

KODAMA Yoshio
aka KODAMA Takeo

(0348/3766/1807/1133)

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 KORAYASHI Shosaburo (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, C-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-2)

Head of International Economics Research Institute (qv); runs KODAMA Kikan, anti-CP info agency; document captured by SIB from CP source. (D2-876(5a), 28 May 52, 441 CIC 2 Dist)

Allegedly backing West Japan National Construction League (WJNCL) when formed by ASAHIRO Kenzo in Dec 51; well known ultra-nationalist and Pan-Asianist; some of the organization leaders, with rightist ODA Masanobu (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). (ZJW-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 FUJI Yoshio (qv); ultra-nationalist youth group Ko Seinen Undo had FUJI as adviser 1941-2, with HONMA Kenichiro, INOUE Nissho, SASAKAWA Ryoichi (qv), backed FUJI for Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly 1942-3; used FUJI as manager in unsuccessful campaign for Diet 1942; sent him to China as member of KODAMA Kikan; detained in Shang as war criminal 1946-8; used KODAMA Kikan assets to establish Ginsa Permanent Shop, operated by FUJI 1946; center of activities for his colleague; in close contact with FUJI since 1942. (DAIR-2021-52, 24 Jun 52, Scty Div CIC 2)

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2. KODAMA Yoshio (0348/3763/1807/1133).
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 ASAHLARA Kenzo (qv). (2JL-822, 24 Apr 52, [] C-3)

OGATA Takegora (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 Chiyokiku 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) councilor of People's Party close associate. SHIDEHARA Kijuro, former chief of Lower House cooperating with KODAMA. LI Ch'u'an-yuan (qv), KMT BIS agent in contact with KODAMA Takeo. (ZJJ-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 INOUYE. (Memo from [] 5 Mar 53, in Dossier [])

Backing the proposed re-centralization 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 #7777 for \$200 given to KCGEN (fmu) (S.Y.); 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-223, [] Prior to Jul 52, [])

KODAMA

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, CAR, 15 Aug 54).

Tokyo MPD Investigation Division 2d Sectionx 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; C-1)

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

Ultranationalist, 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 C-1 on 14 Oct/55 that Subj. was reportedly in China illegally for an unknown purpose. C-1 thought informant might have meant he was in Taiwan, not Communist China. CJ-281, F-3, NOCTSS.

A KODAMA Yoshiro 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. (PC: This is presumably the KODAMA Yoshiro who is one of the leading ultranationalists).

(FJB-2122, 18 Nov 55, [] B-3)

For info on Subj, see document (KINOSHITA Report, Rightist Student Movement 13 Feb 56, Filed Iri 5160.0100)

Subj, a leading Japanese ultranationalist, is believed to be in Taiwan for reasons unknown. (PC: According to info add 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 opsns). Subj is believed to be associated with the Minren Enterprise Co of Hong Kong which has a branch office in Osaka. (FJB-30, 23 Apr 56, [] B-3)

Subj is obligated to listen to Kido-ken Party and MINI Bokichi's instructions. MINI is believed to have been instrumental in either saving Subj's life or convincing Subj to go to Taiwan to conduct ultranationalist activities.

(FJB-30, 23 Apr 56, [] B-3)

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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO.	SOURCE	DATE OF DOCUMENT	ANALYST
	ZJJ-140	20 June 1952	
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.

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FILE NO.	SOURCE	DATE OF DOCUMENT	ANALYST
44-7-16-35	ZJJ-221	10 Oct 1952	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SUBJECT			DATE
OGATA Taketora			16 Sept 1953

PERTINENT INFORMATION

Evaluation: F-3
Source: Japanese journalist with intelligence experience, a longtime acquaintance of OGATA.

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

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 Asahi Shimbun and president of the Information Bureau of the government during the war: Prime Minister, Minister of Defense, and Minister of Education.

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 (1/1557/5328/0001) and KODAMA Yoshio (0348/3768/6235/1807). His contact with former military figures is not direct, but is closely maintained through TAKAYAMA Tahei (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.

1. Source Comment: 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.

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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 Ultranationalists			DATE 17 Sept 1953

PERTINENT INFORMATION
Evaluation: F-6

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

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)

Field Comment. 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.

1. Since the beginning of July 1952 plans for a coup d'etat have been initiated by a group of ex-purges 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 DMOTO Kumao (0064/2609/1966/7160) and TANEMURA (fmu) (4467/2625).

1. Field Comment: KODAMA, AMANO, and HOMMA are well-known ultranationalists who have from time to time been mentioned as associates of TSUJI.

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A	B	C X	D	E	F	L	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:

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

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

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

b. Rightist politicians:

The MATOYAMA Ichiro (7682/1472/0001/6745) faction of the Liberal Party

KODAMA Yoshiro (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 MATOYAMA, 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 MATOYAMA stayed for some months last year, while he was convalescing, in rooms which KODAMA maintains at the Hakone Hotel.5

Field Comment. According to Z-00-5, MACHIMURA was one of the police Security Board of the Home Ministry and a friend of rightist industrialist NAKAMICHI.

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2 Field Comment. Who's who in Japan, 1952-40 has the following entry on ARAKAWA: "Governor of Miyazaki Pref. July 1937-; b. Dec 1891, Saga Pref. Career: grad. Tokyo Imp. Univ., Gov. Law, 1917; councillor Tokushima Pref.; sec. to Imp. Household Min.; police chief Iwagawa Pref.; chief Peace sect. Home Office; sent to Sur. and were 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. SUGIMURA, according to G2 FEC information, was once chief of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Board. He was suspended on 25 February 1952.

4 Field Comment. The description of SUGIMURA as a politician may not be satisfactory to all. SUGIMURA rather prefers nonclassification. It is probable, however, that in the present phase of lobbying 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 SUGIMURA and KUROKAWA Kōzō, when the latter departed from the Japanese Ministry of the Interior, was held at SUGIMURA's home. ZEN-DOJO and members of the KUROKAWA and SUGIMURA are in "constant touch".

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FILE NO.	SOURCE	DATE OF DOCUMENT	ANALYST
44-7-15-46	FJJ-200	21 May 1953	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
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.

MIURA and the Progressive Party

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KODAMA in Possession of MISLEADING INFORMATION

SHIGEMITSU Maroru is closely connected with another former rightist, KODAMA Yoshio. KODAMA is a more orthodox rightist than MIURA; he is connected with AKAO Bin (6375/1442/2404) of the Kengoku Kai; KOSHIMA Masashi (1420/3113/2973) who was connected with the assassination of INOUE Junnosuke; and HISINUMA Goro (5480/3113/0063/6715), who was connected with the assassination of IIN Takeo. 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 "KUDAMA Klan", 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 polythene mines in Japan. He has also set up two iron foundries in China. 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 OSARAGI 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 HATUYAMA Ichiro. HATUYAMA was recuperating at a hotel in Nihon 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 HATUYAMA factions (TN: of the Liberal Party) over the re-election of three important officials of the party, HATUYAMA, MIKI Baidichi, HIROKAWA Kosaku, 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 HATUYAMA for his (HIROKAWA's) past connection with YOSHIDA. Then HATUYAMA, 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 HATUYAMA, 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 HATUYAMA 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-HATUYAMA-Liberal coalition cabinet after the general election. Indeed the Progressives' policy is so close to that of the Liberal (Hatachiku Liberal) that it gives the impression of agreement. The only difference is that the Progressives call for the creation of a self-defense army without violating the Constitution while the HATUYAMA party is sponsoring Constitutional revision to create a split-defense army. SHIGEMITSU is quoted as saying "I hope that HATUYAMA's democratic leaning will agree with our party's policy." And it is noted that recently it is believed that there will be a meeting of the new government of the HATUYAMA-Liberal Party and the Progressive Party (KDP) for a coalition cabinet after the general election.

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Certainly a MIURA-HIROKAWA 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), HATUYAMA (Honorary President), and MIJI Ichiro, HIROKAWA Kosen, OSAKA Tadao, and ASHIDA Ritoshi (officials).

It is not known whether this plan was originated by orthodox politicians like HATUYAMA, MIJI, 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 HATUYAMA.

KODAMA Yoshio

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KODAMA was an adviser to the Prince HIGASHIKUNI Cabinet after the end of the Manchurian Incident. Subsequently he was arrested as a Class 1 War Criminal. After his release, he published a book entitled Inside and Outside of War and Peace (1949). But soon his name left the public eye. Because the people considered him neither a rightist nor a militarist. His most recently came to the fore again in connection with HATUYAMA Ichiro and HIROKAWA. Once HATUYAMA met HIROKAWA at KODAMA's residence in Miyazaki, and said to MIURA, "KODAMA has been exploiting skillfully such 'big wheels' as HIROKAWA, SHIGEMITSU, and HIROSEIWA."

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

"I entered the Kominomai at the age of 19 in 1929 (and fought against) Communists. At that time the Kominomai 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 29, I brought an appeal direct to the Emperor on the way to Meiji Shrine. Then I was held in the Ichigaya Prison on the charge of militiamen. The Petition Law and sentenced to a 6-month imprisonment, and then transferred to Utsunomiya Prison. I was released from there in 1930 and again joined the Kominomai."

"In 1934, I joined the Kominomai, and one time following to say about KODAMA: 'KODAMA is a man of high rank and a man of great personal tact.' In the midst of the Manchurian Incident, KODAMA was blamed and called out of the Kominomai. He brought a sword and a gun to the Kominomai and got his head and hand cut off."

"The Kominomai planned to assassinate Prince HIGASHIKUNI, but KODAMA was not invited to assassinate Prince HIGASHIKUNI. The Kominomai planned to assassinate Prince HIGASHIKUNI (Gotoh Tsurouji), but KODAMA was not invited to assassinate Prince HIGASHIKUNI. The Kominomai planned to assassinate Prince HIGASHIKUNI (Gotoh Tsurouji), but KODAMA was not invited to assassinate Prince HIGASHIKUNI."

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In those days the Army and bureaucracy used to use such rightists for continental 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 Consul 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-ning (3076/0340/6900). He was just like KOMDO Isamu toward the closest of the Shogunate.

KODAMA had more talent than any other rightist, which he could use to equal the success attained by HATOGAMI 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 IWAIKA, 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 Chaho 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 scholarly 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 Jiroku (71929/0857/0362). The profits were also said to have been derived from business which he has had with TSO Feten-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 HATOGAMI and HIROKAWA are still under KODAMA's control would indicate that he still has funds. Rumor also has it that KODAMA arranged the HIROKAWA-HATOGAMI conference to force HATOGAMI silent, over which he could take money, or to get fund donations from.

