

- Q. At the same time did the Naval authorities tell you set up this huge fund and that from time to time direct you what use to make of it?
- A. No. Of course, we never thought that we would lose the war and I guess the Navy never thought so, too. At no time during these few years did the Navy make a check on our accounts, although there was an understanding that it would be used for welfare or some good purpose. And the war ended abruptly and the result was that we had such a huge profit account which we had no chance to dispose of up to the time.
- Q. Well, prior to the end of the war it was never contemplated that you or YOSHIDA should make personal use of that huge profit. Was it?
- A. No. We had no such plan at all. We made financial reports to the Navy from time to time and they knew how much we actually had on hand.
- Q. So that prior to the end of the war the Naval authorities had complete control over the disposition to be made of any profits shown on the books of the KODAMA Organ?
- A. Yes. In other words, the Navy more or less told us what to do with what we had as profit. The reason why we went into mining was because the Navy ordered us to sink our funds to help the Navy out in securing the required commodities en toto from these mines.
- Q. So that actually when the war ended and the Japanese Navy no longer existed, you nor anybody else had authority to dispose of the assets of the KODAMA Organ, which in fact belonged to the defunct Japanese Navy?
- A. I forgot to mention before but in this agreement between the Navy and the KODAMA Organ, since we were not paid salary when the end came to the organization their profits were to be divided. One-half of the total profit was to be used as bonuses for the personnel of the KODAMA Organ. Therefore, at least one-half of what the KODAMA Organ was worth was the share of all the members of the KODAMA Organ.
- Q. What was the agreement as to the disposition of the other half of the profits?
- A. There was no set agreement on the disposal of the other half. For this reason at the end of the war I took not only half but the whole amount



1850



to the Navy Vice Minister intending to turn it over for their disposal, but Admiral TADA instead turned over the whole sum to me for disposal saying that in any case half of it was the share of the organ and I could use the other half according to my discretion for welfare or in any other way I saw good that would be of benefit to the people.

- Q. When was the agreement made originally concerning the disposition of profits on termination of the war?

Interrogation adjourned at 1135 hours - resumed at 1315 hours

- A. Up to about 1944 the KODAMA Organ did not have much of a profit account, but in 1944 when we had a huge sum marked as profit I decided as head of the KODAMA Organ that there should be a way of disposing of this amount in case anything happened. As I have said before I made a monthly report in detail of the transactions and amount which was kept as profit to the Navy. This record still is in existence. I made this decision and presented it to the head Finance Officer, Vice Admiral Kyoji, TSUTSUMI.

- Q. KODAMA, I'll give you a chance to answer everything in time. The only answer you need to give now is the month and day. I'll give you a chance to explain but for the present make it simple. Just the month?

- A. I do not remember what month.

- Q. Where did the conference between you and TSUTSUMI take place?

- A. At headquarters in Tokyo.

- Q. And what exactly was the agreement that you made with TSUTSUMI in relation to existing and future profits?

- A. How this happened, I'll have to go back and explain. In 1944 when I came back to Japan to make one of my reports, I was asked by the Navy Air Force Headquarters to go into the mining enterprise. The explanation was that with the progress of the war the Navy could not obtain tungsten from the southern Asiatic regions. Therefore the Navy had to look for this ore in Japan proper. Since the mines in Japan were not producing large quantities, private people did not take up the enterprise because



they did not wish to lose money. Since the KODAMA Organ which was doing business for the Navy had huge profits on their books at this time, the Navy authorities wanted this organ to use part of their money to take up the tungsten mining enterprise. This is when we decided to use the profits of the KODAMA Organ. Many conferences deciding the matter were with Rear Admiral TSUTSUMI, Capt. Masao KOGA, also the Finance Officer, Vice Admiral Takeo TADA and Rear Admiral Kappei WAKAMURA of the Navy Air Force Headquarters. That is the answer.

At that time there were no plans of how the money should be decided at the end of the war.

- Q. I am directing your attention to the disposition of profits at the end of the war. Was there such a conference? Answer this question "Yes" or "No." Did you have a conference with Naval officials at which you came to an agreement about the division of profits of the KODAMA Organ when the war was to be over? "Yes" or "No."
- A. There were no agreements between the Navy and myself as to the disposal of the KODAMA Organ.
- Q. This morning you said that prior to the termination of the war there had been a conference between you and the Navy officials at which conference it was decided that in the event of the termination of the war the personnel of the KODAMA Organ would take 50 per cent of the profits. Did you make that statement this morning? Yes or no?
- A. Of course before the end of the war there were no such agreement, but what I said this morning was with the termination of the war when I called on Admiral TADA with the whole of our wealth, Admiral TADA said that since "you and your organ had worked without any actual pay at least half of the profits should go as bonuses for the services you have rendered to the Navy. This is when YOSHIDA and I decided that we should divide the profits among the personnel concerned.
- Q. Was that what you told us this morning? Or have you changed your mind?
- A. I am not retracting or changing my mind, but this is what I thought I said. But as I answered it maybe the interpreter did not make it clear.



- Q. Prior to the end of the war you never considered that profit to be money that you could use personally, did you?
- A. No, I never had such intention.
- Q. Because you felt that you and all the other members of the KODAMA Organ had been well paid during the war by your expense accounts?
- A. Yes. As the expense accounts which are still in existence will show, we had substantial amounts as expense which took care of our living and miscellaneous expenses.
- Q. Where did you have your personal banking account during the war? That is, your personal account as separate from the KODAMA Organ account?
- A. My personal account was also with the same bank where the KODAMA Organ had an account.
- Q. But was it a different account?
- A. Yes. It was my personal account.
- Q. How many million yen did that reflect at the end of the war?
- A. I don't remember the exact figures, but it was less than ¥ 500,000.
- Q. What was YOSHIDA's personal account, approximately, at the end of the war?
- A. I don't know how much he had, but I don't think he had more than ¥ 500,000 also.
- Q. Then as I understand it the ¥ 60,000,000 profit together with the real estate holdings was in the nature of a gift from the Navy to you and your associates, which gift was authorized by Vice Admiral TADA after the war ended. Was that correct?
- A. Yes. It is so. It wasn't to YOSHIDA but to me.
- Q. And without the authorization from TADA you would have contacted the American authorities and said that you had this huge amount and would have requested their advice about the disposition. Is that right?
- A. Yes, as you say, and I actually did come out and ask the occupation authorities their advice as to how I should distribute my property.



- Q. When did you consult the American authorities on that question? What month? What year?
- A. I have a record some place but I think it was in October of 1945.
- Q. And was that before or after you consulted TADA?
- A. It was after I met TADA and was after we divided the property between YOSHIDA and myself.
- Q. What month did you contact TADA?
- A. It was in August of 1945.
- Q. When did you make the distribution between you and YOSHIDA?
- A. It was right after seeing TADA, so it was in August, also.
- Q. What American authority did you contact concerning the disposition of the fund? And where?
- A. Yes, I presented my share of the account to a General Swope (?), Chief of the Information Bureau, who was head of the CIC through a certain Japanese national, Juji KASA. I still have the copy of this presentation.
- Q. Where is that statement now?
- A. It is in my lawyer's hands. My lawyer's name is Hanai CHU.
- Q. What's his address?
- A. I think he lives at Kanda, but I don't know his actual address. He was with the Defense at the IMTFM.
- Q. What commodity was involved in the first transaction that you had for the Navy in Shanghai?
- A. I bought lead and copper.
- Q. What month approximately?
- A. Yes, I remember the date - December 26, 1941.
- Q. Whom did you buy it from?
- A. I had under me several people who did the buying. NIJUTA was one of them. But in the first deal, if I remember right, it was a Formosan by the name of CHO, Iken, who is a broker.
- Q. How much did you pay for this first order?
- A. It was less than \$ 100,000. Exact figures could be gotten from the records.
- Q. Exact figures are not necessary. I just want to get a picture of the organization and how it operated.



- Q. Where did you get the \$ 100,000 that you used for that first deal?
- A. It came from the First Navy Finance Office in Shanghai.
- Q. Did you borrow that from the Navy or did you get it as an agent of the Navy?
- A. This amount was the amount that I had to pay the broker.
- Q. How much did you sell that commodity for to the Navy?
- A. The Navy bought this at a much lower price. In other words, I took a loss on the deal.
- Q. When did the KODAMA Organ start bartering with the Chinese merchants in sugar, candles, oil and such commodities?
- A. Without the record I can not give the exact time when we started doing this, but I think it was in 1943.
- Q. What was the name of your Chinese interpreter that worked for the KODAMA Organ?
- A. We had no Chinese interpreter with our organ.
- Q. Who in the KODAMA Organ acted as interpreter when you dealt with Chinese businessmen?
- A. All of our buyers and brokers and sub-dealers, so actually we had no need for interpreter or anybody that had to speak Chinese.
- Q. Well, what would you say, KODAMA, if I say that I have the name of the Chinese who acted as your interpreter in the KODAMA Organ?
- A. I don't remember any Chinese who worked for our organ; and if any were connected, maybe he was hired by YOSHIDA or other personnel of the organ. But I cannot recall anybody who served as interpreter for me or the KODAMA Organ.
- Q. Do you have any records any place showing a list of the employees of the KODAMA Organ in Shanghai?
- A. Yes, there was a record of the personnel but I think the complete and official record of the personnel of the KODAMA organ was burned at the termination of the war.
- Q. Name some of the Chinese merchants or brokers or middlemen with whom the KODAMA Organ did business in Shanghai.



- A. As I remember there was only one Chinese broker and he was the fellow mentioned - CHO.
- Q. Name some of the Chinese merchants or brokers that your sub-dealers dealt with.
- A. I don't know of any firm or person from which my sub-dealers got the commodities. I think if you would call these people concerned they would be able to tell you names and firms.
- Q. Call on what people?
- A. I think the best men to contact are YOSHIDA and HAYATSU. I forgot the first name.
- Q. What was HAYATSU's function in the KODAMA Organ?
- A. At first he was a private businessman but later he became an agent for the Navy and worked for me.
- Q. He was on your payroll?
- A. Yes. Also a member of our organ.
- Q. Who was MIZUTA and what was his relation to the KODAMA Organ?
- A. MIZUTA was a commission merchant in Shanghai. Later he became connected with the Navy and acted as one of our agents in buying commodities. Although he was one of our sub-dealers, his business was a private affair and had no direct connections with the KODAMA Organ.
- Q. What was MIZUTA's first name, and what was his home address?
- A. His full name was Mitsuyoshi MIZUTA, a Japanese national, and he comes from Hiroshima Prefecture.
- Q. Does he still live there?
- A. He is dead.
- Q. When did he die?
- A. I think it was in 1943.
- Q. What did he die from?
- A. We understand he had trouble with Chinese women and he was assassinated. I was in Tokyo at the time and don't know the exact details.
- Q. Did you take over most of his business after he was shot?



