUARY 1957 PLACE ACQUIRED JAPAN, TOKYO
PUBLIC	PRECEDENCE ROUTINE
ALLEGED SINO-SOVIE T PLAN TO USE JAPANESE IN ARMS SUPPLY TO NEAR EAST	
DATE OF INFORMATION MID-JANUARY 1957, EXCEPT AS STATED	REFERENCES <i>JP</i> <i>C-7 RTR</i>
APPRAISAL OF CONTENT (TENTATIVE)	
SEE BELOW	
SOURCE (EVALUATION DEFINITIVE)	
<p>JAPANESE GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL WHO IN THE PAST HAS FURNISHED HIGHLY QUESTIONABLE MATERIAL. IT IS PROBABLY FALSE THAT SOURCE RECEIVED SUCH INFORMATION. RATHER, IT IS BELIEVED LIKELY THAT HE FABRICATED THE REPORT AROUND CERTAIN FACTS, SUCH AS TSUJI'S TRIP TO EGYPT, KNOWLEDGE THAT THE SUBJECT IS OF PRIORITY INTEREST, AND THE INVESTIGATION BY JAPANESE AUTHORITIES OF ASAEDA AND TSUJI ON SUSPICION OF INVOLVEMENT IN INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.</p>	
<p>1. THE USSR IS PLANNING TO SEND ARMS TO EGYPT, SAUDI ARABIA AND EAST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES (SIC) BY WAY OF COMMUNIST CHINA, UTILIZING JAPANESE FOR SMUGGLING OR SENDING SUCH ARMS. THE USSR AND COMMUNIST CHINA HAVE AGREED ON PLANS AND THE ARMS WILL BE SENT OVERLAND THROUGH COMMUNIST CHINA.</p>	
<p>2. ASAEDA SHIGERU, FORMER JAPANESE GENERAL STAFF OFFICER, IS IN EGYPT ON THIS MATTER, AND PROBABLY WILL VISIT EAST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND PROCEED TO MOSCOW. ASAEDA SEEMS TO BE THE MAIN FIGURE IN THIS OPERATION AND POSSIBLY HAS MET WITH</p>	
DISSEMINATION CONTROLS	CLASSIFICATION
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL	NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

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

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Date: 2-25-5

Date: 2/20/5

CLASSIFICATION S-E-C-R-E-T	DISSEMINATION CONTROLS NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROLS
<p>TDCS 3,305,455 <i>out</i> <i>29 January 1957 (face-to-face planning T-1)</i> PAGE 2</p> <p>EGYPTIAN PREMIER NASSER. (HEADQUARTERS COMMENT: ACCORDING TO ANOTHER US AGENCY ASAEDA, WHO WAS IN EGYPT AS OF 30 JANUARY 1957, WAS ON GENERAL YAMASHITA'S PLANNING STAFF DURING THE PHILIPPINE CAMPAIGN AND WAS SENT TO MOSCOW DURING SURRENDER <i>wrong?</i> <i>SAKHALIN</i> NEGOTIATIONS WHERE HE WAS HELD AS A PRISONER OF WAR FOR FIVE YEARS. HE STATES THAT HE IS NOW A BUSINESSMAN IN HONG KONG, DEALING WITH COMMUNIST CHINA.)</p> <p>3. TSUJI MASANOBU, MEMBER OF THE JAPANESE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, <i>left</i> <i>according</i> <i>to</i> <i>General</i> <i>Zhukov</i> <i>in</i> <i>29070</i> JAPAN ON 1 JANUARY 1957 FOR SOUTHEAST ASIA. HE WILL PROCEED TO EGYPT AND EAST <i>4430</i> <i>in</i> <i>29070</i> EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND WILL PROBABLY VISIT MOSCOW. (HEADQUARTERS COMMENT: ACCORDING TO ANOTHER US AGENCY TSUJI, WHO WAS WITH ASAEDA IN EGYPT, LEFT EGYPT ON 30 JANUARY TO RETURN TO JAPAN VIA YUGOSLAVIA, GREECE AND TURKEY. HE SAID HE WANTED TO VISIT HUNGARY BUT DOUBTED THAT A VISA WILL BE GRANTED. HE CLAIMED THAT HE IS BLACK-LISTED BY THE SOVIETS FOR REMARKS AGAINST THEM AFTER THE WAR. ACCORDING TO AVAILABLE INFORMATION, TSUJI VISITED THE USSR IN THE FALL OF 1955 AS A MEMBER OF A DIET DELEGATION. FIELD COMMENT: IN MID-DECEMBER 1956 A DIFFERENT, USUALLY RELIABLE SOURCE REPORTED THAT ASAEDA HAD SENT A CABLE FROM CAIRO ASKING TSUJI TO COME AT ONCE. AS OF 17 DECEMBER TSUJI HAD NOT SUCCEEDED IN NEGOTIATIONS WITH MARUBENI-IIDA KK, AN EXPORT-IMPORT FIRM WITH ITS MAIN OFFICE IN OSAKA, IN OBTAINING SPONSORSHIP AS THEIR REPRESENTATIVE. ACCORDING TO PRESS REPORTS TSUJI MET NASSER ON 30 JANUARY.) TSUJI APPEARS TO BE PARTIALLY INVOLVED IN THE ARMS OPERATION WITH ASAEDA.</p> <p><i>See () 4437 (in 28773) ASAEDA in Hong approx 1 Dec.</i> <i>See (), 4468 (in 29934) ASAEDA in Hong 3 Jan.</i></p>	
DISSEMINATION CONTROLS NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL	CLASSIFICATION S-E-C-R-E-T

FORM NO. 1 JAN 56

1 K-1

(IS-20-44-47)

CLASSIFICATION	DISSEMINATION CONTROLS
S-E-C-R-E-T	NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

TDCS 3,305,455 ^{OUT}

PAGE 3

4. ASAEDA OBTAINS INFORMATION ON THE JOINT STAFF COUNCIL OF THE DEFENSE AGENCY THROUGH COLONEL HASHIMOTO MASAKATSU, GROUND SELF-DEFENSE FORCE OFFICER, AND REPORTS TO EITHER THE USSR OR COMMUNIST CHINA. ASAEDA HAD RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS EITHER FROM THE USSR OR COMMUNIST CHINA TO ESTABLISH HIS OWN MILITARY ORGANIZATION IN JAPAN. AFTER ORGANIZING SUCH A MILITARY GROUP, TSUJI (SIC) HAS BEEN INSTRUCTED NOT TO MAKE ANY MOVE UNTIL THERE IS WAR BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE USSR. IN CASE OF WAR, THIS ORGANIZATION WILL CONDUCT GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES TO EXPELL THE US FORCES FROM JAPAN. IF THERE IS A POSSIBILITY OF SUCCESS, THIS ORGANIZATION WILL CARRY OUT AN ANTI-AMERICAN COUP D'ETAT, AND SEND SOVIET-MADE ARMS TO NASSER BY A ROUTE TO BE ARRANGED BY COMMUNIST CHINA. (FIELD COMMENT. THIS MAY MEAN THAT THE ARMS WILL BE SENT TO EGYPT ONLY IN CASE OF A US-SOVIET WAR.)

5. ASAEDA IS ALSO RECEIVING INFORMATION ON PRODUCTION OF JAPANESE ARMS AND EXPLOSIVES FROM A GROUP IN THE MINISTRY OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND INDUSTRY AND PASSING THE INFORMATION TO SOME FOREIGN COUNTRY. (FIELD COMMENT: ACCORDING TO A USUALLY RELIABLE SOURCE, A FORMER JAPANESE INTELLIGENCE OFFICER, JAPANESE GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES ARE INVESTIGATING ASAEDA ON THE SUSPICION OF INVOLVEMENT IN INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.)

FIELD DISTRIBUTION: STATE, ARMY, NAVY, AIR

FJT-1660

END OF MESSAGE

DISSEMINATION CONTROLS	CLASSIFICATION
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL	S-E-C-R-E-T

FORM NO. 1 K-1
1 JAN 56

(10-20-44-47)

8

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

- EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
 (2)(A) Privacy
 (2)(B) Methods/Sources
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Declassified and Approved for Release
 by the Central Intelligence Agency
 Date: 2-22-57

DA INTELLIGENCE REPORT (Use this form only for documents with instructions as in SR 500-505-5)		CONFIDENTIAL		REPORTED ON	015
REPORT NUMBER	FROM	PREPARED BY	INDIA	SOURCE	Mr. Masanobu TSUJI, Japanese M.P.
R-132-57	CARMA-India	K.I.CURTIS, Col, GS		DATE OF REPORT	18 Feb 57
SUBJECT: Questions and Comments of Japanese Member of Parliament (U)		REFERENCE		EVALUATION	-6
SUMMARY				DATE OF INFO	
<p>Mr. Junzo MORI, First Secretary at the Embassy of Japan in New Delhi, requested an appointment on 18 February and brought with him to RG's office Mr. Masanobu TSUJI, a member of the Japanese House of Parliament. Report transmits the questions and comments of Mr. TSUJI.</p> <p>REORADING DATA CANNOT BE PREDTERMINED</p> <p>NOTE: Reproduction of the document in whole or in part is prohibited except under the express permission of the Office. All copies, except those made for the use of the Office, or any portion of the document, will be subject to the provisions of the Espionage Act of 1920, Title 18, U.S. Code, or any other law or regulation of the United States or of any other country or of any international organization, relating to the transmission or the communication of information to an unauthorised person, as prescribed by law.</p>					

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with instructions in SR 380-305-5)

R-1

OAHU-India

2

SUBJECT: Questions and Comments of Japanese Member of Parliament (U)

1. Mr. Junzo MORI, First Secretary at the Embassy of Japan in New Delhi, visited RO this date and brought with him Mr. Maebusu TSUJI, a member of the House of Parliament of Japan, and an interpreter, Mr. S. J. AWATA, a former Japanese Army Lt Colonel. Mr. MORI, who was already known to RO, introduced the other two gentlemen and stated that Mr. TSUJI wanted to ask RO some questions about India. RO stated that he would be glad to answer any questions he was able to but emphasized several times during the conversation that he was expressing personal opinions only.

2. Mr. TSUJI, through the interpreter, stated he had a great many American friends in Japan, and liked Americans very much. He asked RO several questions concerning politics in India, and concerning Mr. NEHRU. RO replied in general noncommittal terms and suggested to Mr. TSUJI that the matter of specific political questions could be taken up with the Political Counselor of the Embassy.

3. When the Japanese MP asked RO what troops India had in Kashmir, RO stated that the GOI did not divulge such information and that RO could not discuss it.

4. Mr. TSUJI stated he thought the American Government should help end the dispute between Pakistan and India, and RO stated that the U.S. Government was making every attempt to do just that through the United Nations.

5. With regard to Marshal ZHUKOV's recent visit, the Minister stated that in his opinion it was the result of the American moves in the Middle East and was an attempt by Russia to get closer relations with India to make up for the U.S. Middle East moves. He stated he thought Mr. NEHRU liked to be known as a peaceful man throughout the world, but when it came to something at home, such as settling the Kashmir situation, he was anything but a peaceful man.

6. Mr. TSUJI stated he had just returned from visiting Lebanon, Syria, Iran and Iraq, and in his opinion Russia was winning the minds of the Middle East without using money, and America was using money but losing the minds of the people. He stated that he thought the U.S. could win back the minds of the people of the Middle East by helping Mr. NASSER's nationalism in Egypt. He thought that since the Russian action in Hungary, the U.S. had won the mind of TITO, but lost that of NASSER. Further, he stated that the people of the Middle East could be won to America by settling the Israeli problem completely. However, he said that he realized that the Israeli problem can not be settled in its entirety and he therefore thought the U.S. should do the second best thing, which would be to get Israel to obey the decision of the United Nations and withdraw its forces as directed by the U.N. This accomplishment, in Mr. TSUJI's opinion, would gain the friendship of President NASSER for America, and in turn bring the nations of the Middle East closer to the U.S.

7. Attached inclosure is the personal history of Mr. TSUJI, as presented to RO.

COMMENTS:

The visit of Mr. TSUJI to RO's office is, in itself, not considered significant. However, in view of the fact that he may have visited offices of other American Attachés, and further since the information may fit in with other data available to ACSI, this report is submitted.

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AF FORM 112
APPROVED 1 JUNE 1961

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COUNTRY
Japan

REPORT NO.
IR-136-57

(LEAVE BLANK)

10/15/57 (3)
1058427

AIR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

SUBJECT

Report of Interview with Syria by Masanobu Tsuji

AREA REPORTED ON

Syria

FROM AIRCRAFT
Air Attaché, Tokyo, Japan

DATE OF REPORT

6 March 1957

DATE OF INFORMATION

22 February 1957

EVALUATION

F-5

PREPARED BY (Name)

Major T. D. Fisher

SOURCE

Iomuri Japan News

REFERENCE (Oral report, written report, memo, etc., as applicable)

BAIR 7F

SUMMARY: (Brief analysis/summary) (Type or print in block letters in space provided.) (Not applicable if lower left block has been checked) (See AF Form 112-1 Part 2)

Masanobu Tsuji, former Japanese Imperial Army officer and ex-member of the Diet, has written a series of articles for Iomuri Japan News on his recent visit to the Middle East. His newspaper series on the Middle East have been called "Operation Powderkeg" by Iomuri. This report forwards Tsuji's articles on his visit to Syria during which he interviewed Syria's Vice-Premier, Economic Minister, Finance Minister, members of the military and students. A brief biographical sketch of Tsuji is presented as part of the report.

APPROVED:

Robert S. Harrington
ROBERT S. HARRINGTON
Lt. Colonel USAF
Air Attaché

No. 1000

AB

PREPARED BY CLASSIFICATION
Major T. D. Fisher (AC-5)
DATE OF INFORMATION
22 February 1957
EVALUATION
F-5
REF ID: A65421

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(2)(G) Foreign Relations

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AIR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

FROM (Agency) REPORT NO.
Air Attaché, Tokyo, Japan IR-136-57 PAGE 2 OF 4 PAGES

1. The following column appeared in the 22 February 57 issue of Yomiuri Japan News:

"Syrian Feeling is Like Dawn of Meiji Era"

"Syria is a country with a population of less than 4,000,000 people."

My Impressions of the country were that its government was pro-Russian and that the Eisenhower Middle Eastern policy had been formulated taking this into account.

I spent four days in Syria and concentrated most of my efforts on trying to clarify these points.

At the time, the president, the premier and the chief of staff were in India and Cairo.

But I was able to meet the vice-president (concurrently defense minister), the finance minister, the vice-chief of the general staff, the commander of the Central Military District and other military leaders.

I also talked to students, people in the street and some farmers.

The conclusion I reached after these talks was that America is too sensitive to communist activities in Syria and is too afraid of the Syrian Communist Party.

The gist of an interview I had with vice-president (who is also speaker of the house) is as follows:

Pro-Russian

Tsuzi: It seems to me that the nationalist movement in your country is inclined to be pro-Russian - moving away from the US.

Vice-President: Western nations (including the US) are afraid of Arab nations unifying and are adopting policies designed to keep them apart. Furthermore, they chased the Arabs out and created Israel artificially. We must work to overcome these two problems - first to eliminate the cancerous growth of Israel, and secondly to unify the Arab nations.

Tsuzi: Then why do you quarrel with your brother nation, Iraq? Wasn't it a foolish thing to blow up the pipelines?

Vice-President: There is no antagonism between the peoples of Iraq and Syria. The feeling of the two peoples is the same. But there is definite proof that Britain and America plotted rebellions in Syria by helping the Iraq premier send arms here.

Tsuzi: In Iraq it was said that the present government of Syria was cultivating friendship with Russia in order to fight Iraq.

Vice-President: Iraq is mistaken. We are not approaching Russia for that reason. For three years we have been asking Britain, France and America to sell us arms in order to defend ourselves against invasion from Israel - all in vain. But they gave arms to Israel unconditionally. Out of necessity we had to buy arms from Russia. We wouldn't have bought them from Russia if Japan would have sold them to us. It is American propaganda - and wrong as well - to say that trade with Russia is the equivalent of becoming communists.

The interview with the vice-premier went along the following lines:

Defense Cost

Tsuzi: What percentage of your budget is taken by defense expenditures?

Vice-Premier: Fifty-five percent.

Tsuzi: In Japan, it is only 13 percent. Doesn't it seem a little large for a small country like Syria?

Vice-Premier: It has to be large because we have a strong and aggressive country such as Israel as our neighbor.

Tsuzi: Aren't there any strings attached to Russian arms, such as having Russian military advisers?

Vice-Premier: Absolutely none. We send people to Czechoslovakia to study and when they have completed their education, they return to Syria. We don't have a single Russian military or technical adviser in this country.

Tsuzi: When the Suez incident was touched off by the Israeli invasion, Syria mobilized its army and concentrated it along the border. Why was it that it didn't advance into Israel and thus help the Egyptians avoid defeat?

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AIR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT (13)

FROM (Agency)	REPORT NO.	PAGE 3 OF 4 PAGES		
Air Attaché, Tokyo, Japan	IR-136-57			
<p>"Vice-Premier: It was not ordered to advance because of orders from headquarters in Egypt.</p> <p>The vice-premier is a very wealthy man, but he talked rather like a socialist sometimes.</p> <p>The interview with the economic minister (leftist socialist) went in this way:</p> <p>Tsuji: Did you, as the person responsible for the economic development of your country, agree to spend such a large proportion of your budget as 55 percent on defense?</p> <p>Economic Minister: It was 35 percent (112,000,000) last year.</p> <p>Tsuji: Are you willing to receive the economic aid mentioned in Eisenhower's statement?</p> <p>Economic Minister: Yes, if it is unconditional. But not if there are strings attached to it. There will be no need to increase defense expenditure only in the event that America does not help Israel.</p> <p>The next interview was with the finance minister.</p> <p>Tsuji: May I mention my respect for the recent decision taken by Syria, Egypt and Saudi Arabia to give 12,000,000 to Jordan as a replacement for British aid. It is a step toward the unification of the Arab world. Syria, I understand, is going to give 2,500,000. Can you afford this? Or are you going to get it from Russia?</p> <p><u>Same Land</u></p> <p>Finance Minister: Syria does not regard Jordan as a foreign country. We consider that Jordan and Syria are the same. Our thinking is based upon the hope of Arab unification, as well as Syria's own interests.</p> <p>And with the vice-chief of staff:</p> <p>Tsuji: Why did Syria just stand idly by and watch the Egyptian Army be defeated by the Israelis?</p> <p>Vice-Chief: We thought that the Egyptian Army would be able to win on its own. But, anticipating the participation of British and American troops, we stood by.</p> <p>The next interview I had was with a man of mystery - Col Saraji. He is now in the news not only in Syria, but all over the world. At present, he serves as chief of the information section. By discovering that the Iraqi Government had given arms to anti-government plotters in Syria, he arrested all the rebels. He has control over the main part of the Syrian Army and is considered a communist by the Americans. He seldom sees newspapermen.</p> <p>Tsuji: Your name is very well-known in Japan. You are also considered a central figure in the coup d'état and even a communist.</p> <p>Colonel: Before the war, America and Britain branded anticolonialism as Nazism or fascism. Now they are labeling people who are nationally conscious as communists. I don't mix in politics, but devote all my energy to our defense. But they still call me a communist.</p> <p>I found it very useful to talk to high government officials and military leaders. But equally worthwhile were the talks I had with students and young people in Syria. Talks with four students, three studying in Damascus, and one at an American-run university, were as follows:</p> <p><u>Conscription</u></p> <p>Tsuji: You have military conscription in your country. As a young man as well as a student, what do you think of this?</p> <p>Students: There is nothing extraordinary about the obligation to defend one's country.</p> <p>Tsuji: In Iran, they also have the military conscription. But the sons of rich people make excuses and are exempt. Thus, only the sons of poor men become soldiers. Is it the same in Syria?</p> <p>Students: We don't know about other countries, but in Syria, the only men exempt are only sons and sick people.</p> <p>Tsuji: Which is more important: Nationalism or consciousness of being an Arab?</p>				

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AIR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

(16)

FROM (Agency)	REPORT NO.	PAGE 4 OF 4 PAGES		
Air Attaché, Tokyo, Japan	IR-136-57			

"Students: During the days when Syria was under the mandate of France, nationalism was strong. But now that we have our independence, the racial consciousness of the Arab world is growing."

Tsuji: Which country do you prefer: France, America, Britain or Russia?

Students: Whether a country is good or bad depends upon the times. At present, France, Britain and America are the enemies of the Arab world because they are giving help to Israel.

Tsuji: Then you prefer the Soviet Union. But what about the students in Hungary?

Students: The Soviet Union has not done anything wrong in Syria at this time, but is doing wrong in Hungary. If the Soviet should treat Syria in the future as she did Hungary, we, like Hungarian students, would fight it.

Tsuji: (directing the question at the student studying at the American university) What do you think of US Middle Eastern policy?

Student: Those who have studied at the American university are now the leaders of the Arab world. It seems absurd that the Americans are so afraid of communism.

The faces of young Syrians are marked with the courage that shows they will fight for the Arab world to resist the West in siding Israel. A national feeling similar to that at the dawn of the Meiji Era now exists in Syria."

2. Biographical sketch on Masanobu Tsuji:

"TSUJI, Masanobu (Born in 1902)

He is a former officer of the now extinct Imperial Japanese Army; a politician and ex-member of the House of Representatives (Liberal Democrats). Known as author of several books relative to World War II in which he took part as a staff officer.

Was born in Ishikawa Prefecture. Graduated from the Military Academy in 1938; from the Army Staff College in 1931. Took part in the battle in Shanghai area that occurred that year (as Captain). Later he was appointed Commander of a Company attached to the Military Academy. Then attached to the 2nd Infantry Regiment in Mito (Ibaragi Prefecture); Kwantung Army as a Staff officer; Japanese Army in China, also as a Staff officer. In the War of the Pacific, he took part in the campaigns in Singapore and Guadalcanal, and finally in Thailand. On Aug. 15, 1945, he ran away from the Headquarters of the Japanese Army in the Siamese area, and travelled in the Asiatic Continent and in Japan incognito until the search for the suspected W. P.'s was discontinued. In 1950, he reappeared on the surface of the society and started writing books. In the general election of 1952, he came forward as a candidate for a seat in the Diet, and was returned for Ishikawa Prefecture with the highest mark. Since then, he has been elected an M.P. twice (altogether three times taking into account his first election in 1952). With the advent of the age for rearmament, his opinion is steadily gaining influence on the public. (A few months ago, he resigned his membership in the Diet due to a scandal in which his son was involved.)

Books written by Mr. Tsuji: "One against Fifteen", "3,000 Ri's (about 8,000 miles) Trips incognito", etc.

Residence: #883, 2-chome, Narimune, Sugunomi-ku, Tokyo

Source: Nihon Jimmei Jiden (Who's Who in Japan, Etc.)"

Thurman D. Fisher

THURMAN D. FISHER
Major USAF
Asst. Air Attaché

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AP Form 712
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018

COUNTRY
Japan

REPORT NO.
IR-140-57

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705892

AIR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

SUBJECT

Report of Interviews in Egypt by Masanobu Tsuji

AREA REPORTED ON

Egypt

FROM (Agency)

Air Attaché, Tokyo, Japan

DATE OF REPORT

7 March 1957

DATE OF INFORMATION

January 1957

EVALUATION

P-6

PREPARED BY (Name)

Major T. D. Fisher

SOURCE

Yomiuri Japan News

REFERENCES (Coordination number, directive, previous report, etc., as applicable)

BAIR 7P IR-136-57

SUMMARY: (Enter concise summary of report. Give significance in final one-sentence paragraph. List inclusions at lower left. Right box of report on AP Form 712—Part II.)

This report forwards the newspaper columns written by Masanobu Tsuji on his recent visit to Egypt. IR-136-57 forwarded a biographical sketch of Tsuji and his column on his observations in Syria. Articles presented in this report cover Tsuji's interviews in Egypt with its commerce minister and with President Nasser.

APPROVED:

Robert E. Harrington
ROBERT E. HARRINGTON
Lt. Colonel USAF
Air Attaché

No. INCL.

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AIR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

FROM (Agency)	REPORT NO.	PAGE 2 OF 6 PAGES	
Air Attaché, Tokyo, Japan	IR-14C-57		
<p>1. The following article by Masanobu Tsuji (see IR-136-57) appeared in the 25 Feb 57 edition of <u>Ioniuri Japan News</u>: "Egyptians Have Sound Financial Policies" "I arrived in Cairo January 22 after a plane ride from Syria that took about two hours. I found no trace of bombing in the city. The general impression that it gave was that it was gradually recovering its composure. The shops lining the streets were well supplied with goods - even luxury items. The only exception was that practically no medicines were obtainable at pharmacies. Contrary to what I had expected, I found that prices were fairly stable in Cairo. Yet the Suez Canal was blocked; the Egyptian international balance of payments was in the red and defense expenditures must have gone up. So credit must be paid to Nasser's policy of storing enough foodstuffs to last half a year and controlling exports and imports. When there was still no prospect of an early solution to the Suez dispute, Nasser issued a law nationalizing foreign banks and firms - thus creating considerable uneasiness among foreign investors. The Tokyo Bank and other Japanese firms were feeling very depressed about the whole business. Also, the Italians and Greeks, who fear that they might be expelled any day, are losing their enthusiasm for participation in the economic reconstruction of Egypt. Some say that the Nasser government is on the eve of a big tragedy. On the other hand, others say that this is the morning of hope - that it is a step forward on the road to reconstruction by controlling inflation. I decided to find out the truth for myself by meeting leaders in various fields. On January 26, I visited the commerce minister. He was a young bureaucrat who did not seem to feel very friendly toward Japan because he had not been treated impartially enough when he visited Japan last year. But when he visited Communist China, he seemed to have been received very warmly and is said to be on very good terms with the Chinese ambassador in Cairo. Tsuji: It is desirable to balance trade between Egypt and Japan by Japan exporting construction material and machinery to Egypt and Egypt exporting raw cotton to Japan. The construction equipment and machinery is needed for the economic development of Egypt. Minister: Such was the underlying tone of the Bandung Conference and I expect Japan's cooperation. What lies ahead Tsuji: History shows that Egypt and Japan have never fought each other in the past and that there is no reason why we ever should. What lies ahead of us is friendship and mutual benefits. Minister: Exactly. In the future, we would like you to change your main exports to construction materials - avoiding consumer goods. We expect your cooperation in the fishing industry and spinning mills. Two years ago, we asked Japan to establish a joint fishing company. I am sorry to say that this has not been realized yet. Tsuji: Just as we were going to do it, the Suez incident occurred. By passing the law nationalizing foreign banks and firms in Egypt, you are creating anxiety in those countries which have friendly feelings for Egypt. The Tokyo Bank's branch office in Alexandria took the pains of removing its foreign currency held in America or Britain in order to promote trade between Egypt and Japan. In addition, Mitsubishi Shoji, the Tomon and the Nichimen companies are engaging in trade by making their branches Egyptian corporations. Do you think it is fair to enforce nationalization on all banks and businesses separately? Minister: The matter of the Tokyo Bank is under the jurisdiction of the Finance Minister. I don't know much about it. The nationalization will be carried out immediately as far as British and French banks are concerned, but the banks of other countries will have five years to go."</p>			

NOTE THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE ESPIONAGE ACT, 50 U. S. C.—31 AND 32, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. IT MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED IN WHOLE OR IN PART, BY OTHER THAN UNITED STATES AIR FORCE AGENCIES, EXCEPT BY PERMISSION OF THE DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE, USAF.

