

The term of my services in SHANGHAI and

TOKYO were as follows, ^{and} compared with

those, my concern with them / nationalists / was

of very much less importance.

A Business in SHANGHAI

a. To obtain co-operation with Japan

of the police authorities of the two

Settlements.

b. To ^{round-up} ~~take~~ the anti-Japanese

terrorist ^{organization} ~~system~~ of the CHUNGKING

Regime in the two Settlements.

c. To study and plan ^{the method} ~~as to how~~

we should ^{or} dealing with the two

and civilians because they claim that they had no knowledge that the atrocities had been committed, thus intimating that if they had had that knowledge, they would have taken the action necessary to rectify that condition. The various conventions impose upon the government, and therefore its members, the duty of seeing that the laws and customs of warfare are obeyed. If they had neither actual knowledge nor an opportunity to obtain knowledge of violations of the rule, this defense might be of some validity. However, where the information was available to them within their own government, the absence of actual knowledge is of no importance. The evidence shows that the several protecting powers carried out their duties faithfully by giving notice to the Foreign Minister. They had no duty to ascertain each responsible member of the government. The distribution of the information is a matter solely within the power of the recipient state. If these members did not actually receive these notices, the failure to receive them was due to no fault of the complaining and protecting powers but was solely due to the negligence of these defendants as members of a government, in not providing for a system of distribution of these important matters which they had to have in order to adequately perform their duties. If these members of the government can be absolved of responsibility because the matter was not distributed due to defects in their own system, any government could nullify the obligation of its members by deliber-

Settlements if war breaks out

with America and England.

B. Business in TOKYO

a. Training of the TOKYO KEMPEI-TAI

b. Grasping of the real ^{political} situation

~~of political circumstances~~ as well as

living condition ^{people}
the life of the ~~city~~

c. Pointing out of hindrances to

war munitions production.

at the first interview,
Although Mr. KODAMA stated, as if he

enjoying closest relation
were ~~in~~ friendly terms with my

friends, when he saw me for the first

time, so far as I know, he was,

and civilians because they claim that they had no knowledge that the atrocities had been committed, thus intimating that if they had had that knowledge, they would have taken the action necessary to rectify that condition. The various conventions impose upon the government, and therefore its members, the duty of seeing that the laws and customs of warfare are obeyed. If they had neither actual knowledge nor an opportunity to obtain knowledge of violations of the rule, this defense might be of some validity. However, where the information was available to them within their own government, the absence of actual knowledge is of no importance. The evidence shows that the several protecting powers carried out their duties faithfully by giving notice to the Foreign Minister. They had no duty to ascertain each responsible member of the government. The distribution of the information is a matter solely within the power of the recipient state. If these members did not actually receive these notices, the failure to receive them was due to no fault of the complaining and protecting powers but was solely due to the negligence of these defendants as members of a government, in not providing for a system of distribution of these important matters which they had to have in order to adequately perform their duties. If these members of the government can be absolved of responsibility because the matter was not distributed due to defects in their own system, any government could nullify the obligation of its members by deliber-

as far as I know,)

~~Ed working in the Army and he was~~

~~working under Vice-Counsel IWAI,~~
instead of ~~in the Army.~~

It seemed that Vice-Counsel IWAI had

an organ called the IWAI ORGAN (

Probably the same as the one called the

KŌKEN Club) It seemed that he

employed a number of Chinese and

^{who} engaged in gathering ^{ing} information and

ideological propaganda. He ^{also} supplied

information to the Army ^{also} now and

then. However ^(was an) ^{as} this organ originally

in the line of the Foreign Office

and civilians because they claim that they had no knowledge that the atrocities had been committed, thus intimating that if they had had that knowledge, they would have taken the action necessary to rectify that condition. The various conventions impose upon the government, and therefore its members, the duty of seeing that the laws and customs of warfare are obeyed. If they had neither actual knowledge nor an opportunity to obtain knowledge of violations of the rule, this defense might be of some validity. However, where the information was available to them within their own government, the absence of actual knowledge is of no importance. The evidence shows that the several protecting powers carried out their duties faithfully by giving notice to the Foreign Minister. They had no duty to ascertain each responsible member of the government. The distribution of the information is a matter solely within the power of the recipient state. If these members did not actually receive these notices, the failure to receive them was due to no fault of the complaining and protecting powers but was solely due to the negligence of these defendants as members of a government, in not providing for a system of distribution of these important matters which they had to have in order to adequately perform their duties. If these members of the government can be absolved of responsibility because the matter was not distributed due to defects in their own system, any government could nullify the obligation of its members by deliber-

and not a system within the Army,

from my character,

I had almost no interest in this

organ, owing to the nature of my

~~post~~ The fact that Mr. KODAMA

belonged to such an organ made

me all the more less interested in

him.

and civilians because they claim that they had no knowledge that the atrocities had been committed, thus intimating that if they had had that knowledge, they would have taken the action necessary to rectify that condition. The various conventions impose upon the government, and therefore its members, the duty of seeing that the laws and customs of warfare are obeyed. If they had neither actual knowledge nor an opportunity to obtain knowledge of violations of the rule, this defense might be of some validity. However, where the information was available to them within their own government, the absence of actual knowledge is of no importance. The evidence shows that the several protecting powers carried out their duties faithfully by giving notice to the Foreign Minister. They had no duty to ascertain each responsible member of the government. The distribution of the information is a matter solely within the power of the recipient state. If these members did not actually receive these notices, the failure to receive them was due to no fault of the complaining and protecting powers but was solely due to the negligence of these defendants as members of a government, in not providing for a system of distribution of these important matters which they had to have in order to adequately perform their duties. If these members of the government can be absolved of responsibility because the matter was not distributed due to defects in their own system, any government could nullify the obligation of its members by deliber-

Transl. by K. SOTTA
Checked by Hiroko Muraoka
Regarding

5 My judgement of criminal

acts of Mr. KODAMA

A The Japanese authorities

have no intention to conceal the

offence of Mr. KODAMA.

My feeling towards Mr. KODAMA

while I was serving in SHANGHAI

was as above-mentioned, a certain

Mr. SHIRAGAMI, ^{the} then chief of

the Police Station of the Japanese

Consulate in SHANGHAI, was ^{such} ~~at~~

a conscientious ^{man} that he had the

financial measures when the Diet cannot be convoked as to the internal or external condition of the country in case of urgent need for the maintenance of public safety.^g If we bear in mind that the duration of the annual term of the Diet was only three months,^h and when we recall from the evidence the great amount of important legislation which was enacted not through the Diet but by Imperial Ordinance, it becomes at once plain that the Privy Council exercised wide legislative powers at least during nine months of the year.

90. The defendant KAYA likewise minimizes the office he held as President of the North China Development Company. He states that there was nothing criminal about it and he was told that it was to maintain order and to give employment to the Chinese people. The story told by this defendant is totally incredible. We have already seen the aggressive purpose of the North China Development Company to exploit China.^a We, therefore, already know the criminal nature of this organization. Moreover, we must not overlook the fact that when KAYA became president of the company he was not a simple junior official or mere financial expert without knowledge of the purposes of the company. Before becoming president of the company, KAYA had been the Finance Minister in the First KONOE Cabinet from June 4, 1937, to May 26, 1938.^b During this crucial year the China war broke out and

^g Ex. 68, Art. LXX
^h Ex. 68, Art. XLII

^{90a} Prosecution Summation E, par. E86-93; T. 39,296-308
^b Ex. 111, T. 722

~~had~~ reputation of being too

conscientious, It would be

probably recognized by every one

that he was always ^{making great efforts} paying attention

^{against} to criminal acts of the Japanese,

If he judged that Mr. KODAMA had

committed any offence, he would

have prosecuted Mr. KODAMA without

hesitation, whatever ^{the} relation ~~there~~

was between Mr. KODAMA and

the Foreign Ministry. Prior to

Dec. 8 1941 the general Japanese

financial measures when the Diet cannot be convoked as to the internal or external condition of the country in case of urgent need for the maintenance of public safety.^g If we bear in mind that the duration of the annual term of the Diet was only three months,^h and when we recall from the evidence the great amount of important legislation which was enacted not through the Diet but by Imperial Ordinance, it becomes at once plain that the Privy Council exercised wide legislative powers at least during nine months of the year.

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h. Ex. 68, Art. XLII

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b. Ex. 111, T. 722

were able to enter freely.

~~the~~ both concessions, however,

After that, ~~time~~ ^{however,} at least until

~~the time~~ left SHANGHAI, the free

entrance into the French Concession

and the International Concession

(not including D.E. area) was

prohibited, but was made by

^{only,} permission, so as to prevent the

~~committing~~ criminal act in

Japanese from taking advantage,

at the time of the war outbreak of war.

the confusion, to commit the criminal

acts. I am most interested to

financial measures when the Diet cannot be convoked as to the internal or external condition of the country in case of urgent need for the maintenance of public safety.^g If we bear in mind that the duration of the annual term of the Diet was only three months,^h and when we recall from the evidence the great amount of important legislation which was enacted not through the Diet but by Imperial Ordinance, it becomes at once plain that the Privy Council exercised wide legislative powers at least during nine months of the year.

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^{b.} Ex. 111, T. 722

in the fact that the prosecuting organ, know why we, could not

perceive the offences of Mr.

KODAMA, ^{he had committed one.} ~~of~~ ~~it~~ were

I remember that Anti-Japanese

murder cases, ^{which} occurred in SHANGHAI

during ~~about~~ ^{my ~~own~~ approximately} 4 years of ~~my~~ service

^{there,} ~~in that place,~~ was about 420

at that time I paid ^{almost} a great

attention to such cases as my

duty demanded. Most of the victims

were pro-Japanese Chinese. But if

^{when} they were ~~the~~ Japanese, i.e. the Japanese

financial measures when the Diet cannot be convoked as to the internal or external condition of the country in case of urgent need for the maintenance of public safety. If we bear in mind that the duration of the annual term of the Diet was only three months,^h and when we recall from the evidence the great amount of important legislation which was enacted not through the Diet but by Imperial Ordinance, it becomes at once plain that the Privy Council exercised wide legislative powers at least during nine months of the year.

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proper, Koreans or Formosans,

~~we were more~~
our concern was greater in view

of the police system in SHANGHAI,
it was absolutely impossible ~~that~~ under any circumstances

^{that} the body of a Japanese
no body, accidentally killed, was

disposed of in any case without

an inquest of the Japanese authorities.

^{Therefore,}
From this view-point I think, Mr.

