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AIR

FJTW-7340

Chief, FE

Operational
POLESTAR/5

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE/METHOD/EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

REFERENCE: FJTA-13229, 27 September 1956

ACTION REQUIRED: Please forward data requested in paragraph 1.

1. In referenced dispatch requesting an Operational Approval for POLESTAR/5, the statement of Subject's use is not clear. It is, therefore, requested that you describe more fully the nature of the proposed relationship, naming the person or persons who will contact POLESTAR/5.

2. Subject's PRQ II, which should provide the above information, has not yet been received.

3. Background data on Subject is being forwarded under separate cover. Comments on this data would be appreciated.

4 December 1956

Originator:

Distribution:

Orig & 4 - Addressee
1 - RI
2 - FE/1

, CFE

CFE/1

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TATSUMI Eiichi

DESENSITIZED

DOI 12-17

The following is data on Subject's post-war activities which may be interpreted as derogatory:

At the end of the war, Subject, Commander of the Third Division in Central China, had been transferred to Shanghai. In order to avoid being held in China, he agreed to direct a network of Japanese who would provide intelligence to the Chinese Nationalists, and then recruited DOI Akio.¹ Under the auspices of the Second Section of the Ministry of National Defense, two "anti-Soviet" groups were formed, one headed by DOI to work from headquarters at Shanghai, and the other headed by TATSUMI to work in Japan under the Chinese Mission in Tokyo.² Under these arrangements, TATSUMI was repatriated about June 1946, and the following October contacted WANG Wen-ch'eng who is said to have just joined the Chinese mission in Tokyo.³

While TATSUMI was employed by the 2nd Department of the ChiNat Ministry of National Defense in Tokyo, DOI, his counterpart, headed the Japanese Section of the Shanghai Branch of the International Problems Research Institute. This organization, established by WANG Peng-sheng, had been incorporated into the 2nd Department of the MND after the war.⁴

In 1946, the same year TATSUMI was repatriated and began contacting the Chinese Mission, HSIEH Nan-kuan, Secretary of the International Problems Research Institute under WANG Peng-sheng, was, on WANG's recommendation, assigned as an intelligence officer to the Chinese Mission, Tokyo.⁵

Meanwhile DOI was apparently closely associated with WANG Peng-sheng, having been described as "living luxuriously" with WANG in Nanking in 1947.⁶

When TATSUMI arrived in Japan in 1946, he began to make contacts with a number of Japanese who, before his departure from China, had been recommended to him by DOI as intelligence prospects. Among these individuals were HAYASHI Saburo, KOTANI Etsuo, NISHIMURA Toshio, ONOUCHI Hirose (), SHIRAKI Suanari, YABE Chuta (), and YAMAMOTO Bin.⁷ Working for the 2nd Dept. MND through the Chinese Mission, he was probably also in touch with HSIEH Nan-kuan.⁸

In March 1947, WANG Peng-sheng was assigned to the Chinese Mission in Tokyo. He became head of the Intelligence Section at the Mission.⁹ DOI Akio was smuggled into Japan in September 1947 and hidden at the Chinese Embassy.¹⁰ While DOI was in hiding, TATSUMI passed to DOI's wife the living expenses which the Chinese Mission was furnishing her. During the year that DOI was in hiding at the Mission, TATSUMI was providing intelligence to the Mission.¹¹ According to a report from () (based on () observations and TATSUMI's statements), this activity for the Chinese Mission was for various reasons unsuccessful, and about the end of 1947, TATSUMI was recruited for US G-2.¹²

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per GSN 43-23

The DOI/TATSUMI relationship continued to be close. In 1948, using his connection with General WILLOUGHBY, TATSUMI appealed for DOI's official repatriation, and, in December 1949, DOI was officially repatriated.¹³

In 1950, DOI became a member of TATSUMI's organization, the KAWABE Kikan, formed by TATSUMI in 1948 at the request of General WILLOUGHBY and named for KAWABE Torashiro who is alleged to have been the "front man" of the organization.¹⁴ In 1951, [] said the DOI/TATSUMI relationship was very close, that TATSUMI told him that he (TATSUMI) personally handled DOI for the KAWABE Kikan.¹⁵

In 1951, TATSUMI was described as being "more involved with US and Chinese Intelligence activity than could be specifically identified in his present work for G-2 SCAP."¹⁶

In 1952, on the other hand, [] reported that TATSUMI had no official relations with the Chinese since the dissolution of his intelligence organization (for the Chinese Mission) in 1947.¹⁷