- A. I took over part of his business. He had some factories which I took over after his death.
- Q. Where were the factories located?
- A. His factory was located in Shanghai - located at Yangippo in Shanghai.
- Q. Do you remember when MIZUTA's brother came to Shanghai to settle up the estate?
- A. Yes. He was a younger brother of MIZUTA's.
- Q. You had some trouble with him, did you not?
- A. I do not remember of having any trouble with him.
- Q. Your business increased greatly after MIZUTA died, didn't it?
- A. Just about that time our Organ was expanding and increased our business. But the death of MIZUTA didn't in any way lead to this volume of business. If you look at the record of the Organ, I am quite sure that the increase was getting bigger and bigger each month.
- Q. Did you continue to support the MIZUTA family up to the time that you were put into Sugamo here?
- A. At the time of the settlement when MIZUTA was assassinated I remember fixing Mrs. MIZUTA so that she could have an easy living. But since, I have never met her and I have not given her any help myself. Of course, I don't know if any of my associates did give aid after that. I remember helping this younger brother of MIZUTA after that, but not Mrs. MIZUTA.
- Q. When you speak of settlement, do you mean settlement at the end of the war or at the time of his death?
- A. I meant right after the assassination in Shanghai.
- Q. Was MIZUTA ever on the payroll of the KODAMA Organ?
- A. No, he was never a direct employee of the KODAMA Organ.
- Q. While you were in Shanghai did you gather intelligence for the Japanese Navy in addition to your duties as supervisor of the KODAMA Organ?
- A. No, I have never done anything except supervise my organ. But I would like to add I was a special agent of the Shanghai Consulate under the Foreign Ministry.



- Q. Do you have any friends among the Chinese at Shanghai?
- A. Yes, IWAI and I had a mutual friend named En Gaku Eki (this is the Japanese way of reading it).
- Q. What was En's official position in Shanghai?
- A. At first he was president of a newspaper publishing company and he was also a leader of the social movement.
- Q. What newspaper was he publisher of?
- A. He was the president of paper known as Shin Chugoku Ho (New China News) (KODAMA wrote name of newspaper in Japanese)
- Q. How many different sub-units did the KODAMA Organ have on the continent?
- A. I don't remember the exact numbers but I think there were about ten various branches in China.
- Q. Name the cities where you had the ten branch offices.
- A. I can't name several outright.
- Q. Well, name what you can.
- A. I remember four places where had branch offices. They were: Jochu, Kinka, Nanking, Bamboo.
- Q. Was Lt. Col. HAYASHI a friend of yours? The one now being held in French-Indo China as war crimes suspect.
- A. I don't remember any person by the name of HAYASHI in China, but I know of a HAYASHI of the Kempei Tai who was in Tokyo. His rank was Lt. Col.
- Q. How about a Col. CHU? Did you know him in Shanghai?
- A. I know of a CHO, not CHU, by name who used to be in Shanghai; but I think he died in battle during the war.
- Q. What organization was he connected with in Shanghai?
- A. I have never met this CHO, but I know that he used to be with the Special Police in Shanghai.
- Q. Consul police?
- A. He belonged to the Special Police Department before he went to China.



- Q. What organization investigated you for the murder of MIZUTA?
- A. It was the Consul Police Department.
- Q. Why did they suspect you of the murder?
- A. It seems that I was suspected of having some connection with the murder because MIZUTA was in a business which was somewhat similar to mine. Although other people didn't know my connections with MIZUTA, actually MIZUTA was doing his buying from me. For this reason the Police Department thought I had something to do with his murder because I was his competitor. I think the charges, or the suspect that I had any connection, was dropped when they found out from documents and figures that MIZUTA was actually doing a lot of my buying and if he were killed or put away I would be the actual loser because in my dealings MIZUTA at that time actually owed me a substantial sum.
- Q. And he had refused to pay you the sum, hadn't he?
- A. No, there was no such thing. Our relations were good and at the time of his death I was in Japan and I don't know what actually lead to the assassination.
- Q. Why didn't he pay you the money that he owed you?
- A. No, I never said such a thing. He was a very efficient businessman, and I trusted him.
- Q. Why didn't he pay you?
- A. There were no misunderstandings or occasion when he refused to pay back. The actual fact is that I had furnished large sums of money for him to do the buying, so there is no such thing as misunderstanding or not paying back any part of the account.
- Q. Well, when he delivered the goods to you that wiped out the debt, did it not?
- A. Yes. As he delivered the good his account became smaller and smaller.
- Q. How much had you advanced him at the time of his death?
- A. I don't remember the exact figures but the the records which I had together with the Navy can give you the exact figures. I am sure it is still in existence.



- Q. Did you know the Japanese leader KAWASHIMA?
- A. No, I don't know him at all.
- Q. Did you know SATOMI, the man who ran the opium business at Shanghai?
- A. Yes, I met him twice.
- Q. Sometime in 1938 or 1939 did you ask him to allow you to share in that business?
- A. No, I have never talked to him on such matters. I was not very friendly with him although my associate, YOSHIDA, was very friendly with him.
- Q. He said that you demanded a cut in the share of the opium business and that you threatened to kill him if you didn't. Did such a thing happen?
- A. No, I have never said such a thing and you could also find out from YOSHIDA or any of the other associates of mine that I would never say such a thing. In fact, I have met SATOMI just once or twice, and I swear before you that I have never said such a thing to SATOMI or any other person.
- Q. In any of the mines or plants that you ran, did you use Chinese slave labor or American prisoners of war? If so, in which plants or mines?
- A. No, I have never used any Chinese slaves or POW's in any of my enterprises.
- Q. Besides being questioned about the murder of MIZUTA in Shanghai, what other cases were you questioned about in Shanghai?
- A. No, there were no other incidents that I can remember that I was suspected of having any connections with in Shanghai.
- Q. Anything further to say?
- A. I am very glad that I am at last being investigated and I am anxious to make various charges and through them being cleared. I hope you will make my false charges clear. I'll cooperate in any way you want. All of my records, finance reports and various other reports are all intact and if you want any detailed information as to the truth of false charges it can be made clear through these documents.



Q. Who has these documents? Your attorney?

A. I turned over copy of these records to an investigator from G-2. I don't recall his name, but I turned over everything to him and you can find the details on the MIZUTA dealing intact on these records.

Q. How long ago did you turn them over?

A. I think it was the summer of 1946. These are photostatic copies of the complete records we had in Shanghai, so I am sure that YOSHIDA has a copy of it also.

Q. Where are the original records?

A. Yes, there are originals and they are with my lawyer. You can get to it if I am allowed to write him a letter.

Q. Do you have anything further to say?

A. I ask you to go into my case very thoroughly because I know and understand that after the end of the war the communists began saying a lot of things about me and they are not true. They are just making up a lot of stories of events and tied me in. Therefore, I want you to investigate thoroughly from all angles and get the real truth out of my activities; and if I am responsible for anything I have actually done then I will gladly take the blame and accept the consequences. I will cooperate in any way you want to make myself clear.

Adjourned at 1600 hours.

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KODAMA, Yoshio



Oath of Interpreter:

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

Hiroshi MATSUDA, Interpreter.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 1948.

WAR CRIMES PROSECUTOR

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

DATE

WAR CRIMES PROSECUTOR



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

261 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 he agreed to cooperate with the KODAMA Organ, and merge the company. 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.

gradually merged with that Organ.

- Q. What did you discuss with KODAMA the first time you met him?
- A. HAYATSU, Kyujiro introduced me to Mr. KODAMA. KODAMA does not talk very much and when we met he just shook my hand, patted me on the shoulder and told me to work hard because it was for the country.
- Q. Did KODAMA ever give you any special instructions as to how you should operate your office?
- A. All instructions concerning work were given to me by Mr. HAYATSU. KODAMA, Yoshio was not in Shanghai very often and I hardly ever saw him when I went there.
- Q. How frequently would you go to Shanghai?
- A. I believe I went about once a month.
- Q. How many times did KODAMA visit your office?
- A. KODAMA never did come to our office.
- Q. How many employees did you have under your supervision?
- A. I had about five under me. Two of them were Japanese, two were Formosans and one was a Chinese girl.
- Q. Name the Japanese and the positions which they held and their present whereabouts.
- A. OBIYASHI, Tatsuo Treasurer  
Present address: c/o UEDA, Kiyoshi, No. 10 1 Chome, Higashi Nagamachi,  
Wakayama City, Wakayama Prefecture.
- HAMADA, Zenzo Buyer  
Address unknown
- WANG Shin (Chinese girl) Fiscal clerk  
Address unknown
- WANG Shin's age was around 21 at that time; she was chubby and average in height; appearance plain. She had no special identification markings. I believe that she entered the city from the East Gate upon coming to work at my office. I do not know her present whereabouts. However, she was living in Anking at the time of my departure from that city. (Chinese characters representing WANG Shin attached as Exhibit A-1.)



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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 RO, Anshing. 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 Yangtse 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?



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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 <sup>other</sup> 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 <sup>were</sup> 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.



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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, <sup>out</sup> 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 <sup>or not</sup> 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<sup>Rentaro</sup> 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

MIZUGUCHI, Kyoshi

Date and Time: 8 July 1948, 1250 - 1620 hours.  
Place: Room 300, War Ministry Building, Tokyo, Japan.  
Present: MIZUGUCHI, Kyoshi  
Mr. Edward P. Monaghan, Interrogator  
Mr. Frank G. O'Neill, (present for only a portion  
of interrogation)  
Mr. Art HIRAYAMA, Interpreter  
Miss Jewel E. Newman, Stenographer

Questions by: MR. MONAGHAN.

- Q. State your full name.  
A. MIZUGUCHI, Kyoshi.  
Q. And address.  
A. Daito-Ku, Shimizu-Machi 12.  
Q. Where are you presently employed?  
A. I am unemployed now.  
Q. When did you first go to China?  
A. April 1940.  
Q. By whom were you employed when you first went to China?  
A. Private employment.  
Q. What business?  
A. I was a draftsman in an iron factory.  
Q. What was the name of the foundry?  
A. SEICHI TEKKOSHI.  
Q. By whom was it owned?  
A. Seichi Sayama.  
Q. Is Mr. SEICHI a Japanese national?  
A. Yes.  
Q. Where was the foundry located?  
A. Hankow.



Interrogation of MIZUGUCHI, Kyoshi -- 8 July 1948.

Q. How long were you employed by Mr. SEICHI?

A. Two months.

Q. Subsequent to that by whom were you employed?

A. I was in my private business.

Q. And what business was that?

A. As a draftsman.

Q. And how long did you have this business?

A. Until September 1943.

Q. And subsequent to September 1943 by whom were you employed?

A. By the KODAMA Organ.

Q. By whom and under what circumstances were you employed by the KODAMA Organ?

A. I was taken into the KODAMA Organ by Mr. AKAZA, Makita, and the reason for my quitting my own business to go into the organ was that after the war started private business was prohibited.

Q. What war do you mean--the Pacific War?

A. Greater East Asia.

Q. What was Mr. AKAZA's position with the KODAMA Organ?

A. He was one of the assistants to the KODAMA Organ.

Q. In what city in China were you located as an employee of the KODAMA Organ?

A. In Hankow.

Q. When did you first meet KODAMA, Yoshio?

A. I met him in Shanghai in September of 1943.

Q. Were you the Chief Buyer for the KODAMA Organ at Hankow?

A. Yes, I was.

Q. Outline your duties and give a general description of the operations of the KODAMA Organ in Hankow.

A. The place of my office was Hankow, Faso Gai, Sankyogai, Shingi Kosho (name of building). I lived at the same place on the 4th floor. The commodities



Interrogation of MIZUGUCHI, Kyoshi - 8 July 1948

that I was buying for the KODAMA Organ were copper, lead, nickel, platinum, gold and silver. I cannot recall the firms or individuals from which these commodities were purchased the reason for that being that since I was Chief of the buyers attached to the Hankow office these buyers handled the transactions between these firms and individuals.

