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By SS NARA Date 02-06-12

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
G-2
FAR EAST COMMAND

FILE NO. 095 K

LINE NO. _____ TO _____

DATE JAN TO DEC 52

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By SS NARA Date 02-06-12

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMAT

26-8976
R. L. Guiterman

KAJI Wataru

G-2 Doc Res Sec 21 April 1952

1. Reference is made to IOM, FEC/LG to Doc Res Sec, dated 1 April and
1 14 April 1952, subject as above.

2. The attached HATO Report No. 969, dated 23 March 1952, subject: Information Concerning KAJI wataru, is forwarded for information.

1 Incl:
HATO Rpt No 969, 23 Mar 52,
subj: Info concerning KAJI
Wataru.

- R. F. E. - - - - - - - - - -

Memo for Record:
1. Mr. George Gargett, DRS, requested SIA rpts re Subj on 1 Apr 52.
2. Ref IOMs fwded to DRS HATO Rpts No 931 and 955.
3. Attached HATO Rpt No 969 received fr SIA per IOM dtd 18 Apr 52, is supplement to rpts 931 and 955.

R. L. Guiterman
26-8976

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095 Kaji, W.

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FEC/LG 04063

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Authority 813541
By SS NARA Date 02-06-12

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36618

Mr L M Faust
26-8861

KAMEKAWA Tetsuya

C-2 DS Scty Div/OPNS/LMF/gw
2 Apr 52

1 1. Attached hereto is Summary of Information dated 27 Mar 52, Subject as above, which contains biographical sketch of KAMEKAWA Tetsuya (Incl 1).

2. Attached study is of interest in connection with Check Sheet, DS to C-2 dated 17 Dec 51, Subject: "Alleged Communist Activities of Mitsusada YOSHIKAWA," which pertains to allegations made by KAMEKAWA concerning the Chief of the Special Investigation Bureau, Attorney General's Office. In this connection it should be noted that KAMEKAWA's charges are not supported by documentary evidence of any kind, and that, in view of his past history and present associates, he may be acting as a tool of interested parties having political ambitions.

3. This is for your information.

1 Incl:
S/I dtd 27 Mar 52,
Subj as above (DS only)

RSB/SJ
R. F. B.

C-2 File Copy
Scty Div/OPNS/LMF/gw

MEMO FOR RECORD:
Biographical sketch fwded as of interest to DS particularly in view of previous correspondence with DS concerning unfounded allegations made by KAMEKAWA to Mr Bruner, DS. Copy of S/I furnished to Targets Br for transmittal to C-2,GSUSA.
Credit line on S/I to DS.

Mr Faust
26-8861

Scty file

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095-KAMEKAWA, Tetsuya

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3 APR 1952
C/FE

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By SC NARA Date 02-26-12

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Authority 813541
By SS NARA Date 02-06-12

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Sety Div/OPNS/NER 27 March 1952

SUBMARY OF INFORMATION

SUBJECT: KAMEKAWA Tetsuya

SURNAME : KAMEKAWA

COUNTRY : Japan

FULL NAME : KAMEKAWA Tetsuya (亀川哲也)

PRESENT POSITION : Active in rightist circles, and to some extent involved in the dissemination of anti-Communist information.

DATE OF BIRTH : 21 December 1891

PLACE OF BIRTH : Taira-machi, Miyako-gun, Okinawa

PERMANENT ADDRESS: 317 Shirogane-cho, Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo

PRESENT ADDRESS : 44 Imamato, Shirogane-cho, Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo

WIFE : Personal name unknown

CHILDREN : Elder daughter, Kaoru
Younger daughter, personal name unknown

EDUCATION : Graduated from Middle School in Okinawa. In 1914, graduated from the Law Course of Waseda University.

POLITICS : Nationalistic rightist; particularly anti-Communist.

PAST CAREER : After about ten years as a petty functionary in the Audit Bureau of the Japanese Government, KAMEKAWA retired to private life. According to Home Ministry and police sources, he became a small-time information broker with close association with nationalistic activities. As the result of his involvement in the Army extremist plot of 26 February 1936, KAMEKAWA was sentenced to life imprisonment, but was released from prison at the start of the Allied Occupation in 1945. KAMEKAWA claims to be a simple patriot who was unjustly sentenced for the crimes of others. It is perhaps significant that his postwar role of information broker and associate of extreme rightist parallels fairly closely the role which in the nineteen-thirties resulted in his imprisonment.

21 Dec 1891 - Born at Taira-machi, Miyako-gun, Okinawa
- Graduated from Middle School in Okinawa

1914 - Graduated from Law Course, Waseda University

1918-1927 - Employed in Audit Bureau (Kaikei Kensa In)
- During this period of government employment, studied economics, and served as economic adviser to HORI Iteru, Secretary-General of the Seiyukai Party.

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1927 - Retired from government service.
- According to police reports, became a paid informer who won the confidence of certain high-ranking Army officers. These reports say that by his own admission, KAMEKAWA made deals to sell military information to KUHARA Fusanosuke, then a top leader of the Seiyukai Party, and to other political and financial figures.

Dec 1933 - Co-founder, with YAMAMAKI Nobukichi, of the DAI NIPPON NOKO KAI (Great Japan Agricultural Society), a nationalist group whose advisors were Army and Navy officers, and whose purpose was to foster piety to the Emperor, and to advance the Soldier-Farmer Mutual Benefit Movement (HEI-NO KYOEKI SHUGI UNDO).
- Police reports state that KAMEKAWA subverted the aims of the DAI NIPPON NOKO KAI by encouraging young Army and Navy officers to start a revolutionary movement; and that he used considerable sums of the Society's funds for his own personal use.

Jan 1934 - Expelled from the DAI NIPPON NOKO KAI.
- Began to frequent the DAI AJIA GAKUSEI RENMEI (Great Asia Youth League), which had been organized by Army Captain YAMAGUCHI Ichitaro (one of the extremist young officers of the NISHIDA group of ultra-nationalists) and other rightists. KAMEKAWA is reported to have encouraged the members of the league toward major reform in Japan which would result in the establishment of a Greater East Asia.

Jan 1936 - Through KAMEKAWA's recommendation, UZAWA Somei was appointed defense counsel for Lt Col AIZAWA Saburo, who had murdered Lt Gen NAGATA Tetsuzan, Chief of the War Ministry Military Affairs Bureau, on 12 August 1935. AIZAWA was a well-known disciple of the ultra-nationalist NISHIDA Chikara. The excitements of his trial, which ultimately resulted in his execution, fanned the flames of revolt among the young Army "reformists", and were influential in the promotion of the 2.26 Incident. (It is interesting to note that UZAWA Somei played the role of defense counsel for war criminals MATSUI Iwane and TAMESHIGE Tsuguo at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, in Tokyo in 1946.)
- Became an intimate associate of NISHIDA Chikara and his young ex-Army officer protege, MURANAKA Koji (both of these men were executed for their part in the 2.26 Incident), and reported on their activities to KUHARA Fusanosuke, Seiyukai leader, for monetary reward.

Feb 1936 - Just before the 2.26 Incident, received ¥5000 from KUHARA, of which he gave ¥1500 to NISHIDA, and ¥100 to MURANAKA. Police reports claim that KAMEKAWA was deeply involved as a conspirator, along with NISHIDA and MURANAKA, in the plotting of the 2.26 assassinations. KAMEKAWA claims that he was innocently involved.
- Upon the discovery of the 2.26 plot by the police, KAMEKAWA was hidden out for several days by KUHARA, but was apprehended by the police.

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Jul 1936 - Sentenced to life imprisonment for his actions in the 2.26 Incident.

Feb 1938 - Sentence reduced to 20 years.

1940 - Under Imperial Edict, sentence reduced to 15 years.

12 Sep 1945 - Released from prison soon after the start of the Allied Occupation.
- Soon after his release from prison took advice of elder statesman OKAKI Yukio to offer his services to GHQ. Wrote reports on political matters and arranged for liaison between GHQ personnel and Japanese leaders in financial and labor fields.
- Resumed contact with a good many of his former rightist associates, and became again an intimate associate of KUHARA Fusanosuke (who in 1952 is reported to have strong political ambitions.)

1951 - One of the promoters of the SHIN SEIJITOKU KESSHU KYOGIKAI (Council for Organizing a New Political Force), a rightist inclined group made up largely of depurgees, and numbering among its active members several ultra-nationalists formerly involved in the Shimpeitai assassination plot of 1933. The Council also has as members a group of ex-Communists who are now professionally anti-Communist: SANO Gaku, NABEYAMA Sadachika, KOJIMA Kuroyuki and KOBAYASHI Tamaotsu.

Dec 1951 - Connected with effort to charge YOSHIKAWA Mitsumaru, Chief of Special Investigation Bureau of the Attorney General's office, as a Communist and mis-user of SIB funds for Communist ends. KAMEKAWA's chief informant in this matter is MINAMI Kiichi, former Communist and presently a leading official in the KOKUSAKU Pulp Company, Ltd. The charges are not supported by documentary evidence of any kind. Although KAMEKAWA seems to be sincere in thinking his anti-YOSHIKAWA charges are genuinely important to the anti-Communist cause, it is not impossible that he may be being used by interested parties having political ambitions.

Sources: Pending case SEC-200 KAMEKAWA Tetsuya; Scty Div Files; Japanese police records.

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By SS NARA Date 02-06-12

CONFIDENTIAL

E. Hoag
26-8813

111139

K'ANG Ming-chiu

G2 DS Scty Div/Opns/ELH/fy
29 January 1952

1.

Forwarded herewith is Summary of Information dated 28 January 1952, subject as above, for your information.

1 Incl
a/s

1/JC

- R. F. E. -

MEMO FOR RECORD:

Transmits S/I on K'ANG Ming-chiu to DS. Orig sent to Targets Branch for reproduction and transmittal to G2, GSUSA. Credit line on S/I to DS. Incl attached to IOM to Targets Branch.

E. Hoag
26-8813

G2 File Copy
Scty Div/Opns/ELH/fy

file
1 cy to Scty Div Opns

30 JAN 1952
U.S. ARMY

D95 K'ANG, MING-CHIU

SECURITY INFORMATION
CONFIDENTIAL

65975

CONFIDENTIAL
SECURITY INFORMATION

DISPATCHED
30 JAN 1952

Dispatch via CS Liaison Channels

Attached is Memorandum for the Record dated 30 January 1952, subject: Transmittal of Intelligence Report on KIANG Ming-chih.

Distribution:
2 - DD/P&M
1 - CS
1 - [illegible]

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Authority 81554L
By SS NARA Date 02-26-12

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By SS NARA Date 02-06-12

CONFIDENTIAL
Security Information

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KAPTZAN, MOSES, ELIAS

7th Ind

G2, GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FAR EAST COMMAND, APO 500, 30 January 1952

To: Commanding General, CIC Center, Fort Holabird, Baltimore, 19, Maryland.

2 Incls: n/c

Adm(S)
R. F. E.

G-2 File

30 JAN 1952
ATTACHED

095 KAPTZAN, M.E.

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30 JAN 1952

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By SS NARA Date 02-06-12

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Scty Div/P&P

APO 500
11 March 1952

SUBJECT: KATO Masaji

TO: Director
Economic Cooperation Administration
Tokyo Field Office
APO 500

1. Reference is made to memorandum, your office, subject: Request for Security Investigation, dated 1 October 1951.

2. Background investigation of KATO Masaji has revealed no derogatory information. Interviewees variously described Subject as quiet, honest, and of good character. Nothing was discovered which would tend to indicate that KATO has participated in any activities inimical to the best interests of the Occupation.

3. Attention is invited to paragraph 43, Department of the Army SR 380-320-10, subject: "Counterintelligence Investigations," dated 21 June 1951, which states: "Disclosures of the nature, sources, or even the existence of such counterintelligence information to persons mentioned in such a report or to other persons not normally entitled to such information may be made only when specifically authorized by the Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, Department of the Army, or higher authority. Unauthorized disclosure of such information will be considered to be a violation of AR 380-5."

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G2:

cy Fr Scty/P&P file

Cmsg/s

R. S. BRATTON
Colonel, General Staff with Troops
Deputy

M/R:

Inst ltr is to furnish ECA, Tokyo Field Office, APO 500, the results of an NDI B/I re KATO Masaji, Japanese National, employed by ECA. Source: 441-703288 (9).

Lt Kaiser - 26-6513

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095-KATO, M.

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CONFIDENTIAL SECURITY INFORMATION

TOP SECRET

MAR 1952

G-2 FEC

CS File Copy

TO: Director
Economic Cooperation Administration
Tokyo Field Office
APO 500

SUBJECT: KATO Kanji

DATE: 13 March 1952

1. Reference is made to memorandum, your office, subject: Request for security investigation, dated 1 October 1951.

2. Investigation of KATO Kanji has revealed no derogatory information. Information received indicates subject as dated, Tokyo, and no known connection, direct or indirect, with Communist activities. Nothing was disclosed which would bar subject from employment by ECA.

3. Attention is invited to Executive Order 10290, dated 24 September 1951, which establishes for the first time standards for the classification, safeguarding and downgrading of official information in the interest of the national security. Section 5 of the Order requires that each person who has custody of classified defense information shall be responsible for safeguarding it and shall comply with the regulations issued by the head of his department or agency governing the safeguarding of classified defense information in his possession. Section 7 of the Order requires that each person who has knowledge of the loss or possible compromise of classified defense information shall report promptly the circumstances to the head of his department or agency or to the officer designated by him for that purpose. Section 8 of the Order provides that violations of its provisions may result in reprimand, termination of employment, fine, imprisonment, or any combination of these penalties, depending upon the seriousness of the violation.

FOR THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G2:

[illegible]

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By SS NARA Date 02-26-12

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Authority 813541
By SS NARA Date 02-06-12

SECRET

J. V. Belcher
26-7280

3322?

KATSUMATA Seiichi (Biographical Sketch)

G2 DS SctyDiv/OPNS/JVB/ao
22 March 1952

1 1. Attached hereto is Summary of Information, Subject as above, dated 20 Mar 52.

2. This is for your information.

1 Incl:
a/s

RSB 8

H. F. E.

MEMO FOR RECORD:
Above S/I fwded as of interest to DS. KATSUMATA Seiichi is present a member of House of Representatives and a member of Central Executive Committee, Japan Socialist Party (Leftist). Cy of S/I also furnished Targets Br for submission to G2, GSUSA. Credit line on S/I to DS.

J. V. Belcher 26-7280

G2 File Copy
SctyDiv/OPNS/JVB/ao

095 KATSUMATA, Seiichi

SECURITY INFORMATION

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SECURITY INFORMATION

1957

KATSUMATA, Seiichi

Approve S/I timed as of interest to DS. KATSUMATA Seiichi is present a member of House of Representatives and a member of Central Executive Committee, Japan Socialist Party (Leftist). CV of S/I also transmitted. Transfer FF for submission to CS, CSUSA. Credit line on S/I to DS.

