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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

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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.

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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 Bamboku 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

6220283

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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Yoshio KODAMA (cont.)

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Yoshio KODAMA (cont.)

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15 October 1963

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JAPAN

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Rightist Leader

Yoshio Kodama, notorious since the 1920's for his connections with right-wing and under-world 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.

CENTRAL REFERENCE
SERVICE



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 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.

Yoshio Kodama was born 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 a sister. For two years, while working in a factory in Korea, he attended the Zenrin Commercial School at night. This ended his formal education, but he continued private study on his own initiative and read widely in the social sciences. Greatly influenced by leading Japanese nationalist writers, he became active in Bin Akao's Kenkoku Kai (National Construction Society) which was formed in 1926 and was an ultrarightist nationalist group.

In 1929 he was arrested for presenting a petition to Emperor Hirohito for unemployment relief and protesting the formation of a leftist party. He was imprisoned until late 1930. On 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.)

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 ganster 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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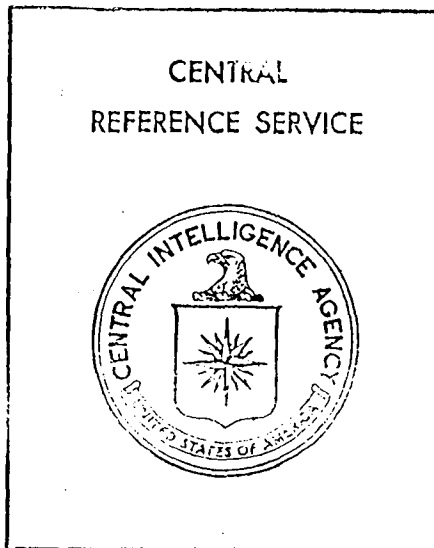
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JAPAN

Yoshio KODAMA

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 Ultrationalism

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)

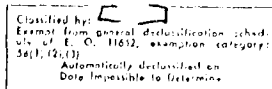
(2)(A) Privacy ☐

(2)(B) Methods/Sources ☒

(2)(G) Foreign Relations ☐

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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 Tenryo 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.

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 OTAMA Kunio, was sentenced as mention in "Criminal Record".

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

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

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.

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

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

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TEL. 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, URAGAMI 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 Ultra 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 Kongo 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

Koa Seinen Undo

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 11 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

Since release, subject has lived in the address mentioned in the beginning. Established headquarters in former Midori Industrial Company, # 2, 5-chome, Kohiki-cho, where his fellow YOSHIDA Hikotaro also has his base of operations and attempts to keep in touch with his old fellows. Among persons connected with him, YOSHIDA Hikotaro, KAMOTO Shichi, Vice-president of former Midori Industrial Company, group of former Ginza Commercial Company which is under SASAGAWA Ryoichi and ITAKURA Yasaburo of OZAWAYA Hotel in # 1, 7-chome, Ginza, FUJI Yoshio of Ginza Permanent Wave Beauty Shop are still calling on

Ginsei Shoji

Kodama Kikan

Sakata Kikan

Kodama organ property. Subject has connection with former Satomi organ and Sakata organ which were respectively navy and army special duty Satomi organs in Shanghai. Some of his fellows seem to be connected with smuggling case. As for fund for political worlds, anti-communists and rightists, great attention should be given to the activities of the subject.

Hankyo 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 Kogyu Corporation and the subject is of deep interest.

...leaving at KODAMA in the same prison in 1935, FUJI met him
at the Kokusai Jaisuto to which he introduced KODAMA in
October 1940. It was in 1937 that FUJI was released from prison,
and in September of that same year, he was inducted into the army
from which he was discharged in September 1940.

Ever since his second meeting with KODAMA, FUJI and KODAMA have
worked together "for the sake of Taishu Undo". KODAMA was made head
of the Toa Bureau for his thorough knowledge of the Chinese problem.
Sometime in the early 1940s, the KODAMA Kikan was organized under
the encouragement of ^{Vice Admiral} ~~Gen.~~ YAMAGATA, Seisho, of the ^{Naval Air Force} ~~Imperial Army~~ ^{Kaigun} KOKU
~~...reaping the benefits of an unofficial naval order.~~ The
principal task of the KODAMA Kikan was to procure airplane parts
and copper for the naval airforces.

In 1944 FUJI became an official member of the Kikan in order to
have airplane transportation privileges and priorities, so that
he could continue working with KODAMA and ^{make} ~~making~~ trips to China.

According to FUJI, ODANARA, Kenji, who now works at the Midori
Shokai, Ayobashi-ku, Kobiki-cho, was the central business man directly
responsible to KODAMA. Others of KODAMA's close associates are
namely: YOSHIDA, Hikotaro and OZAWA, Tario, both of whom work in
the Midori building with the already mentioned ODANARA, KOGA, Yoshi-
aki, who lives in Kyushu, and KIKUDA, Kasso.

FUJI has made numerous trips to Shanghai -- at least ten, though
he does not remember just exactly how many. FUJI also admits having
received 20 to 30,000 yen for spending money.

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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Date: 2005

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

KODAWARA, Kenji had known KODAMA since February, 1943.

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

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

~~As an 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 zaibatsu 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 KODAWARA, was provided by the navy for the purpose of naval procurement. At the same time, the headquarters of the naval airforce turned over approximately three billion five hundred million yen to the KODAMA Kikan for supplies procured, services rendered, and profits thereof.

...at the end of the war. However,
...and living in Tokyo, Kanda-ku, Tama, ...
...Kanda. KANDA represents KODAMA
...
...

...SHIDA and KODAMA were having had direct contact military
...military officials of the naval airforce headquarters. It
...^{Yamagata} YAMAGATA, Seisno, then head of the naval airforce,
...and encouraged the organization of the KODAMA-Kikan as the procure-
...ment agency for his headquarters. The last head of the naval air-
...forces was OISHI, Tokihiro, who committed suicide upon the secession
...of hostilities. YAMAGATA was killed in action during the war.

...SHIDA was connected with the Taika Kai in IWATA's group. OISHI,
...Taro, joined the staff in 1942, at which time he went to China.

51

21 APR 46
CURRICULUM VITAE

Name in Full : KOBATA, Yoshio.

Date of Birth : 18 Feb. 1911.

Career:

- March 1938 : Graduated from Imperial Naval Academy 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 Aeronautics; established "Kodomo" Organization by order and took the post of the Representative thereof.
- Oct. 1942 : Took the post of Director of NICHIMAN Mining Industry Company Ltd., by request of Department of Naval Aeronautics.
- 20 Aug 1943 : Appointed Extra-Secretary to Department of Naval Aeronautics.
- 1 Sept. 1943 : Appointed Extra-Councillor of Cabinet, treated as "Honorary" post.
- 1 Oct 1943 : Relieved of the above office.

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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KODAMA Yoshio

(0348/3968/6835/1807/-)

兒玉 善夫

Naval Intel Officer in China.

Head of Kodama Kikan YEX-63 Tokumu Kikan—China.

Returned to Japan as special adviser to the Cabinet.
Residence at Broadway Mansions, Shanghai.

YEX 1938: Nov 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 善夫

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: 2005

COMPILED: 1 Oct. 1945

NAME: KODAMA, Yosio

POSITION: Adviser to Cabinet as of Sept. 1945

APPEAR: 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 ideological 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, CCCIO, 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 Labor Party, Preparation Committee, 7 Chome, Minza, Tokyo.

"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 Calver, G-2 Section, GHQ, AFPAC.

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

Source: Major Anderson, Office of Military Secretary to the C in C, GHQ, AFPAC.

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 Kiangsu. He maintained a 'Kodama Kikan' in Yangchow, Kiangsu province and monopolized all commodities in Kiangsu Area. He was considered by all Japanese population in China as one of the worst profiteers and a

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... was recently appointed by
the Premier to be one of the five "Brain Trust Men" of
the Cabinet. His appointment (former) that his appoint-
ment shows the under-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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FOR COORDINATION WITH US ARMY

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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by the Central Intelligence Agency

Date: 2005-

[illegible][illegible]

INFORMATION:

"85 years old. Was in jail 8 years because of opposition to the government during which time he read all papers. During the Sino-Japanese war he was in Shanghai representing the Chinese Government from the Chinese Government in Chungking. Apparently he had contact with the Chinese, such as tungsten and other minerals, and also about Sulfa Drugs. Apparently he has been in the United States. Claims assistance in the development of the country. Mostly talks being on the Chinese side. He is a native of well addressing himself to the Chinese flag and Chinese Communist. Had secretary in China."

INFORMATION:

"85 years old. Was in jail 8 years because of opposition to the government during which time he read Marxism. During the Sino-Japanese war he was in Shanghai representing the Chinese Government from the Chinese Government in Chungking. Apparently he had contact with the Chinese, such as tungsten and tin, and also sold opium and other drugs about Sulfur Drugs. Apparently he was active in the United States. Claims assistance in the United States. He is reportedly fairly well known in the Chinese community. He has been seen at various stages of well addressing United Nations and other international organizations. He has been seen in the Chinese flag and other symbols of the Communist. The secretary of the

INFORMATION:

"85 years old. Was in jail 8 years because of opposition to the government during which time he read Marxism. During the Sino-Japanese war he was in Shanghai representing the Chinese Government from the Chinese Government in Chungking. Apparently he had contact with the Chinese, such as tungsten and tin, and also sold opium and other drugs about Sulfur Drugs. Apparently he was active in the United States. Claims assistance in the United States. He is reportedly fairly well known in the Chinese community. He has been seen at various stages of well addressing United Nations and other international organizations. He has been seen in the Chinese flag and other symbols of the Communist Party of China." [REDACTED]

[illegible]

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.

EXPLANATION:

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 Hankow. 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 (inferred) 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, HIROASHI KUMI, who has since resigned and was replaced by Baron SHIDENARA. Announcement of such an appointment was made by Densetsu on 3 September 1945.)

SOURCE: Rumor Investigation Section, CIS, OCCIO, OHQ, AFFAC.

EXPLANATION:

"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 Baron HIROASHI KUMI when he was Premier. See attached report for further information on KODAMA's financial dealings.)

SOURCE: D/N, 5 October 1945, from Capt. Pierce to Col. Train.

EXPLANATION:

See attached D/N for information regarding speech made by KODAMA at a public gathering at Ubiya Hall on 4 October 1945.

ent to SIS Operations

"As KASHIMURA was relatively poor man financially, it has been
reported that KASHIMURA relied only to him for his personal accounts.
Kashimura's notes: KASHIMURA informant supplied practically the same
information implying that he 'bought' his job. The Japanese in
general feel that KASHIMURA is a criminal and that the Government
ought to investigate his financial dealings and arrest him. Has
no official capacity at present."

THE KASHIMURA SPIRIT PARTY

THE KASHIMURA SPIRIT PARTY
(KASHIMURA SPIRIT PARTY)

in 1932
1932

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

DATE 18 October 1945

NAME: NOGAMI, 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 Kempeitai. 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."

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

DATE 21 November 1945

NAME:

SOURCE: [illegible] visual statements.

INFORMATION:

Born February 1911 at Matsuyama, Shikoku Prefecture.
(Asahi Files)

Studied at Koriyama, Korea. (Asahi Files)

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

In 1929 he started a Japanese movement. (Asahi Files)

"Labor politicians were his favorite enemies. He organized a movement to fight the Labor Party and served 6 months in prison for attempting to bring a petition on the matter to the Emperor as he was passing through Tokyo." (Government by Assassination, Hugh Hays, 1943)

Sentenced to prison in 1929. (In and Out of Prison, by Yoshio KODAMA, 1942)

Date -
Unknown

Date of following unknown, but approximately between 1929 and 1932:

"Another exploit which gained him a wide public appearance at a May Day labor procession in which he took part which he glared on the processionists." (Government by Assassination, Hugh Hays, 1943)

(In KODAMA's book, In and Out of Prison, he states that this incident was perpetrated by all the laborers who showed refusal on the processionists to support the Japanese movement.)

"He got a ticket of admission to the Imperial Diet and scattered his skills in the House of Representatives to rise and overthrow parliament." (Government by Assassination, Hugh Hays, 1943)

One of the Central Committee members of the Japanese Association of Nationalists. (Government by Assassination, Hugh Hays, 1943)

FOR COORDINATION WITH U.S. Army

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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DATE 21 November 1945

NAME: [redacted], Yoshio

SOURCE: [REDACTED]

INFORMATION:

imprisonment for that." (Government by Assassination, Hugh Evans, 1943)

1952

Released from prison in January 1932 for his participation in the incident concerning Junnosuke SUZUKI, Finance Minister. In February 1932, SUZUKI was killed at a grammar school in the Hong Kong District, and 2 hours later KODAMA was arrested with Tetsuo HIGASHI and Tetsuo YAMAGI because they were members of the Koto-meiden (Blood Brotherhood); they were taken to the Hong Kong Police Station. Several days later Baron DAY was assassinated by HISHIMOTO, TAN and GUN on 7 July, Yoshio Kodama, 1930.

Note: It is likely that KUDMAN was only detained for questioning on this occasion. His name was known on various terms occurred at different dates from this

"On release (from prison) he toured the country, and at the moment of the May 15 (1938) elections he was in the 'Independent Youth' 1st division (Poland) and he was to follow the example of the young of the country, as the President of the Republic (1938)." (Government by Law, 1943)

Following are the names of KUBARK personnel in an uncovered plot similar to that of the above mentioned:

[illegible]

The above information... (referred) ...
until the middle of October...
another plot in connection...
strictly confidential...
that was... (referred)

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

DATE 21 November 1946

NAME:

SOURCE:

INFORMATION:

Seinen Sha (Independent Young Men's Society in Shibuya).
The Seinen Sha had its head office in ...
Shibuya, where Yoshio Kodama, the leader, went to stay
after his return from Mukden. The other
members of the society were on a tour of the existence of the reactionaries
in the city. Almost all the members are young men of extreme
rightist tendency, and natives of Fukuoka Prefecture,
the native place of TONYAMA, the leader of all
reactionary politicians, who has an immense influence among
politicians of rightist tendency.

Continued examination 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 (INOUE).
only this second group was working on a larger scale, and
with many more persons as their intended victims.

Yoshio KODAMA, the alleged central leader of the
plots of the Dokuritu Seinen Gass, disappeared before the
arrest of the other members, but was later traced. Several
police detailed to the vicinity of the Yamanote Station at
Nakayama, Chiba Prefecture, his hideout, tried to ar-
rest him. KODAMA, taking a pistol from his pocket, fired
it through his chest. He was taken to the Imperial
University Hospital, where he is under medical treatment,
though it is uncertain whether he will live or die.
(Japan Weekly Chronicle, 17 Nov 34, 1934)

KODAMA and Tetsuo TSUNO were sentenced to Imperial Prison
Camp for five years (from October 1934 until 23 April 1937)
for participation in the above conspiracy. (In and Out of
Jail, Yoshio Kodama, 1942)

Note: One source indicates that KODAMA, although sen-
tenced to five years, served only two.

"I was released from prison 2 or 3 months ago (approximately
May 1937). My physical condition is very poor. (In and
Out of Jail, Yoshio KODAMA, 1942)

On 21 March 1935 met Kuniaki TSUNO, who was released from
out of Jail, Yoshio KODAMA, 1942

In March 1939, KODAMA was recommended by the Japanese
Government to Shanghai as a special representative of the
Government to China as an official of the Japanese Government.

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

DATE 21 November 1938

NAME:

SOURCE:

INFORMATION:

...currently returned to the Japanese consulate in
... ROKUJI KODAMA, who had met WANG Ching Wei
in ... KODAMA, a member of a special research
department under ... and accompanied by FUJI and IWATA,
reported to his superior, KATSUMI of the ... KODAMA in
... on 17 March 1938.

Later, KODAMA was employed by Colonel Shigetaka WAKI
of the General Staff as part of a
... 21 March 1938 which was to go to Hongkong
... assistance to a certain pro-
... travelling papers
... FIPO of the Foreign Ministry
... Colonel OKADA. While waiting
... necessary for the unit to be to
Hongkong, but KODAMA decided to go alone.

On 3 June 1938, KODAMA visited Hongkong with Vice
Consul Ichiro ITO.
(In the Out of Japan, Radio Kojima, 1942)

"The Japan Youth Movement Headquarters with ... KODAMA
as nucleus will direct the Japan Youth Movement Headquarters
for the purpose of ... movement by
acting in concert... (with) ... and
from the Rise Asia Youth Movement."

"The people of each Japan ... the
stupid delusions of ... Europe ... their
distressing war between the Asiatic ... a golden
opportunity to establish Asia for ..."

"The Rise Asia Youth Movement ... the stage of
the world by ... the civilization ... slave-
ring its presence."

(Nationalistic Organization in Japan, Oct '41)

"On 21 February 1940, ... Yoshio KODAMA and other officials...
(of the Rise Asia Youth Movement Headquarters) ... visited the
following:

The Minister of the Navy concerning the ... incident.
The Minister of Foreign Affairs ... attitude
by the Imperial Government."

The Mail Steamship Headquarters ... apology from
the captain.