Q. Could you supply the names of the Chinese concerns or individuals with whom you did business if we give you sufficient time?

A. I do not recall the names of any of the Chinese individuals or concerns with whom I did business. However, if I am permitted to have a few days I may be able to ascertain the names of these individuals. I would have to do that by corresponding with the Japanese nationals who were working for him in Hankow who are now back in Japan. In many cases certain commodities would be requested from my office. One of my subordinates would be charged with the responsibility of going to other locations outside of Hankow to conduct the negotiations for the purchase of the desired metals and the only time I would come in contact with the names of the concerns would be when I placed my stamp or HAN upon the papers for the payment of same. I also gave money to my subordinate who would consummate the entire transaction by himself and, consequently, I did not see the name of the concern from whom purchases were made. I had some Chinese nationals working for me but as for their names that, too, I would have to look into my records. (List of names will be marked Exhibit A) . (Not furnished)

In my main office at Hankow there were no Chinese nationals employed, but in the branch offices of my office in the suburbs of Hankow many Chinese nationals were employed and as to the names of these Chinese nationals I would have to consult my subordinates who were heads of these branch offices. I do recall one Chinese with whom I came into contact in my office. He was not employed by me but was a



Interrogation of MIZUGUCHI, Kyoshi - 8 July 1948.

Chinese merchant with whom we did a great deal of business.

I do not recall his name but I can find out by inquiring.

Q. How many branch offices did you have?

A. About twenty.

Q. Where were they located? Write down the persons that were in charge of each of these offices and their addresses. (When list is brought in will be marked Exhibit B.) (Attached)

Q. In what area in China--which location in China was platinum purchased?

A. In the vicinity of Hankow.

Q. Copper?

A. Also in Hankow and its vicinity.

Q. What do you mean by vicinity? Approximately a radius of 500 miles, 100 miles?

A. Approximately a radius of <sup>about</sup> 500 miles.

Q. Add to that list that you will bring in what offices specialized in the purchases of the metals that you mentioned.. It should not be difficult-- you look like an intelligent individual and being a draftsman you must have some ability in recalling these things and you should not have too much difficulty. How many employees did you have in the Hankow office?

A. About 30 employees in the Hankow office. However, there were approximately 500 persons under my supervision including the sub-branches.

Q. Besides their administrative functions by your employees what other duties did they perform?

A. They had no other specific tasks assigned to them by me or our organization but under certain circumstances at the request of either the Army or the Navy, certain of my employees were asked to gather intelligence information.

Q. I want you to give this question very careful consideration. How many of your employees carried arms?

A. There was nobody in my office who operated under arms. None of our



Interrogation of MIZUGUCHI, Kyoshi -- 8 July 1948

employees carried arms. However, there may have been instances where some of my buyers may have borrowed side arms from Chinese when they would go to an area in which they were not acquainted. There are also cases where Japanese troops were utilized for the protection of buyers upon entering a locality which was strange territory. It worked this way: if we knew that certain troops were located in an area in which we were not acquainted we would ask for advance protection and usually we were supplied with one squad.

Q. How were these soldiers that accompanied your buyers equipped?

A. They were in full battle dress.

Q. Do you know of any specific cases where this happened--where your men went into a certain locality and they were fortified with arms?

A. Yes.

Q. And that, subsequent to their entrance into these various communities, trouble arose between the Chinese people in possession of the metals, or Chinese civilians, with the people that were with you under arms. Before you answer this let me say we are not interested in you; we are only interested in KODAMA. All we want from you is your cooperation and absolute truth and if you are inclined, or if we find out, that you are not cooperating with us, you will be involved. These are the only circumstances that you would be involved with us in any way so all we ask of you is your cooperation. We have information to the effect that there were clashes between members of the KODAMA Organ and Chinese and that there were a number of Chinese who were killed in connection with these clashes.

A. There may have been instances of that kind in the Shanghai area or other areas where the KODAMA Organ operated but in the Hankow area where I was chief no instance of that nature has occurred to my knowledge. Those instances occurred only at times when great quantities of material vital to the military program were to be purchased in strange territory.



Interrogation of MIZUGUCHI, Kyoshi -- 8 July 1948

Q. Well, we know for a fact that KODAMA before he ever went to Shanghai was a terrorist. He had that reputation throughout Japan and he didn't change when he went to Shanghai. We know for a fact that he was very unethical in his business operations and he resorted to all means to supply the navy purchasing agency with materials and he was not interested in how they were obtained. All he wanted was results and he got results and we know for a fact there were certain Chinese that were killed--murdered-- in some of the transactions between the Chinese and the KODAMA Organ.

A. I, myself, know that KODAMA was quite a man being a terrorist, etc. Also, being with the KODAMA Organ, I, myself, am not the one who was operating in these different localities and in some of these areas there may have been some chiefs who did comply with all of KODAMA's wishes and took drastic steps to acquire commodities, etc., but as Chief of the Hankow district I never felt that I should do anything that was inhumane, etc., just to acquire materials.

Q. Why was it necessary for the Japanese soldiers to be in full battle dress?

A. Because it was the only uniform they had although they would not take their haversacks and clothing that they would into actual battle.

Q. I am not quite satisfied with the answer that you gave--why the soldiers were in the type of dress that you mentioned. Could you explain that a little further? In other words, why would it be necessary to take soldiers in the first place?

A. These Japanese soldiers were asked to accompany the buyers because of the danger that the Chinese troops may have had advance information as to the transaction and might be there to prevent loading and unloading the commodities. I would like to add that it was on very rare occasions that Japanese troops were utilized for protection<sup>in our transactions</sup> and usually the commodities were transported by Chinese.



Interrogation of MIZUGUCHI, Kyoshi -- 8 July 1948

Q. In what localities were the troops used?

A. Sayochin which is further inland from Hankow.

Q. Is that a Chinese name?

A. Yes, in Chinese.

Q. Is that a province?

A. It is a town.

Q. What year and month?

A. About August 1944. The reason I remember that is because I was informed of it.

Q. By whom?

A. From a representative at the subbranch.

Q. His name?

A. HIRAMOTO, Chosen. He lives in Kyushu. I can give you a more complete address when I look it up.

Q. Sayochin--how far is that from Hankow?

A. About 40 miles.

Q. Any other instances where troops were used?

A. There may have been other instances. I do not recall of any other instances where troops were employed.

Q. How many times did you visit KODAMA subsequent to your employment in Hankow.

A. Twice.

Q. What was the nature of your mission?

A. I made these trips at his request that I come to see him to make a report.

Q. What instructions did you receive from KODAMA?

A. I received no instructions from KODAMA other than his asking me to do my best for him. KODAMA told me that it was vitally important in carrying out the war and to do the best I could.



Interrogation of MIZUGUCHI, Kyoshi -- 8 July 1948

- Q. How many times did KODAMA visit the Hankow office.
- A. He never came there.
- Q. Did YOSHIDA visit you?
- A. YOSHIDA came to visit me once.
- Q. What was the nature of YOSHIDA's visit?
- A. To more or less make an inspection of the Hankow office and to gather information from me concerning the situation in Hankow.
- Q. What instructions did YOSHIDA leave with you?
- A. YOSHIDA instructed me to work with friendly terms with the military.
- Q. Did the Hankow office have considerable correspondence with KODAMA?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Are you in possession of any of your correspondence?
- A. No, I haven't. I have received one letter from KODAMA in which he stated that "I will leave all business matters to you and when you have time I would like to visit with you and give me information about the Hankow area".
- Q. When you were first employed by the KODAMA Organ what were your instructions either from YOSHIDA or KODAMA as to your method of operation with respect to the procurement of the metals you have previously mentioned.
- A. I did not have any instructions either from KODAMA or YOSHIDA personally but from Mr. ODAHARA, KODAMA's assistant. I received a direction in which the price range for purchasing commodities was listed and with that direction I returned to Hankow and started operations.
- Q. What other instructions did you receive from KODAMA in addition to the price list that was handed to you? Recall what you can what was in the direction that was given to you earlier with KODAMA's seal upon it. Was it addressed personally to you?
- A. Most of our correspondence that my offices had with KODAMA's seal on it states more or less that certain things have been decided to get with the military and to carry them out in close cooperation with the local military



Interrogation of MIZUGUCHI, Kyoshi -- 8 July 1948

unit and practically all communications that had come to the Hankow office were addressed to AKAZA, Makita.

Q. Why were they addressed to him when you were chief of the office?

A. I was chief of the buyers and AKAZA was the "overall" chief.

Q. Did you receive any additional instructions at the time you were in Shanghai before you departed for Hankow? Did KODAMA give you any specific instructions as to how to obtain this material?

A. No, I did not receive any additional instructions.

Q. What was the amount of money you were furnished by the KODAMA Organ before leaving Shanghai to operate ~~in~~ the Hankow office?

A. I got about 50 million yen in military currency <sup>and</sup> aside from the money they shipped in a lot of merchandise which I sold in Hankow. I got about that much money every month.

Q. How were you compensated personally for your services? Were you paid a commission--a straight salary--or what?

A. Well, I had an agreement with them that I would draw no salary but at the time the war ended they would pay me off--it would probably be in a commission, I guess.

Q. What was your salary?

A. I just received instructions that I could use all the money I wanted for expenses and as far as my regular profits go I would get it when the war was over.

Q. Did you have a Chinese interpreter?

A. Yes, I had an interpreter.

Q. What is his name?

A. I had three of them.

Q. Give me their names.

A. I remember their last names but I don't know their first names.

Q. All right, their last names and where do they reside.

A. I do not know their whereabouts.



Interrogation of MIZUGUCHI, Kyoshi -- 8 July 1948

Questions by Mr. O'Neill: Weren't you questioned once by the Kempei Tai about the massacre of some Chinese outside Hankow early in 1944? It was one of your subordinates, wasn't it? What was his name?

A. He got involved in this incident but we fired him right away.

Q. Did you make a report of it to KODAMA--to the headquarters at Shanghai?

A. Yes, I did.

Q. What was your report?

A. I do not recall clearly but something to the effect that I was very sorry that such an incident occurred and one of our employees was involved.

Q. How many Chinese were killed in that incident?

A. There were no Chinese deaths involved--what I am talking about is that one of my employees who was a buyer went out and, instead of doing any work, was having a gay old time spending his money and the Kempei Tai caught up with him and asked him why he was spending all that money when he was supposed to be working for the KODAMA Organ. For that he was pulled in but no Chinese were involved.

Q. What was the case in which one of your buyers was involved in the mistreatment of some Chinese and you were investigated by the Kempei Tai around the first of 1944?

A. There has not been such an incident.

Q. You mean it was not in 1944?

A. There has been no instance in which my employees were involved. They have been pulled in by the Kempei Tai two or three times but it was for stealing stock of the company or spending too much money freely.