KODAMA did not kill. The corpse,

of a certain Korean ^(his) must have also
(supposed to have been murdered by Mr. KODAMA,

been examined by the Japanese

authorities. It is ~~the~~ most interes-

ting matter ^{to know} how the Japanese official

financial measures when the Diet cannot be convoked as to the internal or external condition of the country in case of urgent need for the maintenance of public safety. If we bear in mind that the duration of the annual term of the Diet was only three months, and when we recall from the evidence the great amount of important legislation which was enacted not through the Diet but by Imperial Ordinance, it becomes at once plain that the Privy Council exercised wide legislative powers at least during nine months of the year.

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in charge judged the cause of the

death. At that time we ~~judged~~

at once ^{(said,} "Is it ^{another} again an anti-

Japanese murder case?" ~~Whose~~

we saw a ^{body} ^{of a man} accidentally killed,

~~and~~ ^{were we not upset too much} had no composure to judge

and ~~research~~ ^{that it might be} if it ^{was not} a murder

case of a Japanese by a Japanese
and make investigations?

hadn't we ^{looked back on the matter} as we ~~considered~~ now
^{we cannot deny that}

the political situation in SHANGHAI

at that time was very convenient
for one to pretend any

to make a pretence of murdering

If it did not have the power in theory, it actually did have power to ratify or to veto matters within its province. Even if the Privy Council had been purely advisory, it was recognized expressly as the "Emperor's highest resort of counsel"^e and would be responsible for the advice given. Furthermore, HIRANUMA contends that the matters upon which the Privy Council had a voice were limited to those contained in Article VI or the Ordinance Creating and Regulating the Privy Council, and he asserts that these matters were of limited scope and did not cover national defense and finance, two of the most important considerations in planning and preparing for war. He does admit that the Privy Council had a role in the ratification of international treaties. He also admits that the Privy Council had a part in the promulgation of Imperial Ordinances under Articles VIII and LXX of the Constitution. When we substitute the provisions of the Constitution themselves for the innocuous looking numbers, we find that the powers of the Privy Council were not so insignificant as HIRANUMA would have us believe, and included vast powers with respect to national defense and finance. Article VIII contains the power to issue Imperial Ordinances in the place of laws when the Diet is not in session in consequence of an urgent necessity to maintain public safety or to avert public calamities.^f Article LXX grants the power to the government to take all necessary

^e Ex. 83, Art. VIII.
^f Ex. 68, Art. VIII

cases of the Japanese or pro-
 to look like a)
 Japanese Chinese being the politi-
 cal ^{murder} ~~ones~~ by the CHUNGKING side,
 and deceive us, prosecuting au-
 thorities. This was not deniable.

~~We saw not deny also~~
 It would be also undeniable that we
~~did not make~~
 were destitute of efforts to
 imagine that there were such
 officers that deceived us, taking
 advantage of such a situation.

B. I do not think, Mr. KODAMA planned
 and carried out politically

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meaningless murder. Some

criticize that Mr. KODAMA is

nothing but a rough-gangster,

but I believe, his fundamental

thought is an absolutely nationalistic

^{of the} ^{or} and Japanese way, - even

if it is not yet ripe. There-

^{suppose} fore, if he used violence,

we must consider, it was

irrepressible
the expression of his patriotic

spirit. If Mr. KODAMA, who

claims to stand for the patriotism,

If it did not have the power in theory, it actually did have power to ratify or to veto matters within its province. Even if the Privy Council had been purely advisory, it was recognized expressly as the "Emperor's highest resort of counsel"^e and would be responsible for the advice given. Furthermore, HIRANUMA contends that the matters upon which the Privy Council had a voice were limited to those contained in Article VI or the Ordinance Creating and Regulating the Privy Council, and he asserts that these matters were of limited scope and did not cover national defense and finance, two of the most important considerations in planning and preparing for war. He does admit that the Privy Council had a role in the ratification of international treaties. He also admits that the Privy Council had a part in the promulgation of Imperial Ordinances under Articles VIII and LXX of the Constitution. When we substitute the provisions of the Constitution themselves for the innocuous looking numbers, we find that the powers of the Privy Council were not so insignificant as HIRANUMA would have us believe, and included vast powers with respect to national defense and finance. Article VIII contains the power to issue Imperial Ordinances in the place of laws when the Diet is not in session in consequence of an urgent necessity to maintain public safety or to avert public calamities.^f Article LXX grants the power to the government to take all necessary

^{89e.} Ex. 83, Art. VIII
^{f.} Ex. 68, Art. VIII

disregards his duty to his sovereign

or uses violence for the sake

of his own interests and desire,

I think,

his political life would ^{be} become

extinct completely and immediately.

destroyed.

I believe ~~at~~ how passionate ^{as} he

may be, he would never ^{do} make

such a ^{foolish thing} folly, as long as he

is in his right ~~senses~~ ^{mind}. Accordingly

the object for which

his violence ^{was} would ~~be~~ used

~~would~~

at least ^{for} upon ^{be} someone, at least ^{one} of

some

politically important significance.

Def.Doc. 3115
(Sec. N-18)

Later, at the time the accused Sato's individual case was being presented, we offered evidence as to the bad reputation this witness had for truth and honesty. We were overruled by the court, through the announcement of the Acting President (T.34,389-392). It is, therefore, our contention that this Tribunal should disregard the testimony of this witness, at least as to the accused Sato.

3. In its conclusion the prosecution states that the power to prevent atrocities and other breaches of conventions relating thereto rested in the War Minister (RR-24, T.41,617). They do not charge Sato with the commission of illegal acts but rather with the omission to act in the furtherance of the prevention of such alleged violations. The statement of the prosecution that Sato was in agreement with the policy of the War Minister is misleading, for it infers that he approved of the alleged mistreatment of the POW's. Such has never been proven and until the law announced by this Tribunal (T.33) is changed, the burden of proof rests upon the prosecution to sustain such charges with proof beyond a reasonable doubt.

Such evidence as has been introduced against Sato as to his words spoken after the commencement of war has no bearing upon the issues arising from

I cannot ^{never} imagine that he used violence to a mere Korean by reason of worldly desires.

C. It is possible that a Chinese who was employed by Mr. KODAMA or concerned with him ^{committed} ~~conducted~~ murdering act and imputed the crime to him.

I do not know at all when for what object.

and ~~you~~ Mr. KODAMA became to follow the business of the ~~that~~ ^{the business} IWAI Organ or related with the

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Navy, but I think, he served

first in the IWAH Organ and

then frequented ^{the} units related to

the Navy. ~~It is not difficult to~~ ^{We can easily}

~~imagine~~ ^{suppose} that he made acquaint-

ances with a number of Chinese

during his service in the IWAH

Organ, ^{due to its} ~~considering~~ the nature

~~of the organ.~~ Probably he be-

came well informed in ^{the state of affairs in} Chinese

affairs by having talks with

those Chinese. When he later

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frequented the naval units,

~~suppose~~

if his business was to collect

~~suppose~~ ^{imagine he did not fail}

materials, ~~he~~ had to make use

of the Chinese with whom he

~~had become~~

was acquainted during his service

in the IWAJ organ. Among them ~~there~~

~~Chinese, some~~

depraved ~~people~~ ^{ones} must ~~be~~ ^{have been}

included. There are innumerable

examples that ~~the~~ depraved Chinese

in ~~the~~ occupational areas of the

Japanese army took advantage

of the name of the Japanese

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army, authorities, or ^{Japanese} nationals

in order to

to commit material crimes.

I suppose, Mr. KODAMA's
might have

name, been also ^{used} improved by

such Chinese.

6 Measure for investigation of

Mr. KODAMA's offences.

As a measure to investigate the

offence of Mr. KODAMA, I have

recently suggested to inquire
messrs

of, Cheng Wen-i and Wan mu-

ting, but I entertain doubts, ^{as to} ^{if}

whether

they will state it, ^{the offence,} even if they

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know ^{about} it.

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According to my experience
general Chinese citizens have
a habit to try as much
as possible not to become involved
in matters that will be handled
by the police or juridical
authorities, even ^{when} if they
are ~~related~~ ^{connected} with the matters.

Therefore, they are accustomed
to state, "in many cases, I do not
know," even if they ^{do} know.

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This is indeed beyond ^{our} conception.

As an extreme example, I know

~~and~~ the fact that a certain

person who was ^(by this people) reported to be ~~said~~ the victim,

~~by people~~, stated ^{to} the authorities

that he was not the victim, while

^{appearing} ~~expressed~~ his ^{awkward position of being} pain as the victim,

(to the public).

^{in investigating the offence of Mr. KODAMA}
Therefore, I think you ~~can~~

attain your object of investigating

^{comparatively easily,}
~~the offence of Mr. KODAMA~~, if you

will thoroughly investigate the

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3. In its conclusion the prosecution states that the power to prevent atrocities and other breaches of conventions relating thereto rested in the War Minister (RR-24, T.41,617). They do not charge Sato with the commission of illegal acts but rather with the omission to act in the furtherance of the prevention of such alleged violations. The statement of the prosecution that Sato was in agreement with the policy of the War Minister is misleading, for it infers that he approved of the alleged mistreatment of the POW's. Such has never been proven and until the law announced by this Tribunal (T.33) is changed, the burden of proof rests upon the prosecution to sustain such charges with proof beyond a reasonable doubt.

Such evidence as has been introduced against Sato as to his words spoken after the commencement of war has no bearing upon the issues arising from

Chinese who were employed by

Mr. KODAMA or ~~the~~ IWAI organ

and investigate their ^{behavior} ~~conducts~~

~~of these persons~~

as well as ^{those of} Mr. KODAMA ~~is~~. In

this case it is very important,

I believe, to try to pay ^{heed}
~~attention~~ ^{as to whether there is anyone}

to those ^{who have become} ~~rich~~ ^{rich}

rich in a short time, and to do

your very utmost to find ~~it~~

those who are ^{missing}.

Aug 17, 1948

Written at ~~RAVGOON~~
 SAIGON

Def.Doc. 3115
(Sec. N-18)

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Staff officer of the 38th
Army

Colonel M.P.

HAYASHI, Hidezumi

Signed

Def.Doc. 3115
(Sec. N-18)

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KODAMA, Yoshio

2

(207)

ISAWU KOSHI MIZLI

292 - 3-CHOME -

TAMAGAWA, OKUSAWA-
SETAGAYA KO.

MACH 11

First to Shanghai in 1940. - Dec.

INVE

- Factory in Shanghai owned originally by Kongt Company. It was located at 36 Chimel Rd. - Kodama had a factory as well of mine. They made some kind of netting. Help was Chinese & Japanese.

HONKVV Desks

bcbte

29 Sept 1948

MEMO TO: George Koontz

FROM : Jesse Deitch

Page 2 of the proposed opening statement TOYODA said: "if you are going to interrogate these prisoners you can not execute them" indicating by such acts if they were not interrogated it was fit to execute them. This portion of the opening statement and a few sentences preceding and succeeding should be investigated. TOYODA should be further interrogated along these lines so as to bring out this point to the fullest extent.

