

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

PLEASE CLEAR WITH OFFICE
OF ORIGIN BEFORE INITIATING
ACTION BASED ON THIS MEMO-
RANDUM

SECRET CONTROL

STRATEGIC SERVICES UNIT, WAR DEPARTMENT
Washington, D.C.

2 October 1946

COUNTRY: Japan, Poland.
SUBJECT: Japanese Wartime Collaboration with the Polish Intelligence Service; with Appendix, Japanese Specialists on Poland and Polish Wartime Activities in the Far East.

NOTE: This account is supplementary to the more general one, with background, given on pages 14-17 of Reference (a), and should therefore be used in conjunction with the latter.

DATE OF INFORMATION: 1940-1945
EVALUATION: B-3 for both Japanese and German material.
REFERENCE: (a) Japanese Wartime Intelligence Activities in Northern Europe: SSU, 30 Sept. 1946, DB #1226.
(b) ONODERA, Major General Makoto -- Biographical Sketch of: SSU, 25 Sept. 1946, DB #1224.

1. The following information, with the exception of that under the last two headings prior to the Appendix, was obtained from the subject of Reference (b) during his interrogation at Sugamo Prison, Tokyo (6 May - 20 July 1946), by a representative of SSU.

2. Page, paragraph and line numbers which are among the subject headings hereinafter used refer to Reference (a), and items appearing beneath such headings may be considered as footnotes to or continuations of corresponding items in Reference (a).

14/1/4-9

One of the JAKUBIC family (see below) was a member of this Polish-Japanese club, and a Col. SASAKI who visited Poland -- ONODERA cites him as an example -- was invited to stay with the family.

14/5/8-11

Again despite the existence of a state of war between Japan and Poland and despite the formal alliance and working arrangement of the latter country's forces in exile with the British, ONODERA was, through RYBINSKI, several times in direct contact with General NIKOLSKI and the Polish General Staff in London.

15/2/1-8; 15/3/1-4

DB #1226 In addition to providing RYBINSKI with protective cover, a

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

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

~~SECRET CONTROL~~

salary and communication facilities, ONOGUMA gave him information under the following headings:

- i. Soviet troop movements in Europe and Asia (from Tokyo, German, Hungarian and Finnish sources).
- ii. War potential of the USSR (Tokyo and German sources).
- iii. Soviet Army U.S. (German sources).
- iv. Technical developments in Germany and the USSR (German sources).

15/3/43

Working at the Japanese Embassy in Berlin, JARZYKO, KUNENICZ was assisted by a Polish woman named BAPENKA who had a job as secretary in the Manchurian Legation. There she collaborated with First Secretary HOSHINO and Attaches KASAI and YAMABA; sometimes with NAKAGUSA, the Manchurian Consul at Hamburg. (HOSHINO was a cover name used by General AKINUSA, one of the best Japanese specialists on Soviet intelligence, who had been sent to Berlin as a Manchurian diplomat with the special mission of working through the Poles against the USSR. He traveled back and forth frequently between Berlin and Warsaw.) Their reports went to MIYOSHI (at Riga before the Soviet occupation, later at Helsinki) and were forwarded by him via the Japanese courier to Stockholm.

About the middle of 1941 JARZYKO was arrested in Berlin by the S.S. His interrogation revealed the whole Polish network, as well as the extent of Japanese participation in it and the role of the so-called "FRANK" (RYBICKI) in Stockholm. ONOGUMA relates that about this time he was planning to take RYBICKI with him on a trip to Berlin. The latter's visa had been obtained from the Germans with such facility that ONOGUMA became suspicious; on examining it and comparing it with his own he found that it had a special marking. Therefore he thought it wiser to have RYBICKI remain in Stockholm, and when he arrived in Berlin he found his decision justified upon learning of JARZYKO's arrest. JARZYKO also was arrested, and in her possession the Germans found a hair brush whose handle contained a microfilm report on German Army eastern front U.S. (ONOGUMA was shown this by Col. BOHLEDER -- Chief, Abwehr III F -- as proof that the Poles had been working against the Germans.)

