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This information was received by [] from a 3 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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GRADING OF SOURCE						COLLECTOR'S PRELIMINARY GRADING OF CONTENT					
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A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Former Japanese army officer with intelligence experience.

- On the night of 1 April 1952, TSUJI Masanobu, a prominent rightist, and HATTORI Takushiro, head of the Historical Records Department, Demobilization Board, were invited to dinner by CHANG Po-chin (張白謹)¹ of 1728/4101/ the Chinese Mission. The two thought that they would be the only Japanese guests, but found that former General OKAMURA Heiji (or Yasutsugu) (岡村 英次), former Lieutenant General HIRAI Takeo (平井 武雄), and former Lieutenant General DOI Akio (土居 明史) were also present. TSUJI is generally on bad terms with DOI and OKAMURA, and HATTORI is on bad terms as well, but the meeting, entirely social in nature, seemed to alleviate the ill feeling which had existed.
- Nothing political was discussed at the dinner. Since DOI had been a classmate of Lieutenant General KAWAMURA Saburo (河村 繁郎), Singapore Kempei commander who was executed after the war, TSUJI described the conditions under which KAWAMURA's widow and family are living and urged DOI and the others present to buy KAWAMURA's posthumous war memoirs, Climbing the Thirteen Steps. This was compiled by TSUJI and was about to be published by Ato Shobo, the publishing concern owned by his close friend SATO Katsuro (佐藤 勝郎), which has published nearly all of TSUJI's writings. DOI agreed to do so and thereby apparently dispelled TSUJI's previous enmity.
- A number of people have criticized TSUJI for his conduct in the KAWAMURA case. KAWAMURA 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 ASaeda Shigeharu (朝枝 繁春)², then a lieutenant colonel and staff officer with the 25 Army, and countersigned by ASaeda's superior TSUJI. As a result, not only the anti-Japanese Chinese but many neutral and pro-Japanese Chinese were murdered. TSUJI disappeared immediately after the war and did not reappear until he had made his way back to Japan, some four years later, thus escaping trial as a war criminal.
- KAWAMURA and TSUJI were from the same town. Shortly after TSUJI's Singapore was published, Mrs. KAWAMURA, who found that she needed money, came to him for help. TSUJI had kept several articles written by

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ATTACHMENT A

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An article on TSUJI appearing in the 1 April 1952 issue of Junika Iomiri.

Concerning an article published by a certain magazine in its January 1952 issue entitled, "TSUJI Masanobu and his Trip Underground in Japan," TSUJI made the following remarks:

"Some of the material in the article comes fairly close to facts which I have disclosed to me one but an official of the SIB who was interrogating me. I believe I laid bare all my iniquities before that SIB official. I cannot but conclude that the SIB has sold its confidential documents to some cheap publication, or else that the documents were stolen. Although I do not intend to sue the SIB, I think it is an indisputable fact that that government office is rotten, 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 JCP is tipped off to TOKUDA Kyuichi so easily. I personally warned the Attorney General's Office to be more discreet."

A biographical sketch of TSUJI:

Birthplace: Ase-Inadachi, Higashi Tanokura-mura, Emma-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 Tanokura-mura primary school, he took examinations for admittance to the Army Officers Preparatory School in Nagoya. While waiting, he was apprenticed to a merchant in Osaka 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 Kame (青木 久美). TSUJI graduated from Military College in 1931, second in his class and a member of the Sword 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, Guadalcanal, the Philippines, Burma, and so forth as a staff officer. He received 27 scars 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: 3,000 Miles Underground, Nomonhan, 15 to 1, Guadalcanal, and Singapore. His hobby is reading. He has two sons and three daughters. His recent residence is in Suginami-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 homes of KODAMA Yoshio and TAKAMIYA Taihei (高宮 太平), vice president of the Asahi Daily News. He worked for a while during 1949 in the