Yet in 1952, TATSUMI was still in close touch with DOI who was still visiting the Chinese Embassy, and who appeared to be supporting the activities of a so-called "Third Force" group led by LI Tsung-jen and CHEN Ching-fu, head of the Chinese Democratic Alliance.¹⁸ DOI also appears to have participated in Formosan operations of the Japan branch of WANG Peng-sheng's International Affairs Research Institute, the Far Eastern Affairs Research Institute.¹⁹

What is significant in the above data is the background of the Chinese "Nationalists" with whom TATSUMI and DOI were cooperating. After his death, WANG Peng-sheng was reported to have been a communist.²⁰ HSIEH Nan-kuan, Secretary of WANG's Institute, who was employed at the Chinese Mission as an intelligence officer had a long background of Communist activity, and was finally released from the Chinese Mission for leftist activities. HSIEH who had been giving direction to the Far Eastern Affairs Research Society at least as early as 1949, joined the organization officially when it had become Jonan Enterprises.²¹ DOI was liaising with Jonan through KUAN Wen-shen, HSIEH's subordinate, and believed to be the communist KAN Wen-fang.²² (The Formosan Activities of Jonan Enterprises were directed by HSIEH Nan-kuan who was leader in Japan of the Peiping sponsored Taiwan Democratic League.)²³

It is possible that TATSUMI and DOI are involved in JIS ChiCom targeted activity (penetration). It is also possible that they are JIS cooperating with the ChiComs. Unfortunately most of the data on TATSUMI comes from persons who are in close cooperation with him and thus likely to cover for him. An incident which might, however, shed light on the motives of TATSUMI ^{or} on those of -- (FURUYA Toru) is the persistent attempt of FURUYA Toru to sell KUBARK a proposal involving the use of KASHIMA Sojiro @ YOSHIDA Toru as a principal agent in an operation against Communist China. KASHIMA was to go to MACAO apparently to contact his sources of information there. Even when informed

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KASHIMA was thrice arrested as a young Communist, had participated in Communist activity during the war, and has recently been under investigation for smuggling activities, FURUYA insisted that since TATSUMI controlled KASHIMA and TATSUMI felt KASHIMA was reliable, we should use KASHIMA in our joint operations with CRC.²⁴

What is particularly interesting is that in 1947 KASHIMA was reported to be connected with the Research Institute of International Affairs.²⁵ This organization is also called the International Problems Research Institute founded by WANG Peng-sheng and mentioned above.²⁶

On 19 March 1956, TATSUMI and General IMAMURA (Hitoshi) Managing Director of the KAIKO KAI (former Army Officers' Club), decided to recommend Lt. Gen. DOI (Akio) and a Maj. Gen. TAKASHIMA to the Delegation of Former Militarists to visit Communist China.²⁷ The background of this report is pertinent in pointing up again a lead back to HSIEH Nan-Kuan. When ENDO Saburo visited China with KATAYAMA Tetsu in the fall of 1955, MAO Tse-tung invited ENDO to visit China again with a group of former Japanese Militarists. After returning to Japan, ENDO set up the Organizers Society for a Delegation of Former Militarists to visit Communist China. ENDO discussed the trip with KUO Mo-jo when latter was in Japan (December 1955), and gave the latter certain terms regarding the visit including a request that twenty former servicemen be selected by the "Japanese side" to make the trip. After KUO returned to China, ENDO received a personal letter from HSIEH Nan-kuan stating that Communist China would like a delegation of thirty former ex-servicemen to visit the country with all expenses paid. On the 16th of March, ENDO received a formal letter inviting the delegation to visit China; this was a follow-up of the letter from HSIEH. The formal invitation came from CHANG Hsi-jo, Chairman of the Peoples' Council on Diplomacy of Communist China. ENDO's group (apparently the Organizers Society for the Delegation) met and decided to pick ten from among themselves and ten from three other servicemen's organizations. The selection was left entirely to ENDO. DOI Akio and Maj. Gen. TAKASHIMA of the Cabinet Research Chamber were recommended by TATSUMI and Gen. IMAMURA of the KAIKO KAI.²⁸

Although FURUYA () remarked that DOI may not be acceptable to Communist China because his identity as an intelligence officer is too well established, DOI would hardly have been unwelcome to HSIEH who was WANG Peng Sheng's subordinate at the Chinese Mission and leader in the Jonan Group with which DOI liaised through HSIEH's subordinate, KUAN Wen-shan. (DOI visited the office of US Air Force Intelligence in Tokyo on 6 August 1956 prior to his departure to Communist China with 15 ex-Japanese Army and Navy officers. DOI, scheduled to leave on 9 August, promised to pay another visit to the Air Force Intelligence office and to report on his trip.)²⁹

The above data indicates at least a need to further study the political orientation of the Chinese with whom TATSUMI and DOI appear to have been cooperating, and to determine TATSUMI's relationship with these Chinese.