The German Government protested officially to the Japanese Ambassador at Berlin, SHIMIZU, who ONOGUMA says attempted to clear himself by putting the blame on the office of the Japanese Military Attaché at Stockholm. OKUDA immediately telegraphed to Tokyo demanding to be recalled and threatening to commit hara-kiri if he was not. (The reply from Tokyo was a long time in coming and when OKUDA finally received it -- the attack on Pearl Harbor having meanwhile taken place -- he was too busy with other matters to be further concerned about it.) RYBICKI remained for a long time thereafter in SHIMIZU's office, though the Germans never ceased exerting pressure for his dismissal. SHIMIZU, the chief of S. S. Okuda, came to ONOGUMA

- 2 -

~~SECRET CONTROL~~

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

~~SECRET CONTROL~~

and demanded a list of KYUSHUKUNI's agents in Germany and Poland, threatening to protest to Tokyo through NIPPONTRON or KUNITSU if it was not given. However, OKUDA ignored this demand and it was not until almost three years later that the Swedish Government intervened and KYUSHUKUNI was expelled (see below).

Japan's (and presumably others as well) clue in the hands of the Gestapo. Or German account on the affair see below, Translation of OKUDA's Statement.

15/3/3-8

OKUDA, Japanese Consul in Königsberg, had formerly taught Russian in the Japanese language school at Berlin, where KASAI and YASUDA (see first paragraph of above item) had been among his pupils. His Königsberg office being the center of the Polish network located in that city and in Lituania (Lithuania), he was assisted by two Poles named PAUL and ADAM whom he had taken with him when he moved from Lithuania to East Prussia after the Soviet invasion. These two worked under the leadership of JASZCZ and, as indicated in Reference (2), were in contact with members of the Polish resistance movement in Lituania and the neighboring area.

In Lituania SUGIURA had received their reports and sent them by Japanese courier to Riga, where HIRAKAWA (then working in OKUDA's office) gave them to Col. BRZESKINSKI, the Polish Military Attaché (later assigned to Stockholm); he in turn forwarded them to London. From Königsberg reports were sent -- still by Japanese courier -- to Berlin, where they were taken by JAFUSIC and dispatched to London via HIRAKAWA and BRZESKINSKI, both at this time in Stockholm. These reports were concerned with Soviet movements in Lithuania, the Soviet Army and Air Force, and German troop concentrations.

OKUDA claims to be ignorant of further details of SUGIURA's organization and activities, but the account which he has given definitely confirms the essential pattern of the more detailed story given below under the heading, SIBU Letter: Japanese Espionage in the Reich. As for OKUDA's ultimate whereabouts, inquiries made in July 1946 of the Japanese Foreign Office by U.S. authorities in Japan were met with the statement that he had remained in Lituania. PAUL was heard by OKUDA to have escaped and reached Turkey.

15/4/1-3

The Bialystok-Minsk-Smolensk network was organized by Col. GAN (Polish I.S. officer) in 1933. HIRAKAWA arranged for information gathered by its agents to be picked up as railway stations by the Japanese couriers traveling back and forth between Tokyo, Moscow and Berlin. In Germany it was received by JAFUSIC of the Berlin Embassy. It was forwarded to Stockholm and from there it went to London.

The system functioned successfully through 1940, until one of the couriers missed a connection and contact was lost. A plan was made to renew

- 3 -

~~SECRET CONTROL~~

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

~~SECRET CONTROL~~

it by sending to Moscow a Polish I.S. officer with the cover name of "TOMAS", who had remained in Warsaw since 1939. All preparations to do this, including assignment of the password by which he was to make himself known to YAMAGATA, the Japanese Military Attaché in Moscow, had been completed when outbreak of the Russo-German war made the execution impossible.

