

KODAMA, Yoshio

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(31)

19 October 1948

SUBJECT: Report on KODAMA Investigation in China.

TO: Colonel Carpenter, Chief, Legal Section

THRU: Chief, WCTD

1. The following named persons were interviewed in China. A summary of the information obtained is set forth in (TAB A).

| | | |
|----------------------------------|---|----------|
| a. Mr. L. N. K. Yek | - | Shanghai |
| b. Mr. Huang Yih-Zai | - | " |
| c. Inspector Dow King Yong | - | " |
| d. Mr. Feng Chen Wei | - | " |
| e. Mr. Feng Ping Nang | - | " |
| f. Mr. ("Pick") Eugene Hovens | - | " |
| g. General Nsu Neih Lao | - | Nanking |
| h. Chen Dah Nee, Chief of Police | - | " |
| i. Mr. George Horton | - | WUHU |
| j. Dr. Steiman Kim | - | " |
| k. Mr. Peter Cha | - | " |
| l. General Jin Ching Pong | - | Hankow |
| m. Mr. John Simon Kress | - | " |
| n. Mr. Sam Tsivian | - | " |
| o. Mr. C. H. Chen | - | " |
| p. Mr. I. J. Lehonas | - | " |
| q. Mr. Chow Ziang-Yien | - | Hangchow |
| r. Mr. Wang Woo Crue | - | " |

2. Col. HAYASHI, formerly Japanese Kempai Tai officer in Shanghai, now being held by French authorities at Saigon, was interviewed and a statement taken (TAB B).

3. Major A. M. Eggers, Commanding Officer, C.I.C., New Asia Hotel, was interviewed and his office conducted an investigation of the KODAMA KIKAN in Shanghai. (TAB C)

4. Mr. Robert Koke, Assistant Chief, External Security Detachment (formerly OSS), 841 Avenue Petain, interviewed 28 August 1948, and agreed to make a search of their records in regard to the KODAMA KIKAN. On 20 September 1948 they furnished a report on the KODAMA KIKAN (TAB D).

5. The Japanese associates of the KODAMA KIKAN in Hankow were tried by the Chinese for War Crimes. They were found "not guilty". (TAB E)

6. Attached as TAB F is a copy of all statements obtained in addition to basic file furnished by I.P.S. A list of such statements is tabulated below:

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| a. ARAKI, Shojiro | 15, 16 July 1948 |
| b. HAYATSU, Kyujiro | 23 June 1948 |
| c. IWAI, Eiichi | 10 June 1948 |
| d. KADOKA, Hiroshi | 2 July 1948 |
| e. KADOMA, Yoshio | 14 June 1948 |
| f. KOGA, Yoshiaki | 14, 15 July 1948 |
| g. KOSHIMIZU, Isamu | 8 July 1948 |
| h. MIZUGUCHI, Kiyoshi | 2 Aug. 1948 |
| i. MIZUGUCHI, Kiyoshi | 8 July 1948 |
| j. NAKAO, Katsuo | 2 July 1948 |
| k. ODAWARA, Kenji | 13 July 1948 |
| l. OTSUKA, Kiyoshi | 10 June 1948 |
| m. SHIODA, Suehira | 11 June 1948 |
| n. SOMA, Naomasa | 21 June 1948 |
| o. TOKUTA, Taro | 16, 17 June 1948 |
| p. YOSHIDA, Hikataro | 4 June 1948 |

7. In my opinion, the evidence compiled is insufficient to warrant trial of the accused, and, accordingly, his release as a War Criminal Suspect is recommended.

FRANK G. O'NEILL,
Prosecutor.

SHANGHAI

Mr. L. N. K. Yek, merchant, 395 Woosung Road, contacted 25 Aug 48, gave the address of Huang Yih-Zai.

Mr. Huang Yih-Zai, broker, 16 Honan Road, interviewed 25 Aug 48, stated that he had met KODAMA on several occasions and was familiar with the KODAMA KIKAN as he had done some trading with and selling to the organization. He further stated that his knowledge of the KODAMA KIKAN was limited to Shanghai, but was aware of the fact that the organization operated in several of the larger cities of China. He said that the Japanese Navy and Army had several purchasing agencies in China, but the KODAMA KIKAN appeared to be the most powerful and influential. Huang stated that it was his experience with the KODAMA KIKAN that it was fair and he had no justifiable reason to deplore any of their actions. At no time, he said, did he hear of the mistreatment of Chinese civilians by the KODAMA KIKAN.

Inspector Dow King Yong, Foreign Affairs Section, C.I.D., Police Department, interviewed 25 Aug 48, advised these Investigators that an investigation of the KODAMA KIKAN and its members, as well as a check of police records located in Shanghai, the former International Settlement and the French Concession would be conducted. On 13 Sep 48 Mr. Dow was again contacted and he stated that their investigation and check of records had revealed no information of a criminal nature pertaining to the KODAMA KIKAN or its members. He further stated that Chinese holding official positions under the Japanese Occupation have been tried and sentenced for collaboration or have disappeared from Shanghai.

FENG CHEN WEI, Broker, 116 Tong Shang Road, interviewed 26 Aug 48, stated that he did not know KODAMA personally but was intimately acquainted with KOSHIMIZU, ISAMU, the KODAMA KIKAN representative in Hangchow. FENG said that he worked for General TAI LI, whom he claimed was a counterpart to General DONOVAN, head of OSS. FENG indicated that he had an office next door to KOSHIMIZU in the same building. It is the opinion of FENG that KODAMA could not be charged with any crimes in or around Hangchow as KOSHIMIZU was a gentleman and his method of doing business appeared to be fair. FENG claimed that he had heard that KODAMA was a ruthless business man and may have ordered the members of his organ to obtain materials at any cost, but at no time did he hear that the organ was responsible for murder of Chinese. FENG claimed that his principle mission with TAI LI was to assist the smuggling of loyal Chinese out of Shanghai through Hangchow to the interior.

Mr. FENG PING NANG, 116 Tong Shang Road, father of FENG CHEN WEI and retired Industrialist, interviewed 25 Aug 48, stated that he was acquainted with the KODAMA KIKAN but had never met KODAMA. He said that KODAMA was known as an influential man among the Japanese Navy circles. He stated that he had not heard of any atrocities committed by the KODAMA KIKAN. However, to be as successful as KODAMA in such a short length of time he must have been ruthless. FENG claimed that he retired nine years ago from business due to illness and at no time did he have any dealings with the KODAMA KIKAN.

Mr. ("PICK") EUGENE HOVENS, formerly Russian Military Attache (1926-28), and presently confined at Ward Road Jail awaiting trial for collaboration, interviewed 21 Sep 48, stated that he worked for the Japanese Navy as an interpreter during their occupation of Shanghai. He said he had no definite information concerning the KODAMA KIKAN; that he did not know KODAMA but knew several members of the organization.

NOTE: HOVENS furnished the names of the following Japanese to contact in Japan as possible leads:

Captain OTANI, Chief of Staff, Navy Command

Mr. YAMAMOTO (FNU), business expert

Captain KOBETO (FNU), Chief of Navy Intelligence

Lt. OGUCHI (FNU), Secretary, Admiral OKA

Professor EKUSHIMA (FNU), Foreign Office employee

NANKING

General NSU NEIH LAO, Supreme Judge Advocate, Chinese Army, interviewed 2 Sep 48, stated that he would have his office conduct an investigation into the activities of the KODAMA Organ. On 10 Sep 48 NSU reported that a check made of all available records reflected no information concerning KODAMA or members of his organization.

Chief of Police, CHEN DAH NEE, interviewed 5 Sep 48, stated that a check of the Nanking Police records and persons contacted reflected no information concerning the KODAMA KIKAN or its members.

WUHU

Mr. George Horton, resident of Wuhu for forty years, president of school for Chinese youth, interviewed 6 Sep 48, stated that he was living in Wuhu during the Japanese occupation and knew of many inhuman

acts committed by the Japanese Army and Navy but was not familiar with the KODAMA KIKAN. He said that it was his observation that the Chinese possessed an inherent fear of the Japanese and the use of force or intimidation would be unnecessary to secure commodities on the part of the Japanese. He said that many shortages existed in staple goods and food and the Chinese were eager to barter or sell their commodities for sugar, matches, salt, clothing, etc., of which the Japanese had a generous supply.

Dr. STEIMAN KIM, Korean M. D., interviewed 5 Sep 48, stated that he was well acquainted with the representative of the KODAMA KIKAN. He said that it was his opinion that the Japanese and the Chinese got along very well and at no time did he ever hear of any bad acts committed by the KODAMA KIKAN. He stated that the KODAMA KIKAN manager, Mr. YAMADA, Isamu, came to his office many times for social visits and professional advice.

Mr. PETER CHA, Chief, Foreign Affairs Department, The Archives District Police Bureau, interviewed 5 Sep 48, stated that the records of the Wuhu Police Department reflected no information concerning the KODAMA KIKAN. With the assistance of Mr. CHA we conducted a neighborhood check where the KODAMA KIKAN maintained offices. Several persons, including the former owner of the building occupied by the KODAMA KIKAN representative, stated that they knew no derogatory information concerning the KODAMA KIKAN.

HANKOW

General JIN CHING PONG, Chief of Police, interviewed 8 Sep 48, stated that he had been recently appointed to his position and knew nothing about the KODAMA KIKAN. The General delegated Mr. Shelley S. L. Yang, Chief, Foreign Affairs Section, Police Department, to review all available records, and, on 9 Sep 48, these Investigators were given the court records of the Hankow Military Tribunal for War Crimes, which tried former members of the KODAMA KIKAN and found them innocent. (TAB E)

Mr. John Simon Kress, 30 Dupree Road, interviewed 8 Sep 48, stated that he had lived in Hankow for the past thirty-eight years and was presently engaged in the exporting of pig bristles. He said that the Japanese came to him several times with various business propositions, including the KODAMA KIKAN representative, Mr. MIZUGUCHI, but not having any inclination to deal with the Japanese, he declined all their offers. He said that he went to live in the country in the latter part of 1943 and lost track of the Chinese doing business with the Japanese. He stated that it was his opinion that the Chinese merchants, traders and brokers were willing customers of the Japanese and, to his recollection, recalled no incidents of a serious nature involving business dealings. He said that many Chinese whom he knew to be dealing with the KODAMA KIKAN have disappeared from Hankow for fear of being arrested for collaboration.

Mr. SAM TSIVIAN, proprietor, MY DEAR FOODS PRODUCTS CO., 97 Poyang Street, interviewed 8 Sep 48, stated that the KODAMA KIKAN had offices located in the Lutheran Mission Building, one block from his store, and knew several members of the KODAMA KIKAN by sight as they frequently patronized his place of business. He said that it was his impression that the Chinese people were willing parties in doing business with the Japanese; that the Japanese completely dominated all phases of business in and around Hankow, and their very presence was sufficient to cause a hesitant or reluctant Chinese merchant to deal with them. He said that the KODAMA KIKAN had the reputation for paying the highest prices for their commodities as the competition between the various Japanese companies supplying supplies to the Army and Navy was very keen. He further stated that he had never heard of any serious incidents involving the KODAMA KIKAN.

Mr. C. H. CHEN, presently employed by the Hankow Bus Company, interviewed 8 Sep 48, stated that prior to 1945 he was a broker, dealing in non-ferrous metals and had transacted business with the Mr. WIZUGUCHI, Kiyoshi who was the manager of the KODAMA KIKAN in Hankow. Chen said that he did not have the feeling that he was being intimidated or coerced into selling or trading his commodities to the KODAMA KIKAN. He claimed that it was the policy of the KODAMA KIKAN to solicit the good will of the Chinese traders as the competition among the purchasing agents for the Japanese Army and Navy was very strong. He said that he had heard of incidents where the Chinese were forced to turn over their commodities in the country and the use of troops was employed, but as far as the KODAMA KIKAN was concerned no criticism could be made.

Mr. I. J. LEHONAS, Soviet Russian, presently employed by the Texas Oil Co., Ltd., interviewed 8 Sep 48, stated that he was employed by the Shanghai Municipal Government from 1941 to the end of the war, as an engineer. He said that he was not acquainted with KODAMA, but knew his Shanghai manager, YOSHIDA, Hikataro. He said that the KODAMA KIKAN maintained offices in the Broadway Mansion Hotel and it had the reputation of being the biggest and most powerful purchasing agency in China. He stated that his knowledge of the business methods used by the KODAMA KIKAN did not qualify him to pass judgment. He said that he received the impression that the KODAMA KIKAN was engaged in collecting intelligence as KODAMA made many trips between Shanghai and Tokyo.

HANGCHOW

Mr. CHOW ZIANG-YIEN, Mayor, interviewed 15 Sep 48, stated that he had been mayor of Hangchow since 1928, with the exception of the years Hangchow was occupied by the Japanese. He said that he was not familiar

with the KODAMA KIKAN and could not offer any information concerning it. Mr. Chow, unknown to these Investigators, gave a story to the local press, explaining our mission and requesting anyone who might possess information concerning the KODAMA KIKAN to come forward. An unknown person telephoned the Mayor and said he had intimate knowledge of atrocities committed by the KODAMA KIKAN. An appointment was made over the phone, but the informant did not appear.

Mr. WANG WOO CRUE, former president of the Hangchow Chamber of Commerce, 1939-1943, presently serving a fifteen year sentence for collaboration, interviewed 16 Sep 48, at the Chekiang Province Jail, Hangchow, stated that he was slightly familiar with the name "KODAMA KIKAN", but had no information as to its operation. He said that he was not acquainted with KODAMA or any members of the organization.

STATEMENT BY HAYASHI, Hidezumi

Regarding Mr. KODAMA, Yoshio

I have never judged Mr. KODAMA as having any great influence upon the performance of my duty or having any connection with it, and I have never had any deep admiration for him in the past. Furthermore, my contact with him was a matter of over four years ago and, as a whole, I have only a very faint recollection of him. Please understand that my memory of the dates is especially dim.

(1) Particulars concerning my duty

- A. Duty/T.N. post/ in Shanghai -- Chief of Special Police Section of Shanghai Kempei Tai Headquarters, the Kempei Tai dispatched to Central China.
- B. Period of service in Shanghai -- From about noon, March 8, 1938, to about 9 a.m., February 7, 1942.
- C. Duty /T.N.post/ in Tokyo -- Senior Field Officer and concurrently Chief of General Affairs Section at the Kempei Tai Headquarters, Tokyo.

(Remark--Senior Field Officer means the highest assistant to the commander and it is a name of position existing only at the Tokyo Kempei Tai. It may be said to be equivalent to a chief of staff at any headquarters in general.)

- D. Period of service in Tokyo. -- From about 6 p.m., February 13, 1942, to about 9 a.m., January 25, 1944.

(2) Particulars concerning my contact with Mr. KODAMA.

- A. Motive for getting into contact.

Before our first conversation of which I intend to state later, I did not even know his name. However, he suddenly called on me at the Kempei Tai Headquarters in Shanghai, saying that he was suggested by Lt. Colonel OKADA, Yoshimasa, a staff officer of the Expeditionary Army to China and an intimate friend of mine (it might have been Lt. Colonel TSUJI, Masanobu) to be sure to hear my "opinion on political affairs in China". Although he did not bring a letter of introduction, I judged him to be a person who was in contact with my reliable intimate friend and I made my first interview with comparatively good feeling. As to whether Lt. Colonel OKADA had actually suggested to Mr. KODAMA that he hear my opinion, I have never confirmed it.

- B. Period I was in contact with him.

