

WHO'S WHO MONTHLY SUPPLEMENT

TOIHARA, Kenji

b. Okayama, Japan, 14. 1883.

Graduated (1st in class) Military Academy; Grad. Military Staff College.
Speaks fluent Chinese.

1931: Mayor of Mukden during Manchurian Incident; reported to have started riots and then occupied Mukden and Manchuria with troops.
Reported to have created the train wreck on Chinese-Manchurian Railway at Mukden in 1931, and thus furnished excuse for Japan to invade Manchuria under accusation that track was used by Chinese terrorists.
Fought as the former Emperor of China and kept him in Japanese possession until he was ready to make him Emperor of Manchukuo.

1932: Promoted to Major General.

1936: Became Chief Special Service Section of Kwantung Garrison in Mukden and Harbin.

1937: Became Commander of the 14th Division.

1942: Commander in Chief of the Japanese Air Force.

Credited with originating policy of dividing North China Provinces from South China thus to weaken and take all of China.

One of the "Big Four" (along with Tojo, Sugiyama, Yamada) who control Japan's destinies and were behind the attack on U.S. and U.K.

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
(2)(A) Privacy ☒
(2)(B) Methods/Sources ☒
(2)(G) Foreign Relations ☒

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Date: 2001, 2005

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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Doihara, Kenji (土肥原賢二)

General

"Lawrence of the Far East"

Expert in Chinese affairs,
especially in creating trouble.

b. 1882 in Okayama prefecture.

Chief of the Special Service Section
of the Kwantung Army; comdr. of the 12th
Division and later of the 14th Division.
It was his 14th Div. that was severely
defeated in Honan, when the Chinese cut
the Yellow River dikes and drowned most
of his soldiers. He returned to Japan
and was made Commandant of the Military
Staff College. In August 1942, he was
Inspector-General of Army Aviation.

Doihara is one of the few Japanese officers
who has mastered the Chinese language to a degree where no

SC-3A

Chinese can tell that he is Japanese when he is disguised in
Chinese clothes. He not only speaks the language fluently, but he
is also able to meet the Chinese on an even footing in such matters
as etiquette, trickery, singing of Chinese songs, discussion of
Chinese literature and art. The Chinese, however, gave him so much
publicity that he became so widely known that he could no longer
move about as freely as he desired. When the War started, it be-
came evident that his days in China were over; his defeat in Honan
confirmed the suspicion that he was a better trickster than he was
a fighting general.

C. in C of Japanese Air Forces. "See "Current Biography"
Vol 3, No. 3, March 1942, pp 14-16 (Carries photograph)

1938: Amletto Vespa in his book "Secret Agent of Japan" records
this comment concerning Doihara, uttered by the "Chief" of the
Japanese Intelligence Service: "Since in other countries they
call him the Japanese Lawrence, he delights in showing his
greatness by his hectoring manner. He has worked under me for

-3-

Doihara, Col

many years, however, and I have no hesitation in saying that
he is much less of a Lawrence than he thinks he is. Of course
no one can deny that he has done well in many of his under-
takings, but the fact remains that he has many failures to
his discredit, so much so that one would imagine they were the
mistakes of a simple corporal rather than a Colonel in the
Japanese Intelligence Service." The "Chief", further on, ad-
mits by implication that Chang Tso-lin had been killed on the
orders of the Japanese General Staff and implied that Col.
Doihara had executed the order. p. 48

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FBI
JAN 19 1963
copy

The name of Kenji Doihara (土肥原賢二) constantly appears in popular accounts of the inner workings of Japanese espionage. A specialist on Chinese affairs, Doihara is one of the extremely few Japanese who can pass in all respects as a Chinese in China. He has been given so much publicity by the Chinese, however, that his identity has been impossible to conceal for some years. Alvaro Vespa in his book records² this comment by a Japanese concerning Doihara:

1. "Secret Agent of Japan" and "Bushido".
2. Op cit.

"Since in other countries they call him the Japanese Lawrence, he delights in showing his greatness by his hectoring manner. He has worked under me for many years, however, and I have no hesitation in saying that he is much less of a Lawrence than he thinks he is. Of course no one can deny that he has done well in many of his undertakings, but the fact that he has many failures to his discredit, so much so that one would imagine they were the mistakes of a simple Corporal rather than a Colonel in the Japanese Intelligence Service."

That Doihara was not as successful as many believed is also indicated by his later career. It was his 14th Division that was severely defeated in Honan when the Chinese cut the Yellow River dikes and drowned most of his soldiers. In August 1942 he was taken out of China and made Inspector General of Army Aviation. It is thought his defeat in Honan confirmed the suspicion that he was a better trickster than he was a fighting General.

General DOIHARA Kenji

Inspector-General of Military Education

Born: Aug. 1883, Okayama-ken; 2nd s. of DOIHARA Yoshinaga;
m. Kayo d. of OKADA Kingo.

Career:

Graduate of Military Academy.

1904 Sub Lt.

1912 Graduate of Military Staff College.
Commander of 33rd Infantry Regiment.

June 1928 Reported to have engineered the assassination of
Marshal CHANG Tso Lin, Manchurian War Lord.

Sept. 17, 1931 Rank of Colonel and Resident Officer at Mukden -
Manchurian Incident.

1932 Colonel in Japanese Intelligence service in Manchuria
Promoted to Major General

1935 Chief of Special Service Dept. of Japanese Kwantung
Garrison in Mukden and Dairen.

1936 Promoted to Lt. General.

1937 Commander of 14th Division

1937-40 Commander of undisclosed unit in North China.
"If the south was inclined to be nationalistic
and militant, the Japanese believed that the north
was at least still imbued with the old war lord
spirit. Influenced by General DOIHARA's reports,
they thought they would meet no difficulty in starting
an autonomy movement similar to that in Manchuria....
Hence the HO-UMETSU Agreement through which the
Japanese hoped to create a new bloc of northern
militarists under their protection that would work
against Nanking.
(Chang's Biography of Chiang Kai-Shek, 1944)

1940 Supreme War Councillor and Director of Military
Academy.

April 1941 Made full General.

June 1941-May 1943 Inspector General of Army Aviation Headquarters;
Supreme War Councillor.

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

July 1941

DOIHARA warned that in case of war some hostile planes were bound to break through the defense line and that Japan must prepare for this.
(Tokyo Record - by Tolischus)

May 1943

Appointed commander-in-chief of Eastern Army Command and Supreme War Councillor.

March 25, 1944

Transferred from post listed above to undisclosed important post. Succeeded as Inspector-General of Army Aviation by General FUJIE Keisuke. DOIHARA has been referred to as Japanese talent scout and as "The Lawrence of Manchuria."

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DOIHARA Kenji, Gen (Inf)

(CG 7 Area Army)

A-48788 Appointed CG Air Forces in China 30/11/44

A-53526 Request to move hqs. to Bangkok 10/4/45

Inspector General of Mil. Education 2/1/45
Also on War Council Her Trib 7/5/45

A 55575: Member Mil. Advisory Board,
China Exped. Forces. 27/3/45

G-2: Insp. Gen., Mil. Training, GHQ 4/45
Above is wartime O/B information - dated 30.

