

KODAMA Yoshio
aka KODAMA Takao

(0348/3764/1807/1135)

After repatriation ASaeda Shigeharu (qv) worked for him for awhile but soon became dissatisfied and left. (ZJJ-76 11 Apr 52, C-3)

TSUJI Masanobu (qv) is friend and hid in his home upon return to Japan; knew him when he on Staff of China expeditionary army; befriended TSUJI upon his return because TSUJI once saved his life. (ZJJ-101, 2 May 52, C-3)

Notorious ultra-nationalist and intelligence operative in China; author of recent book; believed to have managed Midori Sangyo KK until its dissolution in 49. (G-2 C/S to DRS 29 April 52, Scty Div)

Allegedly used MASUDA Kaneshichi (qv) as intermediary in swindling activities (ZJL-540, Dec 50, C-3). Memo 25 Jun 52)

Allegedly associated with HAN Yun-chieh, KAWAGUCHI Tadaatsu, and KOBAYASHI Shozaburo (qqv) in East Asia Friendship Society (qv). (ZJJA-294, 27 June 52, C-3)

Miura Giichi (qv) suggested during visit with SATOMI Ryosaku (qv) that the latter see KODAMA in regard to finances for IEPRI (qv) since MIURA has to support New Japan Democratic League (qv) and cannot afford to help IEPRI. (ZJJ-140, 20 Jun 52, B-2)

Organized China Problems Settlement National League (Taishi Mondai Kaiketsu Kokumin Domei) 1937, including NIWA Goro (qv), with semi-official backing from some of his foreign office connections; manager of Imperial Youths Roundtable Society (Kokoku Seinen Kondan Kai), and in this capacity visited Army & Navy Min to press for stronger China policy; reportedly supported by NIWA Goro, Apr 52. (NIWA Goro file, 10 Jul 52, G-2 Scty Div, C-3)

Head of International Economics Research Institute (qv); runs KODAMA Kikan, anti-CP info agency; document captured by SIB from CP source. (D2-876(3a) 28 May 52, 441 CIC 2 Dist)

Allegedly backing West Japan National Construction League (qv) when formed by ASAHARA Kenzo in Dec 51; well known ultra-nationalist and Pan-Asianist; one of the organization leaders, with rightist ODA Masanabu (qv). (TB-1888-52, 12 Jun 52, Scty Div Ops)

Ex chief of Jap naval secret service, Shanghai; head of KODAMA Kikan, private intell organ; in contact with YAZAKI Kanju (qv) in MacArthur espionage organ working against ChiComs (NCNA, 12 Oct 50); member of SCAP sponsored espionage ring (NCNA, 21 Feb 51); subordinate to ARISUE Seizo (qv). (ZJTW-2917, 10 Dec 51, Wash Files)

Closely associated with and reputedly having as political adviser, SASAKAWA Ryoichi (qv) since war: backed him in International Racing Boat Industrial Co. (qv) (ZJL-834, 31 July 52, C-3)

Close to SASAKAWA Ryoichi (qv) and by him introduced to FUJII Yoshio (qv); ultra-nationalist youth group Koa-Seinen Undo had FUJII as adviser 1941-2; with HOMMA Kenichiro, INOUE Nissho, SASAKAWA Ryoichi (qqv), backed FUJII for Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly 1942-3; used FUJII as manager in unsuccessful campaign for Dist 1942; sent him to China as member of KODAMA Kikan; detained in Sugamo as war criminal 1946-8; used KODAMA Kikan assets to establish Ginza Permanent Shop; operated by FUJII 1946; center of activities for his colleague, in close contact with FUJII 1946-52. (DAIR-2021-52, 24 Jun 52, Scty Div Files)

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

- (2)(A) Privacy ☐
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2. KODAMA Yoshio (0348/3768/1807/1133)
aka KODAMA Takao

Close friend of MIURA Giichi (qv). (ZJJ-167, 8 Aug 52, [] F-3)

After war managed NIPPON YUKAN but forced to yield to MIURA Giichi (qv) because of finances. (ZJJ-167, 8 Aug 52, [] F-3)

With MIURA Giichi, in charge of fund-raising network for militaryist group of TSUJI Masanobu (qv); with YOKOYAMA YUI (qv), in charge of fund-raising for OKAMURA Neiji (qv); militarist group; recently mentioned as backer of West Japan National Reconstruction League, with ASAHARA Kenzo (qv). (ZJL-822, 24 Apr 52, [] C-3)

OGATA Taketora (qv) is popular with him. (ZJJ-221, 10 Oct 52, [] F-3)

Formerly in charge of "Kodama Organization" in Shanghai, where responsible for purchasing war supplies and was in charge of intell work. Operations located in Chiyokoku Hotel, Yanagi-bashi, Tokyo. KMT agents WANG Tsu-hui (qv) and CHU Shao-liang (qv) closely associated with him. Singled out as object of special attention as fascist element in Japan by YEN Ching Kung Kuan (qv) (IWAI KAIKAN). Rptdly in constant touch with HATOYAMA Ichiro (qv). MORI Naoji (qv) counselor of People's Party close associate. SHIDEHARA Kijuro, former chief of Lower House cooperating with KODAMA. LI Ch'uan-yuan (qv), KMT BIS agent in contact with KODAMA Takeo. (ZJY-2769, 16 Feb 51, C-3)

Member of group of ex-purgees planning coup d'etat since beginning of Jul 52; leader HATTORI Takushiro (qv). (ZJJ-239, 31 Oct 52 [] Etc., F-6)

AKAO Toshi (dossier) was arrested in May 1931 for directly petitioning the Throne for KODAMA Yoshio, who was involved in blowing up the residence of the Finance Minister INOUE. (Memo from [] 5 Mar 53, in Dossier [])

Backing the proposed re-centralisation of Jap police into a force like the pre-war as facilitation getting control over the police. Regaining the ground lost after end of war and is again undisputed leader of the Japanese right. Closely connected with HATOYAMA Ichiro (qv). The description of KODAMA as a politician may not be satisfactory to all; KODAMA defies classification. It is probable in the present phase of jockeying-for-power in Japan his activities are currently more political than anything else. HATOYAMA and KODAMA are in "constant touch". (FJJ-112, 13 Mar 53, [] C-3)

Name signed to check for ¥72,000 recd in rtn for personal check ~~for~~ for \$200 given to KOGEN (fnu) (3/4); check was going-away gift for daughter of Tokyo Police Chief who recently left for US as bride of Jap diplomat (Source: [] IAS Memo to [] 13 Aug 53)

Has offered to "cover up" for INUKAI Ken and HATOYAMA Ichiro (qv) who are involved in current economic scandals, even if it means another prison term, allegedly in the interest of preserving Governmental stability. (State Memo, 23 Feb 1954)

Same info as above. (FJJ-545, 23 February 1954, JACO 01777)

KODAMA's name found in diary of arrested narcotics smuggler, WU Yen-sheng (qv). KODAMA came to know WU thru introduction of an acquaintance and confessed that he had been asked by WU for loans and to sell narcotics for him. (FJJ-423, [] Prior to Jul 53, [])

KODAMA, Goro
Subj., who is the leading figure behind the Junkoku Seinen Tai (Youth Martyr Corp), is believed to have lost favor with many rightists because of his involvement in the Hozen Keizai Scandal and his reported leadership of "goon squads" for the presidents of the Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Co. Ltd., and the Kanegafuchi Textile Co. Field Comment: FJJ-380 reported that Subj controlled the Hokkaido Construction Co., which was serving as a major source of funds for his activities. For additional info, see FJJ-423. (FJB-240, 10 Aug 54, F-3).

KODAMA became involved in a tungsten deal when KOMATSU Shinnosuke demanded that he affix his name to a promissory note made out by one of his (KODAMA's) subordinates, YOSHIDA Hirohito. KODAMA's two subordinates, YOSHIDA Hirohito and KAGEN Jukichi, were swindled of about 30 million yen in the deal. For further details see ref. (LIAISON UNIT #2, C7R, 15 Aug 54).

Tokyo MPD Investigation Division 2d Section raided KODAMA's home at 0900 9 June 54 at Meguro, Jiyugaoka 302, and confiscated documentary evidence in connection with the Hozen Keizai Kai scandals. It was believed KODAMA had contributed to HATOYAMA Ichiro to keep Hozen Keizai Kai in operation. (CIC Spot Report, 9 June 54; [] 1

KODAMA involved in attempt to sell uranium to US Naval ATTACHE. See document ~~NY~~ for details. Also involved: Henry K. ASHIKARI, ONODERA Koichiro, SAKASHITA, Mitsuo, MIYANOHARA, Jiro, YOSHIDA Hiredake, GYOTOKU, Kan and KOBAYASHI Shohei (qv). (Ref filed in Memos from Naval Attache, 4 Aug 54 * Doc # 21-8-54)

Ultrationalist, working feverishly assisting the Democrat campaign headquarters. Taken from LIAISON SECTION 11 Contact Report of 21 Feb. 1955.

YANAGIDA Sayo (nca), a family friend of subject, told [] on 14 Oct 55 that Subj. was reportedly in China illegally for an unknown purpose. [] thought informant might have meant he was in Taiwan, not Communist China. CJ-281, F-3, notes.

A KODAMA Yoshio is reported to have smuggled himself out of the country for the purpose of contacting the President's Office of the ChiNat Govt to conduct political intelligence gathering operations. (FC: This is presumably the KODAMA Yoshio who is one of the leading ultranationalists).
(FJB-2122, 18 Nov 55, C -7 B-3)

For info on Subj, see document (KINOSHITA Report, Rightist Student Movement
15 Feb 56, Filed Tr1 5160-0100)

Subj, a leading Jap ultranationalist, is believed to be in Taiwan for reasons unknown. (FC: According to info dtd Sep 55 in FJB-2122, Subj is reported to have smuggled himself out of Japan for the purpose of contacting the President's Office of the ChiNat Gov't to conduct political intelligence gathering ops). Subj is believed to be associated with the Minran Enterprise Co of Hong Kong which has a branch office in Osaka. (FJT-30, 25 Apr 56, C -7, B-3)

Subj is obligated to listen to JCB-Jap Party mbr MIKI Bakichi's instructions. MIKI is believed to have been instrumental in either saving Subj's life or clearing him for his part in some ultranationalist activities.
(FJT-229, 5 Dec 55, C -7 B-3)

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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. C 7	SOURCE ZJJ-140	DATE OF DOCUMENT 20 June 1952	ANALYST C 7
SUBJECT Hokushin Kai Diary for May 1952			DATE 17 Sept 1953

PERTINENT INFORMATION

Evaluation: B-2

Source: Former company-grade Japanese army officer active in rightist circles.

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

9 May, Friday.

1600:

SATOMI Ryosaku went to the office of MIURA Giichi to discuss the finances of the IEPRI.

15 May, Thursday.

1030: SATOMI met MIURA Giichi at his office to talk over financial matters. MIURA suggested SATOMI see KODAMA Yoshio, because MIURA has to support the New Japan Democratic League (Shin Nihon Kokumin Domei) and cannot afford to help the IEPRI.

1300: ICHIMURA of the SIB visited the Hokushin Kai's Ginza office and talked about narcotics smuggling and the routes, agents, price, and types of drugs used.

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

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FILE NO.	FILE NO.	FILE NO.	FILE NO.

FORM NO. 59-34
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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. 44-7-16-35	SOURCE ZJJ-221	DATE OF DOCUMENT 10 Oct 1952	ANALYST []
SUBJECT OGATA Taketora			DATE 16 Sept 1953
<p>PERTINENT INFORMATION</p> <p>Evaluation: F-3</p> <p>Source: Japanese journalist with intelligence experience, a longtime acquaintance of OGATA.</p> <p>The following information pertinent to Subject, KODAMA Yoshio, has been excerpted verbatim from the above referenced document.</p> <p>1. Three possible positions in the next Liberal Party cabinet have been mentioned for OGATA Taketora (4872/2455/4554/5706), former editor-in-chief of <u>Asahi Shimbun</u> and president of the Information Bureau of the government during the war: Prime Minister, Minister of Defense, and Minister of Education.</p> <p>5. OGATA is popular with present-day rightists in general. He is in contact with leading members of the pre-war Genyo-sha, in particular with SASAKAWA Ryoichi (/1557/5328/0001) and KODAMA Yoshio (0348/3768/6235/1807). His contact with former military figures is not direct, but is closely maintained through TAKAYAMA Tabei (7559/1472/1129/1627), an influential but relatively unknown pro-militarist who was active before the war. TAKAYAMA was close to Generals MINAMI Jiro, SUGIYAMA Hajime, and ANAMI Korechika, and has introduced OGATA to former Colonel TSUJI Masanobu.</p> <p>1. <u>Source Comment:</u> OGATA is a sincere and patriotic man, but his assumption of either position, Prime Minister or Minister of Defense, would create a danger to Japan and to US-Japanese relations. OGATA cannot say no; he is surrounded by former rightists and military men. It is possible that his judgement would be controlled by these men and it is also possible that he would be too weak to act decisively if a coup were attempted. A story illustrative of his indecision: When, in the fall of 1942 OGATA toured southeast Asia, he was shown top secret documents which showed clearly that Japan would lose the war. OGATA recognized this fact but did nothing to bring about surrender when he returned to Tokyo.</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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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO.	SOURCE	DATE OF DOCUMENT	ANALYST
44-7-15-25	ZJJ-239	31 Oct 1952	C J
SUBJECT: Coup d'etat Allegedly Being Planned by Ex-Militarists and Ultrationalists			DATE: 17 Sept 1953
<p>PERTINENT INFORMATION Evaluation: F-6</p> <p>Information pertinent to Subject, <u>KODAMA Yoshio</u>, contained in the above referenced document has been excerpted verbatim below.</p> <p>Source: American observer from: (a) Former Chinese general officer with Third Force contacts, and with wide contacts among ex-Japanese Army officers formerly stationed in China and now engaged in intelligence activities. (para.1)</p> <p><u>Field Comment</u>. Since the practical completion of the depurge of ex-militarists and rightists in the spring of 1952, there have been many rumors concerning rightists attempts to stage a comeback into Japanese political life. This report is the first to mention a definite rightist plan involving violence. The existence of this plan is not corroborated from any other source.</p> <p>1. Since the beginning of July 1952 plans for a coup d'etat have been initiated by a group of ex-purgees including former military officers. The leader of the group is ex-Colonel HATTORI Takushiro (2591/6752/0587/0943/6745), the other five members of the group being: KODAMA Yoshio (0348/3768/6235/1807/7160), AMANO Tatsuo (1131/6851/6591/1133), HOMMA Kenichiro (2609/7035/2009/0001/6745), and ex-Colonels IMOTO Kumao (0064/2609/1966/7160) and TANEMURA (fnu) (4467/2625).</p> <p>1. Field Comment: KODAMA, AMANO, and HOMMA are well-known ultrationalists who have from time to time been mentioned as associates of TSUJI.</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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From: JCI Report No: FJJ-112 Local File No:
No. of Pages: 2 No. of Enclosures:
Report Made By: Approved By:

Distribution:
By copy to: Wash
JTAG
Files
Orally to:

Source Cryptonym: References:

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:
The information in this report was received from
on 26 February 1953.

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Date: 2005

Security Information
INFORMATION REPORT
CONTROLLED AMERICAN SOURCE

COUNTRY Japan
SUBJECT KODAMA Yoshio and Police Reorganization

DATE DISTR. 13 March 1953

NO. OF PAGES 2

PLACE ACQUIRED Japan, Tokyo

NO. OF ENCLS. 0
(LISTED BELOW)

DATE OF INFO. February 1953

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

GRADING OF SOURCE						COLLECTOR'S PRELIMINARY GRADING OF CONTENT					
COMPLETELY RELIABLE	USUALLY RELIABLE	FAIRLY RELIABLE	NOT USUALLY RELIABLE	NOT RELIABLE	CANNOT BE JUDGED	CONFIRMED BY OTHER SOURCES	PROBABLY TRUE	POSSIBLY TRUE	DOUBTFUL	PROBABLY FALSE	CANNOT BE JUDGED
A.	B.	C. X	D.	E.	F.	1.	2.	3. X	4.	5.	6.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Japanese journalist

1. Backing for the proposed re-centralization of Japanese police into a force like the prewar has come principally from two groups, who see centralization as facilitating their getting control over the police:

a. Former Special Higher Police (Tokko) ("Thought Police") Commissioners, notably:

YACHIMURA Kingo (3957/2625/6855/0710)¹

AIKAWA Katsuroku (04161/1557/0524/0362)²

SUSUKIDA Yoshitomo (5631/3944/5019/2600)³

b. Rightist politicians:

The HATOYAMA Ichi'ro (7682/2472/0001/6745) faction of the Liberal Party

KODAMA Yoshio (0348/3768/1807/1133)⁴

2. KODAMA has regained the ground he lost after the end of the war and is once again undisputed leader of the Japanese right. He is closely connected with HATOYAMA, and if the latter succeeds in getting control of the now disunited Liberal Party, the combined following of the two leaders will wield great weight in Japanese politics. One evidence of the closeness between the two is the fact that HATOYAMA stayed for some months last year, while he was convalescing, in rooms which KODAMA maintains at the Nakano Hotel.⁵

1. Field Comment. According to 234-95, YACHIMURA was chief of the Police Security Board of the Home Ministry, and is a friend of rightist industrialist MINAMI Kiichi.

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2. Field Comment. Who's who in Japan, 1939-40 has the following entry on Aikawa: "Governor of Miyazaki Pref. July 1937-; b. Dec 1891, Saga Pref. Career: grad. Tokyo Imp. Univ., Gen. Law, 1919; councillor Tokushima Pref.; sec. to Imp. Household Min.; police chief Kanagawa Pref.; chief Peace sect. Home Office; sent to Eur. and Amerc. to inspect police system; sec Chosen Govt. Gen..." Note that at this time the Governors of Prefectures were appointed by the Home Ministry. Our filer add that he was later (exact time unknown) Welfare Minister, and that he was elected as a Liberal member to the House of Representatives in the October 1952 elections from the Miyazaki First Electoral District.
3. Field Comment. SUSUKIDA, according to Q2 FEC information, was once chief of the (Tokyo) Metropolitan Police Board. He was sequestered on 25 February 1952.
4. Field Comment. The description of KUMAKI as a politician may not be satisfactory to all; KUMAKI rather defies classification. It is probable, however, that in the present phase of jockeying for power in Japan his activities are currently more political than anything else.
5. Field Comment. Another is the fact, reported in the Japanese press, that the recent conference held between KUMAKI and KISHIMOTO Komen, when the latter defected from the LIBERAL faction of the Liberal, was held at KUMAKI's home. 1-17-52 also mentions that KUMAKI and KISHIMOTO are in "constant touch".

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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO.	SOURCE	DATE OF DOCUMENT	ANALYST
44-7-15-46	FJJ-200	21 May 1953	C J
SUBJECT			DATE
Connections Between Rightists and Political Parties			9 Oct 1953

PERTINENT INFORMATION

Source: Magazine Article

Evaluation: B-3

The attached report is a translation of an article appearing in the May 1953 issue of the Japanese Magazine Jimbutsu Orai (Activities of Personalities). The nature and coloration of the magazine is not known; it does not have too large a circulation. While the magazine is available on the open market, this article by MUGINO Ippei (7796/6851/0001/0365) does contain a considerable amount of information of background interest on the connections existing between various Japanese Rightist and political parties and figures, and is forwarded for that reason.

The following excerpts are taken from pages 1 and 3.

[REDACTED]

MIURA and the Progressive Party

[REDACTED]

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KODAMA in Possession of MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

SHIGEMITSU Minoru is closely connected with another former rightist, KODAMA Yoshio. KODAMA is a more orthodox rightist than MIURA; he is connected with AKAO Bin (6374/1442/2404) of the Kengoku Kai; KOGUMA Masashi (7420/3113/2973) who was connected with the assassination of INOUE Junnosuke; and HISPINUMA Goro (5480/3113/0063/6715), who was connected with the assassination of TAN Takuma. KODAMA was the founder of the Forward Attack Unit of the All Japan Patriots Joint Fighting Council. He also attempted to assassinate Premier SAITO Minoru. Later he went over to China, formed the "KODAMA Kikan", and amassed millions as a rightist merchant. Immediately after the war's end, he remitted \$100,000,000 to Japan with the approval of the Finance Ministry and embarked on the development of tungsten and molybdenum mines in Japan. He has also set up two iron foundries in Osaka. Part of the money which KODAMA brought back is believed to have gone into the Prince HIGASHIKUNI Cabinet. KODAMA became an adviser to the Prince HIGASHIKUNI Cabinet, along with OSABACH Jiro and KAGAWA Toyohiko. Prince HIGASHIKUNI explained that KODAMA was recommended by Foreign Minister SHIGEMITSU.

Now that, since the restoration of independence, all sorts of rightist activities and organizations have been revived, it is likely that the KODAMA-SHIGEMITSU combination will develop anew. And serious attention should be paid to the close connection between KODAMA and HATOYAMA Ichiro. HATOYAMA was recuperating at a hotel in Tokyo last summer, reportedly at the expense of KODAMA. A building at the back of the hotel was said to be KODAMA's property.

In the midst of the mud-slinging strife between the YOSHIDA and HATOYAMA factions (TH; of the Liberal Party) over the re-election of three important officials of the party, HATOYAMA, MIKI Bakshi, HIROKAWA Kosen, and MIURA had a meeting at KODAMA's residence. People said that they went there just to eat fish from the Tone River. However, the meeting is clear evidence of the growing intimacy between the conservatives and the rightists. At this meeting HIROKAWA apologized to HATOYAMA for his (HIROKAWA's) past connection with YOSHIDA. Then HATOYAMA, MIKI, and HIROKAWA shook hands. Their close connection will increase in the near future.

The recent animation in the rightist camp is due to increasing preparations for rearmament and criticism of Occupation policy. But there are no more "big wheels" in the rightist camp; MIURA and KODAMA are the only remnants. The spectacular show they are putting on in dealing with HATOYAMA, MIKI and HIROKAWA is conclusive proof of expansion in the rightist camp.

The rightists are now seriously considering a "coalition cabinet" of MIURA and KODAMA. This does not mean that they would actually be in the Cabinet; rather it means a conservative coalition cabinet to be formed by HATOYAMA and SHIGEMITSU with the support of KODAMA, and by HIROKAWA and MIKI with the support of MIURA in order to step up rearmament. It is widely speculated that there will be a Progressive-HATOYAMA liberal coalition cabinet after the general election. Indeed the Progressives' policy is so close to that of the Liberals (HATOYAMA Liberals) as to give the impression of agreement. The only difference is that the Progressives call for the creation of a self-defense army without revising the Constitution while the HATOYAMA party is sponsoring Constitutional revision to create a self-defense army. SHIGEMITSU is quoted as saying, "I hope that HATOYAMA's Democratic League will agree with our party's policy." MIKI broadcast the remark, "It is natural that, even without entering into any formal agreement, the HATOYAMA Liberal Party and the Progressive Party will form a coalition cabinet after the general elections."

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Certainly a MIURA-KODAMA coalition is a possibility. There is no doubt that they will act along this line. They also contemplate developing the connection between the Progressives and the Liberals into the creation of a new conservative party composed of SHIGEMITSU (President), HATOYAMA (Honorary President), and MIKI Shichiro, HIROKAWA Kosen, OASA Tadao, and ASHIDA Hitoshi (officials).

It is not known whether this plan was originated by orthodox politicians like HATOYAMA, MIKI, HIROKAWA and SHIGEMITSU and then backed by MIURA and KODAMA or was shaped up by MIURA and KODAMA. The question of chicken or egg coming first is irrelevant; they are the same thing. The same is true of the relations between the rightists, the Progressives and HATOYAMA.

KODAMA Yoshio

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KODAMA was an adviser to the Prince Higashikuni Cabinet after the end of the war. Immediately afterward, he was arrested as a Class A War Criminal. After his release from jail, he published a book entitled *Inside and Outside of Jail* and caused a great sensation. But soon his name left the public eye because the people considered him neither a rightist nor a militarist. His name recently came to the fore again in connection with HATOYAMA Ichiro and HIROKAWA Kosen. HATOYAMA met HIROKAWA at KODAMA's residence in Jiyugaku, and, with MIURA, KODAMA has been exploiting skillfully such "big wheels" as HATOYAMA, SHIGEMITSU, and HIROKAWA.

