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Source Cryptonym: [] References: ZJI-689; ZJI-713

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

1. Ordinarily, the material in ZJI-724-A concerning MATSUI Tadao would be considered "source information." However, in a broad but thoroughly sensible interpretation, we feel that this addition to the cast of characters in the [] - TSUJI-HATTORI complex as well as the type of information herein contained is personality intelligence under circumstances already outlined. Please note that MATSUI is apparently not without some intelligence experience in the past, and that his probable involvement in HATTORI's rearmament lobby plans is again contemplated by the latter. (Cf. ZJI-689 for details of HATTORI's views on that; a later report will give more concrete and accurate data on HATTORI, his plans, and his group by []). Again, (cf. para 4) it is obvious that HATTORI's mission from us, us to plan organization of a para-military Police Reserve was hardly kept secret; MATSUI and Source are now also indicated as definite confidants to the projected plan, as well as TSUJI.
2. Re ZJI-724-B, the most interesting points are as follows: (a) TSUJI's amazing financial ventures and apparent access to large sums of money, considered far greater than profits from his books would provide; (b) the unmistakable impression, from the wording of the original Japanese text of the report, that [] deliberately put MATSUI up to asking many of the questions herein answered in order to obtain desired information concerning TSUJI and the ATO Publishing Office on our behalf; (c) Source's continuing desire and attempt to place the blame for TSUJI's recent irresponsible actions upon bad influences close to him, principally SATO and the ATO Publishing Office crowd, but Source's reluctant admission that TSUJI's connection to the ATO Publishing Office to political maneuvers and operations, and to the radically Pan-Asian views expounded by that group (and recently by TSUJI) is more definite than TSUJI admits; (d) [] definite attempts, both by his own efforts and by importation and clever use of MATSUI, to get TSUJI out of politics and to undercut the influence of TSUJI's ATO

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friends by isolating him from them—the long lectures and exhortations delivered to a man in TSUJI's condition and the rush to get him out of the hospital hardly leave us with the impression that TSUJI's personal comfort is the only objective of this.

3. It may well be that this lengthy close-up portrayal of the quixotic TSUJI Masanobu will be considered a waste of time and effort by some officers. However, Peabody firmly believes that this almost tragi-comic figure will be just as important to reviving Japanese racist Nationalism dead as alive: to wit, he will become the martyr if he dies, which is probable; if he lives, he will be a hero who suffered through both physical torment and political persecution to fight back. The situation has all the potential elements of a hammy political melodrama in the best Japanese Rightist tradition. Therefore, for the future, this present close insight into the man and his associates could be very worthwhile, we feel.
4. A forthcoming report gives further data on TSUJI's Pan-Asian associates and projects. In this later report, [] re-emphasizes clearly that he does not believe TSUJI's assertions of lack of connection to the ATO Publishing Office group and to underground Pan-Asian political circles.
5. Re Z/L-724-B, para. 12: It is interesting to note that TSUJI went home 7 September and was receiving callers, in view of a report from [] on 11 September that contacts by SATOMI Hajime and SUGANO Fumitaka to TSUJI were planned on 7 September for the following week [] was amazingly enough not aware of TSUJI's hospitalization, despite its write-ups in local newspapers.

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Subject: Information on TSUJI Masanobu's Report No: ZJI-724-A (PD-384)
Friend, MATSUI Tadao Date of Information: Up to 23 Aug 1951

Place Acquired: Tokyo, Japan Date Acquired: 8 September 1951

Evaluation: C-2 Date of Report: 20 September 1951

Source: []

1. On 20 August 1951, MATSUI Tadao (松井忠雄) came up to Tokyo from his home at Nara to visit TSUJI Masanobu at the hospital. MATSUI stayed until the morning of 23 August, when he returned home. During this period, MATSUI had talks every day with TSUJI at the hospital, giving him advice and asking him to reflect upon the future.
2. MATSUI's Relation to TSUJI Masanobu and to Source.
 - a. MATSUI entered Army Officers' School one class ahead of Source and two classes ahead of TSUJI; he was initially a classmate of MATSUI Takushiro. However, illness caused him to lose a year, so he graduated with the 35th Class (Source's class). He has always been a very studious person, gifted with sharp critical sense even in student days. He often aired extremely scathing opinions opposed to training methods and educational system of the various Army schools. Extra-curricularly, he studied all things in his spare time he believed to be essential for the preparation of an officer. He mastered German, and has done considerable research on the technique, training, and tactics of artillery in warfare and on military history written in German textbooks. He often devoted more time to his own study than attention to the Army examinations; for this reason, he failed to enter Army Staff College, which was based upon competitive examination.
 - b. Around 1927, TSUJI was a student of Army Staff College, and was assigned to the 4th Field Artillery Regiment for practical study of artillery tactics. MATSUI had been attached to that unit, and the two came into contact and became fast friends. TSUJI greatly admired MATSUI's personality and profound knowledge of military affairs; after graduation from Army Staff College, TSUJI was promptly promoted, all through his career, to ranks which were higher than MATSUI's, but he has always retained that attitude of a "disciple" towards MATSUI.
 - c. Source had never met MATSUI until about January 1933, even though they were known to each other at IAOC as classmates. In December 1932, they lived next door to each other in an apartment house at

