

TATSUKI Eiichi, Maj Gen (Inf)
(C of S, Eastern District Army)
C of S, 12 Area Army (Japan) 9/42

Above is wartime O/B information - card only

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES MÉTHODE D'EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

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(When Filled In)

DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION		
Attached memorandum		RI FILE NO.	Central File 11241 Box 198	
		DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.	DATE	
		PT/AR	19 Nov 1942	
		SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION
ANALYST	DATE PROCESSED	DISSEMINATED IN	DATE	
	4 Jan 1957			
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X	CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE	TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO. :		
PERTINENT INFORMATION				
<p>Memo to Mr. F. L. Melin From: William L. Langer</p> <p>See attached pages.</p>				
<p>DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES/METHODS/EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2008</p>				
<p>1. DRAFTED BY (Signature) 2. APPROVED BY (Signature) TGS: [Signature]</p>				
<p>FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. [Redacted] → [Redacted]</p>				

FORM NO. 867 REPLACES FORM 867, 1 AUG 54
1 MAY 56 AND FORM 137 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE.

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400358

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
Research and Analysis Branch
Far Eastern Section

MEMORANDUM

NOTES ON SECOND INSTALLMENT OF CONFIDENTIAL
DOCUMENT DEALING WITH JAPAN

Chronological Irconsistencies

The chronological inconsistencies of the first installment of this document have been indicated in previous notes, particularly the fact that the date of July 14, 1942, ascribed to the report, conflicts with the reference to a meeting on July 16, and with mention of General Ushiroku as holding a post to which he was not appointed until August 17, 1942. If the second installment is to be thought of as being a continuation of the first and of contemporary composition with the first, the chronological inconsistencies become quite spectacular.

Reference to Gandhi

There is a statement (page 1) that certain arrangements with the Japanese and oslems were "tentatively agreed to by...Gandhi whose negotiations on this matter were foreseen by the British and cut off in time." It is hardly possible that the statement that the negotiations were "cut off" can refer to anything except the confinement of Gandhi by the Government of India, which would place this particular section as having been written at some time after August 10, 1942, the date of Gandhi's arrest.

Reference to General Tateumi

More important, however, is the mention (page 6) of General Eiichi TATEUMI as being one of those responsible for the direction of

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the "used steel plan" which, according to the document, was "made a part of the Eastern and Central Defense Plan and is being undertaken under strict Military Rule." General Eiichi Tatsumi was appointed Japanese Military attaché to London in 1939, was exchanged with other Japanese diplomats from Europe in the summer of 1942, and did not reach Japanese-occupied territory until the Tatsuta Maru arrived at Singapore on September 16, 1942. General Eiichi Tatsumi was specifically mentioned in a Japanese broadcast of that date as being among those disembarking from the repatriation vessel at Singapore. On October 1, 1942, according to our information, General Tatsumi was appointed Chief of Staff to the Air Force (Army), and presumably still holds this position.

At first sight the reference to General Tatsumi as responsible for the "used steel plan" would seem to be merely a mistaken statement. Curiously enough, however, there is reason to believe that the statement can be used to date the passage in question. On October 2, 1942 both the UP and AP news agencies carried the item that General Eiichi Tatsumi had "been appointed Chief of Staff of the Eastern Defense Zone." Both agencies gave as their source a recording of a German broadcast, and the UP stated that the broadcast quoted a German news agency dispatch from Tokyo (presumably of October 1). American papers of October 2 carried this story, generally in the form of a small 4-line fill-in. Actually, as stated above, Tatsumi was appointed Chief of Staff of the Air Force, and the FCC monitoring service recorded announcements of this fact in Tokyo broadcasts of October 1.

It is obvious that if Tatsumi had really been appointed to the post of Chief of Staff of the Eastern Defense Zone there would

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have been logical grounds for assuming that he would be made partially responsible for the "used steel plan" which, according to the document, was to be a part of "the Eastern and Central Defense Plan" and would quite naturally fall under the partial control of the Chief of Staff to the Eastern Defense Zone.

To assume therefore that the passage referring to General Tatsumi was written before October 1, and that the reference to Tatsumi is simply a mistake would stretch coincidence almost beyond the bounds of possibility. If the passage was written before September 16, (i.e., before Tatsumi reached Singapore and before there was any possibility of his receiving a new assignment), the coincidence involved would seem to be even less likely. In either case it would be necessary to assume that by sheer chance the writer of the document hit upon the choice of a former military attaché to London, who was either returning or had just returned to Japanese controlled territory, who had no announced assignment, who had no possible connection with the collection of scrap, and who was eventually appointed to an Air Force post, but who, for a brief period of time, on the basis of mistaken European and American reports, could logically be thought to have a connection with the supervision of the "used steel plan."

There is therefore good reason to believe that this particular passage of the document was written after October 1. Moreover, since it obviously seems to have been influenced by mistaken European and American reports, it was probably written either in Europe or in the United States.

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DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE.

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION		
Interrogation Report ONODERA MAKOTO		RI FILE NO.	DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO. DATE	
		SOURCE CRYPTONYM DATE OF INFO.		EVALUATION
ANALYST	DATE PROCESSED	DISSEMINATED IN	DATE	
7 Jan 1957				
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION				
CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE		TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO.		
PERTINENT INFORMATION				
<p>The above referenced 201 folder is permanently retained in FE/1/Japan. A thorough search was made FOR the ONODERA MAKOTO folder and was unable to be located at the time of consolidation.</p> <p>TATSUMI, Eiichi (Lt. Col.)</p> <p>ONODERA Makoto Interrogation Report, Maj. Gen. Onodera Makoto, Military Attaché, Imperial Japanese Legion, Stockholm, Sweden</p> <p>Sweden Jul 46</p> <p>DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2-0-06</p>				
FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. 				

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DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION		
New Net Proposed by [] with Explanat- ion.		RI FILE NO.	C	
		DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.	DATE	
		25KA-12	15 Mar 1949	
		SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION
ANALYST	DATE PROCESSED	DISSEMINATED IN	DATE	
	8 Jan 1947			
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION				
CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE		TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO.		
PERTINENT INFORMATION				
DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006				
<u>THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS EXCERPTED VERBATIM</u>				
1. TATSUMI EIGUCHI				
A. Background:				
Former Lt Gen Imperial Japanese Army. Spent most of the time abroad as Military Attaché in various Embassies. (Mostly in England.) Former chief of Staff, Eastern Area Army.				
B. Contacts				
1.A - LUNG, TSO-LIANG				
a. Knew each other from the time TATSUMI served in China.				
WANG, WEN CH'ENG				
Repeatedly approached TATSUMI with request to assist him in recruiting former Japanese 'IWW' personnel to organize Volunteer Unit in the Nationalist Army.				
FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. []				

Showed credentials to TATSUMI.

2-8 DOI Akio (土居 明光)

- a. Former Lieutenant General.
- b. Former officer in Imperial General Staff.
- c. Served as CHIANG Kai-Shek's military advisor in Shanghai after Japan's surrender.
- d. Sent back to Japan by CHIANG Kai-Shek but reportedly in "protective custody" in Chinese Mission.

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SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

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THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT
TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.

TATSUMI Eiichi

In regard to Subject, [] made the following statements:

In June 1949 we initiated operational clearance. Branch C control ops officer requested clearance for witting use of this Subject. We replied no objection exploratory contacts but without specific project, agent status not granted.

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SOURCES MEJHODSEXEMPT ON 382B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

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SOURCES/METHODS/EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

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DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION		
Establishment of A Secret Section on C-2 GHQ		RI FILE NO.	[]	
		DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.	DATE	
		JIA-13	3 July 1950	
		SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION
ANALYST	DATE PROCESSED	DISSEMINATED IN	DATE	
	7 Jan 1957			
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE		TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO.	[]	

PERTINENT INFORMATION

Dispatch from Nagoya Base
Source: []
Eval: C-2

DISSEMINATION TO INCLUDE IN
[] 22.1.5 BY:
[]
DWI: 11/1 DATE 9/1950

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS EXCERPTED VERBATIM

1. Lt Gen TATSUMI TICHI has formed a Secret Section established in the former Army Ordnance Depot in Itavashi. Just what this Secret Section does has not as yet been established but it was necessary to get 20 guards for this Section. GHQ put out an order to TATSUMI to get men of good responsibility. 500 men took 54 test in secret. 20 were selected. One of those selected was []. The 20 who were selected were to perform as guards. They are ordered to keep absolutely secret the fact they had been ordered by GHQ for guard duty. Uniforms would be provided and the men would report for work in their civilian clothes and change at their posts. Wages and meals would be provided by the US Army. [] requested that he be allowed to work for them in secret and this was granted. He started work 30 June in civilian clothes and he has been instructed to keep his eye on the other 19. All the others are Japanese Army men, among them 4 KEMPEITAI Col.

2. More should be forthcoming on this, also from [] who is close to TATSUMI.

FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.



I intend to wait a reasonable length to see if I get a report on this from [redacted], if not I'll ask him to look into it.

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THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT
TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.

DOCUMENT TRANSFER FORM

FILE NO.	SOURCE	DATED
14-5-3-33v2	ZJL-390	3 Aug 1950

SUBJECT
JIS-Sources of Information on US Military Matters

THE ABOVE HAS BEEN TRANSFERRED TO FILE NO. _____

Remarks:

ZJL-390 C
Report from Japan
Date of Information: 24 July 1950
Eval: B-2
Source: ()

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS EXCERPTED VERBATIM

High level information pertaining to the American Military is flowing to the Japanese Underground Government through the following persons:

TATSUMI Eiichi

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SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 392B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT
TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.

ANALYST

20 Dec 1956

DATE

FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO: →

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCESMETHODSEXEMPTION 3B2D
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

TATSUMI Eiichi

One of a number of top-level former Japanese military figures maintaining liaison with either POPOV or [REDACTED]. Subject liaises with [REDACTED] Intelligence Section. Served as an attache to England at one time. (ZJL-571, 6 Mar 51, [REDACTED]; CE File III - 30.1).

Lt. Gen TANIDA Isamu claims he is formulating a plan for rearmament with subject, a former Lt. Gen. HATTORI Takushiro thinks there is no cooperation between the two (ZJL-689, 20 Aug. 1951, [REDACTED], HATTORI dossier.)

YOSHIDA Shigeru's objection to rearmament is despite strong urging from NOMURA Kichisaburo and TATSUMI. (ZJL-767, 14 Dec 51, [REDACTED] YOSHIDA Shigeru dossier)

Concrete details of the plan to strengthen the NRP were being prepared by Prime Minister YOSHIDA Shigeru's former associates at the Embassy in London, former General TATSUMI and former Admiral YAMAMOTO Yoshio. (ZJL-769, 3 Jan 52, [REDACTED]; CE File "Japanese Rearmament")

The connection between the Continental Affairs Research Institute and the KAWABE Kikan is secret closely gaurded on orders of G-2. DOI is an under-cover member of the KAWABE Kikan and receives from it both a salary and operational funds with which to support his Institute. The persons who are aware of this fact are TATSUMI Eiichi and KAWABE Torashiro, and the G-2 officers concerned. DOI's work for the Kikan consists of supplying it with what information on the USSR he obtains and in analyzing military information on the USSR obtained from other Kikan sources. According to TATSUMI, the analysis of information is done better by YAMAOKA Michitake than by DOI. (ZJJ-27, 28 Feb. 52, CE File DOI Akio Dossier.)

SUBJECT is attempting to change YOSHIDA Shigeru's unfavorable opinion of HATTORI Takushiro. ZJL-736 (C), 16 Oct 51, HATTORI Takushiro Dossier.

Few officers are on intimate terms with SUBJECT in comparison to the numbers in contact with HATTORI Takushiro. Although subject may be capable of working out a plan for rearmament he does not have the necessary officers to work out the practical details.

Although there stands differ from one another respectively, SHIMOMURA, HATTORI, and SUBJECT are all respectable friends. It is quite unlikely that they were competing in drawing up their own plans for rearmament, i.e. SUBJECT and SHIMOMURA, while HATTORI was doing it per order of the US Govt.

SUBJECT's comment: "Although HATTORI is a target of various denunciations, SUBJECT feels HATTORI had neither selfish intention nor ambition. It is absolutely not his idea to have his group monopolize formulation of the new army. If HATTORI were allowed, he would choose SHIMOMURA a supreme commander of the new Army, Subject believed. SUBJECT told HARUKE Yoshitane, jv., Oct 51, "Since the attention of the world is focused upon us, I evade meetings with HATTORI as much as possible. But when I have to see him on business, I call at his house at night secretly."

[REDACTED] in a talk with HATTORI found the latter believed he was distrusted by SUBJECT, although there is no grudge between the two. HATTORI made it evident that he does not confide in Subject. SUBJECT is in the position of the closest military advisor to YOSHIDA Shigeru, and the latter is reported to have consulted Subject many times on the rearmament issue. [REDACTED] believes if Subject were familiar with HATTORI's plan he

TATSUMI Eiichi

Councillor, Tairiku Mondai Kenkyu Sho (1Apr53 issue, Tairiku Mondai) (Ditto Jan 54)

Is planning the organization of a new central Japanese intelligence organization built around the present Cabinet Research Chamber and recruiting personnel for the new organization. (FJJ-94, 27 Feb 52, [], CE File III - 32).

Only official military adviser to YOSHIDA ([], FJJ-20, 31 Dec 52, GC File A-10.80)
Subject attended a party for T'ANG En-po on 28 Mar 53 at the Tokyo Kaikan, at which were 100 Japanese well known in financial and business circles, and some ex-military men. (FJJ-160, 17 Apr 1953, [], T'ANG dossier)

A special team of four people in the CRC collect information from repatriates from Communist China through OSHIDA Toshiichi of the Demob Bur. The team was planned by TATSUMI Eiichi. ([], FJJ-314, 18 Sept 53, CE III, 32.5)

TATSUMI Eiichi holds no position in the CRC but is consulted on matters of importance by MURAI. His approval is required before the CRC can employ former army personnel, since any appointment not approved by him will not be approved by PM YOSHIDA ([], FJJ-314, 18 Sept 53, CE III, 32.5)

Rumors existed in 52 that relations were strained between HATTORI Takushiro, head of the HATTORI Kikan, (now head of Hist Facts Research Institute which he organized) and TATSUMI Eiichi. Actually the two men cooperated closely in choosing former military personnel for positions in the NSF. Rumors probably stemmed from fact that in early 52 HATTORI opposed YOSHIDA govt plan of using NSF as nucleus for new army. HATTORI believed army should be built from an entirely new org and not around NPR. Prime Min ordered TATSUMI to have nothing to do with HATTORI. ([], FJJ-446, 10 Dec 53, CE III, 32.7)

See ER 5-2458/A, 26 Feb 54, Filed YOSHIDA Shigeru Dossier.

TATSUMI Eiichi

Subject attended the inaugural meeting of the organization tentatively known as the Sakurada Kai, which met on 8 May 52 at the Sakurada Kaikan from 4:00 to 6:30 p.m.
ZJJ-116, 23 May 52, SO-90134, III-48.3.

TATSUMI stated at this meeting that he had been assisting Premier YOSHIDA in matters pertaining to pensions, depurging, and release of war criminals. Altho he had been asked for opinions on individual items of the rearmament program, he had not been working on it in an advisory capacity, whatever newspaper reports indicated. He warned that among government officials and journalists there was still a strong hostility towards former militarists. His concluding statement was that, since a government public opinion survey had indicated that the rural population did not favor the revising the constitution to justify rearmament at this time, the government would postpone revision of the constitution indefinitely. Ibid.

Subject was one of a group of former generals of the Japanese Army, who met on 9 and 16 Apr 52, as a preparatory committee to form an organization of general officers. ZJJ-98, 2 May 52, SO-8574, III-48.3.

Subject considers YOSHINAKA Wataro sociable, likeable, and able to get along well with anyone. ZJJ-91, 25 Apr 52, SO-8907, III-33.

TATSUMI Eiichi

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he would give it to YOSHIDA instead of SUBJECT's broad outline. TATSUMI in conversation with HIRUKE Yoshitane, also, told him, war between USSR and the US was inevitable but not in the near future. For further information on re subject's opinions see ZJL751, 26 Nov 51, CE File HATTORI Takushiro Dossier.

SUBJECT was summoned by the Japanese Govt in Nov 51 to get his views on rearmament. INADA Seijun had previously made repeated assertions to TATSUMI that the Govt should create a Rearmament Research Office. After learning of the November meeting, the existence of which YAMAOTO Yoshiro had disclosed to the Navy clique, INADA once again pressed his opinions and suggestions upon SUBJECT, even as to give him a rearmament plan which he and HATTORI had drawn up, but was unsuccessful in convincing TATSUMI of the need for such an organization. (ZJL-786, 22 Jan 52, WATANABE Tetsuro Dossier).

Although TATSUMI Eiichi is a member of the KAWABE Kikan, he tells that group nothing about his conferences with Japanese government officials on the rearmament issue. TATSUMI draws a line between his assistance to the KAWABE Kikan on intelligence matters and his dealings with the government on rearmament. He is member of the present staff of the KAWABE Kikan. (ZJL-788, 22 Jan 52, [] KAWABE Torashiro Dossier)

Former Lt. General TATSUMI Eiichi was member of screening committee in charge of de-purging regular officers. (ZJJ-52, 21 Mar. 52, [] KAWABE Dossier.)

Torashiro

See 201-16282, ZJJ-76, 11 Apr 52.

According to HAYASHI Saburo Subject is in contact with OGATA Taketora re the rearmament program. (ZJJ-113, 16 May 52, [] OGATA Taketora Dossier).

Subject submitted to MASUHARA Keikichi a list of candidates for the NPR, when the inclusion of field grade officers was started in August 51. The list of suitable candidates was supplied by HATTORI Takushiro and MIYAMA Yozo. (ZJJ-84, 18 Apr 52, [] HATTORI Takushiro Dossier). Subject is listed as a post war acquaintance of HATTORI Takushiro, who was asked for advice and assistance by HATTORI at the time of the NPR faux pas. Subject reinstated HATTORI in the good graces of G-2, and since then the relationship has continued close between the two. (IBID)

NISHIMURA Toshio, qv., has been closely associated with TATSUMI Eiichi in post-war intelligence work and was his principal agent in the intelligence organization. TATSUMI ran for the Chinese Mission in 1946. At TATSUMI's request NISHIMURA prepared a plan for Chinese Mission intelligence operations in Japan, but the plan was so expansive and required such large expenditure that it was rejected by the Chinese Mission in December 1946. In 1947 NISHIMURA assisted TATSUMI in choosing a Soviet code expert for the Chinese Mission to send to China, selecting OKUBO Toshijiro. ([] ZJJ-71, 4 Apr 52, NISHIMURA Toshio Dossier)

TATSUMI Eiichi, who was the superior of TAKASHIMA Tatsuhiko qv., in the Toba Army in 1944 is one of the closest friends of TAKASHIMA. (ZJJ-77, 11 Apr 52, [] TAKASHIMA Tatsuhiko Dossier).

When KAWABE Torashiro was chosen by G-2 to head the intelligence organization which bears his name, he persuaded TATSUMI Eiichi and others who opposed ARISE Seizo to include the latter in the organization. TATSUMI is one of KAWABE's principal friends. Their relationship was one which developed after the war. ([] ZJJ-87, 18 Apr 52, KAWABE Torashiro Dossier).

TATSUMI Eiichi 辰巳榮一

High level information pertaining to the American Military is flowing to the Japanese Underground Government through ~~the following~~ TATSUMI Eiichi, among others. (Ref. ZJL-390-C, 3 Aug 50, CE File III - 47;

Is the responsible person in the Tokyo office of MATSU operations. See ZJLA-1181, 22 Sept 50, Filed KAWABE Torashiro dossier.

Prime Minister YOSHIDA Shigeru is thoroughly accepting the plan for the rearmament of Japan advocated by former Lieutenant General KAWABE Torashiro and former Major General TATSUMI Eiichi. (Ref. ZJL-596-A, Mar 51, CE File Japanese Rearmament) Former General TATSUMI Eiichi will be used mainly to recommend the matter to the Americans.

Lt. Gen. Eiichi Tatsumi, Chief of Staff, Eastern District Army (Tokyo), (2-3-45). (Ref. Prominent Persons in Japan & Japanese-dominated Areas, 14 Aug 45)

Among former high-ranking Army officers to whom the Japanese Underground Government has assigned Soviet operations. (Ref. ZJL-609-B, 4 May 51, CE File III - 33)

Among others, subject is doing research on problem of rearmament for Japanese Underground Government. (Ref. ZJL-551-C, 8 Feb 51, CE File Japanese Rearmament)

See: ZJLA - 1473, 11 May 1951, CE File III - I

In Plan for reorganization of Japanese Military Intelligence Service it is assumed that General TATSUMI Eiichi will head the Bureau. (ZJNA-211, 28 July 1951, Filed [])

The composition of an eight-man Japanese Army committee on rearmament includes TATSUMI Eiichi. (Ref. ZJL-641-A, [], CE File Japanese Rearmament. 5 June 1951)

(ZJL-614, 8 May 1951, "Japanese Rearmament" folder; []--)

5. Other persons concerned with rearmament are:

Major General TATSUMI Eiichi. Personally liked by other officers but his influence in military circles is weak. Formerly worked at the Liaison Bureau. Has reportedly been associated with Premier YOSHIDA since the latter was Ambassador to Great Britain.

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DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION				
Personnel Involved In Underground Research on Rearmament.		RI FILE NO.	144	5	3	50
		DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.	ZJL-551		DATE	Feb 1951
		SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION		
		CHIUS	31 Dec 1950	C-6		
ANALYST C	DATE PROCESSED 2. Dec 1950	DISSEMINATED IN		DATE		
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION						
X	CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE	TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO. :				
PERTINENT INFORMATION						
Report from C						
<u>THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS EXCERPTED VERSATIM</u>						
<p>The Japanese Underground Government, considering it inevitable that Japan will be given permission to rearm just as Western Germany has been allowed to rearm, is conducting research on rearmament. Among others, the following are doing research on this problem:</p>						
<p>Former Major Generals: <u>TATSUMI ETICHI</u></p>						
<p>...</p>						
<p>DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES/METHODS/EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006</p>						
<p>ALL THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 08-06-2006 BY SP5/SP5</p>						
<p>FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. </p>						

DOCUMENT TRANSFER FORM

FILE NO. 44-5-3-49	SOURCE ZJI-571	DATED 6 Mar 1951
SUBJECT Japanese T.S. Personalities		

THE ABOVE HAS BEEN TRANSFERRED TO FILE NO. _____

Remarks:

Report from []
Date of Information: Up to 3 Mar 1951
Eval: C-2
Source: []

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES/METHODS/EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS EXCERPTED VERBATIM

8. TATSUMI Eiichi is not too well known, and is a person of high intelligence, considerable experience in foreign countries, and good character. He does not have any previous direct connections with intelligence work, although he served as an attache in England at one time.

3. There are several other formerly important Japanese military figures now maintaining top level liaisons with either POPOV or [] Intelligence Section; concerning intelligence and strategic research matters. Lt General TATSUMI EIICHI and Lt General MIYOSHI YASUAKI are contacts of the Intelligence Section, [], although Lt. Generals IWAKURO TAKEO and SAKURAI TOKITARO occasionally are called in for direct consultations by POPOV's Section, they usually work through KAWABE and subordinate to him; Lt. General ARTSUE Seizo also is a contact of POPOV of long standing, but does not work through anyone else at all now; Lt. General AOKI liaises with the Intelligence Section of [].

20 Dec 1956

DATE

THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT
TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.

FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO: →

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DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION			
Pearmanent Japanese Government Plans and Policies.		RI FILE NO.	14	7	0 150
		DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.	DATE		
		7JL-506	13 April 1951		
		SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION	
		See below		C-3	
ANALYST	DATE PROCESSED	DISSEMINATED IN	DATE		
15	21 Dec 1950	30-73103	Oct 1951		
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE	TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO. :				
PERTINENT INFORMATION					
Report from []					
See attached pages.					
DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006					
THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.					
FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. []			[]		

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REPORT A

Subject: Rearmament—Japanese Govern-
ment Plans and Policies

Report No: ZJL-596

Date of Information: See Below

Place Acquired: Tokyo, Japan

Date Acquired:

See Below

Evaluation:

C-6, except as noted

Date of Report:

Source:

C-2 except as noted

1. Prime Minister YOSHIDA Shigeru is thoroughly accepting the plan for the rearmament of Japan advocated by former Lieutenant General KAWABE Torashiro and former Major General TATSUMI Eiichi. (Date of info: 14 Mar 1951; date rec'd 15 March 1951). KAWABE himself stated to source that the American Government attaches the greatest importance to his plan. (Evaluation: C-6; source: C-2 date of info: 26 March 1951; date rec'd 27 March 1951).

2. The Japanese Government is using NOMURA Kichisaburo, UGAKI Kazu-shige and former Minister of War (sic) SHIMOMURA Sadamu (下村定) to conduct research on rearmament problems. Former General TATSUMI Eiichi will be used mainly to recommend the matter to the Americans. (Source: C-2 date of info: 14 February 1951; date rec'd 15 February 1951). SHIMOMURA is the Liberal Party's consultant on rearmament, while former general TANAKA Shinichi (田中新一) and KATO Kuniro (加藤邦男) are being consulted by the Democratic Party. IWAKURO Takeo's rearmament activities (see Report B) have no political party affiliations. (Source: C-2 date of info: 11 February 1951; date rec'd 12 February 1951).

3. IGUCHI Sadao (井口貞夫) was appointed Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs pursuant to the desires of GHQ. The rearmament of Japan will be vigorously carried out by the "ASHIDA-IGUCHI line." (Evaluation: C-6; date of info: 8 February 1951; date rec'd 9 February 1951). IGUCHI is keeping ASHIDA Hitoshi fully informed of developments in the conclusion of the peace treaty. IGUCHI obtained a copy of the draft of the peace treaty from Ambassador Sebald on 31 March 1951. (Last sentence C-2; date of info: 2 April 1951; date rec'd 5 April 1951).

4. Chief Cabinet Secretary OKAZAKI Katsuo, in compliance with orders from Prime Minister YOSHIDA to accelerate the rearmament of Japan, is meeting with former generals ARISUE Seizo and NAKADA Senzo. American materials regarding the rearmament of Japan are being furnished OKAZAKI by SHEPARD of GHQ Civil Affairs Section.* (Date of info: 14 March 1951; date rec'd 15 March 1951).

5. Information from the "OKAZAKI Line" indicates that the Japanese Government desires and plans to create a self-defense force for Japan

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DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION				
Japanese Underground Government - Intelligence and Subversive Activities.		RI FILE NO.	44	7	14	8
		DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.	ZJL-609		DATE	4 Mar 1951
		SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION		
			26 Mar 1951	J-6		
ANALYST	DATE PROCESSED	DISSEMINATED IN	DATE			
	27 Dec 1956	SC-73103	4 Oct 1951			
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE	TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO. :					
PERTINENT INFORMATION						
<p>Report front . . . Report B</p>						
<p>THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS EXCERPTED VERBATIM</p>						
<p>1. The Japanese Underground Government (JUG) has assigned operations (KOSAKU) to the following former high-ranking Army officers:</p>						
<p>Soviet - <u>TATSUMI EIICHI</u></p>						
<p>...</p>						
<p><u>REDACTED</u></p>						
<p>DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES/METHOD/EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006</p>						
<p>RECORD ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p>						
<p>FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. </p>						

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DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION			
Rearmament- Former Army Officers Contacting G-2.		RI FILE NO.	1	7	0 157
		DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.		DATE	
		ZJL-014		3 May 1951	
		SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION	
		15 Apr 1951	7-3		
ANALYST	DATE PROCESSED	DISSEMINATED IN		DATE	
	21 Dec 1956				
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION					
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PERTINENT INFORMATION

Report from []

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS EXCERPTED VERBATIM

5. Other persons concerned with rearmament are:

.....
Major General TATSUMI Eiichi. Personally liked by other officers but his influence in military circles is weak. Formerly worked at the Liaison Bureau (RENRAU KYOKU). Has reportedly been associated with Premier Yoshida since the latter was Ambassador to Great Britain.

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

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DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION				
Transmittal of [] report.		RI FILE NO.	44	5	3	56
		DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.			DATE	11 May 19 1
		SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION		
ANALYST	DATE PROCESSED	DISSEMINATED IN		DATE		
X	CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE	TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO.				

DOCUMENT DISPOSITION

PERTINENT INFORMATION	
Dispatch from []	

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Page 25

DOI Akio (or AKIBA), TANAKA SHINICHI, SHIMOMURA SADA, TATSUMI EIICHI, and KAWANAKA YOSHITARO are among the general officers who have either reportedly worked for or been consulted by KAWABE in the past. The last three, along with SAKURAI, TANAKA, KAGESA, both TANAKAs, and KAWATA, are the ones closest to KAWABE at present.

Page 32

(7) Various former Air Force Figures Associated with OSI, FEAF.

TATSUMI Eiichi, former Military attaché in England, good friend of Prime Minister YOSHIDA then assigned there as Ambassador, today a confidential source of the Premiers and close collaborator of the KAWABE Organization and, indirectly, of the American G-2.

Page 38

(13) Prime Minister YOSHIDA and the Liberal Party.

... Some of YOSHIDA's closest contacts include Lt General S. SHIMOMURA Sada, TATSUMI Eiichi,

FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.

Page 56

A. Control of the Army

... SHIMMURA SADA, last Minister of War, is a very likely possibility because of his close friendship with YOSHIDA Shigeru, but he would be less acceptable to other general officers, unless, of course, KAWABE, IWAKURA, or possibly TATSUMI Eiichi were retained as deputy.

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DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION				
Japanese Rearmament - Factions and Opinions		RI FILE NO.	14	7	14	7
		DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.	ZJL-641			DATE 5 Jun 1951
		SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION C-3		
ANALYST C	DATE PROCESSED 27 Dec 1956	DISSEMINATED IN SC-73103	DATE 4 Oct 1956			
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION						
CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE		TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO. :				

PERTINENT INFORMATION

Report from [redacted]
Source: BACCHUS20, except as noted.

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS EXCERPTED VERBATIM

1. The composition of an eight-man Japanese Army committee on rearment is as follows:

TATSUMI Eiichi

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SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 382B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2000

SC-73103

4. Prime Minister YOSHIDA Shigeru has accepted the rearment plan of former Lt. General KAWABE Torashiro and former Major-General TATSUMI Eiichi.

7. The most influential group engaged in the rearment movement is that termed the "Ex Army Faction." Leaders of this faction are MAHRO TAKEO, TANAKA SHINICHI, and ISODA SATURO. Others connected with it are KAWABE TORASHIRO, TATSUMI Eiichi, SHIMOMURA SADAMU, MATSUYA TAKATO, MAKI TAKESU and ENDO SABURO. (Mar 1951)

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DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION				
Statements by HATTORI TAKUSHIRO regarding His Activities and Relationship.		RI FILE NO.	44	7	9	23
		DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.	ZJL-639		DATE	20 Aug 1951
		SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION		
ANALYST	DATE PROCESSED	DISSEMINATED IN		DATE		
[initials]	26 Dec 1956					
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION						
CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE		TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO. :				

PERTINENT INFORMATION

Report from [initials]

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS EXCERPTED VERBATIM

b. Lt. General TANIDA is considerably trusted by Prime Minister YOSHIDA. TANIDA claims that he is formulating a plan for rearmament in cooperation with Lt. General TATSUJI Eiichi. However, in reality there seems to be no relationship nor cooperation between the two. It is reported, nevertheless, that many persons who do not know the truth and who believe in Lt. General TANIDA's statement come to rally about him.

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2000

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TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.

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DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION		
TAKURO HIDEO		RI FILE NO.	C	
		DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.	DATE	
		JL-725	20 Sept 51	
		SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION
ANALYST	DATE PROCESSED	DISSEMINATED IN		DATE
	22 Dec 1956			
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION				
CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE		TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO.		
PERTINENT INFORMATION				
Report from C				
<p>At the time of consolidation unable to locate the above referenced document. However a Stop has been placed in RI/FILES and when returned pertinent data will be included in dossier.</p>				
<p>DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006</p>				
FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.		→	C	

DOCUMENT TRANSFER FORM

FILE NO.	SOURCE	DATED
7	ZJL-736	16 Oct 1951

SUBJECT

HATTORI TAKUSHIRO: Connections to Outstanding Political Figures

700/48000/448/MEZM/TRANSFERRED/79/FIVE/MPI

Remarks:

Report from
 Date of Information: As of Sept 1951
 Source: 7
 Eval: C-2

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS EXCERPTED VERBATIM

2. Relationship with Prime Minister YOSHIDA

... General SHIMONURA SADAMU is sympathetic to HATTORI, and LT. General TATSUJI claims to be so. Both, particularly TATSUJI, are very close, because of past political connections, to YOSHIDA Shigeru, and both are apparently working at present to convince YOSHIDA that HATTORI has been unjustly maligned.

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 ANALYST

20 Dec 1956

DATE

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SOURCES/METHOD/EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

From: [redacted] an

Report No: ZJL-737A Local File No: PD-504

No. of Pages: 3 (A)

No. of Enclosures: 0

First Made By: [redacted]

Approved By: [redacted] NRC

Distribution:

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Tokyo - 2
Fukuyama - 1

Orally to:

First Cryptonym: [redacted]

References: ZJL-556, 69, 714, 724, 725, 726.

Operational Data, and Comments:

Source is the first in a series of reports on the major figures and groups involved in the rearmament question and in haggling over who will be top dog in the future set-up. We deeply regret the necessity of sending you these "house-keepers", and should have most of the following ready for the next pouch, but there has not been time to organize properly into a proper interim report the last bulk of SIE/ICE IAR material, much less collate and re-interpolate on the basis of it. We finally decided to break Report ZJL-737 down according to the various groups and individuals competing in the rearmament derby, and apply to each SIE/ICE IAR's running comments over the past month in each in its proper niche. To give you a preview of that breakdown:

a. ZJL-737 A covers three entities, all closely connected and cooperative:

1. TANAKA Ichi and the Clique assisting TANIDA.
2. TANAKA Sacaru, holding nominal support from many various groups.
3. TANAKA Shirochi and MIKAWA Goro, two SIE/ICE subordinates.

b. ZJL-737 B will outline data on TANIDA Isamu and his subordinates, formerly close to TANAKA Ichi.

c. ZJL-737 C will describe the anti-HATTORI position of three rival groups which are believed to be closely inter-related and which are using considerable influence at SIE and Police Reserve HQ against HATTORI:

1. The IWAKURO Hideo faction.
2. The position of DOI Akio.
3. TSUKAHARA Takoto and MAYASHI Saburo.

d. ZJL-737 D will give data on HATTORI and his subordinates, NISHIURA, ENOTO, and that "spy for IWAKURO and TANIDA", MORIBA Kazuo.

e. ZJL-737 E will show Source's conjecture of the increasingly retiring

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(Cover Letter to ZJL-737A)

position of KAWABE Torashiro in between IWAKURO and SHIMOMURA.

