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Operational
FUKUDA Masachi

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

KUFIRE SECTION I

Enclosure:

- 1. 32 page statement as descr above (ENCLOSURE)

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

- (2)(A) Privacy
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- (2)(G) Foreign Relations

DESENSITIZED

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Encl 1 K. F. J. 866
10 June 1954

SECRET ~~KAZUKI~~

INTERVIEW

Permanent Address: 4411 Oaza Kusokyu, Nishi Otsu-mura, Kamikawa-gun, Tochigi Ken

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

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

Birthdate : 5 November 1914

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

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

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

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

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

II. Immediately following my graduation on 30 November 1936, I was assigned to the Shibuya Military Police Squad, Tokyo Military Police Unit (led by Colonel SAKAMOTO Toshima (0978/2609 0193/7456), where I served under the command of Lieutenant Colonel TAJUBA Minoru (1795/3944 1395), Chief, Shibuya Squad at that time.

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

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

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

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

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

AKIRA Akira (7022/5851 2597), ex-captain, cavalry, and chief, Southern Area Research Institute.

TAKEDA Kuchihiko (3944/0022 0948/0850), a general

KAWASHIMA Yoshiyuki (1557/1497 5030/0037), a general

OKADA Shunsei (1129/1157 0719/2494)

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

A. Frenchman: CHIRARIE (phonetic)

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

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

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

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

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

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D. Java:

SAEJI KIRANANDU (phonetic), (phonetic) (phonetic)

JIYAN GABIRU (phonetic), language instructor

REDFERUDO (LESTOLD), press reporter

Approximately twenty resident students

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

French reporter, COMU RUI (phonetic)

Jewish reporter, LAUFOLD

I have forgotten the names of two others.

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

of ISAMITSU (phonetic), who was later arrested for his role in the Largo case, became known to the military police.

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

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

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

V. Around June 1939 the Foreign Affairs Squad was temporarily established as an independent office. I worked here under the supervision of Second Lieutenant WADA. In January 1940, this office was established as an independent Foreign Affairs Section and Major NONURA (6851/2625) was selected as its first chief.



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This section consisted of the British-American subsection (headed by warrant officer SHOTO Tsune (2704/2609 1603), German subsection (headed by warrant officer UMITA (1129/U.D 7506), Soviet-French subsection (headed by warrant officer SUGIMORI (2619/2773) and General Affairs subsection (headed by warrant officer OMA (1420/3944).

I was assigned to the Soviet-French subsection and my primary concern was in Soviet affairs. Sergeant-Major UEHARA Hideo (0026/3526) and I were assigned to the Soviet Mission and the rest of the subsection were assigned to Nikolai Churakh. UEHARA concentrated on the diplomatic department and I concentrated on military officials.

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

Language instructors:

SATO Kenjiro (0146/5671 0948/0001)

KURITA Takeru (7715/3944 6591/3948)

TAKIHO Atsushi (3944/0108 *ATSUSHI)

OTSUKA Chiyo (1129/1046 0578/0108)

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

KAWAZUMI Tadasu (1557/6037 1813/7160)

Drivers:

SHIMIZU Koyoshi (3237/3055 *KOYOSHI)

TANABE Yoshi (3944/6708 *YOSHI)

SUZUKI Koi (6875/2606 *KOI)

TANAKA Haruo (3944/0022 2504/3068)

I have forgotten the names of three other drivers.

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I also occasionally visited the Trade Commissioner, Yoshikazu Inoue (0677/3944 5651).

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

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

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

I was promoted to sergeant-major on 1 December 1941 and my first daughter Hatsue (0443/3066) was born on 20 December 1941.

