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NO FOREIGN DISSEM

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
OFFICE OF CENTRAL REFERENCE
BIOGRAPHIC REGISTER

KODAMA, Yoshio

JAPAN

Yoshio Kodama, notorious since the 1920's for his connections with right-wing and underworld groups, has recently figured in rumors of scandals in the current negotiations to normalize relations between Japan and the Republic of Korea (ROK). These rumors concern the acceptance of large sums of money and participation in irregular business transactions on the part of Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) leaders, particularly party Vice President Bamboku Ono, in return for their efforts to promote successful conclusion of the talks. Kodama is widely reported to have high-level connections within the LDP and has been described by many sources as a powerful figure in behind-the-scenes political maneuvering and one of the real "strong men" of present-day Japan. He has been reported for some years to be closely associated with Ichiro Kono, a leading contender for the LDP presidency and resultant prime ministership, and with Bamboku Ono, both of whom are themselves in possession of somewhat unsavory reputations. The nature of Kodama's involvement in the Japan-ROK negotiations has not been detailed, but according to several sources, he is close to former ROK intelligence chief Kim Chong-p'il and has been an important channel from Kim to the LDP and the Japanese government. A Japanese newspaper correspondent has alleged that Kodama was responsible for arranging Ono's December 1962 trip to Korea and had persuaded Ono and Kono to go along with the Japan-ROK agreement.

Kodama was born on 18 February 1911 in Fukushima prefecture to a family considered of the samurai rank. He received his primary schooling in Tokyo and in Seoul, Korea, where he resided for a time with a sister. For two years, while working in a factory in Korea, he attended the Zenrin Commercial School at night. This ended his formal schooling, but he continued his education through private study on his own initiative and is widely read in the social sciences. Greatly influenced by leading Japanese nationalist writers, he soon became active in Bin Akao's Kenkoku Kai (National Construction Society).

In 1929 he was arrested for presenting a petition to Emperor Hirohito for unemployment relief and protesting the formation of a leftist party and was imprisoned until late 1930. Upon his release, he again became active in various nationalist and right-wing organizations and was arrested on several occasions during police roundups of rightists. Together with several other young ultranationalists, Kodama founded the Dokuritsu Seinen Sha (Independent Youth Society) in 1932. After the discovery of an alleged plot to assassinate various high-level politicians, however, he was again arrested in November 1932 and imprisoned until 1937.

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

Classified and Approved for Release
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Date: 2005

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GROUP I
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

KODAMA, Yoshio (continued)

In October 1937 Kodama began a series of trips to northern China as a special staff official of the Foreign Ministry's Information Bureau. After his return from the first of these trips, he organized the Taishi Mondai Kaiketsu Kokumin Domei (China Problems Settlement National League), aimed at promoting Japanese activity in China. With unofficial backing from the Foreign Ministry, Kodama spent the next few years working with the Taishi Mondai Kaiketsu Kokumin Domei and other nationalist groups on China, making frequent trips to Shanghai. In December 1941 he set up a purchasing agency in Shanghai for the Japanese Naval Air Force. This agency, later named the Kodama Kikan (Kodama Organ), involved considerable black market procurement as well as alleged intelligence responsibilities, and reportedly enabled Kodama to amass a huge personal fortune through wartime trade with both the Nationalists and the Communists. His wartime activities also included an unsuccessful attempt at election to the Japanese Diet in 1942, management of the right-wing newspaper Yamato Shimbun in 1943, and the assumption of the presidency of the Nichinan Kogyo (Japan Southern Mining Company, Ltd.), as well as several other mines, in 1944. In August 1945 he was appointed a member of the Cabinet Advisory Council in the Higashikuni cabinet, but he was arrested the following December and detained in Sugamo Prison as a Class A war criminal suspect. Released in December 1948, he remained in purge status until the end of the occupation in 1952.

Under the purge restrictions Kodama was prohibited from open participation in political activity, but he was rumored to be connected with a number of nationalist groups and involved in considerable behind-the-scenes political maneuvering. He reportedly maintained close connections with a variety of influential leaders, in particular with Liberal Party (LP) leader Ichiro Hatoyama, who was to become prime minister in 1954, and to Mamoru Shigemitsu, wartime foreign minister who later occupied the same position under Hatoyama. Kodama's connection with Hatoyama and Shigemitsu began in Sugamo Prison, and he allegedly was a major source of funds to the LP through Hatoyama. According to one report, Kodama gave Hatoyama 10 million yen when the LP was formed in late 1945, and it was considered extremely unlikely that such favors went unrewarded. He reportedly was able to exploit his access to top government officials and his inside information on government policy in various profitable financial transactions. By March 1953 Kodama was described as having regained the ground lost after the war and to be once again the undisputed leader of the Japanese right, a position which he still holds, according to various sources.

KODAMA, Yoshio (continued)

Kodama was first reported to be close to Ichiro Kono in early 1957, and this association has apparently been continued up to the present time, with Kodama working to further Kono's political ambitions. In 1960 Kodama and Kono engaged in unsuccessful covert attempts to prevent Hayato Ikeda's succession to the LDP presidency because of the political isolation an Ikeda victory would bring to Kono. Kodama was mentioned in connection with the stabbing of Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi in July 1960. In discussing Kodama's having been a witness to a pledge made by Kishi to hand over the reins of government to Bambo Ono (his involvement in this agreement is confirmed by Ono in the latter's recently published memoirs), several reports implied some connection between this fact, Kodama's ties with Kishi's rightist assailant, and the close relationship between Kodama and Kono. A recent unconfirmed report states that Kodama, described as the real leader of the Japanese rightists, has been actively campaigning to win all rightists over to his side, a maneuver which some of the rightists suspected was an attempt to solidify Kono's position as a prime ministerial candidate by decreasing the power of anti-Kono rightists. Another unconfirmed report states that in October 1962 Kono requested Kodama to arrange a dinner with as many prominent Japanese rightists as possible so that Kono could attempt to correct their impression that he is too favorably inclined toward the USSR and Communist China.

In addition to his associations with prominent LDP figures, Kodama reportedly has numerous underworld connections and has been closely associated with gambling and gangster groups such as the Matsuba Kai (Pine Leaves Society), the Kokusui Kai (Japan National Essence Association), and the Gijin Association (presumably the Japan Just Men's Party, Nippon Gijinto). He reportedly has been attempting to bring these and other gangster groups under the control of the Toa Doshikai, which he personally heads.

Kodama has been married twice. In 1935 he married his first wife; this marriage ended in divorce, and in 1940 he married for the second time. As of 1952 he had a son and a daughter, born in approximately 1943 and 1946, respectively, by his second marriage. He is thought to be fluent in some dialect of spoken Chinese. Kodama's autobiography, translated into English under the title I Was Defeated, has been a best-seller.

MAC:cv

19 March 1963

622 0283

JAPAN

Yoshio KODAMA

Rightist Leader

Yoshio Kodama, notorious since the 1920's for his connections with right-wing and underworld groups, is widely reported to have high-level connections within the Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) and has been described by many sources as a powerful figure in behind-the-scenes political maneuvering and one of the real "strong men" of present-day Japan. He has been reported for some years to be closely associated with Ichiro Kono, a leading contender for the LDP presidency and resultant prime ministership, and with Bamboku Ono, LDP Vice President, both of whom are themselves in possession of somewhat unsavory reputations. In February 1963 Kodama figured in rumors of scandals in the negotiations to normalize relations between Japan and the Republic of Korea (ROK). These rumors concerned the acceptance of large sums of money and participation in irregular business transactions on the part of LDP leaders, particularly Ono, in return for their efforts to promote successful conclusion of the talks. The nature of Kodama's involvement in the Japan-ROK negotiations has not been detailed, but according to several sources, he is close to former ROK intelligence chief Kim Chong-p'il and has been an important channel from Kim to the LDP and the Japanese government. A Japanese newspaper correspondent has alleged that Kodama was responsible for arranging Ono's December 1962 trip to Korea and had persuaded Ono and Kono to go along with the Japan-ROK agreement.



(1954)

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In 1929 he was arrested for presenting a petition to Emperor Hirohito for unemployment relief and protesting the formation of a leftist party and was imprisoned until late 1930. Upon his release, he again became active in various nationalist and right-wing organizations and was arrested on several occasions during police roundups of rightists. Together with several other young ultranationalists, Kodama founded the Dokuritsu Seinen Sha (Independent Youth Society) in 1932. After the discovery of an alleged plot to assassinate various high-level politicians, however, he was again arrested in November 1932 and imprisoned until 1937.

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Yoshio KODAMA (cont.)

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Yoshio KODAMA (cont.)

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15 October 1963

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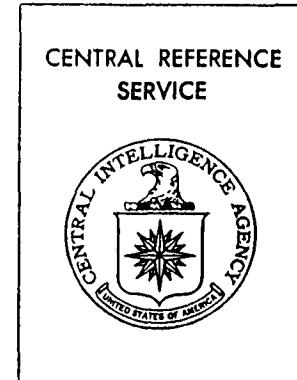
JAPAN

Rightist Leader

Yoshio Kodama, notorious since the 1920's for his connections with right-wing and underworld groups, is widely reported to have high-level connections in the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP). He has been described by many sources as a powerful figure in behind-the-scenes political maneuvering and one of the real "strong men" in present-day Japan.

Allegedly, he has been visited at his residence by cabinet ministers and even Prime Minister Sato. He was reported to have had a close relationship with the late Ichiro Kono, one-time LDP contender for the Prime Ministership, and former LDP vice president Bamboku Ono, both of whom had somewhat unsavory reputations.

Yoshio KODAMA



An outspoken nationalist, Kodama believes Japan should ~~erase~~ the "shame" of being protected by another country, but he considers the Sato government incapable of removing the United States protection. In early 1968, in conversation with a business associate, Kodama made some predictions concerning the Japanese political scene. Following the extension of the US-Japan Security Treaty in 1970, Kodama said that there will be an anti-American demonstrations which will bring about the downfall of the Japanese government. A coalition government of the LDP and an unidentified second party will be formed under former Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi on his promise to revise the security treaty immediately, Kodama predicted. This revision would attempt to make Japan an equal partner with the United States in a truly mutual defense pact. If these events do not occur, Kodama anticipates a civil war, probably in 1971, between leftist and rightist forces; the latter by then having had enough time to complete the job already begun by the Zengakuren (All-Japan Federation of Student Self-Government Associations) of training people and amassing arms and supplies. On another occasion Kodama speculated that Takeo Fukuda, the present Minister of Finance, would replace Sato in October 1968 and that Kishi would come to power in 1969. Presumably this prognostication was not an alteration of the one previously mentioned and may have been a surmise about the elections held in November 1968.

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Yoshio KODAMA (cont.)

A clue to Kodama's political opinions may be included in the book, A Bridge Linking Asia, published by the Japan Political Material Research Society, which contains a contribution by him. In it, he advocates the promotion of nationalistic feeling in Japanese youth, calls for an end to the "occupation policy" and the "Potsdam structure," revision of the Constitution, and a joint racial movement by at least Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan. It is not clear if Kodama actually has been involved in the promotion of nationalism in Japanese youth movements. However, in articles in the Shukan Taishu of January 1968, he said that a Japan Youth Course had been established to help purify future politics by educating young Japanese. Current political activities disturb Kodama because of their "corruption." In the course, he apparently stresses Japan's past, including the Meiji Restoration, and the acquisition of knowledge from intellectuals of all ranks. The objective, according to Kodama, is to produce "campaigners" not influenced by any one political stand; he does not expect these "campaigners" to become rightists but true Japanese worthy of the name. No other information is available on the Japan Youth Course.

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Yoshio KODAMA (cont.)

Yoshio Kodama has been involved directly and indirectly with Japan-Republic of Korea economic matters since at least 1962. In February 1963 Kodama figured in rumors of scandals in the negotiations to normalize relations between Japan and South Korea. These rumors concerned the acceptance of large sums of money and participation in irregular business transactions on the part of LDP leaders, particularly on the part of Bamboku Ono, in return for their efforts to promote successful conclusions of the talks. The nature of Kodama's involvement in the Japan-South Korean negotiations has not been detailed, but according to several sources, he was close to the former South Korean intelligence chief, Kim Chong-p'il, and had been an important channel from Kim to the LDP and the Japanese government. A Japanese newspaper correspondent alleged that Kodama was responsible for arranging Bamboku Ono's December 1962 trip to South Korea and had persuaded Ono and Ichiro Kono to go along with the Japan-Republic of Korea agreement.

In addition to his associations with prominent LDP figures, Kodama reportedly has numerous underworld connections and has been closely associated with gambling and gangster groups such as the Matsuba Kai (Pine Leaves Society), the Kokusui Kai (Japan National Essence Association), and the Gijin Association (possibly Nippon Gijinto, the Japan Just Men's Party). In 1963 he reportedly was attempting to bring these and other gangster groups under the control of the Toa Doshikai, which he personally headed.

Kodama has been married twice. In 1935 he married his first wife. This marriage ended in a divorce. In 1940 he married for the second time. As of 1952 he had a son and a daughter, born in approximately 1943 and 1945, respectively, by his second marriage. He is thought to be fluent in some dialect of spoken Chinese. Kodama's autobiography, translated into English under the title I Was Defeated, has been a best seller in Japan. He enjoys fishing. His name may also appear as Sueo Kodama.

25 March 1969

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JAPAN

Rightist Leader

Yoshio Kodama (pronounced kohdahmah) is one of the most powerful men in Japan. He was instrumental in founding the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), had a hand in naming several Prime Ministers, and has settled disputes among top businessmen. He commands the allegiance of Japan's ultrarightists and is blood brother to a number of *yakuza* (leaders of the Japanese underworld).

Kodama's power, which he skillfully wields from behind the scenes, rests in his considerable wealth--both monetary and in obligations owed him for past favors. He uses his wealth lavishly to sponsor like-minded politicians and patriotic youth movements and to encourage the martial arts, a military alliance among anti-Communist regimes in Asia, and a revival of the old emperor system.

Living Legend of Ultranationalism

One of the causes to which Kodama has devoted much of his time and money is the rightwing, ultranationalist movement. He joined the movement in his teens, and his name was associated with terrorist incidents and rightist arrests that marked the upsurge of Japanese militarism in the early 1930's. After the outbreak of war with China, Kodama organized an underground agency based in Shanghai to procure strategic material for the Imperial Navy. The Kodama Agency was also involved in smuggling, narcotics trafficking and paramilitary operations. It was through this organ that Kodama accumulated the treasure in

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

(2)(A) Privacy

(2)(B) Methods/Sources

(2)(G) Foreign Relations

SECRET

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Date: 2/05

Classified by: *[initials]*
Exempt from automatic declassification scheduled
as of 10/1/1982, exemption category:
Sect. 1, (2), (3)
Automatically declassified on
Date impossible to determine

CR M 76-10236

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Yoshio KODAMA (cont.)

gold, platinum, diamonds and radium that has allowed him to support numerous rightwing and anti-Communist groups since World War II.

During the 1960's Kodama headed the Youth Thought Study Society, the top rightist organization in Japan. Established in 1961, the society is composed of 30 rightwing organizations and has an estimated membership of 2,700 men. Kodama led the society in military training exercises in the late 1960's, and his goal of "one man, fifty kills" (in contrast to the "one man for one" motto of the prewar extreme nationalists) has become a rallying slogan for the rightists.

Kodama chose to entrust the leadership of the society to younger activists in July 1970, but he has continued to finance its activities. He hopes that the ultranationalists will consolidate into a federation capable of a decisive confrontation with leftists and labor organizations. He also underwrites the training of a private army that is designed to support regular Japanese forces in case of a Communist uprising. In the past he has also publicized the capability and willingness of the rightists to rescue police when they are unable to control the challenge of the radical leftists.

Backstage Politician

The wealth Kodama accumulated during the war and the prestige he earned in wartime conservative circles also allowed him to play a strong role in postwar politics, both national and international. He was imprisoned as a Class A war crimes suspect after the war but was never brought to trial, and he became politically active after the end of the Occupation. Kodama did much to advance the political careers of his close friends Eisaku Sato, Nobusuke Kishi and Ichiro Hatoyama, all of whom served as Prime Minister. Kodama was deeply involved in the normalization of Japan-Korean

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Yoshio KODAMA (cont.)

relations in the mid-1960's. In 1973, after the Kim Tae-chung kidnaping had thrown relations between the two countries into turmoil, it was Yoshio Kodama that leading LDP politician Yasuhiro Nakasone called upon to suggest solutions for the crisis.

Early Life

Yoshio Kodama was born on 18 February 1911 in Fukushima Prefecture to a family of samurai rank. He received his primary schooling in Tokyo and in Seoul, Korea, where he resided for a time with his sister. For 2 years, while working in a factory in Korea, he attended the Zenrin Commercial School at night. He received no further formal schooling, but he continued his education through private study and is widely read in the social sciences.

Personal Data

Kodama has a simple, direct manner, and he uses straightforward, unadorned language. He has been married twice. In 1935 he married for the first time; this marriage ended in divorce, and in 1940 he married again. He has at least one son and one daughter by his second wife. Kodama is thought to be fluent in a dialect of spoken Chinese. His autobiography, translated into English under the title *I Was Defeated*, has been a best-seller.

29 January 1976

Comments and questions on this report may be directed to CIA/DDI/CRS, Code 143, ext. 6291.

SECRET

SUBJECT: KODAMA Yoshio (Alias: MUSHAKOJI Takeharu)

Birth of Date: 18 February, 1911

Permanent Domicile: Yasuki, Motomiya-machi, Adachi-gun, Fukushima-ken

Present Address: # 183, Kakinokizaka, Meguro-ku, Tokyo

Education: Completed second year course, evening session, Zenrin Commercial School, Ryuzan

Criminal Record:

18 February, 1929: Fined 20 yen by the Tokyo District Court for violation of automobile traffic regulation

January, 1930: Sentenced six(6) months imprisonment by the Tokyo District Court for violation of petition law

October, 1931: Sentenced six(6) months imprisonment by the Tokyo District Court for crime of threatening

December, 1934: Sentenced three(3) years and six(6) months imprisonment for violation of explosive controlling regulation and crime of preparatory act for murder connected with the Tengyo Society Independent Youth Group Incident

Summary of Activities:

After graduation from primary school, left his home and stayed at his sister's home in Ryuzan, Korea, later, came up Tokyo and became metal plate worker. Meanwhile subject attended Construction Society (Kenkyoku Kai) Headquarters Training School for fencing training.

February, 1928: Joined above said society. Later, became chief-secretary of Koto Federation and chief of Youth Department of the society.

Rengō-Kai November, the same year: As subject interrupted May Day Demonstration and tried to make a direct appeal to the Emperor for preventing formation of New Labor Farmer Party headed by OYAMA Kunio, was sentenced as mention in "Criminal Record".

Kyushin February, 1931: Joined Progressive Patriotic Party headed by TSUKUI Tatsuo, Aikoku-To also Great Japan Youth League and Great Japan Productive Party.

Dai NIPPON March, the same year: Distributed handbills saying "blot out Imperial Diet" in the diet building.

Seinen-Dōmei April, the same year: Distributed handbills for destruction of Soviet Embassy. May, the same year: Arrested, being involved in Inoue Financial Minister's Residence Blowing Up Case.

Dai NIPPON February, 1932: Soon after his prison term expired, went Manchuria and took part in Manchuria Autonomous Steering Department and also joined Seisan Mobile Force.

July, the same year: Returned to Tokyo and established Independent Youth Society and then became president of the society. Through help of

DOKURITSU SEINEN-TO

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Tai. O-Kai

OKADA, rightist who had no government position, subject became connected with Tengyo Society headed by TOYAMA Shuzo. Since then, plotted against lives of important persons in political and financial worlds with KODA, UHAGAMI and OKADA so that stronger cabinet could be established. But they were arrested in Chiba prefecture before their plan was realized. At that time, subject attempted to kill himself. Afterwards, with breakout of China Incident, organized China Problem Resolution League with help of ITAKURA Yasaburo, member of People's Ultara Nationalist Party. *Kokusui Taishu-to*

October, 1938: Started Japan Youth Movement with IIJIMA Yoshio

September, 1939: Organized Central China New Government Assistance League and supported Japan's Policy towards China which conformed to the Konge statement. Subject was active in propagation of its policy through organ paper 'Taigi' and visited central China district very often.

December, the same year: Set Asia Rehabilitation Youth Movement. As subject was displeased with domestic situation of Japan at that time and often behaved in disorderly manners, caused police special attention. *Kodama Kikan*

1941:

After breakout of Pacific War, sent to Shanghai and run 'Kodama Organ' as special duty organ for Japanese Navy. With this organ as his stage, subject was very active not only in purchasing materials but in collecting military intelligence from central China district. At the time of termination of II World War, it is said, property of above said organ reached between 300,000,000 and 500,000,000 Yen.

1945:

After the war, subject was detained in Sugamo Prison as a first class war criminal.

December, 1948: Released from Sugamo Prison where subject served as class A war criminal. *Ring*

Ginsen Shop

Kodama Kikan

Sakata Kikan

Since release, subject has lived in the address mentioned in the beginning. Established headquarters in former Midori Industrial Company, # 2, 5-chome, Kobiki-cho, where his fellow YOSHIDA Hikotaro *Midori* also has his base of operations and attempts to keep in touch with his old fellows. Among persons connected with him, YOSHIDA Hikotaro, KAMOTO Ryichi, Vice-president of former Midori Industrial Company, in veiled group of former Ginza Commercial Company which is under SASAGAWA *entity* Ryichi and ITAKURA Yasaburo of OZAWAYA Hotel in # 1, 7-chome, Ginza, FUJI Yoshio of Ginza Permanent Wave Beauty Shop are still claiming *entity* Kodama organ property. Subject has connection with former Satomi organ and Sakata organ which were respectively navy and army special duty *entity* organs in Shanghai. Some of his fellows seem to be connected with *entity* smuggling case. As for fund for political worlds, anti-communists and rightists, great attention should be give to the activities of the subject. *Hankyu Shuppan-sha*

June, 1949: Published a book titled 'We are defeated' from anti-communist printing corporation (which is chained to Romance Magazine Corporation). Relation between Koyu Corporation and the subject is of deep interest.

YOSHIDA met KODAMA for the first time on 2, April 1937. The letter came out of ~~YOSHIDA~~. In 1938 YOSHIDA went to Shanghai. At the end of 1941 KODAMA went to Shanghai as a buyer for the naval airforce headquarters of such articles as copper, silver, sulfur and clothing material and metal alloys.

YOSHIDA, Kenji has known KODAMA since February, 1943.

In KODAMA's early trips to Shanghai, he ~~spent~~ much time visiting with ~~YEWAI~~, the Japanese vice-consul to Shanghai, as an unofficial representative from the foreign office.

YOSHIDA met KODAMA for the first time in 1937, through IRATA, Fumio, president of the Yamato Shinbun. In July 1943, IRATA died, leaving KODAMA to become the head of the newspaper with YOSHIDA as the vice-president.

~~At the organization~~ the KODAMA Kikan employed about 200 people as payroll members of the Kikan. As far as YOSHIDA can remember, although KODAMA organized the association in 1941, it was not officially installed as a KODAMA Kikan until November of 1943 by the naval airforce headquarters. According to YOSHIDA, in order to simplify and make more convenient the competition against the ~~Yamato~~ groups, the navy assisted the KODAMA Kikan by backing business and finances. The navy sought a quick means of obtaining supplies and material. The KODAMA Kikan promised to produce.

The navy cooperated. The original funds amounting to approximately one million five hundred thousand yen according to TANAKA, was provided by the navy for the purpose of naval procurement. All in all, the headquarters of the naval airforce turned over approximately one billion five hundred million yen to the KODAMA Kikan for supplies procured, services rendered, and profits thereof.

... and the following is the end of the note. Name, R.,
Date, 10, and ~~1919~~ 1920. Address, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, Japan.
Signature of the author. HALAI represents KODAKA
KODAKA. *

Mr. OISHIDA and KODAMA and I having had direct contact with the military officials of the naval airforce headquarters. It was YAMAGATA, Seisaku, then head of the naval airforce, who encouraged the organization of the KODAMA Kikan as the procurement agency for his headquarters. The last head of the naval airforces was OISHI, Tokijiro, who committed suicide upon the secession of hostilities. YAMAGATA was killed in action during the war.

YOSHIDA was connected with the Taike Kai in IWATA's group. ⁶ ODA, Taro, joined the staff in 1942, at which time he went to China.

5

21 Aug 46

Curriculum Vitae

Name in Full : KODAKA, Yoshio.

Date of Birth : 16 Feb. 1911.

Career:

March 1938 : Graduated from Imperial Moral Faculty of Nippon University.

April 1939 : Appointed Extra-Secretary of Military Department of Imperial Headquarters. Concurrently appointed Extra-Secretary of Consulate in Shanghai.

May 1940 : Appointed Extra-Secretary of General Headquarters of Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China.

April 1941 : Relieved of the office of Extra-Secretary of the above Headquarters at own request.

Aug. 1941 : Relieved of office of Extra-Secretary of Imperial Headquarters at own request.

Sept. 1941 : Appointed Extra-Secretary of Headquarters of Japanese Force in French Indo-China. Concurrently appointed Extra-Secretary of Japanese Embassy in Thailand.

Oct. 1941 : Took office of Director of Asia Promotion League of Japan.

Dec. 1941 : Appointed Extra-Secretary of Department of Naval Accoutrements; established "Kodakyu Organization" by order and took the post of the Representative thereof.

Oct. 1944 : Took the post of Director of KIYOHARA Manuf. Industry Company Ltd., by request of Department of Naval Accoutrements.

10 Aug. 1945 : Appointed Extra-Secretary to Department of Naval Accoutrements.

1945 : Appointed Extra-Secretary to Department of Naval Accoutrements.

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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

KODAMA Yoshio (0348) 3168/6235/1807/-

兒玉義夫

Naval Intel Officer in China.
Head of Kodama Kikan YEI-63 Tokum Kikan—China.
Returned to Japan as special adviser to the Cabinet.
Residence at Broadway Mansjons, Shanghai.

YKK 1938: November 1943, took over management of the TOKO Company. Changed the name of the company to the KODAMA KIKAN and hired a large number of ruffians to do intelligence work. After the war he dissolved the org. and returned to Japan with more than 1000 gold bars.

KODAMA, Yoshio B-J1-J2-J3-J16

兒玉義夫

see Dossier
Ultra nationalist adventurer.
Born 18 Feb., 1911, FUKUSHIMA Prefecture.

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

Declassified and Approved for Release
by the Central Intelligence Agency
Date: 3/03/03

COMPILED: 1 Oct. 1945

NAME: KODAMA, Yasuji

POSITION: Adviser to the Cabinet as of Sept. 1945

APPROX: Former head of the Kodama Kikan (Navy). Acted as purchasing agent for Navy at both Shanghai and Tokyo. Proof of connection with the Navy at both Shanghai and Tokyo appears in an article in the Mainichi of 2 July 1945. Is said to have organized a "highly jingoistic labor society" during the war. It is understood that the Chief of Staff has encouraged him to his purpose of establishing a youth movement in Japan.

Source: Rumor Investigation Section, CGCIO, GHQ, AFPAC.

"KODAMA made a fortune of 100 million yen in his dealings with people in China. Informant further states when he (Kodama) heard of the end of the war on the 14th of August, he flew to Shanghai 10 odd times up to the 14th (?) in a Navy plane and returned with various capital. This is known by the Fascist groups that deal with him." Same informant claims KODAMA secured present position because "money talked".

Source: Letter, postmarked 22 Sept. 1945, addressed to C/S Sutherland. Sent by "Red Party, Preparation Committee, Cheng-Tingza, K.C.C."

"Kodama is said to have dealt in 'slave labor' during the war and to be a clever man who has stayed out of the lime-light."

Source: Major Geller, C-2 Section, GHQ, AFPAC.

"Kodama is said to have dealt in 'slave labor' during the war and to be a clever man."

Source: Major A. J. G., Office of Military Secretary to the C in C, U.S. AF

A report on KODAMA from the Shanghai CIC Detachment as received from a reliable Chinese source says: "Kodama is closely connected with the former Japanese Army Expeditionary Force in Nanking. He maintained a 'Kodama Kikan' in Nanking, Nanking now has and monopolized all commodities in Kian and Kuan. He was considered by all Japanese population in China as one of the worst profiteers and a

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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by the Central Intelligence Agency
Date: 2005

General Ikuo Ito, 50, recently was appointed by the Premier to be one of the five "Brain Trust Men" of the Cabinet. His appointment (informer) that his appointment shows the influence of the Japanese Army still to be strong in Japan.

Source: Summary of Information, 15 Sept. 1945, Counter Intelligence Corps, Shanghai Detachment, APO 290.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES PACIFIC
Office of the Chief of Counter Intelligence

DATE 18 October 1945

NAME: KODAMA, Yoshio

SIGNAL: C/N, 3 October 1945, from Capt. Pierce to Col. Irwin.

INFORMATION: Publisher of a nationalistic journal, the "Yamato Shimbum". Was the head of the Far Eastern Bureau of the Patriotic Mass Society, said to be a 'highly jingoistic labor society'. Documentary proof of his position in the society appears on page 312 of the Labor Year Book for 1942, compiled by the Kyu Che Khi (Coordination Society). KODAMA is reported to have been a member of the clique which took down the American flag from the American Embassy (time of incident unknown).

SOURCE: CIC interrogation (date of interrogation unknown; reliability given as 1).

INFORMATION: "I do not know much about his education or background, but he was a journalist. A few years before the war, he got mixed up with some kind of scandal, and he was in jail. After he came out, he wrote a book entitled 'In and Out of Jail' which was a best seller for quite some time. Then for some reason or other, he got acquainted with navy officers and went to Shanghai. He was set up as an intermediary between the Navy and the Chinese Government. He was known as the 'Kodama King', that is, he would buy things for the Navy and then he would sell them to the Chinese Government for double or three times more, and he would make millions of money. The last contract he had with the Chinese Government was for the building of an airport outside of Shanghai. He made nearly a billion yen. When he came back to Japan, he met with the Navy and that's how he apparently got the job as the last Prime Minister, Prince HIGASHIMURA."

SOURCE: Information volunteered to Lt. Col. Patrick, Government Section of G-2, by KODAMA himself.

INFORMATION: "35 years old. Was in jail 8 years because of his opposition to the government during which time he read many books. During the Sino-Japanese war he was in Shanghai representing the Chinese Government in Chungking. He was a specialist in the minerals of the Chinese, such as tungsten, tin, and also about Sulphur Drugs. Apparently he was a United States citizen. Claims accidentally found a map of the Chinese coast and the Chinese interior, and he was able to get a job with the Chinese Army as a map maker. He was a member of the Chinese Communist Party and was a spy for the Chinese Communists, and he was a spy for the Japanese. He was a spy for the Japanese."

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by the Central Intelligence Agency
Date: 2-20-55

forces, but were given assimilated military ranks, rank given depending upon the salary received by the employee. A Major General, according to sources of information received by this office, would have a rank of Chokunin, Grade No. 8. A state employee of Chokunin rank is appointed by the Emperor, usually with the advice of the Premier. Ordinarily they are eligible to serve as vice-ministers, judges, procurators, directors of bureaus and prefectural governors. Receive salaries of Y4,650 and Y5,350. Chokunin rank is the second highest for state employees, Shinnin rank being the highest rank or grade. A person would really have to be 'big time' to hold such a rank or grade, especially in the Tokumu Kikan. However, reports that were received from the SEA Command indicated that Shanghai had one of the largest Tokumu Kikan agencies in the China area, but I never heard of a Kodama Kikan)

Report on Kay KODAMA is attached for information.

SOURCE: Summary of Information, 15 September 1945, Counter Intelligence Corps, Shanghai Detachment, APO 290.

SITUATION:

A report on KODAMA from the Shanghai CIC Detachment as received by them from a reliable Chinese source states: "KODAMA is closely connected with the former Japanese Army Expeditionary Force in Nanking. He maintained a 'Kodama Kikan' in Yangchow, Kiangsu province and monopolized all commodities in the Kiangsu area. He was considered by all Japanese population in China as one of the worst profiteers and a 'running dog' of the Army. Recently was appointed by the Premier to be one of the five 'Brain Trust Men' of the Cabinet. His comment (informer) that his appointment shows the under-influence of the Japanese Army still to be strong in Tokyo."

(Writer's note: Appointment referred to was the appointment of KODAMA to be an 'aide' to the Premier, HIROSHI KUMI, who has since resigned (and was replaced by Baron SHIMENHARA. Announcement of such an appointment was made by Denshi on 3 September 1945.)

SOURCE: Rumor Investigation Section, CIS, CCCIO, GHQ, AFHQ.

SITUATION: "KODAMA made a fortune of 100 million yen in his dealings with people in China. Informant further states when he (Kodama) heard of the end of the war on the 14th of August, he flew to Shanghai 10 odd times up to the 14th (?) in a Navy plane and returned with various capital. This is known by the Fascist groups that deal with him. Same informant claims KODAMA secured present position because 'money talked'."

(Writer's note: Present position referred to is the position as 'aide' to the Premier HIROSHI KUMI when he was Premier. See attached Report regarding information on KODAMA's financial activities.)

SOURCE: C/N, 1 October 1945, from Capt. Yano to CIC/IR.

SITUATION: Bag attached D/N for information regarding speech made by KODAMA at a public gathering at 40 Biya Hall on 4 October 1945.

Report to CIS Operations

"As I AM SHIBUYA was relatively poor man financially, it has been
suggested that KOKA was lied only to him for his personal account.
Officer's note: Informant supplied practically the same
information, implying that he thought his job. The Japanese in
general feel that he is a criminal and that the Government
ought to investigate his illegal dealings and arrest him. Has
no official capacity at present."

CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY

CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY
(1949-1950 HUNKOW)

Chinese Communist Party
served only 2 for
Harvard incident 1952

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES PACIFIC
Office of the Chief of Counter Intelligence

DATE 18 October 1945

NAME: SOGANT, Kay

SOURCE: Lt. Col. Patrick (Government Section, SCAP)

INFORMATION: "44 years old. Came to Yokohama early in September to get a pass in order to go to Shanghai for personal effects. Taken to G-1, G-2, G-3. Asked by G-1 to submit letter through Central Liaison Office. Letter is now in the mail. She mentioned the fact that she might be wanted in Shanghai because of her connections with the Kempei Tai. She worked for KODAMA, Yoshio, as interpretress. An informant believes that the real purpose of her returning to Shanghai is to either pick up money or narcotics left behind by KODAMA."

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

Declassified and approved for public release
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Date: 6/20/05

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES PACIFIC
Office of the Chief of Counter Intelligence

DATE 21 November 1945

FOR COORDINATION WITH U.S. Army

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

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

NAME: *YOSHIO KODAMA*

CODE: *YOSHIO KODAMA* (Kodama)
and verbal statements.

INFORMATION:

Born February 1911 in Nitobe, Aichi Prefecture.
(Asahi Files)

Studied at Koseiwan, Kyoto. (Asahi Files)

"KODAMA had been a patriotic patriot from the age of 17 (approximately 1928). (Government by Assassination, Hugh Ryas, 1943)

In 1929 he started a "Japanism movement. (Asahi Files)

"Labor politicians were his favorite enemies. He organized a movement to fight the Labor Movement and served 6 months in prison for attempting to assassinate the Emperor on the matter to the Emperor as he was returning to Japan from Tokyo." (Government by Assassination, Hugh Ryas, 1943)

Sentenced to prison in 1929. (In 1930 he was released by Yoshio KODAMA, 1942)

Date: Unknown Date of following unknown, but presumably between 1929 and 1932.

"Another exploit which gained him a great deal of experience at a May Day labor procession in 1930. In which he glared on the processionists." (Government by Assassination, Hugh Ryas, 1943)

"In KODAMA's book, In and Out of Power, he states that this incident was perpetrated by all the members of the Imperial Reform on the processionists." (Government by Assassination, Hugh Ryas, 1943)

"He got a ticket of admission to the Diet of the Imperial Diet and scattered a shell in front of the Diet members to rise and overthrow parliament." (Government by Assassination, Hugh Ryas, 1943)

Date: One of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party. (Government by Assassination, Hugh Ryas, 1943)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES PACIFIC
Office of the Chief of Counter Intelligence

DATE 21 November 1945

NAME: Matsui, Yoshio

SOURCE: www.fcc.gov

INFORMATION:

importance for that." (Government by Assassination, Hugh Lyes, 1943)

19

Note: It is likely that **RUDOLF WILHELM** was detained for questioning on this occasion. He was known by prison terms occurring at different times.

"On release (from prison) he toured
at the request of the May 15 (1953) and
Independent Youth Association (IYI)
follow the example of the young of the
President IYI (Government by the
1953).

卷之三

二二六

Following are two examples of **KIV** plots in an un-covered plot similar to that of Fig. 1.

The club comes from
Chicago and will... remain
until the middle of October.
Another plot in connection
with the meeting has been
discovered and it is
believed that the
plot is to be carried out.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES PACIFIC
Office of the Chief of Counter Intelligence

DATE 21 November 1945

NAME:

SOURCE:

INFORMATION:

Seinen Shin (Independent Young Men's Society in Shibuya).
"The Dokuritu Seinen gumi has had its head office in ...
Shibuya, where YOSHIO KIDAMI, the leader, went to stay
recently and returned to return from Mukden. The other
leaders don't know where he is. The existence of the reactionaries
in China, first, was known to the public on Saturday... At least
the members of the two societies are young men of extreme
reactionary tendency, and natives of Fukuoka Prefecture,
the native place of KIDAMI, the leader of all
reactionary nationalists, who has an immense influence among
politicians of that tendency.

"Continued -X-rayed... of the persons arrested re-
vealed that they were planning a second May 15th outrage...
Their object is exactly the same as that motivating the
young military officers who killed the late Premier (INUKAI),
only this second group was working alone layout bombs, and
with many more persons as their intended victims."

"Yoshio KIDAMI, ... the alleged central leader of the
plots of the Dokuritu Seinen gumi, disappeared before the
arrest of the other members, but was later arrested. Several
police detailed to the vicinity of the Yosaku Temple at
Nakayama, Chiba Prefecture, his hideout, and succeeded in ar-
rest him. KIDAMI, taking a pistol, had already fired
it through his chest. He was hospitalized at the Tokyo Imperial
University Hospital, where he is now in a bad condition,
though it is uncertain whether he will live or die.
(Japan Weekly Chronicle, 17 Nov 32)

Oct 1932
KIDAMI and Tetsuo TSUJII were sentenced to 10-year Prison
Camp for five years (from October 1932 until 31 March 1937)
for participation in the above disturbance. (To and Out of
Jail, Yoshio KIDAMI, 1942)

Note: One source indicates that KIDAMI, although sentenced to 10 years, served only 5 years.

"I was released from prison 2 on 21 March 1937 (approximately
May 1937). My physical condition was poor. (To and
Out of Jail, Yoshio KIDAMI, 1942)

1938 On 21 March 1938 met Kidoji TAKAHASHI, the Japanese
Vice-Chancellor to China, and his party in Nanking (Nanking).
He went to China as an official of the Japanese General Headquarters.

1939 In March 1939, KIDAMI was promoted to the rank of Major in the Japanese
Vice-Chancellor to China, and his party in Nanking (Nanking).
He went to China as an official of the Japanese General Headquarters.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES PACIFIC
Office of the Chief of Counter Intelligence

DATE 21 November 1945

NAME:

SOURCE:

INFORMATION:

and subsequently returned to the Japanese consulate in Shanghai. RYUJI KIDAMA, who had met WANG Ching Wei in Nanking, remained at KIDAMA do likewise. Accordingly, KIDAMA, a member of a special research department under TADA, and accompanied by FUJI and IWASA, reported to the Chinese Envoy KATEI of the U.S. ARMY in Nanking and left Tokyo in ship on 17 March 1939.

Later, KIDAMA replaced Lt Colonel Shigenori TSUJI as the Japanese representative on General Staff as part of a mission of 20 men which was to go to Hongkong on a special mission of great importance to a certain project. The project was to be CHENG Tai. Travelling papers were issued by the Foreign Ministry of the Foreign Ministry of Japan to Lt Colonel KIDAMA. While waiting in Hongkong, it was necessary for the unit to go to Hongkong, but KIDAMA failed to go alone.

On 12 May 1939, KIDAMA visited Hongkong with Vice Consul Eiichi TSUJI.
(In the Out of Jap. Radio Broadcast 1942)

The Japan Youth Movement Headquarters with Yoshio KONDO as chairman will be the Japanese Youth Headquarters for the purpose of setting up, organizing and movement by acting in concert... (4th) National Anti-Japan and Anti-the Rise Asia Y.M. Movement.

The people of both Japan and China are the stupid dolts of Europe and America. The two countries, differing very between the two, have a golden opportunity to establish Asia.

The Rise Asia Y.M. Movement will be the scourge of the world by assisting the civilization of Asia and elevating its presence.

(Anti-nationalistic Organizations in Japan, Oct '41)

*On 4 January 1940... Yoshio KONDO and other officials... (of the Rise Asia Youth Movement Headquarters)... visited the following:
The Minister of the Navy concerning the Chungking Incident.
The Minister of Foreign Affairs concerning the former attitude by the Imperial Government.
The Naval Headquarters and demanded an apology from the captain.
The British Ambassador and demanded an apology from their captain.
(Anti-nationalistic Organizations in Japan, Oct '41)

Attached to GEN. CHIEF EXPEDITIONARY FORCE and in order to contact Tokyo with the view to have a plane from Nanking via Shanghai to Tokyo, 15 May 40.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES PACIFIC
Office of the Chief of Counter Intelligence

DATE 21 November 1944

NAME:

SOURCE:

INFORMATION:

1. YOSHIO KUDAMA (Yoshio Kudama) was born in Tokyo, Japan, 1902. Member of the Japanese East Asia League. Member of the Japanese Chinese Expeditionary Force, August 1941. Arrested in Bangkok, Thailand, 15 July 1940, and sent to jail. (Kuomintang) and was in jail with Mr. (second name unknown). (See KUOMINTANG, 1942)

2. YOSHIO KUDAMA (Yoshio Kudama) was Imperial General Vice-Admiral of the Japanese Expeditionary Force, August 1941.

Retired from Sasebo, Japan, 1941, to start a movement in opposition to the policy of the Japanese government to negotiate peace in the Far East through the U.S. and Britain. The movement (opponents of MacArthur and Macbeth) was organized with "Group of the New Japan" (under "Anarchists") who were members of the Japanese League of the Shingai Tei, Black Dragon, The Hell, and the Tsubaki - all recognized as People's organizations. Eventually, however, the movement was disbanded and abandoned.