DOIHARA, Gen. Kenji JAP-~~2~~J-1

~~MAI/XX~~
JAPAN

See also YKK-2913 (13 August 1945)
FBIB No. 1444, 17 Sept. 1947, p. AAA 2.
FBIB 145R, 18 Sept. '47, AAA 2.

Economic WHO'S WHO in Japan

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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(When Filled In)

PERSONALITY (201) FILE REQUEST									
TO RI/ANALYSIS SECTION				DATE		ACTION			
FROM <i>FE/GAO</i>				ROOM NO. <i>2211</i>		AMEND		CLOSE	
INSTRUCTIONS: Form must be typed or printed in block letters.									
SECTION I: List 201 number, name and identifying data in the spaces provided. All known aliases and variants (including maiden name, if applicable) must be listed. If the identifying data varies with the alias used, a separate form must be used. Write UNKNOWN for items you are unable to complete.									
SECTION II: List cryptonym or pseudonym, if assigned. If true name is sensitive, obtain 201 number from 201 Control Desk and complete Section I and Section III. On a separate form, enter the 201 number and complete Section II and Section III. Submit each form separately.									
SECTION III: To be completed in all cases.									
SECTION I									
SENSITIVE				1. SOURCE: DOCUMENT					
NON-SENSITIVE									
NAME (Last) <i>Doihara</i> (First) <i>Kensu</i> (Middle) <i>(None)</i> (Title) <i>(None)</i>				SEX		3.			
NAME VARIANT									
TYPE NAME 2. (Last) <i>(None)</i> (First) <i>(None)</i> (Middle) <i>(None)</i> (Title) <i>(None)</i>									
PHOTO 4. BIRTH DATE 5. COUNTRY OF BIRTH 6. CITY OR TOWN OF BIRTH 7. OTHER IDENTIFICATION 8.									
X YES / NO				P-8 N-8 Y-8		Japan		Okayama Ken	
OCCUPATION/POSITION				OCC/POS. CODE					
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CRYPTONYM				PSEUDONYM					
SECTION III									
COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE 10. <i>Deceased</i>				ACTION DESK <i>FE/11</i>		11. 2ND COUNTRY INTEREST <i>China</i>		3RD COUNTRY INTEREST	
COMMENTS: <i>Known as "Lawrence of the FE" Expert in Chinese Affairs especially in creating trouble</i>									
PERMANENT CHARGE				RESTRICTED FILE		SI			
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FORM NO. 831 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS.
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Y INTEREST

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DOIHARA Kenji

HARA Katsu is said to have been the actual writer of Gen DOIHARA's "TOA KYOKO TAI MO RINTEN." HARA had close connection to Subject when HARA was chairman of the SEIYUN GAKKO KYOKAI. (ZUL-792, 29 Jan 50, HARUKE Yoshitane Dossier).

DOIHARA Kenji, former general, executed on a war crimes charge; was close friend of HARUKE Yoshitane. (ZJJ-36, [] 7 Mar. 52, HARUKE Yoshitane Dossier.)

DOIHARA Kenji Maj Gen

土肥原賢二

(Boryaku no Shanghai, p.22)

DOIHARA KIKAN

Telegram from North China Army (Feb, 1939) to cease DOIHARA KIKAN operations. (Boryaku no Shanghai, p.25)

Organized July, 1948 under the direct jurisdiction of Imp Gen Hq (DAIHONGEI). (Boryaku no Shanghai, p.29)

DOIHARA Kenji

See: Dossier

YEX 2565: Tokumu Kikan, Harbin office
YEX 2565: Tokumu Kikan, Mukden office

Ref 76; pg 73: Founded South China Intelligence Groups, Five Provinces Information Department. (South China Political Force Preservation Party.)

S 203 (30): Doihara Kikan was organized in July 1938, headed by Lt Gen DOIHARA who represented the Army.

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

IOIHARA, Lt. General Kenji

FCC Radio Reports/ Biographical Records

May 2, 1943: Newly appointed Commander of Eastern Military Zone *
and concurrently War Councilor. (Tokyo Radio)

Sept. 11, 1943: Commander of the Eastern Army (Tokyo Radio).

Sept. 13, 1943: Brazzaville Radio (French Congo) was quoted as saying:
"The famous General Toihara is supposed to have been
reassigned to Tokyo; officers more moderate in their
strategic conceptions have taken his place at the head
of the army". (this is believed to refer to his recall
to Tokyo after his defeats in China in 1937)

Oct. 8, 1943: Commander Eastern Defense Zone. (Tokyo Radio)

Mar. 25, 1944: Has been appointed to a "certain important post" (see below)
Gen. Mitsuke FUKUI succeeded him as Commander of the Eastern
Defense Zone in Japan. (Tokyo Radio)

* FCC comments that Toihara was engaged in the task of adjusting the
defensive structure which centered around Tokyo.

Feb.-March, 1944: USAF CBI, Weekly G-2 Report, JICA # C-2797:

In support of intensive operations on the possibility of a Japanese drive
into South China, a radio reference is made to the report that the notorious
and formidable Lt. Gen. Kenji IOIHARA was recently arrived in Kweichow.
(Kweichow, Feb. 6, C-3 or higher). The report added almost superfluously
that "a bad situation might develop".

Toihara has long been Japan's outstanding fifth-column expert and his presence
has foreboded trouble from the time of the earliest Sino-Japanese "incidents"
in 1935-1936. He has specialized in creating and maintaining puppet organ-
izations and in operating Japanese under-world penetration agencies, with
great success.

His headquarters now are said to be at Fatchien [between Kweichow and Canton]
and his immediate purpose is organization of secret operations against
American installations and personnel in South China. However, if his work
is broader in scope and encompasses the political and espionage operations
for a Jap drive north from Canton, he will be performing chores at which he
has become thoroughly expert.

Same report states that the Commanding General of the Japanese forces in
South China, Gen. Hisaichi TANAKA, has arrived in Canton to confer with local
military authorities concerning an invasion of Free China from the South.

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(2)(B) Method Sources ☒

(2)(G) Foreign Relations ☐

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

CURRENT BIOGRAPHY, Vol. 3, No. 3, March 1942

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Date: 2001/2005

DOJIMA, Kenji

b. Aug. (7) 1883 - Commander in Chief of the Japanese Air Force.
Address: War Department, Tokyo, Japan

Blond, stocky little Major General Kenji Dojima, in 1942 commander in chief of the Japanese Air Force, is an acknowledged master of intrigue. His reputation was not made in the air, but in Manchuria and Northern China, where he spent long years as a secret agent, professional propagandist, and soldier-diplomat. A man with very strong "Pan-Asian" feelings who is supposed to have had "more Chinese acquaintances... than any living Chinese in active political life," he originated the pre-1937 Japanese policy of civilizing China's northern provinces from those of the south by fomenting and encouraging "autonomy" movements and setting up puppet governments, and he tried almost singlehanded to carry it out. To a great extent he was successful.

