

SECRET

PERSONALITY INFORMATION DATA		7 March 1958
Address and Tel. No.	Name: TSUJI Masanobu (*11928/3388/0307) YEDA ?	
Permanent Address	201 No. Subject has Dossier, but no photo	
Present Position	Member, Liberal Democratic Party, Member House of Representatives	
Physical Description	Balding; wears glasses	
DOB & POB	October 1902; Age-Insadachi, Higashi-Tanioka-mura, Hamura-gun, Ishikawa Prefecture	
Family	Subject is the second son of 8 children, 2 of whom were girls. 2/13 Wife - AOKI Kazuo; married sometime between 1925 and 1931 while Subject was attending Military College 2/ Children - 2 sons and 3 daughters; eldest son - TSUJI Tohru born approximately 1931	
Education	- Graduated senior class of Higashi Tanioka-mura primary school - Took examinations for admittance to the Army Officers Preparatory School in Nagoya; while waiting, Subject was apprenticed to a merchant in Osaka for 4 months 2/	
Languages	- Speaking dialect; smattering of Hainan Island dialect; could read Chinese; write Chinese poorly; no indication as to English 74/	
Previous Career	- Graduated from Army Officers Preparatory School - Admitted to Army Officers School 1924 - Graduated from Army Officers School; was presented with silver wafer for his Excellency the Prince for being top man in his class - Assigned to the 7th Infantry Regiment in Kanagawa - Entered Military College 1931 - Graduated from Military College; Subject was 2nd in his class and a member of the Sword Group; returned to the 7th Infantry Regiment and participated in the Shanghai Incident as commander of the 2nd Company. At this time (Cont'd on next pg)	
Personality (Habits, use of Money, Hobbies, Literature, Vices, etc.)	Subject hobbies include reading. 2/ A report dated 2 May 1952 stated that Subject claimed that he gave half of his income to the families of war victims, and sent money regularly to about 8 families and occasionally to about 14 other families. 2/ Subject appears to be a shrewd, calculating, and at times, a cruel individual, constantly twisting situations to suit his desires, and using individuals to benefit himself.	

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F-1288-d

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

- (2)(A) Privacy
- (2)(B) Methods/Sources
- (2)(G) Foreign Relations

Declassified and Approved for Release
by the Central Intelligence Agency
Date: 2005

TSUJI Masanobu (JIS)
(cont'd)

Previous Career: (cont'd)

- he was awarded the 5th class decoration of the Order of the Golden Kite
- Appointed to the Staff Office, GHQ
 - Company commander at the Army Officers School
 - 1941 - Subject directed important operations in north and central China, Guadalcanal, the Philippines, Burma, etc, as a staff officer; received 27 wounds/scars and gained a reputation for immortality. During the war, Subject countersigned the orders ASAMEDA Shigeharu originated to massacre the anti-Japanese Chinese merchants in Malaya. As a result, not only the anti-Japanese Chinese, but also many neutral and pro-Japanese Chinese were murdered. Subject participated in the Xomohan action and the China Incident, but was particularly noted for his staff work in connection with the capture of Singapore and the defense of Burma, which won him the title of "god of strategy." Although he was made a Colonel in 1943, his influence extended far beyond his rank because of his undoubted brilliance in directing intelligence and strategic operations and because of his connections with higher ranking officers. However, Subject's tendency to take control of all phases of operation and his habit of by-passing commanders in centering all decisions in his own hands, did not endear him to his fellow officers. 3/ Subject reportedly was responsible for the execution of Jose Abades Santos, Chief Justice of the Philippine Supreme Court, after his capture in April 1942. 4/ Subject was reported to have urged the chief of staff on Bataan, in 1942, to kill the surrendering American and Filipino soldiers because it would be difficult to feed so many war prisoners. The staff officers refused Subject's advise, and the "death march" of Bataan ensued. 5/
 - 1945 - When the Japanese army surrendered in August 1945, Subject reportedly was in Burma, wanted by the British as a War Criminal. In order to escape trial as a War Criminal, Subject disappeared in Thailand, and disguised as a Buddhist priest, made his way to Nanking via Indochina and Chungking. While Subject was in Nationalist China, he served for a while in CHIANG Kai-shek's headquarters, employed by the Third (Intelligence) Section of the Chinese Defense Ministry, planning CHIANG's campaigns and writing tactical manuals based on his own experiences. 3, 6/ At this time Subject was in contact with General OKAMURA Heiji, General DOI and Major-General TS'AO Shih-cheng (Chief of the 1st Section of the Chinese Mission). 6/ Subject returned secretly to Japan sometime in 1948, and hid in the homes of KODAMA Yoshio and TAKAMIYA Thaisei (Vice-President of the Keijo Daily News). It was reported that there were more than 300 Nichiren Myoho temples of the Nichiren Sect in Japan in which Subject had hidden during this time. 2/
 - 1949 - Subject worked in the Koshiro Coal Mines in Saga Prefecture, but quit when he found that many of his acquaintances were also working there. In the spring of 1949 he started writing books, and did most of his writing at one of the hot springs. In August of 1949 Subject distributed copies of 3,000 Miles to a certain group in Tokyo. 2/ It was at this time that some sources claimed that Chinese intelligence-collecting in Japan was being directed from Nanking under Subject's guidance. Subject reportedly recruited Japanese mercenaries for Chinese Nationalist Army, travelled back and forth between Japan and Formosa in connection with this recruitment program, and visited KODAMA Yoshio, former Shanghai intelligence agent and KAGAWA Yoshio, former intelligence agent during this period. 7/
 - 1950 - After Subject's name was taken off of the "wanted" list by the British, he reappeared in public life with much fanfare, and set about writing a great number of articles and best sellers on his experiences. 3/ On 7 January Subject went to KODAMA's (Yoshio) house and handed him the manuscript of 3,000 Miles. KODAMA requested that the book be published through TAKAMIYA and OGATA Taketora. The

