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Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

1. Enclosed is the first in a series of reports on the major figures and groups involved in the rearmament question and in haggling over who will be top dog in the future set-up. We deeply regret the necessity of sending you these piece-meal, and should have most of the following ready for the next pouch, but there has not been time to organize properly into a proper interim report the vast bulk of [] material, much less collate and re-interrogate on the basis of it. We finally decided to break Report ZJL-737 down according to the various groups and individuals competing in the rearmament derby, and apply to each [] running comments over the past month to each in its proper niche. To give you a preview of that breakdown:
 - a. ZJL-737 A covers three entities, all closely connected and cooperative:
 1. TATSUMI Kiichi and the Clique assisting YOSHIDA.
 2. SHIMOMURA Sadamu, holding nominal support from many various groups.
 3. MIYAZAKI Shunichi and MAKAYAMA Gempu, two SHIMOMURA subordinates.
 - b. ZJL-737 B will outline data on TANIDA Isamu and his subordinates, formerly close to TATSUMI Kiichi.
 - c. ZJL-737 C will describe the anti-HATTORI position of three rival groups which are believed to be closely inter-related and which are using considerable influence at SIB and Police Reserve HQ against HATTORI:
 1. The IMAKURO Hideo Faction.
 2. The position of DOI Akio.
 3. ISUKAMOTO Makoto and HAYASHI Saburo.
 - d. ZJL-737 D will give data on HATTORI and his subordinates, NISHIURA, ISOTO, and that "spy for IMAKURO and TANIDA", HORIBA Kazuo.
 - e. ZJL-737 E will show Source's conjecture of the increasingly retiring Classification

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(Cover Letter to ZJL-737)

position of KAWABE Torashiro in between IWAKURO and SHIMOMURA.

2. A subsequent report with a different number will deal with the actual plans advanced by these various groups concerning rearmament. Particularly the now famous "HATTORI Plan", which has caused so much furor [] when asked for this plan in detail by letter, on 12 October told us there was little point to his writing it out, since the details of the whole affair plus considerable information on the clique warfare described (in ZJL-737) appeared in the Yomiuri magazine of that week and for eighteen pages in the Asahi Weekly of 21 October (mid-month edition). He conveniently provided us with copies of both and attached a report pointing out differences and errors in the text of the news weeklies. The outlines of the Hattori Plan reappeared in almost exactly the same context in the Nippon Times of 19 October, 1951, broadcast by the Soviets as a charge of American war-mongering. One may now assume in safety that the Soviets are as well aware as we of this rather petty and sordid story of jockeying for control of the future Army. We shall append the news accounts of the HATTORI-IWAKURO-TANIDA feud and rearmament plans as they are translated, along with [] current reports on developments.
3. We reserve detailed comment on this report at present until you can see the full picture portrayed by the additional reports. It should be evident, however, that we are getting a fairly full and very interesting inside story of the intrigue involved in the activities of various groups and individuals involved in rearmament activities. It also should be thoroughly evident that a previous study of either Sicilian vendetta or Chicago gang wars of the prohibition era would best qualify one for appreciative enjoyment of this scramble for power; there is every indication that as rearmament approaches closer to reality, and each proud leader imagines himself in a chief of staff's uniform, the competition and double-crossing will merely become fiercer. To get some indications of the line-ups and realignments should be our chief interest in all this.
4. We wish to remind you that this report did not discuss TATSUMI's intelligence efforts in any measure. A later report gives a bit on them, including one minor lateral reference to [] which is not clear but which we have not yet had time for which to query. () There is also further data just in on SHIMOMURA which will obviously be of interest when compared with what we get from other sources.

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Subject: Military Figures connected with Report No: ZJL-737A (PD-304)
Rearmament and Conflicting Intrigues re
the HATTORI Plan. Date of Information: As stated

Place Acquired: Tokyo, Japan

Date Acquired: As stated

Evaluation: C-3

Date of Report: 19 October 1951

Source: () Sub-sources as stated.

1. TATSUMI Eiichi, Premier YOSHIDA's "Military Expert".

- a. (Sub-source for para. a: HATTORI Takushiro; Date of Information: As of 20 Sep 51; Acquired: 21 Sep 51.)

TATSUMI Eiichi (辰巳 栄一) 's address is #61 Keido Machi, Setagaya Ku, Tokyo, telephone number 42-2244. He is a former Lt. General, in the Air Branch, graduate of the 27th class at Army Officers School, graduate of the Army War College, and several times chosen as assistant military attache and then military attache to Great Britain. He was in London when the Pacific War began in 1941, where he had been serving under then Ambassador YOSHIDA Shigeru. After his return to Japan, he was assigned as chief of staff of the East Japan Army as a major general. TATSUMI is a man of fine character, and a good friend of HATTORI Takushiro and SHIMOMURA Sadamu as well, with whom he meets frequently, sometimes as often as twice a week. He is probably the most influential advisor on military matters to Prime Minister YOSHIDA Shigeru, and has also in the past offered assistance and advice to the American Far East Air Forces, and to G-2, GHQ.

- b. (Sub-source for para. b: TSUJI Masanobu; Date of Information: As of 28 September. Date acquired: 3 October.)

