

Japan's No. 1 Traitor:

The Black Heart of Takeo Fukuda

Part II

Exclusive to NSIPS

In the first part of this series on former Japanese Deputy Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda two issues ago, NSIPS detailed the role played by Fukuda in sabotaging the efforts by the government of Prime Minister Takeo Miki to secure Japanese support for a new international economic order over the past two years. Since that article appeared, Miki has suffered a major setback in nationwide elections, and Fukuda has emerged as the leading candidate to succeed him as prime minister.

Faced with this situation, many Japanese business leaders and industrialists — although fully aware of Fukuda's role in wrecking the Miki initiatives toward economic expansion — are attempting to convince themselves that they can "live with" Fukuda in the premiership.

Such ideas are disastrous wishful thinking and self-deception.

Fukuda and the faction he represents was tailored and actively pieced together by the U.S. CIA and occupation officials in the aftermath of World War II, when the U.S. Rockefeller faction found that post-war Japanese leaders such as former Premier Shigeru Yoshida were resistant to the Rockefeller plans for remilitarization of Japan and an active Japanese role in "rolling back" Communism in Asia by means of nuclear confrontation. Yoshida, Japanese ambassador to the Court of St. James and an ally of the Morgan interests in Japan, was well aware that the provocations of Standard Oil had brought Japan to war and defeat, therefore he could hardly be relied upon to act as agents of the Rockefeller occupation.

Yoshida and other Japanese leaders among the nation's elite of businessmen were willing to ally themselves with Wall Street only as long as they believed it was in Japan's interest. Faced with demands presented by John Foster Dulles that Japan re-arm and become involved in U.S. military adventures in Asia, Yoshida et al. stood fast beside Japan's U.S.-dictated Constitution that prohibited any revival of Japan's military forces.

The Rockefeller-Wall Street interests — whose pre-war efforts to dominate Japanese affairs had directly provoked Japan's entry into the war against the U.S. — were determined to exercise their complete will over Occupation Japan. They turned the newly-formed Central Intelligence Agency to the task of creating a faction of puppets to run Japan as the Rockefellers wanted Japan run.

With business layers insisting on a measure of autonomy, the CIA turned to a collection of pre-war fascist bureaucrats and convicted war criminals grouped around Frank Buchman's pro-Nazi "Moral

Rearmament" movement, including Class A war criminals Nobusuke Kishi and Ryoichi Sasagawa, known today as Fukuda's "godfather," and others. Among them was a young bureaucrat and Kishi protege, Takeo Fukuda.

Operating with the active support of the U.S. State Department, the CIA began to fashion this group into what is today the Fukuda faction, in what was probably the first CIA covert operation inside Japan.

Since that time, Fukuda has functioned loyally in a host of Rockefeller-initiated black operations both inside Japan and throughout the Far East. Today, with the Rockefellers committed to a policy of austerity and trade contraction worldwide, there is no doubt that Fukuda will loyally carry out that Rockefeller policy, even though it means the death of Japan's high-technology, trade-oriented economy.

Fukuda and Nobusuke Kishi

The story of Fukuda's rise to power is the story of his mentor, Nobusuke Kishi, tried as a Class A war criminal following the second World War, whose association with the Rockefellers subsequently gained him the post of Prime Minister of Japan. Fukuda is the designated heir of the Kishi faction in Japanese politics.

The origins of this faction of CIA stooges go back to Rothschild policy in the late years of the nineteenth century, when the nationalistic industrial development policies instituted by the post-1868 Meiji dynasty began to arouse alarm in Rothschild-dominated London banking circles.

Under the Meiji, the development model which still governs Japan's progress was developed by the great Japanese intellectual Yukichi Fukuzawa. Fukuzawa's goal was to prevent Japan from becoming a colony of western imperialism, and he saw the unbridled industrial development of Japan as the only means of achieving that goal. Fukuzawa's followers achieved a position of power in the Japanese government bureaucracy, and from there used the power of the government to force the nation's development as an industrial power in the late 19th and early 20th century.

In order to bring the Japanese under control, the Rothschild interests imported into Japan their synthetic intellectual creation, the "German historical school," established in the 1860s and 1870s to promote attacks on high-growth industrialism, which the Rothschilds snubbed as "Manchesterism." The decaying Rothschild-dominated British Empire correctly understood that it was the expansion of a powerful industrial-based rival capitalism which led to the ultimate loss of British control over the United States economy — especially

with the victory of the North in the U.S. Civil War. To block this growing threat, the Rothschilds and the British Foreign Office fostered a deliberate low-growth ideology. Through their ideologues in both the British Fabian Society and in Bismarck's Germany, the "theory" was developed which holds that capitalist modernization must be subordinated to more important things: "national culture" and immaterial "values" and "ethics." Opposing the laissez faire attack on the state, the new ideologues of "national" and "welfare socialism" glorified the role of the state bureaucracy as the "mediator" between capitalist growth and the rest of society.

The British saw in this strategy the perfect ploy to spike the industrialization policies of Fukuzawa and reinforce the old Tokugawa-based feudal system of rule — but dominated by an obedient, European-trained bureaucratic elite. The role of this elite would be to administer the growth of the Japanese economy, but only at the rate allowed by the U.S. and British overseas banks which controlled the development of Japan's modern industry sector.