Also see
page 14

Also see
page 14

Previous Career: (cont'd)

Asahi Press was reluctant to publish the book, and reported only that "Staff Officer TSUJI has reappeared." 2/ In March 1950, Subject stated that he had not left Japan since his initial return. Concerning the rash of sensational articles in various journals which described him as being disguised as a priest and acting as a courier for the Chinese, Subject stated that such stories were blatant falsehoods and claimed that he had merely attempted to evade capture as a war criminal and had not engaged in any nefarious activities. 2/

1951-Subject reportedly was seeing SUN T'ie, said to be a member of the Chinese Communist intelligence organization; however, it was believed that Subject's reason for contacting such persons may have been to exchange intelligence. In June of 1951 Subject was reported to have been the organizer of the ultra-nationalist Patriotism and Devotion Society, and to be in constant contact with KODAMA Yoshio. On 13 July, while visiting in Nagano, Subject agreed to help KINOSHITA Joba, UCHIYAMA Ichiya and TATEBAYASHI Masaji form a secret anti-communist organization in Nagano-ken to be used in event of an unspecified type of emergency. It was in July that Subject spoke at the Jiyjin (Liberalist) Club in Tokyo, and stated that chances were dim for the US to win World War III against Russia. He admitted that all the statistics he compiled to make the above statement took him one and a half years of painstaking scrutiny of the intelligence field before reaching his conclusion. This speech was used by the JCP for propaganda purposes, and Subject was indicted by the Attorney-General's office for violation of the Purge Ordinance for making the speech. 7/ Income from his books in 1951 was estimated at ¥3,500,000; however, when he had cancer of the stomach in the summer of 1951, Subject found it necessary to sell his house in Setagaya-ku for ¥650,000 to pay taxes and hospital charges. 2/ In early 1951 Subject reportedly worked on plans for organizing troops for Taiwan. 8/

1952-In March Subject reportedly gave a lecture to the Liberalist Club called "The War Potential and Strategy of America and Russia vs. Japan's Stand." This speech brought about the "slip-of-the-tongue case," and as a result Subject was indicted by the SIB. The contents of the lecture were studied by the Special Surveillance Section of the Tokyo District Public Prosecutor's Office. 2/ Subject was one of those listed as a friend and acquaintance of HARUKE Yoshitane. 2/ Subject was also an acquaintance of KOTANI Etsuo, the two having been in the same class at the Military Academy, but they reportedly were not on good terms. 10/ On the night of 1 April, Subject and HATTORI Takushiro, head of the Historical Records Department, Demobilization Board, were invited to dinner by CHANG Po-chin of the Chinese Mission. The two thought that they would be the only Japanese guests, but found that the former General OKAMURA Neiji, former Lt. General IMAI Takeo, and former Lt. General DOI Akio were also present. At this time Subject and HATTORI reportedly were generally on bad terms with DOI and OKAMURA, but since the meeting was entirely social in nature, the ill feelings seemed to be alleviated. Since DOI had been a classmate of Lt. General KAWAMURA Saburo, Singapore Kempei commander who was executed after the war, Subject described the conditions under which KAWAMURA's widow and family were living and urged DOI and the others to buy KAWAMURA's posthumous war memoirs, Climbing the Thirteen Steps. KAWAMURA and Subject were from the same town, and shortly after Subject's Singapore was published, Mrs. KAWAMURA came to Subject for help. Subject had kept several articles written by KAWAMURA and decided to publish them through ATO Shobo, the publishing company owned by his close friend SATO Katsuro, which had published nearly all of his writings, guaranteeing Mrs. KAWAMURA a little over ¥100,000 regardless of the profit or loss the book sustained. Reportedly a number of people had criticized Subject for his conduct in the KAWAMURA case. KAWAMURA and OISHI Masayuki

TSUJI Masanobu (JIS)
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Previous Career: (cont'd)