It is his wish to start a new political party. In any event, KODAMA is moving in the right of maturity with his party's intelligence and talent.

END OF INFORMATION

THIS IS ALL INFORMATION PERTINENT
TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT

CROSS REFERENCE FORM		FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. <i>7</i>
SECURITY INFORMATION		

FORM NO. 59-34
DEC 1952

1751

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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 reveal, its contents to or receipt by an unauthorized person is prohibited by law. The reproduction of this form is prohibited

SECRET/CONTROL - U. S. OFFICIALS ONLY

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
DATE OF INFO.	Late 1952 - April 1953	NO. OF PAGES	4
PLACE ACQUIRED	Philippines, Manila	REQUIREMENT NO.	RD
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.

NATIONAL WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

Declassified and Approved for Release
by the Central Intelligence Agency

Date: 2005

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STATE	EV	X	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 a. v. j. 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 mat 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 Lepu-Lepu 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 uncontrollable 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 died 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 sun 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 of corrupting and bribing the HNB 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毫不hesitatingly fed and killed on the alter of profit in order to satiate 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.

-3-

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-grafting imperialists to plunge the world into a war without struggling to oppose them? Shall we nullify our right to fight for world peace? If so, 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 A'ZUS Pact. Let us not allow our valuable raw materials be stolen by a warmongering power. (This is what the USA 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

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Report No: FJI-300 Local File No:

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Report Made By: C J

Approved By: C J

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JUN 11 1963

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Source Cryptonym: see below

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Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

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

Classification: SECURITY INFORMATION

SECRET

Form No. 1
FD-3240

INDEX

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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

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

INFORMATION REPORT

CONTINUING AMERICAN SOURCES

COUNTRY Japan

DATE DISTR. 10 Sept 1953

SUBJECT KODAMA Yoshio

NO. OF PAGES 1

PLACE

NO. OF ENCLS.

ACQUIRED Sapporo, Japan

(LISTED BELOW) none

DATE OF Sept 1953

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

INFO.

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.	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 CHIN D. (fmu), President of the Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Company Ltd., KODAMA gained control of the Hokkaido Construction Company Ltd.¹, custodians of SAKAI (fmu), 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 Masanobu (11929/2398/0207)², MIURA Gichiro (0005/3184/0308/0001)³, and the HATOYAMA faction of the Liberal Party, is also reported to be working with former members of the Tokumu Kikan, the Banking 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 ZJ 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 To-ken Renmei Doshikai (see ZJJ-166).⁴ 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. ZJ 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 co-alition cabinet of HATOYAMA Liberals and Progressive Party members (see FJJ 200, eval C-3).

10 Sept 53

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SEC. I/SECURITY INFORMATION

CLASSIFICATION

DISTRIBUTION

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February Issue 1954

Yoshio KODAMA and Masoru SHIGEMITSU 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 Masoru SHIGEMITSU.

When he was 19 years old, he entered the Kenkoku-kai, an ultra-nationalists' association led by Bin KAO. 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 KAO, he bolted from the Kenkoku-kai and joined the Kokusui-kai led by Ryōichi SASAKAWA. During the war Masoru 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 SHIBATORI, 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 Liang Chao-nung. 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 councilor 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 Masoru SHIGEMITSU, the then Foreign Minister, recommended him as a Cabinet councilor in every way. It was through Maroku 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 Hozon Keizai-kai (TN: The recent-ruined money lending agency). Once KODAMA maneuvered to establish 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 Hozon Keizai-kai. It was reported that a considerably large amount of money had been channeled 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.

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

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

AGENT REPORT		W3
Incident	2. Date Submitted 3 Mar 54	
YOUTH MARTYRS CORPS)	3. Control Symbol or File Number CIS-1231 441-207080	
Findings		
<p style="text-align: center;">*****</p> <p style="text-align: center;">WARNING!</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DISSEMINATION OF THIS INFORMATION OUTSIDE OF G-2 CHANNELS</p> <p style="text-align: center;">WILL SERIOUSLY COMPROMISE SOURCE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FOR AMERICAN EYES ONLY!</p> <p style="text-align: center;">*****</p>		
<p>14. On 20 January 1954, Confidential Informant IV-659 submitted the following information:</p> <p>a. (ERI 5d: Source and extent of revenue, financial backing and support; major expenditures.)</p> <p>The building now occupied by JUNKOKU SEINEN TAI (YOUTH MARTYRS CORPS) (尊國青年隊) () as PMS headquarters was originally owned by Ito, Masutomi // (Chung, Doa Pok) (Tei, To Raku) () ; Legal Japanese Name: Ito, Masutomi () ; Korean Political Affiliation Unknown; DOB 30 March 1915; male; 339-banchi, Dozaka-machi, Komagome, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo-to//, president of the dissolved Economic Security Society (Hosen Keizai Kai) (). However, it was reported that the property was transferred to one of the Society's advisors, Kodama, Yoshio// () ; Japanese, Rightist; DOB 18 February 1911; male; 302-banchi, Jiyugakka, Meguro-ku, Tokyo-to//, before the Society became insolvent. Kodama in turn loaned the building to SUBJECT rent-free. Kodama has been financing SUBJECT in the amount of 200,000 to 300,000 yen a month. It is believed that since the dissolution of the Economic Security Society, which was one of his financial sources, Kodama has authorized the use of the building by SUBJECT in lieu of cash support. (B-3)</p> <p>Another financier of SUBJECT is reportedly Sagoya, Tomoo// () ; Japanese, Rightist; DOB 1 December 1908; male; 81-banchi, 1-chome, Shirokane-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) (). 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)</p> <p>b. (ERI 5b: Officers and key personnel of SUBJECT at National and Prefectural level.)</p> <p>As of 31 December 1953, Matsumura, Masayoshi// () ; Japanese, Probable Ultrnationalist; DOB 1905; male; 235-banchi, 2-chome, Oza-ko-fuji-dai, 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. (CGJ LNUED)</p>		
-20-		
5. Typed Name and Organization of Special Agent HIDEO SAKAI, Headquarters Agent IV, 441st CIC Det	6. Signature of Special Agent Hideo Sakai	

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

816-700-Arcy-40 Minia One-4772-1000

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

INFORMATION WITH EX-51

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

AGENT REPORT

MKR/lnwa

2. Date Submitted

3 Mar 54

Control Symbol or File Number

CIS-1231

441-207030 (5)

NAME: SEINEN TAI
(YOUTH MARTYRS CORPS)

Report of Findings

14. b. from the date of his resignation.

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

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

-21-

Confidential

5. Name and Organization of Special Agent

6. Signature of Special Agent

TETSUO SAKAI, Headquarters

Tetsu Saki

14. Milt CIC Det

DA FORM 341 Replaces WD AGO Form 341, 1 Jun 43, Which may be used.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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

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

Declassified and Approved for Release
by the Central Intelligence Agency
Date

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

1. KODAMA Yoshio (0248/3768/1807/1133) 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.
2. F-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 HATOBAYAMA 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	ARMY	NAVY	AIR	FBI	AEC	Other
NOTE: Washington Distribution indicated by "X", Field Distribution by "#".						

EE/1/PP	SR	1	TE/PP	5	TSGI	1	1
EE/1/PP/2	WE		TE/PP				
NEW YORK	WH		TE/PP				
SE	STD		TE/PP				

TIB
 ADG
 HPS

KODAMA / YOSHIO

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

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

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

- 2 -

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

LIBRARY SUBJECT & AREA CODES

C-02-0404 7/54

116.1 31
117.81 31
113.26 31

AGENT REPORT

Title of Incident

2 Date Submitted

3 February 1955

3. Control Symbol or File Number

SEC-2437

441-207080

On 27 January 1955, the following information was obtained from A-106:

3. Following is a free translation of a letter written by Hashir, Kazuyuki (ハシタケル), 1st Lt, Tachikawa Wireless Communicator 1st, National Self Defense Force; born approximately 1929; male; Japanese; Home address, Hino, Ueno-machi, Minami-Tama-gun, Tokyo-to; to his son-in-law, Mino, Masaru (ミノマサル), Shin-kanemaru, Nishi-machi, Fukuoka-ku:

Kodama, Yoshio (黒田義士), born 18 February 1911; male, Japanese, 302-banchi, Kiyugaoku, Meguro-ku, Tokyo-to; Important Rightist Member and financial backer of the JUKOKU SEIMENTAI (YOUTH PARTYS CORPS), and Mikami, Taku (三上哲), 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 Jiel 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 J.S. Both groups are eager to gain political power. (B-3)

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 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)

CONFIDENTIAL

10349

Code Name and Organization of Special Agent
GEORGE C. BLACKWELL, Hakata F/O
Section I - 441st CIC Detachment

6-151 FORMS OF SPECIAL ACTS

وَالْمُؤْمِنُونَ

1/2/George C. Blackwell

DA FORM 341, Replaces DA AGO Form 341, 15 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: 2003

REPORT		MKH/wrm
1. Date of Incident KODAMA, Yoshio	2. Date Submitted 18 Feb 55	3. Control Symbol or File Number SEC-376(13 Mar 52) 441-201601 (5)
Report of Findings		
<p>*****</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Dissemination of this information * * to anyone outside of G-2 FEC will * * compromise this informant. * <p>*****</p>		
<p>25. On 4 February 1955, the following information was obtained from CI-TV-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 (元田義夫); DOB 18 February 1912; male; Japanese; home address, 102-banchi, Jiyugaoka, Meguro-ku, Tokyo-to; and Miura, Giichi (三浦義一); 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 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 (経営会議) (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 (元田機関) (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>		
(CONTINUED)		-1-
Confidential		
5. Name and Organization of Special Agent FRANK GLENNY, Chiba R/A Region IV, 441st CIC Detachment	6. Signature of Special Agent <i>Frank Glenny</i> <i>s/ Frank Glenny</i>	

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

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

Declassified and Approved for Release
by the Central Intelligence Agency

Date: 2005

FOR COORDINATION WITH U.S. Army

Agent's Name		MKH/wrm
KODAMA, Yoshio		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 Ichimura, Hisato (一四一七); former President of the Japan Bank and present Finance Minister on Hato-yama's cabinet, is now in a position to use Ichimura'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 FRANK GLENNY, Chiba R/A Region IV, 441st CIC Detachment	6. Signature of Special Agent Frank Glenny
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DA FORM 341 Replaces WD AGO Form 341, 1 Jun 47, Which may be used.