15/5/5-7

Information obtained from the underground Polish resistance movement was gathered at the Manchurian Consulate in Warsaw (until its closing early in 1942) by TOMAS (above paragraph) and WIERCZYNSKI, who spoke Japanese and had formerly been employed in the Japanese Embassy at Warsaw. They worked under the direction of KOSCIUSKO (AKIKUSA) and forwarded their findings via Japanese couriers to Berlin, whence the information reached Stockholm and London.

15/5/1-3

WIERCZYNSKI claims to know no details of the relationship of RYBI-KOWSKI with his sources in Finland, or of the types of intelligence exchanged. He states that before the invasion of the Baltic countries RYBI-KOWSKI received information from Finnish contacts in Riga, Latvia; later liaison was carried out by a member of the Finnish I.S. who came to Stockholm for that purpose. Many of the reports from Helsinki were sent to Stockholm through OGIWICHI and the Japanese diplomatic pouch; others, WIERCZYNSKI thinks, were transmitted by U.S. diplomatic couriers. (He explains this opinion by the fact that U.S. officials in Sweden and Finland were interested in Soviet intelligence.) RYBI-KOWSKI's Finnish sources functioned until August 1944.

15/5/2-4

The two Polish agents at Narva, Estonia, covered Soviet troop movements and transportation of war material, sending their reports to Helsinki via a member of the Finnish I.S. Later, after 1940, they established direct communication with Great Britain over the northern route.

One of the Poles working for RYBI-KOWSKI at Riga, Latvia, was named KUBIENKOWSKI; the other was a woman whose name began with "N" and ended with "KA." Before 1940 they were in direct contact with RYBI-KOWSKI and OGIWICHI. After the Soviet invasion they communicated through the same member of the Finnish I.S. who was in liaison with the Poles at Narva, and through Estonian sailors in MAASING's organization. They ceased operations after the beginning of the Russo-German war.

15/5/4-11

The group of Polish agents in the Ural and Caucasus regions of Russia had taken refuge there after the defeat of Poland in 1939. Among them were former members of the Polish I.S. who had been organized and briefed by GANC and RYBI-KOWSKI before their departure.

- 4 -

~~SECRET CONTROL~~

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

16/6/1 SP.

According to ORODERA, the cause of the compromise in 1942 of the Moscow source was for a while believed by the Poles to have been a leak which occurred when the Japanese passed on the information obtained to the Germans. Evidence subsequently given at trials of the persons involved, however, revealed that it had actually lain in the penetration of Polish codes by the Soviets.

The Expulsion of RYBIANSKI

At the beginning of 1944 the Germans finally succeeded in obtaining Swedish support for the expulsion of RYBIANSKI, and General ORODERA -- head of the Attaché Section of the Swedish General Staff -- came to ORODERA privately and told him that the Swedish Government had positive evidence that "FRANK" was an international spy, working for all and against all; therefore, unless ORODERA promised to get rid of him at once, the government would take official action. ORODERA tried in vain to get this decision changed by appealing to PETERSEN and RASTEN of the Swedish I.S.; he was finally obliged to arrange for RYBIANSKI's departure. At first he considered sending him to Finland, where RASTEN (Chief of the Finnish I.S.) was willing to receive him, but after several months RYBIANSKI went to England, and then later to Italy. ORODERA's last message from him was received at the end of 1945 and came from the headquarters of General ANDERS' Army.

Before leaving for England, RYBIANSKI made an agreement to send ORODERA information from there for which he was to be paid in dollars. His reports were to be signed "JOHANSSON" and were to be handed to ORODERA by BRZEZEWINSKI or one of the latter's assistants. ORODERA was to reach RYBIANSKI through a Pole named STEFAN GAWCZAK. His letters were to be inscribed with three names: Mr. BERG, REZAK, and STEFAN. ORODERA received about 25 letters from this source.

