

Feb 5 at 4:30 (1/2 hrs.)

" 6 at 4:30 (1/2 hrs.)

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DDP 4-3850

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence

30 JAN 1959

VIA: Deputy Director (Plans)

Executive Registry
11-1005

SUBJECT: Visit of Mr. Okinori Kaya

1. This memorandum contains a recommendation in paragraph 5 which is submitted for your approval.

2. [] Station has been advised by Mr. Toru Furuya, Director of the Japanese Cabinet Research Chamber, that Mr. Okinori Kaya, prominent conservative member of the Japanese House of Representatives, desires to confer with you during his visit to Washington during 1-7 February 1959. Mr. [] subsequently met Mr. Kaya, who stated that the purpose of the conference would be to discuss Japanese internal security and countersubversive problems. Mr. [] observed, however, that Mr. Kaya was quite vague and general. Mr. Kaya further stated that he had a letter of introduction from former Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida to you.

3. Mr. [] agrees with the estimate of Ambassador MacArthur that Mr. Kaya's purposes in visiting the United States are primarily to make an impression on high U. S. officials and to raise his own political status in Japan. The ostensible purpose is to negotiate a Japanese bond issue. Mr. Kaya will have interviews with Messrs. Walter Robertson and J. Graham Parsons of the Department of State.

4. Mr. Kaya was Minister of Finance in the wartime Tojo Cabinet. He was convicted as a Class A war criminal and sentenced to life imprisonment. He was paroled in 1955 and pardoned in 1957. He was shortly thereafter elected to the House of Representatives. He is close to Prime Minister Kishi, and probably to protect Kishi's position as well as his own has been extremely circumspect in his political activities. He is also close to Mr. Kishi's competitor, Mr. Hayato Ikeda, Mr. Yoshida's political heir. It is likely that Mr. Kaya will become Minister of Finance in a future cabinet and it is possible that he will become Prime Minister. Additional biographic and personality information concerning Mr. Kaya is attached.

5. In view of the influence, ability, and potential of Mr. Kaya, and in view of the interest of Mr. Yoshida, it is the recommendation of []

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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

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Date: 2003

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Station, supported by FE Division, that, if your schedule permits, you receive Mr. Kaya for a 30 minute interview between 1-7 February. A generalized briefing by you on the problems of countering Communist subversion would suffice. If your schedule precludes such a meeting, it is recommended that FE Division be authorized to ask Mr. Walter Robertson to deliver your personal regrets to Mr. Kaya.

6. Mr. Kaya does not speak adequate English, and an interpreter would be provided by FE Division.

for []
Chief, Far East Division

1 Attachment:
Biographic data on
Mr. Kaya

cc: DDCI

CONCUR:

[] 2 FEB 1959
Deputy Director (Plans)

The recommendation contained in
paragraph 5 is approved:

[]
Director of Central Intelligence

Date 6 FEB 1959

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28 January 1959

NAME: Okinori KAYA

DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH: 30 January 1889 in Hiroshima, Japan

EDUCATION: Graduated Political Science Department, Tokyo University,
1917

MARITAL STATUS: Married; has an adopted son

CAREER: 1918 Entered Finance Ministry
Stationed in United States
Delegate to London Naval Conference
Section Chief, Finance Ministry

1937 Vice Minister of Finance in Hayashi Cabinet
1937 Finance Minister in First Konoye Cabinet

1938 Named to House of Peers

1939 President, North China Development Company

1941 Finance Minister in Tojo Cabinet

1946 Convicted as Class "A" War Criminal

1955 Paroled

1957 Pardoned; elected to House of Representatives

PREVIOUS VISITS TO U. S.: Available records indicate no travel to United States except for assignment in New York as Finance Ministry official 1918-1920, and one-week visit to Seattle in 1929.

GENERAL COMMENTS: Mr. Kaya has been active in the Kishi faction of the Liberal-Democratic Party. He has been publicly and forcefully anti-Communist and in favor of strengthening U. S. - Japanese military alliance.

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