The British Ambassador ... their
... against their

(Nationalistic Organization in Japan, Oct '41)

Attached to ... Expedition ... Korea, and in order to
contact Tokyo ... lines, ... from ...
Shanghai to Tokyo, ... May 40.

DATE 21 NOV 1964

SOURCE:

[illegible]

Returned from Singapore in 1941, to start a movement in Japan by the Japanese government to negotiate with the U.S. and Britain. This movement (apparently headed by a group of ex-fugitives from the U.S. and Britain) was organized with the name "Ansookistae" who were members of the Shingai Tai, Black Dragon, and other groups. They were all recognized as traitors, however, the movement was abandoned.

Deco was a pilot of the Japanese Naval Air Force. He was
captured, Deco was 1942.
(Asaka Files) (Deco was a pilot of the Japanese Naval Air Force, 1942)

published of a daily daily journal, the "Yamato Shimbun,"
head of the "Yamato Shimbun" Bureau of the Patriotic Mass Society
(Kokumin Kaigi), and will be a highly intellectual labor
society. (Labor Yearbook for 1942, p.112, compiled by Kyo
the East)

* At the last General Election in March (New Year General Election) in 1942 (April 1942), Yoshio KUMAMOTO was elected KUMAMOTO Governorship, to represent the 5th District, Tokyo, as a member of the Diet. He was not elected.

Even in the last election because of lack of campaign money, he started out to make as much money as possible. He went to Shanghai and established his so-called "International Bazaar Market." (In the office of Tei-ichi Yoshio KUMAMOTO, 1942)

[illegible]

From 1941 to 1945, while employed by the Great Lakes
National Bank, Detroit, on the

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

DATE 21 November 1945

NAME: YOSHIO KODAMA

SCOUTS: 100-1002

INFORMATION:

Yoshio KODAMA, 1st Viscount of Chokunin rank, Grade No. 1, was appointed by the Emperor to the position of Premier and the second highest rank in Japan. KODAMA must have had considerable influence on himself, as he states, he

During the war, KODAMA was connected with the Japanese Army. He had a "KODAMA Shop" (KODAMA's shop) in Yangchow, Kiangsu Province, and monopolized all the business in the Kiangsu Area. (CIS, SHAN, 24, 15 Sep 45, Summary of Information from reliable Chinese source)

Representative of Ajiya Kaikan Sha (Asia Young Men's Party).
(Counter Intelligence Division on Japan, CHI)

During 1944, American submarines and planes made transportation so difficult that KODAMA arranged for Japanese cargo submarines to bring supplies from Shanghai to Japan. He acquired these supplies through his so-called international Black Market 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 immense fortune he accumulated. (From an Informant, Tokyo)

1945 When KODAMA heard of the end of the war, 11 August 1945, he flew to Shanghai ten odd times in a Navy plane and returned with various capital.
(Rumor Investigation Section, CIS, CIO, CHI, AFAS)

At the end of the war, used his Navy contacts to obtain position as advisor to Premier HIGASHI-KUNI. (CIS Inter. rpt. reliability 1)

On 5 September 1945, HIGASHI-KUNI appointed the following cabinet councillors to be used for the establishment of a new Japan: Yoshio KODAMA, who will be for the establishment of a new Japan by ennobling the spirit of youth. (Asahi Files)

Spoke at a public meeting in Ribiya Hall, 1 October 1945. Favorably received by large audience of young and middle-aged men. Covered following points: Leaders' falsehoods betrayed trust of people; awaiting explanation of loss of war from those responsible, and who still hold cabinet positions; Imperial rule transition to democratic rule; oppose Communists; abolition of their plans (abolition of Imperial rule) would cause civil war in Japan. (Asahi Files and Sgt. Maeda, 10)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
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Office of the Chief of Counter Intelligence

DATE 21 November 1945

NAME: KODAMA, Yoshio

SOURCE: continued

INFORMATION

Organization of Nippon Kokumin (People's Party)
of Japan was organized by Yoshio KODAMA, former
politician, member of MATSUSHI-KOMEI Cabinet.
(Nippon Times, 11 Nov 45)

Yoshio KODAMA, Japanese today organized a new po-
litical party, the Japan National Political Party.
KODAMA, former leader...said he wants the statesman
around the Emperor to move so that "The Emperor and the
people will...become democratic together." He complained
that Japan was "freed or limited" from occupation
in 1945, but that the Japanese were not permitted
to criticize Russia because she is an Allied nation.
He said, "Every Allied nation must have a bill of
rights."

(Nippon Times, 3 Nov 45)

ORGANIZATIONS

(KODAMA, TASHIMA TO)

KODAMA was a Central Committee member of the Party For The Pro-
sperity of Nationalism, which was formed 10 March 1931. A party
slogan, its main principle was "to realize the basic spirit of ab-
solute patriotism and to practice the ideals of self-sacrifice for
the good of the public." Its essential articles were:

1. To manifest the glory and heroic image of Imperial Japan; to en-
hance to high degree the national defense and to insure the economic
prosperity of the general people.

2. To achieve the "Great Harmony Of The World Under One Roof"
plus: to establish a "Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia."
It advocated a New Policy of Non-Aggression and Non-Oppression.

Great campaigns on such matters as: the question of Sugar Tax
Division, abolition of the Washington Agreement; opposition to Anti-
Japanese Americans; Movement against the Anti-Imperialistic factors;
Anti-Soviet Movement and others were extensively carried out.

President SASAKAWA visited Germany and Italy by plane and carried
out an investigation of Social Welfare and is now bringing his
observations to the attention of the public. Recently the party started
an "Advance to the South" Movement.

In February 1932, KODAMA was arrested because he was a member
of the Katsushidan (Blood Brotherhood), which was involved in the
assassinations of Minobashi, Inaba, Fushimi and others and Baron DAN.
(In and Out of Jail, Yoshio KODAMA, 1942)

The Katsushidan (Blood Brotherhood) was representative of the
most dangerous type of Political Organization. Its purpose was terroris-
tic action against "corrupt" politicians and capitalists if participated

in the May 15, 1932 uprising of fanatic young Army officers who had ob-
tained arms from Naval officers also involved.
(Counter Intelligence Detachment Japan, 1945)

DATE 21 November 1945

SOURCE: [REDACTED]

(G's P1268)

sentiments of the program were that the people of both Japan and China must cast off the slavish delusions of the directors and the influences of the third parties, 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 formerly established political powers on the important matter as before. By cooperating with the youths of the Self Restoration, who fought against the anti-nationalistic Taichang Power for numerous years, and 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 New Asia Youth movement rally and lay the cornerstone for the establishment of Greater Asia.

One hundred thousand pamphlets were distributed in various areas with the subject, Yochioi KODAMA's statement on the China Incident be settled, and "The establishment of the National Political Power."

On 15 January 1940, the organization's weekly publication, "Daigai" (Righteousness), was prohibited for criticizing the government and Communist's maintained conditions.

(Nationalistic Organizations in Japan, Cont'd)

Participated in the movement of the Political League for the Development of East Asia (Koei Kaimei Undou). This was one of the society, was under the director of IWAJ, Vice-Consul in Yokohama (born and died of Jail, Yoshio Kodama, 1942)

"At the moment of the May 15, 1937 uprising, the Independent Youth Society (Democratic Youth Society of the young officers) (Government 2, 1937, p. 105)

In the fall of 1932, the Dokuritu Seisaku Kaigi, the National Policy Association, and the Taisei Kaigi, the Great Policy Association, were reorganized under a common name - Kaigi. The members of the organizations were characterized by a young age of extreme reaction, tendency of Fukuroku, birthplace of Mitsuo TOKIWA, and all reactionary nationalists. Headquarters of the Dokuritu Seisaku Kaigi was located in Tokyo. It was written in violent language and there was a strong influence of the work of RINJO KANAME, who gained fame as a writer of violent pamphlets.

DATE 21 November 1955

SOURCE: "The New York Times," 1964, p. 1.

...the other side of the street, the senior of the group was
...battered bills headed, 'Protect
...of the Tokyo Station when Lord
...to Tokyo.' KIDANI, who seriously
...been cornered by the police,
...the plots of the Dokuritu
...Shin Shu." (Japan Weekly Sun
...17 Nov. 32, p.61).

YODAMA was head of the Far Eastern Bureau of the Japanese Teishu To (Fascistic Mass Society) (also called the Fascist Mass Society), and the "Majestic Labor Society." (Labor Yearbook for 1942, compiled by the Chuo Eisei - Coordination Society - p312)

... (of this organization) are to protect and expand our
... which was nurtured by JUDU; to abolish evils of free com-
... in industry.' (Yearbook of Patriotic Movements, Tokyo, 1956)

Although Yasuo FUJII, KOD's long time associate, is apparently Minshu-Sei (Minshu Dantai) (Democratic Forward League), KODA is believed to be a radical leader. The organization is said to be a modification of the Japanese Falsheto and a tool for militarists. There were also alleged advocates and criminals law breakers who pose as democratically elected leaders. (CIC Intelligence report of Tokyo Branch, CIC Met; Unit No. 80, 10 Oct 45)

KUDAMA is head of TOA (TOA?) Ltd., a TOA Co. which was
during the war. (CCIC Co. is still in business.)

HOUMA was a representative of Agipya, Ltd., in 1945. (Counter Intelligence Data on Agipya, Ltd.)

(Tokyo - DS) - Two hundred Japanese today organized a political party in the East of the Ford Carriage, declaring the purpose to take immediate steps to provide food and clothing for the Japanese to relieve their plight for 4,000,000,000 yen in 1942. The party, called the Japan National Relief Party, said it will be organized to send dollars to the United States to help the war effort. The party also said it will be organized to send dollars to the United States to help the war effort. The party also said it will be organized to send dollars to the United States to help the war effort.

Politically the party apparently was headed by a leader, who spent about 1 year in the United States, and who, after his return, was reported to have been active in the party's efforts to gain recognition from the United States government. The party's activities were reported to be limited to the collection of funds and the distribution of literature.

He complained that Japan got only 10
times, pointing out that the Japanese
became "she is an allied nation"
"have a bill of rights."

2. Third party asked the source to provide information to the source, sold and/or to the source, APC 2.3, from article, Nippon, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 262

DATE 21 November 1952

SOURCE: [redacted]

Head of the Nippon Kōmei (Nippon National Party). (Nippon
 28, 29 May 1941)

...to be business enterprisers, ... frequent connection with youth ... on the Expenditures in Japan ... the report

The Tokyo Naval Club, established in 1903, was established for the welfare and rehabilitation of naval reservemen. It has a capital of 2,000,000. Registered office: 3rd Floor, Building, 2-5 Kobikicho, Minato-ku, Tokyo. Business hours: 10:00-17:00. Located at Toyasu (site of the former Tokikawa Naval Construction Depot).

How far Star Stripes Deal is being considered is unclear. About 100 boys made orphans in the war are to be taken care of with care and educational facilities. A plan is under way for the establishment of a corporate juridical person to be operated for 100 or more years at an expense for 10 years.

When KODAMA had made his report to the Emperor, and after the formation of the left wing League of Right Party and had been killed as a result, he was a member of the Seikoku (National Foundation Society).

(NY 34-100, NY 34000, T.C. 3)

YOSHIO KAWANO, 28 years of age, was arrested 8 months after the murder of INUKAI.
(KAWANO, YOSHIO) was arrested together with three associates (KIDAMA, one
of the.), all of them members of the Tankokai (Heavenly Action Society,
extreme right-wing) organization. (CIC Bureau, Hq. SACSEA, 7 Sep 44)

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY	
FILE NO. 44-7-8-1	SOURCE F B I	DATE OF DOCUMENT 23 Sept 1946	ANALYST C J	
SUBJECT The Brocade Banner - The Story of Japanese Nationalism			DATE 9 Oct 1953	
<p>PERTINENT INFORMATION</p> <p>Source: Many and varied - including Official Records, Books, Directories, Pamphlets, Newspapers and Magazines</p> <p>THE FOLLOWING EXCERPTS ARE QUOTED VERBATIM</p> <p>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 NAKINO Nobuaki, ICHIKI Kitoduro and SEKIYA Teizaburo</p> <p>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.</p> <p>.....KODAMA Yoshio of the Koa Seinen Undo (Rise Asia Youth Movement) and OKUDO Taro 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).....</p>				
CROSS REFERENCE FORM			FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.	
			C J	

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 ☐

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SECURITY INFORMATION

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY	
FILE NO. 44-7-8-5	SOURCE ZJTU-111	DATE OF DOCUMENT 8 Apr 1948	ANALYST C J	
SUBJECT Japanese National Societies			DATE 15 Sept 1953	
<p>PERTINENT INFORMATION (page 9)</p> <p>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.</p> <p align="center">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p align="center">SECRET SECURITY INFORMATION</p>				
CROSS REFERENCE FORM			FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.	
			C J N.S.	

FORM NO. 59-34
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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. 46-7-0-28	SOURCE FBZ	DATE OF DOCUMENT 24 May 1948	ANALYST C J
SUBJECT Second Military Tribunal to be Formed to Try Remaining Twenty Japanese A-Class War Criminal Suspects			DATE 4 Sept 1953
PERTINENT INFORMATION			
<p>The following information pertinent to Subject, Yoshio KODAMA, has been excerpted verbatim from the above referenced document.</p> <p>Dispatch in English Morse from Lee Chia in Tokyo for Central News in Nanking, May 23, 1948, 12:30 a.m. EST—H.</p> <p>"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.</p> <p>"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.</p> <p>"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.</p> <p>"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.</p> <p>"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.</p> <p>"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.</p> <p>"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</p>			
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SECRET			C J

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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."

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	
44-7-0-29	FBZ	25 May 1948	[]	
SUBJECT			DATE	
Investigation of Japan's Purge Cases Majority of Purge Appeal Cases Denied			4 Sept 1953	
PERTINENT INFORMATION				
<p>Information pertinent to Subject, KODAMA Yoshio, contained in the above referenced document has been excerpted verbatim below.</p> <p><u>Announcement in OFFICIAL GAZETTE</u></p> <p>Tokyo, JIJI Release in Japanese and English, May 24, 1948, 2:30 a.m. EST--T (Text)</p> <p>"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.</p> <p>"The purgees included Ashihai 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.</p> <p>"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."</p> <p align="center">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p align="center">SECRET SECURITY INFORMATION</p>				
CROSS REFERENCE FORM			FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.	
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EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

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SMUGGLING (1) OR SECRET RECRUITING (2)

Mainichi, 31 October 1949

RECRUITING SEEN MORE LIKELY TO BE SMUGGLERS' 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 (Tokumukikan) carrying out these two projects was Chu Shao Liang (朱紹良) of the Guntokoku (軍統局), which is the Special Operations Section of the Nationalist Government organized by such men as Huang (黃) and Ran-i-sha (嚴衣社). 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 Masamori - 坂田政盛), and SATOMI Moto (里見南).

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 (76商局). 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 Tieh Cheng (吳鐵城) former vice-president of the Legislative Yuan to Japan, Nemoto was accompanied by Li Sheng Yuan (李生元) an agent of the Nationalist Government Special Operations Section, and brought back to Tokyo where he contacted Wu Tieh Cheng (as reported by Wenjun - 文涇 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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KAPOR

The plan was put into effect from the 21st, but at 11 pm of that day, a secret directive from Shanghai 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 Ming (朱世明) arrived as a representative of the Chinese Mission to Japan to carry out this plan. The Japanese man, afore-mentioned, 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 (辻政信), 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 KODAMA, Yoshio (児玉栄次). (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 KAGIYAMA, 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 Okinohososhima (小浜島), off the coast of Nobeoka, in Miyazaki Prefecture. All the plans were laid down by LI, Sheng Yuan (李生源), formerly with the Ran-i-sha (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 (才捷信丸) 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 Tieh 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 to see that list."

As for whether Gen. Okamura and Col. Tsuji, 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 ~~ATU~~, 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 Guntokyoku, 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 UOAKI, Issai (宇井 成), WATANABE, Wataru (渡辺 渡), KARISUE, Seizo (有末 精三) and TANAKA, Ryukichi (田中 隆吉) 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 Kodama Kikan, at the office at Ginza Ura, 4th Floor of the Yusei Building (裕誠) 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 ~~diplomatic~~ 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. Nanoto 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	7JN-71	24 Apr 1950	C	J
SUBJECT			DATE	
Japanese Military			16 Sept 1953	
<p>PERTINENT INFORMATION</p> <p>Information on Subject, KODAMA Yoshio, contained in the above referenced document has been excerpted verbatim below.</p> <p><u>Attachment A</u> <u>Subject: 1. Plans for Reconstruction of the Japanese Military.</u></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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."</p> <p>3. Three principal movements in support of this undertaking are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Movement of YAMAOKA 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. <p>Of the three movements, the one listed as (1) is the best organized and most active.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p>				
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- (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. 44-7-12-23y1	SOURCE ZJLA-1005	DATE OF DOCUMENT 1 June 1950	ANALYST E J	
SUBJECT Transmission of a SHINSO Article on Anti-Communist Intelligence			DATE 7 Oct 1953	
<p style="text-align: center;">PERTINENT INFORMATION</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THE FOLLOWING EXCERPT IS QUOTED VERBATIM</p> <p>Tracing the Origin of Anti-Communist Intelligence (<u>"SHINSO SPECIAL ISSUE" No. 16, for February 1950</u>).</p> <p><u>The Origin of Intelligence Made to Look Important.</u></p> <p>The Far-Eastern Intelligence Research Association (Kyokuto Jijyo Kenkyu Kai) is the headquarters of the whole organization and the NABEYAMA 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, <u>KODAMA Yoshio</u>. 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.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SECRET SECURITY INFORMATION</p>				
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Chief, Intelligence Support, OPC.