2. A subsequent report with a different number will deal with the actual plans advanced by these various groups concerning rearmament, particularly the now famous "HATTORI Plan", which has caused so much furor. [] when asked for this plan in detail by letter, on 12 October told us there was little point to his writing it out, since the details of the whole affair plus considerable information on the clique warfare described (in ZJL-737) appeared in the Yomiuri magazine of that week and for eighteen pages in the Asahi Weekly of 21 October (mid-month edition). He conveniently provided us with copies of both and attached a report pointing out differences and errors in the text of the news weeklies. The outlines of the Hattori Plan reappeared in almost exactly the same context in the Nippon Times of 19 October, 1951, broadcast by the Soviets as a charge of American war-mongering. One may now assume in safety that the Soviets are as well aware as we of this rather petty and sordid story of jockeying for control of the future Army. We shall append the news accounts of the HATTORI-IWAKURO-TAKIDA feud and rearmament plans as they are translated, along with SALICELLAR's current reports on developments.
3. We reserve detailed comment on this report at present until you can see the full picture portrayed by the additional reports. It should be evident, however, that we are getting a fairly full and very interesting inside story of the intrigue involved in the activities of various groups and individuals involved in rearmament activities. It also should be thoroughly evident that a previous study of either Sicilian vendetta or Chicago gang wars of the prohibition era would best qualify one for appreciative enjoyment of this scramble for power; there is every indication that as rearmament approaches closer to reality, and each proud leader imagines himself in a chief of staff's uniform, the competition and double-crossing will merely become fiercer. To get some indications of the line-ups and realignments should be our chief interest in all this.
4. We wish to remind you that this report did not discuss TATSUJI's intelligence efforts in any measure. A later report gives a bit on them, including one minor lateral reference to [] which is not clear but which we have not yet had time for which to query []. There is also further data just in on SHIMOMURA which will obviously be of interest when compared with what we get from other sources.

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Subject: Military Figures connected with Report No: ZJL-737A (PD-304)
Rearmament and Conflicting Intrigues re
the HATTORI Plan.

Date of Information: As stated

Place Acquired: Tokyo, Japan

Date Acquired: As stated

Evaluation: C-3

Date of Report: 19 October 1951

Source: Sub-sources as stated.

1. TATSUMI Eiichi, Premier YOSHIDA's "Military Expert".

a. (Sub-source for para. a: HATTORI Takushiro; Date of Information: As of 20 Sep 51; Acquired: 21 Sep 51.)

TATSUMI Eiichi (Ex C ~~XX~~)'s address is #61 Keido Machi, Setagaya Ku, Tokyo, telephone number 42-2244. He is a former Lt. General, in the Air Branch, graduate of the 27th class at Army Officers School, graduate of the Army War College, and several times chosen as assistant military attaché and then military attaché to Great Britain. He was in London when the Pacific War began in 1941, where he had been serving under then Ambassador YOSHIDA Shigeru. After his return to Japan, he was assigned as chief of staff of the East Japan Army as a major general. TATSUMI is a man of fine character, and a good friend of HATTORI. TATSUMI and SHIMOMURA Sadamu as well, with whom he meets frequently, sometimes as often as twice a week. He is probably the most influential advisor on military matters to Prime Minister YOSHIDA Shigeru, and has also in the past offered assistance and advice to the American Far East Air Forces, and to G-2, GHQ.

b. (Sub-source for para. b: ISUJI Masanobu; Date of Information: As of 28 September. Date acquired: 3 October.)

It is a matter of common knowledge that TATSUMI Eiichi is on very friendly terms with Prime Minister YOSHIDA, despite YOSHIDA's aversion to some of TATSUMI's military friends such as HATTORI. Therefore, TATSUMI is playing the role of YOSHIDA's military advisor in effect on the issue of rearmament and is privately aiding YOSHIDA to work out the latter's limited plan for augmentation of the police reserve as the answer to that problem. TATSUMI is aiding the government with advice on the screening of former regular army field officers who are to be depurged and those "desirable" for the National Police Reserve. Aiding TATSUMI in this effort, presumably with YOSHIDA's approval, are the following:

SHIMOMURA Sadamu:

Former General of the Army and former War Minister in the SHIMOMURA Cabinet when YOSHIDA was also a Cabinet member.

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* A certain AYABE (fmu):
(綾部)

Former Lt. General of the Army, Chief of Staff of the "OKABE Butai" (an Area Corps under command of General OKABE in the Manila area at the time of the surrender) and a classmate of TATSUJI.

* A certain KOZUKI (fmu):
高月

Former Lt. General in the Army, chief of the Demobilization Bureau, HATTORI's present superior.

* IYAZAKI Shinichi
(宮崎信一)

Former Lt. General of the Army, and successor to TANAKA Shinichi as Chief of Operations and Strategy, GHQ in 1942 (Japanese G-1 - our G-3, General Staff).

* YAMAMOTO Naichiro
(山本茂一郎)

Former Major General, Army, Deputy Chief of Staff of the Hokkaido Area Army at the time of the surrender.

The above group works together harmoniously in aiding TATSUJI to prepare lists and records for YOSHIDA.

TATSUJI is not a man, however, who elevates or recognizes his colleagues and subordinates when he has a mission to perform. He is a commander who invariably enjoys doing his work himself, delegating very little authority, keeping his own counsel, and forming almost no close relationships. Usually, generals' aides idolize their superiors and are charmed by their ability and personality. Not so with TATSUJI's aides, who without exception have always considered him a "cold fish" and did not like to serve him. Although TATSUJI is a very modest gentleman of fine character and reputation, he seems to draw a clear-cut line in association with all his friends: he does not step beyond that line with them, and he makes it very difficult for any to draw any closer than that to him.

(Sub-source elicited the following opinions from TATSUJI on 28 Sep 1951.)

TATSUJI does not oppose HATTORI Takushiro, but in fact hopes that HATTORI will someday be chief of the new Japanese Army, for which post he feels HATTORI to be eminently qualified, even though he deplores some of HATTORI's subordinates such as HORIBA, for their indiscretion. TATSUJI has no particular dislike for IWAKURO Hideo either, except that he considers IWAKURO to be more of a politician than a military man at present, and feels that IWAKURO is merely using rearmament as a political stepping stone. DUI Akio, who is associated with certain munitions and arms manufacturing plans of economic interests behind the IWAKURO Group, is even more unscrupulous a person, and some of the people he influences, such as TSUKAMOTO Nakoto and HAYASHI Saburo, are far more active than even the IWAKURO Group in attempting to ruin HATTORI's reputation with the Japanese government. TANIDA Isamu is NOT associated with TATSUJI, who despises him, despite what TANIDA may say.

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c. (Sub-source for para. c: HAJIME Yoshitane, elicited from TAISUMI on 5 October; acquired on 7 October.)

K HORIBE Kazuo, former Colonel and HATTORI's subordinate in the historical Records Section of the Demobilization Bureau, once asked for an interview with TAISUMI through Lt. General TANIDA Isamu, in January, 1951; however, TAISUMI was aware of HATTORI's double-crossing of HATTORI both to TANIDA and to IWAMURO, and refused it because he "didn't want to stir up a hornet's nest of intrigue". Shortly afterwards, TAISUMI broke completely with TANIDA despite the latter's persistent efforts to keep working with TAISUMI. TAISUMI still considers TSUJI Masanobu a fine soldier and gentleman, but deplores his stupid and harmful conduct, feeling that it is one of the chief liabilities to HATTORI's waning reputation with the Japanese government, particularly the police agencies. Because of TSUJI's insecure conduct and rash speeches, the government considers rearmament tantamount to revival of the Old Japanese Army and sees the nightmare of a return to militaristic control. This is directed unfortunately not against TSUJI, who has no concrete plan, but against his friend, HATTORI Takushiro, whose cooperation with the Police Reserve idea has been fine despite the unjust and vicious attacks upon him as an arch-militarist.

2. SHIMOMURA Sadao (下村定)

Former General of the Army, he was War Minister of the Shibusawa Cabinet in 1945, and came to be closely acquainted with YOSHIDA Shigeru at that time. He was in the General SAITO clique, and greatly opposed to Hideki TOJO. At one period during HATTORI's long tour of duty with the Operational Plans Section of Japanese G-1 (our G-3 General Staff), SHIMOMURA was chief of Operations and Strategy. (Japanese G-1). Largely due to his recommendation, despite HATTORI's field grade rank at the time, HATTORI was made chief of the Operational Plans Section, succeeding ISHIHARA Kanju, in 1937. HATTORI greatly respects and trusts General SHIMOMURA, and has always continued to maintain a very close relationship with him. HATTORI feels that only SHIMOMURA, of all of the former general rank officers of the Japanese Army, is truly qualified to lead the new Japanese Army. HATTORI often calls upon him at present, gives him details of his plans, and asks for General SHIMOMURA's instructions. In short, General SHIMOMURA is former superior, sponsor, and "sensei" (teacher) to HATTORI. The present Prime Minister, YOSHIDA, was Foreign Minister when SHIMOMURA was Prime Minister in the first post-war cabinet. SHIMOMURA enjoys the distinction of being the last Japanese Minister of War. YOSHIDA has maintained friendly relations with SHIMOMURA, and confers with him frequently on the rearmament question. However, TAISUMI, who is also friendly with the general, is a closer advisor of YOSHIDA, and to what extent YOSHIDA relies upon SHIMOMURA's counsel is dubious.

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(Sub-source for the following: HATTORI Takushiro; date of Information: As of 17 September; acquired: 21 September, 1951.)

a. In the fall of 1950, General SHIMOMURA advised HATTORI confidentially that Lt. General TANIDA Isamu was quite bitter in criticizing HATTORI to himself. TANIDA apparently told SHIMOMURA that HATTORI was trying to become commander of the entire Japanese Army because of his interest in the National Police Reserve command, and was using Mrs. ARAKI's influence with General Willoughby and Willoughby's trust in him to the hilt in order to catapult himself into full power. TANIDA decried HATTORI's monopolistic plans, unfair, biased and ambitious choices of personnel, without conferring with anyone else, even the Japanese government or Prime Minister YOSHIDA, and he insisted to SHIMOMURA that HATTORI's plans were extremely ambitious, in fact, that HATTORI was "another A.I.S.U.E". TANIDA showed SHIMOMURA a list of officers HATTORI had rejected whom he felt were excellent men. HATTORI defended himself well, but realized that some one on his staff at the Demobilization Bureau Historical Records Section planning rearmament and formation of the Police Reserve had betrayed him and their secret plans to TANIDA. It turned out to be Colonel HUJIA Kazuo, who has later disclosed HATTORI's secrets to IWAKURO Hideo and the KAWABE, Torashiro and Shozo, who also oppose HATTORI. Nevertheless, SHIMOMURA was not convinced by TANIDA of HATTORI's duplicity and ambition, and has continued to support HATTORI even to YOSHIDA up to the present time.

3. The Demobilization Bureau Chiefs, MIYAZAKI Shuichi and NAKAYAMA Gempu.

a. MIYAZAKI Shuichi (see p. 1).

Former Lt. General of the Army, graduate of the Army War College, he was chosen Chief of Japanese G-1, General Staff, in 1944, soon after SAITO and YONAI came to power replacing TOJO. He is a "SHIMOMURA" man, and somewhat favorable to HATTORI, but fearful of HATTORI's ambitious reputation. When HATTORI returned to his post of chief of the Operational Plans Section of G-1 General Staff after the fall of TOJO, it was rumored that HATTORI secured the fall of then Major General DOI Akio as chief of G-1 General Staff by causing DOI to lose the respect of all his subordinates in G-1, which brought about MIYAZAKI's elevation to the post. For this reason, DOI hates both HATTORI and MIYAZAKI bitterly to this day.

(Sub-source for the above: TATSUMI Kiichi, as told to TSUJI Masanobu on 26 September; acquired: 3 October 1951.)

(Sub-source for the following: HATTORI Takushiro; date of information: as of 17 September; acquired: 21 September 1951.)

The Historical Records Research Section of the Demobilization Bureau of

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(ZJL-737A)

the Japanese Government, the only Army function officially retained by the Japanese Government after 1945, in close cooperation with GHQ, SCAP, was originally known as the Historical Facts Section. Its first chief was MIYAZAKI Shuichi, former G-1 from 1944-1945. Both HATTORI and HORIBA Kazuo were assigned under MIYAZAKI, as they had been subordinates of his in G-1, HATTORI as chief of Operational Plans section. When MIYAZAKI was discharged from his position by result of a strict application of the Purge Ordinance (in early 1947)? (parens are Source Comment), then he offered to turn the post over to HATTORI. The latter declined, however, and recommended his former operational plans superior, Major General NAKAYAMA Gempu (or Motoo). However, it seemed that NAKAYAMA was also excluded from the post by purge directive, and HATTORI had to take over. In spite of the fact that it was evident at the time that HATTORI had first recommended NAKAYAMA, HORIBA Kazuo objected to HATTORI's elevation at first, claiming that he had his own ideas about that affair. Finally, however, he apparently agreed and appeared willing to accept HATTORI's leadership. MIYAZAKI generally adheres to SHIMOMURA's direction at present in rearmament and all other activities.

b. ~~X~~ NAKAYAMA Gempu (or Motoo: 中山 沢夫)

He is a former senior officer and superior of HATTORI Takushiro, and an officer of general rank for whom HATTORI has the highest respect. He was graduated from Army War College, and has a very inactive record in post-war activities.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES/METHODS EXEMPTION 3828
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

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(Forthcoming: ZJL-745, 746, 747.)

References: ZJL-689, 696, 714, 724, 725, 736, 737.

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

1. This is the second in a series of major interim reports on the chief figures and groups involved in the rearmament question and in haggling over future leadership of the Japanese army. By reference to the cover letter to ZJL-737, you will observe that this report was originally to be numbered ZJL-737B, which has been changed in order to conform with headquarters practice and procedure.
2. As the investigative efforts of [] concerning this problem of re-armament and the figures connected to it have unveiled even further in the past two months, it becomes increasingly apparent that he places no complete trust in any one of the individuals with whom he deals and from whom he obtains information, even his most trusted friends. The information has a definite slant in some cases in favor of ~~NAKORI~~ Takushiro, it is true, but we view this as the unavoidable expression of a natural prejudice in favor of a long-time intimate friend, especially in view of [] forthcoming reports utilizing sub-sources from the "other side of the fence". Although that is most evident in the reporting technique employed in ZJL-748 rather than in this report, it is a thought which we feel should be applied to all of the reports in this series, and we therefore remind you of it in this occasion.
3. You are reminded that this is information which has been elicited, but that it has a definite flavor of inside information elicited by someone in complete trust from the sub-sources he utilizes. The claim is maintained that the sub-sources have no idea as to the ultimate destination of the information.

8 November 1951

Classification

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Subject: Military Figures Connected with
Rearmament and Conflicting Intrigues
re the HATTORI Plan: TANIDA Isamu and
Associates
Place Acquired: Tokyo, Japan

Report No: ZJL-744
(PD-313)

Date of Information: As stated

Date Acquired: As stated

Evaluation: C-3

Date of Report: 8 November, 1951

Source: Sub-sources as stated.

1. (Sub-source for para. 1: HAKUKE Yoshitane, elicited from TATSUJI Eiichi on 5 October; acquired on 7 October.)

During the late fall of 1950 and up till January 1951, ~~Former Lt. General~~ ~~TANIDA Isamu~~, graduate in the 27th class of Army Officers' School, and classmate of ~~TATSUJI Eiichi~~, was closely connected to the latter in rearmament planning, and had some liaison as well to ~~General SHIMOMURA Sadamu~~. During all of this time, ~~TANIDA~~ consistently reviled HATTORI Takushiro, and attempted to undermine HATTORI's reputation with SHIMOMURA and TATSUJI. This attempt was quite unsuccessful. Although ~~TANIDA~~ was a classmate of ~~TATSUJI Eiichi~~, he was paid little respect by ~~TATSUJI~~, who considers him a person of low character and inferior ability. Although ~~TANIDA~~, reportedly offering information coming from HATTORI's subordinate in the Historical Records Section of the Demobilization Bureau, submitted information which tended to show General SHIMOMURA that HATTORI was taking a very unilateral approach to the problem of rearmament, ~~TANIDA~~ was not successful in convincing SHIMOMURA of any duplicity or a unique ambition on HATTORI's part. That occurred in November, 1950.

2. (Sub-source HATTORI Takushiro; Date of in.o: As of 17 September, 1951; Date required: 21 September, 1951.)

HATTORI had previously disclosed to SHIMOMURA Sadamu the outline of his plans for rearmament shortly after HATTORI had first been commissioned for that task by General Willoughby. SHIMOMURA had given HATTORI some very pertinent advice on the plan, even though he was not aware of the details. SHIMOMURA, in November 1950, confronted HATTORI with TANIDA's accusations that HATTORI was ambitiously planning to use his excellent position of trust from General Willoughby to advance himself as the new top man in the reconstructed Japanese Army. He showed HATTORI details including names and figures which had been submitted by TANIDA to prove that HATTORI was taking a very unilateral course regarding rearmament. HATTORI was able to deny the charges against him and to show excellent reasons for his choices of personnel and to prove that he in no way sought the top post for himself. SHIMOMURA had not lost confidence in HATTORI, but from these events, HATTORI learned that his subordinate, ~~KORIBA Kazuo~~, had been furnishing TANIDA with information on the HATTORI plan.

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3. (Date of information: 25 September; Sub-source HATTORI Takushiro;
Date acquired: 1 October 1951.)

TANIDA Isamu graduated in the 27th class from Army Officers' School, and subsequently graduated from the Army War College, in the Engineering Curriculum, and was a classmate and long time associate of TATSUJI Eiichi. HATTORI Takushiro first met TANIDA at about the end of 1935, when the former was stationed as an Assistant Military Attaché in France. TANIDA and a few other Japanese field grade officers came over to France at that time for an inspection tour. HATTORI guided them to the various battle-fields and memorials of World War I. Although HATTORI had no further contact with TANIDA from that time until the Surrender in 1945, TANIDA stuck out in his mind even then as an unpleasant and most unpredictable person. TANIDA's assignments and record in World War II are not clearly known, except that he was Chief of Staff of an Army in the area of Rabaul in the South Seas at the end of the Pacific war in 1945. After the Surrender of Japan was announced, and before TANIDA was returned to Japan, he advocated as a ~~result~~ the abdication of the Emperor. For this reason he lost considerable popularity in the Army, and in fact he was not even chosen as troop commander when he and his troops were shipped back from Rabaul, since his subordinates were violently opposed to being directed by him in any way at all. Even after he landed in Japan, TANIDA went around quite busily advocating the abdication of the Emperor to "save face" as a result of the Surrender. He made these same assertions even before the Demobilization Board. Since very few of the Japanese Army officers have any such beliefs and are quite definitely opposed to persons who maintain them, many officers consider TANIDA to be "a bit insane".

(Sub-source, date of info, and date acquired same as for para. 3.)

In the early fall of 1950, HATTORI Takushiro was invited to a dinner by a certain Chinese who happened to have been a classmate of his at the Japanese Army War College. This Chinese had come to Japan after the Surrender as a member of the Chinese Mission, and is at present a commercial trader. Among several Japanese guests who had been invited, was TANIDA. When the Chinese host had attended Army War College, TANIDA was a strategy instructor teaching communications techniques. Among the Japanese invited, TANIDA was the oldest, and as a former Lt. General, the highest in rank. TANIDA talked so much at the banquet that the other guests hardly had any chance to speak at all. Then all of a sudden TANIDA began to needle HATTORI. In fact he became embarrassingly abusive. He charged that HATTORI, in his use of influence with Americans of G-2 GHQ, had been attempting to exclude former Navy officers from the Maritime Safety Agency on the grounds that they should not hold public offices. He insinuated that this was because of HATTORI's well-known bitterness against Navy officers dating from World War II days. HATTORI did not like the idea of having a debate at a formal function with any guests present. Therefore he promised TANIDA that he would be glad to discuss the matter with him later on at his office. In a few days, TANIDA visited HATTORI at the Demobilization Bureau. There HATTORI attempted to explain to the older man the reasons behind the rumor of his advocacy of

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exclusion of former Navy officers from NSA. He stated that although he and his group had taken upon themselves the mission of creating the Police Reserve under the orders of Major General Willoughby, a group of American officials under Major General Wittney, Chief of the Government Section of SCAP at that time, were quite strongly opposed to any participation in the Police Reserve by former regular Army officers. Opinions on that point were quite sharply divided between G-2 and Government Section in GHQ. MATSUI related to TANIDA that a certain staff officer in G-2 had asked him, "Government Section maintains that the employment of former Army officers in government organizations constitutes a violation of the purged directive, but isn't there any conclusive evidence to prove the inconsistency of their assertion?" MATSUI stated that he had replied that he did not know whether Government Section was aware of the fact or not but that large numbers of former regular officers in the Navy had been employed for quite some time in the Maritime Safety Agency. He did not consider that it was a violation of the purged directive, however, because that directive provides that even purged can be permitted to assume government work as exceptions in the event that the execution of certain duties by non-purged personnel would be too difficult. Therefore if that provision permits the employment as exceptions former Navy officers in NSA, it should likewise permit former Army officers to join the National Police Reserve. MATSUI had pointed out to the American officer and reiterated to TANIDA that it was because of the applications of that provision for special employment that non-purged would be unable to accomplish suitably, that he and his associates were at present in the service of the Demobilization Bureau even though that was of course a government organization. MATSUI added to TANIDA that this explanation on his part to G-2 NSA was obviously misinterpreted and in the course of passing from one person to another had become the malicious rumor that MATSUI was conducting a campaign for "the exclusion of former Navy officers from NSA." TANIDA appeared to be satisfied to a certain extent with MATSUI's explanation, but even though the latter little concerned him directly, he was very unpleasant throughout the entire interview. During the interview, NORIBA Kazuo was right next to MATSUI and TANIDA, but did not speak one word in refutation of TANIDA's biased argument. Later, MATSUI came to the conclusion from that attitude of NORIBA, that possibly TANIDA had already secretly formed a close connection to NORIBA even at that time.

5. (sub-source, date of info, and date acquired for info in paras. 5-8: Same as for paras. 1-4.)

TANIDA Isamu has made many boasting statements since the beginning of 1951 to the effect that he and Lt. General TATSUJI Eiichi are engaged in collaboration on a variety of preparations for the rearmament of Japan. He has further indicated that both TATSUJI and himself have the complete confidence of Prime Minister YOSHIDA Shigeru and the Japanese Government, and that any plan for rearmament which is to be official will require their sanction. TANIDA claims that TATSUJI is busily occupied as YOSHIDA's chief military advisor, with TANIDA closely assisting TATSUJI. TANIDA describes himself in such talk as the "Executive Officer of the TATSUJI KIKAN", and has urged all field officers and junior officers wherever they are throughout Japan to submit their ideas and wishes to TANIDA because he would without fail refer them to the Japanese Government and to TATSUJI.

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Both HATTORI and MATSUMI, each in his own way, has called these assertions of TANIDA's lies out of whole cloth. Even ICHIKAWA Kazuo does not trust TANIDA any more. Nevertheless, there are many junior officers who are duped by TANIDA's boasting into believing that he is a man of great influence with MATSUMI and with top leaders of the present Japanese Government.

Now those who trust TANIDA greatly and who are working for him in a liaison organization are the following persons:

- e. A man called MATSUDA (fmu), former lt. colonel in the army. MATSUDA appears to be about 36 or 40 years old, and was apparently a graduate in the 42nd class at Army Officers School. He is reported to have been previously assigned to the Military Affairs Section of the War Ministry. MATSUDA has been actively seeking the opinions concerning rearmament of senior regular Army officers, on TANIDA's behalf, and has been advising TANIDA's exploits and propagandizing for him quite devotedly.
- ✓ f. KOBAYASHI Kazuo (小林一男). Mr. Imanu has been frequently observed coming in and out of the residence of a former regular Army officer named KOBAYASHI Kazuo, who is now running a stationery shop. KOBAYASHI is believed to have been a major or a lt. colonel. Under his direction at the present time, he has the services of a certain MATSUMI (松島義久 M.U.). These three men, MATSUDA, KOBAYASHI and MATSUMI comprise TANIDA's own clique.

In the early spring of 1951 (it is believed; the exact date is not certain), TANIDA paid a visit to General SHIMOMURA Sadamu and to Lt. General HATTORI Torashiro for consultation on the rearmament issue. During that interview he attempted to make the usual boasts concerning his close connections to MATSUMI and the Japanese Government concerning rearmament, and likewise to revile and undermine HATTORI Takushiro. Since SHIMOMURA and TANIDA had been fully acquainted with TANIDA's character and ability for a long time, however, they placed no faith in his words from the beginning. They took no serious notice of his accusations and boasts. This apparently was made quite obvious by subsequent events, and as a result TANIDA has since that time maintained a great antipathy towards both SHIMOMURA and KAWABE, even though he has claimed to recommend SHIMOMURA as future Chief of Staff publicly.

- ✓ It has been reported that TANIDA came into contact with the Special Investigations Bureau of the Attorney General's Office, and established a good liaison with them sometime during the summer of 1951. At that time, he reputedly warned the SIB to keep a strict watch upon the conduct and activities of SHIMOMURA Sadamu, KAWABE Torashiro, and naturally, HATTORI. TANIDA seems to have been attempting to get the SIB to indict the above three men on the charge of engaging in activities in defiance of purged ordinances so that their political prestige would collapse automatically. To date, no one appears to have taken these charges very seriously.
9. Source Opinion: In spite of the fact TANIDA was originally responsible for the security breach concerning the HATTORI Plan by his utilization

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of HOKIRI Kazuo, it would appear that his chief function in this rearmament problem is that of a rather addled crank. Even if one does not accept A.I.G.I.'s opinion of TANISHI, there is plenty of confirmatory opinion concerning TANISHI, all of it rather unfavorable, from such individuals as A.I.G.I., SANOURA, KAWAI Terasaburo, ~~SAN~~ Iwao, and most other similar types of figures. The possibility that A.I.G.I. is able to offer information to any agency whatsoever concerning MATURI or any other figure connected with rearmament, is a very dangerous factor, chiefly because A.I.G.I. is a person of obviously unreliable nature and reputation.

Field Comment: We tend to agree with A.I.G.I.'s opinion expressed in para. 9, in the unit of opposition to TANISHI's character and low opinion of his influence, we judge that he is in no way an opponent of MATURI in the same sense that TAKAHASHI or even KUSAKI are.

Field Comment: Your attention is invited to the cover letter (51-59) of ZJL-737 (formerly numbered ZJL-737A), which outlines the method in which the Japanese concern in rearmament figures involved in it are being admitted to ZAIREN. In this connection, it will be quite apparent that this effort was the one originally intended as ZJL-737B. Details of the utilization of A.G.I. Kazuo by himself appear in ZJL-746, in a discussion of A.G.I.'s rearmament group.

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DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION		
Military Figures Connected with Rearmament and Conflicting Intrigues re the MATTORE Plan; DOI AKIO		RI FILE NO.	C	
		DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.	DATE	
		ZUL-745	9 Nov 1951	
		SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION
		C	As stated	C-3
ANALYST	DATE PROCESSED	DISSEMINATED IN	DATE	
L	10 Jan 1957			
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION				
CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE		TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO. :		

PERTINENT INFORMATION

Report from

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3020
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS EXCERPTED VERBA IM

4. (Sub-source for paras 4-8: TSUJI MASANORU; Date of Info: as of 3 Oct; Date Acquired: 7 Oct, 1951.

There is a general rumor afloat that DOI AKIO is extremely well acquainted with OGARA TAKETORA and with Prime Minister YOSHIDA SHIGERU, and that the latter consults DOI frequently and values his opinions highly. TATSUJI EIICHI has denied the rumor, particularly in reference to OSHIDA, as completely baseless. There is no link between DOI and OSHIDA SHIGERU. However it is quite definite that a very intimate friendship exists between DOI and OGARA TAKETORA.

THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT
SUCH NOT IN THIS DOCUMENT.

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DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION				
Military Figures Connected With Rearmament and conflicting Intrigues Re the MATTORI Plan: TSUKANOTO MAKOTO and his Group-HAYASHI Saburo.		RI FILE NO.	44	7	14	12
		DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.	DATE 11 Nov 1951			
		TSU-747	SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION	
			1	As Stated	G-3	
ANALYST	DATE PROCESSED	DISSEMINATED IN	DATE			
3	21 Dec 1956	SO-77354	30 Nov 1951			
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION						
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PERTINENT INFORMATION						
Report from 3 DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 382 YAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006						
THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS EXCERPTED VERBATIM						
15. (Sub Source for para. 15: Lt Gen TATSUMI Eiichi; as told to HARUKE Yoshitane; Date of Info. As of 3 Oct; Date Acquired; 5 Oct 1951.)						
Among all of the groups and individuals at present maligning MATTORI TAKUSHIRO, and his efforts, it appears to be the group of TSUKANOTO Makoto which is most intent upon abusing MATTORI and undermining his authority. TSUKANOTO's group is comprised of former Col HAYASHI Saburo, MATSUTANI Makoto, and a certain former Colonel SUGITA (fmu).						
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DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION				
THE HATTORI PLAN.		RI FILE NO.	44	7	24	17
		DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.	DATE			
		ZJL-751	26 Nov 1951			
		SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION		
		C	Sept-Oct 1951	C-3		
ANALYST	DATE PROCESSED	DISSEMINATED IN		DATE		
	27 Dec 1956					
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION						
X	CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE	TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO. :				
PERTINENT INFORMATION						
Report from []						
See attached page.						
DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2008						
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SECURITY INFORMATION

(ZJL-751; PD-322)

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If the young able officers should unanimously refuse to enter the Police Reserve, a big gap would likely arise between the Government and former regular officers which would lay the groundwork for serious trouble in the future. If HATTORI were to stand in between them in an attempt to introduce their opinions to the Government and ask for reflection on the Government's methods of selection, it is most highly likely that the Government would think that HATTORI was obstructing or trying to obstruct young officers from entering the Police Reserve with some ambitious design. Yet it was the officers themselves who also violently opposed the Government's selection methods.

e. Source advised HATTORI:

"You may be dissatisfied in many respects with the attitude of the Government, but the important thing is not to get involved in such a matter. But the way to do it is to advise capable persons to enter the Police Reserve. Otherwise, the establishment of the strong army you hope for will become a matter of the far distant future."

- f. A few days later, Source met HATTORI and asked him how the recruitment of the Police Reserve officers was going on. HATTORI answered very optimistically that, with their attitude changed, quite a few capable officers were planning to enter the Police Reserve. The development of armament issue would eventually take the course he had once speculated, HATTORI added. HATTORI appears to have individually persuaded the anti-government officers to apply for recruitment.
- g. According to the statements of HATTORI, Major General Willoughby issued a directive to the Japanese Government for a mass depurge of former regular officers a few days before he left Japan. After the departure from Japan of Major General Willoughby, however, the Government gradually limited the number of those to be depurged. HATTORI believes that this is a sign of antipathy on the part of the Japanese Government toward him since he was too intimately associated with Major General Willoughby. Or he feels it may be just a malicious plot of the IWAKURO Group.

.. Rearmament Programs of HATTORI, SHINOMURA, and MATSUMI.

(Source information based upon eliciting from HATTORI on 22 and 24 Sept. 1951.)

- a. Though it is highly likely that neither HATTORI, SHINOMURA, nor MATSUMI has a separate plan for rearmament at present, HATTORI may have one of his own. HATTORI's armament program is believed to be largely affected by the opinion and advice of SHINOMURA Sadao. Consequently, it is almost true that HATTORI's program was fashioned jointly by HATTORI and SHINOMURA. Practically full details of HATTORI's planning are contained in an article entitled "Should A National Defense Army be Established in Japan?" carried in the April, 1951 issue of "The Mainichi Information Report" published from the Mainichi Press. (Cf. Attachment to this report.)

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b. There is not a single one among former officers whose rank is above Lt. Colonel who is not concerned with rearmament. Almost every one of them recognizes the necessity of rearmament. But, they are acutely aware of the fact that they are purged. Of course, they anticipate the arrival of the day of depurging, but they do not think that day will come earlier than anticipated. When asked to express their opinions on armament, they are willing to meet the request. However, they do not think they are in a position to organize a rearmament program. It is impossible and prohibited for a purgee to propagate and spread among the people the importance of armament. Particularly, therefore, former generals are of the opinion that they have been cut off from the world, even though they have many opinions on armament; but they have and feel no responsibility, no desire and no aspiration to take upon themselves positively the formulation of a rearmament plan. It may be well to regard an ambitious exception like TANAKA Isamu as a crackpot.

c. The rearmament program can not be executed in a really responsible manner by one person alone, however capable he may be. The more complex the nature of rearmament is, the greater number of capable staff officers it requires. Since HATTORI was fortunately connected with an organized group of the Demobilization Board, he could quite easily collect the staff operations officers necessary for the task. In fact, he has the largest number of efficient staff officers in his "colleagues" group. Before the present issue came to the fore, HATTORI made a great many efforts to get able officers of the former Army's central agencies to work at the Demobilization Board and NYK, regardless of the rearmament plan. Few have such a close connection with as large a number of young able officers as HATTORI. Therefore, HATTORI does not find it quite as difficult to contemplate formation of a new Army. On the otherhand, young officers have seldom even maintained contact with former generals after the Surrender. Even though some do, their number can not be compared with the number of those working for HATTORI. The number of officers who are on intimate terms with SHINOMURA and TATSUMI is almost negligible. SHINOMURA and TATSUMI or even IWAKURA Hideo may be capable of working out an outline of a rearmament program, but they have few subordinates who could map out other practical details of the program. However large the number of excellent staff members recruited may be, the plan can not be made in their head alone. The collection of records and data is indispensable. And these materials are most sufficiently procured by the Demobilization Board in Japan. Judging from these points of view, it was only HATTORI who had a large staff and also sufficient available data. No one can compete with HATTORI in ability, sufficiency of data and number of staff officers. (Source Opinion)

d. The facts are that ever since Japan accepted the Potsdam Declaration, there have been assertions for the absolute necessity of maintaining armed forces in the country. But, positive advocacies for rearmament really began when the establishment of the Police Reserve was demanded by General MacArthur in his letter. This fact is commonly known to HATTORI and General Arthur as well as to the general public. If HATTORI had been asked to make a formulation of the rearmament plan, there would have been no difficulty for him to come up with a good one.