At the turn of the century, accordingly, one Noburu Kanai, Japan's first academic economist, returned from training in Germany to launch an attack on Fukuzawa's "Manchesterism." Kanai, along with his follower Kumazo Kuwata, rejected the "universalism" of Fukuzawa, which held that "all men possessed a common humanity and hence all were subject to the same laws of social development." Instead, they argued, "history was the molder of a national spirit that gave Japan unique qualities."

Kanai and Kuwata founded Tokyo University's German Law School, to train a cadre of bureaucrats instilled in their protofascist, zero-growth ideology, and counteract the influence of the followers of Fukuzawa.

Both Nobusuke Kishi and Takeo Fukuda graduated from the German Law School.

The post-World War I period saw the growing influence in Japan of the German Law School-trained fascist layers in the Japanese bureaucracy, which ran the Japanese war economy from positions in the corporatist "Cabinet Planning Agency," and gained experience administering the statist economic experiment carried out in Japanese-occupied Manchuria.

Among the members of this body was Kishi. Kishi became personally acquainted with Hjalmar Schacht, later to become the Nazi Finance Minister, in 1930 at a world power conference in Berlin. He remained in Germany to study its economic "nationalization" austerity plans, and later built up Japan's war economy by making Japan's economic programs of the 1930s almost a direct copy of Schacht's fascist economy in Germany. (It was partly through Kishi's influence that Schacht was called into Indonesia in the 1950s, as an "economic consultant." Schacht was officially invited by the Indonesian Finance Minister Sumitro, who was a personal friend of Takeo Fukuda. When Sumitro had to flee Indonesia after the failure of the CIA-run "Outer Islands Rebellion," he fled to Tokyo where Fukuda gave him direct financial aid.)

The Rise of Rockefeller in Japan

The rise of Rockefeller power in Japan dates back to the same post-World War I period. By 1941, American

corporations held three-quarters of all direct foreign investments in Japan — a total of about \$110 million. The Rockefellers' key investments were tied up in their special field, energy. The Rockefellers sank large U.S. investments into Japan's power companies beginning with a \$2 million Dillon-Read investment in the Daido Power company in 1924.

Yet throughout the 1930s it was not the Rockefellers but the Morgan family and its largely Rothschild allies in the City of London which dominated Anglo-American interests inside Japan. With such U.S. ambassadors to Japan as W. Cameron Forbes, a director of the Morgan-dominated American Telephone and Telegraph and Joseph Grew, a cousin of J.P. Morgan, the Morgan-British line stressed a policy of cooperation with Japan's financial elite, centered around the Mitsui firm.

The Rockefellers, whose empire was built on the looting of natural resources and not in the financing of heavy industry like the Morgans, were not content to sit back and allow the Morgans and their British friends to control the Far East. Insisting that *Americans* must dominate the world and not "share it," the Rockefellers set out to provoke a confrontation that would once and for all break the power of the British-Morgan-Mitsui alliance. The initial stakes were control of China. Through their extensive Standard Oil-linked networks, the Rockefellers, following the earlier footsteps of U.S. cabalist E.A. Harriman, began to sponsor Chiang Kai-Shek's Kuomintang government. At the same time, the Rockefeller-Harriman wing of U.S. capitalism set out to break up the hated "Anglo-Japanese Alliance."

At the same time, the Rockefeller family's law firm, Sullivan and Cromwell, and the Dillon Read banking house forged the Rockefeller-Nazi alliance. Sullivan and Cromwell partners Allen and John Foster Dulles were the chief liaison men between the Standard Oil empire and the fascist German industrialists — in particular I.G. Farben, the principal financial backers of Hitler.

The fruits of the Rockefeller policy in Asia was Pearl Harbor. Six months before the attack, the Rockefellers clamped an oil embargo on Japan. The regime of the Rising Sun was provoked into a war which Japan's top military strategists knew from the start was doomed to failure. The war in the Pacific insured the U.S. of direct dominance of not only post-war Japan but China and entire sections of the former British, Dutch, and French Empires in Asia which, like Indonesia, were opened up to U.S.-sponsored "national independence" movements. These old empires, bled by the war in Europe and heavily in debt, were forced to accept the inevitable and become junior partners in a dollar-dominated world.

Moral Rearmament

One product of this pre-war Rockefeller-Nazi collaboration that was to have vital significance in the formation of the post-war Rockefeller networks in Japan — and the Rockefellers' collaboration with Kishi and Fukuda — was the Moral Rearmament movement of Frank Buchman.

The history of "Moral Rearmament" begins in the early 1920s, when Buchman established the "Oxford group" of English upper class university students to promote his right-wing Fabian "religious" movement. Buchman, a skilled brainwasher, used his movement as

a way of penetrating England's elite by first establishing control over the children of England's rulers. Behind Buchman in his early days stood men like racist Cecil Rhodes, the South African multi-millionaire and leading Atlanticist "Round Table" organizer. An American by birth with good friends in the Rothschild-controlled Democratic Party, Buchman first began organizing U.S. students, principally at Princeton University, in the early 1900s around the Rothschild's Fabian programs.