Secretary Director of the Japan Rise Asia League, September 1941.

Became an official of the Japanese Embassy in Bangkok, October 1941.

Became an official of the Japanese Naval Air Force Headquarters, December 1941.

(Assassinated in jail, Yoshio Kudama, 1942)

3. YOSHIO KUDAMA (Yoshio Kudama) published of a short political journal, the "Yamato Shimbun," Head of the Propaganda Bureau of the patriotic Mass Society (Kōsei Kaihōkai), which was a highly jingoistic labor society. (Labor Year Book for 1942, p312, compiled by Kyo no Kai)

4. YOSHIO KUDAMA (Yoshio Kudama) was elected General Director of the 5th District, 1942 (Mil 1942). Yoshio Kudama contested KITA, (district to represent the 5th District Tokyo, an member of the Diet. He was not elected). Yoshio Kudama was elected to the Diet because of lack of campaign money, he started to work as much money as possible. He went to Shanghai and established his so-called "International" Sinox Market. (In and out of jail, Yoshio Kudama, 1942)

5. YOSHIO KUDAMA (Yoshio Kudama) was a Japanese Brigadier General of the Japanese Chinese Expeditionary Force, 1941, whom the Chinese Government in Chungking claimed friendly with Chinese general and displayed photos of himself following them. Claims to have a rank of Major General. (Died in 1942) L. Col Yoshio Kudama, Government Section, 21 Nov 1942

6. YOSHIO KUDAMA (Yoshio Kudama) was a Japanese Brigadier General of the Japanese Chinese Expeditionary Force, 1941, whom the Chinese Government in Chungking claimed friendly with Chinese general and displayed photos of himself following them. Claims to have a rank of Major General. (Died in 1942) L. Col Yoshio Kudama, Government Section, 21 Nov 1942

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES PACIFIC
Office of the Chief of Counter Intelligence

DATE 21 November 1945

NAME: YOSHIO KODAMA

SCHEME: YOSHIO KODAMA

INFORMATION:

YOSHIO KODAMA, a Japanese civil was of Chokunin rank, Grandee No. 5, was appointed to the Imperial Household by the Emperor and was a member of the Emperor and the second highest official in the Japanese Imperial Household. KODAMA must have had considerable influence in the Japanese Court, if, as he states, he

had been in contact with the Japanese Army and Navy in China. He is said to be "KODAMA, YOSHIO" (KODAMA, Young) in Yangchow, Kiangsu Province, and organized all the cities in the Kiangsu Area. (SAC, SHANGHAI, 24, 15 Sep 45, Summary of Information from reliable Chinese source)

1942: Rejoined Japanese Army Young Men's Party.
(Counter Intelligence Division on Japan, CINCPAC)

1944: During 1944 American air strikes and planes made transportation so difficult that KODAMA arranged for Japanese cargo submarine to bring supplies from Shanghai to Japan. He acquired these supplies through his so-called International Black Market or orders from the Japanese Army and Navy. His selling of the excess above these orders to the civilian population of Japan is believed to be one basis for the enormous fortune he accumulated. (From an Informant, Tokyo.)

1945: When KODAMA heard of the end of the war, 15 August 1945, he flew to Shanghái ten and times in a Navy plane and returned with various capital. (Rumor Investigation Section, CIS, COORDINATED AFTRM)

At the end of the war, used his Navy contacts to obtain position as advisor to Prime Minister HIRAHARA, (CIO Inter. rpt. reliability 1)

On 5 September 1945, HIRAHARA appointed the following cabinet councillors to be used for the establishment of a new Japan. Yoshio KODAMA, who will work for the establishment of a new Japan by encouraging the spirit of youth. (Asahi Files)

Spoke at a public meeting in Hibiya Hall, 1 October 1945. Favorably received by large audience of young and middle-aged men. Covered following points:
Leaders' falsehood betrayed trust of people; awaiting the planation of loss of war from those responsible; and who still hold cabinet positions; imperial rule must give way to democratic rule; oppose Communism; and the implementation of their plans (abolition of unequal treaties, end of civil war in Japan). (Asahi Shimbun, 2 Oct. 1945)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES PACIFIC
Office of the Chief of Counter Intelligence

DATE 21 November 1945

NAME: KODAMA, Yoshio

SOURCE: Confidential

INFORMATION

Organization: Nippon Kokumin-to (People's Party)
of Japan, founded by Yoshio KODAMA, former
political leader in the ATSUJI-KUNITO Cabinet.
(Nippon Times, 3 Nov 45)

1. On 21 Nov 1945, Yoshio KODAMA, former political leader in the ATSUJI-KUNITO Cabinet, said he wants the statesman ATSUJI-KUNITO to help him organize a new political party. He said he wants the Emperor and the people to live together and be democratic together. He complained that the Japanese were "framed & limited" from occupation or aggression and that the Japanese were not permitted to criticize Russia because she is an Allied nation. He said, "Every civilized nation must have a bill of rights." (Nippon Times, 3 Nov 45)

ORGANIZATIONS

(NOTICE! THIS MUST GO)

KODAMA was a Central Committee member of the League for The Preservation of Nationalism, which was formed in December 1931. A patriotic society, its main principles are "to realize the basic spirit of absolute patriotism and to realize the ideals of self-sacrifice for the sake of the public." Its essential articles were:

1. To maintain the military image of Imperial Japan; to establish high degree of National Defense and to insure the security of the general public.

2. To unite the Three Brothers Of the World Under One Roof: Japan, to maintain the Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia, and to set up a New World Policy of Non-Aggression and Non-Oppression.

Great campaigns in 1932: letters on the question of Sugar Tax Revision; abolition of the Washington Agreement; opposition to Anti-Japan and the Arizona Movement against the Anti-Imperialistic factors; Anti-British movement and others were extensively carried out.

President SASAKURA visited Germany and Italy by plane and carried out an investigation of Battelline Welfare and is now bringing his observations for the attainment of the public. Recently the party started an "Advance to the South" movement.

In February 1932, KODAMA was arrested and became a member of the Yakusyûdan (Brotherhood). He was a member of the Yakusyûdan and was involved in the assassination of Jinnohachi INOUE, Finance Minister of Japan. (In and Out of Jail, Yoshio Kodama, 1942)

The Yakusyûdan (Brotherhood) was representative of the most dangerous type of Political Organizations. They pursued the terrorism. The motto of the Yakusyûdan is "corrupt" politicians and politicians. If participated

in the May 15, 1932 uprising, of famous Japanese Army officers who had been exiled or from Naval officers also elected to the Yakusyûdan. (Counter Intelligence Data on Japan, 1945)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES PACIFIC
Office of the Chief of Counter Intelligence

DATE 21 November 1945

NAME: IWAYA, Masai

SOURCE: C-1

INFORMATION:

"IWAYA is leader" of the Righteous Organization, Koo Seigen (Iwao) (Fighting Asiatic Youth Headquarters). (C-1 files)

The Japan Youth Movement has partners with Yoshio KODAMA as members will disband the Japan Youth Movement Headquarters for the sake of setting up the Asia Youth Movement Headquarters, (November 1945).

Members of the group say "we wish that the people of both Japan and China must cast off the stupid delusions of the directors and the remnants of the third party, Europe and America, and cease the long, distressing war between the Asiatic races. This is a golden opportunity to establish Asia for the Asiatics." However, do not make the mistake of relying on the above established political power on this an important matter as this. By cooperating with the youths of the Meiji Restoration, who fought against the anti-nationalistic Imperial Power for numerous years - & the loyal citizens who fight the Holy War with all their might, a large cooperating body will be formed to combine with the fierce fighting spirit to rise out of the unbearable oppressions in China. Through this compromised union will begin the Japanese Restoration and the establishment of New China. All youths of entire Asia who sympathize with the Right Asian Youth movement rally and lay the cornerstone for the restoration of Asia.

The Asia Youth Movement will direct the people of the world by assisting the civilization of Asia and elsewhere.

One hundred thousand pamphlets were distributed in various areas with the subject "Yoshio KODAMA's Righteous Organization Incident be settled" and "the establishment of the Right Asian Political Power."

On 15 January 1940, the organization's newspaper, "Meiji" (Righteousness), was prohibited for criticizing the Japanese Cabinet's maintained conditions.

(Nationalistic Organizations in Japan, Chapter 1)

participated in the movement of the Political Association for the Development of East Asia (Koo Kankai Dido). The main group of the society were under the director of IWAYA, Vice-Consul in the United States and out of jail, Yoshio Kodama, (1942)

"At the moment of the May 15, 1932, suppression of the Independent Youth's society (Dokuritu Seinen Kai) and the trial of the young officers" (Government of Japan)

"In the fall of 1932, the Dokuritu Seinen Kai (Independent Youth's Society) was suppressed. The plot of the organization was characterized by the slogan 'young men of extreme revolution, let them be born in Fukukyu, birthplace of Meiji' (Meiji, the founder of the Japanese Society and all reactionary nationalists). The members of the Dokuritu Seinen Kai wrote in violent language and threats in the work of Ringei (Rengei), who planned to

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES PACIFIC
Office of the Chief of Counter Intelligence

DATE 21 November 1947

NAME:

SOURCE:

INFORMATION:

the editor of the group was arrested with several bills headed, "Protect the Tokyo Station when Lord the Prince." KIDAMA, who seriously concerned by the police, found plots of the DOKURITSU (Japan Weekly Chronicle, 17 Nov. 32, p61).

ZODA was head of the Far Eastern Bureau of the Komeit To (Patriotic Mass Society) (also called the Fascist Mass Society), a "Militaristic labor society" (Labor Yearbook for 1951, compiled by K/L Cho Eui - Coordination Society - p312).
At page 9 of this yearbook, are to protect and expand our
the Komeit was nurtured by JIKU to abolish evils of free com-
petition in industry. (Yearbook of Patriotic Movements, Tokyo, 1956)

Although Yoshio FUJI, KOD's long time associate, is apparently
a member of Minshu-S. (Democratic Labor League), KOD is
believed to be a socialist party. The organization is said to
be a modification of the Komeitai Taisabuto and a group of multi-class
members are alleged advocates and circumlocution brokers who pose
as democratically-educated laborers. (CIC Interrogation No. 10000
by CIC Net. Unit No. 307, 16 Oct 55)

uncertain of this. **KODAK** is word of TOKE (TOA?) D17, a ZORRO, who was
a native of the **TOKE** (TOA?) during the war. (CCID C-1, to take over the **TOKE** (TOA?) ^{territory} until

KODAK was a representative of Ajyoti Electronics (Pvt. Ltd.) in 1942. (Counter Intelligence Date of 1942)

(100% - DS) - The 45th Infantry Regiment today organized a
military camp in the town of the 1st carriage, permitting the
army to take immediate action, providing funds and equipment
either to reinforce their 100,000 men or to return to
the front.

The party called the Japan National Council of the People's Solidarity, will be organized to send delegations to the United Nations to expose how badly Korea needs food.

Politically the party is apparently without a leader, who is a slight variation of the

Plants in the genus *Wolffia* are often called "watermeal" because they are often found in ponds and lakes.

19. *Leucosia* *leucostoma* (Fabricius) *leucostoma* (Fabricius) *leucostoma* (Fabricius)

He complained of being given too many
trouves, pointing out that the Japanese
had been given the same. Allied authorities
have a bill of 11,000.

The匪徒 party asked the
jewels, gold and silver to

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES PACIFIC
Office of the Chief of Counter Intelligence

DATE 21 November 1945

NAME: YOSHIO KODAMA

SOURCE: U.S. Army

INFORMATION:

Head of the Nippon Tōkei Kai (Japan National Party). (Nippon
Shōwa, 20 Nov 45)

It is believed that KODAMA is a member of the KODAMA group to be business enterprises, and that he has a close association with KODAMA's frequent connection with youth organizations. There is also a report in the expenditures in Japan by KODAMA and his group, the largest being the end of the war-time report of the Japanese Red Cross.

The Tokyo Grade Daigaku Co. was established for the welfare of rehabilitation of disabled ex-servicemen. It has a capital of \$1,000,000. Temporary office is at the Great Building, 2-5 Kibikicho, Minato-ku, Tokyo. Business conducted at Togashi (site of the former Tachikawajima Naval Construction Depot).

Haus for war stricken boys is being planned and is to be about 200 boys and orphans in the war are to be accommodated in uniform and educational facilities. A plan is under consideration of a corporate jurisdiction to be established and to remain in operation for 10 years.

When KODAMA had made his speech to the members of the former section of the Left Wing Labor Farmer Party and had been killed as a result, he was a member of the Japan National Foundation (National Foundation Society). (CIO Bureau, Hq. SACRA, 7 Sep 45)

FOR 1 November 1945, KODAMA \$ 6000.00 after the murder of INUKAI. (KODAMA) was arrested together with three associates (KODAMA and two others of the), all of them members of the Tenkōkai (Heavenly Action Society), extreme reactionary organization. (CIO Bureau, Hq. SACRA, 7 Sep 45)

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO.	SOURCE	DATE OF DOCUMENT	ANALYST
44-7-8-1	F B I	23 Sept 1946	7
SUBJECT			DATE
The Brocade Banner - The Story of Japanese Nationalism			9 Oct 1953

PERTINENT INFORMATION

Source: Many and varied - including
Official Records, Books, Directories,
Pamphlets, Newspapers and Magazines

THE FOLLOWING EXCERPTS ARE QUOTED VERBATIM

In November 1932 TOYAMA Hidezo, head of the Tenko Kai, already in difficulties because of his connection with the 5-15 affair, became further involved when the police discovered his relationship to KODAMA Yoshio's plot to murder NAKANO Nobuaki, ICHIKI Kitoduro and SEKIYA Teizaburo.

1 KODAMA Yoshio, then a lad of 22, was president of the Dokuritsu Seinen Sha. He and TOYAMA plotted with several of their followers to destroy "villains surrounding the Emperor". When HOMMA Kenichiro was arrested, TOYAMA took a powder and left his associates to carry on. KODAMA shot himself in court but lived to go to gaol with his friends.

..... KODAMA Yoshio of the Koa Seinen Undo (Rise Asia Youth Movement) and OKUDO Tario of the Shimpeitai Incident, who made a fortune in partnership in Shanghai during the war, set up the Showa Sangyo K.K. (Showa Production Co., Ltd.) a transportation and fishing company in Tsukiji, Tokyo, and maintained close contact with SASAKAWA Tyoichi and FUJI Yoshio (with whom they had been associated in the Kokusui Taishu To (National Essence Masses Party)).....

CROSS REFERENCE FORM		FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. 7		
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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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(2)(A) Privacy
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FILE NO.	SOURCE	DATE OF DOCUMENT	ANALYST
44-7-8-5	ZJTU-111	8 Apr 1948	C - J
SUBJECT			DATE
Japanese National Societies			15 Sept 1953

PERTINENT INFORMATION
(page 9)

Subject, KODAMA Yoshio, is mentioned in the above referenced document which contains charts of the Japanese Nationalistic Organizations, showing affiliations and leading personalities connected with same. The information on KODAMA Yoshio states he is a member of the Central Staff of the KOKUSUI TAISHU-TO, an ultra-nationalistic party. The leader of this party is SASAKAWA Ryoichi.

THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT
TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.

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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO.	SOURCE	DATE OF DOCUMENT	ANALYST
46-7-0-28	FBZ	24 May 1948	C 2
SUBJECT	Second Military Tribunal to be Formed to Try Remaining Twenty Japanese A-Class War Criminal Suspects		DATE 4 Sept 1953

PERTINENT INFORMATION

The following information pertinent to Subject, Yoshio KODAMA, has been excerpted verbatim from the above referenced document.

Dispatch in English Morse from Lee Chia in Tokyo for Central News in Nanking, May 23, 1948, 12:30 a.m. EST--H.

"Tokyo, May 23—The Allied Powers may shortly impanel another international tribunal to try the remaining 20 Japanese 'A' class war criminal suspects at present held in Sugamo prison, CENTRAL NEWS learned today.

"Twenty Japanese 'A' class war criminal suspects were previously recommended by Joseph S. Keenan, Chief prosecutor of International Military Tribunal for the Far East, for immediate release from prison without trial. The recommendation, presented to the U.S. Government early this year, was made on ground that impaneling another international tribunal would be 'impossible' from a practical point of view. The recommendation, however, was reportedly rejected by Washington authorities recently.

"Interviewed by CENTRAL NEWS yesterday morning, Chinese Prosecutor Judge Hsiang Che-chung of the International Military Tribunal interpreted the reported rejection of Keenan's recommendation as a manifestation of the U.S. Government's determined attitude to bring all major Japanese war criminals who participated in the global war conspiracy to justice.

"The judge, who lately returned from a trip to China, predicted another tribunal may shortly be formed by the Allied Nations to try the remaining 20 major criminals who were held in custody for longer than 2 years without being indicted.

"The judge, who lately returned from a trip to China, predicted another tribunal may shortly be formed by the Allied Nations to try the remaining 20 major criminals who were held in custody for longer than 2 years without being indicted.

"The judge believed the international tribunal to try the remaining war criminal suspects would not be of equal magnitude to the present one, at which Hideki Tojo and the other 24 war criminals are being tried. He added less personnel, a more simplified procedure, and shorter time are expected in the new tribunal.

"The remaining 20 Japanese 'A' class war criminal suspects at present pending trial in Sugamo Prison include many notorious Japanese military and political leaders who

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played an active part in the conspiracy of dominating China.

"Among them are such most noted Japanese in China as Shinsuke Kishi, one of the 'five Japanese rulers of Manchuria' and Commerce Minister in the Cabinet, Kisaburo Ando, former Japanese Commander in Chief of the Japanese Forces in South China, Toshio Nishio, former Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in China, Hayao Tada, former Deputy Chief of the Japanese Army General Staff, and Yoshio KODAMA, head of the 'Kodama Organ' in Shanghai, which acted as Japanese Navy agents and terrorized and plundered Central and South China."

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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED		CROSS FILED BY	
FILE NO.	SOURCE	DATE OF DOCUMENT	ANALYST
44-7-0-29	FBZ	25 May 1948	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SUBJECT Investigation of Japan's Purge Cases Majority of Purge Appeal Cases Denied			DATE 4 Sept 1953

PERTINENT INFORMATION

Information pertinent to Subject, KODAMA Yoshio, contained in the above referenced document has been excerpted verbatim below.

Announcement in OFFICIAL GAZETTE

Tokyo, JIJI Release in Japanese and English, May 24, 1948, 2:30 a.m. EST—T
(Text)

"Tokyo, May 24—Jotaro Kawai, former Social Democratic Party leader, and Shiro Ozaki, noted novelist, are among the 526 persons who were purged by the Central Screening Commission from May 1 to 10, according to an announcement in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE today. During the 10-day period, the CSC investigated 3,514 cases and cleared 2,988 persons.

"The purgees included Ashihei Hino and Komatsu Mitamura, novelists; Kanichiro Kamii, former representative involved in the military uniform fraud case; Shuko Shirayanagi, writer, and a large number of former navy officers. They were purged as their appeals against their provisional purge decisions were rejected.

"Among those who were purged automatically as they (failed to appeal) within the time limit are Yoshio Kodama, a rightists politician, former General Shun Tada, writers, men in press and publicity circles, former members of the Jimmu-kai, Sacred War Prosecution League, Blood Brotherhood, and other rightist organizations."

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4 APR 1949

SMUGGLING (?) OR SECRET RECRUITING (?)

Mainichi, 31 October 1949

RECRUITING SEEM MORE LIKELY TO BE SMUGGLING'S PROPAGANDA

FORMER LT. GEN. NEMOTO IN FORMOSA: BUT NO FURTHER ENLISTEES HAVE FOLLOWED

The U.S. Military Court in Yokohama will conduct a trial of those involved in the China-Japan International Smuggling Incident today (31st). In regard to the Incident, Hongkong's "Huashangpo" (華商報) Newspaper stated that "the smuggling incidents and the attempts made to recruit Japanese soldiers were both one plan of the Nationalist Government. The agent of Chang Kai Shek's Special Operations Section (Yokumukikan) carrying out these two projects was Chu Shao Liang (朱兆亮) of the Untokyoku (軍統局), which is the Special Operations Section of the Nationalist Government organised by such men as Huang (黃興) and Ran-i-sha (藍衣社). The operation is supported on the Japanese side by KODAMA Yoshio (former head of the Kodama Kikan in Shanghai) and Colonel Sakata (this seems to be SAKATA Kazanori - 坂田一郎), and SATOMI, Moto (豊見三郎).

The article continued, "the vessels used for the operation are not just the fishing boats generally used for smuggling operations, but also vessels of the Commerce Bureau (通商部). It has been reported that two vessels of this Bureau have put into Kawasaki with about 300,000,000 yen worth of supplies."

If this article of the Hongkong newspaper about the smuggling and secret recruiting is true, and that there is an under-cover Special Operations Section of the Nationalist Government in existence, it turns the spotlight on the fragmentary reports by foreign news agencies in mid September that came out in the Japanese papers also about the trip to Formosa made by former Lt-Gen Nemoto. The following are some facts gathered from informed sources.

Foreign Reports

The trip to Formosa by Gen Nemoto was reported by UP, AP, Chicago Tribune, Christian Science Monitor and other leading world newspapers, news agencies, and by all of the Chinese newspapers.

Gen Nemoto started from Kyushu in June (1949) with 6 former Staff Personnel of the Japanese Air Force for Formosa. But in August, on the occasion of the visit of Wu Tscheng (吳鍾錦) former vice-president of the Legislative Yuan to Japan, Nemoto was accompanied by Li Sheng Yuan (李成元) an agent of the Nationalist Government Special Operations Section and brought back to Tokyo where he contacted Wu Tscheng. (as reported by Wenjun - 文潤 a Hongkong newspaper).

The plan to send Japanese pilots to Formosa was discussed at the Supreme Council of the Nationalist Government in Hangchow (杭州) on April 20.

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The plan was put into effect from the 21st, but at 11 pm of that day, a secret directive from Chang Kai Shek was sent to a Japanese man, who was at one time in custody in Sugamo as a war criminal suspect. On the 23rd, CHU, Shih King (朱世卿) arrived as a representative of the Chinese Mission to Japan to carry out this plan. The Japanese man, aforesaid, received and met CHU at his home in Chigasaki. (as reported by the Chicago Tribune)

General OKAMURA, Yasuji (岡村寧次) formerly in command of Japanese Forces in China, and Colonel TSUJI, Masanobu, (辻政次), Chief of Staff of Japanese Forces in Burma also took part in the planning. The volunteer corps was to be called the "Japan Volunteer Corps" and was to be composed of air, ground and sea forces. Other persons in Japan involved in the plans included KODAII, Yoshio (小林義次). (as reported by Wenjun)

As leader of the Corps, Gen. Nemoto first went to Formosa. These former Japanese military men had passports as technicians in the cultivating of sugar plantations, and were placed under command of KAGEYAMA, Taro (影山太郎) formerly a member of the Peking Branch of the Chinese Air Lines. (as reported by UP)

Chang Kai Shek, in the meantime, laid down separate plans for an establishment of an air base on Saishu Island, south of Korea as a base from which Japanese pilots could concentrate their air power to bomb Tsingtao. On negotiating with Syngman Rhee however, Rhee refused on the grounds that it would stimulate the North Koreans to attack. These plans were also presented to Allied Forces authorities but were again refused. (as reported by the Christian Science Monitor)

The Truth about Plans for Recruiting

To determine the truth of the plans for secret recruiting, the reporters went to call on Mr. N., former official of a Japanese Air Line Company, who was first to be consulted on about the plans to dispatch General Nemoto to Formosa. His story on rumors of Nemoto's trip in mid October was as follows:

"On June 18, Lt. Gen. Nemoto and 7 former Japanese officers left Tokyo and on the night of the 24th at 11 pm, they set sail from Okinoshosshima (沖ノ島), off the coast of Nobeoka, in Miyazaki Prefecture. All the plans were laid down by LI, Sheng Yuan (李成元) formerly with the Ran-i-sha (藍衣社) and who claimed he was a special agent of the Nationalist Government Special Operations Section. The vessel used for the trip was Shoshin Maru, the 1st (第一捷信丸) a 50 or 60-ton vessel owned by LI. It is a fact that the group reached Formosa, but it has never been heard that more enlistees followed them there."

According to Mr. K., former member of the Security Section in Manchuria, who was called on by the authorities concerned to tell what he knew about Nemoto's trip, and who met Wu Tien Cheng when the latter visited Japan in August.

"There was a list of the total 135 members of the group, including former officers, who were supposed to have gone along with General Nemoto. I do not go to see that list."

As for whether Gen. Okamura and Col. Tusji, former Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army in China and Chief of Staff of the Japanese Army in Burma respectively, the general opinion of Japanese informed circles is as follows.

Though unconfirmed, Gen. Okamura during his stay in China, cooperated with ~~YU~~, Ying Min (杜聿明) formerly in command of the Chinese Nationalist New 1st Army in the Northeast Area in directing operations in post-war Manchuria. Col. Tsujimoto was invited by TAI (戴笠) after the war and in the guise of a Lama priest, he made his way from Burma to Chungking. (Tai was the head of the Guntokkyoku, or Army Supervising Bureau and was killed in an airplane accident in 1946.) Tsujimoto has not been accounted for since then, but the very fact that these two men had been connected thus with the Nationalist Government must have accounted for the rumors that they were involved in the Plan. Whether they actually were or not has not yet been accounted for.

Another factor that must be taken into consideration is that almost all of the papers in China from left to right have taken up the case. The leftist publications, in particular, have given a big write-up to ~~YUGAKU~~ Issen (有賀演山) ~~WATANABE~~, Wataru (渡辺辰也) ~~YARISUE~~ Seizo (有木精三) and ~~NAKAKI~~, Ryukichi (中木龍吉) all of whom were formerly generals who were connected with China as having taken part in the Plan. Reporters have also called upon KODAMA, Yoshio former head of the Kedama Kikan, at the office at Ginza Ura, 4th Floor of the Yusei Building (新友友人) Daiko Bunshitsu (branch office of Daiko - 大公). This building, incidentally is owned by SAKATA, Masamori, afore-mentioned ringleader in the smuggling case. Kodama had the following to comment on the smuggling and recruiting case.

"I have no connections whatever with the case; and if it were true that such a recruiting plan was really existing, it would have been before the Chinese Communists took Shanghai and Nanking. And even then, it could have been a propaganda of the Japanese smugglers to try to get some trading firms to back them up by trying to make themselves look as though they had special connections with China.

Mr. S. former A-class war criminal suspect, who was released from Sugamo at the beginning of the year had this to say.

"I had heard reports about the recruiting plan, and the plan actually did exist. But according to reports I have on hand, Nemoto did go to Formosa with a feeling of sympathy to try to help out the Chinese, but the plan fell apart due to the sudden changes in the war situation in China and also to international ~~direct~~ situation. In the end, it ended up as Nemoto being used as a tool for the group of Chinese hoodlums who were trying to make some money."

UP reporters also say that the Chinese Mission representatives here in Japan have denied all reports of the Plan; and it would be jumping to conclusions to judge from articles such as mentioned above particularly in the Huashangpo, that there is a Special Operations Section of the Nationalist Government and that a plan for smuggling and recruiting is being carried out at the same time. It is a fact established beyond doubt however, that such a plan was introduced to Japan, and Gen. Nemoto took some men along to Formosa, but it is believed that the actual recruiting did not materialize.

part of the plan

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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO.	SOURCE	DATE OF DOCUMENT	ANALYST
44-7-8-12	2 JN-71	24 Apr 1950	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
SUBJECT Japanese Military			DATE 16 Sept 1953

PERTINENT INFORMATION

Information on Subject, KODAMA Yoshio, contained in the above referenced document has been excerpted verbatim below.

Attachment A

Subject: 1. Plans for Reconstruction of the Japanese Military.

1. On 24 December 1948, OKAWA Shumei, JUZUO Yoshihisa, SASAGAWA Ryoichi and KODAMA Yoshio were released from prison by the allies and charges against them of being class "A" war criminals were dropped.

2. These four men are reported to be planning in secret the reconstruction of the Japanese military. "Their initial aim is the organization of a volunteer corps to join the Chinese Nationalists in their defense of Formosa and then to gradually increase the size and equipment of the group until it becomes a power for whose service both the East and West will bid prior to the inevitable World War III."

3. Three principal movements in support of this undertaking are as follows:

- (1) Movement of YAMAKA Michitake and MIKAMI Taku based on a secret understanding with YEN HSI-SHAN (Chinese).
- (2) Movement of a Rightist group in Japan composed of military personnel in connection with HO YING-CHIN (Chinese).
- (3) Movement of former Kempeitai personnel who were stationed in North China prior to and during World War II. The Chinese contact of this group is LI TSUNG-JEN.

Of the three movements, the one listed as (1) is the best organized and most active.

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FILE NO.	SOURCE	DATE OF DOCUMENT	ANALYST
44-7-12-23yl	ZJLA-1005	1 June 1950	<u>C</u> <u>7</u>
SUBJECT			DATE
Transmission of a SHINSO Article on Anti-Communist Intelligence			7 Oct 1953

PERTINENT INFORMATION

THE FOLLOWING EXCERPT IS QUOTED VERBATIM

Tracing the Origin of Anti-Communist Intelligence
("SHINSO SPECIAL ISSUE" No. 16, for February 1950).

The Origin of Intelligence Made to Look Important.

The Far-Eastern Intelligence Research Association (Kyokuto Jijyo Kenkyu Kai) is the headquarters of the whole organization and the MAREXANA group may be a mechanized intelligence corps of the anti-communist front working for this headquarters. The building is located right behind the former Kabuki Theatre at Kobiki-cho, the sixth house on the street turning off to the east from Showa-street next to an eating place named "Ginsen". It is a two-story house, painted green, which has two small sign-boards saying "Research Association" and "Kyoyusha" respectively. This building is inconspicuous as it is encircled by a lumber yard. The Kyoyusha is the printing shop which published a book called "We are Defeated", written by the released war criminal, KODAMA Yoshio. This printing shop and the Research Association (Kenkyu Sha) are both registered under the name of Fujiwara Ichiro as if he is a representative of these places. But they are actually run by KODAMA and his organs consisting of the former officials of Foreign Ministry, Military Police and some repatriated Tokko people. A close liaison has been maintained between KODAMA's organization and the Democratic-Liberal Party through a vice-president of the Seicho Kai, HASIMOTO Ryugo, who is an advisor to the KODAMA group. The Far-Eastern Economics Research Association in the Yusei Building a 3-chome, Higashi Ginza, owned by the same KODAMA is intimately connected with the Far-Eastern Intelligence Research Association, since all articles written by the F.E.R.A. are published in the monthly magazine "Far-Eastern News" (Kyoku To Tsushin), of the F.I.R.A. or publications of the Kyoyu Sha. Papers and slips of anti-communist propaganda distributed all over the nation are mostly printed and published from this source.

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Chief, Intelligence Support, OPC.
FROM : Deputy Chief, OCD/BR.
SUBJECT: Request K-2202.

DATE: 29 June 1950

KODAMA Yoshio was released 24 December 1948 along with 13 other suspects following intensive investigation into the evidence. The Legal Section of SCAP announced that it had determined that no additional trial would be brought.^{1/}

KODAMA has apparently led underground right-wing movements since his release, has written a book, and engaged in other activities. His book is entitled "Ware Yaburetari" (We Were Defeated). The notice in Mainichi stated, "This documentary book by an ultra-nationalist gives a vivid account of the rise and fall of Japan's nationalists and militarists." KODAMA is said to "reveal" how mysterious red forces are leading Japan to ruin. The book was published by Tokyo Shuppansha (publishing house), 8, 1-Chome, Minato-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.^{2/}

There is no direct evidence that KODAMA is leading underground movements but the following statement from Shinso is given for what it is worth:

The fact that the underground right-wing movement is led by former Army officers suggests that the movement has developed from gang activity into a movement for political power. The day that world peace is shattered is anticipated by them as the day of the formation of an army-led government. Furthermore the fact that "Class A" war crimes suspects, NISHIO Toshizo, KAWABE Shozo, TOYODA Soemu, KODAMA Yoshio, SASAGAWA Ryoichi, were released added more encouragement to their belief that their time had come. It is evident that Ex-General UBAKI Kazunari and his followers have begun to control politicians, and it is rumored that the President of the Democratic Liberal Party, YOSHIDA, had given tacit consent to their secret activities.^{3/}

The writer lists KODAMA as a "Class A" suspect, but he was, in fact, a "Class B" suspect.^{1/}

A recent report lists KODAMA as one of several (mainly ex-officers) involved in a recruitment program in Japan for Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and the CC Clique. It was said that 123 were recruited 11 November 1949. Other officers involved were:

KANDA Koichi, ex-Jap agent in Taiwan.
SAKURAI Tokutaro, well known figure during Japanese attack on Nanking.
TSUJI, who planned anti-Communist warfare for Nationalists in Nanking after the war.
NEMOTO Hiroshi
MAEDA Torao
SATOMI
SAKATA
YOKOYAMA 4/

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Office Memorandum (continued)

Request K-2202 (continued)

When KODAMA was picked up by SCAP in 1945 it is reported that he turned over 1400 mg. of radium worth 250,000 to 400,000 yen, which was placed in the Bank of Japan vaults pending identification. KODAMA is alleged to have said that he had received it at the end of the war from the Japanese Navy vice-Minister TAKEO Tada in lieu of two and one-half million yen which the Navy owed him for work by his procurement organization. The Chinese Restitution and Reparation Delegation in Tokyo has filed a general claim with SCAP for radium looted from China, without making particular allegation.^{5/}

This report has adhered strictly to the request in furnishing an account of KODAMA's activities since his release.

SOURCES:

- 1/ Department of State, T-305, Tokyo, 24 December 1948, Unclassified.
- 2/ The Mainichi, 2 September 1949, Unclassified.
- 3/ Shinso (Monthly Magazine), March 1949.
- 4/ CIA, SO-35307, Tokyo, 10 February 1950, Secret.
- 5/ James Shen for Central News (Tokyo), 24 March 1949.

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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO.	SOURCE	DATE OF DOCUMENT	ANALYST
C 7	ZJL-700	23 Aug 1951	C 7
SUBJECT			DATE
Activities of SASAGAWA Ryoichi			10 Sept 1953

PERTINENT INFORMATION

The following information pertinent to Subject, KODAMA Yoshio, has been excerpted verbatim from the above referenced document.

1. SASAGAWA Ryoichi, age 52, purgee, former head of the Nationalist League (KOKUSUI DOMEI), is reportedly increasing his behind-the-scenes activity in the political and financial worlds. In his post-war endeavors, SASAGAWA has been closely connected with KODAMA Yoshio, who reportedly amassed a fortune in Shanghai during the war as procurement agent for the Japanese Navy and whose post-war dealings in Tokyo have earned him the reputation of a big-time "operator" not adverse to illegal methods where profitable. SASAGAWA is said to be KODAMA's "political adviser."
2. With the backing of KODAMA, SUGI Michisuke, Chairman of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce, and other Tokyo and Kansai financiers, SASAGAWA in 1951 founded an enterprise called the International Racing Boat Industrial Company (KOKUSAI KYOTEI KOGYO K K.). The company was founded for the purpose of promoting motorboat racing events and for the construction, storage and repair of boats for entrants. President of the Board of Directors of the new company is SHIKAKURA Yoshiji, formerly managing director of the Mainichi Shimbun and presently managing director of Radio Tokyo. (According to Source,) the company was founded with an eye to the values of motor-boat racing in national defense. Former KAMIKAZE pilots and Naval Academy graduates are to be taken in and trained as drivers. Unemployed veterans will be given priority for jobs as mechanics, etc. With this training, these persons will be able to serve as coastal defense forces in the event of an emergency. For this reason the new company is said to be receiving strong support from right wing organizations and former army and navy groups.

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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO.	SOURCE	DATE OF DOCUMENT	ANALYST
44-7-0-190y	SR/SO	11 Feb 1952	✓ -
SUBJECT 1948 Press Censorship Reports, Japan			DATE 15 Sept 1953

PERTINENT INFORMATION

Information on Subject, KODAMA Yoshio, contained in the above referenced document has been excerpted verbatim below.

Enclosure F 11 Aug 1948

Subject: The SHIN YUKAN Newspaper.

1. VITAL STATISTICS

A. General Information.

1. SHIN YUKAN is a two-page afternoon daily printed in the Japanese language. The paper is published at 3, 1-chome, Shiba-Hamamatsu-cho, Minato Ward, Tokyo, where it was established 13 January 1946. The telephone numbers of the journal's offices are 43-1511, 43-1512, 43-124, 43-123.

2. The SHIN YUKAN Shimbun Sha is a private publication house owned by Mr. Jukichi KOGEN, who purchased the old Yamato Shimbun Sha (Yamato Newspaper Co.) in November 1945 for the sum of ¥159,000. The fact that the transaction was not handled through usual brokerage would indicate some irregularity in the nature of the deal. The Yamato Shimbun was owned by Yoshio KODAMA and managed by Fumio IWATA. IWATA was assisted by Hirokazu YOSHIDA.

At the war's end, when KODAMA realized that his unusual activities (see 1 C, below) would probably give rise to his purge from semi-political affairs, he instructed KOGEN to purchase the Yamato Shimbun, for which he is alleged to have given KOGEN ¥5,000,000. This is completely plausible in view of the rather small cost of the Yamato Shimbun to KOGEN, especially since the deal was closed without benefit of a broker.

The Yamato plant had been seriously damaged during wartime air raids; necessary repairs cost ¥220,000, including ¥30,000 spent in the printing department. Present capitalization is believed to be ¥1,750,000.

B. Staff and Personnel Background

1. The owner, Jukichi KOGEN, was president and publisher of the SHIN YUKAN until he relinquished his position to Koshiro SHIMADA on 25 November 1947. KOGEN had been purged on 12 November 1947 as a result of his past connections with the notorious Kodama Agency (Kodama Kikan). Consequently, KOGEN can now have no

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legitimate journalistic affiliations with the publication of the SHIN YUKAN. As far as can be learned from sources available to CCD, KOGEN continues in the capacity of owner of the firm.

SHIMADA himself is said to have had close ties with the Kodama organization. He was described by the CCD employee who interviewed him as "a fairly upright type of person who displays signs of great embarrassment" when references are made to his work for KOGEN on the Asiatic continent during the war years.

KOGEN's past connections with the Kodama Agency in China are said to have netted him the grand sum of ¥10,000,000. With these funds - hardly a paltry figure at the time of the surrender - he presumably bought out the defunct Yamato Shimbun. He is concurrently vice-president of a construction contracting firm known as the Midori Industries, Ltd. (Midori Sangyo Kabushiki Kaisha), of Showa-dori, Tokyo. Nikotaro YOSHIDA is president of the Midori firm.

.....
7. Until 30 June 1948 Yoshio OBARA, a former member of the Kodama Kikan, was treasurer of the newspaper firm. He resigned in order to assume the duties of treasurer of the newspaper firm. He resigned in order to assume the duties of treasurer of the Midori Sangyo Kabushiki Kaisha. A successor to OBARA has not yet been appointed.

.....
C. The Kodama Kikan

1. The Kodama Agency (Kodama Kikan) was a vast comprador group working in behalf of Japanese expansion and aggression on the Asiatic mainland. Its headquarters was in Shanghai, but Kodama agents operated from the Amur River southward to the Irrawaddi and Salween Rivers. Organized and operated by Yoshio KODAMA, it dealt in the procurement of war supplies for the Japanese expeditionary forces and in particular the Naval Munitions Board. Although the Kodama group specialized in the procurement of the non-ferrous light metals, its agents dealt in a sprawling brokerage that included all sorts of raw materials, ammunition, food, clothing and vehicles. Not a small part of the material handled was captured American, British and Chinese military supplies and equipment.

2. The item in which traffic was especially heavy, and of signal interest to Allied censorship in Japan, is intelligence. KODAMA supervised a group of talented and persistent spies. KODAMA himself was well known in Japan and China as an Anglo-phobe, a conscientious rightist, an agitator for Tenho-ism, a terrorist and confirmed disliker of Americans. An orphan since his thirteenth year, he had been forced to shift for himself in order to survive. He has traveled extensively in the Orient, and knows it well.

3. KODAMA launched his illegal operations in China in 1930. The Japanese government, including the Foreign Office, the War Ministry, the Navy Ministry, and the Special Higher Bureau (Tokkoka) paid him well for everything he brought them, but turned a blind and almost condoning eye on his methods of operation. The Army and Navy are said to have profited well from the resale of looted articles "procured" by KODAMA and his strange consortium.

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4. KODAMA was surrounded by a group of drifters and soldiers-of-fortune that included a one-time Communist, Hiroshi KADOYA, an intelligence operative at the Japanese consulate in Shanghai, Eiichi IWAI, staunch ultra-nationalists such as Ryoichi SASAKAWA and Hikotaro YOSHIDA, and common adventurers such as Fumio IWATA and Jukichi KOGEN.

5. KOGEN eventually became a department head in KODAMA's munition factory, which was established after the Japanese government granted the Kodama Kikan official recognition in June 1943. KOGEN never failed to contribute his share of intelligence in Chinese military and economic matters: he was chief intelligence agent on Manchuria and Korea for the Agency.

6. The Agency lasted until the very end of war. Today, Yoshio KODAMA is in Sugamo Prison awaiting arraignment as a war criminal. YOSHIDA, the IWATA's and KOGEN are in Tokyo - purged, but free. KADOYA and SASAKAWA are believed to be somewhere in Japan. SOMA, a gambler and another influential member of the Kodama Kikan, is somewhere in Japan. KODAMA's entire group have been called "the most despicable enemies of mankind and of democracy."

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KODAMA YOSHIO



15 Apr 52

KODAMA YOSHIO: Powerful ultranationalist, still purged, poses subversive potential of covert nature. Once a Class "A" war criminal, now released from Sugamo, but following prewar pattern of extreme rightist ideology. Still relatively young, possessing magnetic personality, has shown leadership qualities since 1929 when he joined an anti-Communist society for the first time. Studies under well-known ultranationalist leaders during 1930s. Joins numerous anti-Communist, "Imperial Way" pro-emperor organizations. Particularly active among youth. Series of arrests follow early involvements in assassination plots. Makes many trips to Manchuria, North China during expansion era; advocates strong China policy. Later trips receive Foreign Office backing. Establishes intimate ties with militarists. Organizes lucrative purchasing agency working in Shanghai for Naval Air Force. Member of Cabinet Advisory Council 1945. Reportedly still maintains high level political connections; also allegedly keeps up Chinese ties, engages in anti-Communist information gathering; active in postwar ultranationalist circles.

