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From: Tokyo, Japan Security Information Report No: ZJL-795 Local File No: FD-374

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

Report Made: [] Approved By: []

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19 JAN 52

Source Categories: [] References: ZJL-752, -774, -780, -792

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

1. The information contained in this report was received by Source from [] when the latter was in Tokyo between 29 December 1951 and 17 January 1952.

2. [] claims he is not giving money to HARUKE, but we have doubts. Otherwise, HARUKE is being paid by the KINOSHITA Shoten Company, his cover firm, and by TANAKA Toshibumi, and possibly HATTORI Takushiro. [] claims also that HATTORI has furnished HARUKE with neither salary nor operational expenses. In view of the cavalier manner in which HARUKE has disregarded HATTORI's Hokkaido interests in deference to TANAKA Toshibumi's and his own (and [] this might be true.

3. There are three TANAKA's in this report: TANAKA Toshibumi is Governor of Hokkaido, TANAKA Seigen is a Tokyo Businessman, and TANAKA Tadakatsu is working for the Maritime Safety Agency in Hokkaido. A fourth TANAKA, Kanazawa, who appears in ZJL-792, is associated with Mainichi Press and Radio Tokyo, and is a contact of HARUKE, one whom HARUKE tried to interest in information on the Hokkaido Defense Research Committee.

4. Institution of the Hokkaido Defense Research Committee on an overt basis would seem to be impossible so long as the Left Socialists are powerful in Hokkaido. In connection with paragraph 6, SUZUKI Mossburo, head of the Left Socialists, stated two or three days ago that he would welcome unification of the Socialist Party if the Rightist faction accepted the principles of no rearmament and no stationing of U.S. troops in Japan.

5. HARUKE intends to publish a summary of what he has learned in Hokkaido in the magazine "Kaizo," which has been mentioned in recent [] reports ZJL-783 and ZJL-792.

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FORM NO. 1044 7-54

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

- (2)(A) Privacy
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Subject: HARUKE Yoshitane's December 1951 Activities in Hokkaido.

Report No: ZIL-795 (FD-302)

Date of Information: October-December 1951.

Place Acquired: Tokyo, Japan

Date Acquired: 22 January 1952

Evaluation: C-3

Date of Report: 19 January 1952

Source: [] from []

1. Governor of Hokkaido TANAKA Toshibumi is receiving financial support for his Hokkaido Defense Research Committee (HOKKAIDO BOEI KENKYU IINKAI) from TANAKA Seigen (田中清彦), a former member who renounced Communism and is now a business man living in Tokyo. The amount is not large. HARUKE is being paid a small salary from this fund.
2. ICHIMADA Hisato, President of the Bank of Japan, is a backer of TANAKA Toshibumi in spirit. One FUJIMATSU (su) (藤本 茂), chief of the Sapporo branch of the Bank, is working under ICHIMADA's personal direction to aid TANAKA Toshibumi.
3. FUJIMATSU was previously secretary to MURAKATA Hisanori (原 保久), and admires MURAKATA more than ICHIMADA. FUJIMATSU has started a movement in cooperation with the chief of one of the bureaus of the Bank, a nephew of SATOYAMA Ichiro, to make MURAKATA either Foreign Minister or President of the Bank of Japan.
4. HARUKE has been friendly with FUJIMATSU ever since the latter was MURAKATA's secretary. Governor TANAKA puts much trust in FUJIMATSU.
5. The person within the Government of Hokkaido in whom Governor TANAKA places most trust is KOTAKI (su) (小滝 清), chief of the Forestry Department. KOTAKI is a graduate of Kyushu Imperial University where he was a classmate of Governor TANAKA, and he has been a superior of TANAKA previously. KOTAKI worked for the Economic Stabilization Board before coming with the Forestry Department. He aided TANAKA in his campaign for Governorship and has helped in other matters since.
6. According to TANAKA Toshibumi, the purpose of the Defense Council is two-fold: overtly, to arouse the people's concern with the defense of Hokkaido, covertly to take substantial defense preparations. Without the backing of the left-wing Socialists, however, a campaign of this type cannot hope to get the backing of the people of Hokkaido, TANAKA believes. When TANAKA went to Tokyo in October 1951, he gave an outline of his defense program to MASUDA Kaneshichi (増田 幹吉), then Secretary-General of the Liberal Party. A newspaperman got hold of the plan and news of TANAKA's