Immediately thereafter, I was assigned the task of investigating the movements of White Russians residing in Tokyo in addition to the movements of the military attaches to the Soviet Mission. Sergeant-Major KIDUCHI Yuji (2606/0365) who had been heading this subsection prior to my promotion to sergeant-major, was replaced by Warrant Officer MOTOKAWA Satoru (2609/1557) and MASARANI (2973/3704) (believed to be now a Public Safety Investigation Agency member either in Okayama, Hiroshima, or Yamaguchi) was appointed Section Chief. Sergeant-Major UMIARA was promoted to second lieutenant and transferred out of the subsection. Consequently, I was in fact in charge of Soviet relations. Thereafter, I kept myself occupied gathering information requested by the spy squad.

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

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

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

There also existed a fascist society centered around FOROTIACFU (FOROTIACOV Flagent I), KIPUKAIFU (KIPRAEV), SEKBYORFU (SAMANOV), AKHBA OFU (ABROSOV), PETORIN (PETLIN), RUGAROFU (ROUSANOV), NERUTSUBOFU (NEROTSEV) etc. They were generally referred to as the anti-SERGI Faction. They opposed SERGI, former prelate of Nicholai Church in favor of the Japanese prelate 1940/6851 4107/0001. The pre-SERGI faction opposed this fascist society from a

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

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

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

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

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

Concerning Operation K

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In addition to taking charge of trailing and observing the Soviet Embassy, I utilised all the persons frequenting the Embassy - new arrivals YAMAGUCHI Sato (1477/0556 SATO), YOKOYAMA Setsuko (2897/1477) ¹⁴⁷⁷ SETSU/1311 in addition to those previously mentioned - by establishing liaison with them. I also maintained surveillance over the White Russians as indicated in a previous paragraph.

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

IX. Concerning Operation Interception

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

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

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

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Investigation by me revealed the following:

- Tomonaga (2073/0054 2009/0005), Tokyo agent for TBS News.
- Yoshio Ippel (9915 0001/1527), part-time employee, Toho Studios.
- Shiroshi Ohaja (0103/4258 5015), friendly with Soviet consul IVAN V
PIJTE SEMENOV
- Mina (0005/6544 fu), FUYUKIJI SAKAYAMA's dentist
- Yoshi (4335/6752 YOSHI), a widow, who had a number of foreign

acquaintances including a native of Siam.

Around July 1945, the Military Police Unit underwent a structural reorganization. The Foreign Affairs Section was assimilated into the Tokko Police Unit and divided into companies. Soviet relations were assigned to the OBATA (1129/UD 7515) was the original company commander but he was relieved by first lieutenant OBATA (0022/2525) because of illness. I will explain the details fully in a subsequent paragraph. I was in charge of Soviet relations at that time. I was promoted to warrant officer in December 1944. I had qualified in the examination for officer candidates' school but the school was being suspended because of the intensity of the air raids. Although I was scheduled for an appointment to a second lieutenant around the end of September, I became a casualty on 25 September and left the Army.

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

Concerning the Conditions Existing during the Final Phase of the War

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

At that time, we were located in the Chuifu-no Ioseo Barracks, Surugadai, Ganda.
The entire building had been requisitioned by Tokko Police Unit, Tokyo Military
Police Air Headquarters, (Commanding officer, at that time, was Lieutenant Colonel
FUJIMU (5571/6031)).

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

Emperor's Broadcast concerning the Termination of Hostilities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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orders were to be permitted without special orders. He emphasized that those were orders from the battalion commander. Regarding the role of a war unit, I replied that the Emperor had held an extended conference with Japan's supreme governing body and had reached the momentous decision to terminate the war. I also cajoled him with "The battalion commander's instructions to you were originally issued by a confused group of Konoe Division officers who are unfamiliar with the prevailing situation" and other deceptive statements. I finally persuaded him to comply with my request. Moreover, he agreed to cooperate with the Military Police. I also instructed the NHK employees to refrain from engaging in any activity unless it was directed by the Military Police and gained their confidence by promising them a full explanation by noon. Staff members of the Konoe Division accompanied by Second Lieutenant TAKEMURA (4554/0022) from the War Ministry came to me with War Ministry orders announcing that the Emperor had reversed his decision to terminate hostilities and that I was directed to suspend the broadcast and return to my headquarters with my squad. Suspecting intrigue from the insurgents, I immediately cautioned the employees of NHK and the commanding officer of the guard unit, and reported the incident to Military Police Headquarters. Major CHISAKI (0578/1505) arrived in a side-car and, retaining the Military Police at the broadcasting station, he tricked Major TAKEMURA into leaving the premises with him.

