

Criminal Decision, Peace-Law / 康法字 / (Kang-Fa-Tzu) Doc. No.8,
WUCHANG-HANKOW Temporary Residency
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.8, 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.

Seal

September 20, 1946

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

Presiding Judge	TANG Shou-jen	/ 唐守仁 /	Seal
Judge	KAO Cho-han	/ 高倬漢 /	"
"	CHIA Hsi-yao	/ 賈希堯 /	"
"	CHIN Shao-chun	/ 金紹濬 /	"
"	WU Sheng-kang	/ 吳盛康 /	"

Stamp

1946

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,
 Office 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 / 復字 / (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 / 赤座真竜太 /, 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 / 兒玉與志夫 /, 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 and

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 Governments.

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 / 高岡克男 / Male, Aged 43, Native of NAGASAKI-Ken, JAPAN; Manager of IWAI & Co. in HANKOW.

- Appointed Co-Attorney: Lowyer CHIU Hwai / 邱懷 /
 Lowyer CHOW Han-hsun / 周漢勳 /
 Lowyer CHANG Chu-hsin / 張楚信 /
 Lowyer 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 / 赤座英太 /, Male, Aged 49, Native of
 OKAYAMA-Ken, JAPAN; Manager of NITTO / 日東 / Industry
 and KODAMA Organ in HANKOW.
- IWAMOTO Matsuhai / 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.
- UMEMURA Yoshihiko, Male, Aged 45, Native of KYOTO-fu, JAPAN;
 Manager of MATSUKAWAYA in HANKOW.
- Appointed Co-Attorney: Lowyer 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: Lowyer 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 Ichitarō, 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 Ichitarō 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.

UMEMURA 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 in capable 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 / 陈秉珪 / 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 /	朱正青	/	"
"	CHIN Shao-chun /	金紹濬	/	"
"	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

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INTERROGATION OF

NAKAO, Katsuo

Date and Time: 2 July 1948, 1115 - 1140 hours and 1300 - 1410 hours.

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

Present: NAKAO, Katsuo
Mr. Frank G. O'Neill, Interrogator
Mr. Edward P. Monaghan
Capt. Steve S. YAMAMOTO, Interpreter
Miss Jewel E. Newman, Stenographer

Questions by: Mr. O'Neill.

Q. What is your full name and address?

A. My name is NAKAO, Katsuo. My address is Setagaya-ku, Kamikitazawa-cho,
No. 2 Chome 540.

Q. When did you first go to China, Mr. NAKAO?

A. I first went to China in 1939.

Q. When did you first meet KODAMA, Yoshio?

A. I don't know KODAMA, Yoshio at all.

Q. When did you assume your duties with the NODA Economic Research Institute
in Shanghai?

A. I first became associated with NODA Research before I went to China--so
that was in 1937.

Q. Who was the head of the NODA Branch in Shanghai?

A. I was in charge of the NODA Branch in Shanghai.

Q. What was the mission of the NODA Economic Research Branch in Shanghai?

A. The NODA Research was in charge of the research reports of the various
companies. Another branch was in charge of transmitting economic news
to the other companies and corporations.

Q. Was one of the companies that subscribed to your service the KODAMA KIKAN?

A. No connection whatsoever in that respect.

Q. Did you supply information to competitors of the KODAMA Organ?

A. I was in China for approximately four and one-half years and during that
time, as far as my knowledge is concerned, I do not think the KODAMA
Organ was established as yet.

Interrogation of NAKAO, Katsuo -- 2 July 1948.

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

Interrogation of NAKAO, Katsuo -- 2 July 1948.

- Q. What was the name of the man that you say was connected with the Continent of Industry Company?
- A. A Chinese by the name of RAKU (Japanese pronunciation) (ROW--Chinese pronunciation).
- Q. What was his first name?
- A. In Japanese it would be Kyushi--in Chinese it would be Chu Tsu.
- Q. Will you write the Chinese characters for that and we will attach it as Exhibit No. 1. (Exhibit No. 1 attached)
- Q. Do you know his address?
- A. His address would be Shanghai, Zen-Shi Road No. 85.

Recess at 1140 hours.
Resumed at 1300 hours.

- Q. Did your Institute supply any information to companies that were buying for the Japanese Navy?
- A. Yes, in my estimation, I believe there were some companies that were buying for the Japanese Navy and I believe we were furnishing them some economic information.
- Q. What was the name of those companies?
- A. For example, the BANWA Corporation.
- Q. Why didn't KODAMA's organization solicit economic information from your company?
- A. I do not know of the existence of the KODAMA Organ. If there was any KODAMA Organ it may have been some organization that was not listed with the other well-known corporations.
- Q. Did you know a man by the name of YOSHIDA who was buying for the Navy?
- A. Yes, I do know of a YOSHIDA but I believe he was quite a bit after my time.
- Q. Well, you were there from 1938 until the war ended, weren't you?
- A. Yes, I was. I have been actually connected with NODA for approximately

Interrogation of NAKAO, Katsuo -- 2 July 1948.

four and one-half years since 1939.

Q. In China?

A. Yes.

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

A. Yes, I was.

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

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

Q. As a RONIN?

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

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

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

Q. What did you hear about him in Shanghai?

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

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

A. Yes, it is.

Q. Did you know YOSHIDA, Toyu?

A. Is this a lady--a woman?

Q. No, a man.

Interrogation of NAKAO, Katsuo -- 2 July 1948.

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

Interrogation of NAKAO, Katsuo -- 2 July 1948.

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

Q. No, Chinese.

A. There was one Mr. HO.

Q. What is his full name?

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

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

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

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

A. Yes, he did come occasionally.

Q. Did he know KODAMA?

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

Q. When did SOMA leave your organization in Shanghai?

A. 1942.

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

A. Yes, I have.

Q. Whom did he go to work for?

A. I think he was working with YOSHIDA.

Q. You think or you know.

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

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

A. Yes, I think it is a fact.

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

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

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

Interrogation of NAKAO, Katsuo -- 2 July 1948.

A. No, it isn't. His intention was to quit my place and to work for another.

Q. What was the other place?

A. SOMA did not like the kind of work KODAMA was in but later he became very closely associated with YOSHIDA. But later SOMA organized a company of his own and later engaged in buying things for the Navy and from that time on it appeared that YOSHIDA and SOMA were always working together.

Q. You say you went to China in 1939 with the NODA Institute and worked for about four years--that would be 1943. What did you do after that?

A. Later, I started to work for GOKO YOHO with a friend. Simultaneously, I was working with GOKO and also with the DAI CHUKO SANGYO KABUSHIKI KAISHI (Greater China Industrial Corporation). This was headed by a friend of mine but later I took over.

Q. Which one of these companies had^{as} one of its operations the marketing of pork products?

A. The Greater China Industrial Corporation. This was the livestock corporation.

Q. Did you make big profits from the pork company?

A. There was hardly any profit at all. But I imagine you are asking me these questions from an article that appeared in a magazine.

Q. What difference does that make?

A. It does not make any difference at all.

Q. I don't know anything about that article--what article is it that you have referred to?

A. From a magazine called SHINSO. In that magazine there was an article written about me and in that article there was a word or two written about me saying that I was in charge of the corporation and marketing of pork for the Navy and that I was trying to get fat like a pig.

Q. Is that article all true--apart from the fact that you tried to get fat like a pig?

Interrogation of NAKAO, Katsuo -- 2 July 1948.

A. No, it isn't. But the fact that I did supervise the pork farm is true.

Q. Well, you denied that this morning, didn't you?

A. Is that about my having a pig corporation?

Q. Yes.

A. No, it isn't. What I stated was the corporation was not engaged in any other business.

Q. Why did you quit the NODA Corporation?

A. My basic reason for quitting NODA was because I started to hate collecting information for the NODA Corporation.

Q. Why?

A. Because I started to lose interest in that type of work and, furthermore, I wanted to start a business of my own.

Q. Who was the Chinese man that was associated with you in that livestock business?

A. I did have Chinese laborers on the farm but, actually, the Chinese were not necessary to that farm. Therefore, there were no Chinese actually employed in the administrative work. This is a corporation more or less organized in the Japanese side.

Q. This article that you spoke about--this magazine article concerning you--who wrote that article?

A. There was the name of an author written in there but I imagine that it was a pen name. I don't distinctly remember but I do remember the publisher's name which was SAWADA, Keitaro. If you are interested in finding out you can check the publisher--they might know.

Q. What is the full name of this man SANO?

A. Manaao.

Q. What is his address here in Japan?

Interrogation of NAKAO, Katsuo -- 2 July 1948

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

Interrogation of NAKAO, Katuso -- 2 July 1948

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

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

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

Questions by Mr. Monaghan:

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

A. Mr. ROW.

Q. The same one you mentioned before?

A. Yes.

Q. And he was the same one that was associated with ^{you} in that Institute?

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

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

A. Yes, I had about two or three.

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

A. CHEN PORA.

Mr. O'Neill resumes questioning:

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

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

(Exhibit No. 3 attached)

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

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

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

A. He was a broker.

Q. What did he "broke"?

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

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

A. He was also a broker.

Q. Working with your company?

A. Yes.

Interrogation of NAKAO, Katsuo -- 2 July 1948

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

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

Witness dismissed at 1410 hours - 2 July 1948.

Interrogation of NAKAO, Katsuo -- 2 July 1948.

Exhibit No. 1.

大
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公
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Rakun.
Epi. No. 1.

Interrogation of NAKAO, Katsuo -- 2 July 1948.

Exhibit No. 2

g. Shu Shukon
8
徐志浩

Interrogation of NAKAO, Katsuo -- 2 July 1948

Exhibits 3 and 4.

Ex C

陳保羅
Chen po ra

Peikung

Ex D

戴振
TAI SHIN

Shanghai

K
6
S
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12W

NO. 123456789
123456789

INTERVIEW WITH KOSHIMIZU, Isamu on

8 July 1948.

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

292 3 Chome
TAMAGAWA,
OKUSAWA MACHI
SETAGAYA KU

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

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

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

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

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

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

Q

Q

Yoshida
A

Yoshida
A

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.

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INTERROGATION OF

KADOYA, Hiroshi

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

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

Questions by: Mr. O'Neill.