AGEN		ORT	MCH/rlw
Title of Incident		2. Date Submitted 4 Mar 55	
JUNKOKU SEINEN TAI (YOUTH MARTYRS CORPS)		3. Control Symbol or File Number SFC-2437 441-207030 (5)	
Report of Findings			
<p style="text-align: center;">* * * * *</p> <p style="text-align: center;">* DISSEMINATION OF THIS INFORMATION *</p> <p style="text-align: center;">* TO ANYONE OUTSIDE OF G2, FEC, WILL *</p> <p style="text-align: center;">* COMPROMISE THIS INFORMANT *</p> <p style="text-align: center;">* * * * *</p>			
<p>117. On 21 February 1955, the following information was obtained from CI IV-831:</p> <p>a. At the present time, the JUNKOKU SEINEN TAI (青年隊) (YOUTH MARTYRS CORPS) is under the direct control of Kodama, Yoshiro (小田 由一郎); DOB 19 February 1911; male; Japanese; 302-banchi, Jiyugaoka, Meguro-ku, Tokyo-to; an influential mediator of political, financial, and business disputes. Acting under the instructions of Kodama and Miura, Oichi (三浦 一); DOB 27 February 1898; male; Japanese; 127-banchi, 1-chome, Shin-nachi, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo-to. SUBJECT has recently carried out severe attacks upon the Liberal Party through the medium of speech meetings and its organ paper.</p> <p>b. In retaliation to these attacks by the CORPS, rightist groups supporting the Liberal Party have pressured the Tokyo Metropolitan Police into exerting suppressive measures against SUBJECT. However, those suppressive measures were not only because of prompting by the Liberal Party, but were also the result of a voluntary decision on the part of the police who were angry at the CORPS' violent actions.</p> <p>c. The central figure in the counter-attack by the Liberal Party is Niwa, Goro (尼野 勝郎); former director of the Keio Seinen Yokusen Seinen Renmoi (帝國青年義勇隊) (Imperial Rule Assistance Youth League), presently in charge of the Sokai Seisaku Kenkyujo (ソサイセイサツケンキュウジョウ) (World Policies Research Institute) with offices at 12-banchi, 7-chome, Shin-Shimbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo-to; male; Japanese; home address, 67-banchi, Tansu-machi, Azabu, Minato-ku, Tokyo-to. A younger brother, Niwa, Kyoshiro (尼野 京三郎); member of the National Diet from the 3rd Constituency, Ibaraki Prefecture; executive member of the Liberal Party; male; Jonnogoso; is a former Home Ministry member and a leader of the Toku (特高) (Thought Police). The Niwa brothers have great influence in police circles. (B-3)</p>			

Confidential 10359

COPY NO.

5. Typed Name and Organization of Special Agent	6. Signature of Special Agent
ROBERT D. MEYERS, Chiba R/A Region IV, 441st CIC Detachment	 /s/ Robert D. Meyers

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

1950-1955 ARMY AGO AGO-1000-1950-1955

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 SR 341-101		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		
<p>26. On 28 May 1955, the following information was obtained from IV-SPI:</p> <p>a. The influence of KODAMA, Yoshio (兒玉義徳); 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 HDI by engaging in a secret maneuver to bring about an amalgamation of the Conservative political parties. Wada and Miura, Giichi (和田義一); DOB 27 February 1908; male; Japanese; home address, 127-banchi, 1-chome, Shinjuku, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo-to; are prepared to support Ogata, Tadatoshi (小畠忠義); male; Japanese; for president of a new political party if one is formed.</p> <p>b. In regard to KODAMA's financial and business affairs, HE is president of the Tokyo Reamerteru Kei Sha (東京レーマーク社) (Tokyo Rare Metal Company); c/o Kobiki Hall Building, Inzakobiki-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo-to. KODAMA has managing interest in the cabaret "Latin Quarter" in Tokyo, the formal representative of which is Iwamiya, Takeshi (岩宮武志); male; Japanese; former Chief of Transportation Department of the KODAMA Kikan (小畠機関); (KODAMA Intelligence Organ). KODAMA is also furnishing financial backing for a newspaper company, Shinbunsha (新報社) (New Evening Issue), the president of which is an old friend of KODAMA's, Yamazaki, Ippo (山崎一); male; Japanese. (B-3)</p>		
COPY NO:		
Typed Name and Organization of Special Agent ROBERT D. MEYERS, Chibc B-3 Region IV, 441st CIC Detachment	6. Signature of Special Agent <i>Robert D. Meyers</i> /s/ Robert D. Meyers	

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

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

FOR COORDINATION WITH CGS Agency

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

asg

1. Name of Sender:	2. Date Submitted: 9 July 1955
Harry Yoshio	3. Control Symbol or File Number: SEC-376 (13 Mar 52) 441-201601 (5)

Type of Finding:

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 太 一); DOB 19 February 1911; male; Japanese; home address, 302-banchi, Jiyugacka, Meguro-ku, Tokyo-to; and Miura, Giichi (三 月 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, Yukichi (三 木 一); Democratic Party Diet member; male; Japanese. The KODAMA-Miura Group intended to revise the Japanese Constitution, to re-arm 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 (馬 今 田 勉); 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 (小 塚 一); President of the Liberal Party; male; Japanese; Machino has considerable influence among the following rightist organizations:

Zenkoku Shiyu Kai (全 国 友 人 会) (National Leaders Friendship Society). Chairman, Yasuoka, Massatsu (保 田 一 三); DOB 13 February 1898; male; Japanese; 127-banchi, Hakusan-goten-machi, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo-to.

(CONTINUED)

-1-

COPY NO:

Typed Name and Organization of Special Agent
HARRY SUZUKAWA, Chiba R/A
Region IV, 441st CIC Group

6. Signature of Special Agent
Richard H. Suzukawa 22343
/s/ Harry Suzukawa

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

10-100 Army AG Letter Oct 1977

FOR COORDINATION WITH

U.S. 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 (岩元敏之); 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 (河上敏一); 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 (三井正太郎); 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, Yukio through Kono, Ichiro (三木一郎), 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. (B-3)</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 Richard M. Williams s/ Harry Suzukiwa

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

16-28-107-10 Admin Ctr AFPE-100M

AGENT REPORT

(DA FORM 341, 1 JUN 47)

asg

1. 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 AQ-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 (山崎道治) (B-3), 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

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

16-423-47-10 AGO AGO DA FORM 341 1 APR 52

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 Heikman 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 wreaths of flowers from IODAKA Yoshio, MIURA Gischi, SUZUKI Denmai, TOYODA Takashige, and others lined both sides of the walk leading to the KODOKEI-ji temple. Blood vividly stained the walls and and bullet marks scored the entrance to the temple.

Declassified and Approved for Release
by the Central Intelligence Agency

Date: 2/20/95

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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: 5-20-85

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

S-E-C-R-E-T

NOFORN/NO DISSEM ABROAD/CONTINUED CONTROL

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

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

R/COPY

CONTROLLED AMERICAN SOURCE
FIELD INFORMATION REPORT

EVALUATION OF SOURCE: 1. Completely reliable. 2. Usually reliable. 3. Fairly reliable. 4. Not usually reliable. 5. Not reliable, reported as facts, but 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-S-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 (P).
Appraisal of Content: 3.

KODAMA Yoshio, a leading Japanese ultranationalist, is believed to be in Taiwan for reasons unknown.¹ KODAMA is also believed to be associated with the Minren Enterprise Company (Minren Kienko Konsu) of Hong Kong², which has a branch office in Osaka, name and address unknown. The principals of this company are:

✓ CHAO Yuh-cheng (6392/7189/3932)

✓ CH'EN Yun (7115/7189)

✓ LI Ch'ang-yan (2621/2052/3293)

✓ LIN Yu (2651/4395)

✓ LIU T'o-min (0491/2148/3046)

✓ PAO Kuan-ch'eng (7637/6034/3397)

Field Comments

1. According to information dated September 1955 reported in GJB-2122 from a different source, KODAMA is reported to have smuggled himself out of Japan to the purpose of contacting the Pre-Revolution's Office of the Chinese Nationalist Government to conduct political intelligence gathering operations.

2. This is possibly the Minren Enterprise Company (Minren Lien Kien Konsu) 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 Japanese branch of the Minren Enterprise Company was located in the No. Kiken Building, Tokyo, Kyobashi, Takarazuka-cho, according to available information.

S-E-C-R-S-T

NOFORN/NO DISSEM ABROAD/CONTINUED CONTROL

CLIPPING FILE FORM

Source Wash. Sunday Jnl. File in _____
magazine, Art & Life
Dated 15 June 56 Case No _____

Geographies Determined to State ($\frac{1}{2}$ of full article)

by Koshiro 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 HATAYAMA, who had been purged at that account of a plot by some persons, and resolved to overthrow those plotters.

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 NAKAMOTO entered the prison at that time. Among them, there were
generals and Ministers. At first, they made a false show of power. But after
a few 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. There 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 cry 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 cut 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 supported patriotism blindly. They should consider how many persons will be reassured 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 strategic value will Okinawa and Japan have?

America gave up Indo-China because she changed her policy. America has fought in Okinawa with a huge amount of money in the eyes of the Japanese. But the amount is not large in the eyes of Americans. If America decides 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 Okinawa. 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 view of her tactics to keep Japanese POWs as hostage. If the Socialist Party is elected, they will release, with a favorable opinion of it.

Declassified and Approved for Release
by the Central Intelligence Agency

CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

AIKOKU SEINEN TAI ()

(National Martyrs Youth Corps)

Date organized: 1 September 1952

Location: #30, 6-chome, Takura-cho, Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo-to

Memberships: 508

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

The GAKUSEI 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 morale 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 Ryosai ()

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 organisational affiliations and activities:

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

Volunteers Committee (AIKOKU SEINEN YOUTH LINHAI

and a member of the KANTO Council for Renovation Movement (REIN UNDO KANTO KYOU

KAI).

JANKOKU SEINEN TA1 b-3 p 25/3

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

SHIBA Kenitaro ()

Post: Deputy commander of the National Martyrs Youth Corps.

Date of birth: 26 May 1927

Place of birth: Tokyo

Present address: #177, Ryooji, Oi, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo-to

Previous organisational affiliations and activities:

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

SHIBA Kenzaburou ()

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

Date of birth: 17 March 1930

Place of birth: Tokyo

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

Education: Graduate of a technological school

Previous organisational 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.