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其後蘇國會を歸還し昭和六年二月韓久井潤健を代理としてる余處發國
事務に就任し某株大日本肯寧團體。次日本江吉善記に入り此の兩局に就
月日帝國總理當選場に一帝國認會を操理すべしとのどラを同四月一怒
國體大使館を就任し候事務に就任するビラを敘布した。同五月余處上
源國體昭和六年二月出發英國ともく海潤し滿
國會を結成するの體系となりその源より右潤波入兩田英を通じて獨立特權を認
を中心とする天行會と接觸するに至り同六月紅田。海上。山秀之
共に政黨附體。源臣を廢殺して獨裁の内閣の出現を促進せんと圖謀ヒ
が來源に難轍して千葉縣下に於て逐漸されその際ヒソヒ自殺を企
た。某後支那學運勢發するや國華大學會の校會兩三師學部支
開源源同眼を網羅同十三年十月源與志齒等と共に日本青年運動
を完成于十四年元月支那新中央政黨交換同盟を源表成し近來雖明に則
動を行ひ又屢々中支方面に來往した。同年十二月與亞翁年通勤多
じ國內の現状に對して獨い不滿を載し不報の旨幼多く發表上、是也。

本名と本名との追繕は興味がある
二二二年六月反共出版社一ロマントス社系より「わが敗れたり」と
連絡社がおり密貿易事業に關係者が浮かんで居る。其他政界及反共。
見後回へ上海。海軍個々及上海輪壇側の等若役門脇坂田俊樹とも離
児玉連絡網として児玉一派の動向は注意を要するものがある。

（二）上海、海寧個、及上海閘河側的勝游設施坂田設施とも經
過。甚がち密貿易事案に關係者が浮かんで居る。其他政界及反共。
（三）前項の費金網として児玉一派の動きは注意を要するものがある。

正と本名との連繋は意味がある

15 Apr. 52.

KODAMA YOSHIO

a. Covert Rightist Activities: Kodama Yoshio, noted ultra-nationalist and pan-Asianist who is still purged from public office, was born in Fukushima Prefecture, Japan, on 18 Feb 11, the son of "samurai" ranking Kodama Torishiro. Although his formal education consisted of completing only primary school and second-year evening sessions at Zenrin Commercial School, Ryuzan, Korca, he has become a learned man through private study, mainly in social ideologies. Nationalist teachers Okawa Shumei, Imaizumi Teisuke, and Kasaki Ryomei, together with ambitious opportunism, doubtlessly contributed to his fanatical nationalistic proclivities.

Still a comparatively young man, of high intelligence and strong personal magnetism, he poses a subversive potential which cannot be ignored. Since his release in Dec 48 from Sugamo Prison to which he was sentenced as a Class "A" war criminal, Kodama has been forced to conduct his possibly illegal and dangerous activities covertly. Reports of his influential leadership in the revival of nationalist organizations and in shady black-market transactions are both insistent and widespread.

b. Youthful Desire For Power: Kodama, following the death of his mother, when he was eight years old, was taken by his father to live with a sister in Seoul, Korea. A disagreement with his sister and yearning for his native village brought him back to Japan the following year. He returned to Seoul two years later, finished primary school, and attended night commercial school after the day's work in a factory. Back in Tokyo at the age of 15, with, in his own words, "the ambition of becoming a powerful individual," he worked in factories under exhausting child-labor conditions, yet managed to attend night school spasmodically, where he studied social, ideological and political issues.

In Feb 29 he joined the anti-Communist National Construction Society (Kenkoku Kai) "because it advocated organization of anti-Communist labor unions, and aimed at the overthrow of financial cliques and plutocratic government." One member of the society with whom Kodama is reported to have kept up close relations to this date, is the rightist critic Tsukui Tatsuo, presently believed active in nationalistic circles. The first of a series of arrests and imprisonments followed Kodama's presentation in Nov 29 of a petition to the Emperor in the name of the National Construction Society calling for unemployment relief and protesting the formation of a leftist party. For this violation of the Petition Law, he was sent to prison in Nov 29 where he made a serious study of ideological movements until his release in Sep 30. After returning briefly to the National Construction Society, he withdrew because of the Society's lack of direct action. Kodama then spent several months studying at the Imperial Government Society (Kosei Kai) led by the well-known nationalist leader Imaizumi Teisuke. There he became acquainted with "the national character of Japan and the 'Imperial Way' (Kodo) school of thought." Imaizumi taught that the proper direct contact which ought to exist between the Emperor and his subjects was being obstructed by a minority privileged class. Kodama was fired with the idea of removing this minority group. In his own words: "I sincerely believed that direct action against corrupt statesmen was a patriotic action which all youths should take. I allowed passion rather than reason to become the master of my mind."

c. Begins Organizational Activities: In Mar 31, he became a leading member of the Radical Patriotic Laborers' Federation (Kyushin Aikoku Rodosha So: Remmei), an amalgamation of Tsukui Tatsuo's rightist Radical Patriotic Party (Kyushin Aikoku To) and labor elements formerly in the National Construction Society. During the same month he joined the All Japan Patriots Joint Struggle Council (Zen Nippon Aikokusha Kyodo Toso Kyogikai), an attempted merger by Okawa Shumei of all rightist groups in Japan. At this time Okawa was working hand-in-glove with Army "reformists." Other nationalists, including Tsukui Tatsuo, Suzuki Zenichi and Akeo Bin, were members of the

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Council also. For scattering anti-government handbills in the Diet building, he was arrested the second time, and confined for one month in a police detention cell.

In Apr 31 he participated in the formation of the Japan Joint Struggle Vanguard (Nikkyo Zenei Tai), a group of selected youths organized by Okawa Shumei, from whose ranks came the majority of those later active in the Ketsumeidan, 5.15, and Shimpeitai assassination plots. A few days later he was arrested while at headquarters of the Radical Patriotic Party for having sent a dagger in a letter to Finance Minister Inoue Junnosuke, along with a suggestion that Inoue use it to commit suicide. He was detained in a police cell, at Ichigaya Prison, and ultimately sentenced to four months in Sugamo Prison. Following his release in Feb 32 he was arrested again in the same month during a police round-up of rightists suspected of implication in the assassination of Inoue Junnosuke, a part of the notorious Ketsumeidan Incident. Kodama then became a member of the Great Japan Production Party (Dai Nippon Seisan To), an amalgamation of rightist groups under Uchida Ryohi, which gave vigorous support for nearly 12 years to every sort of ultranationalistic activity, including violence. Tsukui Tatsuo and Suzuki Zenichi were included in the membership.

d. Visits Manchuria and North China: In May 32, representing the Great Japan Production Party, Kodama made a trip to Manchuria where he studied under Kasaki Ryomei, one of the principal architects of Japanese expansion in Manchuria, and chief of the Army's Self-Government Training Department (Jichi Shidobu). Kodama claims that Kasaki was an idealist whose goal of a representative civilian administration in Manchuria caused him to be driven out of the country by the corrupt Kwantung Army. Under the influence of Kasaki's teaching, he returned to Japan in August of the same year to found the Independent Youths Society (Dokuritsu Seinen Sha).

While Kodama and his Independent Youths Society colleagues were engaged in plans to assassinate the "Genro" (elder statesmen) surrounding the Emperor, a pistol exploded accidentally at their headquarters, and their plot was discovered by the police. Kodama, again arrested, failed in an attempt to commit suicide during the trial. He was imprisoned for almost five years. During a three-months parole from prison to convalesce from illness, he met and married his first wife (whom he later divorced; he married Homma Sayoko in 1940). After his permanent release from prison in Apr 37, he resumed his activities, becoming a leading member in the Japan Institute (Nippon Juku), a group of Imaizumi's disciples engaged in disseminating the writings of rightist philosopher Takamatsu Toshio, and also a member of the Great Asia Establishment Society (Dai Ajia Kensetsu Kai), founded by Kodama's former teacher Kasaki Ryomei.

e. Urges Stronger China Policy: As a special staff official of the Foreign Office Information Bureau he made a brief trip to North China in Oct 37. His inspection trip included an investigation of Mohammedanism in that area. Two months later Kodama returned to Japan to form the China Problems Settlement National League (Teishi Mondai Kaiketsu Kokumin Domei) with semi-official backing from some of his connections in the Foreign Office. The purpose of this League was to publicize Japan's possibilities in China. Further interest in Japanese policy in China was indicated by Kodama's activities as manager of the Imperial Youths Roundtable Society (Kokoku Seinen Kondan Kai). In this capacity he visited both Army and Navy Ministries to explain the purpose of stronger China policy. To this end, he founded the February Society (Nigatsu Kai), actually the China Problems Settlement National League under a less nationalistic-sounding name. The February Society, in addition to its interest in Japanese policy in China, took a hand in national politics, giving support to the National Mobilization Bill and the Electric Power Control Bill. Backed by the Great Asia Establishment Society, and the Foreign Office, Kodama made a four-month trip to North China and Inner Mongolia.

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f. More Trips to China: Ostensibly sponsored by the Japan Youth Movement, but actually with Foreign Office backing, Kodama made another trip to Central China for three months. Immediately following his return to Tokyo, he was sent back to China at the request of the Army General Staff and the Foreign Office, as a non-official member of the General Staff with the responsibility of guarding Wang Ching-wei, head of the Japanese-sponsored Chinese puppet government, from Hongkong to Shanghai. Under cover of being an employee of the Oji Paper Company, he made plans to escort Wang but when the itinerary was changed, Kodama returned to Japan. Again in May 39 the Foreign Office sent him to Shanghai as a non-official staff member of the Japanese Consulate there. During the rest of the year he made frequent trips back and forth between Japan and China for both the Army and the Foreign Office.

g. Praises Japanese Army in China: With the intention of broadening his Japan Youth Movement to include youths of Manchuria and China, Kodama renamed it the Rise Asia Youth Movement (Koa Seinen Undo), and published the magazine "Justice" (Taigi) "to paint the true picture of the situation in China." Because the magazine was critical of Japanese official policies in China, according to Kodama, almost every issue was suppressed. A subordinate group within the Rise Asia Youth Movement was called the Asia Youth Society (Aiji Seinen Sha).

Following a lecture tour of Western Japan, speaking on "The Solution of the China Incident," Kodama conferred with Lt Gen Ishihara Kanji, noted leader of Japanese expansionist philosophy, and received from him a letter of introduction to Col Tsuji Masanobu, in charge of the Army's "thought" activities in Shanghai. During a visit to Shanghai in Apr 40, Kodama met Col Tsuji who requested him to cooperate in ideological operations as an unofficial employee of the General Headquarters, Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China. During the rest of 1940 he made frequent trips between Japan and China, particularly Shanghai, partly as a representative of Gen Ishihara's East Asia League (Toa Renmei), and as Kodama later claimed, to help Col Tsuji "purge" the Japanese Army in China.

Kodama's former mentor, Sasaki Rōmei, who had run afoul of the Kwantung Army, accused Kodama of becoming a tool of the militarists. Kodama states: "My youthful blood would not allow me to lose interest in the activities of the Army, or to remove myself from social activity, just because the Army happened to be chauvinistic." Kodama claims that Tsuji "fought courageously against all the evil forces within the Japanese field army." Press and CIC reports mentioned frequently that since Kodama's release from Sugamo he has had close contact with Tsuji, whose reputation in general is that of an adventurer, and who in the last years is reported involved in recruiting Japanese soldiers and weapons for Chinese Nationalist forces; as well as an important figure in behind-the-scenes rightist intelligence activity.

h. Intensifies Nationalistic Ideology: In Feb 41, Kodama became Chief of the Far Eastern Section of Sasagawa Ryoichi's National Essence Party (Kokusui Taishu To). Under the auspices of this group and of his own Rise Asia Youth Movement, he made speeches on the general China situation during the spring. During the same year, Kodama became manager of the Japanism Youth Council (Nipponshugi Seinen Kaigi), which attempted a merger of nationalistic organizations to propagate Japanism throughout the world. This group was loudly anti-American during the year before the war. Sixty-one societies concerned with Japanese activities overseas amalgamated in May 41 under the name of Great Japan Rise Asia League (Dai Nippon Koa Domei). Kodama, representing his Rise Asia Youth Movement, was made a director of the League through the recommendation of Nagai Ryutaro, former Communications Minister in the first Konoye Cabinet. Earlier, in 1937, Nagai backed Kodama's China Problems Settlement National League. Another organization in which Kodama figured prominently during 1941 was the August Society (Hachigatsu Kai). Its members were leaders of various nationalistic societies

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desirous of intensifying Japan's nationalistic ideology in the face of threatening war. The Society disbanded when Baron Hiranuma was shot at with a pistol formerly owned by Kodama. Kodama was briefly grilled by the police.

Four months later, he accepted the job of organizing a purchasing agency in Shanghai for the Japanese Naval Air Forces. From this time on, Kodama shuttled back and forth between Japan and China, conducting a procurement campaign under the very difficult circumstances of private industrial competition, intra-service rivalries and depletion of stockpiles. Concurrently with the procurement job, he was a reporter on naval conditions in Shanghai for the East Asia Bureau of the Foreign Office.

1. Varied Activities Continue During War Years: Kodama's procurement organization (Kodama Kikan) operations involved the spending of vast sums for the Naval Air Forces, and later for other services. Much of his purchasing was done on the blackmarket; widespread rumors emanating from Shanghai credit Kodama with having amassed an enormous personal fortune. During World War II years, Kodama's activities were varied. He managed the rightist newspaper "Yamato Shimbun," directed at least four mines producing tungsten, molybdenum and other rare minerals, assumed presidency of the Japan Southern Mining Co. Ltd., at the request of the Navy, and performed many official chores in the Navy's last-minute attempts to repair airfields, salvage scrap, electrolyze salt, etc. He was also a non-official member of the Police Affairs Bureau and a member of the Cabinet Advisory Council in Prince Higashikuni's Cabinet, a post obtained through high influential connections, including Gen. Ishihara.

In Dec 45, he was apprehended as a Class "A" war crimes suspect, interned in Sugamo Prison until Dec 48 when he was released without being indicted. It is reported that he turned over to Occupation authorities a quantity of radium valued between \$250,000 and \$400,000, which was given to him at the end of the war by Tada Teiko, Navy Vice Minister, in lieu of ¥2,500,000 owed to him by the Navy.

j. Career As a Purgee: In a postscript to his autobiography, "I Was Defeated," dated Dec 51, Kodama has this to say of his life since his release from Sugamo: "I was only out of prison for a few hours when I realized that I was now in a second prison — the prison of a Class "A" purgee! Three years have passed...Now, in this second, barless, prison, I have spent my days of inactivity, yawning with boredom...I have become a fisherman — an angler! A perfectly good machine just sitting out in the rain."

The degree of reliability of Kodama's estimate of his activities may perhaps be gauged by the interpretation he presents of his past career in the same autobiography. In it, he portrays the violent ultranationalistic activities of his youth as the result of an honest and enthusiastic desire to reform governmental corruption and pitiful labor conditions; states that he underwent a spiritual regeneration during his long imprisonment in the thirties; interprets his assiduous activities in Japanese expansionist fields after his release from prison as an effort to understand and cooperate with the Chinese; and explains his long and close association with the military, whose aims and methods he continually disparages, as an attempt on his part to clean up military corruption and promote Japanese ideals.

Though his purge status prevents him from taking open part in political or policy-making industrial activity, there is nothing to prevent his much-reported sub rosa association with former colleagues. Among these are many who are actively preparing for a come-back into national affairs in the post-Occupation period: ultranationalists, militarists, industrialists, government bureaucrats, Chinese connections from Naval procurement days — many excluded from overt assumption of important posts — but most still capable, influential, and ambitious.

Kodama's personal prestige is undoubtedly great among the large number of prewar youths who came under the spell of his unquestioned magnetism

during the period when he was putting the accent on youth in his Japanese expansionist adventures. These factors tend to give more than gossip-value to the persistent rumors and reports of Kodama's post-Sugamo activities. Also, much is reported from sources whose credibility and reliability prevent classification of the information as special bias or simple rumormongering. A cross-section of Kodama's activities as frequently rumored or reported is given below:

(1) Disposition of His Naval Procurement Assets: Kodama is widely believed to have amassed a vast personal fortune through his procurement activities for the Naval Air Forces. Numerous reports credit him with having disposed of these assets at the close of the war among his colleagues and other rightist associates, not without an eye to retaining a proprietary interest in the ventures which these assets might serve to finance. It is often alleged that Kodama has much of his fortune left untouched, cached away until the day when it may be more openly used. Kodama himself says that such profits as he acquired he has spent, largely in philanthropic efforts.

(2) Political Influence: Kodama is rumored to have acquired his advisory post in the Higashikuni Cabinet in 1945 through the good offices of influential military and rightist colleagues, and perhaps also through the judicious use of funds. He is reported to have succeeded, during a brief tenure in the Cabinet, in having the rights to cultivate airfields and parade grounds formerly under Army control allotted to Mikami Taku. (Mikami, former navy lieutenant, was one of the leading actors in the 5.15 assassination incident in 1932, and is now said to be indoctrinating along nationalistic lines the young ex-servicemen farming the former airfields.) Kodama also is frequently mentioned as having personal access to such political figures as Hatoyama Ichiro, and high level figures in the present Japanese Government, through his former political contacts. As of 1951 and 1952, Kodama is reported closely associated with Sasagawa Roichi, former head of the ultranationalist National Essence Party.

Kodama is reported to be backing a group of rightist critics headed by Tsukui Tatsuo, with whom he has had a long association in nationalist circles. (Tsukui is considered the right-hand man of Akao Bin, another long-time associate of Kodama. Akao Bin, since his depurge, has been organizing a new rightist party named The Great Japan Patriotic Party (Dai Nippon Aikoku To), and running under its ticket for a by-election to the Diet.) Toward the end of 1951, Kodama was reported to have raised some \$10 million in support of a new rightist organization in Kyushu, the West Japan National Construction League (Nippon Kensetsu Kokumin Renmei.) Among the League's backers is Ogata Taketora, long-time nationalist and bureaucrat with present-day political ambitions, and such reformed Communists as Asahara Kenzo and Sano Mansabu. Kodama is said to have procured the money from industrialists whom he staked from his Navy procurement assets at the close of the war.

(3) Connections With Chinese: Kodama is frequently rumored to be keeping up contacts with Chinese closely associated with him since the late 1930's. In 1949, he was persistently mentioned in blackmarket and smuggling operations, allegedly to raise funds for procurement of weapons and recruitment of Japanese personnel for Chinese Nationalist forces in Formosa. In this connection, Kodama's name is linked with that of former Lt Gen Nemoto Hiroshi, and with the notorious Hai Lien smuggling case.

(4) Information Brokerage Activities: Kodama is reportedly connected with the Far Eastern Affairs Research Society (Kyokuto Jijo Kenkyu Kai), and, under its auspices, operating an information network for anti-Communist industrial circles. He is reliably reported as wishing to offer his anti-Communist information gathering facilities to Occupation authorities. In information gathering and disseminating activities, he is reported closely associated with Nabeyama Sadachika and ex-Col Tsuji Masanobu.

KOMIKA

Akira (KOMIKA)

Country: Japan

Full Name: KOMIKA Yoshiro (見木義郎)

Alias: KOMIKA Yoshiro

Present Positions: Still a purgee from public office. Author of various autobiographical writings. Widely believed to be active in behind-the-scenes rightist activities.

Date of Birth: 18 February 1911

Place of Birth: Yonuki, Tottori-ken, Nagaoka-mura, Tottori-ken

Nationality: Japanese

Origin: Father, KOMIKA Torishiro, was of the "Ishiwata" clan, considered to be of Samurani rank. External grandfather was Vice-Governor of the Ishiwata region, Tottori-ken.

Permanent Address: Yonuki, Tottori-ken, Nagaoka-mura, Tottori-ken

Present Address: 183, Yurinozaka, Taito-ku, Tokyo
Wife: Sayoko, maiden name KOMIKA. Marriage was in 1940. (KOMIKA first married to MURAKI Kiyoko, which took place in 1935, ended in divorce.)

Children: Son - Yoshitsugu, age 9; Daughter - Yoko, age 6

Education: Completed second-year course at evening session, "Tenjin Commercial School", Ryuzan, Tokyo. Thereafter, his education was largely through his own private study. He is widely read in social ideologies, and such

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influenced by such nationalistic teachers as OKUYA Shumei, IMAIU Teisuke and KASAKI Ryosai.

Politics: Ultra-nationalist and Pan-Asianist

Languages: Probably fluent in some form of spoken Chinese, as the result of his many years of dealing with Chinese in China.

Past Career: KOMIKA was just 41 in February 1952. Still a healthy active man of high intelligence and strong personal magnetism, he possesses a subversive potential which cannot be ignored. Since his late teens his life has been a blend of fanatical nationalism combined with ambitious opportunism. (His recently translated memoir, "I was Defeated", gives only a very one-sided and self-exonimating version of his acts and motivations). Since his release from Sugamo Prison, his status as a purgee has forced him to conduct his possibly illegal and dangerous activities covertly. Reports of his influential leadership in the revival of nationalist organizations and in shady blackmarket transactions are both insistent and widespread. For these reasons, his past career is here given in some detail and with pertinent comment.

Quotations are taken from KOMIKA's book, "We were Defeated".

Feb 1911 - Born to a family of Samurai lineage in Fukushima Prefecture.

1916 - Family moved to Tokyo.

1919 - Mother died. As the result of this and of economic depression in Japan, taken by father to live with a sister in Seoul, Korea. After father's return to Japan, temporarily adopted into a middle class family KOMIKA by name.

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1920 - Returned from Korea to native village. Attended primary school while living with impoverished but proud father.

1922 - Worked briefly in a spinning mill in Tokyo. Returned to sister's home in Seoul, Korea, and finished primary school. Later, while working in a factory, attended night commercial school in Seoul.

1926 - Returned to Tokyo, an orphan, with, in his own words, "the ambition of becoming a powerful individual". Worked in iron factories under grueling child labor conditions, yet managed to attend night school sporadically, where he studied social, ideological and political issues.

Feb 1929 - Joined AKAO Bin's KENKOKU KAI (National Construction Society). This society was mainly anti-Communist, AKAO Bin still being active today in Anti-Communist and Pan-Asianist movements through his newly organized DAI NIPPON AIKOKU TO (Great Japan Patriotic Party). KOMIKA says he joined the KENKOKU KAI because it advocated "organization of anti-Communist labor unions, and aimed at the overthrow of financial cliques and plutocratic government". One member of the society with whom KOMIKA is reported to have kept up close relations even to this day, was the rightist critic, TATEKI Setsuo, who is presently reported to be active in nationalistic circles.

Nov 1929 - Presented to the Emperor in person a KENKOKU KAI petition asking for unemployment relief and protesting against the formation of a leftist party.

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by the Central Intelligence Agency
Date: 2005

Arrested for violation of the "Petition Law." Imprisoned and interrogated until September 1930. During his imprisonment made a serious study of socialist movements.

Sep - Detained from prison. Returned briefly to NIKKYU KAI, but was dissatisfied with its lack of direct action and withdrew from the society.

Spent several months studying at the KOKU KAI (Imperial Government Society) of the well-known nationalist leader In Ichi-Teisuke. He there became acquainted with "the national character of Japan and the Kodo (Imperial Way) school of thought". KOKU KAI taught that the proper direct contact which ought to exist between the Emperor and his subjects was being obstructed by a minority privileged class. OKAWA was fired with the idea of removing this minority group. In his own words: "I sincerely believed that direct action against corrupt statesmen was a patriotic action which...all youths...should take. I allowed passion rather than reason to become the master of my mind."

Mar - Became a leading member of the KYUSHIN AIKOKU YOJOSHIA SOU YOSHIBI (military Patriotic Laborers Federation), an amalgamation of TSUKUI Tatsuo's rightist KYUSHIN AIKOKU TO (military Patriotic Party and labor elements formerly in KOKUKU KAI).

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Mar 1931 - Member of GEN NIPPON AIKOKUSHA KYODO KYOIKAI (All Japan Patriots (Cont'd) Joint Struggle Council), an attempted merger by OKAWA Shumei of all rightist groups in Japan. OKAWA was working hand in glove with the Army "reformists" at this time. TSUCHI Tatsuo, SHIBUKI Zenichiro and ARAKAWA Bin were other nationalists belonging to this Council.

Arrested for scattering anti-government handbills in the Diet Building. Confined for a month in a police detention cell.

Apr 1931 - Participated in the inaugural of NIKKYU ZENKI KAI (Japan Joint Struggle Vanguard), a group of selected youths organized by OKAWA Shumei, from whose ranks came the majority of those later active in the Ketsureidan, 5.15 and Shimpeitai assassination plots.

May 1931 - Arrested while at headquarters of TSUKUI Tatsuo's KYUSHIN AIKOKU TO, for having sent a dagger in a letter to Finance Minister INOUE Junnosuke along with the suggestion that INOUE use it to commit suicide. Detained in police cell and at Ichigaya Prison, and ultimately sentenced to four months imprisonment in Sugamo Prison.

Feb 1932 - Released from prison.

Feb 1932 - Arrested and detained briefly in police round-up of rightists suspected of implication in the assassination of INOUE Junnosuke, a part of the

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Feb 1932 - Member, GEN NIPPON YOJAN TO (Great Japan Production Party), an amalgamation of rightist groups under UCHIDA Kyoei, which gave vigorous support for nearly a dozen years to every sort of ultra-nationalistic activity, including violence. TSUKUI Tatsuo and SUZUKI Benichiro were also members of this Party.

May 1932 - Made trip to Manchuria, as representative of Gen NIPPON YOJAN TO, tutored under YAMAKI Kyoei, one of the chief architects of Japanese expansion in Manchuria, and chief of the Army's JICHI SHIMONSHI (Self-Government Training Department). KOKAWA claims that YAMAKI was an idealist whose goal of a representative civilian administration in Manchuria caused him to be driven out of Manchuria by the corrupt Kwantung Army.

Aug 1932 - Returned to Japan. Under the influence of YASUJI's teaching founded the DOKURITSU TEINSHI SHI (Independent Youths Society) with MIZUNO Yoshio, TOYAMA Hideo and a few other young ultra-nationalists.

Oct 1932 - While KOKAWA and his DOKURITSU TEINSHI SHI colleagues were engaged in plans to assassinate the Zenro (" Elder Statesman) surrounding the Emperor, a pistol exploded accidentally at their headquarters, and the plot was discovered by the police (Glossily implicated in this plot was TOYAMA Hideo's TENDO KAI (Heavenly Action Society). TOYAMA, though still a purger in 1932, is frequently rumored to be engaged in this activity).

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Oct 1932 - Arrested. Failed in attempt to commit suicide by shooting, during the (Cont'd) course of his trial. Detained, indicted, and imprisoned until April 1937.

Mar 1935 - During a three-months parole from prison for reasons of convalescence from illness, met and married his first wife, TAUCHI Kiriiko.

Apr 1937 - Released from prison. Given a welcome party by rightist colleagues including his former teacher IMAIZUMI Teisuke, who had acted as defense counsel for the Kotakuraidan criminals while KODAMA was in prison. Leading member in NIPPON JUKKI (Japan Institute), a group of disciples of IMAIZUMI Teisuke engaged in disseminating the writings of the rightist philosopher TANAKA Toshio. Member of DAI ASIA KENGETSU YAI (Great Asia Establishment Society) which had been founded by KODAMA's former teacher YAGAMI Ryosai, after his return from Manchuria. KODAMA contributed articles to the Society's journal *Daia*.

Oct 1937 - Made a brief trip to North China as a special staff official of the Foreign Office Information Bureau. His inspection trip included an investigation of Japanese nationalism in the North China area.

Dec 1937 - Returned from China. Organized the TAISHI KONAI KAIKEITSU KOKURIN DOKAI (China Problem Settlement National League), through which he intended to publicize Japan's possibilities in China. This organization had semi-official backing from some of KODAMA's connections in the Foreign Office.

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Feb 1938 - Manager, KOKOMU SEINEN KOKUYA (Imperial Youths Roundtable Society). In this capacity, he visited both Army and Navy Ministries to explain the purpose of a stronger China policy. Founded the NIWATSU KAI (February Society), which was really his TAISHI KONAI KAIKEITSU KOKURIN DOKAI under a less nationalistic-sounding name. The NIWATSU KAI, in addition to its interest in Japanese policy in China, took a hand in national politics, giving support to the National Mobilization Bill and the Electric Power Control Bill.

May 1938 - Made trip to North China and Inner Mongolia, with the backing of DAI ASIA KENGETSU KAI and the Foreign Office.

Sep 1938 - Back in Japan, was one of the organizers of SEISEN KANTETSU DOKAI (Holy War Execution League), a rightist group aiming to attract Japanese youth to expansionist activities in China.

Oct 1938 - Founded SHINEN NIPPON UNDO (Japan Youth Movement) as a successor to his NIWATSU KAI. This Movement emphasized the role of youth as the main force in the reconstruction of Japan. The organization published the monthly thought magazine, *Seinen Nippon* (Young Japan).

Jan 1939 - Made trip to Central China, ostensibly under the sponsorship of his SHINEN NIPPON UNDO, but actually backed by the Foreign Office.

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Dec 1939 - Reorganized his SHINEN NIPPON UNDO under the new name of YUA SHINEN UNDO (Asia Youth Movement), with the intention of broadening his movement to include youths of Manchuria and China. Published the magazine *Shizoku* (Justice) under the auspices of this group "to paint the true picture of the situation in China". Because the magazine was critical of Japanese official policies in China, according to KODAMA's account every issue was suppressed. A subordinate group within the YUA SHINEN UNDO was called the AJIA SHINEN SHA (Asia Youth Society).

Jan 1940 - Made lecture tour of western Japan, speaking on "the solution of the China Incident".

Feb 1940 - Conferred with Lt. Gen. ISHIHARA Kanji, noted leader of Japanese expansionist philosophy, and received from him a letter of introduction to Colonel TSUJI Maanobu, who was in charge of the Army's "thought" activities in Shanghai.

1940 - Married for the second time. His second wife was KODAMA Sayoko.

Apr 1940 - Went to Shanghai. Met Colonel TSUJI, and was requested by TSUJI to cooperate with him in ideological operations, as an unofficial employee of the General Headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China.

1940 - Made frequent trips between Japan and China, particularly Shanghai during the rest of the year partly in the capacity of representative of Gen. ISHIHARA's TOA HINSHI (Asia League). Claims that he was trying to

1940 - help Col. TSUJI "purge" the Japanese Army in China. KODAMA's former mentor, USAMI Myomei, who had run foul of the Wangtung Army, accused KODAMA of having become a tool of the militarists. KODAMA states: "My youthful blood would not allow me to lose interest in the activities of the Army, or to remove myself from social activity, just because the Army happened to be chauvinistic". KODAMA claims that TSUJI "foolishly" courageously admitted all the evil forces within the Japanese field army". Since his release from Sugamo prison, KODAMA has frequently been mentioned as having close contact with TSUJI, whose reputation in general is that of an adventurer, and who in the last years has been frequently reported to be involved in recruitment of Japanese soldiers and weapons for Chinese nationalist forces, as well as to be an important figure in behind-the-scenes rightist intelligence activity.

Feb 1941 - Chief of the Far Eastern Section of SASAGAWA Ryoichi's nationalistic KOKUSAI TAISHU TO (National Resource Party). Under the auspices of this group and of his own KODAMA SHIN-DO, KODAMA gave speeches on the general China situation during the three-month period of Jan-Mar 1941. (SASAGAWA's ultra-nationalist career goes back at least to 1931. Since the war he has been reported to be active in underground rightist resurgence efforts, and to be KODAMA's political mentor. SASAGAWA is also reported to be closely associated with the activities of TSUJI Kaseonobu).

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Feb 1941 - Manager of the NIPPON SHI SEINNO KAI (Japanese Youth Council), an (Cont'd) attempted merger of nationalistic organizations whose aim was to propagate Japanese throughout the world. This group was loudly anti-American during the year before the war.

May 1941 - Representative of his KODAMA SHIN-DO in the new DAI NIPPON KOA RONKI (Great Japan Rise League), an amalgamation of 61 societies concerned with Japanese activities overseas. KODAMA was made a Director of the League, through the recommendation of HAGAI Kyutaro, former Communications Minister in the first KONO Cabinet. Earlier, in 1937, KODAMA had backed KODAMA's NISHI DOKI KAIKETSU KOMI IN DOJOI.

Aug 1941 - Leading member in HACHIBATSU KAI (August Society), whose members were the leaders of various nationalistic societies desirous of intensifying Japan's nationalistic ideology in the face of threatening war. The Society disbanded, when Baron HIRAYAMA was shot at with a pistol formerly owned by KODAMA. KODAMA was briefly grilled by police.

Dec 1941 - Accepted job of setting up a purchasing agency in Shanghai for the Japanese Naval Air Forces. From this time on KODAMA shuttled back and forth between Japan and China, conducting a recurrent campaign under the very difficult circumstances of private industrial competition, intra-service rivalries, and depletion of stockpiles.

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Dec 1941 - Concurrently with his Naval Air Force procurement job, was acting as (Cont'd) reporter on naval conditions in Shanghai for the "Asia" Bureau of the Foreign Office.

Jan 1942 - Co-speaker with SASAGAWA Ryoichi at a KODAMA TAISHU TO rally, at which he gave a speech entitled: "Destroy America and England".

Apr 1942 - Ran unsuccessfully for the Diet.

Jul 1943 - Given official sanction to call his procurement organization the KODAMA KIKAN, this operations involved the spending of vast sums for the Naval Air Forces, and later for other services. Much of this purchasing had to be on the black market; widespread rumors emanating from Shanghai credit KODAMA with having amassed an enormous personal fortune in these KODAMA KIKAN years.

Nov 1943 - In Tokyo on a liaison mission at the time of the establishment of the Ammunition Ministry. Took over the management of the rightist newspaper Yekato Shimbun on the death of its proprietor, his old friend IWATA Fumio.

Mar 1944 - Given additional duty by Naval Air Force of acquiring and operating mines in Japan producing rare metals, such as tungsten and molybdenum. Took over the management of at least four mines.

Oct 1944 - Assured presidency of the Michinon Kogyo K.K. (Japan Southern Mining Co. Ltd.), at the request of the Navy.

WFO'S WFO

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1945 - During the last months of the war given many official chores in the Navy's last minute attempts to repair airfields, salvage scrap, electrolyze salt, etc.

Aug 1945 - Present as a friend at the suicide of Vice Admiral ONISHI, after the surrender announcement.

Aug 1945 - Non-official member of Police Affairs Bureau.

Aug 1945 - Member, Cabinet Advisory Council, in Prince HIGASHIKUNI's Cabinet. This post was obtained through high influential connections, including General ISHIKAWA.

Oct 1945 - With the coming of the Occupation, began to organize a new "democratic style" political party, the NIPPON MONTEN TO (Japan Peoples Party).

Dec 1945 - Apprehended as a Class "A" war crimes suspect.

Jan 1946 - Interned in Sugamo Prison.

Dec 1946 - Released from Sugamo Prison, unindicted. Turned over to the Occupation authorities a quantity of radium valued at between 250,000 and 2400,000 which had been given to him at the end of the war by TADA Takeo, Navy Vice Minister, in lieu of \$2,500,000 still owed to him by the Navy.

Placed in Class "A" purge status, where he still remains as of March 1952.

POST-PRISON CAREER: In a postscript to his autobiographical memoir, "I was Defeated", dated December 1951, KOMAI has this to say of his life since his release from Sugamo:

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"I was only out of prison for a few hours when I realized that I was now in a second prison -- the prison of a Class "A" purge! Three years have passed... Now, in this second, barless, prison, I have spent my days of inactivity, yawning with boredom... I have become a fiddlerman -- an easler! A perfectly good machine just sitting out in the rain".

The degree of reliability of this estimate of his activities by KOMAI may perhaps be gauged by the interpretation which KOMAI presents of his past career in the same autobiography. In it, KOMAI portrays the violent ultra-nationalistic activities of his youth as the result of an honest and enthusiastic desire to reform governmental corruption and pitiful labor conditions; states that he underwent a spiritual regeneration during his lone imprisonment in the thirties; interprets his arduous activities in Japanese expansionist fields after his release from prison as an effort to understand and cooperate with the Chinese; and explains his long and close association with the military, whose aims and methods he continually disapproves, as an attempt on his part to clean up military corruption and promote Japanese ideals. From the day in 1926 when he returned to Japan from Korea as a lad, fired with the ambition of becoming a powerful individual, KOMAI's life has been filled apart from the prison years, with extraordinary activity. He himself says "I ascribe his efforts to an idealistic desire to bring into being a reformed and strong

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Japan; others may consider that most of what he has done has rebounded to his own fortune and prestige. In either case, the habit of being energetically busy is ingrained in him. It would be naive to take seriously his words about "days of inactivity" in the post-Sugamo years.

In the first place, though his purge status prevents KOMAI from taking open part in political or policymaking industrial activity, there is nothing to prevent his much-reported sub-rose association with former colleagues. Among these colleagues are many who are actively preparing for some sort of a comeback into the life of Japan in the post-Occupation period. Ultra-nationalists, militarists, industrialists, government bureaucrats, Chinese connections from the naval procurement days, -- many of them now excluded from overt assumption of important posts, but most are still capable, still influential, and still ambitious. KOMAI's personal prestige is undoubtedly great among the large number of pre-war youths who were under the spell of his unquestioned magnetism, during the period when he was putting the accent on youth in his Japanese expansionist adventures.

These factors tend to give more than gossip-value to the persistent rumors and reports of KOMAI's post-Sugamo activities. Also, much is reported from sources whose credibility and reliability prevent classification of the information as

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special bias or simple rumor-mongering. A cross-section of KODAMA's activities which are frequently rumored or reported is given below:

Disposition of His Kodama Kikan assets: KODAMA is widely believed to have amassed a vast personal fortune through his procurement activities for the Naval Air Forces. Numerous reports credit KODAMA with having disposed of these assets at the close of the war, among his Kikan colleagues and other rightist associates, not without an eye to retaining a proprietary interest in the ventures which these assets might serve to finance. It is often alleged that KODAMA has much of his fortune left untouched, cached away until the day when it may be more openly used. KODAMA himself says that such profits as he acquired he has spent, largely in philanthropic efforts.

Political Influence: KODAMA is rumored to have acquired his advisory post in the HIGASHI-KUJI Cabinet in 1945 through the good offices of influential military and rightist colleagues, and perhaps also through the judicious use of funds. He is reported to have succeeded, during his brief tenure in the Cabinet, in having the rights to cultivate airfields and parade grounds formerly under Army control allotted to MIKAMI Ikuji (MIKAMI, former Navy Lieutenant, was one of the leading actors in the 5.15 assassination incident in 1932, and is now said to be indoctrinating along nationalistic lines the young ex-servicemen who are farming the former airfields).

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KODAMA is also frequently mentioned as having personal access to such political figures as MATSUMA Ichiro, and to high level figures in the present Japanese government, through his former political contacts. As of 1951 and 1952, KODAMA is reported to be closely associated with SAGAWA Ryōichi, former head of the ultra-nationalist KOMUSHI KAISHI TO in which KODAMA was a leading member from about 1941. (SAGAWA is said to be presently active politically behind the scenes, and to be KODAMA's political mentor). KODAMA is reported to be backing a group of rightist critics headed by TSUKUI Tetsuo, with whom he has had a long association in nationalist circles. (TSUKUI is considered to be the right-hand man of another of KODAMA's long-time associates, AYAO Bin, who is now, since his demarge, organizing a new rightist party, the DAI NIPPON AIKOKU TO (Great Japan Patriotic Party), and running under its ticket for a by-election to the Diet). Toward the end of 1951, KODAMA was reported to have raised some ten million yen in support of the activities of a new rightist organization in Kyushu, the YUHI NIPPON KENSHŪTO (West Japan National Reconstruction League). This League has among its backers OTAKA Takatora, long-time nationalist and bureaucrat with present day political ambitions, and such reformed Communists as ARAKAWA Kenzo and SANO Nanbu. KODAMA is said to have procured the ten million yen from industrialists whom he staked from his Kodama Kikan assets at the close of the war.

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Connections with Chinese: KODAMA has frequently been rumored to be keeping contact with Chinese with whom he has had close association since the late nineteen thirties. In 1949, he was persistently mentioned as being involved in black market and smuggling operations whose alleged purpose was to raise funds for procurement of weapons and recruitment of Japanese personnel for Chinese nationalist forces in Formosa. In this connection, KODAMA's name has been linked with that of former Lt. Gen. HIRICHIROshi, and with the notorious Lai Chich smuggling case.

Information Brokerage Activities: KODAMA is reported to be connected with the KYŪSHŪ JIJC KAIKYU KAI (The Western Affairs Research Society), and under its auspices to be operating an information network for anti-Communist industrial circles. He has been reliably reported as wishing to offer his anti-Communist information gathering facilities to Occupation authorities. In the matter of information gathering and disseminating, he is reported to be closely associated with ARAKAWA Sadachika and ex-Col. TSUJI Kansabu.

END

TRANSLATION

IUKAN FUKUICHI (Fukukawa)

16 June 1952

KODAMA ORGAN STILL ALIVE

(Extract)

"The Kodama Organ is still alive". This is the conclusion reached from the Chosha Maru Incident which attracted the attention of the people because of the passing moves of the ship which had given rise to the question of whether its crewmen were smugglers or spies?

During the war, with its headquarters in Shanghai, the "Kodama Organ" acquired various concessions through which the organ exercised mastery over business circles and showed its remarkable ability in the field of gathering military information with the entire China as its stage of operations. It seemed that the organ came to an end with the termination of the war since Otaru KODAMA, leader of the organ was designated as war criminal, other central figures were purged and the organ lost millions of yen it had accumulated abroad.

However, the organ has resumed its functions gradually since about the time when the Chinese Communists began to dominate the mainland of China. And now the organ is engaged in active operations toward China and is called the "Y Organ". The above has become clear by chance in connection with the Chosha Maru Incident.