DATE: 29 June 1950

FROM : Deputy Chief, OCD/BR.

SUBJECT: Request K-2202.

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, NISEIO 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 URAKI 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/ Shingo (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. <div style="text-align: center;">C 7</div>	SOURCE ZJL-700	DATE OF DOCUMENT 23 Aug 1951	ANALYST <div style="text-align: center;">C 7</div>
SUBJECT Activities of SASAGAWA Ryoichi			DATE 10 Sept 1953
<p>PERTINENT INFORMATION</p> <p>The following information pertinent to Subject, KODAMA Yoshio, has been excerpted verbatim from the above referenced document.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 motorboat 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. <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">SECRET SECURITY INFORMATION</p>			
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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. 44-7-0-190y	SOURCE SR/SO	DATE OF DOCUMENT 11 Feb 1952	ANALYST C D
SUBJECT 1948 Press Censorship Reports, Japan			DATE 15 Sept 1953
<p>PERTINENT INFORMATION</p> <p>Information on Subject, KODAMA Yoshio, contained in the above referenced document has been excerpted verbatim below.</p> <p><u>Enclosure F 11 Aug 1948</u></p> <p>Subject: The SHIN YUKAN Newspaper.</p> <p>1. VITAL STATISTICS</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">A. General Information.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">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.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">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 <u>Yoshio KODAMA</u> and managed by Fumio IWATA. IWATA was assisted by Hikotaro YOSHIDA.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">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.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">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.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">.....</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">B. Staff and Personnel Background</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">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</p>			
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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 CCU 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 Shova-dori, Tokyo. Hikotaro 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 Anglophobe, a conscientious rightist, an agitator for Teicho-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 (Tokko) 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, Eichi 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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TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.

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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.

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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Date: 2005

1 NOV 1949

兒 玉 稔 士 夫 (別名武者小路武春)

生 年 月 日

明治四十四年二月十八日

本 籍 地

福島縣安達郡本宮町字家

住 所

東京都目黒區神宮町八三番地

學 歴

朝鮮羅山の慈隣密林院第二學年修業

前

昭和四年二月十八日東京監獄判所に於て自動車取締違反に

於て自動車取締違反に罰金二十圓同五年一月改訂地方裁

判所に於て賭博禁めより罰金六ヶ月同六年十月改訂京監

裁判所に於て強盗幇助罪同九年十二月改訂京監

方裁判所に於て強盗幇助罪同九年十二月改訂京監

獨立青年社事件により懲役三年六月

活動 経 歴

小學の卒業後家出し朝鮮羅山の慈隣密林院に寄宿していたが後上京叔

命殿入となり。その間同父の遺囑に對するの模範に赴き昭和三年

二月乃國會に入會。後に京連會(會連會)委員長となり此の間四年

年。その間の承成親を襲し同年十一月大出動決を中絶とする

新労働組合の結成を阻止すべく天皇陛下に直訴を企て前述の通り處刑

する

15 Feb 1949

其後秘閣會を就退し昭和六年二月津久井親庵を陞格とする。後親庵國
際に加盟し其時大日本青年同盟。大日本空蓋隊に入り此の間同年三月
月帝國議會觀場に「帝國議會を抹殺すべし」とのどうを同四月「露
國大使館を焚けし」と題するどうを頒布した。同五月井上誠相は邸内
政事堂に捕縛し投獄された。昭和七年二月出獄後同もも蘇滿し滿
洲國自治指導部を南安達縣に組織し同年七月と京して獨立青年社
を結成その社長となりその頃より右翼激人岡田栄を通じて眞山孝志
を中心とする天行會と接近するに至り同會の紅頭。涌上。岡田等と
共に政黨射闘。露巨を暗殺して強力内閣の出現を促進せんと密策し
たが未だに覺醒して千葉縣下に於て露捕されその際ビスマルク自殺を
企てた。其後支那學報發するや國策大衆黨の板倉彌三郎等も對支
問題解決同盟を組織同十三年十月飯塚義志等と共に日本青年運動
を同十四年九月支那新中央政權支援同盟を組織成し近衛馨明に則
りたる政府の對支政策を支持して機關紙「大衆」等を通じて宣傳活
動を行ひ又屢々中支方面に來往した。同年十二月興亜青年運動を起
し國內の現狀に對して強い不満を蔽し不穩の言助多く營業上。要法。
黨人物として注意されていた。
太平洋戦争爆發後中支に旋り上極を足場として海軍側の特務機關と
して「兒王機關」を主宰し中支方面物資の收奪及謀報謀略にらつ活躍

を振り終戦時に於ける兒玉俊則の資産は三億乃至五億と稱せられた。終戦後A級戦犯として集場に收容されたが昭和二十三年十二月解放された。露放後は肩書住所に居を定め義同志吉田彦太郎等の振動元縁産業（木挽町五ノ二）を根城として義同志の連絡密策を行つている。同人を纏る人物特に前記吉田彦太郎・高源軍吉（元縁産業副社長）奥戸足百・新夕刊社社長島田幸四郎及笹川直系の元銀屋南亭一・派。鐵砲七ノ一小澤靖成館板倉三郎・銀座店（パイオニスト）吉引等種兒玉俊則の資産を續つて暗斗を續けて居る。尙兒玉は薩里見俊則（上海・海軍側）及上海機關の特務機關坂田俊則とも極密連絡があり密貿易専断に關係者が浮かんで居る。其他政界及反共。吾等の資金網として兒玉一派の働きは注意を要するものがある。二十四年六月反共出版社（ロッキン社系）より「われ敗れだり」を出した。同記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, Korea, 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 (Kenko 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 statemen 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

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

(2)(A) Privacy ☐(2)(B) Methods/Sources ☒(2)(G) Foreign Relations ☐and Approved for Release
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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 Zenrei 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 Ryohei, 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 Imazumi's disciples engaged in disseminating the writings of rightist philosopher Takematsu 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 (Taishi 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 Konden 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.

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 R.omei, 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

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 Takeo, Navy Vice Minister, in lieu of ¥2,500,000 owed to him by the Navy.

2. 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 Lieh 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.

KODAMA, YOSHIO

Country: Japan

Full Name: KODAMA Yoshio (見王樂志大)

Alias: SHAYUKI Takekazu

Present Position: Still a purgée 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, Potomiyu-sachi, Aichi-gun, Aichi-ken

Nationality: Japanese

Origin: Father, KODAMA Torishiro, was of the "Ikhorotani" clan, considered to be of Samurai rank. Paternal grandfather was Vice-Governor of the Ikhorotani clan, Aichi-ken.

Permanent Address: Yonuki, Potomiyu-sachi, Aichi-gun, Aichi-ken

Present Address: 183, Kabinobizaba, Kenjo-ku, Tokyo

Wife: Shyoko, maiden name KODAMA. Marriage was in 1940. (YOSHIO's first marriage to SHYOKI Yoko, which took place in 1935, ended in divorce.)

Children: Son - Yoditsumi, age 9; Daughter - Shiko, age 6

Education: Completed second-year course at evening session, Tenrin Commercial School, Kyuzen, Korea. 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 OKAWA Shunsei, IMAIJUNI 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: KODAMA 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-exonerating version of his acts and motivations). Since his release from Sugamo Prison, his status as a purgée 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 KODAMA's book, "We were Defeated".

Feb 1911 - Born to a family of Samurai lineage in Fukuishima 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 KOMO 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 KOKOKU YAI (National Construction Society). This society was mainly anti-Communist, AKAO Bin still being active today in Anti-Communist and Pan-Asiatic movements through his newly organized DAI NIPPON AIKOKU TO (Great Japan Patriotic Party). KODAMA says he joined the KOKOKU YAI 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 even to this day, was the rightist critic, TATEHARA Tatsuo, who is presently reported to be active in nationalistic circles.
- Nov 1929 - Presented to the Emperor in person a KOKOKU YAI petition asking for unemployment relief and protesting against the formation of a leftist party.

FOR COORDINATION WITH U.S. Army

Arrested for violation of the Petition Law. Incarcerated until September 1930. During his incarceration made a serious study of ideological movements.

Rep - Released from prison. Returned briefly to KOKUMIN KAI, but was dissatisfied with its lack of direct action and withdrew from that Society.

Spent several months studying at the KOKUMIN KAI (Imperial Government Society) of the well-known nationalist leader IMAI IRI Teisuke. He there became acquainted with "the national character of Japan and the Kodo (Imperial Way) school of thought". IMAI taught that the proper direct contact which ought to exist between the Emperor and his subjects was being obstructed by a minority privileged class. KAWAKA 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 followed passion rather than reason to become the master of my mind."

Mar - Became a leading member of the KYUSHIN AIKOKU BOLOSIA SHUYEISHI (National Patriotic Laborers Federation), an amalgamation of TSUKUI Tatsuo's rightist KYUSHIN AIKOKU TO (National Patriotic Party and labor elements formerly in KOKUMIN KAI.

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Mar 1931 - Member of KEN NIPPON AIKOKUSHA KYODO TOSO KYOGIKAI (All Japan Patriots 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. TSUKUI Tatsuo, SUZUKI Zenichi and AKAC 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 ZENSHI DAI (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

WFO'S FILE

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

May 1932 - Made trip to Manchuria, as representative of KEN NIPPON NISAN TO. Studied under YASAKI Gyohsei, one of the chief architects of Japanese expansion in Manchuria, and chief of the Army's JICHU SHIMOSHU (Self-Government Training Department). KAWAKA claims that YASAKI 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 YASAKI's teaching founded the DOKUSHITEI SHINSEI SHU (Independent Youths Society) with KAWASANO Yoshina, TOYAMA Kidezo and a few other young ultra-nationalists.

Oct 1932 - While KAWAKA and his DOKUSHITEI SHINSEI SHU colleagues were engaged in plans "to assassinate the Genro (Elder Statesmen) surrounding the Emperor", a pistol exploded accidentally at their headquarters, and the plot was discovered by the police (closely implicated in this plot was TOYAMA Kidezo's TENGO KAI (Heavenly Action Society). TOYAMA, though still a purger in 1942, is frequently rumored to be engaged in rightist 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, TAJIHI Kiyoko.
- Apr 1937 - Released from prison. Given a welcome party by rightist colleagues including his former teacher IRAIZUMI Teisuke, who had acted as defense counsel for the Kotawaseidan criminals while KODAMA was in prison. Leading member in NIPPON JIKU (Japan Institute), a group of disciples of IRAIZUMI Teisuke engaged in disseminating the writings of the rightist philosopher TAJIATSU Toshio. Member of DAI AJIA KENSETSU JI KAI (Great Asia Establishment Society) which had been founded by KODAMA's former teacher YASAKI Ryosai, after his return from Manchuria. KODAMA contributed articles to the Society's Journal Dai Ajia.
- 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 Mohammedanism in the North China area.
- Dec 1937 - Returned from China. Organized the TAISHI KOKUAI KAIFUTSU KOKUMIN DOMEI (China Problems 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, KOKOKU SEINEN KOKUAN KAI (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 NIATSU KAI (February Society), which was really his TAISHI KOKUAI KAIFUTSU KOKUMIN DOMEI under a less nationalistic-sounding name. The NIATSU 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 AJIA KENSETSU KAI and the Foreign Office.
- Sep 1938 - Back in Japan, was one of the organizers of SEISEN KANTETSU DOMEI (Holy War Execution League), a rightist group aiming to attract Japanese youth to expansionist activities in China.
- Oct 1938 - Founded SHININ NIPPON UNDO (Japan Youth Movement) as a successor to his NIATSU 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 SHININ NIPPON UNDO, but actually backed by the Foreign Office.

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- Dec 1939 - Reorganized his SHININ NIPPON UNDO under the new name of KOA SHININ UNDO (Rise Asia Youth Movement), with the intention of broadening his movement to include youths of Manchuria and China. Published the magazine Seizi (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 almost every issue was suppressed. A subordinate group within the KOA SHININ UNDO was called the AJIA SHININ SHU (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. ISHIMURA Kunji, noted leader of Japanese expansionist philosophy, and received from him a letter of introduction to Colonel TSUJI Masanobu, 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. ISHIMURA's KOA SHININ (Rise Asia League). Claims that he was trying to

- 1940 help Col. TSUJI "purge" the Japanese Army in China. KODAMA's former
(Cont'd) - mentor, YASUJI Hironori, who had run afoul of the Kwangtung 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 "found a courageous opponent in 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 SASAKAWA Ryoichi's nationalistic KOKUMIN TAISHU TO (National Resurgence Party). Under the auspices of this group and of his own KOKA SEIKIN KAI, KODAMA made speeches on the general China situation during the three-month period of Jan-Mar 1941. (SASAKAWA'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. SASAKAWA is also reported to be closely associated with the activities of TSUJI Kusanobu).

- Feb 1941 - Manager of the NIPPON KOKU SEIKIN 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 KOKA SEIKIN KAI in the new KOKU NIPPON KOKA KAI (Great Japan Rise Asia League), an amalgamation of 61 societies concerned with Japanese activities overseas. KODAMA was made a Director of the League, through the recommendation of SASAKAWA Ryutaro, former Communications Minister in the first KOBAYASHI Cabinet. Earlier, in 1937, KODAMA had backed KODAMA's NIPPON KOKU KAI KAIKAKU KOKU KAI.
- Aug 1941 - Leading member in KAIKAKU 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 procurement campaign under the very difficult circumstances of private industrial competition, intra-service rivalries, and depletion of stockpiles.

- Dec 1941 - Concurrently with his Naval Air Force procurement job, was acting as
(Cont'd) - reporter on naval conditions in Shanghai for the "Asahi" Bureau of the Foreign Office.
- Jan 1942 - Co-speaker with SASAKAWA Ryoichi at a KOKUMIN 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 FOLATA KIKAN, his operations involved the spending of vast sums for the Naval Air Forces, and later for other services. Much of his 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 Munitions Ministry. Took over the management of the rightist newspaper Yomato Shinbun 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 - Assumed presidency of the Nipponen Kogyo K.K. (Japan Southern Mining Co. Ltd.), at the request of the Navy.

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 HIGASHIWAKI's Cabinet. This post was obtained through high influential connections, including General ISHIMURA.

Oct 1945 - With the coming of the Occupation, began to organize a new "democratic style" political party, the NIPPON YOMMEIN 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, unimprisoned. Turned over to the Occupation authorities a quantity of radium valued at between \$250,000 and \$400,000 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, 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" 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 fisherman -- an angler! A perfectly good machine just sitting out in the rain."

The degree of reliability of this estimate of his activities by KODAMA may perhaps be judged by the interpretation which KODAMA presents of his past career in the same autobiography. In it, KODAMA 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 long 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, KODAMA's life has been filled apart from the prison years, with extraordinary activity. He himself may ascribe his efforts to an idealistic desire to bring into being a reformed and strong

Japan; Others may consider that most of what he has done has redounded 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 these post-Sugamo years.

In the first place, though his purge status prevents KODAMA from taking open part in political or policymaking industrial activity, there is nothing to prevent his such-reported sub rosa 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. KODAMA's personal prestige is undoubtedly great among the large number of pre-war 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, such is reported from sources whose credibility and reliability prevent classification of the information as

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 HISAGUNI-KUMI 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 Zaku. (MIKAMI, former Navy Lieutenant, was one of the leading actors in the 5.15 assassination incident in 1932, and is now said to be incoordinating along nationalistic lines the young ex-servicemen who are farming the former airfields).

KODAMA is also frequently mentioned as having personal access to such political figures as MATSUYAMA 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 SASAGAWA Kyoichi, former head of the ultra-nationalist KOKUSUI TAISHU TO in which KODAMA was a leading member from about 1941. (SASAGAWA 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 Tatsuo, 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, ARAO Bin, who is now, since his denure, 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 YAMAI NIPPON KOKUSUI KOMEI (Great Japan National Construction League). This League has among its backers OHTA Taketora, long-time nationalist and bureaucrat with present-day political ambitions, and such reformed Communists as MATSUDA Kenzo and SAITO Kanabu. KODAMA is said to have procured the ten million yen from industrialists whom he stalked from his Kodama Kikan assets at the close of the war.

Connections with Chinese: KODAMA has frequently been rumored to be keeping contacts 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. MATSUDA Hiroshi, and with the notorious Dai Nihon smuggling case.

Information Procurement Activities: KODAMA is reported to be connected with the KOKUSAI JIJU KENKYU KAI (Our Eastern 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 MATSUYAMA Sadachika and ex-Col. TSUKI Masanobu.