Born a poor boy in Otagawa, Japan, in August, 1883, Dojima became a socialist in China at the Japanese Military Academy, from which he was graduated first in his class. Later he went on to attend the Military Staff College, from which he was graduated in 1912. According to Joan Gunther, one of his early jobs was to support the Anfu group of Chinese leaders and radical Peking (later renamed Peking) with Japanese connivance and sold concealment to the Japanese at outrageous prices; and when the clique broke up he smuggled its leader to safety in a laundry basket. He served for years as an adviser to the Chinese Ministry of War, but his contract was finally liquidated when he fell under suspicion. Next he went to Peking to become assistant military attache to the Japanese Legation under General Honjo. He was rapidly known as an authority on war and affairs in the most distant sections of China, and his talents were soon being put to maximum use.

In 1931 General Honjo was appointed commander of the Japanese Kwantung forces, and he immediately made Dojima (then a mere colonel) his chief intelligence officer with the title of chief of the Bureau of Military Relations and Liaison at Mukden, Manchuria, the "nerve center" of the army's secret service. It is Dojima who was supposedly responsible not only for conceiving the dasher plan which resulted in the "Mukden Incident" and the subsequent occupation of Manchuria by Japanese troops, but also for bringing from Tokyo secret instructions to General Honjo which gave the latter full discretionary powers to act. When a Japanese officer was assassinated Dojima spread rumors that the assassin had been protected by Chinese authorities. Tension grew. Finally, on September 18, 1931, a manufactured "bombing" on the Chinese Manchurian Railway line at Mukden, ascribed by the Japanese to Chinese terrorists, brought the Kwantung army into action. The Sino-Japanese conflict had begun.

Dojima acted as Mayor of Mukden for a time, then in November 1931, went to Tientsin. The disturbances there coincided mysteriously with the arrival of the suave Japanese with masculine features and a mustache that slightly resembled Hitler's. It is said that Dojima with certain Chinese reactionary groups, had carefully planned them; and that he personally engineered the "escape" from Tientsin of the Manchian "Loy Emperor" Pu-Yi, who, he thought, would make a suitable puppet ruler for the as yet non-existent state of Manchukuo. During the riots Pu-Yi was spirited away to a

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seaside resort near Dairen on a Japanese ship — some say against his will. He and Doihara were old acquaintances, for seven years before Doihara had smuggled him out of Peiping when his life was in danger.

While foreign correspondents were beginning to cable home tales of the "Lawrence of Manchuria" (whom none of them, however, had yet succeeded in interviewing), Doihara, on January 26, 1932, was transferred to Harbin to assume the post of head of the Special Service Department. In spite of Japanese successes in the region to the north and east of Harbin, Harbin itself had been causing the Japanese a great deal of trouble, and Doihara acted so successfully there that certain merchants were persuaded to "beg" the Japanese to occupy the locality. The Kwantung Army was glad to comply, and ten days after Doihara's appearance there, Harbin was in its ambitious hands.

As Doihara took over his new functions, he announced: "The independence of Manchuria and Manchukuo is inevitable, for this is the policy resolved upon. In spite of everything that the League of Nations can say, neither Chiang Kai-shek nor Chang Hsueh-liang will succeed in changing the situation." On February 16, Manchukuo proclaimed its "independence"; on February 19, the Pan-Manchurian Conference at Mukden elected Hsuan Tung (the boy Emperor Pu-Yi) as its provisional President; and a little later Doihara was promoted to the rank of Major General.

New Manchuria was under Japanese control. Doihara carried his intrigues to Mongolia, where the climate was also favorable. There more than one autonomous Prince was persuaded (or at least persuaded to express the opinion) that Chahar "would only serve its best economic interest by incorporating with Manchuria", and by June 1935 North Chahar was being occupied by Japanese troops. "It remained for Doihara to push the Japanese armies in the direction of Peiping and to encircle north China in Tokyo's direct sphere of influence." The idea was to find Chinese puppets who would form an autonomous area of the five northern provinces, divorcing Nanking (then the seat of the Chinese national government) and letting Japan conquer them "without the loss of life of a single Japanese taxpayer." This sociable little man with "confident manners and a liking for negotiation" was soon commuting back and forth from one northern province to another, conferring with innumerable Chinese officials, civilian and military, important and petty, in power and out — and always letting himself be quoted as to "China's Sincerity and Japan's Role as the Chief Stabilizing Force in the Orient."

By October 1935, there were farmers' riots and autonomists' demonstrations in Hsinagho and Doihara began playing up General Sung Cheh-yuen as head of the projected independent state. But all was not well. The next month, if reports are true, the Japanese Ambassador told Chiang Kai-shek that Tokyo would not support its "Colonel Lawrence's" separatist plans, and Chiang gave instructions to his northern war lords which resulted in their absence at a projected conference with Doihara in Peiping. Furious (he had blustered that if Chiang Kai-shek wouldn't sanction the plan eleven army divisions would be sent in by Japan), Doihara left for Tientsin. The East Hopei Autonomous Council was nevertheless proclaimed, with its capital at Tungchow within the Demilitarized Zone on the outskirts of Peiping, and the Howei-Chahar Political Council, which weakened the Chinese hold on at least these two provinces was set up. John Gunther tells of some of Doihara's even less

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successful encounters with Chinese generals. One Chang Chen whom he was trying to keep from allegiance to Chiang Kai-shek got out of a rendezvous with him by pleading "stove-poisoning"; he had sat too near an overheated stove. Another war lord, threatened with death at Doihara's secret headquarters if he refused to accede to Japanese demands, took out his watch and announced: "how interesting. It is now 11:15. Before coming here I instructed my troops to massacre every Japanese in the city if I did not return to my headquarters by midnight. Good evening."

Usually, however, Doihara was successful in finding corruptible war lords. In 1936 he became head of the Special Service Department of the Kwantung Garrison in Mukden and Laiton, his most publicized project to make the puppet emperor of Manchukuo "Emperor of All China" and return him to the Imperial Dragon Throne in Peking. Perhaps he would even have succeeded in this if the next year, with China and Japan finally at war, he had not returned to active military service as commander of the 14th Division. At the same time he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant general.

Doihara's first military exploits against the Chinese were not so spectacular as his earlier activities; at least his division took a severe beating in a battle in Shensi. But it is possible that he still had things more important than fighting to do. In May 1939, at any rate it was reported that he had arrived in the south to prevail upon Wang Ching-wei to hand a coalescence of Japanese puppet governments in China. But he is doing today in addition to his duties as head of Nippon's air force is anybody's guess.

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DOIHARA, Kenji

Gen (4/41) (CARO 1)

INF

- (1) Tr to CG E Dist Army; (Sub Apptmt) Mil Counsellor
(Imp Apptmt)
from Director-Gen Air (Ko); (Sub Posts)
Mil Counsellor, Chief Air Hq
1/5/43 (T.L.)

- 2) Insp Gen Army Aviation, CO Army Air Hqs, Mil Counsellor
6/41, AL 42

- 3) CG, EASTERN DIST ARMY, 5/43 (OB 7/43), OLT (OB 1/44)
- 4) Japan fights for Asia by John Goette - Colonel DOIHARA
was in and out of North China between 1931 and the outbreak
break of Sino-Jap hostilities. Twice during the spring of
1936 the author spoke with the Col in the office of the

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

Officer, Attache of the Japanese Embassy. He is a short, rotund man, with a smile and an official manner of answering questions. Officer raised a hand to his eyes after seeing Perry, Chief Executive of the Government, who is trusted in the area.