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Army has charged HATTORI with the responsibility for the work, there was no opposition from other quarters. Thus, HATTORI's planning was tentatively completed without being bothered by rivalries. Fortunately or unfortunately, however, HATTORI and his staff officers were not permitted to join the Police Reserve. The establishment of the Police Reserve then stimulated the people in general to review the rearmament issue. The deterioration of the Korean War situation led a part of public opinion to the adamant insistence upon the necessity of rearmament. It was in those days that IMAMURA and TANIDA were rumored to be contemplating rearmament. By the time such a rumor went around, HATTORI's plan for the Police Reserve had been already completed.

e. Though their standards differ from one another respectively, SHIMOMURA and HATTORI and IMAMURA are all respectable friends. It is quite unlikely that HATTORI and IMAMURA last year were competitively drawing up their own plans for rearmament while HATTORI was doing it by order of the United States Army.

(1) HATTORI told Source several times that among the former Japanese generals now living, no one can so excellently as SHIMOMURA both in character and mentality. He added that he often called on SHIMOMURA and looked to him for guidance. Although HATTORI was ordered by the United States Army to form the Police Reserve, he stated that he did not intend at all to become the chief in carrying out rearmament. If it were possible to choose a leader of the new army from among former generals, he would like to put up SHIMOMURA, he maintained, because none than SHIMOMURA is better qualified for the position.

(2) (Paras. (2) and (3): Date of Information: 3 Oct 1951; Sub-source: HANKE Yoshitane; Eval: C-3)

TANIDA Michi's comments were that although HATTORI is a target of various denunciations, MATSUMI felt HATTORI had neither selfish intention nor ambition. It is absolutely not his idea to have his group monopolize formulation of the new army. If HATTORI were allowed, he would choose SHIMOMURA a supreme commander of the new army, MATSUMI believed.

(3) In a gesture to make SHIMOMURA the chief of the new Army, TANIDA Isamu brought a list of the leaders of the new Army of his own choice to SHIMOMURA. Upon taking a look at the list, SHIMOMURA promptly saw through TANIDA's intention to disturb HATTORI's plan. At the same time, SHIMOMURA could note that TANIDA was fairly well acquainted with HATTORI's plan. SHIMOMURA did not care for TANIDA and informed HATTORI of the latter's conducts and gave HATTORI a warning of the TANIDA-HORIBA plot.

Source Comment: A variety of these facts as HATTORI presented them indicate that SHIMOMURA is undoubtedly on HATTORI's side and fully acquainted with his armament plan. In drawing up the armament plan, HATTORI seems to have

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co-operated with SHI MURA at least on its fundamental issues, framework, etc. Consequently, it is close to the truth to draw the conclusion that it is ORI's plan if worked out jointly by SHI MURA.

1. Judging from the remarks of MATSUBA and KAWABUCHI, it is true that the latter often paid a call on the former. MATSUBA told KAWABUCHI Yoshitane on 3 Oct. 1951, "Since the attention of the world is focused upon us, I endeavor to talk with KAWABUCHI as much as possible. But when I have to see him on business, I call at his house at night secretly."

5. The Sumi Eiichi's other opinions on rearmament and his comments on the question were as follows: (S: b-source: HAKUKE; Date of Info: 3 Oct. 1951.)

(1) Although a war between America and Russia is inevitable in the future, it will not take place soon. Should a war break out in the immediate future, America is not prepared to strike a fatal blow upon Russia promptly. It requires a vast amount of resources to bring Russia to total defeat. However rich a country America may be, it cannot complete mobilization within a short period. At least until 1953, it will be impossible. Judging from the recent decline in America's production of war materials, America herself does not appear to anticipate the outbreak of a war in the near future. Russia is not at present contemplating commencement of a full-fledged war either. A war would proceed on in favor of America, if it occurs now. A war would become one of long duration if it starts now. The Asian communification plan would be much more favorably put into practice by having a minor conflict like the Korean War occur in Far East and a similar one in the Near East rather than one full-scale worldwide catastrophe.

(2) The rearmament of Japan can not quickly be realized. The Japanese financial condition can not at the present time afford the early implementation of rearmament. The national life is too hard pressed. Furthermore, the expediting of rearmament of Japan would only give rise to unnecessary burdens of the PHILIPPINE Government and of the British Commonwealth, and such a course would lead Japan into

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SECURITY INFORMATION

(Zu-751; PD-322)

-11-

unfavorable position. Therefore, the urgent steps Japan has to take are to strengthen and reinforce step by step the present Police Reserve instead of regimenting a new Army rapidly. Thus, it is much wiser to await the arrival of the appropriate time for the development of the existing Police Reserve into the equivalent of a national defense army with due consideration of international situations.

(Source Note: Prime Minister YOSHIKAWA and Source are both in complete agreement to this opinion of HATTORI's)3

- (3) Nobody is more qualified than HATTORI to assume the leadership of the new Army in the future. He is wonderful both in character and ability. Anyone who has once met him is completely charmed with him. A variety of malicious criticisms are pelted at him in the public, but he is an entirely unselfish person. Even after the departure from Japan of Major General Willoughby, Source believes the trust of the U.S. Army in HATTORI has never changed.
- (4) The Japanese Government is planning the breakup of the Demobilization Board on the grounds of administrative retrenchment and so on. But, so long as HATTORI enjoys a high popularity of the U.S. Army, the plan would be futile.⁴
- (5) But, the only trouble lies in the subordinates of HATTORI. They sometimes make rash statements uncessarily: "We colleagues are strongly united" or "We maintain extensive liaison organizations throughout the country". YOSHIKAWA, too, is a fine man, but he lacks a discreet attitude. For such a reason, the Japanese Government entertains an antipathy for the HATTORI Group. It fears the HATTORI Group and is trying to stamp HATTORI out. The insistence upon the dissolution of the Demobilization Bureau is a sign of antipathy which the Japanese Government has for HATTORI.
- (6) The general public hold TAIKA Shinichi, chief of G-1, the Operational Section General Staff Office in the early part of the Pacific War, former Lt. General of the Army, HATTORI and TSUJI Masanobu the most responsible among living persons for having waged the last war. In other words, these three are looked upon as truly responsible for having brought about the Surrender. Such a criticism is equivalent to a death blow for HATTORI. However, fair consideration of the most eligible person to be made a leader of the new Army in the future can result in the appointment of no one but HATTORI. The members of HATTORI's Group should take these points into special consideration, refrain from making irresponsible statements which are quite likely to incur the antipathy of the Government as well as the people, and act as considerately as possible until the right time has come.

Security Information

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From: []

Report No: ZJL-767 Local File No:

No. of Pages: 1

No. of Enclosures:

14 Dec 51

Report Made By: []

Approved By: []

J. P. C.

Distribution:

By copy to: Wash - 2
Files - 3
DS, GHQ, SCAP - 1

Orally to:

Source Cryptonym: []

References:

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

The attached report from [] on YOSHIDA's opposition to rearment is a compilation of bits and pieces collected over a period of several months. [] information, in this case as in most others, came from Chief Cabinet Secretary OKAZAKI, who is the official mentioned in the last sentence of paragraph 2.

14 December 1951

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SOURCES/METHOD/EXEMPTION 3820
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

Classification

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Security Information

Subject: Prime Minister YOSHIDA's Stand Report No: AJL-767
on Rearmament

Date of Information: See below

Place Acquired: Tokyo, Japan

Date Acquired: See below

Evaluation: C-3

Date of Report: 14 December 1951

Source: High-level political contact

1. (Prime Minister) YOSHIDA Shigeru has decided to retire from the political world if the United States makes a strong demand for speedy rearmament of Japan. YOSHIDA considers modernized rearmament difficult in view of Japan's current economic situation and further anticipates an American garrison in Japan for a long period of time. YOSHIDA's objection to rearmament is despite strong urging from NOMURA Kichisaburo and ATSUJI Michi (see below).

(Date of information: 6 December 1951; acquired: 12 December 1951)

2. YOSHIDA desires to retire in favor of MATOYAMA Ichiro, but, if this is impossible because of MATOYAMA's poor health, has decided to hand over the baton to OGIKA Takekoma. If speed is of the essence, since OGIKA is not yet in a position to take office, HAYASHI Joji, speaker of the House of Representatives and a ranking Liberal Party official, would be YOSHIDA's candidate to fill the vacant post of Prime Minister. In any case, YOSHIDA has confidentially stated that he feels that his cabinet has served its purpose and that he will assume full responsibility and retire if rapid rearmament is felt necessary at the present time. YOSHIDA has stated to cabinet officials categorically that he will neither carry out rearmament nor the revision of the Constitution.

(Date of information: 6 December 1951; acquired 12 December 1951)

3. YOSHIDA plans to use the rearmament issue to bring about/general election during the latter part of September 1952. He absolutely opposes dissolving the Diet before that time, when a bill for reorganizing the National Police Reserve at the end of its current enlistment period would be brought before the Diet.

(Date of information: 28 October 1951; acquired: 3 November 1951)

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Security Information

Report Ref ID: ZJL-771

Local File No: FD-342

Reference:

No. of Enclosures: 0

Initial Draft By:

C 704

Approved By:

C MPC

Classification:

Do not copy to:

MESSAGE	=	2
FILES	=	3
ICU	=	1
C 3	=	1

Classify to:

0

Reference:

ZJL-737, 746, 747, 748.

Operational Data, and Comments:

The most interesting factor about this report is the new desire on HATTORI's part to begin feathering his own nest and finding his own pipeline vis-a-vis the Japanese Government. Despite the denial of the American major in charge of certain POMACKNEY Operations, the NIHON GUKI MONDAI KENKYU KAI does apparently exist. We wonder if said operations officer has any realization of the extent of HATTORI's Japanese connections; from the supercilious tone of his apologia pro HATTORI, we would judge that he does not.

The other major item of interest is the split between TATSUJI and HATTORI, which can be exploited to our advantage.

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SOURCESMETHOD EXEMPTION 3B2D
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

22 December 1951.

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~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~

Subject: Advice to the Japanese Government on Rearmaments: MATSUJI Eiichi and His Associates.

Report No: ZJL-771

(PD-342)

Date of Information: As stated

Place Acquired: Tokyo, Japan

Date Acquired: As stated

Evaluation: C-2 except as stated.

Date of Report: 13 December, 1951.

Source:

Sub-source for paras. 1-4: MATSUI Takushiro; Date of Info: As of 26 Nov. 1951; Acquired: 7 December 1951

The Japanese newspapers in recent issues have reported that the Japanese Government is seeking the opinions of numerous military experts on the subject of rearmament. However, the military experts whose opinions are being sought on a consistent basis by the present government are just two. They are MATSUJI Eiichi, former Lt. General, AF, from the Army, and former Vice Admiral YAMAMOTO Yoshio from the Navy. Since one of these, MATSUJI, was an Embassy military attaché and the other, YAMAMOTO, was a Naval attaché when Prime Minister ISHIDA Shigeru was Ambassador to Great Britain, they are highly trusted by YOSHIKI because of past friendship.

Various leading figures in Navy circles have cooperated closely and harmoniously on the rearmament issue. No such degree of factional strife exists among former Navy leaders as there is in the Army groups at present. The intentions and ideas of the Japanese Government, therefore, are brought to the attention of all the leading figures throughout the entire range of former Navy officers through the services of YAMAMOTO Yoshio. Former leaders of the Navy are devoted to the study of these intentions and of a possible rearmament program in full cooperation. YAMAMOTO is therefore in a position to represent to the government the views and conclusions of the entire Navy regardless of his rank and ability. (Evaluation of para. 2: C-4).

On the other hand, MATSUJI Eiichi is by no means in any position to represent the entire Army nor to be aware of rearmament studies being made by various groups of Army strategists. MATSUJI has no organization. Therefore, the main cliques of Army leaders can not yet to know the government's position and opinions on the issue of rearmament, and can not make their own planning known to the government. (Sub-source opinion): Though what opinions MATSUJI is submitting to the Japanese Government on rearmament is unknown, a detailed plan for rearmament can by no means be worked out by MATSUJI and one or two of his friends alone. Even if such a program is attempted, it would be a clumsy and imperfect one.

MATSUJI and MATSUI Takushiro are not on bad terms, necessarily, but no operational connection exists between them at present insofar as rearmament is concerned. Prominent figures in the present government, particularly in

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the attorney general's office in Tokyo. The general police have a very strong sympathy for HATTORI. As a result, HATTORI has easily adopted a very arrogant attitude in dealing with the police. The police are anxious to protect HATTORI as well as the object of rearmament, mainly because of the hostility of Communists, leaders and others to HATTORI.

Source of info: As of a December, 1951; Date acquired: 10 December; Submitter: UNKNOWN and others by eliciting. Evaluation: C-3.

HATTORI told Source on 26 November that MATSUMI Nakata may be foolish enough to help HATTORI and do his work for him, but I (HATTORI) am not. He indicated that during the month of November, MATSUMI had contacted him several times concerning the rearmament issue and had asked HATTORI many questions about the latter's attitudes on rearmament and opinions of what government policy should be. At first, HATTORI, encouraged by reports of MATSUMI's warm feeling towards him and high respect for HATTORI's ability, gave out information and advice in general. However, two things annoyed him extremely: (a) MATSUMI, when HATTORI queried him directly concerning what the government hoped or planned to do about rearmament and how they would use his planning information, remained first vague and non-committal and then supercilious; (b) HATTORI had confirmed very definitely the general report that all recent candidates for posts in the National Police Reserve are queried very closely on past relationships with HATTORI, and if any connection to HATTORI is proven, or even suspected, of any such candidates, they are rejected by the police officials in charge; HATTORI asked MATSUMI to do something about correcting this extremely unfair attitude and practice, not for his own sake but because many very able Police Reserve candidates were being rejected from service on the basis of that discrimination; MATSUMI made only vague and listless promises and showed by his impatience with the topic being presented to him that he intended to do nothing for HATTORI's defense at all. As a result, HATTORI, who is patriotic enough to want very much at the present time to make his planning ability and the research experience of his group available to the Japanese Government, decided that under those circumstances MATSUMI was not a desirable channel of approach. As a result, HATTORI seems to have re-established a fairly close connection to his predecessor as Chief of Strategy, G-1, former Lt. General INADA Seijun (or Masanori, ~~田中~~ 田中). HATTORI and his Demobilization Board associates have again become very busily engaged in what are obviously detailed strategic researches, but are being very secretive about them. At the same time, HATTORI has claimed at other times that the U.S. Army has given him no new directives on rearmament study, yet he has consulted quite frequently with INADA Seijun lately. INADA is the so-called military strategy expert of the Japanese Military Information Research Committee (NIPPON GUMI NO TAISEI KENKYUSHO) of the NAKAMURA Research Institute (TANABE KENKYUSHO) as it is commonly called, directed by INADA Itsuzo, the former president of KISEI, the largest business association. The money behind this powerful research group comes from the YODO GAKUIN (formerly Nitsui-Mitsubishi) interests, INADA, YODO, NAKAMURA, NAKAMURA (田中), NAKAMURA (中村). Apparently HATTORI hopes to bring his connections with the business and political circles to bear in this manner, since he is not a member of the Communist Party, and well acquainted and aligned with the Demobilization Board, the Communist Party directed it is not an Officialised communist.

1. The request for part (b) documents the following information:
a) The name of the individual, Mr. Edward S. Gandy, a citizen of Rochester,
New York (former Mayor of Rochester) is performing non-military service
as a member of the Board of Regents of the University. His opinion is submitted in
the form of a memorandum to the Secretary, Chairman as a result of joint
work by the Foreign Service and USAID. However, since Gandy is working
as a member of a strategical research team in the Historical and Geograph-
ical Division of C-2, G-2 at the FBI Building, he can furnish only a very brief
summary of his telephone flurry of recontact with USAID. USAID was also
formally an Army field-of-camp attached to the Deputy Embassy in Great Brit-
ain. He therefore is also intimately associated with that field over past days.

The Japanese Cabinet has recently set up what is commonly known as the MILITARY DE-MILITARIZATION (Six-Man Committee). The actual purpose of this Committee is to advise informal advice on the question of de-purging of remaining field-grade army officers and military order of de-purging general officers. It is known unofficially as the Japanese Government's Military De-Purge Committee. All of the members are highly trusted by present Cabinet authorities, but the closest to government circles at highest levels is of course MIJUJI. The actual number of members is believed to be seven, with the addition of MIJUJI. They are as follows:

Former General SHIBORI Sakami, age about 61;
Former Lt. General KITSUJI (fumi 木曾 木曾), age about 69;
Former Lt. General KAWAKI Torashiro, age about 62;
Former Lt. General TAISUMI Eiichi, age about 58;
Former Lt. General MINAZUKI Shuichi, age about 55-6;
Former Lt. General KITAHARA Naichiro, age about 54;
Former Lt. General IMBEA Jyu (今井 木村 木村), age about 59.

1. The oldest of these, KANEUKI, retired in the early years of the Pacific War, but came back on duty as a Reserves Lt. General, which rank he held at the end of the war. MIYAZAKI and YAMAMOTO are often associated with SHINOMURA Sadamu in general rumors current in Army circles. INOURA was formerly Chief of General Staff for Count General TERABUCHI's South Asia HQ.

c. The actually assigned duties of this committee is to examine the records and recommend approval or rejection of the de-purge of former military officers. Its duties extend, however, to recommendations concerning what personnel might be suitable to consider for inclusion in any future Army. They are definitely not doing any research for the Japanese Government on the rearrangement question as such, nor does the present Cabinet consult on the rearrangement question regularly with any Army officer but TATSUMI.

d. The most interesting point concerning the committee is that at least four of the seven - SHINOMURA, KITABE, TATSUMI, and INOURA - would like to be future Defence Minister or top-level "Special Advisor" to military.

SECUNDI

1. The present situation in China is a result of the long-standing and
well-known internal contradictions of Chinese society. The Chinese
people are a very patriotic and hard-working people. They have
a strong sense of national pride and a desire for progress and
development. However, they have been subjected to various forms of
exploitation and oppression by the ruling class of the Chinese
Communist Party. This has led to a temporary regression of the
Chinese people's level of living. The Chinese government has
been working hard to correct this situation and to improve the
lives of the Chinese people. The Chinese government is
committed to the principles of democracy, socialism, and
internationalism. It is working to build a better future for
the Chinese people and for all humanity.

長治縣志

Field Comment: Even on general principles, this picture of complete Party harmony would be a bit difficult to believe. Furthermore, there are reports from HATTORI and other sources to indicate that all Party members are not in the same single group. It appears that Source may have some motivation (or Sub-source bias), for reporting this in order to devalue MATSUMI even further.

Field Comment: In referring to earlier reports of the secret information MATSUMI supposedly had for HATTORI, it will be remembered that MATSUMI hedged on the issue to HATTORI, and also indicated in another instance that it was no longer safe to contact HATTORI except at night. It seems obvious, putting all things together, that MATSUMI is by no means inclined to risk his own reputation over HATTORI, but will continue to "play safe."

Field Comment: A later report will deal in detail with the KANTO RESEARCH INSTITUTE and the various figures connected to it.

Field Comment: Considering that HATTORI et al. are also supposed to work part-time on intelligence-gathering activities for G-2 GHQ, one fails to see why MATSUMI would not have about as much time as they for direct attention to rearmament planning. It appears again that RAFFIRE/109, the Hattori-controlled sub-source in question, is again attempting to discredit either the capability or the availability of opposing groups.

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DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION				
FEC/MIS/INTELLIGENCE		RI FILE NO.	200	7	23	544
		DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.			DATE	
		FEC/MIS/INTELL # 3394			25 Dec 1951	
		SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION		
ANALYST	DATE PROCESSED	DISSEMINATED IN		DATE		
C	1 23 Dec 1956					
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE			TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO.			
PERTINENT INFORMATION						
DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES/METHODS/EXEMPTION 3828 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006						
<u>THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS EXCERPTED VERBATIM</u>						
<u>National Defense</u>						
Prime Minister YOSHIDA is working on a national defense plan without directly consulting many military experts. Former <u>Lt Gen TATSUJI Eiichi</u> , who was military attache in London while YOSHIDA was Ambassador to England, is probably the only wartime army officer whose advice he may have sought. But the Prime Minister brain trust, including Chief Cabinet Secretary OKAZAKI and Foreign Vice-Minister IGUCHI, has sounded out a number of ex-generals. YOSHIDA, who was embarrassed by the publicity that followed his conference with former War Minister SHIMOMURA, apparently prefers to avoid direct contact with the military mind.						
THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.						
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FORM NO. 867 REPLACES FORM 867, 1 AUG 54
1 MAY 56 AND FORM 137 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE.

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DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION				
Rearmanent - The HATTORI Plan and the Japanese Government Plan.		RI FILE NO.	44	7	11	23
		DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.	3 JL-769			DATE 3 Jan 1952
		SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.		EVALUATION	
		W	Dec 1951		C-3	
ANALYST	3	DATE PROCESSED	DISSEMINATED IN DATE			
21 Dec 1956						
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE	TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO.				
PERTINENT INFORMATION						
Report from [redacted] Source: Fairly reliable source from contacts in Japanese journalists circles.						
<u>THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS EXCERPTED VERRATIM</u>						
4. According to a private secretary in the Attorneys Generals Office, the government planned to push to the utmost its plan for strengthening the DPR on the occasion of Mr. Dulles' visit. Concrete details of this plan were being prepared by Prime Minister YOSHIDA SHIGERU's former associates at the Embassy in London, former General <u>TATSUMI Eiichi</u> and former Admiral YAMAMOTO Yoshio.						
DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES/METHODS/EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2008						
THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.						
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(7-46)

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BIOGRAPHIC REPORT
SECURITY INFORMATION

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES/METHODS/EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

NAME TATSUMI, Eiichi (Former Lt. Gen.)

辰巳第一

CASE NO.
DATE 15 January 1952

NATIONALITY Japanese

BIRTHDATE

BIRTHPLACE Native of Saga Pref., Japan

PRESENT POSITION Military Advisor to Prime
Minister Yoshida

RACE

SEX

MARITAL STATUS

NAME OF SPOUSE

LOCATION Japan

CHILDREN

GEN. OCCUPATION Military Officer

RELIGION

EDUCATION Graduate, Military Academy;
Graduate, Army Staff College.

POLITICAL AFFILIATION

LANGUAGES

ATTITUDE TOWARDS: U.S.

HONORS

U.S.S.R.

CAREER:

— — — Member, Department of the Inspector of Education.
— — — Engaged in military research, Europe.
— — — Staff Member, Kwangtung Army.
— — — Instructor in Military Science, War College.
— — — Section Chief, Imperial General Headquarters.
1939-1941 Military Attaché, Japanese Embassy, London.
1940 Promoted to Major General, August.
1942 Returned to Japan, a/o October;
1944 Appointed Chief of Staff, Japanese Air Force, 1 October.
Promoted to Lieutenant General, April;
Co-director of plan to collect scrap iron from Japanese dominated
areas, August.
1951 Influential advisor on military affairs to Prime Minister Yoshida,
a/o September.

REMARKS:

Complete biographic references on Lt. General TATSUMI Eiichi are not available now to this office. However, Tatsumi is known to be a native of Saga Prefecture, Japan, and is a graduate of the Military Academy and the Army Staff College. After holding a position in the Department of the Inspector of Education, Tatsumi went to Europe to undertake military research. Later, he served successively as Staff Member of the Kwangtung Army, Instructor in Military Science at the Army Staff College, and as a Section Chief at Imperial General Headquarters. In December 1939, he became Military Attaché at the Japanese Embassy in London, 1/ was promoted to Major General in August 1940, 2/ and was still in England when Japan attacked Pearl Harbor

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TATSUMI, Eiichi (Former Lt. Gen.)

Remarks (continued)

in December 1941.^{1/} A more recent source notes that in England Tatsumi served under YOSHIDA Shigeru, who was then Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain.^{2/}

Along with other diplomats, Tatsumi was returned to Japan in the summer of 1942 on the exchange ship, the Tatsuta Maru. In a Japanese radio broadcast he was named as one of those who arrived at Singapore 16 September 1942.^{4/} Tatsumi has been reported to have been Chief of Staff of the East Japan Army.^{2/} ^{3/} This information is refuted in two available sources as follows: On 2 October 1942, both the Associated Press and the United Press erroneously reported (from a German broadcast of a dispatch from Tokyo) that Tatsumi had been appointed "Chief of Staff of the Eastern Defense Zone".^{4/} ^{5/} One of these sources states that on 1 October 1942, Tatsumi was appointed Chief of Staff of the Japanese Air Force.^{4/} Tatsumi was promoted to Lieutenant General in April 1944.^{2/} As of August 1944, he was co-director with Lt. General ANDO Kisaburo of the plan to collect scrap iron from Japanese dominated areas.^{5/} ^{6/}

Reportedly, Lt. General TATSUMI Eiichi is on very friendly terms with Prime Minister Yoshida, and probably his most influential advisor on military affairs. Tatsumi has recently been concerned with developing a plan, proposed by Yoshida, for the augmentation of the National Police Reserve as a solution to the rearmament issue. In addition, Tatsumi aids the government in the matter of the screening of former regular army field officers; he advises concerning who should be depurged and which of those purges are qualified to become members of the National Police Reserve.^{3/}

SOURCES:

- 1/ FCC, OJB, H 743, 1 October 1942, Restricted.
- 2/ State, RI File, Undated, Confidential.
- 3/ CIA, SO-75534, 7 November 1951, C-3, Secret.
- 4/ OCS, R&A, Far Eastern Section, 19 November 1942, Confidential.
- 5/ State, RI File Report, 14 July 1942, Confidential.
- 6/ OCS, R&A, Far Eastern Section, Washington, D. C., 10 August 1944, Confidential.

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DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION				
Rearmament Activities; WATANABE Research Institute.		RI FILE NO.	44	7	14	28
		DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.	DATE			
		ZJL-786	22 Jan 1952			
		SOURCE INFORMATION	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION		
			Nov-Dec 1951	C-3		
ANALYST	DATE PROCESSED	DISSEMINATED IN	DATE			
	23 Dec 1956	SO-81452	7 Feb 1952			
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE	TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO. 1					
PERTINENT INFORMATION						
Report from [] Source: [] from HATTORI TAKUSHIRO	DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCESMETHODSEXEMPTION 3B2E NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2008					
<u>THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS EXCERPTED VERBATIM</u>						
<p>3. INADA learned that the Japanese Government had summoned Vice- Admiral YAMAMOTO Yoshio and <u>TATSUMI Eiichi</u> in Nov 1951 to get the views of these two men on rearmament. INADA had previously made repeated assertions to <u>TATSUMI</u> that the Government should create a Rearmament Research office. After learning of the Nov meeting, the existence of which YAMAMOTO had disclosed to the Navy clique, INADA once again pressed his opinions and suggestions upon <u>TATSUMI</u>, even going so far as to give him a rearmament plan which he and HATTORI had drawn up, but apparently was unsuccessful in convincing <u>TATSUMI</u> of the need for such an organization.</p>						
<p>THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p>						
FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. 						

~~REF ID: A6514~~
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From: [] Report No: ZJL-788 Local File No: PD-368
No. of Pages: 2 No. of Enclosures: 0
Report Made By: [] Approved By: [] LSP
Distribution:
By copy to: ZACABIN - 2 Orally to:
Files - 3
JCU - 1
- 1
Source Cryptonym [] References: ZJL-748
Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

1. This is the fifth report in the Rearmament Activities series. Comments on this reports and others in the series are contained in the cover letter to ZJL-784.

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES/METHODS/EXEMPTION 382B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

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~~REF ID: A6514~~
SECRET
Security Information

SECRET

Subject: Rearmament and JIS Activities: Report No: ZJL-788
X KAWABE Torashiro (PD-368)

Date of Information: As noted.

Place Acquired: Tokyo, Japan Date Acquired: 16 January 1952

Evaluation: C-3, except as noted. Date of Report 22 January 1952

Source: from HATTORI Takushiro

1. IWAKURO Hideo and KAWABE Torashiro have no personal contact at present and apparently have had none for a long time. (C-2)
2. Although TATSUMI Eiichi is a member of the KAWABE Kikan, he tells that group nothing about his conferences with Japanese government officials on the rearmament issue. TATSUMI draws a line between his assistance to the KAWABE Kikan on intelligence matters and his dealings with the government on rearmament.
3. When HATTORI Takushiro refused GHQ's request to send agents into Sakhalin and the Kuriles on the grounds that the project was too difficult and dangerous, KAWABE Torashiro attempted to do so, buying a 15-ton ship with \$ 500,000 from a fund supplied by GHQ, and sending the ship out sometime in the fall of 1950. Nothing has been heard of the ship or its personnel since then. After long negotiations with GHQ, KAWABE obtained enough money to mollify the families of the men who went out on the ship.
4. Information procured by both HATTORI and KAWABE is processed by the same C-2 officer.² This officer told HATTORI that KAWABE's information is not worth very much.
5. The present staff of the KAWABE Kikan consists of TATSUMI, ARISUE Seizo, YOSHINAKA Nataru, SAIGO Zugo (西郷 佐吾), and others. YOSHINAKA is a former general who specialized in artillery and SAIGO a former Colonel who was a staff officer to the Imperial GHQ, officer of Section #8 of the General Staff Office, and staff officer to the Burma Expeditionary Army. SAIGO graduated with the 36th class from Army Officers School.
6. Chiefs of branches of the KAWABE Kikan are the following:
 - a. Hokkaido - former Major General SANADA Joichiro (三田代 重一郎), onetime head of the Military Affairs Section of the War Office and of the Operation Section, General Staff Office.
 - b. Osaka - KIMURA Matsugoro. (木村 五郎) possibly deceased
 - c. Shikoku - former Major General MATSUMAE (まつまえ), onetime chief of the Defense Section of the War Office.

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(ZJL-788; PD-368)

-2-

d. Chugoku - former (Colonel) KOTANI (fmu), 36th class graduate of Army Officer's School and staff officer to the Imperial GHQ.

7. Former (General) HAGI (fmu) ~~✓~~, chief of staff of the Fifth Expeditionary Army, is assigned to Hokkaido, but it is not known what relationship he has to SANADA. HAGI maintains close liaison with ARISUE Saburo, brother of ARISUE Seizo and former mayor of Abashiri City who is living in Hokkaido.

NOTES

.. Field Comment. Both [] and [] reports have stated that IWAKURO stopped assisting the KAWABE Kikan and split with KAWABE on KAWABE's policy of aiding G-2 late in the spring of 1951. See ZJL-748.

.. Field Comment. Major Rinalducci.

.. Source Comment. This man may be dead now.

.. Source Comment. According to HATTORI, the brothers ARISUE are doing some sort of business in Hokkaido and ARISUE Saburo is using his brother's connections with GHQ to gain prestige for himself. HATTORI has a low opinion of ARISUE Saburo.

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Security Information

From: [] Report No: ZJL-787 Local File No: PD-367

No. of Pages: 2

No. of Enclosures: 0

Report Made By: []

Approved By: []

Distribution:

By copy to:	ZACABIN	-	2	Orally to:
Files	-	3		
JCU	-	1		
	-	1		

Source Cryptonym: []

References: ZJL-751, 771, 784.

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

1. This is the fourth report of six in the Rearmament Activities Series. Comments on this report and others in the series are contained in the cover letter to ZJL-784.

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DATE 2006

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Security Information

Subject: Rearmament and JIS Activities: Report No: ZJL-787
TATSUMI Eiichi (PD-367)
Date of Information: As noted

Place Acquired: Tokyo, Japan Date Acquired: 16 January 1952

Evaluation: C-3 Date of Report: 22 January 1952

Source: from HATTORI Takushiro

1. ASAHI SHIMBUN ran an article on 8 January 1952 entitled: "Former military men consisting of four generals and one field-officer assist TATSUMI Eiichi". HATTORI believes the four (generals) to be SHIMOURA Sadamu; former Major General TAKASHIMA (fmu), an intimate friend of SAKURAI Tokutaro; former Major General YAMASAKI Masao (山崎正三), 31st class graduate of Army Officers School who is familiar with the technique and regulations pertaining to recruiting; and TANIDA Isamu. The field officer assisting TATSUMI is probably MATSUTANI Makoto (松谷誠). Although SHIMOURA and TATSUMI are closely connected, they cannot be regarded as co-workers.

Although TATSUMI is a member of the KAWABE Kikan, he tells that group nothing about his conferences with Japanese government officials on the rearmament issue.¹ TATSUMI draws the line between his assistance to the KAWABE Kikan on intelligence matters and his dealings with the Government on rearmament. TATSUMI is friendly with HATTORI Takushiro, but, again, does not discuss with HATTORI the conversations he holds with Government officials on the subject of rearmament.

TATSUMI's relationship with SHIMOURA is good, but SHIMOURA resents the former's secretiveness.

HATTORI believes that TATSUMI is working out his program with very little help. MATSUTANI once appeared to be helping TATSUMI, but MATSUTANI has told HORIBA Kazuo that there is no connection between himself and TATSUMI in regard to the rearmament plan.

2. Lt. General INADA Sei jun (井田正純) of the NATANABE Research Institute was somehow able to learn that the Government had summoned Vice-Admiral YAMAMOTO Yoshiro and TATSUMI in November 1951 to get the views of those two officers regarding the rearmament issue. INADA had previously made repeated assertions to TATSUMI that the Government should create a Rearmament Research office. After learning of the November meetings, the existence of which YAMAMOTO had made known to the Navy clique, INADA once again pressed his opinions on TATSUMI, even going so far as to give him a rearmament plan which he and HATTORI had drawn up, but apparently was unsuccessful in convincing TATSUMI of the need for such an organization.²

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NOTES

1. Source Comment. According to HATTORI, TATSUMI is a weak-willed and sociable man. HATTORI thinks it hardly possible that TATSUMI could defend his policy strongly enough before officials to have much effect on the Government's policy.
2. Field Comment. For further TATSUMI references, see ZJL-751, pp. 7-12, and ZJL-771.

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
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Date 1 Feb 52

File No. _____

TO: JAS/C]

FROM: C]

SUBJECT: New 201

REMARKS:

~~TO~~ TATSUMI Eiichi

Japan

Index as marked

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Form No. 35-40
Aug 1951

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SOURCESMETHODSEXEMPTION 3D2D
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

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Security Information

From: []

Report No: ZJL-798 Local File No:

No. of Pages: 2

No. of Enclosures:

Report Made By: []

[R6] Approved By: [] 4-54

Distribution:

By copy to: Wash - 2
Files - 3
[] - 1

Orally to:

Source Cryptonym: []

References:

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

1. Because of the involvement of the source in the subject matter of the attached report, we are not disseminating it locally, much as we should like to as the Russ Mission negotiates with OKAZAKI and as the Cabinet is interpellated in the Diet on the rearmament question. We leave it to your discretion as to whether a dissemination in Washington is appropriate.