It is a matter of common knowledge that TATSUMI Eiichi is on very friendly terms with Prime Minister YOSHIDA, despite YOSHIDA's aversion to some of TATSUMI's military friends such as HATTORI. Therefore, TATSUMI is playing the role of YOSHIDA's military advisor in effect, on the issue of rearmament and is privately aiding YOSHIDA to work out the latter's limited plan for augmentation of the police reserve as the answer to that problem. TATSUMI is aiding the government with advice on the screening of former regular army field officers who are to be depurged and those "desirable" for the National Police Reserve. Aiding TATSUMI in this effort, presumably with YOSHIDA's approval, are the following:

SHIMOMURA Sadamu: Former General of the Army and former War Minister in the SHIDEHARA Cabinet when YOSHIDA was also a Cabinet member.

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A certain AYABE (fmu): Former Lt. General of the Army, Chief of Staff
(綾部) of the "OKABE Butai" (an Area Corp^s under command of General OKABE in the Manila area at the time of the surrender) and a classmate of TATSUMI.

*
A certain KOZUKI (fmu): Former Lt. General in the Army, chief of the
香月 Demobilization Bureau, HATTORI's present superior.

*
HIYAZAKI Shinichi: Former Lt. General of the Army, and suc-
(宮崎 周一) cessor to TANAKA Shinichi as Chief of Operations and Strategy, GHQ in 1942 (Japanese G-1 - our G-3, General Staff).

*
YAMAMOTO Moichiro: Former Major General, Army, Deputy Chief of
(山本 茂一郎) Staff of the Hokkaido Area Army at the time of the surrender.

The above group works together harmoniously in aiding TATSUMI to prepare lists and records for YOSHIDA.

TATSUMI is not a man, however, who elevates or recognizes his colleagues and subordinates when he has a mission to perform. He is a commander who invariably enjoys doing his work himself, delegating very little authority, keeping his own counsel, and forming almost no close relationships. Usually, generals' aides idolize their superiors and are charmed by their ability and personality. Not so with TATSUMI's aides, who without exception have always considered him a "cold fish" and did not like to serve him. Although TATSUMI is a very modest gentleman of fine character and reputation, he seems to draw a clear-cut line in associating with all his friends: he does not step beyond that line with them, and he makes it very difficult for any to draw any closer than that to him.

(Sub-source elicited the following opinions from TATSUMI on 28 Sep 1951.)

TATSUMI does not oppose HATTORI Takushiro, but in fact hopes that HATTORI will someday be chief of the new Japanese Army, for which post he feels HATTORI to be eminently qualified, even though he deplors some of HATTORI's subordinates such as HORIBA, for their indiscretion. TATSUMI has no particular dislike for IWAKURO Hideq either, except that he considers IWAKURO to be more of a politician than a military man at present, and feels that IWAKURO is merely using rearmament as a political stepping stone. * DOI Akio, who is associated with certain munitions and arms manufacturing plans of economic interests behind the IWAKURO Group, is even more unscrupulous a person, and some of the people he influences, such as TSUKAMOTO Hakoto and HAYASHI Saburo, are far more active than even the IWAKURO Group in attempting to ruin HATTORI's reputation with the Japanese government. * TANIDA Isamu is NOT associated with TATSUMI, who despises him, despite what TANIDA may say.

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- c. (Sub-source for para. c: *HARUKE Yoshitane, elicited from TATSUMI on 5 October; acquired on 7 October.)

*HORIBA Kageo, former Colonel and HATTORI's subordinate in the Historical Records Section of the Demobilization Bureau, once asked for an interview with TATSUMI through Lt. General TANIDA Isamu, in January, 1951; however, TATSUMI was aware of HORIBA's double-crossing of HATTORI both to TANIDA and to IMAKURO, who refused it because he "didn't want to stir up a hornet's nest of intrigue". Shortly afterwards, TATSUMI broke completely with TANIDA despite the latter's persistent efforts to keep working with TATSUMI. TATSUMI considers TSUJI Masanobu a fine soldier and gentleman, but deplors his stupid and harmful conduct, feeling that it is one of the chief liabilities to HATTORI's waning reputation with the Japanese government, particularly the police agencies. Because of TSUJI's insecure conduct and rash speeches, the government considers rearmament tantamount to revival of the Old Japanese Army and sees the nightmare of a return to militaristic control. This is directed unfortunately not against TSUJI, who has no concrete plan, but against his friend, HATTORI Takushiro, whose cooperation with the Police Reserve idea has been fine despite the unjust and vicious attacks upon him as an arch-militarist.