5) CID Abstract 30 May 45 - General in the Jap Army; promoted commander of the Eastern Nippon Army and concurrently a member of the Supreme War Council in May 1943. (2 May 43)

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1 DOIHARA, General Kenji
947: *Suzaku* *liber* *can* *o*.

Jap-~~2~~ J-1

~~SECRET~~ JAPAN

1A 1215
OSS Report
F.E.D. of I-2
June 1943

Japanese super-spy, agent-provocateur extraordinary and manufacturer of incidents who figures prominently in the inner workings of Japanese espionage in China. He has been called the Japanese T. E. Lawrence and is one of the few Japanese who can pass in all respects as a Chinese in China. However, he has had so much publicity that his identity is now well known. He is clever, but, according to the Chinese, he has made many blunders. His 14th Division was severely defeated in Honan when the Chinese cut the Yellow River dikes and drowned most of his soldiers. This defeat confirmed the suspicion that he was a better trickster than he was a fighting general. In August 1942 he was taken out of China for a time and made Inspector General of Army Aviation.

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General Kenji Doihara was born in August 1883. He graduated from the Military Staff College in 1912. He was Mayor of Mukden at the time of the Manchuria incident and later Chief of the Special Service Department (a secret intelligence organization) of the Japanese Kwangtung Army Garrison in Mukden and Dairen. He was promoted to Lieutenant General in 1936 and made Commander of the 14th Division in 1937. After the defeat of this division in Honan he was recalled to Japan and made Inspector General of Army Aviation. For more than twenty years Doihara bought and sold Chinese politicians and war lords in an effort to undermine China's power and establish Japan's Empire in China. Doihara was early imbued with the ideas of Mitsu Toyama, of Black Dragon Society fame, for a world-wide super-intelli-

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Based on an
Article in the
Detroit News
21 Sept. 1943

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

OVER

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2 Doihara (Continued)

gence, directed towards furthering Japan's aggressive, expansionist policy. Doihara is said to have once trudged all over Korea disguised as a peddler furthering the doctrines of Toyama.

Doihara concentrated on Chinese affairs and became one of the few Japanese officers who so mastered the Chinese language that, when wearing Chinese clothes, the Chinese themselves could not tell that he was a Japanese. He also learned Chinese tricks of etiquette and manner and was able to sing Chinese songs and discuss Chinese literature and art. This added to his fame, but as time went on, he became so widely known that he was unable to preserve his incognito.

Doihara in the early thirties was middle aged. An amiable-looking person, with an athletic build, he had none of the mannerisms of the typical Japanese spy of fiction. He is said to have a good-natured, pleasant manner, rather like a YMCA secretary. He made a specialty of information about people and was said to have had a dossier on every American in Shanghai, down to the last hair on his chest.

Doihara was Mayor of Mukden at the time of the Mukden Incident (1931) and is credited with being one of the planners of the incident. His appearance in any locality invariably forbode a fresh Japanese plot. Doihara was high adviser to Marshal Chang Tso-lin and is suspected of having engineered the plot that killed him. He is said to have groomed Henry Pu Yi for the job of Puppet Emperor of Manchukuo and to have been instrumental in placing him on the throne. It is believed that Doihara failed to realize his greatest ambition of the

Continued

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3 Doihara (Continued)

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the scheme to separate the Five Northern Provinces from China and make them "autonomous" i.e., under Japanese control. His plans were thwarted by the wily Chinese and in 1935-36 Tokyo was not yet ready to go to war. So Doihara was repudiated by his government and his schemes for an Autonomy Movement collapsed. As a face-saver, he was able to set up a Puppet Regime in East Hopei which proved of great strategic value to Japan and was useful as a vast narcotic and smuggling base from which operations were carried on southward under the direction of Doihara's own Special Service Section of the Japanese Army. In the long years of his undercover political maneuverings, Doihara kept the press and public in the dark as to his activities, but suddenly in 1936 he broke forth with press interviews that fairly dripped of Japan's honeyed gospel of peace, happiness and prosperity for China. At the same time he denied emphatically that Japan was anti-foreign or that he had any ideas whatsoever of an Asia-for-the Asiatics. After the military mutiny in Tokyo in February 1936, Doihara was recalled to Tokyo and made Commander of the First Division. After the war started, he was back in China commanding troop divisions. It was his 14th Division which was so severely defeated in Honan when the Chinese cut the Yellow River dikes and drowned most of his soldiers in the famous battle of Taierschwang in May 1938. He returned to Japan thereafter and later was made Commander-in-Chief of the Air Force. In 1943 it was reported that he was Commander of the Eastern Military Defense Zone and concurrently a member of the Supreme War Council.

An interesting comment on Doihara is found in Vespa's book "Secret Agent of Japan". Vespa quotes the "Chief" of the Japanese Intelligence Service as saying that Doihara

OVER

4 Doihara (Continued)

worked under him for many years and that he considered Doihara much less of a Lawrence than he thought he was. Vespa quotes the "Chief" as saying: "He delights in showing his greatness by his hectoring manner. No one can deny that he has done well in many of his undertakings but the fact remains that he has many failures to his discredit, so much so that one would imagine they were the mistakes of a simple corporal rather than a Colonel in the Japanese Intelligence Service.

____ hlc

In support of intensive speculation on the possibility of a Japanese drive into South China, special reference is made to the report that the notorious and formidable Lt. Gen. Kenji Doihara has recently arrived in Macao. He has long been Japan's outstanding fifth-column expert and his presence always forbodes trouble wherever he appears. His headquarters are now at Fatshan and his immediate purpose is the organization of secret operations against American installations and personnel in South China.

Dossier
No source
given

____ hlc

A newspaper (CSJ - see Key issued May 15, 1944) under date of March 27, 1944 is quoted as reporting that Lt. Ichiro Shichida has been appointed head of the Army Scientific School, succeeding General Doihara. No further details.

I D C
15 Sept. 1944

____ hlc

C ONTINUED

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5 DOIHARA (Continued)

Jip-1

MX 29
A - 1
26 June 1944

This report states that Diyuahara (sic) (presumably a misspelling of Doihara), an extremely capable man whose exploits in North China earned him the title of "Butcher", has been sent by the Japanese to a small village south of Canton to organize sabotage and assassination groups. (Note: This may be Fatshan, a suburb of Canton. See note on Card 4 and also see card INTELLIGENCE CENTER IN FATSHAN (China - 1) There are at least four schools with approximately one hundred students each, located in the Hong Kong - Canton area. Student agents are graduated about every three months and sent into Free China to damage and destroy American installations and to assassinate American personnel. Most Americans in the armed forces in China dislike China and apparent Chinese assassination of some of their number might cause serious trouble.

_____ hlc

This cable states that Chinese G-2 reports the presence of Koihara (sic) (very probably an error for Doihara) in Hankow and that "if true the situation warrants attention"

CHAFX
Kunming
IN 15697
25 July 1944

_____ hlc

Commander, 7th Army, in Malaya, from March 1944. Listed as "General".