There was a group of people in bluish-black Chinese clothes who were in a fury of excitement saying, "We have been deceived. We will disclose the whole truth when we are given the proper opportunity," aboard the "Borodate", patrol boat of the Maritime Safety Office, floating in the Nakata Bay on the morning of 10 June. They were members of the Chosha Maru who had returned home from Manchuria on the day together with former fishermen detained in Red China.

Captain SAITO Ikuo of the Chosha Maru and other crew personnel officers in charge only the following fact: The shipowner is IKIWA Nakasebure, the President of the Ikeda Commercial Company in the Tsurumai Building in Tokyo, Chuo-ku, Nihonbashi-machi, 2-chome, No. 1, and the ship is registered in Iwaguchi Prefecture.

The authorities immediately started investigating and found that the Chosha Maru itself is one of the secret ships while the Third District Headquarters of the Maritime Safety Board had been looking for since December 1950. Then, why was the Maru not being searched for for the "Chosha Maru"? It is because the board had already obtained information regarding the secret operations of the "Y Organ", the "Y Organ" is another figure of the "Kodama Organ" which had been making efforts to serve for the Japanese Army through its military operations during the war.

In the past, the Maritime Safety Board had conducted investigation on the moves of the Maru and the crew members of Chosha Maru and other various small and medium-sized boats operating in the Nakata Bay was. On the basis of this, the crew of the board decided to check the secret organization, the headquarters of the organ is KODAMA, leader and the chief of the staff is IKIWA Nakasebure, the President of IKIWA, some 40 people are engaged in the activities of the organ, including IKIWA, KURIHARA, KUZUJI, TSUJI, SHIO, OKAZAKI, SHIBA and others who are once adventurers in China, Army or Navy officers, or members of military intelligence services.

It was only the middle of last year that it became clear that the Shinyo, the Fuyo, the Chosho and others were no mere smuggling vessel and had some mutual connections among them. Even after the lapse of some time, the authorities were still unable to find out the purpose and whereabouts of the ships despite the Maritime Safety Board's desperate search, because the arrival of information were always too late.

In July 1952, 11 crewmen of a wrecked ship were rescued off Iwo Jima. They were found to be crewmen of the Shinyo Maru which was on the return from the Southwest Islands. But, whether intentionally or accidentally, the ship, which was an important bit of evidence, sank deep to the bottom of Ogasawara Bay.

The crewmen of the Chosho Maru said that KUOJI had told them they were backed by the United States. We do not know whether this is true or not. But we have heard the rumor that after the death of Mr. TSUJI Kuroki, they presented CNO with the uranium amounting to several million yen at the current price which had been hidden in the residence of Mr. TSUJI. It is also reported that they started their maneuverings toward China after obtaining a personal understanding from a certain high-ranking officer in CNO.

What is the purpose of the I Organs? Is it the assistance of CHIANG Kai-shek, the cooperation with Red China, or mere smuggling? It is still left covered under a thick veil of mystery.

Mr. YOSHIO KOBAYASHI who exclusively takes command of the organ was born in Fukuoka, graduated from the Fukuoka Commercial School. Mr. YOSHIO KOBAYASHI who is assisting Mr. TSUJI and is in charge of managing the organ was born in Fukuoka-cho, Fukuoka, and was in the same class with Mr. TSUJI in his Fukuoka Commercial School days. YOSHIO has been the center of activities toward China since the days of TSUJI Kuroki, and during and after the war meetings for intrigues have always been held in Fukuoka. Even a single day has not passed without continuous "drinking" on the Nakagawa river feeding numerous of CNO agents.

Another, the most remarkable fact that as Captain KUOJI said, behind the name of the I Organs is his political intrigues that have been carried out with the help of the government officials, political party members and other influential persons.

~~This is an unedited translation~~

PROFILE OF KODAMA, YOSHIO, MAN OF ADVENTURE—Zembo (All Facets) 15 July 1953

The Liberal Party's internal strife flamed up again on the question of Secretary in Chief last January, and MIKI-HIROKAWA alliance menaced the Yoshida camp. Just then when a possibility of conference between Hatoyama and Hirokawa was afloat and talked about in the political world amidst such a situation, the "Yomiuri" scooped a picture that bore witness to the conference in question. It was no wonder that the general public was astonished when they knew the conference took place at the residence of Kodama Yoshio, situated at Jiyagacka, Meguro Ward, attended by MIURA Oiichi, nicknamed Miromachi Shogun, besides Hatoyama, Hirokawa and Miki. Rumor had it that Hatoyama could found the Liberal Party after the war thanks to the financial backing up by Kodama. The "Yomiuri" report endorsed the existence of such a relation between Hatoyama and Kodama and highlighted the existence of Kodama on the surface of journalism after a long interval.

Kodama, who was needless to say the responsible head of the former Kodama machinery, was born in February 1911 in Fukushima Prefecture. He is quite young yet, being 42.

Kodama, who had been brought up in the tradition of Byakkotsai (White Tiger Squad), plunged into the rightist movement after graduating from the Junior High School at his native place, then moved to Tokyo and played an active part in the movement as a focal figure of the Radical Patriotic Party along with Tsukui Tatsumi and others. He was then a stripling of youth, a little over 20 years old, but had been already known as a man of chivalry among the rightist group. Later on he had been in jail now and then seven years in all implicated in the case of Independent

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Youths Party and others. He had written famous "Inside the prison and out of it." This made his name widely known.

It was Kawaso Tatsuo, the former President of Intelligence Bureau (then Chief of Foreign Ministry's Intelligence Department), that extended helping hand to Kodama, who came out of prison with 70 yen he earned by making paper toy balloons there in his pocket in the fall of 1937. Kawaso sent Kodama to China with an ready present of 3,000 yen from his own pocket money. This was the start of the Kodama machinery's being founded. While he was back home for the time being in 1941 the war developed at last into the Pacific war. He crossed the sea to China again in the end of that year with a tremendous task of collecting war materials in which which mission was entrusted to him by the then Naval Aviation Headquarters Chief Vice-Admiral Yamagata who fell in love with his personality. Primarily a man of great chivalry, he collected resources from interior parts of China at the risk of his life. In a short three years thereafter till the war's end his war profits are said to have totaled a dazing 3300 million yen. Indeed he is an epochal man of adventure.

When he was nominated Councillor to the Higashikuni Cabinet soon after the war at rather a green age of 35 some backbiters that the power of money was responsible for the appointment. But it is too short-sighted to ascribe it to the monetary power only. Vice-Admiral Onishi Takijiro, initiator of Tokkotai (Special Attacking Squadron), and Kodama were friends trusting each other implicitly. When Kodama rushed to the bedside of dying Admiral who had committed "harakiri" (TN: suicide by cutting bowels), Admiral said to him, "Mine being a rusty sword, it gave my bowels rather acute pain. Mr. Kodama, please take care of the matter after my death" and passed away smilingly. This postwar hidden episode tells well the personality of Kodama.

His true spirit seemed to have been revealed on the day when he was declared to be a A-class war criminal. Wearing black national suits on his small stature, he candidly disclosed the details of his war profits, and said with no pretension, "I will donate all to the public utility enterprises and become empty-handed myself."

After having been absolved from war crimes in December 1948, he was trying to avoid what might attract public attention saying he would like to observe the world quietly for a while. Nonetheless, how complicated and diversified are his relations with a variety of circles may be imagined from the fact that his name has often appeared behind the scenes of notable affairs since then.

When one sees him with a curiosity as to what kind of a man he may be, he is found to be a man impressively courteous, quite different from the type one imagined. Not a dandy, but he is immaculate in his apparel verging on nervousness. One is rather disappointed to find him speak sluggishly, but once on a platform he is capable of making audiences stunned with admiration by his great eloquence. As exemplified by his books "Inside prison and out of it," and "I am defeated," writings of his also have power to make readers shed tears. His way of thinking also differs from that of ideal spiritualists. In his younger days, when he was serving under Akao Bin of Kenkokukai (National Foundation Association), he declared in regard to the practice of Misogi (TN: Shinto rite to purify one's body by sprinkling water over it according to a prescribed formula), "I disdain to take part in such a foolish rite," and plunged into a heated dispute with other fanatical members which resulted in a fray both sides brandishing naked Japanese swords. The battle was ended by Kodama's getting scolded severely by Akao. He excels of course in making money, but seems not to have hoarded much, for he spends a lot as quickly as he collects a great deal of it.

Here is an episode. A man who was on intimate terms with the Kodamas happened to be shown the deposit pass with a balance of less than 3000 yen by Mrs. Kodama. Thinking such a meager savings might sometime cause Kodama, a prominent man of the world, to incur shame on himself, he managed to spare some 30,000 yen and persuaded Mrs. Kodama to place the same on deposit. Kodama, discovering incidentally this deposit pass book, is said to have scolded his wife, saying, "It's a damned extravagance for a man without occupation to place so much as 30,000 yen on deposit."

He doesn't drink. His hobbies are angling and Shakuhachi (TM: traditional Japanese bamboo-flute.).

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Kodama's career is as follows: Born February 18, 1911 in Iaguki,

Fukushima prefecture of a poor family though considered to be of Samurai

class; received primary education in Seoul, Korea, and Japan, and attended

night schools in Korea and Tokyo while working in factories, 1920-1926;

is widely read in the social sciences, and is greatly influenced by leading

Japanese nationalist theorists such as OKAWA Shumei, KASAKI Ryomei, and

IMAIIZUMI Teisuke; joined AKAO Bin's Kenkoku-kai (National Construction

Society), anti-communist, Pan-Asiatic group which was the forerunner to

AKAO's post-World War II Dai Nippon Aikoku-to (Great Japan Patriotic Party);

imprisoned for petitioning the Emperor in person for unemployment relief

and against the formation of a leftist party, 1929-1930; became a leading

member of the Kyushin Aikoku Rodosha Se-Renmei (Radical Patriotic Laborers

Federation), an amalgamation of TSUKUI Tatsuo's rightist Kyushin Aikoku-to

(Radical Patriotic Party) and labor elements formerly in the Kenkoku-kai,

and the Zen Nippon Aikoku-sha Kyodo Toso Kyogikai (All Japan Patriots Struggle

Council), an attempted merger by OKAWA Shumei of all rightist groups in Japan

1931; participated in the inaugural of the Nikkyo Zenei Tai (Japan Joint

Struggle Vanguard), a group of selected youths organised by OKAWA Shumei from

whose ranks came the majority of those later active in the Ketsuemeidan

May 17, 1932; and Shumei's assassination plot of 1931; imprisoned for having

sent a dagger to Finance Minister INOUE Junnosuke with the suggestion that

INOUE commit suicide, 1931-1932; arrested in police round-up of rightists

suspected of implication in the assassination of INOUE Junnosuke, a part of

the notorious Ketsuemeidan Incident, 1932, active in the Dai Nippon Seisan-to

(Great Japan Production Party), an amalgamation of rightist groups under UCHIDA Ryōhei, vigorous supporter of ultra-nationalist activities, including violence; travelled to Manchuria, as representative of the Dai Nippon Seisan-to, and was in contact with KASAKI Ryōmei, leading exponent of Japanese expansion in China, 1932; - upon his return to Japan, founded the Dokuritsu Seinensha (Independent Youths Society), based upon KASAKI's principles, with a few other young ultra-nationalists, including TOYAMA Hidemitsu; imprisoned for plotting to assassinate the Genro (elder statesmen, advisers to the Emperor), October 1932-April 1937; active in the Nippon Juku (Japan Institute), composed of disciples of IMAIZUMI Teisuke, and the Dai Ajia Kansetsu-kai (Great Asia Establishment Society), founded by KASAKI Ryōmei, 1937; travelled to North China as an "inspection agent" of the Foreign Office's information bureau, 1937; organized the Taishi Mondai Kai-ketsu Kokumin Dōsei (China Problems Settlement National League), which had semi-official backing from the Foreign Office, 1937; founded the Nigataku-kai (February Society), successor to his Taishi Kokumin Dōsei, which was concerned with national politics as well as Japanese expansion in China, 1938; travelled to Central China, North China, and Inner Mongolia with the backing of the Foreign Office and his rightist organisations, 1938-1939; organized the Seinen Kantetsu Dōsei (Holy War Execution League), which propagandised Japanese expansionist activities in China, and the Seinen Nippon Undo (Japan Youth Movement) as a successor to his Nigataku-kai and which emphasised the role of youth as the main force in the reconstruction of Japan, 1938-1939; sent to

China, as a non-official member of the Army General Staff, charged with
guarding WANG Ching-wei on his journey from Hong Kong to Shanghai - made
frequent trips back and forth between Japan and China for the Army and
Foreign Office, 1939; reorganized his Seinan Nippon Undo under the name
Koa Seinen Undo (Rise Asia Youth Movement) to include youths of Manchuria and
China, and published the magazine Taigi (Justice), a subordinate group within
the Koa Seinen Undo was called the Ajia Seinensha (Asia Youth Society), 1939;
conferred with Lieut. General ISHIHARA Kanji, noted expansionist advocate,
and through him met Colonel TSUJI Masanobu, then in charge of the Army's
"thought" activities in Shanghai, 1940; worked with TSUJI, as an unofficial
employee of the Army GHQ in China, and as a representative of ISHIHARA's
Ton-Ronmei (East Asia League), 1940; chief of the Far Eastern Section of
SASAGAWA Ryoichi's Kokusui Taishu-to (National Essence Party) and manager of
the Nipponshugi Seinen Kai (Japanism Youth Council), an attempted merger
of nationalist groups to propagate Japanism throughout the world which was
violently anti-American, 1941; a Director of the Dai Nippon-Koa Domei (Great
Japan-Rise-Asia League), an amalgamation of 61 societies concerned with
Japanese activities overseas, and a leader of Hachigatsu-kai (August Society),
composed of nationalist leaders, 1941; during the first years of World War II,
organized and operated a purchasing agency in Shanghai for the Japanese Naval
Air Forces which involved handling vast sums for the Naval Air Forces, and
later for the other services; his procurement organization was officially
called the Kodama Kikan (Kodama Organ), and served also as an intelligence
agency of the Japanese Government, 1941-1943; unsuccessful Diet candidate

April 1942 elections; manager of the rightist newspaper Yamato Shimbun

following the death of its proprietor, his old friend IWATA Fumio, November

1943; assigned duty by Naval Air Forces of acquiring and operating mines in

Japan producing strategic metals such as tungsten and molybdenum, 1944-1945;

assigned by the Navy to direct various official chores, such as repairing

airfields, salvaging scrap, and electrolyzing salt, during the last months

of World War II; member of Cabinet Advisory Council, Prince HIGASHIKUNI

Cabinet, August 1945 (post obtained through high official connections, in-

cluding General ISHIHARA); began to organize a new, "democratic-style"

political party, the Nippon Kokumin-to (Japan Peoples Party), October

November 1945; interned in Sugama Prison, but not indicted, as a Class "A"

war crimes suspect, January 1946-December 1948; barred from official political

activities as a Class "A" purgee, December 1948 to end of Occupation.

One of the most fanatical and notorious pre-World War II ultra-national-

ist political figures in Japan, the youthful KODAMA Yoshio is widely reported

to be active currently in behind-the-scenes rightist movements. Capable,

influential, and daring, he had long and close connections with the military

and right-wing governmental figures prior to and during World War II. A man

of tremendous vitality and unlimited ambitions, he was arrested and imprisoned

on various occasions in prewar years for involvement in assassination plots

and other fanatical rightist activities. He was also busily engaged during the

1930s in organizing and directing various ultra-nationalist, Pan-Asian

societies. During World War II, he served as "procurement agent" for the

military in Shanghai, and is widely rumored to have thereby amassed a fortune.

which has been cached away awaiting the time when it can be openly spent.

He himself claims that any funds which he may have acquired have been largely

spent in "philanthropic" enterprises. At the end of the war, he was one of

the most influential backers of the then newly-organized Liberal Party, and

is believed to have maintained close relations with HATOYAMA Ichiro, leader

of the party until purged in April 1946, to the present time. Since his

release from Sugama Prison in December 1948, rumors have connected him with

a number of nationalistic movements and societies, and he is said to have

enhanced his personal fortune through blackmarket speculations. At the present

time, KODAMA is reported to be working in close association with such other

ultra-nationalist figures as SASAGAWA Ryōichi, MIURA Giichi, Colonel TSUJI

Masanobu, and FUJI Yoshio, and is said to be a key supporter of the Hatozama

faction of the Liberal Party which recently broke away from the parent

organization to form a new party.

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FSTA-9590/13
18 JAN 1956

Personalities involved in suspected espionage activities

Name: X KODAMA, Yoshio () () ()

1. The information presented below was extracted from the Department of State Intelligence Report No. 6432-A "A Cross-section of the Extreme Right in Japan", dated 18 December 1953, pages 8 and 9. It has been quoted in toto in lieu of referencing because all addressees of this Counterintelligence Summary do not hold the Department of State Report.

"One of the most notorious pre-World War II ultra-nationalists in Japan, the youthful Kodama Yoshio is widely reported to be active currently in behind-the-scenes rightist movements. Capable, influential, and daring, he had long and close connections with the military and right-wing governmental figures prior to and during World War II. A man of tremendous vitality and unlimited ambitions, he was arrested and imprisoned on various occasions in prewar years for involvement in assassination plots and other rightist activities. He was also busily engaged during the 1930's in organizing and directing various ultra-nationalist, pan-Asian societies. During World War II, he served as "procurement agent" for the military in Shanghai, and is widely rumored to have thereby amassed a fortune, which has been cached away awaiting the time when it can be openly spent. He himself claims that any funds which he may have acquired have been largely spent in "philanthropic" enterprises. After Japan's surrender, he was one of the backers of the then newly-organized Liberal Party, and is believed to have maintained close relations with Hatoyama Ichiro. Since his release from Sugamo Prison in December 1948, rumors have connected him with a number of nationalistic movements and societies, and he is said to have enhanced his personal fortune through blackmarket speculations. At the present time, Kodama is reported to be working in close association with such other ultra-nationalist figures as Sasaguri Ryoichi, Mima Gichi, Col. Tsuji Masanobu, and Fujii Yoshio, and is rumored to be a supporter of the Hatoyama faction of the Liberal Party which recently broke away from the parent organization to form a new party. He has written an autobiography which became a best-seller and has been translated into English under the title "I Was Defeated".

Kodama's career is as follows: Born February 18, 1911 in Nagasaki, Fukushima prefecture of a poor family though considered to be of Samurai class; received primary education in Seoul, Korea, and Japan, and attended night schools in Korea and Tokyo while working in factories, 1920-1926; widely read in the social sciences, and is greatly influenced by leading Japanese nationalist theorists such as Okakura Shumei, Kasaoka Ryomei, and Imaizumi Teisuke; joined Akao Bin's Kenkoku Kai (National Construction Society), an anti-Communist, pan-Asianic group which was the forerunner of Okakura's post-World War II Dai Nippon Kokoku-to (Great Japan National Party); imprisoned for petitioning the Emperor in opposition to fundamentalist policies and against the formation of the Constitutional Party, 1929-1930; became a leading member of the Avashin Kai (kokusabodoshay) Society, a Radical

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Attachment (b) to
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1942 WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

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

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Personalities involved in suspected espionage activities

Continued:

Name: KODANI, Yosio (小谷 由秀)

Patriotic Laborers Federation), an amalgamation of Tsukui Tatsuo's rightist Kyushin Aikoku-to (Radical Patriotic Party) and labor elements formerly in the Kenkoku-ka, and the Zen Nippon Aikoku-sha Kyodo Toso Kyodokai (All Japan Patriots Struggle Council), an attempted merger by Okawa Shumei of all rightists groups in Japan, 1931; participated in the inaugural of the Nikkyo Zenei Tai (Japan Joint Struggle Vanguard), a group of selected youths organized by Okawa Shumei, from whose ranks came the majority of those later active in the Ketsuemeidan, the May 15, 1932, and Shimpeita assassination plots, 1931; imprisoned for having sent a dagger to Finance Minister Inoue Junnosuke with the suggestion that Inoue commit suicide, 1931-1932, arrested in police round-up of rightists suspected of implication in the assassination of Inoue Junnosuke, a part of the Ketsuemeidan Incident, 1932; active in the Dai Nippon Seisan-to (Great Japan Production Party), an amalgamation of rightist groups under Uchida Ryōhei; travelled to Manchuria, as representative of the Dai Nippon Seisan-to, and was in contact with Kasaki Ryōhei, a leading exponent of Japanese expansion in China, 1932; upon his return to Japan, founded the Dokuritu Seinensha (Independent Youths Society), based upon Kasaki's principles, with a few other young ultra-nationalists (including Toyama Hidezo, imprisoned for plotting to assassinate the Genro (elder statesmen, advisers to the Emperor), October 1932-April 1937, active in the Nippon Juku (Japan Institute), composed of disciples of Irimiuti Teisuke, and the Dai Aiai Kensei-ka (Great Asia Establishment Society), founded by the Foreign Office's Information Bureau, 1937; organized the Taishi Mondai Kai-ketsu Kokumin Dōmei (China Problems Settlement National League), which had been officially backed from the Foreign Office, 1937; founded the Nigatsu-ka (February Society), successor to his Taishi Kokumin Dōmei, which was concerned with national politics as well as Japanese expansion in China, 1938; travelled to Central China, North China, and Inner Mongolia with the backing of the Foreign Office and his rightist organizations, 1938-1939; organized the Seisan Kanteisui Dōmei (Holy War Execution League), which propagandized Japanese expansionist activities in China; the Seinen Nippon Undo (Japan Youth Movement) as a successor to his Nigatsu-ka and which emphasized the role of youth as the main force in the reconstruction of Japan, 1938-1939; sent to China, as a non-official member of the Army General Staff, charged with guarding Teng Ching-wei on his journey from Hong Kong to Shanghai; made frequent trips between Japan and China for the Army and Foreign Office, 1939; reorganized his Seinen Nippon Undo under the name Koa Seinen Undo (Rise Asia Youth Movement) to include youths of Manchuria and China, and published the magazine Taisai (Justice), 1939; conferred with Lt. Gen. Ishibashi Kuni, and through him met Col.

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Personalities involved in suspected espionage activities

Continued:

Name: KODAMA, Yoshio (小田義郎)

Tsuji Masanobu, then in charge of the Army's "thought" activities in Shanghai, 1940; worked with Tsuji, as an unofficial employee of the Army GHQ in China, and as a representative of Ishihara's Tog Renrei (East Asia League), 1940; chief of the Far Eastern Section of Sasegawa Ryoichi's Kokusui Trishi-to (National Essence Party) and manager of the Nipponshugi Seinen Kai (Japanese Youth Council), an attempted merger of nationalist groups to propagate Japanism throughout the world which was violently anti-American, 1941; a Director of the Dai Nippon Kaiz Dorei (Great Japan Rise Asia League), an amalgamation of 61 societies concerned with Japanese activities overseas, and a leader of Hachisatsu-ka (August Society), composed of nationalist leaders, 1941; during the first years of World War II, organized and operated a purchasing agency in Shanghai for the Japanese Naval Air Forces which involved handling large sums for the Naval Air Forces, and later for the other services; (his procurement organization was officially called the Kodara Kikan (Kodama Organ), and served also as an intelligence agency of the Japanese Government), 1941-1943; unsuccessful Diet candidate in April 1942 elections; manager of the rightist newspaper Yamato Shimbun following the death of its proprietor, his old friend Iwata Fumio, November 1943; assigned duty by Naval Air Forces of acquiring and operating mines in Japan producing strategic metals such as tungsten and molybdenum, 1944-1945; assigned by the Navy to direct various official chores, such as repairing airfields, salvaging scrap, and electrolyzing salt, during the last months of World War II; member of Cabinet Advisory Council, Higashikuni Cabinet, August 1945 (post obtained through high official connections, including General Ishihara); began to organize a new, "democratic-style" political party, the Nippon Kokumin-to (Japan Peoples Party), October-November 1945; interned in Sugamo Prison, but not indicted, as a Class "A" war crimes suspect, January 1946-December 1948; barred from official political activities as a Class "A" purgee, December 1948 to end of occupation.

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Background of KODAMA Yoshio, who was involved in the Lockheed Scandal with former Prime Minister TANAKA Kakuei

KODAMA Yoshio (alias MUSHAKOJI Takeharu), Subject of 201-24403, was a rightist with underworld connections (gambling and gangster groups) and important Japanese LDP political figures. (Per Tokyo 9507, 9 Feb 62, he was a prominent Japanese with long record intel and war time ultra nationalist activities). He died of heart failure evening of 17 January 1984.

Kodama was born 18 Feb 1911, Fukushima Prefecture. He had a complicated career. In brief, he began as a student revolutionary-a rightist but loyal to the Emperor. Series of arrests followed early involvements in assassination plots. Made many trips to Manchuria, North China During expansion era; advocated strong China policy, and later trips received Foreign Office backings. He was one of the high government advisors in Prince Higashikuni's administration in 1945; was a cabinet minister; was the first man to make a personal connection with General MacArthur and the Premier; was arrested as a Class A war criminal for dealings in war materiel and spent three years in jail but was subsequently found not guilty; he engaged in various kinds of businesses but always basically politics.

Following is information on KODAMA from "Episodes of postwar individuals" dated 1984.

Through General ONISHI Takejiro's request, he organized the KODAMA organ (procurement organ for the naval forces). After his release from Sugamo prison, he was involved in LDP HATOYAMA Ichiro's fund raising.

It was brought to light during Lockheed scandal, Kodama received Seventeen hundred million yen bribery for the sale of tristar. He wasn't arrested because of his illness, but was prosecuted for tax evasion.

During ~~the~~ scandal, a pornographic actor crashed his small plane into KODAMA's home, saying that "KODAMA is not a rightist, but a person with political and economic power for his personal gains.

FYI: There is Kodama's autobiography translated into English titled "I was defeated", was a best seller.

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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KODAMA YOSHIO



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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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FROM KODAKA, KUNIYUKI, TAKAHASHI
of Prison. Found against liberal political parties
American and British elements.

2. Yoshio's Political Associates

YODA, Yoshio - Connected with Progressive Asia Young Men's
movement (KOAS: INENUNDO).

YODA, Tetsuo - Interned with KODAMA 1931.

YODA, Tadashi - Member of KETSUHEIDAN (Spring 1931). (He
killed INOUE, Junnosuke in February 1931)

YODA, Gen - Member of KETSUHEIDAN (Spring 1931).

YAMASAKI, Nagamitsu - Connected with 5.15 Incident.

YAMADA, Terima - Member of SHINKAI TAI (Spring 1931) (Aug 1941)

YAMADA, Hakudo - (Spring 1931)

YAMAZAKI, Zenichi - (Spring 1931)

YANO, Shin - (Spring 1931)

YASUOKI, Tetsuo - Interned with KODAMA 1931. (Matter concerning
assassination of INOUE, Junnosuke)

YANO, Eideru - (3 May 1938).

YONAGUCHI, Kunisaki - Met in Nanking (21 March 1938).

YOSHIDA, - North China East Asia League (18 June 1938)

YOSHIDA, Yoshio -

YOSHIDA, Shiro - Shimpai Tai (August 1941)

YOSHIMURA, Shinichi - Black Legion Society (August 1941)

YOSHIO, Kazuo - Tchakai (August 1941)

YOSHIO, Tull - Sekisaihi (August 1941)

YOSHIO, Yoshio - The Seinen Hodo (Progressive Asia Young
Movement)

YOSHIO, Yosai - Seinenhodo (August 1941)

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Date: 2/2/87

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

or MIYAGI), ~~Shimizu~~ - aided KODAMAgeneral election (March?) Nominated KODAMA indirectly to represent 8th District, Tokyo, for Member of Diet. He was not elected.

Shimizu ICHIJO - Aided KODAMAgeneral election (March?) Nominated KODAMA indirectly to represent 8th District, Tokyo, for Member of Diet. He was not elected.

MUJITA, Naonori - Aided KODAMAgeneral election (March?) Nominated KODAMA indirectly to represent 8th District, Tokyo, for Member of Diet. He was not elected.

In March 1939 in Tokyo, the writer was recommended by the Consul IWAI, Kiichi, of Shanghai, for a special intelligence work (KOSAKU) and was employed by Col UENO, Shigehisa, chief of the 8th Section of the General Staff. A special unit was formed on March 23th which was to go to Hongkong on a special mission of providing protection for an undisclosed person. The travelling papers were prepared by KAWASHITA JIRO of Foreign Ministry and instructions were issued by Lt Col OKADA.

While awaiting in Shanghai, it became unnecessary for the unit to go to Hong Kong but the writer proceeded there alone.

In 1940 the writer was attached to the CHQ, China Expeditionary Forces and was under Lt Col OKADA and Lt Col TSUJI.

Writer promoted to Maj Gen and killed in a plane raiding Bangkok several days after the declaration of the war.

This mission was to give assistance to a certain project in Hong Kong connected with Tang Ching Wei.

The writer accompanied by TSUJI and IWATA reported to his colleague KAGEKI of 8th Section in Nanking and met W.C.W. on 15th March (1942?). At the time the writer was a member of a special research detachment under the control of TSUJI, the vice consul in Shanghai.

The writer visited Hong Kong on 2nd June 1942 with TSUJI.

The writer also participated in the movement of Political Section for the development of South Asia (the region India, Burma, Ceylon of the country) were under the direction of the Japanese military command.

... the arrest of Kikuro TOYAMA (3rd son of Mitsuru) and other members of the Shizanjuku group, the Metropolitan Police, redoubling their activities, succeeded in making arrests of further reactionaries who were planning a second outrage, including wholesale attacks on the electric power houses in the city.

The clue that led to the arrest was that during the examination of the chief of the Shizanjuku (former Fascist) the Procurator was struck by the prisoner's statement that his confession be delayed until the middle of October. The police, suspecting another plot in connection with the Shizanjuku group, kept a strict watch over reactionaries until about twenty days ago when they received a report that explosions like those of fireworks had been heard in a room of the Dokuritu Seinensha (Independent Young Men's Society) in Shibuya. The Police, though they did not at first take such a serious view of the matter, having come to discover the inseparable connection of the society with the Tenkoku in Shibuya, headed by Kikuro TOYAMA, then suspected "an extraordinary plot." As the result of their careful shadowing of all the young patriots, the Police made elaborate raids, and secured all their prisoners without trouble.

The Dokuritu Seinensha had its head office in a room of a lodging house in Shibuya, where Yoshio KODAMA, the leader, went to stay about a month ago on his return from Mukden. The other lodgers did not dream of the existence of the reactionaries there until the first arrests were made on Saturday. The Tenkoku was founded in September last year as a fencing and Judo society with the object of developing physical and spiritual cultivation — it was supposed by the public with financial aid from various persons, including TOYAMA. Almost all members of two societies are young men of extreme reactionary tendency, and natives of Fukui Prefecture, the native place of Mitsuru TOYAMA, the leader of all reactionary nationalists, who has an immense influence among politicians of "right" tendency. Over twenty members of the two societies are now in custody, among whom are included Toshio ARATANI (26) the Jingoist who scattered in front of the Tokyo Station, bills headed "Protect our Manchuria and Mongolia"; Masaharu LYNN arrived there — Tokuo OKADA (31) who stole the flag of the United States when Japan-American relations became delicate a few years ago; and others, etc. etc. who have been active in Manchuria and China. Among the members held at the Dokuritu Seinensha, were two impeachments written in violent language against many high officials, and boxes of bombs, which latter the Metropolitan Police, after a long day's investigation on Sunday, found to be of high explosive power, and too elaborate to be home made. They evidently were obtained from a "certain quarter" having access to stores of special firearms.

Continued examination by the Procurator and high police officials of the persons arrested, revealed that they were scheming a second May 15th outrage, the first time to wholesale assassinations being left to OKADA, who was to have come to Osaka on November 10th, and commence the execution of the scheme during the manoeuvres.

Their object is exactly the same as that motivating the young military officers who killed the late Premier, only this second group was working on a larger scale, and with many more persons as their intended victims.

The scheme is stated to have been planned at the end of last July, when the chief of the Shizanjuku returned from Manchuria.

Yukio TOYAMA has been found guilty of giving refuge to KIKUO Kishimoto and the chief of the Shizanjuku and other persons implicated in the previous outrage.

SHOT THROUGH THE HEART

Yoshio KODAMA, 24, the alleged central figure of the group of the Dokuritu Seinensha, disappeared before the arrest of the other members of the latter. Several police detailed to the Tenth Precinct of the Metropolitan Police force, under the direction of the chief of the police, KODANAKA, made a search for him, and on November 10th, he was taken by car to the Tokyo Imperial Hotel, where he was found to be dead, though still breathing faintly.

After the killing, it was discovered another plot organized by some of the same men in the May 15 Incident had evidently intended to coincide with the second plot. This second plot was organized by the young naval and military men. Some of the leaders were members of the Independent Youths' Society. Yoshio KODA was a member of the Independent Youth, avenging, and when tried by a friend, who happened to be a friend of the police, he shot himself. He died a few days later and was given a magnificent funeral, conducted by Shinto priests and attended by nearly a thousand members of patriotic and political societies. KODA had been a practicing patriot from the age of seventeen. Laborers were his favorite enemies. He organized a movement to fight the Imperial Party and served six months in prison for attempting to present a petition to the Emperor as he drove through Tokyo. Another example of the man's desire to gain publicity was his appearance at a May Day labor procession with a bucket of ordure which he flung on the processionists. He got a ticket of admission to the gallery of the Imperial Diet and scattered handbills in the galleries calling on the masses to rise and overthrow parliament. He sent Fiancée to SAITO a dagger and did five months' imprisonment for that. On release he toured Manchuria, and then, at the moment of the May 15 murders, he urged the Independent Youths' Association to follow the example of the young KODA.

The plot proposed to conduct a battle of the Emperor's advisers when they were in attendance at the autumn military maneuvers at Kyoto. Its manifesto was signed by the Prime Minister, Viscount SAITO, and "certain corrupt and wicked subjects waiting on the Emperor" whose names were concealed by the police. The author and signer of the manifesto was Rihel Okada, the man who gained notoriety in 1934 by stealing the flag of the American Embassy. Another of the plotters was Kasao CHIBA, who showered the LYTTON Commission with handbills as they left Tokyo station. At the headquarters of the Independent Youths' Society the police found bombs of high explosive power and too elaborate to have been made in a workshop. As the police report cautiously puts it, they had evidently been "not made from 'certain quarters' having access to stores of special weapons." From.....Government By Assassination, Hugh Byas, 1943, p38.

1. 101 3. Mr. Garner to finance minister
CUYR.

1. 103 3. Nationalists leaflets on Lord
Lyton.

1. 104 3. Treatment of espionage control
and Murder preparations acts.

21 April 1937 final release

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

Declassified and Approved for Release
by the Central Intelligence Agency
Date: 2025

#3736

BUNDLE OF DOCUMENTS (18)

SUBJ'CT: LIST OF NAMES OF YOKOSUKA CHAPTER OF
JUNKOKU SEINEN TAI (Junkoku Seinen Tai)
(YOUTH MARTYRS CORPS)

Name of organization: Yokosuka chapter of Junkoku Seinen Tai

Location of organization: 100-banchi, 1-chome, Uwa-machi,
Yokosuka-shi.

Chief of organization: Yamaguchi, Moritaro (山口義太郎)

Date of birth: 1 Aug 1895

Address: 4-banchi, 2-chome, Otaki-machi, Yokosuka-shi

Date organized: Aug 52

Enrollment: 36

Organ paper: "Seinen Undo" are being delivered from Junsai
hqs.

Background(personal): Miura, Giichi (三浦義一), Kodama,
Yoshio (仁左衛門), Yoshida, Hikotaro (吉田彦太郎)

Main staffs:

Advisor: Yamaguchi, Moritaro: 4-banchi, 2-chome, Otaki-machi,
Yokosuka-shi.

Chapter chief: Mashita, Isamu (馬下伊作): 1-banchi, 1-chome,
Uwa-machi, Yokosuka-shi.

Ordinary member: Yamaguchi, Hiroshi (山口義史): 8-banchi,
1-chome, Kowada-machi, Yokosuka-shi.

Matsumoto, Sei (松本精); chief secretary.

Takatsune, Masayasu (高津政和): 4-banchi, 2-chome, Otaki-
machi, Yokosuka-shi.

Okubo, Akihiko (岡部明彦): 8-banchi, 1-chome, Kowada-machi,
Yokosuka-shi.

Kameda, Toyoji (木田豊次): 11-banchi, 3-chome, Matsumoto-
machi, Yokosuka-shi.

Iwamoto, Shigeru (岩本義規): 7-banchi, 2-chome, Hashi-
Enmi-cho, Yokosuka-shi.

Koyama, Tadayuki(小山 大之): 1-banchi, 2-chome, Higashi-Hanmi-cho, Yokosuka-shi.

Karasawa, Kazuyuki(柿沢 一介)

Matsumoto, Eiju(松本 衡五)

Higuchi, Hideya(樋口 信也)

Suzuki, Shinji(鈴木 伸二)

Takahashi, Yoneji(高橋 一吉)

Nakamura, Mitsugu(中村 光五)

Naito, Kimio(内藤 公五)

Object and character of the organization:

1. To expect reconstruction of Japan based on racial morality and spiritual independence centered on the Emperor.
2. To fight for freedom and independence against invasion of communism.
3. To overcome inconsistence existing among free loving nations and struggle for liberation of backward nations.
4. To carry out domestic reformation in accordance with geographical conditions of Japan.
5. To promote friendly relations with free nations, establish political and economical mutual system, and struggle for realization of world peace.

Development of organization and activities:

Date established: Aug 52

On 11 Aug 52 held the speech meeting against communism.

On 29 Oct 52 put anti-communism bulletins in the streets of Yokosuka.

On 27 Sep 53 held the speech on the street for return of Kuril Islands.

Doc. No. #3741

Subject: Bundle of documents (23)

Result of Investigation

25 Apr 55

Case: FUKUSHIMA, Eisuke (福島 英介),

Speech of FUKUSHIMA, Eisuke, a Central Hqs. official

of the JUNSEITAI (青銅隊) (Youth Martyrs Corps)

Investigator: SUZUKI, Masao (鈴木 正蔵), PCIB Investigator

Summary of Information:

The above named individual, who presented himself as a Central Hqs. official of the Youth Martyrs Corps, revealed the following remarks at the City Mayor's Office, the Odawara City Office, Odawara-shi, Kanagawa-ken, on

25 Apr 55 from 1130 to 1200 hours:

The reason why the Youth Martyrs Corps was looked down upon as a bunch of hoodlums is that the method of recruiting Corps members employed by Kuroda (黒田) was not right.

While the JCP is unified in the Iron Solidarity of spear-head elements, we, the rightist movement, ought to train Corps members to counteract them. So far as the finance is concerned, both JCP and we are very much straitened. We are presently working on the financial circles in the hope of obtaining enormous fund. The reason why the rightist movement cannot achieve a great solidarity on the contrary to its claim is that they try to capitalise on their old faces. In other words, they engage in warra over their territories from the beginning to the end. The group commonly called "Tairiku-kumi" (Continental Group) is extremely resentful. These "ronin's" (freelance samurai) masterless samurais who once followed the one-time Army and Navy (Japan) command are now trying to tie up with their old connections here in Japan.

The positive activity of KODAMA Yoshio (小田山 与義) and his group is remarkable. YOSHIMA Mikitaro (吉島 三喜太郎)'s status in this group can be compared to that of the chief of staff. He undertakes everything personally good or bad, and he generally does bad things.

Recently, such an insistence gained power that the KODAMA is responsible for

the assassination of Mr. Mibuchi (三木) in Shanghai. This assertion was taken up by the rightist circles and now much criticism against him is heard. KODAMA murdered ~~Minister of War~~ Old Mibuchi and with the tool of the assassination, the big fortune, ~~Minister of War~~, Kodama purchased military supplied for the Army to gain millions of yen as the profit. It is evident that Kodama assassinated Old Mibuchi. At that time, Lt. Gen. Maizai (メイサイ) rendered pressure on the Consulate Police and had it discontinue its investigative effort with intent to let the clues disappear in the dark. Such an inhumane Kodama Should such a man has a chance to expand his influence, we had the least chance to anticipate that great unity of the Rightist Movement.

For the great solidarity of the Rightist Movement, we need to exclude ~~any~~ ~~some~~ element from the front. - start with.

bundle of Documents (10)

The following is the record of direct hearings police investigator Oshita, K.
卷下頭次 () obtained from Kamei, Susumu () () () ()
branch head of the Junkoku Seinen Tai () () () () ()
1210 to 1510, 22 Oct '56, at Issekishi-Ya () () ()
amashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama-shi.

Opinion in brief expressed by Karai, S. S. (1951)

Result of the Japan-Soviet negotiation proved to be just as had been planned by the Soviets. Even with the exception of the islands of Habomai and Shikotan, deliberation yet to be made in continuance on other former Japanese territories with the Soviets could hardly be expected, could people expect it in a hundred years or two hundred years? Any way, it is certain for the Soviets to present another demand to the Japanese, when they would take up the problem again. Agriculture Minister Kono (近野 勝) anterior to his visit of Soviet Russia, visited his family tomb for hommages. At that time, the Kanagawa prefectural police stood on guard in a fair number around the tomb for Kono. The police guard for Kono however seemed to me to be not so much an operation for Kono as that for the police itself, namely for insuring budget approval.

Circumstances will require police guard for Komo, but, the police operation was of a too larger scale.

Kono, on return from Soviet Russia, will again visit his family tomb, and I will lay a mine by the tomb.

Then the police investigator exchanged questions and answers with him as follows:

Investigator: Where have you been?

1985-1986 学年 第一学期

Hot rocky stickleback

They are in a box and I do not yet count them up.

1. : What is the size of the stick?

(Showing the diameter with the right hand.) The diameter is about one and

Just Below Spring Tree

half or twice as large as the 10-Yen coin: the length is about 3-Sun.

The use of dynamite will be impossible, because of the reinforced guard by the police.

Of course, I know it. However, I may lay dynamite at the bottom of the incense holder beforehand prior to Kono's visit of the tomb. Kono may burn the incense. The question is that, whether or not Kono should remain standing at the tomb till the incense burns up, . . . and I fear Kono will leave the tomb, before the incense burns up.

