

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

DATE 21 November 1945

NAME: KODAMA, TAKESUKE

CODE NAME: (None)

INFORMATION:

Born February 1911 at Nitomatsu, Aichi Prefecture.  
(Asahi Files)

Studied at Koseiwan, Kyoto. (Asahi Files)

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

In 1929 he started a "Japanism movement." (Asahi Files)

"Labor politicians were his favorite enemies. He organized a movement to fight the Labor Movement and served 6 months in prison for attempting to bring up the question of the matter to the Emperor as he was "not allowed to speak in Tokyo." (Government by Assassination, Hugh Ryas, 1943)

Sentenced to prison in 1929. (In 1930 he escaped to Yoshida KOBATA, 1942)

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

"Another exploit which gained him popularity was his appearance at a May Day labor procession in 1930. In this he glared on the processionists. (Government by Assassination, Hugh Ryas, 1943)

"In KODAMA's book, In and Out of Power, he claims that this incident was perpetrated by all the members of the Imperial Reform on the processionists as they were Communists.)

"He got a ticket of admission to the Diet of the Imperial Diet and scattered pamphlets in front of the Diet members to incite and overthrow parliament. (Government by Assassination, Hugh Ryas, 1943)

One of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party. (Government by Assassination, Hugh Ryas, 1943)

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SOURCE: Intelligence

INFORMATION:

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

1932

Released from prison in January 1932 after his participation in the incident concerning Junnosuke KODAMA, Economic Minister. In February 1932, KODAMA was killed at a grammar school in the Hongo District, and 2 months later KODAMA was arrested with Tetsuo SHIBA and Tetsuo TSUBOI because they were members of the Katsuraiden (Blood Brotherhood). They were taken to the Hongo Police Station, but a few days later Baron DAI was assassinated by HISHIMOTO. (Released from jail, Yoshio Kodama, 1945.)

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

"On release (from prison) he toured Japan and was present at the moment of the May 15 (1932) 'Independent Youth' assassination (Dai, Tetsuo Shiba, etc.) follow the example of the young leaders of the 'Independent Youth' (Government by Assassination, Hugh Eys, 1943)

1932

Following are two accounts of KODAMA's participation in an uncovered plot similar to that of the May 15, 1932, assassination.

In the fall of 1932, the police received information organized by some of the people who had been involved in the May 15 affair and evidently intended to assassinate the Prime Minister. A statement issued by the Japanese government at the time indicated that the plotters intended to commit suicide if their plans were in danger of being discovered. It was also stated that the conspirators had been captured and that they had been executed. The statement also indicated that the conspirators had been captured and that they had been executed.

Following the arrest of KODAMA, he was interrogated about his participation in the May 15, 1932, assassination. He denied having a connection with either the May 15 or the July 26, 1932, assassination.

The documents from the Japanese government... (redacted) until the middle of October, 1932, another plot in connection with the May 15, 1932, assassination had been planned.

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Seinen Shin (Independent Young Men's Society in Shibuya).  
"The Dokuritu Seinen gumi has had its head office in ...  
Shibuya, where YOSHIO KIDAMI, the leader, went to stay  
recently during his return from Mukden. The other  
leaders didn't know about the existence of the reactionaries.  
KIDAMI first became active on Saturday... At least  
the members of the two societies are young men of extreme  
reactionary tendency, and natives of Fukuoka Prefecture,  
the native place of TAKURO TOYAMA, the leader of all  
reactionary nationalists, who has an immense influence among  
politicians of rightist tendency.

"Continued -X-rayed... 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 (INUKAI),  
only this second group was working down lower class, and  
with many more persons as their intended victims."

