

Legal Section (2472) Shiotaen, Nobutaka

③

(55)

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
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File No.:

Subject: SHIOTEN (SHIODEN) Nobutaka, Internee in Sugamo Prison

Note
No.

From: G-2

To: Legal Section
(Attn: Invest. Div.
Lt. Col. R. E. Rudisill)

Date: 3 MAY 1947
GB/CIS/OD:NER/mc

Info Copy to: IPS (Attn: Invest. Div.
Mr. E. P. Monaghan)

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1. Curriculum Vitae of SHIOTEN Nobutaka (TAB A) shows that he retired from the Army as Lt. General in 1929, after a career which included considerable international experience. Subsequent to his retirement, he continued his association with international affairs, assuming a fanatical nationalistic position. Anti-Semitism, anti-Free Masonry and anti-Communism were his stock in trade, his views on the first two amounting almost to a monomania.

2. Evaluation of SHIOTEN at the time of his arrest in December 1945 reads as per TAB B.

3. Direct and implied charges in this document (TAB B) are:

- a. SHIOTEN was a fanatical reactionary, associate of Baron KIKUCHI Takeo.
- b. SHIOTEN was head of the Japanese Anti-Jewish Society.
- c. SHIOTEN was a leader in the "Japan-Germany-Italy Friendship Society".
- d. SHIOTEN was a promoter of movements against foreign and international organizations such as Rotary, Masonry, Missions, etc.
- e. SHIOTEN was a Director of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society.

4. In addition, official records show that SHIOTEN was:

- a. Director, SANROKU KURABU (36 Club)
- b. Leading Member, KIKANSETSU BOKUMETSU DOMEI (Anti-Organic Theory League)
- c. President, DAI NIPPON KAIKYO KYOKAI (Great Japan Mohammedan Association)
- d. Director, KOA MEKKYO REMMEI (Rise Asia Exterminate Communism League)
- e. Advisor, SENJI TAISEI KYOKA REMMEI (Wartime Organization Strengthening League)
- f. Council Member, DAI NIPPON KOA DOMEI (Great Japan Rise Asia League)

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- g. Councillor, DAI NIPPON GENRON HOKOKU KAI (Great Japan Speech and Publication Serve-the-Country Association)
- h. Advisor, DAI NIPPON SEIJI KAI (Great Japan Political Association)

5. Investigation of SHIOTEN and his activities shows that:

a. SHIOTEN's interest in the Jewish question began while he was stationed in France during the First World War. Continued study convinced him that Jewry, and Free Masonry, lay behind all the world's troubles, beginning with the French Revolution. His fanaticism certainly led him to become Japan's leading, if bigoted, authority on the Jewish question. There are no official records of the Japanese Anti-Jewish Society whose President SHIOTEN is charged with being, according to TAB B, but if such a Society did exist, SHIOTEN would have been a natural choice to lead it, as a glance at his book "JUVA SHISO OYOBI UNDO" ("Jewish Thought and Activities") (TAB C) will show.

b. SHIOTEN was a Director, along with Baron KIKUCHI Takeo in KOBAYASHI Junichiro's nationalistic SANROKU KURABU (36 Club) (TAB D), a society which was notorious for its campaign against Professor MINOBE's Organic Theory of the Emperor. In 1936 a SANROKU KURABU meeting at which sympathy with the 2-26 Incident was openly expressed caused the near dissolution of the Club and a thorough police investigation of SHIOTEN among others. SHIOTEN was also a leading member of the KIKANSETSU BOKUMETSU DOMEI (Anti-Organic Theory League) (TAB E), a group organized specifically to oppose the MINOBE theory.

c. SHIOTEN may have been influential in the NICHI-DOKU-I SHINZEN KYOKAI (Japan-Germany-Italy Friendship Association) (TAB F), but he is not listed as one of its officers. There seems to be nothing particularly significant in SHIOTEN's connection with this group whose main interest seems to have been in propagandizing about the Anti-Comintern Pact. SHIOTEN's position as Director in the KOA MEKKYO REMMEI (Rise Asia Ex-terminate Communism League) (TAB G) would seem to be a more efficacious channel for his anti-communist feelings.

d. That SHIOTEN must have been at least persona grata to the KOKURYU KAI (Black Dragon Society) is indicated by his assuming the Presidency of the DAI NIPPON KAIKYO KYOKAI (Great Japan Mohammedan Association) (TAB H) shortly after the group had been organized by KUZUU Yoshihisa.

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e. SHIOTEN occupied the following positions in the Imperial Rule Assistance organizations:

- (1) Chairman, Peoples Organization Committee, Investigation Board, Imperial Rule Assistance Association, 1942.
- (2) Consultant (HYOGIIN), Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society, 1942.
- (3) Director (SOMU) Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society, 1943-44.