I. What kind of dynamite is it?

K. I do not know. But, it is certain the dynamite has been made in the USA.

I. It is better stopping dangerous things. Actually tried and it will make a serious outrage.

I. I could have revealed such a thing to no other man than you whom I take as brother.

I. Kono went to Soviet Russia as representative of the Japanese, engaged in the Japan-Soviet negotiation, took any trouble for it and is responsible for it. He is deliberate and of course conscious of his being a true Japanese. It is too strict of you to try to bring to account Kono only.

K. I agree with you. Kono is an excellent character and except Kono there could be found no character who could be compared with Kono among entire conservatives. Still, it is dubious he might have done things of advantage for the Japanese, with the result of the Japan-Soviet negotiation. Japanese rapprochement with the Soviets, and I may take it for granted, Kono might have done nothing contributory to the happiness of the Japanese, contemplated from the future point of time.

I. Are you really going to lay dynamite?

I. The thought interested me.

I. Have you conferred with any man on the idea?

K. I talked on the topic with my branch members. The plan may be unavailable as Kono might leave the tomb, before the incense burns up. Have you any fine idea helpful for the purpose?

I. No more of your jokes. I may be as much guilty as you, if I give you instructions.

K. The plan which is impossible does not interest me. No more about the matter. It is only what I have had in my mind. You must however be con-

... mind of it, that I have revealed the idea to anyone else than you.

... Do not trouble me with such idea of you. Share my nerve and your consultation on the latter.

I never reveal such a thing to anyone else than you. It is said, that Kono

is to receive a total 600,000,000 Yen per year from Hiratsuka, Tsunejiro

宇塔常次郎 () of the Hokuso Yozoku (北洋漁業) (Northern Sea

Fishing Co.), and that he has given a total 20,000,000 Yen to Kodama, Yoshio

兒玉豊夫 () so that this may stop the rightists that has begun to

move for the Japan-Soviet negotiation. That Kono does is against justice

and I conceived such idea as I have just revealed to you, I do not say,

I will try to realize the idea, but fostered the idea which should dismay

Yono

It will be good for you not to do such a dangerous thing which should be

a disgrace to your corps and bring trouble to the entire rightists camp.

Have you had any meeting to talk on the topic?

I don't know.

You must be careful, as Dynamite often makes spontaneous explosion

Do not make me frightened. You are very much informed in dynamite.

I do not mean to frighten you. Dynamite behaves so.

We are disappointed with the police in attitude toward the Sunakawa base

issue. The police is weak and deserves no more to be our friendly companion.

Director-general of the Police Agency Ishii (石井) himself apologizes

for his men being gone too far. We have determined ourselves to arm ourselves

and oppose against the Communists. And for this purpose, it is true that

rightists are speeding up the business of acquiring pistols.

Big Armistice Ring Suspects Sent To Jail; 6 Americans, 7 Chinese Unable To Post Bail

ARMISTICE Ring leaders, 13 Americans and 6 Chinese, were sentenced to prison terms of 10 to 15 years yesterday for their alleged participation in the Japanese and Chinese spy ring which planned to capture Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and other Chinese leaders in 1945, it was reported by the Chinese Foreign Ministry.

The condemned will be held in Chinese prisons until the outcome of the trial of 10 Chinese and 10 Americans charged with being members of the ring.

The condemned will be held in Chinese prisons until the outcome of the trial of 10 Chinese and 10 Americans charged with being members of the ring.

The defendants, of whom 12 were charged with being members of the ring, were indicted on charges 81. They were charged with "conspiracy and collaboration" involving an raid of Yenan, Chinese Communist capital, in August 1945, which captured 10,000 Chinese, 2,000 tons of ammunition, 2,000 tons of propaganda, 1,000 tons of communication records, 1,000 tons of documents, 100 tons of sensitive material, 100 tons of secret material, and 2,000 people held.

The Chinese court adjourned at 3:30 yesterday afternoon to determine the date of trial, which will have definite reference to the outcome of the trial of 10 Americans.

The prosecution is headed by Chen Shih-chang, a member of the Chinese Communist Party, and the defense by Chen Chien-chang, a member of the Chinese Communist Party.

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

Declassified and Approved for Release
by the Central Intelligence Agency
Date: 2025

Large Medicine Smuggling Ring Caught; 8th Army Ct. To Try Japanese, Chinese

YOKOHAMA. Oct. 29.—A large later *tsukai*, has long been considering the collection of funds for opening an active movement for the reconstruction of Japan by mobilizing young Japanese.

Keen attention is centered on this trial because, it is said, a Japanese who was one of the influential members in the assassination of Prime Minister Tsuyoshi Inukai and some other Japanese who took active part in the Japanese occupation of Manchuria were involved in the smuggling case.

The gist of the case is as follows: Takuji Miyamori, 33, ex-Navy Lieutenant, who was one of the members in the assassination of Prime Min-

ister Inukai, has long been introducing to Seisaku Sakada, 50, who had worked with the Japanese Army during the Manchurian campaign and to whom he explained his idea for the reconstruction of this country. At the same time, he requested Sakada to closely support his program. Prior to this, however, Sakada was often asked by his friends to cooperate in the smuggling of various goods from overseas.

On August 11, in regard to the smuggling of a large quantity of medicine from him, he was asked to cooperate with Kiyoshi Itagaki, 32, of the Yusel Trading Co. in Tokyo, who often visited Central China and Formosa after the war. The latter had asked the former for assistance concerning the arrangement for the sale of the medicine.

Thereafter, Sakada had chosen the person to transport him by Itagaki to Miyamori and had cooperated with him in the places for unloading and transportation of these goods.

Miyamori then had approached Yoshio Okubo, 34, owner of the Silk Rose Club in Tokyo, for the arrangement of trucks and drivers.

(Continued On Page 2)

Smugglers Nabbed

(Continued From Page 1)

A transportation certificate for these goods to be smuggled.

As a result of discussion, they decided to hire 16 workers to engage in the transportation of this medicine. Sakada, therefore, agreed to supply \$1 million in cash and a \$600,000 check to Miyamori. According to Sakada's estimate they were to obtain some \$14,000,000 as reward for their troubles.

The Chinese cargo ship *Hai Leih* of the Chinese Merchant Steam Navigation Co., with 800 packages of streptomycin, penicillin and succharine aboard in cooperation with seven Chinese, sailed from Hongkong for Japan on August 6 and was expected to anchor at Kawasaki port on August 16, according to a telegram dispatched by Itagaki, who was aboard the ship.

The *Hai Leih* entered Kawasaki port as was expected. All programs for the unloading and transportation of these smuggled goods, however, did not run there. Further stealthy measures had to be taken before the ship could leave this country.

Upon the arrival of Itagaki in Tokyo on August 17, Sakada, Miyamori and Itagaki decided on an emergency measure to unload the goods at 8 p.m. the same day on the pier in front of the Nippon Steel Pipe Co. Two of them arrived at the pier first and then the 16 workers and two trucks came along with Miyamori.

However, at the pier, they found out that it would be impossible to transport such a large quantity of goods without a transportation certificate. The only alternative left them was to postpone the program.

After that day, Sakada had to visit the ship many times in order to take care about the medicine, thus the suspicion of the port guard was aroused. The guard immediately arrested Sakada and intended to take him to the Port CID.

Sakada, in a frantic attempt to be released, tried to bribe the guard with \$100,000. However, his attempt failed and he was brought before the Port CID, with the MPs soon arriving there through phone contact.

Thus, Miyamori and others who had cooperated with Mr. Sakada in this large-scale smuggling incident were all arrested by the police.

KODAMA Yoshio

See [] 15 Mar 50, p.13; [] 1 Nov 50, 26 Oct 50. [] ZJJ-76, 11
Apr 52.

One of two leading figures in preparatory work for the West Japan National Construction League. (R-884-52, 7 Apr 52, file B-10). For further info re the West Japan National Construction League, see AMEMB Disp. #21, 7 May 52, GC File B - 10.20.

See also: 202-575: D/31/31
D/31/104
D/31/145
D/31/151
D/31/113

See: 202-1868 C, ZJIA-1446.

OGATA Taketora is reported popular with present day rightists in general. He is in contact with leading member of the pre-war GENYOSHA, in particular with SASAKAWA Ryichi and KODAMA Yoshio. ZJJ-221, 10 Oct 52, OGATA Taketora Dossier. []

KODAMA Yoshio

See ZJJA-668, 28 Nov 52, []

See: FJJ-423, prior to July 1953, filed: GC File C-11.12
MFR 29 July 55, CE Corres 55
See: FJJA-6036, 2 Aug 55, CR 16 Jul 55, []
See: FJB-2004, 27 Oct 55, GC File E-10.50
See: FJTA-13506, C/R 1-30 Sept 56, []

KODAMA Yoshio

FJJA-2667
Encl. 1
25 Feb 54

FILE IN []

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

(2)(A) Privacy
(2)(B) Methods/Sources
(2)(C) Foreign Relations

Declassified and Approved for Release
by the Central Intelligence Agency

Date: 2005

KODAMA Yoshio

Japanese Underground Gov't keeping pace with leftist China-Japan Joint Operations with its own parallel. Subject member of REISHISHA (Organization). (ZJL-466-A, 26 Oct. 50, [] CE File III - 30.3)

Wrote a book, "We Are Defeated", published by KYOYUsha printing shop, headed formally by FUJIMARA Ichiro, actually by KODAMA. (ZJL-1005, 1 Jun 50, p.5, SHINSO magazine, CE file III 33)

Subject visits KIZAKI Tanejirō, head of the New Japan Citizens Asso. (SHIN NIPPON KOKUSAI KYOKAI) when he comes to the Kansai area. (ZJL-1005, 1 Jun 50, p.7, SHINSO magazine, CE III 33)

WATANABE Eikichi's SAMPO Co. works with the KODAMA Kikan of the subject. DOI Akio gives orders to both the subject's group and the HIDAKA Kikan. SATOMI Hajime has a very low opinion of subject. The KODAMA Kikan funnels information, mostly about the JCP, to DOI Akio. HIDAKA Shiro was subject's superior in the TMX in Central China during the war. (ZJL-714, 13 Sept 51, [] CE III dossier.)

SAXATA Sadamasa, former second-in-charge of the MATSU (Pine) Kikan operating in the Shanghai area from 1938 on, was associated with the subject. ARISUE is using subject's kikan to gather intelligence. Subject is trusted by NABEYAMA Sadachika. For source's comments on subject, see one-page biography on pp. 9, 10 of this report. (ZJL-604, 19 April 1951, [] CE III 33.)

AKAO Bin In his post-war endeavors, SASAGAWA Ryoichi has been closely connected with KODAMA, who reportedly amassed a fortune in Shanghai during the war as procurement agent for the Japanese Navy and whose post-war dealings in Tokyo have earned him the reputation of a big-time "operator" not adverse to illegal methods were profitable. SASAGAWA is said to be KODAMA's "political adviser." With the backing of KOBAMA, SUGI Michisuke, Chairman of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce, and other Tokyo and Kansai financiers, SASAGAWA in 1951 founded an enterprise called the KOKUSAI KYOTEI KOGYO K.K. (ZJL-700, 23 Aug 51, [] SASAGAWA Ryoichi dossier)

AKAO Bin was arrested in May 1931 and sentenced to five months imprisonment for directly petitioning the Throne for KODAMA, who was involved in blowing up the residence of Finance Minister INOUE. (ZJL-1794, 21 Dec 51, "Japanese Rightist Activities" folder)

The newspaper NIPPON YUKAN is supporting the activities of a clique of right-wing critics, and, as a spokesman for their views, will probably become increasingly active as KODAMA Yoshio's vehicle. (ZJL-765, 13 Dec 51, [] dossier)

See Jonan Enterprises Co., "td., CE File III-36.2.

KODAMA was an associate of KARA Katsu when both were the chief subordinates for intelligence gathering and processing and ideological and political propaganda operations of KAPAI Tatsuo. They were particularly connected since the China incident of 1937—they, i.e. KARA and KODAMA, [] alike KODAMA. (ZJL-792, 29 Jan 52, [] dossier).

See ZJN-80, 18 July 50, []

KODAMA Yoshio

HATOYAMA

Feb 54-Said to be willing to take rap for Justice Minister INUKAI Ken and for ~~other~~ ¹⁰ ~~Giichi~~ ¹¹ ~~who~~ ¹² ~~are~~ ¹³ ~~involved~~ ¹⁴ in the big scandals shaking the political world in Japan (Hozen Keizai Kai, Shipbuilding, etc.)

(JACO 1737 (IN 20940) 23 Feb 54)

Mar 54- Former ultranationalist who is believed to be implicated in the Hozen Keizai Kai scandals. Was questioned secretly for about 4 hours 28 Feb 54 by Metropolitan Police Board. Reportedly questioned on suspicion that he had been connected with political donations involving some 100 million yen doled out by arrested President ITO Masutomi of the non-accredited mutual financing organ. KODAMA is suspected of having acted as the intermediary for ITO in giving out the money.

(PBIS Tokyo KYODC 1 Mar 54)

It has been alleged that Giichi MIURA and Yoshio KODAMA have contributed funds to the Right-wing and Left-wing Socialist Parties, in connection with the recent political scandals, and that subsequently the Socialists opposed their questioning in connection therewith. KODAMA reportedly has offered to assume the guilt in the scandals, including a prison-term, for Justice Minister INUKAI and Liberal Party leader Ichiro HATOYAMA.

(OCI/CID #4314, 23 Mar 54)

KODAMA Yoshio alleged to be connected with plans for a military coup d'etat. For information in regards to the coup see EIJ-239, 31 Oct 52, CE III, 31)

See: FJBA-146, 22 Apr 54, filed

See article on Chain Reaction to KAMIYAMA Purge in Dossier

KODAMA, Yoshio

OMUSHAKOJI Takeharu

Member of the Japanese Intelligence Service. Active in being-the-scenes rightist activities.

FILE IN

KODAMA Yoshio

0348/3767/4235/1807/1133

CHINA

See VEL 1938 in Dossier: JAPANESE FIRMS IN CHINA.

Japanese believed to be involved in the recruitment program for the Nationalists. See SO 35307 (based on ZCK-1003) in Dossier: NATIONALIST UNDERGROUND.

Subject, former Chief of the Japanese Naval Secret Service in Shanghai, and other notorious Fascists, is engaged in enlisting Japanese to help the Kuomintang, including Japanese pilots who are carrying out bombing raids on China. See FBI Reports, No. 58 — 1950, 24 March 1950.

(OVER)

Subject is head of KODAMA KIKAN of TYU KO SHA. See IN 526776, 18 Oct. 1950, in dossier: CCI, REPORTS ON AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE (11).

See FBIS 23, Feb. 1951 in dossier: CHICOM INTEL (11).

SEE DOSSIER: CHICOM INTELL (11). ZCK 1801. 31 October 1950

201 11 R. I. L
Subject is a leading Japanese ultranationalist believed to be in Taiwan for intelligence or smuggling reasons. May have high level ChiNat connections. Associated with the Minren Enterprise Company in Tokyo with branches in Kobe and Hong Kong. FJT-30 23 Apr 56.

Working organization of the part of KODAMA's Group within the Japan "underground government": Intelligence Section - YUSEISHA and Far East Economic Research Institute; Propaganda Section - KYOYUSHA, located Tokyo-to, Chuo-ku, Kobiki-cho; and the Finance Section - The Nippon Trade Co., Kyobunkan, Ginza - has secured the agency for Sun Oil Co., furnishes funds. Adviser to the group: NABEYAMA Sadachika. Work outside Japan: functioning as an adviser to the Chinese Government, OHIBUJI Neiji and others are working to defend the Chinese (Nationalist) Government. (Ref. ZJL-215, Report BB, 25 Oct 49, CE File III - 33).

FUKUNAGA Kazuomi, KOBETSUTO Sozo, former naval Captain and TSUDA Shizue, former vice-Admiral, maintain an office known as the Asahi Trading Co. (ASAHI BOEI KAISHA), first floor, Kishimoto Bldg., Marunouchi-ku, Tokyo, are working in conjunction with KODAMA Yoshiro and SASAGAWA Ryoichi on strategy and artifice pertaining to China. These are activities of the Naval Specil Mission Section (TOKUMUBU). (Ref. ZJL-215, Report Q, 25 Oct 49, CE File III - 33).

With KOBETSUTO Sozo, former naval Captain acting as its central figure, NARAHASHI Wataru and former intermediate grade naval officers have been organized into the firm known as the "BANWA". They are currently actively engaged in smuggling activities with China in conjunction with KODAMA Yoshiro and others. Kyushu-China is the base of operations. ((Ref. ZJL-215, Report Q, 25 Oct 49, CE File III - 33).

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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS-FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. 44-7-8-87	SOURCE 7JL-215	DATE OF DOCUMENT 25 Oct 1949	ANALYST C
SUBJECT WIS			DATE 7 Oct 1953

PERTINENT INFORMATION
Source: BACCHUS/2

Evaluation: B-6

THE FOLLOWING IS QUOTED VERBATIM

According to reliable information, ISHIHARA Kanji, former Lt. General, and KODAMA Yoshio, former cabinet member, are leaders in the Japanese underground government and are patriots who have endeavored to bring about a settlement between China and Japan.

THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT
TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.

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CROSS-REFERENCE FORM	FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.
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FORM NO. 50-34
DEC 1952

(35)

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
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Date: 2005

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SECURITY INFORMATION

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO.	SOURCE	DATE OF DOCUMENT	ANALYST
44-7-8-8y1	ZJL-220	10 Nov 1949	()
SUSPECT: Japanese Intelligence Service			DATE 4 Sept 1953
PERTINENT INFORMATION			
Evaluation: B-3 Source: ()			
Information pertinent to Subject, KODAMA Yoshio, contained in the above referenced document has been excerpted verbatim below.			
Report H Sept 1949 Source: () ITO Ippe, managing director of the <u>Evening Star</u> , is in charge of the international section (pertaining to America and Great Britain) of the KODAMA KIKAN.			
Report I Sept 1949 Source: () According to reliable information KAWAI Kensho, former colonel and member of the Japan underground government's Yoshio KODAMA KIKAN, is currently in possession of documents in secret code of the so-called Fourth Headquarters of the Red Army in Moscow (MOSKOWU-SEKI GUN DAI YON HON EI).			
Report K Sept 1949 Source: () According to reliable information it is evident that the Yoshio KODAMA KIKAN is working in concert with the British "Sunday Express" in order to raise funds and is exchanging information with it.			
Report N Sept 1949 Source: () OKAWA Shumei is manipulating Princes KANIN and HIGASHIKUNI for the purpose of furthering the candidacy of UGAKI Issei. Even internationally, in order to further the cause of lifting of the purge on UGAKI Issei, OKAWA joined hands with the KODAMA KIKAN. NEMOTO Hiroshi, former Lt. General, has been sent to China to conduct activities that will bring about the lifting of the UGAKI purge.			
Report O Sept 1949 Source: () According to reliable information the Yoshio KODAMA KIKAN, in cooperation with KAMIYAMA Shigeo and NAKANISHI Ko of the Japan Communist Party, is secretly carrying out a Japanese Race and Asiatic Race Independence Movement to stem from both the leftists and the rightists.			
CROSS REFERENCE FORM		FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. <i>WAC</i>	
SECRET		SECURITY INFORMATION	

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(35)

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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- 2 -

Report P Sept 1949 Source: ()

KODAMA Yoshio's KIKAN organizations (in addition to those previously reported):

1. Midori Industrial Co., Ltd. (Midori Sangyo Kabushiki Kaisha)

Shinyu Kan Sha (Press)

Umiguchi Shoten (a bookstore)

2. An organ connected with SASAGAWA Ryoichi:

Ginsei Commercial Co., Ltd. (Ginsei Shoji Kabushiki Kaisha).
Ginza, Tokyo

3. Affiliated with MIKAMI Taku

Gojyo Industrial Co., Ltd. (Gojyo Sangyo Co., Ltd.)

MIKAMI Taku maintains contact with former rightists:

INOUE Missho, AMANO Tatsuo

HONMA Kenichiro, TOYAMA Hidezo, etc., through the KK branch.

4. The rightist recruiting organ of TODA Masamichi: Osaka Tanka Kai,
Engaku Kenkyusho.

5. Ominato, former navy shipyard scrap industry:

A fund raising organ through NAKAMURA Shimpachiro.

Report T Sept 1949 Source: () ()

Activities of the KODAMA Yoshio KIKAN in regard to the Emperor of Japan.

KODAMA Yoshio maintains contact with the Emperor by utilizing Prince HIGASHIKUNI. He is endeavoring to utilize the spirit of the TOA RENMEI=(East Asia League). There is a liaison network connecting the TOA RENMEI with KODAMA Yoshio. There is a secret exchange being carried out between Prince HIGASHIKUNI and the former KODAMA KIKAN in reference to the Imperial Household's stand on Sino-Japanese problems.

Report U 30 Sept 1949 Source: ()

According to reliable information UMIGUCHI Morizo, former advisor (KOMON) to the Chinese Puppet Government, is currently active as a member of KODAMA Yoshio's KIKAN.

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Report CC 3 Oct 1949 Source: ()

According to reliable information OKOSHI Kanezo, brother-in-law of former General ITAGAKI Seishiro, is currently engaged in activities as advisor (komon) to the KATO KIKAN and is conducting research on Soviet affairs for the KODAMA KIKAN.

Report DD 3 Oct 1949 Source: ()

According to reliable information KAMEI Kanichiro, KITA Suzuki, OSADA Minoru, YAMAMOTO Katsunosuke, KUROSAWA Jiro, NISHIO Sushiro, KODAMA Yoshio, etc.'s influence is quite pronounced in the "generation" movement of KONO Michitaka, KITA Oteru, and TOYAMA Hideso.

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THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT
TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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Report 5

SECRET

Subject: JIS Report No: ZJL-222
Place Acquired: Tokyo, Japan Date of Information: 24 Oct 49
Evaluation: B-3 Date Acquired: 31 Oct 49
Source: Date of Report: 17 Nov 49

According to reliable information it is evident that KODAMA Yoshio plans to be smuggled to China for a two-week period.

(Note by According to Informant, KODAMA is going to China in regard to the apprehension of the Chinese smuggling ship.)

Classification:

SECRET

FORM NO. 31-38
FEB 1948

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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

Declassified and Approved for Release
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The main objectives of MIKAMI Taku, SAKATA Masamori, etc., are special operations such as the Volunteer Corps (GIYU GUN) and Staff Corps (SAMBO GUN); these are special operations being undertaken jointly by the famed advisors of the Chinese Nationalist Govt and the 2nd Bureau of Chiang Kai-shek's National Defense Dept. The main objective is the strengthening of the rightists in Japan and smuggling is being carried out to raise funds for this purpose. KODAMA Yoshio, SAKATA Masamori, SATOMI Hajime, and others are the famed councillors for the Chinese Nationalist Govt. MIKAMI Taku was in charge of the KODAMA KIKAN's KK Branch in Kyushu; upon introduction by the KODAMA KIKAN the smuggling trade under the supervision of SAKATA Masamori was begun. Stationed in Kyushu, MIKAMI Taku was carrying out the smuggling into China of Volunteer Corps members dispatched by the Japan underground govt. and the KODAMA KIKAN. The national publicizing of the news of the former rightists' apparent blunder is a completely successful rightist stratagem. Seizing this opportunity, former army and naval pilots, etc., and the rightists in Japan have already begun brisk activity. From now on the activities of the racists will be intensified, as will also the fascistic tendencies of these racist movements stemming from Japanese national traits. (Ref. ZJL-222, Report GG, 17 Nov 49, CE File III - 30.3).

FILE IN [] []

KODAMA Yoshio, a Rightist member of the Japanese underground government, since November 1945 has been utilizing the name of the Tom ADDIS Project with the Japanese underground government to contact with himself, Yoshio. There is a secret exchange being carried out between since 1945. Yoshio and the former Tom ADDIS in reference to the original Tom Addis, shown on in Japanese problems. (Ref. ZJL-200, Report F, 1 Dec 49, CE File III - 45 - corrected 11).

KODAMA Yoshio has a pronounced influence in the "generation" movement, a movement reportedly directed at uniting Japan and China along lines advocated by the East Asia Society, bringing together prominent present generation Japanese and Chinese. (Ref. ZJL-200, Report B, 10 Nov 49, CE File III - 33).

Rightist. One of the principal members of the UGAKI Issei faction of the Japanese underground government. (Ref. ZJL-229, Report L, 1 Dec 49, CE File III - 33).

The KODAMA Yoshio KIKAN is gathering detailed charts and materials pertaining to the aircraft of the various nations of the world (for the purpose of Japanese aeronautical research) at the following address: The Evening Star Press (IBUNINGU SUTA SHA), KOJUN Building, Ginza, Tokyo. (Ref. ZJL-236, Report E, 8 Dec 49, CE File III - 45).

The Yoshio Kuroda line is working in concert with the British "Sunday Express" in order to raise funds and is exchanging information with it. (Ref. ZJL-220, Report P, 10 Nov 49, CS File 111 - 41 - carded all).

The Yoshio Kuroda line, in cooperation with KUJIKA Shigeo and MIKAWI Taku of the JCP, is secretly carrying out a Japanese Race and Nationalist Race Independence Movement to stem from both the leftists and the rightists. (Ref. ZJL-220, Report P, 10 Nov 49, CS File 111 - 31.2 - carded all).

KUJIKA Yoshio's allied organizations (in addition to those previously reported):

1. Kidorin Industrial Co., Ltd. (Kidorin Sangyo Kaihushiki Kaisha)
Shinyu Sansha (Press)
Uniguchi Shoten (a bookstore)
2. An organ connected with SASAGAWA Gyoichi:
Ginsei Commercial Co., Ltd. (Ginsei Shoji Kaihushiki Kaisha).
Ginza, Tokyo
3. Affiliated with MIKAWI Taku:
Gojyo Industrial Co., Ltd. (Gojyo Sangyo Co., Ltd.)
MIKAWI Taku maintains contact with former rightists:
INOUYE Hissho, ARAKAWA Tatsuo, MIKAWI Benichiro, TOKADA Hidezo,
etc., through the MI branch.
4. The rightist recruiting organ of TADA Masamichi:
Osaka Tankai Kai, Nagoya Kenkyusho.
5. Ominato, former navy shipyard scrap industry:
A fund raising organ through KAMURA Shinpachiro)

(Ref. ZJL-220, Report P, 10 Nov 49, CS File 111 - 33 - carded all).

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FILE NO.	SOURCE	DATE OF DOCUMENT	ANALYST
44-7-8-9y	7JL-222	17 Nov 1949	E -
SUBJECT			DATE
Japanese Intelligence Service			4 Sept 1953

PERTINENT INFORMATION

Evaluation: B-3

Source: ()

The following information pertinent to Subject KODAMA Yoshio, has been excerpted verbatim from the above referenced document.

Report C Sept 1949 Source: ()

The following named are serving as KODAMA KIKAN agencies for recruiting of a Japanese Volunteer Corps (NIPPON JIN GIYU GUN) to serve in China:

MIYANAGA Magoyasu, HOSHIYASU Pharmacy (HOSHIYASU YAKKYOKU),
2-chome, Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo-to.

MURABE Shigeichi #51, 5-chome, Asagaya, Suginami-ku, Tokyo-to.

Report D 7 Oct 1949 Source: ()

OKINO fmu, head of the general affairs section of the Tokyo bureau of the "Readers Digest", is currently an active member of the KODAMA KIKAN. He is concerned with intelligence and strategy.

Report E 5 Oct 1949 Source: () ()

The main leadership of the Japan Government's Japan-China Friendship operations organ is being strengthened by the 3 faction joint operations of the following:

1. OKAWA Faction

OKAWA Shumei
OKAMURA Neiji, a former General

2. KODAMA Faction

OKADA Naomasa, former Colonel

3. ISHIHARA Faction

TSUJI Masanobu, former Colonel

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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Report N 12 Oct 1949 Source: ()

The influence exerted on the Imperial Household through KONOUE Michitaka is as follows:

1. AJIMA Tokyo (connected with KODAMA Yoshio)
2. YONAI Mitsumasa (formerly connected with students in America)
3. OIKAWA Hiroshi (connected with Liberal-Democratic Party)

Report P 15 Oct 1949 Source: ()

It is evident that MIKAMI Taku, a former naval sub-lieutenant, MURAYAMA Kakushi formerly of the MURAYAMA KIKAN, and others have joined hands with the KODAMA KIKAN and have formed an organization consisting of former members of the Naval TOKUMU BU and former intermediate grade naval officers. It is evident that they are engaged in gigantic smuggling activities with China. This enormous net is currently active although MIKAMI Taku has already been apprehended.

Report V 15 Oct 1949 Source: ()

According to reliable information SATOMI Hajime (one of the 3 officials of the KODAMA Yoshio KIKAN) is carrying out activities concerned with the Japanese Volunteer Corps (NIHONJIN-GIYU GUN) in his capacity as a famous councillor to the Chinese Nationalist Government.

Report W 24 Oct 1949 Source: ()

According to reliable information it is evident that KODAMA Yoshio plans to be smuggled to China for a two-week period.

(Note by () According to Informant, KODAMA is going to China in regard to the apprehension of the Chinese smuggling ship.)

Report Y Oct 1949 Source: ()

High!! According to reliable information the Democratic-Liberal Party is manipulated at will by KODAMA Yoshio through HOSHIMIMA Jiro and HIGAI Senzo and is manipulated as desired by the Japan underground government. It is evident that the Democratic-Liberal Party has received ¥20,000,000 from the Japan underground government through KODAMA Yoshio on two or three occasions.

Report Z Oct 1949 Source: ()

According to reliable information it is evident that the following named, among others, are active in the KODAMA KIKAN's illicit smuggling trade:

KUROIMA Isamu

SAKAMOTO Kenichi

YAMAGUCHI Tadaroku

KOGA Masato

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Report GG Oct 1949 Source: ()

According to reliable information the main objectives of MIKAMI Taku, SAKATA Masamori, etc., are special operations such as the Volunteer Corps (GIYU GUN) and Staff Corps (SAMBO GUN); these are special operations being undertaken jointly by the famed advisors of the Chinese Nationalist Government and the Second Bureau of Chiang Kai-shek's National Defense Department. The main objective is the strengthening of the rightists in Japan and smuggling is being carried out to raise funds for this purpose. KODAMA Yoshio, SAKATA Masamori, SATOMI Hajime, and others, are the famed councillors for the Chinese Nationalist Government. MIKAMI Taku was in charge of the KODAMA KIKAN's KK Branch in Kyushu; upon introduction by the KODAMA KIKAN the smuggling trade under the supervision of SAKATA Masamori was begun. Stationed in Kyushu, MIKAMI Taku was carrying out the smuggling into China of Volunteer Corps members dispatched by the Japan underground government and the KODAMA KIKAN. The national publicizing of the news of the former rightists' apparent blunder is a completely successful rightist stratagem. Seizing this opportunity, former army and naval pilots, etc., and the rightists in Japan have already begun brisk activity. From now on the activities of the racists will be intensified, as will also the fascistic tendencies of these racist movements stemming from Japanese national traits.

Source Comment:

4. Reports P, W, Z, and GG refer to a sensational smuggling case which, to our knowledge, was reported only in the Osaka Mainichi. We enclose excerpts. The smuggling ring is being sponsored, if not controlled, by the KODAMA KIKAN and when the case was broken, there was consternation in that camp. The first reaction was that there had been a leak to the Americans and every member of that KIKAN in touch with Americans became suspect. () and () were under close surveillance. KODAMA Yoshio's trip to China, mentioned in Report W, is said to be for the purpose of contacting the Chinese Nationalists and apologizing for the seizure of the ship.

RI/CO Comment: An autostat copy of the newspaper clipping concerning the smuggling ring is attached.

THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT
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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO.	SOURCE	DATE OF DOCUMENT	ANALYST
44-5-3-69	ZJI-229 T/S-CIA-37436	1 Dec 1949	E -7
SUBJECT	JIS		DATE
			7 Oct 1953

PERTINENT INFORMATION

THE FOLLOWING EXCERPTS ARE QUOTED VERBATIM - (With the exception of Report E)

Report E

Source: C >

Evaluation: B-2

Date of Info: Sept 1949

This report is a list of members of the Far East Affairs Research Society which is affiliated with KODAMA Yoshio's Kikan.

Report F

Source: ()

Evaluation: B-2

Date of Info: 1 Oct 1949

The KODAMA Kikan has established the Taiyo Fishing Industry Co. (Taiyo Gyogyo) as an agency for the Hayashi Kane Shoten in the Kyushu area, and have placed former Lt. Gen. SAKURAI Tokutaro in charge of operations pertaining to Chinese affairs.

Report I.

Source: ()

Evaluation: B-2

Date of Info: Oct 1949

Principal members of the Japan underground government's Ugaki Issei faction are as follows:

.....

Rightists (Uyoku)

KODAMA, Yoshio

Report Z.

Source: ()

Evaluation: B-2

Date of Info: 25 Nov 1949

According to reliable proof Col. OKAMOTO (graduate of the 42nd class of the Military Academy) who is an adviser (komon) to the Chinese Nationalist's Government's

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Military Control Department, recently called upon the KODAMA Yoshio Kikan; a secret conference was convened as a result of the receipt of special orders from the Taiwan Defense Staff Department (Taiwan Boei Sambo Bu)

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DIV: EEL DATE 70211953

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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO.	SOURCE	DATE OF DOCUMENT	ANALYST
44-7-8-9y1	ZJL-236	8 Dec 1949	()
SUBJECT			DATE
Japanese Intelligence Service Subjects			18 Sept 1953

PERTINENT INFORMATION

The following information pertinent to Subject, KODAMA Yoshio, has been excerpted verbatim from the above referenced document.

Report E 8 Dec 1949 Source: ()
Evaluation: B-2

It has become evident that KODAMA Yoshio KIKAN is gathering detailed charts and materials pertaining to the aircraft of the various nations of the world (for the purpose of Japanese aeronautical research) at the following address:

The Evening Star Press (IBUNINGU SUTA SHA)

KOJUN Building, Ginza, Tokyo.

Report Q 8 Dec 1949 Source: ()
Evaluation: B-2

According to reliable information it is clear that the Tokyo Publishing Press (TOKYO SHUPPAN SHA), 1-8, Minato-machi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, is an office of the KODAMA KIKAN.

Report R 8 Dec 1949 Source: ()
Evaluation: B-2

According to reliable information it is clear that the KODAMA KIKAN maintains the OYAMA Office (OYAMA JIMUSHO) in Sapporo as its Hokkaido branch office (HOKKAIDO SHUTCHOJO).

Report S 8 Dec 1949 Source: ()
Evaluation: B-2

The following are the most urgent matters with which the KODAMA KIKAN is concerned:

1. The destruction of the JCP and the expulsion of Red influence from Asia.
2. The installation of Japan as the main stay of the anti-Communist league. To do this Japan must become the primary bastion of American defense against the Red influence.

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3. The reconstruction of a nationalistic Japan through rearmament of the GUMBATSU. For this purpose will intervene in and support the internal wars in Japan by utilizing the strength of the Japanese GUMBATSU.
4. Perfecting plans and complete preparations to meet the anticipated bloody revolution by the JCP.

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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO.	SOURCE	DATE OF DOCUMENT	ANALYST
44-7-8-9y3	ZJL-243	5 Jan 50	()
SUBJECT Japanese Intelligence Service			DATE 7 Sep 53

PERTINENT INFORMATION

Evaluation: B-2

Source: ()

The following information pertinent to Subject KODAMA Yoshio, has been excerpted verbatim from the above referenced document.

Report A 6 Dec 49 Source: ()

According to reliable information it has become clear that KODAMA Yoshio went secretly to the OYAMA Office (OYAMA JIMU SHO) in November 1949. The OYAMA Office is the Hokkaido Regional branch for the two powerful rightists KODAMA Yoshio and KOGA Kiyoshi. KODAMA activated operations against the Communist Party while there.

Report B 5 Dec 49 Source: ()

According to information received from a reliable source the fund raising net (SHIKIN MO) for the KODAMA KIKAN and the Japan underground government is being operated through the TAIKO SHIKYOKU. The TAIKO SHIKYOKU is currently carrying out intelligence missions as well as activities concerned with the dispatching of Taiwan Volunteer Corps (TAIWAN GIYUGUN) members to Taiwan.

Report F 6 Dec 49 Source: ()

According to reliable information it has become clear that former Lt. General HAGI is a member of the OYAMA Office (OYAMA JIMU SHO).

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NOTE: The OYAMA Office is the Hokkaido regional branch of the KODAMA KIKAN.

Report H 6 Dec 49 Source: ()

According to reliable information it has become evident that the main strength of the Japanese underground is currently acting under the influence of the three most powerful rightists:

KATO KIKAN

KODAMA KIKAN)

) SAKATA KIKAN)

These two together make up the TAIKO SHIKYOKU.

Report K 8 Dec 49 Source: ()

According to reliable information the Formosa Independence League (TAIWAN DOKURITSU RENMEI) is a movement which was activated around KODAMA Yoshio and a Formosan, (reading unknown). Its plans call for the following:

1. Bringing Taiwan under the control of American.
2. Bringing independence to Taiwan through force of arms.
3. Making Taiwan the anti-Communist base in Asia.

It has become clear that a Japanese volunteers Corps (NIHONJIN GIYUGUN), the Taiwan Defense Japanese Staff Section (TAIWAN BOEI NIHONJIN SAMBO BU) and an armed Japanese Unit (the former TAKA SAGO ZOKU):, exist within the Taiwan Independence League for these objectives.

Report Q 12 Dec 49 Source: ()

According to reliable information the previously reported TAIKO SHIKYOKU is the center of the KODAMA KIKAN's fund procurement activities

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It is located in Marunouchi, Tokyo and is called the TAIKO BOEKI.

The president of the firm is TSUBAKI Tetsuo.

Report S 2 Dec 49 Source: ()

According to reliable information the KODAMA KIKAN has established a special section within the "MIDORI SANGYO" to investigate the Far East Cominform and is now undertaking a specialized investigation (SEMMON-CHOSA) of the Far East Cominform. Furthermore, within this special investigation section are such former KUTOPE's as NABEYAMA Sadachika and KAZAWA Jokichi; the latter are currently working at these investigative activities.

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VIA: AIR
SPECIFY AIR OR SEA POUCH

DISPATCH NO. ZJLA- 111

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

TO : Chief, FPZ
FROM : Chief of Station, ()
SUBJECT: GENERAL- Operational
SPECIFIC- KODAMA Yoshio

DATE: 10 January 1950

1. The microfilms attached hereto are copies of documents relating to KODAMA Yoshio, a former Naval Intelligence officer in China and today a known member of the revised JIS. The documents were procured by () from a contact in the Army Language School, Tokyo. The students of this school are sent out on assignments; one student innocently contacted Subject who proved to be so cooperative, so eager to answer questions that Source went out of his way to meet him. The notes in long hand are in Source's handwriting. They are based on an interview with Subject and on the CIS file on KODAMA Yoshio that was available to Source.

2. The other documents are photostats of two ATIS intercepts, in Japanese and in translation, of letters to Subject from old Korean friends.

1 *Enclosed* *filed in Rec'd by*
Attachment - 1
(Envelope containing microfilm
and photostats)

Dist:
Wash - 2
() - 1
Files - 2

REGISTRY COPY

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

FORM NO. 51-28A
AR 1949

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: 2003

Met Kodama, Yoshio through Kimase, Satashi P.R.C. of Political Affairs Bureau, Foreign Office. Kimase had previously conferred with Nokajima, Secretary to Vice-Minister Foreign Office.

Kimase and I picked up Kodama and we went together to "Tsura No. 5" in Shibuya. There we were alone with exception of waitresses who came and went, always knocking before entering our room and leaving immediately after serving.

As Kodama had spoken but little during the 15 minute drive, I was quite surprised when he finally poured forth. First of all he made it clear that he thought the occupation of Manchuria was misunderstood by the Americans. Then he made it equally clear that he as well as most of the Japanese had misunderstood the Americans. "Specially, after the occupation of Japan he was impressed by the occupation policy and the conduct of our troops. He cited the misbehavior of Japanese troops in China and the fact that the Japanese weren't forced to stand by and wave American flags. Furthermore, he was quite impressed with the treatment afforded him during his 3 to 4 year stay at Sugamo Prison. He was speaking with some authority as he claimed to have spent almost one-half of his 36 years in prison. (I think that he possibly included the time he spent at an apprentice carpenter in servitude in Korea. This would of course include the 2 years spent in prison after the cabinet slayings of 1930(1)).

All in all, he said that he had become more and more convinced of the good intentions of America and the fact that Japan today and tomorrow was inseparably linked with America. Moreover, the fate of Japan in the near future definitely was linked with that of Formosa and S. Korea. If Formosa and S. Korea fell to the Reds, the next inevitable step was Japan.

He holds Chiang Kai-shek in high regard, however, most of his followers are in the battle for only what they can get and await the opportunity to flee or turncoat. He thinks from information that he has that the Reds will make an attack on Formosa in March or April of next year and will have control of Formosa within one week.

General Chiu Juih, C.I.C. of Nationalist forces in Formosa will put up a fight. Generals Tu en Pat and Wu Teh Cheng will flee to Japan.

He quoted an example of the corruptness in Formosa. Recently he received an order for heavy gauge cable to be used in barricades. Accompanying the order was a letter requesting that much lighter cable be sent and the cash difference be put to an undisclosed account in Japan.

The Korean situation is very bad. Outside of President Rhee there is a bare handful of men of ability in top ranking positions in Korea. In a border clash recently the N. Koreans demonstrated that this artillery far outranged that of the S. Koreans. Kodama thinks that the N. Koreans are using long range pieces taken from the Japanese which the Russians didn't destroy.

Without further aid from America the South Koreans will last about 2 months. With long range artillery and other basic weapons for a larger force S. Korea will probably last 6 months, during which time, America may take further steps in Pacific Defense.

Kodama proposes that Japan be allowed to dismantle a factory capable of being converted into an arsenal and ship it to Korea, along with the necessary raw materials and technicians. He does not advocate that a great amount of supplies be sent in view of the fact that same might fall into Red hands as in the case of China--just enough to give America time to take decisive action. (I think he referred principally to the role Japan and the Japanese would play in an overall conflict.)

He said that he thinks he has two more years to live--war is inevitable within that time and he expects to be killed. Japan will be the P.I. of World War III. Japanese as a whole dislike communism and Russia; however, should Russia attack Japan about 1/3 of the populace would actively resist whereas the other 2/3 would possibly submit.