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13-6570-1 50 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

AIR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

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FROM (Agency)	REPORT NO.	PAGE	OF	PAGES
Air Attaché, Tokyo, Japan	IR-140-57	3	6	
<p>"Tsuji: How about the three firms I mentioned?</p> <p>Minister: They can carry on business as representatives of their main offices in Tokyo. But the import business will be confined to Egyptians.</p> <p>Tsuji: Do you intend to make Port Said and Port Suez free ports?</p> <p>Minister: We would like to make Port Said a free port as soon as possible. It has already been decided to set up a bonded area. We are still studying the question of doing the same with Port Suez.</p> <p>Tsuji: The nationalization of foreign businesses was carried out at the suggestion of Russia in order to bar all other countries except Russia from Egypt wasn't it?</p> <p>Minister: We are pursuing independent policies formulated without any foreign influences. The policy in question was decided upon in 1949 and under the constitution and civil law, it was decided that 51 percent of the shares in any firm must be held by Egyptian nationals. The invasion by Britain, France and Israel is responsible for this. It had been revealed that foreign banks, insurance companies and import firms were conducting business by taking orders from their governments.</p> <p>Tsuji: In case there is no aid from Britain and America, is Egypt going to receive aid from Russia?</p> <p>Minister: We will decide on that of our own free will. We will cooperate with any country which respects our independence.</p> <p>At 11 am, January 29, I visited the finance minister. One look at him showed me that he was a gentle and sincere gentleman who looked for all the world what he was - a well-known professor at the University of Cairo.</p> <p>Tsuji: I was surprised to find that the Egyptian pound was more stable than I had expected. I'd like to offer you my congratulations on your ability as finance minister. I'd like to hear about the measures you took to make this possible.</p> <p>Minister: There wasn't any ingenious plan - we resorted to orthodox policies. We cut down on imports of goods that weren't immediately or urgently required, we made sure of an adequate supply of food, so that there would be no cause for social unrest, we encouraged savings and absorbed the idle capital of private industry into joint government-private enterprise companies.</p> <p><u>Defense Costs</u></p> <p>Tsuji: How about military expenditure?</p> <p>Minister: It is £26,000,000. We provided for this by cutting down social security provisions and raising taxes.</p> <p>Tsuji: How many construction bonds have been floated?</p> <p>Minister: Covering both last year and this year, the total is £25,000,000. The emphasis has been placed on farm development - chiefly irrigation. For that, incidentally, we bought pipes from your Mitsubishi company.</p> <p>Tsuji: What is the national bank's note issue?</p> <p>Minister: It is £230 million, of which £214 million are in circulation.</p> <p>Tsuji: How much foreign currency do you hold?</p> <p>Minister: Plenty. Besides from the 60 million-odd we had in June, there has since been an increase in our holdings and we are also reserving other currencies. Trade with Japan is paid for in dollars.</p> <p>Tsuji: It's necessary to have some foreign investment for reconstruction. Don't you think that the recent nationalization law will make foreign investors uneasy?</p> <p>To begin with, what are you going to do with the Tokyo Bank and other corporations?</p> <p>Minister: I myself wanted to apply the law only to Britain and France. But lawyers told me that it would not be appropriate to discriminate like that. So the law was revised to cover all foreign countries. I know all about the nature of the Tokyo Bank case, but unlike Britain and France, they have five years to go before they are nationalized. Meantime, depending upon how the situation develops, I will do my best.</p> <p>Tsuji: Are you planning to grant them an exemption when the five years are up?</p> <p>Minister: I can't promise that now, but I think that one way would be to make it a joint Egyptian-Japanese company."</p>				

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AIR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

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FROM (Army)	REPORT NO.
Air Attaché, Tokyo, Japan	IR-140-57

PAGE 4 OF 6 PAGES

"Tsuiji: The Tokyo Bank took pains to move the foreign currency it held in America and Britain to Egypt in order to promote trade between Egypt and Japan. A Japanese milk cow is being fed in Egypt with Egyptian grass so that the milk it gives may go to Egypt. This is a good cow, and we want you to take good care of it. We are buying £10,000,000 worth of cotton every year and are paying in cash. We are indeed a money box for you, aren't we?

At my mention of the cow story, the finance minister burst into laughter.

Minister: Your story of the milk cow is very interesting. I shall relay it and its meaning to a cabinet meeting and ask them to think over the matter very carefully. I like Japan very much and I would like to visit Japan at least once. Please give my best regards to Mr. Ishibashi and Mr. Ikeda.

This was the first time I had met such a wise and conscientious minister. Some people criticise the Nasser government by saying that he is like Hitler.

Some say that revolutionary young army officers are in control of the country's politics and are leading the nation's economy astray.

But after learning that men like this finance minister are helping Nasser, my pessimistic views about Egypt were greatly revised."

2. The following article appeared in the 26 Feb 57 edition of Yomiuri:

"Both US and Russia 'Dangerous' - Nasser"

"The climax of my trip to Egypt was an interview with President Nasser.

Late in the afternoon of the last day of my stay in Cairo, I received a brief notification to the effect that the president would receive me in his residence at 7 pm.

There were only three guards outside his house - rather light in view of the fact that he is the top leader of a nation under martial law.

It was a very modest house - just like that of the managing director of a second-class firm in Japan. I was led into quite a spacious living room.

On the mantelpiece facing the door were displayed photos of Chou En-lai, Nehru, Sukarno and Tito. According to Nasser's secretary, the house is owned by the government and the president has been living there ever since he moved in as an army colonel.

He is said to be 39 year old, but he looked about 50. Was this because of his dignity, or because he had suffered a lot?

Nasser: I have been looking forward to seeing you. Welcome to Egypt from such a distant country as Japan.

Tsuiji: The names River Nile and President Nasser are wellknown in Japan - even among children. This is a dagger I have kept with me ever since the Malayan operation started to protect myself. I would like to present it to you, who are dedicating yourself to fighting for the independence of Arabs, so that it will protect you on my behalf.

Nasser: This is quite an honor.

Tsuiji: I came to the Middle East this time with the hope of obtaining better understanding of the situation here. Such understanding will enable us to contribute to world peace by firm and friendly relations between Japan and the Afro-Asian group. I also wanted to meet you to ask for some guidance.

Nasser: The Egyptians have always liked the Japanese people and have respect and sympathy for Japan. For a long time I have been endeavoring to bring about the independence of my race. The West has been interfering with the independence of this little country of Egypt through joint conspiracy, psychological warfare and economic pressure. It gave us courage when we heard that the Ishibashi cabinet had adopted a policy designed to strengthen cooperation with the Afro-Asian group.

Tsuiji: Soviet Russia, taking advantage of the situation is trying to communize Egypt, while the West will not ease their imperialism. I think that it is necessary to caution against the ambitions of these two big blocs and I would like to hear your frank views on the matter.

Both Dangerous

Nasser: Soviet Russia and America are both dangerous countries. They throw a net over a lamb and then pull it shut. Small countries cannot fight against them."

NOTE: THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE ESPIONAGE ACT, 50 U.S.C. §1 and §2, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. IT MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED IN WHOLE OR IN PART, BY OTHER THAN UNITED STATES AIR FORCE AGENCIES, EXCEPT BY PERMISSION OF THE DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE, USAF.

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AIR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT. (11)

FROM (Agency)	REPORT NO.	PAGE		OF	PAGES
Air Attaché, Tokyo, Japan	IR-140-57	5		6	6

"individually. We throw our strength together and try to oppose communism and colonial imperialism through unified action. In this area, a new concept - Arab nationalism - is flaring up. It is directed not only against colonialism, but also against communism. We have no intention of concluding a treaty with either of these two groups. This is the fundamental principle I believe in.

Tsuji: Now I understand that you had to buy arms from Czechoslovakia because Britain, America and France would not give them to Egypt, while supplying them to Israel.

Nasser: Since we felt uneasy about Western nations giving arms to Israel we asked for arms for ourselves for self-defense. But our request was bluntly refused. Out of necessity, therefore, we bought arms from Soviet Russia without any strings attached in order to protect Egypt with our own power.

Tsuji: When you buy arms from Russia, don't communists come with them, even though there are no strings attached? Won't your army be affected by that?

Nasser: Because of our fear that such an eventuality might be possible, we are sending our officers and noncommissioned officers to Russia to let them study there. For example, we sent officers to learn to fly MIG 11s in Czechoslovakia. They were enrolled in the military academy, where they learned to fly them in two months and then came back to Egypt with the planes. We feel psychologically uneasy in the case of America, because that country strongly demands that technical and military advisers should come with the arms.

Tsuji: Next, I would like to turn to economic problems. Until I came to Egypt, I expected to find inflation here. But to my surprise I found that the situation was fairly stable. However, I do think it is necessary to introduce foreign capital for your economic reconstruction. So don't you think that your recent nationalization proclamation will hinder it?

Nasser: Banks are not the base of the domestic economy. French and British banks have committed wrongs. Even the bank of a neutral nation - Belgium - has been working more for the British than have the British banks themselves. The Belgian bank initially brought into Egypt only £2,000,000 from its own country. By now it has sucked in £1000 million from Egyptians and it has been running business on instructions from London banks. Egypt was not able to do anything about it.

Since the Suez incident, the West has been resorting to economic warfare so it has become necessary to meet them on the same battleground - therefore, we enacted the nationalization law. We have suffered for a long time because of foreign banks. This economic warfare is still going on and it is particularly important for the Afro-Asian group to be on their guard against it.

Tsuji: The other day I visited the Suez Canal. According to UN technical experts, ships under 10,000 tons will be able to pass through by March. In May they said, the entire canal would be open. Will there be any political issues concerning passage through it?

Nasser: We are waiting for a UN decision. The UN decided upon three conditions: Ceasefire, the clearing of the canal and the withdrawal of troops. Of these, the first and second have been agreed upon. But the withdrawal of troops is still a problem. Technically speaking, passage through the canal will be possible by the beginning of March, but the passage of ships is not a technical, but a political problem.

Tsuji: Britain is not an easy country to deal with. I think it will become all the more necessary for the Afro-Asian group to strengthen the unity. What are you doing about this?

No Unification

Nasser: The West traditionally opposes unification of the Arab world. In order to interfere with this, they are adopting the policy of luring away members of the group one after the other. Today, from nine broadcasting stations, they are sending out daily broadcasts of propaganda designed to split the Arab world. Also, they are trying to appeal to dissatisfied elements to rebel. But the people are not listening to such propaganda."

NOTE: THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE ESPIONAGE ACT, 50 U.S.C. §1 and §2, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. IT MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED IN WHOLE OR IN PART, BY OTHER THAN UNITED STATES AIR FORCE AGENCIES, EXCEPT BY PERMISSION OF THE DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE, USAF.

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AIR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

FROM (Agency)	REPORT NO.	PAGE 6 OR 6 PAGES	
Air Attaché, Tokyo, Japan	IR-140-57		

"Tsuji: Do you have any plans to hold another Bandung conference soon in order to strengthen the unity of the Afro-Asien group?

Nasser: It would be dangerous to hold a meeting at this time. Rather, it would be more effective to hold separate meetings and to try to strengthen the Bandung spirit through concrete actions. I would like to visit India and Communist China this summer.

Tsuji: Please come on to Japan. The whole nation would welcome you.

Nasser: I would like to go to Japan very much. But please tell your prime minister to come to Egypt, even for a stay of one or two days. The longer the better, of course.

Tsuji: I am leaving for Yugoslavia tomorrow. Would you send a telegram to Tito asking him to see me?

Nasser: With pleasure. I will send it tonight. When I told him that I wanted to take his picture, he willingly gave me permission. I took two pictures—one standing and one sitting down. I shall never forget the way he looked as he saw me off at the door. I was so deeply moved by the interview that I could not sleep until daybreak."

Thurman D. Fisher

THURMAN D. FISHER
Major USAF
Asst. Air Attaché

NOTE: THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE ESPIONAGE ACT, 50 U.S.C.—31 AND 52a. AMENDMENT TO ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. IT MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED IN WHOLE OR IN PART, BY OTHER THAN UNITED STATES AIR FORCE AGENCIES, EXCEPT BY PERMISSION OF THE DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE, USAF.

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NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

From: [] Station

Report No.: FJT-1893

No. of Pages: 1

Local File No.: I-2712

Report Made By: []

No. of Enclosures: None

Distribution: RFG

Approved By: []

Source Cryptonyms: []

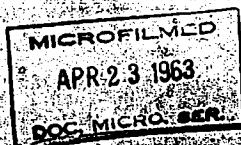
CS-3,311,995

[] heard this from [] who presumably was in the group to which TSUJI talked, on 11 March 1957. We are reporting it on the theory that TSUJI's views are of continuing interest.

Project: []

Category: 4a

Passage to Liaisons: None. Contains criticism of U.S. policy.



NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

- EXEMPTIONS: (b) (1) (B)
(2) (A) Privileged
(2) (B) Materially Harmful
(2) (G) Foreign Intelligence

INDEX

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

Declassified and Approved for Release
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Date: 2003

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FIELD INFORMATION REPORT

EVALUATION OF SOURCE: A: Completely reliable. B: Usually reliable. C: Fairly reliable. D: Not usually reliable. E: Not reliable. (Applied to sources of doubtful honesty or loyalty, regardless of their experience). F: Reliability cannot be judged (Applied to untested or insufficiently tested sources).

APPRAISAL OF CONTENT: 1: Confirmed by other independent and reliable sources. 2: Probably true. 3: Possibly true. 4: Doubtful. 5: Probably false. 6: Cannot be judged. Documentary. Based on original document.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

COUNTRY Japan

REPORT NO. FJT-1893

SUBJECT Views of TSUJI Masanobu

DATE OF REPORT 20 March 1957

NO. OF PAGES 1

REFERENCES

DATE OF INFO. March 1957

CS-3311, 995

PLACE & DATE ACQ. Japan, Tokyo (14 March 1957)

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

SOURCE: Trained American observer (B); from a former Japanese naval officer (F).
Appraisal of Content: 2 (Reportorial accuracy)

The following views and statements were presented by former Colonel TSUJI Masanobu to a group of former Japanese naval officers shortly after TSUJI's return from his recent trip to the Middle East:

- a. The United States' insistence upon a quid pro quo in extending aid to foreign nations is hurting the United States, particularly since the USSR has been handling the same problem much more skillfully. Although the USSR has been selling obsolete arms and charging exorbitant prices for her agricultural products, this has not made news, while every time the United States makes a request for a quid pro quo, headlines appear.
- b. TSUJI was surprised, in his interview with CHOU En-lai, to hear CHOU state laughingly that Communism will not succeed in Japan because the Japanese are too nationalistic and passionately patriotic.
- c. Trade with Communist China is "a snare and a delusion", because with Japanese individuals on one end of a transaction and the Chinese Communist Government on the other the Government will get the better of the individual every time.

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20 Mar. - 57

HEADQUARTERS
500TH MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP
APO 613

NEWSPAPER TRANSLATION

Source: YOMIURI SHIMBUN (AM)

Doc No. 93886 (1a)

Dated: 24 Mar 57

Distribution: 7-4-18-9-13

TSUJI BLASTS SDF BRASS

Yesterday afternoon Defense Agency officials listened to ex-Col. TSUJI Masanobu (Liberal-Democratic Party) talk on the Mid-East situation. Several of the points that he made during the first 90-minute harangue were: "Fuel is the key to victory in war. Our present petroleum reserves would hardly last us more than two weeks in the event of an emergency." The recent death March incident should not be viewed with undue alarm if we desire to develop a strong army. The responsibility for the ill-fated training exercise lies with the high brass.

Source: MAINICHI SHIMBUN (AM)

Doc No. 93886 (2a)

Dated: 24 Mar 57

INTERPRETATIONS IN THE UPPER HOUSE

BUDGET COMMITTEE

SENDA Tadashir (Independent Private): It is reported that 1,900 persons discharged from the Self-Defense Force during 1954 were paid retirement allowances totaling 1,590,000 yen by mistake. How much of the money has been recovered? KODA Ats (Director-General of the Defense Agency): The amount of allowances were paid out at the time of conversion of units to the Self-Defense Force, but since some of the lower echelon units were not familiar with the instructions, excessive payments were made. At present, no money has been recovered. In May of this year, 10,000 yen of SDF Personnel's stored money was recovered. In May of last year, 10,000 yen of SDF Personnel's stored money was recovered. In May of this year, 10,000 yen of SDF Personnel's stored money was recovered. In May of last year, 10,000 yen was collected from 584 persons by the end of November last year. Not one person so far has refused to return the money.

FOR COORDINATION WITH Bray

Source: MAINICHI SHIMBUN (AM)

Doc No: 93886 (3a)

Dated: 25 Mar 57

HOME PRODUCTION OF P-2V STILL STYMIED

The Government, since two years ago, has been driven by need to solve the pending problem of producing the P-2V large-size anti-submarine patrol aircraft as early as possible in conjunction with the US aid, and it has decided to reach a political conclusion on the problem this week if possible.

The Defense Agency, which is in charge of the P-2V aircraft production problem, early last week decided to produce the P-2V's at home, and has discussed this matter with the Finance Ministry, Foreign Ministry, Trade-Industry Ministry, Economic Planning Board, and other government agencies concerned, but it is unlikely that a conclusion will be easily reached. For this reason, the Government plans to formulate a final policy after bringing the problem before the National Defense Council if possible.

As a result of its negotiations with the US, the Defense Agency has mapped out this plan (1). A total of 60 aircraft will be produced between 1959 and 1963 at the rate of one a month. (2) Aircraft will be first produced by assembling parts delivered by the US, and then parts will be gradually produced by Japan. (3) The percentage of the share of the US and Japan in the production cost will be 65 and 35 percent respectively.

The Finance and Trade-Industry ministries have strongly opposed this plan for financial reasons. The stand of these ministries is that it is unnecessary to bury the domestic production of aircraft which costs \$60,000,000 yen per plane under the current financial situation of Japan. This view is being supported by some quarters within the Defense Agency.

Under these conditions, it has been decided to determine the final attitude on the problem on the basis of political conclusions to be obtained by top-level agencies such as the NDC and the Cabinet. However, Finance Minister TATEKI has strongly opposed the Defense Agency's plan. Attention is being paid to how the problem will be solved.

3 Mar. 57

From: () Station Report No.: FJT-1962

No. of Pages: 2 Local File No.: I-2672

Report Made by: I-2674

I-3211

Distribution: BFO Approved by: []

Source Cryptonym: See below

Paragraphs 1 and 3 of this report were obtained by [] on or about 8 March 1957 from [] (3944/6708/2150/0037), a member of the Terada Kikan, who had had a brief talk with TSUJI at a gathering to which TSUJI had invited four or five of his former classmates from the Military Academy (exact date of this gathering unknown). [] received the original report from [] on 12 March and a correction (I-2674) from [] on 20 March.

Paragraph 2 comes from [] who attended the meeting described and later jotted down notes on what TSUJI had said. passing these notes to [] on 19 March. [] comments that [] is disdainful of TSUJI; [] commented that at the CHOU-TSUJI meeting CHOU had treated TSUJI as a child, and that TSUJI did not even realize that he was being so treated.

The available information in Field Comment 4 is based on a report by the U.S. Army Attaché in Damascus a copy of which was transmitted to the Army Attaché in Tokyo, from whom we borrowed it.

Projects: [] Category: ha

Passage to Liaison: None; possibility of source compromise, and contents affect U.S. policy.

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

- (2) (A) Privacy: []
- (2) (B) Methods/Sources: []
- (2) (G) Foreign Relations: []

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NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

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

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44-124-204-NS

CONTROLLED AMERICAN SOURCE
FIELD INFORMATION REPORT

EVALUATION OF SOURCE: A: Completely reliable. B: Usually reliable. C: Fairly reliable. D: Not usually reliable. E: Not reliable. (Appendix B)
sources of doubtful honesty or loyalty, regardless of their competence. F: Reliability cannot be judged (Specified as unnamed or described only in general terms).

APPRAISAL OF CONTENT: 1: Confirmed by other independent and reliable sources. 2: Probably true. 3: Possibly true. 4: Doubtful. 5: Probably false. 6: Cannot be judged. Documentary: Based on original document.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

COUNTRY Japan/China

REPORT NO. RJT-1962

SUBJECT: Meeting of TSUJI Masanobu
with CHOU En-lai

DATE OF REPORT 30 March 1957

NO. OF PAGES 2

REFERENCES

FJT-1650

FJT-1893

DATE OF

INFO. February-March 1957

PLACE

DATE ACQ. Japan, Tokyo (8-20 March 1957)

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

SOURCE: Ponag 1 and 3: Farmer, Japanese intelligence officer (B); from a Japanese investigator (F).

Table 2: Liberal-Democratic member of the House of Representatives (K) who attended meeting described.

Appraisal of Content: In para 2 it is probably true that TSUJI made the statements reported.

Former Colonel TSUJI Masanobu and ASAKI Shigeharu, en route home to

China, during which TSUI had an interview with Premier CHOU EN-LAI.

Democratic Party held after his return to Japan. 21

21. When TSUJI originally requested an interview with CHOU he was refused because of CHOU's objections to statements which TSUJI had made on the Chinese House of Commons election campaign in 1956 concerning Chinese Communist transmittal of funds to Japan. Subsequent to this, TSUJI was able to meet CHOU.

COLONEL in the infantry, with direct command of TSUJI's regiment during the election campaign and of TSUJI's Cooks' 1960. TSUJI commands TSUJI's unit. It would be in the best interests of the Japanese people for them to remain neutral in the event of war.

When TSUJI asked whether China could similar to the USSR, CHOU replied that TSUJI failed to understand the true character of Communist China, which was a Socialist regime and as such could not possibly align with the USSR. CHOU stated that he himself had never seen any secret treaty between Communist China and the USSR, and that it contained no conflicts of interest.

CHOU stated that he informed President Nasser of the U.S. and Soviet Union's proposal for a truce which could not be done because the U.S. and Soviet Union were not in agreement. CHOU also explained that the U.S. and Soviet Union were not in agreement on the limited truce which now understand his motives.

GOING TO THE CHILDREN / CONTINUED CONTROL

B. C. G.

3. TSUJI, upon his return to Japan, reported to the Prime Minister.⁴ The contents of TSUJI's report to the Prime Minister have not been disclosed except to the Prime Minister's closest associates.

Field Comments

1. According to FJT-1660 from a different source, TSUJI left Japan on 1 January 1957 for Egypt and other areas. See that report for information, considered doubtful, on the travels of TSUJI and ASAEDA.
2. Other statements made by TSUJI following his return to Japan were reported in FJT-1893 from a different source.
3. Information on this subject was reported in FJT-707, FJT-748, FJT-1306 and FJT-1375.
4. According to information from another agency, TSUJI, who is a member of the Foreign and Military Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, made his trip to survey the Middle Eastern situation for Prime Minister ISHIBASHI Tanzan. ISHIBASHI was succeeded as Prime Minister by KISHI Nobusuke on 25 February 1957, and although available information does not indicate the date on which TSUJI returned to Japan, since ISHIBASHI was ill and inaccessible from late January it may be presumed that TSUJI reported to KISHI.

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

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

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by the Central Intelligence Agency
Date: 2005

CONFIDENTIAL

Attachment to PJTA 16/27

Date: 1 April 1957

Europe-Asia 7

Syria Confidential 12, 23 January 1957

(Received 4 February 1957)

To: Minister KISI

Acting Minister to Syria TAMURA

Report on Conversation of U.S. Military Attaché with Representative TSUJI

Representative TSUJI has since the 10th been exchanging views with Government and military leaders, including Acting President KUDOSHII (phonetic) (President of the National Assembly), and Acting Premier Marid (phonetic) (Foreign Defense Minister), through the introduction of this Legation, as reported in Confidential 38, and on the 21st, the evening before the Representative left for Cairo, this officer invited him to dinner with the local U.S. Army Attaché, Mallon (phonetic) officer at my residence, and on this occasion the Attaché stated roughly as follows concerning conditions at the time of the outbreak of the Suez dispute and on the U.S. attitude toward the Arab nations:

1. On 27 October he and the U.S. military attaché at Tel Aviv and Iman had cabled that Israel would soon undertake military actions in some direction, and on the 28th he cabled that, since the Syrian army's defense against Israel was relatively strong, there was no possibility that the Israeli Army's attack would be on Syria. On the 29th he and the U.S. military attaché in Israel cabled that, judging from the fact that at 1000 hours 29 Oct. the Israelis had enforced strict control over transportation and communications going to the Sinai peninsula, military action directed at the Sinai peninsula would begin within 24 hours. That, the complete evacuation of American families was begun at 1000 hours 29 Oct. and completed by 1100 hours. There was absolutely no information that the British and French armies would attack Egypt in cooperation with the Israeli Army, and the British Ambassador here seemed to be aware of nothing. The fact that Israel had begun military actions at 1600 hours the same was first learned from a radio broadcast at 0200 hours, 30 October.
2. It was entirely a mistake of policy for the British and French armies to have taken military action to attack Egypt in cooperation with the Israeli Army, and it is believed that the cause of the defeat was that, while overestimating the Egyptian Air Force, they underestimated the position of Nasir. Should they not rather have left it to the Israeli Army and the Canal authorities the task of securing free passage through the canal?

CONFIDENTIAL

3. The U.S. fully recognizes that it has suffered defeats because of not having fully understood the facts of the Middle Eastern area in her policy toward Israel and the Arabs, is trying to correct this. The Eisenhower Doctrine also followed that line, but now among the leaders of the Arab states there is none who realizes the sincerity of the U.S. and can cooperate truly with the U.S. For instance persons like Abdel Nasr do not suit their actions to their words and are obstructing the accomplishment of US policy in the Middle East. The US will actively support the Baghdad Pact states and Lebanon, on which she can rely.
4. It is not believed that the USSR will make military advances into Syria and Egypt. The strong promotion of a pro-Arab policy by the USSR is because political conditions in the satellites such as Poland and Hungary are extremely unstable and so they want to turn the attention of the Soviet people to foreign problems and so took up the Middle Eastern question. So they will not take military action, and if by chance they should take such action, the US plans to prevent this by force.
5. This is of course not to say that there are no wise leaders in Syria and Egypt. People like Abdel Nasr are realists and are considered good men, but it is believed that the excessive nationalism of the young officers blunts the power of the leaders to act. That is, in the destruction of the IPC pipeline in Syria, although the Government gave strict orders for the Army to protect the pipelines, Lt. Col. Barraj and his faction immediately destroyed the pipelines.
6. It has been decided, through the Arab Solidarity Treaty between Egypt, Syria, Saudi Arabia, and Jordan, that the first three nations will give financial aid to Jordan, but there is no chance that they can raise the \$12,500,000 annually; Egypt of course and even Saudi Arabia which is rich from oil income is getting from ARAMS two-year's advance on her oil income. It is not expected that the three nations can get the funds to help Jordan from any source, and so it is believed that they will have no choice but to get help from the USSR.

