

**NAME:** KUZUU, Yoshihisa.

**PRESENT STATUS:** Interned in Sugamo Prison since 22 November 1945.

**POSITIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS:** In 1936 was director of Black Dragon-sponsored Dai Nippon Seisanto (Great Japan Production Party). KUZUU has admitted that one of the main purposes of this organization was to foster nationalism and militarism among the laboring classes. KUZUU has been the head of the Black Dragon Society since 1937. In 1940 became a member of the Preparation Committee charged with working out details for the organization of IRAA, and later its executive director. Was a leader of the Fascist Senji Taisei Kyoka Ronmei (League for the strengthening of Wartime Policy). Was Chairman of the Dai Nippon Press Patriotic Association which has a distinguished record of ~~the~~ rabid militarism and fanaticism, and which Dr. Norman has termed "a vicious Government-sponsored propaganda machine of journalists and writers who may be considered responsible for poisonous information spread to the Japanese people and to the people of Greater East Asia."

**REMARKS:** In a long letter by KUZUU in the Nippon Times of 30 May 1940, demanded in the name of the Black Dragon Society, the unconditional surrender of the Allies.



REPORT ON  
YOSHIHISA KUZUJU

Prominent politically as member and President of Kokuryukai (Black Dragon Society). He was too familiar with Rash Behari Bose, an insurrectionary enemy of Britain; with Artemio Ricarte, a fugitive from the Philippines and irreconcilable enemy of the United States, and with Aguinaldo, an enemy when safe to be so and a friend (?) when convenient to the United States.

Apparently his whole activities have been pernicious.

He should be further investigated and the activities of the Kokuryukai should be studied.

Kuzuu should not be released.

THOS. D. AITKEN



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CRD 301

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INTERIM RESEARCH AND INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

Research and Analysis Branch  
Biographical Report, BR-J#57

Ryoko

Name KUZUU Yoshihisa 葛生能久

Address One of the better districts in the Suburbs of Tokyo 1/ 11/

Major positions President and Executive Director of the Kokuryukai  
(Black Dragon Society) 2/  
Director of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association 2/

Family History Born in Japan around 1873 4/

Career A Director of the Dai Nippon Seisanto, 1936 3/  
One of the principal members of the Kokuryukai, 1936 3/  
President and Executive Director of the Kokuryukai, 2/  
succeeding UCHIDA Ryohei in 1938. 4/  
Leader of the Senji Taisei Kyoka Renmei (League for the  
Strengthening of Wartime Polity) 5/  
Leader of the Kokutai Yogo Rengokai (National Polity Protection  
Federated Societies), 1943 6/  
Representative of the Taigai Doshikai (Friends Abroad Society) 6/  
Advisor of the Dai Nippon Seisanto (Great Japan Production Party),  
report date 1944 7/  
Appointed a Director of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, 1940  
Probably a member of the Deliberative Council of the Civilian  
Volunteer Corps, May 1945 2/

Comments KUZUU Yoshihisa was born in Japan around 1873. 4/ When he  
was nineteen years old he left for Korea where he published a news-  
paper, Fusan Nippo. During the Russo-Japanese War, 1904-1905 he returned  
to Japan. 4/ Since that time KUZUU said in an interview with Frank Kelley,  
on 16 September 1945, that he has lived by occasional writings. 4/

In the Aikoku Undo Nenkan (Yearbook of Patriotic Societies) of  
1936 KUZUU is listed as one of the directors of the Dai Nippon Seisanto. 3/  
According to Hugh Byas this was a "fascist" organization with the  
platform of Pan-Japanism and a few labor reforms, not the political party  
that it appeared to be. 8/ A report in 1944 terms him an advisor to this  
"reactionary" society. 7/ In the same edition of the Aikoku Undo Nenkan  
KUZUU was listed also as one of the principal members of the Kokuryukai. 3/  
According to many reliable sources, an association linked with some or  
all of such pre-war associations such as those of former Premiers HARA  
Takashi, INUKA Tsuyoshi, and IMOUE Junnosuke. 1/ When UCHIDA Ryohei,  
the head and founder of the Kokuryukai, died in 1938, KUZUU succeeded him. 6/

