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Paragraphs 1 and 3 of this report were obtained by [ ] on or about 8 March 1957 from [ ] (3944/6708/2150/0037), a member of the Torada Kikan, who had had a brief talk with TSUJI at a gathering to which TSUJI had invited four or five of his former classmates from the Military Academy (exact date of this gathering unknown). [ ] received the original report from [ ] on 12 March and a correction (I-267h) from [ ] on 20 March.

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

The available information in Field Comment 1 is based on a report by the U.S. Army Attache in Damascus a copy of which was transmitted to the Army Attache in Tokyo, from whom we borrowed it.

Projects: [ ]

Category: 1a

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

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

- (2)(A) Privacy
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# FIELD INFORMATION REPORT

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

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

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

COUNTRY	Japan/China	REPORT NO.	FJT-1962
SUBJECT	Meeting of TSUJI Masanobu with CHOU En-lai	DATE OF REPORT	30 March 1957
		NO. OF PAGES	2
		REFERENCES	FJT-1660 FJT-1893
DATE OF INFO	February-March 1957		
PLACE & DATE ACQ	Japan, Tokyo (8-20 March 1957)		

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

SOURCE: Paras 1 and 3: Former Japanese intelligence officer (B); from a Japanese investigator (F).  
Para 2: Liberal-Democratic member of the House of Representatives (F) who attended meeting described.  
Appraisal of Content: 3 (in para 2 it is probably true that TSUJI made the statements reported)

1. Former Colonel TSUJI Masanobu and ASAKA Shigeharu, en route home to Japan from their visit to the Middle East, made a secret trip to Communist China, during which TSUJI had an interview with Premier CHOU En-lai.

2. TSUJI made the following statements at a meeting of members of the Liberal Democratic Party held after his return to Japan:

a. When TSUJI originally requested an interview with CHOU he was rebuffed because of CHOU's objections to statements which TSUJI had made during the House of Councillors' election campaign in 1956 concerning Chinese Communist transmittal of funds to Japan. Subsequently, however, TSUJI was able to meet CHOU.

b. CHOU began the interview with direct criticism of TSUJI's statements during the election campaign and of TSUJI's book 1960. CHOU told TSUJI that it would be in the best interests of the Japanese people for them to remain neutral in the event of war.

c. When TSUJI asked whether China could similarly remain neutral, CHOU replied that TSUJI failed to understand the true character of Communist China, which was a Socialist regime and as such could not possibly deal with the USSR. CHOU stated that he himself had drafted the treaty between Communist China and the USSR and that it contained no conflicts of interest.

d. CHOU stated that the former President Nasser of Egypt would like to give the United States support but could not do so because the United States might maintain a pro-Chinese policy. CHOU also expressed concern about the Kashmir dispute but stated that he was certain that the United States might not understand his views.

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

Field Comments

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