

SECRET CONTROL

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP

Washington, D.C.

COUNTRY: Japan; Europe.

SUBJECT: Japanese Wartime Military Missions in Europe.

DATE OF INFORMATION: 1940 - 1945, with earlier background.

EVALUATION: E-2.

REFERENCES: (a) Japanese Wartime Intelligence Activities in Northern Europe: SSU, 20 September 1946, DB #1225 (pages 1-5, 22-24).
(b) ONODERA, Major General Makoto -- Biographical Sketch of: SSU, 25 September 1946, DB #1226.

1. The following information was obtained from the subject of Reference (b) at the time of his interrogation at Sugamo Prison, Tokyo (6 May - 20 July 1946), by a representative of SSU.

2. ONODERA gives this account of military missions which the Japanese maintained in Europe prior to and throughout the war:

A. Organizations

The four organizations represented by Japanese military officials on duty in Europe were --

- i. The Army General Staff. Home office of the Military Attachés and their assistants.
- ii. The Arms Administration Directorate. Assigned to it were foreign representatives both traveling and resident. These resident were sent only to Germany, Italy and Great Britain, or at the end of the war to Spain and perhaps Switzerland. They came under the authority of the Military Attaché and the engineer or ordnance specialists in his office.
- iii. The Air Force. Its representatives came under the authority of the Military Attaché.
- iv. Political Bureau of the War Ministry. Under its authority, though immediately responsible to the Military Attaché in the country of their residence, were student officers chosen from specialists in all military subjects. They spent from one to three years abroad.

Note: The last three agencies were subordinate to the War Ministry. However, as the war developed, almost all officers representing them were given missions directly by Imperial General Staff Headquarters.

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Date: 2005

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B. Military Attachés

- i. Diplomatic Representatives. These were accredited members of diplomatic missions appointed by the Prime Minister. Their names were officially published.
- ii. Officers on Special Missions. Appointments were made by the General Staff through the Foreign Ministry. Names were not published.

The total number of Military Attachés and Assistant Military Attachés formed part of the Table of Organization of the General Staff. As the war developed, new posts were required and Military Attachés and Assistant Military Attachés were sent out as special appointees; in Spain, for instance, the Attaché was for a long time considered as on a special mission. The majority of the Assistant Military Attachés also came under this classification.

After the outbreak of war in the Pacific many posts were made free, and consequently a number of Military Attaché posts were recognized as part of the diplomatic organization at that time.

C. Authority

- i. The Military Attaché derived his authority directly from the Chief of the General Staff. However, current matters (including reports on the general situation) were sent to the Assistant Chief of Staff. Administrative matters were addressed to the Quartermaster General. Only the most important and urgent matters were referred directly to the Chief of the General Staff.
- ii. All directives were issued officially by the Chief of the General Staff. Within the General Staff, the Chief of the Department II was in charge of intelligence in foreign countries. Consequently, although he was not responsible for communications, he was the real director of U.S. activities.

The 8th Section of Department II acted in an advisory capacity to the Chief of the Department II. This section was in charge of analysis of reports and worked in close coordination with the Foreign Section of the Political Bureau of the War Ministry.

All business concerning a given Military Attaché was studied and prepared by the special section in charge of the country in which he was stationed. On the basis of this work reports and directives were written jointly by the 8th Section and the Chief of the Department II. Some directives were initiated by a special section of Imperial Headquarters. In such cases they were approved also by the 8th Section.

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D. Targets

Cities listed below names of target countries are those having Military Attaché posts to which the target in question was assigned.

<u>USSR</u>	<u>Western Allies (U.S., Gr. Brit., France)</u>	<u>Germany</u>
Moscow	Paris, Vichy	Berlin (always con- sidered a special mission)
Warsaw (until 1939 the headquarters in Europe for intelligence against the USSR)	Madrid (after the civil war) Lisbon (after Sept. 1939)	Vienne (until the Anschluss) Budapest (after the Anschluss) Bern
Helsinki		
Stockholm		
Riga (incl. Tallinn, Kaunas)		
Bucharest (special mission until 1939 (?))		
Budapest		
Sofia		
Athens		
Teheran		
Bahai		

As the war progressed, all posts were instructed to concentrate on the western Allies.

E. Special Directives

Certain Military Attachés were assigned special and secret missions from time to time by the Chief of the General Staff. ONODERA cites the following three special directives to the Military Attaché at Berlin --

- i. In 1936 this office was given a highly secret political and sabotage mission, the result of an agreement between the German and Japanese General Staffs to support and further subversive political activities within the USSR. Later, in time of war, these activities were to be used for fifth column purposes. The plan comprised two separate operations:
 - a. Against the Ukraine. This was centered around the personality of RAMAT, a Russian exile active in Germany and Poland. He was to be financed jointly by the Japanese and the Germans, the latter agreeing to carry out technical details. (ONODERA had known RAMAT when he was stationed in Riga. At that time RAMAT was connected with an espionage organization and was in touch with two women who worked for the Japanese Military Attaché's office:

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Nina SCIBANERADZE, who subsequently married an American and went to Cairo, and Mrs. MACHDARWIDZE (f), the wife of a Georgian officer in the Polish Army.)

- b. Against the Caucasus region. This was headed by a non-German agent of the Abwehr but was entirely under Japanese control. The Germans had called off their official participation in the plan at the time of the signing of the RIBBENTROP-MOLOTOV pact in August 1939. However, the Japanese continued until the outbreak of the Russo-German war when, ONODERA says, they transferred their share of the activity to Abwehr Abt II. The Japanese in charge of directing this work from the office of the Japanese Military Attaché at Berlin were YAMAMOTO and HIGUCHI.
- ii. When General BANZAI was M.A. at Berlin he was given the special assignment of observing and reporting on over-all European political developments which might affect Japan. All Japanese Attachés in Europe received orders to send copies of their political reports directly to BANZAI.
- iii. General BANZAI was also ordered to organize a central intelligence bureau concerned only with the USSR. All Attachés were ordered to send related material directly to him. ONODERA says that the plan failed because the proper sources were not available in Germany.

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