At first in the summer of 1944 the information was good. It concerned Allied military activities in India and Burma. At the end of the year it began to deteriorate; the reports then told of an impending British attack on Borneo which was belied by all other developments of the war. They gave much information about Japanese war crimes, and stories about the low morale of the Japanese troops. At this time ORODERA became convinced that he was receiving deception material; however, he continued to send money, paying in all about 10,000 American dollars for the information. He feels sure that it all went to the British, but he declares himself more than happy to have paid this price for the entry of RYBIANSKI into Great Britain. After his three and a half years of work in a Japanese office it was evident that some price would have to be paid, and ORODERA says that at heart he would much rather think of RYBIANSKI as having sent deception material, thus remaining to the end loyal to the cause of the western Allies.

After the German surrender ORODERA received occasional personal letters from RYBIANSKI and two messages from Col. GANO. They all came through BRZEZEWINSKI's office. One of GANO's messages announced the impending Soviet

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

~~SECRET CONTROL~~

declaration of war against Japan, and the other gave details of the movement of ten Russian divisions to the Far Eastern front.

Polish-Japanese Contacts After N-J Day

HO SUI's contacts with the Poles continued even after the Japanese surrender. He says that in October 1945 BRZEZEWICZSKI came to see him on behalf of Col. GANO, asked if he was in need of money, and said that if he was not on good terms with the new Japanese government the Poles would take care of him and his family. In January, 1946, when the Japanese repatriation party was in Naples, SHIMIZU was interviewed by a French colonel named GODEFRAY who showed him a letter from Col. GANO recommending the best treatment for SHIMIZU -- "a faithful friend of Poland." He still has absolute confidence in his prestige with the Poles.

STACHOWICZ G. DORNA

SHIMIZU says that in 1944 a young Pole who gave his name as DORNA came to the Military Attaché's office and was interviewed by Ass't M. A. FICGOSHI. Saying that he had escaped from Poland and was on his way to America, he offered his services to the Japanese. FICGOSHI introduced him to SHIMIZU, but he made a very bad impression and it was decided to break off contact immediately. SHIMIZU denies that DORNA said anything about having formerly worked for the Abwehr or having been directed to Stockholm by the Japanese Military Attaché's office in Berlin.

SIPO Letter: Japanese Espionage in the Reich

The following letter dated July 1941, with subject indicated as above, was sent from the Chief of the SIPO to Reichsmarschall GOEBBES and marked 'Personal':

"1.

"Since 1939, the counter-espionage section has informed us that SHIMIZU, formerly Japanese Consul at Kowno, ~~Kowno~~/then Vice Consul at Prague, and who, since the beginning of March of this year, has been in charge of the Japanese Consulate at Koenigsberg, was to be considered as a friend of England and of Poland. Since the time he was at Kowno, he has drawn attention to himself by his particular interest in German military affairs.

"In his new position at the Consulate at Koenigsberg SHIMIZU has been so active in his intelligence work that his stay in Koenigsberg threatens to break down the good relations which exist between Germany and Japan. The Governor General proposes to have SHIMIZU withdrawn through the intermediary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

"Associated with SHIMIZU in the intelligence service is a Pole named Jan-Stanislaw KUCZ, born 18 November 1909 at Puskow, whom SHIMIZU knew at Kowno and whom he had naturalized as a Japanese. SHIMIZU knew another Pole at Kowno, Jerry KUCZOWICZ ~~JAKUBICZ~~, born 4 March 1905 at Swieciany. He also obtained Japanese citizenship for the latter.

- 6 -

~~SECRET CONTROL~~

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

~~SECRET CONTROL~~

"The Consul SHIMAZU is not, however, the only Japanese diplomat having Poles in his service. The above-named KUCIOWICZ worked at the Japanese Embassy in Berlin. A Polish woman, Salomea LAPINSKA, born 17 November 1914 at Loby, naturalized Japanese, is employed at the Embassy of Manchukuo at Berlin. She is supposed to work there as a cook but it has been discovered that she has three agents in her pay who are working against Germany.