SHIBA Akihiko ()

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

Date of birth: 16 February 1928

Place of birth: Tokyo

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

Criminal records: Arrested on charges of fraud and intimidation.

SHIBA Toichi ()

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

Date of birth: 18 February 1918

Place of birth: Niigata Prefecture

Education: Graduated in law from the ~~Waseda~~ University.

Present address: 1-2-15 KAMIKOGANEI, Toshima-ku, Tokyo-to

Occupation

Previous organizational affiliations and activities:

Graduated in the Japanese Army and in Tochigi Prefecture.

Other: None

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

Date of birth: 4 November 1909

Date of birth: Tokyo

Education: Finished the HAKONE GAKUEN Middle School.

Occupation: Driver

Present address: 998, Higashitomigawa, Setsagaya-ku, Tokyo-to

Arrestal records: Arrested on charges of assault and battery.

NAKAI Yoshio ()

Post: Advisor to the National Martyrs Youth Corps.

Date of birth: 18 February 1911

Place of birth: Fukushima Prefecture

Occupation: Company director

Present address: 102, Miyagoshi, Kita-ku, Tokyo-to

Education: Completed the second-year course of the night school at the

JOHOKU Commercial School, Korea.

Previous organizational affiliations and activities:

Secretary-general of the KOTO RENKA () and chief of its Youth

Department; held membership in the Radical Patriotic Party (KYUSHIN AIKOKU

1, the Great Japan Youth League (DAI NIPPON SHINEN

2, the Japan New Japan Production Party (DAI

3, Chairman of TO

4, Chairman of the Asiatic Youth Society

5, DAI NIPPON SHINEN

6, Advisor to the HIDASHIKINI Cabinet; and

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

Political record: Five previous convictions, including involvement in the
TOKUNI KAI () Incident and the Independent Youth
Society (DOKURITSU JUNIN SHIN) () Incident.

Source: NSA "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 HATOHAMA Ichiro. After the war it was the old rightists who gathered behind HATOHAMA and helped him make his comeback. Subject gave HATOHAMA 10 million yen when HATOHAMA 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 HATOHAMA was ill, KODAMA was the only one of his acquaintances allowed to visit him. KODAMA's close associate, MIURA Giichi, 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 HATOHAMA, 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 Junkeishin Seimen Tai severed relations in late 1955. The Junkeishin Seimen 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)

Source: 1 C

Regarding data cannot be predetermined.

Chief, C&A (1 cy). Ma (2nd cy)

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

(2)(A) Privacy

(2)(B) Methods/Sources

(2)(G) Foreign Relations

Declassified and Approved for Release
by the Central Intelligence Agency

Date: 2003

ORGANIZATIONS, NON-COMMUNIST (RIGHTIST AND ULTRAMODERN CONNECTIONS OF IMPORTANT JAPANESE POLITICAL FIGURES) (U)

1. Date Submitted
14 December 1956
2. Control Symbol or File Number
CIS-2829
XJ-3-201475 (5b3)

Findings

SPECIAL HANDLING REQUIRED
NOT RELEASEABLE 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 (黒田義之), 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-scene backers of Prime Minister Hatoyama. When the daughter of Tsuji, Masonobu (辻義之), 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, Mikojima, Sumida-ku, Tokyo-to. Among the 230 persons who were in the reception was Shibayama, Basui (柴山政翠), male, Japanese, leader of an underworld group which controls street stalls and stores in Asakusa, Daito-ku, Tokyo-to. Shimizu (下木), 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.

DA FORM 341, 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

THE COMMUNIST (KOMINTS)
AND ITS CONNECTIONS OF IMPORTANT
AND FAMOUS POLITICAL FIGURES (U)

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

365. (Continued)

ASST'S NOTES: Source will try to obtain more identifying information concerning Shimizu.

Identifying data for Shimizu was obtained on 14 December 1956, from the files of Headquarters, 3d Operations Group (8242), APO 513.

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 1956. This Source expressed surprise at the number of Tokyo underworld leaders who were present in the party. From him it was also learned that Toyoma, Takashige (豊田義重), 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)

AGENT'S NOTES: Source would not elaborate on the extortion activities of the group.

Reference: Paragraph 234, paragraph d. of Detachment C, Case Number 15-3-207080 (5b5), dated 11 December 1955, which mentioned Kishi's donations to the Youth Martyrs Corps.

Identifying data for Toyoda, Takashige was obtained on 14 December 1956 from the files of Headquarters, 3d Operations Group (8242), APO 613.

5. Typed Name and Organization of Special Agent 6. Signature of Special Agent
DAVID K. TOYAMA *David K. Toyama*
Det C, 3d Ordn Gp (B242) 7/8/51 DAVID K. TOYAMA

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

A. C. I. R. P. O. R. T.

1. Date of Incident
 ORGANIZATIONS, NON-COMMUNIST (RIGHTIST)
 AND OVERSEAS CONNECTIONS OF IMPORTANT
 JAPANESE POLITICAL FIGURES. (U)

2. Date Submitted
 14 December 1956
 3. Control Symbol or File Number
 CIS-2829
 XP-3-201475 (5b3)

B. 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 (光玉 喬士夫), for the Japanese delegation to the Japan-Soviet negotiations at the third floor of the Ginza Saro, 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 areas. Agriculture and Forestry Minister Kono arrived at the party at 1230 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)

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

Kodama, Yoshio (光玉 喬士夫), Financier and Director of Tokyo Rare Metals Company, Inc.

Yoshida, Eiichiro (吉田 栄一), President and Director of the Tokyo Rare Metals Company, Inc.

Sekine, Ken (関根 健), former boss of the Sekine family; Number 425, Eoriden, Taito-cho, Taito-ku

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

Satoh, Kunito (佐藤 国人), Kanagawa-ken.

Irimura, Sadatoshi (入村 忠次), boss of the Yaburegasa family; Number 17, 1-chome, Asakusa-Torigoe, Taito-ku

Ishii, Matsutaro (石井 利次郎), boss of Daishi-gumi, Kawasaki-ku.

Yamamoto, Goro (山本 五郎), boss of Kanto-Anegasaki family; Number 7, 4-chome, Ginzahigashi, Chuo-ku

Kisano, Masayoshi (久野 益義), former staff member of Sekine-gumi, Muojicho, Sumida-ku.

(CONTINUED)

-1-

5. Typed Name and Organization of Special Agent

JAMES M. FURUKAWA

Da C. 5d Open On (8242)

6. Signature of Special Agent

James M. Furukawa

DA FORM 341 Replaces WD AGO Form 341, 1 Jun 54, Which may be used.

1 SEP 52

DA FORM 341 Replaces WD AGO Form 341, 1 Jun 54, Which may be used.

14 December 1966
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), fmu. (his office is located in Ginza-Higashi.)

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

Namiki, Ryōjirō (並木量次郎), boss gambler of the Sumiyoshi family

Fujita, Uichiro (藤田寅一郎), 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 (石見上義満), boss gambler of Joman family, Number 17, 1-chome, Midori-cho, Monjo.

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

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

Toshida, Hideyoahis (古田秀吉), member of Kanto Brothers Association, Mukojima, Sumida-ku.

Nairo, Hiroshi (内野博), member of Kanto Brothers Association, Ochiai-shi.

Funai, Shoji (舟木正二), member of Kanto Brothers Association, Funabashi-shi.

(CONTINUED)

-2-

Name and Organization of Special Agent

JAMES M. FURUKAWA
Date: 14 Dec 66
Det: C, 3d Opns Cpt (8242)

Signature of Special Agent

James M. Furukawa

341 (Replaces WD AGO Form 211, 1 Jun 47. It may be used.

1. Name
KODAMA, KUNIYOSHI (RIGHTIST)
2. Classification of Informant
POLITICAL FIGURES (U)

2. Date Submitted
14 December 1951
3. Control Symbol or File Number
CIS-2829
XR-3-201475 (5b3)

521. (Continued)

Kizuchi, Sadao (木津貞雄), 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, Karunobu (小川春信), former boss gambler of Sekine-ku; Koiwa, Edogawa-ku.

Kinga, Yoshimasa (加賀義正), Number 539, 4-chome, Magashi, Suginami-ku.

Edizawa, Buntaro (江老沢分太郎), Shinjuku-ku of Atami-shi.

Kaneko, Yataro (金子彌太郎), 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), fmu.

Nagamitsu (永光), fmu.

Iwamiya (岩宮), fmu.

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

The names of the other two gents are unknown. Miura, Hisano and Shiba-Yama gave speeches wishing Kono and Toyama 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 terms, in organization, structure, and activities. A chart depicting this is believed to be the connection of Kodama and some of the underworld families mentioned in this report with important Japanese political figures is being prepared and will be submitted upon completion.

1. Name and Organization of Special Agent

JAMES M. TURUKAWA
Det. 2, 3d Ops. Gr. (8242)

2. Signature of Special Agent

James M. Turukawa

AGENT REPORT (AR 300-330-10)	
1. Name of Subject or Title of Incident NIPPON KAKUMEI KIKHITA DOSHI KAI (JAPAN REVOLUTIONARY CHRYSANTHEMUM FLAG COMRADES SOCIETY)(Shimazu Faction)	2. Date Submitted 2 January 1957
3. Control Symbol or File Number XF-3-2018-5 (5b3) SEC-1308	4. Report of Findings
<p>36. On 28 December 1956, the following information was received from V-1-C7:</p> <p>a. Beginning in January 1957, Miyashita, Eijiro (宮下英二) male; Japanese; present address, South 6-jo, West 7-chome, Sapporo-shi, Hokkaido stated that he would furnish Kunimitsu, Misatoshi (国光正次) male; Japanese; born 10 March 1926; address, 333-anchi, 2-ku, Nisono, Toyohira-cho, Sapporo-gun, Hokkaido; Secretary of the NIPPON KAKUMEI KIKHITA 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 (三浦義一) Director of the Nippon Denryoku (日本電力) (Japan Electric Company); who has some connections with the Jukoku Seinen Tai (Youth Martyr Corps). Kodama, Yoshio (兒玉義夫) 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. Miyashita 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 31st 1957, to Miyashita. Miyashita further guaranteed to furnish Kunimitsu more funds if Kunimitsu intends to start any sort of small business. (8-6)</p> <p>37. On 14 January 1957, the Operational Files, 6th Bn, 3rd Opr Gp (APO 181) 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-nachi, 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 file, Subject: Youth Martyr Corps, file No. XF-3-207080 (5b3) dtd 1 Oct 55).</p> <p>Kodama, Yoshio: male; Japanese; born 19 February 1911; address, 127-banchi, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Chairman of the Youth Martyr Corps.</p> <p>Regrading data cannot be predetermined.</p>	

5. Typed Name and Organization of Special Agent WES M. GAO Det. 1 6. Signature of Special Agent Paul W. Meyer
--

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

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NOT FOR RELEASE TO FOREIGN NATIONS

EXCERPT ONLY

by authority of CIC, Det C, 441st CIC Co
Date: 28 January 1957

The attached summary has one of 294 biographic sketches on rightist personalities received as an enclosure to the following: 441st CIC Co, Tent Report: 63-2528, WP-3-201475 (563), Organizations, Non-Communist (Biographical Data on Rightist Personalities) (U), 26 January 1957, paragraph 901. Source of information is a document entitled "Personnel Data, Part: Rightist Personalities," published by Fourth Section, Second Division of Public Safety Investigation Bureau, on 21 July 1954. The biographical data in and of itself is UNCLASSIFIED

Reproducing data cannot be precluded.