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Osaka, and their contact and mutual respect for each other's capabilities resulted. MATSUI aided unofficially in certain Kempai projects of Source's while at Osaka. Later, in 1939, the Japanese Defense Department of the War Office was attempting to establish a clandestine counter-espionage organization in Shanghai. They sought Source's opinion as to the appropriateness of the project and the possibilities for Kempai cooperation with the new organ. Source approved of the idea, and vouched for Kempai TOKKO (Special Operations: especially the "Thought Investigation" Section) collaboration to the fullest. At the same time, Source suggested that since cooperation depended upon the Kempai TOKKO Chief and the chief of the new counter-espionage unit, appointment of MATSUI to be chief of the new organization would facilitate future cooperation. After a prompt review of MATSUI's ability and record, the War Office approved his appointment. He had been a commander of a mountain artillery battalion in the Hangchow area northwest of Shanghai, but became chief of this new "TOKUMU KIKAN", which was set up for security reasons in a small section of the Kempai Detachment compound at Shanghai, and of which Source was assigned temporary additional duty as a member. Friendly relations and cooperation between them continued from that time.

3. TSUJI had notified MATSUI by letter early in August of his indictment case. Source later notified MATSUI of TSUJI's physical condition and hospitalization. MATSUI lost no time in coming up to Tokyo.
4. About August 1950, TSUJI told HATTORI Takushiro that it would be necessary for the latter to get cooperation of other field grade officers in order to effect rearmament properly. He called MATSUI to Tokyo, introduced him to HATTORI, and recommended him for HATTORI's assistant, even though he himself did not give direct support to HATTORI's program. MATSUI also declined to enter HATTORI's group, despite high esteem for HATTORI personally, because his opinions were widely divergent with those of HATTORI's group on various matters at the time. MATSUI felt that his opinions would be unwelcome in that group and that cooperation with HATTORI's group against his own better judgment would be futile. He believed that no effective rearmament would be possible in view of the situation of Japanese society in 1950, nor indeed in view of that in the world at large. He wrote for HATTORI an exposition of his views, with historical references to the rearmament of various countries in the past and to armament races, and warned HATTORI and the latter's group against taking an optimistic view of rearmament by means of establishment of a National Police Reserve. HATTORI viewed the ulterior consequences of a "Police Reserve" type of step towards rearmament as of little importance; he was just determined to exert himself to the best of his ability in utilizing any chance provided in order to effect rearmament. Source, in complete agreement with HATTORI, promised to cooperate in every way possible. The issue, of course, never came up, because it was later decided that former regular field officers would be banned from the Police Reserve, and in September 1950, Source severed his contact on that problem with HATTORI. However, at HATTORI's request, Source

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paid a call upon TSUJI together with MATSUI on 22 August 1945. The three discussed a wide variety of topics for several hours. The following day, MATSUI inquired after TSUJI at the hospital, and visited the latter's bedside. He was deeply impressed by MATSUI's superb reasoning and ideas, and he reportedly told TSUJI that MATSUI's assistance in his (MATSUI's) rearmament program in the future would be essential.

5. MATSUI is now living at Yara City, c/o (Mr. KIMURA (Cm), #16, Yara City. He does not apparently have any fixed employment, but is chiefly absorbed in a study of military science and tactics.

