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This information was received by from a 1 April conversation with TSUJI.

Attachment A was brought to our attention by late in March. Attachment B and Attachment C are from the same magazine, to which subscribes. Relating the information contained in these attachments and that in ZJJ-72, Attachment C, indicates, perhaps incorrectly, that information on TSUJI has been overt or nearly overt.

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

(2)(A) Privacy

(2)(B) Methods/Sources

(2)(G) Foreign Relations

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Foreign Activities Dept. April 1952

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE: Former Japanese army officer with intelligence experience.

- On the night of 1 April 1952, ISUJI (Isosetsu), a prominent rightist, and H. TANI Takashiro, head of the Historical Records Department, Demobilization Board, were invited to dinner by CHANG Po-chin (張博欽) of 1784/4101 the Chinese Mission. The two thought that they would be the only Japanese guests, but found that former General KAWAKURA Heiji (for Takatsuru) (河川 英二), former Lieutenant General IZAI Takoo (伊在 孝夫), and former Lieutenant General DOI Akio (土肥 明久) were also present. ISUJI is generally on bad terms with DOI and KAWAKURA, and HANFUKU is on bad terms as well, but the footnote, ostensibly social in nature, seemed to alleviate the ill feeling which had existed.
- Nothing political was discussed at the dinner. Since DOI had been a closemate of Lieutenant General KAWAKURA Saburo (河川 三郎), Singapore Komop commander who was executed after the war, ISUJI described the conditions under which KAWAKURA's widow and family are living and urged DOI and the others present to buy KAWAKURA's posthumous war memoir, Clashing the Thirteen Storms. This was executed by ISUJI and was about to be published by Ato Shuobo, the publishing concern owned by his close friend SATO Katsuro (佐藤 勝造), which has published nearly all of ISUJI's writings. DOI agreed to do so and thereby apparently dispelled ISUJI's previous animosity.
- A number of people have criticized ISUJI for his conduct in the KAWAKURA case. KAWAKURA and OISHI Masayuki, a lieutenant colonel, stood trial and were executed for their part in the killing of Chinese merchants in Malaya. The order to massacre anti-Japanese Chinese was originated by ABAEDA Shigeo (阿部 信吾), then a lieutenant colonel and staff officer with the 25 Army, and countersigned by ABAEDA's superior ISUJI. As a result, not only the anti-Japanese Chinese but many neutral and pro-Japanese Chinese were murdered. ISUJI disappeared immediately after the war and did not reappear until he had made his way back to Japan, some four years later, the occupying trial as a war criminal.
- KAWAKURA and ISUJI were from the same town. Shortly after ISUJI's Singapore was published, Mrs. KAWAKURA, who found that she needed money, came to him for help. ISUJI had kept several articles written by

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YAMURA and decided to publish it in Shuho, guaranteeing KAMAMURA a little over \$100,000 regardless of the profit or loss the book sustains.

5. TSUJI does not consider that his article in the 11 April 1952 issue of Yonjuri Shunpo was anti-American and therefore a second violation of the Purple Ordinance. In case he were indicted on the basis of the article, he told SAWAGUCHI (tau) (川口) of the Tokyo District Prosecutor's Office, who took his charge violation case, that he would sue three Americans - Lieutenant Colonel O'Neill Frank, head of GHQ Legal Section, and two Colonels, one from Intelligence Office, and Joseph From, correspondent for US News and World Report - to act as character witnesses to testify that he was not anti-American. TSUJI is in favor of the Security Post, Rearrangement and neutrality. He claims that he has warned the people that the U.S. will pull out of Japan because he does not want Japanese rearrest to be stirred up by the feeling that the U.S. army would be kept in Japan. He says that he has changed his opinion since he wrote Self-Defense and Neutrality, but the change is reflected only in part in the Yonjuri article. TSUJI did not express his new opinions completely. He presently fears that his inconsistency will bring him criticism and will perhaps hurt the sale of his new book. JCP convert KAMURA Shiro (29 April 1952), a close friend of TSUJI, is the man responsible for changing TSUJI's opinions to favor the town administration.

6. An article entitled "Two Columns" appearing in the 1 April 1952 issue of Yonjuri Shunpo indicates that Yonjuri has adopted a conciliatory attitude toward TSUJI. This article and the article by TSUJI in the 11 April issue might also be considered to have been trial balloons to see how much anti-American criticism GHQ would allow.

Field Comment. This is Dr. CHANG Po-chin, head of the Second Section of the Chinese Mission.

Field Comment. For a description of ASAKEDA, see 2JJ-76.