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KUZUU Yoshihisa - 2

Comments continued

He was asked by UCHIDA to take the leadership of the Society,<sup>11/</sup> in order, KUZUU alledged recently, to prevent the society from breaking up.<sup>1/</sup> He stated that he received no pay as its head "although he got some money for doing welfare work, from magazine articles and from friends' contributions."<sup>1/</sup> In 1933 the Kokuryukai published Toa Sengaku Shishi Kiden (Biographical Memoirs of Pioneer Patriots in Eastern Asia) by him. It consisted of three volumes, the last a series of biographies, and was a history of the formation and the early activities of patriotic societies in China and Korea.<sup>9/</sup>

In addition to his activities in the above organizations he is reported to have been a representative of the Taigai Doshikai (Friends Abroad Society)<sup>6/</sup> and a leader of the Kokutai Yogo Rengokai (National Polity Protection federated Societies)<sup>6/</sup> which according to Tolischus in addition to the Dai Nippon Seisanto, was one of the secret organizations supporting the Imperial Rule Assistance Association,<sup>12/</sup> though the actual date of his participation in either is unknown.<sup>6/</sup>

In 1940 Prince KONOE Fumimaro set up a "preparatory committee for the new movement" (the Imperial rule Assistance Association) "composed of members from various important groups such as the cabinet, parliament, business, the nationalistic and secret societies and the press."<sup>10/</sup> Among those selected was KUZUU, Colonel HASHIMOTO Kingoro, and Admiral SUETSUGU Nobumasa (now dead).<sup>10/</sup>

Subsequently, in 1940, KUZUU was appointed Director of the newly formed Imperial Rule Assistance Association.<sup>2/</sup> On 15 October 1943 it is reported that KUZUU was among those Japanese who called on the president of the "new Republic of the Philippines." on 5 January 1944 KUZUU in a Tokyo radio broadcast to Japanese nationals living overseas pointed out the "just" intentions of Japan in the present war.<sup>2/</sup>

Later, when KOISO Kuniaki was premier, KUZUU served on a committee which sought voting privileges for Korea and Formosa.<sup>1/</sup> In January 1945 he is twice reported by enemy broadcasts to have denounced the bombing of national shrines, particularly the Ise Shrine.<sup>2/</sup> As Chairman of a mass meeting under the sponsorship of the Dai Nippon Press Patriotic Association (Dai Nippon Genron Hokokukai) considering the destruction effected up to that time, he said, "It would be right for all our 100 million people to commit hara-kiri in apology to the Emperor."<sup>2/</sup>

On 12 May 1945 KUZUU as a member of the Civilian Volunteer Corps, attended the first meeting of its Deliberative Council and was one of those who presented interpellations and ideas. Among those on the Council with KUZUU were KANOKOGI (Kazunobu) and MAZAKI (Jinzaburo).<sup>2/</sup>



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Comments continued

KUZUU is reported to have been the "right hand man" of the late TOYAMA Mitsuru.<sup>6/</sup> In the interview with Frank Kelley on 16 September KUZUU said that he regarded himself as a humble disciple of TOYAMA and added that he had helped TOYAMA at various times in various enterprises.<sup>1/</sup>

In addition, KUZUU in an interview with Al Dopking on 19 September 1945 said that the Kokuryukai of which he is the only officer <sup>11/</sup> had been dissolved on 18 August 1945, three days after Japan's surrender.<sup>11/</sup> Nevertheless, he admitted that it still maintains its headquarters and that former members come to talk to their chief "as individuals," although he contended that this "has nothing to do with political things."<sup>11/</sup> He asserted that they had liquidated by turning in "certain documents" to the Japanese Home Ministry.<sup>1/</sup> In his later interview with Dopking, however, he said that all records and documents of the Kokuryukai had been destroyed in the 25 May 1945 Super Fortress fire bomb raid, one of his reasons for not being able to disclose its membership. Another was that the Kokuryukai was "informal."<sup>11/</sup>