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1. ZJJ 56, 28 Mar 52, [] B-2.
2. ZJJ 26, 29 Feb 52, [] ZJJ 56, [] from personal observation and TATSUMI's own statements.
3. ZJJ 56, 28 Mar 52, [] (see above #2).
4. YEX 2713, Peiping, Oct 46, B-2; ZCP 372 and 272a, 4 Mar 47, Peiping, B-2.
5. FJBA 2285; IR-M/R-100, 25 June 47.
6. ZCS 1051, 10 Dec 47 and ZJTA 47, 6 Jan 48.
7. See #3.
8. See #5.
9. ZCS 1051, 27 Mar 48.
10. FJBA 1120, 13 Jul 54; ZJJ 26, 29 Feb 52, []
11. See #2 and #10.
12. ZJJ 56, 28 Mar 52, [] from own observations and TATSUMI's statements.
13. ZJJ 26, 29 Feb 52, B-3, []
14. See #12 and FJBA 1120, 13 Jul 54.
15. NAGO 044, IN 28459, 18 Sept 51; NAGO 043, IN 28150, 16 Sept 51, Top Secret on TATSUMI/DOI relationship.
16. Assessment of Staff Office, ZJYW 2884, 29 Mar 51.
17. See #12.
18. Names appear on Feb 52 issue of magazine Democratic Front.
19. DOI was named among those in charge of student volunteers for Formosa in Shinso magazine, 15 Feb 50. This magazine is JCP backed, however, the names given check out with other available data. Persons named were members of Far Eastern Affairs Research Society or Institute. HSIEH Nan-kuan, known communist lead FEARS operations directed toward Formosa. SHINSO gave no indication the persons named were an anti-CHIANG group. (HSIEH was leader in Japan of the Peiping sponsored TAIWAN DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE.)
20. Monthly Counter-Intelligence Summary, 15 Jul 49.

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21. FJJA 515; SO 63268, SO 67296; SO 99412; SO 77031 and CS 31360; see also POFV diaries and reports.
22. ZJL 714, 13 Sept 51, B-2. Background data on KUAN Wen-shen and KAN Wen-fang have been compared. China desk concurred on probability KUAN and KAN was one person.
23. See #20.
24. FJBA 9180, 9 Mar 56, ().

This same report further explains that in connection with the Cabinet Research Chamber's operations against the Chinese Communist, KOBAYASHI Masao () mentioned that LI Tsung-jen was involved. In 1952, LI Tsung-jen, as mentioned in text of this paper, edited the magazine Democratic Front, a publication of CHEN Chung-fu's Chinese Democratic Alliance. DOI Akio's name appeared with that of another sponsor on the Feb 52 issue of that magazine. LI is also the person for whom the communist HSIEH Nan-kuan interceded with Prime Minister YOSHIDA, suggesting that while YOSHIDA was in the US signing the Peace Treaty he could have a conference with LI. (HONG 1418, IN 25256, 30 Aug 51) LI has more recently been contacted by HATOYAMA Ichiro. (See HATOYAMA dossier) LI represents himself as an advocate of a "Third Force"; he has been reported cooperating with the Chinese Communists.

25. ZCRW 24, 4 Aug 47.
26. See attachment to ZJTA 47, G-2, GHQ Inter-Office Memorandum, 24 Dec 47.
27. FJBA 9530, March 1956, ().
28. FJBA 9530, March 1956 and FJB 2981, which is based on foregoing reports, including pertinent comments.

Former Lt. Gen. ENDO was one of the fifty-seven Japanese invited by the World Peace Council to attend the extraordinary general meeting to be held in Berlin. (Tokyo, Akahata, FBIS #98, 20 May 54.) He was also present at the initial meeting of the League for the Restoration of Diplomatic Relations with Communist China and the USSR. (Tokyo, Kyodo, 17 Oct 54) In December 1954, he was appointed Vice Minister of Finance under the new HATOYAMA Ichiro Cabinet. (FBIS, 14 Dec 54) In 1955, he was included in the good-will mission to Communist China of the Peoples' League for Safe guarding the Constitution. (FBIS #203, Tokyo, Kyodo, 17 Oct 55) An ENDO Saburo was listed as a known member of the Japanese Communist Party in the FEC/MIS Summary on JCP membership, 1 Nov 49.

29. CAF IN 65031 (9 Aug 56)

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