MEMO FOR RECORD:

E. F. E.

I Incl:
s/s

5. Info is for your information.

50 Mar 25.

I L. Attached hereto is Summary of Information, Subject as above, dated

CS DS

SS March 1957
Sec/DIA\ORMS\JAB\as

J. V. Belcher 58-1580

(Biographical Sketch) KATSUMATA Seiichi

Sec/DIA\ORMS\JAB\as

CS Files Copy

J. V. Belcher
58-1580

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By CS NARA Date 08-26-12

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By SS NARA Date 02-06-12

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20 March 1952

Sety Div/OPWS/JVB

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

SUBJECT: KATSUMATA Seiichi

SURNAME: KATSUMATA

COUNTRY: Japan

FULL NAME: KATSUMATA Seiichi (勝間田清一)

VARIANTS OF NAME: KATSUMADA

PRESENT POSITIONS: Member, House of Representatives
Member, Central Executive Committee, Japan Socialist Party (Leftist)

DATE OF BIRTH: 11 February 1908

PLACE OF BIRTH: Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan

PRESENT ADDRESS: #2671, Nishi 1-chome, Nagome-cho, Ota-ku, Tokyo

PERMANENT ADIRESS: #256 Nisugi, Gotemba-cho, Sunto-gun, Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan

NATIONALITY: Japanese

LANGUAGES: English (Fair)

MARITAL STATUS: Married; wife's name Toshie (要榮), born Jan 1914, the eldest daughter of IWATA Toshikatsu, a Shizuoka physician

CHILDREN: Four daughters, Kiyomi, born Apr 1933, Yorimi, born Jul 1945, Naomi, born Mar 1948 and Tomomi, born Jul 1950

EDUCATION: Graduated from Kyoto Imperial University, Agricultural Department, 30 March 1931

POLITICS: Left-wing Socialist. (Allegedly a Communist or a strong sympathizer.)

PAST CAREER:

KATSUMATA Seiichi joined the Social Democratic Party (Nippon Shakai To) in 1947. In April 1947 and again in January 1949 he was elected to the House of Representatives from the Second District, Shizuoka Prefecture, on the Socialist Party ticket. Presently (March 1952) KATSUMATA is a member of the Standing Committee for the Budget, a member of the Standing Committee for Economic Stabilization and a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party (Leftist). As a member of the Peace Treaty and Security Pact Committee, KATSUMATA voted against ratification of either instrument (25 Oct 1951) in conformance with the policies of his party. He is alleged to be a Communist or at least a very strong sympathizer.

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Chronology:

30 Mar 31	Graduated from the Agricultural Department, Kyoto Imperial University
Dec 35	Member of the Professional Committee, Cabinet Investigation Bureau
25 Oct 37 thru 28 Dec 40	Investigator, Cabinet Planning Board (resigned on own accord)
28 Dec 40 thru 1 Apr 41	Chief of the Kyushu Group, Organization Department, Organization Bureau, Imperial Rule Assistance Association
8 Apr 41	Arrested on suspicion of having been implicated in Planning Board Incident (was later brought to trial, but never convicted)
10 Apr 43	Released on bail
20 Sep 45	Charges dismissed
Early 47	Joined Japan Social Democratic Party (Nippon Shakai To)
Apr 47	Elected to House of Representatives from 2nd District, Shizuoka Prefecture, Socialist Party ticket
Jan 49	Again elected to House of Representatives from 2nd District, Shizuoka Prefecture, Socialist Party ticket

KATSUMATA first became interested in Communism through reading leftist literature while he was attending Utsunomiya Agricultural College (1925-1928). In 1929, as an agricultural student at Kyoto Imperial University, he read extensively from Marx, became a Communist sympathizer and joined organizations such as the leftist "Social Science Research Association." In April 1930, KATSUMATA was arrested on suspicion of violating the peace preservation laws; however, he was released without trial after only nine days incarceration. He continued his study of Communism and allegedly actively supported the then illegal Communist Party from 1930 to 1935.

KATSUMATA graduated from the Agricultural Department of Kyoto Imperial University 30 March 1931, and in May of that same year took a job with the Society for Conciliation of Labor and Capital (Kyoshikyo Chokai), where he remained until December 1935.

The Planning Board Incident: In May 1935, the government set up an investigation bureau within the Cabinet as an organ of national policy investigation and planning. This bureau included some alleged Communists. In 1936, during the tenure of the first KONOYE cabinet, the Bureau was expanded into the Planning Board, its principle duties being to draft general mobilization plans and major national policies. By April 1937, however, the functions of the Planning Board had grown to include investigation of and making recommendations on important policies proposed to

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the Cabinet by the various ministries. A committee was appointed to select new employees necessitated by expanded responsibilities. Leftists, such as KATSUMATA and WADA Hiroo who were already in advantageous positions, recommended other alleged Reds for jobs in the Planning Office. Loyalty investigations were inadequate and many of the recommended leftists were appointed. These people, under the pretense of governmental reform, allegedly attempted to bring about a "reform from above" which would have transferred Japan's Communist movement, then illegal, to a lawful status, a tactic which appeared to form a pattern and to be in line with the August 1935 Comintern Conference recommendation for "utilizing legal means to the maximum degree." On 18 October 1938, SHIBA Hiroshi, a member of the Planning Board, was arrested for activities in connection with the so-called KEIHIN Group. (The Keihin Group—no connection with the Planning Board—was composed of alleged Communist organizers.) Investigation into SHIBA's background and activities led to the discovery of the intrigue within the Planning Board. There followed more than two years of detailed investigation which culminated in the arrest and trial of KATSUMATA, WADA Hiroo and others in 1941.

KATSUMATA had obtained a position in the professional committee of the Investigation Bureau in December 1935 and, while thorough in his job, he adopted a Marxist-like policy in executing the affairs of his office. He organized the leftist higher officials group, later known as the "WADA faction," which attempted to bring about agricultural reforms identical with the Communist agrarian reform line. (Note: WADA Hiroo, the central figure in the Planning Board incident, had already been a government official for ten years. While he was being promoted to positions of successively higher responsibility, he was, according to official records, "a firm believer in Communism, advocating that unless social development is planned according to the Communist theory it would be in vain." Moreover, he usually recommended that his subordinates read Lenin's works, as well as other leftist literature. About July 1938, WADA drew up a plan clearly advocating the realization of Socialism, entitled, "General Principles of Agricultural Policy." His belief concerning the agricultural problem was that "the nationalistic demands under a war-time system would eliminate the semi-feudalistic nature of agriculture which is important as the foundation of Japan's capitalism, and the necessity of promoting its productive power." Policies such as joint management of land, plantations, production expenditure, distribution and water supply were presented as WADA's own plan to the Central Agricultural and Forestry Council with the statement that "a new society without capitalism is next in line." Refer to Summary of Information, Subject: "WADA Hiroo," dated 10 January 1952.)

In contrast to the others of the leftist group in government agencies who were seeking to develop a national program of socialistic reform based upon their theoretical knowledge gained usually by reading Marx, Engels and other extreme social economists, KATSUMATA based his opinions and desires for reform on his "practical experience" gained through working with the farmers during the time he was employed by the Society for Conciliation of Labor and Capital. KATSUMATA, according to his writings, believed that a "farmer renovation movement" might better conditions for some individual farmers, but that real emancipation could not be expected except through solving basic problems inherent in the semi-feudalistic land ownership system which controlled Japanese agriculture. His approach to this problem, however, was through Marxist agricultural theory. KATSUMATA believed at that time that "the forthcoming Communist revolution in Japan will be a bourgeois democratic revolution in the first stage; that is, in the farm villages, with the middle class farmers as its nucleus. This, in the second stage, or proletarian revolution, this middle class farm group (an absolute majority) should stand as sympa-

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thetic neutrals and after the revolution assist in the construction of a socialistic state."

KATSUMATA further believed that "the present duty of the Communist intelligentsia is basic investigation, research and enlightenment that will be useful for the strategic formation of the JCP against the wartime constitution, which monopolistic plutocrats and imperialists were attempting to devise, by using fascists who were centered around the military clique and bureaucrats." His feelings in this regard were strongly reflected by the leftist group's activities in the Planning Board.

From 1936 to 1938, KATSUMATA lectured on Marxist theory concerning agriculture and land problems to second year students at Hosei University. From the spring of 1939, he lectured for the Communist-inclined "Peoples Movements Research Association."

Between December 1940, when he resigned as investigator in the Cabinet Planning Office, and 1 April 1941, KATSUMATA served as Chief of the Kyushu Group, Organizations Department, Imperial Rule Assistance Association. This organization was the first concrete attempt to weld into one totalitarian governmental organization all political parties—except the Communists, the leaders of which either had fled the country, gone underground or were in prison. Virtually all government officials were members, their personal political beliefs notwithstanding; their only alternative was to stay out of politics. As KATSUMATA's position did not even approach policy level, no particular significance is attached to the fact that he was a member of the association.

It was not until 8 April 1941 that KATSUMATA finally was arrested by the Special Higher Police on suspicion of having been active in the leftist movement in the offices of the Cabinet Investigation Bureau, the Cabinet Planning Board and later the Cabinet Planning Office. He was tried in the Tokyo District Criminal Court, and while not convicted he was, nevertheless, held in custody until 10 April 1943, when he was released on bail.

Between 1 April 1943, when he was released from police custody, and 1 October 1945, KATSUMATA was inconspicuous as a part time employee of the Rural Communities Industrial Association (NOSON KOGYO KYOKAI) and the Tohoku Fertilizer Company (TOHOKU HIRYO K.K.) in Tokyo. Charges against him finally were dropped 20 September 1945, during the period when all political prisoners were released by SCAP order.

Social Democratic Party: KATSUMATA was elected to the House of Representatives from the Second District of Shizuoka Prefecture in the April 1947 elections on the Japan Social Democratic Party ticket, after joining the party earlier that same year. In these same elections, KATSUMATA's old cohort in the Planning Board Incident, WADA Hiroo, was elected to the House of Representatives as an independent. WADA, upon receiving an appointment as Minister Without Portfolio (concurrently appointed Director of the Economic Stabilization Board) obtained KATSUMATA's appointment to a key position as his (WADA's) secretary (KISHOKAN). KATSUMATA is alleged to be one of the "braintrusters" behind the meteoric rise of WADA in postwar politics.

Prior to its Seventh Conference in late January 1951, the Japan Social Democratic Party presented two proposed policy provisions to the General Council of Trade Unions for comment. These provided for acceptance of collective security offered by the United Nations Organi-

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zation and stated that while "overall peace is our final goal, at this stage a peace treaty with the majority is inevitable." Adoption of these provisions by the Socialist Party would have effectively cut opposition to the Peace Treaty and the Security Pact. However, at the Seventh Party Conference, KATSUMATA and his supporters, taking advantage of the numerical superiority of the left-wing delegates dispatched by labor organizations, took the lead and struck out these provisions. Only the so-called "four principles of peace" were accepted. Thus, through the action of the labor unions, guided by KATSUMATA and other left-wing Socialists, the party's conciliatory move was completely blocked. This incident led to the eventual split of the Social Democratic Party on 23 October 1951 at an extraordinary convention, immediately prior to the treaty ratification session of the Diet. As a member of the Peace Treaty and Security Pact Committee, KATSUMATA opposed ratification of either instrument, in accordance with the left-wing Socialist policy which caused the party split.

International Orientation: In September 1939 while he was a government official, KATSUMATA made a one-month agricultural inspection tour of Manchuria and Korea. In addition, he recently (14 Feb 52) returned to Japan from a month and a half tour of Burma and India where he conferred with Socialist leaders. In July 1951 KATSUMATA was one of those recommended for participation in the GARIOA National Leader Interchange of Persons Program; however, his application to travel to the United States was turned down by General Headquarters due to his record.

Comment:

In 1951 KATSUMATA was reported to be standing secretary of the Sino-Japanese Friendship Society, a Japan Communist Party front organization. Another report, evaluated "possibly true," alleged that he frequented the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo, ostensibly as a Japanese language instructor, and at least one source believed him to be acting as a contact between the JCP and the Soviet Embassy. There is no information definitely linking him with the JCP. However, he fully supports the policies of the Japan Socialist Party (leftist), policies formulated largely by extreme leftist WADA Hiroo, opposing the Peace Treaty, the Security Pact, the stationing of foreign troops in Japan, the granting of air bases, etc. All of these are identical with or closely resemble the Communist Party line. KATSUMATA is intelligent and shrewd. It is believed that he will continue to exert considerable influence in the Japan Socialist Party (leftist).

SOURCE: Scty Div, G2 Files.

SECURITY INFORMATION

DECLASSIFIED
Authority 813541
By SS NARA Date 02-06-12

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS
441st Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment
APO 500

1887-L
151196

13 February 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: KAWADA, Retsu (Isao) and Party

1. 1200 hrs in conference with Col Bratton, D/ACofS, G2, FEC, he advised that the Diplomatic Section, SCAP, had verbally requested security measures for subject during the period that subject is within the jurisdiction of FEC installations. Written request was being processed by the Diplomatic Section to SCAP re subject and security measures therefor.

2. Mr. Kawada's party will consist of the following Japanese Foreign Office officials:

KAWADA, Retsu (Isao)	Chief Delegate
USHIROKU, Terao	Chief, 2nd Section, Asian Affairs, Bureau, Foreign Office
MASAKI, Hideki	Chief, 4th Section, International Cooperation Bureau, Foreign Office
TSUTSUMI, Tei	Advisor
CHIKARAICHI, Kenjiro	Secretary
YAMAMOTO, Akira	Secretary
SAKIYAMA, Kisaburo	Secretary
INOUE, Seiichi	Secretary
TANAKA, Motoko (female)	Secretary

3. Subject plans to depart from Haneda Air Base, 2100 hrs 16 Feb 52 (Saturday), via "CIVIL AIR TRANSPORT" ("CAT"). Plane and flight number unknown at this time. Mr. C. K. TSENG, "CAT" Traffic and Sales Manager, will assist in coordinating all matters re this trip. Address NAKA #7 Bldg; phone: office, (23)4284, residence, (48)3697.

4. "CAT" plane plans to land in OKINAWA (field unknown at this time). In case of bad weather plane plans to land IWAKUNI. From OKINAWA plane departs for TAIPEI.

CIC/LGS/mj

G2 FEC (Col Bratton)

e-2 FEC
SO FEB 1952
DECLASSIFIED

SECURITY INFORMATION
SECRET

095 KAWADA, RETSU (ISAO)

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

(Left blank)

4. "CAT" plane plans to land in OKINAWA (field unknown as of this time).
In case of bad weather plane plans to land IWAKUNI. From OKINAWA plane de-
parts for LATHET.