KUZUU insisted in his interviews that the Kokuryukai was not a secret organization and that it met only when it had foreign problems to thresh out.<sup>11/</sup> According to Kelley, KUZUU "smilingly disclaimed all knowledge of or responsibility for a series of political murders committed by Black Dragon strong-arm squads at times when Japan appeared too cooperative with the Western powers, or when her war lords were being denied access to the public treasury."<sup>1/</sup> He admitted, however, that "some members may have committed murders on their own responsibility without orders from above."<sup>1/</sup> According to KUZUU, he and TOYAMA had the same ideas of "world peace," but whereas KUZUU said that TOYAMA believed that "the goal of peace justified the use of force to obtain it," KUZUU thought that "warfare in order to obtain peace isn't justifiable." He added, "I hope the countries will get together and, through spiritual culture, establish everlasting peace."<sup>1/</sup>

KUZUU vowed that he is maintaining the Kokuryukai office now because of his interest in new methods of farming. According to source he said he "wanted to do all he could to spread such innovations in Japanese agriculture." When asked about his agricultural interests he replied "No, he never had farmed but a friend sold him on the idea."<sup>1/</sup>

According to Frank Kelley, KUZUU Yoshihisa who is now seventy-two years old, has a "wispy, yellow-white beard, rheumy eyes and parchmentlike skin." At the time of the interview he wore "a black kimono - the ritualistic dress of the society - and looked for all the world as if he had just stepped out of a rare old Japanese print or from a delicate bit of porcelain."<sup>1/</sup>



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KUZUU Yoshihisa -4

Sources

- 1/ New York Herald Tribune, 17 September 1945
- 2/ Enemy Broadcast
- 3/ Aikoku Undo Nenkan, Published by Oka Kurasu  
Edited by Joshi Mitake, 1936
- 4/ New York Herald Tribune, 17 September 1945
- 5/ OSS BR W #914
- 6/ OSS Source S
- 7/ OSS BR W # 506
- 8/ Hugh Byas, Government by Assassination, New York, 1942
- 9/ Pacific Affairs, September 1944
- 10/ Hugh Borton, Japan Since 1931, New York, 1940, pp. 120-121
- 11/ Washington Evening Star, 19 September 1945
- 12/ Otto Tolischus, Tokyo Record, New York, p. 255

THIS RECORD IS A SUMMARY OF SUCH INTELLIGENCE (FROM ONE OR MORE SOURCES AS INDICATED) AS WAS AVAILABLE AT THE TIME OF PREPARATION. IT MAY SUBSEQUENTLY BE SUBJECT TO AMENDMENT BY ADDITIONAL OR MORE RECENT INTELLIGENCE.

15 October 1945

SECRET



FILE NO. 105

REPORT BY: R. H. GILLILAND  
1st Lt., Inf.

RE: Yoshihisa KUZUU (Shukichi)

DATE: 27 February 1946

STATUS : Pending

On 9 January 1946 the records of the Personnel Section, Cabinet Secretariat were examined at the Diet Building, Tokyo.

Complete personnel records of the subject were micro-filmed. Photostatic copies, together with translation, are on file as Exhibit No. 113.

Following is a transcript of the translation:

YOSHIHISA KUZUU (SHUKICHI)

BORN: 16 September 1874

RESIDENCE: No. 5, Aoba-Cho, Shibuya-Ku, Tokyo City

1887 Graduated from the Kofunagi Primary School at Shiishiba-Mura, Kaijyo-gun, Chiba-Ken and since then studied without a teacher

1893 Nov Went to Korea and inspected conditions

1896 Jan Again went to Korea and engaged in the research of her situation and fishery and afterwards compiled and published the "Guide to the Korean Seas Fishery"

1901 Feb Founded with Ryohei USHIDA and others the KOKURYU-KAI (Black Dragon Society) and engaged in its management under the superintendence of Ryohei UCHIDA