"Yoshio KIDAMI, ... the alleged central leader of the  
plots of the Dokuritu Seinen gumi, disappeared before the  
arrest of the other members, but was later arrested. Several  
police detailed to the vicinity of the Yosaku Temple at  
Nakayama, Chiba Prefecture, his hideout, and succeeded in ar-  
rest him. KIDAMI, taking a pistol, had already fired  
it through his chest. He was hospitalized at the Tokyo Imperial  
University Hospital, where he is now in good condition,  
though it is uncertain whether he will live or die."  
(Japan Weekly Chronicle, 17 Nov 32)

Oct 1932  
KIDAMI and Tetsuo TSUCHI were sentenced to 10-year Prison  
Camp for five years (from October 1932 until 20 August 1937)  
for participation in the above disturbance. (To and Out of  
Jail, Yoshio KIDAMI, 1942)

Note: One source indicates that KIDAMI, although sentenced to five years, served only two.

\*I was released from prison 2 or 3 days later (approximately  
May 1937). My physical condition was poor. (To and  
Out of Jail, Yoshio KIDAMI, 1942)

1938 On 21 March 1938 met Kidoji TAKAHASHI, former Minister of War  
and Out of Jail, Yoshio KIDAMI, TSK

1939 In March 1939, KIDAMI was permitted to go to China by Japanese  
Vice-Admiral to Shantung, China, to do some work (business).  
He went to China as an official of the General Headquarters

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and concurrently attached to the Japanese consulate in Shanghai. RYUJI KIDAMA, who had met WANG Ching Wei in Nanking, recommended that KIDAMA do likewise. Accordingly, KIDAMA, as a member of a special research delegation under TADA, and accompanied by FUJI and IWASA, departed on his first trip to NANKING of the U.S. ARMY in Nanking and left Tokyo on 17 March 1939.

Later, KIDAMA replaced Lt Colonel Shigenori TSUJI as the Japanese liaison officer in General Staff as part of a delegation of 20 men which was to go to Hongkong on a special mission of great importance to a certain project. This was the "WU CHING TAI". Travelling papers were issued by the Foreign Office of the Foreign Ministry and signed by Lt Colonel KIDAMA. While waiting in Hongkong, it became necessary for the unit to go to Hongkong, but KIDAMA failed to go alone.

On 1 May 1939, KIDAMA visited Hongkong with Vice Consul Etsushi YANO.  
(In the Out of Jap. Radio Broadcast 1942)

The Japan Youth Movement Headquarters with Yoshio KONDO as chairman will be at the Japanese Army Headquarters for the purpose of raising up, organizing and movement by acting in concert... (4th) Nationalist Chinese and from the Rise Asia Y.M. Movement.

The people of both Japan and China have been the stupid dolts of Europe and America. The two countries, differing very between the two, have given us a golden opportunity to establish Asia.

The Rise Asia Y.M. Movement has been the scourge of the world by assisting the civilization of Asia and elevating its presence.

(Anti-nationalistic Organizations in Japan Oct '41)

\* On 4 January 1940... Yoshio KONDO and other officials... (of the Rise Asia Youth Movement Headquarters)... visited the following:  
The Minister of the Navy concerning the Chungking Incident.  
The Minister of Foreign Affairs concerning the present attitude by the Imperial Government.  
The Naval Headquarters and demanded an apology from the captain.  
The British Ambassador and demanded an apology from their naval commander.  
(Anti-nationalistic Organizations in Japan Oct '41)

Attached to GEN. CHINA Expeditionary Force and in order to contact Tokyo with the U.S., he took a plane from Nanking via Shanghai to Tokyo, 11 May 40.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
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INFORMATION:

1. YOSHIO KUDAMA, 37, was born in Tokyo, Japan.  
Member of the Japanese East Asia League  
and the Japanese Patriotic Mass Society.  
Dissident and member of the Chinese Expeditionary  
Force, July 1940.  
Arrived in Bangkok, Thailand, 15 July 1940, and met  
KANG SHEMA, who was in jail with no<sup>o</sup> (second  
name unknown). (See KANG SHEMA,  
27-10000, 21 July, 1944; KUDAMA, 1942)

2. Appointed as a special agent of the Imperial General Headquarters  
and assigned to command a Chinese Expeditionary Force, August  
1940.