Flight phone: office, (53)4548; residence, (48)3697.
will assist in coordinating all matters re this trip. Address AKA #7
unknown as of this time. Mr. C. K. JSENG, "CAT" Traffic and Sales Manager,
(Saturday), via "CIVIL AIR TRANSPORT" ("CAT"). Plane and flight number
3. Subject plans to depart from Haneda AFB Base, 0100 hrs 16 Feb 52

KAMADA, Refan (Isao)	Chief Delegate
USHIROKU, Teruo	Chief, Aid Section, Japan Affairs Bureau, Foreign Office
MASAKI, Hideki	Chief, Aid Section, International Cooperation Bureau, Foreign Office
ISUTSUMI, Tei	Advisor
CHIKARAISHI, Kenjiro	Secretary
YAMAMOTO, Akira	Secretary
SAKIYAMA, Kiyoshi	Secretary
IWONE, Seiichi	Secretary
TANAKA, Mofoko (Ismale)	Secretary

DISPATCHED
20 FEB 1952
G-2 FEC

Office officials:
5. Mr. Kawabata's party will consist of the following Japanese Foreign
Diplomatic Section of SCAP re subject and security measures therefor.
dication of FEC installations. Written request was being processed by the
measures for subject during the period subject is within the juris-

4. Subject and party were briefed by Mr. D\ACofS, G2, FEC, as to security
advised that the Diplomatic Section, SCAP, had verbally requested security

SUBJECT: KAMADA, Refan (Isao) and Party

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SECRET
HEADQUARTERS
Allied Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment
APO 500

Declassified
Authority 813544
By SS NARA Date 08-26-12

DECLASSIFIED
Authority 813541
By SS NARA Date 02-06-12

1196

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD
SUBJECT: KAWADA, Retsu (Isaō) and Party

5. Pilot of "CAT" plane will be an American, crew is Chinese, and ground maintenance crew are Philippinos.

6. Diplomatic Section, SCAP, requests that security measures be taken to protect subject while within jurisdiction of Far East Command installations and agencies. Diplomatic Section appears apprehensive of possible sabotage to the "CAT" plane and possible attack of subject personnel by subversive elements.

7. "CAT" (Mr. TSENG) agrees to any type of inspection of the aircraft designated for use by subject or of the personnel handling the aircraft.

8. Col Bratton asked that CO 441st CIC Det coordinate the security provisions re subject with OSI, FEAF, while subject is within the jurisdiction of FEAF installations.

9. XO/S3 441st CIC Det has action to coordinate this project with OSI and request that appropriate security measures be established at OKINAWA while plane and personnel of subject are on the air base.

L. G. S.

Distribution:
G2 FEC (Col Bratton)
Scty Div (Col Ewert)
OSI (Lt Col Martin)
XO 441
S3 441
CIC File

SECURITY INFORMATION

DECLASSIFIED
Authority 813541
By SS NARA Date 02-06-12

SECRET

Miss E C Oppler 22615
26-7280

KAWAZOE Takayuki

G-2 DS Scty Div/OPNS/ECO/gw
27 Feb 1952

1 1. Attached hereto is Summary of Information dated 25 Feb 52, Subject as above (Inel 1).

2. This is for your information.

1 Incl:
S/I dtd 25 Feb 52,
Subj as above

R S B/S/

R. F. B.

MEMO FOR RECORD:
Copy of above S/I furnished to DS for info. Copy also fwded to Mr Blake, FBIS. Copy to Targets Br for submission to G-2, GSUSA. Credit line on S/I to DS.

Miss Oppler
26-7280

G-2 File Copy
Scty Div/OPNS/ECO/gw

File
cy to Scty Div/Ops

095
KAWAZOE,
TAKAYUKI

G-2 FILE COPY
DEP. VERIFIED
SECURITY INFORMATION

12985

SECRET

SECRET

NOTATION

DISPATCHED 2 FEB 1952 C-2 FEC

TAKAYANKI

KAMAZOE?

ODZ

T5389

Copy of above S/I transmitted to DS for info. Copy also typed to NE.
Blake, FBIS. Copy to Hartogs FBI for submission to C-S/CSUSA.
Check time on S/I to DS.

MEMO FOR RECORD:

Miss Oppler
SE-T580

C-S File Copy
Copy Dir\ORS\ECO\Bm

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
Authority 813544
By SC NARA Date 08-26-12

DECLASSIFIED
Authority 813541
By SS NARA Date 02-06-12

SECRET

Secy Div/OPNS/ECO 25 February 1952

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

SUBJECT: KAWAZOE Takayuki

SURNAME:	KAWAZOE
COUNTRY:	Japan
FULL NAME:	KAWAZOE (KAWASOE) Takayuki (川添隆行)
ALIAS:	OKAWA Jiro, SANO Akio
PRESENT POSITION:	Reported publisher of Communist-line "Daily International News"
DATE OF BIRTH:	4 December 1905
PLACE OF BIRTH:	263 Kitakochi, Hokugo-mura, Minami-naka-gun, Miyazaki-ken
PRESENT ADDRESS:	932, 10-chome, Chigasaki-machi, Kanagawa-ken
NATIONALITY:	Japanese
EDUCATION:	Attended Waseda University Preparatory School
POLITICS:	Member of Japan Communist Party (Registered cell member in Kanagawa Prefecture)

PAST CAREER:

1926	After graduating from a middle school in Miyazaki Prefecture, KAWAZOE came to Tokyo and entered the Waseda University Preparatory School, Law Department. He became interested in leftist ideology and soon after entering the University joined a leftist "Cultural Thought Research Association."
1927	Left Waseda Preparatory School without graduating; became active in the Proletarian Youth League; also wrote articles for its organ paper "Young Proletariat" and helped in its publication and distribution.
1928-29	Continued activities in Proletarian Youth League.
1932	Arrested in November for leftist activities.
1933	Sentenced to three years imprisonment for violation of the Peace Preservation Law.
1936	After release from prison, worked as a reporter for the Yamazaki Economic Research Institute.
1940	Transferred to the Noda Economic Research Institute where he specialized in research on economic problems.

SECURITY INFORMATION

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Authority 813541
By SS NARA Date 02-06-12

S/I, Subj: KAWAZOE Takayuki, dtd 25 Feb 52, cont'd

1941 — Collaborated in the publication of the East Asia Industrial News.

1942 — Joined the Tokyo office of the Manchurian Newspaper Company.

1943 — Sent to Changchun, Manchuria, as vice-chief of the Manchurian Company's Information Section.

1944 — Arrested in Manchuria for leftist activities, again charged with violation of the Peace Preservation Law; he was returned to Japan for trial.

1945 — Sentenced to three years imprisonment by the Niigata District Court. In October he was freed under Allied orders for the release of political prisoners. Immediately after his release he joined the Economics Department of the Jiji News Agency where he continued to work until July 1950.

1946 — In February became active in the All Japan Newspaper and Radio Workers Union (AJNRWU) (Zen Nippon Shimbun Tsushin Hoso Rodo Kumiai), one of the first Communist dominated labor unions organized in Japan which helped to sponsor the National Congress of Industrial Unions (NCIU). Following the failure of an attempted strike in October, the AJNRWU chairman KIKUNAMI Katsumi, concurrently chairman of NCIU, resigned from the newspaper union and KAWAZOE was elected to replace him in late October.

1948 — After a number of important non-Communist chapters had seceded from the AJNRWU due to its affiliation with the Communist-dominated NCIU, the Union was dissolved in July, and the All Japan Press Workers Union (Zen Shimbun) was formed with a new group of executives. KAWAZOE became a member of the new union's Central Committee.

During this year KAWAZOE was reported as a registered member of the JCP, although the exact date of his joining the Party is undetermined.

1949 — In February elected chairman of the 5th Central Executive Meeting of the union. He was one of the Japanese labor leaders invited to attend the World Congress of Partisans of Peace held on 20 April in Paris. He also received over 135,000 votes cast by various labor unions to select Japanese delegates for the World Federation of Trade Unions convention scheduled for late June in Milan. (None of the Japanese were given travel permits to attend these Communist-inspired conferences.) He participated in the inaugural convention of the JCP-promoted Democracy Protection League (Minyodo) in Tokyo, and was elected a councillor of the Communist-front Japan Soviet Friendship Society (Nisso Shinsen Kyokai).

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Authority 813541
By SS NARA Date 02-06-12

S/I, Subj: KAWAZOE Takayuki, dtd 25 Feb 52, cont'd

1950 — Became active in the Communist-sponsored Peace Preservation Society (Heiwa Wo Mamoru Kai) and the Shonan Literary Society (Shonan Bungaku Kai), an active front organization in the Yokohama-Kamakura area. On 28 July he was discharged from the Editorial Department of the Jiji News Agency during the mass dismissal of Communists and fellow-travelers from the journalistic and broadcasting fields. The following month the dischargees organized a "League for Opposition to Suppression of Speech, Broadcasting, and Publication" in an attempt to create public sympathy for the "victims of the Red purge." Subsequent reports indicate that the group existed in name only. KAWAZOE was elected chairman of the group, but there is no record of his activities from August 1950 until late 1951.

1951 — Reportedly became publisher of the leftist publication, "Daily International News," (Nikkan Kokusai Tsushin), which was inaugurated in September as a news service to disseminate Communist-line labor news, especially from foreign countries.

Comment: The "Daily International News" reportedly issued daily by the International News Company (Kokusai Tsushin Sha), 100, 2-chome, Shiba Atago-cho, Minato-ku, Tokyo-to, is alleged to be a successor to the news service operated by the former Communist-controlled "Rengo News Agency," suspended by the Japanese Government on 12 Jul 51. The Rengo News Agency had been the leading disseminator of foreign and domestic propaganda materials used by local JCP organs and front groups, following the suspension of the Akahata (Red Flag) in June 1950. The Government action against "Rengo" was based on the legal grounds that Rengo was a successor and affiliate of the banned Akahata and came under the SCAP directives of 26 June and 18 July 1950 which caused the suspension of Akahata and any of its successors or affiliates. The seriousness of this blow to the JCP's propaganda machine was evidenced by the fact that on 18 Jul 51 the Soviet Member called a special meeting of the Allied Council for Japan to protest the Government's action. Although there is no proof that KAWAZOE's present publication is a direct successor to the banned "Rengo News", its contents and general format strongly suggest that this is the case.

No detailed information is available concerning KAWAZOE's current activities, but his present position as publisher of the "Daily International News" and his long journalistic experience indicate that he is probably one of the most valuable assets to the Communists' publication network in Japan.

SOURCE: Scty Div 201 File "KAWAZOE Takayuki"; Organization Files; Scty Div/OPNS Files A-443 "Newspapers, Radio Workers Union"; A-607-7 "Discharge of Communists from Newspapers and Radio Stations"; A 608-1-A "Kikanshi Rengo Tsushin Sha"; and Japanese police records.

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Authority 813541
By SS NARA Date 02-06-12

SECRET

63037

Mr Carusi
26-7197

KIKUYAMA, Genichi

G2 Doc Research 18 August 1952

1 1. The attached correspondence received informally by G2 from a former G2 Officer, currently assigned to Security Advisory Section - Japan, is forwarded for appropriate action.

2. Document Research Section was the only Agency involved in the subject matter on which the correspondence is predicated, and should therefore be wholly conversant with all facts pertaining thereto.

3. DRS is best qualified to impart to the U.S. Embassy information on which the Embassy may base a reply to the author of the correspondence.

4. A copy of this Check Note is being furnished to Mr. W. H. Sullivan at the U.S. Embassy for his information.

1 Incl:
Petition fr Attny Okai on
behalf of KIKUYAMA &
allied papers

- R. F. E. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

MEMO FOR RECORD:

Maj Morrison formerly with G2 brought to SctyDiv/G2 informally petition fr Toshiro Okai Atty for KIKUYAMA, addressed to Mr. John Dulles & forwarded by him to the State Dept, Wash. State Dept forwarded correspondence to U. S. Embassy Tokyo who requests info on which to base a reply. G2 forwarded correspondence to Doc Res for the reasons stated in C/N supra.

J. S. C.

G2 Files

095 KIKUYAMA, Genichi

DISPATCHED 18 AUG 1952 G-2 FEC

SECRET SECURITY INFORMATION

DECLASSIFIED
Authority 813541
By SS NARA Date 02-06-12

SECRET

G2 HQ FEC
(Do not detach)

69037

18 August 1952
(Date)

SUBJECT: KIKUYAMA, Genichi

FROM: SctyDiv

TO: G2

AC of S, G2	( )	Intelligence Division	( )
Deputy	( )	Adm	( )
Secretariat	( )	Plans Br	( )
Deputy for Adm	( )	Estimates Br	( )
Deputy for Navy	( )	Geog Br	( )
Planning Group	( )	SSO	( )
Scty Div Group	( )	Security Division	(1)
Asst Ex	( )	Adm	( )
Asst SIA	( )	Japan Br	( )
Sp Asst 441st CIC	( )	General Affairs Br	( )
Sp Asst Fiscal	( )	Sp Proj Br	( )
Sp Asst Radio	( )	441st CIC Det	( )
Sp Asst FEC/LG	( )	MISG/FE	( )
Sp Asst Cond Rpt	( )	FEC Int Sch	( )
Sp Asst Library	( )	Hq FEC/LG	( )
Adm Officer	( )	Supply	( )
Pers (Mil)	( )		( )
Pers (Civ)	( )	Message Center	(3)
Japanese Liaison	( )		

Info	( )	Approval	( )	Signature	( )
Action	( )	Concur	( )	Initials	( )
File	( )	Comment	( )	Dispatch	( )
Draft Reply	( )				
Info for Reply	( )				
Brief	( )				

(Date all Comments)

SECRET

53842

SECURITY INFORMATION

DECLASSIFIED
Authority 813541
By SS NARA Date 02-06-12

SECRET
Security Information

G-2, GHQ
INTER - OFFICE MEMORANDUM

(For use within G-2 only)

File No: **Subject** Files on KIKUYAMA, Genichi **Date:** 4 Aug 52

FROM: G2 **TO:** Top Secret Security Officer, Scty Div **PHONE:** 265-353 **NAME:** Maj Hopper
ATTN: Mr. Carusi

Comment Number

1. The following documents are transmitted herewith for incorporation with your files on subject individual: 1

5 Incls:

1. IOM, 441st CIC to G2, subj: KIKUYAMA, Genichi, 22 Dec 51 in quad w/5 Incls.

2. IOM, 441st CIC to G2, subj: KIKUYAMA, Genichi, 5 Dec 51 in dup w/1 Incl.

3. IOM, 441st CIC to G2, subj: KIKUYAMA, Genichi, 27 Nov 51 in dup w/1 Incl.

4. IOM, 441st CIC to G2, subj: KIKUYAMA, Genichi, 3 Nov 51 in trip w/3 Incls

5. IOM, CI Div to G2, subj: KIKUYAMA, Genichi, 18 Oct 51 w/5 Incls and Memo for Col Bratton, subj: Press Release, KIKUYAMA, Genichi dtd 1 Nov 51 in trip.