Questioning resumed by Mr. MONAGHAN:

Q. What were the names of those three Chinese? (Interpreters)

A. Two by the name of LIU and one by the name of SAI.

Q. Who was your best Chinese friend in Hankow?

A. I don't remember his first name.

Q. Look that up, too. (Not furnished)



Interrogation of MIZUGUCHI, Kyoshi -- 8 July 1948

Q. Were you in charge of the Hankow office at the end of the war?

A. Yes, when the war ended I was still chief but I was in Shanghai at the time.

Q. Did you return to Japan?

A. Yes, last year. I was held for military court over there for one year.

Mr. O'Neill: For what?

A. You have a document which Mr. HAYATSU gave to you. I would like to have it back.

Mr. O'Neill: We will give it back to you when you come in again.

Witness dismissed at 1620 hours,  
8 July 1948.

\_\_\_\_\_  
MIZUGUCHI, Kyoshi

Oath of Interpreter:

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Art HIRAYAMA, Interpreter

Subscribed and sworn to before me this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 1948.

\_\_\_\_\_  
WAR CRIMES PROSECUTOR

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
DATE

\_\_\_\_\_  
WAR CRIMES PROSECUTOR



LIST OF EMPLOYEES - HANKOW BRANCH

Written (Aug. 2, 1948)

Name	Position & Title (Manager)	Place Employed	Number of men in section (charge of)	Home address (prefecture)
AKAZA, Makita	Branch office Head	HANKOW	1 person	OSAKA
MIZUGUCHI, Kiyoshi	Ass't. Manager	"	1 "	OKAYAMA
MIZUGUCHI, Kiyoshi	Business manager	"	5 persons	"
SUDO, Shinichi	Chief of General Affairs Section	"	3 "	YOKOSUKA
MIZUTANI, Gentaro	Treasurer	"	5 "	NAGOYA
KITAZAWA, Jiro	In charge of Shipping	"	15 "	HOKKAIDO
WATANABE, Zentaro	In charge of Ware house	"	50 "	OKAYAMA
LUNG	Interpreter	"	1 "	HANKOW
CHEN	"	"	1 "	"
TOYAMA, Aizo	HANYANG Sub-Branch manager	(Pref.) HANYANGSHIEN	10 "	SHIZUOKA
IIJIMA, Shoji	KIUKIANG Sub-Branch manager	(Pref.) KIUKIANGSHIEN	15 "	NAGOYA
NAGANO, Asao	CHINGMEN Sub-Branch manager	(Pref.) CHINGMENSHIEN	10 "	TOKUSHIMA
HIRAMOTO, Nagayoshi	SHAYANGCHEN Sub- Branch manager	SHAYANGCHEN	10 "	FUKUOKA
MIYAZAKI, Katsuzo	KIENLI Sub-Branch manager	KIENLISHIEN	10 "	SAGA
TOKUDA, Toshizo	TAYEH Sub-Branch manager	TAYEHSHIEN	5 "	FUKUOKA
ARIMATSU, Shigeo	SUI-(show) Sub- Branch manager	SUI SHIEN	5 "	FUKUOKA
OGINO, Yoyohiko	CHANGSHA Sub-Branch in HUNAN Prov.	(Pref.) CHANGSHASHIEN	30 "	TOKYO

Note: Names are of responsible persons only. Do not recall other names.

EXHIBIT "B"



INTERROGATION OF

HAYATSU, Kyujiro

Date and Time: 23 June 1948, 1410 hours to 1600 hours.  
Place: Room 300, War Ministry Building, Tokyo, Japan.  
Present: HAYATSU, Kyujiro  
Mr. Frank G. O'Neill, Interrogator  
Mr. Hiroshi MATSUDA, Interpreter  
Miss Jewel E. Newman, Stenographer

Questions by: Mr. O'Neill.

Q. What is your full name, Mr. "X"?

A. HAYATSU, Kyujiro.

Q. And, then, your address-what is that?

A. My present address is 867 (I think it is 867) 5 chome, Kami Meguro, Meguro-Ku, Tokyo. (Mr. HAYATSU, at a later date, informed us that his correct address is: 2568-5 Chome, Kami Meguro, Meguro-Ku, Tokyo.)

Q. When did you first go to Shanghai?

A. August 20, 1919.

Q. When did you first meet KODAMA, Yoshio?

A. It was in June or July of 1941.

Q. When did you go to work for the KODAMA Organ?

A. I think it was around April of 1942.

Q. When did you cease working?

A. At the end of the war I left.

Q. What was your duty with the KODAMA Organ?

A. I had been in the hardware business handling foreign goods in Shanghai and I had about twenty tons of copper wire on hand and I went to KODAMA to sell this copper wire and this was my first connection with him. It was then that KODAMA asked me to help him out in his business at Shanghai. I did not actually work with him the whole time but I promised to help him out with his business and since then I helped him out mostly in organizing his different branches at <sup>the</sup> various localities.



Interrogation of HAYATSU, Kyujiro - 23 June 1948

- Q. How were you paid, by the week, or by the year, or by commission?
- A. I never did receive any salary. I lived on my own resources.
- Q. Well, the fact is he hasn't paid you yet, has he?
- A. No, he never paid me a single cent.
- Q. In fact, he denies he ever owed you anything?
- A. I don't know--I haven't heard so.
- Q. How much did he owe you?
- A. I don't know exactly how much he owes me because I don't know what his profits were, but the money does not belong to KODAMA, it should be divided on some rational basis between those who worked for him and earned the money.
- Q. Name the cities in China and point them out on the map, please, where you set up branches of the KODAMA Organ and give me the name of the manager of each branch.
- A. 1. Pang-fou. The manager was YAMADA, Toru. This man is dead now.
- Q. Who was second in command?
- A. There were a couple of others who committed suicide.
- Q. Well, someone who is living now connected with that branch.
- A. I know there is a man supposed to be in Hokkaido but I don't know who he is.
- Q. Can you get his name for us?
- A. Yes, if I check up maybe I can get it for you.
- Q. Who was the Chinese contact at Pang-fou?
- A. There weren't any Chinese connected.
- Q. Any prominent Chinese men in Pang-fou that you contacted to facilitate business in that city?
- A. After they established connections I don't know what means were used in the operation.



Interrogation of HAYATSU, Kyujiro - 23 June 1948

- Q. What was the function of that branch? For what commodity was it set up to obtain?
- A. Copper scrap and Chinese copper coin.
- Q. Branch No. 2?
- A. Huai-ning (Anking). The name of the Japanese manager was ARAKI.
- Q. I can't recall his first name.
- Q. What is his address?
- A. He is living at Nagahama in Shiga Prefecture. If I check up maybe I can get his full name and address.
- Q. What was the Chinese contact at this place?
- A. I can't recall. I don't remember any Chinese because I was not there to do the business because I left it up to these men.
- Q. In what commodity were you interested at that site?
- A. Also copper coin and scrap.
- Q. Branch No. 3?
- A. These branches had sub-branches about which I don't know. Branch No. 3 was at Hankow. The manager was AKAZA, Makita.
- Q. His address?
- A. Somewhere in Osaka. I can get the full address for you.
- Q. For what commodity was this branch set up to acquire?
- A. The same as the previous ones--copper coin and scrap.
- Q. Branch No. 4?
- A. T'ung-shan (Sichow). I can't remember the name of the manager now but I can check for you.
- Q. For the acquisition of what type of commodity was this branch set up?



Interrogation of HAYATSU, Kyujiro - 23 June 1948

A. Copper and scrap.

Q. Branch No. 5?

A. Hang-chou (Hangchow). The name of the manager was KOSHIMIZU. I can get the full name and address for you when I check.

Q. For what purpose was this branch set up?

A. For the acquisition of copper coins and scrap.

A. These are the main branches which I set up and the subsequent branches were set up by other people as branches.

Q. Where was No. 6 located?

A. Wu-hu.

Q. What was the name of the manager?

A. The same as in No. 1.

Q. Do you know the name of the Assistant Manager?

A. I can get it.

Q. Were the means and methods by which the men of the KODAMA Organ at these various branches by which they acquired copper and other materials known and approved by KODAMA.

A. Yes.

Q. What were the means--what were the illegal means? Anything that you tell me along this line is in confidence--you will not be asked to sign this statement and it is strictly in confidence between you as the witness and me as the interrogator. You can feel free to tell me the whole story. It is better to have KODAMA tried here than in China. The Chinese know all about this and I want to know your version of it.

A. Yes, I understand, but as to his methods of obtaining commodities, as far as I know the KODAMA Organ did not go to any extremes and they paid what was offered and I think there was no backhanded work that they did in buying commodities.



Interrogation of HAYATSU, Kyujiro - 23 June 1948

- Q. Did you as a member of the KODAMA Organ, who expected to share in the other profits of the KODAMA Organ, approve the policies and methods by which the KODAMA Organ obtained material at these various branches? I know a little of how they operated and I am wondering if you will say that you approved of them as a director of this corporation?
- A. I don't know what kind of reports other people put in but I do not think the KODAMA Organ went to extremes to get any of the commodities and these reports must be reports put in by people who don't like the KODAMA Organ and I cannot believe that they are true. While in Shanghai I heard various rumors concerning atrocities that people committed saying that they were working for the KODAMA Organ but in many of these instances we later found out that they were not people connected with the KODAMA Organ--they were just using the KODAMA Organ as a front and gathering material and they were not connected with KODAMA at all.
- Q. What was the first rumor of an atrocity that you heard of as being committed by a person connected with the KODAMA Organ? What and where did it happen?
- A. I recall an incident when I was in Anking when the rumor was spread that some KODAMA men got commodities by forcing the Chinese to come through and we made an investigation and the Kempei-tai also made an investigation and we learned that these were not anybody connected with the KODAMA Organ.
- Q. What commodities were seized by people purporting to be KODAMA representatives at that place?
- A. In this particular instance they did not actually get the goods by intimidation but the threat was that if the Chinese did not come through in the collection of copper coins they would take care of them some other way.



Interrogation of HAYATSU, Kyujiro - 23 June 1948

Q. When did this incident take place?

A. I think it was in 1944.

Q. Were any Chinese killed or abused at that time?

A. The rumor was that people got killed or hurt and so we conducted an investigation but actually there were none actually killed.

Q. What was the name of the Chinese that owned the coins and goods who was threatened--or the name of the company?

A. I don't know of any names connected with that incident but the person who was supposed to have done this intimidation was arrested and turned over to the Kempei-tai for punishment.

Q. What was his name:

A. I cannot recall his name now.

Q. Can you get it for me?

A. I can't recall where I can get it now. I can't recall the name of the head of the Kempei-tai of the place even. I went to Nanking and looked into the matter because it reflected on our KODAMA Organ but the Kempei-tai had the man arrested so I, myself, cannot recall his name.

Q. How many men were arrested:

A. At the time there was one man and he did it by having some of his friends, who were Japanese army men, frighten the Chinese by going together and it was made clear that this man had no connection with the KODAMA Organ. There were rumors like this one now and then but none of them was serious and I am sure they are not connected with KODAMA. That is about all I can recall on these incidents.

Q. All right.

Q. What was the next rumor that you heard of a serious nature in which members of the KODAMA Organ were suspected of having committed a crime in pursuance of their duties?