From about 1940 to about January 1944.

- C. The number of times of conversations and a gist of their contents.

Statement by HAYASHI, Hidesumi

The first /T.N. interview/. I remember this as in about autumn of 1940, at Shanghai Kempei Tai Headquarters.

a. His words:

"I am enjoying good confidence of Lt. Colonel OKADA, Yoshinasa; Lt. Colonel TSUJI, Masanobu; KAWAI, Tatsuo, former Chief of Information Department of the Foreign Ministry, and others, with whom I am very friendly associated. In compliance with their requests I often act as liaison between the home and local authorities. Therefore, I make trips between Japan and China."

b. My words:

"The Japanese people and government have extremely poor knowledge of China, and the attitude of the Japanese Government toward the Government of WANG CHING-WEI is not right. Thus, the WANG's government which was established through great efforts will appear as merely a puppet government to the eyes of the Chinese people, and it is almost impossible to settle the China Incident no matter how Mr. WANG CHING-WEI strives to do so.

"It is regretful that Japan takes various measures against China, despising the confidence of the Chinese people in Mr. CHIANG KAI-SHEK and the National Party, and ignoring the real feeling of the Chinese people toward Japan!"

The second/T.N. interview/. I remember this as in about autumn of 1941, at Shanghai Kempei Tai Headquarters. When SASAKAWA, Ryōichi, President of the Nationalist Masses Party (a friend of mine since spring of 1932) visited me, Mr. KODAMA accompanied Mr. SASAKAWA.

a. Mr. KODAMA's words:

"Excuse me for my long silence. Today I came here accompanying Mr. SASAKAWA. Lt. Colonel, I ask for your good guidance in the future."

b. To those words I merely responded with simple social address.

The third /T.N. interview/. Some time between summer of 1942 and the beginning of 1943, at Tokyo Kempei Tai Headquarters.

It seems that he had then been staying in Shanghai, and he called on me with gifts from Shanghai (cakes and a few daily necessities) which one of my friends in Shanghai asked him to bring with him. On that opportunity, he presented me with some cakes, too, describing them as gifts from Shanghai.

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Our conversation lasted for only about ten minutes almost in formality, but he disclosed that he was then in Shanghai engaged in some business relating to the Navy. As I was little concerned with the matter, I did not try to hear anything about the nature of his business and other things, but he used such words as to describe himself to be working to collect materials necessary for the Navy. However, I cannot swear that my recollections are correct.

Statement by HAYASHI, Hidesumi

The 4th /T.N.interview/ December of 1943 or January of 1944, at Tokyo Kempei Tai Headquarters.

It seems that as IWATA, Fumio (a prominent person among the rightist groups in Japan) whom he had worshipped, died, he was staying in Tokyo to wind up his /T.N. IWATA's/ affairs. Although I cannot recollect his motive for visiting me, it seems that he came to express compliments on the occasion of his succession of a part of business managed by Mr. IWATA, Fumio (I recall a YAMATO SHIMBUN /T.N. Yamato Newspaper/, but my recollection is a little hazy). Therefore, our formal conversation ended in a few minutes, but I remember he said at that time, "Lt. Colonel, please give me guidance the same as Mr. KONOMI".

"Mr. KONOMI" means Mr. KONOMI, Ujitoshi, and Mr. KONOMI is also a person who worshipped Mr. IWATA, Fumio. From the latter part of March, 1938, I was under judgment that Mr. KONOMI was a dangerous character, and from about 1940 I was insisting on the prohibition of his passage to China. But, in about November of 1943, Mr. KONOMI vowed repentance in the future, through intermediation of my friend, Mr. FUKUYA, Toshiichi, who was formerly the President of the TAIRIKU SHIMPOSHA /T.N. Continent Newspaper/ and was then a member of the House of Representatives, and called on me to ask for my advice and admonition. Therefore, I frankly expressed my opinions to him, and he was deeply moved. This must have appeared to the eyes of the third persons as a favorable turn suddenly taken in the relation between myself and Mr. KONOMI.

Mr. KODAMA's words I have just quoted seem to have had been uttered owing to the above-stated event. There are four interviews which I remember for sure, but besides these, there might have been one or two others. However, I did not visit him even once, so I believe the total number of interviews does not exceed seven.

(3) My impression of Mr. KODAMA.

My impression of Mr. KODAMA changed at about three stages. For explanation, I will divide it into three stages, stating the period until I became aware of the activities of his group as the first stage, the period until the second interview as the middle stage and the rest as the latter stage.

A. My impression during the first stage.

During the first interview, Mr. KODAMA, listening to my opinions on China, gradually looked deeply impressed and eventually he was moved to tears and expressed his entire agreement with me. Entertaining fears for the future of the China Incident, he told me, "If there is any job in which even a person such as I can be of any service, please don't hesitate to use me. And your further guidance in the future will be much appreciated." His attitude appeared overwhelmed with inspiration. However, as I did not consider my own opinions so excellent, I had much doubt as to whether my opinions really moved him so deeply as was shown in his expression. Could the expression and attitude he displayed be a piece of drama unnaturally played by him for the purpose of approaching me or giving me a good impression? May I judge him as a person of very strong sense of justice, admitting his expression as it is? If he is

Statement by HAYASHI, Hideozumi

such a person as to be so deeply moved by my opinions of this sort, he must be called an abnormally excitable and sensitive man. Can such a person protect justice, calmly gazing at it? These were doubts I had after the first interview.

B. My impression during the middle phase.

There had occurred two incidents, namely:

1. The cases of SEPPUKU /suicide by disembowelment/ by a young Japanese at the Municipal Cosmopolitan Police Bureau in the International Settlement.

(NOTE) It was an incident which occurred in 1938 or 1939, when the young Japanese man, having presented a written memorial to blame his political disposition to the Chief of the General Affairs Department of the Municipal Cosmopolitan Police Board, committed suicide at the Board on his way home (may well be called fanatic.)

2. This incident occurred when an apology was persistently demanded from Mr. FUKUYA, Toshiichi, President of the TAIRIKU SHIMPO SHA /Continent News Company/, who had published the above incident in his newspaper. Some time after the first interview, I heard that these two incidents were started by a group of young men under the guidance of Mr. KODAMA and I began to entertain most unpleasant feeling against him. Later, I heard by chance that Mr. IWAI, Eiichi, Vice-Consul of the Japanese Consulate-General in Shanghai, who was utilizing KODAMA, made known to his friends that "Mr. KODAMA called to account and blamed the TAIRIKU SHIMPO for the Municipal Cosmopolitan Police Bureau incident (a young man's disembowelment mentioned above), until, finally, he forced the President to make an apology". I was so indignant that I began to feel more displeased with both Mr. IWAI and Mr. KODAMA. At the time, Mr. FUKUYA and Mr. KODAMA never saw each other, and it was the young men under Mr. KODAMA who forced Mr. FUKUYA to apologize regarding the Municipal Cosmopolitan Police Board incident. Those young men, however, were reasoned into compliance by Mr. FUKUYA on their mistake and, contrarily, apologized to Mr. FUKUYA and went away. This is the truth of the incident. Since about that time I harbored ill feelings toward Mr. KODAMA, and began to tell my friends, who were usually in touch with me, that what Mr. IWAI was saying was false.

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About in the summer of 1941, I had a telephone call from Major MORIYASU, Chief of the Second Section (not very sure of the number of the Section), of the Kempei Tai Headquarters, despatched to Central China (in Nanking).

(Note: He and I have been friends since we were primary school students. It seems that he has been acquainted with Mr. KODAMA since the time he was serving the Kempei Tai in Tokyo.)

We talked on the phone as follows:

M. "HAYASHI! Did you say anything about KODAMA?"

H. "Nothing in particular - - - - -".

Statement by HAYASHI, Hidezumi

- M. "KODAMA is very angry with you! KODAMA said coming to Nanking-- 'Colonel HAYASHI is quite an outrageous man. I'll slay him next time I go to Shanghai'. - Be careful."
- H. "I see. Thank you. I happen to know the reason why KODAMA is angry. But, please, do not worry about this matter. What he says is wrong."
- M. "But, HAYASHI, be alert!"
- H. "I can assure you that I shall never be killed by him so easily. And KODAMA is already in Shanghai, staying at the TOWA Company. He has not come to kill me yet. Don't worry. Thank you."

When the conversation was over, I happened to think of a magazine presented to me under the name of Mr. KODAMA a few days ago, and could not help smiling sardonically. I do not recall the name of the magazine, but in it was given the conditions of activities of the nationalist group he was concerned with. Furthermore, there was an accompanying note asking me "to let him know my opinion." While he was feeling very disagreeable with me for my denying what Mr. IWAI had said, Mr. KODAMA presented me with a magazine. He went so far as to say in Nanking that he must kill HAYASHI, but when returning to Shanghai he dared not do anything. I began to take pity for his being in such a state of mind. At that time, "In Prison, Out of Prison", written by Mr. KODAMA, was considerably popular among a certain group of men and he was looked upon as a little hero, but my high regard for him has completely died out since then. Some time later, I happened to see Mr. IWAI, the Vice-Consul, on the street. He greeted me as politely as usual, but I responded with bitter irony, saying, "I heard that Mr. KODAMA is attempting to kill me and you are trying to stop him by all means. I thank you." Then Mr. IWAI walked away, with a look "as if he did not understand what I meant."

C. My impression during the latter phase.

Several months after such events, (I think it was in autumn, 1941, but not quite sure), Mr. SASAKAWA, Ryōichi, President of the KOKUSUI TAISHUTŌ /Nationalist Masses Party/ came to Shanghai from Japan proper, and visited me. As I was acquainted with him, I had dinner with him one evening. On that occasion Mr. SASAKAWA and I talked about Mr. KODAMA as follows:

- S. "Mr. HAYASHI, do you know KODAMA, Yoshio?"
- H. "Yes, I know him. How are you connected with him?"
- S. "KODAMA is one of those men whom I look after. He is a rather nice fellow. To tell the truth, I asked KODAMA to accompany me when I was coming here to see you, but he said, 'I won't go to Mr. HAYASHI!' When I asked him why, he replied, 'As a public man I fully respect Mr. HAYASHI, but I dislike him as a private individual.' Then I told him, 'It is funny that one cannot respect, as a private individual, a man whom one can respect as a public man. I think you are wrong. It is due to your misunderstanding with Mr. HAYASHI. You should go to see Mr. HAYASHI often and ask for his guidance.'-- Was there any trouble between you? Young fellows are thoughtless in many ways, but as he is a man connected with me, I ask you to give him your good guidance for my sake."

Then I frankly explained to him what had happened before. Mr. SASAKAWA said on the spot, "Oh, it is KODAMA who is to blame. Absurd! I will

Statement by HAYASHI, Hidezumi

shortly call on you with KODAMA, and I hope you will then let bygones be bygones and see him." The next day Mr. SASAKAWA came to see me accompanied by Mr. KODAMA. This was the second interview with Mr. KODAMA as already stated. I did not reject Mr. SASAKAWA's request, but the feelings I entertained toward Mr. KODAMA did not change. Though I did not intend his absolute expulsion, I have never, up to the present day, felt inclined to positively guide him. In other words, after I was requested by Mr. SASAKAWA, I treated him just politely but coolly.

(4) The reason why I was not very interested in Mr. KODAMA.

Judging by common sense, it may be most incomprehensible that I, Chief of the Special Police Section of the Kempei Tai, should not have been very interested in Mr. KODAMA, a character who was comparatively well known among the young men of the Japanese nationalist organizations, a character who in some meaning had guiding influence, and who was connected with the attack on the former Premier HIRANUMA; in other words, the existence of this dangerous character. However, I did not think much of what was called the nationalist organizations in Japan, either in intellectual spheres or in the phase of actual movement. In other words, not only were they not against the Japanese Army authorities at the time, but, also, they had no leading influence on the Army since the Feb. 26 Incident. I judged, too, that they were completely under control of the ordinary Japanese police authorities.

Mr. KODAMA's words and moves in Nanking, for instance, were dangerous ones directly concerned with myself, but I did not feel any danger at all. It does not mean that I had a particular friendship with him, or enjoyed good feelings with their /nationalist/ organizations. It was because I simply took what he said as mere big talk that he had to make in order to keep his face, and judged there was practically no danger about it.

On the other hand, the business to which I attached importance during the term of my services in Shanghai and Tokyo were as follows, and, compared with these, my concern with them /nationalists/ was of very much less importance.

A. Business in Shanghai.

- a. To obtain cooperation with Japan for the police authorities of the two Settlements.
- b. To round-up the anti-Japanese terrorist organization of the Chungking Regime in the two Settlements.
- c. To study and plan the method of dealing with the two Settlements if war breaks out with America and England.

B. Business in Tokyo.

- a. Training of the Tokyo Kempei Tai.
- b. Grasping of the real political situation as well as the living conditions of the people.
- c. Pointing out hindrances to war munitions production.

Statement by HAYASHI, Hidezumi

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(4) The reason why I was not very interested in Mr. KODAMA.

Judging by common sense, it may be most incomprehensible that I, Chief of the Special Police Section of the Kempei Tai, should not have been very interested in Mr. KODAMA, a character who was comparatively well known among the young men of the Japanese nationalist organizations, a character who in some meaning had guiding influence, and who was connected with the attack on the former Premier HIRANUMA; in other words, the existence of this dangerous character. However, I did not think much of what was called the nationalist organizations in Japan, either in intellectual spheres or in the phase of actual movement. In other words, not only were they not against the Japanese Army authorities at the time, but, also, they had no leading influence on the Army since the Feb. 26 Incident. I judged, too, that they were completely under control of the ordinary Japanese police authorities.

Mr. KODAMA's words and moves in Nanking, for instance, were dangerous ones directly concerned with myself, but I did not feel any danger at all. It does not mean that I had a particular friendship with him, or enjoyed good feelings with their /nationalist/ organizations. It was because I simply took what he said as mere big talk that he had to make in order to keep his face, and judged there was practically no danger about it.

On the other hand, the business to which I attached importance during the term of my services in Shanghai and Tokyo were as follows, and, compared with these, my concern with them /nationalists/ was of very much less importance.

A. Business in Shanghai.

- a. To obtain cooperation with Japan for the police authorities of the two Settlements.
- b. To round-up the anti-Japanese terrorist organization of the Chungking Regime in the two Settlements.
- c. To study and plan the method of dealing with the two Settlements if war breaks out with America and England.

B. Business in Tokyo.

- a. Training of the Tokyo Kempei Tai.
- b. Grasping of the real political situation as well as the living conditions of the people.
- c. Pointing out hindrances to war munitions production.

Statement by HAYASHI, Hidesumi

Although Mr. KODAMA stated at the first interview as if he were enjoying closest relation with my friends, he was, as far as I know, working under Vice-Consul IWAI, instead of the Army. It seemed that Vice-Consul IWAI had an organ called the IWAI Organ (probably the same as the one called the KOKEN Club). It seemed that he employed a number of Chinese and was engaged in gathering information and ideological propaganda. He also supplied information to the Army now and then. However, as this was an organ originally in the line of the Foreign Office and not a system within the Army, I had, from my character, almost no interest in this organ. The fact that Mr. KODAMA belonged to such an organ made me all the more less interested in him.

(5) My judgment regarding criminal acts of Mr. KODAMA.