Q. What is your full name, Mr. KADOYA?

A. KADOYA, Hiroshi.

Q. Where do you live?

A. Tokyo, Minato-ku, Azabu Iikura-cho 1, 2.

Q. When did you first go to Shanghai, Mr. KADOYA?

A. After the war started, 1938.

Q. What month?

A. April.

Q. How long did you remain in China?

A. Until May 15, 1948, this year.

Q. Describe briefly your activities in China during that time?

A. I was Economic Adviser to WANG CHING WEI's Government.

Q. Before you became Economic Adviser to the WANG CHING WEI Government what were you doing in China?

A. I was a member of GHQ, Japanese Army.

Q. China Expeditionary Forces?

A. Yes.

Q. As Economic Adviser to the WANG CHING WEI Government where were your headquarters? Where did you have your office at that time? What city were you in?

A. In Nanking.

Interrogation of KADOYA, Hiroshi -- 2 July 1948.

Q. What was your specialty as a Economic Advisor?

A. Agricultural problems.

Q. When did you first become acquainted with MIZUTA at Shanghai?

A. I know his name but I did not meet him.

Q. When did you first become acquainted with KODAMA, Yoshio?

A. I became acquainted with him in 1940. I forget what month.

Q. Where did you meet him?

A. I have a Japanese friend named YOSHIDA. He introduced him to me.

Q. What was YOSHIDA's first name?

A. Hikotaro.

Q. Where did this introduction take place? In Shanghai or Nanking?

A. In Shanghai.

Q. What was the purpose of YOSHIDA's introducing you to KODAMA? What was the reason for that?

A. I think there was no reason because YOSHIDA is my very intimate friend but KODAMA is YOSHIDA's intimate friend so he introduced me and there was no reason and I think that at the time I took dinner with him.

Q. What business, if any, was KODAMA engaged in at the time you first met him?

A. At that time KODAMA's business was connected with the Foreign Ministry of Japan.

Q. How recently did you see YOSHIDA? Yesterday--the day before? When? When did you last talk with YOSHIDA, Hikotaro?

A. Ten days ago.

Q. Fix that on the calendar.

A. On 22 June I travelled to Sendai and came back to Tokyo day before yesterday evening and I met YOSHIDA on 21 June the day before I left for Sendai.

Interrogation of KADOYA, Hiroshi -- 2 July 1948

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

Interrogation of KADOYA, Hiroshi -- 2 July 1948

Q. What is his address.

A. I don't know his address but he has an office in the Midori Building--
the same building as YOSHIDA.

Q. What is his business now?

A. He is master of a bookshop.

Q. Who was this man SHIMANO--what is his background?

A. He is now an advocate in Tokyo.

Q. What was he doing in China at the time you knew him.

A. The same as in Tokyo--an advocate.

Q. Was he KODAMA's lawyer in Shanghai?

A. No.

Q. Where is SHIMANO's office now?

A. I know his place but I don't know what street and what number--it is
near the Ginza.

Q. What was KOGEN--what was he doing in China?

A. He was a member of KODAMA's company.

Q. Did the KODAMA Organ have a branch in Nanking during the war?

A. Yes, a very little branch.

Q. Who was the head man?

A. I don't know. I had no connection with his organ.

Q. Did you know EBIHARA, the KODAMA man at Nanking?

A. I don't know.

Q. Before the war, while you and KODAMA were in Japan, were you both of
the same political beliefs?

A. No, my political beliefs were to the left and in 1924 I was a member
of the Communist Party but in 1929 I was "shut out" of the Communist
Party.

Q. I will read to you a list of the communists who attended the GOSHIKI
Hot Springs Conference of 4 December 1926 and if any of those communists
were in Shanghai during the war I wish you would tell me.

(Mr. O'Neill reads the list)

A. Of those named only NAKAO, Katsuo was in Shanghai during the war.

Interrogation of KADOYA, Hiroshi -- 2 July 1948

Q. What was NAKAO, Katsuo doing in China during the war?

A. First, he was a member of the NODA Economic Research Bureau.
Afterwards he attended some business--commercial business.

Q. When was that approximately that he started the commercial business.

a. I don't know what he was doing in the commercial business. Maybe he collected pigs.

q. Was he in business for himself or did he work for some company?

A. I don't know--he worked for some little company but I don't know.

Q. What is his address today?

A. I don't know.

Q. Where was his home prefecture in Japan?

A. He is staying now in Tokyo.

Q. Have you seen him since you came back?

A. Yes, I first met him in the Meiji Building yesterday afternoon.

Q. Did you ever hear any reports in China as to the method by which KODAMA was doing business?

A. I don't know--I only know about the Chinese coin.

Q. How did he get it--how did he acquire it--by stealing?

A. No. He bought it. His business is very famous in China--gathering coin. Any man knows that Mr. KODAMA bought coin. Anyone knows it.

Q. Give me the names of a couple of Chinese men in Shanghai who might know about KODAMA--friends of yours.

A. I don't know.

Q. Well, give me the names of some of your Chinese friends in Shanghai.

A. Mr. LIN DAI CHU. I will write his name for you in Chinese and attach it to this report as Exhibit No. 1. He was connected with the Chinese Central Government during the time I was in China.

Interrogation of KADOYA, Hiroshi -- 2 July 1948

Q. What is the name of the closest Chinese friend you had in Nanking?

A. I had lots of Chinese friends, one by the name of TEI Mokuson.

Q. What did you hear about the activities of KODAMA in China?

A. KODAMA was very famous because of his collecting Chinese copper coins.
For that purpose he had many branches throughout China.

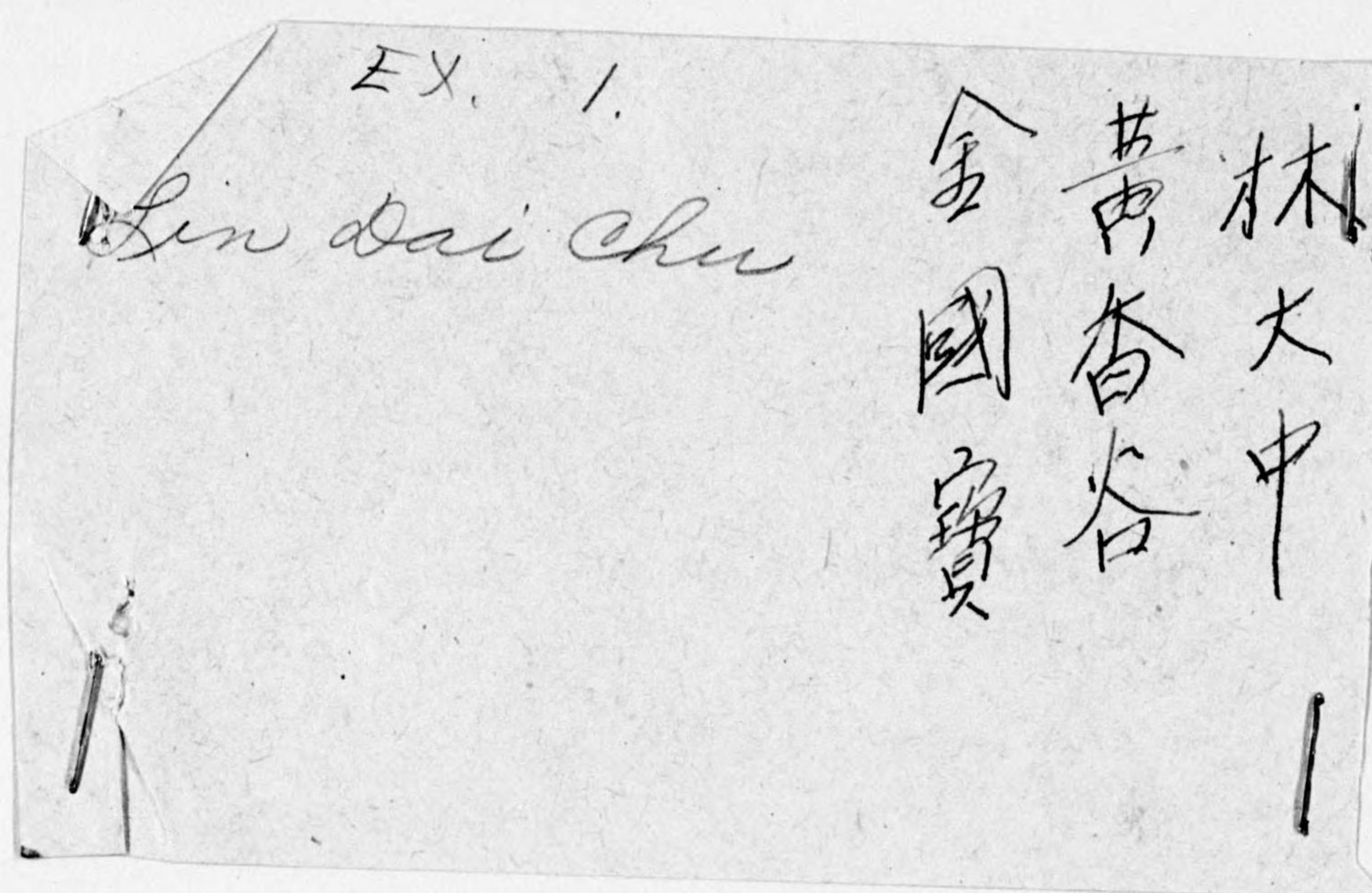
Q. Whatever happened to WANG CHING WEI--is he dead?

A. Yes, he died one year before the end of the war. He was sick. He died
in Nagoya Hospital.

Witness dismissed at 1030 hours,
2 July 1948.