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
(2)(A) Privacy
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(2)(G) Foreign Relations

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Date: 2000

O-O-N-A-P-I-D-E-W-S-L-A-L
NOTORM/CONTINUED CONTROL

Project: Station

Report No.: RWT-967

No. of Pages: 2

Local File No.: 1-268

Report Made by:

Distribution: BFG

Source Cryptom:

Approved by:

The information contained in this report was obtained by [] on 11 March 1957 from [], a member of the Reserve Klan, who received it from PSWT Museum on 10 March. [] recorded the report on 22 March and submitted it to [] on 26 March.

Project: 3

Category: 1a

Passage to liaison [] containing material concerning [] U.S. [] relations.

CONTROLLED AMERICAN SOURCE
FIELD INFORMATION REPORT

EVALUATION OF SOURCE: A: Completely reliable. B: Usually reliable. C: Fairly reliable. D: Not usually reliable. E: Not reliable. (Applicable to sources of doubtful honesty or whose reliability is questionable.)
APPRAISAL OF CONTENT: 1: Confirmed by other independent and reliable sources. 2: Probably true. 3: Possibly true. 4: Doubtful. 5: Probably false. 6: Clearly discredited. Documentary: Based on original documents.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

COUNTRY	Japan/China	REPORT NO.	FJT-1967
SUBJECT	Interview between CHOU En-lai and TSUJI Masanobu	DATE OF REPORT	2 April 1957
		NO. OF PAGES	2
DATE OF INFO	February 1957	REFERENCES	FJT-1893 FJT-1962
PLACE			

PLACE: JAPAN
DATE: 10 MARCH 1957
SOURCE: EVALUATION IS DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE. NOTE FOREGOING EXPLANATION

SOURCE: Unknown Japanese intelligence officer (B), from a Japanese investigative officer (F) from TATEKI MASHIBA, Bureau of Control.

While KUNMEI, KOLI, and TSUJI was not and ASAEDA Shigekatsu, former Route 36 chief of JAPAN, continued to hold fast, ASAEDA persuaded TSUJI to make an unorthodox visit to the Republic of Communist China. TSUJI made the decision to visit CHINA when he and ASAEDA arrived at Harbin, Manchuria, on 11 January 1945, after their return from the 1944 meeting of the Chinese Communist and Chinese Nationalist leaders.

Communist China desired to revive relations with the traditional elements of the Chinese. The Chinese Socialist Party, the Chinese Nationalist, and the Chinese Communist, all of whom had been in the party with which the Chinese Communist, KUOMINTANG, had bridged, do not have the ability to become the leadership of the Chinese.

China's movement to repel any attack by the United States.

and to provide for the other USCB will be determined by the USCB in accordance with the principles of the USCB Code of Ethics.

the *Journal of the American Medical Association* (JAMA) in 1986, the *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society* (JAGS) in 1987, and the *Journal of the American Geriatric Psychiatry Association* (JAGPA) in 1988.

THE 1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION: THE CROWN METROPOLITAN AREA. III. THE CROWN BUREAU OF METROPOLITAN STUDIES. 1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION: THE CROWN METROPOLITAN AREA. III. THE CROWN BUREAU OF METROPOLITAN STUDIES.

THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS, BOSTON, NOVEMBER 10, 1775. — A PROCLAMATION.

卷之三

11

C-O-N-F-I-L-D-E-N-T-I-A-L
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

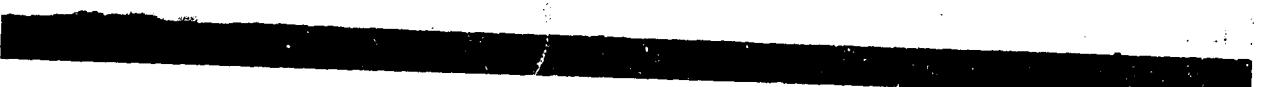
- 2 -

FJT-1967

Field Comments

1. Other accounts of TSUJI's interview with CHOU and of TSUJI's views are reported in FJT-1893 and FJT-1962 from other sources. See also FJT-1660.
2. ISHIBASHI resigned as Premier on 23 February 1957.

C-O-N-F-I-L-D-E-N-T-I-A-L
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL



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INFORMATION REPORT
OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

SERIAL NO.	
94-57	
DATE OF REPORT	
3 APR 1957	
EVALUATION	REQUEST NO.
F-6	

DATE OF INFORMATION
MAR 1957

OPNAV FORM 3820-2 (REV. 6-55)

FROM: U.S. NAVAL ATTACHE, TOKYO

SUBJECT: JAPAN: REPORT OF MIDDLE EASTERN TOUR BY A DIET MEMBER

3165

BRIEF (FOR REPORTS OF MORE THAN ONE PAGE, ENTER CAREFUL SUMMARY)

1. During March 1957, Masanobu TSUJI, a member of the Diet made a tour of Iran, Egypt, Yugoslavia, Turkey, India, and Communist China.

2. The following are the impressions gained by TSUJI:

a. Iran: The people would not object to Soviet invasion, though the government would resist.

b. Egypt: NASSER is extremely popular with the masses of people, primarily due to his speeches and his simple manner of living. NASSER met with TSUJI and invited him to return as a military advisor. He believes NASSER will remain in power because no other person would satisfy the people.

c. Yugoslavia: TSUJI met with TITO and was informed that the Yugoslav form of communism is nationalist and that this represents the only kind of communism that can last.

d. Turkey: TSUJI met with a number of military officers and gained the impression that they do not expect that Russia would attack them due to the nature of Turkish terrain, the strength of the army and the lack of oil or other strategic items in the country.

e. India: TSUJI found the people apathetic and though NEHRU is generally popular, he is only popular in that he is generally known.

THIS REPORT CONTAINS UNPROCESSED INFORMATION. PLANS AND/OR POLICIES SHOULD NOT BE EVOLVED OR MODIFIED SOLELY ON THE BASIS OF THIS REPORT.

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	OSI, USAF	ComNavFe	ComMSFron	OP32		F2		cc each rec
	FBI	ComNavFer	ComCaribSeaFron	OP34		F3		
	FOA	ComMarians	ComEastSeaFron	OP36		F4		W/recd (indicated by W)
	Commerce	ComMidEastFor	ComNavSeaFron	OP37		B1		
	AEC	ComNavPMI	ComWestSeaFron	OP40		H3L		
	USCG	ComIF		OP41		H3M		
	Interior	ComIF	BuSandA	OP50		H3T		
			BuShips	OP55		H4		
	SECNAV	ComServ6F	BuAer	OP60		H4E		
	JAG	Com7F	BuDecks	OP61		H3		
	SecDef	ComMinPac	BuM&S	OP62		V		
	ASPPA	ComMinLant	BuOrd	OP63		Y1		
	OASD/ISA		BuPers			Y2		

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CONFIDENTIAL

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

FOR COORDINATION WITH NAVY

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

INFORMATION REPORT

OPNAV FORM 5200-2 (C) (REV. 6-65)

CLASSIFICATION**CONFIDENTIAL****FROM**

U.S. NAVAL ATTACHE, TOKYO

REPORT NO.

94-57

DATE

3 APR 1957

r. China: TSUJI talked with high ranking Communists and came away with the belief that in the future China will break her close ties with the USSR. This could happen within five years, but that is doubtful.

C.P.

2

CONFIDENTIAL

INFORMATION REPORT

DPNAV FORM 8820-2 (C) (REV. 8-53)

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL	FROM U.S. NAVAL ATTACHE, TOKYO	REPORT NO. 94-57	DATE 3 APR 1957
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Preparing Officer's Comment: TSUJI, Masanobu, a Diet member, served as a staff operations officer in Malay, Guadalcanal, the Philippines and Burma. He has long been a controversial figure. TSUJI was opposed to the TOJO faction, and criticized the excessive conduct of ranking officers stationed outside Japan in places occupied by the Japanese forces. Nevertheless, he was involved in the massacre of 3,000 Chinese citizens.

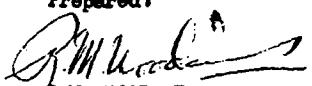
On the morning of the day of terminating hostilities, TSUJI abandoned his command, and disguised as a Malay priest started an "underground" trip of 6,000 miles. Though pursued by the British forces as a first class war criminal, he succeeded in smuggling himself into Japan.

His lecture entitled "War Potentials and Strategies of U.S. and Soviets, and Japan's Position" delivered in March 1951 at Jiyujin Club (a liberal club) stirred up considerable excitement. In the lecture TSUJI asserted that in the probable American-Soviet war, the former would be beaten, and urged the Japanese to stay out of the conflict. After this lecture TSUJI was accused publicly of being a Soviet spy.

He has strong political backing among ex-army junior officers, young farmers and rightists.

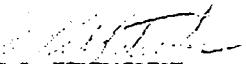
1 SOURCE indicated that he thought TSUJI was apt to exaggerate at times but that he never seemed to actually lie and that, since he was a trained observer, his opinions had some weight.

Prepared:


R.M. WOODARD
MAJ, USMC

Forwarding Officer's Comment: This political intelligence is forwarded as incidental intelligence.

Forwarded:


G.S. KIRKPATRICK
CAPT, USN
CONFIDENTIAL

CLASSIFICATION: **S E C R E T**

No: *b7c*
Branch No: I-3217

Date of Report: 4 April 1957

Subject: TSUJI Masanobu

Source and Subsources: from Seventh Day Society members

Project: Case Officer:

Date Acquired: 28 March 1957

References: FJT 1893 dated 20 March 1957

Asked of because further details wanted.

Comments: was quite emphatic in denying that TSUJI had spoken to any Navy assemblage

Subsequent to his recent return to Japan, the Naval Air Technical Council and the Seventh Day Society have both shunned TSUJI Masanobu; the reasons for this being that TSUJI is considered somewhat of a lamebrain and is continuously spouting good things about Communist China. TSUJI would not be dignified by being permitted to talk to any assemblage of this character.

Disposition: ND. Believe similar attitude was taken by these groups towards ENDO Saburo when he returned from Chitom. Sounds as if members are afraid to hear possible good points, even though told to them by biased source. Do not consider disseminable, but for files and reference.

10 April 1957 FB H

CLASSIFICATION: **S E C R E T**

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)(D) Foreign Relations

No. 6169

10th April, 1957.

JAPAN/CHINA/M.E.

POLITICAL

TSUJI Masanobu: Visit to Middle East and China.

1. TSUJI Masanobu, the well-known Japanese writer and politician, travelled through Hong Kong on January 1st, 1957, en-route to the Middle East.

2. In conversation with a Chinese friend whom he had known since the Japanese occupation of China, TSUJI said that his tour was being made at the request of the then Prime Minister, ISHIBASHI, who had provided the money for the journey. He did not clearly state the object of his journey but mentioned that he was mainly interested in seeing the oil fields of the Middle East and in assessing the effect there would be on the balance of power if the Middle East came under Russian influence.

3. On his return journey to Japan, TSUJI stayed one night in Hong Kong, i.e. 1st/2nd March 1957. He had a discussion with two Chinese friends named TSEN HSIN-SHU (1478/1800/0647) and TANG CHENG-PO (3282/3397/3134), both formerly connected with the WANG CHING-WEI Puppet regime in China, who are known at present to be in touch with CHANG SHIH-CHAO (4545/1102/6856) an ~~unofficial~~ C.P.G. envoy in Hong Kong. The two Chinese were mainly interested in TSUJI's assessment of the attitude which the new Japanese Government under KISHI would take towards Communist China.

4. TSUJI was non-committal and merely expressed the opinion that KISHI would require time and the establishment of confidence in himself and his Government before he took any definite action regarding relations with Communist China.

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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Date: 2005

No. 6169 of 1044.57.

-2-

~~SECRET~~

5. Regarding his own journey, TSUJI said that he had visited 19 countries including Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Yugoslavia (where he had conversed with President TITO). From KARACHI he had sent a telegram to LIAO CHENG-CHIH (1675/2110/1807), the Vice-Chairman of the C.P.G. Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission, whom he had met about a year earlier when visiting PEKING. LIAO had responded by inviting TSUJI to visit him. TSUJI then went to RANGOON whence he took an aeroplane to PEKING. After talks with LIAO he had left PEKING to resume his pre-arranged journey. The subjects of his discussions with LIAO are not known

COPY

444-124-33

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

131 RLG/BP/AJM
DATE 29 APR 57

CONFIDENTIAL

ROUTING	
1	4
2	5
3	6
APR 29 1438Z 57	
ROUTINE	
IN 37202	

TO : DIRECTOR

FROM () TSUJI MASANOBU

ACTION: FE 7

INFO : COP, A/DD/P/P, FI, FI/OPS, FI/RQM 3, FI/RI 2, PP 2,
PP/OPS, DD/I, AD/CI, S/C 2

TO DIR

INFO

CITE

() 9439

RE FJT 1962

FJT 2090. DIST FG. INFO RECEIVED 18 APRIL 57 FROM LIBERAL-DEMOCRATIC MEMBER
OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (C). DATE OF INFO: APRIL 57. EVAL OF INFO 3.1. TSUJI MASANOBU HAS FOR SOME TIME BEEN STRONG SUPPORTER OF FORMER
PREMIER ISHIBASHI TANZAN (SOURCE COMMENT: IT WAS PROBABLY ON THIS BASIS THAT
ISHIBASHI MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR TSUJI'S RECENT TOUR OF NEAR EAST).2. TSUJI UNDOUBTEDLY REPORTED TO PREMIER KISHI NOBUSUKE ON HIS NEAR EAST
TRIP, BUT KISHI DOES NOT REGARD TSUJI HIGHLY AND IT IS EXTREMELY UNLIKELY KISHI
WOULD BE INFLUENCED BY TSUJI'S STATEMENTS EXCEPT POSSIBLY ADVERSELY. FOLLOWING
TSUJI'S RETURN FROM NEAR EAST HE ADDRESSED MEETING OF WIRES OF LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC
PARTY DIET MEMBERS AND DURING SPEECH INDICATED IN CLEAR STRONG LANGUAGE HE WAS
DISAPPOINTED ISHIBASHI HAD BEEN REPLACED BY KISHI. KISHI IS AWARE OF THIS

WASH ONLY: SOURCE []

END OF MESSAGE

[] []

INDEX
DATE 8 AUG 1957

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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Date: 2005

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

FJT-2090

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

COUNTRY Japan REPORT NO. CS -3,314,325

SUBJECT Relations between TSUJI Masanobu DATE DISTR. 30 April 1957

and Prime Minister KISHI Nobusuke

NO. PAGES 1
REQUIREMENT NO. RDDATE OF INFO. April 1957
PLACE & DATE ACQ. Japan, Tokyo (18 April 1957) BY CABLE
SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

SOURCE: A Liberal-Democratic member of the House of Representatives (F). Appraisal of Content: 3.

1. TSUJI Masanobu, a member of the House of Representatives, has for some time been a strong supporter of former Prime Minister ISHIBASHI Tanzen. It was probably on this basis that ISHIBASHI made arrangements for TSUJI's recent tour of the Near East.
2. TSUJI undoubtedly reported to Prime Minister KISHI Nobusuke on his Near Eastern trip, but KISHI does not regard TSUJI highly and it is extremely unlikely that KISHI would be influenced, except possibly adversely, by TSUJI's statements. Following his return from the Near East TSUJI addressed a meeting of wives of Liberal-Democratic Diet members and during his speech he indicated in clear, strong language that he was disappointed over ISHIBASHI having been replaced by KISHI. KISHI is aware of this.
3. Field Comment. On the way home from the Near East TSUJI visited Communist China, as reported in CS-3,313,288.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROLDISSEMINATED *end*

STATE	FX	ARMY	#X	NAVY	#X	AIR	#X	FBI	AEC			

FJT-2090

(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#".)

2 MAY 1957

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

EE	SR			FE/FL	()	4	()	2	FJT-2090	
FE	WE									
NE	WH									
SE	IO									

ADG *85*
MMC *✓*
NR
JKMDeclassified and Approved for Release
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Date: *2005*

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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(2)(A) Privacy (2)(B) Methods/Sources (2)(C) Foreign Relations C A R T I E
27 57-1

CLASSIFICATION: **SECRET**

No:

Branch No: I-316

Date of Report:

30 April 1957

30 April 57

Subject:

Second Military Mission to Communist China

Source and Subsources:

E-1

Project:

none ; developmental

Case Officer:

C

Date Acquired:

20 April 1957

References:

Comments:

1. A second military mission to Communist China is being planned by TSUJI Maeharu, MATTOI Takushiro and ASAKURA Shigeharu. The aforementioned individuals will select the members for the mission.

2. The interest of TSUJI Maeharu to send a second military mission to Communist China is personal. TSUJI believes he will enhance his personal stature and position among the military men in Japan by his active interest in sending missions to Communist China.

3. The reason for MATTOI Takushiro to favorably support a second mission and participate in his belief that the military men will be able to observe and report on the military capacity of Communist China.

4. ASAKURA Shigeharu is a follower of TSUJI Maeharu and is suspected of being pro-Communist. ASAKURA was a staff officer in North China where he was a prisoner of war of the Soviets prior to repatriation in 1946. ASAKURA's early repatriation before other officers of equivalent rank and assignment is the basis for suspicion that he is pro-Communist.

Disposition: **BB - known and reported before. Other reports on this subject also BB were I-3340 E D I-2692 C D I-970 E D**
and presumably others.

MP
8 May 57

CLASSIFICATION:

SECRET

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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(2)(G) Foreign Relations

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Date: 2005

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APR 23 1963
DOC. MICRO. SER.

FST

From: () Station

Report No.: 2114

No. of Pages: 2

Local File No.: I-2690

Report Made By: []

No. of Enclosures: None

Distributions: HFG

Approved By: []

Source Cryptonym: ()

The information in this report was obtained by [] on 23 March 1957 from [] a member of the Terada Kilan, who heard it from TSUJI Masanobu on 21 March. [] received the report on 30 March and submitted it to [] on 9 April.

The information in Field Comment 2 concerning the Hokkoku Shimbun, is based on FJTA-16878, dated 17 April 1957, which encloses a translation of TSUJI's article referred to.

Project: []

Category: 7a

Passage to Liaison: None, possibility of source compromise.

ND - already sufficiently
known

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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(2)(C) Foreign Relations

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Date: 2005

2 May 57

CONTROLLED AMERICAN SOURCE
PEKING INFORMATION BUREAU

EVALUATION OF SOURCE: A: Completely reliable. B: Highly reliable. C: Probable reliable. D: Relatively reliable. E: Partially reliable. F: Doubtful. G: Unreliable. H: Highly unreliable. I: Unreliable. J: Unreliable. K: Unreliable. L: Unreliable. M: Unreliable. N: Unreliable. O: Unreliable. P: Unreliable. Q: Unreliable. R: Unreliable. S: Unreliable. T: Unreliable. U: Unreliable. V: Unreliable. W: Unreliable. X: Unreliable. Y: Unreliable. Z: Unreliable.

APPRAISAL OF CONTENT: 1: Confirmed by other independent and reliable sources. 2: Probably true. 3: Possibly true. 4: Doubtful. 5: Probably false. 6: Cannot be judged. 7: Unreliable. Based on oral or written document.

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NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

COUNTRY	Japan/China	REPORT NO.	FJT-2114
SUBJECT	Meeting of TSUJI Masanobu with LIAO Cheng-chih and CHOU En-lai	DATE OF REPORT	2 May 1957
		NO. OF PAGES	2
		REFERENCES	FJT-1967

DATE OF INFO. February-March 1957
 PLACE: Japan, Tokyo (9 April 1957)

ND

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE. NOV FORGONE DILMATIC

SOURCE: Former Japanese intelligence officer (B); from a Japanese investigative officer (F); from TSUJI Masanobu. Appraisal of content: 3.

1. When TSUJI Masanobu arrived in Peiping, he immediately requested an interview with CHOU En-lai, but he was informed that CHOU was ill. TSUJI was entertained by LIAO Cheng-chih at a welcoming dinner attended by about 20 persons. During the dinner LIAO said to TSUJI: "We did not wish to invite you to our country because last summer you denounced us in an article you published in the Hokkoku Shimbun."² TSUJI replied: "I published that article because it was based upon reliable evidence, and I have no intention of retracting my statements in that article." LIAO was so infuriated with TSUJI's reply that he left the table, and the party broke up automatically.
2. Following this quarrel with his host, which amounted to a breach of etiquette TSUJI remained in his hotel room, expecting that he might be placed under "house arrest." Four days later, LIAO paid a sudden visit to TSUJI at his hotel and informed him that CHOU En-lai would give him an interview.³ LIAO escorted TSUJI to CHOU's bedroom where the interview took place. Throughout the interview, TSUJI took precise notes of the conversation, and before leaving, asked CHOU if he could make public the contents of the notes. CHOU replied that he too had taken notes, and wanted the notes compared before they were made public. TSUJI has not yet disclosed the contents of his notes.
3. Upon his return to Japan, TSUJI did not make a formal report to the Liberal-Democratic Party, but gave an informal talk to the KONO Ichiro faction of the Party, at the latter's request.
4. Field Comment. LIAO Cheng-chih is a member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Vice-Chairman of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission, Chairman of the All-China Federation of Democratic Youth, and ranks high in the Chinese Communist hierarchy. He visited Japan in October-November 1954 with MAO Te-ch'uan and the Chinese Communist Red Cross delegation; he has made numerous trips to other countries as a delegate to various conferences and meetings of international Communist-front organizations. He has been in close contact with leftist Chinese in Japan and with Japanese prominent in leftist and liberal circles. FJT-139 reported that TSUJI had been invited by LIAO to visit China in April 1956, but TSUJI replied that he would prefer to postpone the visit until September 1956.

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C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

FJT-2114

- 2 -

2. Source Comment. LIAO was referring to TSUJI's article in the Hokkoku Shinbun stating that the Japan Socialist Party had received political funds from the Chinese Communist Party.

Field Comment. FJT-748 from a different source mentioned the publication of this article "in a small newspaper in Ishikawa Prefecture." According to information gained subsequently, TSUJI's article appeared in the 5 July 1956 edition of the Hokkoku Shinbun, a local newspaper published in Kanazawa-shi, Ishikawa-ken, TSUJI's native prefecture.

3. Field Comment. The above information tends to bear out the report by a different source in FJT-1962 that TSUJI's original request for an interview with CHOU was rebuffed because of CHOU's objections to statements made by TSUJI during the House of Councillors election campaign in 1956 concerning Chinese Communist transmittal of funds to Japan, but that, subsequently, TSUJI was able to meet CHOU.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

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2 May 57

OFFICIAL**CONFIDENTIAL****DISPATCH**

TO Chief, FE H. D.		INFORMATION ADDRESSEE	
FROM Chief of Station, C-2			
SUBJECT TSUJI Masanobu Information on Chinese Communist Funding of Japan Socialist Party	HEADQUARTERS FILE NO.	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NO. FJTA- 16217	
		DATE 17 APR 1957	

REFERENCE(S) FJTA-16878, 17 April 1957

ACTION REQUIRED: None; for your information.

MICROFILMED

APR 23 1963

DOC. MICRO. SER.

1. Transmitted herewith are five copies of a translation of an article by SETA Masaya in the 15 May 1957 Nippon Shuhon on the above subject. This translation was made by the Embassy Translation Section at our request and copies distributed to the Embassy Political Division and to the Army Attaché.
2. Reference lists C-2 Station information reports which have borne on this subject.

Attachment:
Translation listed above

25 June 1957

Distribution:

4 - C/FE w/att. (4)

INDEX CONTINUED →**OFFICIAL DISPATCH****CONFIDENTIAL**

RI COPY

(40)

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

- (2)(A) Privacy
(2)(C) Methods/Sources
(2)(G) Foreign Relations

Declassified and Approved for Release
by the Central Intelligence Agency

Date: 2005

MASANOBU TSUJI'S "CONFIDENTIAL REPORT"

Source: NIPPON SHUNO, May 15, 1957

By: Masaya SEDA

Who Received How Much Money and When?

A Report by Masanobu TSUJI

NOT SUITABLE FOR MICROFILM

From my information network I got wind of the fact that approximately 700 million yen worth of political strategic fund has been distributed by Red China and the Soviet Union among Japan's renovationist camp. The sources of this information are as follows:

I. Information Route

1. Through my ten-year stay in China in the past I shared my fate with large numbers of the Chinese, and for this reason I, transcending racial and ideological differences, have not a few Chinese friends among Chinese refugees in Hongkong and among Peiping Government leaders.

2. I got the above-mentioned information mostly from these old Chinese friends of mine last fall (1955) when I visited Peiping.

3. The information is also based to some extent on definite data which I obtained from the Bank of Tokyo.

II. On the Financial Aid to the Japan Communist Party, the Japan Socialist Party, Nildkyoso (Japan Teachers Union), and Sohyo (General Council of Trade Unions of Japan) from Communist China

(Items marked with circles are most reliable)

1. To the request for financial aid which Mr. Mosaburo SUZUKI made when he visited Peiping in 1954, Vice-President LI Fu-chun of Communist China replied that aid amounting to several tens of millions of yen might be considered. Later, 60 million yen was forwarded to Mr. SUZUKI from Red China in the form of a trade account.

The remittance was handled by Mr. LEI Jen-min (present vice-chief of the Foreign Trade Department) according to instructions by LI to NAN Han-chen (former vice-chief of the Foreign Trade Department). (I got this information last year in Peiping from leaders of the Peiping Regime.)

2. Information which a Chinese (a friend of mine) brought directly to me as news he heard directly from Mr. FAN Chi-wen (chief of the Unified Front Operation Department) revealed that Mr. FAN Chi-wen carried with him 150,000 dollars (5 million yen) when he visited Japan in the spring of 1955 and distributed it among the Japan Socialist Party and the Japan Communist Party at the ratio of seven to three.

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Encl - 1 to
FSTA-18217
3 July 57

o . . 3. The Chinese dramatic troupe which recently visited Japan under the leadership of M'I Lan-fang included in its 86 members 12 Communist Party maneuverers for Japan. Their head was Mr. SUN Ping-hua (vice-chief of the Liaison Section, Chinese People's International Cultural Association, who joined the dramatic troupe in the capacity of its vice-chief). I had talked with him twice.

A Chinese maneuverer (a friend of mine) who was one of SUN's subordinates provided me with secret information that "Chairman KOBAYASHI of Nikkyoso (Japan Teachers Union) called on Mr. SUN at the Hotel Teito at about 11:00 p.m., on the night of May 31, 1956 and received from the Chinese dramatic troupe 60 million yen as well as the profit from the admission fees as campaign fund for the Upper House election, and that in exchange for this, Chairman KOBAYASHI pledged to fight to the last for the Socialist Party".

The money which the dramatic troupe brought to Japan amounted to 72 million yen of which 12 million yen was to cover its miscellaneous expenses and the remaining 60 million yen was designed for donations to political parties. How much revenue the troupe accrued from admission fees is not known yet.

o 4. For the Chinese Sample Fair held in Japan at the end of 1955 Red China remitted to Japan 169 million yen of which 129 million yen was expenditure registered on the account book and 40 million yen designed as political donations.

The proceeds were estimated to exceed at least 100 million yen, but there are no signs of the money having been sent to China. It appears that the money has been pooled in Japan as political fund.

5. When Mr. WEI Jen-min visited Japan (in the spring of 1955) as head of the Chinese trade mission, he carried with him 60 million yen. Of this sum 10 million yen was earmarked as miscellaneous expenses and 50 million yen as fund for forming Chinese bases in Japan. Out of 50 million yen 30 million yen was handed over to Mr. Jiichiro MATSUMOTO, a left Socialist.