A. The Japanese authorities have no intention to conceal the offense of Mr. KODAMA. My feeling towards Mr. KODAMA while I was serving in Shanghai was as above-mentioned. Mr. SHIRAGAMI, the then Chief of the Police Station of the Japanese Consulate in Shanghai, was such a conscientious man that he had the reputation of being too conscientious. It would be probably recognized by everyone that he was always making great efforts against criminal acts of the Japanese. If he judged that Mr. KODAMA had committed any offense, he would have prosecuted Mr. KODAMA without hesitation, whatever the relation was between Mr. KODAMA and the Foreign Ministry. Prior to December 8, 1941, the general Japanese were able to enter both concessions freely. After that, however, at least until the time I left Shanghai, the free entrance into the French Concession and the International Concession (not including D.E. area) was prohibited, but was made by permission only, so as to prevent the Japanese from taking advantage of committing criminal acts in the confusion at the time of the outbreak of war. I am most interested in the fact that why me, the prosecuting organ, could not perceive the offenses of Mr. KODAMA, if he had committed one. I remember that anti-Japanese murder cases which occurred in Shanghai during my approximately four years of service there were about 420. At that time I paid utmost attention to such cases as my duty demanded. Most of the victims were pro-Japanese Chinese. But when they were Japanese, i.e., the Japanese proper, Koreans or Formosans, we were more concerned. In view of the police system in Shanghai, it was absolutely impossible under any circumstances that the body of a Japanese accidentally killed be disposed of without an inquest of the Japanese authorities. Therefore, the corpse of a certain Korean supposed to have been murdered by Mr. KODAMA, must have also been examined by the Japanese authorities. It is most interesting to know how the Japanese official in charge judged the cause of the death. At that time we at once said, "Is it another anti-Japanese murder case?" When we saw a body of a man accidentally killed, were we not upset too much to judge that it might be a murder case of a Japanese by a Japanese and make investigations?

As we look back on the matter ^{now} we cannot deny that the political situation in Shanghai at that time was very convenient for one to pretend any murder cases of the Japanese or pro-Japanese Chinese to look like a political murder by the Chungking side, and deceive us, the prosecuting authorities. We cannot deny, also, that we did not make efforts to imagine that there were such offenses that deceived us, taking advantage of such a situation.

Statement by HAYASHI, Hideozumi

B. I do not think Mr. KODAMA planned and carried out politically meaningless murder. Some criticize that Mr. KODAMA is nothing but a rough gangster, but I believe his fundamental thought is absolutely nationalistic or of the Japanese way, -- even if it is not yet ripe. Therefore, suppose he used violence, we must consider it was the expression of his irrepressible patriotic spirit. If Mr. KODAMA, who claims to stand for patriotism, disregards his duty to his sovereign, or uses violence for the sake of his own interests and desire, I think his political life would be completely and immediately destroyed. Passionate as he may be, I believe that he would never do such a foolish thing as long as he is in his right mind. Accordingly, the object for which his violence was used would be for someone, at least, of some political significance. I can never imagine that he used violence to a mere Korean by reason of worldly desires.

C. It is possible that a Chinese who was employed by Mr. KODAMA, or concerned with him, committed murder and imputed the crime to him. I do not know at all when and for what object Mr. KODAMA began to follow the business of the IWAI Organ or the business related with the Navy, but I think he served first in the IWAI Organ and then frequented the units related to the Navy. We can easily imagine that he made acquaintances with a number of Chinese during his service in the IWAI Organ, due to its nature. Probably he became well informed in the state of affairs in China by having talks with those Chinese. When he later frequented the naval units, suppose if his business was to collect materials, I imagine he did not fail to make use of the Chinese with whom he had become acquainted during his service in the IWAI Organ. Among these Chinese some depraved ones must have been included. There are innumerable examples that the depraved Chinese in the occupational areas of the Japanese army took advantage of the Japanese Army authorities or Japanese nationals in order to commit material crimes. I suppose Mr. KODAMA's name might have been also used by such Chinese.

(6) Measure for investigation of Mr. KODAMA's offenses.

As a measure to investigate the offense of Mr. KODAMA, I have recently suggested to inquire of Messrs. CHENG WEN-I and WAN MU-TING, but I entertain doubts as to whether they will state it, the offense, even if they know about it.

According to my experience, general Chinese citizens have a habit of trying as much as possible not to become involved in matters handled by the police or juridical authorities, even when they are connected with the matter. Therefore, in many cases they are accustomed to state, "I do not know", even if they do know. This is indeed beyond our conception. As an extreme example, I know the fact that a certain person who was reported by the people to be the victim, stated to the authorities that he was not the victim, while appealing to the public his awkward position of being the victim.

Therefore, in investigating the offense of Mr. KODAMA, I think you can attain your object comparatively easily, if you thoroughly investigate the Chinese who were employed by Mr. KODAMA or the IWAI Organ and investigate the behavior of these Chinese as well as those of Mr. KODAMA. In this case it is very important, I believe, to try to pay heed as to whether there is anyone who has become rich in a short time, and to do your very utmost to find those who are missing.

Staff Officer of the 38th Army

August 17, 1948.
Written at Saigon

Colonel M.P.
HAYASHI, Hideozumi
(signed)

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CONFIDENTIAL

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AGENT REPORT

1. Name of Subject or Title of Incident
MIZUTA (fnu) (Possibly MIZUTA, Mitsuyoshi)
Allegedly murdered in Broadway Mansions,
Shanghai, China, in 1943
See KODAMA Case
2. Date submitted
18 Sep 48
3. Control Symbol or File No.
MI-45/ Case 317

4. Report of Findings

At the request of CIC Special Agent C-2747, this agent attempted to ascertain the background of a Japanese "murdered in Broadway Mansions in 1943".

On 17 Sep 48, through confidential source, it was learned that a Japanese named MIZUTA (fnu) was connected with a "YOKO COMPANY", a firm dealing in scrap metal, approximately in 1943. (F-6)

AGENT'S NOTE: No record of the "Yoko Company" was found in Shanghai Telephone Books of 1941 through 1944; no record in Shanghai "Dollar Directories" of 1935 or 1941. No record of MIZUTA or "Yoko Co." in SCS files, Shanghai.

Informant said MIZUTA borrowed 20,000 dollars (local currency at that time) from another Japanese named KODAMA who was supposedly connected with the Japanese Kempetai (gendarmeserie). The money was intended for the purchase of scrap iron. The deal did not materialize and MIZUTA could not pay his debt to KODAMA. The latter is reported to have hired a gunman to kill MIZUTA, who was shot in apartment 83, Broadway Mansions. The killer shot MIZUTA through the back, the bullet emerging from the victim's chest; a second shot was fired into MIZUTA's left temple. (F-6)

MIZUTA is reported to have been a quiet, friendly man of about 40 years who probably would have repaid the debt, if given time (F-6)

AGENT'S NOTE: SCS files, Case 317, lists a KODAMA, Yoshio, head of the KODAMA KIKAN, a Japanese Naval Air Force purchasing organ with office in eleven (11) Central China cities. Head office of the kikan was was Broadway Mansions. This report indicates KODAMA killed MIZUTA, Mitsuyoshi at Broadway Mansions in November, 1943.

(a) Listing in Shanghai Telephone Co Directory 1943-44:
"MIZUTA, M 8 Broadway Mansions 40384
57 Broadway Mansions 42667
Residence 83 Broadway Mansions 45101 "

(c) SOUZA (fm), reportedly associated with KODAMA and who may know of the murder, is listed in the Directory as:
"SOUZA, A A De 40 Broadway Mansions 43480 "

COPY TO SCAP, 20 Sept 48
ADJ

5. Typed Name and Organization of Special Agent
Det. "G" ID, General Staff, USA
Shanghai Port Facility, AAG,
APO 917, c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California
6. Signature of Special Agent
C-3452

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CONFIDENTIAL

TAB C

CONFIDENTIAL

KODAMA, Yoshio

(兒玉)

9 Sep 48

Case 317

1. The following information was obtained through interviewing various employees of the Broadway Mansions, Shanghai. It covers a specific phase of SUBJECT's stay in China and the allegation that he was responsible for the murder of a Korean national, MIZUTA, Mitsuyoshi, in November 1943:

a. SUBJECT was described as being very incommunicative, took his meals in his quarters and had an unstable temperament. Room boys stated, however, that he treated them well.

b. He stayed at the Broadway Mansions for a little over a year, approximately 1943-44. Arriving from Japan, he immediately consolidated several small purchasing agencies into the TUNG KWONG COMPANY (東光公司), aka the KODAMA KIKAN, for large scale procurement of supplies for the Japanese Navy. Hotel employee stated that he knew that SUBJECT's organization bought up a lot of old coins and brassware to ship to Japan, and that SUBJECT also robbed the Chinese. None of the persons interviewed heard of any specific acts of looting or killings in connection with the KODAMA KIKAN's procurement mission. They remembered the shooting that took place at Broadway Mansions, however.

c. The killing occurred in the winter of 1943-44, in Apt 57, 3rd Floor. The victim was described variously as a Japanese or Korean, name unknown. The victim was reported to be a partner in the KODAMA KIKAN--or a manager. Two hotel employees stated that SUBJECT had left for Japan just the day before the shooting. Others stated that they did not know of his whereabouts. Japanese consular officials and the Japanese gendarmerie arrested a person (name unknown) who lived in Room 1102, in connection with the killing.

d. The KODAMA KIKAN occupied the office at Shop C (northeast corner of the building), Broadway Mansions. SUBJECT lived in Room 501. His associates occupied Apts 54, 56, 57, and 62--all on the 3rd Floor.

2. UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

a. SOUZA, (fnu) a Portuguese national worked in the KODAMA KIKAN. It is very probable that he knows of the operational details within the organization and the shooting. SOUZA's whereabouts, at the present time, are unknown. However, a Mrs. SILVA, who is in charge of the Linen Room, Broadway Mansions, is reported to be acquainted with him.

b. HOVENS, Eugene, aka HOVENS, Pick, formerly connected with the Japanese Navy purchasing agencies during the occupation of Shanghai, may have knowledge re SUBJECT and SUBJECT's organization. HOVENS is now in the custody of the Chinese War Crimes Section, Ministry of National Defense, awaiting trial for collaboration.

CONFIDENTIAL

C-2747

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KODAMA, Yoshio

17 Sep 48

Case 317

1. A file check made of the following Chinese agencies concerning SUBJECT and his organization, the KODAMA KIKAN, aka the TUNG KWONG COMPANY, with results as indicated:

- a. The Shanghai Municipal Police No Record
- b. Central Bureau of Investigation and Statistics,
Shanghai Office No Record
- c. War Crimes Section, National Ministry of Defense,
Shanghai Office No Record

2. The files of this organization contain the following re SUBJECT:

"KODAMA, Yoshio, Chief of the KODAMA KIKAN was an unofficial member of the HIGASHIKUNI Cabinet and reported an instigator of the 'February 26th Incident'".

C-2747

CONFIDENTIAL

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KODAMA, YOSHIO

31 August 1948

Kiyoshi Nakabayashi, Lincoln Apts., Rue Albert, Shanghai, was interviewed by this agent today. Nakabayashi stated that he had known KODAMA all thru SUBJECT'S stay in Shanghai. KODAMA left the city about six months before the end of hostilities. SUBJECT was the head of the KODAMA KIKAN, a semi-official organization engaged in the purchase of war materials for use by the Japanese Navy. His job as such was parallel to that of SAKATA (fnu), who purchased war materials for the Japanese Army. Due to transportation difficulties at the time, KODAMA formed the BLACK TIDE SOCIETY, which collected shipments in the Shanghai area consigned for the South. SUBJECT'S office was at the Cathay Hotel and he lived somewhere in Frenchtown. HE was very influential in Shanghai. KODAMA had very strong connections not only with navy officers but also with high ranking political leaders of Japan. (B-2)

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COPY

13 September 1948

TO: E.S.D.
SUBJECT: KODAMA ORGANIZATION AND ITS MEMBERS.

1. Summarized below are all the reports available to this office on the subject organization and individual members.
2. A report of 27 Apr '46, eval C-3, OSS RPT NO. YV-1533, source Yonkers, NY, subject "S'hai: Number of Japanese Remaining", states that it would appear the Chinese Govt does not intend to arrest political criminals with the exception of those involved in war crimes, and adds that certain were not arrested....."The same holds true for General OKAMURA and the leading figures of the KODAMA Organization who were the most violent militarists, (KODAMA, Chief of this organization, however, was arrested in Tokyo)....."
3. YEX-104 of 9 October '45, subject: "TAIKA-KAI ORGANIZATION (BLACK DRAGON SOCIETY), eval. D-3, source YEX-18, states that the Black Dragon Society was headed by a Mr. Minoru MIYATAKE, an adopted son of IWATA who headed the Society previously...."MIYATAKE of the TAIKA-KAI heads the Japanese secret patriotic movement in China through association with Mr. KODAMA, head of 'KODAMA-KIKAN', meaning 'KODAMA ORGANIZATION'. See a copy of this report for background on the financing of the secret society (attached hereto).
4. YKX-501 of 14 November '45, subject: "SATOMI YOSHIKIKO", source OSS Sparrow Mission, eval: B-3, states the following:
"SATOMI Yoshihiko, who escaped from S'hai to Japan after 15 August and who was the representative of AMAKON Masahiko was closely associated with the direct-actionist and terrorist IWADA Sachio (or Yukio), who was the representative in S'hai of KODAMA Yoshio....Both IWADA and KODAMA were closely associated with the former Jap cabinet and have been prominent in the activities of the patriotic society Aikokusha, the Kokusui, the Asia Development League and the Greater Nippo Production Party.....SATOMI was close to the S'hai Gendarmerie Hq., and he himself employed secret service agents to engage in "Thought Control" espionage, conscription of local Japs, extortion and bribery on behalf of the army and navy purchasing representatives. Satomi is associated with the well-known RONIN, Nata (?) Hiroshi who is now residing at 619 Dixwell Rd and was was a central figure in the militaristic organization Nanko Kai. Satomi acquired great wealth through opium and narcotic dealings under the cover name of KUANG Chi-Philanthropic Society, which was headed by the opium magnate Sheng Wen I. Satomi has contributed huge funds to fanatic militaristic societies and was one of the chief contributors to the Jap Gendarmerie Intelligence Fund."
5. Attached hereto is copy of YEX-103, dtd 9 Oct. '45, subject: "KODAMA KIKAN", source YEX-18, eval D-3.
6. YEX-63 of 5 Oct '45, subject: JAPANESE MILITARY INTELLIGENCE IN OCCUPIED CHINA, source: CIC, no eval, states the following: "KODAMA KIKAN: Under the control of Yoshio KODAMA. His collaborators were: HIGOTANO YOSHIDA, SHIGEKISHI KOGON, Yokie IWADA, MISUMO and TSNU KURODA. KODAMA'S residence was in

TAB D

the Broadway Mansions." "Their method of working was terroristic in nature. They worked in close connection with the UME and MATZE KIKANS and with the Gendarmerie. Their immediate purpose was the collection of information for certain Japanese Army and Navy units in S'hai. Throughout all of this they did as much as possible to cause political disturbances and friction." "KODAMA is now in Japan as a special adviser to the Cabinet."