Field Comment. These names are given phonetically as they were received. No names even remotely resembling the last two could be found in the Tokyo armed forces telephone directory. The head of GHQ Legal Section is Mr. A.C. Carpenter. There was a Mr. Frank O'Neill at one time in the Legal Section concerned with war crimes trials, but he returned to the U.S. in 1951. From, however, is a well-known journalist.

Field Comment. See Attachment B to this report and Attachment C, 2JJ-72.

An article on TSUJI appearing in the 7 April 1952 issue of Asahi Yomiuri.

Concerning an article published in certain newspapers in Tokyo during 1952 issues entitled, "TSUJI's memoirs and his role in the present in Korea," TSUJI took the following remarks:

"Some of the material in the article seems fairly close to facts which I have disclosed to no one but an official of the SIB and was interrogating me. I believe I had told all my information before that SIB official. I cannot but conclude that the SIB had told its confidential sources to give their statements, or else that the documents were stolen. Although I do not intend to sue the SIB, I think it is an indisputable fact that this government office in power, and its authority is completely lost if such a thing is allowed to happen. This being the case, there is no wonder that its information on the SIB is tipped off to TSUJI so easily. I personally warned the Attorney General's Office to be more discreet."

A biographical sketch of TSUJI:

Birthplace: Aza-Iimochi, 21-machi, Chigasaki-cho, Sagami-gun, Ishikawa Prefecture.

Immediate relatives: TSUJI was the second son among six children, two of whom were girls.

School and military service: After graduating from the senior class of the Higashi Tachikawa primary school, he took examinations for admittance to the Army Officers Preparatory School in Sagami. While waiting, he was apprenticed to a merchant in Choshi for four months. After graduating from Army Officers Preparatory School, he was admitted to and graduated from Army Officers School in 1924, being presented with a silver watch from His Excellency the Prince for being top man in his class. He was assigned to the 7 Infantry Regiment in Kanagawa, from which he entered the Military College. While attending Military College, he married AOKI Kozue (奥木 小左衛門). TSUJI graduated from Military College in 1931, second in his class and a member of the Guard Group, after which he returned to the 7 Regiment and participated in the Shanghai Incident as commander of the 2 Company. It was at this time that he was awarded the fifth class decoration of the Order of the Golden Kite. Since that time, he has been appointed to the staff office, GHQ; to be company commander at Army Officers School; and to the staff of the Kwantung Army.

TSUJI was at Nomonhan at the time the battle took place there. During the war he directed important operations in north and central China, Ceylon, the Philippines, Burma, and so forth as a staff officer. He received 27 awards and has gained a reputation for "immortality."

After the war, TSUJI was a fugitive for five years, disappearing from sight in Thailand. He has published several war books: 2,000 Miles Underground, Nomonhan, 15 to 20, Ceylon, and Singapore. His hobby is reading. He has two sons and three daughters. His recent residence is in Sugiyama-ku, Tokyo.

NOTE: There follows a series of anecdotes concerning TSUJI's war experiences, taken from TSUJI's books. Items of note are these:

(After he had managed to get back to Japan, he hid in the home of IMANU Yoshie and TAMURA Taihei (高田 大平), vice president of the Keio Daily News. He worked for a while during 1949 in the

The people surrounding TSUJI may be classified in four main groups, which may not, of course, include all the important people involved.

First, we will name people who are considered to be definitely connected with TSUJI. Former Colonel MATSUI Takumichi, chief of the Historical Records Department of the Rehabilitation Bureau, is most commonly rumored to be connected with TSUJI on the rear-area problem. However, it seems that MATSUI respects TSUJI as his former superior and that their relationship is purely apolitical.

TSUJI has been acquainted with UEDA Shiro (植田 謙吉), former general and commander-in-chief of the Kwantung Army, since he was a staff officer for that army. UEDA likes TSUJI so much that, when TSUJI was operated on during August 1951 for cancer of the stomach, UEDA got out of bed and came from Oslo to see him at the Japanese Cross Hospital in Asahy, Tokyo.

SAITO Katsuro (佐藤 克郎) was a student of TSUJI's at the Army Officers' School, where he was in the 47th class. (He is mistakenly called a former lieutenant colonel by some people. Actually he was employed at the Japan Aviation Company at the time of the surrender.) SAITO is running Ato-Shobo, which publishes 100 Million Underground, Horoshan, and An Echo of Asia. He is such an admirer of TSUJI that he is thinking of putting out another of TSUJI's works, Self-Defense and Neutrality.

ASAEDA Shigeharu (朝枝 繁春), UCHIYAMA Kazunari (内山 一也), and SHIOTA Makoto (塩谷 誠) were all TSUJI's admirers. In particular, ASAEDA, a former military attache in Russia, forms TSUJI's opinion on Russia. Besides these men, there is an unusually large number of TSUJI's supporters among his subordinates and among Army Officers' School alumni who graduated after the 40th class. They are not organized. Former Captain Kō Yasu (小尾 靖文) is a survivor of Guadalcanal and has offered material to TSUJI.