1903 Nov Proceeded to Korea and while inspecting conditions, created at Fusan the "Chosen-Nippo-Sha" (Korean Daily Newspaper Office)

1906 Nov Returned to Tokyo and since then was engaged continually in the management of the KOKURYU-KAI

1923 Oct On the occasion of the Kanto earthquake, engaged in the relief works of the KOKURYU-KAI. After that, when the Society has established the Liberal Works Club, engaged in its supervision in the same time pursuing the Society's Affairs

COPIES: Original to Exhibit No. 113  
3 File No. 105

105-12



- 1937 Jul Owing to the death of Ryohei UCHIDA, succeeded him and became the Superintendent of the KOKURYU-KAI
- 1938 Sep Engaged in the creation of the "Dai-Nippon-Kaikyo-Kyokai" (Great Japan Mohammedan Association) and became the Chairman of the Board of Directors
- 1938 Dec Became the Vice President of the said association
- 1939 Mar 28 Appointed as a member of the KOKUMIN-SEISHIN-SODOIN-IINKWAI (Committee of the Spiritual Awakening Movement) (Cabinet)
- 1942 Oct 12 Assumed the post of Director of the TAISEI-YOKUSAN-KAI (Imperial Rule Assistance Association)
- 1944 Dec 26 Appointed as a pro tem member of the Committee of the "CHOSEN-OYOBI-TAIWAN AZIJUMIN SELJI-SHOGU CHOSA-KAI" (Political Treatment Investigation Society for the Nationals in Korea and Formosa) (Cabinet)
- 1945 May 9 Requested to be a delegate to the Conference of the "KOKUMIN-GIYUTAI" (National Volunteer Corps) (Cabinet)

P E N D I N G

105-12



MEMORANDUM FOR FILE 105

SUBJECT: KUZUU, Yoshihisa

DATE : 11 Feb 47

1. Copies of CIS studies entitled "War Politics in Japan", dealing with the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and its affiliated societies and politics in general during the war years are to be found in the Investigation Division files, Room 300.

2. It is believed that this background material will prove helpful in making decisions as to disposition of major war criminal suspects remaining unindicted.

3. The following pages in said document pertain to subject:

6, 33, 45, 58, 66, 74, 83

DOUGLAS L. WALDORF,  
Chief,  
Investigation Division, IPS.



MEMORANDUM FOR FILE 105

SUBJECT: KUZUU, Yoshihisa

DATE : 11 Feb 47

Copies of CIS publications entitled "KOKUHONSHA (National Foundation Society)" and "KOKURYU KAI (Black Dragon Society)" are to be found in the Investigation Division files, Room 300. Said information applies particularly to subject and may be helpful in making a decision as to subject's final disposition as pertains to his association with the two above mentioned societies.

DOUGLAS L. WALDORF,  
Chief, Investigation Division,  
I.P.S.



KUZUU



LS 000.5 W/C Vol II

Item 14 (Secret)