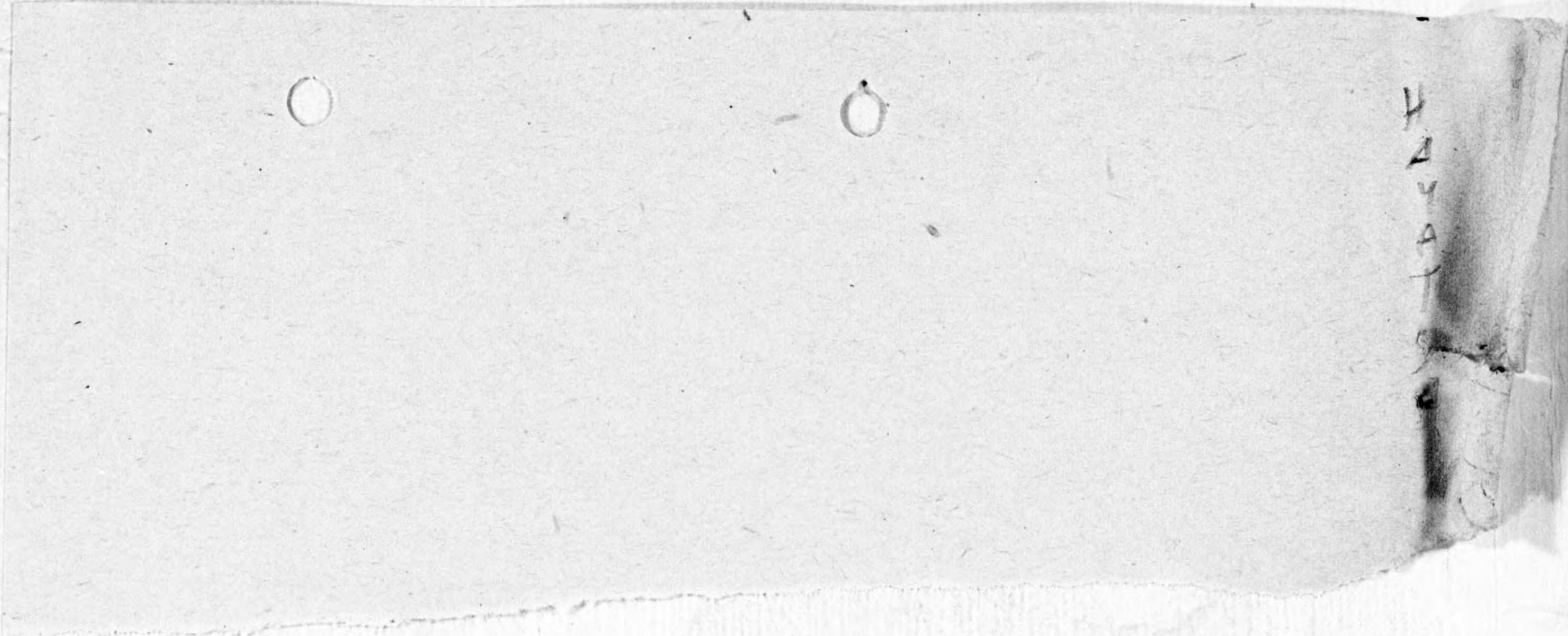
Interrogation of KADOYA, Hiroshi, -- 2 July 1948

Exhibit No. 1



LIN DAI CHU

Exhibit No. 1.



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INTERROGATION OF

HAYATSU, Kyujiro

Date and Time: 23 June 1948, 1410 hours to 1600 hours.
Place: Room 300, War Ministry Building, Tokyo, Japan.

Present: HAYATSU, Kyujiro
Mr. Frank G. O'Neill, Interrogator
Mr. Hiroshi MATSUDA, Interpreter
Miss Jewel E. Newman, Stenographer

Questions by: Mr. O'Neill.

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

A. HAYATSU, Kyujiro.

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

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

Q. When did you first go to Shanghai?

A. August 20, 1919.

Q. When did you first meet KODAMA, Yoshio?

A. It was in June or July of 1941.

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

A. I think it was around April of 1942.

Q. When did you cease working?

A. At the end of the war I left.

Q. What was your duty with the KODAMA Organ?

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

Interrogation of HAYATSU, Kyujiro - 23 June 1948

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

Interrogation of HAYATSU, Kyujiro - 23 June 1948

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

Interrogation of HAYATSU, Kyujiro - 23 June 1948

A. Copper and scrap.

Q. Branch No. 5?

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

Q. For what purpose was this branch set up?

A. For the acquisition of copper coins and scrap.

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

Q. Where was No. 6 located?

A. Wu-hu.

Q. What was the name of the manager?

A. The same as in No. 1.

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

A. I can get it.

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

A. Yes.

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

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

Interrogation of HAYATSU, Kyujiro - 23 June 1948

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

Interrogation of HAYATSU, Kyujiro - 23 June 1948

Q. When did this incident take place?

A. I think it was in 1944.

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

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

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

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

Q. What was his name?

A. I cannot recall his name now.

Q. Can you get it for me?

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

Q. How many men were arrested?

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

Q. All right.

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

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

Interrogation of HAYATSU, Kyujiro - 23 June 1948

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

Interrogation of HAYATSU, Kyujiro - 23 June 1948

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

Q. What is MIZUGUCHI's address?

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

Q. Bring those things back tomorrow afternoon then.

WITNESS DISMISSED AT 1600 HOURS, 23 JUNE 1948.

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

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

Translated
by
KANEKO

HAYATSU'S LIST of Branches of The
Kodama Organ including the men in
charge + their present addresses

(Office-Place) (Responsible Person) (Present-Address)

Shanghai ODAWARA Kenji % Shinwa Sangyō Co.
上海 小田原 健次 No. 2, 2 chōme, Jimbo-chō,
Kanda-ku, Tōkyō-to

Wuhu AOKI, ? Uncertain
蕪湖 青木 ? (Hokkaidō)

Anching ARAKI Seijiro Hachiman-dōri, Nagahama-
安慶 新木 正二郎 shi, Shiga-Prefecture

Hankow AKAZA Makita Uncertain
漢口 赤座 真竜太

MIZUGUCHI Kiyoshi No. 12, Shimizu-chō, Yanak
水口 清 Daitō-ku, Tōkyō-to

Pengpu KOGA Yoshiaki No. 172, Kuroda, Daizenji-
蚌埠 古賀 義秋 machi, Mitsuma-gun, Fukuoka
Prefect

Hsuechow TORO Tsuyoshi Uncertain
徐州 塔郎 強

Hangchow KOSHIMIZU Isamu % Kōgō Shōkai, No. 31,
杭州 小清水 勇 Takanawakita-machi,
Minato-ku, Tōkyō-to

Handwritten signature: *Richard*

上海

小口 和 健次

神田 神保町 二二七 親和堂 洋行 分店

蕪湖

青木

石川 (上海道) (青木)

安慶

新木 正市

蕪湖 縣長 洪市 八 晴 迎

漢口

亦 應 區 德 大

不明

水口 清

東京 都 台東 區 谷 中 清 水 町 一 番 地

台 啤

古 樂 義 秋

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不明 (Mitsubishi)

杭州

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Address

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目 黒 区 上 目 黒 五 丁 目 三 五 八

2568

HAYASHI

Address ~~2568~~ Kami Meguro
2568-5 Chome, Tokyo
Meguro-ku, Tokyo

W. Liggitt

Calliope (111)

NO. 1000 1000 1000
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INTERROGATION OF

SOMA, Naomasa

Date and Time: 21 June 1948, 1025 hours to 1130 hours.
Place: Room 300, War Ministry Building, Tokyo, Japan.
Present: SOMA, Naomasa
Mr. Frank G. O'Neill, Interrogator
Mr. Edward P. Monaghan
Mr. Hiroshi MATSUDA, Interpreter
Miss Jewel E. Newman, Stenographer

Questions by: Mr. O'Neill.

- Q. Well, now, SOMA, there was in the KODAMA Organ at the time you were there a Chinese interpreter and liaison man between KODAMA and the Chinese. What was his name?
- A. While I was with YOSHIDA and KODAMA back in 1942 I do not remember any Chinese working with us. KODAMA may have had connections with Chinese friends but in our business I do not remember any friends which took any active part.
- Q. What was this business that KODAMA got tied up in in front of the SHIN-A Hotel when some Chinese were massacred back there in 1942?
- A. I cannot recall any incident on or about 1942 but I remember an incident way back in 1936 or 1937 in this SHIN-A Hotel.
- Q. What was that incident?
- A. Way back in 1936 this hotel--which later officially became known as the SHIN-A Hotel, at that time was the headquarters of the Japanese special organ and various incidents occurred in connection with this operation, but at that time when this incident which I referred to happened I don't think that KODAMA was in Shanghai.
- Q. What was the incident--what happened?
- A. As I remember, the incident was concerned with the special organ under the leadership of Col. USADA who had rounded up the entire

Interrogation of SOMA, Naomasa -- 21 June 1948.

Chinese element in the concession area and massacred them.

As we could not get near to this place I did not know any further details except from what I heard at the time. I think that Col. USADA was investigated at the time and some understanding was made with the Chinese Government concerning the massacre. I think this hotel was actually named the SHIN-A Hotel after 1938 when a Japanese manager took over the running of the hotel.

Q. By the way, who was the manager of the Broadway Mansion?

A. After it was taken over by the Japanese Army its manager had been Japanese. Before this I think it was run by a foreigner--maybe an American. I can't recall the name of the manager but if I check up with my records I think I can recall his name.

Q. Do that, please, when you go back to your office.

Q. What was the name of KODAMA's most bitter enemy in Shanghai?

A. The BANWA group hated him the most.

Q. What was the name of the president of the BANWA group when you were there?

A. I can't recall his name but I think I can find out for you if you give me time. I remember one person by the name of KABAYAMA, Ainosuke who was the son of Admiral KABAYAMA.

Q. Was this boy a civilian or was he a naval officer?

A. He was a civilian at the time.

Q. What was his duty in the BANWA Company?

A. I think he was one of the directors and, as I remember, the BANWA Company was made up of both Japanese and Chinese stockholders.

Q. Do you know KODAMA's wife?

A. Yes, I know her by face and I think she lives at Megura.

Q. Were Col. HORI and KODAMA friends?

A. He was President of the SHOWA Trading Company. I don't know if they were good friends but they knew each other--they had occasion to meet each other.

Interrogation of SOMA, Naomasa -- 21 June 1948

Q. Where was the main office of the SHOWA Trading Company in Shanghai?

A. It was on the same street where Broadway Mansion was.

Q. Did the SHOWA Trading Company have any other function in addition to buying for the Army?

A. As I understand they did everything KODAMA had to do in buying and selling. They used to buy import planes from European countries and they used to sell planes to China and, of course, gather foods such as rice that China needed. Maybe you know the whole story, but if you don't it may help. This army buying agency in China was the SHOWA, of course, but this organization was established by Cabinet decision and the understanding was that this organ was to buy for the Japanese Army and Navy air forces--raw materials. But when they decided on establishing this organ the Navy Minister was not present and when the Navy Minister learned of this he didn't like the idea of the Army more or less sponsoring the organ of buying everything for the Navy and some influential men of the Navy circle got together and established a more or less separate concern over on the other side in China--Shanghai--as a private enterprise. And this is how the Navy's BANWA Company was organized. And when KODAMA got into the field there was great dissension in the Navy circles because KODAMA was representing the Naval air forces and they tried every means to get rid of KODAMA but as the war progressed the air force became the mainstay of Japan so they could not get rid of KODAMA because the air force had a lot to say and, therefore, I believe that this BANWA group hated KODAMA most.