For detailed account of these organizations, see CIS Special Report "War Politics in Japan". In March 1935, when the DAI NIPPON SEIJI KAI (Great Japan Political Association) was formed to replace the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society, SHIOTEN became an Advisor in the Diet subsection of the short-lived Association.

f. SHIOTEN was a Councillor (SANYU) in the DAI NIPPON GENRON HOKOKU KAI (Great Japan Speech and Publication Serve-the-Country Association) (TAB D). This society was a government-sponsored propaganda machine of journalists and writers which may be considered responsible for patriotic misinformation spread among the people of Japan during the war.

6. In summary, SHIOTEN was an active member of nationalist ideological societies throughout the thirties and the war years. In addition he was a bigoted fanatic on the subject of Jewry and Free Masonry, whose views received wide publicity among the Japanese people. Unless, however, membership in such ideological societies in general and anti-foreign prejudice in particular will form the basis for indictments, CIS/G-2 recommends release of SHIOTEN from internment without preference of charges.

- TAB A - Curriculum Vitae of SHIOTEN Nobutaka
TAB B - Evaluation of SHIOTEN Nobutaka at time of arrest
TAB C - "JUDA SHISO OYOBI UNDO"
TAB D - SANROKU KURABU
TAB E - KIKANSETSU BOKUMETSU DOMEI

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TAB F - NICHI-DOKU-I SHINSEN KYOKAI
TAB G - KOA MEKKYO REMMEI
TAB H - DAI NIPPON KAIKYO KYOKAI
TAB I - SENJI TAISEI KYOKA REMMEI
TAB J - DAI NIPPON KOA DOMEI
TAB K - DAI NIPPON GENRON HOKOKU KAI

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SHIOTEN (SHIODEN) Nobutaka, Internee in Sugamo Prison

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SHIOTEN (SHIODEN) Nobutaka, Internee in Sugamo Prison

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3 MAY 1947

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TAB F - NICHU-DOHAI-I SHINSEN KYOKAI
TAB G - KOA MEIKYO RENMEI
TAB H - DAI NIPPON KAIKYO KYOKAI
TAB I - SENJI TAISEI KYOKA RENMEI
TAB J - DAI NIPPON KOA DOHAI
TAB K - DAI NIPPON GENRON HOKOKU KAI

Curriculum Vitae of SHIOTEN No. G.A.W.

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Curriculum Vitae of SHIOTEN Nobutaka

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Curriculum Vitae of SHIOTEN Nobutaka (Lt. General, retired) (also SHIODEN)

- 1879 - Born, Saitama Prefecture
- 1899 = Graduated, Military Academy
- 1900 - 2d. Lieut., (Engineers)
- 1902 - 1st. Lieut.
- 1904 - Captain
- = Visited North China as member of Military Mission
- 1905 - Attached to Military Ordnance Depot
- Studied at Army Staff College
- 1906 - Attached to Engineer Battalion, Imperial Guards
- 1909 - Staff Officer, Kwantung Government General
- 1912 - Major. Attached to 7th Engineer Battalion
- 1914 - Attached to Gunnery and Engineering School
- Instructor, Army Staff College (Military Science)
- 1915 - Aide to 4th Special Military Inspector
- 1916 - Ordered to be attached to French Expeditionary Army
- Lt. Colonel
- 1916-19 - Attached to French Army (in France)
- 1919 - Instructor, Gunnery and Engineering School;
- instructor, Army Staff College (Military Science)
- 1920 - Colonel
- 1922-23 - Director, Military Aeronautics School, at Shimoshizu
- 1923 - Chief, Aviation Section, Military Affairs Bureau, War Ministry
- Secretary, Aviation Deliberative Committee
- Member, Military Technical Conference
- 1923 - Visited China
- 1924 - Major-General; attached to Military Ordnance Depot
- 1924-27 - Delegate to League of Nations, Geneva
- Japanese Military Delegate, Army Navy Air Forces Consultative Committee
- Member, Peace Treaties Executive Committee
- Japanese Delegate, International Aviation Committee
- Aide to Japanese Delegate, International Arms and Ammunition Control Conference
- Aide to Japanese Delegate, Preliminary Session, Disarmament Conference
- 1927 - Attached to Military Ordnance Depot
- Commander, HOYO Fortress
- 1929 - Lieutenant General; placed on reserve list
- 1933 - Director, SANROKU KURABU (36 Club)
- 1935 - Member, KIKANSETSU BOKUMITSU DOMBEI (Anti-Organic Theory League)
- 1938 - President, DAI NIPPON KAIKYO KYOKAI (Great Japan Mohammedan Association)
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SHIOTEN Nobutaka (cont'd)

- 1938-39 - Visited Europe and the U. S. to study civil aeronautics
- 1940 - Director, KOA MEKKYO RIMMEI (Rise Asia Exterminate Communism League)
- 1940 - Advisor, SENJI TAISEI KYOKA RIMMEI (Wartime Organization Strengthening League)
- 1941 - Council Member, DAI NIPPON KOA DOMEI (Great Japan Rise Asia League)
- 1942 - Chairman, Peoples Organization Committee, Investigation Board, Imperial Rule Assistance Association
- Consultant, YOKUSAN SEIJI KAI (Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society)
- Elected to Diet as recommended candidate
- Member, Airplane Production Committee
- 1943-45 - Director, Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society
- 1943 - Councillor, DAI NIPPON GENRON HOKOKU KAI (Great Japan Speech and Publication Serve-the-Country Association)
- Apr 1945 - Advisor, DAI NIPPON SEIJI KAI (Great Japan Political Association)
- Dec 1945 - Interned in Sugamo Prison as a suspected war criminal

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Evaluation of SHIODEN Nobutake at time of arrest

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Evaluation of SHIODEN Nobutake, Lt. General (Retired), at time of his arrest 12 December 1945.