KODAMA's flexibility, strong character, and talent have won general admiration. He stated as follows in his book, *I Was Defeated*:

"I entered the Kenkoku Dai at the age of 19 in 1929 and fought against Communism. At that time the Kenkoku Dai planned to make an appeal direct to the Emperor in opposition to the newly formed Labor-Farmer Party. I promptly agreed to this plan and accepted the mission to put it into practice.

"On November 3rd, I brought an appeal direct to the Emperor on his way to Meiji Shrine. Then I was held in the Ichigaya Prison on the charge of violating the Petition Law and sentenced to a 6-month imprisonment, and then transferred to Urawa Prison. I was released from there in 1930 and again joined the Kenkoku Dai."

MIURA, Director of the Kenkoku Dai, has the following to say about KODAMA: "KODAMA is a man of few words and straightforward personality. In the midst of a Shinto ceremony, he blasphemed and walked out of it. He fought with other members of the Kenkoku Dai and got his head scratched out."

There is no doubt that KODAMA, in those days, was a straightforward, honest man. In 1932 he was ordered to assassinate Premier GOTO Shinpei in connection with the assassination of Kodzo Hirobumi. This attempt failed, and even today KODAMA is still putting a bullet through his heart.

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In those days the Army and bureaucracy used to use such rightists for confidential operations. They referred to him as an interesting, useful man because of his attempted assassination and direct appeal to the Emperor. As soon as he was freed from jail, KAWAI Tatsuo (3109/0064/6671/1133), Chief of the Intelligence Department of the Foreign Ministry, gave KODAMA ¥3000 and told him to make a trip to China.

After KODAMA went to China he was engaged in special operations for Vice General IWAI. His monthly salary at that time was ¥500, which was high for an ordinary salaried employee. No wonder he could not easily quit that job.

The special operation paying ¥500 monthly was to insure the personal safety of WANG Chao-sung (3076/0340/6900). He was just like KOMO Isamu toward the close of the Shogunate.

KODAMA had more talent than any other rightists which he could use to equal the success attained by HATOYAMA and HIROKAWA. He possessed a special talent for raising funds. He was not just a simple man, but a smart businessman. Just before the Pacific War, KODAMA spoke to Lieutenant General IAPAKA, Commanding Officer of Air Force Headquarters, of the necessity of establishing an organization to purchase war materials from the interior of the continent, and the Kodama Kikan was authorized.

The KODAMA Kikan purchased various metals, machinery, equipment, Korean carrots, and oranges, etc., and did business in them on a small scale. A boat of not more than 100 tons carried the goods on the Chato River. But great profits were made, and the assets of KODAMA at the war's end was equivalent to approximately ¥3,200,000,000; this was for the most part confiscated by the Chinese Army.

The balance of ¥3,900,000 deposited in Japan was contributed to schools and religiously associations. Even then KODAMA still had considerable assets left. It is said that he was given a grant of about \$400,000 by the Occupation Forces, for tipping them off about radium buried at the residence of TSUJI Hiroshi (*11929/0857/0362). The profits were also said to have been derived from business which he has had with TSO Hsiao-lung (0146/3763/7893) on the strength of a ¥150,000,000 loan from the Tokyo Trust Bank. It is not known which story is true, but the fact that HATOYAMA and HIROKAWA are still under KODAMA's control would indicate that he still has funds. Rumor also has it that KODAMA arranged the HIROKAWA-HATOYAMA conference to form HATOYAMA's cabinet; from which he could make money, or to get fund donations from.

KODAMA is likely to start a new political party. In any event, KODAMA remains in the light of maturity with his superior intelligence and talent.

FOR INFORMATION

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

CROSS REFERENCE FORM

SECURITY INFORMATION

FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

This Document contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States, within the meaning of Title 18, Sections 793 and 794, of the U.S. Code, as amended. Its transmission or revelation of its contents to or receipt by an unauthorized person is prohibited by law. The reproduction of this form is prohibited.

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SECURITY INFORMATION

COUNTRY	Philippines	REPORT NO.	CS-10433
SUBJECT	Manifesto Addressed to Filipino People by Jesus Lava, Secretary General of Philippine Communist Party	DATE DISTR.	21 May 1953
		NO. OF PAGES	4
DATE OF INFO.	Late 1952 - April 1953	REQUIREMENT NO.	RD
PLACE ACQUIRED	Philippines, Manila	REFERENCES	

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

SOURCE: Well-educated resident of central Luzon municipality who is a former member of the Philippine Communist Party, and who has maintained contact with former associates active in Party organs (C). Appraisal of Content: Documentary.

The following is a translation of the Tagalog text of an undated manifesto addressed to the Filipino people by Jesus Lava, Secretary General of the Philippine Communist Party. The manifesto, which is in the form of an open letter, is believed to have been prepared either during late 1952 or early 1953. It bears Lava's signature, and it may, in fact, have been prepared by him. This is believed to be one of the few available Philippine Communist documents in which Lava has been described as the present Party General Secretary, although his assignment and continued function in this position since shortly after the arrest of his brother, Jose, in October 1950, is well established. Jesus is the third of the Lava brothers to occupy this position, since Vicente preceded Jose as Secretary General.¹

As a statement of the current Philippine Communist policy of the so-called peace offensive, the document is not outstanding when compared with other current documentary material presenting the Party's official position, either for internal or mass consumption. This may lend support to an assumption that Lava, although once described as the Party's principal theoretician, may not himself be the author of much material of an essentially propaganda nature.²

The unusual emphasis on Filipino nationalism is a reiteration of the policy and propaganda theme which was revived in the important November 1952 document, "Our Tactical Policy for the Present", the text of which was contained in CS-1309 and which was interpreted as the Philippine Communist implementation of the October 1952 Moscow Conference policies on this theme. The document, which is believed to be authentic, has not been edited except where this was considered essential to clarity. It is not known what circulation the document was given.

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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Date: 2005

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STATE	EX	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	FBI	X	AEC					
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(Note: Washington Distribution Indicated By "X"; Field Distribution By "#")

MANIFESTO
TO THE
FILIPINO PEOPLE

Countrymen:

1. Our beloved country is sick. It has a very serious ailment. It has long been made to suffer by an old disease which exhausted the vitality and strength of our people and caused our country to lapse into the state of prostration. The 432 years of oppression and slavery by pillaging foreigners completely weakened our economy, our existence, and the morality of our people; so much so that, many of us are already unaware of our patrimony. Some of us became Spaniards; others became Japanese; and many became Americans, in spirit if not in color. Filipinism, that passionate and enthusiastic pro-Filipino sentiment which encouraged and urged those like Lapu-Lapu and Dagohoy, Diego Silang, Bonifacio, Luna, Del Pilar, Crisanto Evangelista, and Jose Abad Santos to become heroes and martyrs, is a virtual thing of the past, while the slave mentality, the beggarly manner of some, and uncontrolled self-aggrandizement and subservience to alien masters, are the predominating spirit among the so-called wise and illustrious. Yes, we were taught to become obedient slaves to the exploiting foreigners. 3
2. Our country has just recovered from the terrible destruction of the past war; a war not of our own making, more so: not our desire. At present, in spite of the "generosity" of "our American masters", millions of Filipino workers and employees roam the streets, begging for work, living on charity, dying of hunger. Millions of peasants sweated and bled in driving away the oppressive Spaniards and Japanese from our shores; peasants, whose blood is still dripping through the ability of American dominators, are still thirsty for a peace of land which really belongs to them. Millions also of small land-owning farmers have no more hope to get up from debt and mortgage, are now living a hungry and needy existence. Even our bourgeoisie is suffering under a progressing, renewed oppression by rich aliens and by the government which claims to be independent and apart from the wealthy, but is attached to the same strings and is the servant of foreign masters.
3. We are in the midst of an Internal Revolution for National Liberation from our "generous masters". Our leaders, groups, or parties chose the easy, "honorable," and the best money-making way of collaboration and puppetry. Our country is suffering not only due to the oppression of foreigners, but also from the hands of our countrymen, who, voluntarily or not, are permitting themselves to be used as tools of a foreign master against the welfare of our own people. These rotten and loathful instruments of Wall Street went further, through the same method corrupting and bribing the HMB and the population so they would serve without danger to their welfare and to that of their master.
4. In the midst of this complicated economic, political, social, and moral problem, the danger of a new war appeared; a war that may burn and finish all the countries of the whole world, including our country and its people. A war a million times more destructive than the past one; a war not made by us, but which will involve us till extinction; a war prepared and undertaken by moneybags who are thirsty for large profits, even if they have to have the valuable lives of the laborers and the peasants, and if the middle class be crushed and killed; even if a country and its inhabitants be placed in danger of total extermination. A war where the Filipinos may become peons again, in which they will be unhesitatingly fed and killed on the altar of profit in order to sate the insatiable taste and greed for gain and greater gain; a war that will mislead the Filipino laborers, the peasants, the students, and the professionals to serve an oppressive foreign power, in order that apparently they will fight, for a democracy which has never existed for the ordinary man, in order to fight for a way of life which is definitely a way of poverty, want, misery, extreme hunger, and hopelessness in life.

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5. Dear Countrymen:- It is not yet too late; the war can still be evaded. The war can still be blocked by the united desire and movement of the people, of all the people who understand the need of blocking it. We are not alone in this struggle. The people all over the world, laborers and peasants, students and professionals, in America, Europe, Africa, the Middle East and Asia, the people in the Soviet Union, China, Korea, and Eastern Europe, are all in this fight for peace. Shall we allow a handful of profit-grabbing imperialists to plunge the world into a war without struggling to oppose them? Shall we nullify our right to fight for world peace? If no, then we are also repudiating our singular right to live.
6. The involvement in war of the Philippines and the Filipino people is painful to the hearts of our population. But how could our involvement be avoided, if the war cannot be evaded? Foreign troops and military bases must be removed from our shores. Our memory is not so short as to forget the lessons of the past war. These bases and foreign troops are not for our protection. We are being made into a fort and converted into a screen upon which the immediate ferocity of the initial attack will be let loose, like the employment of civilians as a barricade by the Japanese in order to cover their retreat.
7. We must not be carried away and deceived to join an agreement in the Pacific or a Southeast Asia Union or the ANZUS Pact. Let us not allow our valuable raw materials be stolen by a warmongering power. (This is what the MSA is doing.) We should not permit that the laborers, the peasants, the Filipino students, and professionals in military uniform to be used as cannon fodder so the tanks, airplanes, machineguns, and rifles of Du Pont, Morgan, Ford, and Rockefeller can be sold at staggering profits. Let us not permit the Japanese militarists to raise their heads again who, even now, are already demonstrating arrogance and total disregard of the rights of the Filipino Nation. We are the recognized victors in the last war, but peace has definitely disappeared from us - just because of the desire of the American capitalists of weapons to reap the maximum profit, because they merely wish that Japan be the one to exploit and oppress the sweat and the blood of the Asians. We must be sure not to permit ourselves to be used in the work which will only bury us Filipinos deeper in bondage of the shackles of slavery.
8. We are calling on all true Filipinos from all walks of life. Let us cast aside partisan sentiments for the time being; let us forget past misunderstandings; subordinate the narrow and selfish interest, and join and unite with this movement for peace, liberty, and prosperity. The National Liberation Movement, led by the Communist Party of the Philippines, is ready to unite, join, and cooperate in the work, movement, and struggle of any person, group, or party which loyally believes in and is ready to fight for peace. We have to struggle together, because if not, we will perish if divided. To perish fighting together as one for the problem of peace, liberty, and prosperity; and to survive together as one for peace, liberty, and prosperity, what greater Filipinism is there to look for?

Filipinos: Let us unite for Peace
Fight for Peace.....

COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE PHILIPPINES

JESUS B. LAVA
General Secretary

Let us form ---

A NATIONAL FRONT FOR PEACE AND AGAINST WAR!

PKP

-4-

1. Washington Comment. Jose Lava is now serving a life sentence in a Manila prison as a result of his conviction with other members of the Philippine Communist Party Politburo in May 1951; Vicente died in 1947, presumably after having selected Jose as his eventual successor. Jesus is believed to have assumed the post of Secretary General during early 1951. See SO-9406 (August 1952) for a summary of information referring to connections of members of the Lava family with the Philippine Communist movement.
2. Washington Comment. As Secretary General, and as a member of the Party Secretariat, and possibly other national-level organs, Lava presumably participates in the actual preparation of various theoretical documents released for circulation among Party organs.
3. Washington Comment. The inclusion of such early Philippine Communist leaders as Evangelista and Abad Santos in this listing of Filipino heroes is noteworthy; this is of interest in connection with the patriotism and nationalism themes expounded in CS-1309, previously referenced.
4. Washington Comment. See CS-1309 and CS-8622 (May 1952) and referenced report and comments.

Washington Comment. The fact that the document was prepared in Tagalog, rather than in English, or other Philippine dialects, is noteworthy. However, it is not known whether the manifesto was also circulated in other languages. The degree of Lava's facility in Tagalog, assuming he actually wrote the document, is not exceptional, insofar as this can be judged from this translation.

SECRET

Security Information

From: JCI

Report No: FAL-300 Local File No:

No. of Pages: 3

No. of Enclosures: none

Report Made By: C J

Approved By: C J

Distribution: Wash

By copy to: JTAC

Am Emb, Tokyo
files

Orally to:

MICROFILMED

JUN 11 1963

DOC. MICRO. SER.

Source Cryptonym: see below

References:

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

This information was obtained by C J on 3 Sept 1953 from C J Deputy
Chief of Gen Affairs, Japan Long Term Loans Trust Bank, through C J
Chairman of the Hokkaido Allied Waste Products Treating Association. This
report was also passed by C J to Hokkaido ODOFAL, which will presumably
forward it to their own headquarters.

Classification

Security Information

SECRET

FORM NO. 10-1
FEB 1946

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10 SEPT 53

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

(2)(A) Privacy ☐

(2)(B) Methods/Sources ☒

(2)(C) Foreign Relations ☐

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Date: 2003

INFORMATION REPORT

CONTINUED AMERICAN SOURCES

COUNTRY Japan
SUBJECT KODAMA Yoshio
PLACE
ACQUIRED Sapporo, Japan
DATE OF INFO Sept 1953

DATE DISTR. 10 Sept 1953
NO. OF PAGES 1
NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW) none
SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

GRADING OF SOURCE						COLLECTOR'S PRELIMINARY GRADING OF CONTENT					
COMPLETELY RELIABLE	USUALLY RELIABLE	FAIRLY RELIABLE	NOT USUALLY RELIABLE	NOT RELIABLE	CANNOT BE JUDGED	CONFIRMED BY OTHER SOURCES	PROBABLY TRUE	POSSIBLY TRUE	DOUBTFUL	PROBABLY FALSE	CANNOT BE JUDGED
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F. X	1.	2.	3. A.	4.	5.	6.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Hokkaido Businessman

KODAMA Yoshio (0348/3768/1807/1133), one of the leading ultra-nationalist figures in Japan, arrived in Hokkaido on 2 Sept 1953 to make a survey of ultra-nationalist groups there. Recently through the efforts of SHIMIZU (fnu), President of the Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Company Ltd., KODAMA gained control of the Hokkaido Construction Company Ltd., ousting SEALINE (fnu), the former president. This construction company is reported to be a major source of funds for KODAMA's ultra-nationalist activities. KODAMA, who is closely affiliated with TSUJI Masunobu (11929/2398/0207), MIURA Eiichi (0005/3184/0308/0001) and the HATOHAMA faction of the Liberal Party, is also reported to be working with former members of the Tokumu Kikan, the Kankung Section of which he headed during World War II.

1. Field Comment. ZJJ-125, 29 May 1952, stated that the Hokkaido Construction Company Ltd. was being subsidized by the Sanko Company in construction of Kadena Air Base in Okinawa. Sanko Company was headed by TANAKA Seigen (3944/0022/3237/3763), a former JCP member presently a right-wing collaborator with MIURA (see ZJJ 2769).
2. Field Comment. TSUJI, a former colonel and member of the Operations Section of the Japanese Imperial General Staff, is one of Japan's best known ultra-nationalists due to outstanding military record and to publication of several well received books recounting his experiences. He is presently an independent member of the lower house of the Diet from Ishikawa-ken, first district. TSUJI is affiliated with numerous rightist groups and heads the Toa Renmei Doshikai (see ZJJ-166). KODAMA and TSUJI have been associated since 1944 when both men were in Nanking. TSUJI once saved KODAMA's life and KODAMA later concealed TSUJI in his home when TSUJI was in hiding during the war crimes trials. ZJJ 236 reported KODAMA and TSUJI as members of the rightist group planning a coup d'etat and assassination of YOSHIDA in July 1952. The coup was reportedly called off when TSUJI persuaded the group that the time was not right.
3. Field Comment. MIURA and KODAMA were reported in early May 1953 to be the main figures behind a proposed coalition cabinet of HATOHAMA Liberals and Progressive Party members (see FJJ 200, eval C-3).

CLASSIFICATION SECRET/SECURITY INFORMATION

DISTRIBUTION

10 SEPT 53

Handwritten signature/initials

February Issue 1954

Yoshio KODAMA and Minoru TAKANO as Soldiers of Fortune

Yoshio KODAMA is not an ultra-nationalist today. He is rather a perfect businessman with political affiliations. He takes no notice of the movement for reorganization of survived ultra-nationalists any more. At present he is very intent on supporting Ichiro HATOYAMA and Mamoru SHIGEMITSU.

When he was 19 years old, he entered the Kenkoku-kai, an ultra-nationalists' association led by Bin AKAO. At that time a group of leftists moved to form a new Labor-Farmer Party. With the firm conviction that to prevent this movement, it would be necessary to rescue jobless persons numbering 2,000,000, he attempted a direct appeal to the Emperor. He was put into prison for a breach of the Petition Act. But he did not abandon his original intention. It is surprising, however, that from around that time KODAMA apparently began to be bent on making money. Unable to get along with AKAO, he bolted from the Kenkoku-kai and joined the Kokusui-kai led by Yoichi SASAKAWA. During the war Mamoru SHIGEMITSU, the then Foreign Minister, granted money from secret service funds of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to SASAKAWA. KODAMA, too, set his eyes on secret service funds of the Ministry and established a connection with Toshio SHIPATORI, foreign advisor. Perhaps he judged that it was time for ultra-nationalists to emerge from the state of quasi-scoundrels and that he should directly join himself with state power and money related to it.

Receiving 3,000 yen from the chief of the Public Information Section, Foreign Office, KODAMA went to China and became a personal guard of WANG Chao-min. But he was full of business ambition. At that time there was a secret material procurement organ attached to the Navy in Shanghai. Its name was the Toko Commercial Firm. After its president was assassinated, KODAMA succeeded him and established the so-called Kodama Organ, whose assets were appraised at 3,200,000,000 yen at the time of termination of the war.

The people were puzzled to see that Yoshio KODAMA was appointed Cabinet councillor when the Higashikuni Cabinet was formed immediately after the end of the war. There was a rumor that KODAMA dedicated hidden assets of the Kodama Organ to the Cabinet. It was also reported that Mamoru SHIGEMITSU, the then Foreign Minister, recommended him as a Cabinet councillor in every way. It was through Karoku TSUJI that KODAMA came to know HATOYAMA. TSUJI patronized KODAMA. KODAMA supplied HATOYAMA with a considerable amount of political contributions. KODAMA also established a connection with the Bozen Keizai-kai (TN: The recent-ruined money lending agency). Once KODAMA maneuvered to materialize a Liberal-Progressive coalition cabinet with HATOYAMA in the premiership and SHIGEMITSU in the vice-premiership, by using money he might be able to draw from the Bozen Keizai-kai. It was reported that a considerably large amount of money had been channelled to the former Splinter Liberals and the Progressives from this money-lending agency through KODAMA. KODAMA is still now dreaming of the conservative merger after the fall of the Yoshida Cabinet.

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Date: 2005

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

W. J. W.

55. 12/14/1911

2. Date Submitted
3 Mar 54

3. Control Symbol or File Number
CIS-1231
441-207080

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* WILL SERIOUSLY COMPROMISE SOURCE *
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* * *

Another financier of SUBJECT is reportedly Sagoya, Tomoo (佐賀屋 雄雄), Japanese; Rightist; DOB 1 December 1908; male; 81-beuchi, 1-chome, Shiokanoe Dai-machi, Minato-ku, Tokyo-to//, advisor to SUBJECT since 5 September 1953 and a standing committee member of the Reformation Movement Kanto Area Council (Ishin Unda Kanto Kyogikai) (維新運動関東中央会). He is reportedly financing SUBJECT in the amount of 500,000 yen a month and is therefore gradually gaining a position in SUBJECT dominant to the one held by Kodama. (B-3)

b. (EKI 5b: Officers and key personnel of SUBJECT at National and Prefectural level.)
As of 31 December 1953: Matsumura, Masayoshi// (太村正生); Japanese; Probable Ultrarationalist; Approx DOB 1905; male; 235-banohi, 2-chome, Oza-Kofuno-1st, Ichikawa-shi, Chiba-ken//, one of the advisors of SUBJECT and a member of the standing committee of the Reformation Movement Kanto Area Council, resigned from SUBJECT for personal reasons. Matsumura is no longer affiliated with SUBJECT. (CCNY/LEUED)

6. Signature of Special Agent

/s/ Hideo Sakai

DA FORM 341 Replaces WD AGO Form 341, 1 Jun 47, Which may be used.

216-700-Army-AG Admin Div-AFTR-1003

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

FOR COORDINATION WITH

Declassified and Approved for Release
by the Central Intelligence Agency
Date: 2-20-56

AGENT REPORT

1. No. of Incident

2. Date Submitted

SEINEN TAI
(YOUTH MARTYRS CORPS)

3. Mar-54
Control Symbol or File Number

Report of Findings

CIS-1231
441-207080 (5)

1a. b. from the date of his resignation.

Reportedly, the discord that exists between Matsuura and Toyoda, Kazuo//
(中田 一夫); Japanese, Ultranationalist; Approx DOB 1927; male;
4477-banchi, 01-Takioji-cho, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo-to//, national commander of
the YOUTH MARTYRS CORPS, led to Matsuura's resignation. (B-3)

Another reason for Matsuura's resignation is alleged to be his misuse
of SUBJECT's funds. (B-6)

-21-

Confidential

4. Type, Name and Organization of Special Agent

5. Signature of Special Agent

YUSUO SAKAI, Headquarters

Foreign TL, 111st CIC Det

[Signature]
YUSUO SAKAI

DA FORM 341-1, 1 Jun 47. Replaces WD AGO Form 341, 1 Jun 47. Which may be used.

110-700 Army-MC Form One-AFFE 10004

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY Japan
 SUBJECT KODAMA Yoshio and Ultranationalist Activities in Hokkaido
 DATE OF INFO. September 1953 - May 1954
 PLACE ACQUIRED Japan, Hokkaido
 REPORT NO. CS-42296
 DATE DISTR. 16 July 1954
 NO. OF PAGES 2
 REQUIREMENT NO. RD W-1301
 REFERENCES CS-24258

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
 THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
 (FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

SOURCE: American observer (B); from an anti-Communist leader in Hokkaido (F). Appraisal of Content: 3 except as noted.

1. KODAMA Yoshio (Q348/3768/1807/1133) is one of several ultranationalist leaders who came to Hokkaido from Honshu in 1953 to attempt to organize Hokkaido. Others were SHIMIZU Wataru and TANI Masayuki, a disciple of the late TOYAMA Mitsuru. Much of their time was consumed in raising funds and attacking the reputations of other political figures. KODAMA represented himself as the leader of all ultranationalist movements in Japan.

F-2 2. KODAMA is reported to have received a large sum of money from the Hokkaido Prefectural Office when he arranged to have certain Prefectural officials meet key personnel in the Central Government who were responsible for the appropriation of funds. KODAMA's close association with important political figures, such as HATOYAMA Ichiro and SHIGEMITSU Mamoru, was developed when he spent some time in Sugamo Prison as a war criminal. These contacts have enabled him to be valuable in introducing businessmen from Hokkaido to Government officials, and he capitalizes on this.

3. KODAMA has no known relationship with other extreme rightists in Hokkaido. He apparently made a bad impression because of his shady deals and boastfulness (F-opinion).

4. Rightist activities are relatively weak in Hokkaido for the following reasons:

a. The size of Hokkaido and the distance between its cities make organizing activity difficult, in comparison with other areas of Japan.

b. Most of the leaders are considered mercenary opportunists.

c. Organized labor, led by the Leftist Socialists, is too strong.

