

SECRET

CSCI-3/764286

16 MAR 1961

NOT SUITABLE FOR MICROFILM

TO: Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

FROM: Deputy Director, Plans

SUBJECT: ARISUN, Seizu
Vina - Japanese

[]

1. Reference is made to the I-57 request form concerning Seizu ARISUN, born 22 May 1895, who entered the United States on 10 September 1950. Following is a summary of numerous reports in the files concerning Subject, dated between 1945 and 1950, and coming from sources considered in the most part to be usually reliable.

2. Subject was active in bringing Japan into the Tripartite Pact with Germany and Italy before World War II. He was active in intelligence work from 1942, when he was appointed Chief of G-2, the Intelligence Section of the Japanese Imperial General Staff. He was one of the foremost proponents of the revival of Japanese intelligence activity after World War II. At the close of the war, he headed a joint committee of Army, Navy, Foreign and Home Ministry personnel for liaison with the occupation forces. He apparently maintained a close working relationship in intelligence matters with the American forces in Japan and was responsible for introducing many Japanese officers into joint intelligence work with the Americans. Subject's own Kikan (group), established about 1948, and its subordinate entities were powerful and extensive, and Subject exercised great personal power over Japanese intelligence service circles until the end of 1950.

scope
Info
FBI

3. In the fall of 1950 Subject was at the zenith of his power, though still nominally subordinate to Terashiro KAWANE, former Deputy Chief of Staff, G-2, and leader of the powerful KATO Kikan. About November 1950, however, most of the leaders in Japanese intelligence circles broke with Subject, who had become quite power-mad and self-seeking in an opportunistic effort to strengthen his own position. He persistently advocated close American supervision of the future Japanese military defense forces and intelligence service activities, feeling that his own power and prestige was dependent upon his American connections and contacts. As of the Spring of 1951 Subject was virtually excluded from the revival plans of the principal proponents of a future Japanese Intelligence Service or armed service.

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

SECRET COPY

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

- (2)(A) Privacy
- (2)(B) Methods/Sources
- (2)(G) Foreign Relations

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

[]

SECRET

4. In September 1951, Subject was listed as one of the subscribers to the Soviet Press, one of the daily newspapers published by the Soviet Press News Agency. Several reports in 1952, such as articles in Japanese Communist Party publications, mentioned that Subject was still active in intelligence work, but it is believed that he no longer held a very prominent position in this field, and little or no information concerning his connection with intelligence had been received since then.

5. This office has no objection to the Bureau making the above information available to other officially interested United States Government agencies as deemed advisable.

OSCI-3/764,266

SECRET