Jesse Deitch



event
treating

Wei Gas



meeting

x 耕

job in Iwai



rumours

Chinese man

message

盛文頤

in French settlement:

(Sei bin i)
phonetic sound

He was a rich man

in Shanghai. Good friend of Chang Kai Shek.
He owned 2 banks & other firms.

王茂亭

another man in French settlement
& a rich & he was always dealing
Wan mo chin between Japanese & Chinese &
they know all about Kodama.

東和洋行 - Towo Yokko.

BRITISH LIBRARY

ST. ROSE

TRIBUNAL MILITAIRE

SAIGON, LE _____ 194__.

PERMANENT DE SAIGON

N° _____

OBJET :

Le Juge d'Instruction militaire
près le Tribunal Militaire Permanent de SAIGON,

à

MONSIEUR

TRIBUNAL MILITAIRE
PERMANENT DE SAIGON

K05447

SAIGON, LE _____ 1948

French Prison.

N° _____

Le Juge d'Instruction militaire

OBJET :

près le Tribunal Militaire Permanent de SAIGON,

Auq 14, 1948
Saigon

MONSIEUR

Hayashi,

I first arrived in Shanghai 8 March 1938
& I was with K.T. in Shanghai. I was
chief of Political Service. — I parted
Shanghai in 7 Feb 1942 — I then went
to Tokyo K.T. H.O.

I first met Kodama Goro in Shanghai
& Kadokawa, Yoshio introduced me to him. — H
was staff officer of H.Q. in Hankow — it
okada told Kad to come to see me to get
political situation in Shanghai: — Kad was
working with I was for consul office. I
guess he was collecting information: —

Kodoma & I were adversaries in middle of
1938 & we were Kad friends. If I knew
anything about him, a Chinese national wanted a
relation in ^{Japan} Feb. Sellout in 1938 & then committed hara
Kari. He did not die as I found out from my

x x x also

subordinate, I was ashamed of the act. An editor condemned it & the Japanese youth threatened him & asked him to retract. Kodama went to manager of paper & took up the case of the Japanese youth. I learned that all the Japanese youth were followers of Kodama. I did not know Kodama at this time.

was FUKUYA, Shunichi, manager & name of paper was TAI RIKU Shimpo.

I got a call from Nanking General Staff that Kodama threatened my life & family out. I went to TAI RIKU & saw Kodama name there. It was the end of 1940 or beginning of 1941. He never did anything about it, tho I did not fear him since I did not do anything.

~~3333~~

I visited Kodama Arzou at Pierre apt to see if they had cotton goods to ship to interior. I exchanged wood oil for the cloth. They wanted vegetable oil but I only promised tung oil. My office in Hanchow was next door to Kodama Arzou. I smuggled lots of people to Chunching & Kuts knew it. Kodama never visited Hanchow.

TRIBUNAL MILITAIRE
PERMANENT DE SAIGON

SAIGON, LE Aug 29 1949.

N° _____

*for reference see
file of secret agent Atami*

Le Juge d'Instruction militaire

OBJET :

près le Tribunal Militaire Permanent de SAIGON,

SUN: à

aug 29, 1949

~~E. H. PEN~~
CHEN. WEI.
son of PENS FIN'S

MONSIEUR

HANCHOW: —

The head man of Hanchow was ^(see file) KOSHIMITSU ² ESAMU.
This Branch was opened in 1943. Their
function was to collect iron + copper. Their
HQ were at Chu JA (旗下). They had 3
or 4 people working for them at the time. The
one was a Chinese I think named SUN.
Japs were anxious to make separate peace.

Kodama's organ ravished Bldg by taking
out radiators etc.

I remained in Hanchow from 1942 }
until end of war

I met Nogami (Atami) several times

P. C. Chao (崔佑强) from Canton was the
man who introduced me to Koshimutsu.

I was at office of Kodama in Shanghai only

2 or 3 times.

Woo Ho
HANCHOW



KODAMA,
YOSHIO
NO. 416
SUGAMO PRISON
26 MARCH 46



KODAMA,
YOSHIO
NO. 416
SUGAMO PRISON
26 MARCH 46

NANKIN

NEWARKER Electric Co

PO you Chiang

南京下関電力公司 鮑耀昌

上海

HOWANG
黄逸才
1190 Senan li address
TSAI
SHAY
RAY

在華中ノ御厚宜感謝ノ
言葉カアリマセン。今尙極東軍
裁判所ノ検事ヲシテ
東京下関電力公司
鮑耀昌先生
東京都渋谷區豊分町一丁目
電話赤坂一三九〇番

Office address. ↓

3 Bancho 3 chome.
GINZA

Yusei Building
Tokyo.

AKASAKA 48 1390.

PHONE.

Tokyo.

SHIBUYA. WARD

12. TOYOWAKE CHO.

ZAKATA SHIGEMORI

HU WEN HU.

Okada Yoshimasa.

190 2 chome

UMAHASHI SUGINAMI WARD.

Tokyo.

INTERROGATION OF

ARAKI, Shojiro

Date and Time: 15 July 1948 -- 1445 hours - 1450 hours
16 July 1948 -- 0955 hours - 1120 hours

Place: Room 300, War Ministry Building

Present: ARAKI, Shojiro
Mr. Edward P. Monaghan, Interrogator
Mr. Yoshiaki OGITA, Interpreter
Miss Jewel E. Newman, Stenographer

Questions by Mr. Monaghan:

Q. What is your full name, please?

A. ARAKI, Shojiro.

Q. Do you have any aliases?

A. No.

Q. Where are you presently employed?

A. I am operating a bathhouse at my residence which is located at

161 Takata
Nishi-machi
Nagahama City
Shiga Prefecture

Q. What was the length of your military service?

A. From September 1938 until June 1940.

Q. What business were you engaged in before you entered the Army?

A. Bathhouse operator. I remained in Japan two months and then went to Nanking where I was employed. While I was in the Army I was stationed in Nanking then I came back to Chiba Hospital which was the home unit. After being discharged over here I went back to Nanking as a civilian attached to the Army because they requested me again where I served for two more years as a civilian employee. My work at Nanking was to supply various materials to units which were dispatched from our Section which was the Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Section. At the expiration of my contract I was employed by the SHOWA SHOJI Inc., in Nanking, where I remained for a period of six months, at which time this company was absorbed by the KODAMA KIKAN and then I became an employee of this

Interrogation of ARAKI, Shojiro -- 15, 16 July 1948.

organization. At first I held no position of consequence but was later put in charge as Acting Chief of the Anking District office of the KODAMA KIKAN. After six months as Acting Chief I became Chief and remained in this position until the end of the war in 1945.

Q. And as Chief of the Anking District Office for the KODAMA KIKAN what were your duties and responsibilities?

A. My principal duty was to purchase copper and non-ferrous metals which the KODAMA Organ was to hand over to the Naval Air Headquarters.

Q. Who appointed you to this position?

A. I was appointed to this position by a man called HAYATSU, Kyujiro who was at the headquarters of the KODAMA Organ in Shanghai.

Q. When did you first meet KODAMA, Yoshio--under what circumstances?

A. I had never come in contact with KODAMA, Yoshio while I was at Nanking, but HAYATSU, Kyujiro was a Director of the SHOWA SHOJI, Inc., and merge the company. and he agreed to cooperate with the KODAMA Organ. It was through such connection that I came into contact with KODAMA. I first met KODAMA during the early part of 1944. I met him at the Pierce Apartment which was at No. 1 Boone Road, the headquarters of the KODAMA Organ in Shanghai.

Q. How long had you been an employee of the KODAMA Organ before you had met KODAMA?

A. It is quite hard to give you a definite length of time because the merger was very gradual and it might have been seven or eight months after I started working for the KODAMA Organ that I met KODAMA, Yoshio. The merger was not something that was effective on a certain date but the SHOWA SHOJI Company was doing a lot of business for the KODAMA Organ ^{and}

Interrogation of ARAKI, Shojiro -- 15, 16 July 1948.

WANG-Sang-Ta Office boy

He was living within the city walls near the South Gate although I do not know the exact whereabouts. (Chinese characters for WANG-Sang-Ta attached as Exhibit A-2)

Q. What were the names of the Chinese or Chinese merchants that you did business with?

A. We didn't deal specifically with any certain Chinese merchants because most of our business was conducted by exchanging and bartering goods with Chinese individuals who would bring commodities to us by hand. The reason we didn't deal with any certain Chinese merchants was because it was rather a disgrace for a Chinese businessman to be dealing with us in that they would be trading with the enemy and, therefore, individuals who were acting friendly were the ones who brought things to us in exchange for sugar, matches, or money.

Q. What was the address of your office?

A. No. 1, SAMPAI RŌ, Anching. Both my residence and office were at this address. (No. 1 SAMPAI RO as represented by Chinese characters attached as Exhibit "B")

Q. How big was your warehouse?

A. The warehouse which we had was very small attached to the office and when this warehouse was filled there was danger of thefts so we used to take our things down to the Yangtze River where the Navy had a warehouse. We didn't have any specific part of the warehouse for our use but the Navy assigned us a certain place to keep our things for us and they were left there until the ships came up the river and carried them away.

Q. Do you mean to say that most of your business was carried on surreptitiously among the Chinese and that you did not deal in transactions of a large scale with recognized and established Chinese merchants?

Interrogation of ARAKI, Shojiro -- 15, 16 July 1948.

A. Yes, most of our business was conducted with small time individuals because of the fact that well established business houses did not deal with us as it would constitute dealing with the enemy and, consequently, give them a bad reputation.

Q. What was your average monthly volume of business in tonnage?

A. Our monthly tonnage which we gathered amounted to between seven and twelve tons per month of both copper and ^{other} non-ferrous metal.

Q. We will dismiss you now until tomorrow morning.

Witness dismissed at 1450 hours, 15 July 1948.
Resumed at 0955 hours, 16 July 1948.

All present as before.

Q. Did you know any prominent Chinese merchants in Anking?

A. No.

Q. Did you ever receive any complaints from KODAMA or from the KODAMA Organ office in Shanghai regarding the small amount of business that you ^{were} transacting for the Organ?

A. No.

Q. What security did you employ for the protection of your warehouse and your living quarters?

A. Our living quarters were the same place as the office and a small warehouse and there was only one entrance to the place; besides it was in the middle of town so there was not much danger of theft. We had a large shepherd dog. The big house which we used was in the Navy compound so we did not have to use any security methods.