Field Comment: According to available information, KODAMA, despite his reputation, appears to be primarily an "influence peddler" at this time.

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STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	AF	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FBI	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	AEC						
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NE	WM					ROM/RO			
SE	STD								

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FILE IN

KODAMA

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 Date: 10/10/2001

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

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

2. Washington Comment. According to CS-24258, KODAMA arrived in Hokkaido on 2 September 1953.
3. Field Comment. According to information received through an official Japanese channel, from an official Japanese Government report, Rightist groups in Hokkaido as of December 1953 are classified as follows:

Former military men	48 groups	3,086 members
Former Rightists	19 groups	801 members
Anti-Communist groups	31 groups	852 members
Religious groups	5 groups	81 members
Total	103 groups	4,820 members

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113:26

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AGENCY REPORT

<p>1. Title of Incident</p> <p>JUNYU SEIWEI TAI PARTY CORPS)</p>	<p>2. Date Submitted</p> <p>3 February 1955</p> <p>3. Control Symbol or File Number</p> <p>SEC-2437</p> <p>421-207080</p>		
<p>On 27 January 1955, the following information was obtained from A-106:</p> <p>a. Following is a free translation of a letter written by Hashiro, Kazuyuki (八木 和之), 1st Lt., Tachikawa Wireless Communication Corps, National Self Defense Force; born approximately 1929; male; Japanese; Home address, Hino, Hino-machi, Minami-Tama-gun, Tokyo-to; to his father-in-law, Mino, Masaru (美野 昌), Shin-kanemaru, Nishi-machi, Kurume-shi, Fukuoka-ken:</p> <p>Kodama, Yoshio (児玉 義夫), born 18 February 1911; male; Japanese; 302-banchi, Kiyugaoka, Meguro-ku, Tokyo-to; Important Rightist Member and financial backer of the JUNYU SEIWEI TAI (YOUTH PARTY CORPS); and Mikami, Taku (三上 卓), born 23 March 1905; male; Japanese; Home address, 3-36, Honmachi-dori, Nakano-ku, Tokyo-to; Important Ultranationalist leader and former member of the Black Dragon Society, have formed a close connection with leading middle-aged officers of Jiei Tai (Self Defense Forces) (NSF) and frequently meet with these officers. Among the leading officers of the NSF, there are those who were appointed from governmental positions and those who were formerly officers in the Imperial Japanese Army. These two groups are in opposition to each other, but the influence of those who were formerly officers is the more powerful within the NSF. Both groups are eager to gain political power. (B-3)</p> <p>b. In recent months, Kodama, Yoshio has become very active; however, since he is not popular with the Japanese people, his activity is conducted through other persons or organizations. Kodama is using the "network" of Konomi, Ujitoshi, owner of the Tokyo Onsen, Ginza, Tokyo-to, to spend money to influence various Rightist personalities, to gather information, and to gain support of that faction of the NSF comprised of former officers for political purposes. (B-3)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CONFIDENTIAL</p> <p>103491</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="165 1551 699 1625"> <p>5. Name and Organization of Special Agent</p> <p>GEORGE C. BLACKWELL, Hakata F/O</p> <p>Region I-441st CIC Detachment</p> </td> <td data-bbox="699 1551 1200 1625"> <p>6. Signature of Special Agent</p> <p><i>George C. Blackwell</i></p> <p>/s/George C. Blackwell</p> </td> </tr> </table>		<p>5. Name and Organization of Special Agent</p> <p>GEORGE C. BLACKWELL, Hakata F/O</p> <p>Region I-441st CIC Detachment</p>	<p>6. Signature of Special Agent</p> <p><i>George C. Blackwell</i></p> <p>/s/George C. Blackwell</p>
<p>5. Name and Organization of Special Agent</p> <p>GEORGE C. BLACKWELL, Hakata F/O</p> <p>Region I-441st CIC Detachment</p>	<p>6. Signature of Special Agent</p> <p><i>George C. Blackwell</i></p> <p>/s/George C. Blackwell</p>		

DA FORM 341-1 (Rev. 1-54) (Replaces IWD AGO Form 141, 1 Jan 47, which may be used.)

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

FOR COORDINATION WITH

U.S. Army

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

1. Date of Incident		2. Date Submitted	
KODAMA, Yoshio		18 Feb 55	
3. Control Symbol or File Number		SEC-376(13 Mar 52)	
		441-201601 (5)	
<p>Report of Findings</p> <p>*****</p> <p>* Dissemination of this information *</p> <p>* to anyone outside of G-2 FEC will *</p> <p>* compromise this informant. *</p> <p>*****</p> <p>25. On 4 February 1955, the following information was obtained from CI-IV-831:</p> <p>a. With the establishment of the Japan Democratic Party and the rise to power of Premier Hatoyama and Foreign Minister Shigemitsu, the political designs of KODAMA, Yoshio (佐々木 良雄); DOB 18 February 1912; male; Japanese; home address, 302-banchi, Jiyugaoka, Maguro-ku, Tokyo-to; and Miura, Giichi (三浦 吉一); DOB 27 February 1898; male; Japanese; home address, 127-banchi, 1-chome, Shin-machi, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo-to; may be realized. As long-time intimate and political friends of Hatoyama and Shigemitsu, KODAMA and Miura have financially aided and supported the political growth of Hatoyama and Shigemitsu. Hatoyama first met KODAMA in September 1945, when KODAMA contributed ¥10,000,000 to Hatoyama's Liberal Party funds. KODAMA had acquired a large sum of money while working for the Japanese Government in China as a procurer of rare metals.</p> <p>b. Hatoyama attempted to have KODAMA appointed Chief of the Youth Department of the Liberal Party in 1945, but Party conservatives blocked the appointment. KODAMA continued to aid Hatoyama and the Liberal Party by arranging for donations from the Hozen Keizai Kai (経済会) (Economic Security Society), which eventually reached ¥20,000,000. The Progressive Party, now defunct, received a reported ¥40,000,000 from the Society through KODAMA.</p> <p>c. Although the connection between KODAMA and Shigemitsu has been concealed from the public, they have been close friends since 1937. During the late 1930's Shigemitsu, then Foreign Minister, employed KODAMA as a Foreign Service intelligence agent and supplied him with covert intelligence funds. KODAMA subsequently established the KODAMA Kikan (佐々木 基幹) (KODAMA Intelligence Organ) and by the end of World War II the service had assets of ¥3,200,000,000. At the end of the war, KODAMA was appointed a councilor of the Higashikuni cabinet upon the recommendation of Shigemitsu, after which he contributed a substantial amount of money to the cabinet funds.</p> <p>(CONTINUED)</p>			
5. Name and Organization of Special Agent		6. Signature of Special Agent	
FRANK GLENNY, Chiba R/A Region IV, 441st CIC Detachment		/s/ Frank Glenny	

DA FORM 341 Replaces WD AGO Form 341, 1 Jun 47, which may be used.

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

FOR COORDINATION WITH U.S. Army

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

AGENT REPORT	
1. Name of Agent	MKH/wrm
2. Date Submitted	16 Feb 55
3. Control Symbol or File Number	SEC-376(13 Mar 52) 441-201601 (5)

Report of Findings

25. (Continued)

d. Miura, a relative of Ichimada, Hisato (一ノ山 七郎); former President of the Japan Bank and present Finance Minister on Hato-yama's cabinet, is now in a position to use Ichimada's influence to establish further connections within Japan's financial circles.

e. It is generally believed by rightists that KODAMA and Miura's influence will be greatly increased upon the formation of a Democratic Party government after the general elections. Their past financial aid and support of the Party will result in their having a voice in the new cabinet where they can actively support anti-communism, revival of Japanese nationalism, disarmament, and other rightist programs. However, it is not believed that they will gain any real power within the Japan Democratic Party because of the apprehension conservative Party members have toward extreme nationalists, such as KODAMA and Miura.

(B-3)

-2-

5. Typed Name and Organization of Special Agent	6. Signature of Special Agent
FRANK GLENNY, Chiba R/A Region IV, 441st CIC Detachment	<i>Frank Glenny</i> /s/ Frank Glenny

DA FORM 341 Replaces WD AGO Form 341, 1 Jun 47. Which may be used.

U.S. Army

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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

AGENT REPORT

(SR 341-32-10)

JAE/jcs

1. Subject or Title of Incident

KODAMA, Yoshio

2. Date Submitted
20 June 1955

3. Control Symbol or File Number
SEC-376 (13 Mar 52)
441-201601 (5)

4. Report of Findings

26. On 28 May 1955, the following information was obtained from IV-831:

a. The influence of KODAMA, Yoshio (児玉 誉志夫); DOB 18 February 1911; male; Japanese; home address, 302-banchi, Jiyugaoka, Meguro-ku, Tokyo-to; in the Japan Democratic Party has been greatly weakened by the discord prevalent among members of the Party and the decline of Premier Hatoyama's controlling power. Consequently, KODAMA is planning a new political situation which will be profitable to him by engaging in a secret maneuver to bring about an amalgamation of the Conservative political parties. KODAMA and Miura, Gitchi (三浦 吉一); DOB 27 February 1908; male; Japanese; home address, 127-banchi, 1-chome, Shinjima, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo-to; are prepared to support Ogata, Katsura (緒方 武彦); male; Japanese; for president of a new political party if one is formed.

b. In regard to KODAMA's financial and business affairs, HE is president of the Tokyo Reameteru Kai Sha (東京レアメタル会社) (Tokyo Rare Metal Company); c/o Kobiki Hall Building, Ginzakobiki-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo-to. KODAMA has managing interest in the cabaret "Latin Quarter" in Tokyo, the formal representative of which is Iwamiya, Takeshi (岩宮 武); male; Japanese; former Chief of Transportation Department of the KODAMA Kikan (児玉機関) (KODAMA Intelligence Organ). KODAMA is also furnishing financial backing for a newspaper company, Shinjiman (新日聞) (New Evening Issue), the president of which is an old friend of KODAMA's, Yamazaki, Ippo (山崎 一平); male; Japanese. (B-3)

COPY NO:

Typed Name and Organization of Special Agent
ROBERT D. MEYERS, Chiba B/A
Region IV, 441st CIC Detachment

6. Signature
/s/ Robert D. Meyers

341 Replaces WD AGO Form 341, 1 Jun 47, which may be used.

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

FOR COORDINATION WITH

US Army

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

asg	
1. Title of Incident Yoshio	2. Date Submitted 9 July 1955
	3. Control Symbol or File Number SEC-376 (13 Mar 52) 441-201601 (5)

Summary of Findings

27. On 23 June 1955, the following information was obtained from IV-831:

a. The most important objective of a group headed by KODAMA, Yoshio (小田 大); DOB 19 February 1911; male; Japanese; home address, 302-banchi, Jiyugaoka, Meguro-ku, Tokyo-to; and Miura, Gichi (三 浦 義 一); DOB 27 February 1898; male; Japanese; home address, 127-banchi, 1-chome, Shin-machi, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo-to; was the overthrow of the Yoshida Cabinet and the establishment of the Hatoyama Cabinet. This objective was realized with the cooperation of Miki, Bukichi (三 木 武 吉); Democratic Party Diet member; male; Japanese. The KODAMA-Miura Group intended to revise the Japanese Constitution, to rearm Japan, and to establish an anti-communist national defense structure. However, with discord among Democratic Party members in their political views, the Hatoyama Cabinet became unstable. Accordingly, Hatoyama is not only inactive in pushing his rearmament policy, but is active in reopening diplomatic relations with communist countries and in promoting trade with them. Estrangement of feelings developed between the KODAMA-Miura group and the Hatoyama group, and when it was realized that the Hatoyama Cabinet is not strong enough to enforce the rearmament policy, the KODAMA-Miura group immediately began conciliatory overtures toward the Ogata faction of the Liberal Party. Those who are helping cooperation between the KODAMA-Miura group and the Ogata faction are rightist elements belonging to the Yugawara group. The Yugawara group is a rightist group closely associated with the Nationalist Chinese Government. The residence of one of its leaders, Machino, Takema (町 武 田); male; Japanese; is located at Yugawara-shi, Kanagawa-ken, thus, the name Yugawara group.

b. Machino, Takema has many friends among the leaders of the Nationalist Chinese Government, including Chiang, Kai-shek. In addition to being an intimate friend of Ogata, Taketora (大 角 武 敏); President of the Liberal Party; male; Japanese; Machino has considerable influence among the following rightist organizations:

Zenkoku Shiyu Kai (全 国 親 友 会) (National Leaders Friendship Society), Chairman, Yasuoka, Masaatsu (安 岡 正 隆); DOB 13 February 1898; male; Japanese; 127-banchi, Hakusan-gotomachi, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo-to.

(CONTINUED)

COPY NO:	
Typed Name and Organization of Special Agent HARRY SUZUKAWA, Chiba R/A Region IV, 441st CIC Group	5. Signature of Special Agent <i>Harry Suzuki</i> 22343 /s/ Harry Suzuki

FORM 341 Replaces WD AGO Form 341, 1 Jun 47, which may be used.

(16-489-47WD AGO Admin Cir. 4775-1000)

FOR COORDINATION WITH US ARMY

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

Declassified and Approved for Release
by the Central Intelligence Agency
Date: 2000

AGENT REPORT (SR 380-320-10)		asg
1. Name of Subject or Title of Incident KODAMA, Yoshio	2. Date Submitted 9 July 1955	
		3. Control Symbol or File Number SEC-376 (13 Mar 52) 441-201601 (5)
4. Report of Findings		
27. (continued)		
<p>Daiwa To (大和党) (Great Harmony Party), Chairman, Ago, Toshiyuki (吾郷徳幸); approx DOB 1915; male; Japanese; 707-banchi, Matsubara-cho, Hiroshima-shi, Hiroshima-ken.</p> <p>Dai Nippon Seisan To (大日本生産党) (Great Japan Production Party); President, Kawakami, Toshiharu (河上本治); DOB 28 January 1906; male; Japanese; 80-banchi, 8-chome, Kita-kyo-machi, Fushimi-ku, Kyoto-shi, Kyoto-fu.</p> <p>c. A member of the Yugawara group, Shindo, Shintaro (直藤 繁); male; Japanese; who is reputed to be the "brain" of Ogata. Taketora is facilitating the cooperation between the KODAMA-Miura group and the Ogata faction. Shindo is also associated with Miki, Bukichi through Kono, Ichiro (河野 一三), Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.</p> <p>d. An amalgamation of the conservative political parties headed by Ogata is strongly supported by the rightist camp.</p>		
-2-		
5. Typed Name and Organization of Special Agent HARRY SUZUKAWA, Chiba R/A Region IV, 441st CIC Group	6. Signature of Special Agent <i>Richard A. [Signature]</i> /s/ Harry Suzukawa	

AGENT REPORT

(SR 300-321-11)

asg

Subject or Title of Incident

KODAMA, Yoshio

2. Date Submitted

Jul 1955

3. Control Symbol or File Number

SEC-376 (13 Mar 52)
441-201601 (5)

Report of Findings

28. On 17 June 1955, the following information was obtained from 4Q-5631:

In speculating on the Tokyo Grain Market, KODAMA, Yoshio learned that there were only 80,000 bales of red beans on spot for delivery up through September 1955. From 9 May to 11 May 1955, he bought up the 80,000 bales of red beans at prices ranging from ¥9,000 to ¥11,000 per bale and realized a profit of 100 million yen. In objection to what he considered to be unfair speculative operations of KODAMA, Yamazaki, Shoji (山崎 商店), Chief Director of the Tokyo Grain Market; male; Japanese; declared a suspension of operations at the Market. (B-3)

AGENT'S NOTES: The red beans referred to above are called "Azuki" (アズキ) in Japanese and are used in making Japanese pastries and confections.

Typed Name and Organization of Special Agent
SATORU KAKEMOTO, Headquarters
Region IV, 441st CIC Group

6. Signature of Special Agent
Satoru Kakemoto
/s/ Satoru Kakemoto

AGENT REPORT (R AC-100-10)	
1. Name of Incident: Yoshio	2. Date: August 1955
	3. Control Symbol or File Number: SEC-376 (13 JAN 52) 441-201601 (5)
4. Brief of Findings: <p>29. On 28 July 1955, the following information was obtained from D-0140:</p> <p>a. In May 1955, KODAMA, Yoshio (佐田 義夫); DOB 19 February 1911; male; Japanese; 302-banchi, Jiyugadai, Meguro-ku, Tokyo-to; bought 80,000 bales of "Azuki" (Red Beans) in speculating on the Tokyo Grain Market and realized a profit of approximately ¥90,000,000. KODAMA's competitors complained that HIS speculative operations were unfair and threatened bodily harm to SUBJECT by the hiring of hoodlums. KODAMA retaliated by threatening to summon members of the Junko-ku Seiner Tai (57 団 青 々 隊) (Youth Martyrs Corps) of which HE is an advisor. This eliminated the threat against KODAMA and caused the Tokyo Grain Market to suspend operations.</p> <p>b. Miura, Giichi (三浦 吉一); DOB 27 February 1898; male; Japanese; 127-banchi, 1-chome, Shin-machi, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo-to; and Kono, Ichiro (小野 一郎); Minister of Agriculture and Forestry; male; Japanese; are said to have made a considerable amount of money available for SUBJECT to speculate on the Tokyo Grain Market. Both are said to have mortgaged their homes in order to raise the necessary funds.</p> <p>c. Although SUBJECT is a powerful figure in the Youth Martyrs Corps, it is believed that the Youth Martyrs Corps will not take any action to aid Kono, Ichiro, who has been harassed by rightist organizations. (B-3)</p>	
5. Typed Name and Organization of Special Agent: SA [Name] [Organization] Region IV, 441st CIC Group	6. Signature of Special Agent: /s/ Satoru Katsuno

DA FORM 341 Replaces WD AGO Form 341, 1 Jun 47, Which may be used.

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

FOR COORDINATION WITH

U.S. Army

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

Doc No 90195 (3a)

Source: SANKEI JIJI (AM)

Dated: 7 Mar 56 Extract

FLOWERS DECORATE GANG SHOOTING SITE

The site of the gang pistol fight which took place during a funeral service held at an Honkoku temple on the afternoon of 6 Mar is near the Miyoshima high school, and about 100 members of the ABE gang attended the service. About 150 bunches of flowers from KODAMA Yoshie, MIURA Gichi, SUZUKI Densai, TOYODA Takashige, and others lined both sides of the walk leading to the KUROKI-ji temple. Blood vividly stained the walls and and bullet marks scored the entrance to the temple.

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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

S-E-C-R-E-T
NOFORN/NO DISSEM ABROAD/CONTINUED CONTROL

From: ☐ Station

Report No: FJT-30 Local File No: AH-809

No. of Pages: 1

No. of Enclosures: 0

Report Made By: ☐

Distribution: B

Source Cryptonym: ☐ ☐

Approved By: ☐ ☐

The information contained in this report was obtained by ☐ on 3 April 1956 from ☐ of the PSIA. ☐ stated that an investigation is being conducted by the PSIA to verify this information. ☐ received the report on 6 April and it was submitted to ☐ on 11 April 1956.

The source of the information in Field Comment 2 is ☐ ☐

No external field distribution because of the speculative nature of the information, which is considered to be of background value only.

Project: ☐ ☐

Declassified and Approved for Release
by the Central Intelligence Agency
Date: 5-20-57

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

S-E-C-R-E-T
NOFORN/NO DISSEM ABROAD/CONTINUED CONTROL

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

(2)(i) Privacy ☐

(2)(ii) Methods/Sources ☒

(2)(iii) Foreign Relations ☐

RI COPY

CONTROLLED AMERICAN SOURCE

FIELD INFORMATION REPORT

EVALUATION: SOURCE: A. Completely reliable. B. Usually reliable. C. Fairly reliable. D. Not usually reliable. E. Not reliable. F. Not reliable. G. Not reliable. H. Not reliable. I. Not reliable. J. Not reliable. K. Not reliable. L. Not reliable. M. Not reliable. N. Not reliable. O. Not reliable. P. Not reliable. Q. Not reliable. R. Not reliable. S. Not reliable. T. Not reliable. U. Not reliable. V. Not reliable. W. Not reliable. X. Not reliable. Y. Not reliable. Z. Not reliable. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT: 1. Confirmed by other independent and reliable sources. 2. Probably true. 3. Possibly true. 4. Doubtful. 5. Probably false. 6. Cannot be judged. Documentarily: Based on original document.

S-E-C-R-E-T

NOFORN/NO DISSEM ABROAD/CONTINUED CONTROL

COUNTRY Japan/Taiwan

REPORT NO. FJT-30

SUBJECT Activities of KODAMA Yoshio

DATE OF REPORT 23 April 1956

NO. OF PAGES 1

REFERENCES

DATE OF INFO. Early April 1956

PLACE ACQUIRED Japan, Tokyo (3 April 1956)

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE. NOTE FOREGOING EXPLANATION.

SOURCE: Japanese Government official (B); from a Japanese investigative officer (F).
Appraisal of Content: 3.

KODAMA Yoshio, a leading Japanese ultranationalist, is believed to be in Taiwan for reasons unknown. KODAMA is also believed to be associated with the Minren Enterprise Company (Minren Kigyo Kousu) of Hong Kong², which has a branch office in Osaka; name and address unknown. The principals of this company are:

CHAO Yün-sheng (6392/7189/3932)

CH'EN Yün (7115/7189)

LI Ch'ang-yün (2621/2052/3293)

LIN Fu (2651/4395)

LIU T'ao-min (0491/2148/3046)

PAO Kuan-ch'eng (7637/6034/3397)

Field Comments

1. According to information dated September 1955 reported in FJT-2122 from a different source, KODAMA is reported to have smuggled himself out of Japan on the purpose of contacting the President's Office of the Chinese Nationalist Government to conduct political intelligence gathering operations.
2. This is possibly the Minlien Enterprise Company (Min Lien Kigyo Kousu) of Hong Kong, which, according to information dated November 1954, is believed to be engaged in trade with Hong Kong and to be a center of smuggling. In November 1954, the Japan branch of the Min Lien Enterprise Company was located in the Cho Kikai Building, Tokyo, Kyobashi, Takara-machi, according to available information.

S-E-C-R-E-T

NOFORN/NO DISSEM ABROAD/CONTINUED CONTROL

CLIPPING FILE FORM

Source Summary file File in _____
Magazine Article
 Dated 15 June 56 Case No _____

Politics Department to State (2 of full article)

by Toshio KODAMA, a nationalist leader.

My life ended when I entered Sugamo Prison as a war criminal. But I could not be connected with politics again when I was released from the prison at the end of 1948, because I felt pity for MATSUYAMA, who had been purged at that time on account of a plot by some persons, and resolved to overthrow those rulers.

I cannot understand why Japan, which was defeated in the last war, seeks her Prime Minister among old persons over 70 years old. I think this is a great cause for Japan being unable to get out of a bad fix. In that sense, I am disappointed with the absurdity of the present Japanese politics more than socialists whose ideas are different from ours.

I had valuable experiences in the prison. More than 50 persons including Prince NASHIMOTO entered the prison at that time. Among them, there were generals and Ministers. At first, they made a false show of power. But after three months, they became very honest. When a man faces death for some time, he loses tenacity and desire for things to such an extent as is incredible to ordinary persons. Accordingly I thought that politics would be improved if politicians were trained for two or three years in the prison.

I think Japan will be ruined and become a socialist country governed by the Socialist Party if the Liberal-Democratic Party continues to conduct the affairs of state as it does now. Nearly two million young people acquire the right to vote every year. But they can sympathize with neither the ideas of the conservative party nor the policies of the Socialist Party. I think, therefore, that the Liberal-Democratic Party must improve itself or that a political body which will take a position between the present conservative and the Socialist parties must be formed.

If socialism is less dangerous than it looks, it will be all right to hand over the reins of government to the Socialist Party. But in the present Socialist Party, the left faction is rather predominant over the right faction. I think it is dangerous to hand over the reins of government to the party so long as the party remains unrealistic, idealistic and infantilistic as at present.

There are cries against manufacture of atom bombs throughout the world. This is more absurd than this. It will be ineffective for the Japanese people to cry under the leadership of the Socialists against atom bombs, which America is making with tremendous funds. Rather it will be effective to demand that atom bombs be distributed among all nations including small countries in proportion to population. If this is done, I think it will be the shortest course of prevention of war and a sure means of prohibiting atom bombs.