6. At the time of Sogyo's spring labor offensive of this year Red China gave as a gift 6.3 million yen to Tanro (Japan Federation of Coal Mine Workers Unions).

7. Mr. LIU Ning-i (chairman of the General Council of Chinese Trade Unions) brought 40 million yen when he visited Japan, and gave a greater part of the sum to Sogyo.

8. Tetsu KATAYAMA and Saburo ENDO (former General), on their way home from Peiping, received in Hongkong 40 million yen in the form of a trade account settlement as a campaign fund for the safeguarding of the Constitution.

o 9. During 1955 a total of 169,309,620 yen was remitted to the Bank of Tokyo from Red China through the Bank of London and the Hongkong branch of the Bank of Indo-China, most of which has been channeled into a political fund.

o 10. On July 5, 1952, Socialist Dietman Akira KAMAMI received from Red China 7,702,276.82 yen.

o 11. This year (1957) the following persons received money from the bank in exchange for receipts signed by them in their own handwriting:

Yoshio DOMORI (Socialist): 8 million yen (in two installments)
Kozo INOMATA (Socialist): 2 million yen (through his acquaintance)
Tomio NARAEKI: 5 million yen (on behalf of Jiichiro MATSUMOTO)
Yoshitaro HIRANO: 2 million yen
and many others.

12. Soviet Ambassador TICHVINSKY expended since his arrival in Japan approximately 90 million yen for political manuevers.

Summing up, it is estimated that approximately 720 million yen has been forwarded to Japan excepting small sums given to individuals.

LIAO Cheng-chih Apologizes

Inasmuch as this amazing report was submitted by Mr. Masanobu TSUJI, a Dietman, as his autographic report, to the Kanazawa District Procurator's Office on July 5, 1956, we can hardly take it as a false or concocted report.

The report specifies at its end that the items marked with a circle are most reliable information. In other words, report on the donations of 60 million yen to Nikkyoso from the Chinese dramatic troupe, 100 million yen from the Chinese Sample Fair, 169 million yen in 1955 and approximately 16 million yen to Socialist Dietman KAZAMI, DOMORI and INOMATA, are alleged to be well-grounded.

Mr. TSUJI is a publicity man and is criticized for making publicity stunts. He made this "720 million yen story" a major theme of his electioneering speeches for last summer's Upper House election. On that account he was indicted on June 16 by Mr. Sadamori UCHIYAMA, Chairman of the Ishikawa Prefectural Farmers Association, on the charge of violating the Public Office Election Law (election obstruction). The accusation offered TSUJI a good opportunity to edit his story and submit it to the Kanazawa District Procurator's Office. The report was so well-grounded that the accuser hurriedly withdrew his complaint, it is said.

The Mainichi's evening edition dated July 20, 1956, quoted Justice Minister MAKINO as stating at a cabinet meeting of the same day that he would have the Public Security Investigation Commission and other public peace authorities conduct concrete investigations on various rumors about the sources of funds of Nikkyoso, for instance, the rumor that a large sum of money was donated to it by the Chinese dramatic troupe, and that he would adopt appropriate measures.

The Justice Minister made this statement, probably because he had been in receipt of a report regarding the "TSUJI Report". Then how have the investigations progressed and what measures have been taken? Mr. TSUJI was acquitted on July 28 with the Kanazawa District Procurator's Office ruling that "TSUJI's 720 million yen story is his electioneering speech".

"The TSUJI Report" has a sequel. Mr. Saburo ENDO who was mentioned in the report as having received together with Mr. Tetsu KATAYAMA 40 million yen from Red China as fund for the Constitution safeguarding campaign and who is called a "Red General", visited China last fall again as a member of the 15-man ex-military goodwill mission. A rumor has it that Mr. S. (name withheld) who joined the said

mission attempted to ascertain the contents of the "TSUJI Report" by seeing LIAO Cheng-zih, a standing committeeman of the Chinese People's Rally, in Peiping but that Mr. LIAO waved his hand in an exaggerated manner and asked to be excused from that story. Then the accuracy of the "TSUJI Report" seems incontestable.

The Chinese Dramatic Troupe's Spending in Japan

There is no means of ascertaining whether the Chinese dramatic troupe really brought to Japan as much as 72 million yen as maneuvering fund. However, a figure near to 12 million yen which the "TSUJI Report" referred to as miscellaneous expenses, is available. The troupe's spending in Japan can be calculated by comparing the sum it brought to Japan with that it took home. According to the surveys by the Haneda Custom House, the members of the troupe made the following monetary reports:

SHIH Chih-chun, secretary of the Chinese Dramatic Academy; officer of the Peiping Government's Public Security Department; chief of the second unit, Peiping Municipal Information Investigation Office; inspector of the Chinese dramatic troupe members, and maneuverer toward Japan, spent in Japan 2,600 pounds in cash and 11,917 pounds by a traveller's check.

PEI Ta (reporter of the People's Daily, officer of the Public Security Department, information collector, who took charge of collecting information in Korea during the Korean War as Public Security Department officer) reported as having carried 211 dollars and taken home the same sum.

YUAN Kuang-ho (stage director, chief of the Chinese Dramatic Academy's Production Office, information collector) reported as having brought 100 dollars and taken home the same sum.

CHEN Hsing-hua (secretary of the Chinese People's International Cultural Association, information collector, member of Red China's Central Unified Front Operation Corps) reported as having brought 11,900 dollars by a traveller's check and taken home 900 dollars in cash.

YANG Chih (secretary of the Chinese Dramatic Academy, information censor of the Public Security Department, inspector of the dramatic troupe) reported as having brought 4,000 dollars and taken home 1,000 dollars.

Another person unidentified spent 2,887 pounds by traveller's check.

To sum up, the troupe spent in Japan 4,700 dollars in cash, and 11,900 pounds and 11,804 pounds by travellers check. In terms of yen, the troupe spent in Japan approximately 20,776,600 yen. It is certain that at least this amount of money was left behind in Japan by the said troupe.

Channels of "Red Fund" Inflow

Here let's take a look at channels of "Red Fund" inflow, by taking up a number of recent illustrations. The narcotics smuggling case of LI Chin-chui and his party who were rounded up by the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Board on July 29, 1954,

involved smuggling of narcotics, watches and strategic goods and was the largest in scale after the war. Chen LI Chin-shui, a narcotics magnate of the Orient, was nabbed, 15,179 grams of crude heroin and solid morphine was seized, a figure surmounting the total confiscation of 1954. The police authorities were dumfounded at the scale of his smuggling.

The smugglers included Chinese Communist Party members, but the police authorities are not in possession of direct evidence that narcotics smugglers are the agents of Red China's overseas operation corps. Yet they are fully convinced of this fact and are now desperately collecting evidence. The illegal and secret channels of "Red Fund" inflow which a certain public peace office ascertained recently have the following system:

I. Sources of Fund to be Handed Over to the Japan Communist Party from Red China

1. Financial aid from the Soviet Union to the Japan Communist Party

Fund forwarded to JCP through Communist China is used as Communist China's fund for illegal exports to Japan.

2. Fund of Chinese capitalists under the Communist regime

The Chinese residents of Japan who are engaged in illegal transactions with Red China are mostly Chinese capitalists under the Communist regime. With their property in Red China having been confiscated, they have come to Japan by means of their overseas assets. They smuggle strategic goods to Red China and share the profit with the JCP. Needless to say, their families are held in Red China as hostages.

3. Part of the wages of Japanese residents in China and fines collected from them

The money collected from Japanese residents in China in the name of funds for resisting the U.S. and assisting Korea, and of patriotic bonds and victory bonds as well as donations to the fund for obtaining arms, is being secretly remitted to JCP.

Those Japanese on whom fines were imposed as a result of the three-, four- and five-point resistance campaign conducted from January till May, 1952, were compelled to sell their houses and property to pay the fines. If not, they are having the fines subtracted from their monthly wages. Many of them need one or two more years to pay the fines in full, it is said. The fines thus collected are to be remitted to Japan.

II. Methods of Remitting Operation Funds to Japan from Red China

1. Method to be used in case Red China exports goods to Japan

In case Red China's Import and Export Association or firms under its supervision export coal, salt and soy beans to Japan, they almost invariably add ten per cent to the contracted shipments, explaining to consignees that the addition

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is to raise sojourn expenses of their buyers in Japan. They ask consignees to hand over to their buyers, when they show up, an equivalent of ten per cent of the proceeds. Japanese consignees, on the other hand, register in their books only the contracted sums and give surpluses (entrusted yen) to such buyers in cash.

2. Method to be used in case Red China imports goods from Japan

In this case the Red Chinese deposit money in Japanese firms by establishing Letters of Credit for sums larger than contracted ones. Japanese firms cook accounts by giving an appearance as if ordered articles were shipped by makers through second companies of their own and surplus money were the profit of those second companies. Those second companies go out of existence whenever they become unnecessary.

3. Camouflaging as bills of exchange

This method is to pay Hongkong dollars or U.S. dollars to Hongkong firms which have branches in Japan and receive from their Tokyo branches remittances in yen at the presentation of the receipts.

4. Distribution of profits accrued from smuggling.

III. Smuggling and Sharing of Profits with JCP

Generally speaking, those who are connected with JCP are in charge of procuring strategic goods to be smuggled to Red China. The Toyoda Automobile Company reportedly donated four million yen to JCP in 1956 by exporting auto parts to Communist China. The Tokyo Optical Works, too, is reported to have made donations to JCP after receiving orders from it for goods to be smuggled to Red China.

Laundry-men topped the number of Chinese who were smuggled into Japan in 1956. It is because laundry-men who can frequent steamers or U.S. military installations without causing suspicion find it easy to carry away smuggled articles from ships and collect information from U.S. military organs. For this reason it is said that JCP is inviting laundry-men from Red China, especially Wei-hai-wei. The profit is of course shared with JCP.

Red China's Leadership Over Japan

In October 1952 what was called the Asia and Pacific Area Peace Conference was held in Peiping. To attend the conference 13 Japanese "renovatiants" including Ganemon KAKAMURA of the Zenshinsa troupe stowed away. The conference decided, as one of its resolutions, to fight for free passage between Japan and China.

This news which was immediately conveyed to Japan gave rise to the "let me go to China" and "let me go to Korea" campaigns in Japan. Passage between Japan and the Chinese Continent which had been illegal and secret has become illegal and open. The visit to Japan of Madam LI Teh-chuang touched off an interchange of goodwill missions as well as free flow of money and goods into Japan from China.

Mrs. Tomi KORA, famous for the so-called "KORA Fund" was the first to visit Red China on a goodwill mission. Her visit to China in 1952 resulted in drawing from Red China hundreds of millions of yen in the form of trade settlement. She keeps the money under the custody of Mr. SUN of the Hua Chun Company located in the Bank of China Building in Hongkong.

She got into trouble concerning her passport, but managed to join the mission to Red China and obtained there an invitation to attend the first World Women's Conference held from June 5, 1953 at Copenhagen. She did not attend that conference, however. She had her daughter Maki and her secretary Atsuko KASHIWAGI attend it. After the conference and after the disbandment of the Japanese mission the two visited the Soviet Union and Red China in private capacity. From Peiping they went back to Paris instead of going home. MAKI, who had not had much money in the beginning was possessing a check for a huge sum of money when she arrived at Paris. She attempted to use S.C.I. of UNESCO which she and her mother had thitherto used politically, in order to cash the check, but staff members of the S.C.I. Headquarters refused to cash it for her on the ground that a bank would not accept a check of a dubious source especially when the payee was an individual person. (according to the report to the S.C.I. Japan office).

This check is the so-called "KORA Fund" and is now kept at a bank in Hongkong. Money is drawn whenever necessary for necessary purposes. Mrs. KORA alleges that the check in question was the traveller's check which she sent to her daughter on the remant of her travelling expenses she deposited in a bank of Hongkong and that the sum was only 370 pounds (approximately 370,000 yen). She further says that her daughter must have had a hard time to cash the check because it was in pounds sterling.

Readers themselves will judge whether a check for only 370 pounds or 370,000 yen deserves the name of a "check for a stupendous sum of money". When she disengaged, after a quarrel, Mr. Shigeru MATSUJIMA who acted as her secretary at the time of her visit to the Soviet Union, she said, "I drew all my bank deposit and even got an advance from a women's magazine company by promising to write for it to raise Mr. MATSUJIMA's travelling expenses." A contribution fee of a women's magazine is 10,000 or 20,000 yen at most. Does anyone leave as much as 370,000 yen in a Hongkong bank if he is in such needy circumstances as to ask for an advance of a small sum?

The "Red Fund" has captivated even the Quaker lady. The public peace authorities estimate the "KORA Fund" deposited in Hongkong at about 200 million yen in terms of the value of 1953.

RASTVOROV's 1,000-yen Bills

When the RASTVOROV case broke out, an AP reporter stated in his article for the Shukan Asahi that "the Soviet Mission at Mambana has an account nearly 500,000 dollar worth." The public peace authorities are still unable to grasp the substance of this fund in spite of their desperate probe. This dollar fund is deposited in an American bank in Tokyo. An exchange of dollars into yen is done through due procedures. Spendings even in dollars out of this fund are very small. For instance when a Soviet goes home, be it by ship or airplane, a sum nearly equivalent to the passage fare is drawn from the deposit.

However, nothing is known about the Soviet Mission's yen fund. No doubt it has yen deposits in commercial banks in the name of individuals, but the truth is quite unknown. At the report that RASTVOROV had 40,000 or 50,000 yen when he disappeared, the police authorities made desperate efforts to locate the destination of his 1,000-yen bills. If they were obtained, their source could be traced by their numbers. The police ascertained that he gave a tip of 2,000 yen to a Turkish bath girl on the day of his disappearance, but she had already spent it when the police reached her. So, nothing could be done with the bills.

Early in 1953 the responsibility for operations toward Japan was shifted from the Soviet Union to Red China by negotiations. The organ now in charge of such operations is Red China's Overseas Operations Corps. As its affiliate, the Corps has an intelligence organ called the Central Unified Front Operation Corps.

As is indicated by the story so far mentioned, Red China stakes its honor on its operations toward Japan. The Soviet Union conducts its own espionage activities, and the initiative of the operations toward Japan is gripped by Red China. As the "KORA Fund" and the "TSUJI Report" reveal, Red China's investment in Japan surpasses all imaginations.

30 July 57

S-E-C-R-E-T
NOFORN/LIMITED/CONTINUED CONTROL

12 Aug 57

From: [] Station

Field Report No.: FJT-2684

No. of Panels: 1

Local File No.: 7-3617

Report Made By: []

Approved By: []

Distribution: FG

Source Cryptonym: []

[] obtained information in paragraph 1 from NISHIMOTO Atsushi on 29 July 1957 and passed it to [] on 4 August 1957. Information in paragraph 2 was provided by [] from his own knowledge.

In addition to information reported herein, [] reported that NISHIMOTO told him he was currently extending the hospitality of the Nipponzan Myohoji Temple to a Nichiren priest (not further identified) who claims to be the priest who sheltered TSUJI Masanobu in his celebrated flight from Southeast Asia and that this priest is thoroughly sympathetic with NISHIMOTO's planned tour, but [] added that it is not known whether this priest is presently in contact with TSUJI. While this is interesting, we do not consider it disseminable because the priest is not identified and as indicated, it is not known whether he is presently in contact with TSUJI.

Our files contain no reference to NISHIMOTO other than that he was a member of the delegation to the Colombo conference.

The Field Comment is from FJT-2379 which was given limited field dissemination.

Project: None, developmental

Category: 6b and 9

Passage to Liaison: none, source may be in contact with others.

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

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

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Date: 2005

CONTROLLED AMERICAN SOURCE
FIELD INFORMATION REPORT

EVALUATION OF SOURCE: A: Completely reliable. B: Usually reliable. C: Fairly reliable. D: Not usually reliable. E: Not reliable. (Applied to sources of doubtful honesty or loyalty, regardless of their competence). F: Reliability cannot be judged (Applied to untried or insufficiently tested sources).

APPRAISAL OF CONTENT: 1: Confirmed by other independent and reliable sources. 2: Probably true. 3: Possibly true. 4: Doubtful. 5: Probably false. 6: Cannot be judged. Documentary: Based on original document.

S-E-C-R-E-T
NOFORN/LIMITED/CONTINUED CONTROL

COUNTRY	Japan/International	REPORT NO.	FJT-2604
SUBJECT	NISHIMOTO Atsushi and Asia-Arab-Israel Anti-Military Base United Front	DATE OF REPORT	12 August 1957
		NO. OF PAGES	1

REFERENCES

DATE OF INFO.

Late July 1957

PLACE &

DATE ACQ. Japan, Tokyo (29 July 1957)

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE INDEFINITE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE. NOTE PRECEDING EXPLANATION.

SOURCE: Japanese closely associated with members of the Japanese delegation to the World Peace Council meeting at Colombo (F); with paragraph 1 from an associate of NISHIMOTO Atsushi (F). APPRAISEL OF CONTENT: 3.

1. NISHIMOTO Atsushi, priest of the Nipponzan Myohoji Temple of the Nichiren sect, plans to leave Japan in late August 1957 to tour Egypt and other Middle East and Asian countries to work for the formulation of an "Asia-Arab-Israel Anti-Military Base United Front." NISHIMOTO has obtained ¥1,000,000 from an unidentified Liberal Democratic Party politician in Kochi City to finance the trip.
2. NISHIMOTO is a former Japanese Army major who became a teacher at a school for the blind and deaf until 1950 when he was purged from government employment as a Japan Communist Party (JCP) member. It is not known if NISHIMOTO is at present a member of the JCP, but he associates with known JCP members and is sympathetic to the Party in his opinions. He was a militant activist in the Sunakawa anti-base campaign and a Japanese delegate to the World Peace Council meeting in Colombo, Ceylon in June 1957, after which he toured Communist China.

Field Comment. According to available information from a different source, on 25 May the JCP Central Committee instructed the JCP Secretariat to "initiate the formation of an Asian organization for anti-American movements by all Asian Communist Parties" as one means of exploiting the Somaghara (Girard Case) incident. This office considers it possible that NISHIMOTO's planned trip may have some connection with this JCP Central Committee instruction.

S-E-C-R-E-T
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DA INTELLIGENCE REPORT <small>Use this form only in accordance with instructions in SR 300-305-3</small>		CONFIDENTIAL		COUNTRY PREPARED ON	ID NUMBER
REPORT NUMBER R-350-57	FROM AFMA Japan	PREPARED BY Col W.K. BARTLEY	SOURCE Pers contact	1	2062805
SUBJECT <u>Activities of one Mahiko EGUCHI (U)-Political Swindler</u>		REFERENCES		EVALUATION F-6	DATE OF INFO. SepOct 57
<p>SUMMARY Seikun MATSUI visited this office in Sep-Oct with a story of having been approached by Mahiko EGUCHI with two interesting propositions involving the name of the U.S. Embassy and the promise of U.S. financial aid. One scheme involved the sale of surplus American Army commodities at low prices, and the other concerned buried nonferrous metals at the Ikego Ammunition Depot, to be dug up and sold at a profit. MATSUI was informed by this office that neither the US Embassy, US armed forces, nor any U.S. agency had any connection with EGUCHI.</p>					
<p>Library Subject and Area Codes: 3-05 10/57 (25)</p> <p><u>861.2</u> 3L <u>783.1</u> 3L (V) <u>125.91</u> V (34) <u>125.92</u> 3L (V) <u>113.6</u> 3L</p> <p>Regarding data cannot be predetermined</p>					
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DA FORM 1048 1 OCT 58

REPLACES OCB FORM 17A, 1 APR 58, WHICH MAY BE USED.
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FOR COORDINATION WITH Army

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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

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REPORT NUMBER FROM PAGE
R-350-57 ArMA Japan 2

1. During September and October of this year, Seikun MATSUI paid several visits to Major HUMPHREYS. During the course of these visits MATSUI revealed that he had been approached by a Kahiko EGUCHI and that EGUCHI made two very interesting propositions to MATSUI, both of which involved the name of the U.S. Embassy and the promise of U.S. financial aid to MATSUI's pet projects. First, MATSUI outlined to HUMPHREYS EGUCHI's offer, ostensibly from a U.S. intelligence agency through EGUCHI to MATSUI, for the sale of surplus American Army commodities at low prices to MATSUI. MATSUI with the help of business friends would form a corporation to buy these commodities and they in turn would sell them on the Japanese market then this profit could be applied to the use of the Liberal Democratic Party in its campaign against the Socialists. EGUCHI's second offer concerned buried nonferrous metals at the Ikego Ammunition Depot. These nonferrous metals would be dug up by a company which MATSUI would head and then be sold on the Japanese market at a profit. The return from these metals then would be applied to building an old peoples home somewhere in Japan, a project which MATSUI had been interested in for some time. EGUCHI has been working with MATSUI since last May or June on these deals.

2. In EGUCHI's dealings with MATSUI, he liberally used the names of Embassy personnel and persons connected with the armed services. Since raising money for the LDP was one of MATSUI's pet projects it appears that he immediately fell for EGUCHI's scheme without properly investigating the man's background. MATSUI did not begin to suspect EGUCHI's real intentions until sometime in mid-September when he tried to enlist the support of Shunkichi NOMURA, prominent Tokyo businessman. NOMURA told MATSUI he would be interested if he could show him proof that a U.S. agency was indeed prepared to make this offer. MATSUI then contacted HUMPHREYS through his acquaintance Mr. Kanichiro KAMEI. My investigation of this story determined that both projects were spurious. (EGUCHI subsequently turned out to be the very same man who swindled Prince HIGASHIKUNI with a supposedly U.S. backed Southeast Asia development scheme. MATSUI met EGUCHI while EGUCHI was employed by the HIGASHIKUNI household and because of this connection believed him to be a man of integrity and honesty.)

3. Major HUMPHREYS informed MATSUI of EGUCHI's intentions and unequivocally told MATSUI that EGUCHI neither had any connection with the U.S. Embassy, U.S. Armed Forces, or any other U.S. agency.

4. EGUCHI's story, as given to ArMA, is attached hereto as Inclosure 1. Presumably the "G-organization" referred to is what he calls the Gilbert Organization, an outfit headed by a General GILBERT, who heads all American intelligence operations in the Far East.

5. MATSUI did have an interview with Mr. LAMB and Mr. CARPENTER of the Embassy Political Division in May of this year, as indicated in Inclosure 1. These officers did make some inquiries among Japanese friends about MATSUI's background. MATSUI told ArMA that one thing which made him believe that EGUCHI's offer was bona fide was that he was told by Shigemasa SUNADA that Americans were checking his background. He felt that this was being done by - in his words - the American "Tokumu" (Secret Service organization).

COMMENTS:

1. MATSUI actually brought EGUCHI to HUMPHREYS' office. At that time the entire story of EGUCHI's activities was bared. MATSUI is now considering turning EGUCHI over to the police. ArMA talked to MATSUI on 15 October and there seems to remain some doubt in MATSUI's mind that EGUCHI may indeed be a representative of a U.S. government agency, but the U.S. had abandoned the project because it appeared to be unprofitable at the last minute leaving EGUCHI holding the bag for everything. This impression has been left with MATSUI because he has heard from Masanobu TSUJI that TSUJI had been similarly served by the U.S. a few years back when some U.S. agency allegedly employed TSUJI to head up an organization to promote disturbances and revolt in North Viet Nam. Allegedly the U.S. Government had withdrawn from this project after TSUJI had gone to a great deal of trouble to set the thing up for them. According to MATSUI this action on the part of the U.S. has given TSUJI a permanent anti-U.S. slant. MATSUI having heard the story, still apparently had a belief that he has been dealt with in a similar fashion, despite ArMA's strong assurances to the contrary.

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1048-1
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FROM

PAGE

R-350-57

ARMA Japan

3

2. ARMA is not aware of MATSU's background or the extent of his influence within ~~the~~ LD Party circles, which he claims is considerable. It is apparent that he has been influenced to some extent by TSUJI's story - of which ARMA has no knowledge. TSUJI's recent vitriolic attack on the United States over alleged design defects in F-86D's, is a recent evidence of TSUJI's rancor toward Americans.

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SECRET

PERSONALITY DATA EXTRACT

Name: TSUJI Masanobu

Agency: JIS

Whether the third group of ex-officers will ever get to Communist China is doubtful. This delegation, unlike the two delegations formed by ENDO, was brought together by former Col TSUJI Masanobu. As a staff officer under General YAMASHITA Tomoyuki, the conqueror of Malaya and Singapore, TSUJI earned a reputation as a brilliant strategist. In contrast to leftist ENDO, Col TSUJI is a Liberal-Democrat, a member of the Diet, and president of the Self-Defense League, an organization of rightwing neutralists. TSUJI has made three trips to Communist China: twice as a member of Japanese Diet delegations and once on his way back from a tour of Southeast Asia and the Middle East as personal representative of ISHIKAWA Tanzan, then Prime Minister. During this last visit to Peiping, TSUJI interviewed MAO Tse-tung and apparently sold MAO the idea of a TSUJI-selected ex-officer tour. The members of this delegation, scheduled to be headed by former Lt Gen ISOGAYA Kensuke, were selected with the assistance of former Col RATTORI Takushiro, who once worked for the G2 Section of General Mac-Arthur's GHQ.

Since his return from China, Chinese Communist critics have berated TSUJI for an article he wrote for the Japan Weekly, an anti-Communist periodical. TSUJI accused the Chinese Communists of giving financial aid to the Japan Communist Party and the Japan Socialist Party. TSUJI has also been criticized by ENDO, who has supposedly asserted that MAO will accept only ENDO-selected ex-officer delegations to Communist China.

Source: CIPAC, Vol III, NR 3, March 1958, p. 32

....the matter of TSUJI Masanobu and his secretary OMOTE was taken up....OMOTE had proved to be his usual friendly and loquacious self and had freely discussed his work with TSUJI. OMOTE had told [] that TSUJI was a frugal, hard-working man of tremendous keen intelligence who inspired vast admiration in all who worked with him, including OMOTE himself. Omote stated that he was willing to "die" for TSUJI if necessary. TSUJI's great project, according to OMOTE, was to effect a rapprochement between Japan and the Chinese Mainland to the detriment of both the U.S. and the USSR. In other words, to bring about a rift between Communist China and the USSR, thus opening a power vacuum into which Japan might then logically step. Thus, united by the mutually advantageous economic and political ties which would come about as a result, Japan and China together would be in a position to form a bloc, or in OMOTE's words a "green belt", comprising all of Southeast Asia, India, and the other Afro-Asian powers, which would be strong enough to act as a buffer between the USSR and the U.S. and to resist all pressure from both sides. With the natural and manpower resources of China and the industrial complex and know-how of Japan at their behest, the Afro-Asian peoples could soon wrest leadership from the present two major powers to assume the

SECRET

(cont'd on next page)

F-1285-c

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
(2)(A) Privacy
(2)(B) Methods/Sources
(2)(C) Foreign Relations

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Date: 300-5

SECRET

(cont'd from previous page)

PERSONALITY DATA EXTRACT

Name: TSUJI Masanobu

201-

Agency:

predominant role in world politics. Since, however, TSUJI harbors no illusions as to the difficulty of severing the present CHICOM-Soviet relationship, he feels that Japan should immediately join with India and the other Afro-Asian powers to begin the construction of the "green belt" (neutral zone) between East and West, all the while striving to drive the desired wedge between Communist China and the USSR. TSUJI, according to OMOTE, discussed this and related topics with MAO Tse-Tung during his famous visit to Peking, although OMOTE said nothing about the outcome of these talks. TSUJI has also met and discussed his ideas with NASSER of Egypt and TITO of Yugoslavia. According to OMOTE, TSUJI, though himself neither a Marxist nor a Communist, has a high opinion of TITO, and would include Yugoslavia in his "green belt." As a first step in the creation of the "green belt," TSUJI would establish diplomatic relations with Peking and would abrogate the Administrative Agreement now in effect between Japan and the U.S., thus causing the withdrawal of all U.S. forces from Japan. Once the "green belt" idea really got going, TSUJI feels, it would only be a matter of time before China would join because of her natural affinity for other Asians and traditional dislike of the white man, including the Russians. [] attempted to draw OMOTE out on TSUJI's contacts, but without much success, although OMOTE did mention several KIET members, including one UTSUMOMIYA (fmu), who are in TSUJI's camp. (Names to be furnished later.) OMOTE avoided mention of TSUJI's alleged Chinese contacts, nor at any time did he mention KIYOKUNI Shigetoshi. At the conclusion of their dinner, OMOTE suggested to [] that they meet on a regular basis once a month "for old times sake," and also offered to introduce [] to TSUJI. [] readily assented to both offers.