BO 23 August 44

_____ cdg

Continued

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

6 DOIHARA (Continued)

F C C
25 March 1944

Former Commander-in-Chief of the Eastern Defense Zone has been appointed to a certain important post. He is succeeded in his former post by General Keisuke Fujie.

hlc

General Doihara was engaged in the task of adjusting the defensive structure which centered around Tokyo since May 1943.

F C C
27 March 1944

hlc

The Chung Shan Jih Pao under date of March 27, 1944, reported that the former Commander of the East Army, General Doihara, had recently been appointed to an unrevealed position and that he had been replaced by General Shigenosuke Fujie.

I D C
Subject Index

hlc

General Doihara arrived at Hankow on April 7, 1944 and is now residing at Hsi Pen Szu.

D N I, China
31 May 1944

hlc

A report dated July 7 from Shanghai states that after Marshal Shunroku Hata's promotion to Field Marshal, General Doihara succeeded him as Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China.

Y C, # 271
16 July 1944
CC- 7

RECEIVED
JUL 16 1944
U.S. ARMY
HEADQUARTERS
ASIA PACIFIC
COMMAND
HONOLULU

7 DOIHARA, Kenji (Continued).

Tap 5-1

S I Files
4 April 1944

General Doihara contributed an article on the "Roots of Japan's National Policy Towards China" to the Chuo Koron in November 1938. A translation of this article appeared in Amerasia for March 1939.

The following is from the New York Times of March 26, 1944:

"In view of the seriousness of the present war situation, the commanders-in-chief of the Eastern and Western Defence Zones, which are important responsibilities in the defence of the Japanese mainland, have been changed. Out of the top job in the Eastern Defence Zone to an un-named 'certain important post' went General Kenji Doihara, 61, specialist in intelligence and propaganda, and once, briefly, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Air Force.

hlc

This report quotes another report, dated 20 July 1943, as stating that Hiroshi TAKATA (qv, Macao - 1) is a personal attaché to DOIHARA, the Japanese Commander-in-Chief of the Kwangtung Army. According to this quoted report TAKATA holds "the important position of Chief of the Investigation Bureau of Fifth Columnists under the Japanese South Expeditionary Army"

hlc

YKX 55
Kunming
25 Oct. 19
A - 3

100-334121-15

JAPAN

POLITICAL

THE DETROIT NEWS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1943

Who's News Today

By DELOS W. LOVELACE

FOR various bits of information this corner has been obliged to embassy aids, exiles, congressmen, Washington correspondents, train pick-ups, plain friends and newspaper morgues. Now its thanks go to Richard Jordan in the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga. Jordan reports, in the magazine of the residents there, on Lieut. Gen. Kenji Doihara.

Doihara has the job of making Malaya into a model occupied country for the Japanese government. This is an important assignment, but more orthodox sources have provided no news about him.

The helpful Mr. Jordan crossed his craftily marked spoor twice. Both crossings were in Shanghai. Once the two were brought together by Jordan's camera, in which Japanese job-lot spies objected. Once they met in the bar of the French Club.

Jordan's curiosity was so stirred by the encounters that he began asking questions. To his surprise he discovered that this was exactly what Doihara did most of the time.

Doihara, Jordan writes in the admirable Atlantian, was "a general under-cover and all-around dirty work guy. His specialty was information about people. They claim he had a dossier on each American in Shanghai, down to the last hair on his chest."

AN Oriental Horatio Alger, Mr. Jordan decided, but bent on evil rather than good.

Doihara brought about the shooting of the Jap marine, which in turn brought about the invasion of Chinese Shanghai. He wangled an appointment as military advisor to Chang Tso-lin and wasn't exactly surprised when a bomb went off in the Old Marshal's railway car.

In his home at Tientsin, he coached one Henry Pu-yi in the ways of royalty and after several years Henry Pu-yi became Kong Teh, puppet Emperor of Manchukuo.

Doihara succeeded in spite of a lack of all the Hollywood characteristics of a Japanese spy.

Believe it or not, Jordan reports, his teeth do not protrude.

He doesn't bow.

He doesn't hiss.

He doesn't stare through sinister narrowed eyes.

Pleasant, athletic-looking, middle-aged, he might have just returned from a four-year stay at Columbia.

But Jordan points out, "always amiably, always good-naturedly, always in the same friendly, YMCA secretary style, Doihara accomplished his



KENJI DOIHARA

Japanese General's Personality Destroys Legend of Mr. Moto

objectives." And his success has built up in Mr. Jordan a little grievance which he is certainly entitled to broadcast here since he has been so helpful.

MR. JORDAN'S grievance is that Doihara has spoiled Mr. Moto; meaning, of course, the super J. P. Marquand's super-spy.

Moto, after meeting in the French Bar, would have slinked out of sight, or peeked at Jordan through a hole in the wall.

Doihara just laughed and told Jordan to drop by and see him sometime. It might be an idea for Mr. Marquand to take time off, even though he says all of us have too little time, and do something to rehabilitate Mr. Moto in Mr. Jordan's eyes.

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Date: 2001, 2005

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
(2)(A) Privacy ☐
(2)(B) Methods/Sources ☒
(2)(G) Foreign Relations ☒

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

Lt. Gen. Kenji DOIHARA

Jap super-spy, agent-provocateur extraordinary, fifth-column expert and manufacturer of incidents, who figured so largely in Japan's annexation of Manchuria, and towards whom, according to some, the U.S. and Britain were blindly indulgent. For more than 10 years he bought and sold Chinese politicians and war lords in an effort to undermine China's control and establish Japan's Empire in China. For his pains, he won the unofficial title of the "Lawrence of Manchuria." Later he became Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Air Force.

Doihara was early imbued with the ideas of Mitsuru TOYAMA (of Black Dragon Society fame) for a world-wide super-intelligence directed towards furthering Japan's aggressive, expansionist policy. Doihara is said once to have trooped throughout Korea disguised as a peddler furthering Toyama's doctrines.

Doihara concentrated on Chinese on Chinese affairs. He so mastered the Chinese language that, when wearing Chinese clothes, the Chinese themselves could not tell he was a Jap. He learned Chinese etiquette, mannerisms and trickery, could discuss Chinese literature and art and sing Chinese songs. This only added to his fame, but as time went on, he became so widely known that he was unable to preserve his incognito or mingle as freely as before.

In the early 1930's, Doihara was middle-aged. Short and stocky, with a Hitler mustache, he was said to look like a good-natured, amiable person of Yaku-Secretary type or an oriental "horatio Alger". Bland and good-natured, he had none of the mannerisms of the typical Jap spy of fiction. His specialty was information about people and it is said he had a detailed dossier on every American in Shanghai.

Doihara had been at one time "high adviser" to the old warlord ruler of Manchuria, Marshal Chang Tso-lin who was killed by a bomb thrown under his train. Suspicion points to Doihara as the engineer of the plot.

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He is also said personally to have engineered the kidnapping of the Manchukuo boy Emperor Henry Pu-ii and subsequently groomed him for the job of puppet ruler of Manchukuo.