It is strange for the Socialists to oppose military bases and demand that American soldiers be withdrawn like infantilistic rightists who formerly advocated patriotism blindly. They should consider how many persons will be homeless if military bases are abolished. This may come when the CHIANG Kai-shek Government in Taiwan will fall. Then if Red China takes Taiwan, what strategy will Okinawa and Japan have?

America gave up Indo-China because she changed her policy. America has left Okinawa what looked a huge amount of money in the eyes of the Japanese. But the amount is not large in the eyes of Americans. If America includes that 10,000 soldiers are sure to fall in action to defend Okinawa in a war, she will evacuate from Okinawa even if she invests billions of dollars in it. In such an eventuality what should Japan do? Do the Socialists think that the Soviet Union will offer a helping hand then? This seems unlikely in the eyes of the politics to keep Japanese POWs as hostage. If the Socialist Party releases them, we shall have a better opinion of it.

Declassified and Approved for Release
 by the Central Intelligence Agency
 Date: 2005/11/15

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

JUNKOKU SEINEN TAI ()

(National Martyrs Youth Corps)

Was organized: 1 September 1952

Location: #26, 6-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo-to

Memberships: 508

Organ paper and magazines: The SEINEN UNDO (Youth Movement) (semi-monthly)

The JAKUSEI UNDO (Student Movement) (monthly)

Character:

The National Martyrs Youth Corps is a radical action corps with street-booth keepers and gamblers constituting its lower organization. Based on the history and morals of the Japanese people, the Corps aims at stamping out Communist forces and their fellow travelers and doing away with the corrupt politicians and vicious capitalists, thereby constructing a fresh and new Youth's State with the Emperor as the head.

Officials:

TOYODA Kazuo (), aka TOYODA Ryuzi ()

Post: General commander of the National Martyrs Youth Corps.

Date of birth: 12 December 1927

Place of birth: Tochigi Prefecture

Education: Finished a primary school

Present address: #98, Higashitamagawa, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo-to

Previous organizational affiliations and activities:

Civilian employee in the Japanese army; member of the Patriotic Youth

Volunteers Committee (AIKOKU SEINEN YUSHI IINKAI

and a member of the KANTO Council for Renovation Movement (SEINEN UNDO KANTO KYOGI

KAI).

JUNKOKU SEINEN TAI 3 p 25/3

Original records: Arrested on charges of assault and battery and fraud.

1941 Akihiro ()

Post: Deputy commander of the National Martyrs Youth Corps.

Date of birth: 26 May 1927

Place of birth: Tokyo

Present address: #477, Ryooji, Oi, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo-to

Previous organizational affiliations and activities:

Member of the Patriotic Youth Volunteers Committee, and responsible person
of the Kanagawa branch of the National Martyrs Youth Corps.

1941 Kanamitsu ()

Post: Chief of the Organization Department, National Martyrs Youth Corps.

Date of birth: 12 March 1930

Place of birth: Tokyo

Present address: #98, Higashitamagawa, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo-to

Education: Graduate of a technological school

Previous organizational affiliations and activities:

Member of the Patriotic Youth Volunteers Committee.

Arrested on charges of violation of the Food Control Law and of assault
and battery.

1941 Akihiko ()

Post: Chief of the Accounting Department, National Martyrs Youth Corps.

Date of birth: 16 February 1928

Place of birth: Tokyo

Present address: #98, Higashitamagawa, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo-to

Original records: Arrested on charges of fraud and intimidation.

1941 Koichi ()

Post: Chief of the Propaganda Department, National Martyrs Youth Corps.

1. Name: [REDACTED]

2. Place of birth: Niigata Prefecture

3. Education: Graduated in law from the [REDACTED] University.

4. Present address: c/o TAKAHASHI [REDACTED], #361, Kamikogami-cho, Ota-ku,
Tokyo-to

5. Previous organizational affiliations and activities:

6. Graduated in the Japanese language school in Tochigi Prefecture.

7. Date of birth: [REDACTED]

8. Position: Chief of the General Affairs Department, National Martyrs Youth Corps.

9. Date of birth: 4 November 1909

10. Place of birth: Tokyo

11. Education: Finished the HAKANO GAKKEN Middle School.

12. Occupation: Driver

13. Present address: #98, Higashitama-ku, Matsuyama-ku, Tokyo-to

14. Criminal records: Arrested on charges of assault and battery.

15. Name: Yoshio [REDACTED]

16. Position: Advisor to the National Martyrs Youth Corps.

17. Date of birth: 18 February 1911

18. Place of birth: Fukushima Prefecture

19. Occupation: Company director

20. Present address: #302, Miyazaki, Kojima-ku, Tokyo-to

21. Education: Completed the second-year course of the night school at the
[REDACTED] Commercial School, Korea.

22. Previous organizational affiliations and activities:

23. Secretary-general of the KOTO RENDEKAI [REDACTED] and chief of its Youth
Department; held membership in the Radical Patriotic Party (KYUSEN AIKOKU

1, the Great Japan Youth League (DAI NIPPON SEINEN

2, the Great Japan Production Party (DAI

3, Chairman of the Asiatic Youth Society

4, Chairman of the Asiatic Youth Society

5, Director of the KODAMA Special Intelligence Organ (KODAMA TOKUNU KIKAN

6, Advisor to the HIDASHIKUMI Cabinet; and

7, Director of the KODAMA Special Intelligence Organ (KODAMA TOKUNU KIKAN

8, Criminal records: Five previous convictions, including involvement in the

9, Incident and the Independent Youth

Society (DOKEITEN SEINEN DAI

) Incident.

Source: NPA 'Fundamental Intelligence', No.000491, Serial No.49,
October 1956

24 Oct 1956

Security Group, Control & Analysis Branch, C/S Section

KODAMA Yoshio (U)

A close relationship exists between Subject and HATOYAMA Ichiro. After the war it was the old rightists who gathered behind HATOYAMA and helped him make his comeback. Subject gave HATOYAMA 10 million yen when HATOYAMA was forming the Japan Liberal Party. Source stated that this was definitely a fact and that the Diet had discussed the matter. Source stated that when HATOYAMA was ill, KODAMA was the only one of his acquaintances allowed to visit him. KODAMA's close associate, MIURA Gichichi, is very close to SHIGEMITSU Mamoru and aided SHIGEMITSU when the latter was released from Sugamo Prison. Among other aid, MIURA provided SHIGEMITSU with the use of an automobile. (B - 2) Later, KODAMA and MIURA opposed HATOYAMA, but still later they returned to the fold.

Source stated that while some persons believe that KODAMA and MIURA give financial aid to numerous rightist groups and have strong influence in rightist circles, Source believes that this may be only partly true and that the pair has been rejected by the rightists. (B - 2)

KODAMA and the Junshin Seinen Tai severed relations in late 1955. The Junshin Seinen Tai has since sold its headquarters building for 20 million yen. (B - 6)

Source stated that the amount of money brought back to Japan from China at the end of the war was 400 million yen. (B - 6)

Sources: 1

Regrading data cannot be predetermined.

Chief, C&A (1 cy). Mr. [] (2 cys)

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

(2)(A) Privacy ☐

(2)(D) Methods/Sources ☒

(2)(E) Foreign Relations ☐

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

1. Name of Incident COMMUNIST, NON-COMMUNIST (RIGHTIST AND LEFT WORLD CONNECTIONS OF IMPORTANT JAPANESE POLITICAL FIGURES) (U)	2. Date Submitted 14 December 1956
3. Control Symbol or File Number CIS-2829 XF-3-201475 (5b3)	

Findings

SPECIAL HANDLING REQUIRED
NOT RELEASABLE TO FOREIGN NATIONALS
EXCEPT NONE
BY AUTHORITY OF OIC, DET C, 3D OPNS GP (8242)
Date: 14 December 1956

868. The following information was disclosed in the course of seven contacts with IV-659, during the period 1 November to 12 December 1956:

Rightist leaders are aware of the close relationship between Agriculture and Forestry Minister Kono, Ichiro and Kodama, Yoshio (児玉 義夫), DOB 19 February 1911, male, Japanese, 302-banchi, Jiyugaoka, Meguro-ku, Tokyo-to. Kodama's underworld power and connections are well known. It is the knowledge of this power and the fear of reprisals from Kodama which have deterred the ultra-nationalist leaders from officially sanctioning the assassination plots against Kono and Prime Minister Hatoyama. Kodama is also one of the strongest behind-the-scenes backers of Prime Minister Hatoyama. When the daughter of Tsuji, Masanobu (辻 政信), Diet member from Ichikawa-ken and head of Jief Domei (Self Defense League), DOB 11 October 1902, applied for entry to the exclusive women's school run by the wife of the Prime Minister, Tsuji, who had served with Kodama in the Japanese Army in China, approached Kodama and asked him to use his influence to get the daughter into the school. Kodama in turn approached Kono and through him the attendance of Tsuji's daughter to the school was made possible. (B-3)

AGENT'S NOTES: Identifying data for Kodama and Tsuji was obtained from the files of Headquarters, 3d Operations Group (8242), APO 613 on 14 December 1956.

Inquiries are being made to determine the name of Tsuji's daughter and the name of the school run by Mrs. Hatoyama.

869. On 10 December 1956, D-1013 submitted the following information:

On 3 October 1956, prior to the departure of Prime Minister Hatoyama, Agriculture and Forestry Minister Kono and other delegates to Moscow for the Japan-Soviet peace negotiations, Kodama, Yoshio gave a reception for the entire delegation at the Yaomatsu Restaurant, Mukojima, Sumida-ku, Tokyo-to. Among the 230 persons who were in the reception was Shibayama Masui (柴山 政生), male, Japanese, leader of an underworld group which controls street stalls and stores in Asakusa, Daito-ku, Tokyo-to. Shimizu (inn) (清水 木実), approximate DOB 1929, male, Japanese, has been serving as Kono's bodyguard. Shimizu is one of Kodama's henchmen. (B-3)

(CONTINUED)

Regarding date or event cannot be established at this time.

Name and Organization of Special Agent DAVID E. TOYAMA Det C, 3d Opns Gp (8242)	Signature of Special Agent <i>David E. Toyama</i> Det C, 3d Opns Gp (8242)
---	--

DA Form 341, 1 Apr 53. Replaces WD AGO Form 341, 1 Jun 47, Which may be used.

FOR COORDINATION WITH U.S. Army

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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

14 December 1956
Control Symbol or File Number:
CIS-2829
DT-3-201475 (5b3)

AGENT'S NOTES: Source will try to obtain more identifying information pertaining to Sainizu.

870. On 8 December 1956, during the course of a conversation with D-0140, it was learned that he had attended the party given by Kodama in honor of the Japanese delegation to the Japan-Soviet peace negotiations, held on 31 September 1955. This Source expressed surprise at the number of Tokyo underworld leaders who were present in the party. From him it was also learned that Toyoda, Iwakishige (豊田隆重), Commander of the Junkoku Seinen Tai (Youth Martyrs Corps); DOB 12 December 1927, is the only rightist leader who has been able and who is continuing to extort money from Kishi, Nobusuke, the Secretary General of the Liberal-Democratic Party. (B-3)

Reference: Paragraph 234, paragraph d. of Detachment C, Case Number
 17-3-207080 (5b3), dated 11 December 1958, which mentioned Kishi's donations
 to the Youth Martyrs Corps.

22

6. Signotype of Special Agent

Signature of Special Agent
David K. Toynabe

Del C. 3d Opns Co (8242)

REPORT

<p>1. Title of Incident</p> <p>ASSASSINATIONS, NON-COMMUNIST (RIGHTIST) UNDERWORLD CONNECTIONS OF IMPORTANT JAPANESE POLITICAL FIGURES) (U)</p>	<p>2. Date Submitted</p> <p>14 December 1956</p> <p>3. Control Symbol or File Number</p> <p>CIS-2829 XP-3-201475 (5b3)</p>
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Summary of Findings

On 10 December 1956, O-10 submitted the following information:

On 31 September 1956, a send-off party was given by Kodama, Yoshio (児玉誉士夫), for the Japanese delegation to the Japan-Soviet negotiations at the third floor of the Ginza Sato, No. 4, 4-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo-to. Of sixty persons invited, forty three attended. Most of them belong to the Kodama gang. The others are gangster bosses of Tokyo and surrounding area. Agriculture and Forestry Minister Kono arrived at the party at 1330 and left at 1350 hours. During the party, Kono gave a speech outlining what he desired to accomplish in Moscow and pleaded with the audience to support him. Those who attended the party were:

Kono, Ichiro, (Minister of Agriculture and Forestry)

Miura, Giichi, Todoriki, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo-to

Kodama, Yoshio (児玉誉士夫), Financier and Director of Tokyo Rare Metals Company, Inc.

Yoshida, Eiichiro (吉田 裕秀), President and Director of the Tokyo Rare Metals Company, Inc.

Sekine, Ken (関根 賢), former boss of the Sekine family; Number 426, Honden, Tateishi-cho, Matsushika-ku.

Abe, Jusaku (阿部重作), boss of the Sumiyoshi family; Number 1, Mita-Tsuna-machi, Minato-ku.

Satanabe, Kunito (渡辺 国太郎), Kanagawa-ken.

Irimura, Sadatsugu (入村 貞次), boss of the Yaburegasa family; Number 17, 1-chome, Asakusa-Torigoe, Baito-ku.

Ishii, Hatsuaro (石井 初太郎), boss of Daishi-gumi; Kawasaki-shi.

Tanamoto, Goro (山本 五郎), boss of Kanto-Anegasaki family; Number 7, 1-chome, Ginzahigashi, Chuo-ku.

Eisano, Masuyoshi (久野 益義), former staff member of Sekine-gumi, Mukojima, Sumida-ku.

(CONTINUED)

-1-

<p>4. Typed Name and Organization of Special Agent</p> <p>JAMES M. FURUKAWA</p> <p>Re: C. 3d Opn Op (8242)</p>	<p>5. Signature of Special Agent</p> <p><i>James M. Furukawa</i></p> <p>James M. Furukawa</p>
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ITALIANS, NON-COMMUNIST CRIMINALS
AND UNDERWORLD CONNECTIONS OF IMPORTANT
JAPANESE POLITICAL FIGURES) (U).

Date: 14 December 1956
Control Symbol or File Number
CIS-2829
XJ-3-201475 (5b3)

671. (Continued)

Shibayama, Masuhisa (芝山 益久), Chairman of the Tokyo Street Traders Association; Racketeer, Number 7, 3-chome, Asakusa-Kotobuki-cho, Daito-ku.

Okudo (奥戸), fnu, (his office is located in Ginza-Higashi.)

Nagata, Sadao (永田 貞夫), Shiba, Minato-ku.

Naniki, Ryojiro (並木 量次郎), boss gambler of the Sumiyoshi family

Fujita, Uichiro (藤田 卯郎), President of Matsuba-kai.

Kizu, Masao (木津 政雄), Vice-President of Matsuba-kai; Mukojima, Sumida-ku.

Kobayashi, Kiyoshi (小林 清), Counselor of Matsuba-kai; Mukojima, Sumida-ku.

Oka, Takashi (岡 孝), boss gambler of Ochiai family; Shibuya-ku.

Honda, Akataro (本多 赤太郎), boss gambler of Ochiai family; Number 18, Hiroo-machi, Shibuya-ku.

(illegible) jo or kami, Yoshimitsu (石上 義満), boss gambler of Joman family; Number 17, 1-chome, Midori-cho, Honjo.

Kokubo, Kantaro (小久保 勘太郎), Kanda, Chiyoda-ku.

Okamura, Goichi (岡村 吾一), member of Kanto Brothers Association; Number 21, 3-chome, Shimouma-cho, Setagaya-ku.

Yoshida, Hideyoshi (吉田 秀吉), member of Kanto Brothers Association; Mukojima, Sumida-ku.

Nairo, Hiroshi (内呂 博), member of Kanto Brothers Association; Omiya-shi.

Fumaki, Shoji (船木 正三), member of Kanto Brothers Association; Funabashi-shi.

(CONTINUED)

-2-

Name and Organization of Special Agent

JAMES M. FURUKAWA

Date: 3d Opns Op (8242)

Signature of Special Agent

James M. Furukawa
(s) James M. Furukawa

341 (Rev. 12-14-54) WD AGO Form 341, 1 Jun 47. Where may be used.

U.S. Govt. Print. Off. 16-58881-1

1. NAME, NON-COMMUNIST (RIGHTIST)
2. DATE OF BIRTH OF IMPORTANT
3. POLITICAL FIGURES (U)

2. Date Submitted
14 December 1960
3. Control Symbol or File Number
CIS-2829
XF-3-201475 (5b3)

1971. (Continued)

Kikuchi, Sadao (菊地貞雄), member of Kanto Brothers Association; Setagaya-ku.

Nishimura, Osamu (西村修), member of Kanto Brothers Association.

Hashimoto, Yuzo (橋本雄三), Mitaka-shi.

Takahashi, Yoshito (高橋義人), Iriya, Daito-ku.

Ogawa, Harunobu (小川春信), former boss gambler of Sekine-ku; Koiwa, Hiohawa-ku.

Kaga, Yoshinasa (加賀美正), Number 539, 4-chome, Magashi, S-Ginami-ku.

Edizawa, Buntaro (海老沢分太郎), Shinjuku-ku or Atami-shi.

Kaneko, Jataro (金子孫太郎), Shibuya-ku.

Azuma, Goro (東五郎), Jobber; Asakusa, Daito-ku.

Rikidozan (力道山), professional wrestler.

Azumafuji (東富士), professional wrestler.

Uchiyama (内山), fnu.

Nagamitsu (永光), fnu.

Iwamiya (岩宮), fnu.

Inai, Takayoshi (今井孝吉), a gangster in the Ginza.

The names of the other two gangs are unknown. Miura, Hisano and Shibayama gave speeches wishing Kono and Motoyama success in the negotiations and continued health. (B-3)

AGENT'S NOTE: The terms gumi, family, and kai used in the above list, resemble Chinese words, in organization, structure, and activities. A chart depicting what is believed to be the connections of Kodama and some of the underworld personalities mentioned in this report with important Japanese political figures is being prepared and will be submitted upon completion.

Organization of Special Agent

JAMES M. FURLKAWA

Det. 3, 3d Ops. Co. (8242)

Signature of Special Agent

Wayne D. Brinson
James M. Furlkawa

AGENT REPORT (AR 180-320-10)	
1. Name of Subject or Title of Incident NIPPON KAKUMEI KIKUHATA DOSHI KAI (JAPAN REVOLUTIONARY CHRYSANTHEMUM FLAG COMRADES SOCIETY)(Shimazu Faction)	2. Date Submitted 2 January 1957
3. Control Symbol or File Number XF-3-201825 (5b3) SEC-1308	
4. Report of Findings	
<p>36. On 28 December 1956, the following information was received from [redacted]:</p> <p>a. Beginning in January 1957, Miyashita, Eijiro (宮下英二郎) male; Japanese; present address, South 6-jo, West 7-chome, Sapporo-shi, Hokkaido stated that he would furnish Kunimitsu, Masatoshi (國光正俊) male; Japanese; born 10 March 1926; address, 333-banchi, 2-ku, Hisono, Toyohira-cho, Sapporo-gun, Hokkaido; Secretary of the NIPPON KAKUMEI KIKUHATA DOSHI KAI (JAPAN REVOLUTIONARY CHRYSANTHEMUM FLAG COMRADES SOCIETY)(Shimazu Faction) Hokkaido Regional Committee; with approximately 50,000 yen per month to be used to support the activities SUBJECT on Hokkaido. This money will be received from Miura, Giichi (三浦圭一) Director of the Nippon Denryoku (日本電力) (Japan Electric Company); who has some connections with the Junkoku Seinen Tai (Youth Martyr Corps). Kodama, Yoshio (児玉芳夫) alleged leader of the former well-known Rightist Kodama Information Organ, who is allegedly donating 100,000 yen per month to the Youth Martyr Corps, is the person who arranged for the funds by Miura. Kunimitsu was assured that there is no obligation in connection with the funds he will receive; however, Kunimitsu was requested to submit the plans of SUBJECT's activities from 1 January through August 1957, to Miyashita. Miyashita further guaranteed to furnish Kunimitsu more funds if Kunimitsu intends to start any sort of small business.</p> <p>(B-6)</p> <p>37. On 14 January 1957, the Operational Files, 6th Bn, 3rd Opr Gp (4) Apo T81 revealed the following additional pertinent information concerning the above individuals:</p> <p>Miyashita, Eijiro; Former CI 37-150; head of the former 37-150 Net which fabricated information and supplied it to Police and CIC. For complete details see case Subject; Miyashita, Eijiro, file No. XF-3-102377 (O).</p> <p>Miura, Giichi; male; Japanese; address, 127-banchi, 1-chome, Shin-machi, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo; born 27 February 1898; reported in 1955 that he donates 100,000 yen monthly to the Youth Martyr Corps; ref AR, this Hqs, Subject: Youth Martyr Corps, file No. XF-3-207080 (5b3) dtd 4 Oct 55.</p> <p>Kodama, Yoshio; male; Japanese; born 19 February 1911; address, 2-banchi, Meguro-ku, Tokyo; Chairman of the Youth Martyr Corps.</p> <p>Regrading data cannot be predetermined.</p> <p>1244</p>	
5. Typed Name and Organization of Special Agent WCS, MACAO, Det. L Bn, 3rd Opr Gp (R212)	6. Signature of Special Agent [Signature]

DA FORM 341 APR 54 Replaces WD AGO Form 341, 1 Jun 47, which may be used.

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

FOR COORDINATION WITH

US Army

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

SPECIAL HANDLING REQUIRED
NOT RELEASED TO FOREIGN NATIONALS

EXCERPT FROM

by authority of CIO, Let C, 441st CIO Op
Date: 28 January 1957

The attached summary was one of 194 biographic sketches on rightist personalities received as an disclosure to the following 441st CIO Op. Report: CIO-2629, W-3-201-75 (563), Organizations, Non-Communist (Biographical Data of Rightist Personalities (U), 26 January 1957, paragraph 901. Source of information is a document entitled "Pertinent Data Re: Rightist Personalities," (Classified by Fourth Section, Second Division of Public Safety Investigation Branch), on 21 July 1954. The biographical data in and of itself is UNCLASSIFIED

Reproducing data cannot be predetermining.

FOR COORDINATION WITH U.S. Army

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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

KUDAWA Yoshio()

a) DOB

18 Feb 1911

b) Home

138-Banashi, Kaitokai-zaka, Meguro-ku, Tokyo-

to

c) Add

302-Banashi, Tivagaoka, Meguro-ku, Tokyo-to

d) Employment

Advisor for Taiko Sussan Kaisha(

)(Taiko Commodity Company)

e) Edu

Finished the elementary school course

f) Affiliated Org: Member of Dokuritu Seinensha()

(Independent Youth's Company), Ajia Seinensha

() (Asia Youth's Society), Kokusui Taishuto(

)(National Virtues

People's Party), and Kokusui Domei()

(National Virtues League); now affiliates with

no organization

g) Org Activities: July 1932 Reestablished the Dokuritu Seinensha

(Independent

Youth's Company), and the so-called

"Dokuritu Seinensha Jiken(

)(Case of Independent Youth's

Company)" was uncovered on 5 Nov 1932.

It was a plot to enforce a coup d'etat

to kill the distinguished politicians

and finance men in the dark after

demolishing the power plants in Tokyo

with dynamites by TOYAMA Kiyozo()

13 MAR 1967

chief of Tenkokai() (Heaven's Deed Society), and
his tens of comrades.

Dec 1939 Established the Koa Seinen Undo Hombu()
(East Asia Youth Movement HQs), became the representative of
it, worked under the slogan of 'Construction of a Great
Asia,' changed its name to Ajia Seisensha()
(Asia Youth's League), and worked for it up to the end of
war.

Before and during the war he worked as the chief of East
Asia Dept of Kokusai Taishuto() (National
Virtues People's Party), and Kokusai Domei()
(National Virtues League); he worked for the army during the
war as the chief of Kodomo Kikan() (Kodomo Organ)
in Shanghai, China.

After War It seems he has made no movements at all since the end of
war.

Hiroshi
b) Associates: NIURA Gichi(), KADOYA Saburo(),
TSUJII Masanobu(), FUJII Yoshio(),
SAKATA Moriyoshi(), and KIMAI Masao().