stood trial and were executed for their part in the killing of Chinese merchants in Malaya. ASAKIDA Shigeharu (see GE Notebook on Personalities) had originated the order, which had been countersigned by his superior, Subject. Both had disappeared after the war to escape trial. The 11 April issue of Yomiuri Junkan carried an article by Subject which was considered anti-American, and as such, would be a second violation of the Purge Ordinance. However, Subject claimed otherwise, and stated that in case he were indicted on the basis of the article, he would use three Americans as character witnesses to testify that he was not anti-American. These three included Joseph Fromm, correspondent for US News and World Report. Subject also claimed that he had warned the Japanese people that the US would pull out of Japan, because he did not want Japanese rearmament to be slowed down by the feeling that the US army would defend Japan whether Japan were armed or not. Subject's opinions on rearmament had undergone a change since he wrote Self-Defense and Neutrality, but Subject still did not express his new opinions completely, apparently fearing that his inconsistency would bring him criticism and perhaps hurt the sale of his new book. Reportedly JCP convert MIYAMURA Shiro, a friend close to Subject, was the man responsible for changing Subject's opinions to favor the town-militia theory. ^{2/} Another report stated that shortly after the Peace Treaty became effective on 28 April, Lt. Col. LIU Gaih-chao of the Chinese Nationalist Embassy in Tokyo invited HATTORI and Subject to attend a dinner at the Embassy. General OKAMURA Heiji, Lt. General KASAHARA Yukio and Lt. General DOI Akio were also present. LIU had been friendly with Subject since Subject was stationed in Hanking, and reportedly had asked several Japanese to engage in espionage on behalf of the Nationalist Government. ^{11/} At this same time, following the Peace Treaty, almost all of the staff officers of the pre-surrender East Asia League (To-A Renmei) were depurged and therefore able to engage in political activities again. A plan to revive the League around these depurgees was formulated, and Subject toured the country, visiting former League members. ^{12/} About this time it was reported that KODAMA Yoshio and MIURA Giichi were the "fund raising network" behind Subject. MIURA was also reportedly backing the HATTORI Kikan. ^{13/} On 14 May Subject visited the Soviet Mission to ask that a letter that he had written to his old friend, former Col. MISHINA Takaji, be delivered. MISHINA and Subject had been classmates and the two had worked together in the Kwantung Army headquarters. MISHINA was captured by the Soviets in 1945, and at this time was still a prisoner of the USSR. Major General Aleksei P. Kislenko, then head of the mission, said that he would personally see that Subject's letter was delivered, that he had read all of Subject's books with interest, and that he would be happy if Subject would visit the mission from time to time. ^{14/} On 20 and 21 July, the East Asia League held conferences at the Ohno Kaitaku Kaikan in Tokyo to prepare for the revival of the old League of ISHIHARA Kanji. Subject was the leading figure of the conference, which discussed and decided matters of policy, principle, and internal regulation for the proposed group, which was to bear the name East Asia League Comrades Association (To-A Renmei Doahikai). Other important figures in the conference included KIMURA Takeo, SUIGURA Haruo, WADA Kei, and USEIJIMA Tatsukawa. ^{12/} With the money Subject was collecting at this time from his many books, he bought a large house in Narimune, Suginami-ku, Tokyo, and reportedly had been able to make loans to various member organization of the East Asia League so that the organizations might be able to engage in political activities. ^{14/} Sometime in July plans for a coup d'etat had been initiated by a group of ex-purgees, headed by HATTORI Takashi, with Subject chosen as the front man for the group, which reportedly had a backing of 500,000 persons throughout Japan. The

Previous Career: (cont'd)

original plan of the group included the assassination of Prime Minister YOSHIDA Shigeru on account of his hostile attitude toward depurgees and nationalists. The group hoped to replace YOSHIDA as Prime Minister with HATOYAMA Ichiro. Reportedly Subject persuaded the group that the time was not right for a coup d'etat, maintaining that it was not YOSHIDA who was the prime adversary of the group and rightists in general, but rather the Socialist Party. The group apparently respected Subject's views, and was in favor of postponing the coup. The group planned to utilize the National Safety Agency in the event of a coup, and IMOTO Kumao, one of the members of the group, was appointed to a post in the Agency, and Subject was reported to be in control of a faction within the Agency, comprised in part of members of his own 35th class of the Military Academy. 15/ About this the Kaiko Kai was established, holding its first meeting on 23 August. Since this new organization was composed of graduates of all classes of the Military Academy, the Wednesday Discussion Club, of which Subject was a member, decided to dissolve in order to join the Kaiko Kai. 16/ During this period Subject concerned himself mostly with discussions of a military-political nature and speculation regarding the course and outcome of a 3rd World War. His comparison of the US and Soviet war potential led Subject to the conclusion that a protracted indecisive struggle between the two great powers was inevitable and that Japan should endeavor to remain neutral, build up her own defensive power, abolish the Administrative Agreement with the US, and force the withdrawal of US troops from Japan to insure this neutrality. Subject also advocated Japan's cultivation of the friendship of her Asiatic neighbors and the preparation for the day when the Oriental races would become the world's dominant force after the US-Soviet battle had run its indecisive course. Subject's campaign for election from the First Ishikawa District drew large crowds. Running as an Independent, he received by far the largest number of votes in his district, and won a House of Representatives seat in the 1 October 1952 election. 17/ The issues on which Subject campaigned, self-defense, neutrality, political and economic independence, and the liberation of Asia, were the main planks of the East Asia League Comrade Society (Toa Renmei Doshi Kai), and one report stated that Subject had won his seat because of the backing of that organization. 17/ However, another report stated that Subject seemed to have achieved his outstanding victory largely by his own efforts rather than through the support of any organization of former military men. This report also stated that an important source of Subject's strength was composed of voters, who as young men called up for conscription, had been trained under Subject in the late 1920's and early 1930's. 18/ Subject at this time was one of the men reported to be acting as advisers on military affairs to HATOYAMA Ichiro. 19/ It was also about this same time that MURAI Jun, Chief, Cabinet Research Chamber, CRC, and OGATA Taketora, Chief Cabinet Secretary, and others were intending to organize a strong intelligence organization for Japan. Subject reportedly was one of OGATA's assistants on Chinese Affairs, advising him on political affairs. 20/ In November it was reported that Subject and KIMURA Tokutaro, State Minister in charge of the National Safety Agency were maintaining regular liaison, and that the two had been close friends since before the war, visiting back and forth since Subject had returned from hiding. Because the policy advocated by the National Defense Study Association, a rightist organization of which KIMURA was an advisor, stresses the organization of self-defense corps in factories and workshops, it had many points in common with Subject's theory of "Self-Defense and Neutrality." Therefore, it was natural that the two should maintain liaison. It also seemed possible that Subject and his associates had looked after KIMURA during the post-war period when he was out of a job. 21/ In December 1952, Subject reportedly

