

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

DATE 21 November 1945

FOR COORDINATION WITH U.S. Army

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

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

NAME:

SOURCE: [unclear] and [unclear] visual statements.

INFORMATION:

1. Born February 1911 at Shimada, Shizuoka Prefecture.
(Asahi Files)

2. Studied at Koriyama, Korea. (Asahi Files)

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

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

5. "Labor politicians were his favorite enemies. He organized a movement to fight the Labor Party and served 6 months in prison for attempting to deliver a petition on the matter to the Emperor as he left the country from Akihabara, Tokyo." (Government by Assassination, Hugh Hyes, 1943)

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

Date -
Unknown

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

8. "Another exploit which gained him a wide public appearance at a May Day labor procession... which he glung on the processionists." (Government by Assassination, Hugh Hyes, 1943)

9. (In KODAMA's book, In and Out of Prison, he wrote that this incident was perpetrated by all the processionists (I showed refusal on the processionists as anti-socialism.)

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

11. One of the General Committee...
... of Nationalism...
... of Nationalism...

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NAME: RYOMA, Yoshio

SOURCE: RYOMA, Yoshio

INFORMATION:

Imprisonment for theft. (Government by Assassination, Hugh Lyas, 1943)

1932

Released from prison in January 1932 for his participation in the incident concerning Junnosuke KOTANI, Finance Minister. In February 1932, KOTANI was killed at a grammar school in the Hongu District, and 2 hours later KIDAMA was arrested with Tetsuo HIGASHI and Tetsuo KANEKI because they were members of the Kotsu-meiden (Blood Brotherhood). They were taken to the Hongu Police Station. Several days later Satoru DAN was assassinated by HIGASHI. (The end of the War, Yoshio Kodama, 1943)

Note: It is likely that KIDAMA was only detained for questioning on this occasion. His previous prison terms occurred at different times.

"On release (from prison) he toured the country at the request of the Army 15 (1932) and followed the Independent Youth's Association (Independent Youth) and follow the example of the young officers (Independent Youth) (Government by Assassination, Hugh Lyas, 1943)

Following are two accounts of KIDAMA's activities in an uncovered plot similar to that of the...

In the fall of 1932, the police... organized by some of the people... effort and evidently intended to... statements heard by the young men... KIDAMA appeared to conduct... were in... It is... and... of... (1932... also... KIDAMA...

Following the arrest of KIDAMA... members of the... (1932... on the electric power houses... The club (from)... Shizen Kurufumi... (repeated... until the middle of October... another plot in connection... other... that...

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INFORMATION:

Seinen Sha (Independent Young Men's Society in Shibuya).
The Seinen Sha had its head office in ...
Shibuya, where Yoshio KODAMA, the leader, went to stay
... return from Mukden. The other
... existence of the reactionaries
... side on 9.2.45. Almost
... are young men of extreme
... natives of Fukuoka Prefecture,
the native place of TONYAMA, the leader of all
reactionary politicians, who has an immense influence among
politicians of "rightist tendency."

*Continued examination of the persons arrested re-
vealed that they were planning a second May 15th outrage...
Their object is exactly the same as that motivating the
young military officers who killed the late Premier (INOUE).
only this second group was working these larger goals, and
with many more persons as their intended victims.

Yoshio KODAMA, the alleged central leader of the
plots of the Dokuritu Seinen gassai, disappeared before the
arrest of the other members, but was later traced. Several
police detailed to the vicinity of the Yamanote Station at
Nakayama, Chiba Prefecture, his hiding place, tried to ar-
rest him. KODAMA, taking a pistol from his pocket, fired
it through his chest. He was taken to the Army Imperial
University Hospital, where he is under medical treatment,
though it is uncertain whether he will live. (Japan Weekly Chronicle, 17 Nov 24, 1942)

KODAMA and Tetsuo TSUNO were sentenced to 5 years in Prison
Camp for five years (from October 1942 until 23 April 1947)
for participation in the above mentioned. (In and Out of
Jail, Yoshio Kodama, 1942)

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

*I was released from prison 2 or 3 months ago (approximately
May 1957). My physical condition is very poor. (In and
Out of Jail, Yoshio KODAMA, 1942)

On 21 March 1935 met Kuniaki... (In and
Out of Jail, Yoshio KODAMA, 1942)

In March 1939, KODAMA was recruited by the Japanese
Vesp-Council to Shanghai... work (Kodama).
He went to China as an official of the Japanese Army Headquarters.

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NAME:

SOURCE:

INFORMATION:

...currently attached to the Japanese consulate in
Colonel RICHARD BARKER, who had met WANG Ching Wei
in Manila, Philippines, and KODAMA de Iikawise, Ac-
cordingly, KODAMA, a member of a special research
department under ITO, and accompanied by FUJI and UENO,
departed for Hong Kong by KAWASA of the T.M. KODAMA in
March 1948 and returned on 17 March 1949.