Q. Did you ever use military personnel in connection with any transactions you carried on?

A. No, we never did. It was our opinion that if we used military personnel to protect us or accompany us in making purchases, the Chinese people would become apprehensive and would refuse to sell us their commodities.

Interrogation of ARAKI, Shojiro -- 15, 16 July 1948.

Q. How do you know that the Chinese people would become apprehensive if you employed the use of military personnel in connection with your business? Did you try it as an experiment one time or another?

A. We never did try such a method^{out} but it was common knowledge in China and one which I learned over there that the Chinese people hated the military personnel and policemen. They thought that only the lowest type of people became soldiers and policemen and we knew that they would consider us in the same light if we acted in concert with those people.

Q. Where were you when the war ended?

A. Anking.

Q. What stock did you have on hand--materials collected and your exchange commodities?

A. We had about seven or eight tons of copper and other non-ferrous metals on hand which we had collected. As to the exchange commodities which we had on hand there were approximately six or seven sacks of salt, each sack contained approximately 120 pounds or 100 Chinese pounds; four or five boxes of cigarettes, each box containing 50,000 cigarettes; thirty or forty boxes of matches, each box being about 2' x 2' x 2'; and about ten sacks of sugar, each sack containing about 90 kilos (140 Chinese pounds). That was about all we had left on hand.

Q. How much cash did you have on hand?

A. About one hundred million yen in the Chinese Nanking Government currency.

Q. Where was this money deposited?

A. One-third was deposited in the Anking Branch of the Bank of Formosa; the remainder was kept in my office.

Interrogation of ARAKI, Shojiro -- 15, 16 July 1948.

Q. What disposition was made of the material on hand and the money?

A. When the war ended Mr. HAYATSU dropped in at Anking on his way to Shanghai from Hankow. He gave me instructions to sell the remainder of the commodities which we had on hand and turn it into cash. He further instructed me to take the money from the sale, the money in the bank, and the money we had in our office, to Shanghai. I did as he instructed and had the Navy unit which was stationed at Anking keep it for me until I went to Shanghai because the situation became rather dangerous.

Q. When did you go to Shanghai?

A. I put the money in two wicker baskets to take to Shanghai but since they were too heavy to be carried by hand I forwarded them to Shanghai by rail. When I reached Shanghai the situation was so confused and the two wicker baskets were gone when I went to claim them at the railroad station. This was a common situation at the time. Chinese hoodlums were looting Japanese properties. I went to the headquarters of the KODAMA Organ and I reported the matter but the office was also in confusion because none of the directors were there any longer. I reported this matter to Mr. MIZUNO.

Q. What was the total amount of money transported to Shanghai?

A. About 170 or 180 million yen.

Q. How do you know that the money was actually put on the train by the Navy authorities?

A. We boarded a special Navy boat at Anking with the wicker baskets and arrived at Wu-hu. At Wu-hu we took a train to Nanking where I received the wicker baskets. Since they were too heavy to be carried by hand I left them in care of the Baggage Department to be forwarded to Shanghai, so I did not actually see the baskets

Interrogation of ARAKI, Shojiro -- 15, 16 July 1948.

go on the train. When I reached Shanghai the situation at the station was so dangerous that Japanese were not able to claim baggages. Chinese hoodlums would snatch even handbaggages away from us. Therefore, I do not know whether ^{or not} the wicker baskets ever got on the train or whether or not they ever reached Shanghai.

Q. How much yen did you personally carry on you?

A. I don't remember. I had some Chungking currency in my pockets. I probably had about 100,000 yen in the Chungking currency.

Q. How much did your associates have?

A. I don't remember but I think we all had about the same amount.

Q. How long did you remain in Shanghai after the war?

A. I reached Shanghai around the 20th of September 1945 and remained there until about the 13th of February 1946.

Q. Did you continue to work for the KODAMA Organ or had it been completely dissolved?

A. The KODAMA Organ had already been dissolved when I reached Shanghai but the members of the Organ were in the billet by the Pierce Apartment and the day that I arrived that billet was about to be confiscated and everything was in a state of confusion. However, I was able to find the members of the Organ there and made my report. After that I remained at the home of a friend who had no connection whatsoever with the KODAMA Organ.

Q. And what was your friend's name and address?

A. He stayed at the home of Mr. MITAMI, Shuichi at 185 TONG KA SHIN RO, Shanghai. However, I do not know whether or not this man is still there. Mr. MITAMI was just a casual friend of mine but a good friend of mine was staying at his place so, consequently, I was invited to stay there, too.

Interrogation of ARAKI, Shojiro -- 15, 16 July 1948.

Q. When did you last see KODAMA?

A. January or February 1945. I am not sure of the date but, at any rate, it was very cold at the time. I met him at the home of Mr. HAYATSU in Shanghai.

Q. What did you discuss with KODAMA at this time?

A. It was such a meeting that we didn't discuss anything particularly and I think that it was only idle talk.

Q. Are you acquainted with KODAMA's previous history previous to his going to Shanghai?

A. Yes, I have read his book "In and Out of Prison" and I, perhaps, know more about him than the average reader because I worked as an employee of the KODAMA Organ.

Q. Then you know his reputation not to be good?

A. Freely speaking, at the time I read the book I did not think his reputation was very bad and from his book he does not seem to be such a bad fellow, although I do not know anything about him other than what I read.

Q. What is your personal opinion of KODAMA now?

A. I realized after the war from accounts I read in newspapers that KODAMA was not as good a fellow as I had thought before. The papers claimed that all the work he was doing in China was for his personal gains and that his work was unscrupulous and he had several mistresses. I realized that my estimate of him at the time I was working for him was wrong.

Q. You speak about his unscrupulous methods in his operations in Shanghai. Can you cite an example of one of his unscrupulous methods of operation?

A. I can't cite an example but I just told you what I had gathered from the newspaper, but after coming back to Japan I met two or three

Interrogation of ARAKI, Shojiro -- 15, 16 July 1948.

of the men working in the KODAMA headquarters in Shanghai and their attitude was such that I often wonder now why I worked for that Organ. Their attitude was very cold to me and I was rather disillusioned. So now I have severed all relationship with any of his men.

Q. Did you receive any financial assistance or support from the defunct KODAMA Organ in Shanghai or from KODAMA after your return to Japan?

A. I received 50,000 yen from Mr. MIZUNO^{Rentaro} in Nanking puppet government currency for living expenses and, upon my return to Japan in February 1946 I learned that the KODAMA Organ was maintaining a liaison office on the Ginza. I went there and received 1,000 yen in cash for travelling purposes and 5,000 yen drawn against the frozen account of the KODAMA Organ

Q. What happened to the records of the Anking District Office?

A. The records were placed in the wicker baskets with the money that we shipped to Shanghai. Therefore, they were lost with the money as cited previously.

Q. During your employment with the KODAMA Organ as Chief of the Anking District Office, did you ever have any trouble with the Chinese?

A. No, I never did. I got along with them very well. At no time did I resort to force or coercion in obtaining commodities for the KODAMA Organ.

Witness dismissed at 1120 hours,
16 July 1948.

Interrogation of ARAKI, Shojiro -- 15, 16 July 1948.

Exhibits A-1 and A-2

A.

1.	WANG-SHIN	2.	Wang-Sang-ta
	汪泉		王尚達

Interrogation of ARAKI, Shojiro -- 15, 16 July 1948.

Exhibit "B"

三 牌 楼
No 1. SAMPAL RO
ANCHING

INTERROGATION OF

KOGA, Yoshiaki

Date and Time:

14 July 1948 - 1425 - 1630 hours
15 July 1948 - 0945 - 1155 hours
1310 - 1330 hours

Place:

Room 300, War Ministry Building, Tokyo, Japan

Present:

KOGA, Yoshiaki
Mr. Edward P. Monaghan, Interrogator
Mr. Yoshiaki OGITA, Interpreter
Miss Jewel E. Newman, Stenographer

Questions by Mr. Monaghan:

Q. What is your full name?

A. KOGA, Yoshiaki.

Q. Are you known by any other name?

A. No.

Q. What is your full address?

A. Fukuoka Prefecture, Mizuna-gun, Daizenji-machi, Aza Kuroda 172.

Q. What was your business for the five years prior to your going to China?

A. I was in charge of students at the Nihon University in Tokyo.

Q. Please enlarge upon that.

A. A member of the student section. It is sort of a student councillor work.

Q. Were you employed by the Nihon University?

A. Yes.

Q. When did you leave the university?

A. April of 1938.

Q. When did you go to China?

A. April 1938.

Q. By whom were you employed?

A. At first I was employed at the Ishin Gakuin, a school sponsored by the special services of the Japanese Army. The school was located in Shanghai on Kianwan Road.

Q. Did the Army maintain a similar school in Japan?

A. No.

Interrogation of KOGA, Yoshiaki - 14, 15 July 1948.

Q. Who was the Commanding Officer of this Special Service School at Shanghai?

A. Col. SUGANO.

Q. Where is Col. SUGANO now?

A. I don't know. He retired from the army during the war.

Q. How many students were under your supervision at Shanghai?

A. About one hundred.

Q. And from where were these students drawn or solicited?

A. They were Chinese students from Central China.

Q. What was the mission of the school?

A. The level of the school was approximately that of the middle schools in Japan and I believe the objective was to educate youths who would cooperate with Japan.

Q. What subject did you specialize in teaching?

A. I was not a teacher. I was doing office work.

Q. Did you ever serve in the Japanese Army?

A. No, not as a soldier. I have worked as a non-regular civilian member of the army.

Q. How long did you remain with the Special Service School?

A. One year.

Q. Subsequent to your one years' employment with the Special Service School where were you employed and by whom?

A. After quitting this school in March or April 1939, I came back to Tokyo and started a rubber company which I carried on until about October 1940. After that I went to Shanghai again and served as a non-regular member at the Japanese Consulate in Shanghai as an office worker. That was around October of 1940. I stayed until October 1942. After leaving the Consulate I started the TEIWA KONSU, my own private business. I stayed there for about one or two months when I received orders from the KODAMA Organ, where I worked as a buyer of materials for the Navy.

Interrogation of KOGA, Yoshiaki - 14, 15 July 1948.

Q. When was the first time you met KODAMA and under what circumstances?

A. I first met Mr. KODAMA around 15 years ago which would bring us back to around 1933. At that time I was working as a schoolboy at the home of the late Mr. IMAIZUMI, Sadasuke at Koishikawa, Tokyo. Mr. KODAMA used to visit Mr. IMAIZUMI. That is how I got to know him.