2. TATSUMI first directly approached [] at TATSUMI's residence on 20 January 1952, when he outlined his work for the Prime Minister, his own feeling of inadequacy for carrying out the details of the rearmament planning and his desire for [] to take an active part in the program, specializing in training and education. TATSUMI stated that he felt the NPF should be the basis for the future Japanese army, but [] expressed his personal feeling that the NPF lacked the qualifications for serving as the nucleus of a sound military force. How this difference will be resolved is not yet clear.

3. HOSODA, a Major General, SUGAI (fmn) and [] have been serving for some time as [] "research colleagues", and they no doubt will be strongly called upon in his future endeavors. HOSODA was also approached directly by TATSUMI and seconded [] recommendations. TATSUMI desires that HOSODA study the question of remodeling the NPF as a defense force.

4. [] was at first hesitant to accept TATSUMI's offer, feeling that he had a difficult job of convincing TATSUMI and other like-minded colleagues of the error of their views. He consulted [] who, at our direction, encouraged him to accept, and later discussed the matter with ASHIDA Hitoshi, who also desired that he participate with his "research colleagues" to prevent the jockeying for positions of various

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ZJL-796

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other ex-military cliques. On 28 January, [] gave his consent to TATSUNI, who was to see the Prime Minister on the same day.

5. [] intends to continue to devote two hours a day to his present business, an office which BABOON/1 shares. Their personal and business relationship, [] hopes, will not be altered by [] new duties, and it is our belief that their intelligence relationship will be considerably strengthened to our advantage by the strategic position to which [] has been elevated and by his strong personal and professional reliance on []

2 February 1952

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Security Information

Subject: Formation of Military Advisory Report No: ZJL-798
Group to the Prime Minister

Date of Information: See below

Place Acquired: Tokyo, Japan

Date Acquired: See below

Evaluation: C-2

Date of Report: 2 February 1952

Source: Former Japanese army officer

1. A four-man military advisory group will be formed in the very near future to advise the Prime Minister on military matters through State Minister OKAZAKI Katsu. The members of this group were selected by former (General) TATSUMI Eiichi, who has been acting for some time as an unofficial military adviser to Prime Minister YOSHIDA Shigeru, particularly with regard to the problems of the National Police Reserve and the rearmament of Japan. Unofficial notification of their appointments was made to the members of the group on 28 January by TATSUMI, subject to confirmation by OKAZAKI within a few days.

2. The members of this group are:

Former (Major General) MIYANO Masatoshi, chairman
Former (Colonel) TAKAYAMA Nobutaka (高山 信之)
Former (Colonel) HOSODA Akira
Former (Colonel) SUGITA Kazuji

(Date of Information: 28 January 1952; acquired: 28 January 1952)

3. SUGITA has been a member of the so-called HATTORI KIKAI, but is no longer a close follower of HATTORI. Both TAKAYAMA and SUGITA have been advising TATSUMI for some time, as well as a former (Major General) TAKAYAMA (fmr) and former (Rear Admiral) YAMAMOTO Ischie, chief of the Naval Affairs Bureau during the latter days of World War II. YAMAMOTO is YOSHIDA's unofficial naval adviser and maintains his offices within the Naval Demobilization Bureau in Tokyo.

4. TATSUMI has been on the government payroll for some time. He admits that he is unqualified through lack of experience to draw detailed plans, and selected MIYANO and HOSODA for this purpose on the recommendation of other colleagues. His actual function appears to have been simply a liaison officer between the Prime Minister and GNA, SCAP and the NPA.

(Date of Information: 21 January 1952; acquired: 21 January 1952)

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5. The advisory group will be on the official payroll of the Japanese Government, but its physical location is still indefinite. A suggestion by TATSUMI that offices be established within MPR headquarters was vetoed by MIYANO on the grounds that undue attention would be attracted to the group by the fact of their civilian clothes.

(Date of Information: 28 January 1952; acquired, 28 January 1952)

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XAAZ 19344

To : []
From : []
Subject : Lt. General TATSUMI Eiichi

11 February 1952

Reference: Your Memo of 28 December 1951.

1. Lt. General TATSUMI Eiichi of the former Japanese Air Force is a graduate of the 27th class at Army Officers' School. He was first Assistant Military Attaché, then Military Attaché, at the Japanese Embassy, London, when Premier YOSHIDA was the Ambassador. From that time dates their close friendship.
2. Today, General TATSUMI is Premier YOSHIDA's chief military adviser. He is very active in preparing the plans for the rearmament of Japan. Since this problem is of great interest, also, to the Occupation Forces, it is safe to assume that General TATSUMI is in contact with GHQ. When General WILLIQUHBY was in Japan it is known that General TATSUMI was one of his intelligence sources.
3. There is no evidence in my files that General TATSUMI was ever associated with the Chinese Nationalist Government.

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11 Feb 1952

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From [] Report No: ZJJ-49 Local File No: _____

No. of Pages () 7 No. of Enclosures: _____ None _____

Report Made By: Approved By: []

Distribution:
By copy to:
WASHINGTON - 2
[] - 1
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Orally to:
NONE

Source Cryptonym: [] References: ZJJ-37, 38; ZJ-786, 787

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

This is a sequel to ZJJ-37.

Concerning paragraph 4, INAMA is AET's son-in-law, rather than his son. This office will correct that error in future reports.

TSUKAMOTO is a member of the ~~HAYASHI~~ Saburo group, but is also close to IWAKURA. Both HAYASHI and IWAKURA are strongly opposed to HATTORI.

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Subject: Advisory Board for the
Projected Military Academy Report No: ZJJ-49
Place Acquired: Japan, Tokyo Date of Information: January-February 1952
Evaluation: C-3 Date of Report: 14 March 1952
Source: A high-ranking former Kempei officer close to HATTORI Takushiro

1. The five men nominated for positions as advisers to the projected Police Reserve military academy --- MIYANO Masatoshi (宮野正利), SUGITA Kazuji (杉田一吉), TAKAYAMA Nobutake (高山信武), HOSODA Hiromu (細田弘), and ISODA Saburo (石田三郎) --- are not the ones whose personal history was studied closely by the government, according to HATTORI Takushiro, onetime head of Strategy and Plans Section, G-1, and present head of the HATTORI Kikan.¹ The government avoided the able candidates and chose weak men who are neither dangerous nor capable, HATTORI claims. Intellectually, the five candidates are second-rate or below, and HATTORI expressed doubt as to whether the men are equal to their responsibilities in restoring a national army. He believes that the government went out of its way to select men who were not connected with the HATTORI Kikan.²
2. Former Lieutenant General INADA Seijun (井田成潤), son of the late Prime Minister ABE Nobuyuki and a member of the WATANABE (Tetsuzo) Research Institute, asked TATSUMI Eiichi (立見栄一), adviser to Prime Minister YOSHIDA on rearmament, about the men who selected the five advisers named above. TATSUMI replied that he himself had picked them. INADA pointed out that the navy had no representatives on the board and asked if TATSUMI intended to bring in naval men. TATSUMI answered that he would not include the navy in a military advisory group.
3. HATTORI believes that TATSUMI had a large part in selecting the five advisers, but thinks that SHIRASU Jiro (白瀬二郎), a member of YOSHIDA's group who is in charge of raising campaign funds, and TSUKAMOTO Makoto (塚本牧), former Kempei colonel, also had a hand in selecting the men. He feels that the enmity which these men hold to the HATTORI group demands attention.

1 Field Comment. See ZJJ-37 for background to this report.

2 Field Comment. ZJJ-37 reports that all five are acquaintances of HATTORI and that three --- TAKAYAMA, HOSODA, and SUGITA --- are or have been subordinates of HATTORI.

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DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION		
Report on recent Developments		RI FILE NO.	C 7	
		DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO. ZJIA-18 67		DATE 21 Feb 1952
		SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION
ANALYST 3	DATE PROCESSED 7 Jan 1957	DISSEMINATED IN	DATE	
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION				
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PERTINENT INFORMATION				
Dispatch from 3 DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 2020 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2008				
THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS EXCERPTED VERBATIM				
9. An operational report received from 3 on 5 Feb 1952 indicated that TATSUMI EIICHI's recommendation to State Minister OKAZAKI KATSUO were approved, and that the four appointees met on 3 Feb to discuss future plans. They were cautioned by TATSUMI to keep their appointments secret until Government policy on rearmament was made public. A later report dated 14 Feb states Prime Minister YOSHIDA has decided to shelve the study group for the time being, possible until after the next election.				
10. YOSHIDA did state through TATSUMI, however, that he is anxious to organize training academies for officers of the IPR by April 52, and requested the group's cooperation in planning this endeavor.				
THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.				
FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. 3				

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From: [] Report No: ZJL- Local File No: _____
No. of Pages: 1 No. of Enclosures: _____
Report Made By: [] Approved By: []
Distribution:
By copy to: WASHINGTON - 2 Orally to: NONE
[] - 1
FILES
Source Cryptonym: [] References: ZJL-748, 768, 737A, 771

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

Apparently this information comes through HATTORI Takushiro, though he is not specifically reported as the informant.

This report is significant as a correction to information previously given by [] paragraph 7, ZJL-771, which indicated that KAWABE Torashiro was collaborating with the Japanese government. The information in ZJL-771 concerning KAWABE's hopes of becoming future Defense Minister, may, nevertheless, be considered valid.

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Subject: Activities of KAWABE Torashiro Report No: ZJJ-53

Date of Information: Prior to 4 March 1952

Place Acquired: Japan, Tokyo

Date Acquired: 4 March 1952

Evaluation: C-3

Date of Report: 21 March 1952

Source: A high-ranking Kempei officer close to HATTORI.

1. KAWABE Torashiro (川辺虎之助), former general and present head of the KAWABE Kikan, is not taking part in the clearing of purged regular officers of the former Japanese army, as rumored. He would not do so even if he were asked, because he fears that the work might injure his reputation and lessen his prestige in the future.
2. Screening committee members in charge of de-purging regular officers were KATSUKI (kmu) (勝木), former Lieutenant General, SHIMOMURA Sadamu (下村貽), former Lieutenant General, TSUBURA Jo (竹村義), former Lieutenant General, KATSUNI Kichi (勝巳一), former Lieutenant General, MULAZAKI (mu) (武田蔵), former Major General, and YAMAMOTO Shigeichiro (山本重一), former Major General.

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From: []

Report No: 711-56 Local File No:

No. of Pages: 5

No. of Enclosures: None

Report Made By: []

Approved By: []

Distribution:

By copy to:

WACHTUNG - 2

WACHTUNG - 1

FILES

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NONE

Source Cryptony: []

References: 711-57

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

This information was obtained by WACHTUNG from personal observation and from TATSUMI's own statements. (Project Plyphase)

For additional comments on TATSUMI's current activities, see ZJJ-57.

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The material contained herein is forwarded as reference data for inclusion in appropriate CE working files. Disseminations to customer agencies, if any, should be carefully guarded.

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Subject: TATSUMI Eiichi

Report No: ZJJ-56

Date of Information: February 1952

Place Acquired: Japan, Tokyo

Date Acquired: February 1952

Evaluation: B-3

Date of Report: 26 March 1952

Source: Japanese with intelligence background, former colleague of TATSUMI and a close personal acquaintance.

1. TATSUMI Eiichi (辰巳一), former lieutenant general in the Japanese army, is adviser on military affairs to Premier YOSHIDA Shigeru. In this capacity, he advises the premier on depurging of former military officers, payment of pensions to former military officers, reviewing of sentences of war criminals, and assembling of opinions on rearment from various Japanese. He has not himself officially participated in any rearment plans. He lives in Tokyo at 61 Kyodo-machi, Setagaya-ku.
2. TATSUMI's career until the end of the war included both military and diplomatic positions. Graduated from the Military Academy in 1915 and at a later (unknown) date from the War College, he was assigned to the Second (Intelligence) Section of JIGS. Some time in the early 1930's, TATSUMI was in the Staff Section of the Kwantung Army and in Army Training Headquarters, stationed in Changchun, Manchuria. Upon his graduation from the War College, he was marked as a candidate for the diplomatic service because of his scholastic record and his linguistic ability. He served an apprenticeship of a year at the European-American Desk of JIGS, concentrating on the British Section. His work was mainly concerned with documentary intelligence and liaison with the British military attache in Tokyo.
3. In 1931, TATSUMI was sent to London as assistant military attache in the Japanese embassy. His intelligence activities were limited, because he was allowed no funds with which to hire agents, to the collection of information from British officers and government officials and from military attaches of other countries stationed in London. At first his major objective was to obtain information on British Far Eastern policy, but after the beginning of the war in China, he devoted most of his attention to propaganda aimed at preventing British interference with Japanese efforts in Manchuria. In 1936, when YOSHIDA Shigeru was ambassador to England, TATSUMI was military attache. He was again in this post in 1940 and remained there until he was repatriated on an exchange ship in 1942.
4. Upon his return to Japan, TATSUMI felt rather lost because of his long residence abroad and formed associations with other Japanese who had foreign backgrounds. He was assigned to the Eastern Sector (Tobu) Army as

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chief of staff, a position having no direct connection with intelligence. He was liked and trusted by his subordinates because of his integrity, conscientiousness, and sincerity. In March 1945, he was transferred to Shanghai, to command the 3 Division in central China, and remained there until the end of the war. Immediately after the surrender, he and other high-ranking Japanese were interned in a special camp near Shanghai.

5. About the end of 1945, WANG Tzu-chi (王子熙), aka WANG Wen-ch'eng (王文成), who had collaborated with the Japanese during the war as Minister of Commerce and Industry in the WANG Ching-wei government, as a means of saving his own neck, proposed to the Nationalist government to form a new anti-Soviet intelligence network. He suggested using Japanese for the work and invited TATSUMI to direct it. TATSUMI accepted in order to avoid being held in China and tried as a war criminal, and he in turn recruited DOI Akio. Under the auspices of the Second Section of the Ministry of National Defense, two anti-Soviet groups were formed, one headed by DOI to work in China from headquarters at Shanghai, and the other, headed by TATSUMI, to work in Japan under the Chinese Mission in Tokyo.
6. Under these arrangements, TATSUMI was repatriated about June 1946. He spent several months recuperating in his native Shimane-ken after his return and waited for WANG to arrive in Japan. The latter had himself sent to Tokyo as a member of the Chinese Mission in October 1946. Upon his arrival, TATSUMI began to make contacts with a number of Japanese who, before his departure from China, had been recommended to him by DOI as intelligence prospects. These individuals include the following:
 - ✓ HAYASHI Saburo (林 三郎) ✓ SHIRAKI Suenari (白木末成)
 - ✓ KOTANI Etsuo (甲谷悦雄) ✓ YABE Chuta (大部忠太)
 - ✓ NISHIMURA Toshio (西村敏雄) ✓ YAMAMOTO Bin (山木敏)
 - ✓ ONUCHI Hirose ()
7. TATSUMI first approached ONUCHI but was refused; ONUCHI promised to assist him on a private and personal basis but was unwilling to join an intelligence organization formally because he was a member of the Demobilization Board. He recommended NISHIMURA, who agreed to work with TATSUMI. At the latter's request, he worked out an operational plan in December 1946, but on such a grandiose scale and involving such enormous expenditure that the Chinese Mission turned it down. Since he was unable to find a good operational chief, TATSUMI made little progress with his organization. He was not wholehearted in his interest, having accepted the Chinese assignment only in order to get back to Japan. Moreover, by the fall of 1947, WANG Tzu-chi had misappropriated the operational funds of the organization.

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and used them for personal expenses, so that the project was forced to dissolve.

8. In early 1947, the Ministry of National Defense sent TATSUMI a request to select a Soviet code expert to work in China. With the aid of NISHIMURA, TATSUMI chose OKUBO Toshijiro (大久保俊次郎), a former member of the Code Section of JIGS. He was accepted by the Nationalist government, and passage to China was arranged for him by WANG Tsu-chi.
9. About the end of 1947, the war crimes trials for B class and down began in Yokohama, and TATSUMI was frequently called in as witness in the cases of his former subordinates. Since the trials centered around mistreatment of prisoners of war by the Tobu Army, TATSUMI's own position appeared rather inscure. This situation came to YOSHIDA's attention, and he suggested that TATSUMI get in touch with General Willoughby. After consultation with some of his friends, TATSUMI agreed, and, through YOSHIDA, a meeting was arranged. As a result, TATSUMI was eventually employed by G-2, GHQ, FEC.
10. About the end of 1948, General Willoughby requested the formation of an intelligence organization, with the following personnel and positions:

Adviser: SHIMOMURA Sadamu (下村 肇).

Front man: KAWABE Torashiro.

Geographical heads: Honshu, TATSUMI Eiichi.
Hokkaido, APISUE Seizo.

Kyushu, YOSHINAKA Wataro (吉岡和太郎).

Since that time, TATSUMI has been the virtual head of this group, which is known as the KAWABE Organization (Kikan). His connection with KAWABE, although existing before the war, was not particularly close until this group was formed.

11. When the YOSHIDA cabinet was organized, TATSUMI became YOSHIDA's personal adviser on military matters; the premier regularly consults him before he sees American authorities about military affairs. With the organization of the National Police Reserve, TATSUMI also started to work with the commandant, MASUHARA, and with Attorney-General CHASHI. He screened the 400 officers chosen from depurged field grade officers of the army for the N.P.R. Normally TATSUMI devotes his mornings to the KAWABE Organization and his afternoons to the police reserve and other government matters. He has an office in some government building, exact location unknown. His two positions pay him well enough that he appears to be comfortably off financially.

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- 3 Field Comment. TATSUMI's account of his relations with YOSHIDA given to another source confirms this basically; see ZJJ-57.
- 4 Field Comment. This organization of former intelligence personnel is described in ZJJ-27.
- 5 Field Comment. Another source indicates that MATSUTANI has a much more formal, although concealed, relationship with TATSUMI; see ZJJ-57.

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ZJJ-56

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12. TATSUMI has connection with various other persons and groups. He is closely associated with DOI Akio in the ~~Continental Affairs Research Institute~~ and receives reports on all its activities. With the Chinese Nationalists, since the dissolution of his intelligence organization in 1947, TATSUMI has had no official relations. WANG Tzu-chi made a second visit to Japan in 1949 and tried to induce him to work for the Nationalists recruiting Japanese for the army in Taiwan, but TATSUMI refused. He had some contacts, after the war, but very rarely, with acquaintances in the British Mission in Tokyo. Following the trials of Japanese war criminals in Malaya, which he felt were unfair, he developed a scorn of the British and terminated his relations with the mission. They have not been resumed. His contact with OKUBO, after the latter went to China, was cut off, since the Chinese Mission in Tokyo made it clear that they did not wish TATSUMI to have any further concern with OKUBO, even so slight as transmitting to his family the monthly funds supplied by the mission.

13. TATSUMI's circle of acquaintance includes the following as his closest associates:

✓ Prince CHICHIBU.

✓ MATSUTANI Makoto, a former colonel, who served under him as assistant military attache and who has some connection with the NPF.⁵

✓ TAKASHIMA Tatsuhiko, former major general, a colleague in the KAWABE group.

✓ KAWABE Torashiro.

✓ DOI Akio.

✓ YAMAZAKI Masao, a former major general, his deputy chief of staff in the Tobi Army, connected with the KAWABE Organization.

✓ YOSHIDA Shigeru and his daughter, Mrs. TANAKA Kazuko.

✓ SHIRASU Jiro, a friend from London days.

✓ HASEGAWA Seiji (長谷川清次), a friend from London days.

1 Field Comment. For an account of DOI Akio's connections with Chinese Nationalist post-war intelligence, see ZJJ-26.

2 Field Comment. For HAYASHI's involvement in post-war Chinese intelligence, see ZJJ-51.

ZJJ-56

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Security Information

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From: []

Report No: ZJJ-57 Local File No:

No. of Pages: 2

No. of Enclosures: None

Report Made By: []

Approved By: []

Distribution:

By copy to:

WASHTNGTN — 2

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FILES

Orally to:

NONE

Source Cryptonym: []

References: ZJJ-56

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

This information was obtained by [] from HARUKE Yoshitane, who had it direct from TATSUMI.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

Classification SECRET

INDEX
FEB 1948 51-39

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SECRET

Subject: TATSUMI Eiichi: His
Position and Policy

Report No: ZJJ-57

Date of Information: Early March 1952

Place Acquired: Japan, Tokyo

Date Acquired: 20 March 1952

Evaluation: C-3

Date of Report: 28 March 1952

Source: Former high-ranking Kempei officer in close contact with HARUKE Yoshitane.

1. On 24 February 1952, HARUKE Yoshitane held an informal conference with TATSUMI Eiichi at the latter's home. TATSUMI commented that he was not usually at home on Saturday and Sunday (the 24 was Sunday), from which HARUKE drew the conclusion that those were the days he reserved for consultation with Premier YOSHIDA Shigeru. One other caller, SUGITA Kazuji, of the Demobilization Bureau, joined the conference part of the time.
2. TATSUMI stated that his association with YOSHIDA is purely personal and he visits the premier only upon invitation and never offers information unless he is asked for it. He is trying to avoid being involved in the rearmament issue, merely answering questions on it when requested, because he feels that if YOSHIDA resigns, he himself would be automatically severed from the rearmament program. He stated that therefore he was collecting information and opinion on rearmament and asking assistance from former associates and military figures, such as IIMURA Jo, NOTSUKI Yoshio, MIYAZAKI Shunichi, SHIMOMURA Sadamu, and YAMAMOTO Moichiro, and presenting these data as from the army.²
3. In regard to rearmament matters generally, TATSUMI made the following remarks:
 - a. Although he would like to use HATTORI Takushiro in working out a rearmament program, the many unfavorable comments on him received in letters, apparently from former officers, make it difficult.
 - b. The unification of navy circles on rearmament is only apparent; beneath the surface the navy is as deeply split as the army. It is, however, trying to close the rifts, which the army is not.
 - c. The work on rearmament undertaken by the WATAYABE Research Institute is of great value for interesting the public, although as a private research it is not of direct value to the government.
4. During the conversation, another visitor arrived at the TATSUMI home but was escorted into another part of the house and not invited to join the conference. HARUKE believed that this caller was MATSUTAMI Makoto,

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partly because he was kept out of sight. In HARUKE's opinion, TATSUMI actually uses MATSUTANI as the top-ranking member of his advisory staff but keeps the connection secret from his other associates.⁴

5. Early in March, another conversation with HARUKE brought from TATSUMI a statement that one of the difficulties of his position was that contacts with some persons might start rumors of government influence. One of his problems is MASAKI Jinzaburo, former-general, a native of the same town and living near TATSUMI in Tokyo; TATSUMI is greatly concerned over the attitude of MASAKI's followers. The two men are not in contact because TATSUMI hesitates to make an advance, fearing that it would start rumors, and MASAKI will not because TATSUMI was junior to him in the service and he resents not being consulted on military problems. A plan for resolving this delicate situation is sought by friends of both, possibly through the agency of former Lt. General TSUCHIHASHI Yuitsu, who is closely connected with MASAKI.
6. A renewal of relations with MASAKI would assist TATSUMI, both by unifying some dissident elements of the army and by giving him additional backing in rearmament matters to replace the support of the six-man committee. Even before the committee dissolved, TATSUMI had lost its sponsorship because of his opposition to an extensive depurge of former regular army officers.

1. Field Comment. According to another source, TATSUMI divides his time between the KAWABE Organization and government interests on a half-day basis, morning to KAWABE and afternoons to the government. See ZJJ-56.
2. Field Comment. These ex-generals were reported earlier as assisting TATSUMI in preparing military advice for YOSHIDA. They make up the "Rokumin Linkai." See ZJL-737A and ZJL-771.
3. Field Comment. It has been previously reported by the same source that, on information from HATTORI, TATSUMI is friendly with HATTORI but does not discuss rearmament with him. See ZJL-767.
4. Field Comment. HARUKE offered no basis for this conjecture otherwise. According to another source, MATSUTANI is associated with TATSUMI as a close personal friend and is active in the NRP. See ZJJ-56.
5. Field Comment. Who's Who in Japan states that MASAKI is from Saga-ken, but TATSUMI is reported in ZJJ-56 to be from Shimane. For comments on MASAKI's activities, see ZJJ-34.
6. Field Comment. This board is discussed in ZJJ-53 and ZJL-771.

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Security Information

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Report No: ZJJ-69

Local File No:

From: []

No. of Pages: 2

No. of Enclosures: None

Report Made: []

Approved By: []

Distribution:

By copy to:

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NONE

WASHINGTON = 2
[] = 1
FILES

Source Cryptonym: []

References: ZJJ-57

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

This information was obtained by [] from TATSUMI in the interview on 25 March 1952.

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SOURCES/METHODS/EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

Classification

SECRET

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Security Information

INDEX
FOR NO. 51-59
FEB 1948

4 apr. 52
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Security Information
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Subject: TATSUMI Eiichi's Opinions
on Japanese Rearmament

Report No: ZJJ-69

Date of Information: 25 March 1952

Place Acquired: Japan, Tokyo

Date Acquired: 27 March 1952

Evaluation: B-3

Date of Report: 4 April 1952

Source: Japanese military officer with intelligence experience, from TATSUMI.

In a lengthy conversation on 25 March 1952, TATSUMI expressed the following opinions and plans concerning rearmament.

1. The policy of the YOSHIDA Cabinet in organizing Japanese defense forces, under the direction of State Minister OHASHI Takeo, is to strengthen and enlarge the National Police Reserve. The number of college graduates who applied for commissions in the NPR (2,000 applicants for 500 vacancies) indicates that public feeling concerning the NPR and rearmament is not as bad as expected. Since many of the applicants were physically unsuitable, the NPR decided to accept only very well qualified persons and to disregard the set number of 500.
2. One of the most important points in formation of national defense forces is to avoid the recurrence of the strong inter-service rivalry which seriously interfered with Japanese military efforts during World War II. It would therefore be desirable to have a civilian defense minister, with separate army and navy departments subordinate to him, or to have separate departments for ground, maritime, and air forces. The former is the better plan, if a suitable civilian minister is appointed. Functionally, it is also important to have a separate and impartial materiel bureau, controlled by neither the army nor the navy, to allocate all materiel. Such an organ would eliminate the bitter rivalry in acquisition of supplies demonstrated between the army and navy during the war.
3. In 1953, an officer training school, tentatively designated the Defense Forces College, will begin giving a four-year course to high school graduates. Until officers trained in this school are ready for service, NPR officers will be selected from formerly low-ranking army officers.
4. A group of naval officers, including Vice Admirals FUKUTOMI Shigeru (福富重徳) and HOSHINA Zenjiro (星野善二郎), both former chiefs of staff of the Combined Fleet, presented to FEAF Headquarters a plan for reorganization of the Japanese armed forces, claiming that they had obtained Premier YOSHIDA's approval. Their plan advocated placing the greatest importance on air forces, supplemented by sufficient naval forces to handle coastal defense and escorting of convoys. The ground forces were to remain within the bounds of the NPR, with some small improvement

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in arms and equipment. Some officers of FEA and ComNavFE Headquarters appeared to be encouraging former Japanese naval officers to organize defense forces around naval and air units, and the Japanese officers were using this encouragement to establish their position with reference to future Japanese military power. YOSHIDA became very angry when their maneuvering came to his attention.

5. The YOSHIDA Cabinet has definitely decided that a central intelligence organization directly under the premier must be organized. The establishment of a national defense force, however, carries a higher priority, and until that is taken care of, no plans for an intelligence organization will be undertaken.

ZJJ-69

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4 April 5-2
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DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION				
NISHIMURA TOSHIRO		RI FILE NO.	44	7	15	6
		DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.			DATE	
		ZJJ-71			7 April 1952	
		SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION		
			Jan 1952	3-3		
AM-1000		DATE PROCESSED	DISSEMINATED IN	DATE		
28 Dec 1956						
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION						
X	CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE	TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO. :				
PERTINENT INFORMATION						
Report from [redacted] Source: Former Japanese army officer with intelligence experience, colleague of NISHIMURA.						
THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS EXCERPTED VERBATIM						
3. NISHIMURA has been closely associated with <u>TATSUJI Eiichi</u> in post-war intelligence work and was his principal agent in the intelligence organization <u>TATSUMI</u> ran for the Chinese Mission in 1946. ¹ He prepared a plan for Chinese Mission intelligence operations in Japan at <u>TATSUMI</u> 's request, but the plan was so expansive and required such large expenditure that it was rejected by the Chinese Mission in Dec 1946. In 1947, NISHIMURA assisted <u>TATSUMI</u> in choosing a Soviet code expert for the Chinese Mission to send to China, selecting OKUBO TOSHIJIRO. ¹						
1. <u>Field Comment?</u> This organization was discussed in ZJJ-56.						
THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.						
FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.			→			

DOCUMENT TRANSFER FORM

FILE NO.	SOURCE	DATED
	ZJJ-84	18 April 1952
SUBJECT		
HATTORI TAKASHIRO		

THE//M99YF/M93/PEW/TRANSFERRED/TO/PYR/NO///

Remarks:

Report from [redacted]
Date of Information: Dec 1951

Eval: B-3

Source: Former Japanese intelligence officer, long a friend and associate of HATTORI.

See attached page.

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SOURCES/METHODS/EXEMPTION 382B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE: 2008

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TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.

ANALYST

20 Dec 1956

DATE

FILL THIS FORM IN FILE NO: →

it opposed Japanese surrender. HATTORI, although he remained outside the JIGS internal controversies, still meddled in personal matters as chief of the Operations Section. According to HAYASHI Saburo, this interference brought upon him the displeasure of Major General SHIBATA Yoshizo, chief of the JIGS General Affairs Section, and he requested HATTORI's transfer. HATTORI was placed in command of a regiment in China in April 1945 and remained there until the end of the war.

5. Shortly after the end of the war, HATTORI told a former JIGS colleague that he believed the Japanese army would have to be reorganized within a few years. He therefore planned to remain in the Demobilization Bureau as long as it was possible to do so, in order to keep in touch with capable Japanese officers with a view to future reorganization. He collected around him in the bureau the most capable of his former colleagues and subordinates for this purpose. When the inclusion of field grade officers in the National Police Reserve was started in August 1951, HATTORI was appealed to, along with MIYAMA Yozo (三山寧次), chief of the Demobilization Bureau, for recommendations on suitable candidates and supplied to TATSUMI Eiichi for the NPF chief MASUNARA the names of the persons with whom he had been in touch.
6. HATTORI's closest friends and acquaintances include the following:
 - a. TSUJI Masanobu (辻政信), to whom he has been close since 1939, when TSUJI was his subordinate in the Nomonhan Incident and became his ardent admirer. He was instrumental, in 1949, in having TSUJI cleared from British charges of war crimes.
 - b. NISHIURA Susumu (西浦進), his classmate and colleague from the Military Academy through JIGS and a member of the HATTORI Organization (Kikan).
 - c. HORIBA Kazuo (堀井一), his classmate and colleague from the Military Academy through JIGS.
 - d. IMOTO Kuma (井本熊), a colleague in JIGS, member of the HATTORI Organization, and employee of the Demobilization Bureau.
 - e. ARAKI Mitsuiko (荒木光子), widow of Dr. ARAKI Mitsutaro, with whom he became acquainted when he was TOJO's secretary, since she was a close friend of TOJO.
 - f. HAYASHI Saburo (林貞蔵), a close friend until the publication of his book on the Pacific war in 1949. HATTORI strongly opposed the appearance of such a book and refused to make available to HAYASHI the valuable material in his possession as chief of the Historical Materials Section. In retaliation, HAYASHI published attacks on HATTORI for his proffer of himself and his supporters to the NPF. The two men have been at odds since this occurrence.
 - g. TATSUMI Eiichi, a post-war acquaintance, was asked for advice and assistance by HATTORI at the time of the NPF from me. TATSUMI reinstated HATTORI in the good graces of G.O., and since then the relationship has continued close between the two.

DOCUMENT TRANSFER FORM

FILE NO.	SOURCE	DATED
7	ZJJ-32	13 April 1952
SUBJECT		
Recent activities of IWADA SEIJUN		
TWS/19004/1449/4444/TRANSMITTER/TO/4444/444/		

Remarks:

Report from
Date of Information: 10 Dec 1951 to 24 Feb 1952

Val: C-3

Source: Former Japanese army officer, a friend of both MATORE TAKUSHI and HARUKE OSHTATE.

SO-97674

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS EXCEPTED VERBATIM

3. IWADA has talked several times with TANAKI Keiichi, YOSHIDA's adviser on army rearmament, but TANAKI does not take his advice and, moreover, does not press the prime minister to accept the principle of unification of the services, believing that the United States has no intention of allowing Japan a navy or an air force. Former Vice Admiral YAMAMOTO Isaburo (大木 勇太郎), TANAKI's naval counterpart as adviser on rearmament to the prime minister, is actively working on YOSHIDA to accept separation and the Navy-Air Force unit. YAMAMOTO is head of the YAMAMOTO, or Y, Organization (Kikan), which is in contact with both FUJIWARA and HOSHIMA Zenzaburo (伏見 鎮蔵), another member of the WATANABE Research Institute.⁴ The army plan is supported by the leaders of the NPF like HAYASHI Keisuke (林 勝吾), but their views carry little weight in the government, which is directed by men who suffered under the old militarists and are reluctant to permit unification with its potentiality of making the military an even stronger force in politics than before 1945. Thus, typifying the government position, State Minister OHASHI Takeo, who is on bad terms with NPF Director-General MASUHARA Keikichi, possibly for this very reason, stands against the army's unification proposals.

THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION FURNISHED
TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.

ANALYST
20 Dec 1956

DATE

FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO: →

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From: 6 7 Report No: ZIJ-90 Local File No: _____

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Report Made By: 6 Approved By: 6 3

Distribution:

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WASHINGTON

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None

FILES

Source Cryptonym: 6 7 References: ZIJ-72, 78

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

This information was supplied to 6 by HAYASHI Saburo, in a long conversation on 6 April 1952.

THIS IS A CE DISSEMINATION.

The information contained herein is forwarded as reference data for inclusion in appropriate CE working files. Dissemination, if any, should be carefully guarded.

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SOURCES/METHOD/EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

Classification: SECRET

JAPAN COUPLED UNIT

COUNTRY Japan DATE DISTR. 18 April 1952
 SUBJECT Activities of TATSUJI Eiichi and HATTORI
 Tatsushiro NO. OF PAGES 2
 PLACE ACQUIRED Japan, Tokyo NO. OF ENCLS.
 (LISTED BELOW)
 DATE OF INFO. 6 April 1952 SUPPLEMENT TO
 REPORT NO.