In this manner, the minority group of insurgents were all taken into custody by the Military Police without any trouble, due to the superior planning of the Military Police. Subsequently, the recording was transported to NHK escorted by the First Division under the command of Major-General TATSUNO (6591/1569), Chief of the General Staff. The broadcast was conducted under my direct supervision. The Japanese public perceived their first glimpse of peace by virtue of the Imperial edict.

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

Concerning Post-War Conditions

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

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

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

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was changed to Foreign Relations Section and I (KAKOTO Kakoto (1066/2609 6134))
staff member of Military Police Headquarters and chief of the entire Tokyo Section
was assigned Section Chief. I continued to be in charge of Soviet trade relations,
heading Sub-section #3, Foreign Relations Section composed of twenty-eight persons.
The primary job confronting the military police was to pacify the bellicose forces
opposing surrender. The Foreign Relations Section was assigned to guarantee order
during the debarkation of American troops. In order to safeguard General MacArthur's
arrival at Atsugi Airfield, I mobilized two truckloads of military police.
However, since General MacArthur felt that a military police escort was not required,
I withdrew my men and resigned the task to the police.

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

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

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

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

The Start of my Civilian Life

With the conclusion of my approximately ten years service as a military police, I was compelled to find civilian means to support my wife and child. At that time, the living conditions of the vanquished Japanese inhabitants were deplorable. At the time of demobilization, I received twenty-five pieces of canned food, five shu of rice, several items of clothing, and about one hundred fifty yen. Although I had a little in my savings, the road immediately ahead was dark and foreboding. All of my fellow associates had fled from and I alone remained. Around November 1945, I received my first summons to appear at the residual headquarters of the Military Police Unit (presently occupied by the Tax Office - in front of the streetcar stop at the bottom of the Kudan). Colonel YAMADA (147/3154), former Chief of the Foreign Affairs Section, Military Police Headquarters was in charge. I was questioned about American prisoners. Since I had been assigned to Soviet relations and was in no way connected with the United States Forces, I was summarily permitted to return home.

Around this period, I encountered KATO Tokuzo (0502/5671 6260/0036), a middle school classmate. He had accumulated money during the war as a merchant in steel products and he requested me to join him in a business venture. I frequented his shop regularly working as a sort of a broker.

Around the latter part of October 1945, YAMANE Zenichiro (3256/6708 0810/0002/6745), employed by the European-American Department of the Mainichi visited me and introduced me to ITO Genji (0122/5671 0937/3112), ITO Yuji (0122/5671 4348/0022) and KANEDA Takashi (6535/6752 2976) (All fellow-classmates of YAMANE while he was studying foreign languages in Tokyo), three former inter-

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

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

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

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

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



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Although the business had been making progress up to that point, ITO Genji began negotiating in illegal paper transactions and the association started to assume the appearance of a Japanese Communist organ because of ITO's frequent contacts with the Communist Party and Third Secretary "ADAMURA" of the Soviet Embassy. This situation led to an incident, ITO became ill, and the business began to deteriorate. At this juncture, the business was reorganized and BABA Hideo (7450/1023 4423/7160), publishing head of the Mainichi Newspaper Company, Chief of the Russia Section, Representative of the Right-Wing Socialist Party and present mayor of the city of Ikuta was selected as our representative.