By the early 1930s, Buchman had extended his elite brainwashing network to Germany and Japan. Buchman's "religious" views at the time were summed up in his famous quote: "I thank god for a man like Adolf Hitler." In 1938, while he was in Germany, Buchman announced that God had come to him and instructed him to form the "Moral Rearmament Movement." According to Buchman, God — suspiciously echoing the policy of Standard Oil at the time — was calling for an alliance between the United States, Great Britain, and Nazi Germany to exterminate (in Buchman's words) "the antichrist Soviet Union."

Besides the Rockefellers, other leading Moral Rearmament supporters included Henry Ford in the U.S. and Heinrich Himmler and Rudolf Hess in Germany.

Buchman's contacts in Japan went back to his first visit to that country, in 1917-18, as the secretary to the head of the U.S. Young Men's Christian Association. There he became acquainted with members of the Sumitomo and Mitsui families, heads of two leading cartels. But his most crucial ally in Japan was the famous Baron Eiichi Shibusawa. The Shibusawa-Buchman connection was not an accident: a "Christian," Shibusawa was also Japan's top business liaison with Great Britain and the U.S. Shibusawa was also the leading business community sponsor of the "legal" Japanese trade union movement created in the 1910s by the German Law School under the police agent Suzuki. (Later, in the early 1960s, the official head of Moral Rearmament in Japan was another member of the clan, Masahide Shibusawa, and it is almost certain that the "old samurai family" which CIA agent E. Howard Hunt praises so warmly in his recent autobiography for aiding CIA operations inside Japan is in fact the "progressive" Shibusawas.)

In the post-World War II period, Buchman and Japan's Moral Rearmament movement was to become a magnet for Japanese war criminals, including Kishi, Ryoichi Sasagawa, wartime Finance Minister Kaya, former Finance Minister, Planning Board head, and Great East Asian Minister Kazuo Aoki, and numerous others. Quickly winning active U.S. State Department backing for its activities, Moral Rearmament would become the core of the Rockefeller-CIA control networks in Japan.

Control of Japan

Wall Street's post-World War II planners for Japan were quickly confronted with a problem which haunts them today — how to control Japan. The main problem was that the vast majority of Japan's old elite — epitomized by former Premier Shigeru Yoshida — were rooted in the British-Morgan clique, with no loyalty to Standard Oil. Under the Occupation this aristocratic business elite would serve Wall Street, and serve it well, as long as they believed it was in Japan's interest. (One

noteworthy pro-American Japanese was current Japanese Premier Takeo Miki.)

The problem for Rockefeller became acutely apparent when, despite the pleadings of then-U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, Yoshida and his allies prevented a full-scale remilitarization of Japan during the Korean War.

But even before this, the initial springtime of America's "democratization" of Japan had been laid by the wayside, as U.S. Occupation officials moved to create a machinery which could reliably rule Japan in an era of confrontation and possible war with the Soviet Union. Japan needed a "Marshall Plan."

Japan's "Marshall Plan" arrived in the form of the Draper Mission, led in March, 1948 by Undersecretary of the Army William H. Draper, a leading figure in the Wall Street firm of Dillon Read before the war who had helped to plan the U.S. war effort prior to Pearl Harbor and other leading businessmen including Chemical Bank head Percy H. Johnston. Draper's mission was to restore order to the chaotic and inflation-plagued Japanese economy and to rebuild its industry so that Japan could serve as the U.S. bastion in Asia. As it became apparent that the Communists would soon control all of China, Wall Street was more determined than ever to "roll back" the Soviet Union, "liberate" China, and remilitarize Japan as their loyal base in this adventure.

Immediately, Draper reversed the initial Occupation policy or "decartelization" of the old *zaibatsu* conglomerates and accompanied this with a reversal of the purge of the old regime and the release of the fascists, who were deployed against the rising Communist and labor movement.

Draper's special qualifications for this job stemmed from his service as post-war economic advisor to General Lucius Clay, the head of the U.S. Occupation of Germany, from which post he had joined with top Wall Street diplomat Robert Murphy to play a crucial role in reversing the German Occupation's "de-Nazification" policy.

In 1948, the same year Draper arrived in Japan, Class A war criminal Nobusuke Kishi — who was responsible for organizing concentration camps for Japanese military production where thousands of Korean and Chinese prisoners died — was released from Sugama prison. One of Kishi's first acts out of jail was to ingratiate himself with the top post-war CIA-controlled network of Japan's elite, who were avid supporters of Frank Buchman's "Moral Rearmament Movement."