DISPOSITION FORM

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION (U or S)

FILE NO.

SUBJECT

IR-659 (U)

TO

1st CIC Gp
S2

FROM Security Group

DATE 14 Feb 57

COMMENT NO. 1

Williston/JK/9497-3212 (C)

Reference is made to Agent Report, pending case SEC-3078, IR-3-203230 (5b3), Subversive Periodicals (Rightist), Tokyo PD, paragraphs 36 and 37, Feb 57.

Paragraph 37's "revelation" that the Gokoku Seinen title block matches the handwriting of KODAMA Yoshio is so worded as to give the impression that this is correct information. However, the last article on page 3 of the 25 Jan 57 Gokoku Seinen, which was attached as an exhibit to paragraph 36, clearly states that the title block of the paper is a reproduction of KODAMA's handwriting.

Since paragraphs 36 and 37 contain information submitted on the same day (Feb 57) and since Subject, the source of paragraph 37, describes the title block of the paper, it appears very likely that Subject had access, before submitting paragraph 37, to the article that states that the title block is a reproduction of KODAMA's handwriting.

For your information.

Regarding date cannot be predetermined.

FOR THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G2.

RICHARD H. MERRICK, Col, MI (Arty)
Chief, Security Group 9497-3411

1st CIC Gp (Rear) FROM: HQ, 1st CIC Gp DATE: 21 Feb 57 COMMENT NO. 2 (C)
Capt. Moore/dmr/9497-3280

Information contained in this communication has been brought to the attention of Special Agent responsible for analyzing the two Agent Reports in question. The opinion of this Agent is that the source responsible for information in paragraph 37 had no intention of giving the impression he was submitting inside information. Most likely source had read the item in the publication Gokoku Seinen and believed that KODAMA's handwriting was in the periodical's title block. The Agent cannot further that information in paragraph 37 constituted an attempt on source's part to explain the reasoning behind some of the peculiarities of rightists' thinking and practices. This is not uncommon for a source who has a thorough knowledge of the situation.

03438

DD FORM 96 FEB 50

REPLACES HMC FORM 10, 1 OCT 46, WHICH MAY BE USED.

FOR COORDINATION WITH

203230 b 4 p 9, 47

215 Army

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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

20370 (552)

21 Feb 5

activities. The use of the word "revelation" in this instance might be misleading, thereby giving the impression that source submitted data which was extracted from "Dokoku Seinen" as undisclosed information.

FOR THE COMMANDER

W. D. NEAL, JR

1st Lt (OrdC)

52

40

23 April 1957

SEC-3143

IF-3-207416 (5b3)

(PRIORITY) On 22 April 1957, IV-517 submitted the following information:

Recently, Kitagami, Seigoro, Captain of the Kanto Regional Youth Corps of the Dai Nippon Seisan To (Great Japan Production Party), made a series of visits to the Headquarters of the Youth Corps of the GOKOKU DAN (FATHERLAND PRODUCTION PARTY) where he talked with Ishii, Kazumasa, Chief of the Youth Corps of GOKOKU DAN. On one occasion, Kitagami arrived as Ishii was cleaning a pistol. Kitagami also observed that the members of SUBJECT's Youth Corps were attired in new leather jackets, and suggested to Ishii that SUBJECT must have considerable funds since its Youth Corps members were wearing new jackets. Ishii replied that SUBJECT has many sources of finance and the SUBJECT recently received a large sum of money from Kodama, Yoshio. (S-3)

REMARKS: Kodama, who was a prominent ultranationalist prior to World War II, has not been active in any post-war rightist organizations. It is likely that the donation made to SUBJECT was a personal donation rather than a donation through Kodama by a third party. When acting as a go-between, Kodama is apt to divert too great a percentage of the donation for his own use, and as a result, political figures who donate to rightist organizations usually utilize the services of a minor functionary for that purpose.

Attention is invited to paragraph 361b, Dai Nippon Seisan To (Great Japan Production Party), dated 1 March 1957, which reported Kitagami's first known visit with Ishii on 15 February 1957.

293. (LOCAL AGENCY) On 23 April 1957, the files of the Yokohama Resident Agency, Tokyo Field Office, were checked and revealed the following additional information concerning persons mentioned in the above (paragraph 292) report:

Kitagami, Seigoro, DOB 23 August 1923.

Ishii, Kazumasa, DOB 7 March 1926.

Kodama, Yoshio, prominent Tokyo underworld figure, DOB 18 February

1911.

GOKOKU DAN
(207416) 24 p43

87

5. Typed Name and Organization of Special Agent DON D. MEERS, Yokohama RA, Tokyo FG, 441st GIN Group	6. Signature of Special Agent <i>Don D. Meers</i> /s/ Don D. Meers
--	--

DA FORM 341 Replaces WD AGO Form 341, 1 Jun 47, Which may be used.

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

FOR COORDINATION WITH

U.S. Army

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

Title of Incident: **RIGHTIST ORGANIZATIONS (U)**
RIGHTIST FUNDS (U)
 Date: **12 June 1957**
 Control Agency or File Number: **SPC-3113**
GF-500022(2/5C21)

45. (INFORMANT) On 3 June 1957, the following information was obtained from IV-931:

Rightist Funds:

During the latter part of April 1957, officials of the Kabushiki Kaisha Dai Ichi Sogo Ginko (株式会社第一相互銀行) (First Mutual Bank, Ltd), Kanda, Jimbo-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo-to, instituted proceedings to dissolve the bank. The dissolution proceedings were initiated because of the fact that the bank has a deficit of approximately ¥300,000,000. Of this deficit, approximately ¥300,000,000 is alleged to have been funneled to Rightist personalities and organizations. The statement regarding this deficit was recently made to bank examiners by the president of the First Mutual Bank. (B-3)

AGENT'S NOTES: Source stated that although the bank president did not state how the funds reached Rightist personalities and organizations, in all likelihood it was mostly through extortion. Fear of retribution prevented the bank president from making a direct statement to that effect.

47. (INFORMANT) On 7 June 1957, the following information was obtained from D-0140:

Rightist Funds:

Although dissolution proceedings for the Kabushiki Kaisha Dai Ichi Sogo Ginko (株式会社第一相互銀行) (First Mutual Bank, Ltd) were initiated, this plan was abandoned during the latter part of May 1957 when officials of the bank succeeded in negotiating loans from other banks to tide over the First Mutual Bank in its present difficulties.

Associated with the bank are Kodama, Yoshio (児玉 義雄) and Osada, Rikuro (小坂 力郎), two prominent underworld figures. (B-6)

AGENT'S NOTES: Kodama, Yoshio has in the past made several sizeable contributions to Rightist organizations. The most recent was ¥50,000 to the Gokoku Seinen Tai (Fatherland Guardians Youth Corps) on 29 April 1957, reference Agent report, this Headquarters, Subject: RIGHTIST ORGANIZATIONS, GOKOKU DAN, File Number II-3-207416(563), Paragraph 297, dated 11 May 1957. Kodama is also

(CONTINUED)

Name and Organization of Special Agent:
DAVID K. TOYAMA
 Tokyo FO, 441st CIC Group

Signature of Special Agent:
David K. Toyama
 16/ David K. Toyama

DA Form 341 Replaces WD AGO Form 341, 1 Jun 47, Which may be used.

GF-500022-6K1 499 36/2 FOR COORDINATION WITH U.S. Army

AGENT REPORT

db

1. Name of Subject: Title of Incident	2. Date Submitted
RIGHTIST ORGANIZATIONS (U) RIGHTIST FUNDS (U)	12 June 1957
3. Control Symbol or File Number	
	SEC-3143 CF-500022(2/5CBI)

Report of Findings

47. (INFORMANT) (Continued)

involved in several other behind-the-scenes business ventures, and is a close associate of Kono, Ichiro, former Agriculture-Forestry Minister. Kono has made several contributions to the Dai Nippon Seisan To (Great Japan Production Party).

Reference Agent Report, this Headquarters, Subject, Hanbei Yugeki Tai (Anti-American Guerrilla Corps) (AAGC); File Number XF-3-100492(5b3), paragraph 57, dated 28 November 1957, which reported that the president of the Inbushiki Kaisha Dai Ichi Sogo Ginko (First Mutual Bank, Ltd.) had offered \$500,000 for a fool-proof means to assassinate Higo, Toru, head of the AAGC. Higo had been using threats of bad publicity and violence to extort funds from the bank.

48. (LOCAL AGENCY) On 12 June 1957, a check of the files of Headquarters, 1st CIC Group, revealed the following additional information concerning persons mentioned in the above (paragraph 47) Agent Report:

Madama, Yoshio, DOB 18 February 1911; prominent underworld figure.

Higo, Toru, DOB 25 March 1926.

Name and Organization of Special Agent	Signature of Special Agent
DAVID K. TOYAMA	<i>David K. Toyama</i>
Tokyo FO, 1st CIC Group	1. David K. Toyama

ab	
1. Date Submitted 5 August 1957	2. Control Symbol or File Number XF-3-207416(563)
3. Report of Findings	
<p>325. (INFORMANT) On 1 August 1957, the following information was submitted by EC-0045:</p> <p>a. In April 1957, the GOKOKU DAN (FATHERLAND GUARDIANS GROUP) received large sums of contributions from various personalities and organizations. These contributions were made ostensibly to help defray expenses for the third anniversary ceremony of the GROUP which was held on 29 April 1957. Known contributors and the amounts they contributed are indicated below:</p> <p>¥50,000 - Kodama, Yoshio; prominent underworld figure.</p> <p>¥50,000 - Subara, Shoichi (寿原 正一); Advisor of the GROUP.</p> <p>¥10,000 - Sasakawa, Ryoichi (笹川 良一); former President of the Kokusui Taishu To (National Esseece Masses Party).</p> <p>¥5,000 - Inukai, Takeru; Liberal-Democratic Party member of the House of Representatives.</p> <p>¥10,000 - Tsukada, Juichiro; Liberal-Democratic Party member of the House of Representatives.</p> <p>¥135,000 - Total</p> <p>b. In April 1957, the Shimane Prefectural Branch of the GROUP conducted a fund-raising campaign to send representatives to the third anniversary ceremony of the GROUP which was held at the GROUP'S headquarters in Tokyo-to. The Shimane Branch obtained the contributions under the guise of "conducting a campaign to obtain the release of Japanese fishermen detained in Korea." Known contributors and the amounts they contributed are indicated below:</p> <p>¥30,000 - Nikkan Gyogyo Taisaku Hombu (日韓漁業対策本部) (Japan-Korea Fishery Countermeasures Headquarters), Shimane-ken.</p> <p>¥5,000 - Hamada Gyogyo Kai (浜田漁業会) (Hamada Fishery Society), Hamada-shi, Shinane-ken.</p> <p>¥5,000 - Isuno Gyogyo Seisan Kumiai (出雲漁業生産組合) (Isuno Fishery Production Union), Shinane-ken.</p> <p>¥3,000 - Takeshita, Fnu (竹下); member of the Shimane Prefectural Assembly.</p> <p>(CONTINUED)</p>	
5. Typed Name and Organization of Special Agent DAVID K. TOKAMA Tokyo HQ, 441st CIC Group	6. Signature of Special Agent <i>David K. Tokama</i> 1/s/ David K. Tokama

DA FORM 341 APR 52 341 Replaces WD AGO Form 341, 1 Jun 47, Which may be used.

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

FOR COORDINATION WITH

US Army

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

db							
1. Name of Incident	2. Date Submitted						
3. Control Symbol or File Number	5 August 1957						
XF-3-207416(5b3)							
4. Findings							
<p>325. (INFORMANT) (Continued)</p> <p>¥2,000 - Tsunematsu, Shiro (恒松 志郎); Chief of the Ota Chapter of the Liberal-Democratic Party; Ota-shi, Shimane-ken.</p> <p>¥1,000 - Tsumori, Fnu (澤 森); Deputy Mayor of Hamada-shi, Shimane-ken.</p> <p>¥1,000 - Hamada Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Hamada-shi, Shimane-ken.</p> <p>¥47,000 - Total</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(B-3)</p> <p>AGENT'S NOTES: Reference is made to Paragraph 297 of instant case, dated 14 May 1957, Yokohama RA, Tokyo FO, which contains information concerning the third anniversary meeting of the GROUP. Referenced report also contains information to the effect that Subara, Shoichi, was scheduled to donate large sums of money to the GROUP on a monthly basis and that Kodama, Yoshio, donated ¥50,000 on 29 April 1957.</p> <p>326. (LOCAL AGENCY) On 5 August 1957, a check of the files of Headquarters, 441st CIC Group, revealed the following additional information concerning the persons mentioned in the above (Paragraph 325) Agent Report:</p> <p>Kodama, Yoshio; DOB 18 February 1911.</p> <p>Subara, Shoichi; President of the Kokusan Jidosha Kyokai (Domestic Automobile Association), and President of the Tokyo Shindai Jidosha Kabushiki Kaisha (Tokyo Sleeper Automobile Company, Limited).</p> <p>Sasakawa, Ryochi; Approximate DOB 1905 82-banchi, Hayashi-machi, Koishikawa, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo-to.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>5. Typed Name and Organization of Special Agent</td> <td>6. Signature of Special Agent</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DAVID K. TOYAMA</td> <td><i>David K. Toyama</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tokyo FO, 441st CIC Group</td> <td>/s/ David K. Toyama</td> </tr> </table>		5. Typed Name and Organization of Special Agent	6. Signature of Special Agent	DAVID K. TOYAMA	<i>David K. Toyama</i>	Tokyo FO, 441st CIC Group	/s/ David K. Toyama
5. Typed Name and Organization of Special Agent	6. Signature of Special Agent						
DAVID K. TOYAMA	<i>David K. Toyama</i>						
Tokyo FO, 441st CIC Group	/s/ David K. Toyama						

1. Name of Incident or Title of Incident COMMUNIST ORGANIZATIONS (U)		2. Date Submitted 23 August 1957
3. Name of Source (U) YOSHIDA YOSHI KJI (U)		3. Control Symbol or File Number XF-3-202742 (5b3)
4. Report of Findings <p>THE DISSEMINATION OF THIS INFORMATION IS RESTRICTED BY THE PROVISIONS OF P.R. GR. PH 43, SR 380-320-10. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE WILL COMPROMISE THE SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION.</p> <p>172. (INFORMANT) On 19 August 1957, the following information was obtained from O-10:</p> <p>a. On 2 August 1957, Yoshida, Masuo (吉田 益三); Chairman, KOKUJIN DOSHI KJI (PEOPLES COURTESY SOCIETY); male; Japanese; attended a reception in Tokyo given by Kono, Ichiro (河野 一郎); Director, Economic Planning Board; male; Japanese. The reception was given in connection with Kono's recent purchase of a two-storied western-style building, located in front of the Soviet Embassy, Tokyo. The building has been used in the past as a stakeout by the Japanese Police in surveillance of the Soviet Embassy. Although a sign in front of the building reads "Dormitory for the Japan Cattle-Food Company, Ltd"; it is believed that the building will be used as offices for the Shunju Kai (春秋会) (Spring and Autumn Society), of which Kono is an official. Kodama, Yoshio (河田 義雄); member of the Kono Faction, Liberal Democratic Party; male; Japanese; is said to have invited Yoshida to the reception. The invitation is believed to have been extended for the express purpose of introducing Yoshida to present political leaders. In addition to Yoshida, the following guests were identified:</p> <p>Kawashima, Shojiro (川島 正次郎); Secretary General, Liberal Democratic Party; male; Japanese.</p> <p>Miura, Giichi (三浦 義一); male; Japanese; well-known rightist official.</p> <p>b. During the reception, Kodama questioned Kono regarding the wisdom of purchasing the building in view of the fact that it has been used by the Japanese police and the purchase might be construed as interfering with police activity. Furthermore, some officials might think that Kono's purchase of the building strengthens charges that Kono is pro-Communist. Kono denied that he intended to interfere with police activities but is said to have offered no rebuttal to the possible pro-Communist ramifications. (B-3)</p> <p>173. (INFORMANT) On 20 August 1957, the following information was obtained from XF-2007:</p>		
5. Typed Name and Organization of Special Agent CLAUDE F. BATES, S/A, Kobe FO Region III, 441st CIC Group		6. Signature of Special Agent <i>Claude F. Bates</i> /s/ Claude F. Bates

DA FORM 341 APR 52 Replaces WD AGO Form 341, 1 Jun 47, Which may be used.

Approved for Use Only

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

FOR COORDINATION WITH US Army

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

13 AUG 1957
Control Symbol or File Number

XP-3-202742 (5b3)

YOSHIDA, DOSHI RAI (U)

Findings

a. On 2 August 1957, Yoshida, Masuzo (吉田 益三); Chairman, FOKUJIN DOSHI RAI (PEOPLES CO-OPERATES SOCIETY); male; Japanese; attended a reception in Tokyo-to, given by Kono, Ichiro (河野 一 郎); Director, Economic Planning Board; male; Japanese. Yoshida received a personal invitation by long-distance telephone from Kono, who also offered to pay Yoshida's air transportation to Tokyo. Yoshida, however, declined the offer to pay his transportation. The purpose of the reception was to acquaint governmental officials and other dignitaries with a two-storied western-style building located in front of the Soviet Embassy, which Kono recently purchased for 10,000,000 yen. Kono reportedly said, in a joking manner, that he purchased the building to quell a rumor that he was attempting an under-cover deal with the Soviets and was visiting the Soviet Embassy through the back door.

b. The reason for Kono's personal invitation to Yoshida is unknown. It is believed that he extended the invitation in recognition of Yoshida as the senior rightist leader.

c. It is not believed that Kono is actually pro-Communist; however, he has respect for the powerful dictatorial actions taken by the Soviet leaders. Kono is a career diplomat, willing to negotiate with any power to gain the most benefits for Japan. (B-3)

- 2 -

5. Typed Name and Organization of Special Agent
CLAUDE F. BATES, S/A, Kobe FO
Region III, 441st CIC Group

6. Signature of Special Agent
C. F. Bates
/s/ Claude F. Bates

jhi

Date Submitted 9 September 1957

Control Symbol or File Number XF-3-20191 (56)

CONFIDENTIAL (CONTINUED)

... of the Scientist camp, and has apparently given up his drive for the merger. ... Chairman, General Affairs Committee, GJPP; Shirasaka, Rei, Chief, National Department, GJPP and Shibayama, Mitsuru, Chief, Party Affairs ... are allegedly dissatisfied with the GJPP and especially with ... Therefore, they are unanimous in their desires for a merger of all ...

At 1300 hours, 22 September 1957, Headquarters, Kanto District ... plans to hold a meeting composed of 20 to 30 representatives from its de- ... for the purpose of deliberating on the various problems con- ... the units. Instructions as to the particulars of this meeting are to ... dispatched to each garrison prior to the meeting. (B-3)

421. (LOCAL AGENCY) On 6 September 1957, a check of the files of the ... Tokyo FO, 441st CIC Group, AFO 503, revealed the following addition- ... information regarding persons mentioned in the foregoing (paragraph 420) ... Report:

Kawatani, Toshiharu, DOB: 28 January 1906

Kodama, Yoshio, DOB: 18 February 1911

Miura, Giichi, DOB: 27 February 1898

Shibayama, Mitsuru, DOB: 5 May 1894

Shirasaka, Rei, DOB: 11 July 1904

Yoshida, Masuzo, DOB: 21 August 1896

Suzuki, Zenshi, DOB: 9 July 1903

Approved and Distributed by Special Agent
George D. Clark, Tokyo FO, 441st CIC Group
Signature of Special Agent
George D. Clark

341 References: WD AGO Form 341, 1 Jan 47. When may be used.

FOR COORDINATION WITH

U.S. Army

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

Declassified and Approved for Release
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Date: 2005

Jhi

Date Submitted

12 September 1957

1. ORGANIZATION (U)
DAI NIPPON SEISAN TO (U)

2. Control Symbol or File Number
27-3-201913 (563)

Summary of Findings

420. (INFORMANT) On 9 September 1957, the following information was obtained from SC-2000:

Rightist Funds

a. Because the DAI NIPPON SEISAN TO (GREAT JAPAN PRODUCTION PARTY) (GJPP) Youth Corps districts of Tokoku, Kanto, Kansai, and Kyushu are playing active roles as the nuclei of the Youth Corps, GJPP leaders have recently decided to give each district chief ¥3,000 per month, effective 1 September 1957, as an expense account. Although the sum is small, the district chiefs have agreed to use this amount with discretion in guiding their detached garrisons.

b. On approximately 23 August 1957, Kawakami, Toshiharu, President of SUBJECT, telephoned a director (name unknown) of the Nissan Motor-vehicle Company Limited, 2-banchi, Takara-cho, Kanagawa-ku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa-kon, and requested him to donate (amount unknown) to the GJPP. The director conferred with Uchida, Osamu (内田 大蔵), an employee who is the eldest son of the late Uchida, Ryohoi (内田 良平), first President of the GJPP, and requested him to inform Kawakami that the amount requested was so exorbitant that it could not be given without causing a financial strain on the company. Uchida discussed the matter with his mother, the wife of the late Uchida, Ryohoi. Mrs. Uchida dislikes Kawakami and is aware that he spends the party funds for his own pleasure; therefore, she took the matter up with Yoshida, Masuo, President of the Kokumin Doshi Kai (Peoples Comrades Society), who was the second President of the GJPP. Yoshida, through the medium of Suzuki, Zenichi, Chairman of the General Affairs Committee of the GJPP, succeeded in getting Kawakami to call off his fund collection program. It was generally agreed that campaign funds are a necessity to the GJPP but it was also the consensus that Kawakami, who presently supports four mistresses with party funds, is a betrayer of the rightist camp.

Basic Organizational Information

a. Miura, Giichi, presently inactive Councillor of the Kyukoku Undo (National Salvation Movement); Kodama, Yoshio, ex-member of the Dokuritu Seinen Domet (Independent Youth League) and Yoshida, Masuo, President of the Kokumin Doshi Kai (Peoples Comrades Society) are influential rightists who are planning to amalgamate all rightist organizations into a single group. However, it is difficult for them to materialize the merger all at once; therefore, as a first step, they have decided to establish a council consisting of leading rightists and later ask for the cooperation of all rightist organizations. In early 1957, Kawakami excited much controversy by his strong proposal to merge all rightist organizations; however, recently he appears to realize the fact that he has lost

(CONTINUED)

1. Name of Informant
2. Name of Source
3. Name of Subject

4. Signature of Informant
/s/ George D. Clark

Jh1

2. Date Submitted
4 December 1957
3. Control Symbol or File Number
KF-3-202742(563)

1. SUBJECT ORGANIZATIONS (U)
KOKUMIN DOSHI KAI (U)

Report of Findings

96. (INFORMANT) On 28 November 1957, the following information was obtained from KC-0067:

During the middle part of November 1957, while he was in Tokyo-to, Yoshida, Masuzo; President of the KOKUMIN DOSHI KAI (PEOPLES COMRADES SOCIETY) reportedly received ¥200,000 from Kodama, Yoshio, prominent underworld figure. (B-3)

AGENT'S NOTES: Reference is made to paragraphs 86, 87, and 89, all dated 9 September 1957, of instant case which reported that Yoshida, Masuzo was trying to raise funds through Kodama, Yoshio.

97. (INFORMANT) On 2 December 1957, the following information was obtained from PC-0091:

During the latter part of November 1957, Sagaya, Tomoo; Supreme Advisor to the Gokoku Seinen Tai (Fatherland Guardians Youth Corps) made the following statements concerning the KOKUMIN DOSHI KAI's (PEOPLES COMRADES SOCIETY) "Kyoto Ikansho" (共闘意見書) (Joint Struggle Statement). Sagaya's statements, the gist of which follow, were made to one of his close Rightist acquaintances.

"In general, I believe that Rightist organizations should coordinate their efforts and, as much as possible, strive to conduct joint struggles. However, I believe that it would be wrong for Rightist organizations to support the PEOPLES COMRADES SOCIETY's Joint Struggle Statement. It is rather obvious that the PEOPLES COMRADES SOCIETY is promoting this movement on behalf of the Liberal-Democratic Party. Therefore, should we unite on this particular issue, the public will consider Rightist organizations as being merely "pawns" of the Liberal-Democratic Party. I do not begrudge the PEOPLES COMRADES SOCIETY for having received funds from the Liberal-Democratic Party to conduct this struggle. However, I believe that a joint struggle will "publicize" this fact and that therefore, it will be detrimental to all Rightist organizations. (B-3)

AGENT'S NOTES: Reference is made to paragraph 92, dated 1 November 1957, of instant case, which contains information concerning SUBJECT's Joint Struggle Statement.