TSUJI Masanobu (JIS)
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Previous Career: (cont'd)

delivered a speech to an audience of about 350 persons in Akita City. In a question and answer session which followed the speech, Subject reportedly recommended that Communist China be given diplomatic recognition and handled as "an Asiatic problem." He expressed his belief that China would not invade or bomb Japan unless Japan sent troops to Korea, or the US bombed Manchuria from Japanese bases. He reportedly stated that he looked at the Emperor as "only the head of Japan," not as the leader of Asia. 17/ Subject claimed that he gave half of his income to the families of war victims, and while he was busy finding jobs for superiors, friends, and subordinates, he apparently was not usually concerned with the welfare of his own family. When his oldest son was forced to leave middle school after the 2nd year and become an apprentice, he was sent money by a friend of his; he still remembers this with deep gratitude. Reportedly during 1952, the Government Section, GHQ, SCAP, was watching Subject's group, having come to the conclusion that there was something psychologically anti-American in the actions of the group. 2/

1953 - Subject reportedly was a committee member of the Cabinet Committee of the House of Representatives, and participated in the 18th Session of the Cabinet Committee, during which he made known his criticisms of the National Safety Force. 22/ On 6 October 1953 Subject left Tokyo for Kyushu, and the following day boarded a patrol boat at Hakata and left the port before nightfall. This trip was promoted by Subject's desire to see the Ehee Line with his own eyes. Subject felt that the declaration of the Ehee Line was apparently after the example of the MacArthur Line, and in this sense the US was partly responsible for the Ehee Line issue. 23/ After Subject's trip to the Ehee Line, he accused the Maritime Safety Agency official of neglecting to make full investigations of Japanese vessel seizures, claiming that this failure resulted in the ROK "gaining the upper hand" in the disputes. 24/ A review of Subject's book, Underground Escape, made in November 1953, stated that Subject documented an extremely low opinion of the Chinese, indicating that they were hopelessly corrupt and incapable of reform. As to the Soviet war potential, Subject felt that the Soviet Union would have achieved superiority to the US in about every military field by 1950, and although Subject did not speak particularly harshly of either the Soviet Union or the Chinese, he did make a number of strong criticisms of the US. 25/ Information dated December 1953 stated that until recently, the East Asia League Comrades Society had advocated "self-defense neutrality," in accordance with the theories of Subject, its dominant leader, and like most Japanese rightist organizations it approved the acceptance of MSA aid from the US. However, after charges had appeared in the press that MSA aid was designed to put Japan in a colonial relationship to the US, the League reconsidered and made an official announcement of its opposition to MSA aid on the grounds that it would impair Japan's military and economic independence. At this point Subject organized a Self-Defense League (Jiei Domei). This displeased a considerable number of the members, who presented a resolution attacking Subject's activities as factional and criticizing "self-defense neutrality" as the main plank in the Society's platform. Rumors immediately arose that Subject would be expelled from the Society, but he forestalled this by resigning, calling on those who agreed with him to follow. The only ones who did so were SUGIMURA Haruo and UOHIYAMA Kazuya. Thus there were two organizations, the Self-Defense League under Subject, and the East Asia League Comrades Society, almost intact, with the former advocating an aggressive rearmament movement while the latter still held to "self-defense neutrality." This same report stated that Subject had been getting considerable financial support from KONOMI Ujitoshi, the de facto owner of the Tokyo Onsen (bathhouse). 26/

Previous Career: (cont'd)