Q. Did KODAMA have any Koreans working for him in Shanghai?

A. No, he never had any Koreans under him. Only in connection with MIZUTA they put him where he had Koreans under him.

Witness dismissed at 1130 hours.

INTERROGATION OF

SOMA, Naomasa

Date and Time: 18 June 1948, 1020 hours to 1150 hours
1320 hours to 1615 hours

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

Present: SOMA, Naomasa
Mr. Edward P. Monaghan, Interrogator
Mr. Hiroshi MATSUDA, Interpreter
Miss Jewel E. Newman, Stenographer

Questions by: Mr. Monaghan.

Q. Would you state your full name, please, and present address?

A. My full name is SOMA, Naomasa. I live at 3012-6 chome, Onaricho,
Omiya, Saitama Prefecture.

Q. Are you known by another first name?

A. No, I do not have another first name. I go by "Naomasa".

Q. Where were you born and when?

A. I was born on April 1, 1901, at Sappora, Hokkaido.

Q. State your educational background.

A. I graduated from middle school in Sappora and entered the WASEDA Uni-
versity majoring in Economics. I did not finish my course because
I left school in 1923 when the great earthquake took place in Tokyo.

Q. What did you do subsequent to 1923?

A. I worked as a reporter of the HOKKAI TIMES in Sappora and was a
newspaper reporter up to 1936 serving with various newspapers. I
went to Shanghai in 1936 and served with the Shanghai Economic Research
Institute as a reporter up to 1941. In December 1941 I became ill
and left my job. Later, I served with YOSHIDA, Hikotaro as a buyer
of commodities until June 1942. Then I was arrested by the Kempei-tai
on June 1 and was detained until my return to Japan in August 1942.

Q. When you returned to Japan in 1942 what occupation were you engaged
in?

Interrogation of SOMA, Naomasa -- 18 June 1948.

- A. When I returned to Japan in August 1942 my health was poor and I did not do anything up to the following year and, in 1943, I organized the TOA Sangyo Co. Our business was engaged in foundry work. It was located in Tokyo. We made various parts under contract of the HANEDA SEIKI CO. At the end of the war in 1945 I reorganized the company and it is now called the KYORIESU Metal Industries. We make bushings for automobiles and also have a repair department for heavy trucks. This factory is now located at Kamata in Tokyo and we make parts for the occupation forces and do repair on heavy trucks at the present time.
- Q. Were you employed by the KODAMA Organ or personally by YOSHIDA?
- A. At the time the business was not actually called the KODAMA Organ. It was just in the formative stage and I worked with YOSHIDA as a friend because this was just at the beginning of the enterprise.
- Q. When did you first meet KODAMA and under what circumstances?
- A. I first met KODAMA in January 1942 at Broadway Mansion. I was introduced to him by my friend YOSHIDA.
- Q. When did you first meet YOSHIDA and under what circumstances?
- A. I came to know YOSHIDA through my friend before I went to Shanghai. I knew him as a casual companion on the Ginza where we used to meet. We had no business connections, but when I went to Shanghai in 1936 he was there and we renewed our acquaintance and were good friends ever since.
- Q. Is any of the KODAMA or YOSHIDA capital invested in your company?
- A. No, they have no money invested in my company--not a single cent.
- Q. Why were you arrested by the Kempei-tai while in China?
- A. Prior to the time that I became connected with YOSHIDA I was employed by the China Economic Research Institute as a research reporter. Consequently, I gained a great deal of knowledge of the economic

Interrogation of SOMA, Naomasa -- 18 June 1948.

conditions in China. When I joined YOSHIDA to do some of their buying this was met with a great deal of dissatisfaction on the part of competitors of KODAMA and YOSHIDA. At the time of my arrest I did not know the real reason. Let me explain. The circumstances were funny and one day they just came and took me in and the story was when I used to buy for YOSHIDA because we were competing with other establishments in gathering these commodities I sometimes used to outbid my competitors and pay more than the so-called set official price of the time and it seems that these competitors had the Kempei-tai arrest me because I was not adhering to the official buying price. I sometimes bid more than the official price because there was inflation and the prices of these commodities were going up in leaps and bounds every day and we still could make profit on the price I paid because in a few days the actual price would climb beyond what I paid. That was the reason they had me arrested I was told later.

Q. Were you ever arrested again after your arrest in Shanghai?

A. Yes, I got into trouble with the Kempei-tai again after I returned to Japan. This was in March 1945 when I was in business of my own. I was charged with violation of the price control law. I was in the foundry business and very short of raw material. Therefore, I had to go into the black market to buy the needed materials to keep up my business. The charge on this was "black-market dealing". I was detained for over a month and although this case was a minor offense they did not let me out but when I finally was released I heard rumors that the KODAMA Organ, with whom I had no connections at that time, could have been in back of all this. I thought that KODAMA, who was not too friendly with me since I left him back in 1942, could have put in some unnecessary words with the Kempei-tai

Interrogation of SOMA, Naomasa -- 18 June 1948.

and the rumor was because my ideas were not the same with KODAMA's.
He may have said that I was a "Leftist".

Q. Who were your competitors?

A. My competitors were as follows: There were thirty or more concerns and individuals engaged in buying commodities for the SHOWA TRADING COMPANY, which represented the Army, and the BANWA TRADING COMPANY which represented the Navy. I can recall only a few of these companies at present. They were the YAMASAN, YOSHIDA-Go, a MITSUI branch, YODOGAWA SEIKO branch, and the TOKO Co., which was MIZUTA's concern. Each of these companies operated separately but had to sell to either the BANWA Trading Company or the SHOWA Trading Co. When I come in Monday morning I will furnish you with a complete list of our competitors... and other individuals who did business with us.

Short Recess at 1150 hours.
Resumed at 1320 hours.

Q. When ^{was} MIZUTA murdered?

A. This incident occurred after I came back to Japan and I cannot recall whether it was in 1942 or 1943, but I think it was about a year after my return to Japan.

Q. When did you first hear about it and from whom?

A. I heard it from YOSHIDA who came to visit me one day.

Q. What was YOSHIDA's explanation regarding the murder of MIZUTA?

A. The first occasion when we talked about this incident was one of these occasions when YOSHIDA visited me and he must have had news from some source because he was in Tokyo also at the time of the case. Neither of us knew about the happenings in Shanghai so we just guessed at who could have done it and my belief at that time was he probably was killed by some Korean or somebody. That was all, but, when YOSHIDA made a trip to Shanghai and came back he told me what the story was in Shanghai and he said that a member

Interrogation of SOMA, Naomasa -- 18 June 1948.

of the KODAMA Organ personnel was suspected and they were investigated by the Consulate Police. And, of course, we talked it over and he said the way he was killed was a bold way of doing it and they had no way of figuring out who could have done it.

Q. How was he killed?

A. YOSHIDA told me that this happened one Sunday morning and he was assassinated in one of his private office rooms. I was told that MIZUTA had a special room where nobody ordinarily entered and on the table there were cups with coffee in them and, therefore, everybody thought that it must have been somebody that he knew--not a stranger--and, also, he was shot from the side and from the front. The understanding was that this person or persons were smart and bold actors because in the yard of this hotel there were military guards stationed at the entrance. Investigation revealed that the marine guards on duty did not see anyone leaving or entering MIZUTA's offices.

Q. Were there any other circumstances in connection with this murder that you recall?

A. Recently, I think it was last year, a rumor suddenly popped up in Japan through somebody that came to my company and claimed himself to be a broker, saying that MIZUTA was a Korean national and at present MIZUTA's oldest son is back in Korea and they understand that the assassin was a Korean and he is looking for this assassin. Of course, it is just a wild rumor and we didn't know how to take it as to how much stock to put in the rumor.

Q. And from whom did you learn this rumor?

A. I can't recall the name at present but he was somebody I knew casually in Shanghai.

Q. What was MIZUTA's Korean name?

A. I don't remember any Korean name that he said but I know that he lived in Korea for a long time and a great many of his employees were Korean.

Interrogation of SOMA, Naomasa -- 18 June 1948.

Q. Did MIZUTA have any Korean competitors?

A. Yes, I recall one by the name of TSUKIOKA. This is a Japanese name but he was a Korean and he also heard rumors that he is back ^{South} in Korea now and is quite wealthy.

Q. Do you know his first name?

A. I can't recall it right now but if I check up and go to my office I think I can find it.

Q. In your opinion did KODAMA have a good reason to dispose of MIZUTA? If so, why?

A. No, I don't believe KODAMA had anything to do with the murder of MIZUTA as they were associates in business matters and I don't believe any enmity existed between them.

Q. In addition to your buying duties what other duties did you perform for the KODAMA Organ?

A. None.

Q. Was YOSHIDA's office located in Shanghai?

A. While I was in Shanghai his office was at Broadway Mansion.

Q. Where did you live in Shanghai?

A. I lived at a hotel called CHIN MEN near the race course.

Q. As a buyer for YOSHIDA where all did your duties take you?

A. I did most of my buying right in my hotel where the Chinese merchants came to see me.

Q. Name the cities in which the KODAMA Organ maintained representatives or offices.

A. While I was with the outfit their business was on a rather small scale and as I remember it it was not called the KODAMA Organ at that time and he had no branches or representatives in other parts of China but after my return I understand that he had branches in several places.

Interrogation of SOMA, Naomasa -- 18 June 1948.

Q. Name them.

A. The places I was told he had branches or representatives were Chi-nan, Hankow, Sūchow, Nanking, Shanghai and Tientsin.

Q. What are the names of the Japanese of the KODAMA Organ that were in charge of these various branch offices?

A. When I was associated with YOSHIDA there were only three persons engaged in this business, myself, YOSHIDA, and KOGEN, Jukichi. It was only after KODAMA took over wholly that branch offices were established in the cities I have mentioned.

Q. Please explain the circumstances how KODAMA came to take over.

A. The three of us, YOSHIDA, KOGEN and myself were in Shanghai since 1936 and we knew each other well. When KODAMA first came to Shanghai in October 1941 he came to see YOSHIDA with a plan to do the buying for the Japanese Navy Air Force Headquarters. This was when YOSHIDA made arrangements with KODAMA on buying commodities for the Japanese Air Force. Then YOSHIDA came to me and asked me if I would join him in the enterprise of buying commodities which, in turn, he would sell to the Navy Air Force through KODAMA. Then the three of us, YOSHIDA, KOGEN, and myself worked together in acquiring the commodities and YOSHIDA did the dealing with KODAMA.