2. These files had been retained until now per comment on routing slip of Inclosure 3, and verbal instructions of Col Bratton.

3. Request acknowledgment of receipt by comment hereon.

5 Incls
a/i

R. F. E.

G2

15 Aug 52

5 incls withdrawn for Scty Div files.

Harold R. McElroy
WO JG, AUS.

COPY #1

TOP SECRET
G-2 HQ FEC
LOG NO. 6883
COPIES

895
KIKUYAMA, Genichi

SECRET
Security Information

Classied SECRET when separated from inclosures

Permanent Record—Do not Detach

Scty Div TS 657

DECLASSIFIED
Authority 813541
By BS NARA Date 02-06-12

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

CIC/GRE/KTK/JHN/eda

KIKUYAMA, Genichi 29 Jul 52

441st CIC Det
G2
ATTN: Col Bratton
THRU: Scty Div

33-5417
Capt Mix

1. Reference M/R, CO, 441st CIC Det, re subject, dated 25 Sep 51 (Incl 1).

2. Attached as inclosure 2 is Memorandum for Record from Arsenal Field Office, Region IV, 441st CIC Det, dated 21 Jul 52, re subject.

3. Subject still holds CIC responsible for his plight and is obviously exerting all the pressure he can to gain restitution. Should KIKUYAMA carry out his implied threat to disclose what he maintains is the truth behind the smuggling charges for which he was convicted, the resulting publicity would be a serious and unjust reflection on CIC specifically and the US Intelligence Service as a whole.

4. Request this headquarters be informed of the results of action taken under sub-paragraphs 6b and c, reference M/R for guidance in the event KIKUYAMA persists in making further overtures to CIC.

2 Incls
a/s

G. R. E.

Date: 4 Aug 52
Phone: 26-5749
Name: Mr. Carusi

FROM: G2 TO: 441st CIC

1. REference para 3, Comment 1:

a. KIKUYAMA, Genichi both personally and through his attorney, one OKAI, has been exerting pressure through threat of exposure since his arrest early May 1950 and his threats have not been implied but rather pointed.

b. At his trial when KIKUYAMA finally became convinced that his pleas for U. S. intervention had not been and would not be sympathetically received by the Occupation, he did in fact disclose to the court that his smuggling activities had been sanctioned by what he constantly refers to as "the Taura CIC" as a cover for "CIC" activities. The presiding judge, however, placed no credence on KIKUYAMA's story and found him guilty as charged.

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

Filed H/c by Mr Carusi

095-KIKUYAMA, Genichi

6502 1 2 8

G2

DECLASSIFIED
Authority 813541
By SS NARA Date 02-06-12

SECRET

G-2, GHQ
INTER - OFFICE MEMORANDUM

(For use within G-2 only)

File No: **Subject:** KIKUYAMA, Genichi **Date:** 4 Aug 52

FROM: G2 **TO:** 441st CIC **PHONE:** 26-5749 **NAME:** Mr. Carusi

Comment Number
2 (cont'd)

c. G2 has long been aware of the possibility that "publicity would be a serious and unjust reflection on CIC specifically and the US Intelligence Service as a whole" but nevertheless, from the very beginning adopted the policy of non-intervention and determined to ignore in toto KIKUYAMA's various pleas and threats. This action was approved by the CofS and Col Lawrence Smith the former CO, 441st CIC was apprised thereof and cautioned with respect thereto.

d. KIKUYAMA has appealed heretofore in the same vein and without avail to every important personality who has arrived in Japan subsequent to his arrest. It is to be expected that he will not neglect Ambassador Murphy. However, after hearing the true facts, Mr. Murphy's reaction cannot but parallel that of the other important personalities.

e. It is significant to note that KIKUYAMA's claim was originally about three million Yen. The latter part of 1951 it rose to more than six million Yen but at the present time he has abandoned monetary redress and all he asks for is US aid to obtain command of some type of vessel.

2. Reference para 4, Comment 1 supra:

a. Scty Div (CIDiv) on 18 Oct 51 reviewed the KIKUYAMA file and determined that KIKUYAMA:

(1) Performed no services on behalf of the CIC.

(2) Did in fact perform services for Document Research for which he was fully paid.

(3) Had no just claim.

b. Scty Div (CIDiv) recommended at the time that G2 have available for possible release to the press, at the appropriate time, a carefully worded statement pointing out the absurdity of KIKUYAMA's contention, if the extent of the publicity which KIKUYAMA's trial might receive in the press warranted GHQ recognition by a denial of his statement. The recommendation required preparation of the statement by Document Research, the agency concerned.

c. Aside from the above, Scty Div recommended no further action and that the case be considered closed.

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Security Information

Permanent Record—Do not Detach

DECLASSIFIED
Authority 813541
By SS NARA Date 02-06-12

SECRET
Security Information

G-2, GHQ
INTER - OFFICE MEMORANDUM

(For use within G-2 only)

File No: **Subject:** KIKUYAMA, Genichi **Date:** 4 Aug 52

FROM: G2 **TO:** 441st CIC **PHONE:** 26-5749
NAME: Mr. Carusi

Comment Number 2 (cont'd)

d. KIKUYAMA's trial did not receive sufficient publicity to warrant publication of a denial by General Headquarters, Far East Command.

3. Should KIKUYAMA attempt to contact the CIC in the future, G2 expects that CIC will continue to receive him courteously and make a record of his conversations, but will ask no questions, give no advice or encouragement and evince no undue interest.

4. A copy of this comment is forwarded to Document Research for their information and any action which they may consider appropriate in the premises.

2 Incls
n/c

- R. F. E. - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

SECRET
Security Information

Permanent Record—Do not Detach

DECLASSIFIED
Authority 813541
By SS NARA Date 02-06-12

SECRET 23709 26306

G-2, GHQ
INTER - OFFICE MEMORANDUM

SECURITY INFORMATION

(For use within G-2 only) CIC/LGS/KTK/GM/clk

File No: **Subject** KIKUYAMA, Genichi **Date:** 5 March 1952

FROM: 441st CIC Det **TO:** G2 **PHONE:** 33-5418
THRU: Scty Div Coord **NAME:** Capt Moriuchi

Comment Number

1. Reference is made to 441st CIC Det Spot Report, Code Nr. 6265, dated 14 Dec 51, subject: "KIKUYAMA, Genichi." 1.

2. Above referenced Spot Report reveals that KIKUYAMA, Genichi was planning to leave Matsuyama-shi, Ehime-ken on 14 Dec 51 for Tokyo, where HE planned to contact John Foster Dulles for the purpose of presenting a petition.

3. Transmitted herewith as Incl 1 is a copy of a letter from Mr. Dulles addressed to SUBJECT's lawyer, Okai, Toshiro. This letter was received by Okai on 19 Feb 52 and was delivered to Ehime CIC Area by KIKUYAMA.

4. For your information.

1 Incl
Cy of ltr, dtd 7 Feb 52

L. G. S.

L. G. S. (cid)

095 KIKUYAMA, Genichi

SECRET

15609

Permanent Record—Do not Detach

DECLASSIFIED
Authority 813541
By SS NARA Date 02-06-12

COPY

OFFICE OF

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

WASHINGTON

February 7, 1952

Dear Mr. Okai:

I have received you various petitions, on account of Captain Kikuyama and crew.

It is quite impractical for me here to review individual cases like this and it is not within the scope of my responsibility. I have, however, forwarded to proper quarters for consideration the petitions which you have sent me. I hope justice will be done

Sincerely yours,

Signed by _____
John Foster Dulles

Mr. Toshiro Okai
13 Suehiro-Machi, 2 Chome
Matsuyama, Ehime Prefecture
Shikoku, Japan

COPY

DECLASSIFIED
Authority 813541
By SS NARA Date 02-06-12

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

2625-51

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff

INT DIV

APO 500
10 March 1952

SUBJECT: Biographical Sketch (Kim On Jun)

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff, G2
Department of the Army
Washington 25, D. C.

1. Inclosed copy of Report TB 2507-51, with 1 incl., from T/I, G2, GHQ, FEC, dated 10 November 1951 is believed to have been returned to this office in error, since the inclosure to the report indicates that it was sent to ACofS, G2, GSUSA for files.

2. Request acknowledgment of receipt of inclosure 1 to this letter.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G2:

Hacker

CHAS. M. MYRICK
Colonel, General Staff with Troops
Deputy for Administration

1 Incl:
Report TB 2507-51
w/incl

MEMO FOR RECORD:

Self-explanatory.

EHW 26-6021

File
KP

G2 File Copy EHW/pc

095 KIM ON JUN

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

SECRET

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff, G2
Department of the Army
Washington 25, D. C.

SUBJECT: Photographic Sketch (KIM ON YUN)

IMF DIA

DOS ROO
AFO 500
10 March 1952

SECRET

CHAS. A. WILLOUGHBY
Colonel, General Staff, Army Troops
Deputy for Administration

1 Incl:
Report ATIS 12-1025

EHM\bc

GS File Copy

1. Enclosed copy of report ATIS-12, with 1 incl. is delivered from G2, GHQ, FEC, dated 10 November 1951 as believed to have been referred to this office in error, since the information of the report indicates that it was sent to ACofS, G2, GSUSA for files.

2. Receipt acknowledgement is requested.

FOR THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G2:

EHM

WHA

DECLASSIFIED
Authority 813544
By CS NARA Date 02-26-12

DECLASSIFIED
Authority 813541
By SS NARA Date 02-06-12

CONFIDENTIAL

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

OUTGOING MESSAGE

GS/Secty Div/FAP/WFK/au

18 February 1952

1808027

FROM: CINCFE TOKYO JAPAN

TO: DEPTAR WASH D C. . . . . .ROUTINE

C-63840 For G-2. USMSG DA 901266.

5217

Your letter 15 January and first Indorsement this Headquarters dated 28 January, subject: KIMOTO Jack Denichi. At that time name Genjiro Jinbo was utilized in making check. Intelligence files this Headquarters and files of Yokohama police contain no record of interrogation cited in your message.

OFFICIAL:

APPROVED:

C. C. B. WARREN
Colonel, AGC
Adjutant General

R. G. [redacted]
Colonel, General Staff with Troops
Secty

Copies to:
G2 (Return)
G2 Secty Div (Return)
G2 Secty Div FAP (Return)

G2 File Copy WFK/au

0013

I/R:

Inst rad is reply to DEPTAR (G2) Wash D C, DA 901266, dtd 16 Feb 52, which rqstd records check of Genjiro Jinbo for any info aval concerning alleged interrogation of JINBO by Yokohama police in 1937. Police were allegedly seeking info re KIMOTO Jack Denichi. Ref made to former corr re Jack Denichi KIMOTO & Genjiro Jinbo in which G2, this Hq, had stated that G2 files & Yokohama police have no record of Jinbo being interrogated re KIMOTO.

Lt Kaiser - 26-6513

[redacted] RADIO IS DA 901266

095- KIMOTO, Jack D

CONFIDENTIAL SECURITY INFORMATION

DECLASSIFIED
Authority 813541
By SS NARA Date 02-06-12

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4/21/81 Date

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GSA FORM 7117 (2-72)

26

DECLASSIFIED
Authority 813541
By BS NARA Date 02-06-12

CONFIDENTIAL

0 6 9 9

Mrs. Braun 26-7228

KORELIN Alexander Mihailovitch and
Wife Maria Ivanovna

G2 DS/Tokyo 18 January 1952

2 1. Investigation of KORELIN Alexander Mihailovitch and Wife Maria Ivanovna has revealed the following:

a. KORELIN Alexander Mihailovitch, Soviet citizen, was born on 18 August 1890 in Bakluschi, Perm Province, Russia. In 1917 Subject and his wife Maria Ivanovna, (also a Soviet citizen) moved to Harbin, Manchuria where they resided, except for short trips to various cities in China, until their entry into Japan on 21 April 1951.

b. KORELIN (Mr.) has been engaged in various types of business, the one of longest duration having been with the firm of A. KORELIN, Textiles and Fur Company, Harbin, Manchuria which Subject owned from 1934 to 1950.

c. The KORELINs possess USSR passports #014623/GXP 2071 and 014624/GXP 2072, respectively, which they acquired at Harbin on 18 March 1946 and which have been renewed annually, the most recent occasion having been on 18 March 1951. These passports will expire on 18 March 1952. The KORELINs also possess IRO certificates issued at Tientsin, China dated 29 January 1951. KORELIN (Mr.) stated during a recent interview that it was necessary for him to take out Soviet Citizenship in Harbin in 1946 for the protection of his family and in order to be able to conduct his business without interference from the Soviets. He added that he would now like to return these Soviet passports to the Soviet Mission; however, as of 24 August 1951, he had taken no action in the matter.

d. During his residence in Harbin, KORELIN (Mr.) was a member of various organizations, including the USSR Citizens Society in Harbin. He stated that he had considered it expedient to join various organizations in order to maintain good social and business relationships. He added that in addition to substantial contributions to various organizations in Harbin, it was necessary for him to make a generous donation to the Soviets before receiving permits for himself and his wife to leave China. Information available in G2 files, dated 15 November 1947, indicates that the USSR Citizens' Society in Harbin is a pro-Soviet organization which numbers among its members high-ranking Soviet Consular officials, railway employees, high-ranking officials of various Soviet establishments such as Dalveneshtorg, Intourist, and Torgpredstvo, as well as former emigrants from the USSR who had lived in Harbin prior to the Soviet Red Army occupation. This Society is in charge of the local Soviet citizens and performs unofficial police duties, making raids and arrests, and turning over to the Chinese Communist authorities persons found guilty after such arrests.

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DS

095 KORELIN, A. M & WIFE
MARIA IVANOVNA

03280

CONFIDENTIAL SECURITY INFORMATION

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CONFIDENTIAL

0 6 8 9 9

Mrs. Braun 26-7288

KORELIN Alexander Mihailovitch and
Wife Maria Ivanovna

G2 DS/Tokyo 18 January 1952

2 (cont'd) e. The KORELINs have one son, KORELIN Basil Alexander, a United States citizen currently residing in Seattle, Washington, who is acting as their sponsor, and with whom the KORELINs plan to reside temporarily upon their arrival in the United States.

f. Subjects have adequate funds, including property in Harbin consisting of two houses valued at 30,000 U. S. Dollars which are now being leased for 200 U. S. Dollars per annum. Despite the fact that this property is in Soviet controlled territory, KORELIN (Mr.) gave no indication to the investigating agent that he had made any plans for the sale or disposal of his two houses.

g. KORELIN (Mr.) has been heard to refer to SOLOMONIK Boris as "my good friend". In this connection, reference is made to Check Sheet from G2 to DS subject: SOLOMONIK Boris, dated 2 November 1951.

h. All persons interviewed were of the opinion that the KORELINs are anti-Communist and anti-Soviet and have never been interested in politics or harbored subversive ideologies. It is the consensus of informants that Subjects have always enjoyed an excellent reputation and are held in high regard in both business and social circles.