Typed Name and Organization of Special Agent

DAVID K. TOLMAN
Tokyo FOA Agent-CIC Group

Typed Name and Organization of Special Agent
DAVID K. TOLMAN
Tokyo FOA Agent-CIC Group

FORM 341 Replaces WD AGO Form 341, 1 Jun 47, Which may be used

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

FOR COORDINATION WITH U.S. Army

Jhi

2. Date Submitted
4 December 1957
3. Control Symbol or File Number
AF-3-202722(563)

LOCAL AGENCY) On 4 December 1957, files of Headquarters, 441st CIC
were checked and revealed the following additional information concerning
the persons mentioned in the above (paragraphs 96 and 97) Agent Reports:

Yoshida, Masuzo; born 21 August 1895.

Kodama, Yoshio; born 18 February 1911.

Yoshida, Tetsuo; born 1 December 1908.

4. Printed Name and Organization of Special Agent
DAVID K. TOYAMA
Tokyo PO, 441st CIC Group

5. Signature of Special Agent
David K. Toyama
/s/ David K. Toyama

PERSONALITY (201) FILE REQUEST

PUNCHED

SECRET
CIA INTERNAL USE ONLY

Declassified and Approved for Release
by the Central Intelligence Agency
Date: 5-1-2014

SECRET
HQS CHECK REQUEST

BRANCH OR SECTION IOB NAME OF KODAMA Yoshio
ORIGINATOR _____ SUBJECT: _____
DATE OF REQUEST 8 July 1958 IRE CHECK NO: 6815
PRECEDENCE: ROUTINE X EXPEDITE _____ DATE RECEIVED: JUL 9 1958
Branch Chief _____ PRIORITY _____ DOP: _____

TYPE OF INFORMATION DESIRED

STANDARD CHECK X (All info for previous two (2) yrs only or all
FROM _____

DEROGATORY INFO ONLY _____
FROM _____

INTEL CONNECTIONS ONLY _____
FROM _____

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: NOTE: A-2 Memo is filed in DOSSIER.
(Associations with groups, travel, etc) Please read the note attached to the memo.

SOURCES TO BE CHECKED

☐ STATION X (Includes Camp Zama Files)

THE FILES ONLY _____

JAPANESE AGENCIES _____ (*see note)

OTHER _____ (Specify other US Agencies as
Embassy Visa Files, KUBARK Stations and Headquarters)

*When this check is requested the originator certifies that
OPERATIONAL ASSETS OR SECURITY OF ☐ STATION WILL NOT
BE ENDANGERED.

NO RECORD INFO ATTACHED

DOSSIER

ACTION COMPLETED

DATE: AUG 6 1958

BY: [Signature]

SECRET FILE IN ☐

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

FOR COORDINATION WITH U.S. Army

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

(2)(A) Privacy ☐ Declassified and Approved for Release
(2)(B) Methods/Sources ☒ by the Central Intelligence Agency
(2)(G) Foreign Relations ☐ Date: 2005

SECRET

AC-6815

8 July 1958

KODAMA Yoshio AKA MUSHAKOJI Takeharu

JUL 9 1958

(A) BIRTH DATE #183, Kakinokisaka, Meguro-Ku, Tokyo

(B) BIRTH NAME Yasuki, Motomiya-machi, Adachi-gun, Fukushima

(C) BIRTH NAME

18 February 1911

PERSON IDENTIFICATION

OTHER IDENTIFICATION AND NAME ADDRESS

RELATIVES

EDUCATION

Completed 2nd year course, evening session, Zenrin Commercial School, Ryusan.

WORKING HISTORY (including military)

During the period of his criminal record, extensive work was done in the scene of the investigation from the KODAMA Organ in Shanghai during

SECRET

RC-6 815

DATE: 6 Aug 58

KODAMA Yoshio

(0348/3768/6235/1102/1133)

U. S. Using name of SUBJ. has brought out every single selected person in 2nd. Investigation Section; for further info see report;

16 Oct. 57
att. to I 3983
1000.1100

may possibly be ID with Dossier

30,000 copies of "For us by the Soviet Union" 16 Jan 1958
in the event the CIVILs were supplied to without them JAN C. 8 #456

KODAMA Yoshio

SECRET

may possibly be ID with Dossier

Society: TAKUBOKU KENKYU KAI (TAKUBOKU Research Society)
Position: Member Source Date: 1937 p. 179
1937

Source: SHAKAI UNDO NO JOUKYO (Social Movement Report) 1937

KODAMA Yoshio

may possibly be ID with Dossier

Age: 23

Address: 21 Mitaki Ave, Higashi Marita, Oya-mura, Kurokawa-gun, Mito-ken.

Subj. Private First Class was interned in Manchuria 14-3 and 15-15 camps fr 25 Oct 45 to 1 Jul 48. Attended Goshima course at Manchuria 15-8 fr 3 Mar 48 to 3 Apr 48. Became an organizer for Manchuria and was responsible for the democratic indoctrination of approx 100 men. Stated that he has no desire to join the JCP. Arrived in Tokyo Japan on 20 Jan 49 via the DAIKOKU MARU.

SOURCE: S/I FIO-100-2221; repats; dtd 30 Jul 48; subj: Jap repats fr Siberia.
File: -126-A-5-Eastern Siberia.

Yoshio

Subj, of Tosu-machi, Saga-ken, JCP member is scheduled to be arrested on 12 Aug 49 on charges of libel, slander, misrepresentation and spreading of false propaganda against prefectural and municipal authorities. Source: CIC SPOT REPORT, dtd: 12 Aug 49. Subj: Prominent Members of JCP Arrested, Saga. Filed: A-352-4

Yoshio

not believed to be in contact
on list of possible Directors of Japan Public Relations, Incorporated, see doc for others

20 Mar 52
10B C/R

WIMSATT

Takao

not believed to be in contact
Address: c/o KORDC, Tomic, 5-chore, T. Saka-ec. Nakaya-a-s-i, Nakaya-a-r-f.
Subject, repatriated in Komsomolsk, Siberia, via Yamanizu-eriy on 1 Nov 47, was interviewed by KRAZ the TOMONO KAI (see card) in Khabarovsk POW camp and its leadership centers.
Source: 5/1 MAK-9A-149; dtd: 20 Feb 48; subj: Jap Harats in Soviet occupied areas.
File: A-126-A-5 Eastern Siberia, Komsomolsk.

KOBAMA Yoshio

PC-6815
5 August 1958

The attached info on Subject is from G-2 201 files and G-2 references.

There is a total of 3 books of 201 material and 171 references on Subject in G-2 files.

Due to the volume of material, the undersigned screened his 201 and extracted only a small portion plus extractions from 16 of the most recent references which covers back as far as 1956.

Now request was for all information. We are hoping that the attached will meet your requirements. If not please contact this office and we will be glad to arrange for you or one of your people to go down to G-2 files and review all available info on Subject. The attached represents about 4 1/2 hours of work on the part of G-2 files.

IRB

note 1958

From New Year Supplement to Shukan Sankai

"MODERN PERSONALITIES"

~~22~~ The True Character of the ~~Doctor~~ ^{Mystery Figure,} "Yoshio Kodama."

~~Teacher~~

Career and Opinions Revealed for First Time

Interviewer: Yonosuke Miki

Yoshio
KODAMA
Yoshio
Dossier

- My Career-

Miki: Your background is hardly known (to the public). First, I'd like to ask you about your childhood.

Kodama: When I was a child, I was poor and went through tremendous hardships. However, today I feel that I was very fortunate to have been so. The reason is because thanks to this I am today able to feel compassion toward everybody.

My Heimat is Nihonmatsu in Fukushima. My father's family name was Yamada. I was adopted and my name became Kodama. The house of Kodama was a family of physicians in waiting to the Lord of the Nihonmatsu Clan. Thus, my father also studied medicine. Later, however, he quit the profession and became the Secretary-General of the then Liberal Party and eventually became "Daifuku Sanji" of the prefecture---or what would correspond to the Vice-Governor of the prefecture today.

According to the stories of old-timers, my father was the first to own a camera in Fukushima Prefecture. He was also the first man to ride a bicycle in the prefecture. He seemed to have been quite a "hikara" (high collar) gentleman.

If things had continued as they were, it would have been fine.

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

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

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Date: 2005

2-2-2

However, my mother died when I was seven. In order to marry my mother, ^{my} father had divorced ^{his} first wife, by whom he had a daughter. This daughter married ~~and~~ moved to Korea. The year after my mother died, my father took me to my ~~elder~~ elder sister's place in Korea.

My brother-in-law was a very strict person and gave me away to ¹ a family originally from Oita Prefecture, called Kono. Of course, there was nothing wrong with this because at that time I was a really bad youngster whom you couldn't ~~layzhander on~~ do anything with. My father returned to Fukushima from Korea, feeling relieved.

I was sent to school from the family that had adopted me. However, I didn't attend regularly, playing truant ~~and~~ all the time and I was in danger of failing my class. When I was in my fifth grade, my adopted family gave me the sack/~~and~~ I returned to my sister's place.

My sister's family had their hands full, even without me, and so I was sent back to Japan. It was the 10th year of S Taisho (1921). I had been in Korea ~~thxxyxxyx~~ roughly three years. Then I entered a what you may call it ~~txxtxz~~ spinning factory in Kameido....

About this time, whenever motion pictures or a dramatic troupe came to town, the troupe members would walk around town publicizing their shows. On such occasions, if children followed the troupe members, waving red flags, they were given 10 sen a free ticket to the show. Since I was the leader of the neighborhood kids, I joined ~~th~~ one of the parades with four or five others. One of the troupe squealed on me to my father and I got a

3-3-

a real bawling out from my father.

I was so chagrined that I couldn't bear it. So I tied two or three empty cans on the tail of a dog and hung a string of firecrackers on the dog's neck. Then, I lit the firecrackers and chased the dog on the stage. The play, of course, was ~~stirred~~ thrown into confusion and I felt much better. But, because of this, I couldn't go to school and it was uncomfortable remaining at home.

Then I, thus, decided to go to the dormitory attached to the spinning factory. But, when I got in I found we were forbidden to leave the premises for two years. Our pay was about two yen a month. If we ate two three-sen bowls of soba after late night work, we found that two yen didn't last very long, having as we did other expenses. I learnt through bitter experience just how pitiful the life of young mill workers was.

In the spring of the 12th year of Taisho, 1923, I ran away from the factory and ~~we~~ crossed over to Korea to my sister's place again. My sister found me a job as "shosei" (student house-boy) to a bone-setter doctor. I stayed ~~there~~ there till the 15th year, 1926, attending a commercial school at night. Eventually, I wanted to become an airplane pilot and I fluttered back to Japan. However, the job of an airplane pilot was far from my reach. In order to make out an existence, I entered ~~the~~ an iron mill called Fukunaga on Mikawa Island as a youth factoryhand. We were by then in the Showa Era.

It was about the time that ~~the~~ the labor movement was catching fire. On the other hand, the guys of the so-called capitalist class were having a wallop good time each night in the restaurants and the "machiai" ~~of~~ (houses of assignation) in the Mukojima district. ~~Through~~ All the while, I was feeling to my very bones the contradiction of we laborers unable to make a living no matter how much we worked.

4-4-4-4

In this way, I gradually became a discontented youth. However, I could not understand why we had to wave red flags in order to carry on a labor union movement or why we had to shout about the Soviet Union being our motherland.

After all weren't we Japanese---

DIRECT APPEAL TO EMPEROR IS DEBUT

Miki: Was it about that time you made a direct appeal to the Emperor on the question of unemployment relief?

Kodama: That was a little later---

About that time, Bin Akao, with the backing of Shinkichi Uesugi (now dead), formed an organization called the "Kenkoku Kai" (literally, national construction association). This, at that time, was the most progressive of right-wing organizations. It was 1928 when I entered the organization.

On top of the fact that I was young, I was fired with fervor. And, as worker, I had experienced with my own self the pitiful life of a worker. On the other hand, politicians were being involved in one scandal after another, while political parties were already showing signs of degeneration.

Just at that moment, His Majesty was to set out on November 3, 1929 for the vicinity of Akasaka Mitsuke. I thought that here was a good chance and with a direct appeal in my hands, I jumped on His Majesty's car. The appeal said: "Your Majesty, please save the 2,000,000 unemployed with your own hands."

Of course, I was arrested on the spot.

Ordinarily, I would have been sentenced to a reformatory by a juvenile court. I was sent before a district court.

In reply to the procurator who attacked me, saying: "You are the a really impious guy," I rebutted as follows:

5-5-5-

"From ancient times, it has been said that honor is as between the lord and retainer and compassion as between father and son. I am 18 years old. When I become 21 I shall be called to arms. And, on the strength of one red sheet (NB The color of the notice drafting a civilian into the army), I am called upon to die at any time. Who in the world would die, if he did not think of His Majesty as father.

"Today, there are 2,000,000 unemployed. What is wrong with my making an appeal ~~appealing~~ to my father at a time when the cabinet ministers, who are my elder brothers standing between me and my father, are administering the country in ~~the~~ a mistaken way? That is why I don't think I ~~can~~ ~~xx~~ have been impious in any way."

There, I got a six-month sentence and was sent to the Maebashi Penitentiary. I really suffered because of the ~~xx~~ extreme cold. However, I was able to read all kinds of books on ethics and I learned a lot.

It was 1930 when I came out of prison. As before, the streets were filled with unemployed and farming communities were in the extremities of poverty. But, the political parties showed no signs of self-reflection, grovelling about in the depth of corruption. It was about this time that the "Ketsumei Dan" ~~Izzttsntzxxoxn~~ (Blood Federation) Incident arose.

Then, such persons as Shumei Okawa Sensei and Ikki Kita Sensei began their activities with the idea of reforming Japan. Okawa ~~Sensei~~ Sensei organized the ~~S~~ Jimmu Kai. In this a revolutionary right-wing was born.

I, myself, left the Kenkoku Kai and joined the Kyushu Aikoku (Patriots') Kai, headed by Tatsuo Tsukui. The Kenkoku Kai was being financed by the financiers. I felt that this would not do and decided on joining the Kyushu Aikoku Kai. In short, this organization

6-6-6-

In short, ~~were~~ we were neither the catspaws of the financial clique nor the tools of the politicians. It was a party that had as its basic idea the February 26 thinking---let's bring about a revolution in the name of the Emperor.

In the spring of the following year, 1931, I sent to Junosuke Inouye ~~akktar~~ a letter in which I listed ~~akkmzrzxx~~ his various crimes and a dagger with the message: ^{"You dog of the} ~~akkmzrzxx~~ ^{the financiers,} ~~akkmzrzxx~~ cut out your bowels bravely." This was adjudged as constituting the crime of intimidation and I was given another six-month sentence.

It was the beginning of 1932 when I came out of prison, and returned to the headquarters of the ~~&~~ Kyushu Aikoku Kai. That night Inouye was killed by Tadashi Konuma.

At that, I was escorted to the Metropolitan Police. I was subjected to a gruelling questioning on suspicion that I had something to do with Konuma's killing of Inouye. However, I had a firm alibi and I was released after two days.

With this and that, I found Japan too troublesome and in March, 1932, I fled from Japan to Manchuria.

LAND
I GET TO KNOW THE NEW ~~PARADISE~~ OF MANCHURIA

Miki: What were you doing in Manchuria? It doesn't seem that you stayed too long.

Kodama: I went to Manchuria with the intention of looking up a senior ~~comrade~~ comrade, Ryomei Kasagi, who was Chief of the Personnel Department of the South Manchurian Railway and who was a colleague of Okawa Sensei and Kita Sensei. But no sooner had I reached Manchuria when that May 15 Incident broke out. My senior, Kasagi, said: "Stick it out in Manchuria with the feeling you're going to bury your bones here. But, despite his encouragements, whenever I heard of

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my colleagues being dragged off by the police, I couldn't remain still. After repeated requests, Kasagi Sentei finally permitted me to return home to Japan. As soon as I got home, I took part in the plans with Hidezo Toyama (now dead) to launch a second May 15 Incident. This was the incident they called the Imperial Capital Blackout Incident, when it was later discovered prematurely.

The plan was to cut off the electric power transmissions to the Imperial Capital and throw the whole of Tokyo into darkness and confusion. If this took place, the military would without fail declare martial law. ~~Too~~ After that, the plan was for the military to carry on from there. However, the military withdrew from the plot, claiming it was still too premature to undertake such a plot. As a result, two or three of our own group decided to go ahead on our own. His Majesty ~~Emperor~~ was to set out for a large-scale war maneuvers in November. We planned to ~~lay~~ lie in ambush and to kill three of the cabinet ministers who would be in the Imperial retinue.

At that time, I was staying on the second floor of a rooming house, called Seibun Kan, close to Toyama's place. There we had hidden bombs and mortar shells for use in carrying out our plot.

However, one night, one of our group came to see me. He was ~~drunk~~ drunk. He picked up one of the bombs and began handling it, saying: "I wonder just how effective this is." I tried to stop him, saying: "It's dangerous, better put it down." But, before I could stop him, he dropped the bomb and it started rolling down the stairs. It rolled into the street in front ~~end~~ of the house and there exploded with a tremendous noise.

Two or three of us managed to escape. But those who were slow on their feet were caught. As a result of the house search that followed, the mortar shells were also found. In the end, I

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myself was caught. I was thrown into prison for six months until 1938. It was my third prison term.

After bringing my release, I became friendly with Yoshio Miura and was introduced to Tomio Iwata. I became Iwata's guest and went to live with him.

That same year, in 1938, I gathered together those connected with Kita Sensei and formed the an organization called Nigatsu Kai (February Club) and, on the other hand, established a Nippon Juku (a private boarding school).

It so happened that Kasagi Sensei had returned from Manchuria and I had him kindly look after the Juku. As lecturers, we invited such first-rate people as Genki Abe, Yutaro Nagai and Kenji Tomita. I became head of the Juku and strove to inspire the others with the ideas of Kita Sensei.

ACTIVE IN WANG CHING-WEI INCIDENT

Miki: What was the thing that led you to become active on the continent?

Kodama: It was through my association with Tatsuo Kawai. Following my release from prison in 1938, Mr. Kawai, who was Chief of the Information Bureau of the Foreign Office at that time, looked after me in many many ways. He often used to say: "Don't go around boasting about revolutions when you are still in Japan. You have to first study China." In the spring of 1939, Mr. Kawai said that he was going to Hankow and offered to take advantage of his trip to take me to Shanghai. In this way, I went with him to Shanghai on the same plane. And, he also wrote letters of introduction for me to the Japanese consulates in various parts of China.

At Shanghai, Vice Consul Iwai had gathered together the students of the Tungwen Institute (Common Script Institute) and had formed a Shanghai Special Survey Group. ~~At the~~ On the recommendation of Kawai-san, I came to work with the Survey Group. While engaged in this and that,

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the incident that broke out was the Wang Ching-wei Incident.

I was called back by the General Staff to Tokyo and asked to protect ~~Wang Ching-wei~~ Wang Ching-wei as his bodyguard. It was the Foreign Office that had recommended me to the General Staff and this was the start of my association with the military.

At this, I asked: "What am I supposed to do?"

"Take ten Japanese with you. On the surface make out that you are ~~mexbarsatz~~ employees of the Oji Paper Manufacturing Company. We will place pistols and small carbines in the Foreign Office shipments to China. You use these weapons to guard Wang Ching-wei." This was the answer.

As a result, I got together 13 men under me. We trained by the General Staff in the use of small arms and in carrying out intelligence activities. Ten days later, we crossed over to Shanghai. In this way, we came to cooperate with the gendarmerie and I was engaged in this work until 1941. Of course, during this period I did not kill ~~an~~ a single man and when I was imprisoned in Sugamo I was able to present a good testimony.

However, in August of 1941, I was called out by the General Staff in Tokyo and dismissed without a word of notice. The cause ~~of~~ for this was the fact that I had served as a liaison man for Lt. General Ganji Ishiwara, who was running the East Asia League in China and this had displeased ~~Ganxxxi~~ Premier General Tojo. That was how bad the relations between the two men were. As a result, I completely came to hate the ~~Militryxx~~ army.

FORM KODAMA MISSION IN SHANGHAI

Miki: The so-called Kodama Mission was a development that took place after this, wasn't it?

Kodama: The Kodama Mission was an organization I formed after I

10-

went over to the Navy. At a time, as I just told you, when I was feeling rotten about the Army, ^{Yamagata,} Rear Admiral ~~Nakajima~~, through an intermediary, proposed to me whether I would not like to go over to China ^{over on} to start another job.

"No thank you," I said, "the military are all a bad type. They use you as much as they can and then throw you out."

"No. The Navy won't do such a thing, so you don't need to worry. Whatever the case, please go to China and please buy up as much materials for aircraft as you can," was the reply.

At this, I decided to take on the job and crossed once again to Shanghai. That was just one week before war broke out. In this way was the Kodama Mission born.

Our work was the purchase, as I just said, of aviation materials for aircraft, combined with intelligence work. We went purchasing materials from Manchuria in the north to Bangkok in the south, which we sent on in bulk to the Aircraft ~~Technical~~ Technical Depot at ~~Yok~~ Yokosuka. In the end, we even had the "jika tabi" (rubber soled tabi), which the workers at the depot wore, made in Szech Shanghai and shipped to Yokosuka. In many fields, Mitsui and Mitsubishi were my competitors, but ^{in the end} we won through.

In the meantime, Rear-Admiral Yamagata was transferred from the Navy Aviation Headquarters to the front line and Rear-Admiral Takijiro Ohnishi took over his post. Admiral Ohnishi also was transferred to the Philippines in at the end of 1944. Later, just before the war ended, Admiral Ohnishi returned to Japan as Vice-Chief of Naval Operations. I also returned to Japan with him and until the end of the war when the Admiral committed harakiri, I was very close relations with him.

As a result of this, when Prince Higashikuni organized his cabinet, I became a cabinet minister. Soon after, I was thrown into Sugamo

11-

as a war ~~crim~~ criminal.

At the time I entered Sugamo, the ~~Kodama~~ property of the Kodama Mission totalled close to ¥100,000,000 in cash (\$25,000,000 at the current rate of exchange) and over ~~¥300~~ ¥100,000,000 in materials, such as platinum and radium. There was that much material which the Kodama Mission had bought up but which it had not delivered to the Government.

Prior to this, immediately after the war ended, I took to the Minister of Navy of that time, Admiral Yonai, the Kodama Mission's bank books and inventory of materials. The Admiral said:

"There's no use in my accepting such money. Donate it to something that is worthwhile. As for the materials, I will give it to you as a award for your efforts."

Of the cash and the materials, a considerable amount was ~~was~~ handed over to Hatoyama-san and Karouk Tsuji. I did not put any strings on these gifts, except to ask that they form the Liberal Party and defend the Emperor system.

RIGHTEOUS INDIGNATION OVER FIGHTER PLANE PROBLEM

Miki: The conversation jumps, but it is reported that you feel a tremendous righteous indignation over the recent question of the importation of fighter planes...

Kodama: There are a number of men who ^{served} ~~were~~ under Rear-Admiral Ohnishi in the Defense Agency. At the beginning I had no ~~interest~~ interest whatever in airplanes. However, one day I had dinner with these men and they were expressing indignation at the political parties. They said a decision had been reached two years previously on the Lockheed as the choice of Japan's new plane, but that it had been changed all of sudden in favor of the Grumman. They were most indignant.

I spoke to Kono-san and Kawashima-san about this. Each said:

"That's not so. I don't know anything about airplanes.

However, Tsushima (who was Defense Minister) at that time) came and

12-

as asked next pleaded with me to agree to the Grumman. I said yes." This was what both told me. I then investigated and found that the top executives of the Defense Agency were engaged in most irresponsible activities.

At the beginning, there were four types of planes as candidates for Japan's next fighter, North American, Northrup, Lockheed and Grumman.

The choice was narrowed down to the Grumman and Lockheed and comparative performance data on both types were submitted to the Cabinet.

The Grumman plane was still in the experimental stage, without a single plane in actual existence. The performance data was all estimated figures. The Lockheed was already being produced in mass production, but the performance figures were for the old model, F104A. Further, the Grumman was more expensive than the Lockheed by ¥150,000,000 (including armaments). However, the argument was that the difference in cost was covered by the better performance and for this reason, the Defense Agency wanted to adopt the Grumman.

