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/s/ Robert C. DAMIEN
[ICU] Intelligence Officer
08

Field Interrogation Report Number I
February 1954.

Measure
II: Intelligence Operations -- Specific

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76. Source mentioned that a Doctor SATO, a Japanese-Communist Party member, was suffering from liver ailment.

YOSHINO Matsuo

77. YOSHINO Matsuo¹¹⁹ was suggested to Source as a language teacher¹²¹ by Yama (see below), and Source later recruited him as an agent. When Source went back to JCS in December 1946, he turned YOSHINO over to YAMAMOTO, who in turn passed him on. When YAMAMOTO in turn went back, in September 1952, YOSHINO was returned to Source for training.

78. YOSHINO was with the Japanese Mission in Harbin and is now employed by the Jitsugyo Kaisha. The Soviets believed that he was an agent for the Japanese Police, the quality of his information (as well as the quality of the Russian in which it was given) was poor; he reported chiefly on Russians, White and Soviet, in Tokyo¹²². He was paid a salary of ¥30,000 per month.

79. YOSHINO has three sub-agents:

- (a) YOSHINO, a painter at Johnson Air Force Base, who received ¥5,000 of YOSHINO's salary. He has submitted full plans of Johnson Air Base and once submitted mimeograph stencils of secret travel orders.
- (b) YOSHINO, a draftsman at Tachikawa Air Force Base, who received another ¥5,000 of YOSHINO's salary. He has submitted plans of Tachikawa Air Base and once brought in training aids designed to be used with student training aircraft. His information was considered inferior. (YOSHINO) has a wife, age about 40, who is believed to be either a dressmaker or a tailor running a shop near Tachikawa Air Base.
- (c) YOSHINO, employed in the Customs Office at the Port of Kobe¹²². (YOSHINO) has provided charts and sounding data on Kobe harbor. He stays with YOSHINO when he comes to Tokyo.

YOSHINO has been saved until last among the Japanese agents, since he is half Russian and circulates among the Russians treated below (Editor).
Probably of the Japanese language (Editor).
At least one occasion YOSHINO also reported on a Mission member -- SATO, and relations with Masa.

At other point, Source stated that he believed (YOSHINO) worked in a commercial office in Kobe.

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80. YOSHINO also recruited his wife's brother, a Japan Communist Party member¹²³ who was given the code name (TAKA), as an agent. YOSHINO was given \$50,000 to make the recruitment. (TAKA) is a bookkeeper and works on the Kisen Maru, which used to run between Japan and India but possibly now plies between Japan and the United States. (TAKA) is reserved for emergency use as a courier and has not been used to date.¹²⁴

JAPAN COMMUNIST PARTY (INTELLIGENCE)

81. (AKA)¹²⁵ delivered many documents to KOTLNIKOV concerning negotiations between Imiles and Yoshida. Since, KOTLNIKOV has received envelopes from the Party which KIRILSENKO, who translated the ordinary JCP intelligence reports, does not see.

82. Source translated some documents received from the Party from English into Russian; several of them, which concerned gen. warfare preparations by the Americans, Source believed fabricated and so informed KOTLNIKOV. Source remembers another document on intelligence activities of the American Embassy in Japan; it stated that almost all Embassy officials were spies and ordered the Japanese Government about. Source and KOTLNIKOV agreed that the JCP intelligence was of little value, as does KIRILSENKO.¹²⁶

83. KOTLNIKOV cautioned members of the Mission never to tell JCP members that the Mission has other intelligence channels and agents.

OTHER ORIENTAL COUNTRIES

84. Source knew of two North Korean agents (names unknown). One came to the Mission about June 1953 and asked for money; KIRILSENKO interviewed him and gave him \$45,000.¹²⁷ The other came at about the same time with the same request, but was unsuccessful because the arrangements "went astray".

123 Elsewhere Source states (TAKA) is only a JCP sympathiser.

124 YOSHINO and all his contacts have probably been dropped by the Mission because of Source's knowledge of them (Dittler).

125 Source knew nothing about (AKA) except that he was a Japan Communist Party district man. The JCP information was usually written on rice paper in small blue type (Source).

126 Source believes that the envelopes addressed to KOTLNIKOV may contain better information (Source).

127 Source refers suspected that this North Korean was in the employ of American intelligence (Source). Source also states that this contact was "pre-arranged" with the Center. He does not specify whether the arrangement was made before the North Korean first visited the Mission or whether instructions from the Center were requested after he made his visit.

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B. SOVIETS AND WHITE RUSSIANS

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87. Efim VOEVODIN has been useful to the Soviets as a spotter, although they suspect him of being an American agent; he has many American friends. He is thus not used as an agent. VOEVODIN suggested both YOSHINO Yatsuo (above) and LISSNER (below) as Soviet agents.

88. Another Soviet involved in YOSHINO's case was RUSANOV ¹²⁷ (RADIST), who reported YOSHINO to be a Police informant but also supplied the information that he was extremely anti-American, which led the Center to direct his continued use. RUSANOV was originally a Red Army officer but fled the USSR in 1939 and came to Japan. At the beginning of the Occupation RUSANOV voluntarily confessed his escape to the Mission and asked for repatriation, but the Mission considered him more valuable as a well controlled agent in Japan and he was recruited as such by NIKISHOV. He was, however, rewarded by being accorded (secretly) Soviet citizenship in 1946. RUSANOV's current case officer is SAVEL'YEV ¹²⁸. RUSANOV receives about ¥20,000 per month from the Soviets. One of his sources, the one from whom he received the information on YOSHINO, was CHEREMSHAKSKI ¹²⁹.

89. Another Soviet citizen agent submitting information on the Russian colony in Japan is Boris AFANASIEV, who was recruited and has been handled by SAVEL'YEV. In one instance he spotted another Soviet agent, a Japanese living near his former residence on 40th Street, in Tokyo, who was an engineer for an American contracting firm. The Japanese had been a prisoner of war in American hands and was strongly anti-American, alleging that the Americans had mistreated him. His firm was engaged in military construction work for the security forces on Okinawa, and the Japanese submitted

127. Dmitri Semonovich RUSANOV is an alias, taken when this man fled the USSR. He came to Japan in 1941 with PELILIN (below). He has overtly been anti-Communist and reported that the Soviets refused him citizenship (Files).

128. SAVEL'YEV now handles all Russian informants for the Soviets (Source).

129. Yuri Appolonovich CHEREMSHAKSKI is a white Russian living in Tokyo; he was an officer in the Czarist Army. He is an active member of the Russian National Union (anti-Soviet) in Japan (Files).

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