Retired from S. E. Asia, August 1941, to start a movement in  
opposition to an alliance by the Japanese government to ne-  
gotiate peace in S. E. Asia through the U.S. and Britain. This  
movement (opponents of Hashigatake) was organized with  
"Group of the New Left" (under "Anarchists") who were  
members of Red Army units in the Shingai Tei, Black  
Dragon, Tien Hoai, etc., and Tatsubito - all recognized as  
People's organizations. Eventually, however, the movement  
was disbanded and abandoned.

Secretary Director of the Japan Rise Asia League,  
September 1941.

Became an official of the Japanese Embassy in Bangkok,  
October 1941.

Became an official of the Japanese Naval Air Force Head-  
quarters, December 1941.

(Assassinated in jail; Yoshio Kudama, 1942)

Published of a short political journal, "The Yamato Shimbun,"  
head of the People's Bureau of the patriotic Mass Society  
(Kōsei Kaihatsu), which was highly jingoistic and  
societary. (Labor Year Book for 1942, p312, compiled by Kyo  
Shin Kai)

At the last Congressional election in March (Non-Valid General  
Election, 1940, 1st term, April 1940), Yoshio KUDAMA contested  
KIAMI, indirectly to represent the 5th District Tokyo, as  
candidate of the Diet. He was not elected.

For the following election because of lack of campaign  
money, he started to work as much money as possible. He  
went to Shanghai and established his so-called "International"  
Silk Market. (In and out of jail; Yoshio Kudama, 1942)

During the period of the Chinese Civil War (1946-1949), when  
the Chinese Government in Chungking claimed friendly with  
Chinese Communists, Yoshio KUDAMA of himself claimed  
them. Claimed to have a rank of Major General.  
(Dovei Jishi, 1946, L. Col Yoshio Kudama, Government Section,  
27-10000, Aug 4)

Based on information obtained by the exiled forces  
of the Chinese Communists, KUDAMA, depending on the

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SOURCE: Various

INFORMATION:

General. A Major in the civil was of Chokunin rank, Grandee. He was appointed by the Emperor to the Cabinet of the Emperor and the second Minister of Education. KODAMA must have had considerable influence if, as he states, he

had been instrumental in negotiating with the Japanese Army to withdraw from Manchuria. He is head of "KODAMA YUKI" (KODAMA Agency) in Yangchow, Kiangsu Province, and organized all the cities in the Kiangsu Area. (JSC, SH, Sec. Det., 15 Sep 45, Summary of Information from reliable Chinese source)

Reverend Native of Asia, known also (Asia Young Men's Party, (Counter Intelligence Division on Japan, ONI))

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

1945 When KODAMA heard of the end of the war, 15 August 1945, he flew to Shanghái ten and times in a Navy plane and returned with various capital. (Rumor Investigation Section, CIS, COORD, AFHQ)

At the end of the war, used his Navy contacts to obtain position as advisor to Prime Minister HIRAHARA-KUNI. (CIO Inter. rpt. reliability 1)

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

Spoke at a public meeting in Hibiyama Hall, October 1945. Favorably received by large audience of young and middle-aged men. Covered following points:  
Leaders' falsehood betrayed trust of people; awaiting the planation of loss of war from those responsible; and who still hold cabinet positions; imperial rule according to democratic rule; oppose Communism; and the implementation of their plans (abolition of military, etc.). Would cause civil war in Japan. (Asahi Shimbun, Oct. 1945)

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SOURCE: Confidential

INFORMATION

Organization: Nippon Kokumin-to (People's Party)  
of Japan, founded by Yoshio KODAMA, former  
political leader in ATOMI-KOJI Cabinet.  
(Nippon Times, 3 Nov 45)

On Nov 15, 1945, Japanese today organized a new political party called the Japan National Political Party. Yoshio KODAMA, its leader...said he wants the statesman abroad to "express sincerely that 'The Emperor and the people will...live democratic together.' He complained that they are not yet freed or limited from occupation or opa, and said that the Japanese were not permitted to criticize Russia because she is an Allied nation. He said, "Every civilized nation must have a bill of rights." (Nippon Times, 3 Nov 45)

ORGANIZATIONS

(NOTICE! THIS IS TO)

KODAMA was a Central Committee member of the League for The Preservation of Nationalism, which was formed 10 March 1931. A patriotic society, its main principles are "to realize the basic spirit of absolute patriotism and to realize the ideals of self-sacrifice for the sake of the public." Its essential articles were:

1. To manifest the patriotic image of Imperial Japan; to establish high degree of National Defense and to insure the security of the general public.