"A former Polish officer named KIBICHI ZYBIKOWSKI has been attached as "advisor" to Colonel OHODERA, Japanese Military Attaché at Stockholm. Under the false name of Peter KRANOW, he poses as a White Russian, native of Moscow, born 11 November 1898.

"At the beginning of March 1941, the Italian counter-espionage informed us that KAWARADA, formerly secretary general of the Japanese Embassy in Rome and now at Berlin, had had many interviews with VLAUTAR LEDOCHOWSKI, general of the Jesuits. The general of the Jesuits was maintaining an illegal correspondence with the Polish resistance movement at Wilno by the Japanese diplomatic pouch from the Embassy in Rome to that in Berlin. According to the Italian counter-espionage, LEDOCHOWSKI has received and transmitted several times important military information in Germany.

"II

"The Pole, Jerzy KUCIOWICZ, formerly an intelligence officer of the Polish General Staff at Warsaw, was arrested in Berlin the 6th of July 1941 with the so-called "cook" of the Manchukuo Embassy in Berlin, Salomea LAPINSKA, during a meeting with a liaison agent of the resistance movement in Warsaw. His interrogation has led to the arrest of others in Berlin and Warsaw. Here is the information which has been obtained from KUCIOWICZ.

"III

"A. The Japanese Military Attaché, Brig. Gen. BANZAI, is the chief of the Japanese intelligence service in Germany. His office is in Berlin at No. 2 Hollendorf Square. He employs there about forty Japanese officers. This number exceeds that which is known officially. Every two or three months this office of Gen. BANZAI receives all the intelligence reports prepared by Japanese intelligence officers in the various capitals of Europe. The Japanese intelligence service is composed of the Service East and the Service West. The Service East works against Russia; the Service West against Germany, England and France.

"Colonel OHODERA, Japanese Military Attaché in Stockholm, is the chief of the Service East. His predecessor was Colonel Hishizura. The office at Stockholm has two subsidiary offices: Helasingfors - Colonel OROGUCHI; and Koenigsberg - Consul SHIMAZU. The office at Koenigsberg works with three sub-stations: one at Wilno directed by a former Polish student named KOJICHOVSKI; one at Kowno directed by a Lithuanian named KOZIOLO; and one at Grodno under a Pole named RYB. Finally there is a mobile station situated on the railroad between Baronowice and Bialystok,

- 7 -

~~SECRET CONTROL~~

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

~~SECRET CONTROL~~

founded by a Polish Captain ~~W. K. K.~~, and which is now directed by Captain Tadeusz ~~W. K. K.~~ who is disguised as a Russian worker.

"According to KIMURA, Colonel ~~W. K. K.~~ also has some agents in Berlin. A secret room of the Manchukuo Embassy in Berlin is the office of a Colonel HOSHIKAWA, the attaché YAMADA and a certain AGUCHI who are engaged in intelligence work against Germany. According to KIMURA, another office of the Japanese intelligence service is located near the Manchukuo Consulate in Hamburg. An attaché of the Consulate comes often to Berlin to contact the three men named above. There is reason to believe that this Japanese who comes from Hamburg is HAKAGAWA, an attaché of the Consulate at Hamburg. It is interesting to note that three days after the arrest of Salomea LAPINSKA, HAKAGAWA succeeded, after numerous telephone calls to the Ministry, to arrange an interview with the officer in charge of the affair in question and invited him, the same evening, to an extravagant dinner at the Bar Frasquita, near the Berlin Zoo.