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project spread back to Hokkaido, where the dominant left-wing Socialists reacted against the possibility of Liberal Party sponsorship of, and therefore dominance over, the Defense Council. The left and Right Socialists have an equal number of seats in the Hokkaido Prefectural Assembly, but the anti-TANAKA faction outnumbers the pro-TANAKA's. The rupture of the Socialist Party in Hokkaido which would result from the Governor's formation of a Defense Council at this time would cause the fall of TANAKA from his position as Governor in the next election. Therefore, TANAKA has decided not to form the committee immediately, but intends to sponsor lecture-discussion meetings with those who know the defense problem and to publish a pamphlet containing the transactions of the lectures. The money to publish the pamphlets would be supplied by TANAKA Seigen.

7. Before hiring HARUKE, TANAKA Toshibumi had placed under his service former Lieutenant Colonel TANAKA Tadakatsu (田中 辰太郎) and SUZUMI (鈴木) (鈴木 辰太郎) as advisers on the subject of defense. SUZUMI reportedly was hired on the recommendation of one TAMAKAKA (田中) (田中 辰太郎), former Navy instructor, and TANAKA Seigen. TANAKA Tadakatsu and SUZUMI are part-time employees of the Forestry Department.

8. Shortly after taking office as Chief of the Investigation Section, General Inspection Department, Second Jurisdictional District, National Police Reserve, a certain former Navy officer, whose name was not reported by Source, paid a courtesy visit to HARUKE and seemed to know of HARUKE's work. HARUKE assumed that the leak must have come from TANAKA Toshibumi himself. TANAKA admitted having said something about HARUKE to MATSUDA (松田 辰太郎), chief of the Police Security (KEIKIKA), who was formerly in the Navy. TANAKA believes OOO passed along the information to the Navy circle.

9. TANAKA Tadakatsu and SUZUMI are businessmen engaged in doing a port survey to establish a training base for the Maritime Safety Agency. HARUKE may use these two to relay messages to TANAKA Toshibumi from POW on instead of contacting Governor TANAKA directly, considering his own contact with TANAKA might be construed as a bribe for the purpose of furthering the Defense Committee plan. Previously, KOTAKI has been courier between the two. ODAKI suggested FUJIMATSU as the new courier, since HARUKE wished to dissociate himself from members of the Hokkaido government. HARUKE, who, as stated in paragraph 4, had known FUJIMATSU, agreed to the plan, and will use FUJIMATSU's house for direct contact with Governor TANAKA.

10. Both TANAKA Toshibumi and KOTAKI are old friends of former Colonel FUJINARA Iwafuchi. Governor TANAKA had originally contacted FUJINARA through KOTAKI to get a successor to TANAKA Tadakatsu, and FUJINARA referred it to MATTORI Takushiro. MATTORI wanted to get HARUKE into Hokkaido under cover and also considered that HARUKE could help Governor TANAKA as well. He therefore approached Source to get help in persuading HARUKE to go to Hokkaido. Through MATSUDAIRA Masateru of the YAMATA Steel Company, Inc., Source had earlier arranged for HARUKE to be employed by the OKINOSHITA

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Commercial Company, Inc. (KINOSHITA SHOEN K.K.), HARUKI had just begun to work there in September 1951 and was therefore reluctant to leave his new responsibilities. Again through MITSUDIRA, Source was able to arrange it so that HARUKI could become the Hokkaido agent for KINOSHITA. This was not done, but actually both Source and HARUKI have spent considerable time living in business for HARUKI's Hokkaido agency of KINOSHITA.

NOTES

1. Field Comment. ICHIJU appears in [] report ZL-760, footnote 5, as a former associate of MITSUDIRA. ICHIJU is President of the International Trading Company, Ltd., of Tokyo.
2. Field Comment. See ZL-792. MITSUDIRA is President of the International Trading Company, Ltd., of Tokyo.
3. Field Comment. Source had previously reported KOPPEI as chief of the General Affairs Section, Hokkaido Government (ref. ZL-772) which he corrected on 3 January 1952. He also indicated that the correct spelling was "KOPPEI" not "KOPPEI".
4. Field Comment. See ZL-792 and particularly ZL-776, para. 3.

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