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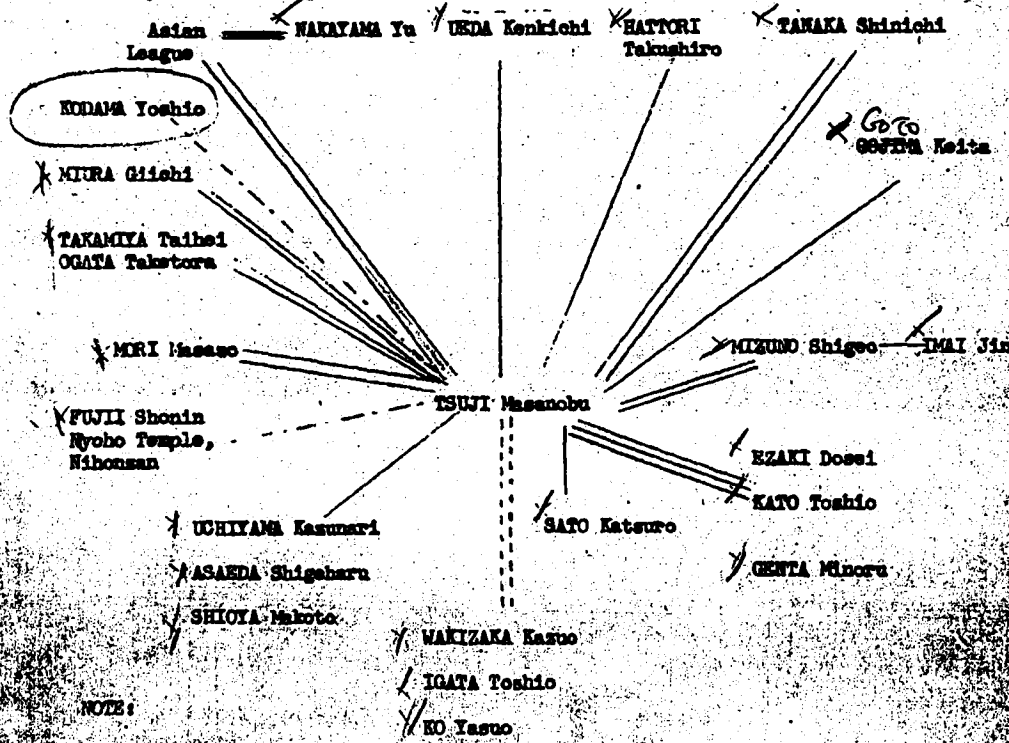
Koshiro Coal Mines in Saga Prefecture, but quit when he found that many of his acquaintances were working there too.)

TSUJI apparently started writing books about the spring of 1949. In August of that year he distributed the manuscript of 3,000 Miles Underground to members of a certain group in Tokyo. He usually chose to write at hot spring resorts.

On 7 January 1950, when TSUJI heard that the war crimes tribunal had closed, he showed up at KODAMA's house and handed him the manuscript of 3,000 Miles Underground. KODAMA made a request that the book be published through TAKAMIYA and OGATA Taketora (緒方竹虎). YOSHIKAWA Eiji (吉川英次) was reported to have proof-read the book, but actually he only gave it its title. Asahi Press was reluctant to publish it and only reported that "Staff Officer TSUJI has reappeared!" Just when TSUJI became the focus of attention of the press, MURI Masazo (森正蔵), author of A 20-Year Hurricane, negotiated successfully to have his own war experiences in China published.

Even after he had been cleared of war crimes charges, TSUJI remained in hiding and continued to be a mysterious hero. The lecture TSUJI gave to the Liberalist Club on "The War Potential and Strategy of America and Russia vs. Japan's Stand" brought about the "slip-of-the-tongue case" just at a time when people were trying to take advantage of him.

People surrounding TSUJI:



- NOTE:
- Connected
 - - - Presumably connected
 - ==== Friend
 - Presumably out off at present
 - ===== Probable admirer

A majority of the Army Officer's School graduates below the 40th class.

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 HATTORI Takushiro, chief of the Historical Records Department of the Demobilization Bureau, is most commonly rumored to be connected with TSUJI on the rearrangement problem. However, it seems that HATTORI respects TSUJI as his former superior and that their relationship is purely social.

