

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

50-10724

INSTRUCTIONS: Officer designations (see separate sheet) should be used in the "To" column. Under each comment a line should be drawn across sheet and each comment numbered to correspond with the number in the "To" column. Each officer should initial (check mark insufficient) before further routing. This Record and Routing Sheet should be returned to Registry.

FROM:

ACCESSION NO.
ZCA-1437
DATE RECEIVED IN S. A.
DEC 2 1947

TO	ROOM NO.	DATE		OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS
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1. FBZ	2005-	DEC 3		TLD	
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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3828
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

76-780R
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SECRET

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP
INTELLIGENCE REPORT

COUNTRY China
SUBJECT Political Information: Japanese Activities in Shanghai, Nanking and North China
ORIGIN

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EVALUATION OF SOURCE Except as stated

A	B	C	D	E	F
COMPLETELY RELIABLE	USUALLY RELIABLE	FAIRLY RELIABLE	NOT USUALLY RELIABLE	NOT RELIABLE	CANNOT BE JUDGED

EVALUATION OF CONTENT Except as stated

1	2	3	4	5	6
CONFIRMED OTHER SOUR.	PROBABLY TRUE	POSSIBLY TRUE	DOUBTFUL	PROBABLY FALSE	CANNOT BE JUDGED

DISTRIBUTION

#	#	#			X					
STATE	WAR	NAVY	JUSTICE	R & E	C & D					

SOURCE See below

OKAMURA and MATSUI Groups

Source for paragraphs 1-4: Japanese, former police official

- General OKAMURA Yasuji (岡村寧次), formerly Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, and some of his staff have been retained since the Japanese surrender by the Chinese National Government, officially as prisoners of war, but actually as advisors to the Ministry of National Defense. OKAMURA and his staff have rendered valuable services in the repatriation of Japanese from China; however, the Chinese authorities have profited considerably from their advice regarding the collection of information on the Chinese Communists and their analysis and evaluation of this material.
- Following the recent departure for Japan of Lt. Gen. DOI, OKAMURA's former Chief of Staff, dissension has developed among the leading Japanese in the Nanking-Shanghai area, resulting in the departure of Lt. Col. OGASAWARA (小笠原) and seven former Japanese officers from Nanking to Shanghai. OGASAWARA was formerly a member of the staff of the Japanese 13 Army in the Shanghai area. He and his group arrived in Shanghai about 25 October 1947 and opened the Nanking Liaison Office [in Shanghai] of the Japanese Technicians' Mutual Aid Association. This office is now responsible for dealing with the Chinese war crimes authorities in matters concerning aid, relief, release and repatriation of the Japanese remaining in Shanghai. All seven of the men in OGASAWARA's group are former officers who were attached to the General Staff of the Japanese Army Headquarters in Nanking during the war.
(Shanghai Note: See SO-10725; the "Shanghai Japanese Mutual Aid Association" mentioned in that report is probably the organization referred to above.)
- The split in the body of top-ranking Japanese officials in the Shanghai-Nanking area has resulted in the formation of two groups: one under Gen. OKAMURA in Nanking and the other under Lt. Gen. MATSUI (see below) in Shanghai. The Shanghai group, which includes OGASAWARA, has been rather inactive.
- Lt. Gen. MATSUI Takuro (松井拓郎) arrived in Shanghai from Nanking on 16 September 1947. He was formerly Commanding General of the Japanese 13 Army in the Shanghai area and now holds an important position in charge of Japanese civilians and prisoners of war in China. Prior to his arrival in Shanghai MATSUI sent messages to Japanese officials in Shanghai by means of a courier, MATSUOKA Hiroaki (松岡博明), who is attached to the Japanese Technicians' Mutual Aid Association and speaks fluent Chinese.

CLASSIFICATION SECRET

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5. Following his arrival in Shanghai MATSUI visited General T'ANG En-po (湯恩伯). [Washington Note: Gen. T'ANG, former Garrison Commander at Shanghai, is now assistant Deputy Director of the Central Training Corps.]
6. Reasons given for MATSUI's stay in Shanghai were medical treatment and study of the Catholic faith; about 25 October 1947 he was formally converted to Catholicism. The ceremony was conducted by Bishop Paul YU Pin, founder and head of the Shanghai Yi Shih Pao (益世報) (Social Welfare Daily). Several Chinese and French priests attended the ceremony, which was given no publicity in the press.
7. MATSUI was received in Shanghai as the personal guest of HIRAYAMA Masajuro (平山正十郎), at 441/32 Woosung Road. HIRAYAMA and MATSUI profited from the purchase of military goods during World War II, at which time HIRAYAMA was a merchant and MATSUI was in charge of economic control of the Shanghai area. During the war HIRAYAMA enjoyed a reputation among some Japanese officials in Korea for his efforts in propagandizing Catholicism and the Japanese colonial policy. Many Japanese in the Shanghai area believe that MATSUI is not sincere in becoming a Catholic.
Japanese Catholics will open a political campaign in Japan and China with the support of the Holy See and influential right-wing French persons.