Q. What commodities did you specialize in buying?

A. ^{The main commodities were} I specialized in buying mica, copper, lead, nickel, and tin, besides high resistant heat metals.

Q. What were the names of the Chinese individuals or concerns that you did business with and their location.

A. I do not recall all those that he had business transactions with, however, I can furnish you a complete list Monday morning after I check my records. However, at the present I do recall the following names: POWOO CO. in Shanghai, the Steel Department of the Simmons Co. (a Polish Co. managed by a Hungarian), a German pharmaceutical company,

Interrogation of SOMA, Naomasa -- 18 June 1948.

whose name I do not recall, and a French company dealing in tin. I will make a list and bring it in Monday morning. (Will be made into Exhibit "A")

We also did business with a great number of German Jews and White Russians.

Q. Was KODAMA dealing in narcotics?

A. Only to this extent--he may have used narcotics obtained from the Army for bartering purposes as the Army controlled the narcotic trade in China. He did obtain salt and sugar from the Navy for the purposes of bartering. I know of one deal in which he obtained all the copper coins in the Chi-nan area by bartering off salt and sugar for the copper. I do not believe that KODAMA had anything to do with the narcotic traffic because of the strict control the Army exercised over it.

Q. What was the procedure used by the KODAMA Organ in obtaining the commodities desired by the Navy Air Forces or the Army?

A. KODAMA obtained the finances for the purchasing of commodities from the Shanghai Naval Finance Office. He, in turn, would pass the money on to YOSHIDA who would advise us of the commodities needed and furnish the buyers, at that time myself and KOGEN, with the capital to make the purchase or purchases. KOGEN and I, having been in China since 1936, had personal knowledge of where we could obtain the desired commodities and, as I have stated before, we made these purchases from Chinese concerns and German Jews and White Russians.

Q. Now, how were these commodities delivered?

A. When the purchases were consummated KODAMA would notify the Navy and they would send their trucks to the specified assembly points and make the delivery to the Navy warehouses.

Interrogation of SOMA, Naomasa -- 18 June 1948.

Q. And when would KODAMA receive his money from the Navy?

A. KODAMA settled accounts with the Navy--I don't know whether monthly or once in two months after the goods had been delivered. The Navy officials would appraise the properties or commodities and settle their account with KODAMA monthly or once every two months. If KODAMA ran into any difficulty regarding the payment for his services or goods furnished he would return to Tokyo and straighten the matter out here.

Q. After you returned to Tokyo from Shanghai, or during the time that you were in Shanghai, did you hear of any rumors to the effect that KODAMA was using strong arm methods with the assistance of the Kempei-tai to force the sale of certain commodities to his organization?

A. After I returned to Japan, KODAMA became very influential and made a lot of money and he was the man in Shanghai. Therefore, he had a lot of men under him and many branches/^{all}over China and there may be instances when some of his men did use Kempei-tai or other methods to acquire commodities in the outside areas for their own selfish needs because towards the end of the war it was the general opinion that Japan could not hold out much longer. But among the officials of the KODAMA Organ and his main associates I do not think that they would resort to any such methods because they were really tied up in handling the business with the Navy, and, at the same time, he was well off and could well afford to take losses they had from time to time.

Q. Well, I think that will be all for now. I would like for you to come back Monday morning (June 21), about 9:30 and bring along with you the names of these Chinese concerns or any other information that you would have in your office concerning KODAMA's activities in Shanghai.

Witness dismissed at 1615 hours.

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音読

Lu Ping-yu yang 1-shen

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Lung-ka Rd.

Chinese

Cobalt Oxide 20 \$

Chun-ta hua-an lue co.
Kiamp-se Rd.

黒鉛 10 \$

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Tokyo

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(Ta-lee)
Avenue Paul Brunat
上海

伊太利人

Silicic Acid
20\$

中国热水瓶廠
同上

中国人

水銀 200 升

Ta-ho 銅銅
南京路, 上海

//

銅 20\$

加20 = 買辦 = 液, 購入之 20% 1 升 247 元
/ 物品 3 購入

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98%

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Pu板 (252 型) 95%

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Imperial Hotel
Tokyo

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以 Emery (研磨用宝石粉) = 约 200 石
买集大物

以上、取引の全部現金取引、
金額合計、邦貨 (当时、材料) 约 5 万 5 千 圆

~~邦貨~~ 与邦票 = 1 万 4 千 5 百 圆

Mr. Rosenberger
GHQ-SCAP Legal Sect
APO 500
c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, Ca

25 June 1948

MEMORANDUM

On 22 June 1948 Frank G. O'Neill and Edward P. Monaghan took a trip and received the following information from an informant:

"I did know KODAMA, Yoshio personally in Shanghai. I worked with the Kempei-tai and had other associations and in China.

"I did have occasion to work with the Kempei-tai in connection with the slaying of one MIZUTA. MIZUTA was a Korean with a Japanese wife. Prior to his death he had been a great competitor of KODAMA's. Finally, KODAMA began to expand greatly by virtue of official authority to conduct his business, which authority was given to him by the Naval Air Force. Competition then between KODAMA and MIZUTA became even greater.

"Finally, MIZUTA was murdered in his office at the Broadway Mansion in the latter part of 1943. A Chinese servant boy had the key to the MIZUTA apartment and let the murderer in. That boy disappeared shortly after the murder. The murder occurred at 4:00 a.m. The murderer was described as being in the uniform of a naval officer even as to the cloak. It was said that he handled his gun very clumsily because of the cloak which led me to suspect that the murderer was merely using the naval uniform as a disguise.

"At about six o'clock on the same morning of the murder, KODAMA, wearing a Japanese naval uniform, boarded a plane at Shanghai and took off for Japan. YOSHIDA went with him. I feel certain that we could have broken the case had we been allowed to continue, but we were given higher orders to knock off the investigation.

"There is a man in Shanghai by the name of FENG PING NANG, who lives at 110 Tong Shang Road, near the Great Western Road in the Western Area of Shanghai. He is a retired economic specialist. His third son (the fat one) was connected with the KODAMA Organ and he will be a valuable source of information to you. His second son was in another company and they must be interviewed separately because of this. The entire family speaks English.

"I also recommend that you contact Mr. ODAWARA who was a buyer for the KODAMA Organ and is a known enemy of KODAMA's. From my experience you can get material on KODAMA which will be helpful only from his enemies.

"I also recommend that you contact a former sergeant, OKATANE, who served with me in the Kempei-tai in Shanghai. (I will bring you his address)

"I also suggest that you contact a Col. HAYASHI who may be a very good source of information of KODAMA. He was head of the Kempei-tai in Shanghai. He is now serving in an advisory capacity with the French forces at Saigon in their military efforts against the Annamites.

"I also recommend that you contact HAYATSU, Kyujiro who was an enemy of KODAMA's. He served with the KODAMA Organ from 1940 to 1945 and KODAMA refused to cut him in on the profits when the organization folded up.

"I refer you, also, to one ISHIKURO and I shall bring you his name and address."

INTERROGATION OF

TOKUTA, Taro

Date and Time: 16 June 1948, 1020-1130 hours and 1300-1530 hours;
17 June 1948, 0950-1140 hours.

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

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

Questions by: Mr. O'Neill.

Q. What is your name?

A. My name is TOKUTA, Taro.

Q. And your address, Mr. TOKUTA, is what?

A. My address is Nishi-Machi, Fukuyama City, Hiroshima Prefecture.

Q. Is MATSUDA, Jinkichi a pen name that you sometimes use?

A. Yes. I seldom use that name.

Q. Give me a very brief sketch of your activities just prior to the war,
Mr. TOKUTA, just where you were working.

A. After leaving school I had no particular job so I wrote various articles
for magazines and newspapers. In 1939 during the China War I went to
Shanghai as a newspaper reporter and served with the Tairuku Shin Po.
After three months with this firm I quit.

Q. What did you do after that, Mr. TOKUTA?

A. I served with the Consulate in Shanghai.

Q. What section?

A. I served in an irregular status with the Special Investigation Section.

Q. How long did you remain with this Section?

A. I began in 1939, but in November of the same year I was inducted into
the Japanese Army and returned to Japan. I was discharged in July 1940,
and in August of the same year I went back to the same job in Shanghai
and, I believe, I served for about two years.

Interrogation of TOKUTA, Taro, 16, 17 June 1948.

Q. What did you do after you finished that work?

A. I got into an argument with the Consul officials and resigned my position and set up an office doing research work in Chinese child welfare. I began this enterprise in opposition to the system of education inaugurated by the Japanese Army in occupied China.

Q. Who sponsored you in that work?

A. There were several Chinese people who backed me.

Q. How long did you continue in this work?

A. I continued until the end of the war.

Q. When did you return to Japan?

A. I returned to Japan in May 1946.

Q. Were you ever arrested in China?

A. Yes, we were all detained by the Chinese Government and I served with the publication known as the KAIZO NIPPO under the jurisdiction of the Chinese Third Area Army Headquarters. This publication was in Japanese and was distributed to all Japanese detained in China and Formosa, including Japanese military men.

Q. Did you write many articles on KODAMA or his organization for that publication?

A. No, I cannot recall writing anything on KODAMA, Yoshio, but I remember writing the detailed report of the Nanking Rape by order of my superiors who were all Chinese. On KODAMA, Yoshio I remember publishing a KYODO report from Japan which had been used on KODAMA being held as a war suspect and I also remember an article which said that KODAMA had made his fortune while he was in China.

Q. At the time KODAMA was taken to Sugamo you were still in Shanghai, weren't you.

A. Yes, I served with the paper until I returned to Japan so it was while I was in Shanghai.

Interrogation of TOKUTA, Taro, 16, 17 June 1948.

Q. Do you know KODAMA, Yoshio?

A. Yes, I was introduced to him in Shanghai in 1939 and I saw him from time to time casually in an unofficial capacity.

Q. Did you participate in the investigation of KODAMA in relation to the MIZUTA murder?

A. No, I had no part in that.

Q. How did you happen to quit the Consul?

A. I had to leave the Consul when they found out what I was doing. All during this time, of course, they found out that I was not working wholly for the Japanese Army so I was threatened, but not by KODAMA exactly, but by some of his associates in Shanghai and even threatened my life but I couldn't stand it any longer and I could not continue at my job when they realized what I was after so I had to get out.