After the end of World War II, the U.S. State Department took an active role in promoting Buchman's movement, according its members privileges that were being granted to almost no other Japanese during the early Occupation. At a time when almost no Japanese were being permitted to leave the country, the State Department gave special permission for several Japanese, including Takasumi Mitsui of the Mitsui family to visit the U.S. for a Buchman-sponsored conference. Besides the Mitsui heir (who was recruited to Moral Rearmament while attending Oxford in the 1930s), some of Buchman's post-war followers included Kichizaemon Sumitomo, Tetsu Kayayama, the Socialist premier of Japan, Baroness Shidzue Kato, another "Socialist"

member of Japan's parliament and a leading advocate of Rockefeller-sponsored population programs, the post-war head of the Japan National Railroad, Mr. Sogo, a head of the Ministry of Finance, Mr. Hisato Ichimade, a governor of the Bank of Japan, Mr. Yamigawa, Iyachi Sadao, a former ambassador to Taiwan and vice foreign minister, and Saburo Chiba, the Princeton-educated rightist former chairman of the Security Committee of Japan's Parliament. It was also supported by two former Keidanren heads, Tadashi Adachi of Oji Paper (which had been founded by Baron Shibusawa in the 1880s) and Toshiba's Taizo Ishizaka, another graduate of the "German Law School" and now one of the few Japanese members of the International Advisory Board of Chase Manhattan Bank.

One of the principal concerns of the Moral Rearmament Movement involved the creation of a "counter-ideology" to head off communist organizing in the labor movement. Moral Rearmament used U.S. and British Intelligence organizing against labor in West Germany — where MRA also played an important role — as its model.

One of the key figures in MRA and anti-labor activities was another war criminal, Ryoichi Sasagawa, who served in Sugamo Prison with Kishi, and was also released in 1948. Prior to the war, Sasagawa had had personal meetings with both Hitler and Mussolini to promote plans for a Japan-U.S.-Britain-Nazi Germany alliance against the Soviet Union — precisely Buchman's program. Sasagawa's underling, Yoshio Kodama, who also served time with Kishi in Sugamo Prison, is known to have been involved in dealings with the CIA beginning in the late 1940s.

It was from this network of pro-fascist members of Japan's elite that the CIA built its web of agents inside Japan. With his friendship with Rockefeller associate Hjalmar Schacht and his experience in fascist economic planning, Nobusuke Kishi was a perfect choice to be the "political leader" of the Wall Street-created operation.

Later, in 1960, Kishi was to say: "But for Moral Rearmament Japan would be under Communist control today," and avowed that it was necessary to make "the ideology of MRA the policy of the Japanese government and its people so that Japan could play its part in saving Asia from tyranny."

*Robert Murphy and Wall Street's
Plan for Nuclear War in Korea*

In early 1952, top Wall Street diplomat Robert Murphy — the U.S.'s and Wall Street's wartime liaison with pro-Nazi Vichy France — was named the first U.S. ambassador to Japan. Murphy's mission was to push through the military rearmament of Japan.

In his memoirs, "Diplomat Among Warriors," Murphy related that in a conversation with General Douglas MacArthur, Murphy asked "a question about Japan which was of great importance to my mission. That question concerned the amazing clause of the Japanese constitution, ratified in May, 1947, which prohibited Japanese rearmament 'forever.' The Korean war seemed to make it imperative that the Japanese should rearm immediately but their politicians were determined to *avoid* the issue." Murphy then questioned MacArthur about the origins of Article 9 and how the

constitution could be changed.

The remilitarization of Japan was an aspect of Wall Street hopes for a major showdown against the "Communists" in Korea. The Korean War was meant by Murphy and his Wall Street allies to be a testing ground for U.S. nuclear weapons on a large scale to terrorize the Soviet Union and China into submission to U.S. world hegemony — the Dulles "roll back" strategy. In his memoirs, Murphy moans that "the horde of badly equipped Chinese soldiers could have been forced to evacuate if the U.S. had been willing to utilize all our resources, including atomic weapons. We had nuclear weapons.... We have nuclear weapons and the Chinese had none at all. If the U.S. would use its power, our military estimates indicated that we could win...." It was only thanks to the stabilizing influence of Presidents Eisenhower and Truman that the Wall Street maniacs both at the time of the Korean War and later during the siege of Dien Bien Phu were blocked from testing their nuclear terror strategy.

During Murphy's stay in Japan, the "Murphy Fund" was established to assist Japanese anti-Communist and rearmament groups. It is almost certain that some of that money flowed to Kishi, and was the beginning of the CIA funding of Kishi that was revealed by Roger Hillsman, a former top Kennedy aide and long-time CIA official, at the time the Lockheed scandal first broke in Japan. It is probable that a good deal of the CIA "dirty money" was funded through the Coudert Brothers law firm which originally represented the fascist French Vichy government when Murphy was the diplomatic liaison there. More recently, it was Coudert Brothers which funneled money to the CIA-linked firm of Deak and Company for Lockheed-related bribes to another CIA agent in Japan, Yoshio Kodama.

Murphy and the CIA's motives for funding Kishi through their Moral Rearmament network are not hard to fathom. Kishi set up the Japan Reconstruction Federation to oppose Shigeru Yoshida, Kishi's bitter enemy and leading anti-rearmament spokesman. Kishi toured Japan arguing for the "revision of the Constitution" to permit rearmament, as per Murphy's program.