Source: SovBr CH #284, 21 Apr 1958. []

SECRET

F-1288-c

SECRET

PERSONALITY DATA EXTRACT

Name: TSUJI Masanobu
201. 7/34
Agency: JIS

TSUJI Masanobu and his secretary, [] friend, OMOPE, who had accompanied TSUJI to Ishikawa Prefecture to campaign for the coming elections. [] added that he had heard from a friend of his, SUGO (fmu), Diet reporter for the Nihon Keizai Shimbun, that TSUJI had gone to Prime Minister KISHI and had said to KISHI that, in the event the Liberal-Democratic Party should lose the election, the entire responsibility for loss of the election would rest with KISHI and KISHI alone, and KISHI would then have no choice but to "retire" from politics. [] then said that TSUJI "hates" KISHI and KISHI "hates" TSUJI. One of the reasons behind this friction, according to [] had been KISHI's refusal to heed TSUJI's demand that the Japanese Government accord diplomatic recognition to the Chinese Communists. Of further interest, [] mentioned that TSUJI receives his financial backing from the president of Okuri Inden Tetsu Kabushiki Kaisha. [] did not remember the name of this individual, but surmised that we could easily obtain this information if we were interested.

Source: SovBr CR #310, 29 Apr 1958, []

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F-1288-c

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(When Filled In)

10-1958

PERSONALITY (201) FILE REQUEST

TO RI/ANALYSIS SECTION	DATE 9 DEC 1958	ACTION	
FROM RIO/201		OPEN	AMEND
		ROOM NO.	TELEPHONE

INSTRUCTIONS: Form must be typed or printed in block letters.

SECTION I: 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.

SECTION II: 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.

SECTION III: To be completed in all cases.

SECTION I				
SENSITIVE	201 NO.	1. SOURCE DOCUMENT		
NON-SENSITIVE	C			
NAME	(Last)	(First)	(Middle)	(Title)
	TSUJI	Masaru		
NAME VARIANT				
NAME 2	(Last)	(First)	(Middle)	(Title)
	A	TSUJI	Jew	
PHOTO	4. BIRTH DATE	5. COUNTRY OF BIRTH	6. CITY OR TOWN OF BIRTH	7. OTHER IDENTIFICATION
YES	NO	11/10/02	JAP	Suburb New
OCCUPATION/POSITION				
8. OCC/POS. CODE				
SECTION II				
CRYPTONYM		PSEUDONYM		
SECTION III				
COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE	10. ACTION DESK	11. 2ND COUNTRY INTEREST	12. 3RD COUNTRY INTEREST	12A.
JAP	E/JAU			
COMMENTS: (ct.)				
Prominent Ultra-nationalist Associated with Self-Defense League				
GS COPY				
PERMANENT CHARGE		RESTRICTED FILE	SIGNATURE	
YES	NO	YES	NO	B. W.
PUNCHED				

FORM NO. 831 USE PREVIOUS
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(38)

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

- (1) History
 (2) Methods/Sources
 (4) Foreign Relations

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Date: 2005

512/DC/AT/91
ORIG: FE/TBM
UNIT: 2014
EXT: 28 MAY 1959

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

S-E-C-R-E-T

201-7134

TO ()
FROM: DIRECTOR
CONF: FE 7
INFO: CI, CI/OPS, CI/IC, FI, FI/RGM 3, S/C 2

ROUTING	
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3	6

X DEFERRED **WJM 1 14 17 59**
ROUTINE REC'D CABLE SECT.

PRIORITY	INITIALS
OPERATIONAL IMMEDIATE	INITIALS

OUT59943
OUT 59943

TO ()

INFO

CITE DIR 28962
28962

1. FMKA 278 NOT KUBARK DOCUMENT.
2. TSUJI CONSIDERED UNRELIABLE SOURCE. MOST HIS CHARGES MADE PUBLIC JULY 1956 BUT NOT SUBSTANTIATED. HE RECENTLY EXPelled FROM LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY. CAN CONFIRM ONLY PAGE THREE PARA TWO A AND LAUNDRY INFO PARA THREE. RULING
NOTE TSUJI ALSO PUBLIC SECURITY INVESTIGATION AGENCY SOURCE.
3. POUCHING OVERT MATERIAL

END OF MESSAGE

CFB
RELEASING OFFICER

CI/ICP *FE/JAO*
COORDINATING OFFICERS
S-E-C-R-E-T

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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

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Date: 2005

DISPATCH		CLASSIFICATION SECRET	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NO. FDPA-2647
TO Chief of Station, C → INFO Chief, FE ✓		HEADQUARTERS FILE NO. C →	
FROM Chief of Station, C →		DATE 23 June 1961	
SUBJECT [] → - Transmittal of -memorandum on ✓ PSUJI Masanobu's Travels []		RE: "43-3" - (CHECK "X" ONE) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MARKED FOR INDEXING <input type="checkbox"/> NO INDEXING REQUIRED INDEXING CAN BE JUDGED BY QUALIFIED HQ. DESK ONLY	
ACTION REQUIRED None, for your information and files			
REFERENCES) PP Airmgram 6-325			

The attached memorandum is self-explanatory. It was reported in this form because of the crossed lines with the reference report on this subject and because it was felt under the circumstances this would best contribute to the local working relationship in Phnom Penh.

Attachment UGC
As stated above

20 June 1961

Distribution:
✓ 2 - (), w/att UGC
1 - FE, w/att UGC

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

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

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FORM 10-57 53 (40)	USE PREVIOUS EDITION. REPLACES FORMS 51-38, 51-28A AND 51-29 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE.	CLASSIFICATION SECRET	CONTINUED <input type="checkbox"/>
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05 3 FDPA-2
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6/23/61

CONFIDENTIAL

INTERVIEW WITH IMAGAWA

June 14, 1961

Participants: IMAGAWA YUKIO, Asst. Attache, Japanese Embassy
David Leux, Asst. Attaché of Embassy

Place: Leux's office, U.S. Embassy, Saigon

Subject: Travels of Japanese Diet Member TSUJI

IMAGAWA called on me to discuss on a Chinese balloon, and in the course of conversation mentioned that he had discussed the travels of Japanese Diet Member TSUJI with Mr. Arzac, First Secretary of Embassy, the night before, and he advised we would consider the information which he provided, "Confidential". I assured him that we would. (Mr. Arzac had informed me of a conversation in view of the receipt of a cable dated 27 May on the subject, and his information was forwarded to Paris (Paris Airmgram C-325 of 15 June.) In conclusion, in regard to the matter with me he made the following additional remarks of interest.

He said that TSUJI was an intimate of IKEDA and "on the outs" with KISHI, whom he has apparently criticized publicly several times. He said that IKEDA had reported to TSUJI that he (IKEDA) was not adequately prepared to discuss the visit of President Kennedy on his forthcoming trip to the U.S., and that TSUJI decided as a result to ask IKEDA for an audience to pass first hand information for him. IKEDA then asked TSUJI to undertake the mission but was apparently aware of TSUJI's inclination to do so. TSUJI did not inform his family of his actions, however, and it was their quarters made when they became worried over his prolonged absence which led to the Japanese press speculation over his "disappearance" and the rebus which have been running for the past two weeks. IMAGAWA added that TSUJI was a colorful figure in Japan because of the book he published over his now famous escape through Malaya, Thailand, Laos and North Vietnam to China during World War II, and other exploits, and that this lent to the sensationalism of current press coverage. He also added that his famous escape was made through Vietnam, Laos, Keng Khomang and Hanoi so that he was familiar with the territory of his present escapade. IMAGAWA said that TSUJI spoke Japanese and some Thai, which would assist him in his present travels, but no French or Vietnamese.

IMAGAWA said that it was actually TSUJI who made the visit to the DRV Representation Office on 10 April and not as he had reported previously, a group of businessmen investigating the

SECRET
FDPA 2647

possibility of doing business with North Vietnam (See CAS FDP-1154). He said that TSUJI's actual goal was Xiang Khouang, although it was put as Hanoi with a Xiang Khouang stop to the RV representative, to obtain more willing support. IMAGAWA said when TSUJI asked how he could get to this area that the DRV representative, MU YEN They-en (also reported MOUYEN Thung-vu) replied he should travel out of Vientiane by express and get himself captured by the Pathet Lao who would turn him over to North Vietnamese soldiers who would spirit him to Hanoi. He said this jokingly and then added quickly that there really were no North Vietnamese soldiers in Laos. He then said he would get in touch with Hanoi to request assistance for TSUJI. TSUJI did not wait, however, but left for Bangkok the next day where he spent a few days before going on to Vientiane. When I asked IMAGAWA if TSUJI would not have reported to their Embassy in Vientiane, he said yes, but that he probably did not reveal his true intentions to them. He "disappeared" a few days later.

When I asked IMAGAWA what their Embassy intended to do now about the matter, he replied that they had reported TSUJI's conversation with the DRV representative in detail to the Foreign Ministry, and although they felt TSUJI was now absent a little too long, they would do nothing further unless so instructed.

Comment: This trip may well illustrate the apparent paucity of information available to the Japanese on North Vietnam and Vietcong activities which would explain their increased interest by their Phnom Penh Embassy in these subjects over the past few months.

DELMARX

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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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S-E-C-R-E-T

NOFORN/LIMITED/NO DISSEM ABROAD/CONTINUED CONTROL

COUNTRY	Japan/North Vietnam/China	REPORT NO.	CS DB-3/647,358
SUBJECT	Possible Foreign Ministry Support of TSUJI Masanobu's Alleged Trip to North Vietnam and Communist China	DATE DISTR.	26 June 1961
		NO. PAGES	2
		REFERENCES	RD

DATE OF INFO: April-May 1961

PLACE & DATE ACQ.: Japan, Tokyn (16 May 1961)

FIELD REPORT NO. FJT-7161

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION. SOURCE GRADING IS DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

SOURCE: A Japanese Foreign Ministry official (P). Appraisal of Content: 3.

1. Sometime in April 1961, the Finance Section of the Japanese Foreign Ministry submitted to the Chief of the Foreign Ministry Secretariat a written request, bearing a high security classification, for approval of payment of \$1,300 in U.S. currency to TSUJI Masanobu, an independent member of the House of Councillors, as "remuneration."¹
2. A few days later, the Foreign Ministry received from the Japanese Ambassador in Saigon a classified communication which stated that TSUJI had been in Saigon and from there had proceeded under clandestine conditions to North Vietnam, disguised as a Buddhist monk. TSUJI had told the Ambassador that he also intended to enter Communist China and return to Japan by way of Hong Kong. The Ambassador reported that he tried to dissuade TSUJI from making this trip due to the risk involved; however, TSUJI countered by stating that his trip had the sanction of Foreign Minister KOSAKA Zentaro and Prime Minister IKEDA Hayato, and that he had made arrangements for appointments with senior government officials in North Vietnam and Communist China as well as for safe passage in those countries.² The communication from Saigon requested confirmation of TSUJI's statements from the Foreign Ministry.
3. On or about 10 May 1961, the Foreign Ministry received a classified communication from the Japanese Embassy in Phnom Penh stating that TSUJI's personal effects, mostly clothing, were being shipped to either Hong Kong or Tokyo.³

Source Comments.

1. The request was apparently approved but there is no confirmation of the precise sum that was passed to TSUJI.

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

S-E-C-R-E-T

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STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	NSA	X	OCR	X			
CINCPAC/PACFLT/PACAF/ARPAC														

(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "F")

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4
3
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1

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT													
FE/JAO Index: J.8.6, J.9.11/100, J.10.5/100, D													
CI/ICO	1	FE/AMT	2										
INT/RE	1	FE/ ()	1										
FE/R	6	FE/VCL/R	2										
FE/ ()	1	FE/VCL/R	2										
FE/CH/INT	8	FE/PO/H	6										
TOTALS	DISSEM SEC 1, IE 1, CI 3, FI 9, FE 28, FI/0 1												
LIAISON *											COORDINATING	RELEASING	
											ADG	MR	
											NR	SS	

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

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

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2. The Foreign Ministry might have asked TSUJI to make the trip for the purpose of probing Communist China's true attitude toward Japan. Chinese Communist leaders have the impression that TSUJI believes in "Asian Co-prosperity" and that he is willing to work for the severance of Japanese ties with the United States if Communist China will sever its ties with the USSR, thereby creating a third force of Asian nations that would ameliorate the prevailing East-West tension.

Field Comment. According to articles in the Japanese press on 26 and 27 May 1961, TSUJI's family had not heard from him since 27 April. The Tokyo Shimbun said the Japanese Embassy in Bangkok had reported that TSUJI had been there until 20 April; it added that the Japanese Foreign Ministry was worried over the possibility that TSUJI "might have infiltrated into war-torn Laos disguised as a monk."

Headquarters Comment. A Singapore AFP news dispatch of 27 May 1961 said the Japanese Embassy in Bangkok was investigating to determine TSUJI's whereabouts since his departure from Bangkok on an undetermined mission. The dispatch cited reports that he had entered Laos disguised as a Buddhist monk and carrying, "as a sort of passport," a photograph of himself shaking hands with President Nasir of Egypt.

3. Field Comment. Source said the communication from Phnom Penh specified either Hong Kong or Tokyo but source could not recall which.

S-E-C-R-E-T

From () Station

Report No.: FJT-7441

No. of Pages: 1

Local File No.:

Report Made By: []

Branch Orig: IOB/2235

Distribution: STATE (POLDIV ONLY)

Approved By: []

Source Cryptonym: See below

[] on 28 August 1961 from () who received it
from () on 25 August 1961.

C608-3/648, 181

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

- (1) Privacy:
- (2) Various Sources:
- (3) Foreign Relations:

Project: None.

CS COPY

Passage for Liaison: None, sensitive source.

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CONTROLLED AMERICAN SOURCE

INFORMATION REPORT

1: Known, Generally Reliable. 2: Known, but not reliable. 3: Known, but source of information is unreliable. 4: Relatively recent intelligence. 5: Previously received intelligence.

6: Recent, but source is either independent and reliable source. 7: Relatively recent. 8: Possibly true. 9: Doubtful. 10: Probably true.

S.E.C.R.E.T
NOFORN/LIMITED/NO DISSEM/AIRMAIL/CONTINUED CONTROL

1. COUNTRY	Japan/South Vietnam/Laos	REPORT NO	FJT-7441
2. SUBJECT	Clandestine Travel of TSUJI Masanobu in Laos	DATE OF REPORT	8 September 1961
		NO PAGES	1
	Q S D B - 3 / 6 4 8 / 8 1	REFERENCES	FJT-7161

May-June 1961

Japan, Tokyo (28 August 1961)

NOTE: THIS INFORMATION SOURCE INDICATES THE INFORMATION CONTAINED THEREIN ARE UNSUBSTANTIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

Report by: A Japanese Foreign Ministry official (F) from an official report received by the Foreign Ministry from the Japanese Embassy in Saigon in mid-August 1961. Appraisal of Content: ? (that the Foreign Ministry received such a report).

1. The Japanese Embassy in Saigon, hearing rumors that TSUJI Masanobu was in Vang Vieng, Laos, and had received permission to visit Pathet Lao leaders, sent an Embassy staff member named YOSHIKAWA to investigate.
2. In a place called "Phon Hong", YOSHIKAWA met a Chinese who identified a photograph of TSUJI and revealed that he had met and assisted TSUJI. The Chinese said that TSUJI had arrived in Vang Vieng around 15 May 1961. In early June, TSUJI received permission to visit leaders of the Pathet Lao, and on 7 June 1961 departed Vang Vieng for Xiengkhouang, Laos. TSUJI arrived in "Phon Hong" on 10 June 1961.

Field Comment. FJT-7161 reported previous information on TSUJI's Southeast Asian travels. During June, July, and August 1961, various Japanese weekly magazines theorized that TSUJI was murdered in late April or May 1961. These conjectures placed the blame for TSUJI's death on sources varying from the Pathet Lao to British and American intelligence services.

CS COPY

S.E.C.R.E.T
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STATE

SECRET
(When Filled In)

DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION			
Country: Japan/South Vietnam/Laos		2. RI FILE NO.	Repts. No. J-10-5/100		
Subject: Clandestine Travel of TSUJI Masanobu in Laos (Based on FJT-7441)		3. DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.	4. DATE		
		CSDB-3/648,181	27 Sept 61		
		7. SOURCE CRYPTONYM	8. DATE OF INFO.	9. EVALUATION	
		L	May-June 1961	F-3	
5. ANALYST	6. DATE PROCESSED	10. DISSEMINATED IN	11. DATE		
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION					
12. CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE		13. TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO.			
PERTINENT INFORMATION					
Date and Place Acquired: Japan, Tokyo (25 August 1961) Reference: CSDB-3/746,358					
Source: An official of the Japanese Foreign Ministry (F); from an official report received by the Foreign Ministry from the Japanese Embassy in Saigon in mid-August 1961. <u>Appraisal of Content:</u> 3.					
1. Upon hearing rumors that TSUJI Masanobu ¹ was in Vang Vieng, Laos, and that he had received permission to visit Pathet Lao leaders, the Japanese Embassy in Saigon sent an Embassy staff member named YOSHIKAWA to investigate.					
2. At a place called "Phon Hong" YOSHIKAWA met a Chinese who identified a photograph of TSUJI, whom he said he had met and assisted. The Chinese said TSUJI arrived in Vang Vieng about 15 May 1961, that in early June he received permission to visit leaders of the Pathet Lao, that he left Vang Vieng for Xiengkhouang, Laos, on 7 June, and that he arrived in "Phon Hong" on 10 June.					
3. <u>Field Comment:</u> TSUJI, an independent member of the House of Councillors, had last been heard of, according to the Japanese press, at Bangkok on April 20. It was generally believed that he had tried to enter Laos, possibly disguised as a Buddhist monk. During June, July and August the Japanese weekly magazines speculated on TSUJI's fate, one theory being that he had been killed in late April or May.					
S-E-C-R-E-T NOFORN/LIMITED/NO DISSEM ABROAD/CONTINUED CONTROL					
15.	FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.				

FORM 867 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS.

SECRET

(7-48)

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)(C) Methods/Sources
(2)(D) Foreign Relations

DISPOSITION FORM		SECURITY CLASSIFICATION (if any)
FILE NO. HCR1-L	SUBJECT Letter from Kokichi NAKACHI	
TO AGA HICOM LSC	FROM LO	DATE 16 Feb 62 COMMENT NO. 1 Mr. Freimuth/mo/71184
<p>1. Attached is an interesting letter sent to the High Commissioner on a Confidential basis from Kokichi NAKACHI. The writer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Opposes reversion; b. Refutes the Japanese position that Okinawa is part of Japan; c. Proposes the U.S. make naturalized citizens out of all Okinawans; d. Desires U.S. help in the formation of a new political party; e. Claims to be in correspondence with CIA regarding a missing Diet member (Kasanobu TSUJI). <p>2. Since this letter received on a personal-confidential basis, suggest no action until HICOM has seen; then propose:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Copy be sent CAS for follow-up on para 3. b. A confidential check be made with Bank of Ryukyus by OSCAR Finance people to the type of individual we are dealing with in the case of NAKACHI. c. A polite, confidential letter be sent NAKACHI over the signature of HICOM or the Admin Director, depending upon the outcome of the check proposed in para 2 b. above. 		
<p>1 Incl Ltr from K. NAKACHI dtd 8 Feb 62</p> <p><i>no HICOM letter or signature</i></p> <p><i>SD</i></p>		

DD FORM 1 JUN 60 96 REPLACES THE FORM 1, 1 JUN 60, WHICH MAY BE USED.

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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

FOR COORDINATION WITH Army

HCRI-LO
ACA
HICOM SEC

Letter from Kokichi MAKACHI

LO

16 Feb 62
Mr. Freimuth/mi/7118

1. Attached is an interesting letter sent to the High Commissioner on a Confidential basis from Kokichi MAKACHI. The writer:

- a. Opposes reversion;
- b. Refutes the Japanese position that Okinawa is part of Japan;
- c. Proposes the U.S. make naturalized citizens out of all Okinawans;
- d. Desires U.S. help in the formation of a new political party;
- e. Claims to be in correspondence with CIA regarding a missing Diet member (Masanobu TSUJI).

2. Since this letter received on a personal-confidential basis, suggest no action until MiCom has seen; then propose:

- a. Copy be sent CAS for follow-up on para 3.
- b. A confidential check be made with Bank of Ryukyus by SOCAR Finance people, to the type of individual we are dealing with in the case of MAKACHI.
- c. A polite, noncommittal letter be sent MAKACHI over the signature of HICOM or the Admin Director, depending upon the outcome of the check proposed in para 2 b. above.

1 Enc
Ltr from K. MAKACHI
dtg 8 Feb 62

E. O. FREIMUTH
Director, LO

(TRANSLATION)

February 8, 1962

TO: Lt Gen Paul W. Carney
High Commissioner

FROM: Kokichi Nakachi
c/o Motobu Branch of the Bank of Ryukyus

SUBJECT: Concerning the Formation of a New Political Party in Okinawa and
the Information Regarding Masanobu Tsuji, Member of House of
Councillors

1. Proposal of a Meeting with the High Commissioner. The local
press have recently carried articles on the resolutions for the return to
Japan as if such is the public opinion of the entire people of Okinawa
because they have been unanimously adopted by the Legislature of Okinawa
recently. However, this situation is similar in nature to the movement for
the opposition against the lump sum payment of military-used land rentals
which had been advocated not only by the then Chief executive and the
Legislature but by other organisations as well just four years ago. At
that time, Mr. Jugo Thoma, the then Chief Executive, had been the only one
advocating that "he is not opposing the lump sum payment" while the entire
people had opposed it. Today, however, there are many who desire lump sum
payments of military-used land rentals and now the availability of lump
sum payments are limited as compared to the situation at that time. As to
the present movement for the return of Okinawa, most of the people of
Okinawa, excluding school teachers, actually entertain grave uneasiness
because they feel deep down in their hearts that reversion to Japan would
mean the return of the pre-war status of poverty in Okinawa. The school
teachers have no worry because even if Okinawa is reverted back to Japan,
their occupations are secured and their pensions would be paid by the
Government of Japan.

2. Refutation on the Interpretation that "Okinawa is a Territory
Indigenous to Japan." Okinawa had been placed under the jurisdiction of
Kagoshima Prefecture when the Kingdom of the Ryukyus surrendered to the
military strength of Kagoshima some 150 years ago and automatically became
a Japanese territory when Japan was united under the Meiji regime. Its
status is the same as Formosa and Korea of pre-war Japan and the only
difference is that it had been earlier incorporated into the Japanese
territory. Historically, Okinawa is still young as a territory of Japan
and while there are those who claim that the Japanese and Okinawans are of
the same race, Okinawans were not racially Japanese from the days of
Emperor Jinmu, the first emperor of Japan, some 2,622 years ago, even if
they are from the same oriental stock, but rather they have become a Japanese
race of the modern era only after the formation of the Meiji regime. As far

language, grammatically the Okinawa language resembles the Japanese language but the language of the Okinawan people is Okinawan and not Japanese. Japanese language is used as the public language since Japanese language has been instituted but it has not been used at all prior to the institution of the language. The phenomenon which actually prevails is similar to the public language of India which is English. Based on the principle that the manifestation of will and thought is unrestricted in the spirit of democracy, and in order to manifest the ardent desire of the entire people against the movement to return to Japan, the undersigned would like to form a political party which would advocate and forward the movement for the naturalization of the people of Okinawa as citizens of the United States. Your cooperation and support for the formation of this new party is requested.

It is fully recognized, however, that the naturalization of Okinawans as United States citizens is in reality impossible as, in reality, is the impossibility, of the return of Okinawa to Japan. This proposal of a new party is based on the views that when the people of Okinawa determine for themselves by a popular vote under the Law for United States naturalization as specified in Article III of the peace Treaty with Japan to the effect that "Japan will concur in any proposal of the United States to the United Nations that the Okinawa under its trusteeship system, with the United States as the sole administering authority," the United States naturalization will become valid.

The proposal of the undersigned for United States naturalization of the people of Okinawa will probably stir up considerable repercussions in Okinawa and Japan, however, assuming that the naturalization of Okinawans as United States citizens is possible, the people of Okinawa will legally stand equal to Americans and not only will undesirable trouble between the United States and the Kyukyns be automatically eliminated, but Okinawa will be better off economically than by being reverted to Japan. As illustrated after the movement opposing lump sum payment of military-used and rentals four or five years ago, the reversion movement will be certainly reversed and the proposal for United States naturalization will be supported by the majority of the people.

USSR is rejecting the territorial unification of East Germany and West Germany and advocating that the two should be separately recognized from the standpoint of the actual situation. Thus, when the Okinawans determine for itself its own naturalization with the United States from the present viewpoint, the United Nations should recognize it. Just as East Germany is actually a territory of USSR, Okinawa is also a territory of the United States. If World War III breaks out, USSR will surely attack with nuclear weapons which will duly annihilate the young and old, men and women. There are some persons who claim that if the military bases of the United States Forces are not established on Okinawa, Okinawa may well be free from the attack of the U.S. Actually the fact that peace is maintained in Okinawa is due to the American bases surrounding USSR and because the military strength of the United States and USSR is balanced. It is also due to the fact that a war which will completely wipe out mankind is feared and mankind is compelled to coexist in fear. If the strategic situation of the world is the same as

that prior to 1945, war might have broken out already and Okinawa might be leveled to the ground by the attack of USSR. Consequently there are some quarters that recognize the military bases of the United States Forces in Okinawa and it is the contention of the undersigned that the United States Government should gallantly render any assistance necessary to a political party that advocates United States naturalization for the purpose of enhancing the welfare of Okinawans and permitting them to enjoy happiness as enjoyed by the American people.