7. An article in the CHINA PRESS, Dec. 6, '45, states the following: "KODAMA MAKES FORTUNE IN CHINA WAR"...Tokyo, Dec. 4....."It was revealed today that Yoshio KODAMA, who is among the last group of Japanese war criminals ordered to be arrested by Gen D. MacArthur, had amassed a fortune totalling the fantastic figure of 3,200,000,000 dollars in China during the war years as purchasing agent for the Jap Navy..."It was also revealed that KODAMA, who was released from prison with only 70 yen in his pocket was given his start by Tatuno KAWAI, who was one time spokesman for the Gaimusho and now President of the Board of Information..."KODAMA disclosed that KAWAI "gave" him 3,000 yen and arranged for him to visit China during war time. KODAMA then made the acquaintance of Japanese Navy Officers...."Vice-Admiral YAMAGATA, who was Chief of Navy Air Corps, sent KODAMA to China in Dec '41, a few days before the Pacific War broke out to collect strategic materials for the Jap Navy. Records show that KODAMA delivered 3,000,000,000 yen worth of such materials to the Jap Navy, collected in China by various means during the Pacific War period. From this service, KODAMA profited to the extent of 3,200,000,000 in puppet Central Reserve Bank currency which was equivalent to 200,000,000 yen...."Kodama lost most of his fortune collected in China. However, Jap Navy friends assisted him in bringing at least 100,000,000 yen back to Japan in cash. Records indicate that KODAMA owns 105,487,920 yen worth of visible property in Japan alone, plus investments in mines, refineries and other enterprises scattered around Japan."

8. Attached hereto is a copy of YKX-1232 of 5 Feb '46, subject: IMPERIAL JAPANESE NAVY AT S'HAI, CHINA, eval C-3, source Several Informants/ See pgs. 3 and 38, as well as general background.

9. A report, "List of names of Japanese Special Agents", 10 December, '45 (?), source BUCKLEY, B-2, is attached hereto. (Please return soonest, our only copy). Please note Paragraphs 4 and 14, concerning IWATA, Yukio, and TASAWA, as well as para.15 on Takei TATSUO, who worked with YUAN SHU.

10. Also attached is a report by the same source as para.9, same date, subject: "Biographical Notes on Jap officials, B-2. Please return after perusal. (Note Para 3. covering Yoshio KODAMA and Yukio IWATA).

11. YKX-1938 of 20 April 1946, subject: KODAMA KIKAN, source SI, eval C-3, lists the organization and certain of its personnel, as listed by source Blouvelt, NY. It is attached hereto.

12. Please see the attached memo, YEX-53 of 5 Oct.'45, subject: COLONEL INOUE, source FEA, uneval., which please return.

13.

Please see attached YEX2747 of 18 October 1946, subject: THE BLACK DRAGON SOCIETY AND TOA ALLIANCE, source YCX4 and YCX2, eval. C-6.

14. The names of the people given by you were checked and our files contain the following:

YOSHIDA, Hikotaro

See Para.6 above, reference HIGOTANO YOSHIDA, who is possibly id/w subject. Also see YKX-1938 attached; also see YKX514 of 15 November. A chart of the organization of the Jap Naval Office in S'hai lists a "Civilian Officer, H. YOSHIDA (May 1944-Aug.1945)" in the Investigation Section.

OKUTO, Tariho - NO RECORD (may poss. be id/w IWATA in YEX-104 attached)

KOGEN, Jukichi - NO RECORD as such; see YKX1938 attached for similarity.

IWATA, Yukio - See YKX514 of 15 November 1945, subject: Jap agents in S'hai Area (this is our only copy - please return).

Also see Para 9. and attachment referred to.

Also see Para 10 and attachment referred to.

ODAWARA, Kenji - No record as such - see attached reports.

IWAMIYA, Takashi - No record as such - see attached reports.

NOUYE, Ryusuke - See YKX-514 attached. Also see para 12 and attached reference.

FAYATSU, Kvuiiro - No record but see attached reports.

MIZUNO, Harutoshi -- See attached report YKX-514.

KURODA, Masao - See "9-58-61" of 28 June '47 - a rough draft - attached hereto. (Pls. return.)

See attached ZCS-757, entitled "Some activities of Members of Chinese Mission in Japan", dated 15 Nov. '47 (5-28-227) (Please return soonest)

Also see attached ZCS-749 of 17 Nov. '47, subject: ACTIVITIES OF TSOU JENCHIH (please return soonest - only copy). (5-28-234)

MAEDA (FNU) - See Report YKX514 - subject, Jap Agents in S'hai, attached hereto.

TONO, Tsuyoshi - No record but see attached reports.

KOGA, Yoshiaki - No record but see attached reports.

YAMADA, Isamu - NO RECORD as such. See attached reports.

ARAKI, Shojiro - " " " " " "

KOSHIMIZU, Isamu - " " " " " "

MIZUGUCHI, Kiyoshi No record as such. See YKX-514 of 15 Nov. '45 attached.

ISHIMARU, Kiyoshi No record as such. See attached reports.

Criminal Decision, Peace-Law / 康法字 / (Kang-Fa-Tzu) Doc.No.8,
 WUCHANG-HANKOW Temporary Residency / (Kang-Fa-Tzu) Doc. No.1,
 Military Tribunal for War-crimes presided over by the President
 of the National Government.

Accused: MIZUGUCHI, Kiyoshi
 Male, Aged 37, Native of SAGA-Ken, Japan.
 Office manager, HANKOW Branch,
 KODAMA Organ.

NAGANO, Asao
 Male, Aged 38, Native of OSAKA-Fu, JAPAN.
 Chief of CHINGMEN / 荆門 Agency,
 KODAMA Organ.

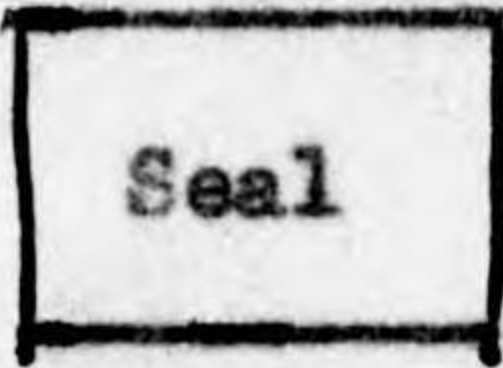
The above mentioned accused were indicted under the Examination / 審字 / (Shen-Tzu) Doc. No.6, 1946, that is, the case on gathering intelligence / spying / and, searching and looting materials. We, rendered a decision on them as follows:

TEXT

The detention terms for MIZUGUCHI, Kiyoshi and NAGANO, Asao are extended two months respectively.

REASON

The accused MIZUGUCHI, Kiyoshi and NAGANO, Asao were already sentenced by this tribunal to remain in the house of detention till September 21, 1946. The tribunal considers that they be subjected to two months of further detention, since the first detention term will expire before long. Therefore, we have decided as above in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Code, Paragraph 108, Clauses 1 and 2.



September 20, 1946

WUCHANG-HANKOW Temporary Residency
 Military Tribunal for War-crimes presided over by the
 President of the National Government

Presiding Judge
 Judge
 "
 "
 "

TANG Shou-jen / 唐守仁
 KAO Cho-han / 高卓
 CHIA Hsi-yao / 賈希
 CHIN Shao-chun / 金紹
 WU Sheng-Kang / 吳盛

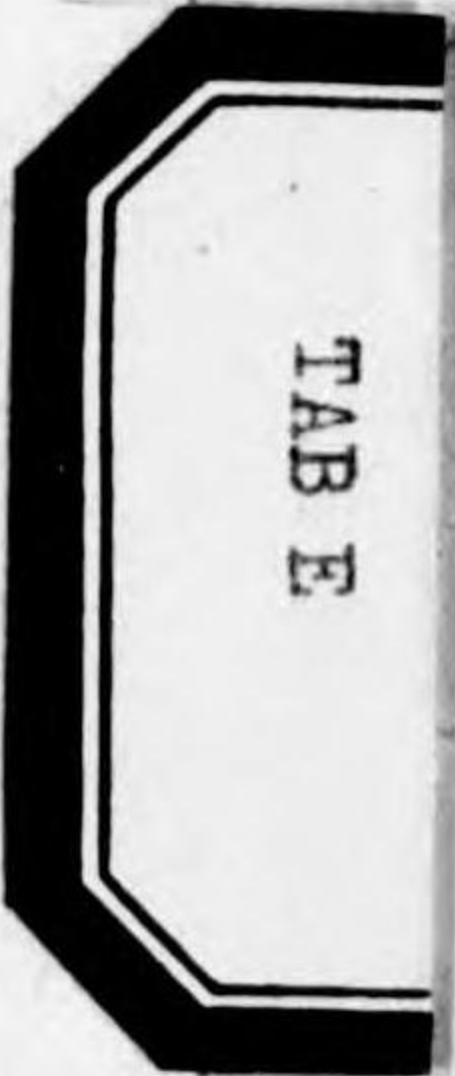
Stamp

Seal
 "
 "
 "

Court Clerk

LI Hung-fan / 李洪範 /

Seal



The Bill of Indictment of the Prosecutor in WUCHANG-HANKOW Temporary Residency Military Tribunal for War-crimes presided over by the Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs.

Accused: MIZUGUCHI, Kiyoshi
Male, Aged 37,
Officer Manager, HANKOW Branch,
KODAMA, Organ;
Native of SAGA-Ken, JAPAN.

NAGANO, Asao
Male, Aged 38
Chief of CHINGMEN / 荊門 / Agency
KODAMA Organ;
Native of OSAKA-Fu, JAPAN

The case of suspicion of war crimes attached to the above accused under Investigation / 偵字 / (Chen-Tzu) Doc. No. 83 in 1946, has been already examined. We should bring an action against them as follows:- Seal

CORPUS DELICTI

MINAKUCHI, Kiyoshi was the office Manager of HANKOW Branch of the KODAMA Organ, and acted for AKAZA Makita / 赤座真亀太 /, Manager of the Branch.

NAGANO, Asao was the Chief of CHINGMEN Agency, KODAMA Organ.

The above two were engaged in collecting copper and iron to be used for military purposes, and in gathering intelligence to assist in the carrying out of the war during 1944-1945. Thus they acted in unison with the aggressive policy of JAPAN. Seal

EVIDENCES OF CRIMES AND ARTICLES OF CRIMINAL LAW VIOLATED

The KODAMA Organ was established in SHANGHAI in 1939, and the person responsible for the Organ was KODAMA, Yoshio / 児玉與志夫 /, and there were branch offices in NANKING, ANKING / 安慶 /, TIENTSIN, HANKOW and CHANGSHA / 長沙 / etc. and agencies in HANYANG / 漢陽 /, CHINGMEN, SHAYANG / 沙陽 / and SHASHI / 沙市 / etc. The business of the Organ was to send the collected goods to Japanese Naval Airplane Works and to gather intelligence for the Navy and the Army Intelligence Section. We have a table of the general organization of the KODAMA Organ, and we can verify that the accused MIZUGUCHI, Kiyoshi and NAGANO, Asao respectively held positions in the said organ, that they were engaged in the prearranged plans and that they encroached upon our country. They confessed the above facts which are recorded in documents. In them are described coercive acts by them connected with the searching and the collecting of copper ar

iron, and it is that they made it impossible for the people to reject their demands. Thus, in reality their acts correspond to the crime of robbery. We should bring a criminal action against them in accordance with the Criminal Law, Paragraph 328, chancel, the War-crimes Judging Procedure, Paragraph 8, the Detailed Regulations for the working of the War-crimes Judging Procedure, Paragraph 10, and the Criminal Procedure Code, Paragraph 230,

Clause 1. Seal

(Stamp)
June 14, 1946

Prosecutor WU Chun / 吳俊 / Seal

I hereby certify that this copy is identical with the original.

Court Clerk TAI Yu-chiang / 戴宇強 / Seal

Judgment of WUCHANG-HANKOW Temporary
Residency Military Tribunal for War-crimes
presided over by the President of the
National Government.

Document No. Examination / (Shen-Tzu) 審字 / 18 in 1946

Accuser: Military Prosecutors in this tribunal

Accused: SHINOOKA Kikuo / 篠岡 規矩夫 / Male, Aged 53, Native of OKAYAMA-Ken, JAPAN; Manager of MITSUI & Co. in HANKOW.
MUTO Yukisada, Male, Aged 53, Native of YAMANASHI-ken, JAPAN; Manager of MITSUBISHI & Co. in HANKOW,
YAMAMOTO Hideo / 山東 英雄 /, Male, Aged 53, Native of WAKAYAMA-Ken, JAPAN; Manager of NICHMEN / 日棉 / Business Co. in HANKOW.
OKUMURA Jiro / 奥村 治郎 /, Male, Aged 48, Native of MIYAGI-Ken, JAPAN; Manager of YINGHWA / 瀛華 / & Co.
TAKAYAMA Minoru, Male, Aged 55, Native of OITA-Ken, JAPAN; Manager of YOSHIDA Industrial Co. In HANKOW.
TAKAOKA Mitsuo / 高岡 光男 /, Male, Aged 43, Native of NAGASAKI-Ken, JAPAN; Manager of IWAI & Co. in HANKOW.

Appointed Co-Attorney: Lawyer CHIU Hwai / 邱懷 /
 Lawyer CHOW Han-hsun / 周漢勳 /
 Lawyer CHANG Chu-hsin / 張楚信 /
 Lawyer LIU Jui-ho / 劉瑞禾 /

Accused: MOTOYOSHITANI Ichitarō / 本吉谷市太郎 /, Male, Aged 53,
 Native of AKITA-Ken, JAPAN; Manager of NIKKA / 日華 /
 Hemp Industry in HANKOW.

AKAZA Makita / 赤座真龜太 /, Male, Aged 49, Native of
 OKAYAMA-Ken, JAPAN; Manager of NITTO / 日東 / Industry
 and KODAMA Organ in HANKOW.

IWAMOTO Matsuhei / 岩本松平 /, Male, Aged 43, Native of
 YAMAGUCHI-Ken, JAPAN; Manager of NANWA / 万和 / & Co.
 in HANKOW.

NAKAYAMA Sadao, Male Aged 37, Native of FUKUOKA-Ken, JAPAN;
 Manager of NAKAYAMA Steel Factory in HANKOW.

ITO Shizuo, Male, Aged 48, Native of NAGANO-Ken, JAPAN;
 Manager of NITTO / 日東 / Flour-mill in HANKOW.

U MEMURA Yoshihiko, Male, Aged 45, Native of KYOTO-fu, JAPAN;
 Manager of MATSUKAWAYA in HANKOW.

Appointed Co-Attorney: Lawyer CHANG Chu-hsin / 張楚信 /
 " CHOW Han-hsun / 周漢勳 /
 " LIU Jui-ho / 劉瑞禾 /

Accused: MINAKUCHI Kiyoshi, Male, Aged 36, Native of SAGA-Ken, JAPAN;
 Office Manager, KODAMA Organ in HANKOW.

NAGANO Asao, Male, Aged 39, Native of OSAKA-fu, JAPAN; Chief
 of CHINGMEN / 荊門 / Agency, KODAMA Organ.

Appointed Co-Attorney: Lawyer CHANG Kuo-chuan / 張國權 /

Accused: ISODA Yasushi / 磯田泰 /, Male, Aged 58, Native of TOKYO-to,
 JAPAN; Manager of NIPPON SHOWA Trading Co. (dead).

The Tribunal now passes the following sentence on the above accused,
 etc. brought to trial by the military prosecutors under the suspicion of
 war-crimes.