FOR COORDINATION WITH _____

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Date: 2005

KODAMA Koeki()

a) DOB 18 Feb 1911

b) Home: 1398-banchi, Edogawaku, Meguro-ku, Tokyo-to

c) ADD 302-banchi, Tsurugaoka, Meguro-ku, Tokyo-to

d) Employment Advisor for Taiko Busan 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), Kokusai

sui Teishinkai() (National Virtues

People's Party), and Kokusui Domei()

(National Virtues League), now affiliates with

no organization

g) Org Activities: July 1932 Established the Dokuritu Seinensha

(Independent

Youth's Company), and the so-called

"Dokuritu Seinensha Jikan(

(Case of Independent Youth)

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 day after

abolishing the power places in Tokyo

with dynamites by YOKOYAMA Hisao

13 MAR 1967

chief of Tenkoku(天國) (Heaven's Deep Society), and his tens of comrades.

Dec 1939 Established the Koe Seiken Judo Hombu(音聲運動本部) (East Asia Youth Movement HQs), became the representative of it, worked under the slogan of "Constriction of a Great Asia," changed its name to Ajia Seinensha(亞洲青年社) (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 Taishinto(國際大聖堂) (National Virtues People's Party), and Ebisuui Domei(比古威道會) (National Virtues League); he worked for the army during the war as the chief of Kodomo Khan(子供汗) (Kidzone Organ) in Shanghai, China.

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

b) Associates: MIURA Oischi(三浦 勇志), KADOYA Hiroshi(加藤 ひろし), TSUJI Masanobu(辻 雅信), FUJI Tomio(藤 トミオ), SAKATA Moriyoshi(鹿田 実義), and KIWAI Kenzo(岸井 健三).

SUBVERSIVE PERIODICALS (RIGHTIST) (U)

15 February 1957

1. Control Symbol: SEC-5078

2. File Number: XF-3-203230 (5b3)

36. On 4 February 1957, D-1013 submitted the following information:

The final edition of the "Minzoku No Hata" (國旗) (Flag of the People), organ publication of the Kokoku Seinen Tai (Fatherland Guardians Youth Corps), was published on 15 January 1957. Henceforth, the publication will be called the "Kokoku Seinen" (國旗青年) (Fatherland Guardians Youth). (B-3)

AGENT'S NOTES: Attached to the third copy only of this Agent Report (EXHIBIT) is an untranslated copy of the first issue, issue number 17, of the "Fatherland Guardians Youth", dated 25 January 1957.

37. On 4 February 1957, IV-659 submitted the following information concerning the "Fatherland Guardians Youth":

a. Among Japanese rightist organizations, it is not uncommon for the title block of the organ paper of a particular organization to contain the handwriting of some individual that the organization holds in high esteem. The handwriting of Kodama, Yoshio, prominent Tokyo underworld figure, DOB 19 February 1911, matches the style of the title block of the "Fatherland Guardians Youth".

b. In view of the above revelation, Source believes that Kodama is one of the Fatherland Guardians Youth Corps' sources of income and that the Youth Corps is at Kodama's disposal should he need their services. Source stated that Kodama would never offer financial assistance to the Youth Corps unless he planned to use their services at some time. (B-3)

AGENT'S NOTES: Paragraph 218, Kokoku Dan (Fatherland Guardians Group), XF-3-207410 (5b3), Detachment C, 1d Ops Gp (822), dated 23 April 1956, reports an incident wherein members of the Youth Corps served as body-guards of Kono, Ichiro, former Agriculture and Forestry Minister of Japan and a close friend of Kodama. It is believed that Kodama requested the Youth Corps to conduct this activity.

Identifying data for Kodama was obtained from the files of Headquarters, 1st CIC Group, on 5 February 1957.

Regarding date or event cannot be established at this time.

COPY NO.

Signature of Special Agent

DAVID K. FOYAMA

Tokyo FO / 1st CIC Group

Signature of Special Agent

DAVID K. FOYAMA

1/1 DAVID K. FOYAMA

DATA FORM

341 (Replaces WFO At 1 Form 811 1 Jun 1954) may be used.

1st CIC Group, Tokyo, Japan

203230-2b-4-p-4b

FOR COORDINATION WITH

U.S. Army

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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Date: 2005

DISPOSITION FORM

DD FORM 1 FEB 60 96
REPLACES NM FORM 16, 1 OCT 48, WHICH MAY BE USED.

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203230 84 P 947 ~~FOR INFORMATION~~ 15 Army

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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Date: 2023

202-50 (552)

21 Feb 5

activity. The use of the word "revelation" in this instance might be misleading, thereby giving the impression that source submitted date was derived from "Gokoku Seinen" as unclassified information.

TO THE COMMANDER

D. NEAL, JR
Asst. MI (OrdnC)
S2

23 April 1957
Subject: Special Agent Name:

SEC-3143
II-3-207416 (5b3)

202. (INFORMANT) 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 (PATERLAND GUARDIANS) where he talked with Ishii, Kazumasa, Chief of the Youth Corps of SUBJECT. On one occasion, Kitagami arrived as Ishii was clearing 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. (3-3)

SUBJECT'S NOTES: 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.

203. (LOCAL AGENT) 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 202) report:

Kitagami, Seigoro, DOB 23 August 1923.

Ishii, Kazumasa, DOB 7 March 1926.

Kodama, Yoshio, prominent Tokyo underworld figure, DOB 16 February 1911.

GOKOKU DAN

(207416) 64 p43

COPY REC 07

Typed Name and Organization of Special Agent:
DON D. MEERS, Yokohama RA,
Tokyo PO, 441st GMP Group

6. Signature of Special Agent

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: 2003

1. Title of Incident
RIGHTIST ORGANIZATIONS (U)
RIGHTIST FUNDS (U)

12-334 1957

Central Agency File Number
GF-500022 (2/SC21)

2. Findings
46. (INFORMANT) On 3 June 1957, the following information was obtained from IV-831:

Rightist Funds:

During the latter part of April 1957, officials of the Kabushiki Kaisha Dai Ichi Sogo Ginko (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 \$2,000,000. Of this deficit, approximately \$300,000.00 is alleged to have been embezzled to Rightist personalities and organizations. The summing up of the 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 money through extortion. Fear of exposure 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-010:

Rightist Funds:

Although dissolution proceedings for the Kabushiki Kaisha Dai Ichi Sogo Ginko (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 (小田 由紀夫) and Yamada, Shintaro (山田 志太郎), two prominent underworld figures. (B-6)

AGENT'S NOTES: Kodama, Yoshio has in the past made several sizable contributions to Rightist organizations. The most recent was \$50,000 to the Kokonin Seinen Tai (Fatherland Guardians Youth Corps) on 29 April 1957. Reference Agent (Under IV-207416 (b3)), paragraph 297, dated 1 May 1957. Kodama is also (B-6)

(CONTINUED)

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

Classification Report
1/ David I. Tovana

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

GF-500022 bpc/pg 36/2 FOR COORDINATION WITH

CC 5 Army

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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

AGENT REPORT	
1. Subject: Title of Incident	2. Date Submitted 12 June 1957
LEFTIST ORGANIZATIONS (U) LEFTIST FUNDS (U)	3. Control Symbol or File Number SBC-3143 CF-500022 (2/5CBI)
Report of Findings	

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 Dci Nippon Seisan To (Great Japan Production Party).

Reference Agent Report, this Headquarters, Subject, Hanbei Yugeki Tai (Anti-American Guerrilla Corps) (LACG); File Number XF-3-100492(5b3), paragraph 53, dated 28 November 1957, which reported that the president of the Kobushiki Nippon Dai-Ichi Sogo Ginko (First Mutual Bank, Ltd.) had offered \$500,000 for a fool-proof means to assassinate Higo, Toru, head of the LACG. 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 CIC Group, revealed the following additional information concerning personnel mentioned in the above (paragraph 47) Agent report:

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

Higo, Tora; DOB 25 March 1926

DIACO FORM 34
This form may be used.

A 1. Date of Incident		2. Date Submitted 5 August 1957				
3. Report of Findings		4. Control Symbol or File Number IF-3-207416(563)				
<p>325. (INFORMANT) On 1 August 1957, the following information was submitted by KC-00451.</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 (辻原 伸一); Advisor of the GROUP.</p> <p>¥10,000 - Sasakawa, Ryoichi (佐々川 亮一); former President of the Kokusui Taishu To (National Economic 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 fisherman detained in Korea." Known contributors and the amounts they contributed are indicated below:</p> <p>¥30,000 - Nikkan Gyogyo Taiseki Hombu (日本漁業対策本部) (Japan-Korea Fishery Countermeasures Headquarters), Shimane-ken.</p> <p>¥5,000 - Hamada Gyogyo Kai (浜田漁業会) (Hamada Fishery Society), Hamada-shi, Shimane-ken.</p> <p>¥5,000 - Isumo Gyogyo Seisan Kumiai (出雲漁業生産組合) (Isumo Fishery Production Union), Shimane-ken.</p> <p>¥3,000 - Takeshita, Fnu (竹下) ; member of the Shimane Prefectural Assembly.</p>						
<p>(CONTINUED)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">GOKOKU DAN (207416) - 64-4531</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">5. Typed Name and Organization of Special Agent =</td> <td style="width: 50%;">6. Signature of Special Agent</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DAVID K. TOYAMA Tokyo HQ, 141st CIC Group</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>Br. Toyama</i> /s/ David K. Toyama</td> </tr> </table>			5. Typed Name and Organization of Special Agent =	6. Signature of Special Agent	DAVID K. TOYAMA Tokyo HQ, 141st CIC Group	<i>Br. Toyama</i> /s/ David K. Toyama
5. Typed Name and Organization of Special Agent =	6. Signature of Special Agent					
DAVID K. TOYAMA Tokyo HQ, 141st CIC Group	<i>Br. Toyama</i> /s/ David K. Toyama					

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

Army-Air Force Co-Op

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

FOR COORDINATION WITH US Army

Declassified and Approved for Release
by the Central Intelligence Agency
Date: 3005

1. Type of Incident	db
COMMUNIST ORGANIZATIONS (U)	2. Date Submitted
COMMUNIST (S)	5 August 1957
Initial Findings	3. Control Symbol or File Number
	XF-3-207416(5b3)

325. (INFORMANT) (Continued)

¥2,000 - Tsumematsu, Shiro (恒松志郎); Chief of the Ota Chapter of the Liberal-Democratic Party; Ota-shi, Shimane-ken.

