

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

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 SUBJECT KODAMA Yoshio and Ultranationalist DATE DISTR. 16 July 1954  
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 PLACE ACQUIRED Japan, Hokkaido REFERENCES CS-24258

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.  
 THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.  
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EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)  
 (2)(A) Privacy     
 (2)(B) Methods/Sources   
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SOURCE American observer (B), from an anti-Communist leader in Hokkaido (F). Appraisal of Content: 3 except as noted.

1. KODAMA Yoshio (0248/3768/1807/1133) is one of several ultranationalist leaders who came to Hokkaido from Honshu in 1953 to attempt to organize Hokkaido. Others were SHIMIZU Wataru and TANI Masayuki, a disciple of the late TOYAMA Mitsuru. Much of their time was consumed in raising funds and attacking the reputations of other political figures. KODAMA represented himself as the leader of all ultranationalist movements in Japan.
- F-2 2. KODAMA is reported to have received a large sum of money from the Hokkaido Prefectural Office when he arranged to have certain Prefectural officials meet key personnel in the Central Government who were responsible for the appropriation of funds. KODAMA's close association with important political figures, such as HATOBAYAMA Ichiro and SHIGEMITSU Mamoru, was developed when he spent some time in Sugamo Prison as a war criminal. These contacts have enabled him to be valuable in introducing businessmen from Hokkaido to Government officials, and he capitalizes on this.
3. KODAMA has no known relationship with other extreme rightists in Hokkaido. He apparently made a bad impression because of his shady deals and boastfulness (F-opinion).
4. Rightist activities are relatively weak in Hokkaido for the following reasons:
  - a. The size of Hokkaido and the distance between its cities make organizing activity difficult in comparison with other areas of Japan.
  - b. Most of the leaders are considered mercenary opportunists.
  - c. Organized labor, led by the Leftist Socialists, is too strong.

Field Comment: According to available information, KODAMA, despite his reputation, appears to be primarily an "influence peddler" at this time.

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KODAMA / JOSCHKA

- 2 -

2. Washington Comment. According to CS-24258, KODAMA arrived in Hokkaido on 2 September 1953.

3. Field Comment. According to information received through an official Japanese channel from an official Japanese Government report, Rightist groups in Hokkaido as of December 1953 are classified as follows:

Former military men	48 groups	3,086 members
Former Rightists	19 groups	801 members
Anti-Communist groups	31 groups	852 members
Religious groups	5 groups	81 members
Total	103 groups	4,820 members

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