"B. The Polish Resistance Movement and the Complicity of the Japanese: Referring to the information concerning the General of the Jesuits, ~~W. K. K.~~ CHIKUBA, it remains for me to inform you of a letter from ~~W. K. K.~~ IINO (see below) to ~~W. K. K.~~ KIMURA, dated 15 September 1940. The letter was intercepted, and it dealt with the German persecution of the Catholic priests in Russia. This letter, passing through ~~W. K. K.~~ KIMURA, had been expedited by a Japanese courier of the Polish Resistance Movement. A note from ~~W. K. K.~~ KIMURA was attached, in which he gave instructions to the Jesuit General on the system of sending the next courier dispatches:

"The outside envelope should be addressed to Dr. FURUKAWA, Secretary of the Japanese Embassy in Berlin. There must be two inside envelopes, one addressed to ~~W. K. K.~~ KIMURA, the other to ~~W. K. K.~~ KIMURA. Letters to be dispatched with the Japanese courier.

"~~W. K. K.~~ KIMURA made an interesting report to ~~W. K. K.~~ KIMURA in which he announced the departure of a large quantity of illegal mail for Stockholm, from which it will certainly be transmitted to the exiled government of ~~W. K. K.~~ KIMURA in London.

"The ~~W. K. K.~~ KIMURA, alias ~~W. K. K.~~ KIMURA, is working with the Military Attaché ~~W. K. K.~~ KIMURA, chief of the Eastern Bureau of the Japanese S.P. Service de Reconnaissance - I.S. in Stockholm. ~~W. K. K.~~ KIMURA, as well as ~~W. K. K.~~ KIMURA, is in contact with a former Polish State employee named Henryk MATSUSHIMA. He is living, under the name of ~~W. K. K.~~ KIMURA, in room No. 2 or 3 in the Hotel Silvia in Stockholm, and is the liaison agent between the Polish Government in London and the resistance movement in Poland via the Japanese Military Attaché (~~W. K. K.~~ KIMURA, Stockholm - Annex of the Japanese S.P. Service de Reconnaissance - Resistance Movement in Warsaw.)

"According to other information furnished by ~~W. K. K.~~ KIMURA, ~~W. K. K.~~ KIMURA may have brought him mail to Berlin, which ~~W. K. K.~~ KIMURA received from ~~W. K. K.~~ KIMURA, destined without doubt for the resistance movement in Warsaw. It was a question here of dispatching money. ~~W. K. K.~~ KIMURA declares furthermore that ~~W. K. K.~~ KIMURA, Commercial Attaché of the Embassy of Manchukuo in Berlin, in his turn, may have sent the courier, dispatched by the resistance movement in Warsaw, to the Embassy apartments.

- 8 -

~~SECRET CONTROL~~

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

~~SECRET CONTROL~~

"IV

"The declarations of KUCZYNSKI, who is under detention, on the Japanese U.R. in the Reich, will be examined again. He states that he worked in the Eastern region of the Japanese S.R. since he possessed, as a former official of the Polish S.R., all the aptitudes demanded by this work against Russia. He has no information on the activity of the Eastern region, which, according to him, is working against the Reich primarily.

"However, according to information in a footnote in connection with the Japanese Consul KAWAKURA in Königsberg, it appears that over the Eastern network was engaged in a certain amount of activity against the Reich. The fact that KUCZYNSKI succeeded in obtaining information on war preparations against Russia confirms this hypothesis.

"KUCZYNSKI tells us that there were two copies of Colonel [redacted]'s report. The first was for Colonel [redacted], Chief of the Eastern region in Stockholm. KUCZYNSKI was responsible for taking the second one from Königsberg to Berlin to General of Brigade SANZEL, Japanese Military Bureau in Berlin.

"Since the arrest of KUCZYNSKI and KAPCZYNSKI with the U.R. Resistance movement liaison agent of Warsaw, it has been possible to put hands on the material destined for London. Almost all the documents are encoded. When they are decoded, it can be seen whether they contain any espionage material. In this event, radio stations between Warsaw and London branches of U.R., which are annexes of the Japanese S.R., would in turn exploit this material.