Q. How did you come to write the articles for the SHINSO?

A. When I read in the paper that Mr. Keenan was recommending the release of many of the war criminal suspects I determined to write an article or articles on what I remembered concerning the activities of various of those suspects. I could not get a publisher to accept the article in the normal channels because they said the article was contentious. I, therefore, approached the editors of SHINSO and they accepted my article.

Adjourned at 1130 hours, 16 June 1948

Resumed at 1300 hours, 16 June 1948

Q. You mention YOSHIDA in one of your articles. Is that the same YOSHIDA that was connected with the KODAMA Organ in Shanghai?

A. That YOSHIDA that TOHO named is a different YOSHIDA.

Q. Who killed MIZUTA in Shanghai in 1942 or 1943, in your opinion?

A. Of course, there were various rumors connected with the murder but from all connections that KODAMA had I think that he had something to do with it. Of course, nobody knows, and it was not proven, who was the actual

Interrogation of TOKUTA, Taro, 16, 17 June 1948.

person who did the shooting. Another angle was that some Navy people did the shooting, but this was also rumor, but still KODAMA would be connected because he was on good terms with the Navy and had a lot of connections.

Q. How can we find out about the murder of MIZUTA?

A. I suggest that you contact the members of MIZUTA's firm.

Q. Were you threatened by KODAMA.

A. I was not threatened by KODAMA personally but I believe it was his agents. I don't recall the exact date but I think it was some time in 1942 at Shanghai.

Q. Just how did that come about--how was the threat made and by whom and under what circumstances?

A. All this goes back to IWAI who was responsible for bringing to KODAMA to Shanghai. Consul IWAI was the head of the Special Investigation Section and the reason why I was threatened was because he claimed that I was working against IWAI. IWAI up to this time had intimate connections with KODAMA and he used KODAMA's group to dispose of any elements that worked against him. It is from this incident that led these RONINS to threaten me. At first they wanted to get rid of me by shipping me back to Japan. Since I refused to go to Japan then they threatened me by saying that "if you don't go back, well, we will have to kill you."

Q. Who actually did the threatening, do you know the name of the man?

A. I cannot recall his name at the present but from the way I see it he was not a prominent member of KODAMA's Organ but I am sure he was connected with KODAMA and was a subordinate and connected with the doings of KODAMA.

Q. Where did this threat take place--at your house or at your place of work?

A. It happened at my home but, of course, I cannot accuse KODAMA directly saying that he had sent him.

Interrogation of TOKUTA, Taro, 16, 17 June 1948.

Q. Did you complain about this threat to your superior IWAI?

A. No, I did not report this matter to IWAI because it was of no use anyway.

Q. What is this business that took place at the Shina-A Hotel, was KODAMA involved in that?

A. This New Agent Hotel (Shina-A Hotel) where KODAMA and his associate YOSHIDA frequented--it is said that some Chinese were massacred in an incident. Because nobody proved anything on them and even after the war the Chinese authorities did investigate the matter but nothing could be found connecting the crimes committed to the Chinese at this hotel. This incident was before I went to Shanghai.

Q. Do you have any suggestion as to how we might contact--how to get on that particular act of KODAMA's?

A. I think the only way you can get this is maybe by going to Shanghai and dig out if you can any Chinese who remember the incident at all or connected with the hotel incident.

Q. Do you have any suggestion as to how to go about finding out about this in Shanghai?

A. Of course, I was not there at the time of the incident and I didn't see it myself so I cannot commit myself or guarantee results, but I can refer you to some people who may be able to at least trace the matter but, of course, I can't guarantee you anything.

Q. What are the names of those people and addresses if you know them?

A. Of course, I can mention a few. I can't recall them offhand but if you give me time I can check up. There is one WANG (in Chinese). I can check up and name quite a few. Another source is the book that KODAMA wrote himself--that is supposed to be real experience and the names mentioned are the names of actual persons. Some of those people, if they are still alive, would make good witnesses.

Interrogation of TOKUTA, Taro, 16, 17 June 1948.

- Q. What is your political faith, Mr. TOKUTA? Are you a liberalist, rightist--or leftist?
- A. I have no political connections, but, of course, from all my activities you can see that I am not a rightist.
- Q. Were there any other incidents that you recall in China with which KODAMA was alleged to be connected, such as the name of the murderer, that you have not mentioned in your articles--or assaults--or the killing of competitors, of Chinese, or looting--do you have any specific knowledge of anything like that?
- A. I cannot point out any exact incident to which I can say that KODAMA was connected, but since KODAMA had factories manufacturing war material there were rumors all around that in order to get material for making these arms he was using force, and I think he had a factory making either bullets or rifles.
- Q. Where did that factory operate?
- A. Although it was a small factory it was in Shanghai.
- Q. What was the connection between SASAKAWA, Ryoichi and KODAMA?
- A. As I remember KODAMA and SASAKAWA were at the beginning working separately but from about the time of the China Incident they got together politically and worked hand in hand. They organized a system together and SASAKAWA became the President and KODAMA was the head of the section for the development of Asia. The expenses of this party, I am sure, came from the KODAMA Organ. This party was organized about the time of the China Affair.
- Q. Well, did they get together in business--did they have ^{any} business connections in China after Pearl Harbor?
- A. SASAKAWA was in Peking so I cannot say whether they had any business connections or not, but I am sure they were connected in some way.
- Q. What is your opinion of SASAKAWA--is he as dangerous ^a type of man as KODAMA, politically speaking?

Interrogation of TOKUTA, Taro, 16, 17 June 1948.

A. Yes, I think he is a dangerous character like KODAMA.

Q. Where does SOMA, Naomasa live?

A. I don't know where he lives now but when the war ended he was in Tokyo and had an office in the Imperial Hotel and from what I understand he was the person that took care of KODAMA's accounts and property and he dissolved the KODAMA Organ after the war.

Q. I notice in your article you say KODAMA was always being fooled by the merchants and then you say, "It was just then that SOMA visited him and delivered to him a lengthy lecture with self-satisfaction on mineral assaying". Did you actually know that to be a fact and, if so, how did you find it out, or was it just a newspaperman's prerogative to use poetic license in saying that?

A. Of course, I did not see SOMA doing the actual work for KODAMA but all this information I got from other newspapermen who were familiar with KODAMA's operations and it was a true fact that KODAMA in the beginning lost out in these deals in buying precious metal, but it is said that SOMA was an expert along this line and it could be said that KODAMA's success depended on SOMA in buying precious metal.

Q. Can you name and furnish the address of some of the newspapermen who were intimate with KODAMA and his Organ?

A. This man that gave me the information on KODAMA and SOMA is NOGAMI, Goro. He lives near my place in Fukuyama City, Hiroshima Prefecture.

Q. When did he give you the information--during the war or since you came back to Hiroshima?

A. It was after our return from Shanghai and in Japan.

Question by Mr. Monaghan: Do you know any of MIZUTA's associates?

A. Yes, I do. I lived next/^{door}to one of them in Shanghai.

Mr. Monaghan: What is his name and present address?

Interrogation of TOKUTA, Taro, 16, 17 June 1948.

A. His name is FUKUDA, Fusao and he is at present as Sasebo, Kyushu.

MR. O'Neill: That concludes for today and we will start in again tomorrow.

Adjourned at 1530 hours 16 June 1948.
Resumed at 0950 hours, 17 June 1948.

Q. Is AKAO, Bin still living?

A. I think he is still alive.

Q. Where does he live, do you know?

A. I don't know where he lives at present but I have a feeling that he must be detained somewhere because he was a leader of a nationalistic party.

Q. Who was this man YUAN?

A. I think he is the man that was known to us as EN in Japanese.

Q. Would YUAN be his Japanese spelling?

A. Japanese EN.

Q. Would you write out for me the kenji spelling of his full name which we will attach to the original as Exhibit "A." (Exhibit "A" attached.)

Q. The Japanese version of that name is what, YUAN?

A. EN Shu?

Q. What is the Chinese pronunciation of that?

A. YUAN, Shu.

Q. In both pronunciations is "Shu" the first name or the second name?

A. Shu is his first name.

Q. Do you know his address in China or how he could be contacted?

A. I have no idea where he could be located but I think if he is still alive he could be traced through people he knew in Shanghai. I understand that this man had three or four places where he used to divide his time and stay.

Q. Whom could we contact in Shanghai who might know where EN can be located?

A. I refer you to Okozen.

Interrogation of TOKUTA, Taro, 16, 17 June 1948.

- Q. On Exhibit "A" I will ask you to write the kenji for Ōkozen. (This was done.)
- Q. Who is Ōkozen?
- A. He was a leader of the working class in Shanghai during the war while I was there. I believe he is still in Shanghai today.
- Q. I will ask you to write out on Exhibit "B" the kenji for those two writers named CHEN TSAI-LIN and CHANG TZU-PING.
- A. I cannot recall the kenji but if you will refer to my original manuscript I have there written the names in kenji.
- Q. With what Chinese organization were the aforesaid writers associated in Shanghai?
- A. These two were connected together with the YUAN whom I mentioned before with IWAI's Youth Movement for the Development of Asia. This youth movement which was under IWAI was actually a political move under the direction of the Japanese Foreign Office in the establishing of a government in the occupied area and all this took place before WANG CHIN WEI's puppet government was formed.
- Q. You mention a reporter by the name of CHEN PING-DU, later President of the Shanghai Shin Po (Co.). What was the nature of the business conducted by the Shanghai Shin Po. (Co.)?
- A. The Shin Po Co. is a very large newspaper published in Shanghai. When the Japanese occupied Shanghai the Shin Po and other newspaper publishers were all taken over by the Japanese forces, and it was IWAI who put this man CHEN, who was formerly with this publication Shin Po, as its President, and I think that the Shin Po Publishing Co. was under the Navy Command and its business was publishing a newspaper.
- Q. After the war ended what was this man YUAN doing in Shanghai?
- A. I do not know what he was doing in Shanghai after the war ended.
- Q. Did any of the Chinese rascals that you refer to in your articles become associated with other companies and organizations when the war ended?

Interrogation of TOKUTA, Taro, 16, 17 June 1948.