Kishi biographer Dan Kurzman comments on this operation, "Kishi had considerable difficulty getting the item on constitutional revision approved by many of his colleagues, since the principal aim of this provision was to permit rearmament.... But Kishi won his point with the argument that this measure was necessary to protect Japan from communism." Certain rightist Japanese nationalists like Yomiuri Shimbun publisher Shoriki were also duped into backing Kishi's CIA front.

Despite Kishi's campaign, the Japan Reconstruction Federation was utterly crushed at the polls. "Perhaps the idea of a mass movement frightened the people, reminding them of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association," Kurzman suggests.

Kishi and his CIA controllers then decided to "invade" Yoshida's Liberal Party to weaken the premier from the inside.

Quite simply, they bought their way in. Kishi colleagues in the Reconstruction League "wined and dined influential Liberal Party leaders, dropping hints of considerable financial support behind Kishi which could be channeled into party coffers.... Pressure on Yoshida

finally grew irresistible, and he agreed" to let Kishi in. The origins of the CIA-funded Kishi — later Fukuda — faction of the Liberal Democratic Party begin here.

The CIA in Asia

The CIA also used Japan, and Kishi's group in particular, as the center of their operations throughout all of East Asia. At the end of the Second World War the Rockefellers and the OSS-CIA moved to coopt some of the worst scum of the Nazi terror network into their own Die Spinne ("The Spider") operation, for use against the Soviet Union and in other intelligence black operations.

In Asia, the Rockefellers moved to take over old Britain, French, Dutch, Kuomintang, and Japanese intelligence networks and integrate them into their own extensive Standard Oil operations. One of the leading CIA operatives who was assigned to build up this new network in the mid-1950s was E. Howard Hunt, a close friend of the U.S. Buckley family. The main vehicle that Hunt and the CIA used to coordinate the consolidation of its network was once again the Moral Rearmament network.

It was out of a Moral Rearmament conference in Hakone in 1954 that a CIA "umbrella group" the Asian Peoples Anti-Communist League was formed. The official leaders of the group included Ngo Dinh Diem of South Vietnam, Chiang Kai-shek, Ramon Magsaysay of the Philippines and Kim Chong Pil of the South Korean CIA. In the 1962 session of the League, the Japanese delegation was led by Kishi personally, and attended by (among others) Mitsujiro Ishii, Naokichi Kitazawa, Naka Funada and Saburo Chiba, all top rightist LDP leaders. One of the U.S. delegates to the meeting was William Rusher of William Buckley's National Review magazine.

This entire Asian Die Spinne network was controlled through Wall Street and the CIA by the top U.S. law firm of Corcoran, Youngman and Rowe. The firm's clients have included Mr. and Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek, Claire Chennault's Flying Tigers (which spawned the CIA's Air America), and Sun Myung Moon's Unification Church. Former Corcoran member Robert Amory Jr. is the legal counsel to KCIA colonel and Moon advisor Bo Hi Pak's "Korean Cultural and Freedom Foundation (KCFF)", now the subject of a "Watergate"-type investigation. Amory himself was a former Deputy Director of Intelligence for the CIA from 1953-62, and it is an Amory-linked firm, Colt Industries of Hartford, Connecticut, which gave Moon's factory in Korea a contract to manufacture shotguns, according to Ann Crittendon of the New York Times.

This CIA network was expanded in April 1968 into the World Anti-Communist League through the efforts of top Moral Rearmament agent Ryoichi Sasagawa — one of Kishi's buddies in Sugamo prison and the man known as Fukuda's "godfather." The WACL was founded in the conference room of the Sasagawa-run Water Sports Center of the Motosu Gensei Faculty at the foot of Mt. Fuji with both Sasagawa and Kodama present.

Sasagawa, incidentally, visited New York and Washington D.C. on Oct. 6, 1975, at the invitation of the Draper Fund for World Population Control, named in honor of the now-deceased William Draper, who had so much to do with reviving Sasagawa's fortunes from their nadir of his term in prison as a war criminal. Sasagawa is "honorary chairman" of the fund by virtue of being its largest initial donor (\$689,655 to start). Other members of the fund include Prince Bernhard of Lockheed notoriety, Kishi, George Ball, Robert McNamara, Club of Rome head Aurelio Peccei, General Maxwell Taylor, Henry H. Fowler of Goldman Sachs, and C. Douglas Dillon of Dillon Read (Draper's old firm), and former U.S. Ambassador to Vietnam Ellsworth Bunker.

During his U.S. visit, Sasagawa met personally with many of these Wall Street leaders, including C. Douglas Dillon and McNamara, as well as members of Lehman Brothers and Bache and Co., another large Japan-linked U.S. banking house.

Who Pays Kishi

Kishi, Fukuda, and Sasagawa are closely linked financially to the international Rockefeller oil interests, and have profited handsomely from this association over the years.