TEXT

The following personnel are all found innocent:

SHINOOKA Kikuo, MUTO Yukisada, YAMAMOTO Hideo, TAKAYAMA Minoru, TAKAOKA Mitsuo, NAKAYAMA Sadao, MOTOYOSHITANI Ichitaro, AKAZA Makita, IWAMOTO Matsuhei, OKUMURA Jiro, ITO Shizuo, UMEMURA Yoshihiko, MINAKUCHI Kiyoshi, NAGANO Asao. Seal

The case of ISODA Yasushi is not accepted. Seal

REASON

The gist of this prosecution is as follows:

The accused SHINOOKA Kikuo and others were all Japanese merchants dwelling in HANKOW, who, during the China Incident, were engaged in collecting commodities in our country, utilizing of the power of their country, and in delivering them for military purposes. To wit:

SHINOOKA Kikuo was the manager of the MITSUI & Co. and MUTO Yukisada was the manager of the MITSUBISHI & Co; they collected provisions etc. for military purposes.

YAMAMOTO Hideo was the manager of the NICHIMEN Business Co.; he collected raw cotton etc.

OKUMURA Jiro was the manager of the YINGHWA & Co., TAKAYAMA Minoru was the manager of the YOSHIDA Industrial Co., TAKAOKA Mitsuo was the manager of the IWAI & Co.; they were all engaged in collecting all sorts of commodities for military purposes.

MOTOYOSHITANI Ichitaro was the manager of the NIKKA Hemp Industry in HANKOW; he collected hemp etc.

AKAZA Makita was the manager of the KODAMA Organ; MINAKUCHI Kiyoshi was the office manager in the KODAMA Organ;

NAGANO Asao was the chief of CHINGMEN agency of the KODAMA Organ; they were all engaged in collecting copper and iron and in gathering military intelligence too.

IWAMOTO Matsuhei was the manager of the MANWA & Co; he collected steel.

NAKAYAMA Sadao was the manager of the NAKAYAMA Steel Factory; he managed an iron-works and supplied implements for military use.

ITO Shizuo was the manager of the NITTO Flour-mill; he made flour exclusively for the Japanese and supplied military demands.

U MEMURA Yoshihiko was the manager of the MATSUKAWAYA; he made daily necessities exclusively for the Japanese and rejected our people's demands for purchase. He either gave the lowest prices for his collected commodities and raw materials or seized upon them without payment; moreover he harshly put the screw on the people relying on military power; made the people unable to refuse his demands, and forcibly attained his object, that is, unlawful acquisition. In addition, these things were used entirely for military purposes. We think these actions distinctly amount to looting commodities and to supporting the war. Besides, the accused AKAZA Makita, MINAKUCHI Kiyoshi and NAGANO Asao were not only engaged in spying, but also in bartering opium for other commodities through the KODAMA Organ which they managed; these acts all against International Law.

They ought to be punished in accordance with the corresponding penalty. --- and so forth.

In compliance with the above mentioned claim of the prosecution, we examined the said accused; they all acknowledged that their above mentioned occupations and businesses were correct, but they asserted that the commodities or raw materials collected by them were obtained by Legal business transactions, and that they never did such things as looting by nominal prices, and making unreasonable threats by use of military power, or plundering by other unlawful means, and so on.

On examination, no concrete facts have come to light, that is, we never ferreted out what kind of looting or other unreasonable acquisitions they committed, as they collected commodities or raw materials.

This tribunal has repeatedly announced to the people, that if any one received any infringements from the enemies during the war, he should report to us about it by letter or word of mouth; though many months have already passed, we have still not received any complaints or prosecutions based on the facts of these crimes.

Besides, the chamber of commerce in HANKOW city was entrusted with the investigation of the crimes of the accused by this tribunal; we received their reply; it stated that none of the war-criminals (namely, the accused), who managed foreign firm, during the war-time, ever committed atrocious acts making use of the authorities as they bought and collected commodities, and that they did not commit such acts as buying goods without payment.

Therefore, the above mentioned arguments made by the accused are not so unbelievable.

Hence, it is hard for us to hastily decide on the charge of looting commodities.

The accused from the first, frankly confessed again and again that, receiving orders or agreements from the military authorities, they collected commodities or raw materials and supplied the military demands following the method of purchase and sale.

The accused, however, were all Japanese merchants, and during the war, they passively supplied the army with commodities collected by them according to orders of the military authorities; such acts was really and truly performed based on the duty of nationals that is, on what ought to be in line with the social position as a national; these acts are not prohibited by International Law.

If we refer to the so-called "support of war" prescribed in the War-crimes Judging Laws, "the war" means "the beginning of war or its continuance", that is, if a country does not get support it will never be able to begin a war or to continue it.

The accused were nothing more than employees of the branches of Japanese firms, which were placed in HANKOW; the commodities or raw materials that they supplied, were only a part of the munitions and daily necessities; the destinations of their supplies were the army forces in HANKOW alone; the method of supplies was honestly buying and reselling goods.

For these actions mentioned above, we may say that, during the war Japanese merchants in HANKOW, were always carrying on such business transactions with the forces therein.

The aim of a merchant is business; his trading acts, of course, we can not regard as a "support of war": we shall not really be able to judge them as having the capacities to support war, in the light of the social status of the accused and the circumstances of their transactions: beyond all question, the accused were incapable of form committing the crime of supporting war, in view of the scale of the transactions.

Next, we examined the charge of gathering military intelligence committed by AKAZA Makita, MINAKUCHI Kiyoshi and NAGANO Asao, taking advantage of the KODAMA Organ, the accused of course absolutely denied such acts. Besides, according to the provisions of land-battle laws and customs; for acts of espionage, we are only permitted to conduct trials when we arrest the accused on the spot, during the war: we can not punish them for their previous spy acts, after the war has been concluded. Therefore, even supposing that the deeds of the accused were proved; inasmuch as they were arrested following the surrender, their acts cannot be punished now.

The distributing of opium was mentioned in the business plan of the HANKOW KODAMA Organ managed by the accused. The accused, however, absolutely denied that they ever distributed opium, when they were examined.

Moreover, we could not find the concrete facts of the distribution, which should be available for testimony. Hence, we can not prove plainly that these crimes were committed by the accused.

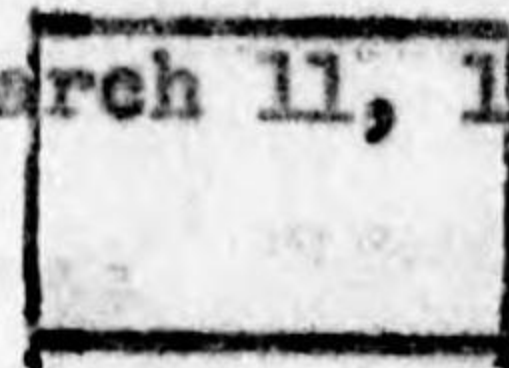
In general, excepting the prosecution against ISODA Yasushi who died of sickness in the detention house on July 20, last year; (his death has already been reported to the HANKOW local court; and the prosecutor verified it: then a certificate on his death was made, and was reported indirectly for the purpose of verification; regarding a part of accusation against him, an official notice was made which mentioned that the trial for him was canceled on each paragraph of the prosecution against the accused SHINOOKA Kikuo etc., we could get no testimony as to their crimes, so we could not punish them: hereby, we must find them all innocent. **Seal**

The above is our decision in accordance with the War-crimes Judging laws, Paragraph 1, Clause 1, the Criminal Procedure Code, Paragraph 293, Clause 1 and Paragraph 295, No. 5. **Seal**

For this case, the military prosecutor CHEN Ping-Kuei / 陳秉珪 / was present at this tribunal and performed his duties.

(Stamp)

March 11, 1947



WUCHANG-HANKOW Temporary Residency
Military Tribunal for War-crimes presided by the President of
the National Government.

| | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-----|-------------|
| Presiding Judge | TANG Show-jen | 唐守仁 | Seal |
| Judge | CHU Chih-ching | 朱芷青 | " |
| " | CHIN Shao-chun | 金昭濬 | " |
| " | WU Sheng-kang | 吳盛康 | " |
| " | KAO Cho-han | 高倬漢 | " |

I hereby certify that this copy is identical with the original.

Court Clerk LI Hung-fan / 李洪範 / **Seal**

March 18, 1947

J'NEILL, FRANK G.
Copies of Correspondence (Kodama, Yoshio)

②

(31)

LPBL/FGO'N/jen

Letter of Introduction

Chief,
Legal Section

G-2

22 July 1948

1. 1. Mr. Frank G. O'Neill, Prosecutor, and Edward P. Monaghan, Investigator, are proceeding to China in connection with the investigation of KODAMA, Yoshio.
2. The accomplishment of their mission would be expedited by a letter of introduction to the Military Attache in China.

..... ACC

16 July 1948.

MEMORANDUM FOR MAJOR WILLOUGHBY:

SUBJECT: Japanese witness

The bearer of this note, ARAKI, Seijiro, reported to this office yesterday, 15 July 1948, for interrogation which was completed today. Mr. ARAKI states that he left Nagahama-shi, Shiga Prefecture, at 8 p.m., 13 July 1948. Billeting and messing was provided by Imai House.

**EDWARD P. MONAGHAN,
Investigator,
IS (WCT DIV.)**

15 July 1948.

MEMORANDUM FOR MAJOR REINHARD:

SUBJECT: Japanese witness

The bearer of this note, KOGA, Yoshiaki, reported to this office yesterday, 14 July 1948, for interrogation which was completed today. Mr. KOGA states that he left Kurume Station, Kyushu, on the 11th of July and expects to return to his home approximately the 19th of July. He provided his own billeting and messing while here.

**EDWARD P. MONAGHAN,
Investigator,
LS (WCT DIV).**

FGO'N/jen

Translation of document

F. G. O'Neill
WCT LS

Translation Div. (WCT LS)
THRU: L. P. B. Lipscomb, Chief,
WCT LS

13 July 1948

1. In connection with the investigation of the 28 main defendants a partial translation of the enclosed records appears to have been made.
2. Since KODAMA is now being specifically investigated, it is desirable that these documents be fully translated. It may be that they are fully translated since the translations have been disconnected from the document to which they refer.
3. Would you please have your man check the translations against the documents and determine which have not been translated and then translate those documents which are yet to be done.
3. It is urged that this matter have priority.

..... F. G. O'N.

LPBL/FGO'N/jen

Interrogation of Japanese Nationals

Frank G. O'Neill
WCT LS

Maj. C. A. Reinhard, Chief
CRD

12 July 1948

THRU: L. P. B. Lipscomb, Chief
WCT

1. It is requested that the Japanese Government direct the following-named individuals to report to the War Crimes Tribunal Division, Legal Section, Room 381, War Ministry Building, as soon as possible for interview and questioning in connection with a case now under investigation by this Division.

*Good
enough
appeared 23 Jul 48*

2. SAKATA, Shigemori -- Purported to be living in Atami on top of last tunnel before Atami stop. Also has a house in Tokyo. During the war SAKATA purported to be director of SAKATA Organ operating in China.

*appeared
4/19/48.*

3. TSUKAMOTO, Eitaro -- 4 chome, No. 22 Oji, Kitaku, Tokyo.

President of TSUKAMOTO, purchaser of metals for the Navy.

4. C.R.D. files have been checked and are negative.

..... F.G.O'N

*TSUKAMOTO, EITARO
22 4 chome, Oji, KITA-KU Tokyo*

YOSHIDA, Toyu - alias (KASHIWA, Sojiro)

5383 Kugenuma Kaigan, Fujisawa City.
Kanagawa Prefecture.

Referred to in Red Article. But does not know KODAMA. He was a contact man with CHUNCHING GOU during War. Worked in Shanghai with Vice Mayor, WOO TSAO HSU, & he is now chief of KUOMINTANG Branch in Shanghai.

When KODAMA came back from China at the end of War, SAKATA, Shigemori, was director of SAKATA Organ which was a competitor of KODAMA Organ. He probably lives in ATAMI. It is on top of last tunnel before stopping at ATAMI. He also has a house in TOKYO.

The President of KANNAN Co. was aboard the plane. Name not known, Bought for Navy. TSUKAMOTO, Eitaro, president of TSUKAMOTO, "purchaser of metals" for Navy was also aboard. -4 chome, No.22 Oji, Kitaku, Tokyo.

LPBL/FGO'N/jen

Interrogation of Japanese Nationals

Frank G. O'Neill
WCT IS

Maj. C. A. Reinhard, Chief
CRD

8 July 1948

THRU: L. P. B. Lipscomb, Chief
WCT

1. It is requested that the Japanese Government direct the following-named individuals to report to the War Crimes Tribunal Division, Legal Section, Room 381, War Ministry Building, for interview and questioning in connection with a case now under investigation by this Division. Further requested that these individuals be instructed to appear on Monday, 12 July 1948.
 2. ROYAMA, Masanachi -- Editor in Chief of the "Chuo Koron" and, formerly, Professor of Political Science at Tokyo Imperial University. His business address is Room 592, Marunouchi Building, Tokyo.
 3. NISHIO, Sushiro -- Purported to be Chief Secretary of the Cabinet.
 4. C.R.D. files have been checked and are negative.

..... F.G.O'N.

*See Doc. 185-7 for Royama.
See Doc. 185-47 for Nishio.*

Royama appeared July 29, 1948.
Nishio did not appear as he is presently on trial.

FGO'N/jen

Progress Report re KODAMA, Yoshio and
SASAKAWA, Ryoichi.

F. G. O'Neill

Mr. L. P. B. Lipscomb,
Chief, WCT Div.,
Legal Section

7 July 1948

1. 1. KODAMA--on being assigned this case a study was made of all available material and interviews which in any way concerned the accused KODAMA. From an analysis of the available material it was determined that KODAMA operated a large company in Shanghai engaged in the purchase of vital materials for the Japanese Naval Air Force. It was further determined that any Class "B" or "C" crimes committed by the accused would be disclosed through a careful search into the activities of the KODAMA Company in China.
 2. Therefore, limiting the inquiry to this phase of KODAMA's activities we called in the following witnesses who have given valuable leads and information concerning the KODAMA Company in China:
 - a. OTSUKA, Kyoshi -- (Shanghai Keisei Tai)
 - b. YOSHIDA, Hikatare -- (alleged partner of KODAMA in China)
 - c. SHIODA, Suehira -- (formerly Tokyo District Public Prosecutor and Judiciary Consul at Shanghai during much of KODAMA's reign)
 - d. IWAI, Eiichi -- (responsible, in part, for bringing KODAMA to Shanghai; a close personal friend, and head of the Special Investigation Division of the Japanese Consul Office in Shanghai during the war)
 - e. TOKUTA, Taro -- (alleged communist and author of four articles which were published in a Japanese "Red" magazine concerning the activities of KODAMA and his company while in China. The author also served in China.)
 - f. Secret informant -- (knew of KODAMA's activities in Shanghai and investigated the murder of a Japanese national for whose death KODAMA was held responsible but was later absolved without going to court due to political influence.)

FGO'N/jen

Progress Report re KODAMA, Yoshio and
SASAKAWA, Ryoichi

F. G. O'Neill

Mr. L. P. B. Lipscomb,
Chief, WCT Div.,
Legal Section

7 July 1948

- Page 2 -

- 1 (contd) g. SONA, Naomasa -- (an assayer who worked for the KODAMA Organ in Shanghai and knew much of the background of the company.)
- h. HAYATSU, Kyujiro -- (worked for the KODAMA Organ in China and was responsible for setting up various branches of the KODAMA Organ throughout Central China.)
- i. KADOYA, Hiroshi -- (Economic Adviser to the puppet government in China during the war.)
- j. NAKAO, Katsuo -- (Head of the NODA Economic Research Institute in China.)
- k. NISHIO, Nagayasu -- (formerly Chief of Personnel in the Japanese Consul Office at Shanghai.)
- l. MUKAI, Sadatoshi -- (Foreign Office representative in Shanghai during KODAMA reign.)
- m. TANAKA, Ryukichi -- (formerly General in the Japanese Army.)
- n. KODAMA, Yoshio -- (a new additional sworn statement has been taken from KODAMA.)