¥1,000 - Tsumori, Fnu (津森); Deputy Mayor of Hamada-shi, Shimane-ken.

¥1,000 - Hamada Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Hamada-shi, Shimane-ken.

¥47,000 - Total

(B-3)

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.

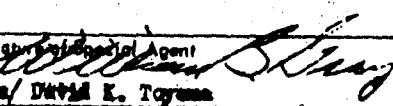
326. (LOCAL AGENCY) On 5 August 1957, a check of the files of Headquarters, 441st CIC Group, revealed the following additional information concerning the persons mentioned in the above (Paragraph 325) Agent Report:

Kodama, Yoshio; DOB 18 February 1911.

Subara, Shoichi; President of the Kokusen Jidosha Kyokai (Domestic Automobile Association), and President of the Tokyo Shindai Jidosha Kabushiki Kaisha (Tokyo Sleeper Automobile Company, Limited).

Sasakawa, Ryōichi; Approximate DOB 1905; 82-banchi, Hayashi-machi, Koishikawa, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo-to.

2

5. Typed Name and Organization of Special Agent	6. Signature of Special Agent
DAVID K. TOYAMA Tokyo FO, 441st CIC Group	 /s/ DAVID K. TOYAMA

Report of Findings	
1. Location or Date of Incident	2. Date Submitted 23 August 1957
3. List Organizations (U)	3. Control Symbol or File Number KF-3-202742 (5b3)
4. Report of Findings	<p>THE DISSEMINATION OF THIS INFORMATION IS RESTRICTED BY THE PROVISIONS OF P.R.G.R.PH 43, SR 360-320-10. 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, Masuno (吉田益三); Chairman, KOKURIN DOSHI K.I. (PEOPLES CIRCLES SOCIETY); male; Japanese; attended a reception in Tokyo to given by Kono, Ichiro (近野一郎); Director, Economic Planning Board; male; Japanese. The reception was given in connection with Kono's recent purchase of a two-story 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 Shamju Kai (春秋会) (Spring and Autumn Society), of which Kono is an official. Kodama, Yasuji (小玉泰士); 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 KF-2007:</p> <p>DAI Nippon Seiyu Kai (202742) 62037</p> <p>5. Typed Name and Organization of Special Agent CLAUDE P. BATES, S/m, Kobe FO Region III, 41st CIC Group</p> <p>6. Signature of Special Agent /s/ Claude P. Bates</p>

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

25 AUGUST 1957

4. Control Symbol or File Number

XF-3-202742 (5b3)

5. Subject: NOKURIN DOISHI KAI (U)

6. Report Findings

a. On 2 August 1957, Yoshida, Yasuzo (吉田益三); Chairman, NOKURIN DOISHI KAI (PEOPLES TRADES 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-story 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/4, Kobo FO
Region III, 441st CIC Group

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

DAI NIPPON SEISAN TO (U)
DAI NIPPON SEISAN TO (U)

jhi

Date Submitted
12 September 1957
1. Control Symbol or File Number
12-3-201913 (963)

Report 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-ken, and requested him to donate (amount unknown) to the GJPP. The director conferred with Uchida, Osamu (一 田 実), an employee who is the eldest son of the late Uchida, Ryohoi (一 田 龍 代), 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, Masuzo, President of the Kokumin Doishi 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, Ioshio, ex-member of the Dokuritu Seinan Dōsei (Independent Youth League) and Yoshida, Masuzo, President of the Kokumin Doishi 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, Miura 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)

George D. Clark

jhi

2. Date Submitted
4 December 1957

3. Control Symbol or File Number
AF-3-202722(563)

1. (U) AGO (U)
1. (U)

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

Itohida, Kusuo; born 21 August 1895.

Kodama, Yoshio; born 18 February 1911.

Yoshida, Tokuo; born 1 December 1908.

4. Name and Organization of Special Agent
DAVID K. TOYAMA
1250 PO, 441st CIC Group

5. Signature of Special Agent
T. K. Toyama
1250 PO, 441st CIC Group

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

Army Advisor On Japan

CIA INTERNAL USE ONLY

SECRET

(When Filled In)

PERSONALITY (201) FILE REQUEST

TO RI/ANALYSIS SECTION	DATE 17 JUN 1958	ACTION		
FROM		OPEN	AMEND	CLOSE
		ROOM NO.	TELEPHONE	

INSTRUCTIONS: Form must be typed or printed in block letters.

SECTION I: List 201 number, name and identifying data in the spaces provided. All known aliases and variants (including maiden name, if applicable) must be listed. If the identifying data varies with the alias used, a separate form must be used. Write UNKNOWN for items you are unable to complete.

SECTION II: List cryptonym or pseudonym, if assigned. If true name is sensitive, obtain 201 number from 201 Control Desk and complete Section I and Section III. On a separate form, enter the 201 number and complete Section II and Section III. Submit each form separately.

SECTION III: To be completed in all cases.

SECTION I

1. SENSITIVE	201 NO.	1. SOURCE DOCUMENT		
NON-SENSITIVE				
NAME (Last) (First) (Middle)	(Last) (First) (Middle)	SEX 3.		
NAME VARIANT				
TYPE NAME 2. (Last)	(Last)	(Last)		
PHOTO	BIRTH DATE 4. U.S.	COUNTRY OF BIRTH 5.	CITY OR TOWN OF BIRTH 6.	7. OTHER IDENTIFICATION 8.
YES	Y M D			1. 2. 3.
OCCUPATION/POSITION				OCC/POS. CODE 9.

SECTION II

CRYPTONYM	PSEUDONYM

SECTION III

COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE	10. ACTION DESK	11. 2ND COUNTRY INTEREST 12.	3RD COUNTRY INTEREST 13.
	FE/1		

COMMENTS:

CS/COPY

PUNCHED

PERMANENT CHARGE	RESTRICTED FILE	SIGNATURE
YES	NO	

FORM NO. 83 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS
1 OCT 58 (38)

SECRET

CIA INTERNAL USE ONLY

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

SECRET
INFO CHECK REQUEST

BRANCH OR SECTION ICB

NAME OF SUBJECT: KODAMA Yoshio

ORIGINATOR

INFO CHECK NO: 6815

DATE OF REQUEST 8 July 1958

DATE RECEIVED: JUL 9 1958

PRIORITY: ROUTINE X EXPEDITE

PRIORITY: French Chief

DOP: 6

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-2 770-60 is filed in DOSSIER.
(Associations with
groups, travel, etc) Please send the note attached
to the memo.

SOURCES TO BE CHECKED X NO RECORD INFO ATTACHED
 STATION (Includes Camp Zama Files) DOSSIER

INFO FILES ONLY _____

JAPANESE AGENCIES (*see note) _____

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

*When this check is requested the originator certifies that
OPERATIONAL ASSETS OR SECURITY OF STATION WILL not
be ENDANGERED

ACTION COORDINATOR

DATE: AUG 6 1958

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

183, Kakinokisaka, Meguro-Ku, Tokyo

13, Minamiazumi, Motomiya-machi, Adachi-gun, Fukushima

18 February 1911

EDUCATION

EDUCATION

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

SECRET

RC 6 815
DATE: 6 Aug. 58

1000 Yoshi

(0348/3768/6235/1102/1133)

S. A. U. 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

16 JUL 1958
JUN C 6 #456

KODAK Yearbook

SECRET

may possibly be
IP with Dolser

BOSTON

TAKUBOKU KENKYU KAI (TAKUBOKU Research Society)

Positions: Member
1937

Source Date: 1937 P. 179

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

FUDZU YOSHIO

22

Address: 21, Matsukita, Amagasaki, Hyogo-ken. Telephone: 25-5000.
The above name and address was informed in Sammamish 14-1 and 15-10, dated 20-04-45
to Mr. G. M. McLean, Commissioner at Sammamish 14-8 for 2nd Air AS to 1-14-45. Commissioner
responsible for Dissemination and was responsible for the decorative indoctrination of Japanese
troops. It is recommended he not be liable to join the JCS. Arrived in Japan some ear 20-04-45
from the Philippines.

SOURCE: S/1 FIC-10C-2221; received 04 30 Jul 48; subj: Jap reports fr Siberia.
File: A-128-4-5-Eastern Siberia

KODAMA, Yoshio

not believed to be
in with us

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 prefectoral and municipal authorities
Source: CIC SPOT REPORT, dtd: 12 Aug 49. Subj: Prominent Members of JCP
Arrested, Saga. Filed: A-352-4

KODAMA, Yoshio

not believed to be in with us
on list of possible Directors of Japan Public Relations, Incorporated see doc for others. 20 Mar 58
103 C/R

WIMSAT

KODAMA, Takeo.

not believed to
be in with us

Address: c/o IUDIC, Tomic, 5-chome, Tsuru-cho, Nakano-ku, Tokyo, pref.
Subject, retranslated fr Krasnoyarsk, Siberia, via Yenisei-amy on 1 Nov 47, was interviewed
as part of the TOMONO KAI (see card) in Khabarovsk POW camp and its leading members.
Source: 5/1 LMK-DA-149 dtd: 20 Feb 72; subj: Jap Reps fr Soviet occupied areas.
File: A-126-4-5-Eastern Siberia, Krasnoyarsk.

KOHM, 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 201 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.

Subject was for all information. We are hoping that the attached will supply your requirements. If not please contact this office and we will be happy to have one of our or one of your people to go down to G-2 files and get all available info on Subject. The attached represents about 1/3 hours work for one person in G-2 files.