1954 - In January Subject's youth action corps called "Self-Defense League" (Jiyi (Jiei) Domei) had withdrawn from the East Asia League Comrades Society, and reportedly was working toward enlisting members of the NSF into its organization. Subject and HATTORI Takushiro were alleged to have had among their followers more than ten officers within the NSF. 7/ In early 1954 Subject conferred with an undisclosed number of former officers in preparation for the formation of an organization made up of ex-servicemen with a strong interest in the future of Japan. These men planned to inaugurate an organization during the spring of 1954, the name of which was to be "Japan Self Disciplined National Army Creation Association" (Nippon Jishuku Kokugun Kensetsu Kai). KISHIMOTO (fnu), a former Col., in charge of Hokkaido Air Base and CHIKEN Satoshi, Lt. Col., then president of Nisso Company, were two men interested in this organization. 7/ About May 1954 it was reported that Subject had thus far refused to join the Kyukoku Undo (National Salvation Movement) because of the violent action group within the Movement. However, it was believed that he would be forced to go along with the Movement in order to maintain his position of leadership among the rightists, since it was expected that he would find himself faced with concerted opposition if he continued his so-called independent stand in defiance of the ultranationalist group. Followers of Subject stated that they expected Subject's prestige to increase during 1954, because so many people were losing faith in the then present government, but could not accept either of the Socialist parties as possible alternatives. 27/ On 19 September 1954, at its Third National Convention, the East Asia League Comrades Society officially struck the names of Subject and his henchman in the Self-Defense League, YABE Senkichi, from its roster. 28/ In October 1954 Subject wrote to Frank Blake at the American Embassy in Saigon requesting his assistance in helping ASANADA Shigeharu obtain a visa for Indochina on his visit there in October or November 1954. 29/ It was at this time that Subject reportedly advocated the abolishment of the Sino-Russian Treaty Alliance of Friendship and Mutual Assistance before a peace treaty was signed between Communist China and Japan. Subject stated that the Japanese Government should recognize Communist China rather than Nationalist China; Subject felt that Japan recognized the Government of CHIANG Kai-shek simply because she was ordered to do so by the US; favored a packaged deal in which Japan and Communist China would be admitted to the United Nations at the same time; and thought that Japanese trade with Communist China should be opened although the Japanese economy may not recover speedily through its effects, feeling that if Japan maintained free trade relations with Communist China, Japan would need no aid from the US. 30/ Subject reportedly was also against the Government-sponsored anti-Democratic Activities Counter-Measures Council, which was proposed mainly for the "control of Communist activities." Subject's motive in opposing these measures was to make as much noise as possible in order to attract public attention not against ADACMC, but for himself. 31/ On December 8th, Subject addressed a gathering at Hibiya Hall marking the 13th anniversary of Pearl Harbor and the inauguration of the All-Japan Veterans' Association. Subject declared that American ex-President Harry S. Truman "would be the No. 1 war criminal" of World War II "if God were to give a fair trial" and that Japan and the US must share equal blame for the Pacific War. Before condemning Truman for "killing 200,000 to 300,000 civilians at Hiroshima and Nagasaki," Subject apologized to the audience for having been a "coward who escaped the war crimes trial" which he labeled as "unfair and only a means of the victor punishing the vanquished." Subject also stated that "Stalin would be the No. 2 war

TSUJI Masanobu (JIS)
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Previous Career: (cont'd)

criminal for starving to death hundreds of thousands of Japanese in Siberia." 32/ About this time Subject was appointed to the position of Vice President of the Policy Council of the Japanese Democratic Party. 33/ It was also in December that ex-Maj. Gen. KAWAGUCHI Kiyotake, a former Japanese general of the Imperial Japanese Army who had spent 7 years in prison for ordering the execution of a Chief Justice of the Philippine Supreme Court, charged that Subject was responsible for his crime. KAWAGUCHI stated that Subject, then a colonel and staff officer at Imperial General Headquarters in Japan ordered the execution of Jose Abados Santos after his capture in April 1942. KAWAGUCHI also stated that he had wanted to save Santos, and that he had sent a cable to Headquarters asking that Santos' life be spared. All returning cables ordered Santos executed, and KAWAGUCHI had no alternative but to obey. Later KAWAGUCHI called on Gen. HOMMA Masaharu in Manila and asked the reason for the insistence on Santos' execution; HOMMA was greatly astonished, since he had told his chief of staff to take good care of Santos. KAWAGUCHI later learned that it was Subject who specifically demanded that Santos be killed. This incident caused a bitter, postmortem battle between KAWAGUCHI and Subject in December 1954, when KAWAGUCHI repudiated Subject's charges that the General's troops on New Guinea were a "band of thieves" and that he had disobeyed orders from Imperial General Headquarters. 34/ Later in December, about the 20th, KAWAGUCHI accused Subject with numerous war time cruelties which resulted in the death of hundreds of Chinese, the Allied sentencing of many Japanese soldiers for war crimes, and other "unnecessary sacrifices." Subject charged that KAWAGUCHI's unit had stolen supplies and provisions intended for other friendly units, to which KAWAGUCHI called Subject "a big liar." KAWAGUCHI issued his first statement on behalf of the bereaved families of those killed under his command, and published a second statement containing fresh charges against Subject at the Tokyo Kaikan restaurant, in which he stated that the massacre of more than 300 Chinese residents in Singapore by the Japanese army between February 21 and 23, 1942 was planned by Subject. A British war crimes tribunal at Singapore sentenced two high-ranking Japanese officers, including Lt. General KAWAMURA Sanro, to death for the massacre. KAWAGUCHI returned home on 19 April 1954 after completing six years servitude at Muntinglupa prison in the Philippines for war crimes charges which he also attributed to Subject. 5/

1955 - In its first issue of 1955, the Yomiuri Weekly carried articles written by KAWAGUCHI and his supporters, former Lt. Gen. WACHI Takaji and former Col. WATANABE Saburo, and by Subject and his supporter OZAKI Shiro. These articles stated the views of both sides in the bitter feud between KAWAGUCHI and Subject. On 2 January, Subject stated that these articles had made it difficult to get elected in the coming general election. 35/ In March Subject was reported to be an official and member of the Political Research Committee (Seimu Chosa Kai) of the Liberal Democratic Party. 36/ Subject reportedly left Japan on 23 August as a Democratic Party member of the Dietmen's tour to the USSR and Communist China. The trip through the two countries took 40 days, with most of the time being spent in the USSR. The tours were strictly controlled and guided, but Subject evaded the Soviet schedule, and was able to get about a bit by himself. Subject reportedly had a good knowledge of both Russian and Chinese, and was able to talk with over 400 of the common people in an attempt to find out the true feelings of the people. Subject's real intention in making the tour was to ascertain the truth of the "peace offensive" program of the USSR. Subject's military background assisted him immeasurably in talking to military leaders in the USSR and Communist China, and also made him an outstanding target for constant surveillance. During the