A. There were minor incidents--rumors--but I cannot recall any specific incident at present.



Interrogation of HAYATSU, Kyujiro - 23 June 1948

- Q. What branch of the Kempei-tai investigated the matter at Anking?
- A. It was the Kempei-tai that was located at Anking.
- Q. Name several of the Chinese associates or contacts that the KODAMA Organ used in Shanghai or any other part of China?
- A. Although there were some Chinese employed by the KODAMA Organ and its branches in the lower capacity I cannot recall any individual or Chinese company because most of our business went through Japanese hands in Shanghai. Probably, branches there had connections with Chinese and Chinese firms but as to their details I have no idea. I don't think the KODAMA Organ would use Chinese to any extent because we knew that the BANWA and SHOWA trading companies were having a lot of trouble dealing directly with Chinese and we had planned to work through Japanese hands and make individual collections even if the amounts were small.
- Q. Name one Chinese merchant with whom the KODAMA Organ did business in China.
- A. There was one but I can't think of his name--I will get it though.
- Q. Where did you live when you were in Shanghai with the KODAMA Organ?
- A. Broadway Mansion.
- Q. Were you in the Mansion the day MIZUTA was murdered?
- A. I was not living at the hotel then but I remember the incident.
- Q. Where were you living?
- A. At 204 Kyowari (Chinese pronunciation), Chepu Row.
- Q. Do you know of any case where members of the KODAMA Organ were tried by Chinese after the war?
- A. Yes, AKAZA, Makita; MIZUGUCHI, Kiyoshi of the Hankow Branch of the KODAMA Organ were charged by the Chinese Government for unlawful operations in the Hankow area. They were tried and acquitted and I



Interrogation of HAYATSU, Kyujiro - 23 June 1948

understand that they have a written statement of these charges and trial, and they were found "not guilty".

Q. What is MIZUGUCHI's address?

A. I don't know his address but I can get it for you because I see him almost every day.

Q. Bring those things back tomorrow afternoon then.

WITNESS DISMISSED AT 1600 HOURS, 23 JUNE 1948.

NOTE: HAYATSU at a later date brought in a list of the names and addresses of the managers of the various branches of the KODAMA Organ in China. Such list appears below:

<u>Place of Business</u>	<u>Person in Charge</u>	<u>Present Address of Person in Charge</u>
Shanghai	ODAWARA, Kenji	c/o Shinwa Sangyō Co. No. 2, 2 chōme, Jimbo-chō, Kanda-ku, Tōkyō-to
Wu-hu	AOKI (FNU)	Uncertain (Hokkaidō)
Anking	ARAKI, Seijirō	Hachiman-dōri, Nagahama-shi, Shiga Prefecture
( { Hankow { {	AKAZA, Makita	Uncertain
	MIZUGUCHI, Kiyoshi	No. 12, Shimizu-chō, Yanaka Daitō-ku, Tōkyō-to
Pengpu (Pang-fou)	KOGA, Yoshiaki (KOGA was mentioned as being connected with KODAMA Organ as Manager of this branch is now deceased.)	No. 172, Kuroda, Daizenji-machi, Mitsuma-gun, Fukuoka Prefecture
Hsu-chow (Süchow)	TORŌ, Tsuyoshi	Uncertain
Hangchow	KOSHIMIZU, Isamu	c/o Kongō Shōkai, No. 31, Takanawakita-machi, Minato-ku, Tōkyō-to



INTERROGATION OF

IWAI, Eiichi

Date and Time: 10 June 1948, 1000-1130 hours and 1300-1420 hours.

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

Present: IWAI, Eiichi  
Mr. Frank G. O'Neill, Interrogator  
Mr. Edward P. Monaghan  
Mr. Hiroshi MATSUGA, Interpreter  
Miss Jewel E. Newman, Stenographer

Questions by: Mr. O'Neill.

Q. What is your full name?

A. IWAI, Eiichi.

Q. What is your address?

A. 178 - 1 Chome Nishiogikubo  
Suginami-Ku, Tokyo

Q. Since the end of the war have you been interrogated by any American agencies?

A. Yes, I was interrogated by a CIC man but did not sign any statement.

Q. What was the interrogation about?

A. About KODAMA, Yoshio.

Q. When did you first meet KODAMA, Yoshio?

A. In 1938 about a year after the China Incident.

Q. What were the circumstances under which you met KODAMA?

A. As I remember it, the first time I met KODAMA was in Tokyo. It was on one of these occasions when I came back from Shanghai where I was in the consular service and I was introduced to KODAMA by Mr. Tatsuo KAWAI who was the Chief of the Information Bureau of the Foreign Office. He has a home in Tokyo but at present he lives in some home near Atami, a place called Manasuru. At the time of the introduction Mr. KAWAI asked me to take KODAMA to China and give him a start over there. Mr. KODAMA up to that time had spent many years in prison and had just come out and because I was doing research work in China Mr. KAWAI thought I was the person who could help KODAMA out



by taking him along to China. This meeting took place in 1938 and I was at that time Vice Consul in Shanghai.

Q. Continue.

A. I do not remember the exact date he came over to Shanghai but upon his arrival I placed him with the Special Investigation Section of the Consular Service in Shanghai.

Q. Who was the head of that Special Investigation service?

A. I was the head of this Special Investigation Section.

Q. What was the function of that branch?

A. The chief function of this special investigation Section was to make investigations of the general strength and affairs of the Chungking Government, i.e., the government of Chiang Kai-shek.

Q. As near as you can now fix it, what was the month and the year that KODAMA assumed his duties in your Special Investigation branch?

A. I am not sure but I think it was 1938. You possibly could verify that from the records of the Foreign Office.

Q. Where are the records of the Shanghai Consular Office?

A. In 1938 the Consular Office was on the first floor of the Peers Apartment in the main part of the city. After the Pacific War started we moved to the offices of the American Consul. When the war ended I was at Canton and I heard that the Chinese Government confiscated most of the papers at the Consul Office and that other papers were burned by the consular personnel.

Q. How long did KODAMA remain in the consular service in Shanghai?

A. I think his name was still with the consular office when the war ended but actually he did not work for us at the beginning of the Pacific War. He became a buyer for the Navy Air force.

Q. Since you knew that KODAMA, Yoshio was a well known terrorist do you feel that there is any legal responsibility upon you for sponsoring him in Shanghai and do you feel that you have any legal responsibility for the numerous acts and atrocities committed by him while in Shanghai?



- A. Of course, since that man was an employee of our Section, people may take that everything he did in China was our responsibility, but the fact was he has been connected with us only in name and actually he did little work for us only when he was assigned a certain job to perform. If anything he did wrong came under this assignment I may be said to be responsible for his actions but he was more or less on his own and what he did outside of his actual work for us I cannot be responsible for and, furthermore, when the Pacific War broke out he was never connected with us. The only trouble was that his name was still in our office and I don't think that I am responsible for his conduct since that time.
- Q. Well, weren't you, as Chief of the Special Investigation Division, responsible for all the activities of KODAMA from about 1938 until the Pacific War broke out in December 1941?
- A. Of course, I am responsible for anything that KODAMA did in the line of duty and under my orders, but this attachment of KODAMA to our outfit was as a special employee and he was free most of the time and he would work only for the time he was assigned a certain job. Therefore, I cannot be responsible for what he did outside of his assignment.
- Q. Describe your activities from 1938 until the end of the war.
- A. From 1938 until about 1942 I was a vice consul at Shanghai. I was promoted to Consul and remained there until 1943 at which time I went to Canton as Consul. I remained there until February 1945 at which time I went to Macao as Consul. In June of 1945 I returned to Canton and served as Second Secretary to the Embassy. As the end of the war I was promoted to Consul General.
- Q. From time to time prior to the outbreak of the Pacific War you received disturbing reports concerning the activities of KODAMA, did you?
- A. KODAMA during this period worked for me as a liaison man to bring home reports to Tokyo and to make contacts with army and navy people in Shanghai and aside from this I never did use KODAMA in any special



important work and, therefore, I don't recall any reports on KODAMA's activities while he was under my employment and, furthermore, I had the IWAI House which was headquarters for a peace movement which I was promoting and I was kept quite busy trying to promote peace movements between Japan and China and in this work I had a lot of misunderstandings with the Japanese Army and Navy people and I used KODAMA who knew these military men better than I did to explain the work that I was trying to carry through.

- Q. Do you think you helped the peace effort in China by bringing the RONIN-- such as KODAMA--over to Shanghai?
- A. KODAMA himself had no part in these plans but he was very useful to me in contacting military personnel.
- Q. Why did you and KAWAI agree to take a known terrorist and murderer to Shanghai?
- A. I accepted the responsibility because I was requested by my superior, MR. KAWAI. The general feeling was that KODAMA should be given a chance so that he could reform and that he had no chance in Japan. We felt that if he went to Shanghai he might have a chance to make a man out of himself.
- Q. Well, as the case turned out, both you and KAWAI were wrong.
- A. Yes, <sup>we</sup> were. During the first two years or so prior to the outbreak of the Pacific War KODAMA was under my supervision and control and I was able to keep him straightened out. However, after the outbreak of the Pacific War, although he was carried on our rolls, neither I nor the Consul office had any control over him and he did those things of which you speak.
- Q. Well, even before the outbreak of the Pacific War on his own account, not pursuant to any instructions of yours, he did some bad things in Shanghai, didn't he?
- A. KODAMA was not in Shanghai all of his time there and I cannot recall any incident when he was reported to be out of control during those first few years. Of course, I remember an incident in which he was connected when one of his friends tried to commit suicide at the Municipal Council.



- Q. Give me your version of that incident.
- A. As I remember the incident at the time of the fight in Shanghai because of these foreign concessions although the Japanese and the Chinese were having a war they could not carry on their plans properly. In other words, this young group of Japanese soldiers thought the Americans and the British were stepping in and, for this reason, the younger group were giving up their lives for their country very much grieved at the weak foreign policy of Japan. This particular person appealed to the foreigners to let them know that they meant business and would give up their lives to show how we feel about it and you should give us some consideration.
- Q. Did the young Japanese man commit suicide on that occasion?
- A. Of course, I did not see the actual scene but from what the papers said and rumors that started that nobody actually went through with it--they just made small indentions in their stomachs and then backed out. I think that this incident occurred in one of the offices of the man in charge of the concession and I think he was an Englishman. Of course, they could not see him but they went to the Japanese Section and started this affair--the rumor was that it was a Japanese official.
- Q. Was KODAMA the leader of this movement?
- A. I don't know whether KODAMA was a leader but those that were involved in this incident were KODAMA's friends.
- Q. Name one of those that made the hara-kiri gesture.
- A. I believe that it was INOUE who was one of them and I believe the whole group consisted of old comrades of KODAMA from the mainland.
- Q. What was the next unfavorable report that you got in connection with KODAMA?
- A. I remember the time when KODAMA's group was assigned to guard and escort WANG CHIN WEI to Shanghai, and, of course, at first the plan was to have WANG go to Hong Kong because the situation in Shanghai was still unsettled, but, actually, they came directly to Shanghai and did not go to Hong Kong so this mission didn't materialize but they came right back to Shanghai together with the group that was escorting WANG from Chunking.