2. Information on Masanobu Tsuji. On June 12, 1961, the undersigned forwarded for information a personal letter to CIA headquarters of the United States from Masanobu Tsuji, a member of the Japanese House of Councillors and a former staff officer of the Japanese Army in the higher echelon. However, there has been no reply from CIA. Has it been pigeonholed? It is indeed regrettable that no word has been received from CIA. The letter would have provided sufficient information on the whereabouts of Tsuji and what he has been doing since he has been missing in Southeast Asia. Fortunately the envelope of said letter which had been retained by the undersigned is still kept intact and is enclosed herein. If you will have the signature checked through the United States Intelligence Agency in Japan, you may be able to find out about Tsuji. The undersigned is confident that the signature is Tsuji's although he has used a fictitious name and address.

s/ Kokichi Nakachi

Lt. general Paul W. Careway

high commissioneer

Feb 8, 1962

Nakach Kōkichi (Wage)

中川 一吉 (Wage)

c/o Mr. John S. Gandy & Mr. Ronald

Subject: To organize a political party in
Okinawa

additional Remark:

Concerning to the letter of Mr. Tugui Masanobu
(a member of the house of councillors and the ex-
high class staff of Japanese Army force)

会見申込のための提案

現在 沖縄の立法院と日本復帰決議案が全く一致で可決された為に
全沖縄住民の世論であるかの如く 新聞も書いてゐるが、この事は丁度4年前
軍用地使用料、一括払は反対を当時の行政主席も立法院も、その他の
全國团体も一誂ひかつて提唱に運動に良く似てゐる。その時 前の行政主席
当時重剛氏 独り「一括払反対でない」と提唱にて全住民の反対を受けたが
現在では軍用地料の一括払を受けろと希望する者多く 却つて一括払を
希望してゐる。現在の日本復帰運動も内へは日本復帰したる以前の貧困な
沖縄復帰するが戦勝国を除いては 沖縄住民の殆どは本當への
中は不安である。教職員は日本復帰しても職業が失くならない様でなく
恩給も日本政府から貰へるが下僕がないからである。

「沖縄が日本国への領土である」という解説に対する反論

沖縄は現在の日本の長安島半島五十年前、武力により琉球王国が屈服し、その後入り、日本が明治政府によって統一されてから自動的に日本の領土となつたのである。畢竟の日本と台湾と朝鮮と同じで、唯早く日本の領土へ編入しただけが違つたのみである。沖縄が日本領土となつたのは歴史的に遙く、日本と沖縄は同一民族であるとするにも房子の同じ黄色人種ではあっても日本が最初の天皇、神武天皇時代（262 years ago）からの日本民族ではなく、日本の明治政府が出来てから近代日本民族である。言語は文法的に日本語と似てゐるが、沖縄の言語は沖縄語であつて日本語ではない。日本教育されて日本語と公用語として使用されるのであって、日本教育を受けない前は日本語は全然使用されない。丁度、印度の公用語が英語であるのと同じ現象である。民主主義の時代は意見の表現と言論は自由であるとの原則に基き、日本復帰運動が全住民の心からの願いでは事を意味表示した爲、沖縄住民の米国国籍編入の運動を提唱した政党を結成しなかつて、背後から御協力をさう者である。

日本復帰が現實的、不可能であるが、沖縄住民の米国国籍編入も現實的、不可能であるが、二、提案は日本との平和條約第三條「沖縄は各島を唯一の施政権者とする信託統治制度下に置かれて、國際連合に対する民族の自決の提案」に同意する」に書いた通り、法的に沖縄住民が米国国籍編入を住民投票で自決を許す有助である。

私の沖縄住民の米國國籍編入の提唱は沖縄や日本、大きな反響
を起すであろうが、米國國籍の沖縄人が百萬人出来たと假定して鮮
明に沖縄人は法的にもアメリカ人と平等になつて現在の米琉相互のいわゆ
るトラブルも自然に無くなるし、経済的にも日本復帰の時よりは遥
かに好転するので、幾十年前の軍用地一括払い戻し運動と同じく必ず
逆転して住民多数の支持を受けるであろう。

ソ連が東ドイツと西ドイツの獨立を拒否し、現實に立脚して
東ドイツと西ドイツを別々に認めた様に提唱してゐる。依つて
沖縄も現實に立てて、沖縄民族の米國國籍編入と自決する時は
國際連合は沖縄住民の米國國籍編入を認めるべきである。
現實的、東ドイツがソ連領であると同じく、現實的、沖縄もアメリカ
領土である。若し第三次世界大戦が始まつたば、連合は熱核兵器。
依つて攻撃する等で共産主義思想を持つ人々も老しく女性一人も
情死するは当然である。併に或は人々は沖縄の米軍の基地が無ければ
ソ連の攻撃は受けなくとも良いとする理論を持つ人も居るが
現實的、現在平和が維持されて居るのはソ連の周囲のアメリカ、
基地があり、米ソの軍事力が均衡を保持してゐることで人類最後の
破滅的な戦争が恩山恐怖共存を余儀なくされてゐるからである
1945年以前の戦勝機構をつからずして戦争が始り、又沖縄は
ソ連の攻撃に依つて灰塵と化してゐたのである。斯様な利点から
米軍の沖縄基地を認める者であるが、沖縄人の福祉を増進しアメリカ
人と同じ様な幸福を與へる為、米國國籍編入と提唱する政党を
アメリカ政府は勇敢に助成すべきである。

終

Additional Remarks

私達ノヨリノ年4月12日ノテ フメリカノ C.I.A. は フメリカノ為ニ 女唄ハト
日本ノ參議院議員、前ノ日本陸軍ノ高級參謀 追政信ガ
私窓ノ前テ 手敵ヲ送リまじかガ 捕りつけて すてたれ
今迄何ノ追信モ女唄 撃て 球念アズ、あり手敵モ更山は
追政信ガ 東南アジアテ 行方不明…なつアヨシ どんなどそ
してのちかく被刺出来モ 等アヨシ。事々私は 追政信ノ前テ
手敵は封筒 (Mail envelope) は開ケテ C.I.A. には 附叶テ
手紙だけと送リ、うち手敵は封筒は本紙保護アリ 附叶テ
其の封筒と送リ まじかノ手袋密裡ノ日本ノ布了 フメリカノ
半島輸送局と通じテ、其の事跡ヲ半堅的 調査アリテ
不確ノ追政信ノ事跡アリニヒホ判明アリ。但シ 追政信氏
其の封筒、自己の虚出人の住所、氏名は 変モアリマス。

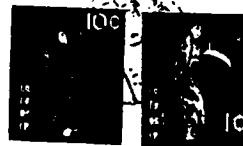
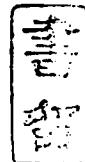
中玉流冲
繩胡^行胡^差支^支
中地^之山^古土^也
中^中中^中

1
210°
長期會合
主席
大會
一
大會

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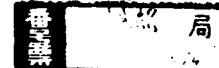
4831

Nakachi Kotichi c/o
Motorbu Bo of Bank of the Ryukyu



Lt. General Paul W. Caraway
Office of the high commissioner
Headquarters, United States
Army Ryukyu Island 4th Corps

CONFIDENTIAL



TSUJI 201

YOMIURI* (5/6 Summary)

Eve., April 13, 1962

Fate of Masanobu TSUJI

The fate of Upper House member Masanobu TSUJI has been unknown since he disappeared during his trip to Southeast Asia last year. According to Foreign Minister KOSAKA, the Chinese Red Cross Society was requested in December last year to investigate the matter on the basis of the information that he had entered China from Hanoi, but the Society's answer showed that there was no evidence of his having entered that country. There is, however, the rumor that he was seen somewhere in the northeast district (Manchuria). According to the Chief of the Upper House General Affairs Department, Makoto CHIBA asked HSIEH Nan-kuang of the People's Institute of Foreign Affairs to trace TSUJI's whereabouts when CHIBA visited China last January as a member of the Socialist Diet members' mission. HSIEH is said to have replied that TSUJI actually entered China and stayed there for ten days or so. HSIEH gave the unconfirmed information that he left China and was shot to death by American troops when he was trying to enter the Pathet Lao area of Laos.

Some attribute his stay in China for only ten days to the fact that he was treated coldly there; the old China, toward which he used to entertain friendly sentiments, has already changed greatly. The new China would not have welcomed an "adventurer" having no background. It is said that the Foreign Minister intends to ask the U.S. Government about the rumor of his having been shot to death, but it will be difficult to ascertain the truth in that area.

TSUJI carries in his body the bullets from several countries. He may reappear some day unexpectedly.

* Yomiuri Sumpyo

RA

YOMIURI* (5/6 Summary)

April 14, 1962

Election of LDP President Every Two Years Is Undesirable

How can Japan's politics be improved? Professor INOKI of Kyoto University points out one cause of the disease. That is the lack of democratic leadership. He says that especially because of the ridiculous phenomenon that a public election must be held to choose the Party President every two years (in the present situation of the LDP, Party President means the Prime Minister), leadership required for a true democratic system cannot be exercised.

Professor INOKI says that through the experience of many years the British Conservative and Liberal Parties established a practice not to limit the Party leader's term of office, and to stabilize his leadership. This is right. Because of this, the electorate can choose "a party rather than a man" without anxiety. If a party leader is unqualified to be Prime Minister, the electorate will not support his party.

However, under the present circumstances, so long as the LDP remains the majority party, the election of the LDP President, that is the Prime Minister, every two years, by a limited number of LDP members through bribing, will be the inescapable reality. It seems that there is no one qualified to be the Prime Minister of a long-enduring Government, in the LDP.

* Henshu Techo

TS

The Japanese delegation's concession is probably due to the fact that the crab fishing season is drawing near and that the delegation is planning to do its best to break the current deadlock in the negotiations on the salmon and salmon-trout issue.

With regard to the salmon and salmon-trout issue, negotiations have already been held between Chief Japanese negotiator TAKASAKI and his Soviet counterpart ISHKOV three times, but the negotiations still remain deadlocked, because the Soviet Union is demanding extension of the restricted area from the standpoint of conserving salmon and salmon-trout resources, while Japan is counterarguing that strengthening of its voluntary control is sufficient to meet the purpose.

The question is what attitude the Soviet Union will hereafter take on the matter. Japan should exercise great caution against future Soviet attitudes. Both the Government and fishing circles should reconfirm the policy of opposing the Soviet demand for extension of the restricted area, to the last.

NM

NIHON-KETZAI* (1/2 Summary)

Eve., April 15, 1962

Establishment of KRUPP Laboratory

A technological laboratory was completed at a certain university in Tokyo through the aid of the KRUPP Company of West Germany, and its dedication ceremony took place the other day. Needless to say, KRUPP is a huge combine and the world's super top-ranking plant manufacturer. In the past, it was one of the foremost "death merchants."

It is said that KRUPP's motto is to "discard the nostalgia for weapons and to develop industries which will contribute to international peace." Its belief is that aid to less-developed nations is the prerequisite to peace, and that aid to under-developed nations must start with establishing a spiritual foothold in an intermediary cooperator like Japan. The erection of the KRUPP Hall seems to be an embodiment of this principle.

President Alfred KRUPP himself attended the dedication ceremony and delivered an address. Many machinery and reference materials were donated to the new laboratory, far surpassing the training institutes jointly sponsored by domestic industries and universities.

There ought to be an enterprise in Japan, too, to do something like this on the scale of KRUPP at some place in Asia or Africa. If big Japanese enterprises united and collected funds for such a project in a promising area, it would be far more effective than to accept a limited number of poor trainees like at present. For, when all is said, development of less-developed nations should mean development of human ability. It is supposed that the Japanese people should start this kind of project in Japan, too. **EN** **Chugai Shinjuku** is the place of the project, and the project is to be conducted by the Japanese people. There includes a research group, a consulting group, a training group, and so on. It is expected that many Japanese people will be interested in this kind of project.

DISPATCH		SECRET	CLASSIFICATION	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NO
				WCOA-13166
TO Chief of Station, () INFO Chief, FE			HEADQUARTERS FILE NO	
FROM Chief of Station, () <i>APR 13 1962</i>			DATE	
SUBJECT <i>1/ Correspondence Pertaining to Missing Diet Member, TSUJI Masanobu</i>			RE: "43-3" - (CHECK "X" ONE)	
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MARKED FOR INDEXING	
			<input type="checkbox"/> NO INDEXING REQUIRED	
ACTION REQUIRED			INDEXING CAN BE JUDGED BY QUALIFIED HQ DESK ONLY	

REFERENCE(S)

1. Transmitted as a separate attachment is the original of a letter received by the High Commissioner from one NAKACHI Kokichi, a copy of the translation and other correspondence from the High Commissioner and his office on the subject. Local traces fail to reveal any information on NAKACHI or for that fact why he wrote to the High Commissioner on this subject. A special check by BAMADIERA indicates that NAKACHI is a virtual unknown and the following biographic data was furnished:

a. NAME: NAKACHI Kokichi
DATE OF BIRTH: 25 May 1927
PRESENT ADDRESS: 6-Man, Tancha-Ama, Motobu-Cho
REGISTERED DOMICILE: Samukawa-Cho, (Shuri) Naha-Shi

b. Education and Employment Record:

March 1944, graduated from Naha Municipal Commercial High School

Post-war Subject has been employed by the Bank of Ryukyu and served at Yonabaru, Taeyama and Koga branches (dates of assignment to these branches are undetermined).

In May 1961 he was assigned to Motobu Branch of the Bank of Ryukyu and is currently employed at this branch.

c. Family composition:

Wife: Kazuko, born 13 December 1929 (native of Nakijin-Son)
1st Son: Etsuei, born 8 April 1954
1st Daughter: Eiko, born 12 February 1957
2nd Son: Teiji, born 8 August 1959
3rd Son: Motosaburo, born 30 December 1961

d. Security Interest:

Subject moved to his present address recently and therefore any detailed movements on his activities are unknown. There are no known political activities observed or heard of concerning Subject.

2. We note that from para 3 of the correspondence from NAKACHI that he claims to have written to KUBARK Headquarters on June 12, 1961 concerning the subject of TSUJI Masanobu. *13* Station contemplates no further action in this matter unless Headquarters or *13* Station are interested in pursuing this matter further. We have advised the High Commissioner that we were forwarding this correspondence to *13* Station for their information.

13 Attachment: Correspondence on Subject, u/s/c

13 April 1962

Distribution:

2 - COS, () u/att. a/s
1 - Chief, FE, u/att. a/s

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

(2) (1) Privacy

FORM

USE PREVIOUS EDITION
REPLACES FORMS
100-1000 AND 100-1001
WHICH ARE OBSOLETE

(2) (5) Methods/Sources

(10)

(2) (6) Foreign Relations

CLASSIFICATION

SECRET

Declassified and Approved for Release

by the Central Intelligence Agency

Date: 2005

PAGE NO

1

SECRET
(When Filled In)

DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION			
Extract of article from The Japan Times, Monday, April 30, 1962 (page 3)		2. RI FILE NO.			
		3. DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.	4. DATE		
		7. SOURCE CRYPTONYM	8. DATE OF INFO.	9. EVALUATION	
5. ANALYST	6. DATE PROCESSED	10. DISSEMINATED IN	11. DATE		
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION					
12. CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE XXXX		13. TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO.			
PERTINENT INFORMATION					
14. TSUJI'S SON OFF TO FIND FATHER					
Toru TSUJI, the eldest son of Masanobu TSUJI, a member of the House of Councillors who has been missing since his tour of Southeast Asia last April, will leave here Friday for Saigon in search of his father.					
He will begin his search in Saigon and then visit Bangkok and Vientiane in an attempt to locate his missing father. He will be accompanied by Shoei OMOTE, 27, president of the Meiji Pearl Co., who was formerly TSUJI's secretary.					
Young TSUJI, 31, said he would stay in South Vietnam for about three weeks to meet people who have been in contact with his father.					
15. FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.  TSUJI 201 file 					

FORM 867 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS.

SECRET

(7-48)

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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

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

214

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

SECRET

DATE	11 MAY 62	ROUTING
TO	DIRECTOR	1 <i>Pass</i> 4 <i>CKD</i>
FROM	<i>C</i>	2 <i>5</i>
INFO	11 12 55 PH '62	3 <i>6</i>
CTON	FE 8	
FCO, CI, CI/OPS, CI/OA, S/C 2		MAY 11 1334Z 62
		ROUTINE
		IN 33563

DIR INFO () CITE () 0380

REF FCOA 13168

1. RESULT REF ARE CHECKING JAPANESE AGENCIES FOR KNOWLEDGE
TSUJI WHEREABOUTS.

2. WHILE WIDELY BELIEVED HERE THAT TSUJI IS DEAD, WE HAVE HAD
FOLLOWING INDICATIONS TO CONTRARY.

A. *C* *3*, WHO WELL ACQUAINTED TSUJI FROM HIS ROLE AS
TSUJI INTERROGATOR WHEN TSUJI FIRST RETURNED TO JAPAN POST WWII,
CLAIMS TSUJI'S WIFE IN TOUCH WITH HIM THRU CUTOUT AND HAS SENT
PARCELS. THIS INFO NOT OF RECENT DATE. *C* *3* ATTEMPTED
TO CONTACT TSUJI'S SON PRIOR LATTER'S DEPARTURE ¹⁵ VIETNAM BUT
FAILED.

B. *C* *3* ONE CLAIMS HAS UNSPECIFIED POLICE FRIEND WHO
CLAIMS OCCASIONAL ACCESS TO MPB FILE ON TSUJI. THIS POLICEMAN
STATES FILE SHOWS TSUJI TO BE IN CHINA, INDICATES TSUJI'S WIFE
RECENTLY SENT CLOTHING AND LETTERS TO TSUJI IN CHINA VIA CHINESE
REPATRIATING FROM JAPAN.

C. USING REF ATTACHMENT AS PRETEXT STATION APPROACHED
C *3* AND *C* *3*, WHILE *C* *3* VERY INTERESTED
AND ASKED FOR AND RECEIVED ENVELOPE FOR LAB ANALYSIS, CLAIMED
RETURN TO CHRONO

ACTION	INFORMATION
<i>Approached</i>	<i>15</i>
AND	Very Interested
AND ASKED FOR AND RECEIVED ENVELOPE FOR LAB ANALYSIS,	CLAIMED
RETURN TO CHRONO	

SECRET

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COPY NO.

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Date: 2005

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SECRET

DATE

ROUTING

1	4
2	5
3	6

TO

FROM

ACTION

INFO

PAGE 2

IN 33563 () 0380

NPB HAD NO FIRM KNOWLEDGE TSUJI'S WHEREABOUTS. SAID, NPA RUNNING VOLUMINOUS INVESTIGATION BUT SO FAR ALL LEADS HAD EVAPORATED ON CLOSE SCRUTINY. WILL SHORTLY RECEIVE NPA FILE ON CASE.

3. TOKY CONVERSATION WITH () INDICATES LIVE HQS INTEREST THIS CASE. WHILE TOKY HAS A FEW MORE LEADS TO CHECK, AND WILL FORWARD RESULTS AS RECEIVED, REQUEST HQS DIRECTION ANY FURTHER TOKY ACTION.

END OF MESSAGE

SECRET

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Copy No.

qqq 6

JAPAN
15 May 1962

DRV SAYS TSUJI NEVER IN NORTH VIETNAM

Tokyo SANKEI in Japanese 12 May 1962 Evening Edition--T

(By correspondent Mamoru Noda)

(Text) Phnom Penh, 11 May--As to the whereabouts of Mr. Masanobu Tsuji, a member of the House of Councilors who vanished while on a tour of southeast Asia late in April last year, the North Vietnamese trade mission in Phnom Penh disclosed that there are no traces of Mr. Tsuji having crossed the North Vietnamese border.

According to informed sources here, during his stay in Phnom Penh from 8 to 10 April last year, he was introduced to the mission by a visiting member of the Mitsubishi Shoji Company. He asked the mission for a letter of introduction to the DRV Government authorities. The mission, however, rejected his request on the grounds that it was not an authorized diplomatic office, and informed the DRV Foreign Ministry by telegram that he would visit Hanoi. His trail ended there and there have been no traces of him after that. The Japanese Embassy here asked the North Vietnamese trade mission through the Mitsubishi representative to trace his whereabouts. The embassy on 22 July last year received an informal reply from the DRV Foreign Ministry that they had not found a Mr. Tsuji among those who have crossed the border so far.

A certain North Vietnamese source disclosed recently: "There has been no trace of Mr. Tsuji in North Vietnam. We were expecting his visit to our country. It would have been impossible for him to visit China without crossing the North Vietnamese border."

Mr. Tsuji visited the border areas both in Cambodia and South Vietnam and inspected the Viet Cong activities. He reportedly met in Saigon a former lieutenant colonel of the Japanese army intelligence service who hid himself in Vietnam at the end of the war. It is almost certain that he tried to investigate the situation in Vietnam both in the North and South. However, since neither the DRV Foreign Ministry nor the Japan-DRV Association delegates visiting Hanoi last year had heard about Mr. Tsuji at all, he could not have reached North Vietnam. Informed sources here speculate that he may have died in an accident or from illness somewhere near Xieng Khouang.

COMMUNIST ELECTION SLOGANS ANNOUNCED

Tokyo AKAHATA in Japanese 11 May 1962--T

(Text) 1--Let us establish an independent, democratic, peaceful, and neutral Japan! Let us oppose the subservient attitude toward the United States and the revival of militarism!

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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QQQ 5

JAPAN
15 May 1962

Major Gagarin will arrive in Japan on a special Soviet plane. The Foreign Office has decided to issue a permit for the Soviet plane to land in Japan. Hogen, head of the Foreign Office European and African Affairs Department, has informed the Soviet Embassy of this decision.

COUNCIL OFFERS TEN-YEAR SPACE PROGRAM

Tokyo KYODO in English 12 May 1962 Noon Edition--T

(Excerpts) Tokyo, 12 May--A basic space development program covering a 10-year period and based on the "principles of peace, independence, openness and readiness for international cooperation" was recommended Friday to Prime Minister Ikeda by the government's Space Development Council. No launching of a Japanese satellite is scheduled during the decade, however. Divided into two five-year stages, the national program has been drafted in response to an inquiry by Ikeda in June 1960. Total research cost during the first five years of the program is estimated at some 30 billion yen.

According to the program, space research efforts in Japan in the first five years are to be focused on international cooperative studies during the International Quiet Sun Year and the simultaneous period of the world magnetic survey. The studies will be chiefly made through rockets and observation balloons. Studies in space chemistry, space biology, and space medicine will also be pushed on a coordinated basis. Various satellite instruments, including those for observation, are to be developed for use by cooperative foreign countries and tracking of such satellites will be conducted in Japan. Studies are also to be made on development of chemicals and mechanisms for use in planet and solar probes. Ground observation facilities for satellites will be developed. Communication, meteorological, geodesic, and navigation studies through utilization of foreign satellites are to be actively promoted.

- 0 -

PROTEST TO ROK--The Foreign Office on 14 May protested to South Korea against the seizure of three Japanese fishing boats by South Korean patrol ships in waters near the Rhee Line 13 May. The protest was orally conveyed to the South Korean ambassador to Japan by Foreign Office Asian Bureau Chief Yuziro Izeki. Izeki said that the three boats were operating outside the Rhee Line and they should be released immediately. The Foreign Office is expected to make a written protest about the case to the South Korean Government. (Tokyo KYODO English 14 May 1962 Evening--T)

1749
ORIG: []
UNIT: FBI/JAO/JPS
EXT: 5371
DATE: 22 May 1962

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

S-E-C-R-E-T

201 - 7134

ROUTING

1	4
2	5
3	6

RE Filing (check one):
TO: [] No CG Record Value. Don't ray.
FROM: DIRECTOR If file this copy as indicated
INFO: FE 8 Branch copy filed as indicated
LIAISON (check one): May 26 None required
CONF: Signature:

22 MAY 57 23 352

S-1 CEN
DEFERRED

R ROUTINE

85662

TO: () INFO: () CITE DIR 12045

REF: () 0380 (IN 33563)*

1. APPRECIATE REF. DO NOT PLAN IMPLEMENT NOW OPERATION DISCUSSED
WITH [] BUT TSUJIS FATE REMAINS OF INTEREST. DESIRE CONTINUING TIMELY
REPORTING RESULTS SEARCH BY TSUJIS SON AND ANY OTHER INFO AVAILABLE STATION.
DO NOT DISPLAY UNUSUAL INTEREST TSUJI TO LIAISON. WILL CHECK WITH STATION IF
PLAN EXPLOIT OPERATIONALLY REVIVED.

2. OKIF: NO RECORD RECEIPT FCOA-13168

END OF MESSAGE

* Tokyo conversation with [] indicates live interest TSUJI case.
Request Mqs direction any further [] action.

** Letter to NICOM from Okinawa claims letter had forwarded letter from
TSUJI to CIA Headquarters on 12 June 1961.

ROUTING	INITIAL
RID/AN	<i>[Signature]</i>
RID/MIS	
RID/PS	
RID/FI	

FM/VOL
COORDINATING OFFICERS
S-E-C-R-E-T

AUTHENTICATING OFFICERS

REPRODUCTION BY OTHER THAN THE ISSUING OFFICE IS PROHIBITED.

Copy No. *[Signature]*

Form 1389

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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Central Intelligence Agency

Date: *5/25/95*

QQQ 5

JAPAN
23 May 1962

GAGARIN TALKS TO JAPANESE SCIENTISTS

Tokyo KYODO in English 23 May 1962 Morning Edition--T

(Excerpts) Tokyo, 23 May--Major Yuriy A. Gagarin said Tuesday that a Third Russian space ship would travel around the earth, but that he did not know how many men would man it. Major Gagarin made the statement in a roundtable talk with three leading Japanese space scientists. He said he did not feel any fear prior to his departure because he knew the capability of his rocket very well and was convinced of success, but admitted that he was under strain when he was shot up into the sky. Gagarin said he landed in a cabin that was held up by a parachute, whereas Major German S. Titov, the second spaceman, descended by parachute after getting out of his cabin. He said that his training for space flight was strenuous, but in the future, training would become easy and everybody would be able to fly in space.

TSUJI MAY BE PRISONER IN N. VIETNAM

Tokyo KYODO in English 21 May 1962 Evening Edition--T

(Text) Tokyo, 21 May--Masanobu Tsuji, 59, Independent member of the House of Councilors, missing since last June while on a visit to Laos, is possibly being "informally confined" in North Vietnam. This was disclosed today by Tsuji's son Toru, who returned 16 May from a visit to southeast Asia to probe the whereabouts of his father. He was speaking to newsmen at a press conference held shortly after he submitted a report on his missing father to the Secretariat of the Upper House. He said it was confirmed in his survey that the former Japanese Army staff officer entered the northern part of Laos from Vientiane on 21 April last year, clad in the robes of a Buddhist priest. He said he found that rumors that his father was in Communist China were without foundation. He said that according to investigation circles, Tsuji went to Hanoi from northern Laos.