Previous Career: (cont'd)

tour, Subject had several meetings with representatives of Marshal Zhukov, one of them Zhukov's chief of staff (a Maj. Gen.), and on the night before leaving Moscow, Subject had a 3-hour interview with Zhukov at the latter's request. This meeting reportedly was held under clandestine circumstances. A special messenger instructed Subject to follow a man wearing a red tie and carrying a newspaper who would be walking in front of the hotel. Subject, fearing liquidation, told KITAMURA Tokutaro, leader of the Diet group, that he was being taken to meet Zhukov, and then met the contact man, who led him several blocks, motioned him into a car which took him to Zhukov. Zhukov showed great interest in US forces in Japan, asked questions on the books Subject had written, and questioned Subject about the attack on Pearl Harbor, being under the impression that Subject was one of the planners of that attack. 38/ Prior to Subject's meeting with Zhukov, Subject received a message from Zhukov asking if there was anything he could do for Subject. Subject replied that he would be very grateful to receive Zhukov's permission to meet former Col. MISHINA Ryuji, who was imprisoned on war crimes charges at Ivanovo prison. MISHINA had been a classmate of Subject's at the Military Academy and a very close friend. The following day MISHINA was brought to Subject's hotel room with permission to remain there overnight. Upon noticing that MISHINA's teeth were in very bad condition, Subject called the fact to Zhukov's attention through one of the messengers, and the very next day MISHINA received dental treatment. 39/ Subject returned to Japan on 2 October 1955, and on the 19th of October, he gave a speech on his impressions of the USSR and Communist China to a restricted audience. 40/ After his return, Subject also visited leading officers of the National Defense Agency and strongly recommended that total rearmament of the Japanese defense forces be completed prior to the five to six years lead time of the Soviets. Subject felt that the post-war Soviet arms development had shown great strides, with the mass production of highly efficient and effective modern weapons. Since the Japanese defense forces had been basically armed with outdated and second-hand equipment from the US, Subject felt that now was the time for the indigenous development of modern ordnance by Japanese engineers and industry. Instead of concentrating on increasing the size of the defense forces, as suggested by the US, Subject advocated the improvement of the esprit de corps and equipment of the defense forces. Subject further stated that the Japanese Government should seriously consider cutting down its personnel strength by 20,000 men and allocate the savings therefrom to the research and development of new ordnance items as well as providing State support for the ordnance industry, which Subject considered the backbone of military strength. Subject's ideal was as follows: A well-equipped and highly trained and small force with modern weapons is far more capable than a large force without a highly efficient ordnance industrial base. 41/ A report of November 1955 stated that Subject had recommended Former Lt. Col. ASaeda Shigeharu to Aikawa Yoshisuke (For details of this deal see ASaeda's consolidation filed in the JIS CE Notebook on Personalities). 41/ It was reported that the Japanese authorities were investigating allegations that five members of the Japanese Diet delegation which visited the USSR were recruited by the Soviets. The Japanese intelligence services were suspected that Subject might have been recruited. These suspicions were based on the fact that Subject left the group on two occasions, at Kiev and on the Volga, and on one occasion was separated for two days from the rest of the group. When Subject was questioned about these visits on his return to Japan, Subject would say nothing. 42/

TSUJI Masanobu (JIS)
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Previous Career: (cont'd)