In 1931, the Commander in Chief of the Jap Kwangtung forces, General Honjo, made Colonel Doihara his chief intelligence officer for Manchuria. Their headquarters at Mukden was the nerve center of the Jap Army's Secret Service. Doihara then became Mayor of Mukden (some say for our work only) at the time of the Mukden incident and was credited with planning this daring incident which resulted in the occupation of Manchuria by Japanese troops. By this time, Doihara's appearance in any locality invariably foreboded a fresh Jap plot.

In 1936, after more years of successful scheming, Doihara, now a Major General, was made Chief of the Special Service Section of the Japanese Kwangtung Garrison, or, in effect, the Army overlord of what the Japs called the puppet-ruled Territory - actually as much a part of Japan as the city of Tokyo. The Army went into business on a huge scale, taking over direct management of many industries and state enterprises and Doihara waxed rich in his post in the Special Service Section which controlled most army business and which was considered by the Japs a guarantee of financial success.

It is said, however, that Doihara failed to realize his greatest ambition -- to separate the Five Northern Provinces from China and make them autonomous, i.e., under Jap control. His schemes were thwarted by the ally Chinese, and Tokyo in 1935-1936 was not yet ready for war. Doihara was finally repudiated by his government and his schemes for an autonomy movement collapsed. He later said the whole thing was "only a newspaper myth."

As a face saver, he set up a puppet Regime in East Hopei. This proved strategically valuable to Japan and useful as a vast narcotic and smuggling base

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from which operations were carried on southward under the direction and protection of Doihara's own Special Service Section, of the Jap Army.

In the long years of his undercover political maneuverings, he kept the Press and Public rigidly blind to his activities; but suddenly in 1936, he broke forth with Press statements that fairly dripped of Ji's honeyed gospel and said that all they had in mind for China was peace, he viases and prosperity. He emphatically denied that Japan was anti-foreign or had any ideas whatsoever for an Asia solely for the Asiatics.

After the military mutiny in Tokyo in February 1936, Doihara was recalled to Tokyo and given command of a Division.

In 1937 at the start of the Sino-Japanese war, he went back to China in command of troop divisions. In 1938, his 14th Division was severely defeated in Honan when the Chinese cut the Yellow River dikes and drowned most of his soldiers. This culminated in the not famous Jap defeat at the battle of Tientsin in May 1938.

The suspicion now seemed to be confirmed that he was a better trickster than a fighting general.

He returned to Japan and from then on little was heard of his activities. [except that in May 1939, it was reported that he had arrived in the South to prevail upon Wang Ching-wei to head a coalition of Japanese puppet governments in China.

In 1942, he became Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Air Forces.

In May 1943, it was announced that he was newly appointed as Commander of the Eastern Military Defense Zone, the defensive zone which centered around Tokyo, and concurrently a member of the Supreme War Council.

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References:

Q5: Loc. #31108, consisting of extracts from the following books & periodicals:

Who's Who in Japan, 1941
Exchange Ship, by Sam Hill, pp. 144-5
Inc. Meeting Sun of Japan, by Carl Johnson and E. J. Connelley, pp. 90-1
The Battle for Asia, by Edgar Snow, pp. 10-11, 36-84.
Oriental Affairs, March, 1936 (Letter from E. J. Connelley)
" " " " April, 1936 (Article by " " ")
" " " " May, 1936, (Letter from Carl Johnson, by E. J. Connelley)

Current Biography, Vol. 3, No. 3, April 1942
 U.S. and Foreign Employment
 FCC Radio Reports

5C

5/7/24

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Early December 1944: reported to be in Singapore.
An agent who recently arrived in Chungking from Indochina stated that he had been trained in a special spy and sabotage school in Sumatra under DOHARA. Agent was trained as one of the MIKAMI Organization for work in the "SW Seas Area".

cdg

XL 2921
LTS Chungking
11 Dec. 1944
B-0

He is called by ignorant X-2 representatives in the field, "TSUCHIMI HARA," which is of course an impossible name. According to the document, Major (sic) TSUCHIMI HARA was in charge of Japanese Intelligence in Manchuria after the Japanese invasion of Manchuria in 1931. HARA (meaning DOHARA) developed the system of having Japanese agents in plain clothes, and put the system into practice in Manchuria. The personnel selected for the work were classed as follows:

1. Local landlords and politicians.
2. Bandits.
3. Merchants and smugglers.
4. Military personnel and local police.
5. Coolies, peddlers and fortune-tellers.
6. Civil servants of the lower categories.
7. Gangsters and low-life loafers.

In September 1931, DOHARA used a number of disheartened military men and bandits in his attack on Sun Yang, Manchuria. The bandits were mounted on horseback and preceded Japanese troops in escort fashion. The military men and loafers were in the locality, and created

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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DOIHARA Kenjiro, General, Continued

Top 5-1

excitement among the people. When the bandits were in sight, those in the city raised the Japanese flag, signifying that they had performed their assignment and were in control. In using a politician, DOIHARA used a defeated politician named WONG K'IO MING (qv, Manchuria). WONG was used as a medium of contact between the landlords and the gangsters. Propaganda spread and disturbances among the people was their main mission. After the Japanese had occupied this part of Manchuria, WONG was given that section, and was directed to collect for the Japanese.

jic

In this report, DOIHARA is again called "TSUCHIHARA" by the X-2 representative, who says that "he is a high member of the Japanese Central Intelligence Staff."

YMX - 284
3 April 1945

Report says that he was born in Japan, and was a graduate of the Army Academy for Sergeants (query: is this nonsense, or does the X-2 field man really mean the Military Staff College, from which DOIHARA did in truth graduate in 1912. ?). "Being in favor of the Continental Policy of Japan, this man chose to serve in Manchuria after graduation, so he was assigned to an important post in the Special Service Branch of the Japanese Army in Manchuria. He was given the title of Commander of this unit after the invasion of Manchuria in 1931. Subject was one of the men responsible for the pre-invasion plotting in Northern China, and was also engaged in the battle of Changsha. For his brilliant service, he was appointed to the rank of Lieutenant General in the Japanese Army. He was transferred from Northern China back to Manchuria, where he again assumed his former post as Chief in Charge of the Special Service. As a youth, Subject had travelled often between China and Japan. He had travelled throughout China as an Attache-Commissioned-Lieutenant (sic). He attained his present rank

TOP SECRET

10 tion when he was in charge of the Special Service Section. After the invasion of Manchuria Subject was assigned to the position of temporary mayor of the city of Fengtien, in addition to his other duties. He was an expert in the social and political fields, and the Puppet Emperor of Manchukuo was crowned through his influence. "

"In February 1935, at the Tientsin Railroad Station, a Chinese patriot named TSUI attempted to assassinate Subject. The attempt failed. In July 1937, Subject returned to Tokyo, where he retired for six months, and then he resumed his old job in the Special Services. It is assumed that Subject is now one of the Directors of the Special Service Section in Tokyo."

" KAWASHIMA was Subject's most favored assistant. It is reported that ~~331~~ KAWASHIMA (qv, Manchuria 2) was Subject's most favored assistant, and that his new post is on the Manchurian border, as an Intelligence Agent against Soviet Russia. KAWASHIMA has employed a great number of White Russians as agents and a greater number of disheartened Russian noblemen as puppets."