- 0 -

CHINESE YOUTH DELEGATION--Over 100 representatives of Tokyo youth, women, workers, and other sections of the people held a meeting 17 May to welcome the Chinese youth delegation. Tomitaro Kaneda, Sohyo vice chairman, and leading members of the Democratic Youth League, the Socialist Youth League, and the Japan-China Friendship Association made welcoming speeches. The speakers unanimously pointed out that the

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JAPAN
23 May 1962

root of the present tension in Asia lies in the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists. They pointed out that the solidarity between the youth and other peoples of Japan and China has contributed greatly to Asian peace. Wang Chao-hua, head of the Chinese delegation, hailed Japanese youth for their part in the anti-United States patriotic struggle which is also a struggle for Japan's independence and peace. He stressed that in the struggle against the common enemy, U.S. imperialism, and for the safeguarding of Asian peace, Chinese youth will always be the comrades-in-arms of Japanese youth. (Peking NCNA English Europe 1415 GMT 18 May 1962--W) The Chinese youth delegation left Tokyo by air 22 May on a trip to various cities. The delegation visited JCP headquarters 21 May and was received by Satomi Hakamada, member of the Presidium, Tomio Nishizawa, member of the Central Committee, and Minoru Maeda, alternate member of the Central Committee. The Chinese youth representatives also met leaders of Sohyo, the youth and women's sections of the Federation of Independent Trade Unions, the Japan Democratic Youth League, and of the Korean Youth League. (Peking NCNA English Asia 1400 GMT 22 May 1962--W)

CHINESE CINEMA WORKERS--The Chinese cinema workers' friendship delegation visiting Japan gave a farewell party in Tokyo 22 May. Present were 300 Japanese public figures, including Kenzo Nakajima, Kiyohiko Ushihara, Hajime Mishima, Satomi Hakamada, Hisao Kuroda, Akiko Seki, and Kaoru Yasui, as well as representatives of Overseas Chinese. Head of the delegation Ssutu Hui-min expressed gratitude for the warm welcome and kind hospitality and said that no force could prevent intercourse between cinema workers of the two countries and the development of friendship between the two peoples. Kenzo Nakajima denounced imperialist aggression against Laos. He said that he firmly opposed imperialist aggression and believed that the imperialist intrigues would be defeated. A member of the Chinese delegation, Chin I, and Japanese actor Chojuro Kawarasaki and actress Yuko Mochizuki also spoke at the party, expressing the hope that cultural exchanges between the two countries would be developed and friendship between the two peoples be everlasting. (Peking NCNA English Asia 1601 GMT 22 May 1962--W)

COMMUNIST GATHERING--About 30,000 young Japanese men and women took part 20 May in a sports and cultural festival held in Tokyo sponsored by the Japan Democratic Youth League (DYL). Minoru Maeda, chairman of the DYL, called on the assemblage to strengthen the struggle for Japan's independence and peace by consolidating their unity and to work harder for the victory of the Japan Communist Party in the coming Upper House elections. Speaking as guests at the festival were Sanzo Nosaka,

DISPATCH		CLASSIFICATION SECRET	PROCESSING																		
		PROPOSED	ACTION	ACCOMPLISHED																	
TO Chief, PR			MAILED FOR INDEXING																		
INFO. Chief of Station, ()		X	NO INDEXING REQUIRED																		
FROM Chief of Station, ()			ONLY QUALIFIED HEADQUARTERS DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING																		
SUBJECT Summary of Investigation Into Disappearance of TSUJI Masanobu			ABSTRACT																		
ACTION REQUIRED REFERENCES DIR-12045, 22 May 1962 None; FYI			MICROFILM																		
<p>1. Attached is a summary of the [] investigation to date into Subject's disappearance. We are sending it home for a scanning by those persons operationally interested in TSUJI. We would like to know whether any of the names that appear in this summary are in anyway involved in the operation involving TSUJI.</p> <p>2. As you will see from scanning the attachment, [] has no clear idea of TSUJI's whereabouts.</p> <p>[] -</p>																					
<p>Enclosure: Investigation Report (1 cy, H/W)</p> <p>6 June 1962</p> <p>Distribution: 2 - C/FE, w/encl, H/W 1 - COS, [], w/o</p>																					
<p>CS COPY</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td colspan="2">CROSS REFERENCE TO</td> <td>DATE TYPED 6 June 62</td> <td>DATE DISPATCHED JUN 8 1962</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"></td> <td colspan="2">DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER FJTA-38985</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"></td> <td colspan="2">HEADQUARTERS FILE NUMBER 44-2-7/2</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"></td> <td>CLASSIFICATION SECRET</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p><i>Keen</i></p>						CROSS REFERENCE TO		DATE TYPED 6 June 62	DATE DISPATCHED JUN 8 1962			DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER FJTA-38985				HEADQUARTERS FILE NUMBER 44-2-7/2				CLASSIFICATION SECRET	
CROSS REFERENCE TO		DATE TYPED 6 June 62	DATE DISPATCHED JUN 8 1962																		
		DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER FJTA-38985																			
		HEADQUARTERS FILE NUMBER 44-2-7/2																			
		CLASSIFICATION SECRET																			

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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- (2)(C) Foreign Relations

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Date: *2005*

SECRET 4/6 Encl. to FJTA 38485

Da JUN 8 1962

DISAPPEARANCE OF TSUJI Masanobu

Article on Shukan Koron (14 August issue)

"Secret Information on TSUJI Masanobu's Travel through Laos in Disguise."

1. Trace of TSUJI now confirmed:

4 Apr 1961: TSUJI left Haneda on Air France plane on an "inspection tour of Southeast Asia."

- Budget for the fiscal year passed on the 3rd. Requested the Lower House secretariat for a leave of absence for 40 days, until 12 May.

- Destination:

Singapore; Burma; Thailand; South Vietnam; Laos; Cambodia. Official passport.

It was a private travel, but ostensibly he was travelling on official business.

He was insured for \$10,000 (Overseas Travel Insurance) by an American underwriters, AIU, and the expiration date was 3 June.

4 April: Arrived in Bangkok.

An old acquaintance of Col. ITO Chikashi, a Self-Defence Force officer attached to the embassy.

14 April: Appeared in Vientiane, Laos, with Col. ITO.

Visited Tokyo Bank in Vientiane and converted American dollars to Laos currency. (Converted enough money to cover two or three days' stay).

TSUJI and ITO parted with each other. (Before parting TSUJI asked ITO to send the ~~brief~~ he was carrying with him back to Japan.)

SECRET
CS COPY

to FJTA

38485

8 June 2

~~SECRET~~ ^{1/2} Encl. to RITA 3848-S

Dated: _____

2. Information on subsequent trace:

Heard in Bangkok on 8 May:

TSUJI, who again showed up in Bangkok, again disappeared after 21 April.

On 8 May, he again appeared in a hotel in Bangkok.

(The embassy in Bangkok refutes this.)

3. Correspondence with his family:

27 April: Post card, dated 21st, mailed from Bangkok:

I shall come home about 10 May. I am going to teach at Military Academy. I met both Mr. Atsu and Rabaion (Phonetic) (both men are top ranking officers in the Thailand's Defense Force).

29 April: The suit case, which TSUJI asked Col. ITO in Vientiane to send back to Japan, arrived in Haneda by Japan Air Lines.

Right beside the space for addressee was written in red pencil: "I am to return about 10 May. Please hold it until then at the JAL office in Tokyo."

22 April: A reservation made in the name of TSUJI on a Air Thailand plane leaving Vientiane for Bangkok was canceled. (Foreign News Service) to his family The letter/dated 21st, was someone asked to write this letter?

13 May: His leave of absence ends.

25 May: His wife made inquiry about him at the Foreign Ministry and the Upper House secretariat.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~ H/1 Encl. to FJTA 3898-5

Dated _____

29 May: Reference information on TSUJI Masanobu:

1. Former Lt. Gen. MIYOSHI Yasuyuki, a resident of Odawara, received a letter informing him "I am shortly leaving Bangkok for home." (Air mail letter mailed from Bangkok on 20 April).
2. On 27 May, MIYOSHI sent a wire to Maj. Gen. Carmel Craig (Phonetic), commander-in-chief of American Forces in Laos, asking him to locate TSUJI.

8 Aug: Movements of TSUJI Masanobu:

1. The words of TANI Hiroyasu, managing director of Maruichi Trading Co:
"When I met Mrs. TSUJI on 13 June, she said she heard from her husband around 10 May but had not heard from him since then. I heard from some source that my husband asked for a guide at the Japanese Embassy in Bangkok and the last known about him was that he left with this guide, but this story was not true when I had the Foreign Ministry check with the embassy in Bangkok." (Heard 24 June 1961)
2. Foreign Affairs Section _____ receives telephone call:

About 2220 on 31 July, a person who called himself a relative of TSUJI telephoned from TSUJI's home:

"I am a relative of Upper House member TSUJI Masanobu. About 30 minutes ago a Chinese called and said 'I am sorry for what happened to TSUJI.....(rest omitted).' I am calling because he said the _____ knows all about it and because I want to know the truth."

The police on night duty answered "I don't know a thing about it."

On the following morning, 1 August, Inspector MACHIDA contacted the Foreign Ministry about the telephone call. The reply from the Foreign Ministry was that the Chinese must have read the article carried by a Hongkong newspaper reporting that TSUJI was shot to death in Communist China.

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

H/J Encl. to FJTA 38985

Dated: _____

16 Aug: What the Self-Defense League (JIEI DOMEI) thinks about TSUJI'S missing:
(Ishikawa Prefecture)

On a post card dated 3 July, private secretary, FUJI Chikara, wrote to
secretary general, KITAI Genzo, of the Self-Defense League:

"If TSUJI does not return in June it will be sometime in August."

The Self-Defense League thinks, based on the news coming from TSUJI to
ASAEDA to FUJI, TSUJI will return to Japan by the end of August.

2 Sept: The words of a rightist in Shizuoka Prefecture:

SAKAIRE Shinosuke, chief of Organization Department of Shizuoka Youth
League, located at 3-chome, Anzai, Shizuoka-shi.

"I heard that KODAMA Takashio received a telegram^{from} TSUJI saying 'I want to
meet you at the German Embassy in Indonesia'."

6 Sept: The words of a rightist in Shizuoka Prefecture:

According to SAKAIRE Shinosuke, KODAMA Takashio will send young men to
TSUJI who is in Indonesia.

8 Sept: The words of a rightist in Shizuoka Prefecture(SAKAIRE Shinnosuke):

According to KODAMA Takashio, (1) TSUJI Masanobu is alive in Indonesia
and (2) he received ¥3 billion from the Government for his activities.

5 Oct: The words of a rightist in Shizuoka Prefecture (SAKAIRE Shinnosuke):

According to words received from TSUJI by SUGII, former major and sub-
ordinate of TSUJI, (Seto-chi, Aichi-ken), TSUJI said "I am getting along
fine in Nepal."

28 Sept: The words of a Self-Defense League's leader about TSUJI Masanobu (Ishikawa
Prefecture):

KITAI Genzo, secretary general of Ishikawa Prefectural Headquarters, Self-
Defense League (Central Committee):

1.. that TSUJI was still alive on 7 June has been revealed by the minutes

SECRET

SECRET

H/J Encl. to FJTA 38985

-5-

Date

of the Upper House Foreign Affairs Committee meeting.

2. That Mrs. TSUJI is rather optimistic about the whole thing.
3. That we are sure TSUJI is still alive.
4. That there are many doubtful points about the attitude of the Foreign Ministry.

27 Sept: Chief of Foreign Ministry's Southeast Asia Section (received by Senior Superintendent MATSUHASHI):

1. That TSUJI died in jail in Cambodia came from a source in Hongkong, but it is hard to believe TSUJI went to Cambodia.

2. That TSUJI was in ~~Hanoi~~ on 7 July is true.

1 Dec: The words uttered by MACHIDA, chief of Ota Chapter of Gunma Japan-China Friendship Association, at a year-end party of chapter leaders held at his home as being those of two members of the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries on 26 November when the subject of the whereabouts of TSUJI came up:

"TSUJI right now is with the Ho Chi-minh's Army and does not seem to know just what to do, but since he is a smart man he will not go along with the American side. Communist China knew when TSUJI smuggled the reason for himself into the country. It seems that this has something to do with the Ikeda Cabinet."

15 Dec: According to the words of SUZUKI Keishi, member of HAMAMATSU Chapter of the Shiyu Kai (Division Fraternity Club) and former lieutenant general and member of Makoto Musubi Kai, he will go to Burma early next spring to find out what has happened to TSUJI Masanobu.

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H/J Bush to FJTA 3898-5

Date

1 Aug 1961: 91 - 4 - 2 (No. 2640)

1. Date sent: 19 July 1961

2. Addressed to: CHIEN Ching-wen

TOKO BUSSAN K. K.

Room 36, 3rd Floor, Tojin Building

1-banchi, Nicho-machi, Daito-ku, Tokyo

3. Sender: HSU Te-ch'uan

B. P. 233

Vientiane, Laos

4. Gist:

- a. TSUJI, accompanied by a Gala (Phonetic) Tribe priest of Thailand, entered Burma from Thailand, and then from there through Gala, entered Laos.
- b. In Laos TSUJI contacted former Japanese soldiers who are now officers of neutral army.
- c. TSUJI, with 7 other Japanese, talked with the Government people.
- d. I would like to find out whether TSUJI has deep ties with two Japanese now living in Tokyo:

MORITA Daiko (Note: Leader of Japan Federation of Youth Organizations and is collecting information on Laos.)

OKUDAIRA Sadayo (Note: A lecturer at the Tokyo Foreign Language

School and is investigating and studying affairs of Laos)

11 Aug: 91 - 4 - 2 No. 3839

HSU Te-ch'uan's letter dated 24 July 1961:

Gist:

still
We are checking the whereabouts of TSUJI but there is no mistake that

SECRET

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-7-

Encl. to FJTA 38985

Dated:

he is in the rebel-held district, safe, and receiving a great welcome."

30 Aug: 91 - 4 - 2 No. 2998

The gist of the letter, dated 10 August 1961, from HSU TE-ch'uan of Laos:

"TSUJI is staying in the rebel-held area and he could be planning something new. TSUJI, no doubt, is very much needed man by the rebels, and it could be that the rebels might keep him for sometime to come. If TSUJI ever decides to leave, there might be a new big change."

"MORITA Daiko and OKUDAIRA Sadayo talked with Pathet Lao."

WU Yen-sheng, 0702/3508/3932 (True name-LIN Yao-ch'ang, 2651/1031/2490)

1. Regarded to be an agent of the Nationalists.
2. When he was in Shanghai during World War II, he became friend with TSUJI and has been associating with him ever since then.
 - a. Recent relations with TSUJI:
 - 1) WU recently met with TSUJI's wife and son (Tokyo University student).
 - 2) Mrs. TSUJI said: "TSUJI was invited by Communist China. He entered that country from Vietnam and is there now."
 - 3) It seems that WU was asked to transmit message to TSUJI when he got back to Communist China.

26 May 1961:

The disappearance of TSUJI was reported by news.

Japan Airlines delivered his suitcase which contained his underwears and silver plates and dishes for gifts.

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1/1 Encl. to FJTA 58985
Date: _____

The man surrounding the disappearance of TSUJI:

1. ASAEDA Shigebaru, former major of Army Staff.

Managing director of Maruichi Shoji, Tokyo, and assistant chief of Planning and Research Section of Kinoshita Sansho (?).

Behind-the-scene man of TSUJI, before and after the war, and travels all over the world on business almost all year around.

2 Apr 1961:

Left Haneda for Bangkok on a Air France plane. TSUJI left two days later, on the 4th.

Returned to Japan about 17 May.

24 May: Left Haneda for Bangkok again.

26 June: Wrote about TSUJI to a certain man (former Army officer) in Tokyo from Lagos, Nigeria (western coast of Africa) as follows:

1. From a third-force-like thinking, he could be sharing the action of the top ranking officers of Thailand's Defense Army whom he taught during the Military Academy days.
2. Could it be that he met unforeseen accident enroute to Vietnam via Laos?
3. Was he captured by Soviet spy network?
4. Was he kidnapped by the U.S. operative organ? In this case, his life is endangered.
5. Was he revenged for what he did during the last war?

ASAEDA thinks, of the 5 points mentioned above, "5" is least likely to have happened and "1" is most probable.

In closing the letter, ASAEDA wrote:

"He was supposed to go to Bangkok from Phnompenh on a DC-6B at 1450 hours on 19 April, but the first thing to do is to check whether he really had arrived in Bangkok."

Note: If TSUJI cancelled his trip from Vientiane to Bangkok on 22 April (foreign wire), then did he take the route from Vientiane to Phnompenh to Bangkok?

According to Vientiane Branch manager of Tokyo Bank, there is no plane flight from phnompenh to Vientiane.

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SECRET #/w Encl to FJTA 38985

-9-
Dated: _____

"incognito" got even with him."

- INADA, chief of Foreign Minstry Southeast Asia Section:

- Others:

Relatives say he died of sickness.

Researchers of internatinal subversion say he met accidental death as a innocent bystander.

Information collectors on public security problems, Brightist source, and Liberal-Democrats say he is travelling incognito.

Reliable source says he was killed by an assassin from Japan.

Telephone call at the home of TSUJI:

31 July: In the evening a strange telephone call informing TSUJI's family that TSUJI was shot to death by Chicom police officer at a certain place in China was received in the afternoon of 30 July.

19 Feb 1962:

View of People's Party concerning the information ~~that~~ TSUJI is staying in Red China (summary):

The view upholding that TSUJI is in Red China and the view that he is somewhere else is 50-50 within the People's Party.

26 Feb:

"The attitude of LDP antimainstream faction concerning Japan-China problems."

(In regard to TSUJI Masanobu)

1. TSUJI, prior to leaving for Southeast Asia, visited MATSUMURA Kenzo.
2. It is very possible that he died of sickness.
3. There is no basis for TSUJI's going to Communist China.

Note: When the Peking Opera Group came to Japan in May 1956, TSUJI circulated information that this group gave its profits to

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SECRET Encl. to EITA 38985

- 10 -

Dated: _____

the JCP and thereby causing embarrassment to the group, according to SUN Ping-hua who came with the Opera group.

6 Mar: Upper House Budget Committee:

SENDA Tadashi, Upper House member, asked Premier IKEDA if the Government had any new information on TSUJI. The Government answered "no."

26 Feb: TSUJI's movements: (SOGO Shinji, YASUOKA Masaatsu)

1. TSUJI, at Kunming, is giving military education to students from North Vietnam, Indonesia, and North Korea.
2. TSUJI is saying he cannot return to Japan for sometime to come yet.

30 Mar 1962: 91 - 4 - 2 - 1 Hongkong information:

There is information that recently Premier IKEDA received two letters from TSUJI Masanobu.

Was this information confirmed by news reporters?

It is said Premier IKEDA is keeping silence in regard to the letters.

3 Apr 1962: Statement made at the 2nd Foreign Affairs Section of the Public Security Division:

Weekly newspaper, "Heaven and Earth" (Hongkong)

Semi-monthly publication, "Times Criticism" (Hongkong)

Monthly publication, "New Asia" (Hongkong)

Reporter: CHAO Yu-sung, 6390/3022/2646, born, 26 December 1898, in Kweichow Province, China, and a graduate of School of Literature, Tungnan University (Nanking). Served as Minister of Justice and Agriculture and Minerals Ministries under the WANG regime. About January 1950, entered Japan through Haneda as a political exile.

- In regard to TSUJI:

Communist China really hates TSUJI because he once publicized over the

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H1, Encl to FJTA 38985

Dated:

newspapers about operational funds coming from Communist China. I think TSUJI was killed after he entered China.

9 Mar: HOZUMI Shichiro said some quarters speculates that TSUJI is acting as a military adviser to South Vietnam.

23 Apr: An architectural engineer employed by the Kashima Kensetsu met TSUGI in Vietnam:

While on business trip in South Vietnam ASANUMA Kanji, architectural engineer employed by the Kashima Kensetsu, met TSUJI near the border of North and South Vietnam around 10 November and took some 8mm motion picture shots of him. (This information was from Iwate Prefecture).

Note: The police from Iwate Prefecture who heard about TSUJI from the architectural engineer was ordered to come to Tokyo. He met this engineer several times in a hotel in an attempt to confirm the information, but there were many points of discrepancy in date, time, and other things.

25 Apr: TSUJI Masanobu is teaching at the Army Officers' School in Kirin.

(Gist) According to the words of SEKITO Tatsuro, director of Chugoku Sogo Kenkyu Kai (China General Research Society), on 21 April: "TSUJI Masanobu is teaching guerrilla warfare to the Viet Cong at the Army Officers' School in Kirin."

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4/1 Encl. to FJTA 38485

- 12 -

Date

4 Apr 61:

Departure from Haneda.

21 Apr 61:

A picture post card, dated 21 April and mailed from Bangkok, reached the family.

1 Jun 61:

Tokyo Shimbun (Bangkok, 31 May, UPI)

Headline: Did TSUJI enter Laos under false name?

Gist: According to the official circles, Mr. TSUJI arrived at Bangkok on 10 April by a Thai Airlines plane from Siem Reap in Cambodia and left for Vientiane four days later.

28 Jun 61:

Political-Economy Special Dispatch No. 1123

Headline: Mysterious Disappearance of Dietman TSUJI

Many Reports Surrounded by Dark Fog

Gist: Report of assassination, publicity, etc.

12 Jul 61:

Political-Economy Special Dispatch No. 1125

Headline: Report Circulated that TSUJI Masanobu Devoured by Wild Beasts.

Gist: Former staff officers of the ex-Hattori Organ are circulating the news that TSUJI Masanobu was devoured by wild beasts in Thailand.

2 Aug 61:

Naigai Times

Headline: Former Staff Officer TSUJI Very Active in SE Asia

Gist:

1. Mr. K's Information

a. It was learned from Mr. K, who returned from Hong Kong recently, that Mr. TSUJI smuggled himself into the area along the border

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SECRET 1/1 Encl to FJTA 38985

Dated:

between Laos and Yunnan Province of Communist China and was in excellent health.

b. According to Mr. K, TSUJI was welcomed by the "Anti-Communist Group", organized by the SE Asians who helped devotedly in his escape at the time of the "travelling 3,000 mile underground" (Senko Sanzenki) 16 years ago, was respected as the "Buddah of Asia", and was responding to consultation on guerrilla operations under the name of S.

2. Trace of "TSUJI's infiltration and underground movement"

3 Aug 61:

Naigai Times

Headline: TSUJI's Infiltration Drawing Reaction

UTSUNOMIYA Shows Interest

Gist:

Statement of UTSUNOMIYA Tokuma (LPD), who is a close friend of TSUJI: It is said that TSUJI is leading the anti-Communist self-defense army, but from the point that his diplomatic ideology is self-defending neutralism, he is not acting merely because he is an anti-Communist.

Statement of HORIUCHI Kazuo, who is Chairman of House of Representatives Committee for Foreign Affairs and who is related to TSUJI by marriage:

The fact is that there was a telephone call day before yesterday to Tsuji's residence from a man who claimed his Chinese friend, that TSUJI was shot to death, and I am worried.

11 Aug 61:

Shukan Koron (August 14th edition)

Special feature: Secret Information on TSUJI Masanobu's Infiltration into Laos

Gist: Reports on the Tsuji's disappearance and traces confirmed upto now.

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#12 Enc to FJTA 38785

Dated: _____

Asaeda and Tanemura Reports. See enclosure #2 for summary.

10 Aug 61:

Evening Edition of Tokyo Shimbun

Headline: To Find Missing Dietman TSUJI, a Trader, formerly his Subordinate, to Leave for Bangkok Soon

Gist: TANI Hiroyasu, a trader and Tsuji's friend, requested ASAEDA Shigeharu, who is now in Nigeria on official business, to stop over in Bangkok on his way home and investigate.

13 Sep 61:

Tokyo Shimbun and Yomiuri Shimbun

Headline: House of Councilors Committee for Foreign Affairs to Inquire into Tsuji's Whereabouts

Gist: On 12 September, House of Councilors Committee for Foreign Affairs listened to the explanation of the Foreign Ministry authorities on the matter of Dietman TSUJI Masanobu's disappearance. According to this, it was definitely confirmed that TSUJI was safe until 7 June.

Oct. 61:

October edition of "Nihon" (Japan), a magazine

Headline: Disappearance of TSUJI Masanobu and Its Background and Suspicion

Gist: This magazine gives various rumors on the streets about the case of missing TSUJI, but among them ex-soldier MIYASHITA Meiji's statement that TSUJI is on a treasure hunt (¥17 trillion worth of wealth hidden in Singapore during the war) is something new.

13 Sep 61:

Yomiuri Shimbun

Headline: TSUJI Masanobu Still Alive in June

Gist: ORIHARA Aratiro, member of Upper House Foreign Affairs Committee, (SDP)

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H/1 Encl. to FJTA-3398-5

Dated: _____

(12 September) asked if the Government was checking the whereabouts of TSUJI or doing something about it.

In reply, YASUKAWA, councilor of Foreign Ministry General Affairs Division, said Ambassador HEPPE of Japanese Embassy in Laos reported that TSUJI was alive on 7 June.

3 Oct 61:

Tokyo Shimbun, Evening ~~Evening~~

Headline: TSUJI Masanobu in Van Vieng?

Gist: At the Upper House Cabinet Committee meeting (3 October) UYAMA of Foreign Ministry Asian Affairs Bureau stated that TSUJI was alive on 7 June.

10 Oct 61:

Tokyo Shimbun, Sankei Shimbun, Nihon Shimbun, and others

Headline: TSUJI Went to Communist China

Gist: At the Upper House Cabinet Committee meeting (10 October), Foreign Minister KOSAKA, in regard to the latest news of TSUJI, said: "We got news that this Dietman, in the early part of October, entered Communist China from Van Vieng via Hanoi."

Oct 1961:

Sunday Mainichi, 29 October issue

Headline: "I Pursued TSUJI Masanobu Until Bangkok"

Gist: This is an article written by a Mainichi Shimbun's reporter who went to Bangkok to get news on TSUJI but there is nothing new. What is noteworthy about this article is that the Japanese Embassy in Bangkok speculated that TSUJI might have gone to North Vietnam.

11 Oct 61:

Radio Press News Letters, Daily

Headline: TSUJI Masanobu Arrested by ~~SECRET~~ ... but Truth Unknown

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H/1 Encl to FJTA 38985

Do

2 Sep 61:

Mainichi Shimbun, Evening Edition

Headline: Difficult to Predict "Good News" or "Bad News", and with the
Special Diet Session Impending, People Concerned Are Restless.

Gist: On 29 May, the Upper House Independent Club asked Asian Affairs Bureau
Chief IZEKI to have the Foreign Ministry check what has happened to TSUJI.
On the following day, the 30th, the Club received a note signed by the
Minister's Secretariat Chief YUKAWA that "We have ordered the embassies
concerned to check on TSUJI but as yet we have not received any reliable
information."

21 Nov 61:

Hokkaido Shimbun, Morning and Evening Editions

Headline: TSUJI Goes to Hanoi in May on Soviet Plane, Says a Representative
of Phouma Government.

TSUJI Goes to China?

10 Dec 61:

Shukan Yomiuri, 10 December Issue

Headline: TSUJI Will Come Home

Gist: 1. Movements of TSUJI.

2. About TSUJI being in China.

Reported as being a very reliable information obtained from a certain
organ which has a source in North Vietnam.

7 Jan 1962:

All newspapers

Headline: "Whereabouts of TSUJI Is Unknown" Replies China Red Cross Society

Gist: The Japan Red Cross asked, on 2 December, the China Red Cross Society
to check the whereabouts of TSUJI. In reply, the latter Society on

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Encl. to FJIA 38985

Dated: _____

6 January, said "We checked but we could not find anything about TSUJI."

8 Jan 62:

→ All newspapers

Headline: Chief Cabinet Secretary Says Whereabouts of TSUJI Still Unknown.