2. A check of the files of pertinent Japanese and Occupation agencies produced negative results regarding Subject.

3. Request DS/Tokyo inform G2 as to whether or not Subjects receive visas.

4. Attention is invited to Paragraph 43, Department of the Army SR 380-320-10, subject: Counterintelligence Investigations, dated 21 June 1951.

1 Incl
3 cys w/d

14 RSIB

- R. F. E. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

M/R

c/n fr DS/Tokyo to G2, subj: Req for info re visa appl-Alexander Mihailovitch KORELIN and wife Maria Ivanovna (nee Licene) dated 5 Jul 51. This is to fwd to DS/Tokyo info re subjs as stated above. FEC/LG IOM to Scty Div, subj as above, dtd 17 Nov 51 recommends that Subj rqst for visa be favorably considered. Source: ZMR-487-201 file, KORELIN Alexander.

Mrs. Braun 26-7288

File Copy to Scty Div
P&P

CONFIDENTIAL

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NITS. PLAIN SC-38887

MINNEAPOLIS-HONEYWELL REGULATOR COMPANY
AUTOMATIC CONTROLS FOR HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING
2753 FOURTH AVENUE SOUTH
MINNEAPOLIS 8, MINNESOTA

Mr. Ivanovan (nee Lucas) dated 8 Jul 45.
Minneapolis-Honeywell and my wife Maria
c/n TT DS\Tokyo to GS, supp: Red for info re visa appl-Alexander

A/A

---

1 incl
2 cys w/d

SECRET

280-250-10, subject: Confidential intelligence investigations, dated 31 June 1951.

4. Attention is invited to Paragraph 4a, Department of the Army Message

consistent to owd monies saved at U.S. dollars which was not value
received for GOC U.S. dollars per annum. Despite the fact that this property
is in private control, KOREIN (Mr.) was on the point of the
investigating agent that he had made two trips for the sole to disposal of
his own monies.

3. KOREIN (Mr.) has been placed to refer to SOLOMONIK Ports as "my
good friend". In this connection, reference is made to Check sheet from DS to
DS supplied: SOLOMONIK Boris, dated 5 November 1951.

4. All persons interviewed were of the opinion that the KOREINS
are anti-Communist and pro-Western and have never been interested in politics
to the slightest degree. It is the consensus of interrogators that
Korein would probably be an excellent reference as he is well known in high
circles and was also considered. Source: MMA-438-JOS-Y3A, KOREIN Alexander.

NITS. PLAIN SC-38887

KOREIN Alexander Mikhailovitch and
wife Maria Ivanovan
(nee Lucas)

Dated 8 Jul 45

DS\Tokyo

SECRET

(b)(3)-50 USC 403
S

a. The KOREINS have one son, KOREIN Pavel Alexander, a Unified
Nationalist, who is employed at present as Engineer with the
Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Source stated that Korein would probably be an excellent reference as
he is well known in high circles and was also considered. Source:
MMA-438-JOS-Y3A, KOREIN Alexander.

b. Attention is invited to Paragraph 4a, Department of the Army
Message 280-250-10, subject: Confidential intelligence investigations, dated 31 June 1951.

1 incl
2 cys w/d

SECRET

c/n TT DS\Tokyo to GS, supp: Red for info re visa appl-Alexander
Mikhailovitch KOREIN and wife Maria Ivanovan (nee Lucas) dated 8 Jul 45.
TT/a is to be sent to DS\Tokyo info re subject as stated above. TEC\LG IOM to
DS\Tokyo dtd 17 Nov 51 recommends that said report for Alex
Korein DIA, supp as above, dtd 17 Nov 51 recommends that said report for Alex
be investigated. Source: MMA-438-JOS-Y3A, KOREIN Alexander.

NITS. PLAIN SC-38887

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By SS NARA Date 02-06-12

DECLASSIFIED
Authority 813541
By BS NARA Date 02-06-12

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

43526

KITAGAWA, Tamotsu

G2 Doc Res Sec
ATTN: Mr Ito

1 1. Forwarded herewith two (2) copies of Ltr Rpt, Tochigi Area, 4th CIC District, dtd 8 Apr 52, Subject as above.

2. Review of Subject report at Hqs 441st CIC Det reveals SUBJECT does not appear to be a PSA. No reactions were noted on questions during polygraph examination.

3. It is planned that SUBJECT will be dropped as a PSA and neutralized by CIC effective 10 May 52, unless DRS has some alternate plan.

1 Incl 4. Forwarded for your information, files and any action or command desired.

1 Incl:
Ltr Rpt re Subj (dup)
(w/incls a/i)

- R. F. L. - - - - - - - - - - -

G2 FILE COPY

095 KITAGAWA, TAMOTSU

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APR 26 1952
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By SS NARA Date 02-06-12

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G2, GHQ, FEC
(Do Not Detach)

43526

25 April 19 52

45391

SUBJECT: KITAGAWA, Tamotsu

FROM : Hqs, 441st CIC Det

TO : G2 (Attn: Capt Dupont)
THRU : Scty Div

ACofS, G2	( )	Intelligence Division	( )
Deputy	(3)	Operations	( )
Secretariat	( )	PDM	( )
Deputy for Adm	( )	Fn Mil Ln	( )
Deputy for Nav	( )	Plans & Estimates	( )
Planning Group	( )	Special Intel	( )
Asst Ex	( )	Geog Branch	( )
Asst Sec Div	( )	Targets Branch	( )
Asst SIA	( )	Tech Intel Branch	( )
Sp Asst 441st CIC	( )	SSO	( )
Sp Asst Fiscal	( )	Japan Section	( )
Sp Asst Radio	( )	Security Division	(1 Copy)
Sp Asst FEC/LG	(✓)	Adm	( )
Sp Asst Comd Rpt	( )	Operations	( )
Sp Asst Library	( )	Plans & Policies	( )
Adm Officer	( )	441st CIC Det	( )
Personnel (Mil)(Civ)	( )	PSB	( )
Personnel Sgt Major	( )	MISG/FEC	( )
Japanese Ln	( )	FEC/Intel School	( )
	( )	KQ FEC/LG	( )

Info	( )	Approval	( )	Signature	( )	Draft Reply	( )
Action	( )	Concur	( )	Initials	( )	Info for Reply	( )
File	( )	Comment	( )	Dispatch	( )	Brief	( )

DATE ALL COMMENTS

25 April 52

Recommend approval and forwarding of attached correspondence to DRS.

1 Incl:
Check Sheet, w/Ltr Rpt (dup) re Subj

J. E. S.

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29063

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APR 26 1952
G-2 FEC

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Authority 813541
By SS NARA Date 02-06-12

SECRET

29292

Mr N E Rawlinson
26-6061

KODAMA Yoshio

G2 DS SctyDiv/OPNS/NER/me
14 March 1952

1 1. Attached hereto is Summary of Information dated 10 Mar 52, Subject as above (Incl 1).

2. This is for your information.

1 Incl:
S/I, Subj as above,
dtd 10 Mar 52 (in dup)

LSIRSB
R. F. E.

MEMO FOR RECORD:

Above S/I fwded as a matter of interest to DS. Copy furnished to Targets Br for submission to G2, GSUSA. Copy submitted to CIC as background for CIC invest of Subj's current activities.

Credit line on S/I to DS.

Mr N E Rawlinson
26-6061

G2 File Copy
Scty Div/OPNS/NER/me

095 KODAMA, Yoshio

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

17320

SECRET

T 1350

14 MAR 1952

SECRET

RDS KODAMA, YOSHIO

MEMO FOR RECORD:

Above S\I typed as a matter of interest to DS. Copy transmitted to Transfer FI for submission to GS, CGUSA. Copy submitted to CIC as background for CIC interest of Subj's current activities.

Credit line on S\I to DS.

M. N E Hamilton
SE-5051

I incl:
S\I, subj as above,
(1 cys to Mar 52)

1. Date is for very limited information.

I 1. Attached memo is summary of information dated 10 Mar 52, subject as above (Incl 1).

M. N. E. Hamilton
SE-5051

DS

KODAMA Yoshio

SECRET

5858

Copy MAR\WAR\MEM\ms
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Authority 818544
By SS NARA Date 02-06-12

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Authority 813541
By SS NARA Date 02-06-12

SECRET

Sety Elv/OPNS/NER 10 March 1952

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

SUBJECT: KODAMA Yoshio

SURNAME : KODAMA

COUNTRY : Japan

FULL NAME : KODAMA Yoshio (児玉 譽志夫)

ALIAS : MUSHAKOJI Takeharu

PRESENT POSITION : Still a purgee from public office. Author of various autobiographical writings. Widely believed to be active in behind-the-scenes rightist activities.

DATE OF BIRTH : 18 February 1911.

PLACE OF BIRTH : Yasuki, Motomiya-machi, Adachi-gun, Fukushima-ken

NATIONALITY : Japanese

ORIGIN : Father, KODAMA Torichiro, was of the Nihonmatsu Clan, considered to be of Samurai rank. Paternal grandfather was Vice-Governor of the Nihonmatsu region, Fukushima-ken.

PERMANENT ADDRESS: Yasuki, Motomiya-machi, Adachi-gun, Fukushima-ken

PRESENT ADDRESS : 183, Kakinokizaka, Meguro-ku, Tokyo

WIFE : Sayoko. Maiden name HOMMA. Marriage was in 1940. (KODAMA's first marriage to TAUCHI Kimiko, which took place in 1935, ended in divorce.)

CHILDREN : Son - Yoshitsugu, age 9
Daughter - Eiko, age 6

EDUCATION : Completed second-year course at evening session, Zenrin Commercial School, Ryusan, Korea. Thereafter, his education was largely through his own private study. He is widely read in social ideologies, and much influenced by such nationalistic teachers as OKAWA Shumei, IMAIZUMI Teisuke and KASAKI Ryomei.

POLITICS : Ultra-nationalist and Pan-Asianist

LANGUAGES : Probably fluent in some form of spoken Chinese, as the result of his many years of dealing with Chinese in China.

PAST CAREER : KODAMA was just 41 in February 1952. Still a healthy active man of high intelligence and strong personal magnetism, he possesses a subversive potential which cannot be ignored. Since his late teens his life has been a blend of fanatical nationalism combined with ambitious opportunism. (His recently translated

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memoir, "We Were Defeated", gives only a very one-sided and self-extenuating version of his acts and motivations.) Since his release from Sugamo Prison, his status as a purgee has forced him to conduct his possibly illegal and dangerous activities covertly. Reports of his influential leadership in the revival of nationalist organizations and in shady black-market transactions are both insistent and widespread. For these reasons, his past career is here given in some detail and with pertinent comment. Quotations are taken from KODAMA's book, "We Were Defeated."

Feb 1911 - Born to a family of Samurai lineage in Fukushima Prefecture.

1916 - Family moved to Tokyo.

1919 - Mother died. As the result of this and of economic depression in Japan, taken by father to live with a sister in Seoul, Korea. After father's return to Japan, temporarily adopted into a middle class family, KOMO by name.

1920 - Returned from Korea to native village. Attended primary school while living with impoverished but proud father.

1922 - Worked briefly in a spinning mill in Tokyo. Returned to sister's home in Seoul, Korea, and finished primary school. Later, while working in a factory, attended night commercial school in Seoul.

1926 - Returned to Tokyo, an orphan, with, in his own words, "the ambition of becoming a powerful individual." Worked in iron factories under gruelling child labor conditions, yet managed to attend night school spasmodically, where he studied social, ideological and political issues.

Feb 1929 - Joined AKAO Bin's KENKOKU KAI (National Construction Society.) This society was mainly anti-Communist, AKAO Bin still being active today in Anti-Communist and Pan-Asiatic movements through his newly organized DAI NIPPON AIKOKU TO (Great Japan Patriotic Party). KODAMA says he joined the KENKOKU KAI because it advocated "organization of anti-Communist labor unions, and aimed at the overthrow of financial cliques and plutocratic government." One member of the society with whom KODAMA is reported to have kept up close relations even to this day, was the rightist critic, TSUKUI Tatsuo, who is presently reported to be active in nationalistic circles.

Nov 1929 - Presented to the Emperor in person a KENKOKU KAI petition asking for unemployment relief and protesting against the formation of a leftist party.

- Arrested for violation of the Petition Law. Indicted, and imprisoned until September 1930. During his imprisonment made a serious study of ideological movements.

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Sep 1930 - Released from prison. Returned briefly to KENKOKU KAI, but was dissatisfied with its lack of direct action and withdrew from that Society.

- Spent several months studying at the KOSEI KAI (Imperial Government Society) of the well-known nationalist leader IMAIZUMI Teisuke. He there became acquainted with "the national character of Japan and the Kodo (Imperial Way) school of thought." IMAIZUMI taught that the proper direct contact which ought to exist between the Emperor and his subjects was being obstructed by a minority privileged class. KODAMA was fired with the idea of removing this minority group. In his own words: "I sincerely believed that direct action against corrupt statesmen was a patriotic action which....all youths...should take. I allowed passion rather than reason to become the master of my mind."

Mar 1931 - Became a leading member of the KYUSHIN AIKOKU RODOSHA SO-RENMEI (Radical Patriotic Laborers Federation), an amalgamation of TSUKUI Tatsuo's rightist KYUSHIN AIKOKU TO (Radical Patriotic Party and labor elements formerly in KENKOKU KAI.

- Member of ZEN NIPPON AIKOKUSHA KYODO TOSO KYOGIKAI (All Japan Patriots Joint Struggle Council), an attempted merger by OKAWA Shumei of all rightist groups in Japan. OKAWA was working hand in glove with the Army "reformists" at this time. TSUKUI Tatsuo, SUZUKI Zenichi and AKAO Bin were other nationalists belonging to this Council.

- Arrested for scattering anti-government handbills in the Diet Building. Confined for a month in a police detention cell.

Apr 1931 - Participated in the inaugural of NIKKYO ZENEI TAI (Japan Joint Struggle Vanguard), a group of selected youths organized by OKAWA Shumei, from whose ranks came the majority of those later active in the Ketsumeidan, 5.15 and Shimpeitai assassination plots.