Activities of YOSHII Mutsusuke

6. YOSHII Mutsusuke (吉井睦祐), in addition to his position with the Research Society of Far Eastern Affairs [see SO-10725 for information on this society and on YOSHII], is the president of the Sino-American Trading Company (中美實業公司), at 148 Avenue Edward VII. Although a Nisei named HONDA (本多) is the nominal chief of the firm, he is fully used by YOSHII, the actual head, to promote Sino-Japanese trade.
9. In early October 1947 YOSHII was arrested by the Shanghai-Woosung Garrison in connection with recent large-scale smuggling between Tsingtao and Shanghai. This smuggling was actually accomplished by SENOO (瀬尾), one of YOSHII's employees who carried on the smuggling without informing YOSHII of his activities. SENOO left for Japan in August 1947 when he sensed danger, leaving YOSHII to carry the blame. YOSHII was previously suspected of illegally landing Japanese sea products during September 1947 when two Japanese freighters were brought to Shanghai under charter to YOSHII.
10. YOSHII, one of the leading Japanese figures in Shanghai, is reportedly on friendly terms with CHANG Tao-fan (張道藩), Mayor of Nanking, CHANG Fa-kuei (張發奎), and HO Yao-tsu (賀耀祖), National Assembly member. To date none of these men has made any attempt to secure YOSHII's release. However, a considerable number of Japanese retained in Shanghai under YOSHII's guarantee are extremely alarmed over the consequences of YOSHII's detention.

Activities of Other Japanese in China

11. A son of the late Lt. Gen. NINOMIYA Harushige (二宮治重), Education Minister in KOISO's Cabinet during the latter days of World War II, was seen in North Kiangsu in 1946 as a political leader of the Chinese Communist Party for the re-education of Japanese prisoners of war. This fact is known to a number of Koreans and to a group of Japanese newspapermen in Shanghai. A Korean merchant recently stated that the younger NINOMIYA is now engaged in propaganda and cultural activities for the Chinese Communists somewhere in North China. NINOMIYA is a graduate of the Cultural Institute (文化學院) [Bunka Gakuin], one of the most liberal institutions in Tokyo, which was closed during the war. When he was a student at the Institute, NINOMIYA was known to his classmates for his leftist activities.
12. AOKI Misao (青木節), former Vice-President of the Japanese-controlled Central China Electricity and Waterworks Co. and Chairman of the Shanghai Japanese Chamber of Commerce, is wanted by the Chinese authorities for war crimes. AOKI is suspected of misdealings in the control and liquidation of the two Chinese electricity concerns in the Chapei and Nantao Districts of Shanghai. At the end of the war AOKI was ill and was held under watch at the Japanese Army Hospital in Kiangwan District. Later he managed to be included in the repatriation of hospitalized Japanese to Japan. AOKI is a graduate of Keio University, Tokyo.

Estimates of the Number of Japanese in China

Source for paragraphs 13-14: Lt. Col. OGASAWARA [see paragraph 2 above]

- F-3 13. About 300 Japanese will be released from prisons in various cities in China and are expected to arrive in Shanghai and be repatriated by the end of [] or early January 1948.
- F-3 14. The number of Japanese in various cities of China is roughly estimated as follows:
- | | |
|----------|---|
| Peiping | 1,200 |
| Taiyuan | 5,000 (See SO-10465) |
| Tientsin | 200 |
| Tsinan | 420 |
| Tsingtao | 70 |
| Canton | 7 |
| Nanking | 40 |
| Hankow | 50, of whom 40 are detained by the Chinese court. |
- In all there are over 10,000.

Source for paragraph 15: Figures obtained from the Aid and Relief Section of the Japanese Technicians' Aid and Relief Association

- Allegedly 15. Documentaries There are 196 Japanese imprisoned in the Shanghai area; of these, 183 are interned in the War Criminals' Prison in the Kiangwan District and thirteen are in the Shanghai Jail of the District High Court. Of the latter thirteen, one is a woman. In addition to the 196 prisoners, there are fifty-five Japanese civilians from various parts of China living at the Kiangwan Camp and there are seventeen Japanese civilians being accommodated by the Japanese Technicians' Mutual Aid Association at Lane 332, Woosung Road, Shanghai.