Kishi's own offices are located inside the main office of Nippon Oil — the subsidiary of the Rockefeller's Caltex Oil firm. In his book *Mitsui* John Roberts reports that "it is perhaps worth observing that Dillon Read handled a great deal of investment banking business for Texaco and Standard Oil of California which together controlled Caltex....Caltex, in turn, owned a half interest in Nippon Oil Refining, the production subsidiary of Nippon Oil...Caltex's biggest customer was the U.S. Department of Defense, whose assistant secretary (later Secretary of the Navy and now head of Wall Street's Committee on the Present Danger — ed.) was Dillon Read vice-president Paul Nitze. Caltex, fueling the Pentagon's gargantuan war machine in Asia, profited richly from the war in Indochina. It may be only a coincidence that between 1965-71, the escalation years, Nippon Oil more than doubled its proceeds and its profit rate."

Kishi and Sasagawa were also instrumental in the establishment of JAPEX — the first Japanese petroleum exporting company in Caltex-dominated Indonesia. JAPEX's oil goes to one, exclusive client in Japan — Nippon Oil, Caltex's subsidiary. When former premier Kakuei Tanaka, along with Japanese rightist Tanaka Seigen and Sohei Nakayama of the MITI-linked Industrial Bank of Japan tried to break up the Kishi-Caltex monopoly, a whole series of "Watergating" operations broke out against Tanaka — including (according to the July 15, 1974 Far East Economic Review) the dispatch of two members of the Fukuda faction of the LDP to Indonesia immediately prior to Tanaka's visit in 1974 to help organize the riots that greeted the then-Japanese Prime Minister when he arrived in Jakarta.

*Kishi Fukuda and the CIA
Make War on the LDP*

Since it gained entry into the Liberal Democratic Party, the Rockefeller-CIA-Kishi-Fukuda faction has waged a 20-year battle against constitutional government in Japan. This battle has been centered around its efforts to destroy the representatives of constitutional government in the LDP, the constituency-based political layers supported by Japanese industrialists broadly grouped in what is called the "resource faction" of the *zaibatsu* (leading business families).

The Kishi-Fukuda campaign against this faction has not only drawn on the resources of the Rockefeller-DIA allies inside Japan; it has made use of forces contributed directly by the Rockefellers and the U.S. CIA, including covert operations carried out by such "dirty tricksters" as, among others, E. Howard Hunt of Watergate notoriety. The dirty tricks operations used by Kishi, Fukuda and Co. against other LDP forces have included the recent, staged "Lockheed scandal," "Cointelpro"-type operations to sabotage Japanese trade relations with mainland China, and others.

The constituency based politicians in the LDP are typified by such men as former Prime Minister Hatoyama, who headed Japan in the mid-1950s. Hatoyama was the first post-war Japanese premier to come up out of political constituency layers. Hatoyama built his career not in the bureaucracy but in party politics, and was therefore beholden to and based on a real, constituency-based political machine. This characteristic is common to all of the post-war political leaders from the conservative LDP who have acted in some fashion to follow policies that are in accord with Japan's self-interest.

The determination and content of such policies has shifted along with the major changes in the post-war strategic situation, but their constant, underlying theme has been the development of an expanding economy functioning in an international atmosphere of peace which fosters the growth of world trade, upon which the Japanese economy depends for its existence.

The party politicians who share this broad view, with the support of the "resource faction" circles, include Ichiro Kono, an ally of Hatoyama; Yasuhiro Nakasone, former Secretary General of the LDP, Prime Minister Miki's major factional ally, and the inheritor of the Kono faction of the LDP; Prime Minister Takeo Miki himself, a man who has held a seat in the Diet since the late 1930s; and former Premier Kakuei Tanaka, the victim of the Fukuda-engineered Lockheed scandal and the only LDP leader who did not graduate from a university, having made his career in the construction business after the war.

It is these men who have been the targets of the Fukuda-Kishi-CIA fascist-bureaucratic conspiracy to cleanse Japan of "politicians," a conspiracy which has reached its peak with the Lockheed scandal and the corruption scandal which made Tanaka its primary target.

The "dirty tricks" conspiracy against the LDP goes back 20 years, its first major operation being Kishi's succession as Prime Minister to the pro-detente Hatoyama cabinet.

Hatoyama's moves to develop Japanese trade relations with the People's Republic of China drew the ire

of both Kishi and his CIA sponsors in Washington. Under Hatoyama, a Chinese-Japanese trade fair system was established, along with the *Nitchu yushutsunyu kumiai* (Japan-China Export-Import Union), with the support of the government and the participation of about 240 private firms. CIA dirty trickster E. Howard Hunt was dispatched to disrupt the Chinese trade fairs in Osaka and Tokyo in late 1955 by distributing fake tickets to the meetings.

When Kishi took over Japan's premiership in February, 1957 (after Tanzan Ishibashi's sudden illness), he immediately moved to break off all economic ties with the People's Republic of China. One of his first moves as premier was a June, 1957 visit to Taipei, where he reportedly encouraged Chiang Kai-shek to accomplish the reconquest of the mainland. It was only after Japanese business forces forced Kishi's ouster for his outrageous pro-Wall Street fascist policies that Japanese trade with China even began to resume.