GHQ SCAP, SS

28 DEC 45

Major Jap WC Suspects Int Sergeant

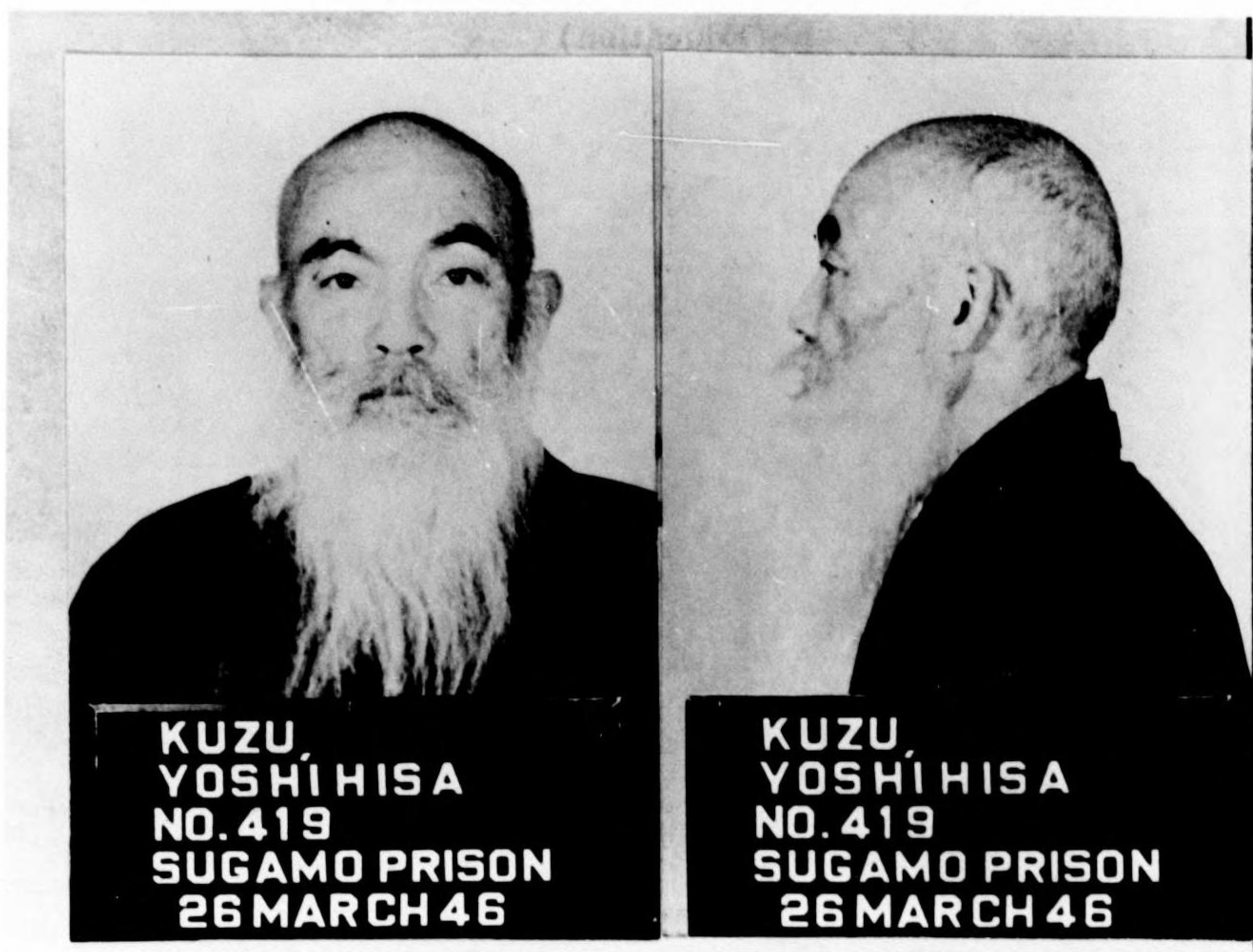
PP 6/7

KUZU, Yoshihisa — Civilian —  
Head of 1st Dragons since 1937.  
Director IRITF, 1944. Said to  
have been a right-hand man of  
the late TOYAMA Mitsuo. Director  
of the DAI NIPPON SEISANTO  
(Greater Japan Prod Party) 1936.  
One of the principal members of  
the KOKURYUKAI (1936).

Pres & exec dir of the Kokur-  
Yukai succeeding UCHIDA, Ryohci  
in 1938. Leader of the Senji  
Taisei Kyoka RENMEI (League  
for the Strengthening of War-  
time Policy) " #



88  
KUZU, Yoshihisa,





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D O S S I E R

KUZUU, Yoshihisa

(Case File No. 105)



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

DOSSIER

26 June 1947

KUZUU, Yoshihisa (Case File No. 105)  
(In Sugamo Prison)

I. STATUS OF SUBJECT:

- a. Date and authority for apprehension: - Letter to Imperial Japanese Government of 17 November 1945, GHQ, SCAP, AG 383.7 (17 Nov. 45) CI, subject: Apprehension of War Criminals.
- b. Entered Sugamo Prison - 22 Nov. 1945.