GRADING OF SOURCE						COLLECTOR'S PRELIMINARY GRADING OF CONTENT					
COMPLETELY RELIABLE	USUALLY RELIABLE	FAIRLY RELIABLE	NOT USUALLY RELIABLE	NOT RELIABLE	CANNOT BE JUDGED	CONFIRMED BY OTHER SOURCES	PROBABLY TRUE	POSSIBLY TRUE	DOUBTFUL	PROBABLY FALSE	CANNOT BE JUDGED
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
	X										

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Former Japanese intelligence officer with extensive connections in TATSUJI and HATTORI groups.

1. TATSUJI at the beginning of April 1952 was devoting his primary attention to planning an overall basic reorganization of the Japanese armed forces.¹ Since he is an intelligence officer and not a specialist on organization, he depends heavily upon three assistants:

a. HOZODA Akira (保田 信紀), an infantry (colonel) who was a member of the Organization Section of JIGS and is an expert on organization and mobilization.

b. TAKAYAMA Nobutaka (高山 信武), an artillery (colonel) formerly a member of the Anti-Airaid and Fortification Section of JIGS.

c. MIYANO Tadatoshi (masatoshi) (宮野 正年), major general, an expert on training and education, who served in the Training and Education Superintendent's Office and was an exchange officer with a Soviet infantry regiment in the USSR.

2. The YOSHIDA government has instructed TATSUJI to have nothing to do with the HATTORI Organization. General SHIBUYA Sadamu (下村 佐良) (足利 佐良), who was a member of TATSUJI's organization, was expelled from it for his persistent failure to obey the government order and sever connections with HATTORI. TATSUJI complies with the order and follows the government NPF policy of rearmament, which the HATTORI group openly opposes.² His strict adherence to instructions has caused strong criticism from IWAKIRI Goya (岩崎 大賀) and WATANABE Wataru (渡辺 渡).

3. The government attitude toward the HATTORI group has become increasingly antagonistic, and the group has lost influence rapidly since the departure from Japan of General Willoughby. Some of the group members are beginning to waver in their allegiance, as they fear to be ignored in the rearmament program. The group is suffering especially since its operational funds have been completely cut off.⁴ Within the faction there was some disagreement between HATTORI and his superior in the

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ZJJ-90

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Demobilization Bureau, MIYAMA Yoso (美山義oso), over use of Japanese government "war termination appropriations" to finance the HATORI Organisation throughout Japan, and HATORI was not given any funds from this source.

- 1 Field Comment. TATSUMI's opinions on rearmament were discussed in ZJJ-69.
- 2 Field Comment. In opposition to the government emphasis on the MPR, the HATORI group thinks the MPR should be abolished and a new organisation created for military matters. See ZJJ-72.
- 3 Field Comment. IWAKURO's activities and connections were discussed most recently in ZJJ-78.
- 4 Field Comment. It was not clear whether source meant the subsidies given HATORI by C-2 or those from the Demobilization Bureau. A cut in the latter case has been expected; see ZJJ-72.

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Security Information

SECRET

From: C J

Report No: RIJ-87

Local File No:

No. of Pages: 1

No. of Enclosures: None

Report Made By: C J

Approved By: E J

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None

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Source Cryptonym: C J

References:

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

This information is drawn from C J personal knowledge. The report is another in the series of background studies by C J of Japanese personalities of intelligence interest. Although this material is fragmentary and lacking in detail, it supplies some general background, particularly on KAWARE's personal associations.

THIS IS A CE DISSEMINATION

This information contained herein is forwarded as reference data for inclusion in appropriate CE working files. Dissemination, if any, should be carefully guarded.

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

Classification

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Security Information

5000 00 01-00

COUNTRY Japan
SUBJECT KAWABE Torashiro

DATE DISTR. 18 April
NO. OF PAGES 2

PLACE
ACQUIRED Japan, Tokyo

NO. OF ENCLS.
(LISTED BELOW)

DATE OF
INFO. January 1952

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

GRADING OF SOURCE						COLLECTOR'S PRELIMINARY GRADING OF CONTENT					
COMPLETELY RELIABLE	USUALLY RELIABLE	FAIRLY RELIABLE	NOT USUALLY RELIABLE	NOT RELIABLE	CANNOT BE JUDGED	CONFIRMED BY OTHER SOURCES	PROBABLY TRUE	POSSIBLY TRUE	DOUBTFUL	PROBABLY FALSE	CANNOT BE JUDGED
A.	B. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C.	D.	E.	F.	I.	2.	3. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4.	5.	6.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Former Japanese intelligence officer, from personal knowledge.

1. KAWABE Torashiro (河辺虎四郎), chief of the KAWABE Organization (Kikan), was a lieutenant general in the Japanese army. He was graduated from the Japanese Military Academy (1912) and from the War College. His military career included service as a member of the Operations Section of JIGS (1931), as military attaché in Moscow, as commander of an artillery regiment of the Imperial Guards Division (1936), as chief of the Intelligence Section of the Kwantung Army Headquarters (1938), and as military attaché in Berlin (1938 to February 1940). During the war he was commander of an air division, then deputy chief of the Army Air Force Headquarters (1943 to April 1945), and deputy chief of JIGS (May to August 1945).
2. After the war, KAWABE received financial support from ARISUE Seizo. When he was chosen by G-2 to head the intelligence organization which bears his name (KAWABE Organization, or Kikan), he therefore persuaded TATSUJI Eiichi, YOSHINAKA Wataro (吉永和太郎), and American officers who opposed ARISUE to include him in the organization. At the request of G-2, in 1949 KAWABE conducted interrogations of high-ranking Japanese army officers who were repatriated from the USSR. He continues to be nominal head of the KAWABE Organization.
3. KAWABE's principal friends, some of whom are working under him for G-2, include:
 - a. SHIMODERA Sadamu (下村定), former general, with whom he served for many years in JIGS. SHIMODERA, a 1908 graduate of the Military Academy, was graduated and then was an instructor of the War College and later its superintendent. He also served as chief of the JIGS Historical Section, commander successively of Japanese Army Forces in central China, of the Seibu (Western) Army Area, and the North China Army Area, and, from August to November 1945, as Minister of War.
 - b. TATSUJI Eiichi, a relationship which developed intimacy after

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the war.

- c. ARISE Seine, a close friend from service together in JIGS and in Europe (ARISE was military attaché in Rome when KAWABE held the equivalent position in Berlin), with whom a stronger friendship developed after the war.
- d. KAWABE Masakazu (川辺 雅一), elder brother of Torashiro, graduate of the Military Academy (1907) and of the War College. He was deputy chief of staff of the North China Army Area Headquarters in 1937, commander of the Burma Area Army in 1943, and of the Army Air Forces in 1944 and 1945.

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(When Filled In)

DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION				
Organization of Former Japanese Generals		RI FILE NO.	111	7	111	444
		DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.	DATE			2 May 1952
		EJJ-98				
		SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION		
		111	9-16 April 1952	-3		
ANALYST	27 Dec 1950	DISSEMINATED IN	DATE			19 May 1952
SO-39524						
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE	TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO. :					
PERTINENT INFORMATION						
<p>Report from Japan Source: Former Japanese intelligence officer, from two members of the preparatory committee.</p>						
<p><u>THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS EXCERPTED VERBATIM</u></p>						
<p>1. On 9 and 16 April 1952, a group of former generals in the Japanese army met as a preparatory committee to form an organization of general officers. Those who attended the two meetings were:</p>						
<p>Lt. Generals: <u>TATSUJI Eiichi</u></p>						
<p>....</p>						
<p>8 DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006</p>						
<p>THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTAINING TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p>						
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[] himself, although eligible, did not attend the meeting because of the fears stated in paragraph 7. He gave some excuse for not participating and will be able to join the group later if it appears safe and operationally expedient.

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCESMETHODEXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

Classification

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COUNTRY Japan

DATE DISTR. 23 May 1952

SUBJECT Inauguration of the Sakurada Kai

NO. OF PAGES 2

PLACE

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(LISTED BELOW)

ACQUIRED Japan, Tokyo

DATE OF

SUPPLEMENT TO 50-87912-1
INFO. 8 May 1952 REPORT NO. ZJJ-106

GRADING OF SOURCE						COLLECTOR'S PRELIMINARY GRADING OF CONTENT					
COMPLETELY RELIABLE	USUALLY RELIABLE	FAIRLY RELIABLE	NOT USUALLY RELIABLE	NOT RELIABLE	CANNOT BE JUDGED	CONFIRMED BY OTHER SOURCES	PROBABLY TRUE	POSSIBLY TRUE	DOUBTFUL	PROBABLY FALSE	CANNOT BE JUDGED
A.	B. X	C.	D.	E.	F.	1.	2.	3. X	4.	5.	6.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

* List Name - of Sakurada Kai.

SOURCE Former Japanese intelligence officer, from persons who attended the meeting.

1. The inaugural meeting of an organization of general officers from the Japanese Military Academy graduating classes between 1913 and 1921 was held on 8 May 1952 at the Sakurada Kaihikan, back of the NHK Building at Tamura-cho, Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo. The organization, tentatively known as the Sakurada Kai (桜田会), met from 4:00 to 6:30 p.m.
2. About 70 persons from the 1913-1921 classes attended, including the following:

Lieutenant Generals:

- ARIKUE Seizo (有禾精二)
- AYABE Kitsuji (綾部 勝吉)
- DOI Akio (土尾 明夫)
- HANAYA Tadashi (花谷 正)
- HASHIMOTO Hidenobu (橋本秀信)
- INADA Masasumi (井田 正純)
- KOMATSU Mitsuhiko (小松 光彦)
- KUNIMURA Momoyo (久野行 稔代)
- MUKADA Tan (牧田 坦)
- TANAKA Shinichi (田中 新一)
- TATSUMI Eiichi (辰巳 栄一)
- WAKAMATSU Tadaichi (若松只一)
- YOSHIDA Gomabachi (吉田 権八)

Major Generals:

- AOKI Takashi (青木 鮎)
- DOGANE Gichiro (金剛 全義一)
- HORIE Kasumaro (堀尾 一麿)
- IMAI Takeo (今井 武夫)
- KAGAI Iatenji (永井 八津次)
- KATAKURA Chu (片倉 常)
- KUSABA Suseki (草葉季 善)
- MATSURA Shūiten (松村 劳延)
- MIYOSHI Yasuyuki (三好 康之)
- ONODERA Makoto (小野寺 马)

MAJOR ~~Gen. etc~~

OKUDA Haruo (小出 浩太)

YAMASHIMA Tatsuhiko (高島辰彦) 2

SHIGEKATSU Akinozuka (重幸篠之助)

TATEISHI Masanori (立石才亮)

TAKASHI Toso (高畠 明)

WATANABE Wataru (渡辺 渡)

Colonels

X IWASAKI Harushige (岩崎春茂) X NAGAHATA Setsutan (永幡節説)

3. The meeting was opened by an address by AYAE Kiteju, stating that the purpose of the organization is to promote friendly relations among members. He proposed that the organization should meet on the first Wednesday of each month at the Sakurada Kaiikan and that, to facilitate liaison among members, a room should be rented at the Sakurada Kaiikan and one clerk employed. To defray expenses for the room and clerk, he suggested the contribution of \$100 per month by each member. His proposals were accepted by the group.

4. Other speeches by INADA Masanumi, TATSUMI Eiichi, and NUKADA Tan followed. INADA stated that in the rearmament program, former naval officers, acting as a united body, had submitted their rearmament plan to the government, after first obtaining the concurrence of the U.S. navy, and in consequence had been quite successful. Their plan for expansion of the Maritime Safety Board was accepted with practically no changes. The army, however, is not as well organized as the navy and has not had as good connections with American groups. He commented that the government appears set on rearmament through expanding the Police Reserve, in spite of military objections.

5. TATSUMI stated that he had been assisting Premier YOSHIDA in matters pertaining to pensions, depurging, and release of war criminals. Although he had been asked for opinions on individual items of the rearmament program, he had not been working on it in an advisory capacity, whatever newspaper reports indicated. He warned that among government officials and journalists there was still a strong hostility towards former militarists. His concluding statement was that, since a government public opinion survey had indicated that the rural population did not favor revising the constitution to justify rearmament at this time, the government would postpone revision of the constitution indefinitely.

6. NUKADA stated that the formation of a group to include families of war dead and of executed war criminals was under way. A considerable amount of support has already been recruited among leading businessmen and officials of prefectural governments.

7. A number of persons from the 1913-1921 graduating classes did not attend the meeting for fear of journalistic interference. Since the assembly was completely overt, they feared that leftist journalists might attend and write it up as an example of "militarist scheming," with derogatory comments on the generals participating. Some eligible generals are reserving judgment on the new organization until they see what trend its activities will take and may join later.

1 Field Comment. Plans for this meeting and the tentative name were reported in 233-106. SO-49912

2 Field Comment. The same source previously reported that these persons appeared to be the leaders of the group; see 233-106. SO-49912

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Distribution:

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Orally to:

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Source Cryptonym: See below

References:

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

Paragraph 1 and part of paragraph 3: [redacted] from YAMADA, in a conversation at the latter's office on 26 May 1952, in company with HARUKE Yoshitane and TSUTSUMI Masa¹¹, a police official second class in the NPA, mentioned in previous [redacted] reports.

Paragraphs 2-3 and 5-6: [] , from TATSUMI, about 20 May.

Paragraph 4: ()

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SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3 B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

Classification

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JOINT
SUBJECT
OHASHI-TATSUJI Dispute concerning the National Police Reserve NO. OF PAGES 2

PLACE ACQUIRED Japan, Tokyo NO. OF ENCL'S.
(LISTED BELOW)

DATE OF INFO. Prior to May 1952 SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

GRADING OF SOURCE *						COLLECTOR'S PRELIMINARY GRADING OF CONTENT *					
COMPLETELY RELIABLE	USUALLY RELIABLE	FAIRLY RELIABLE	NOT USUALLY RELIABLE	NOT RELIABLE	CANNOT BE JUDGED	CONFIRMED BY OTHER SOURCES	PROBABLY TRUE	POSSIBLY TRUE	DOUBTFUL	PROBABLY FALSE	CANNOT BE JUDGED
A	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	I.	2	3.	X	4.	G.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

*Except as indicated

SOURCE Paragraph 1 : Former Japanese intelligence officer, from an informant close to top NPIR officials.
Paragraphs 2-3, Former Japanese army officer with intelligence experience, 5-6: from a high-ranking NPIR official.
Paragraph 4 : Former Japanese army officer, now a political commentator.

B-2 1. Relations between State Minister OHASHI Takeo and former Major General TATSUJI Iiichi (田中義一), Prime Minister YOSHIDA's principal adviser on military affairs, are very poor as of late April 1952. 1 OHASHI is more and more obviously in opposition to the inclusion of former military officers in the National Police Reserve, while TATSUJI, although he is not popular with the old military clique, has favored inclusion of selected officers on the staff of the NPIR. 1 YOSHIDA generally supports TATSUJI on this issue. 2

B-2 2. Even though OHASHI opposes the bringing of former officers into the NPIR, he is not popular among the present staff officers of that organization. Many of them feel that he is interested only in increasing his own political influence by gaining the confidence and support of the American army. OHASHI favors an increase in the size of the U.S. military mission detailed to advise the NPIR, while staff officers of the NPIR want the advisory group to be cut down to a minimum.

B-2 3. TATSUJI does not have the support of former high-ranking military officers, because they feel that he has not argued the case for rearmament and reorganization of the army strongly enough before YOSHIDA. In addition, former officers who have been selected for the NPIR have frequently obtained positions because of introductions by members of the Diet and the Public Safety Board. 3

4. Former high-ranking military officers now giving active support and cooperation to the expansion and strengthening of the NPIR are:

Iiichi TATSUJI - Overall control and planning
Major Gen. MIYANO Masatoshi (三好政利) - Training
(Col) SUGITA Kasuji (杉田勝二) - Translation, liaison, and education.
(Col) KOSHIMA Akira (小島明) - Organization and logistics
(Col) TAKAYAMA Nobutaka (高山信之) - Operations

No intelligence action has been planned on this.

SECURITY INFORMATION

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233-129

- 2 -

5. In the NPA, it has been decided that HOSODA and TAKAYAMA will be placed in the General Superintendence Office. Their ranks have not yet been decided, but it is expected that they will be either police superintendents or police officers first class.

6. According to ~~YAMADA~~ Makoto (山田 勝), chief of the Police Affairs Bureau of the NPA, MASUHARA Keikichi will probably be given the job of Defense Secretary should such a post be created. It was previously thought that OHASHI would get the job.

- 1 Field Comment. This information is confirmed by the source of paragraph 2.
- 2 ¹¹¹⁵ Field Comment. The informant apparently refers to the Prime Minister's decision, published in late April, to employ former military officers in some of the key administrative posts in the NPA.
- 3 Field Comment. This information originated with the source of paragraph 1.

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DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION			
Japanese Penetration of Chinese Nationalist Monitoring Service.		RI FILE NO.	44	6	7 101
		DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.	DATE		
		ZJJA-235 TS CTA-31586	23 June 1952		
		SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION	
ANALYST	DATE PROCESSED	DISSEMINATED IN		DATE	
	3 Jan 1957				
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION					
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FORM NO. 867 REPLACES FORM 867, 1 AUG 54
1 MAY 56 AND FORM 137 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE.

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(7-46)

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DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION				
Transmittal- File Concerning A proposed Penetration of the Chinese Nationalist Ministry of National Defense, G-2, Technical La.		RI FILE NO.	44	6	3	53
		DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.	ZJIA-5118 TS-86160		DATE 29 July 1952	
		SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION		
ANALYST	DATE PROCESSED 3 Jan 1957	DISSEMINATED IN		DATE		
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SOURCES/METHODS/EXEMPTION 382B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2000

DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION				
Asia Problems Research Association		RI FILE NO.	44	7	12	31
		DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.	ZJJ-136		DATE 5 Sept 52	
		SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION Spring-Summer 52 P-3		
ANALYST	DATE PROCESSED	DISSEMINATED IN		DATE		
	27 Dec 1956	SOC 59222		21 Oct 1952		
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION						
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PERTINENT INFORMATION

Report from [redacted]
Source: Former Japanese intelligence officer, from a Japanese close to a member of the association.

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS EXCERPTED VERBATIM

TATSUJI Eiichi offered [redacted] the comment contained in the second sentence of paragraph, 4.

4. Since the association is small and cannot maintain itself on membership dues, it has had to take donations from private firms and individuals. Tokyo Shibaura Electric Corporation and the Oji Paper Mills have together donated ¥3,000,000⁴ and, according to an informant close to the Prime Minister's Office, PAI is also giving financial support. YOSHIMURA denies the PAI has given money to the group.⁵

4. Field Comment: These two firms are probably backing the association in order to be able to utilize YOSHIMURA's Taiwan connections for trade purposes. ¥3,000,000 is not enough to support the association, so YOSHIMURA is doing all he can to get more money.

5. Field Comment: PAI probably supported the association in its early days, but no longer does.

FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]

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From: [] Report No: ZJJ-189 Local File No: _____

No. of Pages: 1 No. of Enclosures: 0 _____

Report Made By: [] Approved By: [] _____

Distribution:

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Source Cryptonym: [] References: ZJJ-82, ZJJ-45, ZJJ-72-A, ZJJ-72-B, _____

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

[] received this information from TATSUMI Eiichi in early
June 1952.

The report was delayed because more on the subject was expected
from [] and []. No raw reports on naval rearmament
have been forthcoming since mid-June, however.

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

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INFORMATION REPORT
JAPAN COMPOSITE UNIT

COUNTRY	Japan	DATE DISTR.	5 September
SUBJECT	Persons in Charge of Selection of Personnel for the Maritime Safety Board	NO. OF PAGES	1
PLACE	ACQUIRED Japan, Tokyo	NO. OF ENCLS.	0 (LISTED BELOW)
DATE OF INFO.	As of 19 June 1952.	SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.	

GRADING OF SOURCE						COLLECTOR'S PRELIMINARY GRADING OF CONTENT					
COMPLETELY RELIABLE	USUALLY RELIABLE	FAIRLY RELIABLE	NOT USUALLY RELIABLE	NOT RELIABLE	CANNOT BE JUDGED	CONFIRMED BY OTHER SOURCES	PROBABLY TRUE	POSSIBLY TRUE	DOUBTFUL	PROBABLY FALSE	CANNOT BE JUDGED
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Former Japanese intelligence officer, from an informant close to Prime Minister YOSHIDA.

1. As of mid-June 1952 all matters pertaining to the selection of personnel for expanding the Maritime Safety Board (MSB) were being handled by former Admiral YAMAMOTO Yoshio (1772/2609/0810/7160) and an eight-man selection board.
2. Relations between former Admiral NOMURA Kichisaburo (6851/2625/0679/0005/6745) on the one hand and Prime Minister YOSHIDA Shigeru and Foreign Minister OKAZAKI Katsu on the other have been deteriorating. The reason most frequently given is YOSHIDA and OKAZAKI's lack of understanding of rearmament matters.

1 Field Comment. YAMAMOTO has been reported many times as YOSHIDA's adviser on naval rearmament. According to ZJJ-45, whose source is "fairly reliable", YAMAMOTO, or Y. Kikan and which consists of the following persons:

AKISHIGE Sanetada (4428/6850/1395/1813)
 NAGAI Taro (3057/0064/7129/6745)
 HATSUMI Mitsuro (0443/6015/1134/6745)
 NAGASAWA Uiroshi (7022/3419/3185)
 YOSHIDA Eiso (0679/3944/2837/0005)
 MORISHITA Seiichi (2773/0007/3237/0001)
 YANAGIZAWA Yonekichi (2592/3419/4717/0679)
 TERAI Yoshimori (1408/0061/3030/1313)
 MITA Kazuya (0005/3944/0001/0048).

KD - corr. regrading
P/S

MSA (no naval background)

Y KIKAN incorrect. Adm YAMAMOTO
refers to it as Y KIKE

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Security Information Report No. ZJJ-201 Local File No:

From: C J

No. of Pages: 2

No. of Enclosures: 0

Report Made By: C

Approved By: C J

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Source Cryptonym: C J

References:

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

TATSUMI offered the opinions and remarks reported here
on 20 August 1952 during a conversation with C J

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reference data for inclusion in appropriate
CE working files. Dissemination to customer
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Rev. 10-48

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Security Information Report
INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY Japan DATE DISTR. 19 September 1952
 SUBJECT Opinions of TATSUKI Eiichi on Japanese NO. OF PAGES 2
 PLACE ACQUIRED Japan, Tokyo NO. OF ENCL. 0
 (LISTED BELOW)
 DATE OF INFO. August 1952 SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

GRADING OF SOURCE							COLLECTOR'S PRELIMINARY GRADING OF CONTENT *					
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A.	B. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.	L.	

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION * : Opinion

SOURCE Former Japanese Intelligence Officer.

~~X~~ TATSUKI Eiichi (6591/1570/2837/0001), Prime Minister YOSHIDA Shigeru's chief adviser on rearmament, expressed the following opinions of various Japanese intelligence groups late in August 1952:

~~X~~ KAWABE (Torashiro) Kikan - This organisation is steadily reducing its expenditures and personnel. This is as it should be, because the KAWABE Kikan has no place in an independent Japan. Its membership should be absorbed into the future central intelligence bureau.

~~X~~ Central intelligence bureau ^{Japan's Govt} - The high government officials concerned with the formation of a central intelligence bureau are busy preparing for the general elections and therefore have no time to spend on the problem. These persons are Chief Cabinet Secretary MORI Shigeru, Foreign Minister OKAZAKI Katsuji, and Deputy Director of the National Security Agency ~~X~~ MURAI Keikichi. Formation will not be considered until after elections, even though it is a highly important matter.

~~X~~ Cabinet Research Chamber (CRC), also known as the MURAI Kikan - The opinion that CRC will be the core of the future central intelligence bureau seems to be held only by MURAI Jun (2625/0064/7311) and those around him. MURAI lacks the ability to organise and operate so important an organization as the central intelligence bureau. 1

~~X~~ Intelligence organ of the National Security Agency ^{Japan's Govt} - Although TATSUKI wished to make former colonel YUGITA Kamaji (2619/3944/0001/2945) chief of intelligence (Q-2), he could not do so, and TATSUKI Eiichi (1684/3471/2837/0001) received the appointment. TATSUKI's appointment will only be temporary.

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ZJJ-201

Page 2

Military observers to be sent abroad - MATSUMI is negotiating with government officials to allow military attaches to be included in Japanese diplomatic establishments abroad. These attaches would be former generals and admirals. Should YOSHIDA approve the plan, it would go into operation immediately, but MATSUMI has refrained from submitting it to YOSHIDA, feeling that the time was not right.

~~X~~ Continental Problems Research Institute (Mairiku Mondai Kenkyu Sho) - MATSUMI intends to help Mairiku Mondai gain influence. He was negotiating with Colonel Bratton, G-2, FEC to have US HQ pass on to Mairiku Mondai "non-Top Secret" information. Bratton had not given a definite answer to MATSUMI's proposal as of late August.²

1 Source Comment. Two other opinions on the position of CRC are given here:

~~X~~ SEKI Itaru (7020/0032) claims that the purpose of MURAI Kikan is only to assemble and evaluate information. The only agencies capable of gathering worthwhile intelligence, according to SEKI, are the Public Safety Investigation Agency and the National Security Agency.

~~X~~ IKEDAI Hajime (3069/0006/ ⁵⁵) declares that National Security Agency departmental heads have been ordered to hold positions in the MURAI Kikan concurrently but they do not take the order seriously and seldom are in contact with the MURAI Kikan.

2 Field Comment. Colonel Bratton has since returned to the U.S.

SECRET

Security Information

From: []

Report No: ZJJ-225 Local File No:

No. of Pages: 2

No. of Enclosures: None

Report Made By: []

Approved By: []

Distribution:

By copy to:

Washington
Atsugi
Files

Orally to:

None

Source Cryptonym: []

References: ZJJ-110

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

~~TATSUMI Eiichi and TAKASHIMA Tatsuhiko gave [] the information reported here in a single conversation which took place on 17 September 1952.~~

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES/METHODS/EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

SECRET

Classification Security Information

INFORMATION REPORT
JAPAN COMPOSITE UNIT

COUNTRY Japan DATE DISTR. 10 September 1952
 SUBJECT Military Advisers to HATOYAMA Ichiro NO. OF PAGES 2
 PLACE ACQUIRED Japan, Tokyo NO. OF ENCLS.
 (LISTED BELOW)
 DATE OF INFO. Prior to 17 September 1952 SUPPLEMENT TO
 REPORT NO.

GRADING OF SOURCE						COLLECTOR'S PRELIMINARY GRADING OF CONTENT					
COMPLETELY RELIABLE	USUALLY RELIABLE	FAIRLY RELIABLE	NOT USUALLY RELIABLE	NOT RELIABLE	CANNOT BE JUDGED	CONFIRMED BY OTHER SOURCES	PROBABLY TRUE	POSSIBLY TRUE	DOUBTFUL	PROBABLY FALSE	CANNOT BE JUDGED
A.	B. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C.	D.	E.	F.	I.	2.	3. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4.	5.	6.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Former Japanese intelligence officer, from persons active in the rearmament movement in Japan

1. Persons acting as advisers on military affairs to HATOYAMA Ichiro are the following five former army men:
 - ✓ SAKAI Koji (3155/0064/6964/2945), former lieutenant general.
 - ✓ TANAKA Shinichi (3944/0022/2450/0001), former lieutenant general.
 - ✓ HATTORI Takushiro (2591/6752/0587/0934/6745), former colonel and longtime head of the Historical Records Section, War Demobilization Board.¹
 - ✓ TSUJI Masanobu (2591/2398/0202), former colonel.²
 - ✓ HORIBA Kazuo (8231/1023/0001/3948), former colonel.³
2. SAKAI graduated from the Military Academy in 1908 and later graduated from the War College. He became a member of the Japanese Imperial General Staff (JIGS), a member of the Military Affairs Section of the War Ministry, and an instructor at the War College. In 1937 he was in command of a mechanized infantry corps in North China, but the following year he was placed on the reserve rolls for lack of aggressiveness in his operations. Returned to active duty in 1941, he was put in charge of historical research at JIGS, but in 1944 he was returned to a reserve status. He is rumored to be a relative of HATOYAMA.
3. TANAKA graduated from the Military Academy in 1913 and later graduated from the War College. He too was a member of JIGS and was Chief of Operations with JIGS at the outbreak of World War II. He served as commanding general of the 18 Division during the war, and was chief of staff of the Burma Area Army Headquarters in August 1945.

✓ Source Comment. None of these men has had intelligence experience.

✓ Field Comment. It was reported that HATTORI visited HATOYAMA during March 1952. See ~~211-110~~ 52-88794

✓ Field Comment. TSUJI was elected as an independent to a seat in the Lower House of the Diet from Ishikawa Prefecture in the 1 October 1952 general elections.

SECRET

Security Information

ZJJ-225

- 2 -

3 ~~✓~~ **Field Comment.** HORIBA, a classmate of HATTORI, was a member of the HATTORI Kikan. Other members included HARA Shiro, ISHIURA Setsuzo, MIZUMACHI Katsuji, HASHIMOTO Masakatsu, KIOTO Kume, and YAMAGUCHI Niso.

SECRET
(When Filled In)

DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE					
SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT			DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION		
Security Planning in Japan			RI FILE NO.	44	7 0 213
			DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.		DATE
			STATE-F TS-030163		20 Oct 1952
			SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION
ANALYST	DATE PROCESSED	DISSEMINATED IN		DATE	
IC	3 Jan 1957				
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE	TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO. :				
PERTINENT INFORMATION					
Cable from State			DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 382B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006		
<u>THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS EXCERPTED VERBATIM</u>					
<p>5. Lack of Mutual Planning with Japanese Government:</p> <p>A Joint Planning Board consisting of Major Gen B. M. BRYAN, Major Gen L.R. WATSON and Brigadier Gen G.C. MUDGETT, representing the US and Deputy Director Gen of the National Safety Agency Masuhara, <u>Gen TATSUMI</u> and Col. HAYASHI, representing the Japanese Government, has been established and meets regularly. It will be noted that the three American representatives are the same as those meeting with Embassy representatives on the working Group.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">R. J. - 12-1-77 dun DIA-162 DATE 22 Jan 77</p>					
<p>This is all the information pertinent to the subject in this document.</p>					
<p>FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. </p>					

FORM NO. 867 REPLACES FORM 867. 1 AUG 54
1 MAY 56 AND FORM 137 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE.

SECRET

(7 - 46)

SECRET
Security Information

From: []

Report No: ZJJ-234 Local File No:

No. of Pages: 1

No. of Enclosures: 2

Report Made By: []

Approved By: []

Distribution:

By copy to: Nash
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Files

Orally to:

Source Cryptonym: []

References: 0

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

TATSUMI Eiichi gave this information to [] on 17 September 1952.

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SOURCESMETHODSEXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008.

Classification

SECRET
Security Information

INFORMATION REPORT
JAPAN COMPOSITE UNIT

COUNTRY Japan

DATE DISTR. 24 October 1952

SUBJECT Rearmament Plans of Prime Minister YOSHIDA

NO. OF PAGES 1

PLACE ACQUIRED Japan, Tokyo

NO. OF ENCLS.
(LISTED BELOW)

DATE OF INFO. 17 September 1952

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

GRADING OF SOURCE						COLLECTOR'S PRELIMINARY GRADING OF CONTENT					
COMPLETELY RELIABLE	USUALLY RELIABLE	FAIRLY RELIABLE	NOT USUALLY RELIABLE	NOT RELIABLE	CANNOT BE JUDGED	CONFIRMED BY OTHER SOURCES	PROBABLY TRUE	POSSIBLY TRUE	DOUBTFUL	PROBABLY FALSE	CANNOT BE JUDGED
B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	I.	2.	3.	X	4.	5.	E.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Former Japanese intelligence officer, from an adviser of YOSHIDA

A public opinion poll conducted recently on the instructions of Prime Minister YOSHIDA Shigeru revealed that 60 percent of the country favored rearmament, while 40 percent opposed it.¹ YOSHIDA feels that he should have the support of 70 to 80 percent of the people before attempting to revise the Constitution. Accordingly, should YOSHIDA be named Prime Minister again, the government will continue its policy of gradually increasing the National Police Reserve rather than reorganizing the Japanese army.

NSC

1 Field Comment. Source does not state whether this was a private sampling of opinion or whether it was a poll conducted by a newspaper or some other public sponsor.

DOCUMENT TRANSFER FORM

FILE NO. 16-7-54-185v	SOURCE ZJJ-278	DATED 5 Dec 1952
SUBJECT CHANG CHUN		
<p>THE / NOBODY / HAS / BEEN / TRANSFERRED / TO / FILE / NO. /</p>		

Remarks:

Report from Japan
Date of Information: Bid - Sent to 17 Oct 1952
Source: Former Japanese intelligence officer
Eval: B-2

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS EXCERPTED VERBATIM

TATSUMI EIICHI offered THE information in para 1 on 27 Sept 1952/

1. CHANG CHUN visit to Japan during the summer and early autumn of 1952 was occasioned by what OGATA TAKETORA, now State Minister, had told CHANG and CHIANG KAI-SHEK when appointed to find conditions were not as OGATA had described them. He is, however, staying in Japan in order to resume negotiations with the Japanese government.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT
TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.

ANALYST
20 Dec 1956
DATE

FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO: **→**

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(When Filled In)

DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION				
Plans for Expansion of Cabinet Research Chamber.		RI FILE NO.	111	5	3	121
		DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.			DATE	
		ZJJ-235			5 Dec 1952	
		SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.		EVALUATION	
ANALYST	DATE PROCESSED	DISSEMINATED IN		DATE		
[]		26 Dec 1956				
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE	TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO.				
PERTINENT INFORMATION						
<p>Report from Tokyo, Japan Source: Former Japanese intelligence officer engaged in private investigative work.</p>						
<p><u>THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS EXCERPTED VERBATIM</u></p>						
<p>MIYANO MASATOSHI is an assistant to <u>TATSUJI Eiichi</u>.</p>						
<p>20</p>						
<p>DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES/METHOD/EXEMPTION 3828 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006</p>						
<p>THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p>						
FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.			<p>→</p>			

DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION			
Project [] monthly report, Oct 52.		RI FILE NO.	201	31598	
		DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.		DATE	
		TJJA-31		20 Dec 1952	
		SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION	
ANALYST	DATE PROCESSED	DISSEMINATED IN		DATE	
[]	8 Jan 1957				
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION					
CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE		TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO.			

PERTINENT INFORMATION

Dispatch from []

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS EXCERPTED VERBATIM:

2. Persons who knew of [] past dealings with US.

a. TATSUJI SHIMIZU - Informed by G-2, CO, when [] tried to locate KOKUDOKU defence plans drawn up by the Japanese Army towards the end of the war. It is unlikely that TATSUJI suspect [] current activities since he apparently believes [] story that his contact returned to the US and that [] has not been in touch with US intelligence since. The fact that [] is now working for [] provides further cover.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION REQUESTED
IN THE REQUEST IN THIS DOCUMENT.

FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. []

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(When Filled In)

DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION				
		RI FILE NO.	44	6	7	198 excl
		DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.			DATE	
		ATT, to EJ1-706 TS 3545-A			12 Jan 53	
		SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION		
ANALYST <i>1 C</i>	DATE PROCESSED <i>2</i> <i>7 Jan 1957</i>	DISSEMINATED IN	DATE			
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION						
CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE		TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO.				

PERTINENT INFORMATION

Dispatch from *C*

The above referenced TS document was sent from Top Secret to FE on 23 Dec 1953.
Unable to locate the above referenced document in FE.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES/METHODS/EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.

SECRET
(When Filled In)

DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION				
YOSHIDA Shigeru's Intentions Regarding Resignation.		RI FILE NO.	44	7	16	53
		DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.			DATE	
		TJJ-12			16 Jan 1953	
		SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION		
			16-Dec 1952	B-3		
ANALYST	DATE PROCESSED	DISSEMINATED IN	DATE			
	27 Dec 1956	CS-1706	16 Feb 1953			
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION						
CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE		TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO.				

PERTINENT INFORMATION

Report from Japan
Source: Former Japanese Intelligence officer.

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS EXCERPTED VERBATIM

TATSUJI Eiichi disclosed YOSHIDA's feelings to C On a meeting the two had on 16 Dec 1952. In view of TATSUJI's close association with YOSHIDA as his adviser on military matters, it is possible that YOSHIDA confided his intentions to him.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES/METHODS/EXEMPTION 3B2
Nazi War Crimes Disclosure Act
DATE 2008

IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT
TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT?

FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. 

From: []

Report No: PW-11 Local File No:

No. of Pages: 1

No. of Enclosures: []

Report Made By: []

Approved By: []

Distribution:

copy to:

Wash
Files

Orally to:

Cryptonym: [] References:

Operational Data, and Comments:

TATSUJI Etsushi (4901/1570/2007/0001) advised [] of the information contained in this report on 15 December 1952. This would appear to be the beginning of the end for the [] group.

THIS IS A CE DISSEMINATION

The material contained herein is forwarded as reference data for inclusion in appropriate CE working files. Dissemination to customer agencies, if any, should be carefully guarded.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES/METHODS/EXEMPTION 3B2B
Nazi War Crimes Disclosure Act
1/1/2006

Classification

SECRET

Security Information

COPY

INFORMATION REPORT
CONTROLLED AMERICAN SOURCE

COUNTRY Japan **DATE DISTR.** 16 January 1953
SUBJECT Dissolution of the KAWABE
Intelligence Organisation **NO. OF PAGES** 1.
**PLACE
OQUIRED** Japan, Tokyo **NO. OF ENCLS.** 0
OF December 1952 **SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.**

GRADING OF SOURCE					COLLECTOR'S PRELIMINARY GRADING OF CONTENT					
USUALLY RELIABLE	FAIRLY RELIABLE	NOT USUALLY RELIABLE	NOT RELIABLE	CANNOT BE JUDGED	CONFIRMED BY OTHER SOURCES	PROBABLY TRUE	POSSIBLY TRUE	DOUBTFUL	PROBABLY FALSE	CANNOT BE JUDGED
6. X	C.	D.	E.	F.	1.	2 X	3.	4.	5.	6.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Former Japanese intelligence officer

1. G-2, Headquarters, Far East Command informed KAWABE Norashiro (3109/6708/5706/0934/6745) early in December 1952 that appropriations had not been made for the next fiscal year to cover all the expenses of his intelligence organization. For this reason a radical reduction in the organization's personnel and in its scope of activity would be necessary. KAWABE was offended at the sudden and one-sided decision, and he and his colleagues decided to dissolve the group rather than accept G-2's terms.
2. Having anticipated eventual dissolution of his group, KAWABE had placed 15 of his men in the National Safety Force (Hoan Tai) (NSF) prior to receiving word of G-2's decision. As of mid-December he was attempting to place the remainder in the proposed new government intelligence bureau.

SECRET
(When Filled In)

DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION			
C] Monthly Field Comments.		RI FILE NO.	44	7	25
		DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.		DATE	
		FJJA-330		12 Mar 1953	
		SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION	
ANALYST	DATE PROCESSED	DISSEMINATED IN		DATE	
C]	3 Jan 1957				
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION					
X	CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE	TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO. :			

PERTINENT INFORMATION

Dispatch from Japan

No attachments filed with document and no notation stating where attachments have been sent.

Attachments - Nov 1952, Jan 1953, and Feb 1953 issues of the C] Monthly Field Comments".

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.

SECRET
(When Filled In)

DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION				
Comm Intelligence Section of the Japanese Intelligence Section.		RI FILE NO.	14	5	11	32
		DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.	FJJ-130 TS-27320		DATE 27 Mar 1953	
		SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION 21 Feb 1953 3-2		
ANALYST <i>C</i>	DATE PROCESSED <i>7</i> 3 Jan 1957	DISSEMINATED IN	DATE			
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE	TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO.				
PERTINENT INFORMATION						
<p>Report from Japan Source: Former Japanese Intelligence Officer.</p>						
<p><u>THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS EXCERPTED VERBATIM</u></p>						
<p>Former Lt. Gen <u>TATSUJI Eiichi</u> has supervised the preparation of a plan for the staffing of the following positions in the communication intelligence section of the proposed central Japanese Intelligence Organization.</p>						
<p>Chief DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES/METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2008</p>						
<p>RECORDED IN <i>7-20-57</i> <i>Jaiku</i> DIV: <u>EE</u> DATE <u>7-20-57</u></p>						
<p>THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTAINING TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS FORM.</p>						
<p>FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. </p>						

SECRET
(When Filled In)

DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION				
Recent Activities of TANG EN-PO in Japan		RI FILE NO.	44	7	2	92
		DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC.	SOURCE SYMBOL NO.	DATE		
		ZJJ-160		17 April 53		
		SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION		
			28 Mar 53	B-2		
ANALYST	DATE PROCESSED	DISSEMINATED IN		DATE		
C	26 Dec 1956	CS-9327		6 May 1953		
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION						
X	CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE	TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO. :				
PERTINENT INFORMATION						
Report from C Source: Former Japanese intelligence officer.				DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES/METHODS/EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2000		
<u>THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS EXCERPTED VERBATIM</u>						
1. Prior to TANG EN-PO's return to Taiwan from Tokyo on 28 Mar 1953, some of his Japanese friend's held a party for him beginning at 1500 at the Tokyo Kaikan.						
2. About 100 Japanese attended the party, many of them well-known figures in financial and business circles, and others ex-military men. Among the guests were the following persons:						
...						
j. <u>TATSUMI Eiichi</u> ¹⁰ , former Lieutenant general.						
10. <u>Field Comment:</u> <u>TATSUMI</u> was described as Prime Minister YOSHIDA SHIGERU's principal advisor on military affairs in ZJJ-129.						
THIS IS THE INFORMATION PERTAINING TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.						
FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.						

SECRET

Security Information

File 731/1

TATSUJI Eiichi

1. Former Lieutenant General TATSUJI Eiichi graduated from the Japanese Military Academy in 1915 and after routine military service was sent to and graduated from the Japanese War College. Because of his excellent scholastic record and linguistic ability, he was selected for diplomatic service.
2. In 1931 TATSUJI was sent to London as assistant military attache in the Japanese Embassy; he had specialized in British affairs and been the liaison officer with the British military attache in Tokyo. He subsequently became military attache in London, which position he held in 1936 when YOSHIDA Shigeru became Ambassador to Great Britain. He returned to Japan for a time, but resumed his London post in 1940 and remained there until he was repatriated on an exchange ship in 1942.
3. Upon his return to Japan, TATSUJI was made Chief of Staff of the Eastern Army, which post he held until March 1945, when he took command of the Third Division in Shanghai. He was in Shanghai at the time of the surrender and was interned with other high-ranking Japanese in a special camp near Shanghai.
4. At the end of 1945 TATSUJI became head of an anti-Soviet group organized under the auspices of the Nationalist Chinese Ministry of National Defense and designed to work under the Chinese Mission in Tokyo. He was repatriated about June 1946 to take charge of the group. This organization was disbanded in the Fall of 1947 because of organizational and financial difficulties.
5. About the end of 1948 and through the good offices of Premier YOSHIDA, TATSUJI was introduced to the A/C of S, G-2, and since that time he has rendered excellent service in the organization and operation of Japanese efforts on behalf of American intelligence. His integrity and cooperative attitude have been widely acknowledged by American intelligence officers.
6. TATSUJI has practically since his return to Japan in 1946 been the unofficial adviser to Premier YOSHIDA on military matters. Their friendship dates back to their joint service in the Japanese Embassy in London, and is attested by the fact that when, in 1947-8, TATSUJI seemed likely to be indicted for his part in war crimes committed by his subordinates, YOSHIDA interceded on his behalf with the American authorities. TATSUJI also has acted in an unofficial but influential advisory capacity on the National Safety Force. At the time that body, then known as the National Police Reserve, was formed, TATSUJI had the task of screening officer-candidates and selecting the 400 former Japanese Army field grade officers to become future leaders of the National Safety Force. He has also been reported as responsible for screening former Japanese Army officers for depurge.

SECRET

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY Security Information
SOURCES METHOD EXEMPTION 382B 382B
TAIJI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
11/11/2006

CONCURRENCES

NAC/FI *(See FI/NAC's Comments attached.)

26 May 1953

(Date)

NAC/PP

(Date)

NAC/C/S

26 May 53

(Date)

NAC/Deputy

(Date)

C with E Handled virtually

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DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION				
Article in the ASAHI WEEKLY on a Plan for a Japanese Air Force.		RI FILE NO.	44	7	14	53
		DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.	DATE			15 May 1953
		FJJ-194				
		SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION		
		C	Feb-Apr 53	B		
ANALYST	DATE PROCESSED	DISSEMINATED IN	DATE			
	22 Dec 1956					
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION						
X	CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE	TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO.				
PERTINENT INFORMATION						
Report from Source: Japanese businessman		DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 382 VAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2008				
<u>THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS EXCERPTED VERBATIM</u>						
<p>On Dec 3 1952 Ambassador MURPHY invited to dinner several former Japanese army and navy officers including</p> <p>At about the time of the Murphy banquet, "A plan for the Rebuilding of Air Power" was also presented to Premier YOSHIDA through former Lt. General <u>TATSUJI EIICHI</u>. It was also presented to USA Chief KUMURA Tokutaro and to General WEYLAND, Commanding General of FEAF. In the Security Research Office of the USA there are several men who comprise an Air Research Institute. Also, in the Technical Research Institute (GIJUTSU TEKIKU SHO) there are some 20 air technicians and engineers who are engaged in research. Preparations have been completed for the establishment of the 3rd Staff Supervisory Section (Air Force Headquarters), and it can be set up whenever the need arises. It is rumored that former Col. TAKAHASHI NOBUTAKE, currently chief of the Northern Area Special Group HOKKUU HOMIN TOKKA DAN, will head the 3rd Staff supervisory Section.</p> <p>THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTAINING TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p>						

FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.

SECRET
(When Filled In)

DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION				
Com. Intelligence Organization of Japanese Foreign Ministry.		RI FILE NO.	44	5	3	162y
		DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.	FJJ-197 TS-88755		DATE	21 May 1953
		SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION		
		C	April-May 53	3-2		
ANALYST	DATE PROCESSED	DISSEMINATED IN		DATE		
C	3 Jan 1957					
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE	TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO.				
PERTINENT INFORMATION						
<p>Report from Japan Source: Former Japanese Intelligence officer.</p>						
<p><u>THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS EXCERPTED VERBATIM</u></p>						
<p>Field Comment: According to FJJ-130 from the same source, Col. SHINANOUCHI SHIGO was (TATSUJI EIICHI) being considered by T.E. for chief of the Decoding Section of the Soviet Branch in a projected central Japanese intelligence organization. The background information submitted in connection with that report gives his date and place of birth as 7 Feb 1893 in Kochi-Ken.</p>						
<p>DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES/METHODS/EXEMPTION 302B VIETNAM WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2008</p>						
<p>DISSEMINATION TO SUBDIVISION IN C COMM-FBI CIV-FBI DATE 9 Jan 57</p>						
<p>THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p>						
FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.						

26 May 1953

SUBJECT: FI/NAC's Comments on [] Proposal on "Briefing Certain
Japanese Officials on the Korean War Situation"

1. FI/NAC concurs with the proposal set forth by [] in the basic document (FJJA-731).
2. In connection with paragraph 5 - RECOMMENDATIONS, it is suggested that the services of the Strategic Intelligence Staff be offered in the event that approval of a weekly briefing is obtained from the Ambassador and FEC. Although FEC will probably wish to assume the entire responsibility for the briefings, they might welcome assistance in their preparation.
3. FI was advised by the Chief, [] that Mr. MURAI made no mention of any previous request to FEC (the logical channel) for briefings on the Korean War.

C []
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SOURCES/METHODS/EXEMPTION 362D
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

DOCUMENT TRANSFER FORM

FILE NO.	SOURCE	DATED
2	FJJ-266	13 Aug 1953
SUBJECT SATGO JUGO		

THE ABOVE WAS BEEN TRANSFERRED TO BY 70/717/70/7

Remarks:

Report from [redacted]
Date of Information: Prior to 2 August 1953
Eval: B-2
Source: Former Japanese intelligence officer.

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS EXCERPTED VERBATIM

4. After the war SAIGO was infited into, and joined, the KAWABE Organization, where he came to know TATSUMI ETICHT (6591/1570/2837/0001)³.

3. Field Comment: The KAWABE Organization, named after KAWABE Torashiro, was an intelligence group formed in 1948 at the request of G-2 FEC. Source stated in ZJJ-56 that TATSUMI was the virtual head of the KAWABE Organization.

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT
TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.

ANALYST
20 Dec 1956
DATE

FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO: →

SECRET
(When Filled In)

DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION			
		RI FILE NO.	KAPOK		
		DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.		DATE	
		FJJA-1389		28 Aug 1953	
		SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION	
ANALYST	DATE PROCESSED	DISSEMINATED IN		DATE	
	7 Jan 1957				
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION					
CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE		TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO. :			
PERTINENT INFORMATION					
Dispatch from [redacted]					
<p>A thorough search was made in FE and no reference could be located concerning the above source at the time of consolidation.</p>					
<p>DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT 5-1-2006</p>					
FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]					

DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION				
Cabinet Research Chamber		RI FILE NO.	44-	5	3	170
		DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.				DATE
		FJJ-314				15 Sept 1953
		SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION		
		July, Aug 53	E-2			
ANALYST	DATE PROCESSED	DISSEMINATED IN	DATE			
	21 Dec 1953					
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE			TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO. :			

PERTINENT INFORMATION

Report from [redacted]
Source: former Japanese Intelligence Officer

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RAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS EXCERPTED VERBATIM

7. A special team of four people in the CRC Collects information from repatriates from Communist China through OSHIDA TOSHIKI of the Demobilization Bureau. The team was planned by TATSUJI Eiichi and includes former Col MIYASHI SHIGERU and former Major AONO HIROKO.

8. TATSUJI Eiichi holds no position in the CRC but is consulted on matters of importance by MURAI. His approval is required before the CRC can employ former army personnel since any appointment not approved by him will not be approved by Prime Minister YOSHIDA. Former Rear Admiral YAMAUCHI Yoshio, an assistant of TATSUJI's, is consulted when former naval officers are to be employed.

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TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.

FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. [redacted]



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DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION				
Transmission of Translation of Newspaper Article.		RI FILE NO.	44	5	3	193
		DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.			DATE	
		FJJA-233			10 Nov 1953	
		SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.		EVALUATION	
ANALYST	DATE PROCESSED	DISSEMINATED IN		DATE		
	21 Dec 1956					
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE	TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO. :				

PERTINENT INFORMATION

Dispatch from "

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See attached page.

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SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

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~~Security Information~~

- 3 -

and the southern area under the management of FURUKAWA, Chief of the Electrical Communications Section. It has also been said that ex-navy officer MAKOTO ^{from} who had formerly been engaged in deciphering American codes, is being temporarily employed as a consultant. Ex-Lt. Colonel HIRUSE Eiichi, code expert and former military aide to Minami, was formerly a member of ex-Colonel OKUBO's special intelligence group. He is presently the temporary Chief of the Second Section Intelligence Squad., NSF.

Because of opposition from various areas at the time of its inception, CRC has not as yet been able to form anything of consequence. However, according to a recent report, the CGATA plan is well-established. It is being said that ex-General SHIMOURA, Siama, ex-Liaison General YAMADA Yoshio, and YOSHIDA's advisor ex-Liaison General AIZUCHI Eiichi are secretly supporting URAI Jun under the direction of URAI. This is a fairly possible conjecture. This special intelligence group of ex-militarists bemoan the existing conditions by asserting that, "These private organizations being formed by the various official agencies are no more efficient than ITSUHASHI's private wireless station. It is very disheartening to feel that there may be countless others similar to ITSUHASHI's. We feel the need to dispense with the sexism practiced by the various ministries and to unite our activities on a national scale." However, we must realize that CGATA's suggestions cannot be accepted so readily. We must keep in step with the progress on the defense issue. We must expect public criticism on the handling of military and state secrets by the projected intelligence organ. No one can determine exactly what the future may bring.

ILLUSTRATION Article includes Photo with caption "A Monitoring Station is housed within a Bericultrumist's Hut").

~~SECRET~~

~~Security Information~~

DOCUMENT TRANSFER FORM

FILE NO. C	SOURCE FJJ-446	DATED 10 Dec 1953
SUBJECT Activities of HATTORI TAKUSHIRO		
THE ABOVE HAS BEEN TRANSFERRED TO 6148/40.		

Remarks:

Report from C
Date of Information: October - Nov 1953
Source: Former Japanese Intelligence Officer
Eval: B-2

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS EXCERPTED VERBATIM

2. Although there were rumors in 1952 that relations were strained between HATTORI and TATSUMI EIICHI, the two men actually cooperating closely in choosing former military personnel, particularly military operations specialists, for positions in the National Safety Force. (NSF)¹

1. Field Comment. The strained relations probably stemmed from the fact that early in 1952 HATTORI opposed the YOSHIDA Government's plan of using the National Police Reserve (NPR) as the nucleus for a new army. HATTORI believed an army should be built from an entirely new organization and not around the NPR. TATSUMI was YOSHIDA's military advisor and was ordered by the Prime Minister to have nothing to do with HATTORI (See ZJJ-90).

THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT
TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.

C
ANALYST
20 Dec 1956
DATE

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DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION				
Military Advisers to Top Japanese Government Officials.		RI FILE NO.	44	7	15	113
		DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.	DATE			
		FJJ-561	1 Mar 1954			
		SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION		
			Dec 1953	3		
ANALYST	7	DATE PROCESSED	DISSEMINATED IN	DATE		
		27 Dec 1953	33-35022	6 April 1954		
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION						
7	CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE		TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO. :			
PERTINENT INFORMATION						

Report from Japan

Source: Japanese journalist (3), from a Japanese Government Official (F)

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS EXCERPTED VERBATIM

1. The principal military advisers to Premier YOSHIDA SHIGERU are:

TATSUJI Eiichi - Former Lt. General. Military Attaché in London when when YOSHIDA was Ambassador to the Court of St. James. Considered a mediocrity and a "messenger boy" for YOSHIDA.

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DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION				
Transmittal of Old Reports		RI FILE NO.	14	6	10	743
		DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.			DATE	
		FJJA-3092/1			7 April 1954	
		SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION		
ANALYST	DATE PROCESSED	DISSEMINATED IN		DATE		
	3 Jan 1957					
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION						
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SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

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Page 394

Military Advisors Group for YOSHIDA

So called the military advisors group for YOSHIDA was recently organized by 3 former Gen and officers headed by Gen SADAMU SHIMOMURA and Gen Lt EIICHI TATSUMI. SHIMOMURA's native place coincides with YOSHIDA's and TATSUMI was the military attaché to London when YOSHIDA was Ambassador there. This is why YOSHIDA has chosen them as leaders of the group. Other groups are chosen by SHIMOMURA and TATSUMI. ...

Page 400

Mass-Depurge of Former Service Men

... Among the officers belonged to the pro-American group they are already talking who will be the first ministry of the new armed forces, and Gen EIICHI TATSUMI is chosen by them as the first candidate for the ministry, but SHINGO ARIIUE, TORASHIRO IWABE and TANAKA BO HATTORI also are chosen for candidate too.

FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. 

TATSUMI has a good connection with YOSHIDA through TAKAFUMI HESHIKARI and TOSHIRO TSUKAHARA, both were subordinated directly to TATSUMI in war time as the latter was commander in Chief of the Eastern Military Area and he also had a connection with YOSHIDA in the London Embassy while both had been stationed there.

RI/CO Comment: Per () SR/CE, this is a double Agent Report sent to the Soviet Union.

THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT
TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.

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Report No: FJJ-721

Local File No:

From:

[]

Number of Pages:

1

No. of Enclosures:

[] None

Approved By:

[] Approved By: []

[]

Classification:

By Copy to: Wash
Atsugi
Files
Am Lab

Orally to:

7 Apr 54

Acronym:

References:

National Data, and Comments:

[] obtained this information from []
on 28 March 1954 and reported it on 3 April.
[] received it on 6 April.

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SOURCESMETHODSEXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

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COPY

Form No. 51-50
Rev 1948

44-7-16-737

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT Relationship Between the Progressive Party
and Former Japanese Army Officers

NO. OF ENCL. 1

PLACE ACQUIRED Japan, Tokyo

NO. OF ENCL. 0
(listed below)

DATE OF INFO. 28 March 1954

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

GRADING OF SOURCE						COLLECTOR'S PRELIMINARY GRADING OF CONTENT					
1. IF	USUALLY RELIABLE	FAIRLY RELIABLE	NOT USUALLY RELIABLE	NOT RELIABLE	CANNOT BE JUDGED	CONFIRMED BY OTHER SOURCES	PROBABLY TRUE	POSSIBLY TRUE	DOUBTFUL	PROBABLY FALSE	CANNOT BE JUDGED
	B. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C.	D.	E.	F.	I.	2. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3.	4.	5.	6.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Former Japanese intelligence officer

1. X SHIMOMURA Sadamu (0007/2625/135) has been consulted frequently by the Progressive Party on ~~rearmament~~ problems. Contact with SHIMOMURA has always been made through YOSHIDA Akio (0960/1446/2494/1133). When consulted, it has been SHIMOMURA's practice to get in touch with HATTORI Takushiro (2591/6752/0587/0934/6745) to get the latter's views.

2. In view of the above relationships, ~~it is believed~~ these three former army officers would occupy positions of considerable influence if the Progressive Party should come to power. Their positions would be similar to that now held by TATSUJI Eiichi (6591/1570/2837/0001).
CRG 105 66

1. Field Comment. TATSUJI has often been reported to be (Prime Minister) YOSHIDA's advisor on military affairs. J-2 AFPE files state that TATSUJI's relationship with the Prime Minister is believed to be unofficial and based mainly on personal friendship. See paragraph 8 of FJJ-314 for an illustration of TATSUJI's influence with YOSHIDA.

CRG 105 66

DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION		
TURUDA MASUTICHI		RI FILE NO.		
		DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.		DATE
		FJA-366		22 June 1954
		SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION
ANALYST	DATE PROCESSED	DISSEMINATED IN		DATE
	7 Jun 1954			
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE		TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO.		

PERTINENT INFORMATION

Dispatch from []

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS EXCERPTED VERBATIM

roadcast recording transported to NHK escorted by TATSUJI EIICHI, chief of Staff at end of World War II.

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

SR 29 Jun 57

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TO YOU CONCERNING THIS DOCUMENT.

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DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION				
R. G. SAMURAI		RI FILE NO.	XAPOK			
		DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.			DATE	
		EJPA-1120			13 July 1954	
		SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.		EVALUATION	
ANALYST	DATE PROCESSED	DISSEMINATED IN			DATE	
	7 Jan 1957					
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE	TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO.				

PERTINENT INFORMATION

Dispatch from []

A thorough search was made in the R. G. SAMURAI Project Folder in FE and unable to locate the above referenced document.

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SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 382B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. []

SECRET

AGENT REPORT

(ER 140-220-10)

MR/WTS

Subject or Title of Incident

2. Date Submitted 25 December 1954

IOUN, Ha Young

Report of Findings

On 1 December 1954, confidential source D-0122 submitted the following information:

On 1 December 1954, at 1900 hours Paul McCune, Major, 0110893, Ordnance, Sq 81604C, Tokyo Ordnance Depot, APO 343, met with Dr. Chang, Lee Wook (李福成); approx DOB 1900; male; Korean; employed by Paymaster Section, AFPE, Postery Building, Tokyo; at Dr. Chang's quarters, Room 704, Continental Hotel, Tokyo.

Dr. Chang informed Major McCune that Son, Dong Kyuk is very anxious to conclude negotiations regarding the sale of uranium compounds to the United States government. Son and Dr. Chang have met several times since the 9 November 1954 meeting, and these meetings were also attended by two (2) other Oriental. Dr. Chang said he received so many telephone calls from Son's two (2) friends concerning the uranium negotiations, that he finally requested Son to inform them not to call him. Son told Dr. Chang that he had received a letter from the group of Chinese from Formosa mentioned at the 23 October 1954 meeting. The letter discussed conducting further negotiations.

Major McCune informed Dr. Chang that the third sample of uranium compounds submitted by Son on 21 October 1954 had been analyzed, through arrangement with John H. Bingerly, Lt Col, 051684, Ordnance, Special Technical Assistant to the Ordnance Officer, Camp Zama, APO 343, and that the sample consisted of 70 per cent uranium.

Dr. Chang had heard indirectly that IOUN, Ha Young had arrived safely in Seoul and was well.

Major McCune and Dr. Chang agreed to hold further meetings if any further business were to be conducted. The meeting ended at 2050 hours. (S-6)

AGENT'S NOTES: In the opinion of source, the reference to the receipt by Son of a letter from the Chinese was an effort to hasten negotiations for the sale of the uranium compounds to the US.

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

Page 1 of 1 Page ENCL /
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DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION		
Offer of Uranium		RI FILE NO.		
		DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.		DATE
		TUBA-3143		29 Dec 1954
		SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION
ANALYST	DATE PROCESSED	DISSEMINATED IN		DATE
I	9 Jan 1957			
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE	TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO.		

PERTINENT INFORMATION

Dispatch from []

See attached page.

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SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

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DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION				
Cabinet Research Chamber		RI FILE NO.	14	5	3	313
		DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.			DATE	
		FJB-115			25 May 1955	
		SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.		EVALUATION	
		7	Mar-Apr 1955		-2	
ANALYST	DATE PROCESSED	DISSEMINATED IN	DATE			
	21 Dec 1956	CSDB-35353	9 AUGUST 1955			
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE		TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO. :				

PERTINENT INFORMATION

Report from
Source: Former Japanese Intelligence Officer.

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS EXCERPTED VERBATIM

YAMAGATA ARIMETSU is very good friends with KAWABE TORASHIRO, TATSUNI EIICHI, SHIGO JUGO, and OSHIMA HIROSHI, former Ambassador to Germany.

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

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DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

FORM NO. 867 REPLACES FORM 867, 1 AUG 54
1 MAY 56 AND FORM 137 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE.

SECRET

17-14

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DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION				
Cabinet Research Chamber		RI FILE NO.	44	5	3	365
		DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.			DATE	
		FJB-2206			6 Dec 1955	
		SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION		
		C 1	COV 1955			
ANALYST	DATE PROCESSED	DISSEMINATED IN		DATE		
	21 Dec 1956					
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE	TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO. :				

PERTINENT INFORMATION

Report from C
Source: Former Japanese intelligence officer (B), from a Foreign Ministry Official (C)
from a Cabinet Research Chamber Official (F)
Appraisal of Content: 3

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS EXCERPTED VERBATIM

2. It was reported on 10 Mar 1954 by the same source that the AJIA MONDAI KENKYU SHO is a cover name for CRC's Repatriate Investigation Subsection which handles repatriate interrogations. The work of this organization is directed by MIYAJI (MIYASHI) SHIGEMU under the instructions of TATSUMI Eiichi, and the results are published by the CRC.

3. This is probably the communications team at the Ground Self-Defense Force monitoring station which was reported in FJB-1990 from the same source. According to this report the team is composed of 13 men and headed by FURUICHI MICHYA.

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SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

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TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.

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DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION			
Project [] Progress Report for Jan and Feb. 1956.		RI FILE NO.	KAPOK		
		DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.	TPA-9180	DATE	28 Mar 1956
		SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION	
ANALYST	DATE PROCESSED	DISSEMINATED IN		DATE	
[]	7 Jan 1957				
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION					
X	CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE	TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO. :			
PERTINENT INFORMATION					
DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3D2 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2008					
<u>THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS EXCERPTED VERBATIM</u>					
<p>Iden B- TATSUMI Eiichi, former Lt. Gen, Imperial Japanese Army.</p> <p>We gave [] a summary of information on TSCU on 31 Jan, and mentioned casually that he had been involved in a 1953 joint []- KUBARK operational activity in which he had been sent to Hong Kong and subsequently arrested.</p> <p>At this time [] confessed that he had "bought" this proposition on the personal word of Iden B; he had assumed that it was legitimate and had not looked closely into it at the time. [] said he had never met KASHIMA, but since Iden B controls him we should still go ahead with plans to send him to Macao. Iden B, he reminded us, was a highly respected man and it was he who advised former Prime Minister YOSHIDA and Deputy Prime Minister OGATA to set up [] in the first place. The inference was clear; [] had obviously committed himself to Iden B to some undetermined extent and felt obligated to go ahead with the proposition.</p>					
<p>FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. []</p>					

~~SECRET~~

FORM NO. 867 REPLACES FORM 867, 1 AUG 54
1 MAY 56 AND FORM 137 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE.

(7 - 16)

.... The most telling argument was our revelation of the fact that KASHIMA had been trafficking with ODUNIT as a prospective customer at the same time that he was peddling it to Iden B and had in fact passed identical reports to both.

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TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.

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DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION				
Visit to Communist China by Former Japanese Militaristic Officers.		RI FILE NO.	44	7	24	109
		DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.	DATE			
		FDB-2981	30 Mar 1956			
		SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION		
			Mar 1956	2		
ANALYST	DATE PROCESSED	DISSEMINATED IN	DATE			
	27 Dec 1956	CSDB-37704	3 May 1956			
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE		TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO. :				

PERTINENT INFORMATION

Report from []
Source: An official Japanese service.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS EXCERPTED VERBATIM

1. In 20 Mar 1956 it was reported by the Japanese press that the Organizers Society for Delegation of Former Militarists to Visit Communist China. (OSDFMVCC) (BOCHU GUNJIDAN + KANIN KAI), which is headed by its founder former Lt. General ENDO BABURO, had received a telegram from CHANG KSI-JO, chairman of the People's Council on Diplomacy of Communist China, formally inviting about 30 former Japanese militarists to make an all-expense paid tour of Communist China in May 1956.

...

5. Two persons who have been tentatively recommended for the delegation are former Lt. General DOI AKIO of the Continental Problems Research Institute, and former Major Gen TAKASHIMA. They were recommended by former generals TATSUMI EIICHI and MIYURA HIROSHI of the KAIKO KAI. ENDO's group is planning to recommend former Col. MITASHI Shigeru and former Captain YAMENO.

THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT
TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.

FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. 

S-E-C-R-E-T
NOF V/NO DISSEM ABROAD/CONTINU CONTROL

From: []

Report No. FJT-508

No. of Pages: 2

Local File No. I-939

Report Made By: []

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Distribution: Files

Approved By: []

Source Cryptonym: []

[] reported this on 13 June 1956 to [] who passed it to [] on 19 June. We are making no local dissemination because of the CE character of the information.

Project: []

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES/METHOD/EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

S-E-C-R-E-T
NOF V/NO DISSEM ABROAD/CONTINU CONTROL

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.

S-E-C-R-E-T
NOFORN/NO DISSEM ABROAD/CONTINUED CONTROL

COUNTRY Japan

REPORT NO. FJT-508

SUBJECT INOUE Masaki (Masanori)

DATE OF REPORT 11 July 1956

NO. OF PAGES 2

REFERENCES

DATE OF INFO June 1956, except as stated.

ACQUIRED Japan, Tokyo (19 June 1956)

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

Former Japanese intelligence officer (B). Appraisal of Content: 2.

INOUE Masaki (Masanori) joined the ~~TERADA~~ (Takeo) Technical Research Institute ~~TERADA Kikan~~, effective 10 June 1956. INOUE originally intended to take employment with the ~~Central~~ Operations Office (Chuo Sagyo Shō) of the Ground Self Defense Forces Staff Office, and was sponsored for that position by ~~TATSUMI~~ Eiichi, but the employment of INOUE was prevented by ~~NAKA~~ Hideo. Next ~~KOBAYASHI~~ Nakao of the Cabinet Research Chamber (CRC) tentatively agreed to employ INOUE, but when INOUE, having heard nothing further concerning this job by 1 June, asked ~~INOUE~~ Nakaji for further information, he was told that although his employment had been decided upon unofficially the actual appointment would take two or three months.

1. INOUE Masaki then told TATSUMI that he could not wait for the CRC appointment and, armed with a letter from TATSUMI, was introduced to ~~TERADA~~ Takeo and hired on the spot.
2. INOUE was born on 9 September 1903 and now resides at Tokyo-to, Kita-Tama-gun, Kodaира-machi, Ogawa 1627; his permanent address is ~~Fukuoka-ken~~, Kokura-shi, Oaza Kitakata 882. His wife, ~~INOUE~~ Haruko, was born on 15 January 1909. They have two daughters: ~~now~~ Yoshiko, age 25 and ~~Yakako~~, age 17. INOUE is quiet, dependable, and anti-Communist ideologically. He has a small circle of close friends, YOKOYAMA Yukio being one of the closest.
3. INOUE graduated from the Military Academy in 1926. His subsequent career included the following:
 - 1934 Member, Special Information Second (Chinese Section, Japanese Imperial General Staff.
 - 1937 Member, Special Information Section (Chinese), Japanese Military Attaché's Office, Shanghai.
 - 1939 Member, Second (Chinese) Special Information Section, General Staff.
 - 1943 Graduated from short course at War College and became member, Central Special Information Section.