"Through the arrest of other Poles of the Resistance and through the continual interrogations of those detained, it is to be hoped that probable diplomatic relations between Japan, the Resistance Movement, the Polish Government of London, and the Vatican will be revealed.

"Heil Hitler.

"Sincerely yours."

Translation of SCHLINDER's Statement

The following statement, dated 17 May 1946, was submitted during his interrogation by Col. Joachim SCHLINDER, German intelligence officer and, at the time of the action described below, chief of Abwehr III F:

"KUCZYNSKI - Polish M.O.

"A careful watch by my 'Mauskappelle', working under my orders, on the Manchurian Embassy in Berlin resulted in a letter from the Embassy and destined for Italy, falling into German hands. The Embassy was suspected of carrying on intelligence work detrimental to Germany's prosecution of the war — a member of the Embassy had tried to recruit a German national as an agent.

"It was addressed to the General of the Jesuit Order, Count LEON GRZEBSKI, well known as a fanatical Polish patriot who though well in the seventies, was still a very vigorous man. The typewritten letter bore a handwritten

- 9 -
~~SECRET CONTROL~~

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

SECRET CONFIDENTIAL

signature, practically illegible, which might possibly have been 'KONCINIOWSKI.'
The main part of the fairly comprehensive letter consisted of reports on the
fate and work of Catholic priests and parishes in German-occupied POLAND
and LITHUANIA. It added suggestions for the further development of chan-
nels by which information could be passed; the writer laid the greatest
stress on the need for careful camouflage -- the Manchurian and Japanese
diplomats were to be kept in ignorance of his true position. He also in-
formed his correspondent of the days on which his agent in Rome prepared
courier post for Germany, as well as the days on which he himself in Berlin
prepared post for, and received post from, Poland. The tone of the letter
was deferential and indicated a personal acquaintanceship.

".....Investigations carried out by my subordinates revealed that a Pole,
KONCINIOWSKI, though not on my official list, was in fact employed as assistant
at the Manchurian Embassy, and had been supplied with a Manchurian passport.

"At this juncture, the Abwehr was obliged to bring in the Gestapo on the
case. The latter arrested KONCINIOWSKI in the street.

"The Manchurian and Japanese diplomatic representative took no steps towards
finding KONCINIOWSKI, and when several days later the Embassy was informed of
what had happened (as far as it was in the German interest to do so) they
professed complete agreement with the German measures taken.

"As a result of KONCINIOWSKI's cross-examination -- the Abwehr was not present
but was kept informed of the statements made -- as well as further private
inquiries, the following facts became known:

"KONCINIOWSKI was formerly an officer in the Polish Army, trained in intelli-
gence work. He had, in all probability, been working for the Japanese
diplomatic representative in Warsaw even before the outbreak of war in 1939,
because after the military collapse of Poland in 1939 he found protection
and employment at the Embassy there, was given a Manchurian passport and
an appointment in Berlin.

"For the remainder of the war, a Manchurian/Japanese Consulate-General func-
tioned in Warsaw and kept in constant touch with the Japanese and Manchurian
Embassies in Berlin through a diplomatic bag. KONCINIOWSKI implies that the
Manchurian Consulate-General in Warsaw was closed or inactive after early
1942, and says that the Japanese Embassy had been abandoned before that,
Poles were also employed in this Consulate in Warsaw.

"KONCINIOWSKI admitted that he had received current miscellaneous information
from Poland and Lithuania via his agents employed at the Consulate-General
-- which served as a collecting point -- through the diplomatic bag. He
denied, however, that the information was of a military nature. The infor-
mation was then forwarded through a Japanese/Manchurian courier to the
office of the Military Attaché at the Japanese Embassy in Stockholm, Sweden.
There, working as a colleague of the Japanese Military Attaché (Col. KONCINIOWSKI
-- promoted in 1943 to the rank of General) was a former Polish colonel and

- 10 -

SECRET CONFIDENTIAL

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

SECRET CONTROL

intelligence officer called Piotr or Peter IWANOW, who held a Japanese passport; his real Polish name became known later on, but I can no longer recall it. Oberst. Dr. WAGNER, who until the beginning of 1945, worked in Stockholm for the Abwehr, knows all the details on the subject.