Who are TSUJI's financial backers?

GOJO
GOUDA Keita (五島 慶太), president of the T.K.K. Company and former Commerce and Industry Minister, is a former patron of the Sakuraj-Kai (Cherry Group) of the former army. HAGASHIMA Ginos (萩原 銀造), a penicillin manufacturer, is also looked upon as a probable backer.

Among those who are presumably associated with TSUJI are TANAKA Shinichi, former lieutenant general and chief of the Operations Section, JICB, and prominent members of the 10-1 Kenmei founded by the late ISHIBARA Kenju, such as HAKAYAMA Yu (中山 優), KIMURA Takao (木村 武夫), and TAMURA Shinzaku (田村 真作).

TSUJI was acquainted with KODAMA Yoshio, former chief of the Hanking Tokuro Kikan, in 1944 when he was selected a member of the staff of the China Expeditionary Army. TSUJI was then boosting the East Asia League. When TSUJI was in hiding in Chungking, he heard that KODAMA was a war-crimes suspect in China. TSUJI then went around the city saying that KODAMA was a relative of his and thus saved KODAMA's life. KODAMA, appreciating the kindness, for a time helped TSUJI support his family and got a house for him at Wakabayashi, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

DAMI Jin (谷井 仁) is TSUJI's right-hand man and is president of the Koto-Sha, which published 11 to 1. Through TSUJI's recommendation, one of DAMI's sons was able to get a job with Kokusaku Pulp Company, whose vice-president is KIZUKI Shigeo (木野 成文).

There are more than 300 Nichiren Gyo temples of the Nichiren Sect in Japan in which TSUJI has hidden during his underground days. It was in Thailand that he first began posing as a Buddhist priest.

Calls for a town-allitia program plan.

Who, then, are the persons responsible for giving TSUJI so much publicity? HATTORI's movement policy is reportedly backed by MATSUMOTO Shiro and ASHIDA Hitoshi. Like HATTORI, TSUJI belongs to an opposition group on this problem. He favors the town-allitia principle advocated by YAMAMURA Shiro (山本 四郎) and HASEGAWA Sadachika (長谷川 貞吉). TSUJI's tentative plan would give training to 2,000 men at a time in each prefecture on a rotation system, during the agricultural off-season. The training would prepare the men for the defense of their own home towns, more or less following the "Parisian" principle. TSUJI's plan is said to be based upon the ideal of "Asia for the Asians", the theme of the East Asia League.

Is TSUJI really a Christian?

No one takes a neutral position regarding TSUJI. His acquaintances make the following comments on him:

1. Is it true that TSUJI is a genius in operations?

Negative: Despite his position as a staff member, he consistently went to the front, possibly encouraging a partial success, and he thus deprived himself of the necessary objective viewpoint. Most of the operations he directed failed, except in Malaya.

Affirmative: There is a climax to every operation. When the time arrives, it is the duty of every staff officer to go to the front to see the results first-hand. He has a genius for grasping essentials. His operations failed only because the situation was impossible.

2. His character as a soldier.

Negative: Although he may be a flamboyant actor, he is otherwise a very shrewd and calculating person. For instance, he left his subordinates behind and escaped from Bangkok alone.

Affirmative: He is a rough, passionate man of action. He is apt to be misunderstood by others because he does not hesitate to clash with them in the line of duty. He acts on the basis of principles derived from the whole of history. Time will show that he has been misunderstood.

3. Is he insubordinate?

Negative: Because he was born the son of a poor farmer in the Tokoku, he hates power. He sympathetically listens to his subordinates' complaints. In a way, he is a bolsterous, ambitious man.

Affirmative: He will fight with anyone, superior, equal, or subordinate, whose acts are unjust. He is a simple, naive man.

He is called Man who old he usted. Is that true?

Negative: He holds to the truth of the "confidential", stressing personal obligations.

Affirmative: There is no perfect war, and it is not fair to mention a man's defects only, especially only generally. TSUJI never compromises with the non-fleeting world, has violent feelings of love and hate, and goes his own way to the closest possible union with justice.

(NOTE: Three anecdotes about school and military days follow.)

The "tongue-slip case."

