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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

- HATTORI Takushiro (服部 卓四郎), formerly a Japanese infantry colonel, is chief of the Historical Materials Section of the Demobilization Bureau. He lives in Setagaya-ku, Tokyo. Not only has he served with the Demobilization Bureau since the end of the war, but he was ordered by G-2 GHQ in 1945 to assist in writing and editing a history of the Pacific war under the superintendence of Dr. ARAKI Mitsutaro.
- HATTORI's military career began with his graduation from the Military Academy in 1922. He was graduated from the War College in 1930 and in 1934 was sent to France to study; he was an observer in Ethiopia during the Italian invasion. After his return to Japan in 1936, he was assigned to the Mobilization and Organization Section of JIGS. In 1939, as an operations officer with the Kwantung Army Headquarters, he participated in the Nomonhan Incident. He was for a time an instructor in the Infantry School.
- In 1940, for several months, he was a member of the Army Education Section, then moved to the Operations Section of JIGS. From 1941 until December 1942, he was chief of the Operations Section, but he resigned when his immediate superior, (Lieutenant General) TANAKA Shinichi (田中 新一), resigned because of a difference of opinion with War Minister TOJO over the Guadalcanal operations. Following his resignation, December 1942 to July 1944, HATTORI was secretary for TOJO, under whom he had worked in 1932-1933 when the latter was chief of the JIGS Mobilization and Organization Section. According to HAYASHI Saburo, TOJO chose him as secretary because of the high opinion he had formed of HATTORI's ability and perseverance in the earlier association. In July 1944, HATTORI was recalled to JIGS at the request of the chief, General UMEZU, as chief of the Operations Section.
- TOJO's dictatorial policy had prevented factionalism in JIGS, but after his fall in 1944 no one else in the organization rose to a dominant position, and JIGS itself lost prestige. The War Ministry, particularly the Military Affairs Bureau, became the leading influence in the Japanese army. Under Colonel ARAO Yoko (or Okinari) (荒尾 興 五),

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it opposed Japanese surrender. HATTORI, although he remained outside the JIGS internal controversies, still meddled in personnel 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 Demobilisation 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 Toso (三浦 豊), chief of the Demobilisation Bureau, for recommendations on suitable candidates and supplied to TATSUMI Eiichi for the NPR chief MASUHARA 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 Mononobe 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 Organisation (Kikan).
  - c. > HORIBA Kazuo (堀場 一雄), his classmate and colleague from the Military Academy through JIGS.
  - d. > IMOTO Etsuo (井木 篤男), a colleague in JIGS, member of the HATTORI Organisation, and employee of the Demobilisation Bureau.
  - e. > ARAKI Mitsuko (荒木 光子), widow of Dr. ARAKI Mitataro, with whom he became acquainted when he was TOJO's secretary, since she was a close friend of TOJO.
  - f. > HAYASHI Saburo (林 三郎), 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 NPR. 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 NPR faux pas. TATSUMI reinstated HATTORI in the good graces of G-2, and since then the relationship has continued close between the two.

h. YAMAMOTO Bin (山本 敏), a close friend since their association in 1937 on organization of the Tokuma Kikan in Manchuria. Acquaintance was maintained throughout the war, and afterwards. About September 1950, when G-2 asked HATTORI to form an intelligence network to operate against the USSR, he appealed to YAMAMOTO for assistance, and the latter worked out a plan for him to submit to G-2. Although visits between the two in 1951 were few in number because both wished to avoid publicity, they occasionally conferred on confidential matters.

7. HATTORI is described by YAMAMOTO as very intelligent and level-headed and a capable operations officer.