IRB

late 1958

From N-w Year Supplement to Shukan Sankai
"MODERN PERSONAL FILE"

~~True~~ The True Character of the ~~dead~~ ^{Mystery Figure} "Yoshio Kodama."

~~True~~

Career and Opinions Revealed for First Time

Interviewer: Yonosuke Miki

~~True~~
Yoshio
Kodama
Dossiet

- 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

Declassified and Approved for Release
by the Central Intelligence Agency

Date: 2005

However, my mother died when I was seven. In order to marry my
my ^{his} father had divorced ~~his~~ first wife, by whom
had ^{had} ~~had~~ in Fukushima and had
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 ~~lay~~ hands 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 ^{because of this and that} 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 8 Taisho
(1921). I had been in Korea ~~the~~ ^{for} roughly three years.
Then I entered a what you may call it ~~text~~ 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 the one of the parades with four or five
others. One of the troupe squealed on me to my father and I got
a

a real balling 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 ~~skew~~ 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 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 eke 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 ~~labor~~ the labor movement was catching fire. On the other hand, the guys of the so-called capitalist class were having a walloping good time each night in the restaurants and the "machisai" ~~or~~ (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 "Kankoku Kai" (literally, national construction association). This, at that time, was the most progressive of right-wing organizations. It was 1926 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 administrating the country in the a mistaken way? That is why I don't think I ~~was~~ ~~to~~ 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 ~~the~~ 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 "Ketsuwei Dan" ~~Izzetsunzaxem~~ (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 organized the ~~the~~ 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, ~~we~~ we were neither the ~~servants~~ 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 ~~letter~~ a letter in which I listed ~~his~~ his various crimes and a dagger with the message: ~~You dog of the~~ ~~financiers, 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 ~~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 ~~PRINCIPAL~~ 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

my colleagues being dragged off by the police, I couldn't remain still. After repeated requests, Kasagi Sentai 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 thrown the whole of Tokyo into darkness and confusion. If this took place, the military would without fail declare martial law. ~~The~~ 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 Seiun 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 ~~one~~ of the houses 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

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

After being 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 Nigastu 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 Manhuria 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 this On the recommendation of Kawai-san, I came to work with the Survey Group. While engaged in this and that,

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 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 members of 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 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 General Premier General Tojo. That was how bad the relations between the two men were. As a result, I completely came to hate the military 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

went over to the Navy. At a time, as I just told you, when I was feeling rotten about the Army, ^{Yamagata,} ~~Yamagata, Naka~~, 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 ~~Yos~~ Yokosuka. In the end, we even had the "jika tabi" (rubber soled tabi), which the workers at the depot wore, made in ~~Sang~~ Shanghai and shipped to Yokosuka. In many fields, in the end Mitsui and Mitsubishi were my competitors, but 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

as a war czar criminal.

At the time I entered Sugano, the ~~Kodama~~ property of the Kodama Mission totalled close to Y100,000,000 in cash (\$25,000,000 at the current rate of exchange) and over ~~Y20~~ Y100,000,000 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 ~~to~~ 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 ~~were~~ served 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 Konu-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

as asked ~~me~~ 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 ~~excomparative~~ 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~~ mass produced, but the ~~perfektan~~ performance figures were for the old model, F104A. Further, the Grumman was more expensive than the Lockheed by Y150,000,000 (including ~~accessorie~~ armaments). However, the argument was ~~putxfurth~~ that the difference in cost was covered by the better ~~perzra~~ 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's 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. /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 Defense Agency through a certain aircraft manufacturing company and had been in the Defense Agency's hands for some time.

Even before this, Chief of the Air Staff Sanagi went to the United States ~~in~~ in December of the previous year, he had heard when 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 Y150 million more expensive per plane. 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 to the budget the blood tax of a sum close to one tenth 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 on 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 *[Signature]*

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 Ortan, 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 tried 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

DEFINITIONS Section 3(b)

① Privacy

② Methods/Sources

③ Foreign Relations

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Date: *2005*

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 Eta 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/

SUBJECT: Request for translation

DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT:

KODAMA Yoshio

SOURCE:

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. 1111

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

児玉益士夫

住所 世田谷区玉川等々力三、七〇

解説

前

福島縣出身。六十九歳。上京。
商船員、房内書記。ついに赤軍に

加入。見出され、遂に帝國運動に従事。

赤軍を離れて、上海に上る。

日本事変。始まる。上海軍に御用機関。
児玉機関をつく。上海を中心にして、
からゆう物資を販売。巨利を得る。

黙黙不利にはる。やがて大日本銀行に金を貸す。
資金をもと日本に上り。終焉前帰出。

2. 影像

影像の一新を政府に訴訴の功に上
東久道内閣の参考に左の二点を指
定。葉鶴久人計画の算地指

3.

旧政府三原橋を本據に
見玉城内閣より新下及び本橋に
木下根子時より本橋用詔諭と
つづり。この事件化裏である。

3. 思想

終の如く一貫不忘思想の時
上野に取材を實り著るが、著るが
実利主義者である。

現在河野一派と固く結んで居る河野に
下りて古賀の手心浮き出るは見玉の行
かくさが河野の親衛隊的行動を行

4 現在の動向

① 河野の河野の親衛隊的立場

河野が蒙相のとき小豆の相場で巨利を得て

② 現在本格化

日本工大二下バイアス事件も河野の面
仕事を下さることに外れ、ナショーモリフラン等の
事務室等が本職である。これが実際は恐喝

彼を子分にして古河銀座新宿の銀座、後
橋で恐喝をしていふ。最近で日東証事件
からつづいて、水戸の鐘粉から一億円も
又木屋事件に山岡係

三上車上と開港を中心として三上の山業公司の貢
主と云ふ二等の右翼に新アーチ橋の事

③

手形割引料金の事

Classification: S C R R T

P:

Br. E-2000

S and SS:

CO:

SUBJECT: Recent Activities of KODAMA Yoshio

DOI : 14 Jan 59
Acq/S : 26 Jan 59
Acq/CO: 26 Jan 59
DOR : 26 Mar 59

Comments (including references):

Attached hereto is report on the above subject.

FB 12/2/58
FBI

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:

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.)

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

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DIRECTOR

OM

STION, FE 8

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

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ROUTING

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ROUTINE

IN 23345

INFO DIR CITE 3645

INTEL

PLS FILE CHECK KODAMA YOSHIO WHO CORRESPONDS WITH KIM CHONG-

PIL, ROK CIA DIRECTOR, AND IS SAID TO INFLUENCE PRIME MINISTER

K
UEDA.

END OF MESSAGE

ROUTING INITIAL

R/AN	P/W
R/MIS	W/W
W/MC	
R/F	

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Date: 2005

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DATE: 9 FEB 62

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TO: DIRECTOR

FROM: []

ACTION: FE 8

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

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RI file this copy as indicated

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RE Indexing (check one):

Marked. None required

Signature: []

ROUTING

1	4
2	5
3	6

FEB 9 1055Z 62

ROUTINE

IN 25272

[] INFO DIR CITE 9507

REF: [] 3645 (CWD 3345) *

KODAMA YOSHIO IS PROMINENT JAPANESE WITH LONG RECORD INTEL AND
WAR TIME ULTRA NATIONALIST ACTIVITIES. [] RETIRED FILE []
JAN '60. G-2 REPOSITORY CONTAINS VOLUMINOUS DATA RE KODAMA FROM WHICH
WE GLAD TRY ANSWER SPECIFIC QUESTIONS. NO STATION RECORD HIS
CONTACT KIN. CHONG P.

END OF MESSAGE

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

ROUTING	INITIAL
RI/AN	[initials]
RI/T	[initials]
DEC	
RI/T	

SECRET

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Date: 2005

S-E-C-R-E-T

From: Station

Report No.: FJT-8890

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

Report Made By:

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Source Cryptonym: See below

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

CS COPY

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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

FJT-8021

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 Matsuba 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 ARPA STATE ARMY NAVY AIR USFJ

USARJ NISAJ 3499SG 500ICG DO46/OSI

3. When, on 10 October 1962, a member of the Imagawa 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 Imagawa 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 Eakusei Kai, and the Minato Kai together in an effort to bring all these bodies into membership in the Toa Boshikai, which he personally heads. KODAMA is now trying to bring FUJITA Uichiro, president of the Matsuba Kai and the real power behind the Nipponshugi Rengo, under his influence.
5. While FUKUDA Susumu, leader of the Anti-Communist Volunteer Corps (Sokyo 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 SHIRAI Tameo of the Great Japan Production Party (Dai Nippon Seisan To), to the recently reorganized Racialist Students Research Institute (Minzokushugi 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		CATION INITIAL	PROCESSING		
TO	Chief of Station, C		PROPOSED	ACTION	ACCOMPLISHED
INFO.	Chief, Far East Division	XX	MARKED FOR INDEXING NO INDEXING REQUIRED		
FROM	Chief of Station, C		ONLY QUALIFIED HEADQUARTERS DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING		
SUBJECT	⑥ KODAMA Yoshio Approach to ex-ROK Mission Consul CH'OE Chan-yong				

ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES

AR - None; for your information.

Ref - FJT-8984

1. C I 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 exporting to Indonesia in connection with Japanese reparations to that country. KUBO has many good connections with high-level government officials and members of the Dist. 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: 13 Oct
③ - COS,
① - C/FE

CROSS REFERENCE TO		DATE-TYPED	DATE DISPATCHED
		26Apr63	
		DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER	
		FJT-41368	
		HEADQUARTERS FILE NUMBER	
		CH-06-72/3	

L-282 003 copied

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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

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DISPATCH

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CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSING

TO	Chief of Station, []	PROPOSED	ACTION	ACCOMPLISHED
		XX	MARKED FOR INDEXING	
INFO.	Chief, Far East Division		NO INDEXING REQUIRED	
FROM	Chief of Station, []		ONLY QUALIFIED HEADQUARTERS DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING	
SUBJECT	① KODAMA Yoshio Relationship with Kinoshita and Company, Ltd. (Kinoshita Sansho K.K.)		ABSTRACT	
			MICROFILM	

ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES	MICROFILMED
AR - None; for your information.	MAY 23 1963
Refs - PFS-5582 (Daily Secret Communication with KIM Chong-p'il Through a Japanese Firm in Seoul)	DOC. MICRO. SER.