Kodama says that he ardently desires to be of assistance to SCAF in fighting the communistic menace. In case of hostilities he will fight if only with a bamboo pole. However, he wishes to be realistic and do something now. In this connection he spoke at length of a proposed espionage net. This net would have as its members many of the people in Korea and China with whom he had business connections during the last war. He claims to have more friends in Korea and China than in Japan. At the same time he proposes that he would cooperate with his friend General Fang, the Chinese military attache in Seoul. General Fang is at the present time supposed to be planting an espionage net in communist-occupied Manchuria, China and North Korea.

Kodama claims to have at his disposal skilled cryptographers who can decipher radio code messages sent between Moscow and the Russian mission in Tokyo.

Kodama claims to have spent many years in Korea and speaks Korean fluently. He says that he could easily get to Korea undetected and in disguise get in touch with some of his many contacts in Korea and pick up a great deal valuable information. However, he made a promise to Mr. Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAF, that he would stay legitimate and, therefore, without official sanction he wouldn't go.

Kodama said that he might be considered forward in hoping that his proposals would be listened to. However, he was impassioned in his desire to be of assistance to SCAF in any way that he might and felt that with his background of contacts in the Orient he might be of some use. He said that former Colonel Hatton now working in a G-2 Section was able to vouch for him as were Prince Higashiyama and Prince Mikasa.

He gave me 3 letters which he thought would be interesting, translation of which are attached. The Korean Kim Zai Gen of whom Maj. General Wang writes is supposed to be the liaison between Major General Wang in Seoul, Chiang Kai-shek, and General Chin Seh in Formosa.

NOTE: Kodama supposedly became acquainted with General Wang during recent war during negotiations between China and Japan concerning cessation of hostilities and joint attack on Russia.

Rec'd ATIS 21 Nov. 1949

Administrative Liaison, 23 Sep 1949
Army Arsenal Depot.
Superintendent, Lt. Colonel KIM
Chang-kyu
KANGWON Do, ULJIN Kun,
Pyonghwa Myon, Hupori
248 Banchi

Mr. KIM, Chewon
In regard to transfer of installations.

This is a request to transfer abroad all installations and materials that produce weapons.

(1)
NOTE: Installations to be moved. Arms and ammunitions, manufacturing installations, and raw materials.

(2) Appointee: KIM, Chewon.

(3) Time: "ithin four months from 25 Sep. 49.

(TN: According to the Korean translator, the Korean language in this text may have been written in code, since strange signs have been added to the Korean words.)

Rec'd ATIS 21 Nov 49
TO: KODAMA, Yoshio

FROM: KIM Chang-kiu

DATE : 25 Sep 49

BODY: I am happy to know that you are feeling fine as ever, and that you are making strenuous efforts not only as a pioneer in the reconstruction of JAPAN but also as the mainspring for the reconstruction of the Far East.

I have been impressed by your aims and intentions which Mr. KIM has explained to me in detail.

It is with a feeling of being honored that I take the liberty of introducing myself to you. I was a member of the Military Academy (TN: JAPAN) 55th graduating class, graduated from the Air Cadet School on 27 Mar 42, and was assigned to the Hayabusa Unit in Central China after finishing training at the Air Technical School. I was with the unit until the end of the war.

Feeling attached to aviation after the war, I attended the Seoul University of Technology, the former Seoul Imperial University. I finished my course at the University last year.

I am pursuing a military career again and am now under order to make military weapons. Although my work is hampered by bottlenecks in regard to facilities, materials, techniques, and power, I feel incomparable pleasure in seeing that it is making progress by degrees.

I fully understand your present plans. I feel honored to be able briefly to express my personal views.

Successful elimination of the present difficulties and bottlenecks in my work will not only be helpful in the establishment of a long-range program for the nation, but it will also help toward satisfying my ambition.

Maj. CHEN (TN: presumably formerly a Major in the Japanese Army), Chief of the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief of the Korean Army, is my senior, and a member of the 49th graduating class of the Military Academy. When I told him in detail about you (through KIM Chewon) he was very pleased with you.

Since the Americans are opposed to production, it will be difficult for us to make individual official trips on this pretext. But, I certainly would like to go to Tokyo, whose ICHIGAYA comes back to my memory. Our aims and interests will surely materially go. I hope to make a trip to TOKYO by all means.

I always listen to the resounding echoes of the Far East and JAPAN in their march toward reconstruction. I read about them in the paper every day.

Excuse my disorderly scribbling. I pray for your continued efforts in good health.

SECRET

TO: KODAMA, Yoshio

FROM: EU, Sheng

DATE: 1 Nov 49

BODY: I am delivering this letter to you through Vice-chairman CHANG, Wen of the Taiwan Salt Gabelle Bureau, who is returning to FORMOSA from SEOUL via TOKYO. I believe Mr. CHANG will remain in TOKYO for a week, (TN: Sentence may also be translated to mean stay from three days to one week,) commencing from the 3rd. He does not speak Japanese, so please have one of your men interpret for you. It would be beneficial to discuss various matters with him, because hereafter he will be commuting between FORMOSA, JAPAN and KOREA, quite often.

Please take him to the usual place in YAOATSU or SHIBUYA once, because he likes such places.

Sincerely yours,
EU Sheng

Dear Mr. KODAMA,

Have you read the letter I sent to you through the care of Mr. KIM, Chewon? He should be reaching JAPAN very soon on a boat which left PUSAN. I have reached SEOUL safely, and have established an office at the Embassy. At present, I am meeting schoolmates, old friends, and responsible persons from various government offices every day, and am discussing matters with them. I believe Mr. KIM will tell you the details upon his arrival.

Fishing in the vicinity of TOKYO will be a pleasant memory for you.

Yesterday (31 October) during the course of my telephone call to TOKYO, I learned from KANG Ling that my name appeared in the newspapers in connection with the smuggling incident (probably of two or three months ago) by a certain ship of the Chao-shang-chu (A large shipping company of CHINA). I do not know by whom or for what reason I am being slandered, but I believe it is being done deliberately under a planned project. This is a matter which affects my honor, so please investigate thoroughly and warn the newspapers of this matter. Also, please see that the newspaper company rectifies this error immediately. (If the correction appears in the newspaper, please cut it out and send it to me. It will be necessary when I report to the National Defense Department.)

It seems to me that it cannot be helped that I am being attacked as a black sheep, because I have been unable to be broadminded and tolerant of all men. However, since you are in TOKYO, I believe you are the person most suitable to negotiate on my behalf (I will be awaiting a reply).

Well, in this country some Chief of Staff epaulettes are necessary, so if there are any gold braid, olive drab, or yellow epaulettes formerly of the Japanese Army in storage please send one or two to me (Give them to KANG Ling and have him send them by Northwest Airlines.)

The weather in TOKYO must be bright and clear now, but in this country we are

SECRET

-2-

already using our steam heaters.

I hope some day we together may enjoy fishing in this country once again.

Please give my regards to your wife.

Sincerely yours,

WU Sheng

Transcription Requested

By _____

4. Visions

248-7

Mr. A. M. King, Chemist

Superintendent, 45 Col. 1000

Send me 12 B 16

Mr. J. T. King

248-7

248-7

Mr. King, Chemist
In regard to transfer of
installations.

This is a request

(work)

Campbell, J. T.

and materials

Product, supplies

Mr. King

Notes

(1) Installation to be

installed June 2nd

Mosch Armed

manufacturing

and arm

(2) Opposite King

(3) Time night

and for

long

Korean time

Korean long

This text may be

written in code,

5000 Form No. 200 27 May 47

(3)

time

(3)

strange signs have been
added to the Korean
words).

ATIS

53535

21^h 00

57-2222 received 10/22/66
Dear Mr. Chairman,
I sincerely appreciate your
efforts in trying to
keep the records.
I have as I read them
attended the
case of the two men (A & B) who
are accused of shooting down
the plane in a bombing mission
over Laos over a bombing
mission (A & B)
and I am enclosing
the record of the two men
and the record of the
two men (A & B) who
are accused of shooting down
the plane in a bombing mission
over Laos over a bombing
mission (A & B)

Dear Mr. Chairman,
I am enclosing the record of the two men
and the record of the
two men (A & B) who
are accused of shooting down
the plane in a bombing mission
over Laos over a bombing
mission (A & B)
I am enclosing the record of the two men
and the record of the
two men (A & B) who
are accused of shooting down
the plane in a bombing mission
over Laos over a bombing
mission (A & B)

~~Dear Sirs~~
~~My dear Sirs~~
~~Yesterday (30th)~~
~~After the course given~~
~~in India to me~~
~~before coming~~
~~you will see~~
~~the answer and in~~
~~time with the usual~~
~~and necessary~~
~~and with the best~~
~~respecting the course~~

~~and in~~
~~and some of the~~
~~what you are doing~~
~~plan directly concerned~~
~~and in this absolutely~~
~~under a plan in project this~~
~~is a matter of great~~
~~any honest place~~
~~you can do the work~~
~~and you can do the work of the people of the people.~~
~~Always see that the people~~
~~are not tipping the scales.~~

503-1
12/2
Reconnaissance
interrogated and it
stated it was when I
sought to the Japanese
(Minamoto).
It was known that it
cannot be helped that have
been using American (black)
cigarettes (American)
because they are difficult to be
dominated and then
all over. However,

you can see, 2600
cigarettes. The most interesting
is the American cigarette,
so it will be
available.

Well, in this country,
some 2000, 10 cigarettes
are necessary, so there
are any cigarettes,
and not, so when cigarettes
supervise of the Japanese being
in storage, please pay

~~Dear Father~~
Dear Father

to have him and have him

send the boy

Winter & Pictures)

The weather is taking

must be right and a

part, - sit in this

country we are already

using our steam tractor

I close you by in

Winter very happy for

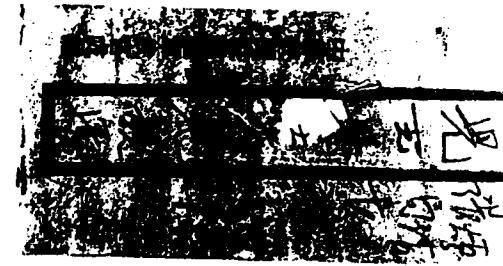
This country over

110

Digitized by srujanika@gmail.com

十一

7-11-14



中華人民共和國駐韓國大使館
OFFICE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
CHINESE EMBASSY
SOUTH KOREA

中國人民解放軍司令部
CHINESE PEOPLE'S
ARMED FORCES
HEADQUARTERS
CHINESE LANGUAGE
SECTION

本行西上庄中行行花
一
行花中行行花

100-9175 21 Nov 49

171 Kojing Mag. Yoshis

— King Chang-hsin (金昌生)

5 Sept 59

1 am happy to have
that you are feeling
well and that you
are now off from
the hospital
(time) in the mean
of this we also are
visiting 500 families

of the Far East.

I have been impressed

Constituting
~~is now~~ a fact

Mr. M. P. explained its use
in detail.

Calif. (of King)
It would, now that I
take the liberty of introducing
myself to you, a son a man
of the Military - Addressing the
King.

First - semester, - Class, - graduates
from the Re. 600 School, or.

2

172 " It may be of service.

From the author

Card for Washington (8)
Received May 1972 8
Washington (8)
Received May 1972

the more important your life

1870-1871

1970-1971

U (24)

1870-1871

It will also help you

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7

be difficult for us to
make individual trips
on this project.

But, I
certainly like to go around.
I hope to make
trip to TEXAS by all means.
I always listen to the
surrounding place of the last
and JAPAN in this is to

THE PINE,
1 AUG. 42.

82

6

ward reconstruction. I
read about them in 40 pages

Excuse my sincerely
writing. I pray for your
continuous efforts in your
health.

٣٦

13

met Kodama, who though
Korea, later P.R.O. of Political
Office Bureau, Foreign Office. Korea
had previously conferred with Kodama,
Secretary to Vice Minister Foreign Office

Korea and I picked up Kodama
and we went together to Ta
tsuru no E hibaya. There
we were alone with exception of
waitress who came and went, always
bowing before entering our room and
leaving immediately after serving.

As Kodama had spoken but
little during the 15 minutes given, I
was quite surprised when he finally
spoke. First of all he
made it clear that he thought under
Japanese rule the occupation of
Korea was misunderstood by
Americans. Then he made it clear
that he as well as the rest of
the Japanese had misunderstood the

4-116

③
American. Especially after the
occupation of Japan, he was im-
pressed by the ~~Japanese~~ ^{Chinese} ~~Japanese~~ ^{Chinese}
attribution policy and the ~~attitude~~ ^{attitude}
conduct of our troops. He cited
the misdeeds of Japanese troops
and the fact that the
Japanese were forced to stand by
and wave American flags. He was
also quite impressed with the
treatment afforded being during the
3 to 4 years he was at Beiping Prison.
He was speaking with some
authority as he claimed to have
spent almost one-half of his 39
years in prison. (I think that he
possibly included the time he spent
as an apprentice co-opts in sentencing
in Korea. This would of course include
the 2 years spent in prison after the
cabinet slayings of 1930(?)

6

his son says that he only goes to the meetings to get assistance to his wife holding the Committee meetings. Dr. Hayes of Hartville does not go, and with a hundred others however, he wishes to be with the Committee he speaks at largely of a proposed conference next. This he would have in his residence many of the people in Hayes and Clark prints to whom he had previous conversations during the last year. He claims to have here friends in Ohio and Illinois than in Hayes. At the same time he supposed that he would compare with ~~those~~ following his home town Hayes the character of the attachment in local. General Wadsworth at the present time is prepared to do planting an experience not given Committee ~~class~~ this March.

China and Korea. Professor Chang is here at his disposal skilled enough to make an inspection route of Korea and the new Korean Museum in Tokyo; Professor Chang to have time many years in Korea and speaks Korean fluently. He says that he could easily go to Korea selected, and in Germany he made a tour with some of the many contacts in Korea and Korea a great deal of valuable information. Therefore, he made a plan to Mr. Englehardt, Captain S. C.A.P. that he would stay Captain and therefore visitors of highest rank in Korea would go.

102

②

Person said that he wished
to conduct toward the foreign
agent he attached to the
Chinese government in the
assistance to S. C. T. in any way
that he might and also that much
the background of contacts in
the mind he might be some
one. He said that some
Colonel Hartori was working in
a 3rd section was also S. C. T. and
was him as mere prince Higashigene
and Prince Nishimura.

He gave me 3 letters which
he thought would be interesting
to translation of which and attached
the Korean King 2nd son of ruling
Highland Wong with his supposed
to the Emperor of China before
King of Korea. I thought it might
and General Sun 5th in Sonma.

Note: Please attach my
note General using during
our during negotiation the
between China and Korea and
creation of both the stand joint
attal of Korea.

5

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO.	SOURCE	DATE OF DOCUMENT	ANALYST
44-7-8-9y4	ZJL-256	24 Jan 1950	C <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SUBJECT			135
Japanese Intelligence Service			5 Sept 1953
PERTINENT INFORMATION			
Evaluation: B-2 Source: C <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
The following information pertinent to Subject KODAMA Yoshio, has been excerpted verbatim from the above referenced document.			
Report A 23 Dec 1949 Source: C <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Liaison places in Hokkaido for the KODAMA Yoshio KIKAN are as follows:			
KAKUTA Kakuzo, Kakuta Apple Orchard (KAKUTA RINGO EN), Shiroishi-mura, Hokku-go, Sapporo-gun, Hokkaido.			
OKATO Bunzo, Haboro-machi, Tomamae-gun, Hokkaido.			
The aforementioned are those which have been disclosed thus far.			
Report B 23 Dec 1949 Source: C <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
It is evident that the Un-Japanese Activities Committee's Preparatory Committee (HINUCHI KATSUDO IINKAI JUMBI KAI) is currently investigating the following matters:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The nation-wide liaison net and the organization of the Taiwan Volunteer Corps with NEMOTO Hiroshi as its nucleus.2. Japan Communist Party activities in their entirety.3. Japan Underground Government's activities in their entirety.4. Investigation of the espionage kikans of the various foreign countries, their organization and liaison.5. The C.I.C. agents' networks in their entirety.6. Both the rightist and leftist underground strength in their entirety.7. Various political parties, various assemblies, and their decisions and particulars.			
The aforementioned is in the preparatory stage of organization; ISHIDA Hirochide			
CROSS REFERENCE FORM		FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.	
SECRET		C <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N.S.	
SECURITY INFORMATION		135	

FORM NO. 59-34
DEC 1952

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
(2)(A) Privacy
(2)(B) Methods/Sources
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by the Central Intelligence Agency

Date: 2005

SECURITY INFORMATION

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of the Democratic-Liberal Party and KODAMA Yoshiro of the underground government, and others constitute its backbone. Work will be formally begun in April 1950.

Report C 23 Dec 1949 Source: ()

According to evidence the following named individual is charged with investigations for the KODAMA KIKAN in Hokkaido and has infiltrated the CIC:

ARA, of the Shiroishi Agency of the Sapporo Municipal Office (Sapporo Shiroishi - Ichojo ARA)

Report Q 30 Dec 49 Source: ()

According to reliable information the KODAMA (YOSHIO) KIKAN is jointly engaged in illicit trade together with the Mitsubishi Mercantile Co., Ltd. (MITSUBISHI SHOJI KABUSHIKI KAISHA). They are utilizing NISHIYAMA Gihei, a former major and a member of the Southern Army Group Staff (NAMPO GUN SAMBO). The ship being utilized is the Horyo Maru.

Report T 30 Dec 49 Source: ()

According to reliable information it is evident that the KODAMA KIKAN's liaison place for the Taiwan Defense Japanese Staff Section (TAIWAN DOEI NIHONJIN SAIBU) has been established in Yu-machi, Fukuoka-shi, Fukuoka-ken and is known as the Adachi Liaison Place. Further this Adachi Liaison Place is the operational headquarters (KOSAKU HON BU) for former (General) OKAMURA Neiji.

THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT
TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

() N.C.

~~SECRET~~
SECURITY INFORMATION

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. 44-7-8-10y3	SOURCE JL-294	DATE OF DOCUMENT 23 Mar 1950	ANALYST ()
SUBJECT Japanese Intelligence Service			DATE 7 Oct 1953

PERTINENT INFORMATION

Source: ()

Evaluation: B-2

THE FOLLOWING EXCERPTS ARE QUOTED VERBATIM

The following are NABEYAMA Sadachika's activities:

4. NABEYAMA is directly linked with HOSHIMI Jiro of the Liberal Party in his intelligence activities. As regards NABEYAMA's activities in behalf of the KODAMA Kikan, he is cooperating with KODAMA Yoshio in anti-communist activities and for this is furnished funds by the KODAMA Kikan.

6. Although NABEYAMA's activities are in the main concerned with anti-communist activities and intelligence activities, the KODAMA Kikan is very wary of him, holding to the opinion that NABEYAMA is an international communist. At the present time a KODAMA Kikan member is constantly spying on him.

THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT
TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.

~~SECRET~~
SECURITY INFORMATION

CROSS REFERENCE FORM	FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.		
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FORM NO. 59-34
DEC 1952

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

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SECURITY INFORMATION

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO.	SOURCE	DATE OF DOCUMENT	ANALYST
C →	C → IN 21979	7 Apr 1950	C →
SUBJECT DOI Akio			DATE 18 Sept 1953

PERTINENT INFORMATION

The following information on Subject, KODAMA Yoshio, has been excerpted in paraphrase form from the above referenced document.

1. C → will be planning new liaison staff officer of the new centralized organization. The merger includes the groups of General UGAKI, KODAMA Yoshio, the entire C → network, and probably the group of General DOI, also former Foreign Office Intelligence group under TSUCHIDA, now working covertly with GHQ and CIC; the real purpose is penetration. C → will be the chief means of entry to the Foreign Office. Plans were speeded up to May in anticipation of permission from the American Government for the Japanese to open consulates abroad sooner than expected.

THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT
TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.

~~SECRET~~
SECURITY INFORMATION

CROSS REFERENCE FORM	FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.		
	C	7	N.C.

FORM NO. 59-34
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(135)

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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(2)(G) Foreign Relations

Declassified and Approved for Release
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Date: 2005

SECRET

Subject: JIS - Investigation of
MODA portfolio

Report No: 251-

Date of Information: 3/22/10

Place Acquired: Tokyo, Japan

Date Acquired: 7/1/2014

Evaluation: -2

Date of Report: 22 Sept 70

Source:

七
五

1. In order to raise the sum of one million yen to guarantee the acquisition of the standard oil refinery in the Orient.
2. Within the above, to raise one hundred million (one m.) of the one million yen sum to build a yen (il suu yen) mercantile fund for the ports, colonies and islands, armaments, etc. to be disposed of by the corporation forever.
3. In order to raise the sum of one million yen to manufacture weapons for the defense of the country, the sum of one m.

Classification

卷之三

FORM NO. 51-84
FEB 1948

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DACA Section 3(b)

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

(2)(A) Privacy

(2)(A) FINRA
(2)(B) Methods/Sources

(2)(G) Foreign Relations

Declassified and Approved for Release
by the Central Intelligence Agency
Date: 2/22/55

2005

88 3

According to reliable information it has become clear that KODAMA Yoshio went secretly to the OYAMA Office (OYAMA JIMU SHO) in November 1949. The OYAMA Office is the Hokkaido Regional branch for the two powerful rightists KODAMA Yoshio and KOGA Kiyoshi. KODAMA activated operations against the Communist Party while there. (Ref. ZJL-243, Report A, 5 Jan 50, CE File III - 45.1; copied all).

The Formosa Independence League (TAIWAN DOKURITSU RENMEI) is a movement which was activated around KODAMA Yoshio and a Formosan (reading of name unknown). Its plans call for the following:

1. Bringing Taiwan under the control of America.
2. Bringing independence to Taiwan through force of arms.
3. Making Taiwan the anti-Communist base in Asia.

It has become clear that a Japanese volunteers Corps (NIHONJIN CIYUGUN), the Taiwan Defense Japanese Staff Section (TAIWAN BOEI NIHONJIN SAMBO BU) and an armed Japanese Unit (the former TAI SAGO ZOKU) exist within the Taiwan Independence League for these objectives. (Ref. ZJL-243, Report K, 5 Jan 50, CE File III - 30.3; copied all).

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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. 202-3705	SOURCE ZJNA-136	DATE OF DOCUMENT 3 July 1950	ANALYST <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
SUBJECT ASAEDA, Shigiharu and TSUJI, Masanobu			DATE 7 Oct 1953

PERTINENT INFORMATION

Source:
Sub-source:

THE FOLLOWING EXCERPTS ARE QUOTED VERBATIM

1. ASAEDA has recruited TSUJI to engage in trade with Korea and Communist-held China as well as Formosa.....

2. The vehicle for this trade organization is the Yakumo Bussan K.K. whose President is IWASAKI, Seiichi, a apres-guerre businessman. ASAEDA has set himself up as Chief of the Trade Section and the Assistant Chief of this Section is TSUJI Teru, who is TSUJI Masanobu's son. TSUJI Masanobu, together with KODAMA Yoshio, a notorious professional Rightist once suspected of major war crimes, will handle the Kuomintang and Formosa trade. ASAEDA is supposed to be the contact between Korea, Communist-held China and the USSR.

THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT
TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.

PERMISSION TO INCLUDE IN
 GRANTED BY

DIV: DATE 20 Oct 1953

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DEC 1952

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
(2)(A) Privacy
(2)(B) Methods/Sources
(2)(G) Foreign Relations

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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO.	SOURCE	DATE OF DOCUMENT	ANALYST
44-7-8-13	ZJM-80	18 July 1950	C -
SUBJECT			DATE
List of Leading Rightists			11 Sept 1953

PERTINENT INFORMATION

Evaluation: C-2

Source: C -

Subject, KODAMA Yoshio, is mentioned in the list of leading rightists of Japan contained in the above referenced document. He is head of the KODAMA KIKAN - from the same school of thought as IWATA Tomeo.

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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. 44-7-8-13y2	SOURCE JL-378	DATE OF DOCUMENT 28 Jul 1950	ANALYST <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
SUBJECT JIS-Source of Far East Cominform Information			DATE 7 Oct 1953

PERTINENT INFORMATION		Evaluation: B-2
Source: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
THE FOLLOWING IS QUOTED VERBATIM		
<p><u>KODAMA Kikan</u> member KAHIDA Toru (whose pen name is IKEDA Tadashi) is an operative of the Japanese underground government; he maintains contact with former General and Prince HIGASHIKUNI. It is apparent that he obtains information pertaining to the Far East Cominform from SHIONOYA Kotaro of 9 banchi, 1-chome, Kobilki-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo-to.</p>		
THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.		
<p style="text-align: center;">SECRET SECURITY INFORMATION</p>		
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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO.	SOURCE	DATE OF DOCUMENT	ANALYST
44-7-8-13y3	ZJL-399	10 Aug 1950	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
SUBJECT Japanese Intelligence Service			DATE 16 Sept 1953

PERTINENT INFORMATION

Information on Subject, KODAMA Yoshio, contained in the above referenced document has been excerpted verbatim below.

Report D 10 Aug 1950 Source: Subject: JIS - TSUJI Masanobu Evaluation: B-2

Former Colonel TSUJI Masanobu of the Japanese Underground Government is reported to be currently residing in a place belonging to KODAMA Yoshio.

THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT
TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.

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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO.	SOURCE	DATE OF DOCUMENT	ANALYST
44-7-8-13y5	ZJL-427	31 Aug 1950	C -3
SUBJECT Japanese Intelligence Service			DATE 16 Sept 1953

PERTINENT INFORMATION

Information pertinent to Subject, KODAMA Yoshio, contained in the above referenced document has been excerpted verbatim below.

Report D 31 Aug 1950 Source: C -3
Subject: JIS - Kodama Kikan Evaluation: B-2
Firm

The following persons are reported to be members of the KODAMA Yoshio Kikan's TAIKO Trading Co., Ltd.

Chairman (KAICHO)	- TAJIRI Tomoyoshi, former vice-minister of the now defunct Greater East Asia Ministry
Advisers	- SUGIHARA Arata, ex-chief of the Treaty Bureau, Foreign Ministry
	- FUJIYAMA Aiichiro, president of Japan Chemical Company.
President	- KIKUCHI Takeo, former Lt. General

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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO.	SOURCE	DATE OF DOCUMENT	ANALYST
44-5-3-39	7JL-442	8 Sept 1950	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -7
SUBJECT Organization of Rightist and JIS Groups under UGAKI			DATE 11 Sept 1953
PERTINENT INFORMATION			
Evaluation: B-2 Source: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
The following information pertinent to Subject, KODAMA Yoshio, has been excerpted verbatim from the above referenced document.			
1. It is very difficult to determine the exact degree of personal leadership which is exerted by General UGAKI Issei (or. Kazunari) over the various groups which claim him as their leader. His position is considerably more than honorary, and it appears that top-level centralization and coordination of efforts of the various agencies (kikan) and groups is becoming more effective day by day. On the other hand, it seems that much of the direction which supposedly comes from General UGAKI actually comes from one of several top-level advisors.			
2. These advisors, in close contact to UGAKI, seem to constitute a sort of semi-autonomous "board of directors" for the activities of the principal operative "kikans" or agencies, such as, for example, the ARISUE Kikan, the IWAAZE Kikan, the KAWAGUCHI Kikan, and the NEMOTO-WATANABE (Iku) jiro Operations on Formosa. Many of the "directors board" have been identified at one time or another or rather consistently with one particular operative agency: for example, Lt. Generals KAWABE and TANAKA have been long closely concerned with the widespread activities of the ARISUE Kikan; for a long period of time, the KAWAGUCHI Kikan functioned under almost direct orders of the Vice Admiral KOBAYASHI and then YOKOYAMA Yui as well. NABEYAMA was closely affiliated with the groups adhering to HIRUCHI Ganjo and KODAMA Yoshio when the latter individuals were actively engaged in operating their own groups from early 1949 up to a few months ago.			
(2) The Group of Chief Advisors. ("Board of Directors") <u>KUMARA</u> HISAHARA Fusinosuke, former Foreign Office official. His chief function, in line with YOKOYAMA Yui's efforts, is direct high-level liaison to leading figures at the Foreign Office such as KAWAMURA and HIRUCHI Ganjo, and direction of the Foreign Office men within the UGAKI Groups such as BABA, HIDAKA Kensuke (former minister to Italy), SHINOHARA, HAGIHARA, (both formerly Foreign Office), ASADA, Goro (former Foreign Office intelligence in Bangkok) and the latter's other director, MATSUMOTO Shunichi, former Minister Plenipotentiary to Indo-China and Vice Foreign Minister. He also wields considerable influence with politicians of the Liberal Party who are part of the UGAKI organization such as INUKAI Ken and SHIDEHARA. All of these figures, including HISAHARA, are members of the committee for liaison purposes which			

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is headed by TSUCHIDA Yutaka.

The above personages are the chief top-level "advisors" of the groups. HORIUCHI Ganjo was at one time very closely identified with these men, but personal animosity towards HORIUCHI grew so greatly in the early spring of 1950 that he and his organization, the Far East Affairs Research Society, are not even part of the UGAKI federation, although many individual operatives from the F.E.A.R.S. have swung over to agencies within the federation, and KODAMA Yoshio and his entire organization have now come under ARISUE's direction.

B. The Chief Operative Agencies.

(1) The ARISUE Kikan

Under the leadership of Lt. General ARISUE Seizo, with overall supervision from KAWABE and TANAKA, the ARISUE Kikan is another loose federation of gigantic proportions roughly divisible into three separate agencies: the WATANABE Kikan, headed by Major General WATANABE Wataru; the HAGI Kikan, headed by Major General HAGI; and recently, the KODAMA Kikan. In addition to these subordinate and sometimes autonomous agencies, ARISUE maintains close liaison with the top level of American intelligence in Tokyo, GHQ, and operates with considerable influence, through his position as advisor to TSUCHIDA Yutaka's committee along with General TANAKA, in controlling Foreign Office and political connections of the UGAKI federation, and in the Formosan operations of NEMOTO Hiroshi.

.....
(WAKU)
KODAMA Kikan men are principally made up of KODAMA's old Kempei associates such as Colonel KAWAI of the Sorge Case, the NAKANO Intelligence School Clique (wherein KODAMA and IWAAZE Takeo cross wires), and the present Civil Service Board of the Japanese government. Through this latter agency, KODAMA will have considerable to do with influencing selection of the new Reserve Police Force officers.

(2) The IWAAZE-OIKAWA Kikan.

Originally under the overt leadership of Lt. General OIKAWA Genshichi but now under the more active leadership of Lt. General IWAAZE Takeo, (IWABUCHI Goshichi); OIKAWA is deputy for the combined agencies. This group is composed of and led by members of the NAKANO School Clique; IWAAZE was the first director of the Intelligence School at Nakano, and his chief operations officer is Col. KAGAWA Yoshio, former chief intelligence instructor there. There is considerable duplication on the lower echelons with the ARISUE and KODAMA Kikans, but that is chiefly because all adhere to TSUCHIDA Yutaka's National Peace and Independence Committee which serves as a liaison point.

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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO.	SOURCE	DATE OF DOCUMENT	ANALYST
44-5-3-39y2	ZJLA-1169	15 Sept 1950	()
SUBJECT Background Information on Personalities Mentioned in Intelligence Report ZJL-436 on the Subject of the JIS			DATE 15 Sept 1953

PERTINENT INFORMATION

The following information pertinent to Subject, KODAMA Yoshio, has been excerpted verbatim from the above referenced document.

..... It is rumored that the nationalist central committee, LEI Chen, FANG Chih, LIN Keng, CHAO Li-hua and TSENG En-po are going to sneak in Japan to hide themselves with their fortunes here. The special commissioners of the nationalist government, WANG Tzu-hui and CHU Shao-liang are being assisted by KODAMA in finding houses in the vicinity of Oiso or Hakone for CHIANG Kai Shek, TANG En-po and other exiles-to-be. It was late in December last year when a rumor was going around that the purpose of TANG En-po's visit to Japan was to mobilize Japanese volunteer army and munitions on a big scale to defend Formosa. It said that a decided measure was going to be taken under the name of Generalissimo since the past small scale trials did not work out well.. Reliable sources reported that OKAMURA Neiji and MURABE Shigeji (No. 51, 5-chome, Asagaya, Suginami-ku, Tokyo) who had been both engaged in this activity, went to Formosa at the expense of MIYARA Magoyasu's donation and gave this idea of mobilization to TANG En-po. According to the figures leaked out from the confidential source, TANG En-po was contemplating to mobilize about fifty thousand of Japanese soldiers, five hundred thousand pairs of shoes, three hundred thousand sheets of army blankets, and three hundred thousand yards of khaki cloth. Such enormous figures certainly served to excite the people of this circle. Furthermore, they were extremely delighted as informed that the TANG En-po group were coming over here with a plenty of gold bullions, streptomycin and penicillin, and CHANG Chun, who visited Japan the year before last, was coming with them. The receipt of such inviting news excited not only the rightist clique on Japan side, but Chinese attache, SHANG Chen, WANG Tzu-hui and CHU Shao-liang.....

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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO.	SOURCE	DATE OF DOCUMENT	ANALYST
44-6-2-562y	ZJNA-160	16 Sept 1950	()
SUBJECT			DATE
YOKOYAMA Yui			15 Sept 1953

PERTINENT INFORMATION

Subject, KODAMA Yoshio, is mentioned in the above referenced document as a post-war associate of YOKOYAMA Yui. The information states that this connection is said to be maintained for its future utility value, no matter which political figure YOKOYAMA may choose to tie up with, as there is likely to be need for some terrorist or "rough" tactics.

THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT
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DIV: SEE DATE 28 SEP 53

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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO.	SOURCE	DATE OF DOCUMENT	ANALYST
44-5-3-36	ZJL-466	26 Oct 1950	()
SUBJECT	JIS- China-Japan Joint Operations Dept.		DATE
			11 Sept 1953
PERTINENT INFORMATION			
Evaluation: C-3			
Source: ()			
<p>The following information pertinent to Subject, KODAMA Yoshio, has been excerpted verbatim from the above referenced document.</p> <p>The Japanese Underground Government is keeping pace with the leftist China-Japan Joint Operations with its own parallel China-Japan Joint Operations. The Underground Government's China-Japan Joint Operations Guidance Department is as follows:</p> <p>ex Lt. General - NEMOTO Hiroshi " " " - OIKAWA Genshichi ex Vice Admiral - MAEDA Minoru ex Colonel - YOSHIKAWA Genzo ex General - OKAMURA Neiji ex Lt. General - IWATOMO Takso " " " - KAWARE Torashiro " " " - ARISUE Seizo REISHISHA (Organization) - KAWAGUCHI Tadaatsu ex Lt. General - TOMITA Naosuke - NARAHASHI Wataru - MURABE Shigeichi - KODAMA Yoshio - SATO Geniichi</p>			
<p>THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p>			
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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO.	SOURCE	DATE OF DOCUMENT	ANALYST
202-575	7JLA-1261	9 Nov 1950	()
SUBJECT			DATE
			7 Oct 1953

PERTINENT INFORMATION

THE FOLLOWING EXCERPTS ARE QUOTED VERBATIM

Report No. 12 - Page 104 - 9 Nov 1950

KODAMA Yoshio

Was member of Kokusui Domei. He created Koa Seinen Undb (Recovery of East Asia Youth Movement). Ran the KODAMA Kikan in China. This was a special organ of the Navy (Marines) nominally supposed to buy goods from the Chinese for the navy, but actually looted the Chinese and sold to the Navy. Before surrender he had several hundred billion yen. He gave part to HIGASHIKUNI and became Councillor to the H. cabinet. He is close to ISHIHARA Kanji who is HIGASHIKUNI's teacher. HIGASHIKU cabinet policies were set by ISHIHARA. Rumor: TSUJI is custodian for KOKAMA money. TSUJI's money comes from KODAMA and the SKKO case. TSUJI used to meet someone in GHQ often, but doesn't do it any longer because the head is on. HIGASHIKUNI has a market in Shinjuku, but it is thought that it is a camouflage to explain where his money is coming from. Most of his money came from KUDAMA and from the profits he made as Prime Minister.

Report No. 20 - Page 145

Fascistic Organizations in Japan (By KAO Ling-tu) - China Daily News - 14 Apr 1948.
Translator: N. TACHIBANA. (WM)

Extracts:

HASHIMOTO, Kingoro is still in custody on a charge of bombing an American Steamer. OKAWA Shumei is undergoing medical treatment outside the prison. However, KUZUO, Yoshihisa; SHITEMMO, Nobutaka; IDA, Iwakusu; SASAGAWA, Tyoichi and KODAMA, Yoshio are to be set at liberty in deference to advice given by Chief Procurator KEENAN of the International Military Tribunal. Of course it matters little whether a few well-known leaders of reactionary organizations are ruined or alive and well. But it is of vital concern to us that these reactionary groups are still in existence and are apparently starting new activities with new elements and new organizations.

Report No. 22 - Page 151

Ex-army Officers in Business - Magazine: Shinso (Monthly) Mar 1949

(excerpt) KAWAMOTO Yoshitaro, the present president of the Japan Trading Co., a former

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Major-General is a hidebound militarist who has not given up his dream of conquering China...

Contrary to the general belief that soldiers make poor businessmen KAWAMOTO's Company has prospered to the point where it reportedly has obtained the agency for a certain American oil company. Their prosperity can be best understood by making study of the people closely associated with KAWAMOTO, for it will show that this group has brought back to Japan the same schemes they used while in China. When KAWAMOTO was engaged in special political activities in China, he used to his benefit such persons as KODAMA Yoshio, IWAI Eiichi, former Consul at Shanghai, and especially YOSHIDA Toyu whose real name is KASHIMA Sojiro YOSHIDA (talent as a writer was skilfully exploited).

BY: EE/1 DATE 20 Oct 53

THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT
TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.

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Subject: Plans and activities of JIS and Report No. ZJL-4
Rightist Groups (PD-132)

Date of Information: 15 Sept-4 Nov 1950 or
as stated

Place Acquired: Tokyo, Japan

Date Acquired: 15 Oct and 4 Nov 1950

Evaluation: B-2 except as stated

Date of Report: 13 November 1950

Source:

I. Current Activities.

1. A. Smuggling of Volunteers to Formosa.

1. After the failure of the KAWAGUCHI Kikan in August concerning the fourth expedition to Taiwan, it had been decided to utilize personnel of the ARISUE Kikan, particularly Major SATO & Mr KUMAMOTO, successful manager of the June expedition to Formosa in conjunction with personnel of the KAWAGUCHI Kikan such as FURUYA Tatsuo and OIKAWA Michio who were unpublicized in the Maruyoshi Maru Case and not responsible for it. NAKAMIZO of the KAWAGUCHI Kikan was to aid in financing details. FURUYA and OIKAWA gradually disassociated themselves from plans for another expedition and also from the KAWAGUCHI organization in general, however, and began re-strengthening their connections with TSUCHIDA Tadataka National Peace and Independence Preparations Committee. There were several reasons for this. First, the overbearing attitude and orders of the ARISUE Kikan began to rankle FURUYA and his deputy; second, the arraignment and questioning of KAWAGUCHI Tadaatsu himself in the Kansai area towards the end of September made it highly undesirable to continue a close connection with him; thirdly, Vice-Admiral KAJIMOTO Yositaro viewed the entire project, particularly the Army control of it, with considerable disapproval and told FURUYA so; FURUYA is a very cautious man by nature and did not like the loose security of either the ARISUE or KAWAGUCHI Kikans, and when his new deputy, OIKAWA's name appeared in SHISEI Magazine as "an adventurous man connected somehow to the problems of ship-procurement for smuggling of Japanese Naval personnel to Formosa", FURUYA decided it was time to pull out. Since both had covered their tracks quite well, they by no means fell heir to the general publicity and disgrace surrounding the failure of KAWAGUCHI, NAKAMIZO, NAKAMOTO Saburo, UTO Kazutomo, NAKAMIZO, and Vice Admiral TSUCHIDA Jiro.

2. For a time, plans continued and liaison was maintained with ARISUE Kikan members NAKAMOTO Masao, Colonel TUWA of the former Burma Military Government Staff, and NAKAMOTO Saito, and it looked as though the TSUCHIDA Kikan (the group of TSUCHIDA Tadataka & NAKAMOTO) would be responsible, through FURUYA and NAKAWA, for procurement of crews and ships for a November expedition while the ARISUE Kikan was to handle recruiting, mobilizing, and logistics of delivery. Antipathy toward both ARISUE, NAKAMOTO, and NAKAMIZO.

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3. On matters concerning Lt. General MEIYOTO Hiroshi, the Chinese Government on Formosa, and the volunteer problem, the remnants of the KAWAGUCHI Kikan still are involved as individuals, particularly because of WATANABE Saburo MEIZANI Kintyo's purported connections to both MEIYOTO and smuggling facilities. As a group, however, it appears that the KAWAGUCHI Kikan is being purposely victimized overtly as the scapegoat organization preparing for shipment of volunteers to Formosa in order to protect and disguise future operations of APISUE. KAWAGUCHI himself has been completely inactive since his release from questioning. As yet there is no definite word as to when APISUE and WATANABE Jataru will mount the next expedition.

B. Relations with the Chinese Nationalists.

1. The most direct connection to the Chinese Nationalist Government is of course that of Lt. General NAKOTO Hiroshi on Formosa, but this is primarily a military relationship. Until a new expedition of volunteers can be sent safely and secretly to Formosa, this situation will not change. Vice-Admiral KAEDA Michio SAITO Torao, & Lt. General NATANABU Ikujiro, is now in Tokyo, but probably conducts the most effective liaison of an intelligence nature to NAKOTO, and cooperates with him closely. Admiral KAEDA's agency is, however, merely a logistic and communication facility, not an actually operative Kikan except by aid of the Chinese Mission or another JIS organization.

2. Operations are planned for MATANAEI Wataru, ARISUJI's subordinate Kikan chief, who went during September to Kagoshima, Kyushu, to take over establishment of external operations to Formosa and South China as well as to Korea and Manchuria, under the close supervision of ARISUJI of course. Since ~~TSUJI~~ Asanchi is closely connected to both ARISUJI, MATANAEI Wataru and to a couple of unidentified American agencies, and since he also was in Kyushu for conferences about the end of September and the beginning of October, it is presumed that both TSUJI and some form of American backing are involved as well.