(Japanese were given a lesson in politics Kishi-Fukuda-style when the Rockefellers recently adopted a policy of recognition of China. Overnight, Kishi, Fukuda, and Sasagawa abandoned their "firm commitment" to their Taipei friends and lined up behind the new policy. Their flip-flop drew bitter, but perceptive, charges from die-hard rightist, Bin Akao, quoted in an article by Hideo Ooka in the June, 1976 issue of *Gekiyu* magazine titled "The True Colors of Ryoichi Sasagawa — a Rightist Mammonist." Akao charged: "Then the situation changed, and Kissinger came to oppose confrontation with communism and speak of peaceful co-existence by talk. Sasagawa quickly stopped and withdrew from the anti-communist movement. Anything he does is all for money." Fukuda himself, despite his rightist posture, was using such people as Tokyo governor Minobe and others are "go-betweens" between Japan and Peking.)

A more far-reaching accomplishment of the Kishi government than its wrecking efforts against Japan-China trade was the signing of the 1960 U.S.-Japan Security Treaty, which bound Japan in a military alliance with the U.S.

The model for the Kishi-Fukuda wrecking operation against the LDP was the *Soshinkai*, which was initially created in 1959 by Kishi, Fukuda, former Tojo Finance Minister Kaya, and Saburo Chiba - all open supporters of Moral (and military) Rearmament. The *Soshinkai* was not only rabidly anti-communist; members were also opposed to the incomes-doubling policy later to be adopted by Premier Ikeda!

To complement the *Soshinkai's* call for a "constitutional revision" which would permit rearmament, Okinori Kaya and Hirokichi Nadao set up the Asian Problems Study Group. This group was aimed at countering the influence of the pro-development Afro-Asian Study Group inside the LDP.

In an article in the October 1965 issue of *Foreign Affairs*, the organ of the New York Council on Foreign Relations, Kishi explained that the main problem inside the LDP was the factional arrangement of the party, and said that in order to mold the LDP into a unified, fascist apparatus, it was necessary "to dissolve the intraparty factions, thereby putting an end to intraparty politicking." For Kishi, the way to force such unity was to unite the party around the question of a revision of the Constitution to permit rearmament. "We should not find it impossible to reconcile the internal party factions," Kishi stated, "The best method is to find an issue on

which all factions can unite in confronting the opposition parties. And I advocate that this issue should be the revision of the Constitution." And that is precisely what "Premier Fukuda" intends to do today.

Fukuda Engineers the Lockheed Scandal

It was Takeo Fukuda, continuing Kishi's commitment to transforming the LDP into a fascist austerity machine, who engineered the Lockheed "Watergate" scandal in Japan.

The first phase of the Lockheed operation was the overthrow of the Tanaka cabinet. Tanaka had defeated Fukuda in a bitter inner-party election to succeed Prime Minister Sato (Kishi's brother and Premier from 1965 to 1972), despite the fact that Fukuda was Sato's choice to succeed him.

In the summer of 1974, following the Rockefeller-engineered "oil crisis" which quadrupled the price of oil, Tanaka initiated moves to sever Japan from U.S. policy toward the Middle East. Fukuda, who was serving as Tanaka's Finance Minister, promptly resigned from the Tanaka cabinet with a call for "party reform" and the cleansing of factional politics in the party.

In the fall of that year, an article appeared in the influential monthly magazine *Bungei Shunju*, detailing Tanaka's allegedly corrupt funding of his construction business interests and his machine in the party. The information for that article, written by a "journalist" named Tachibana who has since been involved in "dirty tricks" operations against the Japanese Communist Party, is known to have been leaked from financial records controlled by the Fukuda-run Finance Ministry.

Sasagawa is also reported to have played a role in that operation. According to the "new left" magazine *AMPO* and confirmed this year by Murray Sayle, the Tokyo correspondent for the British magazine *New Statesman*, a portion of the *Bungei* article first appeared in print several months earlier in the Chicago newspaper *Rising Sun*, a publication of Reverend Sun Myung Moon's Unification Church of America. The Moon organization, which Sasagawa was instrumental in creating, and which enjoyed the public support of Fukuda, has direct ties to the CIA through men like Robert Amory.

After the *Bungei* article was published, little reaction followed until members of the foreign press, most prominently the same *New York Times* and *Washington Post* which had trumpeted the Watergate scandal, used an appearance by Tanaka at the Foreign Press Club to create a furor over the new "scandal." The questions thrown at Tanaka at the press club were followed by heavy black propaganda campaigns to push the "exposé" in the Western press, which — with help from inside Japan — led to Tanaka's being forced to resign in late November, 1974.

Tanaka was succeeded by Miki, who became premier after a long battle inside the Liberal Democratic Party in which Miki and his allies blocked Fukuda from gaining the premiership and won the post for Miki, a compromise choice. Miki, with Fukuda serving as his deputy premier, was intended to fill the role as Japan's Gerald Ford, a weak front man for his "Nelson Rockefeller," Fukuda.

Initially, the arrangement functioned in this way. But then Tanaka emerged from a brief period of "retirement" to lead a comeback which made his faction increasingly the most powerful in the LDP; and Miki revolted against his assigned role as Fukuda's puppet — just as U.S. President Ford revolted against Nelson Rockefeller with his "Halloween massacre" — and

made a bid to establish himself as a secure and dominant prime minister. Miki's moves were met by the crisis surrounding Japan's role in the November, 1975 Rambouillet economic summit (see part I of this series).