3. Furthermore, we have made a complete analysis of the available business records of the KODAMA Organ. A book written by the accused in Japanese, entitled "In and Out of Prison", has been translated for possible leads.

4. This prosecutor is satisfied that the background of KODAMA is such that his release at this time would be highly detrimental to the Occupation. He is a man of medium intelligence but capable of driving himself to great heights of fury when properly agitated by either conditions which he believes to be detrimental to his concept of what Japan

FGO'N/jen

Progress Report re KODAMA, Yoshio and
SASAKAWA, Ryoichi

F. G. O'Neill

Mr. L. P. B. Lipscomb,
Chief, WOT Div.,
Legal Section

7 July 1948

- Page 3 -

(contd) should be or if an idea is planted in his mental path by other cleverer individuals who remain in the background.

5. All witnesses that we have interviewed so far fall into one of two classes with the possible exception of Gen. TANAKA:

- a. Those that knew of KODAMA and his activities but are afraid to talk;
- b. Those that knew of KODAMA's activities but choose to plead ignorance in the hope that in the event that KODAMA is let out they may, by their cooperation, share in the tremendous holdings which KODAMA acquired during the war.

6. I am satisfied that KODAMA or his associates and workers for whom he is responsible committed numerous acts of violence in China in the acquisition by foul means or fair of commodities and goods which were in the custody of the Chinese.

7. Except for the possible murder of the Japanese national in Shanghai, I cannot, at this moment, put my finger on a single atrocity committed by the accused or his associates in China. However, I do feel that from the leads we have acquired from the aforesaid witnesses that we may be able to turn up one or more atrocities committed by the KODAMA Organ in China.

8. I have, therefore, for the foregoing reasons, filed application for myself and Mr. Monaghan to make a trip to Saigon, Shanghai, and its environs, for the purpose of further investigation.

9. SASAKAWA, Ryoichi--I have given this case second priority in the order of investigation because in my mind I am highly dubious that he can ever be held as a Class "B" or "C" war criminal. To date I have examined the complete file of SASAKAWA and it is barren of leads except for a suggestion by one ROYAMA, Masamichi, ^{that subject operated} as a Purchasing Agent in China for the Army. A check sheet is being prepared requesting that ROYAMA appear at this headquarters for interview.

----- F. G. O'Neill -----

Interrogation of Japanese Nationals

Frank G. O'Neill
WCT LS

Maj. Willoughby
CRD

29 June 1948

THRU: L. P. B. Lipscomb, Chief,
WCT

1.

1. It is requested that the Japanese Government direct the following-named individuals to report to the War Crimes Tribunal Division, Legal Section, Room 300, War Ministry Building, for interview and questioning in connection with a case now under investigation by this Division. Further requested that these individuals be instructed to appear two a day, one in the morning and one in the afternoon of each day beginning, if possible, on Tuesday, 6 July 1948.

2. ARAKI, Seijirō -- Hachiman-dōri, Nagahama-shi, Shiga Prefecture.

3. MIZUGUCHI, Kiyoshi -- No. 12, Shinjū-cho, Yanaka
Daitō-ku, Tōkyō-to.

4. KOGA, Yoshiaki -- No. 172, Kuroda, Daisenji-machi,
Mitsuma-gun, Fukuoka Prefecture.

5. KOSHIMIZU, Isamu -- c/o Kongō Shōkai, No. 31,
Takanawakita-machi,
Minato-Ku, Tōkyō-to.

6. C.R.D. files have been checked and are negative.

..... F.G.O'N.

ARAKI appeared 15 Jul 48
MIZUGUCHI, Kiyoshi appeared 8 Jul 48 and Aug 2.
KOGA, Yoshiaki appeared 14 Jul 48
KOSHIMIZU, Isamu appeared 8 Jul 48

Interrogation of Japanese Nationals

Frank G. O'Neill
WCT LS

Maj. Willoughby
CRD

28 June 1948

THRU: L.P.B. Lipscomb, Chief,
WCT

1. It is requested that the Japanese Government direct the following-named individuals to report to the War Crimes Tribunal Division, Legal Section, Room 300, War Ministry Building, as soon as possible, for interview and questioning in connection with ~~the case~~ now under investigation by this Section. Further requested that these individuals be instructed to appear two a day, one in the morning and one in the afternoon of each day beginning, if possible, on Wednesday, 30 June 1948.
 2. KADOYA, Hiroshi-- formerly editor of the TEITO NICHI-NICHI (probably around 1928), and civilian adviser to the Nanking Government.
 3. NAKAO, Katsuo-- formerly Chief of the Noda Economic Research Institute in Shanghai.
 4. YOSHIDA, Toyu-- Organized the Sino-Japanese Young Men's Fellowship Association in Shanghai. Author of "Collection of YOSHIDA, Toyu's Essays". Reported to be in Japan at the present time.
 5. MUKAI, Sadatoshi-- Lived in China and was an associate of KODAMA, Yoshio and YOSHIDA, Toyu.
 6. ODAWARA, Kenji-- Reported to be living at Esasaki-shi, Kanagawa-Ken.
 7. C.R.D. files have been checked and are negative.

-----F.G.O'N-----

LPBL/FGO'N/jen

Interrogation of Japanese National

Frank G. O'Neill
WCT LS

Maj. Willoughby
CRD

25 June 1948

THRU: L. P. B. Lipscomb, Chief,
WCT

1. 1. It is requested that the Japanese Government direct the following-named individual to report to the War Crimes Tribunal Division, Legal Section, Room 300, War Ministry Building, as soon as possible, for interview and questioning in connection with a case now under investigation by this Section.

2. TOKOKAWA, Ryonosuke, Formerly a member of the Satomi Kikan at Shanghai. Also former Sports Editor of the Tokyo Nichi Nichi

ADDRESS:

Shibuya-ku (Tokyo)
Sakuraga-Okamachi 60

3. C.R.D. files have been checked and are negative.

..... F.G.O'N

LPBL/FGO'N/jen

Interrogation of Japanese National

Frank G. O'Neill
WCT LS

Chief, Legal Section
THRU: Mr. Lipscomb

25 June 1948

1. It is requested that a telegram be sent to the French authorities at Saigon, French Indo-China, inquiring whether Hidesumi HAYASHI, formerly a colonel in the Kempei-tai Japanese Army, is available for interview.

..... F.G.O'N.....

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

Former Col. HAYASHI has been recommended by several informers as a valuable source of information concerning the activities of Yoshio KODAMA. HAYASHI was in charge of the Intelligence Section of the Shanghai Kempei-tai during much of the time that KODAMA operated in and around Shanghai. He is now reputed to be serving in an advisory capacity to the French authorities in Saigon in connection with military activities against the Annamites.

Copy

Request for Travel Orders re: KODAMA, Yoshio

L. P. B. Lipscomb Col. A. C. Carpenter
Chief, Legal Section

24 June 1948

2.
 1. Approved.
 2. The importance of this investigation in China can not be over-emphasized. Mr. O'Neill and Mr. Monaghan have done a splendid job in exhausting all available leads in Japan in the shortest period of time and laying the predicate for what is to be hoped will be a successful termination of this investigation in China and possibly Indo-China.
 3. If possible, this accused's potential menace to the security of Japan is greater than his past crimes and sins.

-----L. P. B. L.-----

LPBL/FGO'N/jen

Request for Travel Orders re: KODAMA, Yoshie

Frank G. O'Neill
WCT LS

Col. A. C. Carpenter,
Chief, Legal Section.
THRU: L. P. B. Lipscomb, Chief,
WCT.

24 June 1948

1. This prosecutor has now completed the Japanese phase of the investigation of KODAMA, Yoshie.
 2. Numerous interviews and statements have been taken from former members of the KODAMA Organ which operated in Central China for the purchase of various commodities for the Japanese Naval Air Force from December 26, 1941, until the end of the war. Numerous witnesses from other organizations, also, have been contacted.
 3. The inference from the investigation indicates that the members of the KODAMA Organ acted in a high-handed manner and killed and plundered at will in order to acquire goods. KODAMA has admitted he was a high ranking, non-rated, civilian employee of the Navy during this operation in China. War Crimes jurisdiction can be shown thereby.
 4. If a case is to be lodged against KODAMA for Class B or C crimes, it must be developed in China through Chinese witnesses and contacts whose names we now have.
 5. Request that orders issue to Prosecutor Francis G. O'Neill and Investigator Edward P. Monaghan for temporary duty in China and Saigon, French Indo-China, for a period of sixty days.
 6. The KODAMA Organ had branches in the following cities in China:

| | |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. Nanking | E. Hankow |
| B. Pang-Fou | F. Huai-ning |
| C. Tungshan | G. Wu-Hu |
| D. Hang-chow | H. Shanghai (principal headquarters) |
- Leads developed in Shanghai may require investigation in some or all of aforesaid cities.
7. From several independent sources we have learned the name of a Col. Hidesumi HAYASHI, now on duty with French Forces at Saigon. Both informants strongly recommended that he be contacted as he may have valuable information on KODAMA's activities. A request for a telegram to be sent to French authorities is being forwarded to Chief, Legal Section,

LPBL/FGO'N/jen

Request for Travel Orders re: KODAMA, Yoshio

24 June 1948

Frank G. O'Neill
WCT LS

Col. A. C. Carpenter,
Chief, Legal Section.
Thru: L. P. B. Lipscomb, Chief,
WCT

- Page 2 -

asking that inquiry concerning availability of HAYASHI for interview
be made.

8. Orders should be so cut that we could travel to the aforesaid
places and vary our itinerary if the occasion should arise.

..... G. G. O'Neill
Pres., WCT

LPBL/FGO'N/jen

Interrogation of Japanese National

Frank G. O'Neill
WCT LS

Maj. Willoughby
CRD

22 June 48

1. 1. It is requested that the Japanese Government direct the following-named individual to report to the Legal Section, Room 300, War Ministry Building, as soon as possible, for interview and questioning in connection with a case now under investigation by this Section.
2. Vice Admiral ONISHI, Takajiro - Address unknown.
3. C.R.D. files have been checked and are negative.

-----F.G.O'N-----

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT
CENTRAL LIAISON AND COORDINATION OFFICE

GHQ.F

13 JUL 1948

AC 000,542

TO : GENERAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS.

FROM : Central Liaison and Coordination Office, Tokyo.

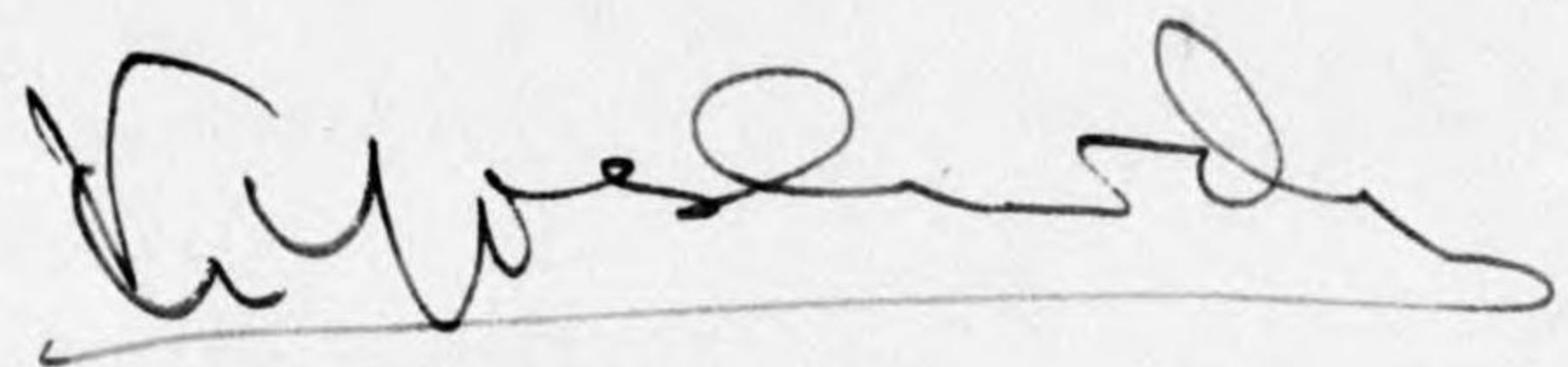
SUBJECT : Interview with ONISHI, Takijiro.

C.L.C.O. No. 2555(3.I.)

13 July 1948

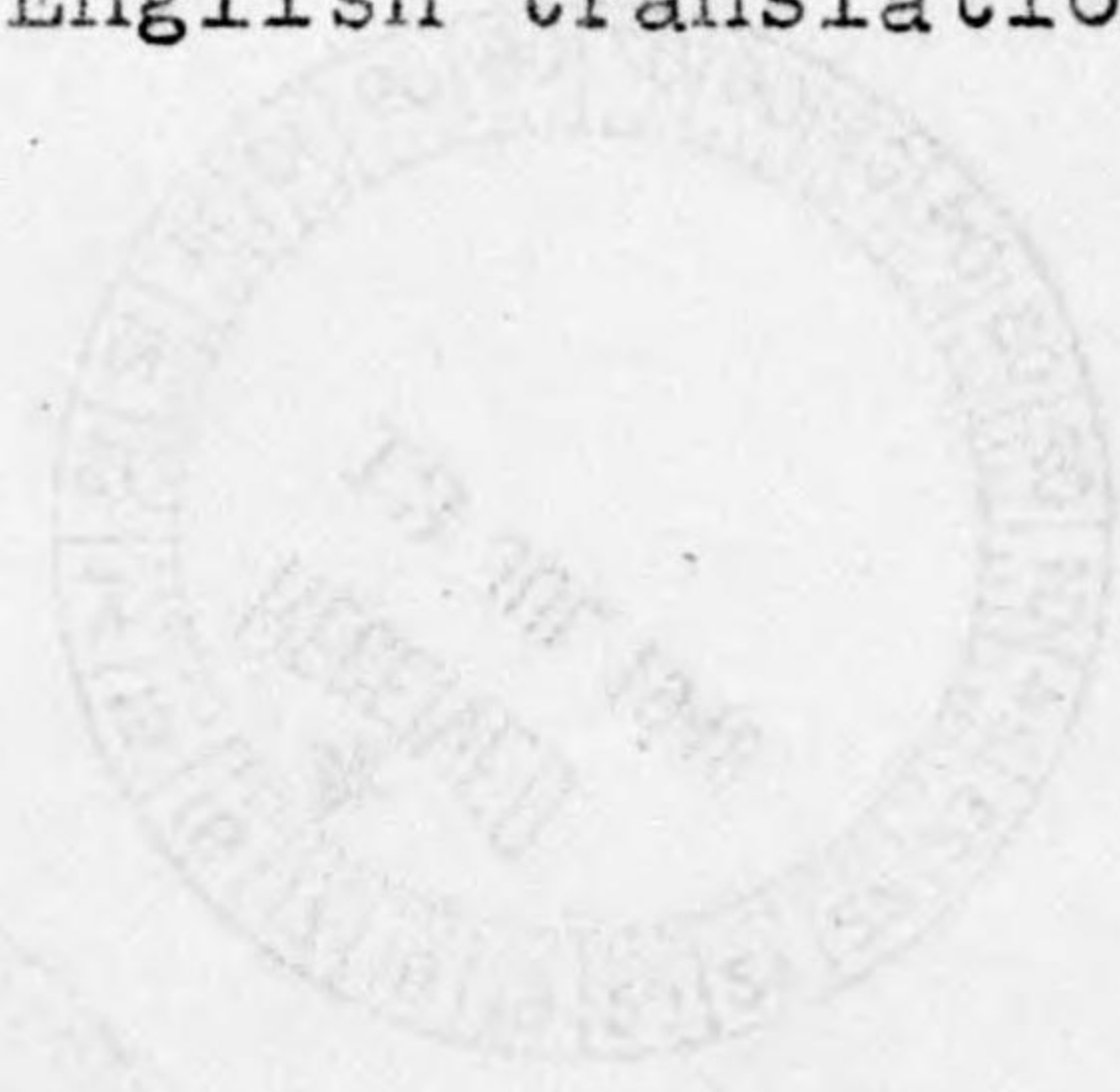
1. Reference: Legal Section's Check Sheet No. 17698 LS-Z dated 24 June 1948, subject: "Interview."
2. The National Rural Police Headquarters reports that ONISHI, Takijiro, referred to as ONISHI, Takajiro in reference Check Sheet, died on 16 August 1945, and his death certificate is submitted herewith.