Q. Who was IMAIZUMI?

A. He was a director of the Kokugakuin University in Tokyo and was a very old man. He didn't have any other position.

Q. Did you continue to associate with KODAMA after this first meeting?

A. Yes.

Q. What is your police record?

A. I have no police record.

Q. Weren't you ever arrested by the Japanese Police?

A. From my childhood days?

Q. Yes.

A. I have never been arrested by the police.

Q. Were you ever held by the Japanese Police for any reason?

A. No.

Q. Did you belong to any of the organizations that KODAMA was a member of or organized?

A. I belonged to the Nippon Juku (The Japan Institute).

Q. What was the purpose of the Nippon Juku?

A. I believe it was to train youth.

Q. In what?

A. I believe it was to breed patriotism in the youth of Japan.

Q. Did you belong to any other organizations that KODAMA organized or was a member of?

A. Besides the KODAMA Organ I was never a member of any other organization with which KODAMA was connected.

Interrogation of KOGA, Yoshiaki - 14, 15 July 1948.

Q. Was KODAMA indirectly responsible for bringing you to Shanghai?

A. It was upon the recommendation of KODAMA that I went on my second visit.

Q. And then you worked for 2 years, didn't you, at the consulate office?

A. Yes, I went to Shanghai for the second time upon KODAMA's recommendation and worked there for about 2 years at the consulate.

Q. What year did you start working for the KODAMA Organ?

A. 1942, the year after the war between America and Japan started.

Q. Did KODAMA ever approach you prior to this time, 1942, to perform any particular assignments for him or the army?

A. Yes, he did. I believe in 1939 he asked me to go to Hong Kong with him to act as a bodyguard in bringing out WANG CHAO-MING (WANG CHING WEI), He did not tell me by whom he was hired to perform this mission or assignment but I assume that it was the Japanese Army. At the time KODAMA approached me I refused to go as I did not believe I was qualified to act in the capacity of a bodyguard. However, I learned later that the whole project fell through and another group went to Hong Kong instead of KODAMA.

Q. What was your first assignment with the KODAMA Organ?

A. After resigning from the Consulate General's Office in October 1942, I started my own business known as the TEIWA KONSU dealing in various commodities. I received my first order from the KODAMA Organ which was a sort of inquiry as to what we can furnish.

Q. What did you tell him you could furnish him?

A. I told him that I had various iron and steel materials and mercury.

Q. Then what happened?

A. Then I received an order for those commodities.

Q. What caused you to decide to work for the KODAMA Organ when you had your own business?

A. I decided to quit my own business and join the KODAMA Organ since they started

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to do business directly with people furnishing commodities and the reason I changed was because income from the KODAMA Organ would have been more secure.

Q. What was your first assignment with the KODAMA Organ?

A. I was Branch Manager of the Bam-poo (Pang-fou) District.

Q. What area did the Pang-fou District cover?

A. The office was in Pang-fou and we bought whatever came to Pang-fou.

Q. Please explain what you mean by that?

A. Pang-fou is a pretty big town on a river bank. This river carried a tremendous traffic and, since Pang-fou was a big town, commodities naturally gathered there. That was why we located our office there--to facilitate purchasing--commodities would naturally gather at big towns. That dispensed with our going into the hinterland to gather materials and also disposed of the problem of transportation.

Q. Did you have any sub-branch offices in the Pang-fou area?

A. No, we did not have any sub-branch offices in the Pang-fou area.

Q. Was the S'chow office (T'ung-shan) subservient to the Pang-fou office?

A. It was a direct branch of the Organ and reported directly to Shanghai.

Q. How many employees did you have under your supervision?

A. I am not sure, but there were around fourteen or fifteen.

Q. And what were their duties?

A. Purchasing.

Q. And nothing else?

A. No.

Q. Didn't your employees engage in intelligence work as well as in purchasing commodities for the KODAMA Organ?

A. No.

Q. When you left Shanghai for your position with the KODAMA Organ what instructions were given to you either verbally or written instructions by KODAMA or YOSHIDA?

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- A. Neither KODAMA nor YOSHIDA gave me any written or oral orders or instructions when I worked in Pang-fou. There was a director there by the name of ODAWARA, Kenji who told me to go to Pang-fou to see what could be purchased over there. So I immediately went over there for preparation in setting up an office.
- Q. That may be very true, however, didn't KODAMA give you any instructions as to what the policy of the KODAMA Organ would be in respect to the purchasing of commodities?
- A. KODAMA didn't give me any orders but when I had a talk with ODAWARA he told me the general policies.
- Q. And what were the general policies as outlined by ODAWARA?
- A. ODAWARA told me to go to Pang-fou and look over the commodities which they could offer and purchase edible oil and old coins.
- Q. Were there any further instructions by ODAWARA?
- A. No. In my opinion it was not necessary for ODAWARA to give me any further instructions for the reason that there were Japanese merchants already established in Pang-fou and we knew beforehand that we would not encounter any difficulty as far as meeting with opposition from the Chinese in selling us their products and commodities.
- Q. What other commodities did you buy besides edible oils and copper coins?
- A. We bought leaf tobacco and also miscellaneous non-ferrous metals.
- Q. Did you use Japanese military currency as a means of exchange or commodities furnished by the KODAMA Organ?
- A. We paid in cash with currency of the Nanking Government and there were other purchases made by bartering goods.
- Q. How many Japanese employees did you have in your office?
- A. About fourteen or fifteen?
- Q. And the remainder Chinese?
- A. Just a Chinese houseboy.

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Q. Do you speak Chinese?

A. No.

Q. Did you have a Chinese interpreter?

A. Yes. I forgot to mention it. We hired one interpreter.

Q. What was his name?

A. LI-SEI-Q.

Q. Where does he live?

A. He was of Formosan extraction. He lives in China.

Q. Was he living at Pang-fou at the time you hired him?

A. He was living in Shanghai at the time we hired him and he went along with us. I do not know his present whereabouts.

Q. What were the names of the Japanese that worked in your office?

Write their names down tonight and bring them in in the morning.

Also the names of the Chinese merchants that you did business with.
(Ex. "A" attached)

A. As far as the Chinese merchants were concerned we didn't do business with any certain Chinese so I can't remember the names of the merchants. I did know people's first names but I didn't know how to write them.

Q. Well, if you do recall any write them down. Let us have their present addresses if you know.

Q. How many times did KODAMA visit your office?

A. He never did visit my office at Pangfou.

Q. How many times did you leave your office to visit the KODAMA Organ at Shanghai?

A. Once or twice a month.

Q. And for what purpose would you go to Shanghai?

A. To report business conditions at Pang-fou and, also, to receive further instructions for purchasing.

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Q. To whom would you report in Shanghai?

A. ODAWARA.

Q. Did you ever give a report to KODAMA?

A. I hardly ever reported to KODAMA about a business matter.

Q. What did you report to him?

A. I would talk to KODAMA about business in general but not in any official capacity because ODAWARA was taking care of that angle.

Q. We will see you at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Witness dismissed at 1630 hours, 14 July 1948.

Resumed at 0945 hours, 15 July 1948.

Q. How long did you spend in Shanghai on your visits?

A. The periods varied from time to time. Sometimes I would stay one or two days and other times I would stay for a week.

Q. Why would it be necessary to stay for a week?

A. Sometimes it would be necessary to stay for a week because it was difficult to make contacts and they required more time.

Q. What kind of contacts would you have to make in Shanghai? You have given me the impression that you only officially reported to ODAWARA.

A. Business contacts.

Q. Please explain.

A. When I said "business contacts" I meant contacted the KODAMA Organ on business matters which require changes in my orders. For instance, I would have instructions to purchase oil and the price of oil would fluctuate from day to day. My orders required me to purchase oil at a certain price but the oil may be more expensive in Pang-fou. I must wait for ODAWARA to give me approval either to purchase at a higher price or perhaps to wait and see if the prices would go down. Also, at times we would run low in funds at Pang-fou and I would

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still have orders to purchase a great quantity of oil. I had to ask for more money from the Organ. If the Organ had the money available immediately I wouldn't have to wait, but sometimes they didn't have the money ready and ODAWARA must ask me to wait a few days. Such cases required that I stay in Shanghai for a longer period. Also, there were times when I would go to Shanghai to procure from the Organ barter commodities such as manufactured tobacco, sugar and salt. These commodities were necessary for the purchase of the needed materials in Pang-fou. The KODAMA Organ sometimes would dole out small quantities and I would have to stay in Shanghai to ask them for more.

- Q. Did you ever attend a general meeting of all branch managers in Shanghai?
- A. I think there was one such meeting to discuss business matters and I attended that meeting.
- Q. What month and year?
- A. The early part of 1945.
- Q. How many branch managers were present at this meeting and their assistants?
- A. I believe about six branch managers--the assistant branch managers did not attend.
- Q. Who presided over the meeting?
- A. ODAWARA, Kenji.
- Q. Was KODAMA present?
- A. He was not there.
- Q. Was YOSHIDA present?
- A. No.
- Q. Where was the meeting held?

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- A. At the headquarters of the KODAMA Organ in Shanghai which is located in an apartment house called Pierce Apartment, on the corner of Boone Road and Chapoo Road.
- Q. Specifically, what was the general meeting called for?
- A. I don't remember any specific meeting which was discussed except that I do remember that various branch managers exchanged information as to the situation in their respective areas. I also remember that ODAWARA addressed us as to the future course of action of the KODAMA Organ. That was that materials gathered in the various branch areas were brought to Shanghai had been transported to Japan by ship. However, most of the ships carrying these cargoes had been sunk en route and the shipping situation was very bad. Therefore, ODAWARA told us that in the future materials would not be shipped from Shanghai by ocean but that they would be transported by rail to ports further north from where the sea lanes would be safer and shorter. And he directed the branch managers whose offices were between Shanghai and the northern ports not to send their commodities to Shanghai but to leave them in their areas so that they could be picked up on the way north. The rest of the meeting, as far as I remember it, consisted of discussing miscellaneous business matters.
- Q. Did you receive any written orders from ODAWARA at this meeting?
- A. I do not remember receiving any written orders at this meeting.
- Q. Did ODAWARA impress upon you the importance of the immediate need of materials for the Navy in view of the fact that many of your ships had been sunk carrying war materials?
- A. Urgency of the necessity was common knowledge to us and he did not especially impress upon us that fact.

Interrogation of KOGA, Yoshiaki -- 14, 15 July 1948.

Q. I have information to the effect that because of the urgency of the war that orders went out to the employees of the KODAMA Organ to resort to any methods at hand in order to expedite the purchasing of materials and that this order was to be interpreted in any way that seemed fit in order to accomplish the obtainment of materials.