1956 - In a reported May, information revealed that Subject had received an invitation from LIAO Cheng-chih to head a delegation of ultra-militarists and rightists to Communist China in June. Subject consulted Government officials, and it was decided that Subject should go, but in September instead of June. 43/ Another report dated May 1956 stated that it was felt that KURIBAYASHI Tetsuro's recent trip to Hongkong was merely a cover for some sort of intelligence work, since he was not an experienced businessman and would not normally be given an assignment of that sort. KURIBAYASHI and Subject had been in contact in 1948 and 1949 when Subject had first returned to Japan from hiding. It was not ascertained what deal these two may have been concerned with. 44/ On 15 June 1956 Subject, then Chief of the Self-Defense League Headquarters, delivered a speech to approximately 300 audiences at the election speech campaign of HAYASHIYA Kamejiro, (advisor of the Self-Defense League) House of Councillors Liberal-Democratic Party candidate. In his speech, Subject stated that 720,000,000 yen had been furnished to the Japan Communist and Socialist parties by the Soviets. Both of the parties protested, stating that Subject violated the Public Election Law since he had publicly announced false facts regarding the parties. A later report stated that Subject could not prove the accusations which he had made during the campaign speeches; however, another source flatly contradicted this statement, reporting that Subject had photostats of documents supporting his contentions. When the Socialists threatened to sue Subject for having made the statement, Subject challenged them to do so obly because he knew that litigation on such a suit would be prolonged for years before a verdict could be reached. 45,46/ It was also in June that it was reported that Subject had influenced the Foreign Ministry to take a more cautious approach to the question of ENDO Saburo taking a delegation of former Japanese military and naval officers to Communist China. The Foreign Ministry originally intended to authorize the travel of the delegation. 47/ In the summer of 1956 Subject recommended HATTORI as councillor of the National Defense Council; however, the selection was strongly opposed by Defense Agency Chief FUMADA. Consequently, HATTORI did not get the position. 48/ Subject reportedly was working closely with MIKI Takeo at this time, and was attempting to finance his organization, the Self-Defense League, by soliciting contributions and popular support. 49/ Subject was instrumental in choosing the members of the ENDO Group going to Red China. Choice of the members was made by the Liberal Democratic Party on the recommendation of DOI Akio and Subject. Those who were disapproved blamed DOI for being turned down, and in order to alleviate the situation, a notional second group was planned; however, the second group was considered notional because the LDP and the Government had no intention of allowing a second group to go. 50/ On 1 August Subject gave a report to the Executive Board of the LDP concerning the information he had on funds received from Communist China by various groups and individuals in Japan during the past three years. 51/ and on September 5, he gave a report concerning Southeast Asia at the #1 Diet Members Building. 52/ A report dated 20 November 1956 stated that Subject resigned from his Diet post to take responsibility for his eldest son's act of violence against his divorced wife. Subject stated that "One who cannot manage a household well, is unfit for the task of ruling the country. My conscience does not allow me to remain in the Diet post." Subject son, TSUJI Tohru, had visited his former wife, whom he divorced on November 5, and asked her to return to his home for the happiness of their child. When she refused, he inflicted injuries that required one month of medical treatment. Consequently Tohru was arrested. 53/ A report of November 26 stated that

Previous Career: (cont'd)

Subject had withdrawn his resignation, 54/ and a later report stated that, according to reliable information emanating from newspaper circles, the real motive behind Subject's attempt at resignation from the Diet was that he had been invited by South Vietnam's Gov't to become the commander-in-chief of its army. It was also stated in this report that Subj had revealed this fact to Lower House Speaker MASUTANI Shuji, who discouraged him from accepting the job. MASUTANI was from the same prefecture, Ishikawa, as Subj. 55/

1957 - Subj reportedly was a member of the Foreign and Military Affairs Committee of the Diet, and left Japan in January for a tour of the Middle East and Eastern Europe. Subj had a talk with the US Army Attache in Damascus, Syria on 21 January. During the interview Subj stated that he was on a mission for the Japanese Prime Minister to survey middle east problems, particularly the Suez Canal situation and the magnitude of the Communist threat in that part of the world. Subj also stated that the results of his survey would have a bearing on Japanese relations with the Afro-Asian Bloc in the United Nations. Subj was to leave Damascus for Cairo on 22 January, where he expected to talk with Nasser, who he reportedly saw on January 30. 56, 57/ Another source stated that Subj got along splendidly with Nasser, since both were nationalists, national socialists, radical army officers, anti-American, and in a sense, anti-Soviet. Nasser sent word ahead to Tito, commending Subj, and Subj received a fine reception from Tito. This same source stated that although Subj was not pro-Communist, his anti-American feelings and versions of neutralism inclined him to the USSR and Communist China. 58/ At this time Subj appeared to be partially involved in the arms operations that his friend ASAEDA was involved in with the USSR and Communist China. ASAEDA was also abroad, and the two met on their return trips. ASAEDA persuaded Subject to make a side trip to Communist China, during which Subj had an interview with Premier CHOU En-lai. 59/ When Subj arrived in Peiping and requested an interview with CHOU, he was informed that CHOU was ill. Subj was then entertained by LIAO Ch'eng-chih (member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party) at a welcoming dinner, during which Subj infuriated LIAO by refusing to retract his derogatory statements published in a Summer, 1956 issue of the Hokkoku Shinbun. LIAO left the table, and Subj expected to be placed under "house arrest" because of his breach of etiquette. However, four days later Subj had an interview with CHOU in the latter's bedroom, at which both Subj and CHOU looked at Subj's notes, and Subj asked permission to make public the notes, and CHOU stated that he wanted the notes compared before any disclosure was made. 60/ It was reported that one of the items Subj discussed with CHOU was the establishment of an Asian Bloc, an item of extreme interest to Subj, who had continually advocated the theory of "Asia for the Asians." The source of this information stated that Subj's daughter had recently married the son of a wealthy man, tentatively identified as Mr. HORRUCHI (fnu), a former officer in the Japanese Imperial Army, and reportedly the richest man in Yamanashi Prefecture; the owner of vast interests in the Prefecture (included among his interests was being principal stock holder of the Fuchi Railway Co., Ltd.). It was believed that Subj possibly obtained additional funds from his son-in-law's father to pursue some of the projects he reported had under consideration, and to further his personal aims. 61/ On Subject's return trip to Japan he stayed one night in Hong Kong, i.e., 1 and 2 March, at which time he had a discussion with two Chinese friends named TSEN Hsin-jin (1473/1800/0647) and TANG Cheng-po (3282/3897/9134), both formerly connected with the WANG CHING-WEI Puppet regime in China, who were known to be in touch with CHANG Shin-chao (4545/1102/6856) an "unofficial" C.P.C. envoy in Hong Kong. Subj reported his trip to these two friends. 62/ In March Subj was listed as