Description of Subject:

Name: TSUCHIHI HARA (meaning: DOIHARA)

Birthplace: Japan

Age: 56

Height: 5 feet 7 inches.

Weight: 145 lbs.

Face: round and fat

Hair: white, partially bald.

Eyes: large and piercing.

Subject usually smiles when he speaks. He speaks Japanese, Russian and English. He speaks fair Mandarin. He is known to wear both Chinese and European dress. He has a Japanese wife in ~~Manchuria~~ Japan and a Manchurian wife in Manchuria. There are five children.

jic

11

DOIHARA Kenji (General), Continued

3, 5-1

Military

CWI Report 1
9 June 1945

He is called, on 9 June 1945, Inspector-General of Education and a Supreme War Councillor. He expresses his gratitude and determination to crush the enemy. Reviews graduates of the Military Academy with the Emperor. See GID Report #440, 9 April 1945, for biographical information.

jic

Created the TOKUMU KIKAN in China and other countries prior to China Incident.

XL 3406
Ser. # 267
Oct. 5 1943

te

See also: XL 14790 MIS 2004 3/4/45 p.4
XL 15468 JICA/China 2/8/45

See report-51554-Talk on Japanese G2 in Far East by H.R. ALLEN.

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Benjamin R. Towell
Quincy Jones Bldg.
Room 2067
GID Report No. 674
PERS - 201
September 19, 1945

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Washington, D.C.

JAPANESE PERSONALITIES IN THE NEWS

General DOIHARA Kenji

Appointed Commander of the Overall Army Command to succeed Field Marshal SUGIYAMA Gen who committed suicide 9/12/45. (Tokyo in Japanese 9/18/45)

Born: Aug. 1883, Okayama-ken; 2nd s. of DOIHARA Yoshinaga; m. Kayo, d. of OKADA Kingo

Career: Grad. of Military Academy 1904
1904 Sub.-Lt.
1912 Grad. of Military Staff College
On staff of General Staff Office
Commander of 30th or 33rd Infantry Divisions (Sources disagree on this item)

June 1928 Engineered assassination of Marshal CHANG Tso Lin, Manchurian War Lord. (Tokyo Record, Tolischus)

1931 Rank of Colonel; Resident Officer at Mukden

Sept. 15, 1931 In Tokyo to attend conference with War Minister General MINAMI Jiro (now retired), Vice-Minister of War SUGIYAMA (the late Field Marshal SUGIYAMA Gen) and the Chief of Staff and Vice-Chief of Staff; DOIHARA reported as saying that "There was no telling what might happen in Manchuria" (Asahi 9/9/31) (War and Diplomacy, Takeuchi)

Note: DOIHARA was a member of the "Saga group" led by Generals MUTO, ARAKI and MAZAKI, which was to gain the upper hand by Dec. 13, 1931 when ARAKI became Minister of War in INUKAI Cabinet. The "Saga group" which later was known as the KODO HA (Imperial Way Faction) had as "the youngest representatives of the movement, who enjoy great authority among the young officers, Colonel ISIHARA (See Series 5 - PERS TID Report No. 165, July 17, 1945 - Lt. General (retired) ISHIWARA (or ISHIHARA) Kanji (or Kwanji), Colonel DOIHARA, Colonel ITAGAKI (See GID Report No. 666 - PERS 200, Sept. 18, 1945), Colonel OKAMURA (See TID Series 5 - PERS, Report No. 113, April 19, 1945 - General OKAMURA Yasutsugu (or Yasuji)"

Feb. 1932 Known as a Colonel in Japanese Intelligence Service in Manchuria
Commander of the 9th Infantry Brigade

1935 Rank of Major-General; Chief of Military Special Service Facilities in Mukden and Dairen (Japanese Intelligence Service)

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(2)(G) Foreign Relations ☐

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

Spring 1935 "Influenced by General DOIHARA's reports, the Japanese thought they would meet with no difficulty in starting an autonomy movement similar to that in Manchuria and detach from the government at Nanking the provinces of Chahar, Suiyan, Hopei, Shansi and Shantung. Hence the HO- UMETSU (or UMEZU) Agreement finally signed July 6, 1935" At one stroke General YU Hsueh-Chung, governor of Hopei Province, his Fifty-first Army, and all central government divisions had been driven from North China, and all Kuomintang and auxiliary political organs in the province suppressed.

June 23, 1935 CHIN- DOIHARA Agreement

Note: As a result of the "Changpei Incident" which involved an overnight detention for questioning of a group of Japanese officers, some of whom were members of the Special Service Mission resident at Dolonor, the party set out on a trip through Chahar Province in direction of Kalgan without passports and were stopped for questioning by local Chinese officials at Changpei June 5, 1935. Kwantung Army presented demands backed up with troop movements on Chahar border. Nanking government, June 23, 1935, empowered General CHIN Te-chun to arrange settlement with Major-General DOIHARA. Terms called for an apology, dismissal of responsible Chinese officers, pledge that such incidents would not recur, and a guarantee of free and safe travel for all Japanese in Chahar; in addition terms called for dissolution of Kuomintang organs in Chahar, cessation of Chinese immigration into the province, removal of 132nd Division from Changpei and demilitarization of a broad area of eastern Chahar, "all territory east of a line drawn from Changping in Hopei to the Wall in east Chahar via Yenching and Talinpaio, and south of another line drawn from a point north of Tushihkan to a point south of Changpei." Forces of the 29th Route Army were to be withdrawn from the area, within which order was to be maintained by a police force. (Japan in China, T. A. Bisson)

Nov. 6, 1935 Major-General DOIHARA, Chief of the Kwantung Army's Special Service Section, arrived in Tientsin. In his conferences dealt mainly with the leaders of the 29th Army and had several meetings with General SUNG Che-yuen...Everything seemed prepared for the coup de main that was to deliver the five northern provinces into the hands of Japan... added pressure...Nov. 15, the Kwantung Army dispatched four divisions from Chinchow, Manchuria, to Shanhakuan, and that night the headquarters of North China garrison demanded accommodations for 15,000 troops from the Tientsin authorities. Nov. 18, DOIHARA delivered a verbal ultimatum to chief negotiator on the Chinese side. DOIHARA's ultimatum: if a North China Autonomous Council was not announced on or before Nov. 20, DOIHARA stated that five divisions would be moved into Hopei and four into Shantung. DOIHARA expected a favorable answer. The evening of Nov. 19, 1935 CHIANG Kai-Shek wired North China officials to drop negotiations with DOIHARA, since the whole problem of Sino-Japanese relations was being taken up in Nanking. Nov. 20, DOIHARA quietly left Peiping for Tientsin. China had agreed to have conversations concerning the "Three Principles" of which HIROTA Koki, Foreign Minister had proposed in his final interview with the Chinese Ambassador in Tokyo Oct. 28.

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- (1) Positive aid by Nanking government to a scheme designed to place Sino-Japanese relations on a firm friendly basis.
- (2) A formula for cooperation between China, Japan and Manchukuo in development of North China
- (3) A program for a common front between China, Japan and Manchukuo to prevent the spread of Communism.

Nov. 20, Colonel TAKAHASHI, military attache informed a United Press correspondent that "DOIHARA was in North China in a private capacity only, and not on any official mission". Nov. 21 TAKAHASHI declared "Major-General DOIHARA has no authority to negotiate with Chinese officials."