A. At no time did we ever receive instructions from ODAWARA or anyone of the Organ to use pressure or coercion in purchasing materials. The policy of the Organ was to avoid that very thing. The reason was that, if pressure or coercion was used in making purchases, purchases can be made at that single time only and future business would be ruined as our reputation would be bad and purchases would become impossible in the future. The KODAMA Organ followed the principle of sound business by offering money and goods and appealing to the need of those supplying materials. As I said, since the policy of the Organ was such, such an instruction was never issued at any time.

Q. Mr. KOGA, everything that you have related to us concerning ^{KODAMA and} the KODAMA Organ has been very favorable. Is there anything unfavorable that you know of respecting KODAMA or the KODAMA Organ?

A. I don't know of anything especially bad about KODAMA or the KODAMA Organ.

Q. Well, do you know anything bad about the KODAMA Organ--a little bad?

A. My relations with the KODAMA Organ and with KODAMA were strictly in the sphere of business and I can find nothing wrong in this field. KODAMA may have had political activities and other activities, but, since I was never in contact with KODAMA and had no relationship with him in his other activities, I cannot say anything bad because I do not know. For instance, KODAMA would spend half of his time in Shanghai and the other half in Tokyo, but I had no reason to know what he was doing.

Interrogation of KOGA, Yoshiaki -- 14, 15 July 1948.

Q. When were you notified of the cessation of hostilities between Japan and the United States?

A. I learned of it on August 14 when the Emperor made a broadcast but there were rumors of it two or three days before.

Q. Were you in Pang-fou when you received this information?

A. I was in Shanghai at the time.

Q. Had you left Pang-fou for Shanghai prior to hearing the information?

A. About four or five days before I heard the broadcast.

Q. Did you return to Pang-fou?

A. Yes.

Q. How long after you learned of the Emperor's broadcast?

A. The day after the broadcast.

Q. What commodities did you have on hand, and in what quantities, at the time of the surrender?

A. My memory is very vague as to the quantities, but if it would be all right with you I can perhaps give you approximate figures. For bartering purposes we had on hand the following:

Tobacco -- approximately 70 or 80 cases of cigarettes, each case containing, I believe, 50,000 cigarettes.

Salt--about 7 or 8 tons.

Matches--7 or 800 boxes, each box being approximately 2' x 2' x 2'

Sugar--7 or 8 tons

These goods came from the Organ to be used for bartering purposes. The amounts which I mentioned are very indefinite as I cannot remember clearly. The commodities which we purchased included non-ferrous scrap metal, approximately 4 or 5 tons. That was about all we had because we had made a shipment of oil to Shanghai about a month and a half or two months previously. Furthermore, we did not have much on hand because purchases became more difficult toward the end of the war and commodities were scarce.

Interrogation of KOGA, Yoshiaki -- 14, 15 July 1948.

- Q. Did you have any appreciable quantities of precious metals on hand?
- A. We never did handle precious metals.
- Q. What was the inventory value of all stock on hand?
- A. I don't remember the inventory value of goods handled at the time but I made a report at the time and sent it to headquarters.
- Q. Could you give an approximate value?
- A. I don't remember. Inflation was becoming severe at the time and it was rather impossible to set a value in figures because day by day the value of the currency was slipping.
- Q. How many days after your return to Pang-fou from Shanghai did you make the report to the main office?
- A. About ten days after I went back to Pang-fou.
- Q. What disposition was made of stock on hand?
- A. We abandoned it there and came back to Shanghai--the reason being that we expected to hand it over to the proper confiscating authorities. However, in the meanwhile, the populace became very unruly and dangerous and so we had to leave for Shanghai. I carried documents along.
- Q. How many days did you remain in Pang-fou after your last return there?
- A. About ten days.
- Q. If your life was in danger, why did you remain in Pang-fou for ten days?
- A. There were many Japanese businessmen in Pang-fou at the time and they all remained approximately ten days. As far as our branch office was concerned, when the war ended the troops of the Nanking Puppet Government immediately took over the warehouses and sealed them. The occupying troops had not arrived yet and the troops which did take over did not give us any receipt and we could not clear up our affairs as we intended when I went back to Pang-fou. Furthermore, the railroad line

Interrogation of KOGA, Yoshiaki - 14, 15 July 1948.

had been disrupted and we had to stay in Pang-fou for that long to wait for it to be restored to normal service.

- Q. Did you make any attempt to sell any of the commodities that you had on hand to the various unscrupulous Chinese merchants that you dealt with?
- A. We did not sell any of the commodities to the Chinese because, as I said, the warehouses were sealed immediately by the troops and on top of that business deals were impossible because the town was full of Chinese hoodlums ready to loot anything they could get their hands on. The situation was such that even Japanese troops had their personal belongings stolen from them and, therefore, it was impossible to sell the commodities.
- Q. How much money did you have in your treasury?
- A. I remember that we had approximately 60 million yen in Chinese puppet currency. (Nanking currency)
- Q. What happened to this money?
- A. We took the money to the headquarters of the Organ.
- Q. Did you make any division of that money or portion thereof to yourselves or to any members of the Pang-fou office?
- A. That money was all handed over to the headquarters at Shanghai and we received money from them.
- Q. To whom did you hand the money in Shanghai?
- A. I handed the money over to the people in the office who were in charge of that affair.
- Q. How do you account for the ease in which you were able to take the 60 million yen from Pang-fou to Shanghai? Weren't you searched by the Chinese officials?
- A. No, we were not. We placed the money in wicker baskets and carried it on the Japanese operated train.

Interrogation of KOGA, Yoshiaki - 14, 15 July 1948.

Q. How much money did you receive from the KODAMA Organ after your return to Shanghai?

A. I received 20 million yen and I used this money to defray my expenses in Shanghai as I did not return until February 1946.

Q. Did you see KODAMA upon your return to Shanghai from Pang-fou?

A. When the war ended neither KODAMA nor YOSHIDA were in Shanghai and they could not come back to Shanghai so I didn't see them.

Q. When was the last time you saw KODAMA?

A. I have never met KODAMA since.

Q. When did you first meet YOSHIDA upon your return to Japan?

A. Within a week or ten days after my return to Japan on 9 February 1946.

Recess at 1100 hours, 15 July 1948.
Resumed at 1310 hours, 15 July 1948.

Q. When was the next time you saw YOSHIDA?

A. About a year ago-I met him last year.

Q. Do you intend to see YOSHIDA while you are in Tokyo.

A. Yes, and the reason why I did not go to see him before I came to your office was because I did not want to invite any criticism from you.

Q. When was the last time you saw YOSHIDA?

A. A year ago.

Q. What was the nature of your meeting with YOSHIDA.

A. It was more or less a social call and at that time^{as} I was about to ask YOSHIDA for some money he offered me 50,000 yen which I took.

Q. Did he consider that as payment of your back salary or what?

A. I received this 50,000 yen with the feeling that it was final discharge pay. I really did not want to take any money from YOSHIDA, but, in order to establish my economic rehabilitation I swallowed my pride and took the money.

Q. What did you use the money for?

A. I added the money as part of the fund for my business.

Interrogation of KOGA, Yoshiaki -- 14, 15 July 1948.

Q. During the period that you were in Shanghai, and particularly Pang-fou, did you ever hear of any serious incidents occurring between the Chinese populace and the Japanese merchants doing business?

A. No, I never did.

Witness dismissed at 1330 hours, 15 July 1948.

Interrogation of KOGA, Yoshiaki -- 14, 15 July 1948.

Exhibit "A"

Employees of the KODAMA Organ at the Pang-fou branch.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. KUROKI, Toshio
c/o Kuroki Seiji
Yawata, Izumi-machi,
Izumi-gun,
Kagoshima Prefecture | Assistant Treasurer |
| 2. ITO, Iwao
93 Hata Toyozumi,
Neyagawa-machi,
Kitakawachi-gun
Osaka Prefecture | Assistant Branch Manager |
| 3. URA, Zenichi
102 Hanazono-machi
Omuta-shi
Fukuoka Prefecture | Warehouse worker |
| 4. TSURUDA, Eizo
c/o Tasaki
55 Unamachi
Nagasaki City
Nagasaki Prefecture | Treasurer |
| 5. LI-SEI-O,
A formosan.
Address unknown | Interpreter |
| 6. EBIHARA (FNU)
Address unknown | Warehouse worker |
| 7. IWASAKI, Naosada
Address unknown | Warehouse worker |
| 8. NAKAYAMA, Genni
Address unknown | Warehouse worker |
| 9. INOUE, (FNU)
Address unknown | Warehouse worker |
| 10. MOCHIZUKI (FNU)
Address unknown | Clerk |
| 11. TAKAGI, Michinobu
Address unknown | Clerk |
| 12. TAKEUCHI, Moriichi
Address unknown | Warehouse worker |

Mr. KOGA states he had other employees working for him for periods of time whose names he does not recall.

INTERROGATION OF

ODAWARA, Kenji

Date and Time: 13 July 1948,
1035 - 1115 hours
1400 - 1645 hours

Place: Room 300, War Ministry Building, Tokyo, Japan.

ODAWARA, Kenji
Mr. Edward P. Monaghan, Interrogator
Mr. Frank G. O'Neill, Interrogator
Mr. Yoshiaki OGITA, Interpreter
Miss Jewel E. Newman, Stenographer

Questions by Mr. Monaghan:

Q. What is your name and address?

A. My name is ODAWARA, Kenji. My address is:

No. 1 3-chome, Nakase-machi
Kawasakishi Kanagawa-ken

c/o Sakai Kogyo Kaisha

Q. State briefly your educational background.

A. I graduated from a country middle school called Taketa in Oita Prefecture, Kyushu. After graduating from middle school I went to higher school at Kagoshima Higher School. As soon as I entered the school my father died so I went back to the country quitting school. My mother had died previously. I continued my father's wholesale business of supplying sugar and flour at home. At the age of 21 I was conscripted into the active service in March of 1940. I entered the 69th Oita Unit. I was stationed at Taiwan, (Formosa,) January 1942. I was discharged at Formosa in November 1942 as a sergeant and returned home as I had fulfilled my term of service under the old conscription law. I went to Shanghai in February of the following year, 1943. Then I joined the KODAMA Organ.

Q. When did you first meet KODAMA and under what circumstances?

A. After coming back to Japan I wanted to go to the Asiatic Continent because if I remained in Japan I would be conscripted again into the

Interrogation of ODAWARA, Kenji -- 13 July 1948.