TSUJI has been acquainted with UEDA Kenkichi (榎田謙吉), 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 Oiso to see him at the Japan Red Cross Hospital in Asabu, Tokyo.

SATO Katsuro (佐藤勝朗) was a student of TSUJI's at the Army Officers School, where he was in the 49th 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.) SATO is running Ato-Shobo, which published 3,000 Miles Underground, Moscow, 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 SHIOYA Makoto (塩谷誠) were all TSUJI's admirers. In particular, ASAEDA, a former military attache in Russia, forms TSUJI's opinions 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 KO Yasuo (小尾靖史) is a survivor of Guadalcanal and has offered material to TSUJI.

Who are TSUJI's financial backers?

GOTO
GODAMA Keita (五島廉太), president of the T.I.K. Company and former Commerce and Industry Minister, is a former patron of the Sakurai-Kai (Cherry Group) of the former army. NAGASHIMA Ginsu (長島銀道), 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, JIOS, and prominent members of the To-A Kenmei founded by the late ISHIBARA Kenju, such as HAKAYAMA Yu (中山優), KIMURA Takeo (木村武雄), and TAMURA Shinsaku (田村真作).

TSUJI was acquainted with KODAMA Yoshio, former chief of the Hanking Tokumu 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.

IMAI Jin (今井仁) is TSUJI's right-hand man and is president of the Koto-Sha, which published 15 to 1. Through TSUJI's recommendation, one of IMAI's sons was able to get a job with Kokusaku Pulp Company, whose vice-president is MIZUNO Shigeo (水野成史).

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There are more than 300 Hinomaru Pyro temples of the Nichiren Sect in Japan in which TSUIJI has hidden during his underground days. It was in Thailand that he first began posing as a Buddhist priest. He calls for a town-killin' argument plan.

Who, then, are the persons responsible for giving TSUIJI so much publicity? HATTORI's treatment policy is reportedly headed by HAYASHI Tokuo and ASHIDA Hitoshi. Like HATTORI, TSUIJI belongs to an opposition group on this problem. He favors the town-killin' principle, supported by HIRAHARA Shiro (平原 四郎) and KUREYAMA Sadachika (久米山 貞吉). TSUIJI's tentative plan would give training to 1,000 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 "partisan" principle. TSUIJI's plan is said to be based upon the ideal of "Aida for the Aiaties", the theme of the East Asia League.

Is TSUIJI really a charlatan?

He can take a neutral position regarding TSUIJI. His acquaintances make the following comments on him:

1. Is it true that TSUIJI 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 tough, 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 Tohoku, he lacks power. He sympathetically listens to his subordinates' complaints. In a way, he is a boisterous, ebullient man.

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

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4. He is called a man who can be trusted. Is that true?

Negative: He holds to the theme of the "nanivabushi", stressing personal obligations.

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

(NOTE: More 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 directive. As a result, TSUJI was indicted by the SIB. 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 used in JCP 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 Wakabayashi, 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 Iokusaki Pulp K.K. leaders MINAMI Kichiro and MIZUNO Shigeo.

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ATTACHMENT B

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From the 12 April 1952 Issue of Shingo Tokubetsu Tamahin

The Defense Counter-Measures Committee of HAREYAMA and MITAMURA 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. YOSHIDA Hitoshi and KISHI Shinsuke (岸信介), 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 (西尾末次) 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 HAREYAMA Sadaohika (原山貞彦) and MITAMURA 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.

MITAMURA and HAREYAMA have formed the Defense Counter-Measure Committee (Boei Taigaku Iinkai (防衛対策委員会)) along with MINAMI Kiichi (南喜一), HARA Koraichi (原虎一), KATAOKA Fumishige (片岡文重) and KIKUKAWA Tadao (菊川忠久). 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 issue of Shinsei Tokubetsu Tanshin

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

Government Section, GHQ, SOAF, has been watching 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 TSUJI Masanobu.

In order to get details on the background and history of former military men, SOAF 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 source of operational funds for each group of former military men.

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