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b. In Tokyo, ARISUE's subordinates are reported to be in close contact with various anti-Communist groups here, and with Chinese intelligence officers such as Lt. Col. Li Wei, Chinese, who is based in Tokyo, with Mr. ~~Chen~~ ^{Chen} Jui-chang (陈肇章), and with a Major ~~Chen~~ ^{Chen} Jui-chang, by various underground groups here, for the purpose of further intelligence operations into the China coast, Indo-China, and Central China. Most of their operational plans, however, have as yet come to nothing and are still in the discussion stage. (Evaluation of best statement: 3-3: Source can hardly speak with authority for more than his own particular group; other groups may already be very active in implementing plans.) The Chinese are reluctant to risk further scandal and further loss of money, so are waiting for safe and sound plans.

C. Operations regarding Chinese Communist Government.

1. MATANAEI Mataru has reportedly brought up a plan for operations into Manchuria, involving the use of Koreans selected from the former Korean Residents League of Japan who are actually anti-Communist, according to him. This operation, through ARISUE's support and sponsorship, is to be effected with American backing. (3-3)
2. In addition, ARISUE's subordinate, SAIGO & KUNIYUTA, has plans for exploiting use of commercial connections to the Overseas Democratic Chinese Association in Tokyo and of friendly Japanese shipping agencies carrying on trade with Tientsin, Shanghai, and Dairen. On this score also, FURUYA, SATOMI, and other members of the new TSUCIDA-BABA organization balked and refused cooperation with the more direct and daring plan of ARISUE; they pointed out that even though KANAGUCHI's ~~Trade~~ Credit Union Company and many other companies with which they individually had connections and/or affiliations were engaged in semi-legal trade with Chinese ports, infiltration of agents by use of such companies would not only be immediately suspect to the Chinese Communists, but would also be mixing financial and intelligence operations and would also destroy the value and future of the companies themselves. FURUYA believed that by secret briefing and discreet interrogation methods, information could be safely elicited from captains and crewmen of such ships, but that however less attractive this type of information might be, attempts to get anything more than that would blow the entire thing. Vice-Admiral KAMIOKA Yoshitomo refused to cooperate on the same grounds that FURUYA and SATOMI did, thereby ruling out use of the SUN OIL Company, Tokyo, which he secretly operates and which would have been of great aid to ARISUE's and MATANAEI's plans.
3. It seems very likely that the ~~DAIKI~~ Trade Company, controlled by subordinates of KODA Yoshio, will be involved in such infiltration for ARISUE, although not operationally. Most of the operational personnel will be engineered through ~~DAIKI~~ SHIBA Seishi, and TSUJI Maegnobo, the latter working in conjunction with MATANAEI Mataru and the ~~ITSUBISHI~~

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~~Three Star Company~~, one of ~~AKAMOTO~~'s Tokyo fronts. Through ~~AKAMOTO~~, it is possible that the use of commercial channels operated by friends of Foreign Office Counselor ~~JIJI Goto~~ may also be obtained.

4. ARISUE intends to give some of the product to American GHQ agents in return for financial support, but will so disguise the means and methods of operation that GHQ will believe that it is completely the work of his own unit. The entire plan is considered by most of the other groups to be highly dangerous in view of the looseness of operational security that the two operating kikans have demonstrated in the past and particularly in view of the tight surveillance and close watchfulness of the Chinese People's Government regarding Japanese shipping to their ports. (Sub-source for the above paragraph: RAINBOW; Evaluation: C-3).

D. Operations into the Philippines

~~COL~~ Akira has a subordinate named ~~TERUO Nobuhiko~~ (寺尾信彦) who is beginning commercial and intelligence operations into the Philippines. The chief objective is to operate against the Chinese Communists and the Philippine "Hukbalahap" party presumably, although details are not clear. (B-6, 1 October 1950.)

E. Operations into Indo-China

Former Kempei Lt. Colonel ~~IKUNITA~~ has already been dispatched to Indo-China through the good services of ~~MEIYU~~ Hiroshi. It is not confirmed but is rumored that two of the other eighteen to twenty operatives scheduled for intelligence operations in Indo-China have also already gone there, and rumor has it that ~~TERUO~~ Shinatsu is one of these, but TERUO is reported by another sub-source as an alias for ~~TERAKAWA~~, who is believed to be still in Tokyo. Former Kempei Colonel ~~MAYASHI~~ Hidezumi is no longer mentioned as having any connection to Indo-China operations of the various groups, and the ARISUE Kikan appears to be taking the lead in operational planning for that area. The general scheme remains the same: namely, that agents filtered into Saigon and Bangkok through the logistic support of ~~MEIYU~~, ~~MAEDA~~ Minoru & ~~WATANABE~~ Ikujiro and the Chinese Nationalist Kuomintang Intelligence will liaise with Japanese still in the Viet Minh forces, particularly Major ~~ISHII~~ Kojiro, and also will use Bangkok and Saigon as operating bases for projects involving India, Burma, Malay, and Pakistan. Use of military men, particularly former operations staff officers, on this plan is considered unwise by the Navy-Foreign Office cliques, who are now out of the plan. (Sub-source for this paragraph: RAINBOW; Evaluation C-6; RAINBOW) indicated that it was his opinion that ~~TERUO~~ got the impressions, except for the information on TERUO's alias, from ~~WATANABE~~ Shunichi, who was involved in conferences with various JIS men, particularly of the ARISUE Group, regarding the plans and the area.)

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W. L. Ladd and W. M. Ladd, *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, 1903, 25, 1000.

A. General.

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both the power and the operating ability derive from his GHQ connections, which he flaunts continually and which he uses increasingly to bolster his budget and prestige in a drive for personal power and position; secondly, he is an "armyist" of the worst type, with neither patience nor desire to consider or co-operate with the Navy men, a feeling which goes all the way back to the 26 February Incident of 1936; thirdly, he is considered shortsighted in his political thinking, believing firmly that once the Americans are out of Japan, a militarist-controlled regime can very rapidly be brought in from behind the scenes; fourthly, in the meantime, he takes every advantage of present confused conditions for materialistic self-interest and is a thorough-going "apres-guerre" opportunist to whom ideals come second and his power always first. ARISUE is the chief object of enmity from the Navy-Foreign Office-Moderates point of view, but his longtime semi-autonomous subordinate, WATANABE Tatsuru, and his newest henchman, the notorious KODAMA Yoshio, are hated almost as much, and for many of the same reasons. KODAMA is hated particularly by the former Japanese Navy men, who utilized his civilian wartime "kikan" in their operations, because of graft he carried out against their budget then and because of post-war charges he made overtly against the Navy and his appropriation of one million dollars worth of radium and drugs because "they did not pay for operational work done for them". In addition, he is generally despised though feared as a thorough gangster and racketeer, however successful at such vocations. WATANABE is disliked more for ideological and personal reasons, and because he is closely connected to ARISUE. Former Major General DCI Akio (or Akira) falls into this group, as does his "kikan" and other figures known to have such unreconstructed Armyist and militarist ideas are the late Lt. General SAKURAI Tokutaro and his kikan led by Colonel KOTO Hidenori, Colonels TSUJI Masanobu, SHIBATA Tomisaki (石田富士造), and OKADA Yoshimasa, and Lt. General TANAKA Genshichi among many other subordinate figures of the ARISUE and Army cliques and groups, and former general NISHIO Juzo. (西尾利造) and KOBAYASHI Seizo (小林清造) on the top level advisory board. Lt. Generals KAWABE Torashiro and TANAKA Ryudichi for quite a time shared the dislike for ARISUE felt by the opposite camp because of prestige and power from GHQ connections and because of tendencies to agree with ARISUE's "post treaty coup d'etat behind the scenes" type of short-sighted planning. However, during the course of October and early November, 1950, compromise efforts and less rigidly "Army-type" political thinking on the part of these two generals has identified them instead as the chief figures of the "middle group." (Cf. (c) below.)

b. The opposite camp, though it can be lumped under a general category as "Navy-Foreign Office-Moderate", cannot be considered a strongly centralized and single entity. Its chief unifying factors are enmity to and jealousy of ARISUE plus a general similarity of ideology.

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Other than the new ~~TSUCHIDA-SATSUMA~~ organization, KAWAMOTO Yoshitaro's own Navy groups, and the remnants of the partially dis-owned KAWAGUCHI Kikan, it has no actively operating intelligence groups at present, and even figures like KAWAGUCHI Tadaatsu and ~~KOBAYASHI~~ Shozaburo have lost much face, as HORIUCHI Ganjo did earlier, with their own former Foreign Office, Navy, and political Rightist associates for precipitous action and over-hasty attempts to begin operating. Much of their opposition to the Army groups is merely a revival of the time-honored hatred of the Moderate Right Navy and Foreign Office for the Ultra Rightists of the Army General Staff.

As stated above, much of the hatred springs from strenuous objection to the personality and past actions of individual figures on the Army side such as ARISUE, WATANABE, and KODAMA, with whom they refuse to compromise at all. Much of that feeling results from jealousy and frustration. There are, nevertheless, in addition, bitter differences of opinion regarding ideological convictions, operational projects and methods, and political planning and policy which are just as important, and from a future viewpoint, even more important. Most of the Opposition groups within the underground Right, particularly former Navy and Foreign Office figures, have less brash assurance and cockiness about the future than their Army counterparts; and again fear the rapid, over-confident Army plan for renascence of militarism as the most direct road to disaster. They feel that Japan should be carried along with the natural tide that will sweep her back into technological, economic, and cultural domination of the non-Communist Oriental world, and then, relying upon America's necessity for a bulwark against Russia in the Far East, gradually re-assert Japan's political and intelligence influence and operative hegemony in the Far East. Rash moves to seize what will eventually be offered would only destroy America's trust in the new Japan. Only after this slow, gradual, and natural re-assertion of Japan's predominance in the Orient can Japan afford to utilize them openly for a strong militarist bid for expansion of the Empire. At the same time, the internal political situation must be handled with considerable finesse and care to disguise from American eyes the shift of behind-the-scenes control into the hands of militarist-nationalists. Naturally, every opportunity to push the overt government of Japan further to the Right must be utilized, but nothing must be done that cannot be excused or explained to the Anglo-American bloc. The struggle between America and Russia and the forgetful nature of American leadership aids this greatly, because even in the past year exercise of apparent moderation, "democratic" intent, and patience has often resulted in American leaders quite naturally being forced to adhere to or even encourage measures and policies which the Moderate Right had intended all along. Japan will then eventually be in a position to do one of three things, depending upon world conditions at the time of her natural resurgence technologically, economically, then politically and even militarily: first, if the "cold war" is still in progress,

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Japan can easily replace India as the chief mediating "third force" between America and Russia, using it for bargains and concessions from America and at the same time re-assert her "Greater East Asia" position as the defender and champion of Oriental Nationalist groups from wrongs by either side; secondly, if it should come to war, Japan would throw most of her weight, for a terrific price in power, territorial aggrandizement, and independence of action in re-establishing imperialism internally, on the Anglo-American side; thirdly, if America has succeeded in defeating Russia, with or without Japanese help, Japan will be in an excellent position to take advantage of the tired and weakened condition of America to embark upon much more aggressive policies in the Far East, if not actual elimination of American Far Eastern influence entirely. Whether this program takes five years or twenty years, no one step of it should be hurried, as all of the Opposition leaders fear the Army men will again want to do. They deplore the lack of realism and subtlety of Army thinking, and fear again the bluntness, over-confidence and impatience of men like KOBAYASHI Saizo and ARISUE Seizo who have no real conception of world problems, attitudes, and new ideas, situations, and relationships.

The Opposition leadership ranges all the way from the pseudo-Rightist propagandist ~~NAKAYAMA~~ Sadachika to ultra-conservatives KAWAMOTO Yoshitaro and ~~YOKOYAMA~~ Jui, and divergency of opinion is great. They are not united, and they are not strong at present. Nevertheless, their viewpoint is realistic, restrained, cautious, and far more astute. They stand a far better chance of securing and retaining support of the Liberal Party's right wing as well as the old-line "Zaibatsu" and political purgee support, such as the SUMITOMOs, IWASAKIs, TOYODAs, and ~~HATOYAMA~~ Ichiro's group. They are much more able to deceive both American interests and "democratic Japanese" people in the long run, and with their emphasis on "patriotic, democratic, new-style Nationalism" rather than upon pre-war military violence, they stand a far greater chance of eventual success and a wider basis of support.

c. The Army Moderates or Compromise Group may dissolve into either of the two major factions at any time, or it may eventually become the solidifying and unifying force utilizing and controlling both. Its present position is narrow and tenuous, and its adherents few. However, they are high, powerful, and skilful. KAWAEE Torashiro, despite his Army General Staff background and despite his past exemplification (in Navy eyes) of unmitigated and unilateral Armyism, is now viewed with increasing favor for his recent attempts to soften the Army jingoists and to reach a working basis and common policy agreement with Navy and Foreign Office-led factions. Lt. General ~~SUMITA~~ Raishiro (澄田 肇) is another Army man who is advocating a slow, cautious, and restrained approach to the objective of Japanese resurgence; Lt. General TANAKA Ryukichi is following KAWAEE's lead in his work as "messenger boy" to UGAKI and ~~NOMURA~~ Kichisaburo; ~~KAMATA~~ →

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Sawaichiro (佐々木義一郎) and TANAKA Shinichi, despite their close collaboration with ARISUE, are also inclined towards compromise, caution, and unification of the Right. On the operating levels, Lt. General IWAAZE Takeo (岩瀬武典), whose group, strong in Nakano School men, is probably the most experienced and professional of the inter-related Army intelligence groups, made his position very clear to leaders of the TSUCHIDA-SATOMI organization at a conference in mid-October. He admitted that his organization runs some collaborative enterprises with ARISUE, SONO Akira of the Foreign Office's Intelligence Department (who liaises with ARISUE through Maj. General KIMURA), and with TANAKA Shinichi, but stated that he has an aversion to ARISUE's political ideas and to his semi-overt manner and high-handed plans and methods of operation. On the other hand, he wished cooperation with the Navy and Moderate leaders and above all, a united, professional-minded intelligence service of cautious, clandestine, and experienced operatives rather than amateur Army staff officers. He felt that KODAMA Yoshio's chief talents were demonstrated solely in the hijacking and brokering of information from news publications and other intelligence agencies. On the other hand, ARISUE's men have accomplished many fine operations, as has KAWABE's organization, and their prestige with the Americans is good. There should be no reason, if ARISUE could be persuaded to forego his personal push toward complete power in the JIS relying on GHQ backing, why both factions could not work harmoniously together, under the direction of a coordinator above ARISUE. He also warned that the former Navy and Foreign Office groups must show greater adhesion and professionalism themselves.

3. The Compromise Attempt: 10 October to 25 October, 1950.

a. Chiefly pushed by IWAAZE, KAWABE, KAWAMOTO Yoshitaro, NOMURA Kichisaburo, and TANAKA Shinichi both individually and collectively, an attempt was made during this period to repair the shattered "federation".

b. KAWABE, IWAAZE, and TANAKA particularly contacted KAWAMOTO, SATOMI, BARA Kensuke, YOKOYAMA Yui, and NOMURA, and elaborated an overall plan which would have retained ~~WAKAI Kazunari (Issei)~~ as titular head, but which would have given NOMURA Kichisaburo far greater authority as virtual "chief of general staff", on the highest level of overall direction. Underneath was to be General KOBAYASHI Saizo as deputy chief, and a Board of Advisors including Vice Admiral KOBAYASHI Shozaburo, YOKOYAMA Yui, Lt. General SUNITA Raisiro, Lt. General KAWABE Torashiro, TANAKA Ryukichi, General NISHIO Juzo, former Foreign Office leaders ~~KUBARA Fusinosuke~~ and ~~KUBOHARA Teitoku~~, and "former" Communist labor-leader ~~YAMADA Shigeo~~. This top leadership was to decide definitively on all

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major political and operational policy, and was to possess far greater central and unified authority than before. After preliminary discussions with KAWAMOTO and SATOJI, Army representative TANAKA agreed that underneath this Advisory Board were to be two intelligence departments of such separation and autonomy as to be worth calling separate services. The first was to be headed by ARISUE Seizo with IMAI deputy for internal operations (which would include TANAKA Shinichi and certain of KODAMA's subordinates) and MATAMARE Wataru deputy for external operations. This department would not only have operative control over all former army operations and groups such as KAWABE's and DOI Akira's, but would supervise all intelligence operations carried out jointly with American intelligence agencies under Far East Command jurisdiction. The second intelligence "department" was to be under KAWAMOTO Yoshitaro, with TSUCHIDA Yutaka as deputy chief. FURUYA Tatsuo would handle secret external operations and either TANAKA Shinichi or a subordinate selected by KAWAMOTO would handle internal anti-Communist operations. In addition, various supporting agencies were to be created. NABEKAWA Sadachika would handle Propaganda Department operations through his vast semi-overt propaganda-subversion organization. ~~SHIMIZU Hajime~~ would handle all liaison at the working level to the political leaders in Japan and to present government agencies, including supervision, for example, of ARISUE's connections into the Foreign Office through KELURA to ~~SHIMIZU~~ Akira. BABA Kensuke would be in charge of lower level relations and liaisons to foreign countries and planning for Foreign Office-backed operations to foreign countries other than Communist nations. Independent fund-raising operations not connected with American intelligence and military agencies were to be placed under general liaison control of SUZUKI Keishi of the ARISUE Kikan, with ~~KAWAMOTO~~ Shigeru of the TSUCHIDA Kikan as deputy, and utilizing KAWABE Shinichi for Indo-Malay-Indo-China trade. ~~KAWAI~~ Tatsuo (河相 達夫) for Australia-Japan trade, the new JOMAN Enterprises Ltd. of KAMAGAWA, WAGUCHI, and ~~YUZAWA~~ (a TSGC/TDA-Saito's fund-raising affiliate), the DAIKO Company of ~~YUHANO~~ and other of KODAMA Yoshiro's subordinates, the ~~TAKEI~~ Company to which both Colonels KADA Yoshimasa and IGARASHI Ken of ARISUE-MINAMIKE affiliations have connections, the Peace Credit Company operated by KAWAMOTO Tadaatsu's group, and the Chinese trading company known as the ~~CHI LIN CO~~ (earlier concerned in the MEITO Formosa Volunteer Recruiting operations and formerly connected to KAWAMOTO and more recently connected to ~~ATANABE~~ Wataru,) and various other commercial companies which could be utilized to contribute funds to the overall federation. Former Major General KAMATA Sawaichiro (or Senzo??) was to handle General Affairs and Personnel Distribution, and possibly, with professional assistance from certain IMAI Kikan executives. Training unless KAWAKA and IMAI themselves share responsibility for this in the first.

c. This "F" was arranged with the apparently accepted in principle by both IMAI and KAWAKA, the two political leaders of the op-

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existing level, such as KAWAMOTO and ASAKURA, desired classification in detail of the exact inter-relationship between the two Intelligence "Departments" and the limits of jurisdiction of each. KA-MOTO, as a former close associate of ARISUE this past year, and TSUCHIDA, as ARISUE's former liaison man into Foreign Office circles this past year, were both highly in favor of unification but well aware of ARISUE's character and unilateral tendencies. SATOMI Hajime, therefore, drew up a counter-plan in detail, relying heavily upon the assistance of FUNUYA Tatsuo and UIKAWA Michio, which was aimed at even tighter unification and centralization and which went into considerable detail on the organizational structure. The major additions were that IWAGUCHI Tadaatsu (who, although a former Lt. General, has been ranged consistently on the Navy-moderates side) should head a Security Investigation Department. The plan also earmarked KURUMADA Shigeru for head of the Funds Department, with two deputies, one SUZUKI Keishi and the other a "zaibatsu" representative to be chosen by the Board of Advisors. The major point of conflict was insistence upon their part (with FUNUYA Tatsuo's October plan for a CIC liaison in mind) that collaboration on the part of the Second Intelligence Department or any group thereof with any Far Eastern American intelligence agency, if such connection were merely to gain vitally needed operating funds, need not have the permission of ARISUE and need not be under ARISUE's control and surveillance. They pointed out that ARISUE's organization had more than once dealt directly with Chinese agencies to get operating funds during the past year, just as they had, and might do so again on the Volunteers for Formosa case. Why, then, should they be required either to submit all American contact plans to ARISUE or to submit all information going to American agencies to ARISUE or even KAWABE? If the objective were merely the low-level one of raising funds, it could hardly hamper ARISUE's connections. At the same time, there seemed little reason why ARISUE and the First Intelligence Department should have a monopoly on the financial and authoritative benefits of Occupation connections. The matter of liaison to Japanese political leaders and to various agencies of the Japanese government was another matter; that was purely business and operational, and one voice, whether it be SATOMI or someone higher up, should be authorized to speak authoritatively at the working level on policy for the entire group. Furthermore, political considerations and the aspirations of political leaders like YOSHIDA Shigeru, MATSUYAMA Ichiro, former Prince MATSUDAIRA, TSUMAGATA Takegoro, SHIMIZU Toshio, NORINCHI Gando, and SHIBEHARA might frequently have a direct bearing on whether any given operation by either Intelligence Department were advisable or not. Therefore, close policy control by the Board of Advisors over operational plans of both Intelligence Departments was mandatory, with a Policy Planning Committee, including the chiefs of both the Foreign Liaison Department and the Governmental Liaisons Department (tentatively SABA and SATOMI), reviewing and approving all operations from an overall policy viewpoint.

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d. This, of course, ARISUE refused to accept at all, as did many of the other Army leaders. At the height of his operative capacity and personal power, ARISUE refused to be bothered with checking with anybody, much less any politicians and former Foreign Office dignitaries, as to whether he should effect a certain operation or not. ARISUE was not the only Army leader who objected to the Navy-Foreign Office insistence that other operations and liaisons with American agencies could be carried out independently for economic reasons, even though both KAWABE and Admiral NAKAJIMA had been working for a long time with Americans independently of ARISUE, and above his level. The resultant mutual recriminations and bitter accusations destroyed even further any chance of cooperation and unity, to the extent that by the last week in October, the "federation" was little more than a name or possibly even a dream.

4. Current Position of the Groups (4 November, 1950)

On the operating level, the various "kikans" are split along the factional lines discussed above, and each is pursuing its independent course. The plans, projects and activities of ARISUE's men and the other kikans have been discussed at length above in Part I. ARISUE is advancing unilaterally on most all fronts, although some cooperation continues in internal operations with the anti-Communist penetration efforts of IWAAZE Takeo and his men. Much of this cooperation is under overall direction of KAWABE Torashiro, however, who formerly took a far more active part in "fronting" for IWAAZE and ARISUE. In addition, ARISUE's and IWAAZE's pipeline into Foreign Office anti-Communist intelligence operations through SONO Akira continues jointly. More or less directly under ARISUE are Major General KINURA, former Burma MG officer, WATANABE Metaru for external operations, SUZUKI Keishi for economic operations, and KODAMA Yoshio and particularly his subordinates for low-level internal operations. DOI Akira and OIKAWA Genshichi are now joint heads of a new "kikan" using most of DOI's former operatives, and this new group liaises closely with ARISUE's. ARISUE and IWAAZE's group have frequently interchanged personnel, but IWAAZE is still quite cool towards close cooperation with ARISUE. KAWAGUCHI Tadaatsu is still completely inactive, as are Vice Admirals SUGAWA Jiro and KOBAYASHI Shozaburo, though the latter are getting ready to back at a high level the new SATOMI-TSUCHIDA organization. (Gf. below) KAWABE and TANAKA Ryukichi have continued general liaison work and fronting for IWAAZE, kept up their GHQ connections, and during the last week in October were on the highest level at violent odds with the Navy-Foreign Office figures, even NOMURA and KAWAMOTO, for the Opposition's inflexibility on the unification compromise issue. The first week of November, however, saw KAWABE, IWAAZE and TANAKA listening with increasing interest to an overture from the New National Peace and Independence Preparations Committee (cf. below) for overall cooperation and sponsorship. Furthermore, KAWABE is reputedly not entirely satisfied with ARISUE's recent bid for increasing power, and may throw his weight in favor of the Opposition groups. (Evaluation for this last statement: B-3.)

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5. The New National Peace and Independence Preparations Committee, and the JONAN Enterprises Company, Ltd.

a. The original plan for the secret operational section was formulated at the time of the great compromise attempt, and it enjoyed wide circulation and theoretical approval. Organizationally and operationally, it was chiefly a combination of the ideas of FURUYA Tatsuo and OIKAWA Michio, but its backing came from such distinguished higher-ups as KOBAYASHI Shozaburo, BABA Kensuke, and even KAWAMOTO Yoshitaro. It was incorporated into the larger organizational plan submitted by SATOMI during the compromise negotiations and was slanted with that in mind. After failure of the unification attempt, individual operatives like ~~WIGARASHI~~ Ken of WATANABE Wataru affiliations and ~~NAMBU~~ Kanichi of the IWAAZE Kikan dropped out of the new grouping with which they had been greatly interested. They are still on good liaisoning terms, however, and may join in later.

b. Present Organization.

Organization was decided at a conference at the JONAN Enterprises Ltd. offices at Tomoe Cho, Nishikubo, Shinagawa Ku, Tokyo on 2 October and confirmed later at another conference there 24 October, 1950.

Policy Advisors: KOBAYASHI Shozaburo and YOKOYAMA Yui; if possible, KAWABE Toraishi and TANAKA Shinichi will be added, particularly to assist in operations of the Liaison Bureau to Japanese government agencies such as the new Police Reserve Force and to other agencies such as the Army leaders; close cooperation with IWAAZE Takeo is desired.

Active Chairman: BABA Kensuke

Vice Chairman: TSUCHIDA Yutaka

Administrative

Staff Members: KAWAI Tatsuo (河井 達) and KURIHARA Shigemura (栗原 重)

Financial Section: JONAN Enterprises Company Ltd. with ~~KANASAWA~~ Keizo its President (河澤 勝) and ~~KOGUCHI~~ Hisao its general manager. (小口 久雄)

Special Intelligence Operations
Chief : FURUYA Tatsuo

Deputy Chiefs : OIKAWA Michio, and an unidentified and separate deputy chief connected with KAWAMOTO Yoshitaro.

Section Chiefs : SAMII Hachiro or 三見 八九郎.

Deputy Chiefs : ~~YOSHIMOTO Ichiro~~ (吉本 一郎).
KATSUJI Ichiro (松本 一郎).

Some of the personnel intended for use in the Operations Section under FURUYA are a former Major named IKUJIYA (生田), a former Navy TAKK Lieutenant named TAJIMA (田島), and MURASAWA Yoshimura, former Army Lt. Colonel at Osaka, whom FURUYA and OIKAWA particularly wanted for internal operations in the Kansai. In addition, MATSUMOTO Ichiro, former Navy Commander, will assist in the recruiting and training of additional young men with former intelligence experience. The other wing of FURUYA's operations, in conjunction with the former KAWAKOTO Kikan deputy are not yet clearly established.

c. Organizational Objectives and Plans.

There are two primary differences between this new organization and other operative groups now in existence. When the unification scheme failed, it destroyed the intended plan to use this group as the nucleus for the secret operations unit of an overall Japanese Intelligence Service, composed of young men and professional intelligence men of field grade rank or lower drawn from all the existing kikans. Nevertheless, that remains one of the new organization's distinctive features despite its now modest beginnings: it is not over-burdened with "name" figures, special advisors, advisors, directors, assistant directors, and committee men, nor is its organization even a primary consideration; but it is primarily aimed at expansion, recruiting, and training of field grade and junior grade intelligence officers of some experience in streamlined, professional, post-war methods of intelligence activity, indoctrination in sound operational planning now while activity is limited, and some cautious use of such methods within limits of both security and existing circumstances. This group will then expand in numbers as time goes by. The second major distinction is that a clear-cut demarcation has been made between financial activities and professional intelligence operations, and this is the principal guide to the future professional nature desired for the organization. At present, actual intelligence operations vary all the way from refugee-interrogation (for material to give to CIO so that salaries can be paid) to bits of local anti-Communist information, and include plans for future external secret operations.

d. Ideologically, their objectives may be summed up as a gradual, relatively peaceful, and quite cautious re-establishment internally of Imperial Nationalism, and re-building of Japan's position as a world power with her eventual domination of the Far East, if not all Asiatic peoples, in mind. Their views as to how these objectives may be achieved differ very little from those expressed in para. 2(b) above concerning the "Navy-Foreign Affairs" clique's point of view.

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e. Activities.

They have three current projects of a major nature, plus the operational assignment recently of certain of their members such as IKUYAMA and MURASAWA to the problem of procuring anti-Communist information within Japan. The three major projects are: (1) infiltration of personnel, particularly field grade officers of experience if possible, (as advisors), into the new Police Reserve, and continued influence, through FURUYA's and SATOMI's friend, ~~WATANABE~~ (fmu), and also through JOMAN Enterprises Ltd., into the Maritime Safety Bureau; (2) running an operational net, for procurement of information regarding the JGP and also regarding Communist China, under American GIC direction, with the main objective being payment of salaries; (3) a canvassing and interrogation of recent repatriates from Asia mainland areas both for training and practice in systematic interrogation and research work, and also in order to be able to offer information to Americans. FURUYA feels that the connection to ~~WATANABE~~ and to the Maritime Safety Bureau is vital since eventually that agency will be the nucleus of a revived Japanese Defense Navy and that permission for such revival will probably precede American consent for any full scale re-establishment of a Japanese Army. Therefore, by excellent relations maintained now with ~~WATANABE~~, probably future chief of operations for the Defense Navy, the group would have access to the first adequate "service" cover available. Operationally, difficulties have arisen in that their "Financial Department" can supply only enough funds for operating expenses as yet, necessitating American contacts to supply living expenses; however, both FURUYA and OIKAWA are primarily interested and experienced in foreign intelligence and have little knowledge of or competence at anti-JGP operations, which is the primary concern of their American sponsors. The organization is therefore quite anxious to establish connections through Lt. General TANAKA Shinichi to Lt. Generals KAWASE and TANAKA Ryukichi, whom they would like to have back them eventually as the secret foreign espionage counterpart of the IWAATE Kikan for secret domestic counter-intelligence. (CP: COVER LETTER NOTE.) TANAKA Shinichi was involved all throughout late September and early October with the JOMAN Enterprises Company in a shady deal to procure 20,000 surplus American Army blankets from Yokohama at a bargain price, presumably for charitable purposes, as far as the Americans were concerned. Therefore, TANAKA is favorably inclined, though he desires inclusion of TSUJI Masanobu in the set-up. Since TSUJI is personally affable and sincere, and has excellent Nationalistic ideals and prestige in addition to American connections, even if he is recognized by professionals as slightly dense and ideologically childish, the SATOMI-SAKA combination has no objections at all provided TSUJI's involvement in the secret intelligence operations is carefully minimized. In the Liaison Section he would not only be a decided asset in dealing with Americans and Japanese government per-

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sonnel, but would be invaluable as a contact man to other "kikans" and striking evidence to all concerned of the new group's wide-based character and compromise potentialities. This move might also pave the way for KAWABE's support, they feel. If this occurs, ARISUE should be neatly circumvented, not in the immediate future, but for the long-range future. (Speculation; B-6.)

f. Financial Operations of JONAN Enterprises, Ltd.

KAWAJIMA, its president, is at present contracting for the provisioning of the new Police Reserve, and also the Maritime Safety Police Corps Auxiliary with foodstuffs. Their surveying warehouses are located conveniently in URAWA City. Other enterprises include cooperation with an unidentified shipping company loosely connected to KAWAGUCHI Tadaatsu's Peace Credit Company on shipping ventures to North China and Manchuria ports. (Cf. I, 4, (c) above). This cooperation extends to shipping ventures to Okinawa and Formosa. Lt. Colonel BAN of the Chinese Mission has been contacted for assistance in the procurement of ships for ventures to both areas. KAWASHIMA (KAWAJIMA) and NOGUCHI are now busily engaged also in procurement of copper, iron and tin, and any kind of scrap metal for the purpose of getting the Japan Copper Tube and Pipe Mfg. Co. to manufacture them, after which they will be used for trade to China. FURUYA adamantly refuses to involve himself in any of these operations or to utilize them or permit utilization of them for intelligence-gathering purposes. (Cf. I, 4 (C) above.)

III. Specific Biographical Information on Personalities

A. Members of the New National Peace and Independence Preparations Committee.

FURUYA Tatsuo.

This individual has been thoroughly described in previous reports. New information regarding him reveals only that he has apparently had close liaison connections for quite some time to Vice Admiral KAMANOTO Yoshitaro as well as to KOBAYASHI Shozaburo.

TSUCHIDA Yutaka & TSUCHIYA Yutaka.

Age : About (fifty-two).
Home Address : Shinagawa Ku, Nishikubo, Tomoe Cho. Number unknown.
Office : Vice-Chairman, New Peace and Independence Preparations Committee, Minato Ku, Shiba, Nakamon Cho & TSUCHIYA Yutaka.
Experience : No military service. A longtime Foreign Service official, he became Consul at Shanghai about the time that Ambassador TANI was first sent to the WANG Ching Wei government (about 1942 or late 1941). He later became chief (consul general)

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of the Shanghai Consulate. During all this time, he was the channel for most of the intelligence information gathered by the TMKK, the Foreign Office representatives in the WANG government, and the undercover operatives of the Japanese Navy, Foreign Office, commercial and civilian agencies, and Chinese puppet government. After the war, he was the first chairman of the Japanese Residents Association of Shanghai. He was arrested by the Shanghai Garrison HQ about January or February 1946 because of failure to hand over funds collected for repatriation of the Japanese, funds which should have been passed to the Chinese Central Government and which had been collected from Japanese residents of Shanghai who complained about it. Another evident reason was that he had secretly repatriated several high-ranking Japanese military and intelligence figures under aliases and also hidden others from investigation by the Chinese. HORIUCHI Ganjo, Minister to China, who believed in overt collaboration with the Chinese Nationalists, also used his influence to ruin TSUCHIDA, partly so that he could replace him. TSUCHIDA was repatriated about December, 1946. After that time, he cooperated with ARISUE, TANAKA Ryukichi, and SAKURAI Tokutaro for quite some time in gathering of intelligence information concerning the JCP, Chinese Communists, and research into Soviet operations in China, a subject in which he is supposed to be very well-informed and particularly interested. Ill-feeling between himself and HORIUCHI Ganjo, plus revelation of his past intelligence connections through War Crimes Trials in Shanghai, made it impossible for him to re-enter the Foreign Office.

BABA Kensuke.

Former Minister to Hongkong. Little else is known of his background than has been previously reported. He has many friends in the Foreign Office Intelligence Department, including both SONO Akira and USAMI Hiroshi.

SATOMI Hajime (Ho??) ()

He is about fifty-six years old, height about 5'5", weight about 135 lbs, is slightly stocky in build and wears black-rimmed glasses. He has never been in the Japanese Armed Forces as far as can be determined, but was a former civilian Tokumu Kikan operator first with the Japanese Foreign Office and then with the South Manchurian Railway Company's investigative section in Manchuria and North China, and ended up at the time of the surrender in Mukden. His previous tour of duty with Foreign Office TMKK Intelligence is not placed, but he also has had connection with anti-Soviet operations of SONO Akira. After the war, until his repatriation, SATOMI played an active role, along with WATANABE Kataru, USAMI, and former consul

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ISHII of Tientsin in both the Sino-Japanese Collaborative Movement and other activities related to the Chinese Nationalist IRRA. His additional duties involved build-up of stay-behind Japanese Intelligence agents and groups. His connections since his return to Japan have been mainly with BABA, TSUCHIDA, YOKOYAMA Yui (after the latter's release from Sugamo), and KOBAYASHI Shozaburo. He avoided direct involvement in any intelligence activity until recently because he disapproves strongly of the gangsterish level of current operational groups and feels that they are conditioned by stupidly pre-war political ideas and methods, unsound planning, and "apres-guerre" self-interest and corruption. He is cautious, business-like, and meticulous, and though he is not an expert operator himself, he therefore prefers sensibly to leave intelligence gathering to professional experts, handle liaison and contacts, and to maintain a distinct separation of financial and operational functions. His research ability, business-like planning, and ideological practicality, however, make him very capable in an overall directorial capacity as well.

MATSUMOTO Ichiro ()

He is now living with FURUYA temporarily at Omiya City, although his home is Osaka, where he has been, since his repatriation in late 1945, a director of the Osaka Oil Company (which has affiliations to the Sun Oil Company of Tokyo, to which KAWAMOTO Yoshitaro is connected.) He is (about forty-nine years old) and is a former Commander in the Navy who received a post-surrender promotion to Captain. He graduated from Navy Officers School several years ahead of FURUYA. MATSUMOTO became a Lieut. (Jg) in 1941, after service in West India, Indo-China and with the South Asia Fleet. He then attended Navy Staff College, and graduated in 1942. He was then sent to Shanghai, where he first handled combat and then intelligence staff duties. He later was transferred to the Singapore HQ, from which he was sent first to India, then to Batavia, and finally to Amoy, where he was at the time of the surrender. He has two sons, one, age 26, who was a former Army 2nd Lieutenant at Changchun, Manchuria, and is now working in the Transportation Ministry, and his elder son, who is now employed by the Fukuoka City Price Control Agency, in Kyushu. MATSUMOTO has some experience in intelligence staff work and in training. He came to Tokyo on 17 October, 1950 at FURUYA's request to talk over plans for re-activation of intelligence activities. He is primarily interested in elimination of post-war materialism and corruption, re indoctrination of Japanese young people to nationalism, and selection from young nationalist groups of competent individuals who can be trained and briefed carefully for future intelligence service work. Such a group would thus form the nucleus for a trained centralized JIS in the service more capable than the past ones in coping with intelligence activities of other nations.

KAWASHIMA Keizo and NOGUCHI Hisao are both former Ministry of Transportation officials who have branched out into private business. Their headquarters, JONAN Enterprises, Ltd., is located on the second floor of a Mr. MIZUNO's residence at Tomoe Cho, Nishikubo.

MURASAWA Yoshibumi & HONDA Yoshibumi, former Lt. Colonel, Army, former

Intelligence Staff Officer, and former member of the Japan Society of Eastern Affairs Research Society, has already been described in previous reports.

B. Personalities in the NABEYAMA Sadachika Organization.

These loosely affiliated groups, under leadership of NABEYAMA Sadachika, are working primarily for propaganda, subversion, and ideological indoctrination of Japanese youth in a Rightist direction, but also engages, throughout its wide-spread branches, in some low-level anti-Communist intelligence collection. It is very well known, and NABEYAMA, as its leader, has a prominent place in anti-Communist circles despite strong beliefs in those circles that he may actually be a double agent, along with MITAMURA Shiro. The following subordinate personalities, as far as is known, are proven Rightists, notwithstanding.

* ~~NAZU (今津)~~ (今津正巳), one of the chief figures of the Independence Youth League. ~~(DOKURITSU SEINEN KYOKAI)~~

* ~~NAI Takeo (今井武雄)~~, former Deputy Chief of Staff in North China, and ~~KUSANO Fumio (草野文雄)~~, former Colonel, Army, of the same theater, who are leading subordinate "name" figures in NABEYAMA's World Democracy Research Association (SEKAI MINSHU KENKYU KAI) at the Hokkaido Press Bldg, 6 Chome, Nishi-Ginza, Tokyo.

C. Personalities of the REISHISHA (Repatriates Anonymous Association) now Affiliated with NABEYAMA's WDRA

This organization is split into two wings, of which NABEYAMA practically controls one through its close affiliation to his World Democracy Research Association in the branches. Its headquarters is located at #2309 Kodake Machi, Suginami Ku, Tokyo.

* ~~ON/SA Masakazu (大政正木)~~, formerly in the section of REISHISHA run by KAWAGUCHI Tadaatsu and still in close liaison with the latter, is the chief connection to NABEYAMA Sadachika, operating at the above address.

* ~~TMATSU Keiji (丹波木慶司)~~ is his subordinate.

In the organization, ~~TMATSU Takeo (丹波木武夫)~~ is chief of the Kyushu District from Kumamoto City; ~~YAKIDA Keiji (矢田慶司)~~ is chief of the Kansai District; ~~SHINOHARA Toshio (篠原利夫)~~, Shikoku; ~~YOKOI Sho (横井朝雄)~~, the Chukoku District (Miyoshima, Kure); ~~SATO Zenji (佐藤善治)~~, the Hokkaido District; ~~SHIBATA Tetsuo (柴田徹雄)~~, the Tohoku District; ~~TMATSU Sadao (丹波木貞夫)~~, the Kanto District; and ~~KASAHIRA Sukeo (笠原作雄)~~ supervises the North Kanto District from Utsunomiya.

D. Direct Affiliates of KAWAGUCHI Tadaatsu

ONISHI Masatoshi and HASHIMOTO (fmu) are subordinates connected with the ~~HANSHI~~ Organization, as is former artillery officer, NAKAMIZO, and they are also liaison men on KAWAGUCHI's behalf to the ~~AKUSUIKAI~~ (Chrysanthemum Water League) and the ~~Japan Anti-Communist League~~, two ultra-nationalist secret societies chiefly strong in Kyushu to which KAWAGUCHI is a chief advisor. NAKAMIZO also operates in KAWAGUCHI's economic operations through the Peace Credit Union Company, Ltd. ~~HEIWA SHINKO Kabushiki Kaisha~~ located at Shiba, Sakuragawa Cho, Minato Ku, Tokyo.

Unplaced KAWAGUCHI intelligence service subordinates ASO Tatsuo (阿蘇 達夫) and YAMA Haruo (大山 浩夫) maintain liaison with the New National Peace and Independence Preparations Committee for KAWAGUCHI. They are also contact men to KOBAYASHI Shozaburo.

E. ATTAKE Takeo

This elusive figure is believed to be actually former Lt. General ~~MABUCHI~~ Ikuo (真木 一夫), one-time head of the Army Information Bureau in South China as a Colonel, after assisting, (as Colonel IAMOTO Goyu) in the foundation of NAKANO Intelligence School. It is known that as MABUCHI he carried out intelligence operations in the South China theater. He has two subordinate organizations, one composed of many former Nakano School officials and graduates, and which has already been reported as far as identifiable. A second group, working closely with the ARISUE Kikan includes the following:

Former Major HAYASHI Masao (木下 正夫), South China Tokumu Kikan officer and last year a member of the ARISUE organization; NAMBU Kanichi (南布 金一) who is a former MTA Kikan TSK officer; ~~HIGUCHI Kiyoshi~~ (日向 重夫); ~~TODA Katsuaki~~ (戸田勝明); ~~SUZUKI Masayoshi~~ (杉木 正義); and ~~SHIBAYAMA Hideo~~ (柴山 秀夫).