TRANSLATION

TUKAN FUKUNICHI (Fukushima)

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 puzzling moves of the ship which had given rise to the question of whether its crewmen were smugglers or atomsmen?

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 Chief KODAMA Toshio 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 "Coradate", patrol boat of the Fukushima Maritime Safety Office, floating in the Hakata Bay on the morning of 10 June. They were 15 crew of the Chosha Maru who had returned home from Shanghai on the same day together with former fishermen detainees in Red China.

Captain SAITO Iwao of the Chosha Maru and other crew revealed officers in charge only the following fact: The shipowner's IKEDA Masaburo, the President of the Ikeda Commercial Company in the Toranishin Building in Tokyo, Chosha, Nishinabashi, Nishi, 2-chome, No. 1, and the ship is registered in Yamaguchi Prefecture.

The authorities immediately started investigating and found that the Chosha Maru itself is one of the mysterious ships which the Third District Headquarters of the Maritime Safety Board had been looking for since December 1950. Then, why was the Maritime Safety Board looking for the "Chosha Maru"? It is because the board had already obtained information regarding the secret operations of the "Y Organ". The very "Y Organ" is another figure of the "Kodama Organ" which made desperate efforts to serve for the Japanese Army through its military spy operations during the war.

In the past, the Maritime Safety Board received various information on the moves of the Shinyo Maru, the Fuyo Maru, the Chosha Maru and other various smallest small-sized boats equipped with wireless apparatus. On the basis of this information, the board drew up a black-list, according to which, the head of the "Y Organ" is KODAMA Toshio and the chief of the staff is KOSHIDA Kiyomasa. Under the leadership of KOSHIDA, some 20 people are engaged in the activities of the organ, including IKEDA, KURIHARA, UOZUMI, KUROTA, SATO, OKAZAKI, other men and two women who were 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 Choshu and others were no mere smuggling vessels 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 1951, 21 crewmen of a wrecked ship were rescued off Izu Peninsula. 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 Suruga Bay.

The crewmen of the Choshu Maru said that IKEDA had told them they were backed by the United States. He does not know whether this is true or not. But we have heard the rumor that after the death of Mr. TSUJI Karami, they presented GHQ with the uranium amounting to several billion 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 GHQ.

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

Mr. YOSHIDA Shotaichi who exclusively takes command of the organ was born in Fukuoka-shi, Chugoku and graduated from the Fukuoka Commercial School. Mr. IKEDA Kamekazu who is assisting Mr. YOSHIDA and is in charge of financing the organ was born in Fukuoka-shi, Katakura, and was in the same class with Mr. YOSHIDA in his Fukuoka Commercial School days. Fukuoka has been the center of activities toward China since the days of YAMAGUCHI Shigenori, and during and after the war meetings for intrigues have always been held in Fukuoka. Even a single day has not passed without restaurants "Mitsui" on the Hakogawa river seeing some members of I-Organ.

Anyway, it seems to be an undeniable fact that as Captain SAITO said, behind the name of the I-Organ is a big political intrigue the wires of which are pulled by high-ranking Government officials, political party members and prominent businessmen.

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 Jiyagaoka, Meguro Ward, attended by MIURA Gichi, nicknamed Maromachi 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 Ryakktai (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 Tatsuo 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 Tetsuo, 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 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 daring 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 backbited 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" (TH: 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 pretention, "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 scene 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.

-4-

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 (TN: traditional Japanese bamboo-flute.).

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KODAMA Yoshio

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26 Oct 1955

Kodama's career is as follows: Born February 18, 1911 in Yasuki, 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 IMAIZUMI 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 So-Remmei (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 rightists groups in Japan (1931); participated in the inaugural of the Nikkyo Zenshi 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 Ketsumeidan, the May 15, 1932, and Shimpei-tai 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 notorious Ketsumeidan Incident, 1932; active in the Dai Nippon Seisan-to

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(Great Japan Production Party), an amalgamation of rightist groups under UCHIDA Ryohsei, 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 Ryomei, leading exponent of Japanese expansion in China, 1932; - upon his return to Japan, founded the Dokuritsu Seinansha (Independent Youths Society), based upon KASAKI's principles, with a few other young ultra-nationalists, including TOYAMA Hideo; 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 Tetsuke, and the Dai Ajia Kensetsu-kai (Great Asia Establishment Society), founded by KASAKI Ryomei, 1937; travelled to North China as an "inspection agent" of the Foreign Office's information bureau, 1937; organized the Taishi Mondai Kai-ketsu Kokumin Domei (China Problems Settlement National League), which had semi-official backing from the Foreign Office, 1937; founded the Nigatsu-kai (February Society), successor to his Taishi Kokumin Domei, 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 Saisei Kantetsu Domei (Holy War Execution League), which propagandized Japanese expansionist activities in China, and the Seinan Nippon Undo (Japan Youth Movement) as a successor to his Nigatsu-kai 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 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 into 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-Renssei (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 Kaigi (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

SECURITY

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, including 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-nationalist 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 Ryoichi, MIURA Giichi, Colonel TSUMI Masanobu, and FUJI Yoshio, and is said to be a key supporter of the Hatoyama faction of the Liberal Party which recently broke away from the parent organization to form a new party.

SECRET

Personalities involved in suspected espionage activities

FSTA-9590/13
18 JAN 1956

Name: X KODAMA, Yoshio (元 義 夫)

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 cashed 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 Sasagawa Ryochi, Miura 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 Yasuki, 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 reading the social sciences, and is greatly influenced by leading Japanese nationalist theorists such as Okawa Shumei, Kasai Ryomei, and Inazumi Teisuke; joined Akao Bin's Kenkoku-Kai (National Construction Society), an anti-Communist, pan-Asianic group which was the forerunner to Akao's post-World War II Dai Nippon Aikoku-ko (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 Sodoshu Seisaku (Radical

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EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

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

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Date: 2005

SECRET

Personalities involved in suspected espionage activities

Continued:

Name: KODAMA, Yoshio (小田 義生)

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 Aikokusha 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 Zensei 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 Ketsu-seidan, the May 15, 1932, and Shimpitei 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 Ketsu-seidan Incident, 1932; active in the Dai Nippon Seisan-to (Great Japan Production Party), an amalgamation of rightist groups under Uchida Ryohel; travelled to Manchuria as representative of the Dai Nippon Seisan-to, and was in contact with Kasaki Ryomei, 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 Iwazumi Teisuke, and the Dai Asia Kensetsu-kai (Great Asia Establishment Society), founded by the Foreign Office's Information Bureau, 1937; organized the Taishi Mondai Kai-ketsu Kokurui Domei (China Problems Settlement National League), which had semi-official backing from the Foreign Office, 1937; founded the Nigatsu-kai (February Society), successor to his Taishi Kokurui Domei, 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 Kantatsu Domei (Holy War Execution League), which propagandized Japanese expansionist activities in China, and the Seinen Nippon Undo (Japan Youth Movement) as a successor to his Nigatsu-kai 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 Wang 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 Rise Asia Youth Movement to include youths of Manchuria and China, and published the magazine Taishi Justice, 1939; conferred with Lt. Gen. Ishihara Kenji, and through his net Oct.

SECRET

PAGE TWO OF THREE PAGES

Enclosure (65) to
OS-1-S-55

SECRET

Personalities involved in suspected espionage activities

Continued:

Name: KODAMA, Yoshio (小田 芳生)

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 Toe Renrei (East Asia League), 1940; chief of the Far Eastern Section of Sasagawa Ryoichi's Kokusui Teishu-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 Koe Dorei (Great Japan Rise Asia League), an amalgamation of 61 societies concerned with Japanese activities overseas, and a leader of Hachiratsu-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 large 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 in April 1942 elections; manager of the rightist newspaper Yasato 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.

SECRET

PAGE THREE OF THREE PAGES

Enclosure (13) to
CS-1-S-55

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

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

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

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SECRET (When Filled In)

PHOTO MOUNTING SHEET

SEE 201 FOLDER FOR ORIGINAL PHOTO(S)

SECRET SECURITY INFORMATION

KODAMA YOSHIO



FILE IN

FORM 3-77 3768 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

SECRET (When Filled In)

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CL. BY: Q11445

(04)

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

(2)(A) Privacy ☐

(2)(B) Methods/Sources ☒

(2)(G) Foreign Relations ☐

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FROM KODAMA'S ARRESTED
List of Prisoners. Sent against liberal political parties
and American and British elements.

Yoshida Political Associates

KODAMA, Yoshio - Connected with Progressive Asia Young Men's
movement (KOAS INENUNDO).
KATAI, Tatsuo - Interned with KODAMA 1931.
KODAMA, Tadasbi - Member of KITSUNEZIDAN (Spring 1931). (He
killed INOUE, Junnosuke in February 1931)
KODAMA, Goro - Member of KITSUNEZIDAN (Spring 1931).
KASAHARA, Megamitsu - Connected with S.16 Incident.
KUROKI, Teruo - Member of SHINSEI TAI (Spring 1931) (Aug 1941)
KASATA, Hakudo - (Spring 1931)
KUROKI, Zenichi - (Spring 1931)
KASATO, Shin - (Spring 1931)
KUROKI, Tatsuo - Interned with KODAMA 1931. (Matter concerning
assassination of INOUE, Junnosuke)
INOUE, Hidetsugu - (3 May 1936).
KAWABUCHI, Kuniki - Not in Working (21 March 1936).
KATAI, - North China East Asia League (18 June 1936)
KODAMA, Yoshio -
KASATA, Shun - Shinsei Tai (August 1941)
KAWABUCHI, Shinichi - Black Dragon Society (August 1941)
KUROKI, Kazuo - Tohoku (August 1941)
KASATA, Yuji - Sekiseikai (August 1941)
KODAMA, Yoshio - Koo Seinen Gakai (Progressive Asia Youth
Movement)
KASATA, Issei - Seinen Gakai (August 1941)

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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10

- Telephoto (August 1941)

1940

- Yokohama Chronicle (August 1941)

Returned from Shanghai August 1941 to start a certain movement with these men as he heard that Central Japan Government is trying to negotiate peace with China through U.S. and Britain. However this movement became impossible. MACHIOATSUTA was organized.

present member of ZENKOKU KIN DOKU DOMEI

YOSHIDA, Shiketsu

- (A Business Man). Participated in a certain project of KODAMA's (December 1941) in Shanghai.

MIYATA, Mitsuyoshi

- of TOKYO. In December 1941, he was a member of TOKUMI KOSAKU and was in touch with the Jap Army in Shanghai.

SADAHARA, Ryoichi

- President of KOKUSUI TAISEN (1942). Met Wang Jing Wei in March 1939 in Nanjing and recommended the writer to meet W.J.W.

MIYATA, Zai

- Koba shain. Aided KODAMAgeneral election (March?)

MIYATA, Katsuko

- Koba shain. Aided KODAMAGeneral election (March?)

MIYATA, Kazuo

- Aided KODAMAgeneral election (Mar?)

KODOMO, Toshinaka

- Aided KODAMAgeneral election (Mar?)

KANEMASA, Toshiro

- Aided KODAMAgeneral election (Mar?)

KANEMASA, Yuzo

- Aided KODAMAGeneral election (Mar?)

MIYOSHI, Issa

- Aided KODAMAgeneral election (Mar?)

MIYOSHI, Katsuro

- Aided KODAMAgeneral election (Mar?)

MIYOSHI, Tetsu

- Aided KODAMAGeneral election (Mar?)

MIYOSHI, Yoshio

- Aided KODAMAGeneral election (Mar?)
Nominated KODAMA indirectly to represent 5th District, Tokyo, for Member of Diet. He was not elected.

MIYOSHI, Sadao

- Aided KODAMAgeneral election (Mar?)
Nominated KODAMA indirectly to represent 5th District, Tokyo, for Member of Diet. He was not elected.

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

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

... Watanabe - 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 Vice Consul IWAI, Eiichi, of Shanghai, for a special intelligence work (KOSAKU) and was employed by Col USUI, Shigetsugu chief of the 8th Section of the General Staff. A special unit was formed on March 23rd which was to go to Hongkong on a special mission of providing protection for an undisclosed person. The travelling papers were prepared by KAWANISHI 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 GHQ, China Expeditionary Forces and was under Lt Col OKADA and Lt Col TSUJI.

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

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

The writer accompanied by TSUJI and IWAI reported to his colleague KAGURA of ... in Hankow and set W.C.W. on 10th March (1942). At the time the writer was a member of a special research detachment under the control of IWAI, the vice consul in Shanghai.

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

The writer also participated in the movement of Political Section for the development of East Asia (Koh Shiroku USAO) Chinese youth of the section were under the direction of IWAI in Shanghai.

...the arrest of Hisao TOYAMA (3rd son of Mitsuru) and other members of the Shizanjuku (former Fascists) the Metropolitan Police, redoubling their activities, succeeded in making arrests of further reactionaries who were planning a second wholesale 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 Fascists) 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 Tankokai in Shibuya, headed by Hisao 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 Tankokai was founded in September last year as a fencing and judo society with the object of promoting 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 Fukuoka 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 Tosio ARATANI (26) — the jingoist who scattered in front of the Tokyo Station, bills headed "Protect our Manchuria and Mongolia" when Lord LYTON arrived there — Eihei OKADA (31) who stole the flag of the American Embassy when Japan-American relations became delicate a few years ago, and other "patriots" who have been active in Manchuria and China. Among the seizures made at the Dokuritu Seinensha, were two impeachments written in violent phrases 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 step 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.

Hisao TOYAMA has been found guilty of giving refuge to ISHIO Kishio, and the chief of the Shizanjuku and other persons implicated in the previous outrage.

SHOT THROUGH THE HEART

Yoshio KODAMA, 24, the alleged central leader of the plots of the Dokuritu Seinensha, disappeared before the arrest of the other members, but was later caught. Several police detailed to the vicinity of the Tokyo Imperial Palace, Fukuoka prefecture, his hiding place, finding ISHIO Kishio at about noon on Sunday, arrested him. ISHIO, taking a pistol from his pocket, fired it through his heart. He was taken by car to the Tokyo Imperial Palace, where he received the same careful treatment, though it is uncertain whether he will survive.

...the police discovered another plot organized by some
...in the May 15 murders and evidently intended to continue
...by the young naval and military men. Some of the
...were members of the Independent Youths' Society. Yoshio KODAMA,
...Independent Youth, escaped and then traced by a friend, who
...to be a friend of the police, he shot himself. He died a few
...and was given a magnificent funeral, conducted by Shinto priests
...nearly a thousand members of patriotic and political societies.
...and been a practicing patriot from the age of seventeen. Labor
...are his favorite enemies. He organized a movement to fight the
...Party and served six months in prison for attempting to present a
...to the Emperor as he drove through Tokyo. Another ex-
...his publicity was his appearance at a May Day labor procession
...of ordure which he flung on the processionists. He got a ticket
...to the gallery of the Imperial Diet and scattered handbills in the
...on the masses to rise and overthrow parliament. He sent Fianance
...a dagger and did five months' imprisonment for that. On re-
...Manchuria, and then, at the moment of the May 15 murders, he
...Independent Youths' Association to follow the example of the young
....

The plot proposed to conduct a battle of the Emperor's advisers when they
...attendance at the autumn military maneuvers at Kyoto. Its manifesto
...the Prime Minister, Viscount SAITO, and "certain corrupt and wicked
...subjects waiting on the Emperor" whose names were concealed by the police.
...author and signer of the manifesto was Rihel Okada, the man who gained no-
...in 1904 by stealing the flag of the American Embassy. Another of
...was Masao CHIBA, who showered the ~~1914~~ LYTTON Commission with
...as they left Tokyo station. At the headquarters of the Independent
...the police found bombs of high explosive power and too elaborate to have
...made-hance. As the police report cautiously puts it, they had evidently
...not line" from "certain quarters" having access to stores of special ve-
... From...Government By Assassination, Hugh Byas, 1943, p38.

... quite active. ... 1930. ... 1932. ... 1933. ... 1934. ... 1935. ... 1936. ... 1937. ... 1938. ... 1939. ... 1940. ... 1941. ... 1942. ... 1943. ... 1944. ... 1945. ... 1946. ... 1947. ... 1948. ... 1949. ... 1950. ... 1951. ... 1952. ... 1953. ... 1954. ... 1955. ... 1956. ... 1957. ... 1958. ... 1959. ... 1960. ... 1961. ... 1962. ... 1963. ... 1964. ... 1965. ... 1966. ... 1967. ... 1968. ... 1969. ... 1970. ... 1971. ... 1972. ... 1973. ... 1974. ... 1975. ... 1976. ... 1977. ... 1978. ... 1979. ... 1980. ... 1981. ... 1982. ... 1983. ... 1984. ... 1985. ... 1986. ... 1987. ... 1988. ... 1989. ... 1990. ... 1991. ... 1992. ... 1993. ... 1994. ... 1995. ... 1996. ... 1997. ... 1998. ... 1999. ... 2000. ... 2001. ... 2002. ... 2003. ... 2004. ... 2005. ... 2006. ... 2007. ... 2008. ... 2009. ... 2010. ... 2011. ... 2012. ... 2013. ... 2014. ... 2015. ... 2016. ... 2017. ... 2018. ... 2019. ... 2020. ... 2021. ... 2022. ... 2023. ... 2024. ... 2025.