Q. What was the next unfavorable incident or murder that you heard KODAMA was involved in?

A. I cannot recall any events connected with KODAMA. As I have said many times, before KODAMA spent more time in Tokyo than in Shanghai during those first few years and if he had anything to do with reports I think it was started not in Shanghai but worked out in some other places and, therefore, I don't know what connections he had.

Q. Did you know SATOMI, Hajime--he was head of the dope ring there?

A. Yes.

Q. Well, didn't SATOMI report to you that KODAMA threatened his life if SATOMI would not cut him in in the dope business--this happened in 1938 or 1939?

A. No.

Adjourned at 1130.  
Resumed at 1300.

Q. Did you see KODAMA from time to time after he set up his purchasing business for the Navy in 1941?

A. Yes, I met him on and off in Shanghai.

Q. Well, you investigated the murder of MIZUTA who was a competitor of KODAMA's, didn't you?

A. No, I did not investigate it; I had no connection with it?

Q. Didn't that murder happen while you were in the Consular office?

A. The case was investigated and taken care of by the Section that had to do with criminal investigation.

Q. Well, what Section investigated the murder of MIZUTA?

A. They have a Police Department attached to the Consulate and it was in this Department the investigation was carried on and the trial was presided over by the Judiciary Council there and Mr. YANO<sup>Seiki</sup> was Consul General at that time and would know about that special case.



Q. What was the approximate date of the murder of MIZUTA?

A. I can't recall the exact date but I think it was in 1943.

Q. About what time of the year?

A. I cannot say for sure. The exact date may be verified maybe from the records, but presently I cannot recall.

Q. Where could these records be found?

A. I don't know what Section would have the records but I know <sup>the</sup> man that was in China and I think he was in charge of the Consul office Judiciary Department and must have had charge of this investigation. He is Mr. NISHIDA Choko who is still with the Foreign Office with the Personnel Section at present.

Q. Was NISHIDA in charge of the <sup>judicial</sup> investigation or was he at the head of the Police Section of the Consul?

A. I am not quite sure but I believe he was with the Police Department and must have had connection with the investigation.

Q. Was KODAMA brought to court and tried and found "not guilty"?

A. I don't remember that any such thing took place.

Q. Who was prosecutor for the murder of MIZUTA?

A. I have no recollection of the one in charge of the case but presumably Mr. NISHIDA could make it clear.

Q. Name two or three influential Chinese in Shanghai that KODAMA associated with.

A. AS I recall it he didn't have any connection with prominent Chinese at all and looking back to when he first came over to China, he started off by saying he would study Chinese but never had any contact with prominent people but just ordinary people and when he began some of his enterprises and dealings with them he was gypped and he failed. For that reason he did not go to any prominent Chinese for any help and,



of course, at the time when the Cabinet in Japan fell and there was to be a special election he got out and said he was coming home and run for the Diet and at that time I remember he had his picture taken with WANG who was influential in army circles and he intended to use this meeting in his campaign as an advertisement that he knew a lot of prominent people in China.

Q. Name a mutual Chinese acquaintance of yours and KODAMA's.

A. YAUN, Shu who was a former newspaperman and was associated with me in the development of the Reconstruction and Development of Asia movement. When he became associated with me he lived at the IWAI House. Before that he lived in the International Settlement. I remember another mutual acquaintance, CHEN PIN HO, who was a newspaperman in Shanghai.

Q. How did KODAMA get his start?

A. I don't believe that in the beginning KODAMA had any money but after the Pacific War started the Navy air force confiscated a lot of property in Shanghai that belonged to foreign nationals and turned this property over to KODAMA to be used as barter for the purchase of needed commodities which were, in turn, sold to the Navy Air Force.

Q. Do you think that KODAMA is still a terrorist and a murderer and a blackmailer?

A. No, now that he is a wealthy man I don't think he is that kind of thing any more.

Q. Do you think his only interest in politics prior to and during the war was for the purpose of acquiring wealth?

A. No, I don't think that he started off the way he did to acquire wealth because of various circumstances and changes in Japan gave him different ideas as a young man to get into politics or to become something to the country or become a patriot, but the fact that he got into this naval deal he got rich more or less brought a change in him and at present I think he has an interest in the political side of the whole thing because he can afford it.



- Q. What, in general, were his political aims, or what reform was he trying to bring about for ten years before the war when he was out of jail--what was he trying to do--what was his policy--his platform? What change did he want to see brought about in Japan?
- A. I don't know the exact details of his activities but from what I can recollect I don't think he had any plans or ideas of his own. He was either connected with a group of Russians and another time with the army--a young group--, when he tried to get on the front pages and, furthermore, he was just a kid out of school and couldn't have had any policy or ideals of his own. Recalling what KODAMA told me referring to the incident when he was in prison for the first time, he was very much opposed to the party that OYAMA, Iko organized called the Labor Party. This party, of course, was opposed to the Japanese Government system and that makes me think that from his young days he was opposed to the Communist movement.
- Q. Who is this Lt. Col. CHU that KODAMA used to associate with in Shanghai?
- A. I don't know any CHU but I know a Col. TSUJI, Masano who was a staff member of the headquarters at Nanking but was stationed in Shanghai. I have heard a rumor that he is still in China at Nanking and is with the Chiang Kai-shek government as an adviser to the army.
- Q. Tell me something about TSUJI.
- A. This man was a very famous <sup>operational</sup> staff member, and, of course, later he was transferred to Burma and he was one of General YAMASHITA's staff. When the war ended he disguised himself as a priest and went back to China and landed in Chungking and he was well known by the Chinese. I think that is why he is with the Chiang Kai-shek Government now. He is a very able tactician. I did not know this TSUJI myself but was introduced to him by KODAMA.

Adjourned at 1420 hours.

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IWAI, Eichi



**Oath of Interpreter:**

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Hiroshi MATSUGA, Interpreter.**

Subscribed and sworn to before me this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 1948.

\_\_\_\_\_  
**WAR CRIMES PROSECUTOR**

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
**DATE**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**WAR CRIMES PROSECUTOR**



INTERROGATION OF

KADOYA, Hiroshi

Date and Time: 2 July 1948, 0930 - 1030 hours.  
Place: Room 300, War Ministry Building, Tokyo, Japan.  
Present: KADOYA, Hiroshi  
Mr. Frank G. O'Neill, Interrogator  
Mr. Edward P. Monaghan  
Miss Jewel E. Newman, Stenographer.

No interpreter present. The questions were made and the answers were given in English.

Questions by: Mr. O'Neill.

- Q. What is your full name, Mr. KADOYA?  
A. KADOYA, Hiroshi.  
Q. Where do you live?  
A. Tokyo, Minato-ku, Azabu Iikura-cho 1, 2.  
Q. When did you first go to Shanghai, Mr. KADOYA?  
A. After the war started, 1938.  
Q. What month?  
A. April.  
Q. How long did you remain in China?  
A. Until May 15, 1948, this year.  
Q. Describe briefly your activities in China during that time?  
A. I was Economic Adviser to WANG CHING WEI's Government.  
Q. Before you became Economic Adviser to the WANG CHING WEI Government what were you doing in China?  
A. I was a member of GHQ, Japanese Army.  
Q. China Expeditionary Forces?  
A. Yes.  
Q. As Economic Adviser to the WANG CHING WEI Government where were your headquarters? Where did you have your office at that time? What city were you in?  
A. In Nanking.



Interrogation of KADOYA, Hiroshi -- 2 July 1948.

- Q. What was your specialty as a Economic Advisor?
- A. Agricultural problems.
- Q. When did you first become acquainted with WIZUTA at Shanghai?
- A. I know his name but I did not meet him.
- Q. When did you first become acquainted with KODAMA, Yoshio?
- A. I became acquainted with him in 1940. I forget what month.
- Q. Where did you meet him?
- A. I have a Japanese friend named YOSHIDA. He introduced him to me.
- Q. What was YOSHIDA's first name?
- A. Hikotaro.
- Q. Where did this introduction take place? In Shanghai or Nanking?
- A. In Shanghai.
- Q. What was the purpose of YOSHIDA's introducing you to KODAMA? What was the reason for that?
- A. I think there was no reason because YOSHIDA is my very intimate friend but KODAMA is YOSHIDA's intimate friend so he introduced me and there was no reason and I think that at the time I took dinner with him.
- Q. What business, if any, was KODAMA engaged in at the time you first met him?
- A. At that time KODAMA's business was connected with the Foreign Ministry of Japan.
- Q. How recently did you see YOSHIDA? Yesterday--the day before? When? When did you last talk with YOSHIDA, Hikotaro?
- A. Ten days ago.
- Q. Fix that on the calendar.
- A. On 22 June I travelled to Sendai and came back to Tokyo day before yesterday evening and I met YOSHIDA on 21 June the day before I left for Sendai.



Interrogation of KADOYA, Hiroshi -- 2 July 1948

- Q. Did YOSHIDA call you and ask you to get in touch with him? Did he send a communication to you asking you to come to see him? How did you happen to visit him?
- A. At that time I told him "Tomorrow, I go to Sendai" and told him "good-bye" and took dinner with him.
- Q. Why were you held in China after the termination of the war?
- A. I was held as a war criminal suspect. I was given a trial in November of 1947 and was found "not guilty". In April 1948 I was released from prison and, on May 31 of this year, I returned to Tokyo. I have no money now. YOSHIDA contacted me and asked me to have dinner with him on the 21st of June, 1948, just before I went to Sendai.
- Q. When you had dinner with YOSHIDA on the 21st of June was that the first time that you had talked with YOSHIDA since you came back?
- A. The next time--I met him once before that.
- Q. When did you first meet him? How soon after you came back?
- A. I forget the day--I think that it was the 4th or 5th of June.
- Q. How did that first meeting come about?
- A. Some of my friends, six or seven of them, invited me to dinner and welcomed me because I came back from Shanghai.
- Q. And was YOSHIDA one of the six or seven?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Were they all old friends of China days--the six or seven?
- A. No.
- Q. How many of them were old China friends? Name the old China friends who greeted you at that party.
- A. YOSHIDA, Hikotaro; KAIGUCHI, Moriso; SHIMANO, Takeshi; KOGEN, Shigeyoshi; ITO, Isao.
- Q. Who is KAIGUCHI and what was his function?
- A. KAIGUCHI was one of the economic advisers of WANG CHING WEI's government.



Interrogation of KADOYA, Hiroshi -- 2 July 1948

- Q. What is his address.
- A. I don't know his address but he has an office in the Midori Building--  
the same building as YOSHIDA.
- Q. What is his business now?
- A. He is master of a bookshop.
- Q. Who was this man SHIMANO--what is his background?
- A. He is now an advocate in Tokyo.
- Q. What was he doing in China at the time you knew him.
- A. The same as in Tokyo--an advocate.
- Q. Was he KODAMA's lawyer in Shanghai?
- A. No.
- Q. Where is SHIMANO's office now?
- A. I know his place but I don't know what street and what number--it is  
near the Ginza.
- Q. What was KOGEN--what was he doing in China?
- A. He was a member of KODAMA's company.
- Q. Did the KODAMA Organ have a branch in Nanking during the war?
- A. Yes, a very little branch.
- Q. Who was the head man?
- A. I don't know. I had no connection with his organ.
- Q. Did you know EBIHARA, the KODAMA man at Nanking?
- A. I don't know.
- Q. Before the war while you and KODAMA were in Japan, were you both of  
the same political beliefs?
- A. No, my political beliefs were to the left and in 1924 I was a member  
of the Communist Party but in 1929 I was "shut out" of the Communist  
Party.
- Q. I will read to you a list of the communists who attended the GOSHIKI  
Hot Springs Conference of 4 December 1926 and if any of those communists  
were in Shanghai during the war I wish you would tell me.
- (Mr. O'Neill reads the list)
- A. Of those named only NAKAO, Katsuo was in Shanghai during the war.