May 1931 - Arrested while at headquarters of TSUKUI Tatsuo's KYUSHIN AIKOKU TO, for having sent a dagger in a letter to Finance Minister INOUE Junnosuke along with the suggestion that INOUE use it to commit suicide. Detained in police cell and at Ichigaya Prison, and ultimately sentenced to four months imprisonment in Sugamo Prison.

Feb 1932 - Released from prison.

Feb 1932 - Arrested and detained briefly in police round-up of rightists suspected of implication in the assassination of INOUE Junnosuke, a part of the notorious Ketsumeidan Incident.

- Member, DAI NIPPON SEISAN TO (Great Japan Production Party), an amalgamation of rightist groups under UCHIDA Ryohei, which gave vigorous support for nearly a dozen years to every sort of ultra-nationalistic activity, including violence. TSUKUI Tatsuo and SUZUKI Zenichi were also members of this Party.

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May 1932 - Made trip to Manchuria, as representative of DAI NIPPON SEISAN TO. Studied under KASAKI Ryozei, one of the chief architects of Japanese expansion in Manchuria, and chief of the Army's JICHI SHIDOBU (Self-Government Training Department). KODAMA claims that KASAKI was an idealist whose goal of a representative civilian administration in Manchuria caused him to be driven out of Manchuria by the corrupt Kwantung Army.

Aug 1932 - Returned to Japan. Under the influence of KASAKI's teaching founded the DOKURITSU SEINEN SHA (Independent Youths Society) with BABAZONO Yoshiaa, TOYAMA Hideso and a few other young ultra-nationalists.

Oct 1932 - While KODAMA and his DOKURITSU SEINEN SHA colleagues were engaged in plans "to assassinate the Genro (Elder Statesmen) surrounding the Emperor," a pistol exploded accidentally at their headquarters, and their plot was discovered by the police. (Closely implicated in this plot was TOYAMA Hideso's TENNO KAI (Heavenly Action Society). TOYAMA, though still a purges in 1952, is frequently rumored to be engaged in rightist activity).

- Arrested. Failed in attempt to commit suicide by shooting, during the course of his trial. Detained, indicted, and imprisoned until April 1937.

Mar 1935 - During a three-months parole from prison for reasons of convalescence from illness, met and married his first wife, TAUCHI Kimiko.

Apr 1937 - Released from prison. Given a welcome party by rightist colleagues including his former teacher IMAIZUMI Teisuke, who had acted as defense counsel for the Ketsumeidan criminals while KODAMA was in prison.

- Leading member in NIPPON JUKU (Japan Institute), a group of disciples of IMAIZUMI Teisuke engaged in disseminating the writings of the rightist philosopher TAKAMATSU Toshio.

- Member of DAI AJIA KENSETSU KAI (Great Asia Establishment Society) which had been founded by KODAMA's former teacher KASAKI Ryozei, after his return from Manchuria. KODAMA contributed articles to the Society's journal Dai Ajia.

Oct 1937 - Made a brief trip to North China as a special staff official of the Foreign Office Information Bureau. His inspection trip included an investigation of Mohammedanism in the North China area.

Dec 1937 - Returned from China. Organized the TAISHI MONDAI KAIKETSU KOKUMIN DOMEI (China Problems Settlement National League), through which he intended to publicize Japan's possibilities in China. This organization had semi-official backing from some of KODAMA's connections in the Foreign Office.

Feb 1938 - Manager, KOKOKU SEINEN KONDAN KAI (Imperial Youths Roundtable Society). In this capacity, he visited both Army and Navy Ministries to explain the purpose of a stronger China policy.

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- Founded the NIGATSU KAI (February Society), which was really his TAISHI MONDAI KAIKETSU KOKUMIN DOMEI under a less nationalistic-sounding name. The NIGATSU KAI, in addition to its interest in Japanese policy in China, took a hand in national politics, giving support to the National Mobilization Bill and the Electric Power Control Bill.

May 1938 - Made trip to North China and Inner Mongolia, with the backing of DAI AJIA KENSETSU KAI and the Foreign Office.

Sep 1938 - Back in Japan, was one of the organizers of SEISEN KANTETSU DOMEI (Holy War Execution League), a rightist group aiming to attract Japanese youth to expansionist activities in China.

Oct 1938 - Founded SEINEN NIPPON UNDO (Japan Youth Movement) as a successor to his NIGATSU KAI. This Movement emphasized the role of youth as the main force in the reconstruction of Japan. The organization published the monthly thought magazine, Seinen Nippon (Young Japan).

Jan 1939 - Made trip to Central China, ostensibly under the sponsorship of his SEINEN NIPPON UNDO, but actually backed by the Foreign Office.

Apr 1939 - Returned to Tokyo.

- Immediately sent again to China, at the request of the Army General Staff and the Foreign Office. Was appointed a non-official member of the General Staff, with the responsibility of guarding WANG Ching-wei from HongKong to Shanghai. Under cover of being an employee of the OJI Paper Company, he made plans to escort WANG; when WANG's itinerary changed, KODAMA returned to Japan.

May 1939 - Again sent to Shanghai by Foreign Office; member of non-official staff of Japanese Consulate in Shanghai.

1939 - During the rest of the year made frequent official trips back and forth between Japan and China for the Army and Foreign Office.

Dec 1939 - Reorganized his SEINEN NIPPON UNDO under the new name of KOA SEINEN UNDO (Rise Asia Youth Movement), with the intention of broadening his movement to include youths of Manchuria and China. Published the magazine Taigi (Justice) under the auspices of this group "to paint the true picture of the situation in China." Because the magazine was critical of Japanese official policies in China, according to KODAMA's almost every issue was suppressed. A subordinate group within the KOA SEINEN UNDO was called the AJIA SEINEN SHA (Asia Youth Society).

Jan 1940 - Made lecture tour of western Japan, speaking on "the solution of the China Incident."

Feb 1940 - Conferred with Lt. Gen. ISHIHARA Kanji, noted leader of Japanese expansionist philosophy, and received from him a letter of introduction to Colonel TSUJI Masanobu, who was in charge of the Army's "thought" activities in Shanghai.

1940 - Married for the second time. His second wife was HOMMA Sayoko.

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Apr 1940 - Went to Shanghai. Met Colonel TSUJI, and was requested by TSUJI to cooperate with him in ideological operations, as an unofficial employee of the General Headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China.

1940 - Made frequent trips between Japan and China, particularly Shanghai during the rest of the year partly in the capacity of representative of Gen. ISHIHARA's TOA RENMEI (East Asia League). Claims that he was trying to help Col. TSUJI "purge" the Japanese Army in China. KODAMA's former mentor, SASAKI Ryosei, who had run afoul of the Kwantung Army, accused KODAMA of having become a tool of the militarists. KODAMA states: "My youthful blood would not allow me to lose interest in the activities of the Army, or to remove myself from social activity, just because the Army happened to be chauvinistic." KODAMA claims that TSUJI "fought courageously against all the evil forces within the Japanese field army." Since his release from Sugamo prison, KODAMA has frequently been mentioned as having close contact with TSUJI, whose reputation in general is that of an adventurer, and who in the last years has been frequently reported to be involved in recruitment of Japanese soldiers and weapons for Chinese Nationalist forces, as well as to be an important figure in behind-the-scenes rightist intelligence activitity.

Feb 1941 - Chief of the Far Eastern Section of SASAGAWA Ryoichi's nationalistic KOKUSUI TAISHU TO (National Essence Party). Under the auspices of this group and of his own KOA SEINEN UNDO, KODAMA made speeches on the general China situation during the three-month period of Jan-Mar 1941. (SASAGAWA's ultra-nationalist career goes back at least to 1931. Since the war he has been reported to be active in underground rightist resurgence efforts, and to be KODAMA's political mentor. SASAGAWA is also reported to be closely associated with the activities of TSUJI Masanobu.)

- Manager of the NIPPONSHUGI SEINEN KAIGI (Japanism Youth Council), an attempted merger of nationalistic organizations whose aim was to propagate Japanism throughout the world. This group was loudly anti-American during the year before the war.

May 1941 - Representative of his KOA SEINEN UNDO in the new DAI NIPPON KOA DOMEI (Great Japan Rise Asia League), an amalgamation of 61 societies concerned with Japanese activities overseas. KODAMA was made a Director of the League, through the recommendation of NAGAI Ryutaro, former Communications Minister in the first KONOE Cabinet. Earlier, in 1937, NAGAI had backed KODAMA's TAISHI MONDAI KAIKETSU KOKUMIN DOMEI.

Aug 1941 - Leading member in HACHIGATSU KAI (August Society), whose members were the leaders of various nationalistic societies desirous of intensifying Japan's nationalistic ideology in the face of threatening war. The Society disbanded, when Baron HIRANUMA was shot at with a pistol formerly owned by KODAMA. KODAMA was briefly grilled by police.

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Dec 1941 - Accepted job of setting up a purchasing agency in Shanghai for the Japanese Naval Air Forces. From this time on KODAMA shuttled back and forth between Japan and China, conducting a procurement campaign under the very difficult circumstances of private industrial competition, intra-service rivalries, and depletion of stockpiles.

- Concurrently with his Naval Air Force procurement job, was acting as reporter on naval conditions in Shanghai for the East Asia Bureau of the Foreign Office.

Jan 1942 - Co-speaker with SASAGAWA Ryoichi at a KOKUSUI TAISHU TO rally, at which he gave a speech entitled: "Destroy America and England."

Apr 1942 - Ran unsuccessfully for the Diet.

Jul 1943 - Given official sanction to call his procurement organization the KODAMA KIKAN. His operations involved the spending of vast sums for the Naval Air Forces, and later for other services. Much of his purchasing had to be on the black market; widespread rumors emanating from Shanghai credit KODAMA with having amassed an enormous personal fortune in these KODAMA KIKAN years.

Nov 1943 - In Tokyo on a liaison mission at the time of the establishment of the Munitions Ministry.

- Took over the management of the rightist newspaper Yamato Shimbun on the death of its proprietor, his old friend INATA Fumio.

Mar 1944 - Given additional duty by Naval Air Force of acquiring and operating mines in Japan producing rare metals, such as tungsten and molybdenum. Took over the management of at least four mines.

Oct 1944 - Assumed presidency of the Nichinan Kogyo K.K. (Japan Southern Mining Co. Ltd.), at the request of the Navy.

1945 - During the last months of the war given many official chores in the Navy's last minute attempts to repair airfields, salvage scrap, electrolyze salt, etc.

Aug 1945 - Present as a friend at the suicide of Vice Admiral ONISHI, after the surrender announcement.

Aug 1945 - Non-official member of Police Affairs Bureau.

Aug 1945 - Member, Cabinet Advisory Council, in Prince HIGASHI-KUNI's Cabinet. This post was obtained through high influential connections, including General ISHIHARA.

Oct 1945 - With the coming of the Occupation, began to organise a new "democratic-style" political party, the NIPPON KOKUMIN TO (Japan Peoples Party).

Dec 1945 - Apprehended as a Class "A" war crimes suspect.

Jan 1946 - Interned in Sugamo Prison.

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Authority 813541
By SS NARA Date 02-06-12

Dec 1948 - Released from Sugamo Prison, unindicted.

- Turned over to the Occupation authorities a quantity of radium valued at between $250,000 and $400,000, which had been given to him at the end of the war by TADA Takeo, Navy Vice Minister, in lieu of ¥2,500,000 still owed to him by the Navy.

- Placed in Class "A" purge status, where he still remains as of March 1952.

POST-PRISON CAREER: In a postscript to his autobiographical memoir, "We Were Defeated," dated December 1951, KODAMA has this to say of his life since his release from Sugamo:

> "I was only out of prison for a few hours when I realized that I was now in a second prison - the prison of a Class "A" purgee! Three years have passed...Now, in this second, barless, prison, I have spent my days of inactivity, yawning with boredom...I have become a fisherman, - an angler! A perfectly good machine just sitting out in the rain."

The degree of reliability of this estimate of his activities by KODAMA may perhaps be gauged by the interpretation which KODAMA presents of his past career in the same autobiography. In it, KODAMA portrays the violent ultra-nationalistic activities of his youth as the result of an honest and enthusiastic desire to reform governmental corruption and pitiful labor conditions; states that he underwent a spiritual regeneration during his long imprisonment in the thirties; interprets his assiduous activities in Japanese expansionist fields after his release from prison as an effort to understand and cooperate with the Chinese; and explains his long and close association with the military, whose aims and methods he continually disparages, as an attempt on his part to clean up military corruption and promote Japanese ideals. From the day in 1926 when he returned to Japan from Korea as a lad, fired with the ambition of becoming a powerful individual, KODAMA's life has been filled, apart from the prison years, with extraordinary activity. He himself may ascribe his efforts to an idealistic desire to bring into being a reformed and strong Japan; others may consider that most of what he has done has redounded to his own fortune and prestige. In either case, the habit of being energetically busy is ingrained in him. It would be naive to take seriously his words about "days of inactivity" in these post-Sugamo years.

In the first place, though his purge status prevents KODAMA from taking open part in political or policy-making industrial activity, there is nothing to prevent his much-reported sub rosa association with former colleagues. Among these colleagues are many who are actively preparing for some sort of a comeback into the life of Japan in the post-Occupation period. Ultra-nationalists, militarists, industrialists, government bureaucrats, Chinese connections from the naval procurement days, - many of them are now excluded from overt assumption of important posts, but most are still capable, still influential, and still ambitious.

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KODAMA's personal prestige is undoubtedly great among the large number of pre-war youths who came under the spell of his unquestioned magnetism, during the period when he was putting the accent on youth in his Japanese expansionist adventures.

These factors tend to give more than gossip-value to the persistent rumors and reports of KODAMA's post-Sugamo activities. Also, much is reported from sources whose credibility and reliability prevent classification of the information as special bias or simple rumor-mongering. A cross-section of KODAMA's activities which are frequently rumored or reported is given below:

Disposition of his Kodama Kikan assets: KODAMA is widely believed to have amassed a vast personal fortune through his procurement activities for the Naval Air Forces. Numerous reports credit KODAMA with having disposed of these assets at the close of the war, among his Kikan colleagues and other rightist associates, not without an eye to retaining a proprietary interest in the ventures which these assets might serve to finance. It is often alleged that KODAMA has much of his fortune left untouched, cached away until the day when it may be more openly used. KODAMA himself says that such profits as he acquired he has spent, largely in philanthropic efforts.