II. DIRECT AND IMPLIED CHARGES AGAINST THE SUBJECT are that:

- a. He planned, prepared, initiated and waged aggressive warfare, and conspired to do the same in that he:
  1. Disseminated nationalist propaganda, and
  2. Aided in the formation of nationalist policies.

III. FACTS REFLECTED FROM THE FILE:

A. The Curriculum Vitae shows the following pertinent information:

Born 1874. In 1901 he helped form the KOKURYU KAI (Black Dragon Society), and began to work for this Society under UCHIDA, Ryohei. He went to China (Shanghai, Peking and Nanking) in 1911 and acted as advisor to SUN-Yat-Sen; between 1929 and 1937 he was either an organizer or a member of various nationalistic societies. In 1937 he succeeded to the leadership of the KOKURYU KAI upon the death of UCHIDA. In 1938 he was appointed to membership in the KOKUMIN SEISHIN SODOIN IIN KAI (National Spirit Mobilization Central Committee). In 1940 he was a member of the SENJI TAISEI KYOKA REMMEI (Wartime Organization Strengthening League); in 1940-44 he was KOMON (Advisor) to the TAISEI YOKUSAN KAI (Imperial Rule Assistance Association); in 1941 - SOMU (Director) DAI NIPPON HOA DOMEI (Great Japan Rise Asia League); in 1942 member and consultant of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association; in 1942 representative for IRAA in Manchuria in celebration of ten years of "Manchurian Independence." In 1943 he was the IRAA goodwill representative to the "liberated Philippines." In May, 1945 he was a member of the KOKUMIN GIYU TAI (National Volunteer Corps).

B. The report from G-2 dated 29 April 1947 shows briefly the following:

Subject was a member of no less than thirteen nationalistic organizations, many of which were directly concerned with Japan's policy toward the Asiatic continent, and among which were the anti-Chinese fellowship society whose triple aim was to "punish" China; to renounce makeshift peace measures; and to reject third power interference.



Following are excerpts from a letter written by the subject in the Nippon Times dated 30 May 1943, which shows the subject's nationalistic ideology in its loudest propaganda form:

"An Open Letter

BLACK DRAGON SOCIETY DEMANDS UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER BY UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN

To President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill: .... I am taking this opportunity to remind America and Britain that they now have the last chance to repent and undo their past criminal actions, for the sake of justice and humanity as well as lasting peace of the world and enduring happiness of mankind.

...Some time ago when von Dirksen, German Ambassador, called on Mr. Mitsuru TOYAMA, the Supreme Advisor to the Black Dragon Society, shortly after the assumption of his post in Tokyo, he told the venerable patron of the Black Dragon Society..."We have hitherto made a big mistake. I mean that we have done everything from a calculating motive. Later, however, we have realized that everything must be done on the basis of moral and spiritual principles. We are now acting in dead earnest on this conviction. My personal visit to Japan, my look at the sublime Mt. Fuji and pure cherry blossoms have added to my conviction. I firmly believe that the Germans of today have a community of moral and spiritual principles with the Japanese people."

....The Imperial Way on which the Nippon spirit is based is..... manifested with the development of the war of Greater East Asia. Following the successful elimination of all the American and British influences from Greater East Asia, Prime Minister General Hideki TOJO has delivered statements before several sessions of the Imperial Diet, pledging to grant independence to Burma and the Philippines and to support India's independence. On the other hand, Japan has extended political and economic aid in various forms to China, including relinquishment of extraterritoriality, retrocession of concessions and regranting of loans. Cooperation in the prosecution of the war of Greater East Asia as well as in the construction of a new Greater East Asia is steadily progressing under the joint declaration of Japan, Manchoukuo and China.