... 1930. ... 1932. ... 1933. ... 1934. ... 1935. ... 1936. ... 1937. ... 1938. ... 1939. ... 1940. ... 1941. ... 1942. ... 1943. ... 1944. ... 1945. ... 1946. ... 1947. ... 1948. ... 1949. ... 1950. ... 1951. ... 1952. ... 1953. ... 1954. ... 1955. ... 1956. ... 1957. ... 1958. ... 1959. ... 1960. ... 1961. ... 1962. ... 1963. ... 1964. ... 1965. ... 1966. ... 1967. ... 1968. ... 1969. ... 1970. ... 1971. ... 1972. ... 1973. ... 1974. ... 1975. ... 1976. ... 1977. ... 1978. ... 1979. ... 1980. ... 1981. ... 1982. ... 1983. ... 1984. ... 1985. ... 1986. ... 1987. ... 1988. ... 1989. ... 1990. ... 1991. ... 1992. ... 1993. ... 1994. ... 1995. ... 1996. ... 1997. ... 1998. ... 1999. ... 2000. ... 2001. ... 2002. ... 2003. ... 2004. ... 2005. ... 2006. ... 2007. ... 2008. ... 2009. ... 2010. ... 2011. ... 2012. ... 2013. ... 2014. ... 2015. ... 2016. ... 2017. ... 2018. ... 2019. ... 2020. ... 2021. ... 2022. ... 2023. ... 2024. ... 2025.

1931 3 ... carrier to finance minister
CUX.

1931 3 ... nationalist leaflets on Lord
Lytt.

1931 3 ... 5 yr. imprisonment of explosion control
and murder preparations acts.

21 April 1937

final release

#3736

BUNDLE OF DOCUMENTS (18)

SUBJECT: LIST OF NAMES OF YOKOSUKA CHAPTER OF
JUNKOKU SEINEN TAI (殉国青年隊)
(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 (山口森太郎)

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 Juns-i
hqs.

Background(personal): Miura, Giichi (三浦 義一), Kodama,
Yoshio (児玉 善士), Yoshida, Hikotaro (吉田 孝太郎)

Main staffs:

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

Chapter chief: Mashita, Isamu (真下 勇): 1-banchi, 1-chome,
Uwa-machi, Yokosuka-shi.

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

Matsumoto, Sei (松本 靖); chief secretary.

Takatsuna, Masayasu (高綱 正泰): 4-banchi, 2-chome, Otaki-
machi, Yokosuka-shi.

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

Kameda, Toyoji (亀田 豊次): 11-banchi, 3-chome, Takamoto-
machi, Yokosuka-shi.

Iwamoto, Shigaru (岩本 茂): 7-banchi, 2-chome, Nishi-
Renmi-cho, Yokosuka-shi.

Declassified and Approved for Release
by the Central Intelligence Agency
Date: 2003

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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

Karasawa, Kazuyuki(棚沢 一行)

Matsumoto, Eiju(松本 衛重)

Higuchi, Hideya(樋口 香哉)

Suzuki, Shinji(鈴木 真二)

Takahashi, Yoneji(高橋 米二)

Nakamura, Mitsugu(中村 貢)

Naito, Kimio(内藤 公雄)

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 inconsistency 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 (56 青隊) (Youth Martyrs Corps)

Investigator: SUZUKI, Masao (鈴木正雄), PSIB 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 bluff is that they try to capitalise on their old "faces". In other words, they engage in quarrel over their territories from the beginning to the end. The group commonly called "Tairiku Gumi" (大陸組) (Continental Group) is extremely rampant. These Ironists (free-lance samurai, masterless samurais) who once followed the one-time Army and Navy higher command are now trying to tie up with their old connections here in Odawara.

The positive activity of KODAMA, Koahio (児玉孝士夫) and his circle is remarkable. TOSHIDA, Hideo (吉田万太郎) as 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. Lately, such an insistence gained power that the KODAMA is responsible for

the assassination of Mr. Kibuchi (三ノ木) in Shanghai. This assertion
was taken up by the rightist circles and now much criticism against
Kodama is heard. KODAMA murdered ~~Mr. Kibuchi~~ Old Kibuchi and with
the loot of the assassination
the big fortune, ~~he purchased~~ Kodama purchased
military supplies for the Army to gain millions of yen as the profit.
It is very evident that Kodama assassinated Old Kibuchi. At that time,
Lt. Gen. Maizumi (三村) rendered pressure on the Consulate
Police and had it discontinue its investigative effort with intent to
let all 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
these immoral element from the front. To start with.

Bundle of Documents (10)

The following is the record of direct hearings police investigator Oshita, K
尾下 顯次 (Obita Kenji), obtained from Kamei, Susumu (亀井 進), Odaw
branch head of the Junkoku Seinen Tai (殉国青年隊) (Youth Martyrs C
1210 to 1510, 22 Oct 56, at Isseki-Ya (一石屋), a wine shop at 97-banch
Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama-shi.

Opinion in brief expressed by Kamei, Susumu:

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 Sh
deliberation yet to be made in continuance on other former Japanese territo
with the Soviets could hardly be expected, could people expect it in a hund
years or two hundred years? Any way, it is certain for the Soviets to pre
another demand to the Japanese, when they would take up the problem again.
Agriculture Minister Kono (河野), anterior to his visit of Soviet Russia,
visited his family tomb for homage. 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 Kono, 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 obtained the dynamite?

Kamei: I will not disclose it.

I: How many sticks of dynamite have you?

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

I: What is the size of the stick?

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

Junkoku Seinen Tai

44-5710

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.

K.: 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?

K.: 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-

missed of it had I have revealed the idea to anyone else than you.

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

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

(平塚 幸次郎) of the Hokuyo Gyogyo (北洋海業) (Northern Sea Fishery Co.), and that he has given a total 20,000,000 Yen to Kodama, Yoshio

(児玉 善夫) 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 Kono.

It will be good for you not to do such a dangerous thing which should be a disaster 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. Indeed 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 Smuggling Ring Suspects Sent To Jail; 6 Japanese, 7 Chinese Unable To Post Bail

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6 (AP) — Six Japanese and seven Chinese suspects in a big smuggling ring were sent to jail today after a judge ruled they were unable to post bail. The judge said the suspects were charged with smuggling large quantities of goods, including silk, opium, and other contraband, from Japan and China to the United States. The judge also said the suspects were charged with conspiracy to defraud the government.

The judge said the suspects were charged with smuggling goods worth \$1,000,000 from Japan and China to the United States. The judge also said the suspects were charged with conspiracy to defraud the government. The judge said the suspects were charged with smuggling goods worth \$1,000,000 from Japan and China to the United States. The judge also said the suspects were charged with conspiracy to defraud the government.

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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 medicine smuggling case by a Chinese ship is going to be tried at the court of the Eighth Army, in the near future as a result of investigation.

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: Takuyi Migami, 43, ex-Navy lieutenant, who was one of the members in the assassination of Prime Min-

ister Inukai, has long been conducting the collection of funds for opening an active movement for the reconstruction of Japan by mobilizing young Japanese.

Early in July, this year, he was introduced to Seisai 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 he was asked to cooperate with Kiyoshi Itagaki, 37, of the Yusei 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 shown the program brought him by Itagaki to Migami and had consulted with him about the plan for unloading and transportation of these goods.

Migami then had approached Yoshio Aokubo, 43, owner of the Ak Rose Club in Tokyo, for the arrangement of trucks and securing

(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 15 workmen to engage in the transportation of this medicine. Sakada, therefore, agreed to supply ¥1-million in cash and a ¥500,000 check to Migami. According to Sakada's estimate they were to obtain some ¥14,100,000 as a reward for their troubles.

The Chinese cargo ship Hai Loh of the Chinese Merchants' Steam Navigation Co. with 860 packages of streptomycins, penicillin and saccharine aboard in cooperation with seven Chinese, sailed from Hongkong for Japan on August 8 and was expected to anchor at Kawasaki port on August 18, according to a telegram dispatched by Itagaki, who was aboard the ship.

The Hai Loh entered Kawasaki port as was expected. All programs for the unloading and transportation of these smuggled goods, however, did not end 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, Migami and Itagaki decided on an emergency measure to unload the goods at 2 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 15 workmen and two trucks came along with Migami.

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.

Then, Migami 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. (D-884-52, 7 Apr 52, file B-10). For further info re the West Japan National Construction League, see AMTB 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, ZJJA-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 Ryoichi 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: FJBA-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 KYOKUSHA printing shop, headed formally by FUJIMURA Ichiro, actually by KODAMA. (ZJLA-1005, 1 Jun 50, p.5, SHINSEI magazine, CE file III 33)

Subject visits HIZAKI Tamekichi, head of the New Japan Citizens Asso. (SHIN NIPPON KOKUMIN KYOKAI) when he comes to the Kansai area. (ZJLA-1005, 1 Jan 50, p.7, SHINSEI 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 TANKIN Central China during the war. (ZJL-714, 13 Sept 51, [] [] [] [] dossier.)

SAKATA 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.)

~~SASAGAWA~~ 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 KODAMA, 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. (ZJLA-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., Ltd., CE File III-36.2.

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

See ZJL-80, 18 July 50, [] [] [] []

KODAMA Yoshio

Feb 54 - Said to be willing to take rap for Justice Minister INUKAI Ken and for ~~MIURA~~ ^{HATAYAMA} ~~OGISHI~~, who are alleged to be involved in the big scandals shaking the political world in Japan (Hozen Keizai Kai, Shipbuilding, etc.)

(JACO 1777 (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.

(FBIS Tokyo KYODO 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 HATAYAMA. (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 EJJ-239, 31 Oct 52, CE III, 31)

See: FJBA-146, 22 Apr 54, filed ☐ ☐

See article on Chain Reaction to KAMUYAMA Purge in ☐ ☐ Dossier.

KODAMA, Yoshio.

MUSHAKOJI Takeharu

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

FILE IN ☐ ☐

KODAMA Yoshio: 白土 義夫 CHINA
0348/3763/4235/4807/4133
See YEX 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 FBIB Reports, No. 58 -- 1950, 24 March 1950.
(OVER)

Subject is head of KODAMA KIKAN of TYU KO SEA. 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 INTEL (11). ZCK 1801. 21 October 1950

201 in R.I. []
Subject is a leading Japanese ultranationalist believed to be in Taiwan for intelligence of 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: Working as an adviser to the Chinese Government, OAHARA Neiji and others are working to defend the Chinese (Nationalist) Government. (Ref. ZJL-215, Report EE, 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 BOEAI KAISHA), first floor, Kishimoto Bldg., Marunouchi-ku, Tokyo, are working in conjunction with KODAMA Yoshio and SASAGAWA Ryoichi on strategy and artifice pertaining to China. These are activities of the Naval Specil Mission Section (TOKUNUBU). (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 Yoshio and others. Kyushu-China is the base of operations. ((Ref. ZJL-215, Report Q, 25 Oct 49, CE File III - 33)).

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. 44-7-8-8y	SOURCE 7JL-215	DATE OF DOCUMENT 25 Oct 1949	ANALYST C □
SUBJECT JIS			DATE 7 Oct 1953
PERTINENT INFORMATION Source: BACCHUS/2			Evaluation: B-6
<p align="center">THE FOLLOWING IS QUOTED VERBATIM</p> <p>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.</p> <p align="center">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p align="center">SECRET SECURITY INFORMATION</p>			
CROSS REFERENCE FORM			FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.
			<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div>C □</div> <div>□ □</div> </div>

FORM NO. 59-34
DEC 1952

(3)

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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SECURITY INFORMATION

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. 44-7-8-8yl	SOURCE ZJL-220	DATE OF DOCUMENT 10 Nov 1949	ANALYST ()
SUBJECT 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 Evening Star, is in charge of the international section (pertaining to America and Great Britain) of the KODAMA KIKAN.

Report J 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.
	()

SECRET

FORM NO. 1
DEC 1952 59-34

SECURITY INFORMATION

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

(2)(A) Privacy ☐

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(2)(G) Foreign Relations ☐

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Date: 2005

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

- 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 Nissho, 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 Shinpachiro.

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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SECURITY INFORMATION

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SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

- 3 -

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 Suzuko, OSADA Minoru, YAMAMOTO Katsunosuke, KUROSAWA Jiro, NISHIO Suseshiro, KODAMA Yoshio, etc.'s influence is quite pronounced in the "generation" movement of KONOE Michitaka, KITA Oteru, and TOYAMA Hideso.

KKI?

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

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

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SECRET

Report W

Subject: JIS

Report No: ZJI-222

Date of Information: 24 Oct 49

Place Acquired: Tokyo, Japan

Date Acquired: 31 Oct 49

Evaluation: B-3

Date of Report: 17 Nov 49

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.)

Classification

SECRET

FORM NO. 51-58
FEB 1948

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

(2)(A) Privacy ☐

(2)(B) Methods/Sources ☒

(2)(G) Foreign Relations ☐

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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 is an influential member of the "generation" movement, a movement reported to be directed at uniting Japan with China along lines advocated by the East Asia League of bringing together prominent present generation Japanese and Chinese. (Ref. ZJL-229, Report E, 10 Dec 49, CE File III - 33).

KODAMA Yoshio has a pronounced influence in the "generation" movement, a movement reportedly directed at uniting Japan with China along lines advocated by the East Asia League of bringing together prominent present generation Japanese and Chinese. (Ref. ZJL-229, Report E, 10 Dec 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 KAWADA fund is working in concert with the British "Sunday Express" in order to raise funds and is exchanging information with it. (Ref. ZJL-220, Report A, 10 Nov 49, CB File 111 - 41 - carded all).

The Yoshio KAWADA fund, in cooperation with KAWAYAMA Shigeo and KAWABUCHI To of the JCP, is secretly carrying out a Japanese Race and Asiatic Race Independence Movement to stem from both the leftists and the rightists. (Ref. ZJL-220, Report C, 10 Nov 49, CB File 111 - 31.2 - carded all).

KAWADA Yoshio's main organizations (in addition to those previously reported):

1. Midori Industrial Co., Ltd. (Midori Sangyo Kabushiki Kaisha)
Shinyu San Sha (Press)
Udaguchi Shoten (a bookstore)
2. An organ connected with SASAGAWA Gyoichi:
Ginsei Commercial Co., Ltd. (Ginsei Shoji Kabushiki Kaisha)
Ginza, Tokyo
3. Affiliated with MIYAKI Tatsu:
Gojyo Industrial Co., Ltd. (Gojyo Sangyo Co., Ltd.)
MIYAKI Tatsu maintains contact with former rightists:
INOUE Hissho, ASANO Tatsuo, HOSOKAWA Kenichiro, TOYAKA Hidezo,
etc., through the Japanese.
4. The rightist recruiting organ of TOJO Masamichi:
Osaka Tanka Kai, Engaku Kenkyusho.
5. Omigato, former navy shipyard scrap industry:
A fund raising organ through KAMAMURA Shinpachiro)

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

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SECURITY INFORMATION

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. 44-7-8-9y	SOURCE 7JL-222	DATE OF DOCUMENT 17 Nov 1949	ANALYST E J
SUBJECT Japanese Intelligence Service			DATE 4 Sept 1953
<p>PERTINENT INFORMATION Evaluation: B-3 Source: ()</p> <p>The following information pertinent to Subject KODAMA Yoshio, has been excerpted verbatim from the above referenced document.</p> <p>Report C Sept 1949 Source: ()</p> <p>The following named are serving as KODAMA KIKAN agencies for recruiting of a Japanese Volunteer Corps (NIPPON JIN GIYU GUN) to serve in China:</p> <p>MIYANAGA Magoyasu, HOSHIYASU Pharmacy (HOSHIYASU YAKKYOKU), 2-chome, Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo-to.</p> <p>MURABE Shigeichi #51, 5-chome, Asagaya, Suginami-ku, Tokyo-to.</p> <p>Report D 7 Oct 1949 Source: ()</p> <p>OKINO fmn, 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.</p> <p>Report H 5 Oct 1949 Source: () ()</p> <p>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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> OKAWA Faction OKAWA Shumei OKAMURA Neiji, a former General KODAMA Faction OKADA Naomasa, former Colonel ISHIHARA Faction TSUJI Masanobu, former Colonel 			
CROSS REFERENCE FORM			FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.
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EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

(2)(A) Privacy ☐

(2)(B) Methods/Sources ☒

(2)(C) ☐

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Report N 12 Oct 1949 Source: ()

The influence exerted on the Imperial Household through KONOE 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: ()

Book!! According to reliable information the Democratic-Liberal Party is manipulated at will by KODAMA Yoshio through HOSHIZUMA Jiro and HIGASHI 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:

KUROIWA Isamu

SAKAMOTO Kenichi

YAMAGUCHI Tadaroku

KOGA Masato

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SECURITY INFORMATION

() - N.S.

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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Report CG 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 CG 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, it 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
TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.