F. Subordinates of SATARAE Kataru

In addition to former Navy Captain ~~KUSHIBIKI~~ Neiji () (believed to be an alias) of 1 Chome, Sakura Shinmechi, Setagaya Ku, former Army Air Force Colonel ~~MIZUTANI~~ Goro () living at #37 2-^{chome}, Tamagawa Yoda, Setagaya Ku, there are many others connected with the Mitsuboshi Commercial Enterprises Company. At the Nissan Building, 1-Chome, Marunouchi, Tokyo, ~~MIZUTANI~~ senzo, former Keipei Lt. Colonel, ~~MIKAWO~~ Shigeru, former TSK captain, and ~~MIZUTANI~~ Tetsu, former Army staff major, still locate their headquarters and report to SATARAE. HIDAKA Shiro & Tomiaki, associates briefly last spring with the parallel DCI Akira Kikan at the Human No. 1, and more recently returned to Kyushu, has again joined forces with SATARAE. Stars, after the latter's trip to Kagoshima in September. Former Officers ~~KADA~~ Yamimasa ()

and IGARASHI Ken are also deputies of another but unidentified wing of WATANABE's various subordinate agencies.

G. ~~KOMIYAMA~~ Kyozo, chief of the ~~Korean Economic Research Society~~, is a semi-overt subordinate to Maj. General KAMATA Sawaichiro, who is closely connected to KA ABE Torashiro, TANAKA Ryukichi, and the central general staff of the now-shattered federation. KOMIYAMA keeps in very close touch with WATANABE Iataru on Korean operations.

H. KAWAMOTO Yoshitaro, former Vice Admiral, connected to the ~~Sun Oil Company~~ at 1 Chome, Ginza, was formerly working very closely with ARISUE Seizo but is now completely separate. His subordinates and actual operations are unknown, but one of his liaisons is a Navy Captain who was a TMK officer in Europe, and another is former Commander ~~KOGURA~~ (or ~~KURA~~) ~~Kivoli~~ (age about 40) #79, 2-Chome, Yoda, Setagaya Ku, who was formerly connected with FURUYA in the Far East Affairs Research Society as liaison to Navy brass. KAWAMOTO is very sharp, military, and close-mouthed.

J. MURADA Toreo & NAEDA Minoru, former Vice Admiral, using the alias of former Lt. General WATANABE Ikujiro, is located at Fujiya, Toranomon, Tokyo, but also utilizes NEMOTO Hiroshi's Tokyo offices in the Teikoku Bank Building occasionally. His principal subordinate is ~~NAKADA~~ Terusato (田中 勝), believed to be a former Navy Commander.

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Subject: JIS - Recent Activities of
KODAMA Yoshio

Report No: ZJL-540

Date of Information: Dec 50 and Jan 51

Place Acquired: Tokyo, Japan

Date Acquired: 7 Dec 50 & 4 Jan 51

Evaluation: C-3

Date of Report: 25 Jan 51

Source: C

DOCUMENT MICROFILM SERVICE

MICROFILMED: 13 DEC 1951

1. The MITSUI interests* are conducting a private investigation of KODAMA, Yoshio, who has allegedly swindled MITSUI to the extent of \$1,000,000,000 during the past five years, about \$250,000,000 of which has been taken in the past year. A Metropolitan Police investigation was first requested by MITSUI, but was never conducted because KODAMA intimidated police officials with threats and large bribes.**

2. A huge quantity of radium, its value roughly estimated at \$300,000,000, was recently confiscated by the Metropolitan Police and turned over to the Provost Marshal. KODAMA is also connected with this illegal transaction, which MITSUI is also having investigated. HARA Hiroyuki, chief of MITSUI's Finance Department (sic), was kidnapped by KODAMA followers, held incommunicado for two days, and his family threatened unless HARA agreed to drop the radium investigation, which he was instrumental in pressing.

3. In addition to the MITSUI swindle and radium cases, KODAMA is involved in a number of other blackmail and swindling cases, and is flooding the stock exchange with counterfeit MITSUI stock certificates. His activities seem to be designed to create economic disorder in Japan, but the wide range of his illegal actions obscures his real objectives.

4. Investigations on behalf of the MITSUI affiliate, the Hokkaido Coal Mining and Steamship Co., Ltd., disclosed that KAWAMORITA Minoru, a member of the Sapporo District Committee of the JCP, was scheduled to collect secret funds from an official (unknown) of that company's Tokyo office in late December 1950. KAWAMORITA appeared in Tokyo, but strict surveillance by HARA and his colleagues in the Hokkaido Coal Mining and Steamship Co. makes it doubtful that the money was handed over. Apparently part of the one billion yen swindled from this company in the past four or five years has been channeled to the JCP through this unknown official.

5. The following are believed to be intermediaries in the swindling activities of KODAMA:

*YOSHIMIZU Masao - - - - An official of the Hokkaido Coal Mining and Steamship Co.

Classification

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Declassified and Approved for Release
by the Central Intelligence Agency
Date: 1005

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

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

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

FORM NO. 81-88
FEB 1948

SECRET

- 2 -

X OGURA Chu - - - - - An official of the Hokkaido Coal Mining and Steamship Co.

* SADAKATA Fuji - - - - Female

X SATO (fmu) - - - - Liberal Party Diet member

X MASUDA Kaneshichi - - Construction Minister, former Governor of Hokkaido

6. Another KODAMA follower, NAKAMURA Junichi, was present at KODAMA's residence in Numazu (which is one of his operating headquarters for the Kanto area) in late December 1950, when the investigator working for MITSUI called there. At that time NAKAMURA received ¥3,000,000 from KODAMA for distribution. NAKAMURA may have been the go-between in the transfer of funds to KAWAMORITA in Tokyo, since both were present in Tokyo at the same time in December. KODAMA told the investigator that he spends about ¥300,000,000 per month. In addition to his house in Numazu, he has headquarters in Tokyo, Yokohama and Saitama.

7. KODAMA was a pupil of TOYAMA Mitsuru, the leader of the Black Dragon Society, and was an official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs during the war. He is an ultra-rightist, but his current activities indicate that he is also involved with the JCP, and that he is helping the purged JCP leaders. Three secret CCP intelligence agents in Tokyo are known to maintain liaison with the KODAMA Kikan. KODAMA has also been linked with Gen. NEMOTO Hiroshi and the Chinese Nationalists on Taiwan. It has also been indirectly learned that KODAMA is carrying out the "X Plan," supposedly formulated by General Eichelberger. This heterogeneity suggests that there is a "big name" behind the curtain directing KODAMA and other lieutenants.

8. During the period of his successes in Manchuria, KODAMA obtained his operational funds through fraud and embezzlement, and seldom received anything from the secret funds of the Kwantung Army. Part of his success in Manchuria was due to the fact that he worked closely with the BEW I MAN JU (sic) and other infamous Chinese secret societies. Profiting by these successes, KODAMA built his foundation in Japan during the early unstable period immediately after the occupation by penetrating the highest levels of the Japanese government and various echelons of SCAP. He was extremely successful in this endeavor, which is paying off now—KODAMA has boasted that he can get anything he desires through these contacts.

Source Comments and Field Comments:

* Field Comment: There is a lack of clarity throughout the report concerning just what is meant by "MITSUI." The report received 4 January (which has been combined with the report of 7 December) referred principally to the Hokkaido Coal Mining and Steamship Co., which is located in Mitsui Building #3, Muromachi, Tokyo. However, it is entirely possible that KODAMA's activities involve MITSUI affiliates as well.

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Sources and Field Quantities (Cont'd.)

Source Code: There are other reasons why the full story of
these illegal transactions may never come to light. A number
of key individuals within the KOMU organization are connected
with KOMU and its colleagues. Furthermore, members of the
former Cabinet maintain connections with numerous KOMU fol-
lowers who are present and officials.

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... and would swear to any of three Liberal members of
the House of Representatives:

ADM. BELLARD, of Sedgfield, Prefecture
ADM. BELLARD, " of Rouen
ADM. BELLARD, " of Brest.

... and to clear up this, and other vague portions of the report.

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From: Tokyo, Japan Report No: ZJL-540 Local File No: _____
No. of Pages: 3 No. of Enclosures: _____
Report Made By: C ✓ YIS Approved By: E ✓ ABR
Distribution: By copy to: Wash - 2 Orally to: **MICROFILMED**
Files - 3 JUN 11 1963
DOC. MICRO. SER.

Source Cryptonym: C References: ZJL-333, 11 May 1950

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

1. The attached report on KODAMA Yoshio's illegal economic activities is primarily of CE interest. The investigator representing the MITSUI interests is, of course, C and the information is a compilation of two fragmentary reports based on his investigations. The fact that there are many gaps in the story is due primarily to the fact that his investigations and reports were unsolicited and undirected by this station.
2. C is well-qualified for such an assignment; he knows KODAMA personally from pre-war days, and, in the course of his investigation, called on him at his home in Numazu. KODAMA told him to "lay off the case or else..." C reply was that the investigations would be continued unless KODAMA convinced him that his activities were for the betterment of Japan, in which case C would withdraw the investigations unconditionally.

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RI/AN	
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RI/Files	

26 January 1951

Classification

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26 Jan - 51
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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
(2)(A) Privacy
(2)(B) Methods/Sources
(2)(C) Foreign Relations

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

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Subject: JIS - Recent Activities of
KODAMA Yoshio

Report No: ZJL-540

Date of Information: Dec 50 and Jan 51

Place Acquired: Tokyo, Japan

Date Acquired: 7 Dec 50 & 4 Jan 51

Evaluation: C-3

Date of Report: 25 Jan 51

Source: < >

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YOSHIMIZU Masao - - - - An official of the Hokkaido Coal Mining and Steamship Co.

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FORM NO. 51-58
FEB 1948

445

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- 2 -

~~OGURA~~ Chu - - - - - An official of the Hokkaido Coal Mining and Steamship Co.

~~SADAKATA~~ Fuji - - - - Female

SATO (fnu)*** - - - - Liberal Party Diet member

~~MASUDA~~ Kaneshichi - - Construction Minister, former Governor of Hokkaido

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Source and Field Comments (Cont'd):

** Source Comment: There are other reasons why the full story of KODAMA's illegal transactions may never come to light. A number of key individuals within the MITSUI organization are connected with KODAMA and his colleagues. Furthermore, members of the YOSHIDA Cabinet maintain connections with numerous KODAMA followers who are government officials.

*** Field Comment: This could refer to any of three Liberal members of the House of Representatives:

~~SATO Chikahiro~~, of Tochigi Prefecture

~~SATO Hisaku~~, of Yamaguchi

~~SATO Juen~~, of Mujasaki

We hope to clear up this, and other vague portions of the report.

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26 Jan 51

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SECURITY INFORMATION

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO.	SOURCE	DATE OF DOCUMENT	ANALYST
44-7-13-y	ZJL-561-A	13 Feb 1951	<input type="checkbox"/> -
SUBJECT: Additional BI re Personalities in or closely connected to JONAN Enterprises			DATE 18 Sept 1953

PERTINENT INFORMATION

Evaluation: B-2

Source: -

Information pertinent to Subject, KODAMA Yoshio, contained in the above referenced document has been excerpted verbatim below.

I. Individuals within the JONAN Peace and Independence Committee Group.

b. (2) Unlike KODAMA Yoshio, SATOMI never permitted the more sordid aspects of his business to affect his personal way of thinking. He dealt with and was familiar at the time with all of the leading Japanese and Chinese underworld figures, but his close acquaintances have also included prominent military and Foreign Office leaders as well, particularly Kwantung Army G-2, Lt. General YANAGIDA. He is probably a typical Japanese "gentleman racketeer", and even the most vicious aspects of activities of his subordinates and colleagues have apparently always been directed by him with a fairly pure patriotic motive. After the war, SATOMI was repatriated as an employee of the South Manchurian Railway Company in 1946. Since he is known to have used at least six aliases during his career in Shanghai and Manchuria, it is not determinable just what name he was using at the time of his repatriation. SATOMI's unofficial influence in the JIS is and has always been amazingly strong. He is on excellent terms with most of the former Japanese diplomats in China, many of whom, of course, are at present within the ranks of the JONAN NPIPC Group; in addition, his personal influence with Generals KAWABE, WAJI, and TANAKA Shinichi is great. One reason why SATOMI has been so successful throughout his career is his caution and discreet use of power which he builds up. He does not believe in utilizing power, money, or influence unless it is necessary, nor in acting prematurely. He has scorned the post-war activities of KODAMA Yoshio because, in his opinion, KODAMA, like himself, could easily be placed in the spotlight because of past reputation; nevertheless, KODAMA did not have the patience to wait a few years before utilizing his powerful underworld connections to continue and maintain his position and comfortable life.

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FILE NO.	SOURCE	DATE OF DOCUMENT	ANALYST
44-7-0-150	ZJL-596	13 Apr 1951	()
SUBJECT	Rearmament—"Japanese Underground Government" Plans and Policies		DATE 15 Sept 1953

PERTINENT INFORMATION

Evaluation: C-3
Source: ()

The following information pertinent to Subject, KODAMA Yoshio, has been excerpted verbatim from the above referenced document.

1. The Japanese Underground Government (JUG) has decided to undertake the rearmament of Japan, under the leadership of UGAKI Kazushige as Commander-in-Chief and KAWABE Torashiro as Chief of the General Staff. (Date of info: 16 Feb, 1951; date rec'd 17 Feb 1951). UGAKI, after being depurged, will join and reorganize the present Democratic Party. (Date of info: 23 Dec 1950; date received 24 Dec 1950).

2. A KIKAN of the JUG is planning the "reconstruction of Japan" (NIHON KAIZO), centered about Prince CHICHIBU, KUHARA Fusinosuke, and KODAMA Yoshio. (Source: BACCHUS/20; date of info: 26 Mar 1951; date rec'd 27 March 1951). KODAMA and ISUJI Masanobu are absorbed to the utmost in the JUG's current rearmament plans. (Date of info: 24 January 1951; date rec'd 25 January 1951).

The following information was quoted from the dissemination (SO-73103) of the above document.

1. Under the leadership of UGAKI Kazushige and KAWABE Torashiro, a group of rightists have undertaken activities leading toward the rearmament of Japan. Within this group there is a split between a faction headed by IWAKURO Takeo and a faction led by ARISUE Seizo. The IWAKURO faction advocates Japanese leadership in rearmament; the ARISUE faction believes that American leadership is inevitable. Others involved in these rearmament activities are KODAMA Yoshio, TSUJI Masanobu, and SAKURAI Tokutaro. (date of information - January-February 1951).

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FILE NO.	SOURCE	DATE OF DOCUMENT	ANALYST
44-5-3-52	ZJL-604	19 Apr 1951	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
SUBJECT Background on JIS and Japanese Military Personalities			DATE 10 Sept 1953

PERTINENT INFORMATION

Evaluation: F-2 except as stated
Source:

The following information on Subject, KODAMA Yoshio, has been excerpted verbatim from the above referenced document.

3. SAKATA Sadamasa

a. SAKATA, OKADA's deputy in the MATSU Kikan, operated extensively in Shanghai during the war years always as a civilian. He came from a very refined and well-to-do family in Japan, and was considered by the Japanese in Shanghai at first (c. 1940) to be very sincere as well as competent. SAKATA's association with KODAMA Yoshio, with well-known Japanese gangsters, and with various Chinese of the Shanghai underworld only gradually became known and the venality and dishonesty of SAKATA only gradually recognized. By that time he was too powerful to eliminate or release. Nevertheless, it must be admitted that SAKATA had a genuine talent for clandestine operations of all sorts, although he was really too indolent and disinterested to worry about producing good intelligence information. Although the greed displayed in his economic operations often hindered the real purpose of his political operations against the Chinese in Shanghai, nevertheless, in some cases, his economic blackmail methods and involvement of Shanghai Chinese business interests served to insure to some extent the loyalty of these personages to the Japanese regime by making it commercially profitable to all concerned as well as to himself. There can be no doubt in the mind of anyone who knew very much at all of his operations that SAKATA thoroughly understood the principles of control, however unscrupulously and avariciously he might have used them.

10. KODAMA Yoshio

a. KODAMA Yoshio's value as an intelligence operative is virtually nil. He is a professional liar, gangster, charlatan, and outright thief. His main objective throughout all his career was to get wealth and personal power for himself, regardless of consequences to his country. He currently enjoys the dubious confidence of certain Foreign Office diplomats along with the former Communist NABEYAMA Sadachika, and also the trust of ARISUE Seizo, who is using KODAMA's present "Kikan" supposedly to gather intelligence. The truth is that KODAMA is completely incapable of intelligence operations, and has no interest in anything but the profits. Even other information brokers are amazed at the boldness of KODAMA's boasts and fabrications of information. Anything coming from KODAMA can be virtually discounted as false, or at least misleading. The Japanese government had the same experience with

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KODAMA in the past. KODAMA is an expert on smuggling, hijacking, and black market operations. He is a distinct menace, and because of his manipulations of the Japanese underworld, is widely feared and his favor is sought by weak men in high positions.

b. The fact remains, however, that KODAMA is really a person with no courage. As an anecdote to prove that, KODAMA's threat at one time to kill Source is a good example. In 1939, it is believed, Source met KODAMA through TSUJI Masanobu, then on duty in South China, who was temporarily quite "sold" on KODAMA's slick-talking description of his own ability and that of his "kikan". Source told TSUJI what he knew of KODAMA at Shanghai and said that KODAMA was next to worthless. They met. KODAMA politely listened to Source's expressed opinions against the war with China being continued, which were of course Pan-Asian. KODAMA listened with rapt attention, and was apparently overcome by the logic. He begged to be permitted to work for Source, "for life." Source deferred. Shortly after that, Source had occasion to write a very unfavorable report on some of the nefarious activities of the KODAMA group. When KODAMA, then at Nanking, heard of this, he first tried to make Source appear as a traitor for supporting Pan-Asian views against the Government's war policy and charged him with collusion with Lt. General ISHIHARA Kanji's DAI TOA REMMEI. These charges were groundless, and Source's opinions against the China War were well known anyway. That failing, KODAMA threatened several times to kill Source as soon as he returned to Shanghai. Source's friends, knowing KODAMA's underworld connections were great, called Source from Nanking to advise him to "take a vacation in Japan" for a while. Source laughingly refused. KODAMA returned to Shanghai, preceded by a messenger-friend of Source's warning him of it. Source waited watchfully. KODAMA several weeks later sent Source a book he had written and asked him to comment on KODAMA's opinions in it and asked if they might meet again. Source sent back a thinly veiled warning that KODAMA had better not try any rough tactics, but obliged by briefly scanning and commenting on KODAMA's manuscript. KODAMA did not press the question of an interview, and whenever they met after that, was completely docile and almost fawningly polite to Source. In other words, Source's feeling is that although KODAMA is admittedly a very dangerous man, if proper controls or even a show of strength are applied, because he lacks any real courage, he becomes ineffective.

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KODAMA Yoshio

Subject with OKAWA Shumei, SUZUKI Yoshihisa, SASAKI Ryoichi released from prison by the allies and charges against them of being class "A" war criminals were dropped. These men reported to be planning in secret the reconstruction of the Japanese military. "Their initial aim is the organization of a volunteer corps to join the Chinese Nationalists in their defense of Formosa and then to gradually increase the size and equipment of the group until it becomes a power for whose service both the East and West will bid prior to the inevitable World War III." (ZJN-71 Encl. #1, 16 March 1950; [] dossier.)

KODAMA Yoshio is a member of an organization called the "Sino-Japanese Alliance", a new espionage ring to operate against China and supported by the intelligence Dept. of SCAP in Tokyo. (Ref. JIS, China, Peking, 24 Feb 51.)

(WAKURO)

KODAMA Kikan men are principally made up of KODAMA's old Kempei associates such as Colonel KAWAI of the Scars Case, the NAKANO Intelligence School Clique (wherein KODAMA and IWASAWA Takeo cross wires), and the present Civil Service Board of the Japanese government. Through this latter agency, KODAMA will have considerable to do with influencing selection of the new Reserve Police Force officers. (Ref. ZJL-442, 8 Sept 50; [] CE File III - 33)

ARISUE is the chief object of enmity from the Navy-Foreign Office-Moderates point of view, but his longtime semi-autonomous subordinate, MATANABE Wataru, and his newest henchman, the notorious KODAMA Yoshio, are hated almost as much, and for many of the same reasons. Subject is hated particularly by the former Japanese Navy men, who utilized his civilian wartime "kikan" in their operations, because of graft he carried out against their budget then and because of post-war charges he made overtly against the Navy and his appropriation of one million dollars worth of radium and drugs because "they did not pay for operational work done for them". In addition, he is generally despised though feared as a thorough gangster and racketeer, however successful at such vocations. (Ref. ZJL-483, 13 Nov 50; [] CE File III - 33)

New China News Agency dispatch released in Hong Kong on 13 Oct 50 re "American espionage" in China, reports that on MacArthur's order, the TYU KO SHA (revival group), a Japanese fascist organization, has been revived and war criminals such as subject have been recruited for secret agents and traitors. (WDGS report #ID724564, 18 Oct 50, filed JIS-Willoughby)

A kikan of the Japanese Underground Government (JUG) is planning the "reconstruction of Japan" centered about Prince CHICHIBU, KUHARA Fusanosuke and KODAMA Yoshio. (Source: [] Mar 51). KODAMA and TSUJI Masanobu are absorbed to the utmost in the JUG's current rearmament plans. ([] Jan 51) (Ref. ZJL-596-B, [] CE File Japanese Rearmament)

See: ZJLA-1473, 11 May 1951, CE File III - I

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KODAMA Yoshio

Is one of the important members of the Un-Japanese Activities Committee's Preparatory, which is currently engaged in investigative activities. (Ref. ZJL-256, Report B, CE File III - 32).

In regard to NABETAMA Sadachika's (qv) activities in behalf of the KODAMA KIKAN, he is cooperating with KODAMA Yoshio in anti-communist activities and for this he is furnished funds by the KODAMA KIKAN. . . (Ref. ZJL-294, Report D, 24 Mar 50, [] dossier).

Former Chief of the KODAMA TMKK Unit, notorious in internal CI operations; arrested as war criminal, but freed. Is a member of the Far Eastern Economics Research Society (qv), covert recruiting and intelligence-gathering organ. (Ref. ZJL-818, 23 Feb 50, CE File III - 36).

TSUBOI Masanobu of the Japanese Underground Govt. is reported to be currently residing in a place belonging to KODAMA Yoshio. (Ref. ZJL-380-D, 10 Aug 50, CB dossier on TSUBOI Masanobu; [] []

The following person are reported to be members of the KODAMA Yoshio KIKAN's TAIKO Trading K.K.:

Chairman (KAICHO) - TAJIRI Tomoyoshi, former vice-minister of the now defunct Greater East Asia Ministry

Advisers - SUGIHARA Arata, ex-chief of the Treaty Bureau, Foreign Min.

FUJIYAMA Aiichiro, president of Japan Chemical Co.

President - KIKUCHI Takeo, former Lt. General

(Ref. ZJL-427-D, 31 Aug 50, CE File III - 36; [] []

KODAMA KIKAN member KAHIDA Toru (whose pen name is IKEDA Tadashi) is an operative of the Japanese underground govt; he maintains contact with former General and Prince HIGASHIKUNI. It is apparent that he obtains information pertaining to the Far East Cominform from SHIONOYA Kotaro of 9-banchi, 1-chome, Kobiki-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo-to. (Ref. ZJL-378-C, 28 July 50, CE File III - 45.1; [] []

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FILE NO.	SOURCE	DATE OF DOCUMENT	ANALYST
201-7122-1	ZJL-714	13 Sept 1951	C 7
SUBJECT DOI Akio and His Activities - The "HIDAKA Kikan" and "KODAMA Kikan"			DATE 18 Sept 1953

PERTINENT INFORMATION

Evaluation: B-2 except as stated
Source: [] with stated sub-sources.

Information pertinent to Subject, KODAMA Yoshio, contained in the above referenced document has been excerpted verbatim.

2. (Sub-source: [] Evaluation: F-3.)

WATANABE Eikichi is the president of the SAMPO Company Ltd. This company also has an office located in the Tsukiji area of Tokyo, which often serves as a liaison and contact point for the so-called "HIDAKA Kikan." The chief of operations of the "HIDAKA Kikan" is the former North China Command TMKK Chief, Colonel HIDAKA Shiro. HIDAKA Shiro's real name is KODAKA Shiro (Evaluation of last sentence: F-4; cf. cover letter.), which name he also occasionally uses. The actual chief of the so-called HIDAKA Kikan and the man really directing its activities is former Lt. General DOI Akio, the former Chief of Staff of the North China Command and HIDAKA's onetime military superior. WATANABE Eikichi's SAMPO Company is actually one designed for the financial support of DOI's operations through HIDAKA and with the KODAMA Kikan of KODAMA Yoshio. DOI Akio's headquarters is located in the town of Yokosuka near the U.S.-held naval base.

3. (Sub-source: [] Evaluation: C-3; Date of Info: 11 September, 1951.)

DOI Akio, with HIDAKA Shiro as his principal deputy, has strengthened his organization for purposes of both intelligence work and underground operations designed to bring about Japanese rearment. DOI has a direct working relationship with former Lt. General OIKAWA Genshichi which he has maintained for quite some time, but he does not now meet OIKAWA Genshichi directly, but works through SHIGANO & KANNO Fumitoshi of the GENYOSHA Group, SATOMI's subordinate, since it is considered inadvisable at just this time to have too much evidence of contact between two such important and high-ranking generals. DOI has established connections with both the Attorney General's Special Investigations Bureau and with the Foreign Office's Research Intelligence Section to whom he transmits information coming to him by directives to HIDAKA Shiro and to KODAMA Yoshio and the KODAMA Kikan, over which he now has indirect directorial authority. The financial support from these operations is unknown, but WATANABE Eikichi's efforts provide much of the financial backing for the DOI Operations group.

4. On 11 September, 1951, SATOMI Hajime and OIKAWA Michio went to Yokosuka, and one of the purposes of their trip was to contact a DOI subordinate to discuss possi-

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bilities of coordinated action, since SATOMI and the GENYOSHA Group are also attempting to strengthen their connections with the Foreign Office's Intelligence Section, with SONO Akira, and with the Special Investigations Bureau. One possible difficulty to the rapprochement and merger of the two efforts is that SATOMI, as he expressed it to HIDAKA earlier on 4 September, has a very low opinion of KODAMA Yoshiro. DOI's subordinate was not named.

5. KODAMA Yoshiro's position is that of funnelling information from his widespread Kikan to DOI Akio. The information mostly concerns the Japan Communist Party. (B-2) KODAMA, at one time in his past career as a civilian TMKK head in Central China, received directives and orders from HIDAKA Shiro, since the latter was the military TMKK Chief. (Evaluation: B-4; they were not ever apparently in the same Army command.)

Source Comment: Re para. 5: KODAMA seems to have found a new "middle-man" in peddling his information. [] did not know at what exact period his previous relationship to ARISUE Seizo of a similar nature had ended; in fact, [] was quite surprised to find that KODAMA had shifted allegiances, but [] admits that he has not kept close tabs on ARISUE Kikan manoeuvres recently nor has he heard much mention of ARISUE. (Cf. earlier reports: KODAMA was reported as one of ARISUE's intelligence information supply agencies.)

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FILE NO.	SOURCE	DATE OF DOCUMENT	ANALYST
44-7-8-22	7JL-765	13 Dec 1951	C J
SUBJECT			DATE
Rightist Revival: AKAO Bin and the Greater Japan Patriotic Party			7 Oct 1953

PERTINENT INFORMATION

Evaluation: C-3

Source: a. Former Japanese police official
b. Fairly reliable source, from Japanese newspaperman

THE FOLLOWING EXCERPT IS QUOTED VERBATIM

3. A clique of right-wing critics who have recently made comebacks is attempting to bring together the theoretical apologists for the old right wing in preparation for its rebirth, and is planning great new developments in rightist dialectics revolving around the theme: "Unity of the Japanese Race and Anti-Americanism." Principal figures in this group are ASANO Akira, YASUDA Yojuro and TSUKUI Tatsuo. They are in liaison with the vice-president of the KOKUSAKU Pulp Company, MIZUNO Shigeo, and received financial aid from him to launch the magazine New Youth (Shin Seinen). The newspaper Nippon Yukan is supporting the activities of this clique, and, as a spokesman for their views, will probably become increasingly active as KODAMA Yoshio's vehicle.

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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO.	SOURCE	DATE OF DOCUMENT	ANALYST
44-7-8-22(Encl.)	ZJLA-1794	21 Dec 1951	C
SUBJECT	Information on Personalities in ZJL-765 and ZJL-766		DATE
			7 Oct 1953

PERTINENT INFORMATION

THE FOLLOWING EXCERPT IS QUOTED VERBATIM

AKAO Bin

....Arrested in May 1931 and sentenced to five months imprisonment for directly petitioning the Throne for KODAMA Yoshio, who was involved in blowing up the residence of Finance Minister INOUYE....

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FILE NO.	SOURCE	DATE OF DOCUMENT	ANALYST
2	7JL-792	29 Jan 1952	2
SUBJECT			DATE
HARUKE Yoshitane's Tokyo Contacts			17 Sept 1953

PERTINENT INFORMATION

Evaluation: C-2
Source: 2

Information on Subject, KODAMA Yoshio, contained in the above referenced document has been excerpted verbatim below.

HARA Katsu has had very close connections in the past to Kwantung Army G-2 and General DOIHARA of the Kwantung Army, and to the pre-1945 Intelligence Sections of the Foreign Office as well. KAWAI Tatsuo, former Minister to Australia and onetime chief of the Intelligence and Research Section of the Japanese Foreign Office, knew HARA very well and trusted him highly. Under KAWAI's authorization, HARA became the active chairman ("riji") of the SEINEN GAIKO KYOKAI (Youth Foreign Affairs Association) when it was organized about 1938. HARA continued in this work until the end of the war. It was actually a research organization reporting directly in to the Foreign Office Intelligence. However, it was mainly concerned with China material, and in this manner, HARA, who was the China expert of the group, came into a close relationship with General DOIHARA and furnished the Army G-2 in China with considerable information as well. HARA is a gifted writer and pamphleteer and is said to have been the actual writer of General DOIHARA's "TOA KYODO TAI NO RINEN." Although he is primarily concerned at present with feature writing and ghost writing articles for "KAIOSH," which is published by his close friend YAMAMOTO Sanehiko, he does similar writing for other magazines and pamphlets. Every day he goes to the offices of the KAIZOSHA at Kyobashi, Chuo Ku, Tokyo, and has known YAMAMOTO Sanehiko a long time. HARUKE became well acquainted with HARA at that time in 1936-1938 when HARUKE was working at the China Division of G-2 Army Staff HQ, Tokyo. He also knew HARA later when HARUKE was a member of the DOIHARA Kikan of Major General DOIHARA at Shanghai from June 1938 to March, 1939. HARUKE was retained at Shanghai by KAGESA Sadaaki when KAGESA took over the clandestine political operations phase of DOIHARA's work in early 1939 at the time when the UME (KAGESA) Kikan, the RAN (WACHI) Kikan, and the MATSU (SAKATA) Kikans were fully activated in the field. At that time, HARA frequently came to Shanghai and also consulted quite frequently with KODAMA Yoshio. KODAMA Yoshio and HARA were KAWAI's chief sub-ordinates for intelligence gathering, processing, and ideological and political propaganda operations. KAWAI Tatsuo and KODAMA Yoshio had been closely connected since the China Incident of 1937. The KODAMA Kikan in Shanghai was furnishing considerable information to KAWAI Tatsuo at the Japanese Foreign Office through the consular representatives there. Source knew HARA in Shanghai during about that same period and like him although there was little association and considerable mutual dislike between KODAMA and Source. HARUKE Yoshitane hoped to utilize HARA Katsu's Foreign Office connections to put across his and Hokkaido Governor TANAKA Toshimichi's lobby for a Hokkaido Defense Council with

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prominent Foreign Office officials and also with Democratic leader ASHIDA Hitoshi, who is another old acquaintance of HARA. HARA did not feel the time ripe for overt establishment of such a Defense Committee, and certainly not with Foreign Office sponsorship, although he voiced considerable approval for the idea at the conferences with HARUKE at the end of November, 1951.

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FILE NO.	SOURCE	DATE OF DOCUMENT	ANALYST
44-7-13-16	2JJ-41	14 Mar 1952	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
SUBJECT			DATE
Hokushin Kai Diary for February 1951			11 Sept 1953

PERTINENT INFORMATION

Evaluation: B-2

Source: Japanese close to members of the Hokushin Kai.

Information pertinent to Subject, KODAMA Yoshio, contained in the above referenced document has been excerpted verbatim below.

9 February 1952, Saturday.

1430: SATOMI Ryosaku saw HANADA Binji, vice-chairman of the Asiatic Research Institute Association, at room 201, Kogi-sha, at HANADA's request. HANADA explained the situation regarding the Asiatic Research Association, which has contact with KWAI Kun-kwai, a Chinese, Lt. Gen. TANAKA Shinichi, Gen. MAZAKI Katsuji, Colonel HATTORI Takushiro, and others. HANADA sought SATOMI's cooperation and guidance.

3. FIELD COMMENT: The name was received only in katakana. Source heard it but did not see it written in Kanji. He reported it phonetically once in this form and once as KWA Un-kwai. KWA was formerly in contact with the New Japan Democratic League (Shin Nippon Kokumin Domei), and at present may be working with KODAMA Yoshio and also the WATANABE Research Institute.

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FILE NO.	SOURCE	DATE OF DOCUMENT	ANALYST
C 7	ZJLA-1909	4 Apr 1952	C 3
SUBJECT	MIURA Giichi		DATE
			10 Sept 1953

PERTINENT INFORMATION

Subject, KODAMA Yoshio, is mentioned in the above referenced document in the following excerpts which are quoted verbatim.

1. MIURA Giichi is a prominent ultra-nationalist. A man of considerable wealth, power and influence, he is content to stay in the shadows, working through an extensive network of contacts and connections.
3. Before the war he belonged to several extremist groups, and was known as a terrorist. With KONOMI Ujito, he was involved in the attempted assassination of NAKAJIMA Chikuhei, the airplane manufacturer. Both men were arrested. MIURA went to Shanghai where he made money for rightist groups and causes. Here he met and worked with KODAMA Yoshio, TATSUKAWA Masanobu, and other notorious rightists.
6. In the field of intelligence his contacts and activities are also numerous. His connections with KODAMA Yoshio have continued since China days. The DAITO JIKU, in which he was very active, is believed to have been as interested in intelligence as it was in ultra-nationalism. He was the "komon" for the KYOKUTO KEIZAI KENKYU KAI (Far Eastern Economics Research Society), said to be the covert recruiting and intelligence gathering organ of the KYOKUTO JIJO KENKYU KAI (Far Eastern Problems Research Society). He has contacts with NABEYAMA Sadachika and is believed to be making use of TSUJI Masanobu. And he is connected with remascent JIS groups, advising them on financial matters and problems concerning commercial fronts.

THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT
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FORM NO. 59-34
DEC 1952

(35)

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

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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO.	SOURCE	DATE OF DOCUMENT	ANALYST
	ZJJ-101	2 May 1952	
SUBJECT			DATE
TSUJI Masanobu Activities During April 1952			16 May 1953
PERTINENT INFORMATION			
Evaluation: C-3 Source: Former Japanese army officer with intelligence experience			
Information on Subject, KODAMA Yoshio, contained in the above referenced document has been excerpted verbatim below.			
After the war, TSUJI was a fugitive for five years, disappearing from sight in Thailand. He has published several war books: <u>3,000 Miles Underground</u> , <u>Nomonhan</u> , <u>15 to 1</u> , <u>Guadalcanal</u> , and <u>Singapore</u> . 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, vice president of the <u>Keijo Daily News</u> . He worked for a while during 1949 in the Koshiro Coal Mines in Saga Prefecture, but quit when he found that many of his acquaintances were working there too.)			
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 <u>3,000 Miles Underground</u> . KODAMA made a request that the book be published through TAKAMIYA and OGATA Taketora. YOSHIKAWA Eiji 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, MORI Masazo, author of <u>A 20-Year Hurricane</u> , 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.			
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			
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- 2 -

on the rearmament problem. However, it seems that HATTORI respects TSUJI as his former superior and that their relationship is purely social.

Who are TSUJI's financial backers?

TSUJI was acquainted with KODAMA Yoshio, former chief of the Nanking Tokumu Kikan, in 1944 when he was selected a member of the staff of the China Expeditionary Army. TSUJI was then boasting 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.

THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT
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3-N.S.

the two
in my previous
they were pick-

made one bed. Mrs. Young's car
and thereby kept her attention riveted
to him, his confederate reached for a
key bottle and meantime opened her
pursebook and extracted her wallet.
A nice policeman came and took
down all the details, but to no avail.
Money and credit cards were gone. A
perfect example of the interesting

ADDENDUM

A new column on political humor
is to mention Anna Stevenson,
one of the wittier of politicians. He
ran very hard against the unbearably
Dwight Eisenhower but was soundly
defeated.

A few days after the votes were
counted, Stevenson was scheduled to
be the featured speaker at a Gridiron
Club dinner. The correspondents who
had covered Stevenson's shattered
dream of becoming President won-
dered whether his wit had been de-

feated. Stevenson, however, was
not to be denied. He had red "I
will not be beaten" to read the
lettering on a small, was owned by a
laundry, he frayed, and the sign said,
"Clean Clothes Last Longer."

"TWAS EVER YIPS

The Little Gazette, which is publish-
ed by Judd and Jettwiler, recalls that
Lord Chesterfield wrote:

"Young men are apt to think them
selves wise enough, as drunken men
are apt to think themselves sober
enough."

Mike Causey is ill. His Federal Diary column will be resumed when he returns.

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

ARTICLE SENT TO CASIC

CIA Knew of Multinationals' Payoffs

By Jack Anderson and Les Whitten

For years, the Central Intelligence Agency has known all about illegal foreign payoffs by multinational corporations. The State and Defense departments, too, were at least aware that foreign leaders were being systematically bribed.

We have pieced together the story from several government sources.

It was standard policy, they report, for the multinationals to keep in contact with the CIA about information that would be helpful in securing contracts abroad.

Our sources distinctly recall that Lockheed representatives, for example, participated in briefings with the CIA in various U.S. embassies.

Take their holdings, the power of these great multinational, multibillion-dollar consortiums extends beyond any national boundaries. Some have become governments unto themselves with their own foreign service, intelligence apparatus, secret codes and other governmental trappings.

Some corporations, including Lockheed, have used a secret intelligence group composed of former CIA agents in London. Although Lockheed claims to have cut its ties with the group, our sources say the secret organization is still operating.

CIA officials, questioned behind closed doors by Sen. Frank Church's subcommittee, denied any knowledge of the foreign payoffs. The agency, nevertheless, provided the subcommittee with a transcript of Yoshiro Kedama, Lockheed's \$1 million cow-advocate in Japan.

We have also established that the State Department kept tabs on multina-

tional dealings, including the under-the-table payments. Foreign Service officers made it their business to know whom the corporations were dealing with on foreign soil, informed sources swear. Yet for the record, the State Department also has denied any knowledge of the bribery.

The Defense Department also maintained a secret list of foreign agents who received commissions on defense contracts from multinational corporations. The military brass should have been, aware from the list, say our sources, that illegal money was being slipped to foreign bigwigs.

Incidentally, our sources acknowledge somewhat ruefully that the bribery often produced contracts.

White House Revolt — President Ford's speech researchers threatened to walk out en masse just as he was hitting stride in his political campaign two weeks ago.

If the five researchers had quit, Mr. Ford would have been deprived suddenly of experts who search out the facts not only for his political speeches, but for his foreign and domestic pronouncements. They also produce research for the White House staff on a variety of subjects.

The squall blew up in the office of Robert T. Hartmann, the veteran Ford aide, who supervises presidential speech writing and the research that goes into it.

After three unhappy speechwriters quit last December, Hartmann reorganized his office. As part of the change, he assigned a trusted political aide, Gwen Anderson, to supervise the researchers even though she has little research experience.

Anderson tangled with the respected White House research chief, Agnes Waldron, and tried to fire her. When Waldron's loyal staff heard the news, they all threatened to quit, with varying degrees of vehemence.

But they deferred the walk-out until Waldron could get a hearing before Dr. James Connor, the amiable presidential Cabinet secretary, who has also developed into an informal White House mediator.

Connor, as diplomatic with staffers as he is with testy department heads, urged everyone to "cool it" while a solution was worked out that would keep President Ford supplied with research.

At this writing, Waldron is still at the White House, but there is no assurance she will stay. Meanwhile, Anderson is holding her own supervision of the speech researchers to a cautious minimum.

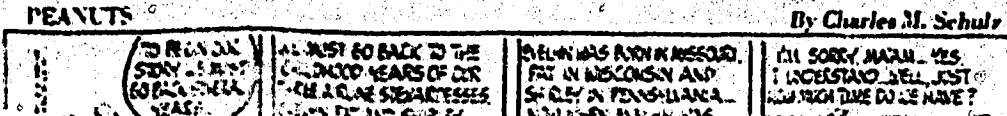
Footnote: Hartmann could not be reached for comment. Some White House insiders blame him for the flare-up, while others say he is helping to resolve it. Anderson and Waldron did not return our calls.

Another Revolt — To appease the FBI's powerful friends in Congress, the House intelligence committee's criticism of the FBI was watered down on orders of the staff chief, A. Seale Field.

This caused a mini-revolt among the staff members who prepared the FBI section of the report. Infuriated, they fired off an angry letter of protest to Field, charging that the weakened report was an "unhappy structure," which "we don't like."

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By Charles M. Schulz



NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

just
want
you
to be
happy,
Clovia!

WORDS WITH

THIS DOES IT!
GRADUATE AND
REPORTER, WE
ARY AGENT
PET GI



JUDGE PARK

YOU'LL ACCEPT THE
UNIVERSITY WHEN
THE ANNOUNCEMENT
TOMORROW



BRENDA STU

HELL, MY
CLOUDY AND
SOME STUFF IN
LOVED ONE
HAS GOTTA BE
GUY GONE
AWAY
CIRCLES

MARK TRAK