Interrogation of KADOYA, Hiroshi -- 2 July 1948

- Q. What was NAKAO, Katsuo doing in China during the war?
- A. First, he was a member of the NODA Economic Research Bureau. Afterwards he attended some business--commercial business.
- Q. When was that approximately that he started the commercial business.
- a. I don't know what he was doing in the commercial business. Maybe he collected pigs.
- Q. Was he in business for himself or did he work for some company?
- A. I don't know--he worked for some little company but I don't know.
- Q. What is his address today?
- A. I don't know.
- Q. Where was his home prefecture in Japan?
- A. He is staying now in Tokyo.
- Q. Have you seen him since you came back?
- A. Yes, I first met him in the Meiji Building yesterday afternoon.
- Q. Did you ever hear any reports in China as to the method by which KODAMA was doing business?
- A. I don't know--I only know about the Chinese coin.
- Q. How did he get it--how did he acquire it--by stealing?
- A. No. He bought it. His business is very famous in China--gathering coin. Any man knows that Mr. KODAMA bought coin. Anyone knows it.
- Q. Give me the names of a couple of Chinese men in Shanghai who might know about KODAMA--friends of yours.
- A. I don't know.
- Q. Well, give me the names of some of your Chinese friends in Shanghai.
- A. Mr. LIN DAI CHU. I will write his name for you in Chinese and attach it to this report as Exhibit No. 1. He was connected with the Chinese Central Government during the time I was in China.



Interrogation of KADOYA, Hiroshi -- 2 July 1948

- Q. What is the name of the closest Chinese friend you had in Nanking?
- A. I had lots of Chinese friends, one by the name of TEI Mokuson.
- Q. What did you hear about the activities of KODAMA in China?
- A. KODAMA was very famous because of his collecting Chinese copper coins.  
For that purpose he had many branches throughout China.
- Q. Whatever happened to WANG CHING WEI--is he dead?
- A. Yes, he died one year before the end of the war. He was sick. He died in Nagoya Hospital.

Witness dismissed at 1030 hours,  
2 July 1948.



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, Daisenji-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 Japanese 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



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

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 Szechow 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?



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

- 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.



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

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-O.

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? ~~Once~~

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.



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

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



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

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?



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

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

Date and Time: 2 August 1948 -- 0915 hours to 1030 hours.  
Place: Room 300, War Ministry Building, Tokyo, Japan.  
Present: MIZUGUCHI, Kiyoshi  
Mr. Edward P. Monaghan, Interrogator  
Mr. Henry Shimojima, Interpreter  
Miss Jewel E. Newman, Stenographer

Questions by Mr. Monaghan:

- Q. When did you first learn of the cessation of hostilities?
- A. Around the 8th of August I heard of rumors. I heard a news broadcast on the 8th that Japan was going to surrender on the 15th.
- Q. Where were you located at that time?
- A. Shanghai. We had a meeting.
- Q. Did you return to Hankow after this meeting?
- A. Yes.
- Q. What was the amount of the commodities that you had on hand at the end of the war?
- A. We had about 800 tons of copper and iron on hand at Hankow which we had purchased and then a thousand tons of cigarettes, clothing and sugar for barter.
- Q. What disposition did you make of these commodities?
- A. When we left Hankow we just left it in the warehouse. The Chinese Government confiscated it.
- Q. In your previous interrogation you were requested to bring in the names of prominent or semi-prominent Chinese individuals or concerns that you did business with and you have failed to do so. You asked for four or five days to prepare this list which time was granted you. Now you appear at this office, coming in three weeks later with little or no information. I insist that you furnish the names of Chinese concerns that you did business with in Hankow.



Interrogation of MIZUGUCHI, Kiyoshi -- 2 August 1948.

- A. To my recollection I can recall the name of only one concern with which we did business and then I am not sure of its spelling. It was the CHO GEN CONSU Company in Hankow. RYU was the owner and CHIN was the associate. It was located in the French Settlement.
- Q. Did this company have offices located in the same cities as your sub-branch offices were located?
- A. I believe that they did.
- Q. Are you personally acquainted with the owner of this company, RYU?
- A. I am well acquainted with him.
- Q. Can you furnish the names of any other Chinese merchants?
- A. No, I cannot.
- Q. Who prepared the list of personnel employed by the Hankow Office that you handed to me this morning?
- A. I prepared it myself and I sent it to WATANABE, Zentaro, for him to compare the names. He lives in Okayama-ken, Kurashiki-shi, Asahi Machi.
- Q. Did you have any precious stones or metals on hand?
- A. No, not at the end of the war. However, we did buy platinum rings and other jewelry containing diamonds. The diamonds would be removed from the metal and retained at the branch offices where they would be sold and the platinum would be shipped to Shanghai or to Japan. I believe that the main office in Shanghai had a stock of diamonds on hand at the end of the war.
- Q. How much cash did the Hankow office have in its possession?
- A. One hundred million yen in Chinese money.
- Q. What did you do with this money?
- A. We divided it among the Japanese workers to pay off their salaries and everything else.



Interrogation of MIZUGUCHI, Kiyoshi -- 2 August 1948.

- Q. Well, didn't you have to account for some of this money to the main office in Shanghai?
- A. We had no liaison between our office and the main office right after the war so we gave the information right after we came back to Japan about a year ago and then we told the associates here about dividing the money. I did not take any of the money myself because I could have gotten along easily about a year or so in China and I had a lot of clothing to sell so I divided the money among the workers instead of taking any part of it.
- Q. On what date were you arrested by the Chinese and for what reason?
- A. It was either May 25 or 26th, 1946. The charge was for aiding and abetting a war of aggression against China.
- Q. Then you are the MIZUGUCHI, Kiyoshi referred to in the copy of the court record which we have in our possession?
- A. Yes, that is correct.
- Q. That will be all.

Witness dismissed at 1030 hours, 2 August 1948.



INTERROGATION OF

NAKAO, Katsuo

Date and Time: 2 July 1948, 1115 - 1140 hours and 1300 - 1410 hours.  
Place: Room 300, War Ministry Building, Tokyo, Japan.  
Present: NAKAO, Katsuo  
Mr. Frank G. O'Neill, Interrogator  
Mr. Edward P. Monaghan  
Capt. Steve S. YAMAMOTO, Interpreter  
Miss Jewel E. Newman, Stenographer

Questions by: Mr. O'Neill.

- Q. What is your full name and address?  
A. My name is NAKAO, Katsuo. My address is Setagaya-ku, Kamikitasawa-cho, No. 2 Chome 540.
- Q. When did you first go to China, Mr. NAKAO?  
A. I first went to China in 1939.
- Q. When did you first meet KODAMA, Yoshio?  
A. I don't know KODAMA, Yoshio at all.
- Q. When did you assume your duties with the NODA Economic Research Institute in Shanghai?  
A. I first became associated with NODA Research before I went to China--so that was in 1937.
- Q. Who was the head of the NODA Branch in Shanghai?  
A. I was in charge of the NODA Branch in Shanghai.
- Q. What was the mission of the NODA Economic Research Branch in Shanghai?  
A. The NODA Research was in charge of the research reports of the various companies. Another branch was in charge of transmitting economic news to the other companies and corporations.
- Q. Was one of the companies that subscribed to your service the KODAMA KIKAN?  
A. No connection whatsoever in that respect.
- Q. Did you supply information to competitors of the KODAMA Organ?  
A. I was in China for approximately four and one-half years and during that time, as far as my knowledge is concerned, I do not think the KODAMA Organ was established as yet.



Interrogation of NAKAO, Katsuo -- 2 July 1948.

- Q. Where were your headquarters while in China?
- A. At Shiwata Road, Shanghai. NODA Economic headquarters are in Tokyo.
- Q. What type of economic information would you supply to these various companies?
- A. In general, the necessary information in regards to the businesses that they carried on.
- Q. What was the type of economic information you supplied to those people?
- A. For example, one is the transmitting of economic information received from Tokyo. My branch was in charge of transmitting the information down to the other branches in Shanghai. For example, the other would be transmitting of the various exchange rates that differ from time to time. And another would be the economic changes that take place in Japan.
- Q. And also China?
- A. In general, Japan or China. -- Another would be, for example, any news or information in respect to what the Japanese Government policy is in the military notes and things of that sort.
- Q. Well, you eventually developed a company of your own there in Shanghai dealing in pigs, didn't you?
- A. I was in charge of the NODA Branch and actually one of the representatives of the NODA Research Corporation.
- Q. Later, didn't you join with a Chinese man in a company called the Continent of Industry Company dealing in pork--at any time while you were in China?
- A. I have had nothing to do or have had nothing of the sort. I have had nothing, no corporations, or nothing to do with things of that type that you just mentioned. I have a friend who had something to do with the corporation that you just mentioned. I think that you got that implication from a magazine that he had written an article in stating his name, also.



Interrogation of NAKAO, Katsuo -- 2 July 1948.

- Q. What was the name of the man that you say was connected with the Continent of Industry Company?
- A. A Chinese by the name of RAKU (Japanese pronunciation) (ROW--Chinese pronunciation).
- Q. What was his first name?
- A. In Japanese it would be Kyushi--in Chinese it would be Chu Tsu.
- Q. Will you write the Chinese characters for that and we will attach it as Exhibit No. 1. (Exhibit No. 1 attached)
- Q. Do you know his address?
- A. His address would be Shanghai, Zen-Shi Road No. 85.
- Recess at 1140 hours.  
Resumed at 1300 hours.
- Q. Did your Institute supply any information to companies that were buying for the Japanese Navy?
- A. Yes, in my estimation, I believe there were some companies that were buying for the Japanese Navy and I believe we were furnishing them some economic information.
- Q. What was the name of those companies?
- A. For example, the BANWA Corporation.
- Q. Why didn't KODAMA's organization solicit economic information from your company?
- A. I do not know of the existence of the KODAMA Organ. If there was any KODAMA Organ it may have been some organization that was not listed with the other well-known corporations.
- Q. Did you know a man by the name of YOSHIDA who was buying for the Navy?
- A. Yes, I do know of a YOSHIDA but I believe he was quite a bit after my time.
- Q. Well, you were there from 1938 until the war ended, weren't you?
- A. Yes, I was. I have been actually connected with NODA for approximately



Interrogation of NAKAO, Katsuo -- 2 July 1948.

four and one-half years since 1939.

Q. In China?

A. Yes.

Q. And you were there until the war ended in that same capacity?

A. Yes, I was.

Q. What do you mean, then, when you say that YOSHIDA must have been after your time?

A. When I knew YOSHIDA, YOSHIDA actually did not have any corporation or company at all. He was just out there for a visit more or less.