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SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. 44-5-3-69	SOURCE ZJI-229 T/S-CIA-37436	DATE OF DOCUMENT 1 Dec 1949	ANALYST C - J
SUBJECT JIS			DATE 7 Oct 1953
<p>PERTINENT INFORMATION</p> <p align="center">THE FOLLOWING EXCERPTS ARE QUOTED VERBATIM - (With the exception of Report E)</p> <p><u>Report E</u> Source: C Evaluation: B-2 Date of Info: Sept 1949</p> <p>This report is a list of members of the Far East Affairs Research Society which is affiliated with <u>KODAMA Yoshio's</u> Kikan.</p> <p><u>Report F</u> Source: () Evaluation: B-2 Date of Info: 1 Oct 1949</p> <p>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.</p> <p><u>Report I</u> Source: () Evaluation: B-2 Date of Info: Oct 1949</p> <p>Principal members of the Japan underground government's Ugaki Issei faction are as follows:</p> <p align="center">.....</p> <p align="center"><u>Rightists</u> (Uyoku)</p> <p align="center">KODAMA Yoshio</p> <p><u>Report Z</u> Source: () Evaluation: B-2 Date of Info: 25 Nov 1949</p> <p>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</p>			
CROSS REFERENCE		FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.	
<p align="center">SECRET SECURITY INFORMATION</p>		()	

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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)

PERMISSION TO INCLUDE IN
[] GRANTED BY:
[]
DIV: EE/L DATE 20 FEB 53

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TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.

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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.

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

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SECURITY INFORMATION

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. 44-7-8-9y3	SOURCE ZJL-243	DATE OF DOCUMENT 5 Jan 50	ANALYST ()
SUBJECT Japanese Intelligence Service			DATE 7 Sep 53
<p>PERTINENT INFORMATION</p> <p>Evaluation: B-2</p> <p>Source: ()</p> <p>The following information pertinent to Subject KODAMA Yoshio, has been excerpted verbatim from the above referenced document.</p> <p><u>Report A 6 Dec 49 Source: ()</u></p> <p>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.</p> <p><u>Report B 5 Dec 49 Source: ()</u></p> <p>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.</p> <p><u>Report F 6 Dec 49 Source: ()</u></p> <p>According to reliable information it has become clear that former Lt. General HAGI is a member of the OYAMA Office (OYAMA JIMU SHO).</p>			
CROSS REFERENCE FORM			FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.
SECRET SECURITY INFORMATION			() N.S.

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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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C) N.S.

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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 (SEIMON-CHOSA) of the Far East Cominform. Furthermore, within this special investigation section are such former KUTOPE's as NABEYAMA Sadachika and KAZAMA Jokichi; the latter are currently working at these investigative activities.

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TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.

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SECURITY INFORMATION

() V.S.

VIA: AIR
SPECIFY AIR OR SEA POUCH

DISPATCH NO. ZJLA-7/11

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

TO : Chief, FBZ

DATE: 10 January 1950

FROM : Chief of Station, ()

SUBJECT: GENERAL - Operational
SPECIFIC - KODAMA Yoshio

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.

Attachment - 1 *filed in Buckley*
(Envelope containing microfilm and photostats)

Dist:

Wash - 2
() - 1
Files - 2

REGISTRY COPY

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CLASSIFICATION

FORM NO. 51-22A
1R 1949

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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(2)(B) Methods/Sources ☒
(2)(G) Foreign Relations ☐

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Date: 2005

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

Kimase and I picked up Kodama and we went together to "Tsura No. 8" 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. Especially, 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 38 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 pent in prison after the cabinet slayings of 1930(?)).

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 Chin Jieh, C.I.C. of Nationalist forces in Formosa will put up a fight. Generals To an Pak and Hu Teh Chang 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 some 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 SCAP 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, SCAP, 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 SCAP 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 Fang writes is supposed to be the liaison between Major General Fang in Seoul, Chiang Kai-shek, and General Chin Seh in Formosa.

NOTE: Kodama supposedly became acquainted with General Fang 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,
Pyonghae 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.

(TW: 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's (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 (though 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 ISHIGAYA 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: XU, Sheng

DATE: 1 Nov 49

BODY: I am delivering this letter to you through Vice-chairman CHANG, Wen of the Taiwan Salt Cabelle 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 YAKATSU or SHIBUYA once, because he likes such places.

Sincerely yours,
XU 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

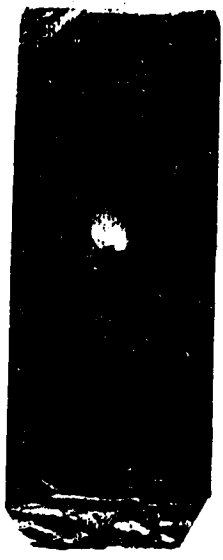
[illegible]

國の政治は、
 人民の生活に
 影響を及ぼす
 ことである。

九定書六日五

重

見王右軍



Translation Requested

By _____

1-1

1-1

1-1

General Report

Superintendent, Lt. Col. [illegible]

1-1 (金昌圭) (illegible)

ULTIN [illegible]

1-1

1-1

1-1

1-1

Mr. Kim, Cheong

In regard to transfer of
installations.

This is a request
(word) transfer all
and materials
produce [illegible]

[illegible]

Notes:

(1) Installations to be
moved; [illegible]

moved Arms sub
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 and saw
 (2) Appointee: King
 (3) Time: Within
 months for
 the Korean
 Korean language
 this text may have
 written in side
 2500 Pains No. 20 27 May 51
 ③ 1000

strange signs have been
 added to the Korean
 words).

52535
 21. 07.
 ATIS

RECEIVED IN FULL
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TO

Mr. Henry

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Thursday (31st Dec)
 The council of
 the school to meet,
 and for KANS (KANS)
 the newspaper
 the newspaper in
 connection with the
 (policy of the
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 the (2nd)

I have been thinking of you
 and how you are getting on
 what you are doing
 plan doing, but I do not
 as I do not see you lately
 under a plan or project. This
 is a matter of importance to
 my family, so please
 investigate thoroughly and
 write me the newspapers of the matter.
 Also, please see that the newspapers
 are not too far from the error

on June 18th
to have him and have him
send the by
Kathleen at (Higgins)

The weather is ~~not~~ ^{too} hot
must be kept and cool
part, - but in this
country we are already
using our steam heater

I hope your day was
 together may every find
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 in this country once again

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CHINESE EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
CHINESE EMBASSY BEIJING

新南の地。何れに
密輸せし。二三日有りと云ふ事（在）
と為る所より由、何者、好む之を主
三東流文にす。自國子以計
劃の「新南」は好き人々ありとの
思ひ、其由ありて、在。無量
海、之。被波夜の「新南」を、上
新南「遊」去き、訂正文書に
て、此處力をもつて、部
一面には、切らず、不達りなり
恩賜に非ざるべき也（在）
馬山に清瀾會所にて飲めば

中國反對俄國侵蒙運動
CHINESE OPPOSE THE RUSSIAN ATTACK
ON MONGOLIA
BOLL, KOREA

CHINESE EMBASSY
SEOUL, KOREA

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中華民國駐韓武官處
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
CHINESE EMBASSY
SEOUL, KOREA

五

8

ところへよんてやろふとい。その
ふたすゝの（うす）
ふたすゝへ

許

[illegible]

陳銘在廣州時，曾與五洲社各社
社長及外委國社社長等，在廣州
此
社長及各社長，就陳銘在廣州時，
五洲社各社長，金華社
陳銘在廣州時，曾與五洲社各社
社長及外委國社社長等，在廣州

其治法
 權說曰：三言者，
 陸事家之秘
 工於本理者，
 其治法
 權說曰：三言者，
 陸事家之秘
 工於本理者，
 其治法

11-11-1949 21/11/49
Mr. Kishida, Yoshio (五 五 五)

Mr. Chang-hui (金昌圭)

Date: 6 Sep 49

TO: I am happy to learn
that you are feeling fine
and hope that you
are enjoying your
stay in the States
(Ginner)
I am going for the season

of the Far East.

I have been impressed
by your ^{consolidation} ~~future~~ ^{of being} ~~future~~
Mr. Kim has explained them
in detail.
It is well known that he
takes the liberty of introducing
myself to you and some members
of the Military - ~~Redding~~ ^(for me)
The committee has, generally
from the far east laborers.

at the university last year
I am pursuing a masters
degree in education and am
also working on my thesis
which is on the history of
education in the United States
and how it has changed over
time. I am also working on
my thesis which is on the
history of education in the
United States and how it has
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United States and how it has
changed over time.

be difficult for us to
 (official)
 make individual trips on
 on this pretext.
 But, I
 certainly like to go to
 and see ICHIOYA come back to
 my country.
 (Our country) with its nature
 I hope to make a
 trip to TEXAS by all means.
 I always listen to the
 recording of the
 and JAPAN in these
 ①

718 Penn No. 36
 4 Dec. 49

ward reconstruction. I
 read about them in the paper.

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

Met Kaelama, who thought
Kamea, later in P.O. of Political
Affairs Bureau. Foreign office. Kamea
had previously conferred with Kaelama
before he visited Kaelama's office.

Kamea and I picked up Kaelama
and we went together to Tama
Tama no E in Shibuya. There
we were alone with exception of
waitress who came and went, always
knocking before entering our room and
leaving immediately after serving.

As Kaelama 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 what
Japan had done the occupation of
Kurehima was misinterpreted by
the Americans. Then he made it
clear that he as well as the rest of
the Japanese had misinterpreted the

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3

Americans. Especially after the
occupation of Japan. He was
impressed by the American attitude
of obligation, policy and the absolute
conduct of our troops. He cited
the mistreatment of Japanese troops in
China and the fact that the
Japanese weren't forced to stand by
their own 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 38
years in prison. (I think that he
possibly included the time he spent
as an apprentice cooper in Seoul
in Korea. This would of course include
the 2 years spent in prison after the
capture of 1930(?))

All in all, he said that he had
known him and was convinced of the
good intentions of Amura and the
fact that Japan today and tomorrow
was undoubtedly linked with America.
He said the fate of Japan in the
war lies ~~entirely~~ ^{mainly} in the
hands of the fate of Germany and
Russia. If Germany and Russia
fall to the victors the next inevitable
step was Japan.

He called Chang Han Hsi
by his name, but he was not of
his father as in the photo for
only what they can get and about
the opportunity to go to Taiwan.
He thinks from information that he
has that ~~Chang Han Hsi~~ ^{Chang Han Hsi} is the best
book on attack on Germany.
He said of April 9, 1945, and
will have control of Germany
one week.

②

General Shu led C.I.C. of
Nationalist forces in Yunnan with
and up a flight. Yunnan to say
that and take a few days into the
to Japan.

He quoted an example of the
complexity in Yunnan. Recently he
took a Chinese business
man in a letter to the
reached in order for long trips
with to be used. Particularly
according to him, he was a letter
regarding that much light, cable
to send and 150 cable differences
he put to an individual around
in Japan.

①

Kelown says that he anticipates
claims to be of assistance to her
in fighting the Communists. Many
in case of hostility to the
if only with a broader plan.
Kelown, he wishes to be realistic
and do something now. In this
connection, he speaks at length
of a proposed espionage net. This
net would have its main
many of the people in Korea and
China (with whom he had
business connections during the
last war). He claims to have
new friends in Korea and China
than in Japan. At the same time
he proposed that he would cooperate
with ~~Japanese~~ ^{Chinese} ~~Japanese~~ his friend General
Wang, the Chinese military attaché
in Seoul. General Wang is at
the present time supposed to be
planting an espionage net in
Command (occupied Manchuria).

China and North Korea.

Kelown claims to have at
his disposal skilled cryptanalysts
who can decipher radio code very
sent between Moscow and the
Russian mission in Tokyo.

Kelown 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 the many
contacts in Korea and plan to put
up a great deal of valuable
information. Kelown, he made a
promise to Mr. Carpenter, Special
Section, S. C. A. P. that he would
stay in contact and, therefore, without
official sanction he would go.

②

Parsons said that he might
be enriched forward of saying
that ~~the~~ ~~in~~ the ~~preparation~~
would be critical to ~~Wang~~
he was impressed in his brief
of assistance to S.C.A.P. in any way
that he might and felt that under
his background of contacts in
the Orient he might be of some
use. He said that ~~James~~
Colonel Hutton in working in
a B-29 section was able to send
for him as were Prince Hapachigiri
and Prince Mikasa.

He gave me 3 letters which
he thought would be interesting
translation of which are attached
The Person (Kim, Zai Han) of whom
Major General Wang wrote to supposed to
be the liaison between Wang and
Wang in Seoul. Chung Kuo
and General Chen S. Ch. in Taiwan.

Note: Parsons apparently
with General Wang during recent
war during negotiations ~~the~~ ~~the~~
between China and Japan concern
creation of buffer land joint
attack on Russia.

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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 J
SUBJECT			DATE
Japanese Intelligence Service			5 Sept 1953
PERTINENT INFORMATION			
<p>Evaluation: B-2 Source: C J</p> <p>The following information pertinent to Subject KODAMA Yoshio, has been excerpted verbatim from the above referenced document.</p> <p><u>Report A 23 Dec 1949 Source: C J</u></p> <p>Liaison places in Hokkaido for the KODAMA Yoshio KIKAN are as follows:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">KAKUTA Kakuzo, Kakuta Apple Orchard (KAKUTA RINGO EN), Shiroishi-mura, Hoku-go, Sapporo-gun, Hokkaido.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">OKATO Bunzo, Haboro-machi, Tomamae-gun, Hokkaido.</p> <p>The aforementioned are those which have been disclosed thus far.</p> <p><u>Report B 23 Dec 1949 Source: C J</u></p> <p>It is evident that the Un-Japanese Activities Committee's Preparatory Committee (HINICHI KATSUDO IINKAI JUMBI KAI) is currently investigating the following matters:</p> <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. <p>The aforementioned is in the preparatory stage of organization; ISHIDA Hirochide</p>			
CROSS REFERENCE FORM		FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.	
SECRET SECURITY INFORMATION		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> C J N.S. </div>	

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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)(C) Foreign Relations ☐

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of the Democratic-Liberal Party and KODAMA Yoshio 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 - chojo 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 BOEI NIHONJIN SAMBO BU) 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.

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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. 44-7-8-10y3	SOURCE FJL-294	DATE OF DOCUMENT 23 Mar 1950	ANALYST ()
SUBJECT Japanese Intelligence Service			DATE 7 Oct 1953
PERTINENT INFORMATION Source: ()			Evaluation: B-2
<p>THE FOLLOWING EXCERPTS ARE QUOTED VERBATIM</p> <p>The following are NABEYAMA Sadachika's activities:</p> <p>4. NABEYAMA is directly linked with HOSHIJIMA Jiro of the Liberal Party in his intelligence activities. As regards NABEYAMA's activities in behalf of the KODAMA Kikan, he is cooperating with <u>KODAMA Yoshio</u> in anti-communist activities and for this is furnished funds by the KODAMA Kikan.</p> <p>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 KODAMA Kikan member is constantly spying on him.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p>			
<p style="text-align: center;">SECRET SECURITY INFORMATION</p>			
CROSS REFERENCE FORM		FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.	
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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. <div style="text-align: center;">[]</div>	SOURCE <div style="text-align: center;">[] IN 21979</div>	DATE OF DOCUMENT <div style="text-align: center;">7 Apr 1950</div>	ANALYST <div style="text-align: center;">[]</div>
SUBJECT DOI Akio			DATE 18 Sept 1953
<p>PERTINENT INFORMATION</p> <p>The following information on Subject, KODAMA Yoshio, has been excerpted in paraphrase form from the above referenced document.</p> <p>1. [] will be planning new liaison staff officer of the new centralized group. The merger includes the groups of General UGAKI, KODAMA Yoshio, the entire [] 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. [] 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.</p> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 100px;">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 50px;">SECRET SECURITY INFORMATION</p>			
CROSS REFERENCE FORM			FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 10px;"> <div>[]</div> <div>[]</div> <div>115</div> </div>

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Subject: JIS - Investigation of
RODOLPH LOEBLICH

Report No: 111-

Date of Information: 30 Apr 50

Place Acquired: Tokyo, Japan

Date Acquired: 1 May 50

Evaluation: -2

Date of Report: 11 May 50

Source: []

RODOLPH LOEBLICH, an important personage of the Japan Underground Movement, along with Kenichi (佐藤 玄一), President of Kenichi Commerce Co. (Kenichi Kaisha), Matsuda, Chofu-cho, Mitama-gun, Tokyo-to are being investigated by the economic section of the ICNIO. LOEBLICH was having illegally obtained the sum of 100,000,000 Yen (100 million Yen) from the Tokyo Trust Bank, Shinjuku Branch (Tokyo Shinjuku Bank, Shinjuku Branch). This was done in order to raise funds for the following purposes:

1. In order to raise the sum of one billion Yen to guarantee the acquisition of the Standard Oil Company in the Orient.
2. To raise in the above, the sum of one hundred million (100 million) Yen of the one billion Yen loaned from the Tokyo Trust Bank (100 million Yen) was used for the purchase of oil, oil products, warships, etc. to be used for the occupation forces.
3. In order to raise funds for the manufacture of weapons for the occupation forces in the Orient.