- . army and my brother-in-law was in the Customs Office. His friend happened to be a friend of KODAMA's and I requested an introduction to KODAMA and asked him to take me along to Shanghai. I believe that was in January 1943.
- Q. What is the name of your brother-in-law and the name of the friend of this brother-in-law?
- A. My brother-in-law's name is HADANO, Hiroshi. His friend's name is ARAMAKI, Tomoharu.
- Q. Where do they live at the present time?
- A. They live in Fukuoka City. Hakata is the old name for it.
- Q. Were you an employee of the KODAMA Organ before you left Japan?
- A. When I came back to Japan both my parents were dead, my older brother had already died in action and my younger brothers were all in the army. Japan was under controlled economics and it was impossible to carry on my father's business. That was one of the reasons I wanted to go to the Continent to work but it was impossible for just anybody to travel to the Continent as I had to have some connection. Mr. ARAMAKI, who was a friend of my brother-in-law, knew KODAMA, and, since ARAMAKI knew my feelings he suggested an introduction and, subsequently, under the name of working for KODAMA, I went to Shanghai.
- Q. Was this the first time that you had ever met KODAMA?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Had you ever heard of KODAMA before by name?
- A. Yes, Mr. ARAMAKI mentioned KODAMA's name to me and said that he would be a good man for me to be introduced to.

QUESTIONS BY MR. O'NEILL:

- Q. Did you have a list of all the wealthy Chinese in Central China?
- A. No, we never had a name list. We made purchases through brokers.

Interrogation of ODAWARA, Kenji -- 13 July 1948.

Q. Were the Chinese asked to turn in jewelry as a contribution to the Japanese War effort without compensation?

A. No, the Chinese weren't asked to contribute these precious metals because such a thing couldn't be done anyway. It was done strictly in a business manner whereby brokers would offer more money to the Chinese for this jewelry/ and metals than what was being offered in the city. For instance, if the current price was a dollar in the city the brokers were authorized to offer 1.10 dollars. The Chinese, of course, would rather sell at the higher price than at the cheaper price.

Q. Well, if all your business was done legitimately why did you have the army accompany your buyers when they went out to get scarce commodities?

A. No armed soldiers ever accompanied us on armed tours.

Q. You are lying, ODAWARA.

A. Some of the buyers did carry pistols for safety but there was never an occasion when armed soldiers accompanied us on armed tours. I made this statement to the best of my knowledge. However, perhaps you are referring to some of the things that I also heard and that was that out on the front lines when the operational troops functioned merchants representing some of the army organs, and merchants representing private companies, operated by some of the staff officers, were accompanied by armed soldiers to purchase materials to send back to the rear. As far as I know such a thing never happened in Shanghai or any where that I know of except that I heard from AKAZA, who was in Hankow, that when the military authorities tried to purchase goods themselves they caused ill feelings and botched up the deals, so civilian purchasing organs were accompanying the troops in their purchases. In the front lines such organs such as the SHOWA TSUSHO, the BANWAI Company, and other purchasing organs were represented. Those must be the places to which you were referring when you said that troops accompanied purchasers.

Interrogation of ODAWARA, Kenji -- 13 July 1948.

Q. Didn't troops accompany the buyers at the Hankow branch--your Hankow branch?

A. If troops accompanied the KODAMA branch at Hankow it was at the time when the operation was going on in Hankow. However, as far as I know otherwise troops never accompanied buyers of the KODAMA Organ because the KODAMA Organ had branch offices in the territories which were already occupied and peace and order had already been restored there in those areas. We had to pay for and barter for goods in order to collect the materials. Here is another thing to bear in mind. When conducting business in an occupied zone and when attempting to conduct business on a permanent basis, business would fail if the Chinese were mistreated and because the Chinese are very shrewd businessmen, too. Otherwise, we would never spend a lot of money to set up a branch office there in those areas. As far as I know we never placed a branch manager who was of such a nature.

Recess at 1115 hours.
Resumed at 1400 hours.

Q. Do you have anything further to add?

A. Yes, I don't believe that any members of the KODAMA Organ collected goods at the point of a gun or harassed Chinese merchants. If we did that we would probably gain one sale but lose good will among the Chinese and would lose many valuable contacts. Furthermore, there was no great personal motive which would justify KODAMA in committing this type of transaction. KODAMA, as I understood it, was not to be the owner of any great profit arising from these transactions, but the money was to be the property of the Japanese Navy Airforce. All our books and records indicted this and we made periodic reports to the First Naval Intendance Section in Shanghai. Of course, it is a fact that many Japanese soldiers at times when morale was down would resort to looting and probably used the name of the KODAMA Organ to justify their actions. I know of no such instance. I do know of one

Interrogation of ODAWARA, Kenji -- 13 July 1948.

case in which a member of the KODAMA Organ named HADA (FNU) was apprehended by the Japanese military authorities at or near Chiang-tu (Yang chow) for carrying a sword in addition to a pistol while representing the KODAMA Organ. He was promptly discharged by KODAMA and returned to Japan. I do not know of any other cases.

Q. When did KODAMA come back from Shanghai? How many days before the Shanghai surrender?

A. I think it may have been about a month but I am not sure.

Q. Don't you know that he brought back a lot of gold bullion?

A. I do not think he did.

Q. Did you have gold bullion?

A. Yes.

Q. What happened to the gold bullion?

A. The gold bars and platinum which we had accumulated was collected by the naval authorities directly under the Navy ministry.

Q. What did the Navy use the gold bars for?

A. I don't know. The reason we wanted gold was because at the end inflation became very severe and it was impossible to buy machinery and lead with paper currency.

Q. So that you didn't turn the gold bullion over to the Navy?

A. Yes, we did turn over the gold bullion which was left over at the end of the war.

Q. I thought you said the Navy told you to dispose of it yourself.

A. Some of it was disposed of by us but some of it was collected by the Navy people just after the war when airplane traffic was still being carried on between Japan and China and the gold left with us to be disposed of was converted into the local currency and paid to the employees of the KODAMA Organ as a bonus.

Interrogation of ODAWARA, Kenji -- 13 July 1948.

Q. Did you turn the gold bullion over to the Navy yourself?

A. I myself did not personally turn the gold bars over, but the men in charge of it turned it over to the representative of the First Naval Intendance Section.

Q. Did he do it at your direction?

A. Yes.

Q. What was the name of the man in charge of the finances under you who turned this over?

A. His name was MIZUNO, Harutoshi.

Q. He was in the Liaison Section and as I said before perhaps there were some of the employees of the KODAMA Organ who converted their discharge pay into gold again to safeguard themselves against inflation.

Q. I thought you told me a short while ago that you never distributed any of the profits of the KODAMA Organ to the Navy?

A. Well, if you can show me those reports which you showed me the other day explanation would be very simple of how we disposed of the money, but what I mentioned there a while ago that we never distributed profits of the KODAMA Organ to the Navy because the money which the KODAMA Organ had represented advances made by the Navy to us in purchasing certain commodities. For instance, a contract would be made by the KODAMA Organ and a person of the First Intendance Section for the KODAMA Organ to purchase lead. The contract would call for the advance of 90% of the estimated purchase fund. The KODAMA Organ had many, many unfulfilled contracts and, consequently much money which was advanced to us by the Navy where the commodities were not purchased yet.

Q. Does that show in the records?

A. Yes, I believe so.

Records showed to witness.

Interrogation of ODAWARA, Kenji -- 13 July 1948.

Witness explaining records: When the war ended the KODAMA Organ pressed the urgent business of clearing matters up; the various branch chiefs must make formal reports by wire as to their inventory and the details were left up to the branch chiefs. The branch chiefs were supposed to make a list of all moneys and materials. They would deduct from that the wages and expenses and discharge pay of employees after which they should wire the inventory to the headquarters and the material which remained in the various branches was to be handed over to the Chinese authorities who were in charge of confiscating such material. This report, which was to the Chief Naval Air Headquarters, the Chief of the First Naval Intendance Section, and to the Chief of the KODAMA Organ, states that everyone in the KODAMA Organ is cooperating and working very hard to clear matters up; that they have cleared the matters of the KODAMA Organ up; that this Organ is part of the Japanese Navy; that the Organ cleared matters up--not as ordinary businessmen but in the spirit of Japanese soldiers--the Samurai.

Q. What is the date of that letter?

A. 28 August 1945.

Q. Is that after the Shanghai surrender?

A. Yes. This letter states that I made a list on the 17th of all the inventories of the KODAMA Organ.

Q. By branches:

A. Not of the branches but of the factories and of the warehouses--the reports from the branches did not reach us. One copy of the inventory list was left at the office and one copy was left at the various factories and warehouses. The materials listed in the inventories were all handed over to the Chinese confiscating authorities. Then I came back to Japan on August 30 by plane. After I came back to Japan I heard later from people who/ came

Interrogation of ODAWARA, Kenji -- 13 July 1948.

back subsequently that various Chinese units started to confiscate materials and I doubt very much if the proper confiscating authorities got all of the materials listed on the inventories. For instance, many told me that the Chinese air force starting confiscating materials from one warehouse, whereas a certain Chinese army would start confiscating materials from another and in that way a lot of corruption took place and I doubt very much if everything went to the proper authorities.

- Q. Did you bring back any money from Shanghai/^{with you}when you came back?
- A. I didn't bring any money back from Shanghai because I came back on a plane and we weren't allowed to bring large luggage on board. I had one camera and two boxes.
- Q. How were you paid--by the week or the month?
- A. Monthly.
- Q. How much a month did you receive during the war?
- A. Inflation in China was getting more severe and at the very end I was given about 3 million Chinese yen per month.
- Q. Was every employee of the KODAMA Organ paid monthly?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Does the KODAMA Organ owe you anything now?
- A. They don't owe me any money. After coming back to Japan I received discharge pay from KODAMA.
- Q. How much?
- A. 500,000 yen, Japanese money.
- Q. What date did you receive that?
- A. I believe it was February or March of 1946. I am not too sure about it-- it was before KODAMA was sent to Sugamo Prison whenever that was.
- Q. Were all the branch managers paid a salary monthly?
- A. Yes. Branch managers also had an expense account which I think amounted to more than wages. This was for certain big projects that they had to undertake.

Interrogation of ODAWARA, Kenji -- 13 July 1948.

Q. About HAYATSU, Kyujiro--was he paid regularly every month?

A. There were certain men in a peculiar position who held the position as branch managers but who were actually merchants on their own from Shanghai. It would have been funny to give them a monthly wage so they were given a semi-annual bonus for cooperating with the KODAMA Organ--men such as HAYATSU and INOUE. I believe there were two or three other such men.

Q. Did you determine the amount that they should be given as a bonus?

A. KODAMA, Yoshio determined the amount.

Q. But you paid them, is that right?

A. Yes.

Q. Were all those bonuses to special employees paid by the end of the war?

A. Yes.

Q. Is your 500,000 yen frozen in the bank?

A. 250,000 yen of it is frozen.

Witness dismissed at 1645 hours,
13 July 1948.