FOR THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL:



(K. Yoshida)
Chief of Liaison Section,
Central Liaison and
Coordination Office.

Enclosure: A death certificate and its
English translation.



死亡證明書

鳥取縣水上部青田村西野田區百九拾貳番地

大 西 瀧 治 郎

明治三十四年六月二十日

右者昭和二十年八月拾六日東京部渋谷区南平台町十一番地、於此
亡セリトテ證明書

昭和三十三年七月二日

鳥取縣水上部青田村長 西 治 郎

255
(3-1)

Death Certificate

July 2, 1947

Name: ONISHI, Takijiro

Date of birth: June 2, 1891

Address: No.292, Nishi Ashida, Ashida-mura,
Higami-gun, Hyogo-ken

I certify that the above-named person died on the
16th of August, 1945, at No.11, Minami Hiradai-cho,
Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

HOSOGAI, Shuzo

Head of Ashida Village,
Ashida-mura, Higami-gun,
Hyogo-ken

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July 2, 1947

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HOSOGAI, Shuzo

Head of Ashida Village,
Ashida-mura, Higami-gun,
Hyogo-ken

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT
CENTRAL LIAISON AND COORDINATION OFFICE

GHQ. SCAP
SEP 5 1948
000.544
AGO RECORDS

TO : GENERAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS.

FROM : Central Liaison and Coordination Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Interview with ONISHI Takijiro.

C.L.C.O. No. 3124(3.I.)

3 September 1948

1. Reference: Legal Section's Check Sheet No. 17692 LS-Z
dated 24 June 1948, subject: "Interview."

2. The National Rural Police Headquarters reports that
the subject individual, referred to as ONISHI, Takajiro in
the reference Check Sheet, committed suicide as is shown
in the attached medical certificate.

RAL:

War Ministry
Mr. O'Neill has been
transferred to War Ministry, please
do not refer to him to War
War Ministry Bldg

(K. Yoshida)
Chief of Liaison Section,
Central Liaison and
Coordination Office.

Enclosure: A medical certificate and its
English translation.

GHQ-SCAP
SEP 5 1948

RECEIVED
SEP 5 1948

SEP 5 1948
HICKMAN

死亡診斷書

一氏名

大西 龍治郎

二出生年月日

明治三十四年六月二日

三所轄官職

海軍軍令部次長 海軍中將

四戰死傷死病死自
殺要死中毒等別

自殺

五傷病名

頸部切創

六發病年月日

昭和三年八月十六日

七死亡年月日時

昭和三年八月十六日午前十一時

八死亡場所

東京都澁谷区南台^平十一番地

右證明又

昭和三年八月十六日

海軍軍醫少佐 岩立 健 旅月

一字撞入

海軍

Enclosure to C. L. C. 3124 (W.I.)

17698

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE

1. Deceased: OONISHI, Takijiro
2. Date of birth: June 2, 1891
3. Post and rank: Vice-Chief of the Naval General Staff.
Vice-Admiral.
4. Cause of death,
killed in action,
of wound or disease,
by suicide, accident
or poison, etc.: Suicide.
5. Wound: Cut in the neck.
6. Date of injury sustained: August 16, 1945.
7. Date and time of death: 11 a.m., August 16, 1945.
8. Place of death: 11 Nampeidai-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

I hereby certify as above.

IWATACHI, Kensai, (seal),
Surgeon Lieutenant-Commander.

August 16, 1945.

16430

ACC/LPBL/jen

Procurement of Files

Chief, Legal
Section

A.C. of S., G-2

18 June 48

- 1 Request is made for temporary use of CIS and 441st CIC files which may contain information in connection with the following case which is now under investigation by this Section:

KODAMA, Yoshio

.....ACC.....
CIS/FP/JSC:11

From: G-2

To: Legal Section

Date: 21 June 1948

- 1. CIS has in its files information relative to the activities of KODAMA, Yoshio and his associates.
- 2. Said information will be made available to a representative of Legal Section at the Executive Offices of CIS.

-----C.A.W.-----

16430

16430

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

CHECK SHEET ACC/LPBL/jen

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No.: Subject: Procurement of Files

| Note No.: | From: Chief, Legal Section | To: A.C. of S., G-2 | Date: 18 June 48 |
|-----------|---|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | Request is made for temporary use of CIS and 441st CIC files which may contain information in connection with the following case which is now under investigation by this Section: | | |
| | KODAMA, Yoshio | | |
| | ACC | | |
| | From: G-2 | To: Legal Section | CIS/PP/JSC:11 Date: 21 June 1948 |
| 2 | <p>1. CIS has in its files information relative to the activities of KODAMA, Yoshio and his associates.</p> <p>2. Said information will be made available to a representative of Legal Section at the Executive Offices of CIS.</p> | | |
| | <p><i>Koster</i> C.A.W.</p> | | |

TG/EPW/HS/jen
IPS No. 187

Interrogation of Japanese National

IPS GHQ SCAP

C-2, Jap Liaison
THRU: ADID

14 Jun 48

1. It is requested that the Japanese Government direct the following-named individual to report to the Investigative Division, Room 300, War Ministry Building, as soon as possible, for interview concerning an article published in the SHINSHO Magazine:

Mr. Thuneo TOKUTA
Kō 730, Nishi-Machi, Fukuyama-Shi,
Hiroshima-Ken

T. G.
Ex.O.

Real name is Taro TOKUTA

Pen name is JIKICHI MATSUDA

appeared June 16, 1948.
also June 17, 1948.

13
J. J. J. J.
J. J. J. J.

~~Mr. O'Neil~~
Mr. O'Neil

Shinsho

187

Sp.

- 1. call
- 2. h x
- 3. d -

Mr. THUNEO, TOKUTA

KO730, NISHI-MACHI, FUKUYAMA-SHI,
HIROSHIMA-KEN

廣島県福山市西町甲七三〇

徳田恒夫

686-*Thunee*

Copy

TG/EPM/jen
IPS NO. 188

Interrogation of Japanese National

IPS GHQ SCAP G-2, Jap Lisison
THRU: ADID

14 Jun 48

1. It is requested that the Japanese Government direct the following-named individual to report to the Investigative Division, Room 300, War Ministry Building, as soon as possible, for interview and questioning in connection with his employment by KODAMA, Yoshio as a metallurgist:

SOMA, Masano (Naomasa)

Address: Present address unknown but took up residence
at 223 Imperial Hotel, Tokyo, about one year
previous to end of war.

-----T. G.-----
Ex.O.

Appeared 18 June 1948

SOMA, Naomasa
3012-6 Chome
Onaricho, Omiya
Saitama Prefecture

Requested for Legal Section

Yoshio Kodama

②

(218)

Hearing from Suspects of War Criminals.

1. Yoshio Kodama:

- (1) What connection had he with the late Fumio Iwata, president of the Taikakai?
- (2) After the death of President Iwata, Kodama took over the Yamato Shimbun. After his succession did the Yamato Shimbun act the same way as it did before? Was the headquarters of the Taikakai situated in the Shimbun office as before? When and why the Yamato Shimbun ceased to publish?
- (3) On Nov. 30, 1945, Kodama sold the land and building (located at 3 (a) Hamamatsucho 1-chome, Shiba-ku) for ¥159,500.00 to Jukichi Kōgen. What kind of relation had Kodama with Kōgen? At the time of the selling a motor-car of sedan touring of Krisler 1937 type (this article is now under distraint in accordance with an order of Special Property Custody) was also given to Kōgen. Was this motor-car formerly belonging to the Yamato Shimbun and was used by Fumio Iwata, former President of the Yamato Shimbun.?
- (4) What amount of fund or goods did he circulate directly or indirectly through the Yamato Shimbun to the Taikakai?
- (5) Regarding the Dokuritsu Seinensha:
 - (a) Date of its formation and dissolution.
 - (b) Location of the office.
 - (c) Chief officers and personnel.
 - (d) Members.
 - (e) Condition of Activities of the Organization
 - (f) Property of the Organization (Cash, Deposit or Savings, Negotiable instruments, utensils and fixture).
 - (g) In what way the expenses of the organization were paid?
 - (h) How the property of the organization was dealt with at the time of its dissolution?
- (i) Other references.

2. Ryoichi Sasakawa:

- (1) According to leading officers, his party or his organization had no property, and the building (the office) and utensils were all rented. In addition the expenses for the activities and movement made by his party or organization were paid with the membership-fee collected every month and with the money Sasakawa himself donated as working expenses, and even in case of expenditure Sasakawa paid out of his private money. About what amount did he pay monthly or through his term of office? Was the money paid by him all out of his private means or through other aid? If so from what place?

- (2) For what purpose with which the land and building at 7-chome, Ginza (former Kokusui-domei office) was purchased and what relation was there with the persons concerned the purchase and the price, and from what source was this fund paid out? What source of the fund?

5. Yoshihisa Kuzuo:

- (1) Who were the financial supporters of Kuzuo?
- (2) Was the caution money allowed at the time of compulsory evacuation for the office at 86 Nagata-cho to Kuzuo personally or to the Kokuryukai?
- (3) What amount of cash was there in the caution money, and how was this spent?
- (4) The blockade deposit (at the Main Office of Yasuda Bank), the caution money has been dealt with. For what reason this money was given to each receiver?
- (5) For what reason was the telephone of the office under the name of Masuatsu Mori? The reason and the condition after the evacuation?
- (6) The way to produce the fund after the war?
- (7) What is the private relation with Ryohei Uchida? And the condition of property at the time of succession of the Kokuryukai?

Evacuation

Blockade amount

Compensation

*Disbursements
in connection
with the
procurement
of funds
after
war*

Statement of KUZŪ, Yoshihisa
Translated by EBIHARA M.
a Rough translation

1. The operating expenses of the KOKURYŪKAI
(Black Dragon society) were mainly paid
from incomes of the undertakings operated
by the society. I (KUZŪ) accepted sometimes a
little donation, in a private capacity,
from SUENAGA, Ichizō, TŌYAMA, Mitsuru and
other persons, but the amount of the presented
money does not remain in my memory.

2. The person who received indemnity
when the office building of the KOKURYŪKAI

2.

located at No. 86, NAGATACHŌ 2-CHŌME, was removed ^{as the result of} war-time dispersion measures

was KUZŪ, who was the owner of the building.

In short, the building was lent ^{by Kuzū} to the

KOKURYŪKAI, which used it as its office,

~~from KUZŪ.~~

roughly estimated,

3. The indemnity above-mentioned ^{roughly estimated,} amounted

to more than 110,000 yen ~~in rough estimate,~~

of which I (KUZŪ) received ^{at first} about 5,000 yen (?)

in cash; and the remainder ~~was~~ was deposited

to the YASUDA bank as special deposit.

I transferred some 50,000 yen, to the persons
from this ~~deposit~~ ^{account}

who had been closely connected with me

^{again} and drew some money from the remaining

sum in ^{account} ~~part of the deposit~~ to appropriate it for the

purchase of my ^{residence} ~~dwelling~~ house. The amount of this

money is not known.

4. The transfer of ^{funds} ~~deposit~~ mentioned above

was made ^{out of} ~~by~~ my kindness and ~~friendship~~ ^{feelings}

for ~~with~~ old friends etc.

5. The telephone ^{installed} ~~fixed~~ at the office of ^{the} KOKU-
RYŪKAI for its use was lent ~~from~~ ^{by} MORIMASU,
Jun, and returned to him when the office ^{building}
was removed ^{in accordance with} the war-time dispersion plan.

6. The operating expenses of the KOKURYŪKAI
in the post-war period were mainly appropriated
from incomes from publications, cheap lodging-
houses, cheap eating houses etc, which had
been the undertakings of the society, and
partly from my individual donations. However,

the donations, mentioned in ~~the~~ item 1, from
SUENAGA, Ichizō, TŌYAMA, Mitsuru and other
persons were private presentations to me,
who again contributed them to the society
as ~~the~~ funds for its ^{operational} ~~running~~ expenses.

7. My relation with UCHIDA, Ryōhei was
that I ~~had~~ assisted him in the operation
of KOKURYŪKAI since it was set up in
1901; and I took over the management of
the affairs of ^{the} society ~~since~~ after his death.

b.

The society ~~has~~ had no property since
I took over the management of its affairs,
though the society used, ^{as its office,} the building owned
by UCHIDA, for the ownership of this building
was transferred to me ~~by~~ ^{thanks to} his friendly feelings
arising from our long association.

KUZŪ, Yoshihisa.

August 10, 1948.

Trans. by ISHISAKA.

A rough Translation

1. The lot and building in No. 1, 7-chome,
GINZA were ~~being~~ owned by SASAKAWA himself,
as a proof of this, the 2nd floor of the building
was ~~being~~ used as SASAKAWA'S office and a
part of the 1st floor of the building was ~~being~~
loaned to the Nationalist Party free of charge.

Also, as ^{far as} the name-plate in front of the door ^{were concerned,}
there were ~~being put up 2 name-plates~~ ~~of~~
"SASAKAWA'S office" and "the Nationalist Party".

As ^{far as} party expenditures ^{were concerned,} a sum of money

1 To hold that no other language than
2 English and Japanese can be employed in the prosecu-
3 tion or the defense would be to add one word to the
4 first sentence which is not there and can only be
5 put in by the Court, to-wit: the word, "only" or
6 "alone." In other words, it is our contention that
7 from a practical view of the purposes of this trial
8 as outlined in the Charter, the English and Japanese
9 language shall be used in every proceeding, every
10 related proceeding from the beginning to the end
11 of this trial; but, if the Court please, nowhere
12 in this Charter is it found that where necessary
13 under the circumstances for accomplishing the just
14 and legitimate purposes of this trial no other
15 language than English and Japanese can be employed.
16 That is simply not in the Charter as it now exists.

17 Section III, if the Court please, we con-
18 tend, clearly relates to no other matter than that
19 stated in the Charter, to-wit: "Fair Trial for
20 Accused." I hope it is not presumptuous to suggest
21 that the Court probably will approach the process
22 of deciding this matter in first determining whether
23 or not this Tribunal has any discretion in the
24 matter as point number one. Then I assume the Court,
25 in the event that there is an affirmative answer as

from
ranging, ¥ 2,000 - 4,000 was contributed every

month. ^{at it} The Amount of ~~the sum of~~ money is not

clear, because the books and so on which

had been moved to the warehouse of KUMADOKA

in TAKATANO BABA were damaged. Before I was

30 years of age, I started ^{my activities} ~~enterprise~~ before

the formation of the Nationalist Peoples Party.