As stated, the comparative chart of performance data was as the argument went. However, as a matter of fact, the plane that the Lockheed Company was trying to sell to Japan was not the F104A but an improved model, the F104C. When it came to this plane, all the defects of the Lockheed aircraft, which the Defense Agency was finding fault with, had been removed.

If so, did the Defense Agency not know about the F104C? However, that was absolutely not so. ^{The} Nagamori (General) Survey Mission which had crossed to the United States last August had recognized the superiority of the new model and the performance data, which Lockheed had submitted to the U.S. Defense Department, had been relayed

to ~~and was~~ ~~the~~ the Defense Agency through a certain aircraft manufacturing company and had been in the Defense Agency's hands for some time.

Even before this, ^{when} Chief of the Air ~~Staggs~~ Staff Sanagi went to the United States ~~lga~~ in December of the previous year, he had heard a detailed explanation of this C type. Despite this fact, not only did Sanagi pretend he did not know, but after he went to the United States again in January of this year, he had swung over suddenly to the Grumman.

Whatever the case, the Defense Agency deliberately compared the performance data of the old Lockheed Model A and the estimated figures of the still uncompleted Grumman and tried to push through the Grumman that was ¥150 million more expensive per plane. ~~Youxzxw~~ You can't but feel indignation.

My feeling on this subject, to put it most bluntly, is that in three years it will become the age of missiles and that manned aircraft will no longer become necessary. However, if we are to spend close ~~taxextenxkxofthexnaxiexnaxlxbxgexkz~~ the blood tax of a sum close to one ~~taxxkz~~ tenth of the nation's budget to import fighter planes, the problem should be handled with a strictly just attitude. The Defense Agency is looked ~~non~~ askance in many ways by the people of Japan. I, who earnestly hoped for the Defense Agency to become trusted by the nation, cannot in any way condone such irresponsibility.

BIOGRAPHIC SKETCH ON KODAMA, YOSHIO ← *file*

Source: ☐ ☐

1. Address: 3-70, Tamagawa Totoriki, Setagaya-ku

29 Oct 1958

2. Background:

Prewar:

A. Originally from Fukushima Prefecture. Came to Tokyo at the age of 16. Worked as laborer and shop sales clerk and later subject was discovered by AKAO Bin and worked in patriotic movements.

b. Ingratiate himself with the army along the prevalent "line" (sic), and parted ways with AKAO.

c. When the China Incident broke out, subject immediately formed the Kodama Organ, a navy controlled organ, and centered around Shanghai, subject gathered all kinds of material and reaped vast profits.

d. The minute the war situation started to look bad, subject brought back to Japan, precious metals, such as radium, gold, etc. Subject returned to Japan before the war terminated.

Postwar:

a. After the war, subject donated some of the above to the government and for a reward, subject was given the post of Consultant in the Higashi Kuni Cabinet, but he was tied as a war criminal and put into Sugamo.

b. After his release, using the Midori Building located near Miharabashi as a base of operations, he manipulated various incidents in the confused post-war period together with subordinates of the former Kodama Organ and SAKATA Yusei.

3. Ideology -

As indicated in subject's background, he does not have any consistent ideas and he is a materialist who ingratiates with whoever is in power in order to gain financial profits or in order to sell his own name.

FILE IN ☐ ☐

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

(1) Privacy ☐
(2) Methods/Sources ☒
(3) Foreign Relations ☐

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At present, subject is firmly linked with KONO Ichiro, and the right-wing cannot touch KONO since "gangsters" who are subordinates of KODAMA surround KONO like bodyguards.

4. Present Moves

A. In addition to acting like a bodyguard for KONO, when KONO was Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, subject made vast profits through the red bean market.

B. At present subject maintains an office in Tsukiji Kobiki-kan and on the surface, he supposedly handles work relative to titanium, molybdenum for the Nihon E ta ni tto (phonetic spelling) Pipe Kabushiki Kaisha, but actually subject is a professional blackmailer and a jobber.

Namely, by using vast sums of money, subject manipulates gangsters and gamblers of Shinjuku and Ginza, and uses scandals of noted companies as materials for blackmail. Recent incidents in which subject was involved, include the Nitto Securities Incident and the Kanebo Incident. It is said that subject received a hundred million yen from Kanebo. Subject is also involved in the Shirokiya Incident.

C. Subject is also connected with Mikami Taku and he has financed the Nakahara Company managed by Mikami, and he has rightists work through the Shin Ajia Shoji for commission on drafts.

SECRET

CLASSIFICATION

DATE 31 Oct. 1958

TO: CHIEF/Translation Section

FROM: IOB/ C 7

SUBJECT: Request for translation

DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT:
KODAMA Yoshio

SOURCE: C 7

DATE OBTAINED FROM SOURCE: 29 Oct. 1958

INSTRUCTIONS: Full Translation ☒ Summary translation ☐

Excerpts as Indicated ☐ Other Instructions ☐

NUMBER OF COPIES REQUIRED: Original and 1 (please type)

SPECIAL SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS: Inside translation

SPECIAL TRANSLATOR ☐

PRIORITY: a. Routine ☒ Approximate Date Desired 6 Nov. 1958

b. *Expedite ☐ Deadline Date: _____

*REASON FOR DEADLINE: (MUST BE FILLED IN ON ALL PRIORITY REQUESTS)

TO:

DATE: _____

FROM: CHIEF/Translation Section

Returned herewith is completed translation, Document No. 1578

REMARKS:

SECRET

CLASSIFICATION

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

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

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Date: 2005

KODAMA y²-10

見王蒼士夫

1 住前 世田、谷、三河等々力 三、七〇

2 経力

戦前

福島縣出身 六下のとこ上京

商店員 弓矢町をへていだが 赤三

教に見出されて意国運動に従事

2 赤三を離れ さいとうの線に軍にとりこ

3 日支事変が始まるや 海軍の部員機関

見王機関をつくり 上海をゆに

ふらふら物資を束ねて巨利を得る

4 戦況不利になるや 旭大ほうふの金

他の貴金多くを日本にもつてきて 終戦前帰国

戦後

戦後その一部を政府に献納 其の功に
東久通内閣の参子になったが 戦犯指
定 巣鴨に入社

2

叔父 三原橋さわの縁ヒルを本
旧奥王殿訂の部下及び叔母裕誠とと
もに混乱時のささの事は裏であや
つていた

3 思想

経テの如く 一貫した思想はな 時の権力者
と巧みに取り 射を受けるか ぬを受けるか
実利主義百ておる

現在 河野一郎と固く結んで居る 河野に
対して古賀が手も足も出ないのは奥王の訂
下のやくざが河野の親衛隊的行動を

とつてゐるからである。

々

現在の動向

① 石の河野の親衛隊的立場をとっているが、河野が農相のとき、小豆の相場で巨利を得てゐる。

② 現在、築地不校会館に事務所をもち、表面は日本エタニトバイフ、ババ、クワン、モリフ、ラン等の仕事を、していることになっているが、実際は恐喝、事は至等が本職である。即ち、大い金を使って、銀座、新宿、顔役、博徒を子分にして、有る会社のスキャンダルを種にして、恐喝をしている。最近で、白東証事件、鐘紡事件、てころ、とき、鐘紡から一億円もらつたといわれる。又、白木屋事件にも関係してゐる。

③ 三上車とも関係をもつて三上の由果不可の資
金も出し、之等の右翼に新アジア商社と
いふ手形割りの仕事をさへしている

~~三上車とも関係をもつて三上の由果不可の資~~
~~金も出し、之等の右翼に新アジア商社と~~
~~いふ手形割りの仕事をさへしている~~

Classification: SECRET

P: ☐ ☐

S and SS: ☐ ☐

CO: ☐ ☐

SUBJECT: Recent Activities of KODAMA Yoshio

Comments (including references):

Br. 1-3800

DOI : 11 Jan 59
Acq/S : 26 Jan 59
Acq/CO : 28 Jan 59
DOR : 26 Feb 59

Attached hereto is report on the above subject.

FER 21 P.M.

BULKY

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

(2)(A) Privacy ☐

(2)(B) Methods/Sources ☒

(2)(G) Foreign Relations ☐

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Date: 2005

Disposition: N.D. Primarily of BI interest. CRR/Files, please file in KODAMA Yoshio
dossier.

7 Apr 59

Classification:

FILE IN ☐ ☐

14 January 1959

Recent Activities of KODAMA Yoshio

1. NAKAHARA SANGYO KABUSHIKI KAISHA (Nakahara Industrial Co., Ltd.), located at 7 2-chome Ginza Nishi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo is run by MIKAMI Taku, HARASAWA Sumiya and other former rightists connected with the 5/15 incident. The information that the above mentioned men have joined hands with OZAWA Masamoto, director of NITCHU YUKO KYOKAI (Japan-China Friendship Association) and HASEGAWA Toshiyuki of the Japan Communist Party and have connected trade with Communist China via Hongkong after trade relations between Japan and China had been severed is as reported last yearend. KODAMA Yoshio is in the back of all this and is giving the financial support. Under the disguised front of SHIN ASIA SHOJI Company, KODAMA is pulling the strings in the back and has NAKAHARA Sangyo under his control.
2. Recently, NAKAHARA SANGYO could not make a go of the business merely with the unofficial trade with Communist China through Hongkong. Thus taking KODAMA's advice, it has joined hands with MARUICHI SHOJI Company and is attempting trade with the Soviet Union.
3. MARUICHI SHOJI was established two years ago through the good offices of KONO Ichiro and with OZAWA Saburo, HAGA Zenya, etc. serving as the promoters, the company started as a firm doing full-scale trade with the Soviet Union. Through the relationship between KONO and KODAMA, NAKAHARA SANGYO tied up with MARUICHI SHOJI.
4. The joining of NAKAHARA SANGYO with MARUICHI SHOJI relates the tie between the former rightists and the pro-Soviet faction and KODAMA were responsible for this. This means that through this act of KODAMA's, the former rightists (MIKAMI faction), those connected with the Japan-China Friendship Association (OZAWA HASEGAWA), the pro-Soviet faction of the Conservative Party (KONO, etc.) and the pro-Soviet faction of the Socialist Party (KAZAMI Akira, MAJIMA Kan, etc.)

- 2 -

have joined hands.

5. Outwardly, KODAMA appears to be a patriotic person, but in actuality, he will do trade with the Soviet Union or Communist China as long as he gains profit and with the money gained, he intends to increase his power so even when the time comes for friendly relations with the Communist Bloc, he will be prepared not to miss the boat.

078
 DATE 6 FEB 62
 DIRECTOR
 OM
 TION, FE 8
 FO, CI/OPS, FI, FI/INT 2, S/C 2

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE
SECRET

RE Filing (check one):
 No CS Record Value Destroy ☐
 RI file this copy as indicated ☐
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 Indexing (check one):
 Marked ☐ None required ☒
 Signature: *[Signature]*

ROUTING	
1	4
2	5
3	6

FEB 6 0931Z 62

ROUTINE

IN 23345

INFO DIR CITE 3645

INTEL

PLS FILE CHECK KODAMA YOSHIO WHO CORRESPONDS WITH KIM CHONG-
 P'IL, ROK CIA DIRECTOR, AND IS SAID TO INFLUENCE PRIME MINISTER
 K. IUEDA.

END OF MESSAGE

ROUT	INITIAL
RI/AN	<i>[Initials]</i>
RI/MS	<i>[Initials]</i>
<i>[Signature]</i>	
RI/ET	

SECRET

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

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

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

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DATE: 9 FEB 62

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE
SECRET

TO: DIRECTOR

FROM: []

ACTION: FE 8

INFO: CI/OPS, FI/INT 2, S/C 2

RE Filing (check one):
☐ No CS Record Value - Destroy
☒ RI file this copy as indicated
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 Signature: []

ROUTING

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ROUTINE

IN 25272

[] INFO DIR CITE 9587

REF [] 3645 (IN 28345) *

KODAMA YOSHIO US PROMINENT JAPANESE WITH LONG RECORD INTEL AND
 WAR TIME ULTRA NATIONALIST ACTIVITIES. [] RETIRED FILE []
 JAN 68. G-2 REPOSITORY CONTAINS VOLUMINOUS DATA RE KODAMA FROM WHICH
 WE GLAD TRY ANSWER SPECIFIC QUESTIONS. NO STATION RECORD HIS
 CONTACT KIM. *Chong-pi*

END OF MESSAGE

C/S COMMENT: [] REQUESTED CHECK KODAMA YOSHIO.

ROUTING	INITIAL
RI/AN	<i>DeA</i>
RI/T	<i>YM</i>
DES	
RI/1	

SECRET

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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

Declassified and Approved for Release
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 Date: 2005

S-E-C-R-E-T

From: ☐ Station

Report No.: FJT-8890

No. of Pages: 2

Local File No.: 44-9-4/1

Report Made By: ☐

Raw Report No.:

or Branch Orig: JLB/JUB

Distribution: FGX

Source Cryptonym: See below

Approved by: ☐

☐ on 14 December from ☐ from an informant as in byline on 11 December.

CS COPY

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

Project: ☐

Passage to Liaison: None; liaison source.

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

GROUP 1 - Excluded from
automatic downgrading
and declassification

S-E-C-R-E-T

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

(2)(A) Privacy ☐

(2)(B) Methods/Sources ☒

(2)(G) Foreign Relations ☐

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L
NO FOREIGN DISSEM

Japan

TJT-24991

Activities of KODAMA Yoshio,
Japanese Rightist Leader

25 January 1963

2

December 1962

Japan, Tokyo (14 December 1962)

An official Japanese service; from a source described as a member of the council of the Current Situation Countermeasures Council. Appraisal of Content: 3.

1. KODAMA Yoshio, the real leader of Japanese rightists, has recently been actively campaigning to bring all rightists to his side. He has had success with many gamblers, gangsters, and ordinary rightists, but some rightists suspect that KODAMA's program is intended to solidify the position of KONO Ichiro as a candidate for Prime Minister, and KODAMA has frequently attempted to break down anti-KONO rightists. The only major anti-KODAMA factions in the right are the Current Situation Countermeasures Council (Jikyoku Taisaku Kyogikai), the Japan Youth League (Nippon Seinen Renmei) headed by TOYOTA Kazuo and reportedly loyal to SATO Eisaku, and the Ginbu Kai headed by TAKEI Keizo.
2. KODAMA has been supporting the Gijin Association since June 1959 and is responsible for its growth. He controls it completely and has made its head, TAKAHASHI Gijin, one of his trusted supporters. KODAMA invited representatives of gambling and gangster organizations including the Matsubai Kai, the Kokusui Kai, and the Gijin Association to a dinner at the Hotel Okura on 4 October 1962.¹

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L
NO FOREIGN DISSEM

GROUP 1 - Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

CINCPAC PACFLT PACAF ARPAC STATE ARMY NAVY AIR USFJ,
USARJ NISAJ 3499SG 500ICG DO46/OSI

3. When, on 10 October 1962, a member of the Inagawa Gumi killed the head of the Chiba chapter of the Matsuba Kai in a jurisdictional dispute, KODAMA worked through the Minato Kai to have the Inagawa Gumi apologize to the Matsuba Kai, and then he collected the persons concerned and brought about a reconciliation.
4. In late September 1962, KODAMA called a meeting of leaders of the Gijin Association, the Kokusui Kai, and Rakusei Kai, and the Minato Kai together in an effort to bring all these bodies into membership in the Toa Doshikai, which he personally heads. KODAMA is now trying to bring FUJITA Uichiro, president of the Matsuba Kai and the real power behind the Nipponshugi Bengo, under his influence.
5. While FUKUDA Susumu, leader of the Anti-Communist Volunteer Corps (Bokyo Teishintai), was in prison, he was much touched by a letter of sympathy sent by KODAMA, and he cannot now make up his mind whether to adhere to the SATO faction of the Liberal Democratic Party through the Ginbu Kai or the KONO faction through KODAMA.
6. KODAMA is giving monetary aid to KOJIMA Haruyuki, director of the Kojima Ideological Research Institute (Kojima Shiso Kenkyusho), to the Japanese Political Materials (Nippon Seiji Shiryo) published by SHIKAI Tameo of the Great Japan Production Party (Dai Nippon Seisan To), to the recently reorganized Racialist Students Research Institute (Ninzokushugi Gakusei Kenkyukai) headed by TAKATA Hiroshi through NAKAMURA Takehiko of the People's General League (Kokumin Sorengo), and apparently also to the Great Japan Patriotic Party (Dai Nippon Aikoku To) headed by AKAO Bin.
1. Field Comment: This is believed to be the meeting described in FJT-8588 as inspired by KONO.

DISPATCH		PROCESSING	
TO	INFO	PROPOSED	ACTION
Chief of Station, <input type="checkbox"/>	Chief, Far East Division	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MARKED FOR INDEXING
FROM	Chief of Station, <input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO INDEXING REQUIRED
SUBJECT	ONLY QUALIFIED HEADQUARTERS DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING		
ABSTRACT			
MICROFILM			

SUBJECT
 O KODAMA Yoshio Approach to ex-ROK Mission Consul CH'OE Chan-yong

ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES
 AR - None; for your information.
 Ref - FJT-8984

1. ☐ reported the following information on 24 April 1963:

a. KUBO Masao, an associate of KODAMA Yoshio, promised to invite expatriate CH'OE Chan-yong (1508/3895/2837), ex-ROK Mission Consul and a leading member of the Preparatory Committee for Establishment of a Korean Democratic United Front, to a dinner to discuss with KODAMA the future relationship between the ROK and Japan.

b. KUBO, president of the Tojitsu Trading Company, 5-10 Azabu Iikuracho, Minato-ku, Tokyo, is a close friend of President SUKARNO of Indonesia, and SUKARNO always uses KUBO's car when he visits Japan. KUBO's company is engaged in extensive export-ing to Indonesia in connection with Japanese reparations to that country. KUBO has many good connections with high-level government officials and members of the Diet. He has been referred to in the press as a "mystery man".

2. Significance of this report is that KODAMA Yoshio may be approaching CH'OE, a Democratic Party adherent and a bitter opponent of the military junta in the ROK with the object of taking out insurance against the dissolution of the PAK-KIM Chong-p'il axis--in other words, he will try to establish alternate channels for economic exploitation of the ROK to provide for any political eventuality. The likelihood that KODAMA has his fingers in the Indonesian reparations pot is also suggested.

Distribution:
 3 - COS,
 ① - C/FE

L 282 003: copied

DATE TYPED		DATE DISPATCHED	
26Apr63			
DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER			
FJTA-41368			
HEADQUARTERS FILE NUMBER			
65N-06-72/3			

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
 (2)(A) Privacy ☐
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 Date: 2005

2P

DISPATCH		CLASSIFICATION	PROCESSING		
		CONFIDENTIAL	PRO-POSED	ACTION	ACCOMPLISHED
TO	Chief of Station, <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MARKED FOR INDEXING	
INFO.	Chief, Far East Division		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO INDEXING REQUIRED	
FROM	Chief of Station, <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ONLY QUALIFIED HEADQUARTERS DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING	
SUBJECT	① KODAMA Yoshio Relationship with Kinoshita and Company, Ltd. (Kinoshita Sansho K.K.)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ABSTRACT	
ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MICROFILMED	
AR - None; for your information.			MAY 23 1963		
Refs - FKS-5582 (Daily Secret Communication with KIM Chong-p'il Through a Japanese Firm in Seoul)			DOC. MICRO. SER.		
-4315-					
<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> remarked to <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> and <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> on 7 May 63 that Kinoshita & Company was used by KODAMA Yoshio for business venture profits. He added that Kinoshita & Company acting as the export agent for Yokohama Shipbuilding & Engineering Company conducts various business activities with Indonesia and that KODAMA's associate, KUBO Masao, is on very close terms with President Sukarno. (See also FJTA-41368)</p> <p>2. Considering KODAMA's interest in the PAK-KIM axis and Japan-SOK relations, it is quite logical that Kinoshita & Company should be used as a channel of communications to PAK by CH'OE Yong-t'aek, KIM Chong-p'il's representative in Japan.</p> <p>3. It would appear that a conspiratorial group consisting of KIM Chong-p'il, CH'OE Yong-t'aek, KIM Sang-in, O Ch'ong-k'un, and Yasuda Shoji President PAK No-chong, with their operational base in Tokyo where they are closely linked to KODAMA Yoshio are maintaining clandestine communications to KIM Chong-nak and PAK Chong-hui in Seoul through the facilities of this firm associated with KODAMA.</p> <p>4. Kinoshita & Company is a vast commercial enterprise and the Station has voluminous files on it. The central office</p>					
Distribution:			(cont'd)		
3 - COS, 1 - C/FE			INDEX X		
CROSS REFERENCE			DATE TYPED	DATE DISPATCHED	
			13 May 63	MAY 17 1963	
			DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER		
			FJTA-41464		
			HEADQUARTERS FILE NUMBER		
			44-38861-10		

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

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

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Date: 2005

is located at 5, 2-chome, Takara-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, and the firm has branch offices in most of the principal cities of the world, including Rio de Janeiro (which is very convenient for KIM Chong-p'il).

6. According to a ☐ ☐ report, dated 18 February 63, Army Major ~~CHU Chi-yun (2000/2055/2037) (sic)~~ was slated to become the Seoul Branch Office Chief of Kinoshita & Company, Limited. CHU, who was making a trip through Southeast Asia allegedly under orders from Chairman PAK Chong-hui and KIM Chong-p'il to check on the recent activities of ~~THUJI Hamanohu~~ ^{at Korea} ~~THUJI Hamanohu~~ ²⁰¹⁻⁷¹³⁴. CHU was said to have close connections with THUJI. Also, CHU was thought to be in contact with the Americans as well as the British in connection with intelligence work. The reliability of the above ☐ ☐ information is unknown.

Re possible intel connections



Removed from Project ☐ ☐
CS Classification: ~~SECRET~~ ¹⁰⁻¹⁶
JOB # ~~65-11713-6~~
Box # ~~7-8~~ ⁸

☐ UNCLASSIFIED ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ SECRET

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET				
SUBJECT: (Optional) Mrs. Ruth Sheldon Knowles				
FROM: Chief, Contact Division (Support) C		EXTENSION 2270	NO 10 10040 DATE 26 FEB 64	
TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE		OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)
	RECEIVED	FORWARDED		
1. <i>DC/OS</i>	27 FEB 64	54	<i>JP</i>	<p>Ken, we have sent a copy of RSK's letter and her bio data to Mr. [] Asst/ to the Dir for Public Affairs. Will you give me some idea of your reaction to this proposal so I can tell the field how to react. Here is a field comment re her letter:</p> <p>"----- RSK's terminology 'provide funds for the project if it is approved' is her own. We did not discuss funds with her and told her only that we would pass on to Washington any proposal she had to make. She will be breathing down our neck for an answer and any kind of reply you can suggest that we give her would be helpful."</p> <p>[] []</p> <p>4: I suggest we and this to the Station. I would like their comments, especially on the parts of the document the proposal.</p> <p><i>Wick</i></p>
2. <i>DC/FE</i> <i>EEKRO/J</i> <i>6 D 0109</i>			<i>DMar</i>	
3.				
4. <i>JKOJ/FEITZ</i>			<i>Wick</i>	
5. <i>for the Director</i>			<i>KRS</i>	
6.				
7. <i>P1/Files</i>				
8. <i>Pls file in []</i>			<i>[]</i>	
9.				
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15.				

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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

Declassified and Approved for Release
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 Date: 2005

June 1963

Biographical Sketch

of

RUTH SHELDON KNOWLES

The granddaughter and daughter of independent oilmen and wife of another, Ruth Sheldon Knowles, of Tulsa, Oklahoma, is a petroleum specialist, magazine writer, lecturer and author of the best-selling "The Greatest Gamblers," published by McGraw-Hill in 1959.

In 1939, the Mexican government retained her to make a survey of all the oil fields and refineries in Mexico. She was the first foreigner permitted to inspect the properties following their expropriation in 1938.

In 1941, Mrs. Knowles was appointed by Secretary of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes, as a Petroleum Specialist on his staff and was sent to South America to make the first U. S. government survey of South American oil fields and refineries; she remained with the Petroleum Administration for War till the end of 1942. The following year she was a special consultant to the Venezuelan government on its new petroleum law.