"Phase two" of Japan's Lockheed "watergate" scandal followed, a scandal manufactured in the boardrooms of Wall Street investment banks led by Lazard Freres and funneled through the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations investigation led by former OSS-agent Senator Frank Church. The Lockheed scandal has succeeded in destroying Tanaka, creating almost a year of political chaos in Japan, and destabilizing the Miki government. Now Fukuda is poised to split the LDP and depose Miki as Premier.

Without waiting for Fukuda to take office, the same press and "watergate" network that was used against Tanaka is now working to prepare the political ground for him to adopt his long-sought rearmament policy. Ironically, the pawn in this operation — which is illustrative of the far-flung intelligence operations which bind Fukuda to Wall Street — is the "Unification Church" of Reverend Sun Myung Moon, which Fukuda, Kishi, Sasagawa and Co. helped to create through their "Moral Rearmament" networks.

The *New York Times*, the *Washington Post*, et al. are presently engaged in an "exposé" of Moon's operation as an alleged "black operation" against the United States Congress by the South Korean CIA and the government of President Park Chung Hee. Not mentioned in their exposés is the fact that Fukuda, described as "brilliant" by these same fawning Rockefeller press conduits, was in attendance at the June, 1974 reception for Moon at Tokyo's Imperial Hotel, nor the fact that the head of New York's Rockefeller University, the Hudson Institute's Herman Kahn, Club of Rome advisor Ervin Laslo, as well as former U.S. Ambassador to Japan Edwin Reischauer are all connected with Moon's "International Cultural Foundation."

The upshot of the carefully-tailored "exposés" of Moon's lobbying in the U.S. Congress is to hand Wall Street policy-makers the threat of a U.S. military pullout from South Korea (in "retaliation" for the Moon-South Korean CIA lobbying activities) to use to pressure Japan to accept remilitarization under Fukuda. (This, of course is only one aspect of the multi-faceted Moon "Watergating" operation; another target is U.S. Congressmen who oppose the domestic fascist programs being pushed by the Brookings Institution and other controllers of Jimmy Carter.)

Despite the decades of open agency of both Kishi and Fukuda, many Japanese business leaders are trying to convince themselves that they will "just have to live with" their Wall Street-imposed, new "Premier Fukuda." These business leaders should first ask themselves why the Rockefeller-CIA forces have been organizing so furiously — especially over the past three years — not just to place a special friend of theirs in power, but in an open effort to politically destroy two Prime Ministers of Japan, Kakuei Tanaka and Takeo Miki, and to split the ruling Liberal Democratic Party itself.

There is only one reason why the Rockefellers would risk so great and open an intervention into Japan: the Rockefellers are committed to imposing a fascist, zero-growth economic and political austerity regime on

Japan, a regime — as spelled out in the zero-growth programs of the Club of Rome, which the Rockefellers created and Fukuda supports — which models its policies on the economic programs of Nazi Finance Minister Hjalmar Schacht and his *Reichsführer*, Adolf Hitler. Such a regime is premised on a strongman leader who can keep Japan within the confines of the crumbling dollar empire irrespective of the desires of the majority of Japanese businessmen and the Japanese people.

A prolonged zero-growth policy would have a drastic effect on Japan's economy; since the late 1940s the strength of the Japanese economy has been premised to one degree or another on rapid technological progress and economic growth, and Japanese businessmen know it. Faced with the choice of accepting a collapsing world economy so that Chase Manhattan's vast paper debt empire can be maintained or supporting a radical restructuring of global economic relationships to growth through international debt moratoria, the vast majority of Japanese businessmen and politicians, no matter how otherwise "conservative," would accept a new world economic order for the good of Japan. But not Fukuda.

Takeo Fukuda's economic outlook is determined, not so figuratively speaking, by cabling Chase Manhattan headquarters in New York and asking what economic

policy the Rockefellers wish Japan to adopt. That policy happens to be a policy of zero-growth austerity and military rearmament, and that is the policy loyal bureaucrat Fukuda will carry out, in spite of the wishes of the majority of Japan's businessmen, ordinary citizens, and large sections of Japan's most nationalist bureaucracy, MITI. Fukuda's entire history is the history of a servant to higher powers: his own power derives entirely from his ability to carry out his master's orders, whether it be Nobusuke Kishi or David Rockefeller. Once in the office of Prime Minister, Fukuda cannot suddenly "change his stripes" and adopt a sane, growth policy because that is the interest and desire of the people of Japan. Fukuda is the quintessential Tokugawa servant: it is his master, not Japan, which must first be served.

In a conversation recently, a Japanese businessman who knew both Fukuda and Kishi, and was retelling some of Fukuda's "blackmail" operations against the Ikeda government, summed up the differences between high-growth advocate Kakuji Tanaka and Fukuda in this way: "You know, Tanaka had a very 'dirty' mouth. He was always saying 'give me this money and give me that.' But inside Tanaka was not so bad. Fukuda has a very 'clean' mouth and is very careful. But inside, I think, Fukuda's heart is black."