Classification

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FORM NO. 51-58
FEB 1948

11 May 1950

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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 GIYUGUN), the Taiwan Defense Japanese Staff Section (TAIWAN BOEI NIHONJIN SAMBO BU) and any armed Japanese Unit (the former TAMA 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 C J	
SUBJECT ASAEDA, Shighiharu and TSUJI, Masanobu			DATE 7 Oct 1953	
<p>PERTINENT INFORMATION</p> <p>Source: C J Sub-source: C J</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THE FOLLOWING EXCERPTS ARE QUOTED VERBATIM</p> <p>1. ASAEDA has recruited TSUJI to engage in trade with Korea and Communist-held China as well as Formosa.....</p> <p>2. The vehicle for this trade organization is the Yakumo Bussan K.K. whose President is IWASAKI, Seichi, a apres-guerre businessman. ASAEDA has set himself up as Chief of the Trade Section and the Assistant Chief of this Section is TSUJI Toru, who is TSUJI Masanobu's son. TSUJI Masanobu, together with <u>KODAMA Yoshio</u>, 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.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p>PERMISSION TO INCLUDE IN C J - GRANTED BY: DIV: PE/L DATE 20/1/53</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SECRET SECURITY INFORMATION</p>				
CROSS REFERENCE FORM			FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.	
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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. 44-7-8-13	SOURCE ZJN-80	DATE OF DOCUMENT 18 July 1950	ANALYST []
SUBJECT List of Leading Rightists			DATE 11 Sept 1953
PERTINENT INFORMATION Evaluation: C-2 Source: [] <p>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.</p> <p align="center">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p align="center">SECRET SECURITY INFORMATION</p>			
CROSS REFERENCE FORM		FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.	
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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 type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUBJECT JIS-Source of Far East Cominform Information			DATE 7 Oct 1953	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <p>PERTINENT INFORMATION</p> <p>Source: <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: center;">THE FOLLOWING IS QUOTED VERBATIM</p> <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, Kobiki-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo-to.</p> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 100px;">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> </div> <div style="text-align: right;"> <p>Evaluation: B-2</p> </div> </div>				
<p>SECRET SECURITY INFORMATION</p>				
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- (2)(B) Methods/Sources ☒
- (2)(G) Foreign Relations ☐

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(2)(A) Privacy	<input type="checkbox"/>
(2)(B) Methods/Sources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(2)(G) Foreign Relations	<input type="checkbox"/>

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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	J								
SUBJECT			DATE									
Japanese Intelligence Service			16 Sept 1953									
<p>PERTINENT INFORMATION</p> <p>Information pertinent to Subject, KODAMA Yoshio, contained in the above referenced document has been excerpted verbatim below.</p> <p><u>Report D</u> <u>31 Aug 1950</u> <u>Source:</u> C J</p> <p><u>Subject: JIS - Kodama Kikan</u> <u>Evaluation: B-2</u></p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;"><u>Firm</u></p> <p>The following persons are reported to be members of the <u>KODAMA Yoshio Kikan's</u> TAIKO Trading Co., Ltd.</p> <table style="width: 100%; margin-top: 10px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 40%;">Chairman (KAICHO)</td> <td>- TAJIRI Tomoyoshi, former vice-minister of the now defunct Greater East Asia Ministry</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Advisers</td> <td>- SUGIHARA Arata, ex-chief of the Treaty Bureau, Foreign Ministry</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>FUJIYAMA Aiichiro, president of Japan Chemical Company.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>President</td> <td>- KIKUCHI Takeo, former Lt. General</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">SECRET SECURITY INFORMATION</p>					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	C 7
SUBJECT: Organization of Rightist and JIS Groups under UGAKI			DATE: 11 Sept 1953
<p>PERTINENT INFORMATION Evaluation: B-2 Source: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>The following information pertinent to Subject, KODAMA Yoshio, has been excerpted verbatim from the above referenced document.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 with 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 HORIUCHI 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. <p>(2) The Group of Chief Advisors. ("Board of Directors") <u>KUMAKURA</u> <u>HISAHARA Fusanosuke</u>, 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 HORIUCHI 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</p>			
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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.

..... IWAKE
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 IWAKE 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. 44-5-3-39y2	SOURCE ZJLA-1169	DATE OF DOCUMENT 15 Sept 1950	ANALYST ()
SUBJECT Background Information on Personalities Mentioned in Intelligence Report ZJL-436 on the Subject of the JIS			DATE 15 Sept 1953
PERTINENT INFORMATION <p>The following information pertinent to Subject, KODAMA Yoshio, has been excerpted verbatim from the above referenced document.</p> <p>.....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.....</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SECRET SECURITY INFORMATION</p>			
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DEC 1952

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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. 44-6-2-562y	SOURCE ZJNA-160	DATE OF DOCUMENT 16 Sept 1950	ANALYST ()
SUBJECT YOKOYAMA Yui			DATE 15 Sept 1953
<p>PERTINENT INFORMATION</p> <p>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.</p> <p align="center">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p align="right"> PERMISSION TO INCLUDE IN () GRANTED BY: DIV: EE DATE 21 Sep 53 </p> <p align="center">SECRET SECURITY INFORMATION</p>			
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Date: **2005**

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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
<p>PERTINENT INFORMATION Evaluation: C-3 Source: ()</p> <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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ex Lt. General - MEMOTO Hiroshi " " " - OIKAWA Genshichi ex Vice Admiral - MAEDA Minoru ex Colonel - YOSHIKAWA Genzo ex General - OKAMURA Naiji ex Lt. General - IWATOMO Takeo " " " - KAWABE Torashiro " " " - ARISUE Seizo <p>REISHISHA (Organization) - KAWAGUCHI Tadaatsu</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ex Lt. General - TOMITA Naosuke - NARAHASHI Wataru - MURABE Shigeichi - KODAMA Yoshio - SATO Genichi <p style="text-align: center;">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. 202-575	SOURCE 7JLA-1261	DATE OF DOCUMENT 9 Nov 1950	ANALYST ()
SUBJECT			DATE 7 Oct 1953
<p style="text-align: center;">PERTINENT INFORMATION</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THE FOLLOWING EXCERPTS ARE QUOTED VERBATIM</p> <p>Report No. 12 - Page 104 - 9 Nov 1950</p> <p><u>KODAMA Yoshio</u></p> <p>Was member of Kokusui Domei. He created Koa Seinen Und (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. HIGASHIKUNI cabinet policies were set by ISHIHARA. Rumor: TSUJI is custodian for KODAMA money. TSUJI's money comes from KODAMA and the SEKO 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 KODAMA and from the profits he made as Prime Minister.</p> <p>Report No. 20 - Page 145</p> <p><u>Fascistic Organizations in Japan</u> (By KAO Ling-tu) - China Daily News - 14 Apr 1948. Translator: N. TACHIBANA. (WM)</p> <p>Extracts:</p> <p>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; SHITENAO, 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.</p> <p>Report No. 22 - Page 151</p> <p><u>Ex-army Officers in Business</u> - Magazine: Shinso (Monthly) Mar 1949</p> <p>(excerpt) KAWAMOTO Yoshitaro, the present president of the Japan Trading Co., a former</p>			
CROSS REFERENCE FOR SECRET SECURITY INFORMATION			FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 40px; margin: 0 auto; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> () </div>

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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:
BY: *EE/L* DATE *9 Oct 53*

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Subject: Plans and Activities of JIS and
Rightist Groups

Report No. ZNL-483
(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.

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 Yutaka's 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 KAMAMOTO Yoshiburo 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 SHINSEI 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 NAKAMIZO, NAKAWA Saburo, MUTO Kazutomo, NAKAMIZO, and Vice Admiral YUASA Jiro.

2. For a time, plans continued and liaison was maintained with ARISUE Kikan members YASHI Masao, Colonel YUASA of the former Burma Military Government Staff, and KAMAMOTO SATO, and it looked as though the TSUCHIDA Kikan (the group of TSUCHIDA Yutaka and TSUCHIDA) would be responsible, through FURUYA and OIKAWA, 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

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...of their GRQ connections and backing, however, made it desirable to do little more than keep in touch with how the ARISUE men were going to run the operation. Although the mounting of any further expedition to Formosa has become almost a unilateral operation of the ARISUE and WATANABE Wataru Kikans, FURUYA has maintained excellent relations with Colonel SEN, a provost officer of the Chinese Nationalist Mission in Tokyo, and the SONAI Enterprises, Incorporated (城南企業 K.K.), now the financial operations wing of the TSUCHIDA-SADA-SATOMI Organization, has been offered for use to transport individual military officers of the ARISUE-WATANABE Organization to and from Formosa to handle details of the volunteer shipment program.

3. On matters concerning Lt. General NEZOTO 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 TSUZAKI Kintaro's purported connections to both NEZOTO 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 ARISUE. KAWAGUCHI himself has been completely inactive since his release from questioning. As yet there is no definite word as to when ARISUE and WATANABE Wataru 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 NEZOTO 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 MAEDA Minoru MAEDA Torao, a Lt. General WATANABE Tokujiro, is now in Tokyo, but probably conducts the most effective liaison of an intelligence nature to NEZOTO, and cooperates with him closely. Admiral MAEDA'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 WATANABE Wataru, ARISUE'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 ARISUE of course. Since TSUJI Masanobu is closely connected to both ARISUE, WATANABE 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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1. In Tokyo, ARISUE's subordinate, SAITO KUNIO, 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 TSUCHIDA-BABA organization balked and refused cooperation with the more direct and daring plan of ARISUE; they pointed out that even though KANAGUCHI's "Peace 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 ruining 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 KANAMOTO Yoshitane 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 KATANABE's plans.

C. Operations regarding Chinese Communist Government.

1. KATANABE Nataru 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, SAITO KUNIO, 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 TSUCHIDA-BABA organization balked and refused cooperation with the more direct and daring plan of ARISUE; they pointed out that even though KANAGUCHI's "Peace 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 ruining 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 KANAMOTO Yoshitane 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 KATANABE's plans.

3. It seems very likely that the DAIKU Trade Company, controlled by subordinates of NOBURA Yoshio, will be involved in such infiltration for ARISUE, although not operationally. Most of the operational personnel will be engineered through NOBURA Keishi and TSUJI Masaharu, the latter working in conjunction with KATANABE Nataru and the ITSU BASHI.

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Three Star Company, one of ARISUE's Tokyo fronts. Through KODAMA, it is possible that the use of commercial channels operated by friends of Foreign Office Counselor JOJO IJIMA Ganjo 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 kikan 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: RAKUTEN; Evaluation: C-3).

D. Operations into the Philippines

DOJ Akira has a subordinate named TERUO Nobuhiko (神保信彦) 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 Kampei Lt. Colonel TAKITA has already been dispatched to Indo-China through the good services of NEZOTO 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 Rinatsu 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 Kampei Colonel SHAYASHI 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 NEZOTO, KAEDA 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: RAKUTEN; Evaluation C-6; RAKUTEN) indicated that it was his opinion that RAKUTEN got the impressions, except for the information on TERUO's alias, from MATSUMOTO 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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1. 1. The first part of the report is a summary of the work done during the year.

1. General.

1. By mid-September, quarrels over the summer resulted from the failure of the Far East expedition to Japan and mutual recriminations concerning responsibility for it had dissolved the "unification" spirit and harmony of the summer months. The other factors which during the summer had strongly induced cooperation and even a measure of real unification between various Federalist groups also had diminished by the end of September; and all the possible factors which had created the summer situation, and the other as the possibility of a very strong bargaining position for military purposes and a peace treaty within a few months which would be highly favorable to the Japanese fight. With these reasons or general indications that unity became weaker, old enmities and hatreds reawakened and divergent opinions caused new rifts which seemed to be insurmountable for the visible future. The major difference in the nature of the rifts is the basic manifest by the second week in October, 1940. Basically, the rifts are rather deep in nature, nor are they something which developed overnight, nor are they differences which will be erased easily and rapidly; indeed, if ever; secondly, they are fundamentally ideological and political in nature, despite their application to operational procedure and planning. Despite the strenuous efforts of certain elements at the top and center of the loosely federated groups under YAMAGUCHI banner, notably THE IEE Torashiro YAMAGUCHI and YAMAGUCHI Shichi, the rapidly deteriorating and disintegrating "federation" demonstrated in early October a dangerous tendency to split bitterly if not even permanently into two mutually hostile nuclei into a third powerful axis in between pulling on both of them and vice versa. YAMAGUCHI indicated that the splits were as bitter and as difficult to mend as those in the pre-war days between the Army linguists, the Army Modernism-Navy RI clique, and the Navy Federalism-Foreign Office cliques.

2. The chief entities were the dynamic "Armistist-Bourbon Militarist" - ultra right clique, against the "Rev. - bourgeois office-bourgeois" clique. In both of these two hostile to the group of Army Veterans who are as one-way in some of the first group and the discipline compromise and cooperation of all nations into priority.

2. The chief figure among the "Anapist-Barbed Militarists" is one known as Lt. Colonel ~~XXXXXX~~ XXXXXX XXXXXX, whose personality and current activities have aroused so much antagonism in the opposite camp as to make the rift almost a personal issue. AMBROS is almost universally hated by him. AMBROS suffers for several reasons: First of all, he is, even now, one of it yesterday, and he has plans and operations actually being implemented with a degree of difficulty, but

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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 cooperate with the Navy men, a feeling which goes all the way back to the 26 February Incident of 1926; thirdly, he is considered short-sighted 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 Kateru, 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 DOI Akio (or Akira) falls into this group, as does his "kikan" and other figures known to have such un-reconstructed Armyist and militarist ideas are the late Lt. General SAKURAI Tokutami and his kikan led by Colonel KATO Hidenori, Colonels TSUJI Masanobu, SHIDARA Tomiaki, YASHIRO, and OKADA Yoshimasa, and Lt. General OKAWA Genshichi among many other subordinate figures of the ARISUE and Army cliques and groups, and former generals YASHTO Juzo (西尾 利造) and KOBAYASHI Saizo (小林 正造) on the top level advisory board. Lt. Generals KAWABE Torashiro and TANAKA Ryukichi 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-SATOHI-KARI~~ organization, KAWAMOTO Yoshitaro's own Navy groups, and the remnants of the partially disowned 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 renaissance 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 reassert 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 NABEYAMA Sadachika to ultra-conservatives KANAMOTO Yoshitaro and TOKOYAMA Rui, 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 SUZUKIs, 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. KAWABE 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 (中田 良四郎) 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 KAWABE's lead in his work as "messenger boy" to UGAKI and NOMURA Kichisaburo; KAMATA →

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Sawaichiro (金田一寿一) 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 and IYABUCHI Goro, 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, KAWABE Kensuke, YOKOYAMA Yui, and NOMURA, and elaborated an overall plan which would have retained UGAKI 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 SUMITA Raichiro, Lt. General KAWABE Torashiro, TANAKA Ryukichi, General NISHIO Juzo, former Foreign Office leaders KUBARA Fusanosuke and SHIMOHARA Tetsu, and "former" Communist labor-leader KITAHARA Shiro. 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 SATOMI, 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 MATAMAE 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. HATSUMI 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 KILURA to DOI 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 KUROHARA Shizumi of the TSUCHIDA Kikan as deputy, and utilizing KANE KOTO Shinichi for Indo-Malay-Indo-China trade, KAWAI Tetsuo (河相 健夫) for Australia-Japan trade, the new JOMAN Enterprises Ltd. of KAWASHIMA, HIGUCHI, and KIKUYAZAKI (a TSUCHIDA-SATOMI fund-raising affiliate), the DAIDO Company of KUMANO and other of KODAMA Yoshio's subordinates, the TAIHEI Company to which both Colonels KADA Yoshimasa and KOBAYASHI Ken of ARISUE-MATAMAE affiliations have connections, the Peace Credit Company operated by KAWAMOTO Sadastu's group, and the Chinese trading company known as the SHEN KONG (earlier concerned in the NEW TO Chinese Volunteer Recruiting operations and formerly connected to KAWAMOTO and more recently connected to MATAMAE Wataru,) and various other commercial companies which could be utilized to contribute funds to the overall federation. Former Major General HAMATA Sawaichiro (or Senzo?) was to handle General Affairs and Personnel Distribution, and possibly, with professional assistance from certain IMAI Kikan operatives. Training unless MATAMAE and IMAI themselves share responsibility for that in the future.

c. None of these arrangements were apparently accepted in principle by such high level officials, and the political leaders of the op-

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working level, such as KIMOTO and TSUCHIDA, desired clarification in detail of the exact inter-relationship between the two intelligence "departments" and the limits of jurisdiction of each. KIMOTO, 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 FURUYA Tatsuo and OIKAWA 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 MATSUGUCHI Tadasatsu (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 KURIHARA 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 FURUYA 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 KANABE? 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 TSUCHIDA Shigeru, MATSUYAMA Ichiro, former Prince MATSUDAIRA, TSUNAGATA Taketoro, SHIMIZU Toshio, MORIUCHI Ganjo, and SHIDEHARA 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 BABA 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 KUSUKA 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 KIMURA, former Burma MG officer, WATANABE Wataru for external operations, SUZUKI Kaishi for economic operations, and KODAMA Yoshio and particularly his subordinates for low-level internal operations. DOI Akira and OKAWA 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. (Cf. 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 IGARASHI Ken of WATANABE Wataru affiliations and WAMBU Kanichi of the IWAAZE Kikan dropped out of the new grouping with which they had been greatly interested. They are still on good liaising 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 Tui; if possible, KAWABE Torashiro 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 辰雄) and KURIHARA Shigeru (栗原 茂)

Financial Section: JONAN Enterprises Company Ltd., with KAWASUMI Keiso its President (川島 敬三) and NOGUCHI Hisao its general manager. (野口 英雄).