2. To unite the World Brothers Of the World Under One Roof.  
Also, to establish a Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia  
through a New Diplomacy of Non-Aggression and Non-Oppression.

Great campaign in 1931-32 was carried out on the question of Sugar Tax Revision, abolition of the Washington Agreement; opposition to Anti-Japan and the Arizona Law; against the Anti-Imperialistic factors, Anti-British movement and others were extensively carried out.

President SASAKURA visited Germany and Italy by plane and carried out an investigation of Battaline Welfare and is now bringing his observations for the attainment of the public. Recently the party started an "Advance to the South" movement.

In February 1932, KODAMA was arrested and became a member of the Katsunaidan (Blood Brotherhood) and other members of the organization were also arrested. In 1933, he was released from the assassination of JINNOHAKU INOKI, Finance Minister of Japan. (In and Out of Jail, Yoshio Kodama, 1942).

The Katsunaidan (Blood Brotherhood) was representative of the most notorious type of Political Organizations. They pursued the terrorism. The motto of the "corrupt" politicians and capitalists. If participated

in the May 15, 1932 uprising, of famous Japanese Army officers who had been exiled or from Naval officers also elected to the Katsunaidan. (Counter Intelligence Data on Japan, 1945).

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UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES PACIFIC  
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DATE 21 November 1945

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SOURCE: C.I.A.

INFORMATION:

"IWAYA is leader" of the Plain of Organization, Koo Seamen Thio.  
(Fighting Asiatic Youth Headquarters).  
(CIS files)

The Japan Youth Movement partners with Yoshio KODAMA as  
ambitious will disband the Japan Youth Movement Headquarters for the  
purpose of setting up... the East Asia Youth Movement Headquarters,  
December 1939.

Members of the group... say that the people of both Japan  
and China must cast off the stupid calculations of the directors and the  
members of the third party, Europe and America, and cease the  
long, distressing war between the Asiatic races. This is a golden op-  
portunity to establish Asia for the Asiatics. However, do not make  
the mistake of relying on the above established political power on  
such an important matter as this. By cooperating with the youths of  
the Meiji Restoration, who fought against the anti-nationalistic  
Tsarist Power for numerous years - & 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  
unreasonable 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 Plain East Asia Youth move-  
ment rally and lay the cornerstone for the future independence of  
Asia.

\* The Rice Asia Youth Movement will direct the people 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 Plan to Disband the Japan  
Incident be settled" and "the establishment of the East Asia  
Political Power."

On 15 January 1940, the organization's newspaper, "Meigi"  
(Righteousness), was prohibited for criticizing the Japanese Cabinet's  
certain conditions.

\* (Nationalistic Organizations in Japan, Continued)

participated in the movement of the Politicians' Society for the  
Development of East Asia (Koo Eikoku Dido). The main object of the society  
was under the director of IWAYA, Vice-Consul in Tokyo, and the former  
out of jail, Yoshio Kodama, 1942)

\* At the moment of the May 15, 1932, suppression of the  
Independent Youth Society (Dokuritu Seinen Kai) by the police  
of the young officers! (Governmental Report, 1932)

\* In the fall of 1932, the Dokuritu Seinen Kai  
Shibusawa and Akio Matsuura, IWAYA, etc., plotted  
representatives of the young people to form a secret  
organization of the organizations were characterized by  
young men of extreme revolution, leadership  
of Fukukoshi, birthplace of Kita, TOSHI  
Society, and all reactionary nationalities  
members of the Dokuritu Seinen Kai  
written in violent language and threats  
the work of RINGO, who planned to

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## INFORMATION:

The editor of the group was arrested while headed, "Protect the Tokyo Station when Lord the Policy." KIDAMA, who seriously cornered by the police, found plots of the DOKURITSU (Japan Weekly Star, No. 17 Nov. 32, p61).