S-E-C-R-E-T

NOFORN/NO DISSEM ABROAD/CONTINUED CONTROL

S-E-C-R-E-T FJT
NOFORN/NO DISSEM ABROAD/CONTINUED CONTROL

FJT-508

- 2 -

1944 Lieutenant Colonel on staff of 23rd Army in South China.
1947 Repatriated to Sasebo, Japan.
Employed for brief period by ~~Kyushu Seishi Kogyo Kai~~
~~(Kyushu Paper Industry Society)~~, but unemployed for most of
time until
1951 Went to Taiwan as member Technical Research Chamber,
Chinese Nationalist Government.
1956 (January) Contract with Chinese Nationalists terminated and
he returned to Japan.

SECRET
(When Filled In)

DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION			
Recruitment of []		RI FILE NO.	KAPCK		
		DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.		DATE	
		FJTA-12569		1 Aug 1956	
		SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION	
ANALYST	DATE PROCESSED	DISSEMINATED IN		DATE	
	7 Jan 1957				
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION					
CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE		TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO. :			
PERTINENT INFORMATION					
Dispatch from []		DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCESMETHODSEXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2008			
<u>THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS EXCERPTED VERBATIM</u>					
Identity C - Former Lt Gen TATSUJI EIICHI					
D. Furnishing a channel to persons of intelligence interest:					
[] has offered to do this by direct introduction or by arranging accidental meetings. [] has been introduced to two persons directly, Iden B and C. Iden C will be used as an "advisor" in our establishment of intelligence liaison with the SDA.					
Insofar as C and D go, we will make sure that none of the tasks we put on [] prejudice his usefulness as a police penetration.					
<div style="text-align: right;"> <small>PERMISSION TO RELEASE, BY</small> <small>3035 BY:</small> <small>DIV: APE DATE 9 Jan 57</small> </div>					
THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.					

THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT
TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.

FORM NO. 867 PLACES FORM 867. 1 AUG 54
1 MAY 56 AND FORM 137 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE.

SECRET

(7-46)

VIA: AIR

SPECIFY AIR OR SEA POUCH

DISPATCH NO. 13229

TJIA

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

27 SEP 1956

TO : Chief, FE

DATE: _____

FROM : C *[initials]*

SUBJECT: GENERAL Operational

SPECIFIC: Request for Operational Approval

ACTION REQUIRED: As stated above

1. Request is made for an OA to authorize a visiting intelligence relationship with subject of attached PRQ I.

2. Check of C Visa, and G-2 Security Group files reflects no derogatory information.

Enclosure:
PRQ I (in trip) UNDER SEPARATE COVER

21 September 1956

Distribution:

4 - Addressee, w/enclosure

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCESMETHODSEXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

RE: COPY

PERSONAL RECORD QUESTIONNAIRE
~~SECRET~~
PART I - BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

FJTX/6
/PRQ/

27 Sept 56

Instruction: 1. Write clearly.
2. Answer all questions completely. If question does not apply, write "not applicable"
3. Attach blank pages if additional space is needed.

1. Full Name	EIICHI First	(NMM) Middle	TATSUMI Last
2. Name in native script	AE E X- -		
3. Name at birth (if different from 1.)			
4. Aliases, nicknames, legal changes (State briefly time, reason and place of use.)			
5. a. Date of birth	Jan 1895	b. Place of birth	SAGA Prefecture
6. Present citizenship, race if appropriate	Japanese		
7. Nationality at birth and any subsequent nationalities (if different from 6.)			
8. Present residence (Owner, tenant, sub-tenant.)	61 Kyodo-machi, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo		
9. Permanent address (if different from 8.)			
10. Present occupation (full title, salary etc.)			
11. Naturalization of subject or of close relatives in the United States. (Give date and name in which certificate granted.)			
12. Relatives, friends, correspondents in United States. (Explain relationship)			

SECRET

FJ7X16

/PRQ/

13. Father - full name occupation, present residence, year and place of birth, nationality at birth and subsequent nationalities.

TATSUMI Heisaburo, Japanese

14. Mother - same information as 13.

IWA; born July 1867 in Saga Prefecture; oldest daughter of FUKUCHI Yusuke

15. Wife (or husband) - full name, maiden name, date and place of birth, date and place of marriage, nationality at birth and any subsequent nationalities, present residence, divorce, annulment. (Give data for all previous marriages.)

TSUNEKO (possibly HORIKO); born March 1902 in Shimane Prefecture; sister of KUMAYOSHI Seiichi

16. Children - full names, sex, year and place of birth, nationality at birth and any subsequent nationalities, present residence.

Toshihiko - Born September 1925

Chizu - Born March 1927

Kenji - Born November 1929

Eikan (possibly Hidenori) - Born April 1937

17. Brothers and sisters - Same information as 16.

TATSUMI Shigeru (brother); born February 1903

(TATSUMI) Ume (sister); born May 1897; married to KATO Takushiro of Nagasaki Prefecture

(TATSUMI) Mitsum (sister); born June 1899; married to ASAYAMA Yasukiyo of Shimane Prefecture

SECRET

FJ7X/6

PRQ/

18. Relatives in service of any government, names and positions held.

19. List all official identity papers held with dates, numbers, place of issue and duration of validity.

20. Religion - degree practiced, membership in religious orders

21. Present and past political affiliations

Subject was formerly principal military advisor to Premier YOSHIDA Shigeru.

22. Travel outside country of present residence - country, dates, purpose, people and firms visited

In December 1939, Subject serving as military attaché at the Japanese Embassy in England, was repatriated to Japan on the exchange ship "TATSUTA MARU" in 1942.

23. Education - school, location, course, degree, dates

Graduated Military Academy in 1915
Graduated War College

24. Languages and dialects (indicate proficiency as good, fair, poor.)

Language English Speak Fair Read Fair Understand Fair

Language _____ Speak _____ Read _____ Understand _____

Language _____ Speak _____ Read _____ Understand _____

SECRET

SECRET

FJTX/6

/PRQ/

25. Military service - dates, country, unit, rank, duty, where services performed, decorations, when discharged, why. Give details if ever prisoner of war

See No. 29 - Employment History

✓

26. Present and past membership in organizations (professional, social, political, etc.)

Member of Board of Trustees of TAIRIKU MONDAI KENKYUSHO (Continental Problems Research Institute), an anti-communist organization.

Subject listed as a possible member/leader of the "KATG AGENCY", an agency of former majors, colonels and generals of the Japanese Army, who, with G-2Section, GHQ, sponsorship, performed intelligence work.

27. Special skills, abilities, hobbies (radio, photography, etc.)
Unknown

28. Financial status - earnings, bank deposits, securities, property

Unknown

0

29. Employment history - type of work, salary, dates, employers, addresses, reasons for leaving. Include employment by any government.

Member of Department of Inspector of Education; went to Europe for military research; staff member, Kwangtung Army; instructor of Military Science, War College; Section Chief, General HQS; military attaché, Japanese Embassy in London in 1939, returning to Japan on exchange ship in 1942.

In July 1942, Subject was placed in joint charge with ANDO Kisaburo, in the reclamation of used steel throughout Japanese dominated areas.

SECRET

FJ7X/6

PRO/

29. (Continued)

In February 1945, Subject was appointed Chief of Staff, Eastern Army District.

30. Has subject done any writing? Give details including titles of books, articles, publishers, dates.

Unknown

31. List persons living at same address, close associates, (individuals or groups,) correspondents at home and abroad.

Unknown

32. List five character references.

Unknown

SECRET

FOTX16
/PROL

SECRET

33. Court record - court, date, arrests, charges, punishments, sentences, acquittals, denazification, etc.

34. Description (Use American standards of measurement, if possible.)

Age	61	Posture	Erect
Apparent age	61	Weight	130
Height	5 foot	Teeth	—
Eyes	Brown	Hair	Brown, balding
Face - shape	Oval	Scars	—
Complexion	Sallow	Build	Slight
Sex	Male		
General appearance	Looks like average Japanese businessman, not especially military in appearance.		
Prominent features	None		
Other identifying features			

35. Other miscellaneous biographical data and comments.

SECRET

SECRET

11 DEC 1956

THIS BLANK FORM IS CLASSIFIED:

1. SUBJECT (NAME, IN ROMAN LETTERS AND IN NORMAL ORDER)

TATSUMI Eiichi

C-56279

2. ALIASES, VARIANT SPELLINGS, CTC NUMBERS, ETC.

None known



3. BIRTH DATE Jan 1895

4. BIRTH PLACE Saga Prefecture, Japan

5. CITIZENSHIP Japanese

6. PRESENT ACTIVITY AND LOCATION

Advisor to Cabinet Research Chamber
(Japanese Government)

7. OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALTIES, EDUCATION

Career Army with intelligence experience.

8. MILITARY SERVICE

SERVICE	ARMY	COUNTRY	SPECIALTY	LOCATION	DATES
Member of Staff	Section of Kwantung Army				early thirties
Stationed in	Army Training Hqs,			Changchun, Manchuria	"
Served apprenticeship of a year at European-American Desk of JIGS					After grad. from
					War College (?)

9. PAST OCCUPATIONS

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	DATES
Assistant Military Attaché, Japanese Embassy, London		1931
Military Attaché, " " ; "		1936
" " ; "		1940-42
Chief of Staff, Eastern Sector Army		1942-Mar 45
Transferred to Shanghai, to command the 3rd Division in Central China		Mar 45-Aug 45
Employed by ChiNat 2nd Dept, Ministry of National Defense		Aug 45-?
Employed by US G-2, Tokyo		1947 at least thru 1951
Advisor to Cabinet Research Chamber		1952- present
Advisor to Continental Affairs Research Institute		
Advisor to Yoshida and MATOYAMA governments on military affairs		

10. DESCRIPTION (HEIGHT) (WEIGHT) (EYES) (HAIR) (RACE) (OTHER)

11. SPOUSE (IF WIFE, GIVE MAIDEN NAME)

12. OTHER MEMBERS OF IMMEDIATE FAMILY, AND ASSOCIATES

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3828

ATTACH EXTRA SHEETS WHEN NEEDED

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

DATE 2006

INSTRUCTIONS: INSERT CARBON; FILL OUT FORMS COMPLETELY.
SEND BOTH SHEETS TO FI/STD.

SEE CSI-10-7

SECRET

TO: C]
FROM: FI/STD 7727

18 Dec 58
DATE

- A. SEE DOSSIER ON SUBJECT IN FI/STD BIOGRAPHIC FILES.
- B. A MEMORANDUM IS ATTACHED HERETO.
- C. WITH THE LIMITED IDENTIFICATION PROVIDED IN THE REQUEST, STD IS UNABLE TO DETERMINE WHETHER THERE IS INFORMATION ABOUT THE SUBJECT OR NOT.
- D. FI/STD HAS NO PERTINENT INFORMATION ON SUBJECT. IF A CONTINUING SEARCH WAS REQUESTED IN SECTION 14, INFORMATION ABOUT THE SUBJECT WILL BE REPORTED TO YOU AS IT BECOMES AVAILABLE.
- E. THE SUBJECT OF THIS REQUEST IS APPARENTLY THE SUBJECT OF THE FOLLOWING:

On subject:
SODB-57003, 23 Aug 52
SO-87778, 7 May 52

NOTE TO THE ORIGINATING OFFICE

WHEN THE SUBJECT IS NO LONGER IMPORTANT TO YOUR OFFICE, THIS SHEET, WITH THE FOLLOWING CANCELLATION NOTICE COMPLETED, SHOULD BE SENT TO FI/STD.

REVIEW YOUR FILE OF THESE SHEETS FREQUENTLY, AND SEND TO FI/STD THE SHEETS FOR PERSONS THAT ARE NO LONGER OF SUFFICIENT INTEREST TO DEMAND A CONTINUING NAME CHECK. PLEASE DO NOT TIE UP FI/STD'S FACILITIES WITH CONTINUING SEARCHES FOR INFORMATION THAT IS NOT REQUIRED.

TO: FI/STD

DATE

FROM:

NAME
OFFICE DESIGNATOR
ROOM, BUILDING
EXTENSION

CANCEL THE STOP CARD FOR THIS REQUEST

SECRET

An - *Poles raz 365* File # 26 November 1956

MEMORANDUM FOR: []

Subject : RIA, TATSUMI Eiichi

1. The attached RIA on TATSUMI Eiichi reflects a philosophy with which I am reluctant to associate myself. While I am an ardent supporter of the idea of thorough investigation of all persons with whom CIA is in any operational contact, I believe that it is our duty as desk officers to support the field while at the same time providing CI/OA with all the facts available omitting irrelevant material.

2. In the case at hand, for example, in the relation cited in the TATSUMI, FURUYA, KASHIMA situation the facts should be placed in their proper perspective. CIA had begged, pleaded, and cajoled FURUYA into undertaking operations against the ChiComs. After months of effort on the part of CIA, FURUYA finally came up with a suggestion which it developed had originated or been sponsored or suggested by TATSUMI, who, it must be remembered, had been a CRC advisor long prior to FURUYA's association with CRC. It took CIA some time to marshal its information re KASHIMA and the proposed operation and the debunking process was comparatively slow in getting started. FURUYA's reluctance to cancel the plan came as much if not more from (1) our incessant pushing for joint ops in China, (2) our slowness to provide him with any information, and (3) his pride in coming up with any possible joint ops idea, than it did for any high esteem we might hold for TATSUMI. On the other hand, a person of TATSUMI's background (all things considered) of necessity stands high in the eyes of a person new in intelligence as opposed to the police field, particularly when in FURUYA's eyes CIA had yet to be proven. Therefore, I cannot attach too much importance to the story as told in this memo.

3. The role I see for this Branch vis-a-vis CI/OA in seeking OA's at the field request is one of providing the expertise that CI/OA lacks. We should be in a position to at least judge the pertinence of all info at hand and should be able to say to CI/OA that we have judged from the available info that a subject is or is not appropriate. We should not simply present the problem to CI/OA and leave the entire judgment up to them. They can never have sufficient expert staff to provide this function on a world-wide basis and we have to perform a role for them as we do for the field. In this case, I believe, we should say in conclusion, not that more study should be done (CI/OA will naturally do that), but rather despite all the information supplied we believe TATSUMI should or should not be approved or approved with reservations such as continuing field surveillance of his relations with certain suspect Chinese. It is, furthermore, up to us, I believe, to weigh TATSUMI's value to CIA against the possible risk involved and let CI/OA know what we think.

4. Another point of concern to me is the necessity of carefully considering, in each individual case, the use of a person for whom an OA is

sought. If we request approval for a person whom we intend to use as a PA then every shred of information we can garner becomes important. If, on the other hand, we believe that a person may become cognizant of a relationship between his agency and CIA (K [] is a case in point) then we can afford to be far more lenient. We should consciously think every time we make a request for an OA just what the subject of that request will do for CIA, whether he fits into the relationship of an agency or an operation. I have seen no information which would indicate that we contemplate a direct relation with TATSUMI nor anything going beyond a CI approval of an existing situation. Hence TATSUMI's relations, real or only suggested, do not seem to me to carry the weight assigned them in this memorandum. Isn't it just barely possible that TATSUMI's relations with certain Chinese were Willoughby directed and continued by Rinalducci - do our files reflect only what is stated in this memorandum on this relationship? Have we attempted to find more? Should we make such an attempt?

5. Finally I would like to record a warning relative to the credence which can be placed in information supplied by the 441st CIC Det. This CIC Det., and I speak from 10 years of experience, reported almost everything it heard on almost any subject. One result is that, in my opinion, we should examine carefully any report from this source and be as sure as possible of the context from which the report stems before associating ourselves too closely with it. In this TATSUMI case I feel confident we could possibly obtain from other G-2/FEC files a mass of evidence to show that General TATSUMI is probably one of the best, safest, most qualified persons in Japan today for CIA use. I say "possibly obtain" only because such files are in the custody of Lt. Col. Rinalducci and not in the regular G-2 files.

6. I cannot approve this RIA in its present form.

P
8

Attachment to Request for Operational Approval, 15 November 1956

TATSUMI Eiichi

The following is data on Subject's post-war activities which may be interpreted as derogatory:

At the end of the war, Subject, Commander of the Third Division in Central China, had been transferred to Shanghai. In order to avoid being held in China, he agreed to direct a network of Japanese who would provide intelligence to the Chinese Nationalists, and then recruited DOI Akio.¹ Under the auspices of the Second Section of the Ministry of National Defense, two "anti-Soviet" groups were formed, one headed by DOI to work from headquarters at Shanghai, and the other headed by TATSUMI to work in Japan under the Chinese Mission in Tokyo.² Under these arrangements, TATSUMI was repatriated about June 1946, and the following October contacted WANG Wen-ch'eng who is said to have just joined the Chinese mission in Tokyo.³

While TATSUMI was employed by the 2nd Department of the Civilian Ministry of National Defense in Tokyo, DOI, his counterpart, headed the Japanese Section of the Shanghai Branch of the International Problems Research Institute. This organization, established by WANG Peng-sheng, had been incorporated into the 2nd Department of the MND after the war.⁴

In 1946, the same year TATSUMI was repatriated and began contacting the Chinese Mission, HSIEH Han-kuan, Secretary of the International Problems Research Institute under WANG Peng-sheng, was, on WANG's recommendation, assigned as an intelligence officer to the Chinese Mission, Tokyo.⁵

Meanwhile DOI was apparently closely associated with WANG Peng-sheng, having been described as "living luxuriously" with WANG in Nanking in 1947.⁶

When TATSUMI arrived in Japan in 1946, he began to make contacts with a number of Japanese who, before his departure from China, had been recommended to him by DOI as intelligence prospects. Among these individuals were MIYAZAKI Saburo, KOTANI Etsuo, NISHIMURA Tositio, OTOUCHI Hirose (), SHIRAKI Suenari, YAMADA Chikita (), and IWAMOTO Bin.⁷ Working for the 2nd Dept. MND through the Chinese Mission, he was probably also in touch with HSIEH Han-kuan.⁸

In March 1947, WANG Peng-sheng was assigned to the Chinese Mission in Tokyo. He became head of the Intelligence Section at the Mission.⁹ DOI Akio was smuggled into Japan in September 1947 and hidden at the Chinese Embassy.¹⁰ While DOI was in hiding, TATSUMI passed to DOI's wife the living expenses which the Chinese Mission was furnishing her. During the year that DOI was in hiding at the Mission, TATSUMI was providing intelligence to the Mission.¹¹ According to a report from () (based on () observations and TATSUMI's statements), this activity for the Chinese Mission was for various reasons unsuccessful, and about the end of 1947, TATSUMI was recruited for US G-2.¹²

The DOI/TATSUJI relationship continued to be close. In 1948, using his connection with General WILLIAMS, TATSUJI appealed for KGI's official repatriation and in December 1949 DOI was officially repatriated.¹³

In 1950, DOI became a member of TATSUJI's organization, the KAWASE Kikan, formed by TATSUJI in 1948 at the request of General WILLIAMS and named for KAWASE Torashiro who is alleged to have been the "front man" of the organization.¹⁴ In 1951, [] said the DOI/TATSUJI relationship was very close, that TATSUJI told him that he (TATSUJI) personally handled DOI for the KAWASE Kikan.¹⁵

In 1951, TATSUJI was described as being "more involved with US and Chinese Intelligence activity than could be specifically identified in his present work for 3-2 SCAP".¹⁶

In 1952, on the other hand, [] reported that TATSUJI had no official relations with the Chinese since the dissolution of his intelligence organization (for the Chinese Mission) in 1947.¹⁷

Yet in 1952 TATSUJI was still in close touch with DOI who was still visiting the Chinese Embassy, and who appeared to be supporting the activities of a so-called "Third Force" group led by LI Tsung-jen and CHEN Ching-fu, head of the Chinese Democratic Alliance.¹⁸ DOI also appears to have participated in Formosan operations of the Japan branch of WANG Peng-sheng's International Affairs Research Institute, the Far Eastern Affairs Research Institute.¹⁹

What is significant in the above data is the background of the Chinese "Nationalists" with whom TATSUJI and DOI were cooperating. After his death, WANG Peng-sheng was reported to have been a communist.²⁰ HSIEH Han-tuan, Secretary of WANG's Institute, who was employed at the Chinese Mission as an intelligence officer had a long background of Communist activity, and was finally released from the Chinese Mission for leftist activities. HSIEH who had been giving direction to the Far Eastern Affairs Research Society at least as early as 1949, joined the organization officially when it had become Joran Enterprises.²¹ DOI was linking with Joran through HSIEH Han-tuan, HSIEH's subordinate, and believed to be the communist KAU Wen-feng.²² (The Formosan Activities of Joran Enterprises were directed by HSIEH Han-tuan who was leader in Japan of the Peiping sponsored Taiwan Democratic League.)²³

It is possible that ASUKE and DOI are involved in JIS CICOM targeted activity (penetration). It is also possible that they are JIS cooperating with the ChiComs. Unfortunately most of the data on TATSUJI comes from persons who are in close cooperation with him and thus likely to cover for him. An incident which might, however, shed light on the motives of TATSUJI or on those of [] (YOSHIDA Toru) is the persistent attempt of YOSHIDA to sell KYOBANK a proposal involving the use of NISHIMA Sojiro & YOSHIDA Toru as a principal agent in an operation against Communist China. TATSUJI was to go to MACAO apparently to contact his sources of information Toru. Even when informed

KASUMI was thrice arrested as a young Communist, had participated in Communist activity during the war, and has recently been under investigation for smuggling activities. TAIKU insisted that since TAIKU controlled KASUMI and KASUMI felt KASUMI was reliable, we should use KASUMI in our joint operations with CSC.²⁴

What is particularly interesting is that in 1947 KASUMI was reported to be connected with the Research Institute of International Affairs.²⁵ This organization is also called the International Problems Research Institute founded by WANG Peng-sheng and mentioned above.²⁶

On 19 March 1956, ATAMI and General KAWADA (Kiyoshi) Managing Director of the TAIKU KAI (former Army Officers' Club), decided to recommend Lt. Gen. DOI (Akiro) and a Maj. Gen. KASUMI to the Delegation of Former Militarists to visit Communist China.²⁷ The background of this report is pertinent in pointing up again a lead back to HUANG Han-kuan. When HUANG Saburo visited China with KAWADA Tetsu in the fall of 1955, HUANG Tsao-tung invited ENDO to visit China again with a group of former Japanese militarists. After returning to Japan, ENDO set up the Organizers Society for a Delegation of Former Militarists to visit Communist China. ENDO discussed the trip with KUO Mo-jo when latter was in Japan (December 1955), and gave the latter certain terms regarding the visit including a request that twenty former servicemen be selected by the "Japanese side" to make the trip. After ENDO returned to China, ENDO received a personal letter from HUANG Han-kuan stating that Communist China would like a delegation of thirty former ex-servicemen to visit the country with all expenses paid. On the 16th of March, ENDO received a formal letter inviting the delegation to visit China; this was a follow-up of the letter from HUANG. The formal invitation came from CHENG Hui-jo, Chairman of the Peoples' Council on Diplomacy of Communist China. ENDO's group (apparently the Organizers Society for the Delegation) met and decided to pick ten from among themselves and ten from three other servicemen's organizations. The selection was left entirely to PRCG. DOI Akiro and Maj. Gen. KAWADA of the Cabinet Research Chamber were recommended by TAIKU and Gen. KAWADA of the TAIKU KAI.²⁸

Although HUANG () remarked that DOI may not be acceptable to Communist China because his identity as an intelligence officer is too well established, DOI would hardly have been unwelcome to HUANG who was WANG Peng Sheng's subordinate at the Chinese Mission and leader in the Japan Group with which DOI liaised through HUANG's subordinate, KUO Han-chun. (HUANG visited the office of US Air Force Intelligence in Tokyo on 6 August 1956 prior to his departure to Communist China with 15 ex-Japanese Army and Navy officers. DOI, scheduled to leave on 9 August, promised to pay another visit to the Air Force Intelligence office and to report on his trip.)²⁹

The above data indicates at least a need to further study the political orientation of the Chinese with whom TAIKU and DOI appear to have been cooperating, and to determine TAIKU's relationship with these Chinese.

1. ZJJ 56, 28 Mar 52, [] B-2.
2. ZJJ 26, 29 Feb 52, [] ZJJ 56, [] (ONODAHI Hirose) from personal observation and TATSUHI's own statements.
3. ZJJ 56, 28 Mar 52, [] (see above #2).
4. IDI 2713, Peiping, Oct 46, B-2; JCP 372 and 272a, 4 Mar 47, Peiping, B-2.
5. PJBA 2285; IR-W/R-100, 25 June 47.
6. ZCS 1051, 10 Dec 47 and ZJTA 47, 6 Jan 48.
7. See #3.
8. See #5.
9. ZCS 1051, 27 Mar 48.
10. PJBA 1120, 13 Jul 54; ZJJ 26, 29 Feb 52, []
11. See #2 and #10.
12. ZJJ 56, 28 Mar 52, [] from own observations and TATSUHI's statements.
13. ZJJ 26, 29 Feb 52, B-3, []
14. See #12 and PJBA 1120, 13 Jul 54.
15. HAGO 044, IN 28459, 18 Sept 51; HAGO 043, IN 28150, 16 Sept 51, Top Secret on TATSUHI/DOI relationship.
16. Assessment of Staff Office, ZJYW 2684, 29 Mar 51.
17. See #12.
18. Names appear on Feb 52 issue of magazine Democratic Front.
19. DOI was named among those in charge of student volunteers for Formosa in Shinso magazine, 15 Feb 50. This magazine is JCP backed, however, the names given check out with other available data. Persons named were members of Far Eastern Affairs Research Society or Institute. HSIEH Nan-kuan, known communist lead FEARS operations directed toward Formosa. SHIAGO gave no indication the persons named were an anti-CHIANG group. (HSIEH was leader in Japan of the Peiping sponsored TAIWAN DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE.)
20. Monthly Counter-Intelligence Summary, 15 Jul 49.

21. FJJA 515; SO 63268, SO 67296; SO 79412; SO 77031 and GS 31360; see also POFAY diaries and reports.
22. ZJL 714, 13 Sept 51, 3-2. Background data on KUAN Wen-shan and KAI Wen-fang have been compared. China desk concurred on probability KUAN and KAI was one person.
23. See #20.
24. FJBA 9120, 9 Mar 56, []

This same report further explains that in connection with the Cabinet Research Chamber's operations against the Chinese Communist, KOBAYASHI Masao [] mentioned that LI Tsung-jen was involved. In 1952, LI Tsung-jen, as mentioned in text of this paper, edited the magazine Democratic Front, a publication of CHEN Chang-fu's Chinese Democratic Alliance. DOI Akio's name appeared with that of another sponsor on the Feb 52 issue of that magazine. LI is also the person for whom the communist RYUKEI San-kun intercoded with Prime Minister YOSHIDA, suggesting that while YOSHIDA was in the US signing the Peace Treaty he could have a conference with LI. (SONG 1418, IN 25256, 30 Aug 51) LI has more recently been contacted by SATOYAMA Ichiro. (See SATOYAMA dossier) LI represents himself as an advocate of a "Third Force"; he has been reported cooperating with the Chinese Communists.

25. ZOKW 24, 4 Aug 47.
26. See attachment to ZJL 47, 3-2, JHQ Inter-Office Memorandum, 24 Dec 47.
27. FJBA 9530, March 1956, Pr []
28. FJBA 9530, March 1956 and FJB 2761, which is based on foregoing reports, including pertinent comments.

Former Lt. Gen. SANO was one of the fifty-seven Japanese invited by the World Peace Council to attend the extraordinary general meeting to be held in Berlin. (Tokyo, Asahisa, FBI3 #98, 20 May 54.) He was also present at the initial meeting of the League for the Restoration of Diplomatic Relations with Communist China and the USSR. (Tokyo, Asahisa, 17 Oct 54) In December 1954, he was appointed Vice Minister of Finance under the new SATOYAMA Ichiro Cabinet. (FBI3, 14 Dec 54) In 1955, he was included in the good-will mission to Communist China of the Peoples' League for Safeguarding the Constitution. (FBI3 #203, Tokyo, Asahisa, 17 Oct 55) An SANO Saburo was listed as a known member of the Japanese Communist Party in the PEC/MIS Summary on JCP membership, 1 Nov 49.

29. ZAP IN 65031 (9 Aug 56)

SECRET

(When Filled In)

REQUEST FOR INVESTIGATION AND APPROVAL				DATE 4 Dec 56				
				PROJECT				
TO: CI/Operational Approval and Support Division		FROM: (Division) FE/1						
SUBJECT		CI/OA FILE NO.		SO FILE NO.				
TRUE NAME TATSUMI Eiichi								
CRYPTONYM OR PSEUDONYM POLESTAR/5								
TYPE OF AGENT OR EMPLOYEE See below*								
* USE OF AGENT OR EMPLOYEE (Full details - Specify country of assignment)								
<p><i>Field gave as reason for requesting OA "to authorize a witting intelligence relationship." Because of the vagueness of this statement of use, the Field has been asked for a more specific statement regarding the intended relationship with Subject. This data will be forwarded to CI/DA when received.</i></p> <p><i>Subject is a long-standing co-conspirator of Palstar/1, and an unwitting informant of Palstar/1.</i></p>								
TYPE ACTION REQUESTED								
PROVISIONAL APPROVAL		PROVISIONAL COVERT SECURITY APPROVAL						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OPERATIONAL APPROVAL		COVERT SECURITY APPROVAL						
GOVERNMENT NAME CHECK		PROPRIETARY APPROVAL						
SPECIAL INQUIRY (SO field investigation)		OTHER:						
PRQ AND GREEN LIST STATUS								
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRO I, OR EQUIVALENT, IS ATTACHED IN TWO COPIES		PRO II WILL BE FORWARDED WHEN RECEIVED						
PRO II IS ATTACHED, IF OBTAINABLE		GREEN LIST CHECK HAS BEEN INITIATED (# 66226)						
FIELD TRACES								
REVEAL NO INFORMATION OF VALUE		WILL BE FORWARDED WHEN RECEIVED						
REVEAL INFORMATION AS ATTACHED		NOT INITIATED. NOT EXPECTED TO POSSESS RELEVANT INFO.						
SUGGESTED INVESTIGATIVE COVER								
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT		ACADEMIC						
COMMERCIAL		OTHER:						
RI TRACES (*If derogatory attach summary)		DIVISION TRACES (*If derogatory attach summary)						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RECORD		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DEROGATORY*	NON-DEROGATORY	NO RECORD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RECORD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DEROGATORY*	NON-DEROGATORY	NO RECORD
INDICATE SPECIAL LIMITATIONS ON INVESTIGATION OR SPECIAL COVERAGE DESIRED								
<p><i>It is understood that an OA cannot be granted without reference to Subject's use. However, until clarification of Subject's use is received from the field, FE/1 would appreciate your proceeding with routine investigation necessary in processing an OA. (No CIA interest to be shown.)</i></p>								
SUBJECT	IS	AWARE	UNAWARE OF CIA INTEREST			(Probably aware)		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AWARE	UNAWARE OF U.S. GOVERNMENT INTEREST					
		AWARE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UNAWARE OF IMPENDING INVESTIGATION				
HAS BEEN		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NOT BEEN BRIEFED ON A "COVER STORY"					
SIGNATURE OF CASE OFFICER			EXTENSION	SIGNATURE OF BRANCH CHIEF				
			4495					

Attachment to Request for Investigation and Approval, 4 December 1956

TATSUMI Eiichi

Background data on Subject reveals that he has provided intelligence to the Chinese Nationalist Ministry of Nationalist Defense. In the course of this activity, he appears to have cooperated with certain Chinese within the MID who were reported to have been Communists. He has also continued to maintain a close relationship with Gen. DOI Akio who cooperated with him in providing intelligence to the Chinese, and who has been in association with both Chinese and Japanese Communists and leftists, for intelligence purposes as far as we know.

Subject is, however, believed to be in a position to obtain data which may not otherwise be accessible to us. For this reason, it is felt that our continued association with Subject is warranted.

SECRET

AIR

FJTW-7340

Chief, FE

Operational
POLESTAR/5

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCESMETHODSEXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

REFERENCE: FJTA-13229, 27 September 1956

ACTION REQUIRED: Please forward data requested in paragraph 1.

1. In referenced dispatch requesting an Operational Approval for POLESTAR/5, the statement of Subject's use is not clear. It is, therefore, requested that you describe more fully the nature of the proposed relationship, naming the person or persons who will contact POLESTAR/5.