小田 原 健 次

ODAWARA, Kenji

Oath of Interpreter:

I swear that I truly translated the questions and answers from English into Japanese and from Japanese to English.

Yoshiaki Ogita
Yoshiaki OGITA, Interpreter.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21 day of July 1948.

Joan Deutch
WAR CRIMES PROSECUTOR.

Interrogation of ODAWARA, Kenji -- 13 July 1948.

Personally appeared before me the above-named ODAWARA, Kenji and made oath to the truth of the foregoing statement which has been translated from English into Japanese.

21 July 1948
DATE

Jose Deitch
WAR CRIMES PROSECUTOR

Col. Hayashi, Hidegumi

Col. Hayashi, Hidegumi
now in SAIGON - HANOI

to - Chief of Staff at end of War

16 July 1948

Kabuyashi
Foreign Office

1. List of names of people connected with the KODAMA Organ.

Directors:

Chief of the KODAMA Organ - KODAMA, Yoshio
Vice Chief of the Organ - YOSHIDA, Hikotaro *Meguro, Tokyo*
Director - OKUTO, *TARINO* ATAMI, *Shizuoka Pref.*
Director - KOGEN, Jukichi *KAMAKURA, Kanagawa Pref.*
Director - IWATA, Yukio *Hiroshima*
Director - ODAWARA, Kenji *Kawasaki, Kanagawa Pref.*

2. Branch offices, sub-branches, and names of branch managers.

SHANGHAI - Headquarters of the KODAMA Organ on the
Continent.

Chief - ODAWARA, Kenji
Chief of Business Section - IWAMIYA, Takashi *Meguro, Tokyo*
Chief of Transport Section - INOUE, Ryosuke *Fukuoka City*
Chief of Liaison Section - HAYATSU, Kyujiro *Setagaya, Tokyo*
" " " MIZUNO, Harutoshi *ADACHI-KU, Tokyo*
Chief of Works Section - KURODA, Masao *?*

3. Local branches of the KODAMA Organ, and their chiefs

NANKING Branch - MAEDA, *(dead)*
SUCHOW Branch ~~TONO~~, Tsuyoshi *(?) OITA Pref.*
FOW (?) Branch KOGA, Yoshiaki *Saga Pref.*
WUHU Branch YAMADA, Isamu *(dead)*
ANCHING " *ARAKI, SHOJIRO ?*
HANGCHAW " KOSHIMIZU, Isamu *Setagaya, Tokyo*
KINHWA " INOUE, Kenji *Suginami-ku, Ogikubo, Tokyo.*
HANKOW " AKAZA, Makita *Osaka maybe dead.*
TSINGTAO " ISHIMARU, Kiyoshi *?*

4. Factories connected with the KODAMA Organ.

SHANGHAI Factory No. 1 - location unknown.

Machine facilities - Machine tools app. 180

Foundry, wire drawing factory, nail manufactory
attached

Products - machine tools, machine-gun shells, mortar
shells, anti-tank shells, barricades, nails.

Factory No. 2 - location unknown. Machine facilities -
machine tools app. 120 Products - steel helmets,
beach mines, etc.

Factory No. 3 - location unknown

Machine facilities - machine tools app. 100. When
the factory was completed, the war ended so no
products came out.

TSINGTAO Factory - location - TSINGTAO.

Oil plant - (make gasoline from edible oils)

The war ended before the factory was completed.

HANGCHAW Factory - location - HANGCHAW.

A factory was established for the purpose of extracting
pine root oil from pineroots but the war ended
before completion.

5. Chief commodities collected by the KODAMA Organ.

In accordance with the directive of the 1st and 2nd
Naval Intendance Sections of the Naval Air Hq. the
commodities to be collected were generally as
follows, altho they varied from time to time:

1942 - mostly collected in SHANGHAI.

Chiefly - non-ferrous metals. Also - cotton and
leather goods.

1943 - Mostly collected in SHANGHAI

Chiefly - non-ferrous metals.

Also - precision machines and instruments, general machineries, woolen goods.

1944 -

Chiefly -non-ferrous metals collected mostly at various branches.

Also - machine tools, collected mostly in SHANGHAI; iron and steel, collected mostly in SHANGHAI; oils- and fats, collected mostly at various branches.

1945

Chiefly - non-ferrous metals, collected mostly at various branches. Also - machine tools, iron and steel, collected mostly in SHANGHAI.

6. A brief history of the KODAMA Organ from its beginning until the end of the war.

After the start of the JAPANESE- AMERICAN War, KODAMA, Yoshio, under orders of the Navy Air Hq. was dispatched to SHANGHAI to procure critical and scarce materials for the JAPANESE Naval Air Hq. There he worked in collecting these materials. At first, as a sub-contractor, the TŌKŌ Company carried out the procurement of materials, but through various circumstances this was stopped and the Organ planned to procure materials directly. It went into a slump for a time but recovered gradually. It developed more and more, with branches being established in various places with sub-branches under them. It engaged chiefly in collecting necessary materials for the Navy until the end of the war.

一 兜玉殿内、関係人名の簿

本部幹部

兜玉殿内長 兜玉殿書記

副殿内長 吉田房太郎

幹部 奥平百足

高津重吉

岩田幸雄

少田原健治

支店出張所 名簿、支店長人名表

大陸兜玉殿内上海本部 (Shanghai-kan)

長 小田原健治

業務部長 山石官憲 三作部長 里田雅夫

輸送部長 井上良助

海外 早川久治郎

水部 沼利

三 兜玉殿内地方支部長名表

南京支部 (Nan-king) 前田

徐州支部 (Tung-kuang) 塔尾強

華東支部 (Kang-tsu) 古賀義秋

蕪湖支部 (Wu-hu) 山田勇

子慶支部 (Hua-ching)

杭州支部 (Hang-chow) 小清水 百力
 金華支部 (Chin-hua) 井上賢二
 漢口支部 (Han-kou) 赤座真良太
 青島支部 (Ching-tao) 石丸清

見玉 概自自係 工場名

上海 第一工場 場所不明

機械設備 工作機械約百台

第二工場 仰光工場 鉛板釘工場等

製薬工場 工作機械 橋岡砲彈 追撃砲

彈射機車彈、バレット、釘

第三工場 場所不明

機械設備 工作機械約百台

製薬工場 鉄カオト、水陸機雷等

第四工場 場所不明

機械設備 工作機械約百台

工場定例 同時に銃戦ミキリ 鉛板釘工場等

イノセント

青島工場 場所不明 (Ching-tao)

鉛板釘工場 (食物油、ガソリン製造)

工場定例 同時に銃戦ミキリ

杭州工場 (Hang-chow)

場所 杭州

松根ヨリ、松根油ヲ取ル工場ヲ建設シタル
完成迄ニ至ラズ終戦トシ

五、兎毛機園、主要蒐集物治具

海軍航空本部並ニヤ一海軍経理部ノ指令ニ依リ、

某ノワド、妻リタレントアルモ、大要左ノ如シ、

昭和十七年、大部分上海ニ於テ蒐集

主トシテ、非鉄金属

從トシテ、綿製衣品、皮革類、

昭和十八年度、大部分上海ニ於テ蒐集

主トシテ、非鉄金属

從トシテ、精密機械並ニ工具、一般機械、羊毛類、

昭和十九年度

主トシテ、非鉄金属、大部分、各支部ニ於テ蒐集

從トシテ、工作機械、大部分、上海ニ於テ蒐集

鉄鋼類、大部分、上海ニ於テ蒐集

油脂類、大部分、各支部ニ於テ蒐集

昭和二十年年度

主トシテ、非鉄金属、主トシテ、各支部ニ於テ蒐集

從トシテ、工作機械、鉄鋼類、上海ニ於テ蒐集

六、兎玉梅肉の出来ヨリ、終戦迄、略歴

日米戦争開始後、日本海軍航空本部、不足物資の調達に
 兎玉梅肉、調達の為、兎玉梅肉の航空本部の命で、
 上海の、~~梅肉~~ 梅肉の産地、物資の蒐集、~~梅肉~~ 梅肉の
 初メ、東光公司より、下請會社として、物資の調達を計り、
 色々の事由に依り、之ヲ中止シ、概内直接に、物資の調達ヲ
 計画シ、一時不振に陥入り、~~梅肉~~ 梅肉の回復シ、~~梅肉~~ 梅肉の
 各地に支部ヲ開設シ、支部の下ニ、~~梅肉~~ 梅肉の設置シ、~~梅肉~~ 梅肉の
 海軍、必要物資の蒐集、~~梅肉~~ 梅肉の從事シ、終戦に至ル

次頁を面

海軍航空本部ヨリ上海の海軍經理部宛ニ航空委託
 物資調達資金の来、~~梅肉~~ 梅肉の海軍經理部ト兎玉梅肉ト、
 物資納入の契約に依り、前渡金を受テ、~~梅肉~~ 梅肉の指令
 アリ、~~梅肉~~ 梅肉の購入シ、~~梅肉~~ 梅肉の海軍經理部ノ手ヲ經テ、日本ニ
 輸送シタリ

而シテ、~~梅肉~~ 梅肉の後半期上海のインフレ激増に乘リ、~~梅肉~~ 梅肉の
 物資の購入ハ、不可能に成リ、~~梅肉~~ 梅肉の交換物資トシテ、
 塩、砂糖、綿布、煙草、~~梅肉~~ 梅肉、石鹼等、生活に必要物資
 ヲ製造或ハ入手シ、之ヲ以テ、物資の蒐集、~~梅肉~~ 梅肉の調達ニ
 アテタリ

戦局、可烈トナリ、対日輸送ノ、不同滑ニナリタル地ヨリ
現地海軍ノ指令ニ依リテ、兵器ノ製作ヲ始メ、次々ト
工場ヲ建設シ、~~多~~兵器ノ製作ニモ、ワットノ
見玉機内ノ勤務員ハ、大体、海軍ニ属スルニテ、働き
況ニ急~~急~~経費、行初等、詳細、海軍航空本部ヨリ、指令ヲ
受ケテ居リ、又、況ニ関係ヲ^{ニ於テ}海軍航空本部^ニカ、^カ海軍
経理部ニセ、ワット報告シ、同邊ニナキナリトス

見玉機内ニ集積サレタ、況ニ、資料ハ、トシテ
見玉報告ニ夫ノモ、トラス、又、見玉機内ノモ、ニテモ、非不
全部、海軍航空本部、又、カ、海軍経理部
ノ、トシテ、毎年、各期ニ、航空本部長重ニ
カ、海軍経理部ニ、カ、経費、行初、資金状況
ヲ報告シ、カ、ナリ

中田 健 次

July 13, 1948
Subscribed & sworn to before me.

My Seal
W. or Ernest Foxworth