- A. I don't know the whereabouts or where they went after the war ended, but from rumors most of these people faded out and I remember the story on CHEN was that he was said to have gone to the interior. This CHEN used to be at Chinkaing (Japanese spelling), near Nanking, but where he went after the war ended I do not know.
- Q. What was the nature of the TAIMINKAI?
- A. This TAIMINKAI was an organ organized by the Japanese Army consisting of Chinese personnel and it was the function of this organization to carry out the orders of the Japanese Army, such as propaganda, to the people and laying down rules and regulations.
- Q. In other words, would it be an organization consisting of Chinese who were considered loyal to the Japanese occupation?
- A. I don't think any of these Chinese who worked with the Japanese Army were loyal to the Japanese but being under the Japanese occupation they had to carry out what was laid down for them and, of course, there may have been some Chinese who, because of wanting to make money, they joined hands with the Japanese Army, but I do not think that a majority of the members were pro-Japanese.
- Q. Did KODAMA make any use of the Taiminkai?
- A. I do not think that KODAMA had any connection with the TAIMINKAI, but in his business operations since I remember that IWAI was one of the officials of this organization he may have received aid when he solicited for commodities in the Nanking area.
- Q. Do you remember who the Chinese leader of the TAIMINKAI was?
- A. I do not know anybody in the Nanking area but in the Shanghai area the aforementioned YUAN and CHEN TSAI LIN were connected with it.
- Q. Who was Hiroshi KADOYA?
- A. KADOYA was an adviser to WANG CHIN WEI's government.

Interrogation of TOKUTA, Taro, 16, 17 June 1948.

Q. Was he a military man or a civilian?

A. He was a civilian.

Q. Do you know where his home is in Japan?

A. I do not know where he lives in Japan but he is still held by the Chinese Government in China.

Q. What was the AMAKASU group?

A. AMAKASU was a former Kempei Tai captain. In 1923 during the Tokyo earthquake he assassinated OSUGI who was known as an anarchist. He was jailed for this assassination, but later, when he got out of jail, he went to Manchuria. He met up with the Japanese Army and had a great deal to do in establishing Manchuria and this made him a very powerful man in Manchuria. Although he lived in Manchuria he extended his influence later into China also. He was one of the strongest fascists. It is said that he committed suicide at the end of the war in Manchuria. To give an example of his power and wealth in Manchuria--it is said that when SHIMIZU, the Rightist, shipped to Manchuria he was given a mine by this AMAKASU. This SHIMIZU is the SHIMIZU who pulled down the American flag at the American Consulate when America passed the Japanese Exclusion Law. AMAKASU welcomed all fascists.

Q. Did a branch of the AMAKASU group operate in Shanghai?

A. Yes, it was under the leadership of SATOMI, Hejime.

Q. He was head of the Government Dope Monopoly in Shanghai?

A. Yes.

Q. Was KODAMA influential in that group?

A. I remember when KODAMA came to Shanghai it was said that they always got together.

Q. Several times you have used the word, "fascist". What is your definition of a fascist?

Interrogation of TOKUTA, Taro, 16, 17 June 1948.

A. I use the word "fascist" defining the KOKUSUI group (National Spirit Preservation Group). Of course, I include the terrorists, also, when I say "fascist".

Q. What is your definition of a Communist in Japan.

A. When I say "Communist" I mean the Communist Group and I do not have any other definition than what is known as the Communist. In Japan many times a liberal person is known as a Communist or a Red, but to my way of saying it a Communist is different from a liberal.

Q. What was the function of the following organizations in Shanghai:

MATSU Organ
UME Organ
RAN Organ

A. They are all special service organs and I don't remember clearly what were the assignments of the three groups but I think the UME Organ was a group that worked for the establishment of the WANG CHIN WEI Government.

Q. Did SASAKAWA operate much around Shanghai during the time you were there?

A. After he got in together with KODAMA he seemed to be in Shanghai quite often.

Q. Did SASAKAWA run a business similar to KODAMA's in Shanghai?

A. SASAKAWA was doing some kind of work with the China Expeditionary Forces but I don't know what he used to buy for the Army, but since he had influence in the Tientsing area he may have helped KODAMA in getting certain commodities for the KODAMA Organ. I recall now that although it was just a little one that SASAKAWA was a suspect in the massacre at the New Asia Hotel. (SHIN-A Hotel) But I don't know whether he was actually living at Shanghai at that time or not.

Q. When you get home, Mr. TOKUTA, if you think of the names of any Chinese would you be good enough to write me a letter and set forth the names?

Interrogation of TOKUTA, Taro, 16, 17 June 1948.

A. Yes, I will.

Q. Did KODAMA have any connection with the UME, MATSU, or RAN Organs?

A. I don't think he had any direct connection with these groups but KODAMA was on intimate terms with Gen. KAGESA of the UME Organ so he may have had direct connection or help, and, also, he was in touch with Col. TSUJI Masakiko of the General Staff. I would like to say that there was a certain Lt. TAMAKI, Shun of the Navy Finance Office who should know about the MIZUTA Case. Navy people were also suspected at the time of killing MIZUTA so if this Lt. TAMAKI is back in Japan you could get his address from the Demobilization Ministry and question him on the MIZUTA case.

Q. Is there anything else that you can think of now that you would like to add to your statement?

A. Going back to the TAIMINKAI, I remember now that when this organ was dissolved by this Col. TSUJI, KODAMA had a big hand in its dissolution and the establishing of the TOA League.

Q. What was the function of this TOA League?

A. This TOA, which means East Asia, was established under the leadership of the Japanese Army to make Asia for Asiatics only. I think the record of this league could be found somewhere and you can get the details, but it was driving ~~out of~~ the English and the Americans out of China also.

Witness dismissed at 1140 hours,
17 June 1948.

Ex. A.

China.

王

殊

EXHIBIT "A"

Jap: EN Shu^{1st}

China: YUAN Shu

王 2 1/2 殊

Jap. O Kozen

China: WANG ? Kien

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1850

INTERROGATION OF

IWAI, Eiichi

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

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

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

Questions by: Mr. O'Neill.

Q. What is your full name?

A. IWAI, Eiichi.

Q. What is your address?

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

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

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

Q. What was the interrogation about?

A. About KODAMA, Yoshio.

Q. When did you first meet KODAMA, Yoshio?

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

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

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

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

Q. Continue.

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

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

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

Q. What was the function of that branch?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Q. Do you think you helped the peace effort in China by bringing the RONIN-- such as KODAMA--over to Shanghai?

A. KODAMA himself had no part in these plans but he was very useful to me in contacting military personnel.

Q. Why did you and KAWAI agree to take a known terrorist and murderer to Shanghai?

A. I accepted the responsibility because I was requested by my superior, MR. KAWAI. The general feeling was that KODAMA should be given a chance so that he could reform and that he had no chance in Japan. We felt that if he went to Shanghai he might have a chance to make a man out of himself.

Q. Well, as the case turned out, both you and KAWAI were wrong.

A. Yes, ^{we}were. During the first two years or so prior to the outbreak of the Pacific War KODAMA was under my supervision and control and I was able to keep him straightened out. However, after the outbreak of the Pacific War, although he was carried on our rolls, neither I nor the Consul office had any control over him and he did those things of which you speak.

Q. Well, even before the outbreak of the Pacific War on his own account, not pursuant to any instructions of yours, he did some bad things in Shanghai, didn't he?

A. KODAMA was not in Shanghai all of his time there and I cannot recall any incident when he was reported to be out of control during those first few years. Of course, I remember an incident in which he was connected when one of his friends tried to commit suicide at the Municipal Council.

Q. Give me your version of that incident.

A. As I remember the incident at the time of the fight in Shanghai because of these foreign concessions although the Japanese and the Chinese were having a war they could not carry on their plans properly. In other words, this young group of Japanese soldiers thought the Americans and the British were stepping in and, for this reason, the younger group were giving up their lives for their country very much grieved at the weak foreign policy of Japan. This particular person appealed to the foreigners to let them know that they meant business and would give up their lives to show how we feel about it and you should give us some consideration.

Q. Did the young Japanese man commit suicide on that occasion?

A. Of course, I did not see the actual scene but from what the papers said and rumors that started that nobody actually went through with it--they just made small indentions in their stomachs and then backed out. I think that this incident occurred in one of the offices of the man in charge of the concession and I think he was an Englishman. Of course, they could not see him but they went to the Japanese Section and started this affair--the rumor was that it was a Japanese official.

Q. Was KODAMA the leader of this movement?

A. I don't know whether KODAMA was a leader but those that were involved in this incident were KODAMA's friends.

Q. Name one of those that made the hara-kiri gesture.

A. I believe that it was INOUE who was one of them and I believe the whole group consisted of old comrades of KODAMA from the mainland.

Q. What was the next unfavorable report that you got in connection with KODAMA?

A. I remember the time when KODAMA's group was assigned to guard and escort WANG CHIN WEI to Shanghai, and, of course, at first the plan was to have WANG go to Hong Kong because the situation in Shanghai was still unsettled, but, actually, they came directly to Shanghai and did not go to Hong Kong so this mission didn't materialize but they came right back to Shanghai together with the group that was escorting WANG from Chunking.

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

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

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

A. Yes.

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

A. No.

Adjourned at 1130.
Resumed at 1300.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Q. What was the approximate date of the murder of MIZUTA?
- A. I can't recall the exact date but I think it was in 1943.
- Q. About what time of the year?
- A. I cannot say for sure. The exact date may be verified maybe from the records, but presently I cannot recall.
- Q. Where could those records be found?
- A. I don't know what Section would have the records but I know ^{the} man that was in China and I think he was in charge of the Consul office Judiciary Department and must have had charge of this investigation. He is Mr. NISHIDA Choko who is still with the Foreign Office with the Personnel Section at present.
- Q. Was NISHIDA in charge of the ^{judicial} investigation or was he at the head of the Police Section of the Consul?
- A. I am not quite sure but I believe he was with the Police Department and must have had connection with the investigation.
- Q. Was KODAMA brought to court and tried and found "not guilty"?
- A. I don't remember that any such thing took place.
- Q. Who was prosecutor for the murder of MIZUTA?
- A. I have no recollection of the one in charge of the case but presumably Mr. NISHIDA could make it clear.
- Q. Name two or three influential Chinese in Shanghai that KODAMA associated with.
- A. AS I recall it he didn't have any connection with prominent Chinese at all and looking back to when he first came over to China, he started off by saying he would study Chinese but never had any contact with prominent people but just ordinary people and when he began some of his enterprises and dealings with them he was gypped and he failed. For that reason he did not go to any prominent Chinese for any help and,

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

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

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

Q. How did KODAMA get his start?

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

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

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

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

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

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

Adjourned at 1420 hours.

IWAI, Eiichi

Oath of Interpreter:

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

Hiroshi MATSUGA, Interpreter.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____ 1948.