Political Influence: KODAMA is rumored to have acquired his advisory post in the HIGASHI-KUNI Cabinet in 1945 through the good offices of influential military and rightist colleagues, and perhaps also through the judicious use of funds. He is reported to have succeeded, during his brief tenure in the Cabinet, in having the rights to cultivate airfields and parade grounds formerly under Army control allotted to MIKAMI Taku. (MIKAMI, former Navy Lieutenant, was one of the leading actors in the 5.15 assassination incident in 1932, and is now said to be indoctrinating along nationalistic lines the young ex-servicemen who are farming the former airfields.) KODAMA is also frequently mentioned as having personal access to such political figures as HATOYAMA Ichiro, and to high level figures in the present Japanese government, through his former political contacts. As of 1951 and 1952, KODAMA is reported to be closely associated with SASAGAWA Ryoichi, former head of the ultra-nationalist KOKUSUI TAISHU TO in which KODAMA was a leading member from about 1941. (SASAGAWA is said to be presently active politically behind the scenes, and to be KODAMA's political mentor). KODAMA is reported to be backing a group of rightist critics headed by TSUKUI Tatsuo, with whom he has had a long association in nationalist circles. (TSUKUI is considered to be the right-hand man of another of KODAMA's long-time associates, AKAO Bin, who is now, since his depurge, organizing a new rightist party, the DAI NIPPON AIKOKU TO (Great Japan Patriotic Party), and running under its ticket for a bye-election to the Diet). Toward the end of 1951, KODAMA was reported to have raised some ten million yen in support of the activities of a new rightist organization in Kyushu, the NISHI NIPPON KENSETSU KOKUMIN REMEI (West Japan National Construction League).

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By SS NARA Date 02-06-12

This League has among its backers OGATA Taketora, long-time nationalist and bureaucrat with present-day political ambitions, and such reformed Communists as ASAHARA Kenzo and SANO Manabu. KODAMA is said to have procured the ten million yen from industrialists whom he staked from his Kodama Kikan assets at the close of the war.

Connections with Chinese: KODAMA has frequently been rumored to be keeping up contact with Chinese with whom he has had close association since the late nineteen-thirties. In 1949, he was persistently mentioned as being involved in black market and smuggling operations whose alleged purpose was to raise funds for procurement of weapons and recruitment of Japanese personnel for Chinese Nationalist forces in Formosa. In this connection, KODAMA's name has been linked with that of former Lt. Gen. NEMOTO Hiroshi, and with the notorious Nai Lieh smuggling case.

Information Brokerage Activities: KODAMA is reported to be connected with the KYOKUTO JIJO KENKYU KAI (Far Eastern Affairs Research Society), and under its auspices to be operating an information network for anti-Communist industrial circles. He has been reliably reported as wishing to offer his anti-Communist information gathering facilities to Occupation authorities. In the matter of information gathering and disseminating, he is reported to be closely associated with NAMEYAMA Sadachika and ex-Col TSUJI Masanobu.

SOURCES: Scty Div, G2, Files.
KODAMA Yoshio "We Were Defeated."

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KONDO, Hajime

APR 30 1952

G2 Doc Res Sec
ATTN: Mr Ito

1

1. Forwarded herewith two (2) copies of Ltr Rpt, Kagawa Area, 2nd CIC District, dtd 14 Apr 52, Subject as above.

2. Review of SUBJECT report at Hqs 441st CIC Det reveals SUBJECT does not appear to be a PSA. No reactions were noted on questions during polygraph examination.

3. It is planned that SUBJECT will be dropped as a PSA and neutralized by CIC effective 12 May 52 unless DRS has some alternate plan.

4. Forwarded for your information, files, and any action or comment desired.

1 Incl:
Ltr Rpt re SUBJECT (dup)
(w/incls a/i)

NAC

- R. F. E. - - - - - - - - - -

NAC

Memo for Record

This Check Sheet transmits a letter report of investigation on KONDO, Hajime from 441st CIC Det to G2 thru Scty Div to be forwarded to Doc Res Sec for their information, files, and any comments desired. KONDO, Hajime was investigated as a potential Soviet Espionage Agent and results indicate SUBJECT is not a Soviet Agent.

G-2 SEC
APR 30 1952
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K. T. K. 33-5417

file

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095-KONDO, Hajime

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K. I. K. 22-8414

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4044B

Mrs Wheeler 26-7078

Mrs. Tomi KORA

DS G-2 10 April 52

1 The Diplomatic Section would be interested in all available biographic data concerning Mrs. Tomi KORA.

- N.W.B. - - - - ~~Miss E C Oppler~~ - -
26-7280
Scty Div/OPNS/ECO/gw
15 Apr 52

From: G-2 To: DS

2 Biographic study on Subject, dated 12 Apr 52, is attached hereto in response to request contained in C/N #1, above (Incl 1).

1 Incl:
a/s (in dup)

RSB/SJ

R.F.E.

MEMO FOR RECORD:
Available info on Subj summarized and fwded herewith to DS.
Copy furnished to Targets Br for transmittal to DA.
Credit line on S/I to DS.

Miss E C Oppler
26-7280

cy to Scty/PP
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G-2

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Scty Div/OPNS/ECO/gw

095- KORA, Tomi, Mrs.

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By 85 NARA Date 02-06-12

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Sety Div/OPNS/ECO 12 April 1952

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

SUBJECT: KORA Tomi

SURNAME : KORA

COUNTRY : Japan

FULL NAME : KORA Tomi (高良とみ)

VARIANTS : KORA Tomiko; WADA Tomiko (maiden name)

PRESENT POSITION : Member of the House of Councillors

DATE OF BIRTH : 1 July 1896

PLACE OF BIRTH : Sakurano-baba, Takaoka-shi, Toyama-ken

PERMANENT ADDRESS: 4642 Miya, Kawanabe-cho, Kawanabe-gun, Kagoshima-ken

PRESENT ADDRESS : 810, 2-chome, Shimo-Ochiai, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo

NATIONALITY : Japanese

HUSBAND : KORA Takehisa, MD; professor of Tokyo Jikeikai Medical University

DAUGHTERS : KORA Makiko, DOB 1930, studied at Tokyo Women's Christian College in Tokyo; in 1949, departed from Japan to attend Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana, USA.

KORA Rumiko, DOB 1932

KORA Miyoko, DOB 1936

EDUCATION : Kobe Girls Public High School, Nippon Women's College, Teachers College, Columbia University; received MA in 1919.
Columbia University; received Ph. D. in 1922

RELIGION : Quaker

POLITICS : Member of the predominantly conservative Green Breeze Society (Ryokufukai) of the Upper House; all of KORA's political attitudes are dictated by a profound belief in pacifism.

LANGUAGES : English (very good), French, German

PAST CAREER : KORA Tomi's unexpected appearance at the International Economic Conference in Moscow created front-page headlines in the Japanese press from 7-9 April 1952. The woman member of the House of Councillors succeeded in entering the Soviet Union while some 30 other Japanese wishing to attend the conference, remained in Japan without passports. A well-educated woman with a master's and doctor's degree from Columbia University, KORA has been a fervent pacifist since 1919.

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Authority 813541
By SS NARA Date 02-06-12

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1914-17 Graduated from Kobe Girls' Public High School in 1914; entered Nippon Women's College, English Department and graduated in 1917; departed from Japan to study in the United States.

1917-22 Entered Teachers College at Columbia University and received MA in 1919; from June to September 1919, traveled through England, Holland, Belgium, France, Austria and Germany. Returned to Columbia University and received her Ph. D. in psychology in 1922. Conducted research at Johns Hopkins University. Joined the International Women's league for Peace and Freedom in 1919 and attended the International Women's Conference for Peace and Freedom in Vienna, Austria in 1921. Member of the Columbia University Club, Johns Hopkins University Alumni Club, University Women's Club. Returned to Japan in 1922.

1923-40 Assistant professor at Kinshu University, Fukuoka Prefecture, from 1923-27. Professor of psychology at Nippon Woman's College in Tokyo from 1927-38. Joined the Japan Psychological Association in 1929. Professor of psychology, Toyo Eiwa Normal School in Tokyo in 1936. Professor at Tokyo Women's Medical College; principal of Home Science Institute in 1938. Executive member of the New Living Association from 1936-40. Invited by Mahatma Gandhi, attended an All Indian Women's Conference from December 1936 to February 1937; returned to Japan by way of China where she visited Chinese pacifists as a friend of Miss Jane Addams and Sir Rabindranath Tagore.

1940-45 Lecturer at Department of Finance, National Saving Women Committee in 1940. Auxiliary member, Department of Commerce, Price Setting Committee from 1940-45. In 1941, member of the Research Committee, Imperial Rule Assistance Association (IRAA) (Taisei Yokusan Kai), a nationalist organisation. Member of the Central Cooperation Assembly (Chuo Kyoryoku Kai), a nationalist organization under the IRAA. Executive of the National Life Scientification Association in 1942. Member of the Department of Agriculture, Peoples' Living Condition Committee in 1944. Despite these important positions in governmental agencies and the IRAA, KORA during the war was a correspondent of the War Resistant International and a secretary of the F.O.R. (Fellowship Of Reconciliation)(Yuwa Kai) which was an international pacifist organization with national chapters throughout the world. Because of these pacifist affiliations, she was summoned by the army and was tried from October to November 1944.

1945-49 Joined the Democratic Party in October 1945 and remained a member until April 1949. Was Deputy-Mayor of Kure City, Hiroshima Prefecture from February 1946 to December 1946; also chief of the Education and Liaison Department. Member of the Social Education Bureau, Ministry of Education. Lecturer at Yonago Medical College from late 1946 to March 1947; resigned in order to run for election. Elected Democratic Party member of the House of Councillors, national constituency, in April 1947. Member of the Morality Revival Society, sponsored by KAGAWA Toyohiko, joined the Wider Quaker Movement in October 1947.

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Authority 813541
By SS NARA Date 02-06-12

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1949-50 Active in reviving the F.O.R.(Fellowship of Reconciliation); in charge of an activity committee, helped form cells in Tokyo and Yokohama. Joined the Green Breeze Society (Rokufukai), House of Councillors in April 1949. Elected a councillor of the Asahi Mutual Life Insurance Company in July 1949. Was one of the promoters of an Indo-Japan Association. Attended the World Pacifist Meeting (World Peace Conference) in India, December 1949. Presented to Prime Minister Nehru a message of thanks from the children of Japan for the elephant which India had sent. Returned to Japan by way of Europe and the United States around June 1950.

1951 Representative at Religionists Peace Movement Council composed of the Buddhist Society for Peace, the Christian Friends Association for Peace, and the Japan chapter of the Friends Society; the representatives voted to transcent all differences in their religions faiths in renouncing war and rearmament.

One of 46 Japanese delegates who attended the World Assembly for the Moral Rearmament of the Nations (MRA) on Mackinac Island, Lake Michigan, U.S. held from 1-12 June 1951. (The MRA was established in September 1938 at the First World Assembly of the Oxford Group in Switzerland. Its announced objectives embrace the principles of honesty, purity, unselfishness, and love and has always been a pacifist movement.) After the conference, KORA went to New York to contact other American peace groups and flew to Japan from the West Coast in mid-July. The 26 July edition of the Daily People's World, West Coast Communist newspaper, carried a speech allegedly made by KORA before a meeting of the Arts, Sciences, and Professional Council, South California chapter of the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions which is the chief cultural front of the Communist Party in the United States. KORA allegedly said that the Japanese poor would welcome "in surrender and friendship" any occupying power, Russia or non-Communist, to avoid the horrors of war. In December 1951, participated in meetings of the Mothers' Society (Haha No Kai) which forwarded to Ambassador Dulles a demand for opposition to rearmament. The Haha No Kai reportedly is under strong Communist influence; its chief objective is to appeal to Japanese mothers to renounce war and rearmament. KORA gave a speech of encouragement at one such meeting, talking principally of peace movements in the United States and the peace movements of religious organizations in Japan. During early 1951, however, she was one of the promoters of a Political Scientific Society (Kagaku to Seiji no Kai) reportedly formed to counteract the Communist activities of the JCP-front Democratic Scientists Association (Minshushugi Kagakusha Kyokai).

1952 In February 1952, the directors of the JCP-front Japan-China Friendship Association (Nippon Chugoku Yuko Kyokai) recommended that KORA assume a directorship in the association; however, no evidence is available that she accepted the position. Reported to be one of the members of the OYAMA Ikuo Peace Award Congratulatory Promoters Committee, KORA attended a reception in OYAMA's honor in February 1952.

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Authority 813541
By SS NARA Date 02-06-12

KORA departed from Japan on 21 March 1952 to attend a conference in Paris of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Youth Section, dealing with International Voluntary Work Camps. On 4 April, the Upper House chairman of the Green Breeze Society received a private cable from Helsinki, Finland, informing him that KORA "wanted to go to Soviet Russia with a Quaker delegation." On 7 April, the Japanese Foreign Office received an official report from the chief of the Government Overseas Agency in Paris, stating that KORA planned to go to Moscow, entering Russia from Helsinki "in a private capacity." The Soviet News Agency "Tass" reported on 6 April, that KORA had arrived in Moscow on 5 April to attend the Moscow International Economic Conference. According to the Japanese Foreign Office, her passport bears four approved destinations: France, Denmark, India, and Pakistan. She had planned to appear at an All-India women's gathering in India, go on an inspection trip through Pakistan, observe the agricultural situation in Denmark, in addition to attending the UNESCO meeting in Paris. OYAMA Ikuo, winner of the Stalin Peace Prize, commenting on her attendance at the Moscow conference, termed KORA "a very progressive" person and said that she would be able to play a vital and active role in cultural and economic exchange in Asia by attending the Moscow conference. He added that she would thus contribute greatly toward Japan's racial development; and her attendance should be free from censure. A Foreign Office spokesman on 7 April stressed that KORA had obtained no permit to visit the Soviet Union, but added that the Office was not sure whether she would be subject to punishment. The Attorney General's Office also stated that it was not certain whether or not KORA's action was a violation of the Emigration Control ordinance.

The following is KORA's own explanation of how she came to attend the Moscow conference, as reported on 8 Apr 52 by Kyodo-AP from Moscow:

> "I left to attend a meeting in Paris," she said. It was a session of the Coordination Committee for International Voluntary Work Camps (Youth Section). We met in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) House in Paris.
>
> "There some of my Quaker friends said I should go to Moscow. There was no trouble getting an invitation. But I first went to Copenhagen. I talked to some more friends and they, too, urged me to go to Moscow. By now I was convinced that it really was a good thing. So I came."

At the close of this press interview she reportedly said "Good-bye; I must be off to a meeting at which my friend Lord Boyd Orr is Presiding." (Lord Boyd Orr heads the British delegation to the conference).

According to the press dispatches, KORA planned to remain in Moscow until about April 15, or until the end of the conference, and stated that she would return to Japan by way of Copenhagen where she would visit friends again.