Later, KODAMA was employed by Colonel Shigetada YAGI
of the General Staff as part of a
unit of 25 men which was to go to Hong Kong
and provide assistance to a certain pro-
Japanese organization. KODAMA, with travelling papers
and a passport issued by the Special FIPO of the Foreign Ministry
of the Japanese Government, Lt Colonel OKUDA, while waiting
in Hong Kong, decided to go alone.

On 3 June 1949, KODAMA visited Hong Kong with Vice
Consul Eiichi ITO.
(In the Out of Japan, Radio Kojima, 1942)

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

"The people of both Japan and Europe are suffering from the
stupid delusions of... Europe and... their
distressing war between the Axis and the Allies is a golden
opportunity to establish Asia for the Japanese."

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

(Nationalistic Organization in Japan, Oct 41)

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

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

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

The British... their
(Nationalistic Organization in Japan, Oct 41)

Attached to... Expedition... in order to
contact Tokyo... from Shanghai to Tokyo, May 49.

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DATE 21 November 1942

NAME:

SOURCE:

INFORMATION:

... to Peking and was
... East Asia League
... China Expeditionary
Force, July 1940.
... July 1940, and was
... in jail with ... (second
... KARASHIMA.
... KIKIDA, 1942)

... Imperial General Headquarters
... Expeditionary Force, August
1941.

Returned from ... 1941, to start a movement in
opposition to ... by the Japanese Government to ne-
gotiate peace with ... through the U.S. and Britain. The
movement (originally ... and Hachigetsuku) was organized with
... under "Associates" who were
... of the Shiroi Tai, Black
Dragon, ... and ... all recognized as
... Eventually, however, the movement
... abandoned.

... Japan Rise Asia League,
September 1941.

... Japanese Embassy in Bangkok,
October 1941.

... Japanese Naval Air Force ...
... December 1941.
(Asama Files) (In ... of Jell; Yoshio Kodama, 1942)

... journal, "The Yamato Shinbun."
Head of ... Bureau of the Patriotic Mass Society
(Kobun Taiheiki), ... highly jingoistic labor
society. (Labor Yearbook for 1942, p.112, compiled by Kyo
Sho Kai)

*At the last General Election in March (Kansai 1st General
Election, ... April 1942), Yoshio ...
KIKIDA ... the 5th District, Tokyo, as
... He was not elected.

... because of lack of campaign
... as much money as possible. He
went to Shanghai and ... "Internationals"
Blink Market." (In ... of Jell; Yoshio Kodama, 1942)

... from
the Chinese Government in Chungking. ... friendship with
Chinese ... of himself addressing
... established rank of Major General.
... Government Section,
22 Feb. 1942)

... by the ...
... rank, deposit, on the

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NAME: YOSHIO KODAMA

SOURCE: [unclear]

INFORMATION:

Yoshio Kodama, a Japanese noble was of Chokunin rank, Grade No. 2, and was appointed by the Emperor to the position of Premier and the second highest rank in Japan. KODAMA must have had considerable influence and prestige if, as he states, he

was in contact with the Japanese Army in Shanghai. He had a "KODAMA House" (KODAMA Agency) in Yangchow, Kiangsu Province, and organized all the activities in the Kiangsu Area. (CIS, Shanghai, 24, 15 Sep 45, Summary of Information from reliable Chinese source)

1944 Representative of Ajiya Ka non Sha (Asia Young Men's Party).
(Counter Intelligence Division Japan, CHI)

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

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

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

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

Spoke at a public meeting in Ribiya Hall, 7 October 1945. Favorably received by large audience of young and middle-aged men. Covered following points: Leaders' falsehoods betrayed trust of people; awaiting explanation of loss of war from those responsible, and who still hold cabinet positions; Imperial rule transition to democratic rule; oppose Communist; support establishment of their plans (abolition of Emperor, etc.); would cause civil war in Japan. (Asahi Files and Sgt. Mauda, [unclear])

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NAME: KODAMA, Yoshio

SOURCE: continued

INFORMATION

Organized by Nippon Kokumin (People's Party) of Japan, organized by Yoshio KODAMA, former political adviser to the MATSUI-KOMEI Cabinet. (Nippon Times, 11/15/45)

Yoshio KODAMA, Japanese today organized a new political party called the Japan National Political Party. Yoshio KODAMA, party leader... said he wants the statesman around the Emperor to move so that "The Emperor and the people will be democratic together." He complained that Japan was "freed or limited" from occupation troops, pointing out that the Japanese were not permitted to criticize Russia because she is an Allied nation. He said, "Every Allied nation must have a bill of rights." (Nippon Times, 3 Nov 45)

ORGANIZATIONS

(KODAMA, TASHIKI TO)

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

1. To defend the nationalistic usage of Imperial Japan; to establish a high degree of national defense and to insure the economic welfare of the general public.