Q. As a RONIN?

A. Yes. I have heard from another source that he might have been collecting information for the Army or the Navy.

Q. Well, you seem to be the only Japanese man in all of China that didn't know KODAMA and know in a general way about all his activities in Shanghai-- that strikes me as very strange.

A. I have heard of KODAMA but I have never met him.

Q. What did you hear about him in Shanghai?

A. When I heard of KODAMA I heard that he was connected with the 5.15 Incident and that he was of the Rightist Party and I had imagined that he was in Shanghai in connection with some military work. I, personally, do not like people connected in this type of work and, therefore, I did not take much interest in him or have never met him personally--so I have never met him or had close connections with him.

Q. Is the YOSHIDA of which you spoke a man whose first name is Hikotaro?

A. Yes, it is.

Q. Did you know YOSHIDA, Toyu?

A. Is this a lady--a woman?

Q. No, a man.



Interrogation of NAKAO, Katsuo -- 2 July 1948.

- A. No, I have never heard of him. I have known of his name but never have met him personally.
- Q. Give me the names of a few Chinese communists or other people who knew pretty well what was going on in Shanghai during the war, from whom I may get some information--friends of yours.
- A. During wartime I have never associated with people that I thought were or may have been Chinese communists.
- Q. Well, any Chinese, people whom you think would be in a position to know what was going on around Shanghai who might know KODAMA.
- A. In respect to KODAMA I believe a man by the name of SOMA might know quite a bit.
- Q. How about any Chinese people in China that might know.
- A. I believe that those Chinese that might have known KODAMA or anything about the situation in China or anything of what was going on have been purged since the war or have been fleeing the Chinese Government since most of them were against the Chinese Government.
- Q. Can you name a few of them?
- A. I do not know for a fact but there may have been some Chinese that might have been connected with KODAMA or knew of KODAMA but actually I have never been in contact with those people but I have heard of such people being in existence, but as to naming them is another story. I do not know the names of any because I have never had contact with them. I knew of their existence--some Chinese people that might have known KODAMA. I am not trying to hide anything but if I knew their names I would be willing to tell you but I actually don't know.
- Q. Give me the name of the key Chinese man who helped your organization to gather economic information--whether he was a collaborator or what he was--it doesn't make any difference.



Interrogation of NAKAO, Katsuo -- 2 July 1948.

A. For one, Mr. SOMA was with us in Shanghai.

Q. No, Chinese.

A. There was one Mr. HO.

Q. What is his full name?

A. I don't remember the given name but we just called him "HO", Mr. HO.

Q. Do you have any records of NODA Institute at home from which you could get HO's full name? What happened to the records of the NODA Institute?

A. NODA Institute here in Tokyo had burned once and whether the documents and records have been saved or not I do not know. Perhaps NODA might know.

Q. Did NODA used to come to Shanghai often during the war?

A. Yes, he did come occasionally.

Q. Did he know KODAMA?

A. I do not think he knew KODAMA nor YOSHIDA but I think he knew SOMA very well.

Q. When did SOMA leave your organization in Shanghai?

A. 1942.

Q. Did you see him from time to time after that in Shanghai.

A. Yes, I have.

Q. Whom did he go to work for?

A. I think he was working with YOSHIDA.

Q. You think or you know.

A. I think he was working with YOSHIDA while he was in China.

Q. Well, there is no question in your mind about that is there--don't you know that for a fact?

A. Yes, I think it is a fact.

Q. Well, is there any question in your mind about that?

A. No mistake about it. He was working for KODAMA.

Q. Wasn't he--that is what he quit your organization for to go to work for KODAMA?



Interrogation of NAKAO, Katsuo -- 2 July 1948.

- A. No, it isn't. His intention was to quit my place and to work for another.
- Q. What was the other place?
- A. SOMA did not like the kind of work KODAMA was in but later he became very closely associated with YOSHIDA. But later SOMA organized a company of his own and later engaged in buying things for the Navy and from that time on it appeared that YOSHIDA and SOMA were always working together.
- Q. You say you went to China in 1939 with the NODA Institute and worked for about four years--that would be 1943. What did you do after that?
- A. Later, I started to work for GOKO YOHO with a friend. Simultaneously, I was working with GOKO and also with the DAI CHUKO SANGYO KABUSHIKI KAISHI (Greater China Industrial Corporation). This was headed by a friend of mine but later I took over.
- Q. Which one of these companies had <sup>as</sup> one of its operations the marketing of pork products?
- A. The Greater China Industrial Corporation. This was the livestock corporation.
- Q. Did you make big profits from the pork company?
- A. There was hardly any profit at all. But I imagine you are asking me these questions from an article that appeared in a magazine.
- Q. What difference does that make?
- A. It does not make any difference at all.
- Q. I don't know anything about that article--what article is it that you have referred to?
- A. From a magazine called SHINSO. In that magazine there was an article written about me and in that article there was a word or two written about me saying that I was in charge of the corporation and marketing of pork for the Navy and that I was trying to get fat like a pig.
- Q. Is that article all true--apart from the fact that you tried to get fat like a pig?



Interrogation of NAKAO, Katsuo -- 2 July 1948.

- A. No, it isn't. But the fact that I did supervise the pork farm is true.
- Q. Well, you denied that this morning, didn't you?
- A. Is that about my having a pig corporation?
- Q. Yes.
- A. No, it isn't. What I stated was the corporation was not engaged in any other business.
- Q. Why did you quit the NODA Corporation?
- A. My basic reason for quitting NODA was because I started to hate collecting information for the NODA Corporation.
- Q. Why?
- A. Because I started to lose interest in that type of work and, furthermore, I wanted to start a business of my own.
- Q. Who was the Chinese man that was associated with you in that livestock business?
- A. I did have Chinese laborers on the farm but, actually, the Chinese were not necessary to that farm. Therefore, there were no Chinese actually employed in the administrative work. This is a corporation more or less organized in the Japanese side.
- Q. This article that you spoke about--this magazine article concerning you--who wrote that article?
- A. There was the name of an author written in there but I imagine that it was a pen name. I don't distinctly remember but I do remember the publisher's name which was SAWADA, Keitaro. If you are interested in finding out you can check the publisher--they might know.
- Q. What is the full name of this man SANO?
- A. Manao.
- Q. What is his address here in Japan?



Interrogation of NAKAO, Katsuo -- 2 July 1948

- A. At present I do not know where he lives. I have never met him since I returned to Japan. He was working at Waseda University and also was working at the Japan Political Economy Institute at Koji-machi.
- Q. What was he doing in Shanghai, China, during the war?
- A. During wartime he has never come to China but before the war he had.
- Q. What was he doing there before the war?
- A. He was a member of the Communist Party and I believe he was in China working.
- Q. About this man NABAYAMA--what is his full name and address?
- A. Sadachika. I believe he is living at Urawa.
- Q. What was he doing in China--Shanghai--during the war?
- A. He was never in Shanghai--he was in Peking.
- Q. What was he doing in Peking during the war?
- A. I do not know in detail what he was doing there but I imagine he was working for the military in Peking.
- Q. What was the business of the GOKO YOKO Company?
- A. This GOKO YOKO was a corporation for processing wheat and flour--a sort of macaroni or noodle flour.
- Q. Did you have a Chinese partner or associate in this company?
- A. There was no Chinese associate partner but there was a prospect of an associate Chinese partner and his name is SHU SHUKON.
- Q. Will you write his name out in kanji and we will attach it as Exhibit 2? (Exhibit No. 2 attached)
- Q. What is his address, do you know?
- A. I do not know his exact address but I know for a fact that he was living in an apartment in the French concession in Shanghai. He is a well known man.
- Q. I will read you a list of the communists who were with you at the Goshiki Conference and ask you to tell me which of the following named were in Shanghai during the war. (Mr. O'Neill reads list of names)



Interrogation of NAKAO, Katuso -- 2 July 1948

A. Of that list KADOYA, Hiroshi was the only one who was in Shanghai during the war.

Q. Where did you live while you were in Shanghai?

A. North Chi-Sen Road, Shin-Sho-Ri 32. And I have lived in another place-- Hai-non Road, No. 25. And lastly I lived at Wei-ha-wei Road, No. 26.

Questions by Mr. Monaghan:

Q. Who was your best Chinese friend while you were in Shanghai?

A. Mr. ROW.

Q. The same one you mentioned before?

A. Yes.

Q. And he was the same one that was associated with <sup>you</sup> in that Institute?

A. No, I didn't know him at that time.

Q. Who was your second best friend? Well, you had more than one friend in China?

A. Yes, I had about two or three.

Q. All right, name them--full names.

A. CHEN PORA.

Mr. O'Neill resumes questioning:

Q. On Exhibit No. 3 please write his Chinese name and address.

A. I do not know where he is at present but I believe he might be in Peking.

(Exhibit No. 3 attached)

Q. Name another good friend. Write his name in kenji which will be Exhibit No. 4.

A. TAI SHIN. (Exhibit No. 4 attached)

Q. TAI SHIN--what was he doing in Shanghai when you knew him?

A. He was a broker.

Q. What did he "broke"?

A. Working--more or less associated with my company.

Q. CHEN PORA--what did he do in China?

A. He was also a broker.

Q. Working with your company?

A. Yes.



Interrogation of NAKAO, Katsuo -- 2 July 1948

Question by Mr. Monaghan: Did you hire any Chinese at the NODA Institute?

A. No, except for that Mr. HO I just previously mentioned.

Witness dismissed at 1410 hours - 2 July 1948.



INTERVIEW WITH KOSHIMIZU, Isamu on

8 July 1948.

In an interview on July 8, 1948, Isamu KOSHIMIZU, of the following address

292 3 Chome  
TAMAGAWA,  
OKUSAWA MACHI  
SETAGAYA KU

stated that he worked for the Canadian and Pacific Steamship Company up to December 1940, at which time he tendered his resignation because of the international situation and shortly thereafter went to Shanghai and set up a business called the KONGO Company and had a factory at 36 Chinee Road, a motor repair factory. Company was also engaged in the export business.

After the war began private business terminated practically and his company started buying certain commodities and supplying them to the Army and Navy. By direction from the Japanese Navy all transactions had to go through the KODAMA KIKAN and they allowed a small percentage as profit on the sales.

About a year before the war terminated Mr. KOSHIMIZU went to Hangchow as manager of the KODAMA branch at that city. Originally, it was planned to buy non-ferrous metals in that area, but there being none he engaged in the general purchase of other materials.

The KODAMA Organ had a factory for the making of nets alongside the KONGO Factory at 36 Chinee Road, Shanghai. The KODAMA Organ took over this factory and it became an annex of their main plant.

"Mr. AKAZA was, I think, the manager of the Hankow Branch but he spent most of his time in Shanghai. I only saw KODAMA three or four times. After the war in Shanghai all the Japanese were confined to the Honkuw District."

F. G. O'Neill,  
Prosecutor,  
WCT DIV., LEGAL SECTION.



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.

- Q. 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 and metals manner whereby brokers would offer more money to the Chinese for this jewelry 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 BANWA 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



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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 started 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 <sup>with you</sup> 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.