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

The Japanese Communist Party responded by voicing their opposition; they dispatched attorney KUSUMAYASHI Yoshio (2692/2351 5030/7160) to obtain a financial settlement for ITO; they created general disorder and a series of incidents. However, ITO was eventually defeated by his own malpractices and rejected by the Japanese Communists. Around August, I lost interest in the business because differences of opinion and resigned. NATO passed away soon after.

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

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

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conscious, I was requested to cooperate with them as an unofficial member of the Investigation Section. Thereafter, I again permitted my presence to be felt among the Russians and proceeded to collect information as in the past. My principle contacts during that period were SMITH, BROWN, and JONES. The Investigation Section supplied me with information pertaining to Russians and the Communist Party but I never mentioned the fact that I had handled those affairs during my years of service with the Military Police.

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

I continued working for the Internal Affairs Ministry until around April 1947, when the Internal Affairs Ministry halted operations (By order of the Occupation Forces). After April 1947, I was employed by the Inakawa Physical and Chemical Research Institute (I assisted SHWETS Zina in obtaining employment with this company located on the eighth floor of the Marunouchi Building, through the efforts of ANGE Takeo (4377/2037 2976/7160).

I cannot contact with the Occupation Forces at this time. While I was with the Inakawa Physical and Chemical Research Institute, a fat man (FOREM) came frequently to visit Zina. That is how I became aware of him. I was introduced to him for the first time around May 1947. While I was in the Marunouchi Building, two foreigners came to see me unexpectedly. One was a nisei in uniform; the other was wearing a green gabardine suit. Since they had come to escort me in a jeep,

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

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

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

[Handwritten signature]

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

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

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

1. MATSUDA Kazuru (3022/2525 1943)

He was born and raised in Japan and is a graduate of Amami University

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

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

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

2. TANAKAWA Haruo (3769/1556 2532/3948) (2 Imabuchi-cho, Kita-ku, police Inspector, RRP)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

a. KUDA (0948/1658/3944) Sergeant in charge of information, Itabashi Police Station. Encountering difficulties in implementing my orders to investigate the Soviets residing with in his jurisdiction, he had come to me twice for professional assistance. The information requested was on MIKULIN and MOODISHKIN. Since I had previously questioned these people, I supplied KUDA with a brief resume of their chronological history, personality and character. That was the extent of my association with KUDA.

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

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

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

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

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

I have met neither this foreigner or the Metropolitan Police Board official since then.

6. YOSHINO Goseemon (0679/6851/0063/1553/5898/7024) and KAWABE Satoshi (6851/0656 6170) of Public Safety, Third Section, Metropolitan Police Board have visited me (1951) at my home approximately five times. I have reported these events and submitted their name cards to you. As I recall, KAWADA (3109/3944) a police inspector, who was formerly with the Foreign Affairs Section (Metropolitan Police Board) and is presently assigned to Public Safety Third Section has known AFANASIEV for some time. When AFANASIEV was preparing to sell his house in Itabashi, KAWADA and I met unexpectedly at his house. Since he had been a casual acquaintance, I did not recognize him but he recognized me immediately and related the incident to his fellow-workers KAWABE and YOSHINO, eight staff members of the Japan Communist Party and about the Russian Society. I answered their questions tactfully, and, as I recollect, I presented you with a detailed report of the questioning. I recall being annoyed at the persistent and spirited tactics employed by YOSHINO. I also recall the caustic remarks with which I countered him.

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

5. Association with Americans.

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

b. During the morning of 3 January 1951, I was visited by two foreigners. One was a slim foreigner about forty-five years old and the other was a Jasei in uniform. We were just preparing to visit my wife's home for the New Year's festivities and the children were impatiently urging us to go. Consequently, we were only able to converse for approximately ten minutes. I cannot recall the purpose of that particular visit. All I can recall is that he received information pertaining to the Church case from me on that occasion, I cannot recall discussing anything

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about PLANNING.

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

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

31 January 1954

/s/ Masuichi FUKUDA (Thumbprint)