TSUJI Masanobu (JIS)
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Previous Career: (cont'd)

one of the members of the Kaiyo Kai (Tuesday Society), an organization of supporters of former Prime Minister ISHIBASHI Tanzan. 63/ Subsequent to Subject's return to Japan, the Naval Air Technical Council and the Nanoka Kai (Seventh Day Society) both shunned Subject because he was considered somewhat of a lame-brain and was continuously spouting good things about Communist China. 64/ Subject stated on his return that the United States' insistence upon a quid pro quo in extending aid to foreign nations was hurting the US, particularly since the USSR had been handling the same problem much more skillfully. 65/ Since Subject had been for some time a strong supporter of ISHIBASHI, that was probably the reason ISHIBASHI had made the arrangement for Subject's tour of the Near East and Europe. It was reported that Subject undoubtedly reported to KISHI Hebusuke on his return to Japan, but KISHI reportedly did not regard Subject too highly, and it was considered extremely unlikely that KISHI would be influenced by Subject's statements except possibly adversely. When Subject addressed a meeting of wives of LDP Diet members after his return, he indicated in clear strong language that he was disappointed that ISHIBASHI had been replaced by KISHI. 66/ About 8 April Subject requested that R. O. (Arma) arrange an interview with the American Ambassador or someone from the Embassy in order that he might report the results of his meeting with CHOU. On 15 April Subject and R.O. met with the Chief of the Embassy Political Division and one other Embassy officer for an interview. Subject discussed his trip and left a lengthy document which contained the shorthand notes taken by ASAKEDA, who was also present at the meeting with CHOU. Subject also stated that he had proposed to CHOU that another military group visit Communist China and that Subject select the appropriate individuals to make the trip. Subject said that CHOU agreed, and that with the support of FURUYA, Chief of the Cabinet Research Office, this visit had been approved, over Foreign Office opposition, for mid-May. Subject stated that he had hand-picked the members of the group to insure that they were not Communist tainted as were the members of the ENDO Group. 67/ At the 15 May meeting of the Kaiyo Kai, Subject gave a lecture on his recent trip, and stated that the contents of his talk with CHOU couldn't be released yet, because he hadn't received CHOU's approval. ENDO accosted Subject and demanded that he retract the statements he had made, that ENDO had received funds from Communist China; Subject refused. 68/ At this time Subject reportedly was Chief of the Central Headquarters of the Self-Defense League. The League sent rosters to Communist China of the 186-man delegation led by Subject which was scheduled to visit Communist China on an inspection tour. The delegation was rejected by Communist China, since that country wanted to send a delegation to Japan at the end of September 1957. The source of this information believed that the rejection was caused by KISHI's friendly attitude toward the Formosan Government during his Southeast Asia tour. 69/ In September Subject revealed that he was at odds with KISHI on the question rearmament. Subject felt that Japan should rearm significantly, and with weapons that had atomic capabilities. Subject was also irritated that Admiral HOSHINA had been selected to accompany KISHI on his recent trip to the U.S.; Subject had wanted to go. Subject was also unhappy that many U.S. officials (Subject didn't specify which ones) in Japan considered him to be anti-American, which Subject claimed was only true in part. Subject stated that in some cases he did not agree with U.S. policy, but, realizing that Japan would be tied in with the U.S. for years to come, was willing to meet and work with

TSUJI Masanobu (JIS)
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Previous Career: (cont'd)

1941 - At this time Subject was in the Ultra-Rightist Group and belonged to the Control faction (TOSHI HA), which was headed by TOJO Hideki. The other faction was the Imperial Rule faction (KODO HA), headed by ARAKI Sadao. In 1941 Subject's group, including HATTORI Takushiro, TANEMURA Sako and others, with WADA Hiro's group (known as the KIKAKU IN Group), protested strongly against ARAKI's Imperial Rule faction which advocated that Japan should proceed North instead South. Subject reportedly convinced TOJO that Japan should invade southward, which resulted in the war with the U.S. 76/

1949 - Subject organized the Patriotic Faith Society in 1949 (it has been called the Loyal Faith Society) (Junchu Shisei Kai). The Society followed a policy of maintaining strict secrecy. Because most of the members of the Society were former military officers their information collecting activities were centered on tactical forecasts of the 3rd World War. Consequently a great effort was made to ascertain the movements of the Communists, both in Japan and abroad. It was reported that 27 members of the Society had secretly made their way to Red China and the Soviet Union in order to ascertain the actual conditions in those countries. 7/

1962 - A representative of TBS, a private Japanese radio and TV broadcasting co. (an organization searching for TSUJI), stated that TSUJI presumably is presently in a small town called PEU LANG THUONG (2116N/10611E) located approximately 30 miles northeast of HANOI (2102N/10551E). Prominent landmarks of this town include a crossroad located between a first class highway running north and a second class road running east, a large industrial bridge (type unknown), and a large mental hospital. The TBS rep added that TSUJI also had been in Communist China recently. FIELD COMMENT: Credibility of info reported cannot be established. Informal check with USDF members resulted in negative reply to query whether they were in receipt of confirmatory data. TSUJI's son recently went on a trip to SEA to trace the whereabouts of his father; he reportedly uncovered no evidence which indicated that his father had gone to Com China. (500th Intel Corps Gp, Rpt No. 1785/62, 20 Jun 62)