10 Feb 1962:

→ Reporter (heard from OHASHI Takeo)

HOZUMI Shichiro, a member of the Socialist delegation that visited China, was asked by TSUJI to carry a letter home for him. HOZUMI did that.

10 Feb 1962:

→ All newspapers

Headline: Is TSUJI Masanobu in China? Teaching Youths in Kirin Province.

Dietman CHIBA's Hongkong information.

Gist: It seems that TSUJI is teaching youths of North Korea and Communist China in a youth school in Kirin Province.

8 Mar 1962:

Shin Shukan, 8 March Issue

Headline: TSUJI Masanobu Was in China

Gist: Two different news about TSUJI have recently emanated. CHIEI Saburo, IDP Dietman says "he is in China" (Hongkong information), while CHIBA Chin, Socialist Upper House Dietman, says "he was shot to death by the American force". TSUJI's family wants to know the true news of him.

7 Mar 1962:

Asahi Shinbun

The Government, at the Upper House Budget Committee meeting, said "there is absolutely no news about the whereabouts of TSUJI".

8 Mar 1962:

Tokyo Times

Headline: It Is Almost Certain TSUJI, Who Disappeared, infiltrated into

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Encl to PJTA 38485

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Dated:

Communist China.

Gist: Getting ready for war against the Soviet Union? He is supervising work in officers' school. (CHIBA Saburo's Hongkong information)

12 Apr 1962:

Sankei and Tokyo Shimbun

Headline: The Foreign Minister Answers at Upper House Foreign Affairs Committee

Meeting—I Shall Take Action after Ascertaining TSUJI Was Shot to Death.

Gist: OZAWA, chief of Upper House General Affairs Section, when asked by Socialist Party member YAMATO Yoichi about the whereabouts of TSUJI at the Upper House Foreign Affairs Committee meeting replied: "Proper steps will be taken after the news—which was heard from HSIH Nan-kuang by CHIBA Shin, Socialist Party member of Upper House, when he was traveling China—that TSUJI was shot to death by the American force when he tried to enter the area occupied by Pathet Lao in Laos from Communist China has been confirmed."

12 Apr 1962:

Nagai Times (Kyodo News, Washington, 12th)

Headline: U.S. State Department Spokesman—If We Are Asked to Find Out about TSUJI Masanobu, We Would Contact Our Embassy in Laos and Start Investigation.

17 Apr 1962:

All newspapers

Headline: U.S. Ambassador Reischauer in Japan Denies Shooting of TSUJI by American Force.

Gist: On the 17th, Foreign Minister KOSAKA and U.S. Ambassador Reischauer met. The latter said the American Government's investigation revealed that the rumor that TSUJI was shot to death by the American force was false.

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SECRET #1

- 19 -

Encl to FJTA 38985

Dated:

16 Apr 1962:

Sankei (UPL, Washington, 16th.)

Headline: Is TSUJI Masanobu in Communist China? U.S. Authorities Talk
Unofficially.

Gist: The U.S. State Department, requested by the Japanese Government, is
officially conducting investigation, but reported unofficially "although
there is no proof of this, we think TSUJI is still in Communist China."

14 Apr 1962:

Radio Press-Tokyo. Peking broadcast to Japan on the night of the 14th.

Headline: "I Never Talked about the Whereabouts of TSUJI Masanobu", HSIEH
Nan-kuang Denies.

Gist: "I did not mention anything about the whereabouts of TSUJI to CHIBA.
The talk of OZAWA is absolutely false."

17 Apr 1962:

Asahi Shimbun

Headline: Japan Red Cross Again Asks China Red Cross Society to Investigate
the Whereabouts of TSUJI by Air Mail.

Gist: Requested by Mrs. TSUJI and Upper House and Foreign Ministry because of
the statement made by HSIEH Nan-kuang, Japan Red Cross again asked its
counterpart in China to conduct investigation of the missing man.

17 Apr 1962:

Asia News Agency

Headline: "I Have Not Said Anything about TSUJI" Rebukes HSIEH Nan-kuang.

20 Apr 1962:

Information Edition of Asia Research

Headline: TSUJI Masanobu, Who is Missing for One Year.

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- 20 -

Encl to FJTA 38985

Date

Gist: Right now there is no proof that TSUJI is dead or alive. If he is alive he might be in Communist China, North Vietnam, Laos, or some other place.

20 Apr 1962:

Radio Press News

Headline: The Disappearance of TSUJI Masanobu. Tass News Agency commentator, Harikov (Moscow broadcast, 19th, Radio Press)

Gist: The disappearance of TSUJI could be just temporary, or he could be involved in some subversive operation, or perhaps he was made victim of secret war being waged by imperialist subversive organ.

19 Apr 1962:

Mainichi (UPI, Moscow, 19th)

Headline: Tass News Agency Commentator V. Harikov Says "Has TSUJI Become Victim of Secret War of Southeast Asia?"

Gist: Contents same as those of Radio Press News.

30 Apr 1962:

Nihon Keizai Shimbun

Headline: First Son of TSUJI Leaves for Vietnam

Gist: First son of TSUJI Masanobu, Toru, 31, of 2, Matsubara-cho, Setagaya, Tokyo, plans to go to South Vietnam to personally find out what has happened to his father.

23 Apr 1962:

Soviet Press, Daily

Headline: What Does the Disappearance of TSUJI Tell? Tass Editorial by V. Falkov, Tass commentator.

end

SECRET

TSUJI- 201 file

REPORT ON TSUJI--The North Vietnam Red Cross has termed groundless a report that Masanobu Tsuji, member of the Upper House, came to Hanoi from Laos, according to information received 30 June by the Japan Red Cross. The information from the North Vietnam Red Cross was in reply to a JRC inquiry 9 May for the whereabouts of Tsuji, who has been missing since April last year when he left Japan for southeast Asia ostensibly on an inspection trip. Information received here earlier indicated that Tsuji, noted strategist of the defunct Japanese army, had left Kheng Khay for Hanoi aboard a Soviet plane. (Text) (TOKYO) KYODO English (30 June 1962) Evening--T)

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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

DISPATCH		CLASSIFICATION SECRET	PROCESSING		
TO	<u>Chief of Station, S</u> >	PROPOSED	ACTION	ACCOMPLISHED	
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INFO.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO INDEXING REQUIRED		
FROM			ONLY QUALIFIED HEADQUARTERS DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING		
SUBJECT	Chief, FE			ABSTRACT	
				MICROFILM	

Investigation into the Disappearance of TSUJI Masanobu

ACTION REQUIRED · REFERENCES

ANSWER

THEORY OF THE STATE

REFERENCE: PITA-38985, 6 JUL

REF ID: A38985. 6 May

S. M. S. H. A. A. A. A.

1. The information contained in reference dispatch was appreciated by Headquarters. Please continue to forward such information on a routine basis. We are particularly interested in receiving a report on the trip TSUJI's son made in search of his father.

2. The operation involving TOWJI is in abeyance at the moment. Should it be implemented, it is conceivable that one or two of the individuals mentioned in the attachment to Reference would be involved in the periphery. We have not explored it far enough yet to be sure.

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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: 2005

Distributions

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Distributions Orig. & 1 - COS, C		DATE TYPED 2 July 1962		DATE DISPATCHED 06 JUL 1962	
CROSS REFERENCE TO		GROUP 1 Extended from automatic downgrading and declassification		DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER PTTM-20703	
CLASSIFICATION S - C - E - T				HEADQUARTERS FILE NUMBER C - D	
OFFICE CFE/JAO/OPS		OFFICER CFE/JAO/OPS		ORIGINATING TYPE: acb	
ROUTING JAO/CHIEF JAO				COORDINATING OFFICER'S NAME	
RID/AN		OFFICE SYMBOL AC/FE/JAO		DATE 11-31-62	
RID/MIS		C1/SPG		11-31-62	
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DISPATCH**SECRET**

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	ONLY QUALIFIED HEADQUARTERS DESK CAN PRODE INDEXING				
	ABSTRACT				
	MICROFILM				

FROM: Chief of Station, *APB*

SUBJECT: Results of Laboratory Tests Conducted on an Envelope Allegedly Bearing TSUJI Handwriting

ACTION REQUIRED: REFERENCES

See par. 2.
 REFS: A. FOQA-13168, 13 April 1962
 B. () -0380, 11 May 1962

1. Some time in the latter part of May 1962, an envelope allegedly bearing the handwriting of TSUJI Masanobu (a part of the attachment mentioned in Reference A) was handed over to for analysis at the laboratory. On 24 August, reported that the extensive laboratory tests resulted in the conclusion that the handwriting was indeed TSUJI's own.

2. We await your comments, if any.

Distribution:
 2 - Chief, FE
 1 - Chief of Station,

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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: *2005*

CROSS REFERENCE TO

DATE TYPED	DATE DISPATCHED
7 Sept 1962	SEP. 11, 1962
DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER	
FJTT-9390	
HEADQUARTERS FILE NUMBER	

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	NO INDEXING REQUIRED		
	ONLY QUALIFIED HEADQUARTERS DESK CAN INDEX. INDEXING		
	ABSTRACT		
	MICROFILM		

TO: Chief, FR

INFO:

FROM:

SUBJECT: TSUNAMI Massacre

C-7

H/W ATTACHMENT #1 TO FJTA-39876

DATE: OCT. 10. 1962

TO : CHIEF, FIS

FROM: CHIEF OF STATION, []

UNCLASSIFIED

20 NEWS PAPER
ARTICLES

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

(2)(A) Privacy

(2)(B) Methods/Sources

(2)(C) Foreign Relations

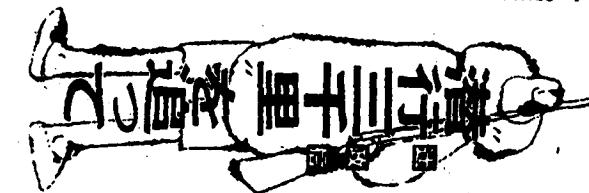
Declassified and Approved for Release
by the Central Intelligence Agency

Date: 2005

消えりがけたり



記事と考観
新東南アジア特集員
野 田 薫
カット・水田 力



CAII

僧衣を脱いて

十一

新東洋アシア特刊
野・田・萬

公私財物可隨意取用

無事に「ジヤ平原」入りは不思議

冒険好きな辻さん

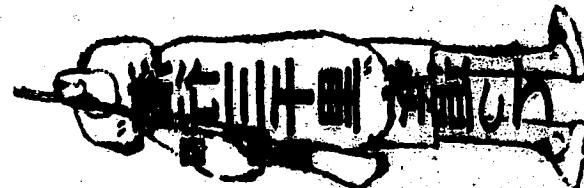
アーマーの下の宣言

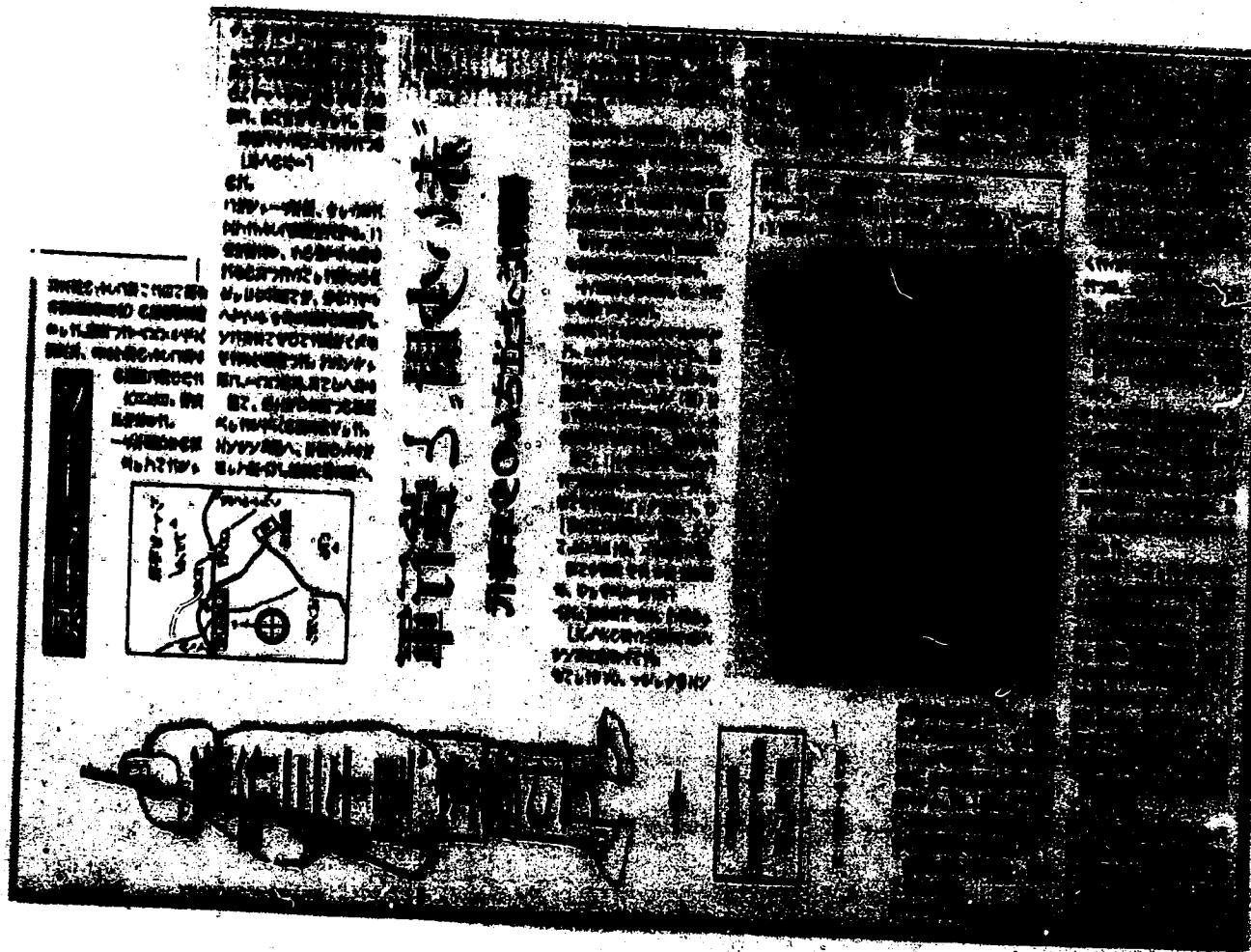
ラーニングの記憶



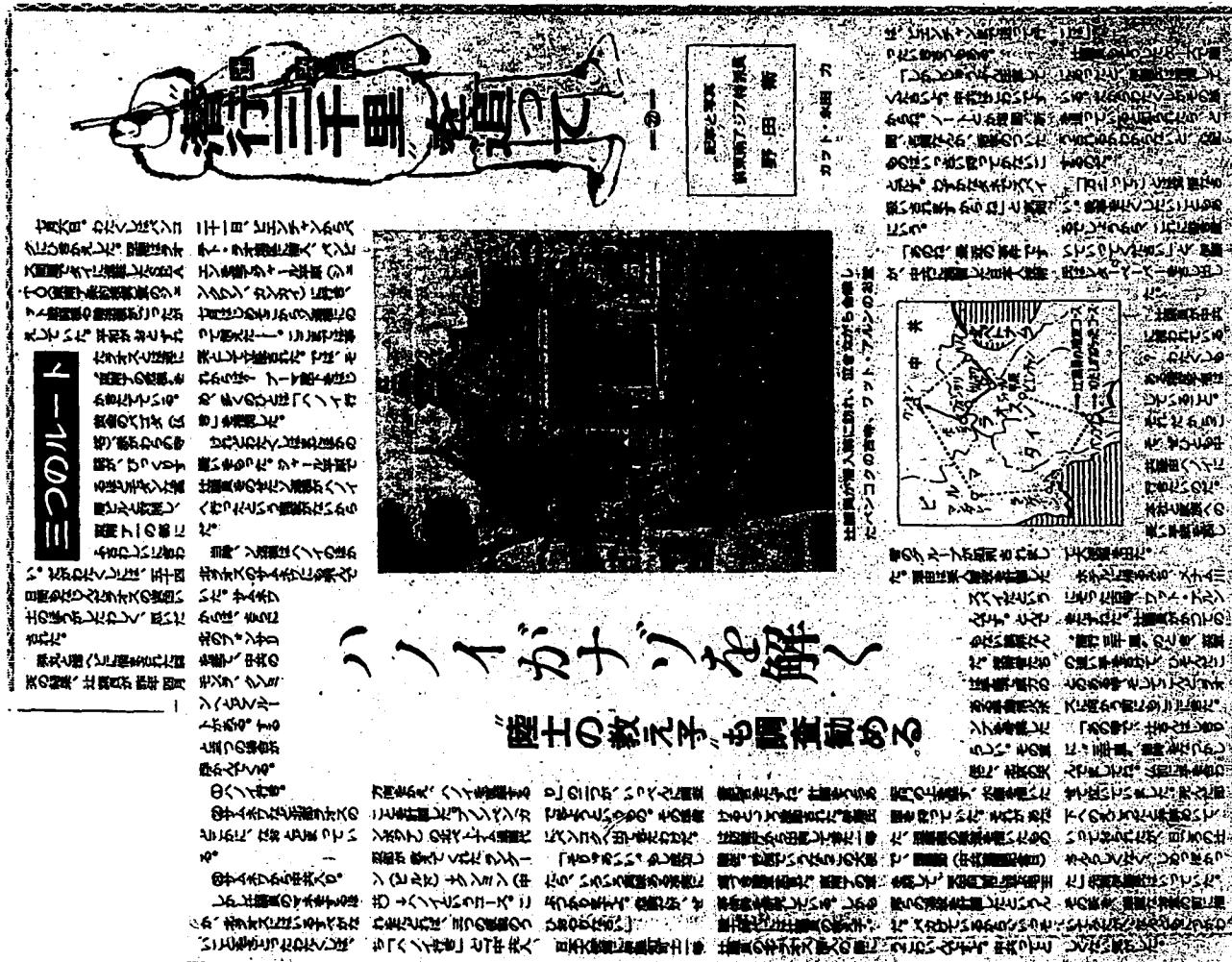
新東南アジア特選
野 田 ル ベ
カット・ホリ・カ

機械の小ちがえ













先生のために"と潜入

力年に生きるナゾの中国人

日本と中国
新規シア特報
野 田 篤



—



中共に消えた元通訳



9/1

11

卷之三

人り居する香港情報=



華商新聞が大見出し
遭中共軟禁
極人物辻政信

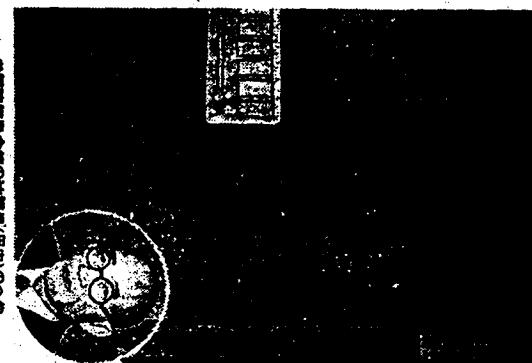
ପାଇଁ ପାଇଁ ପାଇଁ ପାଇଁ ପାଇଁ ପାଇଁ ପାଇଁ ପାଇଁ ପାଇଁ ପାଇଁ

竹のカーテンのかなたへ

2/16

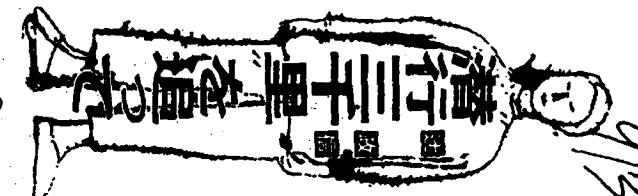
前東南アジア特異風
野 田 菊
カット・水 田 カ

われわれの意図を話す



かつての『漫行』も
逃避ではなかった

A 元參謀は語る



新東洋アジア特選員
野田 篤
カット・水田 力

オレはラオスに行くへ

「ラオス開拓の資金短缺」と社説欄がめさして公電への
トナムの借款ヘイの時、たがい社説欄は異なしてこの
間に一歩をふみたのだったか。
いえ

新規アシフ特販員
野田 新
カット・水田 力



辻氏は生きている

10

甲 丙 南 部

10001



入にひ輔がすみ

新東洋アジア納入用
野田 梅
カット・水田 カ

H/W ATTACHMENT #2 TO FUTA-29874

DATE: OCT. 10, 1962

5

TO : CHINA, R
FROM: CHIEF OF STATION, [REDACTED]

PARSES

NA

EXEMPTIONS Section 16
(A) Privacy
(B) Methods/Sources
(C) Foreign Relations

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2020

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Timbered with yew trees

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3

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131

かし、ニチニシは二元六一年四月一日より出之リス。ガリ、支那
ラオスで考ふれてハノーヴルで出テルル也。カ
、注意を払ひてありであります。
辺政信託は現在支那方面に生存し、其の事
關係方面は日本政府より人質を返送してラオスの支那方面
入り、辺政信託は日本政府より人質を返送してラオスの支那方面
を主導する。この事は未だ、若し、信託は、支那方面に依頼
した。此の場合は辺政信託は、支那方面に依頼
黄沙の問題を考え、出了は、辺政信託は、
四年半で、其の結果、辺政信託は、
了はあります。
計画、立派に運営、順調に進行した為、關係方面日本

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卷之三

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又關係方面より表示依頼は、近政信氏、息子、近藤君が考へ
有能日本で、其の文貌は放送する工作にて、人材へ、當時は
時機未熟であり、爰に關係方面は自ら相談ト考へ、
近藤君、誠意には特々感激してあり、しかし當時、
人事上、環境如何も非常に複雑で、仲々表面に出で
相談する事も難か難い、ことである。

尚、工作、進行状況は、關係方面、進行
依りますと、次、通りで、
先づ近藤君、奥原君、近藤君へ、手紙にて、
手元です。

(2) 又近藤君、信、謹、送、詳細大聞之考へ
櫻鏡、模様之、立証之、

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6

SECRET

Original letter in Chinese.

孫子兵法
兵法之小者下之，大者
大者下之，小者上之，不
復之，小者上之，不
又復之，大者下之，不
復之，大者上之，不
大者下之，大者上之，不
復之，大者上之，不

孫子兵法

廿九

前鶯設法代為查探江政信君米諾之詳細情形，現在所獲得之結果分條詳述於後，茲希鑒悉甚予指未為尚。

根據有關方面之消息，江政信君仍被扣留於中國東南半島內，其生命尚未受到任何威脅。惟中共當局有意加以利用，準備改善後往金馬、東南亞戰略委員會設計部部長並擬命其發表宣言，打擊日美關係及日本在東南亞之地位。但中共右派分子却誤暗中將其釋放，用以取得日本政府在政治上及經濟上之暗中支持。

目前所獲得有關江政信君之一應消息和資料，乃係中共右派分子所供給，故此順便詢及有何資料可以証實江君現在仍然健在於中國東南半島，暨如何進行使江君獲得生還。而中共右派分子所稱日本政府暗中之條件又係如何。以上種種問題，現已均蒙答覆，並蒙將江政信君最後寄致其太太家信之原文轉意見示，現抄錄於左。

江政信君寄致其太太之撫流家信原文轉意。

我現在遇到老朋友 要到另一個地方去赴歷 或許很快就可以回來
萬一有事過留短時間內不能回來 你們不要為我擔心 我把事辦完了 就會
回來的。 一九六一年四月十一日 董於曼谷

上信係一九六一年四月十四日投郵 實際上此信乃係於東南所寫 於曼谷寄
出乃係機外寄複而已。

關於證明江政信君現仍生存於雲南境內 有關方面應允日本政府派遣
代表由東南進入雲南境內與江政信君面晤 以證實江政信君仍健在 倘不願
派出代表深入雲南境內 則可由江君家屬將需江君親自答覆之問題
寫出 而由江政信君透過錄音機錄音 然後將錄音帶交由江君家屬辨
別。

為順利進行使江政信君生還 有關方面要求日本派出重要代表來港親自
碰面 並等將以下列文件面交派來香港之代表 以確定彼等出面時之身
份 而使彼此信心較為堅定。

(一) 中共誣捕江政信之原因

在黨國永珍肺葉赴共區立經過

之政信在黨國永珍肺葉赴共區立經過

四、中共準備改進後起用之政信任東南亞戰略委員會改許志高接任

五、中共右派報暗中報表之目的

六、要來日本政府在政治上及經濟中支持中共產黨改革同盟會從事反共

工作意見書

復根據有關方面之表示，行政信君子之道，惟吾當來港進行營救，其公親當時由於時機並未成熟，故有關方面未嘗親自出面磋商，但對此微君誠意則殊為感動，且當時人事以及環境均甚複雜，因此亦確有難於確實之苦衷也。

至於進行此項工作之程序，據有關方面表示：

首先請以此信內附上之行政信為底稿，向太對照研究，用以証實確

守之正確性。

- (2) 再向之後請詢當來港接洽之經過 以証實當日接見之板報
(3) 倘上述兩項均已獲得証實 諸君派出重要代表來港確商
(4) 關於進入寒寧樓內取出政信君便存之証據 其一應於貴將由日本全
部負擔
(5) 諸君倘需金量專元 以為進行期內之特別開支
(6) 取得過政信君便存之確實証據後 謹方再商談日本政府在政治上經濟
上支持中國共產改革同盟會之保障
(7) 謹方履行協約

以上種種 均係親自摘錄於該話中之要點 特此奉告 故希查照是
幸 倘欲援救過君生還 則尤希把握時機 許可機密為橋

耑此 即頌

大安

林宣謹
一九六二年八月

CONFIDENTIAL

S/1 ATTACHMENT # 1 TO PJDA- 41455

JLB. []

III-579

CONTACT REPORT

DATE AND PLACE: 25 January 1963, Office of the Chief, Foreign Affairs
Section, NPA

PARTICIPANTS : [] , Chief, Foreign Section, NPA;
[]

1. [] casually mentioned that recently there was an article in the Yomiuri newspaper that TSUJI Masanobu, a Diet member who disappeared from Japan and is rumored to be in Communist China, is still alive. [] stated that at one time he gave a fifty-fifty chance that TSUJI may be alive. However, he recently received information that a TO KO KETSU (7118/1321/3381), who befriended TSUJI during World War II, had died in ChiCom and that because of this, he doubted whether TSUJI is alive.

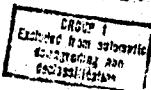
2. [] stated that this TO KO KETSU during WWII had saved TSUJI from being captured by the ChiComs and because of this, TSUJI became very close to him. For a period TO KO KETSU resided in Hongkong, and during this time he was in dire financial straits and it was said that TSUJI frequently sent him financial assistance. Within the past two years TO KO KETSU left for ChiCom and there it was learned recently he had committed suicide. [] explained that when TO KO KETSU went to ChiCom this may have had something to do with TSUJI going there. TO KO KETSU was either confined by house arrest or actually imprisoned, and because of mistreatment had decided to take his own life. [] stated that if TSUJI had gone to ChiCom to see TO KO KETSU, he would have met the same fate; that is, be imprisoned by the ChiComs.

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- ✓ 2 - HQs
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EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

(2)(A) Privacy

(2)(B) Methods/Sources

(2)(C) Foreign Relations

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Date: 2005