2. To follow the United Nations of The World Under One Roof philosophy; to establish a Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia and to set up a New Far East Policy of Non-Aggression and Non-Oppression.

Great emphasis was placed on such matters as: the question of Sugar Tax, Revision of Article of the Washington Agreement; opposition to Anti-Japanese Imperialism; Movement against the Anti-Imperialistic factors; Anti-Soviet Movement and others were extensively carried out.

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

In February 1932, KODAMA was arrested because he was a member of the Kateusidan (Blood Brotherhood), which was involved in the assassinations of Nishimura, Inamura, Fushimi, and others. (See Out of Jail, Yoshio Kodama, 1942)

The Kateusidan (Blood Brotherhood) was representative of the most dangerous type of Political Organization. Its purpose was terrorism. Its motto was "corrupt politicians and capitalists, if participated

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

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NAME: KODAMA, Yoshio

SOURCE: [REDACTED]

INFORMATION:

KODAMA is leader of the Rize Asia Organization, Koe Seinen Undo (Rising Asiatic Youth Headquarters).

(ONS Files)

The Japan Youth Movement Headquarters with Yoshio KODAMA as spokesman will demand the Japan Youth Movement Headquarters for the purpose of setting up the Rize Asia Youth Movement Headquarters, December 1939.

Essentials of the program are: that the people of both Japan and China must cast off the shackles of the directors and the influences of the third parties, Europe and America, and cease the long distressing war between the Asiatic races. This is a golden opportunity to establish Asia for the Asiatics. However, do not make the mistake of relying on the former established political powers on the continent as their ally. By cooperating with the youths of the Anti-Japan Revolution, who fought against the anti-nationalistic Taichang Power for numerous years and the loyal citizens who fight the Holy War with all their might, a large cooperating body will be formed to combine with the fierce fighting spirit to rise out of the unbearable oppressions in China. Through this compromised union will begin the Japanese Restoration and the establishment of New China. All youths of entire Asia who sympathize with the Rize Asia Youth movement rally and lay the cornerstone for the establishment of Greater Asia.

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

One hundred thousand pamphlets were distributed in various areas with the subject, Yoshio KODAMA's statement, "The China Incident be settled" and "The establishment of the Rize Asia Youth Movement." "Political Power."

On 15 January 1940, the organization's activities, "Daigi" (Righteousness), was prohibited for criticism of the Government's maintained conditions.

(Nationalistic Organizations in Japan, ONS)

Participated in the movement of the Political Society for the Development of East Asia (Koe Kaitoku Undo). This society of the society was under the director of IWAI, Vice-Chairman, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] (out of Jail, Yoshio Kodama, 1942)

"At the moment of the May 15, 1932, [REDACTED] the Independent Youth Society (Dokuritu Seinen Kai) [REDACTED] of the young officials" (Government [REDACTED])

In the fall of 1932, the Dokuritu Seinen Kai [REDACTED] SAISON and Abe Zensho (Kai), [REDACTED] plot [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] of the organizations were characterized by [REDACTED] young men of extreme reactionary, [REDACTED] of Fukuoka, birthplace of Mitsuo FUCHIDA, [REDACTED] Society and all reactionary nationalists. [REDACTED] Headquarters of the Dokuritu Seinen Kai [REDACTED] written in violent language and [REDACTED] [REDACTED] the work of RIN [REDACTED] who gained [REDACTED]

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SOURCE: _____

INFORMATION:

Head of the Nippon National Party (Nippon National Party). (Nippon National Party, 21 Nov 45)

... to be business enterprises, ... frequent observation with youth ... expenditures in Japan ... the report ...

The Tokyo Goods Dispensing Co. was established for the welfare and rehabilitation of war-disabled servicemen. It has a capital of \$1,000,000. Temporary offices at Ginza Building, 2-5 Kobikicho, Nishi-Shinjuku, Tokyo. Business conducted at Toyosu (site of the former Tokikawa Jiro Naval Construction Depot).

How far War Stricken Boys is being developed in Japan. About 100 boys made orphans in the war are to be ... with farm and educational facilities. ... of a corporate juridical person to be ... remaining expenses for 10 years.

When KODAMA had made his appeal to the Emperor ... the formation of the Left Wing League Party and had been killed as a result, ... member of the ... Tanokoku (National Foundation Society). (CIC Bureau, HQ, SACSEA, 7 Sep 45)

... 8 months after the murder of INUKAI. (KODAMA) ... together with three associates (KODAMA ... of them) ... of the Tanokoku (Heavenly Action Society), ... (CIC Bureau, HQ, SACSEA, 7 Sep 45)