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Subject: MATSUI Tadao's Advice to TSUJI Masanobu and Related Information on TSUJI
Report No: ZJI-724-B (FD-287)
Date of Information: Up to 7 Sept 1951
Place Acquired: Tokyo, Japan
Date Acquired: 8 September 1951
Evaluation: C-2
Date of Report: 20 September 1951
Source: []

1. On 20 August 1951, MATSUI Tadao came up to Tokyo from his home at Nara in order to visit TSUJI Masanobu at the Tokyo Red Cross Hospital. He stayed until the morning of 23 August, and during this time, had talks every day with TSUJI, which included considerable advice as to TSUJI's future.
2. MATSUI urged TSUJI, after discovering some of the background of the situation from Source and from TSUJI's wife, to clarify his relationship with the ATO SHOBO (ATO Publishing Office), to sever the relationship between himself and the publishing company which had existed until now, and if possible to dissolve the entire ATO Publishing Company and store. TSUJI maintained, in explaining the situation to MATSUI, that the ATO SHOBO had been founded not by himself but by SATO Katsuro (佐藤勝郎), without any exhortation on TSUJI's part to SATO to do so. SATO Katsuro had initially made a request, in 1950, for investment by TSUJI in the foundation fund for the company. This request from his former subordinate TSUJI did not dare to turn down. Consequently, TSUJI informed MATSUI and Source, he loaned SATO ¥100,000 on the condition that it would be promptly returned as soon as profits were shown. TSUJI stated that since his life at home was interrupted by large numbers of callers every day, he was finally put in a state of complete fatigue from receiving guests all day long. Therefore, he thought it would be a convenient alternative to occupy the room next to the main office of the ATO SHOBO staff during the daytime and avoid going home until evening. This routine brought him into daily contact with SATO. (Evaluation for TSUJI's remarks: C-4; Source shares in that evaluation.) In response to SATO Katsuro's repeated requests, TSUJI decided to publish his two books from the ATO SHOBO, which left the general impression with the public that the ATO SHOBO was operated by TSUJI. Mrs. TSUJI told MATSUI that SATO has earned a considerable amount of profits from publication of TSUJI's books, and has built a new house from his earnings, but has not yet repaid the initial ¥100,000. TSUJI still is very friendly with SATO, but Mrs. TSUJI's attitude towards SATO has rapidly deteriorated into complete enmity.

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3. The ATO SHCHO has been planning to publish a magazine called "The ATO GEPPO" (The ATO Monthly), and has put out a trial issue. (See TSUJI's evaluation also C-4.) However, MATSUI nevertheless has accused TSUJI for the latter's passive attitude, and demanded that TSUJI should order suspension of the publication, for which TSUJI's protege, SATO Katsuro, was responsible. MATSUI demanded that TSUJI either ban the publication of the ATO Monthly immediately or drastically revise the contents of its articles. MATSUI's charges were focussed upon the following points:

- a. Since each article is run anonymously, without by-lines, the publication is a most irresponsible one, with considerable suspicion of its legality.
- b. Vast spaces are devoted to letters from readers which have congratulations or kind praises for TSUJI's efforts and publications.

MATSUI insisted that at a time when the general impression is that TSUJI is the man actually operating the ATO Monthly, such points will only deepen that belief. It is quite likely that people will merely consider that the articles of the Monthly have either been written or editorially advocated by TSUJI. They will further surmise that TSUJI has embarked upon political operations with the ATO Monthly as his organ. Particularly, with that impression existent, the articles and letters from readers appearing in the Monthly are not only foolish, but are harmful to the dignity and intelligent personality of TSUJI as well.

4. TSUJI spoke not one word to refute MATSUI's warnings and apparently accepted them. He passed on this warning immediately to SATO Katsuro on the spot.
5. (Sub-source: Mrs. TSUJI to MATSUI Tadao; Evaluation: F-3) SATO's main accomplishment and method of business is to cater exclusively to TSUJI and win TSUJI's favor. SATO has, in the past year, attempted to monopolize TSUJI for his own business interests and he has tried to prevent TSUJI's intimate friends and even the latter's family from close approach to TSUJI. He has also filled TSUJI's untrained political mind with the dangerous ideas which TSUJI has come to expound publicly. Since they are both Pan-Asian ideologists, and since TSUJI is a good-natured man, he cannot see SATO's ulterior motives but rather estimates SATO highly and defends him strongly. Nevertheless, it is widely rumored that SATO is a Communist or at least a Communist sympathizer; the current indictment case came up entirely because of the radical views which SATO encouraged in TSUJI. For these and even more personal reasons, the TSUJI family hates SATO intensely. SATO is contemplating the publication of "A History of the Malay War" written by TSUJI. TSUJI's family opposes this idea too in the midst of all the present political squabble, and they feel that further association of TSUJI with SATO Katsuro, against whom they are now already very antagonistic, will only lead to TSUJI's and their complete downfall.