From 1951 to 1959 she spent a great deal of time in Cuba where she was a principal factor in inducing various oil companies to explore. She was the "godmother" of the discovery of Cuba's first sedimentary oil field which started a \$40,000,000 oil hunt there.

While carrying on a career as wildcatter and consultant -- and raising four children -- Mrs. Knowles has written many technical articles for the professional journals and articles of general interest for such magazines as the SATURDAY EVENING POST, FORTUNE, READER'S DIGEST, AMERICAN WEEKLY, NATION'S BUSINESS, ATLANTIC, etc.

Mrs. Knowles has also written and produced a series of radio programs on oil for the American Petroleum Institute and written another series for the Voice of America, broadcast in Europe and the Middle East.

In 1961, she was given an award as "Woman of the Year" in Oklahoma by American Women in Radio and Television.

In 1962, just before the missile crisis, Mrs. Knowles spent a month in Castro's Cuba. Her reports appeared in the SATURDAY EVENING POST, WALL STREET JOURNAL, WORLD PETROLEUM, PETROLEUM TODAY and U. S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT. Subsequently she visited East and West Berlin.

For the past three summers she has lectured to American Studies programs given in colleges and universities throughout the United States.

She is currently writing another book, "The Innovators," for McGraw-Hill.

#

DISPATCH		CLASSIFICATION S-E-C-R-E-T	PROCESSING ACTION	
TO Chief of Station, []	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> MICROFILMED APR 7 1964 DOC. MICRO. SER. </div>		MARKED FOR INDEXING	
INFO.			NO INDEXING REQUIRED	
FROM Chief, FE			ONLY QUALIFIED DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING	
SUBJECT Proposal to Bring KODAMA Yoshio to PBPRIME			MICROFILM	
ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES Your comments are solicited.				
<p>1. Forwarded under separate cover is a letter which was forwarded to [] and which requests KUBARK funds and support of a scheme to bring KODAMA Yoshio to PBPRIME. Upon receipt of this letter, [] requested our advice on how to reply to the proposal. Believing the situation an extremely delicate one with questionable benefit to KUBARK, we have asked [] when thanking the author for calling this to our attention, to advise her that this proposal involves a policy matter which is outside the realm of KUBARK's jurisdiction. [] will tell her, also, that this proposal appears to be rather risky and might not be looked upon favorably by ODYOKE, but that she may raise it with ODACID if she so desires. This response has not yet been delivered to the author, but will be at the time of [] next contact with her.</p> <p>2. The Kennedy referred to in the attached letter is Robert Kennedy. Please also note that [] and [] figure in this letter. We would appreciate receiving your comments on this situation, particularly on the facts of the case as presented by the author.</p> <p>3. Attached hereto for your information is a copy of [CIA's] 15 October 1963 biographic summary on KODAMA Yoshio.</p>				
Enclosures: 1. Letter, usc 2. Biographic summary, h/w				
Distribution: Orig. & 1 - COS, [], w/encs a/s				
CROSS REFERENCE TO CS COPY		DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER FJTW-22530	DATE 20 MAR 1964	
CLASSIFICATION S-E-C-R-E-T		HQ'S FILE NUMBER []		
OFFICE FE/JKOJ		ORIGINALING OFFICER FE/JKOJ	TYPIST acb	EXT. 5860
COORDINATING				
OFFICE SYMBOL		DATE	OFFICER'S NAME	
ROUTING		INITIAL		
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RID/MIS				
RID/PS				
RID/PI				
OFFICE SYMBOL		DATE	OFFICER'S NAME	
FC/FE		3/1/64	William E. Colby	
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Encl III FITW-22530
20 March 1964

03 2371

February 23, 1964

[]
New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Joe:

I couldn't mail this to you Saturday from New York as the postoffice was closed.

The attached memorandum is the one I presented to Mr. Kennedy on Thursday, February 20. He read it with extreme care. He asked me what I wanted him to do. I explained that I had already told the Agency about this matter and was giving them the same memorandum in New York and was going to ask the Agency to provide the funds for the project if it is approved. I told him I felt that he should know about it as I assumed that Kodama could not come to this country without unofficial official approval. He then said, "You would like for me to see that his visa is approved." I said yes. He said that he would have the matter studied and would be in touch with me.

So I am formally requesting in this letter that the Agency provide the funds for this project if it is approved.

I plan to be back in New York March 2nd, but if anything prevents this, I will let you know.

Warmest personal regards,

RUTH SHELDON KNOWLES

1623 South Madison
Tulsa 20, Oklahoma
Telephone: AC 918, LUther 5-9598

Encl H1
Jo March 1964
[]

*Mem
General B. ...
Date
Pr*

CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM CONCERNING A PROJECT
TO STRENGTHEN THE FREE WORLD'S INFLUENCE IN
THE JAPANESE POLITICAL SITUATION.

SUMMARY

There is a group of influential industrialists and educators in Japan who have organized as a private group to preserve a free society and who are actively fighting Communism in ways which we in the United States do not do.

One of the leaders of this group, Dr. Kasatoshi Matsushita, president of Rikkyo University (St. Paul's, with 10,000 students) and one of Japan's leading educators, believes that it would be invaluable to the cause of the free world to arrange to bring the most important unofficial political leader in Japan to visit the United States to give him an understanding of Western ideas and the Western way of life.

This man is Yoshio Kodama, the political "boss" of Tokyo. He is a "boss" in the old-time U.S. political sense and his connections and power infiltrate throughout Japan's gambling, nightclub, sports etc. worlds. He is the behind the scenes political "boss" who controls the balance of political power. A more detailed sketch of how and why will be part of this memorandum. Kodama is an avowed anti-Communist. His motivation for his personal activities is political rather than financial. He is an old style Japanese nationalist and has never had any exposure to the Western world.

In essence, he represents the "old forces" in Japan and controls them. The "new forces", who are trying to be a bridge between Asia and the Western world, (as represented by Dr. Matsushita and his group) feel that Kodama has matured and is flexible. They feel they can get him to cooperate in critical U.S.-Japanese problems if he is given a framework of reference to be able to think in terms of the world instead of just Japan. If Kodama visits the U.S. they believe that on his return they will be able to capitalize on this increased understanding at key moments and in the ways which Japanese handle these things with Japanese.

Kodama has no idea that anyone is thinking about him in these terms. Due to his background and his current role he could not be invited to the U.S. officially. At the same time, he undoubtedly would not be given a visa without the consent of U.S. authorities.

We have devised a plan whereby he could be invited to come as the "guest" of a leading U.S. Newspaper provided that the project has unofficial government approval and that funds can be obtained for the project.

BACKGROUND

In order to understand how this project in practical international relationships has developed and why it is meaningful, it is necessary to know the background, relationship and motivation of the people involved.

My personal biography is attached. I have been accepted into the inner circle of this group of Japanese who are fighting Communism and trying to establish a bridge between Japan and the Western world, since we met at an economic conference in Belgium in 1962. I was with them again last December while on an around the world writing trip.

In addition to Dr. Matsushita, among other important members of the group are Mr. Iwasa, president of the Fujii Bank and Mr. Seigen Tanaka, a leading industrialist who has an unusual history.

Mr. Tanaka was Secretary General of the Communist Party of Japan from 1929 to 1931 and organized and directed the terrorist activities of the armed Communist underground. When he was sentenced to 12 years in prison his mother committed harakiri. After six years the government commuted his sentence, but Tanaka insisted on serving the full term as an act of atonement. He was converted to the cause of freedom and became a business success in order to finance anti-Communist activities. He heads a number of oil, petrochemical, construction and development companies. He led the majority faction of the radical Zengakuren boys to defect from the Japanese Communist Party in 1960. At the same time, he organized the League of Students in Defense of Democracy whose membership now amounts to 40,000. He heads the National Council in Defense of Democracy which is working to unite over 450,000 laborers from neutral unions and longshoremen in order to match the leftist Sanyo labor union.

As already stated, Dr. Matsushita is president of Ryoyo University and has his PhD in international law from Columbia University. He was in Washington last week lecturing as the Far East expert at the Institute of International Education. His university is Episcopal oriented and supported by the Episcopal church here.

Dr. Matsushita and Tanaka have been spearheading a drive to obtain government legislation to stiffen penalties for dope traffic and to place control in one central enforcement agency rather than having it scattered in various ministries. The Communists, of course, have been using the dope traffic as a source of foreign exchange for their underground activities in Asia which is why Tanaka and Matsushita are fighting it.

As a result of these activities the underworld attempted to assassinate Tanaka in November and he is still in the hospital.

Dr. Matsushita had a meeting with Kodama, the "Boss",

and Taoka, the "suo-boss" from Osaka, two weeks ago in Tokyo and they both assured him they would cooperate to the fullest extent with himself and Tanaka in their anti-narcotic work against the Communists.

All this background is by way of establishing the rather unusual relationship of these people. There is a dedication in Japanese politics for which there is no equivalent in the U.S.

Koshio Kadama has had a complicated career. In brief, he began as a student revolutionary--a rightist but loyal to the Emperor and spent time in jail; 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. He has extended his influence throughout Japan's underworld as a means of being the behind the scenes political "boss" with an importance that he feels he could never achieve now openly.

As I understand it, in Japan the strong point of control by being the "boss" of the underworld is not only just votes but the fear of physical force. There have been a number of political stabbings and acts of violence recently. As Dr. Matsushita explains it to me, "Unless you can keep the underworld neutral you cannot get power. Otherwise your life is in ~~jeopardy~~ jeopardy and unless you are anxious to get to heaven sooner than later you just don't oppose them."

Dr. Matsushita says that Kodama is an Oriental and ~~anti~~ anti-Western. This is why he is anti-Communist because he considers Marxism and Leninism are Western concepts. In other words he is a nationalist and an Oriental, but one whom Dr. Matsushita and this group believe is now flexible enough to work with them if he is given the exposure to the U.S. which this project proposes.

Dr. Matsushita is more than aware of the problems involved in carrying out this project, and appreciates how this has to be checked out. For the last 15 years he has been responsible for drafting the laws in Japan against anti-subversive activities and he has worked closely with the Japanese Investigation Bureau of Public Peace. He tells me that he can get the full support of this agency in connection with this project if there is any question as to why Kodama is coming here.

The principle point to be kept in mind is that this project is initiated by Dr. Matsushita, his colleagues and myself as a practical and positive one to strengthen the cause of the free world in Japan. We think this is particularly important at this time due to the rising economic pressures to open the door wide to trade with

Red China and the Soviet Union. Although Kodama is anti-Communist he is also anti-Western and since he holds a certain balance of power it is intelligent to carry out a project which would give the Japanese group additional leverage in getting him to make the right decisions at the right times.

MODUS OPERANDI

The approach to Kodama has to be a logical one. This is the plan which Dr. Matsushita states will work, speaking from the Oriental point of view.

Jameson Campaigne, editor of the Indianapolis Star, also attended the economic meeting in Belgium and became a friend of this Japanese group. The plan is for him to go to Tokyo to do some articles and Dr. Matsushita will introduce him to Kodama. After sufficient meetings Campaigne will invite Kodama to the U.S. as the guest of the Indianapolis Star and tell him that in return he would like to have him write some articles about his impressions of the U.S. Dr. Matsushita would influence him to accept the invitation. We would then set up an appropriate program whereby he would meet meaningful people and see activities and places important to his "education." Dr. Matsushita would "coincidentally" arrive in the U.S. during his visit to help keep things on course.

Both Dr. Matsushita and I have discussed this with Campaigne who is in accord with the importance of the project and Mos is a perfect person for his role.

We are now seeking cooperation to carry out the project.

Sincerely,

RUTH SHELDON KNOWLES

1623 South Madison
Tulsa, Oklahoma
Telephone: Area Code 918
Luther 5-9528

SECRET
(When Filled In)

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10. DISSEMINATED IN		11. DATE	
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12. CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE		13. TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO.	
PERTINENT INFORMATION			
<p>14.</p> <p>KODAMA YOSHIO SEX M DOB ? CIT JAPAN OCC ? Δ JAPAN RE SUBJ'S FINANCING OF KIM CHONG PIL CHIEF OF JAPANESE INTELL UNDER- GROUND IN SHANGHAI DURING WW II AMASSED HUGE FORTUNE IN NARCOTICS BETWEEN JAPAN AND CHINESE MAINLAND AFTER WW II AT PRESENT ULTRA-RIGHTIST KODAMA GROUP IS MOST INFLU- ENTIAL GANSTER ELEMENT IN JAPAN.</p> <p>2067857</p> <p>PAZR 00000000000000000000 00000000000000000000 11111111111111111111 22222222222222222222 33333333333333333333 44444444444444444444 55555555555555555555 66666666666666666666 77777777777777777777 88888888888888888888 99999999999999999999 00000000000000000000</p>			
<p>15. FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.</p>			

FORM 1007 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS.

SECRET

(17-44)

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

DISPATCH		CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL		PROCESSING	
TO	Chief, FE	PROPOSED		ACTION	ACCOMPLISH
INFO.		XXX		MARKED FOR INDEXING	
FROM	Chief of Station, [] [] []			ONLY QUALIFIED HEADQUARTERS DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING	
SUBJECT	Project to Invite KODAMA Yoshio to U.S.			ABSTRACT	
				MICROFILM	

ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES

REFERENCES: A. FJTW-22530, 20 March 1964
B. FJTW-22794, 15 May 1964

1. We are replying to References partly on the "better late than never" principle and partly because the subject matter is so inherently interesting. We are, however, a little stumped for commentary other than what will already have occurred to you. We agree 100% with the ODACID comments summarized in Reference B. PBSWING has not, in fact, raised this matter with us.

2. The recent roundup on [] (FJTA-44983) may shed some light on the MATSUSHITA-KODAMA-TAOKA- [] situation. It indicates that the writer of the letter attached to Reference A was in possession of some basically correct facts, rather blown out of perspective. We suspect that her principal informant may have been [], a known blow-hard (not to say that is not one, and an attendant at the Brussels Conference mentioned. The [] connection is of course well known to us and presumably to you, and it would be quite logical for [] to throw [] name in as window dressing. We have, however, no other indication that [] was in fact involved in the anti-narcotics drive which brought [] to grief, or in other machinations involving MATSUSHITA and KODAMA. Our guess is that [] is above such shenanigans.

3. The letter attached to Reference A of course teems with inaccuracies, beginning with the first sentence, which is pure fantasy. KODAMA is not the "boss" of Tokyo; nobody is, and he does not control the Japanese political scene from the backstage. The "majority faction" of Zengakuren never defected from the JCP; they were never in it. The dope traffic is run in Japan by and for the same type of maqueraux who run it anywhere, not by the

(Continued)

Distribution:
2 - C/FE

CROSS REFERENCE TO	DATE TYPED	DATE DISPATCHED
	22 Sept 64	Oct 21 1964
	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER	
	FJTA-44900	
	HEADQUARTERS FILE NUMBER	
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Communists. Et cetera. But the major weakness of the proposal is of course the vagueness of how anyone would go about using the U.S. trip to influence KODAMA, other than that "the new forces...will be able to capitalize on this increased understanding at key moments and in the ways which Japanese handle these things with Japanese." The foregoing is a statement calculated to induce acute nostalgia in almost any case officer who ever worked in Japan.

4. In short, the writer of the letter forwarded with Reference A seems to have been overcome by an overdose of Sax Rohmer. As stated at the outset, however, we doubt that we have said anything here which has not already occurred to you, and there seems little point in ranting on the subject further. We hope that this requested comment will serve to close the case.

[]

DISPATCH		CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL		PROCESSING	
TO	Chief of Station, []	PROPOSED		ACTION	ACCOMPLISHED
INFO	Chief, FE	X		MARKED FOR INDEXING	
FROM	Acting Chief of Station, []			NO INDEXING REQUIRED	
SUBJECT	ROK-Japan Relations Contribution of Funds from KODAMA Yoshio to OM Yo-sop				
ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES FKSS-3654					
<p>1. Transmitted herewith is a report on the contribution of funds from Japanese rightist KODAMA Yoshio to OM Yo-sop, Chairman of ROK International Affairs Institute. It was received by [] from [] on 6 January 1965 who obtained the information from [], a member of the Toseikai gang, who, showing a letter addressed to OM, requested advice from [] on how to transfer the money.</p> <p>2. Since we are not aware of just where OM stands politically and since the amount of money is relatively insignificant, we are not making a formal dissemination of this report. It may be passed to OBACID and ODIBEX. Perhaps Seoul can add meaningful comment with respect to OM's political role.</p>					
<p>ATTACHMENT Report - Fwd. 1/4</p> <p>Distribution 2 - COS, [] w/3 cys attach ① - C/FE w/1 cy attach</p>					
GROUP 1 Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification		CROSS REFERENCE TO		<p>11 Jan 65</p> <p>DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER PJTA-45924</p> <p>HEADQUARTERS FILE NUMBER 46-500</p>	
CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL		<p>DATE TYPED 11 Jan 65</p> <p>DATE DISPATCHED JAN. 13 1965</p>			

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

- EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
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- (2)(C) Foreign Relations ☐

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SUBJECT: Contribution of Funds from Japanese Rightist
KODAMA Yoshio to ROK International Affairs
Research Institute Chairman OM Yo-söp.

DOI : Late December 1964

PADA : Japan, Tokyo (6 January 1965)

SOURCE : A Korean resident in Japan (C) from Toseikai Gang member representing MACHII Hisayuki, alias CHÖNG KŪn-yōng, leader of the gang and an adopted son of KODAMA. Sub-source asked source for advice on how to exchange Japanese yen for ROK currency, and was advised simply to purchase a cashier's check at a bank in Tokyo; this check would be negotiable on the black market in Seoul. Appraisal of Content: Though precise motive of KODAMA is not clear, facts of the contribution are probably accurately reported.

1. KODAMA Yoshio, rightist and undercover agent for political and business interests in Japan, requested Toseikai Gang leader MACHII Hisayuki to arrange to deliver a contribution of 500,000 yen to OM Yo-söp (0916/1031/3610), former Republic of Korea (ROK) Minister to Japan under the CHANG Myōn regime and now Chairman of the ROK International Affairs Research Institute in Seoul. MACHII sent the contribution to OM in the form of a check on a Japanese Bank enclosed in a sealed envelop in the care of his friend KWŌN Il, Chairman of the Korean Residents Union in Japan (Mindan), who left Tokyo for Seoul on 31 December 1964. KWŌN was not aware of the contents of the envelope.
2. KODAMA told MACHII to send the money without identifying KODAMA as the donor for the time being and indicated that this was to be the first remittance in a series of contributions to be made to OM.

CS 6574

Att. 1 to FSTA-45924

DEFERRED

DISPATCH

CLASSIFICATION

DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NO

FKBA- 8732

TO Chief of Station, []
 Chief, Far East Division
 FROM Chief of Station, []
 CASH Information on OM Yo-sop

HEADQUARTERS FILE NO

DATE FEB 9 - 1965

RE 431 (CHECK ONE)

MARKED FOR INDEXING

NO INDEXING REQUIRED

INDEXING CAN BE JUDGED BY QUALIFIED HQ DESK ONLY

RYTA-45924, 13 January 1965

1. We appreciate having received reference. We too are somewhat confused by the report since, as you stated, the amount of money is relatively insignificant, and from what we have learned here OM's political influence, at least within the present ROK Government, is not particularly high. He would like people to believe that it is. We have checked and learned that one of the PABWING officers here sees OM every few months. This officer said that OM does not appear to enjoy any particular influence. He did say that OM spends most of his time at their meetings in discussing, and apparently placing some credence in, most of the wild political rumors which are so much a part of the local political scene. OM is Director of the Korea Institute of International and National Affairs which is just another of the many similar organizations here. He does occasional editorial writing for the Taean Ilbo, a newspaper which is generally considered to be pro-government.

2. We also talked about OM with [] at a 3 February meeting. [] said that OM is considered to be very close to the opposition Democratic Party. OM is a member of President PAK's unofficial Foreign Policy Advisory Committee, a group of ex-officials and ex-political leaders who would like to have more influence than they presently enjoy with this ROK Government. It is an ineffectual organization which has no influence on foreign policy. [] characterized OM as "a devout Christian and a crook". Whether or not these are mutually exclusive descriptions we will not comment on here. Suffice it to say, it would appear from what we have learned that OM does not appear to enjoy very considerable influence on political matters or on matters dealing with foreign policy. The question still arises, however, as to why he was given the money in the first place. He is a very smooth operator and if it were anyone but KODAMA Yoshio who gave him the money we would be inclined to feel that OM had talked someone into giving him money in return for which he may have promised to do what he could to push ROK-Japan normalization. We would imagine that KODAMA and his group, however, are quite well informed on who is who on the ROK political scene. We will keep you informed if we should hear more about OM and his doings.

3. Of passing interest may be the fact that [] went to Seoul with NACHI Hiyayuki in Japan. [] said that ever in those days NACHI was known as a good man with a knife - particularly the very effective long Japanese dagger.

8 February 1965

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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PAGE 01

IN 865788

TOR1230941Z MAR 76

50789

S E C R E T 230855Z MAR 76 STAFF

CITE 50789

TO: PRIORITY DIRECTOR.

FOGIAN

*TO AM
Honey
Send copy to
Big Leg for Kodama's file.*

1. AT 0951 HOURS, 23 MARCH, LIGHT CHEROKEE PLANE PILOTED BY M A E N O MITSUYASU, DOB: 21 JUNE 46, A NIKKATSU MOVIE ACTOR, CRASHED INTO HOME OF KODAMA YOSHIO, WHO CURRENTLY INVOLVED IN LOCKHEED BRIBERY CASE. PILOT SKILLED INSTANTLY. DAMAGE TO HOUSE CONSISTED OF 80 SQUARE METERS OF AREA SOUTHSIDE OF RESIDENCE DESTROYED BY FIRE. OCCUPANTS INCLUDING KODAMA ESCAPED UNINJURED.

2. DETAILS KNOWN AS OF THIS WRITING SHOW MAENO AND YAGI KIYOSHI OF TAIYO AVIATION COMPANY LEFT CHOFU AIRPORT 0858 HOURS, 23 MARCH IN SEPARATE PLANES TO PERFORM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY OVER SHINJUKU. PRIOR DEPARTURE FROM CHOFU, MAENO WAS OBSERVED WEARING 80 COMBAT FATIGUE WITH "JAPANESE BATTLE CAP". ALSO, WHILE AIRBORNE, MAENO ASKED YAGI TO SNAP PHOTO OF HIM WEARING "HEAD BAND" BEARING RISING SUN. FURTHER, MAINTENANCE MAN AT CHOFU HEARD MAENO GIVE "TENNO HEKIA BANZA!" (LONG LIVE THE EMPEROR) BATTLE CRY OVER THE RADIO. MAENO

S E C R E T

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ACTION #					3	6

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PAGE 02-02

IN 865788

TOR:230941Z MAR 76

50789

BIO SKETCH SHOWS THAT HE STUDIED DRAMA AT UNIVERSITY OF
CALIFORNIA IN 1967. HE NOT KNOWN BELONG TO ANY
ORGANIZATION, BUT IS CONSIDERED BY POLICE AS BEING A
MODERATE RIGHTIST,

3. MAENO'S MOTIVE UNKNOWN. WILL ADVISE IF POLICE
DEVELOP ANY SIGNIFICANT INFO,

4. NO FILE.

E2 IMPDET.

SECRET

0000 0000 0384

SECRET

EADORECORD
INCOMING

FRP:

DEFERRED TELEPOUCH

ACTION: EA/J-5 (618) INFO: ODPD-D, RF, FILE, EADORECORD, (7/W)

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PAGE 001
TOR: 200831Z JAN 84

3158886
C 3 58013

SECRET 200828Z JAN 84 DEFERRED TELEPOUCH

CITE C 3 58013

TO: WASHINGTON.

FOR: EA/J

SUBJECT: DEATH OF ((KODAMA)) YOSHIO

SEARCHED	INDEXED
	FILED
SERIALS	FILED
	FILED
INDEXED	FILED
	FILED

1. FOR HQS INFORMATION, LOCAL PRESS REPORTED THAT ((KODAMA)) YOSHIO, SUBJECT OF C 3 DIED OF HEART FAILURE ON THE EVENING OF 17 JANUARY 1984.

2. FILE: C 3 DECL OADR DRV HUM 4-82. ALL SECRET.

END OF MESSAGE

SECRET

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