Special Intelligence Operations

Chief : FURUYA Tatsuo

Deputy Chiefs : OIKAWA Michio, and an unidentified and separate deputy chief connected with KAWAMOTO Yoshitaro.

Lieutenant Colonel : SABURO Kikaku or 見 .

Deputy Chiefs : KOSUKE Ketsu or Ichisui (古賀 梁) .
KATSUMOTO Ichiro (松本 一郎) .

Some of the personnel intended for use in the Operations Section under FURUYA are a former Major named KUJIMA (生山), a former Navy TRKK lieutenant named TAJIMA (田島), and TURASAWA Yoshibumi & YOHDA Yoshibumi 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 kikan. 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 Office" cliques' 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 KURASAWA 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 (Inu), and also through JOMAN Enterprises Ltd., into the Maritime Safety Bureau; (2) running an operational net, for procurement of information regarding the JCP and also regarding Communist China, under American CIC 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 JOMAN are primarily interested and experienced in foreign intelligence and have little knowledge of or competence at anti-JCP 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 KAWABE and TANAKA Ryukichi, whom they would like to have back then eventually as the secret foreign espionage counterpart of the IWABE Kikan for secret domestic counter-intelligence. (CF: 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-BABA combine 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 "nikans" 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 purveying 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 KANAMOTO 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 Tokumi 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 Tientain 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 Shosaburo. 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 Iohiro ()

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 Eastern Affairs Research Society, has already been described in 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.

* MAZU (fm) (今津), one of the chief figures of the Independence Youth League. * OKURITSU SEIEN KYOKAI.

* MAI Takeo (今井 武雄), former Deputy Chief of Staff in North China, and * KUSANO Fumio (草野 文男), 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.

* OMASA Masakazu (大政 正和), 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.

* YAMATSU Keiji (戸松 啓二) is his subordinate.

In the organization, YAMATSU Takeo (武男) is chief of the Kyushu District from Kumamoto City; MAKIDA Keiji (牧田 慶司) is chief of the Kansai District; SHIMOHARA Toshio (村原 恒夫), Shikoku; YOKOI Shoji (横井 章), the Chukoku District (Muroshima, Kure); SATO Zenji (佐藤 善治), the Hokkaido District; SHIBATA Tetsuo (柴田 鉄男), the Tohoku District; YAMATSU Sadao (真田 貞夫), the Kanto District; and KASAHARA Sakae (笠原 栄) supervises the North Kanto District from Utsunomiya.

D. Direct Affiliates of KAWAGUCHI Tadaatsu

* OHASHI Masatoshi and HASHIMOTO (fnu) are subordinates connected with the HASHISHA Organization, as is former artillery officer, NAKAMIZO, and they are also liaison men on KAWAGUCHI's behalf to the AIKUSUIKAI (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 SHINGYO Kabushiki Kaisha) located at Shiba, Sakuragawa Cho, Minato Ku, Tokyo.

Unplaced KAWAGUCHI intelligence service subordinates ASO Tatsuo (阿相 達雄) and UZAWA Haruo (大沢 浩夫) maintain liaison with the New National Peace and Independence Preparations Committee for KAWAGUCHI. They are also contact men to KOBAYASHI Shozaburo.

E. UWAAZE Takeo.

This elusive figure is believed to be actually former Lt. General YABUCHI Itano (山内 洗雄), one-time head of the Army Information Bureau in South China as a Colonel, after assisting, (as Colonel IWAMOTO Goyu) in the foundation of NAKANO Intelligence School. It is known that as YABUCHI 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 MAYASHI Masao (林 正夫), South China Tokumu Kikan officer and last year a member of the ARISUE organization; NAMBU Kenichi (南村 健一) who is a former ANTRA Kikan TEK officer; HIGUCHI Kiyoshi (樋口 清史); YODA Katsunaki (戸田 勝孝); SUGIMURA Masayoshi (杉村 正義); and UWABAYAMA Hideo (荒山 秀夫).

F. Subordinates of WATANABE Wataru.

In addition to former Navy Captain KUSHTIRIKI Naoki ((believed to be an alias) of 1 Chome, Sakura Shinmachi, Setagaya Ku, former Army Air Force Colonel WIZUTANI Goro (age 46) living at #37 2-chome, Tanagawa Yogo, Setagaya Ku, there are many others connected with the Mitsuboshi Commercial Enterprises Company. At the Nissan Building, 1-Chome, Marunouchi, Tokyo, MUSUKI Kenzo, former Keisei Lt. Colonel, WAKAMOTO Shigeru, former TMC Captain, and HATTORI Tetsu, former Army staff major, still locate their headquarters and report to WATANABE. HIDAKA Shiro - Tomiaki, associated briefly last spring with the parallel DOJ Akira Kikan at the Nihanga Bldg, and more recently returned to Kyushu, has again joined forces with WATANABE Wataru, after the latter's trip to Kagoshima in September. Former Colonels OKADA Yoshinasa (岡田 芳政)

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MITSUBOSHI, KK

and IGARASHI Ken are also deputies of another but unidentified wing of WATANABE's various subordinate agencies.

G. KOMIYAMA Kyoze, 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 Wataru 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 Seiso but is now completely separate. His subordinates and actual operations are unknown, but one of his liaisons is a Navy Captain who was a TRKY officer in Europe, and another is former Commander KOCURA (or OKURA) Kiyoti, (age about 40) #79, 2-Chome, Yaga, 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. KAKEDA Torao & NAEDA Minoru, former Vice Admiral, using the alias of former Lt. General WATANABE Ikujiro, is located at Fujiya, Teranomon, Tokyo, but also utilizes NEWOTO Hiroshi's Tokyo offices in the Teikoku Bank Building occasionally. His principal subordinate is OKADA Terusato (SE 88 SE 88), believed to be a former Navy Commander.

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38

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 J

DOCUMENT MICROFILM SERVICE

MICROFILMED: 13,887

1. The MITSUI interests* are conducting a private investigation of KODAMA Yoshio, who has allegedly swindled MITSUI to the extent of \$1,000,000 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 Hirotsuki, 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 KANAMORITA 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. KANAMORITA 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:

X YOSHIMIZU Masao - - - - An official of the Hokkaido Coal Mining and Steamship Co.

Classification

SECRET

FORM NO. 81-58
FEB 1946

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
(2)(A) Privacy ☐
(2)(D) Methods/Sources ☒
(2)(G) Foreign Relations ☐

SECRET

- 2 -

X OGUURA Chu - - - - - An official of the Hokkaido Coal Mining and Steamship Co.

* SADAKATA Fuji - - - - - Female

X SATO (fnu)*** - - - - - 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.

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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 BEN 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 Comments (Cont'd):

** Source Comment: There are other reasons why the full story of YOSHIDA's illegal transactions may never come to light. A number of key individuals within the MIYOSHI organization are connected with YOSHIDA and his colleagues. Furthermore, members of the YOSHIDA cabinet maintain connections with numerous KOJIMA followers who are government officials.

** Field Comments: This could refer to any of three Liberal members of the House of Representatives:

SATO Chikahiro, of Fockidai Prefecture

SATO Masata, of Kenguchi

SATO Ken, of Miyazaki

No hope 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: [] Approved By: []
Distribution:
By copy to: Wash - 2 Orally to: []
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Source Cryptonym: [] References: ZJL-333, 11 May 1950

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JUN 11 1963

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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, [] 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. [] 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..." [] reply was that the investigations would be continued unless KODAMA convinced him that his activities were for the betterment of Japan, in which case [] would withdraw the investigations unconditionally.

26 January 1951

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INDEX

FORM NO. 51-59
FEB 1948

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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Subject: JIS - Recent Activities of
KODAMA Yoshio

Report No: ZJL-540

Date of Information: Dec 50 and Jan 51

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OGURA Chu - - - - - An official of the Hokkaido Coal Mining and Steamship Co.

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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. 44-7-13-y	SOURCE ZJL-561-A	DATE OF DOCUMENT 13 Feb 1951	ANALYST C J
SUBJECT Additional BI re Personalities in or closely connected to JONAN Enterprises			DATE 18 Sept 1953
<p>PERTINENT INFORMATION</p> <p>Evaluation: B-2</p> <p>Source: C J</p> <p>Information pertinent to Subject, KODAMA Yoshio, contained in the above referenced document has been excerpted verbatim below.</p> <p><u>I. Individuals within the JONAN Peace and Independence Committee Group.</u></p> <p>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.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SECRET SECURITY INFORMATION</p>			
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FILE NO.	SOURCE	DATE OF DOCUMENT	ANALYST
44-7-0-150	ZJL-596	13 Apr 1951	()
SUBJECT			DATE
Rearmament—"Japanese Underground Government" Plans and Policies			15 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>1. The Japanese Underground Government 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).</p> <p>2. A KIKAN of the JUG is planning the "reconstruction of Japan" (NIHON KAIZO), centered about Prince CHIGIHIBU, KUHARA Fusanosuke, and <u>KODAMA Yoshio</u>. (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).</p> <p>The following information was quoted from the dissemination (SO-73103) of the above document.</p> <p>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 <u>IMAKURO Takeo</u> and a faction led by ARISUE Seizo. The IMAKURO 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).</p>			
<p>THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p>			
<p style="text-align: center;">SECRET</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SECURITY INFORMATION</p>			
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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY	
FILE NO. 44-5-3-52	SOURCE ZJL-604	DATE OF DOCUMENT 19 Apr 1951	ANALYST <div style="text-align: center;">[] []</div>	
SUBJECT Background on JIS and Japanese Military Personalities			DATE 10 Sept 1953	
<p>PERTINENT INFORMATION</p> <p>Evaluation: F-2 except as stated Source: [] []</p> <p>The following information on Subject, KODAMA Yoshio, has been excerpted verbatim from the above referenced document.</p> <p>3. SAKATA Sadamasa</p> <p>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.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>10. KODAMA Yoshio</p> <p>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</p>				
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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, JUZUO Yoshihisa, SASAKAWA 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, 10 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. (FBI, Tokyo, Peking, 24 Feb 51).

IWAKURO

KODAMA Kikan men are principally made up of KODAMA's old Kempei associates such as Colonel KAWAI of the Sarge Case, the NAKANO Intelligence School Clique (wherein KODAMA and IWAKURO 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 SHI (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 NABEYAMA 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 TWKK 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. ZJLA-818, 23 Feb 50, CE File III - 36).

TAJIRI Masanobu of the Japanese Underground Govt. is reported to be currently residing in a place belonging to KODAMA Yoshio. (Ref. ZJL-389-D, 10 Aug 50, CE dossier on TAJIRI Masanobu; [] [])

The following persons 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.

FUJIIYAMA 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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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO.	SOURCE	DATE OF DOCUMENT	ANALYST
201-7122-1	ZJL-714	13 Sept 1951	C J
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: <input type="checkbox"/> with stated sub-sources. Information pertinent to Subject, KODAMA Yoshio, contained in the above referenced document has been excerpted verbatim. 2. (Sub-source: <input type="checkbox"/> 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: <input type="checkbox"/> 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 rearmament. 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 Yoshio. DOI's subordinate was not named.

5. KODAMA Yoshio'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 maneuvers 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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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. 44-7-8-22	SOURCE 7JL-765	DATE OF DOCUMENT 13 Dec 1951	ANALYST C J
SUBJECT Rightist Revival: AKAO Bin and the Greater Japan Patriotic Party			DATE 7 Oct 1953
<p>PERTINENT INFORMATION Evaluation: C-3</p> <p>Source: a. Former Japanese police official b. Fairly reliable source, from Japanese newspaperman</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THE FOLLOWING EXCERPT IS QUOTED VERBATIM</p> <p>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 <u>New Youth</u> (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 <u>KODAMA Yoshio's</u> vehicle.</p> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 100px;">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 50px;">SECRET SECURITY INFORMATION</p>			
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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. 44-7-8-22(Encl.)	SOURCE ZJLA-1794	DATE OF DOCUMENT 21 Dec 1951	ANALYST C J
SUBJECT Information on Personalities in 7JL-765 and ZJL-766			DATE 7 Oct 1953
PERTINENT INFORMATION			
<p>THE FOLLOWING EXCERPT IS QUOTED VERBATIM</p> <p><u>AKAO Bin</u></p> <p>.....Arrested in May 1931 and sentenced to five months imprisonment for directly petitioning the Throne for <u>KODAMA Yoshio</u>, who was involved in blowing up the residence of Finance Minister INOUE....</p>			
<p>THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p>			
<p>SECRET SECURITY INFORMATION</p>			
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(2)(B) Methods/Sources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(2)(C) Foreign Relations	<input type="checkbox"/>

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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. <div style="text-align: center;">C 7</div>	SOURCE <div style="text-align: center;">7JL-792</div>	DATE OF DOCUMENT <div style="text-align: center;">29 Jan 1952</div>	ANALYST <div style="text-align: center;">C 7</div>
SUBJECT <div style="text-align: center;">HARUKE Yoshitane's Tokyo Contacts</div>			DATE <div style="text-align: center;">17 Sept 1953</div>
<p>PERTINENT INFORMATION</p> <p>Evaluation: C-2</p> <p>Source: <div style="text-align: center;">C 7</div></p> <p>Information on Subject, KODAMA Yoshio, contained in the above referenced document has been excerpted verbatim below.</p> <p>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 "KAIZOSHA," 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 Kyobachi, 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 Toshibumi's lobby for a Hokkaido Defense Council with</p>			
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SECRET		<div style="text-align: center;">C 7 N/S</div>	
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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. 44-7-13-16	SOURCE ZJJ-41	DATE OF DOCUMENT 14 Mar 1952	ANALYST C J	
SUBJECT Hokushin Kai Diary for February 1951			DATE 11 Sept 1953	
<p>PERTINENT INFORMATION</p> <p>Evaluation: B-2</p> <p>Source: Japanese close to members of the Hokushin Kai.</p> <p>Information pertinent to Subject, KODAMA Yoshio, contained in the above referenced document has been excerpted verbatim below.</p> <p><u>9 February 1952, Saturday.</u></p> <p>1430: SATOMI Ryosaku saw HANDA Binji, vice-chairman of the Asiatic Research Institute Association, at room 201, Kogi-sha, at HANDA's request. HANDA 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. HANDA sought SATOMI's cooperation and guidance.</p> <p><u>3. FIELD COMMENT:</u> 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.</p> <p align="center">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p align="center">SECRET SECURITY INFORMATION</p>				
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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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

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Date: 2005

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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. C	SOURCE ZJLA-1909	DATE OF DOCUMENT 4 Apr 1952	ANALYST C J
SUBJECT MIURA Giichi			DATE 10 Sept 1953
<p>PERTINENT INFORMATION</p> <p>Subject, KODAMA Yoshio, is mentioned in the above referenced document in the following excerpts which are quoted verbatim.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 Chikubei, 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.</p> <p>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 reascent JIS groups, advising them on financial matters and problems concerning commercial fronts.</p> <p align="center">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p align="center">SECRET SECURITY INFORMATION</p>			
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FILE NO. <div style="text-align: center;">C D</div>	SOURCE ZJJ-101	DATE OF DOCUMENT 2 May 1952	ANALYST <div style="text-align: center;">C D</div>	
SUBJECT TSUJI Masanobu Activities During April 1952			DATE 16 May 1953	
<p>PERTINENT INFORMATION Evaluation: C-3 Source: Former Japanese army officer with intelligence experience</p> <p>Information on Subject, KODAMA Yoshio, contained in the above referenced document has been excerpted verbatim below.</p> <p>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, 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.</p> <p>(Note: There follows a series of anecdotes concerning TSUJI's war experiences, taken from TSUJI's books. Items of note are these:</p> <p>(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.)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The people surrounding TSUJI may be classified in four main groups, which may not, of course, include all the important people involved.</p> <p>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</p>				
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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 Tokumatsu Kikan, in 1944 when he was selected a member of the staff of the China Expeditionary Army. TSUJI was then boosting the East Asia League. When TSUJI was in hiding in Chungking, he heard that KODAMA was a war-crimes suspect in China. TSUJI then went around the city saying that KODAMA was a relative of his and thus saved KODAMA's life. KODAMA, appreciating the kindness, for a time helped TSUJI support his family and got a house for him at Wakabayashi, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

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E J.H.S.

"Young men are apt to think themselves wise enough, as drunken men are apt to think themselves sober enough."

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