I had a private automobile and also had a

large sum of money.

If these facts are examined sufficiently,

1 to such discretion, would address itself to the
2 exercise of that in conducting these proceedings.

3 Counsel would feel that there would be
4 some doubt as to whether or not it should present
5 any argument on point number two, or whether the
6 discretion should be exercised if it exists. So,
7 unless directed by the Court, I shall confine the
8 brief remaining words to the first point, namely:
9 Has the Court discretion to permit the use of
10 another language than Japanese or English in the
11 conduct of the prosecution or the defense?

12 In that regard I would advert to the
13 purpose of Section III, "Fair Trial for Accused,"
14 and also the language of Section b to see if there
15 is anything in it that prohibits or inhibits or
16 binds this Court, the jurisdiction of this Court,
17 to permit the use of another language other than
18 English and Japanese.

19 The Court will note, of course, that no
20 effort was made to present anything in the French
21 language without it being interpreted into English
22 and Japanese. Therefore, in so doing the require-
23 ments of "b. Language," with reference to its
24 purpose, Section III--"Fair Trial for Accused,"
25 of course, is fully and completely fulfilled; and,

the misunderstanding concerning
my property will be cleared up.

2. Negotiations were opened with
me by the younger brother of my
friend Mr. Miyata, ^{in making necessary disposition} as the result
of Mr. Miyata's death, concerning
the purchase of a lot and building
at No 1, 7 Chōme, Genga + of a
lot & 2 houses in BANSHU-cho
YOTSUYA ward; and I bought them
for ¥500,000.

Aug 10, '48 (signed)
Esakawa
Ryoichi

Translated by K. YAMADA

/p. 4./

A Rough Transcript

Statement of Yoshio KODAMA.

(1) It was about 1938 when I became a friend of Mr. Fumio Iwata, President of the Great Change Society.

(2) As the result of my [favor of] having conducted ^(funeral exercises) ~~paid~~ the last honors for Mr. IWATA when he ~~had~~ died, I took over the management of the newspaper "Yamato Shimbun" which had been under his management, while the Great Change Society was taken over by Mr. Shirō SASAKI, a subordinate of Mr. IWATA. There was no head office of

1 Q And what accommodation was there on this
2 square? How big was it?

3 A It normally accommodated one battalion in
4 peace time.

5 Q About how many men would that be?

6 A Under 900.

7 Q How long were they kept in this place?

8 A Four days.

9 Q And was there any sanitary arrangements
10 there?

11 A They had to dig their own latrines in the
12 barracks square with picks through concrete and asphalt.
13 There was practically no water, and they were forbidden
14 to use a fire hydrant a few yards away from the square.

15 Q Did the Japanese threaten to take any further
16 measures?

17 A Not only threatened but took extra measures.

18 Q What were they?

19 A As the prisoners still refused to sign the
20 form, General FUKUYE announced that all the sick from
21 the hospital, including the infectious cases, would be
22 sent to Selarang Square as well. At this time there
23 was a ~~diphtheria~~ diphtheria epidemic as well as a ward full of
24 dysentery patients.

25 Q While this was being discussed was Colonel

in the Yamato Press Co., 2
the Great Change Society, so I had no 2
relation with it. It was April, 1945
when I dissolved the Yamato Press Co.,
which had been burned in an air
raid.

(3) Mr. Tūkichi TAKAMOTO was a member of
the "KODAMA" Agency. I think the motor-car
of the "Shin Yūkan" / T.N. New Evening Paper /
Press Co. with which Mr. TAKAMOTO, ^{is connected,} was
not owned by late Mr. Fumio IWATA
himself, but by the Press Co.

WILD

DIRECT

1 A Lieutenant General Fukuye, G.O.C., prisoners
2 of war, Malaya, then ordered all except about 1,000 of
3 the sick prisoners to move to Selarang Square.

4 Q How many men were there moved, about?

5 A From fifteen to sixteen thousand.
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(4) I have ever helped the widow of
 Mr. IWATA with substance, but I
 have never helped ^{the} Great Change
 Society with substance, by reason that
 the Great Change Society was managed by
 Mr. Shiro SASAKI after the death of
 Mr. IWATA.

WILD

DIRECT

1 Colonel Heath said that it was not only illegal by
2 international law, but also not permitted by British
3 army law.

4 Q What was the Japanese reply to that?

5 A He said that any prisoner of war who did not
6 sign the form would be confined in a narrow place and
7 punished until he signed it. He said that this had
8 already been done at Changi Camp and agreed -- and I
9 think himself suggested or agreed to our suggestion
10 that we should go out to Changi Camp that afternoon.

11 Q Did you go?

12 A Yes. We went that afternoon and had a con-
13 ference with Colonel Holmes, who was the senior British
14 and Allied officer in Changi Camp.

15 Q What did Colonel Holmes tell you?

16 A Colonel Holmes told us of the events of the
17 past week at Changi. At that time there were about
18 17,000 prisoners of war there. They also had been told
19 by the Japanese to sign non-escape forms.

20 Q And what had the Japanese done? First of all,
21 had they agreed to do so? Had they signed?

22 A The prisoners all refused to do so, individually
23 as well as collectively, and negotiations broke down
24 after about two days.

25 Q What did the Japanese do?

/ Statement of KODAMA, Yoshio / 4 /

/ Trans. by AKITA /

/ P. B /

(5) Re - DOKURITSU SEINEN

SHA / T.N. or The Independent

Youngmen's Society /

(a) The above society

was created in August

1932, and had been

dissolved in October of the

same year.

5²

(b) at the time
the said body, "the Independent
Youngmen's Society" had
its office situated at
No. 7, KONNŌ - CHŌ, SHIBUYA
Ward, TOKYO.

(c) The set-up of
~~the~~ said society was on
a one-man one-party
basis; and we two:

OKAZAKI, Rikei and

6³

I myself were to run it
as its executives.

(d) There were ~~none~~
~~of members~~ otherwise ~~members~~. As

I ~~had been~~ ^{was} imprisoned
two months after the date
of its foundation, there
~~was no~~ ^{interval of} time.

(e) On account of the
~~fact that~~ ^{enveloped in a case of rightest} I had ^{activities} been

put into prison immediately
after its establishment, ~~involved~~
~~in a case of rightist activities~~,
there was no time for us
to take active moves what-
soever.

(f) The society in
question was a body
formed along with the
line of one-man-one-party
principle, so to speak,

8 5

with its headquarters

occupying a part of a

boarding house. Such

being the case, the society

practically
itself had no property

other than ~~the~~^{my} desk

~~for myself~~. - There

was nothing else; no

cash funds, needless

to say.

(9) There were no
expenditures
~~depraysals~~ which can be
termed as the society's
operational expenses. To
~~be~~ ^{be} ~~say~~ more specifically, my
own household expenses
comprised the budget.
~~meant the expenses of this~~
body. These had been
contributed
~~supported~~ by the late

10 ?

IMAIZUMI, Teisuke and
(phonetic)

Some others (I suppose

that such expenses

amounted roughly to from

30 to 40 yen monthly).

(h) what I can

now mention as

items constituting the

property of "The Independent

Youngmen's Society" consists

11 8

of about one desk and one

quilt, a ~~nearly that~~
~~much.~~ These items

were taken over by one of
the late
my friends, V BABASONO, Yoshima
/phonetic/
after my imprisonment.

But I can now hardly
remember how they sub-
sequently ~~had been~~ ^{were} disposed
of as this matter is one

/P. B - C/

12

9

dating as far back.

as 17 to 18 years

past.

/P.C/

(i) I now feel that

I have no more remark

which I can add here

for information. ~~in~~ any

way, "The Independent

Youngmen's Society" ~~was~~

~~has~~ ceased to exist 16 years ago

call your attention to 13 10
I wish to mention this point,
and ^{to the} ~~another~~ fact that
the society was ~~to~~ operated
on ^a ~~the~~ one-man-one-party
basis and, ^{to the fact} that there
^{were no} ~~was none~~ of items which
can be mentioned as the
property of this body.

August 10, 1948.

Syl Kodama Yoshio

INTERROGATION OF

KODAMA, Yoshie

Date and Time: 14 June 1949, 1000-1140 hours and 1315-1600 hours.

Place: Room 6, Sugamo Prison, Tokyo, Japan

Present: KODAMA, Yoshie
Mr. Frank G. O'Neill, Interrogator
Mr. Hiroshi MATSUDA, Interpreter
Miss Nina O. Briggs, Stenographer

Questions by: Mr. O'Neill.

Q. What is your name?

A. KODAMA, Yoshie.

Q. Did you have any other aliases that you used in Japan or China?

A. No, I did not have.

Q. When did you first go to China?

A. I first went to China in March 1939.

Q. When previous to March 1939 had you been released from the Japanese jail? What year?

A. I came out of prison April 29, 1937

Q. Whom were you employed by between that time and March 1939 when you went to Shanghai?

A. I wrote articles for magazines to make a living and I also spent my time in fostering the nationalistic spirit of Japan, the so-called rightist movement.

Q. Who introduced you to IWAI of the consular office?

A. I was introduced to IWAI by Tatsuo KAWAI, who at that time was the Chief of the Information Bureau of the Foreign Ministry.

Q. When was the KODAMA Organ established? What year and month?

A. The work which the KODAMA Organ did began on December 26, 1941, but this organization got the name of KODAMA Organ about six months later.

Q. At whose request did you establish the KODAMA Organ?

- A. This KODAMA Organ was established under the direction of the Navy Air Force Headquarters in Tokyo. The responsible man at that time was Lt. Gen. Seigo YAMASATA, who was the Executive Officer.
- Q. Who was your contact in the Navy that facilitated the organization of the KODAMA Organ?
- A. The man that set up the arrangement between the Navy Air Force Headquarters and my organ was Toyoki KOBAYASHI. I do not know his address, but he lives in Tokyo.
- Q. How much capital did you invest in the KODAMA Organ in December 1941?
- A. Because of the nature of the business I did not have even a single cent to start with. I was actually a buyer for the Navy in Shanghai, and whenever I found the commodities which I was looking for I got the money from the Navy Finance Office to pay for it and this is how the KODAMA Organ began its business transactions.
- Q. Were you president of the company?
- A. I was the one who was wholly responsible for the organization.
- Q. Did you have a partner.
- A. No, I had no partners. All the people connected with the organ were under me.
- Q. What was YOSHIDA's function in the organ?
- A. Yes, there was a YOSHIDA and he was one of my subordinates.
- Q. Was he an employee on a salary?
- A. All of the employees of the KODAMA Organ, including myself, were Naval employees, but we had no pay.
- Q. But their expenses were derived from the money turned over to you?
- A. We made expense sheet which paid for food and clothing and miscellaneous expenses and presented it to the Navy. This is the way we carried on our business.
- Q. Was YOSHIDA working for you or was he working for the Navy?
- A. He was working for the Navy and so were the rest of us.

Q. Were you a civilian employee of the Imperial Japanese Navy from December 26, 1941, until the end of the war?

A. Yes, that is right.

Q. What was your assimilated rank in the Navy as a civilian?

A. Up to the end of the war I had assimilated rank of higher civil service. With the end of the war I was given the assimilated rank of Vice Admiral.

Q. What was the assimilated rank of YOSHIDA in the KODAMA Organ?

A. YOSHIDA's was also higher civil service employee.

Q. At the end of the war did he receive assimilated rank?

A. No, he did not. I was the only one who received assimilated rank.

Q. How much did you pay YOSHIDA for working for you?

A. I have no record of how much I paid him because we did not have any actual salary. We presented our expense sheets every time we needed money to the Navy because this was deducted from the actual cash we handled. While I was in Japan, YOSHIDA was in charge in Shanghai so he made these expense sheets himself. All these expense accounts were presented to the Navy and photostatic copies of these accounts could be had at present because I have presented them to GHQ. I know that YOSHIDA lived quite well while in Shanghai.

Q. While you were in Tokyo during the war who operated the business in Shanghai?

A. YOSHIDA operated the business in Shanghai and I believe that he lived very well. At the end of the war the holdings of the KODAMA Organ were divided between the members, and YOSHIDA got a good share of the holdings.

Q. What was the percentage of the division of profits between you and YOSHIDA at the end of the war?

A. It is a long story. When the war ended I am not sure of the actual figures but the KODAMA Organ had a cash profit of ¥ 50,000,000 or more. Since all of these profits were derived from business with the Navy, I thought that this money should go to the Navy. So I called on Navy

Vice Minister, Admiral TADA, for its disposition; but Vice Minister TADA told me that since Japan lost the war and there was no such thing as Navy Ministry any more there would be no need of turning the money over to the Navy. Therefore, the best thing for me to do would be to keep the money and use it for the good of defeated Japan. Therefore, I kept this cash and decided to divide it up with my associates. About two-thirds of this cash was given to YOSHIDA and he was to take his share out of this two-thirds and distribute the rest to the other subordinates who worked with us during the business operation. I don't know how YOSHIDA distributed this cash sum but I believe after taking his share he gave the rest to the other subordinates. YOSHIDA also got all of the building and other property, including mines of the KODAMA Organ.

The one-third of the cash which I took for myself before I was summoned and brought here to Sugamo, I instructed my subordinates to use at their discretion and turned it over for welfare work. My plan was to use all of my share for the benefit of people suffering from the disaster in war-torn Japan. That's all.

- Q. Did you actually have ¥ 60,000,000 bank balance some place when the war ended?
- A. Yes. This was actual bank balance.
- Q. What bank?
- A. The actual cash may have been more than ¥ 60,000,000.
- Q. What bank?
- A. The whole amount was at the Mitsubishi Bank 100 at Kudan, Kyoginachi.
- Q. What was the value of the real estate and personal property holdings of the KODAMA Organ at the end of the war?
- A. There were two mines, one large office buildings, and one warehouse building. The total value of these properties amounts to about six and one half million yen, approximate price during the war.

- Q. Did you feel that you carried out Vice Admiral TADA's instructions properly when you divided up the KODAMA Organ as you did?
- A. Yes. Of course, I don't know what YOSHIDA did with the amount with which he was entrusted, to divide among his group; but I turned over all of my sum to be used for welfare and I think I carried out what Admiral TADA asked me to do.
- Q. Why didn't you make distribution of the entire 60,000,000 for welfare purposes?
- A. YOSHIDA, who was my associate and took over the job while I was absent, had under him several hundred people, and I thought it was proper that I give a good sum to YOSHIDA so that he could take care of these people and their families. Of course, now I feel that maybe I handed over to YOSHIDA more than he should have had and maybe part of it could be used for a better purpose. But at that time I was thinking of the people who worked with me and it was partly to look after these people and their families who were out of jobs with the end of the war in the distribution of our wealth.
- Q. Then, if I understand you correctly the assets of the KODAMA Organ at the end of the war really belonged to the Navy Air Force Bureau as much as Naval ships which were in the harbor and Naval planes which were on the airfields. Is that correct?
- A. No, I do not feel so because when we started this business the agreement between the Navy Air Force Headquarters and the KODAMA Organ was that although we would not be paid any set salary we got expense accounts to cover our existence and miscellaneous expenses and at the same time set aside a sum which comes out as a profit from the operations. I could not use this so-called profit from operations, which was set aside, for myself; but the understanding was that this profit was to be used for helping various organizations such as service groups and welfare associations. The reason why I went to see TADA at the end of the war was because I thought the Navy was the right place to go to since I could not use the fund the way I wanted to myself.