The lecture TSUJI delivered to the Liberalist Club in March 1952 constituted a violation of the purge statutes. As a result, TSUJI was indicted by the S.I. The contents of the lecture are still being studied by the Special Surveillance Section of the Tokyo District Public Prosecutor's Office. The following part of the speech is reported to have been TSUJI propaganda:

"Russia probably has more war material than the U.S. estimates. The U.S. has 500 atom bombs, Russia 50. But U.S. industry is highly centralized whereas Russia's is dispersed. In addition, Russia succeeded in flying in the stratosphere five or six years before America did. If Russia occupies Hokkaido with from 10 to 20 divisions, and China Kyushu with 20 divisions, Japan would be without its two major coal areas. Asia in the Third World War will not be a major battleground, but will be incidental from the strategic point of view. Soviet leaders are considering dropping atom bombs on the U.S. so that the isolationists may take over there and persuade the country to give up the war. America will probably lose the next war. Japan should hold to the MacArthur statement of neutrality and should not become involved in the war. For this reason, maintenance of internal security is necessary, and the Communist problem should be settled through conferences."

TSUJI's income from his books in 1951 is estimated at \$3,500,000. When he had cancer of the stomach last summer (1951), he sold his house in Wajohashi, Setagaya-ku, for \$650,000 to pay taxes and hospital charges. His family consists of two sons and three daughters. Then, how and where does he spend his money?

He claims that he gives half his income to the families of war victims. He sends money regularly to about eight families, including those of Colonel S.M.K. and Captain K.I., and occasionally to about fourteen other families. These people have asked for a larger lump sum rather than small, frequent amounts, but TSUJI replies that, "It is better to sprinkle water on parched soil."

Even the money from the Golden Kite decoration.

He is busy finding jobs for superiors, friends, and subordinates. At present he is looking for employment for a son of General I, who was repatriated from Russia, a daughter of Lieutenant General K., and more than 10 others.

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He is usually not concerned with the welfare of his own family. When his eldest son was forced to leave middle school after the second year and become an apprentice, he was sent some money by a friend of his. He still remembers this with deep gratitude.

1. Field Comment. Both are former (?) Communists who are friends of Katsushika Pulp K. K. leaders MIYAMA Kiichi and MIZUNO Shigeo.

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ATTACHMENT B

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From the 12 April 1952 Issue of Shinaga Tokubetsu Isanbun

The Defense Counter-Measures Committee of HANEYAMA and HITAMURA Activated.

The YOSHIDA cabinet is faced with the necessity of constitutional revision for the rearmament of Japan. In an effort to postpone rearmament, Prime Minister YOSHIDA has expressed to Mr. Dulles and General Ridgway the opinion that he could not be sure of success in a plebiscite yet. The American government, on the other hand, is sternly calling for revision of the constitution for rearmament, anticipating the possible rise of worldwide pacifism after the conclusion of a Korean armistice. ASHIDA Hitoaki and NISHI Shinzuke (西 信作), with an eye to the control of the next cabinet, are devising a scheme for alteration of the political situation, bitterly criticizing the weak points of the YOSHIDA administration.

Their maneuvering has gradually affected the Social Democratic League, to which NISHIO Sushiro (西尾 壽二) is connected. The Social Democratic League, which has made the most of YOSHIDA's recent slip of the tongue in arousing the public opinion for constitutional amendment, is now about to adopt into its line of policy "the militia organization theory" held by HANEYAMA Sadaochika (田 栄一) and HITAMURA Shiro. Influenced by the new development of the Social Democratic League, the right-wing faction of the Socialist Party shows indications of being inclined to favor rearmament after the effectuation of the Peace Treaty.

HITAMURA and HANEYAMA have formed the Defense Counter-Measures Committee (Boei Taisaku Linkai (防衛対策連会)) along with MINAMI Kiyochi (南 清一), HARA Koraichi (原 久一), KATAOKA Fumishige (片岡 文重) and KIKUKAWA Tadao (吉川 隆夫). They are linked to the rearmament group of the Progressive Party and are working on the Liberal Party also. By arousing a popular movement for constitutional revision and rearmament, they are aiming at getting their operational funds from the defense budget.

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ATTACHMENT C

From the 12 April 1952 Camp of Signals Telephone Terminal

an Investigation into the Financial Systems of Groups of Former Military Men.

Government Section, GIN, SOIA, has been working with considerable interest the actions of groups of former military men and has come to the following conclusions:

1. There is no danger at present of a resurgence of militarism.
2. Even if the militarists regained their former power as soldiers, there is no danger that they might control the actions of the Japanese government.
3. There is something psychologically anti-American in the actions of a group led by TSUTsumoto.

The above report details on the background and history of former military men, SOIA is classifying them simply as army or navy and is making up an extensive list of their names. The Japanese government has been asked to supply detailed and accurate information, and it is reported that secret investigations will probably be made into the sources of operational funds for each group of former military men.

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