But what is the origin of the War of Greater East Asia? How was it brought about? There is no gainsaying that the current war is traceable to the aggressive Machiavellianism of America, Britain and the Netherlands, as pointed out by the Japanese Government's statement as well as by the Imperial Rescript on the declaration of war against America and Britain. The crimes of America, Britain and the Netherlands stand condemned by both man and God. History shows in clear-cut terms that they not only carried out aggression ruthlessly on weaker nations in various parts of



Asia and sucked their blood unrelentingly, but furthermore made China fight against Japan, guardian of peace in the Orient, in efforts to attain their inordinate ambition aggression on China when both Japan and China were worn down in a war of attrition. They made a cats-paw of Chiang Kai-shek to start the China Affair... America submitted unacceptable and impossible terms to Japan's bona fide counter-proposals, which were intended to bring the negotiation between Japan and America to an amicable conclusion. Simultaneously, America challenged Japan to war by instructing the commanders of her fighting forces to prepare for hostilities with Japan. Had Japan yielded to America, Britain and the Netherlands, the Orient would have been over-run by them, while a veritable pandemonium would have appeared on earth. It was absolutely impossible for Japan, therefore, to let things go unchallenged, for the sake of safeguarding her own national existence and also in pursuance of the Hakko Ichiu, the lofty principle which inspired the founding of the Japanese Empire.

Further, the Japanese nation had been bearing the unbearable for many long years in dealing with America and Britain, whose arrogance and selfishness had caused a wave of indignation to sweep all over Japan. There were too many cases of outrageous actions committed by America and Britain against Japan to be enumerated here. The most revolting of them occurred during and after the first European war. It was in pursuance of the spirit of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance Pact that Japan joined the first European war on Britain's side. In compliance with the latter's persistent request. Once, however, Japan was in the war on her side, Britain imposed various unwarrantable restrictions on Japanese movements. Later, when the war situation developed against her, Britain was selfish enough to assign the defense of the Mediterranean Sea to the Japanese Navy. On the part of America she concluded the Ishii-Lansing Agreement prior to her dispatch of expeditionary forces to Europe, recognizing Japan's special position in China. This was a sop offered to Japan by America, prompted by the desire to remove the cause for worry in the Pacific on the eve of her dispatch of expeditionary forces to Europe. Therefore, we cancelled the Ishii-Lansing Agreement immediately after the termination of the first European war.

Following the termination of the first European war, Britain and America treated Japan like a vanquished enemy rather than one of their most loyal and valiant allies. Suppose Japan had stayed out of the war, what would have happened to the allies? Needless to say that the allies would not have been able to win a victory over Germany and Austria. Japan rendered more substantial contributions toward the allied cause than America. And yet Britain flung away her alliance with Japan as if it were an old hat... Britain and America instigated China to offer resistance against Japan in the Paris Peace Conference... they applied pressure against Japan's position with the Nine-Power Pact, and they cut down Japan's naval strength far below theirs and imposed restrictions on Japan's naval defense, by including the Bonin Islands and Atsume Oshima Islands, Japan's insular possessions in the non-fortified area, through the naval conferences held at Washington and London at their instance.



Further, they antagonized Japan in the Manchurian Incident and various other China issues. A series of unbearable cases of Anglo-American outrageous actions, including these and others, led to Japan's secession from the League of Nations as well as from the naval agreement.

No less unpardonable from the viewpoint of humanity is America's enactment of an anti-Japanese immigration law, which the Japanese nation would never forget.

Decendants as they are of pirates, the Anglo-Saxons have been guilty of all sorts of piratical actions, tyrannizing the weak and robbing other nations of territory. Especially piratical are the British, who have ruthlessly carried out aggression on weaker nations in the past several centuries. Their past record has been an unbroken series of depra-dations and deceptions, as demonstrated by their seizure of India, conquest of Burma and aggression on the Southern Region, Africa, Hong Kong and various other parts of China. They boasted that the sun had never set on the British Empire, but their insatiate lust for aggrandizement prompted them to undertake a fresh aggression on China together with America, thereby precipitating the current war. They are the enemies of humanity to say the least.

But divine vengeance is swift and inexorable. All the British bases in this part of the world were destroyed by Japan as a sequel to the outbreak of the Pacific War, with the exception of India and Australia, whose fate, however, is now hanging in the balance....