2. Subject's PRQ II, which should provide the above information, has not yet been received.

3. Background data on Subject is being forwarded under separate cover. Comments on this data would be appreciated.

4 December 1956

Originator: ()

Distribution:

Orig & 4 - Addressee
1 - RI
2 - FE/1

(), CFE

() CFE/1

SECRET

TATSUMI Eiichi

DESENSITIZED

DOI IQ-17

The following is data on Subject's post-war activities which may be interpreted as derogatory:

At the end of the war, Subject, Commander of the Third Division in Central China, had been transferred to Shanghai. In order to avoid being held in China, he agreed to direct a network of Japanese who would provide intelligence to the Chinese Nationalists, and then recruited DOI Akio.¹ Under the auspices of the Second Section of the Ministry of National Defense, two "anti-Soviet" groups were formed, one headed by DOI to work from headquarters at Shanghai, and the other headed by TATSUMI to work in Japan under the Chinese Mission in Tokyo.² Under these arrangements, TATSUMI was repatriated about June 1946, and the following October contacted WANG Wen-ch'eng who is said to have just joined the Chinese mission in Tokyo.³

While TATSUMI was employed by the 2nd Department of the ChiNat Ministry of National Defense in Tokyo, DOI, his counterpart, headed the Japanese Section of the Shanghai Branch of the International Problems Research Institute. This organization, established by WANG Peng-sheng, had been incorporated into the 2nd Department of the MND after the war.⁴

In 1946, the same year TATSUMI was repatriated and began contacting the Chinese Mission, HSIEH Nan-kuan, Secretary of the International Problems Research Institute under WANG Peng-sheng, was, on WANG's recommendation, assigned as an intelligence officer to the Chinese Mission, Tokyo.⁵

Meanwhile DOI was apparently closely associated with WANG Peng-sheng, having been described as "living luxuriously" with WANG in Nanking in 1947.⁶

When TATSUMI arrived in Japan in 1946, he began to make contacts with a number of Japanese who, before his departure from China, had been recommended to him by DOI as intelligence prospects. Among these individuals were HAYASHI Saburo, KOTANI Etsuo, NISHIMURA Toshio, ONOUCHI Hirose (), SHIRAKI Suenari, YABE Chuta (), and YAMAMOTO Bin.⁷ Working for the 2nd Dept. MND through the Chinese Mission, he was probably also in touch with HSIEH Nan-kuan.⁸

In March 1947, WANG Peng-sheng was assigned to the Chinese Mission in Tokyo. He became head of the Intelligence Section at the Mission.⁹ DOI Akio was smuggled into Japan in September 1947 and hidden at the Chinese Embassy.¹⁰ While DOI was in hiding, TATSUMI passed to DOI's wife the living expenses which the Chinese Mission was furnishing her. During the year that DOI was in hiding at the Mission, TATSUMI was providing intelligence to the Mission.¹¹ According to a report from [] (based on [] observations and TATSUMI's statements), this activity for the Chinese Mission was for various reasons unsuccessful, and about the end of 1947, TATSUMI was recruited for US G-2.¹²

SECRET

Per COM 43-26

The DOI/TATSUMI relationship continued to be close. In 1948, using his connection with General WILLOUGHBY, TATSUMI appealed for DOI's official repatriation, and, in December 1949, DOI was officially repatriated.¹³

In 1950, DOI became a member of TATSUMI's organization, the KAWABE Kikan, formed by TATSUMI in 1948 at the request of General WILLOUGHBY and named for KAWABE Torashiro who is alleged to have been the "front man" of the organization.¹⁴ In 1951, [] said the DOI/TATSUMI relationship was very close, that TATSUMI told him that he (TATSUMI) personally handled DOI for the KAWABE Kikan.¹⁵

In 1951, TATSUMI was described as being "more involved with US and Chinese Intelligence activity than could be specifically identified in his present work for G-2 SCAP."¹⁶

In 1952, on the other hand, [] reported that TATSUMI had no official relations with the Chinese since the dissolution of his intelligence organization (for the Chinese Mission) in 1947.¹⁷

Yet in 1952, TATSUMI was still in close touch with DOI who was still visiting the Chinese Embassy, and who appeared to be supporting the activities of a so-called "Third Force" group led by LI Tsung-jen and CHEN Chung-fu, head of the Chinese Democratic Alliance.¹⁸ DOI also appears to have participated in Formosan operations of the Japan branch of WANG Peng-sheng's International Affairs Research Institute, the Far Eastern Affairs Research Institute.¹⁹

What is significant in the above data is the background of the Chinese "Nationalists" with whom TATSUMI and DOI were cooperating. After his death, WANG Peng-sheng was reported to have been a communist.²⁰ HSIEH Nan-kuan, Secretary of WANG's Institute, who was employed at the Chinese Mission as an intelligence officer had a long background of Communist activity, and was finally released from the Chinese Mission for leftist activities. HSIEH who had been giving direction to the Far Eastern Affairs Research Society at least as early as 1949, joined the organization officially when it had become Jonan Enterprises.²¹ DOI was liaising with Jonan through KUAN Wen-shen, HSIEH's subordinate, and believed to be the communist KAN Wen-fang.²² (The Formosan Activities of Jonan Enterprises were directed by HSIEH Nan-kuan who was leader in Japan of the Peiping sponsored Taiwan Democratic League.)²³

It is possible that TATSUMI and DOI are involved in JIS ChiCom targeted activity (penetration). It is also possible that they are JIS cooperating with the ChiComs. Unfortunately most of the data on TATSUMI comes from persons who are in close cooperation with him and thus likely to cover for him. An incident which might, however, shed light on the motives of TATSUMI ~~as~~ on those of [] (FURUYA Toru) is the persistent attempt of FURUYA Toru to sell KUBARK a proposal involving the use of KASHIMA Sojiro @ YOSHIDA Toru as a principal agent in an operation against Communist China. KASHIMA was to go to MACAO apparently to contact his sources of information there. Even when informed

SECRET []

KASHIMA was thrice arrested as a young Communist, had participated in Communist activity during the war, and has recently been under investigation for smuggling activities, FURUYA insisted that since TATSUMI controlled KASHIMA and TATSUMI felt KASHIMA was reliable, we should use KASHIMA in our joint operations with CRC.²⁴

What is particularly interesting is that in 1947 KASHIMA was reported to be connected with the Research Institute of International Affairs.²⁵ This organization is also called the International Problems Research Institute founded by WANG Peng-sheng and mentioned above.²⁶

On 19 March 1956, TATSUMI and General IMAMURA (Hitoshi) Managing Director of the KAIKO KAI (former Army Officers' Club), decided to recommend Lt. Gen. DOI (Akio) and a Maj. Gen. TAKASHIMA to the Delegation of Former Militarists to visit Communist China.²⁷ The background of this report is pertinent in pointing up again a lead back to HSIEH Nan-Kuan. When ENDO Saburo visited China with KATAYAMA Tetsu in the fall of 1955, MAO Tse-tung invited ENDO to visit China again with a group of former Japanese Militarists. After returning to Japan, ENDO set up the Organizers Society for a Delegation of Former Militarists to visit Communist China. ENDO discussed the trip with KUO Mo-jo when latter was in Japan (December 1955), and gave the latter certain terms regarding the visit including a request that twenty former servicemen be selected by the "Japanese side" to make the trip. After KUO returned to China, ENDO received a personal letter from HSIEH Nan-kuan stating that Communist China would like a delegation of thirty former ex-servicemen to visit the country with all expenses paid. On the 16th of March, ENDO received a formal letter inviting the delegation to visit China; this was a follow-up of the letter from HSIEH. The formal invitation came from CHANG Hsi-jo, Chairman of the Peoples' Council on Diplomacy of Communist China. ENDO's group (apparently the Organizers Society for the Delegation) met and decided to pick ten from among themselves and ten from three other servicemen's organizations. The selection was left entirely to ENDO. DOI Akio and Maj. Gen. TAKASHIMA of the Cabinet Research Chamber were recommended by TATSUMI and Gen. IMAMURA of the KAIKO KAI.²⁸

Although FURUYA () remarked that DOI may not be acceptable to Communist China because his identity as an intelligence officer is too well established, DOI would hardly have been unwelcome to HSIEH who was WANG Peng Sheng's subordinate at the Chinese Mission and leader in the Jonan Group with which DOI liaised through HSIEH's subordinate, KUAN Wen-shan. (DOI visited the office of US Air Force Intelligence in Tokyo on 6 August 1956 prior to his departure to Communist China with 15 ex-Japanese Army and Navy officers. DOI, scheduled to leave on 9 August, promised to pay another visit to the Air Force Intelligence office and to report on his trip.)²⁹

The above data indicates at least a need to further study the political orientation of the Chinese with whom TATSUMI and DOI appear to have been cooperating, and to determine TATSUMI's relationship with these Chinese.

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1. ZJJ 56, 28 Mar 52, [] B-2.
2. ZJJ 26, 29 Feb 52, [] ZJJ 56, [] from personal observation and TATSUMI's own statements.
3. ZJJ 56, 28 Mar 52, [] (see above #2).
4. YEX 2713, Peiping, Oct 46, B-2; ZCP 372 and 272a, 4 Mar 47, Peiping, B-2.
5. FJBA 2285; IR-M/R-100, 25 June 47.
6. ZCS 1051, 10 Dec 47 and ZJTA 47, 6 Jan 48.
7. See #3.
8. See #5.
9. ZCS 1051, 27 Mar 48.
10. FJBA 1120, 13 Jul 54; ZJJ 26, 29 Feb 52, []
11. See #2 and #10.
12. ZJJ 56, 28 Mar 52, [] from own observations and TATSUMI's statements.
13. ZJJ 26, 29 Feb 52, B-3, []
14. See #12 and FJBA 1120, 13 Jul 54.
15. NAGO 044, IN 28459, 18 Sept 51; NAGO 043, IN 28150, 16 Sept 51, Top Secret on TATSUMI/DOI relationship.
16. Assessment of Staff Office, ZJYW 2884, 29 Mar 51.
17. See #12.
18. Names appear on Feb 52 issue of magazine Democratic Front.
19. DOI was named among those in charge of student volunteers for Formosa in Shinso magazine, 15 Feb 50. This magazine is JCP backed, however, the names given check out with other available data. Persons named were members of Far Eastern Affairs Research Society or Institute. HSIEH Nan-kuan, known communist lead FEARS operations directed toward Formosa. SHINSO gave no indication the persons named were an anti-CHIANG group. (HSIEH was leader in Japan of the Peiping sponsored TAIWAN DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE.)
20. Monthly Counter-Intelligence Summary, 15 Jul 49.

SECRET

21. FJJA 515; SO 63268, SO 67296; SO 99412; SO 77031 and CS 31360; see also POPAV diaries and reports.

22. ZJL 714, 13 Sept 51, B-2. Background data on KUAN Wen-shen and KAN Wen-fang have been compared. China desk concurred on probability KUAN and KAN was one person.

23. See #20.

24. FJBA 9180, 9 Mar 56, [].

This same report further explains that in connection with the Cabinet Research Chamber's operations against the Chinese Communist, KOBAYASHI Masao () mentioned that LI Tsung-jen was involved. In 1952, LI Tsung-jen, as mentioned in text of this paper, edited the magazine Democratic Front, a publication of CHEN Chung-fu's Chinese Democratic Alliance. DOI Akio's name appeared with that of another sponsor on the Feb 52 issue of that magazine. LI is also the person for whom the communist HSIEH Nan-kuan interceded with Prime Minister YOSHIDA, suggesting that while YOSHIDA was in the US signing the Peace Treaty he could have a conference with LI. (HONG 1418, IN 25256, 30 Aug 51) LI has more recently been contacted by HATOYAMA Ichiro. (See HATOYAMA dossier) LI represents himself as an advocate of a "Third Force"; he has been reported cooperating with the Chinese Communists.

25. ZCRW 24, 4 Aug 47.

26. See attachment to ZJTA 47, G-2, GHQ Inter-Office Memorandum, 24 Dec 47.

27. FJBA 9530, March 1956, [].

28. FJBA 9530, March 1956 and FJB 2981, which is based on foregoing reports, including pertinent comments.

Former Lt. Gen. ENDO was one of the fifty-seven Japanese invited by the World Peace Council to attend the extraordinary general meeting to be held in Berlin. (Tokyo, Akahata, FBIS #98, 20 May 54.) He was also present at the initial meeting of the League for the Restoration of Diplomatic Relations with Communist China and the USSR. (Tokyo, Kyodo, 17 Oct 54) In December 1954, he was appointed Vice Minister of Finance under the new HATOYAMA Ichiro Cabinet. (FBIS, 14 Dec 54) In 1955, he was included in the good-will mission to Communist China of the Peoples' League for Safeguarding the Constitution. (FBIS #203, Tokyo, Kyodo, 17 Oct 55) An ENDO Saburo was listed as a known member of the Japanese Communist Party in the FEC/MIS Summary on JCP membership, 1 Nov 49.

29. CAF IN 65031 (9 Aug 56)

SECRET

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

VIA AIR
(Specify Air or Sea Pouch)

DISPATCH NO. FJTA-7340

REF ID:
CLASSIFICATION

C 7

TO C

DATE 18 DEC 56 14 50z

FROM Chief, FE

SUBJECT GENERAL Operational
SPECIFIC POLESTAR/5

REFERENCE: FJTA-13229, 27 September 1956

ACTION REQUIRED: Forward data requested

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

1. Reference does not make clear your intended use of POLESTAR/5. The PRQ Part II which should provide this information has not yet arrived. Request, if the PRQ Part II is not already enroute, that we be advised more fully of the intended use of POLESTAR/5 so that action on an OA can be initiated.

2. We are constrained to question the statement in reference, paragraph 2, that C and G-2 Security Group files contain no derogatory information re POLESTAR/5 and request that these files be checked further. For example, the information contained in ZJJ 26, ZJJ 56 and FJBA-1120 relative to POLESTAR/5 is certainly questionable if not completely derogatory and the questions raised by such information must be resolved by you before an OA can be obtained.

11 December 1956

Originator: Wheeler

Distribution:

Orig & 4 - Addressee

1 - RI

2 - 1

(Coordinating officer)

(Authenticating officer)

CFE

CFE/1

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

SECRET
(When Filled In)

DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION		
TATSUNI EIICHI		RI FILE NO.	NOT CLASSIFIED	
		DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO. OCB/BR		DATE No Date
		SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION
ANALYST	DATE PROCESSED 25 Dec 1956	DISSEMINATED IN		DATE
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION				
CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE		TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO. :		
PERTINENT INFORMATION				

The attached card refers to data in file in OCB/BR on TATSUNI EIICHI. Since the material is permanently retained in the Bio Reg it will be necessary to contact them through X-2191.

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES/METHODS/EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. 

TATSUMI (fmu)

A superior of DOI Akio. For JUNAN-GENYOSHA diary references, SEE CR III 36.2, left side.

TATSUMI Maj.Gen.

See: 202-575 D/31/100

Civ

TATSUMI

YEX 002-1116: Assistant to TOTODA, Foreign Intelligence Director, Imperial Navy, China Seas Hq, Shanghai, 1945

TATSUMI Eiichi

Page 269 of

GENDAI NIHON JIMBU
RON - KAWADE SHOBO
Tokyo Apr 1953

TATSUMI Eiichi

(FJJA-1222)
11 August 1953

TATSUMI Eiichi

See FJJA-1289, 21 Aug 53, Policy JCS-Jep Liaison

TATSUMI Eiichi

See: FJJA-561, 1 March 1954, filed: YOSHIDA Shigeru dossier

"messenger boy" for Yoshida

TATSUMI Eiichi

(FJJA-866)
(22 Jun 54)

Major General, IJA
Chief of Staff at end of World War II

TATSUMI Eiichi

See: FJB-1185, 25 May 55, filed: CE File III-32.5

friendly with YAMAGATA Arimitsu

See: FJB-210, 26 July 54, CE File III-48
FJB-473, 20 Nov 54, CE File III-48.2
FJJA-6954, 6 Oct 55, C
FJT 508, 11 July 56, CE File III
FJTA-12569, C/R 13-16 July 56
FJTA-12569, C/R 25 July 56, C
FJTA-12569, C/R 9-11 Aug 56, C

TATSUMI, fmu

CRG member

His part in "interrogation report flap". (FJJA-7592,
21 Nov 55, CR 26 Aug 55, C)

TATSUMI Eiichi

Ex-Military Attaché to the Japanese Embassy in England; counsellor to the Continental Affairs Research Institute. Source: Continental Problems (Taikoku Mondai), 1 Apr 53.

SECRET

(When Filled In)

CONSOLIDATED 201 SUMMARY OF REFERENCES

NOTE: This is not an INDEX but a list of references considered for possible inclusion at the time file was consolidated.

DATE OF DOCUMENT	FILE NO.	SOURCE SYMBOL	ACTION TAKEN
No Date	Not Classified	FE/1/JAPAN	X Referenced
No Date		ZJLA-1276	X Referenced
No Date	Not Classified	OCR/BR	X Referenced
19 Nov 1942	C.P. 11241 Box 198	RI/AR	X Referenced
July 1946		-	X Referenced
10 May 1949		ZJHA-12	X Referenced
3 Aug 1950	44-5-3-33y2	ZJL-390	X Referenced
3 July 1950		ZJHA-138	X Referenced
8 Feb 1951	44-5-3-50	ZJL-551	X Referenced
6 Mar 1951	44-5-3-49	ZJL-571	X Referenced
13 April 1951	44-7-0-150	ZJL-596	X Referenced
4 May 1951	44-7-14-8	ZJL-609	X Referenced
8 May 1951	44-7-0-157	ZJL-614	X Referenced
11 May 1951	44-5-3-56	ZJLA-1473	X Referenced
5 June 1951	44-7-14-7	ZJL-641	X Referenced
20 Aug 1951	44-7-9-23	ZJL-639	X Referenced
20 Sept 1951		ZJL-725	X Referenced
16 Oct 1951		ZJL-736	X Referenced
19 Oct 1951	44-7-14-16	ZJL-737 A	Autostat Copy Filed as
8 Nov 1951	44-7-14-10	ZJL-741	Autostat Copy Filed as
9 Nov 1951		ZJL-745	X Referenced
11 Nov 1951	44-7-14-12	ZJL-747	X Referenced

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

CONSOLIDATED BY

DATE CONSOLIDATED

SUBJECT

FILE THIS FORM IN

TATSUJI MURAKAMI

FORM NO. 562 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS.
1 AUG 55

SECRET

(135)

SECRET
(When Filled In)

CONSOLIDATED 201 SUMMARY OF REFERENCES

NOTE: This is not an INDEX but a list of references considered for possible inclusion at the time file was consolidated.

DATE OF DOCUMENT	FILE NO.	SOURCE SYMBOL	ACTION TAKEN
26 Nov 1951	44-7-14-17	ZJL-751	X Referenced
14 Dec 1951	44-7-14-20	ZJL-767	Autostat Copy Filed As <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
18 Dec 771	44-7-14-22	ZJL-771	Autostat Copy Filed As <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
25 Dec 1951	200-7-23-544	FEC/MIS/INTELL F 3394	X Referenced
3 Jan 1952	44-7-14-23	ZJL-769	X Referenced
22 Jan 1952	44-7-14-28	ZJL-786	X Referenced
22 Jan 1952	44-7-14-30	ZJL-788	Autostat Copy Filed As <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
22 Jan 1952	44-7-14-29	ZJL-787	Autostat Copy Filed As <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
2 Feb 1952	44-7-16-4	ZJL-798	Autostat Copy Filed As <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
21 Feb 1952	[]	ZJLA-1867	X Referenced
14 Mar 1952	44-7-14-38	ZJJ-49	Autostat Copy Filed As <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
21 Mar 1952	[]	ZJJ-53	Autostat Copy Filed As <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
7 April 1952	44-7-15-6	ZJJ-71	X Referenced
16 April 1952	44-7-14-43	ZJJ-90	Autostat Copy Filed As <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
18 April 1952	[]	ZJJ-84	X Referenced
18 April 1952	[]	ZJJ-82	X Referenced
18 April 1952	[]	ZJJ-37	Autostat Copy Filed As <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
2 May 1952	44-7-14-44	ZJJ-93	X Referenced
23 May 1952	44-7-14-45	ZJJ-116	Autostat Copy Filed As <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
6 June 1952	44-7-9-27	ZJJ-129	Autostat Copy Filed As <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
23 June 1952	44-6-7-101	ZJJA-285 TS 7ia-81586	X Referenced
29 July 1952	44-6-3-53y	ZJJA-5148 TS-96160	X Referenced

CONSOLIDATED BY

DATE CONSOLIDATED

SUBJECT

FILE THIS FORM IN
201-

5 Sept 1952	44-7-12-31	ZJJ-1	X Referenced
5 Sept 1952	44-7-14-49	ZJJ-1	Autostat Copy Filed As <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
19 Sept 1952	44-5-3-95	ZJJ-201	Autostat Copy Filed As <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
10 Oct 1952	44-7-16-34	ZJJ-225	Autostat Copy Filed As <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
20 Oct 1952	44-7-0-213	STATE-F TS-030168	X Referenced
24 Oct 1952	44-7-14-51	ZJJ-234	Autostat Copy Filed As <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5 Dec 1952	16-7-54-185y	ZJJ-278	X Referenced
5 Dec 1952	44-5-3-121	ZJJ-285	X Referenced
20 Dec 1952	[]	FJJA-31	X Referenced
12 Jan 1953	44-6-7-193 encl	ATT.to ZJJA-706 TS# 85458-A	X Referenced
16 Jan 1953	44-7-16-53	FJJ-42	X Referenced
16 Jan 1953	44-5-3-132	FJJ-41	Autostat Copy Filed As <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
12 Mar 1953	44-7-25-2	FJJA-330	X Referenced
27 Mar 1953	44-5-11-32	FJJ-130 TS# 87820	X Referenced
17 April 1953	44-7-2-92	FJJ-160	X Referenced
15 May 1953	44-7-14-58	FJJ-194	X Referenced
21 May 1953	44-5-3-162y	FJJ-197	X Referenced
13 Aug 1953	[]	FJJ-266	X Referenced
28 Aug 1953	KAPOK	FJJA-1389	X Referenced
18 Sept 1953	44-5-3-170	FJJ-314	X Referenced
18 Nov 1953	44-5-3-183	FJJA-2038	X Referenced
10 Dec 1953	[]	FJJ-446	X Referenced
1 Mar 1954	44-7-16-113	FJJ-561	X Referenced
7 April 1954	44-6-10-7y3	FJJA-3092/1	X Referenced
9 April 1954	44-7-16-137	FJJ-721	Autostat Copy Filed As <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
22 June 1954	[]	FJJA-866	X Referenced
13 July 1954	KAPOK	FJJA-1120	X Referenced

25 May 1955	44-5-3-313	FJB-1185	X Referenced
6 Oct 1955	KAPOK	FJBA-6954	X Referenced
6 Dec 1955	44-5-3-365	FJB-2206	X Referenced
28 Mar 1956	KAPOK	FJEA-9180	X Referenced
30 Mar 1956	44-7-24-109	FJB-2981	X Referenced
11 July 1956	KAPOK	FJT-00508	Autostat Copy Filed As
18 Aug 1956	KAPOK	FJTA-12569	X Referenced

SECRET
(When Filled In)

DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION		
		RI FILE NO.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.		DATE
		WLA-1276		
		SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION
ANALYST	DATE PROCESSED	DISSEMINATED IN		DATE
HC	3 Jan 1957			
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION				
<input type="checkbox"/> CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE		TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO. <input type="checkbox"/>		

PERTINENT INFORMATION

Dispatch from 7

The above referenced file has been permanently retained in FE. However, it was discovered that the file was retired to RI on 11-12-56, in the folder. A check was made of the retired file and the document was unable to be located.

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SOURCES/METHOD/EXEMPTION 3820
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. 

SECRET
(When Filled In)

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION		DATE 7 May 57 56279
		CASE NO. C - 56279
		NAME T. TSUMI, Eiichi
		PSEUDONYM
		CRYPTONYM
TO: fe/1 - []	FROM: Chief, CI/0A	

In order that additional consideration may be given to your request for action in connection with this case, it is requested you please furnish this office the information indicated below:

<input type="checkbox"/> PRO I	RI AND OPERATIONAL TRACES
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRO II	ADDITIONAL BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION
<input type="checkbox"/> GREEN LIST	RESULTS OF TECHNICAL INTERROGATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FIELD TRACES	OTHER (See Remarks)

REMARKS

2nd NOTICE

Please advise in detail the proposed use of Subject together with a statement regarding the extent in which Subject will be witting of Agency Personnel and overall activities and operations in the Area.

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SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

OFFICIALCLASSIFICATION
SECRET**DISPATCH**

TO	INFORMATION ADDRESSEE	
FROM	Chief, FE	
SUBJECT	HEADQUARTERS FILE NO.	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NO.
Operational/POLESTAR/5	C	FJTN-9881
DATE		
REFERENCE(S)	15 JUN 57 13 18	
FJTN-7340, 11 December 1956		
ACTION REQUIRED: See below		
<p>Your answer to reference is requested. In your reply, please include, for KURDEK, a statement regarding the extent to which Subject will be witting of KUBARK personnel and overall KUBARK operations in the area.</p>		
<p>21 June 1957</p> <p>Distribution:</p> <p>Orig & 2 - Addressees</p> <p>1 - RI</p> <p>2 - FE/1</p> <p>Originator: C</p>		
<p>DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY PURSUANT TO EXEMPTION 3B2B MAINTAINING DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2000</p>		
<p><input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUED →</p>		

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER	COORDINATING OFFICER(S)	RELEASING OFFICER
Acting Chief, FE		Acting Chief, FE/1
FORM NO. 53 TEST 1 SEP 56	RECORD COPY	RECORD COPY
CLASSIFICATION SECRET		(40)

SECRET

11 July 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, FE/1

ATTENTION: *[initials]*

SUBJECT: POLESTAR/5
C-56279

1. Reference is made to your request for Operational Approval dated 4 December 1956 and to our requests of 1 February and 7 May 1957 for the results of Field traces and PRQ Part II.

2. Please advise whether or not there still is an operational interest in Subject. If so, please furnish the above information together with a detailed statement regarding the extent to which Subject would be witting of Agency personnel and overall activities and operations in the area.

3. Unless a reply to this memorandum is received within 30 days, it will be assumed that you are no longer interested in Subject and the case will be cancelled and sent to Archives.

[initials]
Chief, CI/OA

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SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3828
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

SECRET

SECRET

VIA: AIR

1924
DISPATCH NO. FJTA-
DATE AUG 17 1957

TO: Chief, FE

FROM []

SUBJECT: GENERAL - Operational/POLESTAR-5

SPECIFIC - Cancellation of Clearance Request

REFERENCE: FJTW-9831, dated 25 June 1957

ACTION REQUIRED: Cancel request for OA

1. Subsequent to the departure of [] no direct contact with POLESTAR/5 has been maintained or initiated by the []. Since the [] does not have any immediate plans regarding his usage, it is requested that the request for an OA be cancelled.

2. In order that Headquarters records may be complete, we are forwarding under separate enclosure the results of a file check of G-2 Security Group as requested in FJTW-7340.

Enclosure:

1. File check (1), USC (SECRET)

Distribution

4 - Chief, FE w/encl. a/s

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SOURCES/METHODS/EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

SECRET
COPY

SECRET S/C Enc. # 1 to FJTA

TATSUMI Eiichi

25 January 1957

RC-4006

CIDiv dtd 22 June 1951

Subject: TATSUMI Eiichi, Ex Lt Gen, Japanese Army

1. Background: Subj was born in Saga Prefecture.

Grad from the Mil Acadamy

Grad from the War College

Member of the Department of the Inspector of Education.

Went to Europe for Mil Research

Staff member, Kwangtung Army

Instr of Mil Science, War College

Section Chief, General Headquarters

Attache, Japanese Embassy in London, Dec 1939

Returned to Japan on the exchange ship in 1942

In July 1942 was placed in joint charge with ANDO

Kisaburo of reclaiming used steel throughout

Japanese dominated areas, which were made part of the Eastern and Central Def Plan and placed under strict military rule.

In February 1945 was appointed Chief of Staff Eastern Army District.

2. According to a Summary of info dtd 9 May 50, Subj, "Letters from TANG En-po to Persons in Japan" TATSUMI re'cd a ltr from TANG En-po (a member of Chiang Kai-shek's Govt on Formosa) which was friendly in tone and dealt, in substance, with TANG's concern over the "Red Tide" flowing over Asia. TANG expressed the hope that TATSUMI would provide him with info as he (TATSUMI) is in a position to "observe and clearly understand the situation.

3. CI Div files list two address for TATSUMI Eiichi

a. # 61 Kyodo-machi, Setagaya-tu, Tokyo-to

b. # 1-2969 ~~THE~~ Taisho-machi, Hikawa-gum, Shimane Prefecture.

4. As of 22 June 1951 TATSUMI Eiichi is still urged.

TRANSLATION * ASAHI SHIBUN dtd 7 April 1952

"EX-MILITARY AND NAVAL OFFICERS MOVEMENT WILL BECOME ACTIVE

Following the decision at a Cabinet meeting on the Security Board scheduled to be started on 1 July, it is expected that ex-military and naval officers' movement will be active in connection with the choice of leaders of the board. Regarding the organization of the board, some influential ex-military and naval officer's groups led by ex Lt Gen TATSUMI Eiichi and ex Rear Admiral YAMAGUCHI Yoshio have been cooperating unofficially with the Govt from their respective point of view in manning out the plan. It is said these groups are dissatisfied with the plan decided by the Cabinet because it is simple as compared with the original one which is said to have been worked out by State Minister HASHI. Consequently, it is expected that they will endeavor to have ex-officers connected with the groups appointed as the vice-chief and chiefs of bureaus and sections of the board as well as the chiefs and members of the staffs of operating forces. Moreover, it is said strife between the groups will become intensified in connection with recommendation of candidates for the posts of staff officers presented by the groups to the Govt for reference.

It seems some Govt qtrs fear that as opinions of these groups were adopted considerably in deciding the orgn of the board of Govt, the principle of superiority of civil officials in the orgn would likely be virtually ignored in future in case many ex-mil and naval officers are employed as ldrs of the orgn.

SECRET

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SECRET

S/C En #1 to FJTA

TATSUMI Eiichi (Cont)

25 January 1957

RC 4006

Source-441st CIC Det dtd 22 Apr 54 - Re: FATHERLAND DEFENSE COMRADES SOCIETY (SOKOKU BOEI DOSHI KAI)
Item # 2: "KIMURA Tokutaro (kanji given); Japanese; important rightist ldr; DOB 7 Feb 1886; Male, # 168, Yoyogi Sanya-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo-to; Dir of National Safety Forces (NSF) Advisor to subj orgn is barking MBBO to organize a civilian army. KIMURA made a statement at the National Diet that in order to protect Japan, a civilian army of 2 million men is necessary. In order to discuss the importance of this defense system, KIMURA is leaving for TOKYO sometime this month to discuss the problem with Prime Minister YOSHIDA, KIMURA, TOKUTARO: AND former Lt Gen TATSUMI, (fmu)(kanji given) Japanese male other indent data unk; Present Military Advisor to Prime Minister YOSHIDA.
AGENT'S NOTE: TATSUMI (fmu) mentioned above may be TATSUMI Eiichi (kanji given) Japanese, Political Affiliation unk; DOB 19 Jan 1895, Male, other indet data unk; Former Lt Gen, Japanese Army.

Source-500th Mil Intell Gp- dtd 19 Sep 56

TATSUMI Eiichi listed as Councillors of the Asiatic Mainland Research Society (Foundation).

Source-441st CIC Det dtd 14 Jun 55 Re: NORTH KOREAN ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES

In Dec 54, a newspaper in Fukushima Prefecture carried an article on the proposal made by Watanabe and Nomura regarding the fishing program along the China coast. About this time Watanabe and Nomura also proposed another fishing agreement between Japan and North Korea. This proposal was reportedly referred to DOI, Akio (kanji given) and TATSUMI Eiichi (kanji given) ex Lt Gen of the Japanese Army, DOB 19 January 1895; male; Japanese; Kyodo-cho Setagaya-ku, Tokyo-to, but, on the advice of the Maritime Safety Board, these two generals refused to be parties to any such proposal (B-3)

Source-441st CIC Det dtd 28 May 52 Re: INTELL ACTIVITIES OF FORMER JAPANESE ARMY & NAVY OFFICERS AND LEADING NATIONALISTS.

TATSUMI Eiichi (Kanji given) former Lt Gen, reportedly designated as Mil Attache at Japanese Embassy in Italy or Great Britain; allegedly mil advisor to YOSHIDA, Shigeru was listed in an untitled booklet, confiscated in the home of AJIMA, Shozo, during a ~~secret~~ nation-wide raid by the Special Invest Bureau (SIB) on JCP targets. No info is available as to source, date of publication, distribution or author of the booklet.

Source-G-2 dtd 10 Jan 52 RE: Report Concerning POPOV, Member of the Soviet Embassy Info Section.

POPOV of the Soviet Embassy claimed he obtained very important info from one of his agents who had made his way, disguised as perfume collector into the homes of KAWABE Torashiro (kanji given), ARISUE Seizo (kanji given) and TATSUMI Eiichi (kanji given), all of whom are lieutenant generals.

FJJ-670 dtd 30 Mar 54

SEINEN SHIMBUN (Translation) dtd 11 March 1952

List one TATSUMI Eiichi (Lt Gen) as one of the group close to YOSHIDA.

SECRET

SECRET

S/C Enc #1 to PJTA

TATSUMI Eiichi (Cont) 25 January 1957

EC - 4006

Source-G-2 dtd 10 Apr 53 Re: Possible Unauthorized Visit to Contractor Chief, Cont Svs Div.

On 2 Apr 53 Mr Wm McMillin, DAC Engr, of Yokohama Inspection Sect, visited the Kanazawa of Nippei Sangyo KK in order to make arrangements for the impending inspection of the plant by NGRC officers. At that time Mr McMillin was told by Dr Mosaku Kurita, Chief of 2d Production Div of Nippei Sangyo, that on 24 Mar 53, Lt Gen T'ang En Po, NGRC, (in civ clothes), accompanied by Mr. Tatsumi Eiichi and Mr Do Akio visited the plant and were conducted on a thorough tour through it. Mr Doi was represented as being Chief, Tairiku Mondai Kenkyusho (believed to be Institute for Continental Problems). Dr. Kurita also reported that it was his understanding the party of 3 were to go directly to Prime Minister YOSHIDA'S residence after they left the plant.

On 7 Apr following the official visit of the Chinese officers, Mr McMillin queried further and was told by Mr ISHIHARA Tsutomu, vice president of the company, that the visit of Lt Gen Po was a personal visit, not official.

SECRET

OFFICIAL**CLASSIFICATION
SECRET****DISPATCH**

TO C		INFORMATION ADDRESSES	
FROM Chief, FE			
SUBJECT POLESTAR/5	HEADQUARTERS FILE NO. C	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NO. FJTW-10997	
		DATE	
REFERENCE(S) (a) FJTA-13229, 27 Sept. 56 (b) FJTW-7340, 11 Dec. 56 (c) FJTW-9881, 25 June 57			
ACTION REQUIRED: As stated. Since no reply to references (b) and (c) have been received, we have assumed that you are no longer interested in a clearance on POLESTAR/5 and have cancelled action on the clearance request. We can reactivate the request if you desire and the information requested in references (b) and (c) ^{is} was forwarded.			
22 August 1957			
Distribution: Orig & 2 - Addressees 1 - RI 2 - FE/1			
Originator: C			
DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES/METHOD/EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2008			
<input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUED →			
AUTHENTICATING OFFICER A E	COORDINATING OFFICER(S) C, CFE	RELEASING OFFICER C CFE/1	
FORM NO. 53 TEST 1 SEP 56	RECORD COPY	CLASSIFICATION SECRET	RECORD COPY (40)

PERSONAL INFORMATION DATA		
Address		Name TATSUMI Eiichi
Permanent Address		Cryptonym
Telephone		201 Number
Present Position Head of Domestic and Foreign Situation Research Society, a functioning front org. of the CRC for returnee exploitation		Photo
Height	Weight	
Eyes	Hair	Complexion
Birthdate		
Birthplace		
Family		
Education		
Languages		
Previous Career Ex-Major General		

....Although OSHIDA Tochikazu did not mention any name, he was very critical of a certain ex-General. (NOTE: Needless to say that he was referring to ex-General TATSUMI Eiichi.) OSHIDA said, "It was alright for a certain General to introduce a "kikan" to accomplish the tasks of interrogating agents but once he had made the introduction he should withdraw from the scene rather than continue to meddle with its affairs." See full extract in B6e3 (Source: CR #297) 10 October 1957

Personality (Habits, use of money, hobbies, literature, vices,

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

TATSUMI Eiichi

Ex-Military Attaché to the Japanese Embassy in England; counsellor to the Continental Affairs Research Institute. Source: Continental Problems (Tairiku Mondai), 1 Apr 53.

TATSUMI Eiichi

(6591/1569/2831/0001)

See dossier. Any additional info on this individual must be added to dossier.

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

From: FE/JKO

C = Card Index

28 June 65