[] -4315-

1. [] remarked to [] and [] 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, KIBO Masa, is on very close terms with President Sukarno. (See also NYTA-41368)

2. Considering KODAMA's interest in the PAK-KIM axis and Japan-ROK relations, it is quite logical that Kinoshita & Company should be used as a channel of communications to PAK by CH'OK Yong-t'ae, KIM Chong-p'il's representative in Japan.

3. It would appear that a conspiratorial group consisting of KIM Chong-p'il, CH'OK Yong-t'ae, KIM Sang-in, O Chong-kun, and Yasuda Shoji President PAK Ne-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.

4. Kinoshita & Company is a vast commercial enterprise and the Station has voluminous files on it. The central office

(cont'd)

Distribution:
3 - COS,
1 - C/FE

INDEX		DATE TYPED	DATE DISPATCHED
CROSS REFERENCES		13 May 63	MAY 17 1963
DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER			
FJTA-41464			
CLASSIFICATION	Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification	HEADQUARTERS FILE NUMBER	
[]	[]	44-00000-10	

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: 2003

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).

at Korea

8. According to a [redacted] report, dated 18 February 63, Army Major/CIO Chi-woo (2000/2000/0227) (sic) was slated to become the Seoul Branch Office Chief of Mitsubishi & Company, Limited. CIO, was then making a trip through Southeast Asia allegedly under orders from Chairman PARK Chong-hui and KIM Chong-p'il to check on the recent activities of TAEJI. Also, CIO was said to have close connections with TAEJI. Also, CIO was thought to be in contact with the Americans as well as the British in connection with intelligence work. The reliability of the above [redacted] information is unknown. 201-7134

Re possible intel connections

Removed from Project [redacted]
CS Classification: 64-10-11
JOB # 65-117130
Box: 7 Folds: 8

UNCLASSIFIED INTERNAL
U.S. ONLY CONFIDENTIAL SECRET

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

Mrs. Ruth Sheldon Knowles

FROM: Chief, Contact Division (Support) C →

EXTENSION
2270NO.
RH 12240DATE
26 FEB 64

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE

RECEIVED FORWARD

OFFICER'S
INITIALS

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

1. C/OS

2/12/64

JF

2. DC/FE
EET/RC/J
6 D 0109

3/12/64

JW

3.

4.

JW

4. JK/J/ITEITZ

5/12/64

JF

5.

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JF

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JF

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14.

JF

14.

15.

JF

Ken, we have sent a copy of RSK's letter and her bio data to Mr. [REDACTED] Ass't 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: "---- RSK's terminology "provide funds for the project if it is approved" is her own. We did not "discuss funds with her and tell 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".

4. I do appreciate
and trust the
Intelligence. I would
like their comments,
especially as the
facts of the case and
the proposal. [REDACTED]

FORM
3-62610 USE PREVIOUS
EDITIONS SECRET CONFIDENTIAL INTERNAL
USE ONLY UNCLASSIFIED

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

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

DISPATCH		CLASSIFICATION S-E-C-R-E-T	PROCESSING ACTION	
			<input type="checkbox"/> MARKED FOR INDEXING	
TO	Chief of Station, C-3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MICROFILMED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> XX	NO INDEXING REQUIRED
INFO.				ONLY QUALIFIED DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING
FROM	Chief, FE	APR 7 1964		MICROFILM
SUBJECT	Proposal to Bring KODAMA Yoshio to PBPRIME			

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 ODACID, 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.

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.

3. Attached hereto for your information is a copy of [CIA's] 15 October 1963 biographic summary on KODAMA Yoshio.

Enclosures:

1. Letter, usc
2. Biographic summary, h/w

Distribution:

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Conf III FITW-22530
30 Nov 1964

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L

February 23, 1964

C J
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

Enc H1
Do March 1964 C J

John G. Neary *Dir. Br.*

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. Masatoshi 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 Sôkyo labor union.

As already stated, Dr. Matsushita is president of Ryô University and 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.

Kosmo 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 ~~xxix~~ 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 has 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

DISPATCH

CLASSIFICATION
SECRET

PROCESSING ACTION

MARKED FOR INDEXING

TO Chief of Station, C-7	X	NO INDEXING REQUIRED
INFO		ONLY QUALIFIED DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING
FROM A/Chief, FE		
SUBJ/C KODAMA Yoshio		MICROFILM
ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES		

AR: Please see paragraph 3

REF: FJTW-22530, 20 March 1964

Sy, te
 1. On 8 May ODACID, Japan Desk received the same material we sent to you under reference from C-7 with a request for comment. The Japan Desk's draft reply to C-7 (a) points out that official involvement is not feasible and sanction of Subject's trip would be similar to inviting a member of Cosa Nostra; (b) questions the qualifications of the author of the proposal for judging such a matter; and, (c) suggests that, should KODAMA ever apply for a visa, the application be treated on its merits alone. We advised ODACID that KUBARK had no interest and concurred in ODACID's view.

U.S. Consul/atk2. In due course the ODACID Japan Desk will be advising PBSWING, Tokyo about this, and you may possibly be hearing from PBSWING on it. Evidently ODACID is not aware of the earlier receipt of the materials by KUBARK.

3. At your convenience we would still appreciate hearing any comments you may care to make on the matter, especially any verification that C-7 and C-3 are connected with the alleged group.

Distribution:

Orig. & 1 - Chief of Station, C-7

ORIGINATING OFFICE FE/JKOJ	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER FJTW-22794	DATE 15 MAY 1964
ROUTING INITIAL (15 May 1964)	CLASSIFICATION SECRET	HQS FILE NUMBER
RID/AM	ORIGINATING OFFICER FE/JKOJ	EXT. 5860
RID/AM	TYPE dms	
ROUTING INITIAL (15 May 1964)	COORDINATING OFFICER'S NAME	
RID/AM	OFFICE SYMBOL	DATE
RID/AM	AC/FE	5/13/64

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SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION		
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5. ANALYST		6. DATE PROCESSED	7. SOURCE CRYPTONYM	8. DATE OF INFO.
9. DATE		10. DISSEMINATED IN		11. DATE
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION				
12. CROSS REFERENCED TO THIS FILE		13. TRANSFERRED TO BY FILE NO.		
PERTINENT INFORMATION				
14. [Redacted]				
15. KODAMA YOSHIO SEX M DOB ? CIT JAPAN OCC ? △ 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 GANGSTER ELEMENT IN JAPAN. *				
16. [Redacted]				
17. FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. [Redacted] ➤ [Redacted]				

SECRET

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

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TO	INFO.	FROM	SUBJECT	PROPOSED	ACTION	ACCOMPLISHED
				XXX	MARKED FOR INDEXING NO INDEXING REQUIRED ONLY QUALIFIED HEADQUARTERS DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING	
Chief, FE		Chief of Station, [REDACTED] JC	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 [REDACTED] (FJTA-44983) may shed some light on the MATSUSHITA-KODAMA-TAOKA-[REDACTED] 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 [REDACTED], a known blow-hard (not to say that [REDACTED] is not one) and an attendant at the Brussels Conference mentioned. The [REDACTED] connection is of course well known to us and presumably to you, and it would be quite logical for [REDACTED] to throw [REDACTED] name in as window dressing. We have, however, no other indication that [REDACTED] was in fact involved in the anti-narcotics drive which brought [REDACTED] to grief, or in other machinations involving MATSUSHITA and KODAMA. Our guess is that [REDACTED] is above such shenanigans.

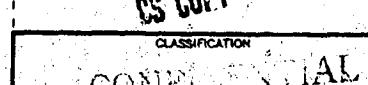
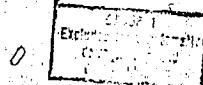
3. The letter attached to Reference A of course teems with inaccuracies, beginning with the first sentence, which is pure fantasy. KODAMA is not the "boss" of Tokyo; nobody is, and he does not control the Japanese political scene from the backstage. The "majority faction" of Zengakuren never defected 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:

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**NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT**

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(2)(B) Methods/Sources

(2)(G) Foreign Relations

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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		ONLY QUALIFIED HEADQUARTERS DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING		
ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES			ABSTRACT		
			MICROFILM		

PKSS-3654

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.

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.

ATTACHMENT
Report - FWS-1/a

Distribution

3 - COS, [] w/3 cys attach
① - C/FE w/1 cy attach

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REFERRED	
DATE TYPED 11 Jan 65	DATE DISPATCHED JAN. 13 1965
DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER PJTA-45924	
HEADQUARTERS FILE NUMBER 46-500	

16th

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

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 CHÔNG KÔN-yöng, 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-sop (0916/1031/3610), former Republic of Korea (ROK) Minister to Japan under the CHANG Myöñ 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 KWÔN Il, Chairman of the Korean Residents Union in Japan (Mindan), who left Tokyo for Seoul on 31 December 1964. KWÔN 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.

OS CS7K

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T 779847 E1A330

PAGE 01

IN 865786

TORI 230855Z MAR 76

C 50789

SECRET 230855Z MAR 76 STAFF

CITE C 50789

TO: PRIORITY DIRECTOR,

POGANT

Sign To AN
100-100
2nd copy to
big Rig to 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

KILLED 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 SHON MAENO AND YAGI

KITOSHI OF TAIYO AVIATION COMPANY LEFT CHOFU AIRPORT 0850

HOURS, 23 MARCH IN SEPARATE PLANES TO PERFORM AERIAL PHOTO-

GRAPHY OVER SHIRJUKU. PRIORI DEPARTURE FROM CHOFU,

MAENO WAS OBSERVED WEARING 8D 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 HEIAI BANZAI"

(LONG LIVE THE EMPEROR) BATTLE CRY OVER THE RADIO. MAENO

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7-71 MFG. 10/75

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TOR:230941Z MAR 76				2 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.

S E C R E T

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EADORECORD
INCOMING

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

84 3158886 PSR

PAGE 001
TOR: 200831Z JAN 84

3158886
C 58013

SECRET 200828Z JAN 84 DEFERRED TELEPOUCH

CITE C 58013

TO: WASHINGTON.

FOR: EA/J

SUBJECT: DEATH OF ((KODAMA)) YOSHIO

S/CD	TRAVEL PRIORITY
	X AIRMAIL
S/CD	PARCEL
S/CD	INFRA RED SOURCE
S/CD	COMINT
S/CD	LOG
S/CD	SECRET SOURCE
S/CD	NEW COMINT
S/CD	FOOTAGE
S/CD	FILE SOURCE
S/CD	ENCL/COMINT

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

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

END OF MESSAGE

SECRET

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