America, another Anglo-Saxon country, ceased to observe the Monroe Doctrine, her traditional foreign policy, a long time ago. Spurred by the ambition for world domination, she annexed Hawaii and the Philippines as spring-boards for action on China, on which she had been casting a covetous eye for long. In collusion with Britain, she let loose the current war.

America had been as insidious as Britain in attempts to maintain Anglo-Saxon world hegemony. No, a heavier war guilt lies on the shoulders of America than Britain, because it is America that has taken the initiative in unleashing the war dogs, by egging on Britain. President Roosevelt will be arraigned before the bar of history for starting the second world war. Prior to the outbreak of the current war, Roosevelt ran for a third term as President of the United States, setting at naught America's tradition, handed down from generation to generation since George Washington, the first President. Not content with this, he is seeking a fourth term as President of the United States in efforts to consummate his dictatorship. Woe to America and the American people who have been led by Roosevelt to war, only to suffer in unbroken strength of military setbacks as well as mounting war ravages. The Fathers of the American constitution must be turning under the sod.

America and Britain may have been rash enough to challenge Japan to war, misled by their self-conceited belief that they would be able to win a walk-over on Japan whose resources they, from under-estimation, thought had been worn out, in five years of hostilities against China...



The Nippon spirit grows further strengthened with every difficulty confronted. The China Affair has been nothing but a God-sent trial for Japan. The five year-old hostilities with China have not worn out Japan's resources, but on the contrary tremendously increased her fighting power, as proved by a series of crushing blows inflicted by her upon America and Britain since the start of the Pacific War. Both America and Britain must be amazed at the gallantry on the battlefield displayed by the brave and loyal officers and men of the Imperial Forces under the August Virtue of His Majesty the Emperor, men who are ever ready to sacrifice their lives for the sake of their country....

The Japanese Empire is twenty-six centuries old. It is co-eval with heaven and earth. This is entirely due to Japan's national polity, whose essence is the heaven-ordained Imperial Way based on high moral and spiritual principles. It is but natural that Germany and Italy should conclude a tripartite alliance treaty with Japan, falling in line with Japan's high moral and spiritual principles. In waging war against the sacred country of Japan by falling back upon their physical strength, America and Britain are spitting at the sun, as it were, only to soil and disfigure their own face.

America and Britain are now at the end of their tether, particularly since a split is widening between them and the Soviet Union in connection with the post-war reconstruction of Europe, centering in the refugee Polish Government's territorial claims. Their unholy ambition for world domination is not only a heinous crime never to be condoned by man or heaven, but a glaring anachronism.

Both President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill are hereby urged to reconsider carefully at this juncture and unconditionally surrender to Japan, together with Chiang Kai-shek and the authorities of the Netherlands, Australia and other members of the United Nations by giving up their idea of world domination. By so doing, they will be able to contribute towards the construction of spiritual civilization under the Imperial Virtues as well as towards the cause of lasting peace of the world and enduring happiness of humanity. On the contrary, should they persist in their evil course, without contrition, it is as clear as day that they would be overtaken by divine retribution swiftly.

YOSHIIHISA KUZUU "

(President of the Black Dragon Society,  
Executive Director of the Imperial Rule  
Assistance Association and Permanent Ad-  
viser to the Dai-Nippon Asia Development  
League).



- C. The interrogation of this subject discloses nothing new concerning him, but merely emphasizes the part he and his various organizations took in propaganda against the United States and Great Britain.
- D. The subject was not a witness.
- E. Nothing to report.
- F. Not mentioned.
- G. Nothing was disclosed by Commander Maxon's diary.

IV. DISCUSSION

The activities of the subject in the KOKURYU KAI (Black Dragon Society) and various other nationalistic organizations; his position of leadership in such organizations; the official positions held by him through Cabinet appointments; his admissions, under interrogations, as to his propaganda efforts and his open letter to the Nippon Times of 30 May 1943, would seem to be of sufficient value to substantiate the subject's involvement in the offenses provided in the Charter.