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6. MATSUI did not bear out Mrs. TSUJI's comments on SATO's political inclinations, nor was he familiar with the "History of the Malay War". However, he strongly opposed publication of that book or any book by TSUJI at the present, which he felt would only add more trouble and speculation to the dangerous situation at present regarding TSUJI. He therefore used these arguments also in demanding that TSUJI break up the ATO SHOBO immediately.
7. TSUJI, on the other hand, claimed that he could understand MATSUI's viewpoint very well, but denied that he had any intention of publishing the "Malay War History", no matter how often SATO might request him to print it. (Sub-source: TSUJI; Evaluation: C-4) The ATO SHOBO is now in such a difficult situation as a result of the indictment case, however, that its eventual dissolution is inevitable anyway. TSUJI's idea is to break it up at the end of this year completely; (C-4) but in order to insure a livelihood for present employees of the ATO SHOBO after its dissolution, TSUJI is planning to sell approximately 10,000 copies of his books returned from book stores which are now piled up in storage at the ATO offices. In principle, TSUJI therefore agreed to MATSUI's suggestion concerning ATO SHOBO.
8. Afterwards, TSUJI explained to SATO what he intended to do. SATO declared that even if it should be necessary to break with TSUJI in the future, and even if the ATO SHOBO is in very difficult circumstances, he would try to work out some means of continuing it without depending upon TSUJI for aid.
9. MATSUI feared that his friend TSUJI might very possibly die soon as a result of his various ailments. Therefore, in view of TSUJI's extensive financial commitments, he questioned TSUJI closely concerning the financial condition of the TSUJI family. TSUJI's reply to him was as follows: (Evaluation: C-3)
 - a. In addition to his own family, TSUJI is supporting temporarily the surviving members of the families of at least ten friends or former subordinates, either partially or in full. In the case of five other families of deceased subordinates, he plans permanent support. He claimed that since money for expenses of these families has already been saved and put aside, it is no matter for concern.
 - b. He has loaned a total of approximately \$140,000 to other individuals since 1950. However, since the income and living conditions of these individuals is quite unstable, early repayment of these loans cannot be and is not expected.
 - c. Since TSUJI has already deposited approximately \$240,000 to \$250,000 in the bank as a budget for this year, expenses for his recent operations and for medical treatment will be withdrawn from those funds.
 - d. Living expenses needed for his family are about \$25,000 per month. He has saved enough money already to cover expenses for about three months.

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- e. He intends to have his eldest son, Toru, emigrate to Argentina next year. His travel expenses would be debited by sale of TSUJI's present residence. Should TSUJI ever be hard pressed for money in the coming year, he will abandon the plan for his son's trip to Argentina and sell his house for living expenses.
10. MATSUI urged TSUJI strongly to leave Toru's emigration to Argentina till some later date and to bother himself less about trivial matters of society about him or with support of other individuals. He asked TSUJI to devote his entire strength to recuperation for at least a year and to abandon all other projects, living as secluded a life as possible, preferably in the mountains. TSUJI promised to do so.
11. When MATSUI left Tokyo, he observed to Source that it was quite unusual that TSUJI had accepted his advice completely this time. However, he indicated that in his opinion, TSUJI was a good-natured, rather easily influenced person whose decision is apt to change very easily and quickly, and he was quite worried that TSUJI would soon forget his promises. He implored Source to keep strong TSUJI's resolution to retire to seclusion and to give up political activity, noting that Source's influence with TSUJI was also great and that the latter shared MATSUI's opinions on what TSUJI should do.
12. TSUJI's Condition Subsequent to 23 August 1951.

The doctors still cannot diagnose accurately whether his case was ulcers or a cancer of the stomach. If it was cancer, the doctor in charge stated that TSUJI probably would not live more than another year. TSUJI does not know this, and judging from the doctor's attitude and conduct, Source conjectured that the doctor is more or less convinced that it was a cancer case. For the time being, however, TSUJI's condition after his several operations is relatively good. He can now eat anything he wants, but can eat only approximately one-third the amount of what he used to eat. As he began to recover his health towards the beginning of September, at least two persons called on him every day, gradually increasing. This meant that TSUJI was not even able to get a quiet rest. After consultation with the chief doctor on 1 September, Source got the hospital authorities to move TSUJI to another room the morning of 2 September, and to announce that TSUJI had left the hospital for home. However, this stratagem did not succeed, because the various people desiring to visit TSUJI refused to believe that he could leave the hospital in his condition that soon, and searched for his new room and found it. Finally, on 7 September, he was given permission to leave the hospital provided that both medical care and rest were to be continued. TSUJI planned to rest at the hot springs at Hakone for several days, which cheered his family and intimate friends, who hoped he would thereby be free from many visitors. On 7 September, in the evening, TSUJI left the hospital for his home by car, but the journey was such a painful one that he canceled his plan for a trip to Hakone on 8 September because car travel was too painful. He will rest at his home for a time.

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