

DOCUMENT TRANSFER FORM

FILE NO.	SOURCE ZJJ-84	DATED 18 April 1952
SUBJECT HATTORI TAKUJI		

~~TOP SECRET / UNCLASSIFIED / CONFIDENTIAL / SECRET~~

Remarks:

Report from [ ]  
 Date of Information: Dec 1951  
 Eval: B-3  
 Source: Former Japanese intelligence officer, long a friend and associate of HATTORI.

See attached page.

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY  
 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
 SOURCE METHODS EXEMPTION 3828  
 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
 DATE 2008

THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT  
 TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.

[ ]  
 ANALYST  
 20 Dec 1956  
 DATE

FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO: → [ ] [ ] [ ]

it opposed Japanese surrender. HATTORI, although he remained outside the JIGS internal controversies, still meddled in personal matters as chief of the Operations Section. According to HAYASHI Saburo, this interference brought upon him the displeasure of (Major General) SHIBATA Yoshiso, 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 Demobilization 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 Yozo (三山 豊蔵), chief of the Demobilization 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 Nomonhan 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 Organization (Kikan).
  - c. HORIBA Kazuo (堀場 一雄), his classmate and colleague from the Military Academy through JIGS.
  - d. IMOTO Kumao (伊藤 熊男), a colleague in JIGS, member of the HATTORI Organization, and employee of the Demobilization Bureau.
  - e. ARAKI Mitsuho (荒木 光子), widow of Dr. ARAKI Mitsuhiro, 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 four par. TATSUMI reinstated HATTORI in the good graces of G-2, and since then the relationship has continued close between the two.