His larger scheme brought to halt, DOIHARA was as yet by no means defeated.

Nov. 24, 1935 YIN Ju-keng, who had been raised to post of control of East Hopei demilitarized zone (since May 31, 1933) by the Japanese, issued a proclamation of autonomy for the East Hopei Area. In the demilitarized zone, at least, DOIHARA was able to move toward the realization of his plans.

Nov. 27, 1935 DOIHARA visited General HAN Fu-chu of Shantung and General FU Tso-yi, chairman of Suiyuan. Japanese forces effected a temporary occupation of the Fengtai railway junction Nov. 27, ostensibly to prevent removal of rolling stock to the south. Extensive Japanese troop movements in the Peiping-Tientsin area and the threat that a full division would be sent in from Manchuria, contributed to the general uneasiness.

Nov. 30, General SUNG telegraphed Nanking that he could no longer control the growing "demand of the people" for autonomy.

Dec. 25, 1935, the "East Hopei Autonomous Council" gave way to the "East Hopei Anti-Communist Autonomous Government". Some months later the East Hopei area became the source of entrance for a vast illicit trade in Japanese goods that seriously affected the revenues of the Central Government of China. (Japan in China, T.A. Bisson)

1936 Promoted to Lt.-General; attached to "Remaining 1st Division"

1937 - Nov. 1939 Commander of 14th Division in North China

1938 "After fall of Hankow in Oct. 1938, the Japanese decided to make FU Pei-fu the chief executive of China's occupied territory. FU became angry and spurned all Japanese emissaries. Japanese then sent their arch conspirator DOIHARA who finally forced his way into FU's presence. 'When as you Japanese have repeatedly done, you have violated our territorial and administrative integrity, it is obviously useless for me to talk to you about moral law. But you have no qualifications even to warrant my speaking to you about the way of force. I am compelled to speak to you about the ways of robbers and highwaymen. But even they are guided by principles which I do not discover in you. What is the good of my talking to you at all?' Having thus delivered himself, the old general waved his sleeves and went into his inner chambers." (Biography of CHIANG Kai-Shek, CHANG, 1944)

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Nov. 1939 Apptd. member of Supreme War Council

Oct. 1940-June 9, 1941 Director of Military Academy and concurrently Supreme War Councillor

April 1941 Promoted to full General

June 9, 1941-May 1943 Inspector-General of Army Aviation; post ranks after "Big Three" of Army; succeeded General YAMASHITA Hobun (or Tomoyuki); succeeded by Lt. General YASUDA Takeo

July 1941 DOIHARA warned that in case of war some hostile planes were bound to break through the defense line and that Japan must prepare for this. (Tokyo Record, Tolischus)

May 1943-Mar. 25, 1944 Commander-in-Chief of Eastern Army Command; concurrently Supreme War Councillor; succeeded by General FUJIE Keisuke

Mar. 25, 1944-April 7, 1945 Assigned to undisclosed post

April 7, 1945-Sept. 12, 1945 Inspector-General of Military Education (one of the "Big Three" of the Army); succeeded Field Marshal HATA Shunroku

May 7, 1945 Apptd. to serve concurrently as member of Supreme War Council

Sept. 12, 1945 Apptd. Commander of Overall Army Command

Note: April 7, 1945, The home Ground Defense Commands were established with Field Marshals SUGIYAMA Gen and HATA Shunroku as commanders. No mention has been made recently as to Field Marshal HATA's position.

DOIHARA, referred to as a Japanese talent scout and as the "Lawrence of Manchuria" by writers from the western world, is according to the Japan Advertiser 12/31/40 "a well known authority on things Chinese". Persistently the young colonel, loyal to ARAKI, has risen through the military hierarchy.

Frances E. Jones
Personal Intelligence Unit
General Intelligence Section

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RESTRICTED
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
BIOGRAPHIC REPORT

NAME DOIHARA, Kenji

CASE No.

DATE 21 February 1950

DECEASED

NATIONALITY Japanese

BIRTHDATE 8 August 1883

BIRTHPLACE Okayama-ken, Japan

PRESENT POSITION Executed by hanging, 23
December 1948.

RACE Yellow

SEX Male

LOCATION

MARITAL STATUS } Married Kayo, second
NAME OF SPOUSE } daughter of OKADA Kingo.

GEN. OCCUPATION Offices, Japanese Army.

CHILDREN One son, Mideru.

EDUCATION Military Academy: graduated 1904.
Military Staff College, 1910-12.

RELIGION

POLITICAL AFFILIATION

LANGUAGES Japanese, Chinese; also some English,
French, Italian, Mongolian, Russian, etc.

HONORS

ATTITUDE TOWARDS: U.S.
U.S.S.R.

CAREER

1904 2nd Lieut., 15th Inf. Regt.
1913-1918 Carried out missions in North China and Manchuria.
1919 Promoted to Major, Infantry.
1918-1920 Traveled in America and Europe; studied for six months at the
Sorbonne in France;
returned to Japan via Suez and Singapore.
1922-1923 Assigned as "special agent" to the military attache at Peking,
Gen. BANZAI.
1923 Promoted to Lt. Colonel.
1924 Military Advisor to the Chinese Government.
1928 Military Advisor to the Manchurian Government; arranged assassination
of the Manchurian war-lord, Marshal CHANG Tso-lin.
1928-1931 Commanded 30th Infantry Regiment in Japan.
1931 Staff officer, Kwantung Army (a/o Aug); military commissioner and
mayor of Mukden.
1932 Chief, Japanese Special Services /Intelligence/ at Hankow

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Promoted (11 April) to Major General; Appointed Commanding General, 9th Infantry Brigade, Hiroshima.

1933 Attached to Kwantung Army HQ; traveled extensively in North China and Manchuria.

1935 Appointed chief of the Special Services /Intelligence/ Section of the Kwantung Army, stationed at Mukden.
Chin - Doihara Pact (resulting from the "Changpei Incident") signed (June).

1936 Adviser to the North China "Autonomous" Government.
Promoted (7 Mar) to Lieut. General; attached to 12th Division HQ, Japan.
Attached to 1st Division HQ, Japan.

1937-1939 Commanding General, 14th Division, North China.
Appointed (Nov '39) member of Supreme War Council.

1940-1941 Commandant, Military Academy; concurrently Supreme War Councillor

1941 Promoted (28 April) to full General.

1941-1943 Inspector-General of Army Aviation (fourth highest position in Army).

1943-1944 Commanding General, Eastern Army Command.

1944 Appointed Commander, 7th Area Army, Malaya.

1945 Appointed (Apr) Inspector-General of Military Training (one of "Big Three" in Army); concurrently the Supreme War Councillor.
Appointed (Aug) Commander, 12th Area Army; also commander, Eastern District Army.
Appointed (Sept) Commander, 1st Army GHQ; continued as CT, 12th Area Army, and CT, Eastern District Army.
Appointed (12 Sept) Joint Commander of the Overall Army Command of Japan.
Ordered arrested by General MacArthur on 21 September.
Hanged at the Sugamo Prison in Tokyo on 23 December 1948.

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