ZODAIA was head of the Far Eastern Bureau of the KOMO (The Japan To  
(Patriotic Mass Society) (also called the Patriotic Mass Society).  
"The Proletariat labor society." (Labor Yearbook for 1954), compiled  
by K/L Chu Eki - Coordination Society - p312)  
"At stage 9 (of this struggle) we are to protect and expand our  
right which was nurtured by TAKI; to abolish evils of free com-  
petition in industry." (Yearbook of Patriotic Movement, Tokyo, 1956)

through Yoshio FUJI, KODA's long time associate, is apparently  
an anti-Soviet-Sino-Democratic Party (Democratic Party of Japan). KODA  
is believed to be a central leader. The organization is said to  
be a modification of the Japanese Falange and a KUOL-TAN militiamen.  
The members are alleged advocates and circumlocutionists who pose  
as Democratically-minded liberals. (CIC Interrogation Rep. of Tomio  
Yoshida, CIC Met. Unit No. 80, 17 Oct 45)

uncertain of the KODAK is head of TORA (TOA?) DIT, a TORONTO POLICE who  
is now at home during the war. (CCIO over to him) TORA DIT  
TOA, KODAK quite useful.

KODAMA was a representative of Ajyabodhi Sikkhanta (Ajyabodhi Sikkhanta) in 1942. (Gautam Tripathi DATE OF BIRTH)

(TOC/P - DS) - The U.S. Army expanded its organization and equipment by an increase of two field brigades, authorizing the regiment to take independent action, provide reinforcements, and permit to increase their strength to 4,000 men.

The first, a 22nd Dec Japan National Press photo, shows the Japanese Ambassador to the U.S. in Tokyo, Dr. K. Saito, who will be here Saturday to send down his New Year's greeting to President Roosevelt. He has been here before.

Politically the party apparently wants to keep its leader, who is a sort of religious figure, especially now and when all the

He complained of a pain in his left shoulder, pointing towards the joint, and said he had been ill for some time.

The PFLA party asked the  
same jeweler, gold and silver or the  
same APC 543, from article, 7 type  
(see question 2).

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## INFORMATION:

Part of the Japanese Workers' (Japan National Party). (Nippon  
Shakaijin no Kai) (Japan, 19 May 1941)

It is well known to us all that you are to be business enterprisers, and we are pleased to note that YODA'S frequent communication with youth organizations. Please see the report in the Expenditures in Japan for the year, the first page and of the work the report

The TOKIO GOKO CO., LTD., was established for the welfare of rehabilitation of disabled servicemen. It has a capital of \$1,000,000. Temporary office at 3-5 Kōbikicho, Nihonbashi, Tokyo. Business conducted at Tōyosu (site of the former Tōhōkōjima Naval Construction Depot).

Hans fur der Strasse 9 Day is being conducted by the DPA. About 100 boys made orphans in the war are to be placed in a home with farm and educational facilities. English is taught as a second language. A corporate jurisdictional agreement is being signed with the DPA, beginning September 1 for 10 years.

Then KODAMA had made his speech to the audience, and the formation of the Left Wing Labor Farmer Party and NCP were called as a result, the former member of the Japanese National Socialist (NATIONAL UNION Society), (1937-1945), Mr. SAKAMOTO, T. S.

FOR 1 PERSON, 1000 YEN, & 8 months after the murder of INOUJI,  
(KODA) KAWAI, with others, together with three associates (KUDAMO  
of them), all of them members of the Tenkokuji (Heavenly Action Society),  
several clandestine organizations. (CIO Bureau, Eq. SACBPA, 7 Sep 41)