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Authority 813541
By SS NARA Date 02-06-12

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Comment: KORA succeeded in attending the International Economic Conference in Moscow although the Japanese Foreign Office on 15 March refused passport applications for 24 Japanese businessmen and JCP-sympathizers who had been invited to attend the conference. KORA herself had not received an invitation from Moscow prior to her departure for Paris. Since she is not a business woman, nor personally interested in trade with the Soviet Union or with Communist China, the question arises whether or not she is a Communist sympathizer. Except for her reported membership in the Japan-China Friendship Association and her participation in meetings of the Haha No Kai, she has not been listed among the members of JCP-front groups. Her link with OYAMA Ikuo is explained through her fervent belief in pacifism. It is noteworthy, however, that to date she has not joined any of the numerous Communist-sponsored peace groups in Japan. She has belonged to various Quaker groups and international peace organizations since her student days in the United States. Politically, she is a member of the predominately conservative Green Breeze Society in the House of Councillors, but her pacifist convictions have prompted her to follow the Communist and the leftist Socialist line in the Diet by voting against the ratification of the Peace Treaty and the Japan-U.S. Security Pact and to oppose the Budget plan for 1952 as a "military budget." Speaking from Moscow, KORA stated "I'm no Communist, or anything like one; I'm a Quaker," and is reported to envision international peace through trade. Commenting further on such international trade, she is reported to have said that the Japanese economy would be greatly benefited if her country could buy 6,000,000 tons of coal from China and Russia and pay for it with Japanese industrial products, including textiles. According to the press reports from Moscow her speech to the Soviet-sponsored International Economic Conference was strongly applauded by more than 400 delegates, including some Chinese Communists. Such statements, as well as her idealistic, and at the present time unrealistic, belief in pacifism may bring her into unnecessarily close collaboration with the Communists' economic and "peace" programs. In any event, it is to be expected that upon her return from Moscow, the JCP and its front organizations will exploit to the utmost the propaganda value of her statements and activities.

SOURCES: Scty Div 201 file
Nippon Times, 8, 9 and 10 Apr 52.

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G-2, GHQ
INTER - OFFICE MEMORANDUM

(For use within G-2 only)

Col. Tait

57345

File No: **Subject:** Possible Connection Between KORA Tomi and HORI **Date:** 26 Jun 52

FROM: J/L **TO:** G-2 **PHONE:** 265-366 **NAME:**

Comment Number

1. As Chief Cabinet Secretary, HORI Shigeru has often been used as a spokesman of the Japanese Government. Becausd of his duties, he is quite close to Prime Minister YOSHIDA, to whom he has unrestricted access. On the other hand, there is no discernible connection between HORI and KORA Tomi, Green Breeze member of the House of Councillors, presently in Russia.
2. KORA Tomi, 55, was prominent as a woman eductor even before the Pacific War. She graduated from Japan's Woman University, entered Columbia University, and after graduation, took post-graduate work at Johns Hopkins. After her return, she became a professor at her Alma Mater, and engaged in various social welfare endeavors. In 1940, she was a member of the Central Price Committee of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and later became a delegate to the Central Cooperative Council of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. She professes Christianity, and would appear to lean toward Pacifism. She was elected to the House of Councillors in 1949 and joined the Green Breeze Society, which is essentially of a conservative nature. The same year she attended a World Peace Conference in India, and later spent some time in Europe and the United States. During her American visit, she often spoke at various women's educational institutions, and renewed her contacts with her many friends among women educators. Many of her friends in the United Statesare Quakers, and she has sometimes claimed to be a Quaker.
3. Early this year, she obtained a passport to attend a meeting of UNESCO in Paris, stopping on the way in India, where she has many connections. She had visas to India, Pakistan, France and Denmark. When obtaining her visa to Denmark, she assured TSUCHIYA Jun, chief of the American and European Division of the Foreign Office, that she had no intention of visiting Russia but merely wanted to go to Denmark to "inspect agricultural condtions"/ She left Haneda 21 Mar.
4. Mrs. KORA's name was not on the list of prominent Japanese invited to the Moscow Peace Conference by the USSR. However, after her departure, her husband (an M.D.) said that she had told him that she would like to go to Moscow if possible.
5. On 4 Apr TOKUGAWA Munetaka, chairman of the Green Breeze Society, received aprivate telegram from Mrs. KORA from Helsinki, Finland, saying that she wanted to go to Moscow with a Quaker delegation. A similar telegram was addressed to HAGIWARA Toru, then chief of the Japanese Government Agency in Paris.
6. On 7 Apr, TASS, offical Russian news agency, announced that Mrs. KORA had arrived in Moscow 5 Apr to attend the Moscow Economic Conference. The Green Breeze Society immediately announced that Mrs. KORA's presence in Moscow was " in a private capacity" and added that the Society would have rejected an invitation to the Moscow Economic Conference had it received one.

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G-2, GHQ
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File No: **Subject:** **Date:**

FROM: **TO:** **PHONE:** **NAME:**

Comment Number

In this connection, it was recalled that Mrs. KORA had been the only member of the Green Breeze Society to vote against the Security Pact.

7. The Japanese Government was much upset about Mrs. KORA's visit to the USSR, but after a lengthy examination of the Passport Law it could find no legal justification for punishing her on her return.

8. Mrs. KORA quite evidently received the best VIP treatment from the Russian Government. She stayed, with her secretary, at the best hotel in Moscow. After the close of the Conference, she went on a sight-seeing trip through the Caucasus and the Ukraine. Returning to Moscow about 1 May, she received permission to visit the graves of Japanese POW's in Siberia, and then proceeded to Irkutsk, where she seems to have remained for several days. On 11 May she was in Khabarovsk and conferred there with Russian officials in charge of Japanese POW criminals, said to be interned nearby. After a lapse of several days, it was announced that she had arrived in Peiping.

9. On 30 May, Peiping Radio announced that Mrs. KORA, together with two other Japanese, were delegates to a preliminary conference for an Asia and Pac-Pacific Peace Conference to be held later in the year.

10. Communist radios on 1 Jun announced that Mrs. KORA and the other two Japanese had signed a trade contracf with Communist China for non-military goods of the value of 30,000,000 pounds Sterling. The Japanese Government hastened to disclaim any connection with this completely unofficial agreement.

11. On 9 Jun, MATSUOKA Komakichi, a member of the extreme Right Wing of the Socialist Party and formerly Speaker of the Lower House, received a telegram, allegedly from Mrs. KORA, datelined Shanghai, substantially as follows:

> " I have obtained reliable information that if Japan concludes a separate peace treaty with Russia, the Soviet Government will propose the repatriation of 182,000 Japanese POW's it now holds".

12. This telegram aroused an immense amount of popular interest in Japan. MATSUOKA said he did not understand why he was addressed. The Foreign Office said that the telegram must be a phony. On 15 Jun Mrs. KORA said that she had never sent any message to MATSUOKA, and that on 9 Jun she was en route to Hankow by air.

13. Mrs. KORA has given many press interviews and made many speeches during the past two months. In considering these statements, it must be remembered that they must have passed censorship by the Communists, and hence may have no basis in fact. The change in tone of these statements is interesting, however.

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File No: **Subject:** **Date:**

FROM: **TO:** **PHONE:** **NAME:**

Comment Number

14. On 12 Apr, in an interview with an American correspondent in Moscow, she said

" I have a feeling that the Russians are not holding many Japanese, but there may be many in China".

On 17 Apr she was quoted in a PRAVDA article, substantially as follows:

" The Moscow Economic Conference made an important effort to solve urgent problems concerning the alternatives of peace and war. A policy of arming leads to inflation and economic difficulties, and it is the responsibility of political leaders to protect the people from hunger and poverty and more especially from annihilation by atom bombs. This Conference has opened the eyes of my country, particularly to the real state of things in the Soviet Union and New China. The Japanese textile industry faces a crisis. Japan wants agreement between the great powers."

On 7 Jun, she broadcast in Japanese from Radio Peiping, briefed as follows:

" I am greatly impressed and have a feeling of much responsibility. I recall former days when Japanese militarists invaded China, and even now, when war memories are still fresh, militarists are again spreading sinister clouds over the Japanese people without even redeeming their previous wrongs to the Chinese people. This agreement is based on the basic principles of the World Economic Conference in Moscow, such as equality for all, respect for the sovereignty of other races, policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of others, and the principle of world peace. We believe that the peoples of the world who seek peace will rejoice together for this signing. I call upon Japanese labor organizations and manufacturers to reaffirm their determination to produce reliable goods to raise the Japanese standard of living."

On 8 Jun, she said:

" All delegates asserted that the military revival of Japan will threaten the peace of Asia and of the Pacific. All those who remember Japanese aggression desire wholeheartedly that the Japanese people do everything they can to curb war industries and war preparations. At the same time they want to trade peacefully with Japan".

On 11 Jun, in another broadcast, she said:

" It was the women who led the most disgraceful lives under six years of American Occupation. Large numbers of women were forced to sell their chastity to the Americans to make a living---Japanese women had sincerely

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" hoped that their lives, filled with disgrace, would soon come to an end. The Peace Treaty, however, was utterly contrary to the desires of Japanese women. The Treaty deprived Japan of a change to be independent. The Occupation forces remain the Occupation forces and prostitutes are still prostitutes. The Japanese women know from these facts that Japan is not independent.....The people of Asia form one-third of the world's population. To establish lasting peace in this part of the world is of great significance. The number of unemployed in Japan far exceeds the Government figure of 400,000 persons. News of the revival of Chinese-Japanese trade was welcomed by the Japanese people. The recently concluded agreement will possibly put three million people back to work, and will save many smaller enterprises from bankruptcy. Without trade with China, Japan cannot get along. I have been deeply impressed with the peaceful and happy lives of Chinese and Soviet people".

It will be noted that Mrs. KORA's latest utterances show no importa nt differences from the standard Communist propaganda line, and are sharply critical of the Japanese Government.

15. HORI Shigeru, 52, is a professional politician, although he is also president of the Japane Fisheries Company, and was formerly connected with the newspaper "Mainichi". He re-entered public life in 1948, and elected to the Diet for the third time in 1949. In early 49 he was a member of the Democratic Party, becoming secretary-general, but in April 50 he led a large number of his associates in a bolt to the Liberal Party. For this he was rewarded with the post of Labor Minister 28 Jun 50. In this post, he displayed normal conservative reactions, and was very outspoken in his denunciation of the Communists. He stood well in the Liberal Party, and became Chief Cabinet Secretary 26 Dec 51. He has worked hard, and is well thought of by the Prime Minister, who often consults him in political matters.

16. Conclusion: The ideology and interests of Mrs. KORA and HORI Shigeru appear to have no connection. Since Mrs. KORA has many friends in the United States, and since this story originated in Washington, it is considered possible that the story is based on a letter from Mrs. KORA to some women friend, possibly an educator, in the United States. Mrs. KORA may well have some qualms about her swing to the extreme left, and this may be an attempt to justify her actions to her American friends.

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CONFIDENTIAL SECURITY INFORMATION

Capt Masuda
265-366

NICHIBEI KOSAN

J/L

Col H.G. Sheen
FEC/LG

22 Dec 1952

G-2 File copy

JL/DST/JYM/ho

1 1. At 1600 hours on 19 December 1952, Brigadier General E. F. Hammond brought a Japanese national by the name of Ichijiro YAMASHITA to Major General R. F. Ennis's office for a meeting and other persons who were present at the meeting were Colonel H. G. Sheen, Mr. HIRAOKA (interpreter) of the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Cooperation, and Captain Joe Y. Masuda of Japanese Liaison Section, G-2. Mr. Ichijiro YAMASHITA, former director-general of Telecommunications of the Ministry of Telecommunications, called on General Ennis to present his request for G-2 check on a firm by the name of NICHIBEI KOSAN (American-Japan Industry ?). Correct Japanese characters for KOSAN were not ascertained at the meeting.

2. Mr. Ichijiro YAMASHITA related the following information in his conversation:

Before he became director-general of Telecommunications of the Ministry of Telecommunications he was managing-director of the International Telecommunications Company which was dissolved by a SCAP directive. While he was with the International Telecommunication Company a maintenance plant was built to repair and manufacture radio and wireless parts for the company. But, the maintenance plant became independent and began to manufacture and repair radio and wireless parts when the International Telecommunications Company was dissolved. (Location and name of the plant weren't mentioned or asked) Mr. YAMASHITA is presently an advisor to this plant.

Mr. YAMASHITA heard from his associate in the plant that a representative of the NICHIBEI KOSAN approached the plant for an estimate of manufacturing radio receiver. His associate also said that the representative made a remark about using radio for intercepting messages and radio news originating in Soviet Union. In view of the name of the firm and its purpose for purchasing radio, Mr. YAMASHITA requested Major General Ennis for assistance in checking the identity and reliability of the firm and its purpose.

3. When Major General Ennis asked for the name of the representative, Mr. YAMASHITA answered that he has heard but forgotten and refrained from making a guess to avoid possible implication of an innocent person. Mr. YAMASHITA, however, stated that if the firm and its purpose are cleared his company is more than glad to cooperate. Major General Ennis promised Mr. YAMASHITA G-2 cooperation in checking this firm and its purpose.

4. Having many questions in Mr. YAMASHITA's statement, Captain Masuda asked Mr. HIRAOKA of the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Cooperation (48-0504) the following questions on the morning of 20 December 1952:

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1 cont'd

A. Correct Japanese characters for NICHIBEI KOSAN?

B. Address or general location of NICHIBEI KOSAN?

C. Possibly the names of NICHIBEI KOSAN representative and the man whom he had contacted in the plant where Mr. YAMASHITA is an advisor?

Mr. HIRAOKA stated that he will get answers to the above questions at a Saturday night appointment with Mr. YAMASHITA which he already had arranged. Mr. HIRAOKA promised that he will deliver them in person on Monday (22 Dec).

5. Mr. HIRAOKA called at 100 hours on 22 December 1952 and informed that Mr. YAMASHITA and he will call on Japanese Liaison Section, G-2 at 1500 hours today. Captain Masuda called Mr. MIZUNO of FEC/LG and arranged a meeting with these two Japanese nationals .

6. Other informations:

Checking through Japanese phone directories and other sources Captain Masuda found: Chijiro YAMASHITA (山下知二郎) -- 1952 Japanese Telephone Directory.
394 Banchi, 6-chome, Kita Shinagawa, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo-to.
Home phone: 49-1000

Chijiro YAMASHITA (山下知二郎), Director General of Telecommunications -- (1953 Mainichi Yearbook).
1119, Minaguchi Kojigahara, Atami-shi, Shizuoka Prefecture.
Phone: Atami - 3800

1952 Japanese Phone Directory published by Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Cooperation lists a NICHIBEI KOSAN KABUSHIKI (日米興産株式) with address and phone as follows:

11 Banchi, 3-chome, Naka Jujo, Kita-ku, Tokyo-to.
Phone: 81-4740

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