2. SHIMOMURA Sadamu (下村定)

Former General of the Army, he was War Minister of the SHIDENARA Cabinet in 1945, and came to be closely acquainted with YOSHIDA Shigeru at that time. He was in the General SAITO clique, and greatly opposed to Hideki TOJO. At one period during HATTORI's long tour of duty with the Operational Plans Section of Japanese G-1 (our G-3 General Staff), SHIMOMURA was chief of Operations and Strategy. (Japanese G-1). Largely due to his recommendation, despite HATTORI's field grade rank at the time, HATTORI was made chief of the Operational Plans Section, succeeding ISHIHARA Kanju, in 1937. HATTORI greatly respects and trusts General SHIMOMURA, and has always continued to maintain a very close relationship with him. HATTORI feels that only SHIMOMURA, of all of the former general rank officers of the Japanese Army, is truly qualified to lead the new Japanese Army. HATTORI often calls upon him at present, gives him details of his plans, and asks for General SHIMOMURA's instructions. In short, General SHIMOMURA is former superior, sponsor, and "sensei" (teacher) to HATTORI. The present Prime Minister, YOSHIDA, was Foreign Minister when SHIDENARA was Prime Minister in the first post-war cabinet. SHIMOMURA enjoys the distinction of being the last Japanese Minister of War. YOSHIDA has maintained friendly relations with SHIMOMURA, and confers with him frequently on the rearmament question. However, TATSUMI, who is also friendly with the general, is a closer advisor of YOSHIDA, and to what extent YOSHIDA relies upon SHIMOMURA's counsel is dubious.

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(Sub-source for the following: HATTORI Takushiro; Date of Information: As of 17 September; Date acquired: 21 September, 1951.)

- a. In the fall of 1950, General SHIMOMURA advised HATTORI confidentially that Lt. General TANIDA Isamu was quite bitter in criticizing HATTORI to himself. TANIDA apparently told SHIMOMURA that HATTORI was trying to become commander of the entire Japanese Army because of his interest in the National Police Reserve command, and was using Mrs. ARAKI's influence with General Willoughby and Willoughby's trust in him to the hilt in order to catapult himself into full power. TANIDA decried HATTORI's monopolistic plans, unfair, biased and ambitious choices of personnel, without conferring with anyone else, even the Japanese government or Prime Minister YOSHIDA, and he insisted to SHIMOMURA that HATTORI's plans were extremely ambitious, in fact, that HATTORI was "another ARISUE". TANIDA showed SHIMOMURA a list of officers HATTORI had rejected whom he felt were excellent men. HATTORI defended himself well, but realized that some one on his staff at the Demobilization Bureau Historical Records Section planning rearmament and formation of the Police Reserve had betrayed him and their secret plans to TANIDA. It turned out to be Colonel HORIEA Kazuo, who has later disclosed HATTORI's secrets to IWAKURO Hideo and the KAWABEs, Torashiro and Shogo, who also oppose HATTORI. Nevertheless, SHIMOMURA was not convinced by TANIDA of HATTORI's duplicity and ambition, and has continued to support HATTORI even to YOSHIDA up to the present time.

3. The Demobilization Bureau Chiefs, MIYAZAKI Shuichi and HAKAYAMA Gempu.

- a. MIYAZAKI Shuichi (see P. 1.).

Former Lt. General of the Army, graduate of the Army War College, he was chosen Chief of Japanese G-1, General Staff, in 1944, soon after SAIJO and YONAI came to power replacing TOJO. He is a "SHIMOMURA" man, and somewhat favorable to HATTORI, but fearful of HATTORI's ambitious reputation. When HATTORI returned to his post of chief of the Operational Plans Section of G-1 General Staff after the fall of TOJO, it was rumored that HATTORI secured the fall of then Major General DOI Akio as chief of G-1 General Staff by causing DOI to lose the respect of all his subordinates in G-1, which brought about MIYAZAKI's elevation to the post. For this reason, DOI hates both HATTORI and MIYAZAKI bitterly to this day.

(Sub-source for the above: TATSUMI Eiichi, as told to TSUJI Masanobu on 28 September; acquired: 3 October 1951.)

(Sub-source for the following: HATTORI Takushiro; date of information: as of 17 September; acquired: 21 September 1951.)

The Historical Records Research Section of the Demobilization Bureau of

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the Japanese Government, the only Army function officially retained by the Japanese Government after 1945, in close cooperation with GMI, was originally known as the Historical Facts Section. Its first chief was MIYAZAKI Shuichi, former G-1 from 1944-1945. Both HATTORI and HORIE Kasuo were assigned under MIYAZAKI, as they had been subordinates of his in G-1, HATTORI as chief of Operational Plans section. When MIYAZAKI was discharged from his position by result of a strict application of the Purge Ordinance (in early 1947) (paren are Source Comment), then he offered to turn the post over to HATTORI. The latter declined, however, and recommended his former operational plans superior, Major General NAKAYAMA Gempu (or Motoo). However, it seemed that NAKAYAMA was also excluded from the post by purge directive, and HATTORI had to take over. In spite of the fact that it was evident at the time that HATTORI had first recommended NAKAYAMA, HORIE Kasuo objected to HATTORI's elevation at first, claiming that he had his own ideas about that affair. Finally, however, he apparently agreed and appeared willing to accept HATTORI's leadership. MIYAZAKI generally adheres to SHIMOMURA's direction at present in rearmament and all other activities.

b. NAKAYAMA Gempu (or Motoo) 中山源夫

He is a former senior officer and superior of HATTORI Takushiro, and an officer of general rank for whom HATTORI has the highest respect. He was graduated from Army War College, and has a very inactive record in post-war activities.

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