WAR CRIMES PROSECUTOR

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

DATE

WAR CRIMES PROSECUTOR

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INTERROGATION OF

SHIODA, Suehira

Date and Time: 11 June, 1948, 1420-1615 hours.
Place: Room 300, War Ministry Building, Tokyo.
Present: SHIODA, Suehira
Mr. Frank G. O'Neill, Interrogator
Mr. Edward P. Monaghan
Mr. Hiroshi MATSUGA, Interpreter
Mr. Julian Wolf, Stenographer

Questions by: Mr. O'Neill.

Q. What is your full name?

A. SHIODA, Suehira.

Q. What is your address?

A. Kagawa Prefecture, Sokoe-machi 12.

Q. When did you first go to Shanghai?

A. May 5th, 1941.

Q. When did you leave Shanghai?

A. June 16th, 1945.

Q. Before going to Shanghai what had been your duty or occupation?

A. I was a prosecutor at the Tokyo District Public Prosecutor's Office.

Q. Was that an elected position or appointed?

A. It's an appointed position.

Q. When you went to Shanghai in 1941 what duties did you assume?

A. From the Judiciary Department I was transferred to the State Department and I went to Shanghai as a Consul; and at Shanghai I served as a Judiciary Consul.

- Q. What were the duties of a Judiciary Consul?
- A. As a Judiciary Consul I was the Public Prosecutor for the Consulate. My duties were to prosecute Japanese nationals in the Shanghai area.
- Q. Trace briefly for me the police, legal and judicial procedure by which a Japanese national who had committed a crime would be brought to justice before the Consul Judiciary.
- A. Whenever a crime was committed among the Japanese subjects and was brought to the attention of the Consul, the Consul police investigated the crime. And when enough evidence was gathered it was presented to the Consul Prosecutor. The Prosecutor looked over the investigation and if he found enough evidence he would charge a person with the crime. The trial was conducted by a Consul Judge according to the Japanese criminal procedure laws.
- Q. Name the successive Japanese who were head of the Consul police during the time that you were connected with that office, with the addresses if possible.
- A. The first Police Chief was SHIRAGAMI; I forget his first name. And just before he left Shanghai, Kita SHIOZAWA -- I replaced him -- coming from Nanking. I do not know the present addresses but you could probably get them from the Foreign Office.
- Q. About how many murder cases did you prosecute during the time that you were there?
- A. There were very few murder cases; and in the three and a half years I think there were only 2 or 3 such cases.
- Q. Did you have jurisdiction over civilians who were on the payroll of the Navy?
- A. I had no jurisdiction over Navy civilians. They were taken care of by military courts.

- Q. Naval military?
- A. Yes, under the Kempetai.
- Q. Did the Kempetai and Army unit have jurisdiction over Naval personnel?
- A. Yes, the Kempetai had jurisdiction both over the Army and Navy personnel.
- Q. As the Consul Prosecutor would you be notified by the Consul police as to the status of cases which were under investigation by that department even before the cases had reached your office for either prosecution or dismissal?
- A. Most of the cases concerned were never followed by me until it was officially presented, but in important cases I usually had reports from the beginning and I followed the case as it progressed.
- Q. Did you know Yoshio KODAMA in Shanghai?
- A. Yes, I did. I knew him by face and name only, but I never had any conversation with him.
- Q. Where did you first meet him and under what circumstances?
- A. KODAMA was a famous person in Shanghai, being connected with the Kodama Organ. He also lived near my place and I used to see him going in and out of his residence. But I was never introduced to him or had any talks with him.
- Q. Where did KODAMA live in Shanghai?
- A. He lived at Broadway Mansion near Garden Bridge in Shanghai.
- Q. When approximately was MIZUTA murdered?
- A. I cannot recall the exact date but I think it was either in October or November of 1943.
- Q. Are you satisfied in your own mind that KODAMA either murdered or caused MIZUTA to be murdered?

- A. In this case KODAMA was suspected of having assassinated MIZUTA, but upon investigation at the time MIZUTA was assassinated KODAMA was actually in Japan. And we also went further into the investigation and got into his organization and a thorough investigation was made of the personnel that lived with him, but still we could find no evidence that KODAMA or his associates were connected with the actual murder of MIZUTA. Therefore the case was dropped against KODAMA.
- Q. Who else became a suspect besides KODAMA and his associates?
- A. Of course there were a lot of suspects concerning the murder -- Chinese, Army and Navy personnel and some of his competitors -- but the investigation proved that we had no case against any of these people because no actual person could be found to be charged for the assassination.
- Q. Take your time and give me the names of some of the Chinese that were suspected of murder?
- A. I cannot recall any names because we could not find any clue that led to any particular Chinese or Japanese military men.
- Q. What proof did KODAMA adduce showing that he was in Japan at the time of the murder?
- A. The investigation proved that on the actual day of the assassination KODAMA was not in Shanghai and the records at the airport showed that he had left for Japan one or two days before this actual date. I am not so sure it was one or two days. Then after that we found out that he was actually in Japan after leaving Shanghai by plane.
- Q. What was there linking KODAMA with the murder that caused him to be a suspect?
- A. I do not recall the details, but as I remember as reported from the Consul police he was suspected because MIZUTA and KODAMA were in the same kind of business and they thought that maybe because of some business transactions they got on bad terms and KODAMA had done it. And another

reason was that the way in which MIZUTA was killed was the work of some bold gangster or group. He was shot by pistol, and since KODAMA was notorious as a wild gang leader I think the police department thought that KODAMA had something to do with the murder.

Q. Where and how was MIZUTA killed?

A. It happened at Broadway Mansion. I have forgotten what floor it was, but it was either on the second or third floor, and he was killed in the reception room of his own office.

Q. Where is the family home of MIZUTA?

A. I do not know where his family lives now, but at that time MIZUTA, if I am not mistaken, had his wife and child with him in Shanghai and they lived at an apartment several floors above where he was assassinated.

Q. Do you know that KODAMA supported the MIZUTA family after the death during the war?

A. No, I do not know of such a thing.

Q. Name some of the other transactions or criminal acts for which KODAMA was investigated or with which he was connected during the time that you were Consul Prosecutor.

A. I do not recall any cases that came into my hands in which KODAMA was connected at all.

Q. Did you hear of any cases that did not reach your hands?

A. I cannot recall any incident where KODAMA was suspected or involved in any case, not even with the Kempetai.

Q. How did the Consul's office acquire jurisdiction for the investigation of the MIZUTA murder?

A. Of course we had no jurisdiction over MIZUTA or KODAMA, but whenever a prominent case came up among the Japanese subjects the Consul police usually made an investigation of their own and if they found enough evidence they usually

would, together with the Kempetai who had jurisdiction over these people. In the case of MIZUTA, although the Consul police did investigate, they did not find any evidence to point out the assassin and therefore nothing was done about it.

- Q. What was the name of the Japanese Consul who was charged with the investigation of the MIZUTA murder?
- A. If I remember correctly, the Chief of Police of the Consul, KATAOKA, Naomi, headed the investigation.
- Q. Do you know where the Shin-a Hotel is in Shanghai?
- A. Yes, there was a hotel by the name of Shin-a.
- Q. Do you remember an incident where some Chinese were massacred at the Shin-a Hotel?
- A. I do not recall any incident. When did it happen?
- Q. Sometime around 1942.
- A. No, I cannot recall any incident.
- Q. Did you know a Colonel Chu of the Headquarters Staff of the Chinese Expeditionary Force?
- A. Was he a Navy man or an Army man?
- Q. Army.
- A. No, I don't recall any person by such name.
- Q. Who was the close confidant or friend of KODAMA in the Consul Office?
- A. I don't think he had any very close friends in the Consulate, but he knew a few of the personnel of the Consulate and I think he was in close contact with the Consul General at the time.
- Q. Was he a personal friend of IWAI?
- A. I don't know if they were very close friends but they knew each other all right.
- Q. Isn't it a fact that there was some evidence on the part of eye-witnesses who saw KODAMA at the Broadway Mansion on the day that the murder was committed?

- A. I do not recall of any such witnesses who saw KODAMA at Broadway Mansion. Of course all I know is that the investigation was handed over by KATAOKA of the Police Department and I am quite sure that the report showed plainly that KODAMA was in Japan on the date of the assassination.
- Q. At the time MIZUTA was murdered isn't it a fact that the investigation showed that some members of the MIZUTA organization were there in the same room with MIZUTA?
- A. No, as I remember the case there were no other besides MIZUTA of the MIZUTA organization. The incident happened this way: MIZUTA had made an arrangement to meet somebody at 6 o'clock the following morning and this incident happened as he came down from his apartment above, which was on the 10th floor, I think, on the elevator. And as he went into his office he was assassinated. I think there were 2 or 3 on the outside who did the killing, if I remember right.
- Q. Who supplied the information that the assassins were 2 or 3 in number?
- A. They came to the conclusion that there were 2 or more who did the killing because upon investigation they found that the chairs in his office showed that there were several people in the office that morning because the arrangement of the chairs proved so and also, if I remember right, he was shot from the front and the side. This proves that there were at least two persons involved -- who did the shooting.
- Q. The investigations showed that he was shot from two different guns.

- A. I do not recall if ballistics showed that there were two different bullets but as I remember now, one shot went through the window and fell outside and the other bullet was found within the room. As I have said, I do not recall if this was proven by ballistics, but investigation definitely was of the opinion that there were two or more people that took a shot at MIZUTA.
- Q. From what source did the investigators learn that MIZUTA had an appointment with a person at six o'clock on the morning that he met his death?
- A. It came from Mrs. MIZUTA. Her story is that the night before MIZUTA had told her he had to get up early and meet somebody at six o'clock the following morning, and MIZUTA got up early that following morning and went down to his office to meet some people.
- Q. Did you hear the shots that were fired that morning?
- A. No, I did not. I lived at the Peer's Apartments at the time of the incident.
- Q. What time of the morning did the murder occur?
- A. From what evidence she got from one of the maids of the Apartment it happened a little after six o'clock.
- Q. Did the personnel of the hotel furnish a description of the assassins?
- A. Although all persons concerned tried to get a description of the assassins nobody could give any description. This hotel, both hotel and apartment, was always open and free for people to go in and out. The elevator boy was questioned but he could not remember anybody coming in and it seemed that the assassins came upstairs and did not use the elevator.
- Q. Well, weren't there guards at the front of the hotel that morning and every morning at the entrances?