"KUCZYNSKI received directions and considerable sums of money through the same channels from Peter IWANOW, which he forwarded via Warsaw to members of his intelligence net in Poland and Lithuania. IWANOW kept in constant touch with the Polish Government in London through the Japanese Embassy in Stockholm, and after Japan's entry into the war through the Polish Embassy in Stockholm.

"The Japanese Military Attaché in Stockholm, General OKADA, was Military Attaché in Lithuania years before the war; it is therefore probable that his close relations with Peter IWANOW date from that time. OKADA claimed to have used IWANOW to receive information from Lithuania; I am certain that the latter had channels through Finland and the Baltic countries to agents on the Russian frontier, and that he supplied OKADA with Russian and most probably German military information.

"The German authorities drew Gen. OKADA's attention to the dangerous character of his colleague. The Swedish Intelligence finally also grew suspicious of IWANOW. The latter left for London in 1944.

"KUCZYNSKI was, at the time of his arrest, suffering from a chronic illness, and died during his imprisonment before being brought to trial — the latter information was supplied by the Gestapo.

"In parenthesis, there was never any evidence to show that the Jesuits used the many channels available to the Catholic Church for passing military information.

"The General of the Order, Count HEDERWASSER, died during the war."

- 11 -

SECRET CONTROL

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

SECRET CONTROL

APPENDIX: Japanese Specialists on Poland and Polish Wartime Activities in the Far East

ONODERA has supplied the following list of Japanese officers, all of whom have been at one time or another on duty as Military Attaché in Poland and should be informed of Polish activities in the Far East during the war.

The first four names given below are those of men considered to be especially well qualified:

YAMAHAKI Masataka, Major General

Twice on duty in Poland, first in the twenties and again from 1934 to 1936. Later commanded the Japanese forces in Borneo (?).

HATA Hikosaburo, Lieut. General

On duty in Poland 1930 - 1932. Intelligence officer, organization specialist. Has worked in Russian Section, Dept. II, Japanese General Staff. Afterwards (1936) Asst's Military Attaché in Moscow.

UEDA Masao, Major General

On duty in Poland 1938 - 1939; cooperated closely with Colonel GANO (Polish I. S. Chief) Intelligence officer, has worked in Russian Section, Dept. II, Japanese General Staff.

FUJITSUKA, Major General

Military Attaché to Rumania 1939 - 1942. Well informed on Polish - Japanese collaboration in southeastern Europe.

OKASE Hoesaburo, Col. General (? - no such Japanese rank)

Teacher in the Japanese War College. On duty in Poland during the twenties.

HIYUGUCHI Kishiro, Lieut. General

In Poland during the twenties. Intelligence officer. At the end of the war was a commander in north Japan (?).

SUZUKI Shigeyasu, Lieut. General

In Poland about 1929. Operations officer.

YANAGIDA Genzo, Lieut. General

On duty in Poland 1932 - 1934. Chief of Japanese military intelligence at Harbin, 1940 (?).

FUJITSUKA, Lieut. General

Assistant to YANAGIDA in Warsaw. Intelligence officer, Russian specialist. Said to know a lot about penetration of the USSR.

SANADA Shigeru, Lieut. General

On duty in Poland 1936 - 1936. Intelligence officer. At the end of the war, commander in Shanghai (?).

Distribution:

G-2, CINCPAC, Tokyo
ID-WDCS (1)
CMT (8)

PLEASE CLEAR WITH OFFICE OF
ORIGIN BEFORE INITIATING AC-
TION BASED ON THIS MEMORANDUM

- 12 -

SECRET CONTROL