Born 1880. Became Lt. Gen. in 1929. Was a Representative to League of Nations. He was elected to the War Diet in 1942; he was a director of the I.R.A.P.S. (Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society), and a member of the Post-war Planning Committee, July 1944.

For years a fanatic reactionary, this retired general and member of the lower house of the Diet has been associated with Baron Takeo KIKUCHI, pro-Axis, ultra-nationalist promoter who accused Dr. MINOBE. Little known abroad, he is well-known among Japanese as head of the Japanese Anti-Jewish Society, a leader in the "Japan-German-Italy Friendship Society" and promoter of movements against foreign and international organizations such as Rotary, Masonry, Missions, etc., before and during the war.

He is eligible for arrest under Paragraph 7-b of Joint Staff Basic Directive for Post Surrender Military Government in Japan Proper of 3 November 1945. *SHIODEN NOBUTAKE*

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"JUDA SHISO OYOBI UNDO"

"JUDA SHISO OYOBI UNDO"
("Jewish Thought and Activities")

(Outline of contents of SHIOTEN Nobutaka's book published in July 1941)

1. The most important factor of the Jewish movement is Free Masonry.
Democracy is Jewish.
2. Jews and Free Masons were most active in the American Revolution.
3. The Workers' International has its origin in Jewry and Free Masonry.
4. The First World War was a conspiracy of Jews and Free Masons.
5. The Russian Revolution likewise was the work of Jews and Free Masons.
6. Free Masons are becoming active in the Orient; Jews regard Japan as an enemy and since 1928 have been conspiring to unite Europe in a war against Japan. Both Jews and Free Masons have been active in opposing Japan since the Manchurian Incident.
7. Countries siding with CHIANG Kai-shek do so because their leaders are Free Masons. CHIANG too is a Free Mason.
8. SHIOTEN declares himself to be in full accord with the German Professor Lingen's proposal to segregate all Jews in West Africa, but, being afraid that the Jews might demand Manchuria and China, he counsels preparedness against such an eventuality.

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RETURN THIS RECEIPT IMMEDIATELY TO:

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17243

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Addressee: Legal Section
Attn: Invest. Division
Lt. Col. R. E. Rudisill

NOTE.—Sheet 2 (addressee's copy) to be retained by addressee.

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SANROKU KURABU

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SANROKU KURABU
(Three-Six Club)

(Name changed later to MIZUHO KURABU)

Address: Taihei Building Annex, Uchisaiwai-cho 1-chome,
Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Establishment: Formally organized 18 November, 1933.

Officers: Managing Directors - KOBAYASHI Junichiro (Colonel, retired)

MATSUE Toyoki (Maj. General)

Directors

- ARIMA Seisuke

ASADA Ryoitsu (Baron. Lt. Gen.)

FUTAKOISHI Nantaro (Lt. Gen.)

HORIGUCHI Kumaichi

IDA Iwakusu (Baron)

INOUE Kiyozumi

KAGAWA Sakurao

KIKUCHI Takeo (Baron. Lt. Gen.)

KOHARA Masatada

MATSUE Toyoki (Maj. Gen.)

MIYASHITA Zenkichi

MATSUMOTO Yuhei (Maj. Gen.)

NANGO Jiro (Rear Adm.)

OI Narimoto (Baron. Lt. Gen.)

RYOKAKU Saburo

SAEKI Shotai

SHIODEN Nobutaka (Lt. Gen.)

TODOROKI Morizo (Lt. Gen.)

WATANABE Tei

Organ: Ichi Kyu San Roku ("1936"), monthly.

San Roku Joho ("36 News"), published every ten days.

Both of these organs published by the SANROKU SHA ("36" Company),
the club's publications department.

Program: According to the 1936 edition of the AIKOKU UNDO NENKAN
(Patriotic Movements Yearbook) the program was:

1. "Purification of the political world, and thorough promotion of Kodo (Imperial Way).
2. "Planning the nation's advancement through union of the people and the military.
3. "Promotion of village communities to establish ideal local conditions."

The SHAKAI UNDO NO JOKYO (Report on Social Movements) published by the Police Bureau of the Home Ministry quotes the

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following resolutions published 18 November, 1933.

1. "The Sanroku Club shall be the nucleus of various parties to be formed throughout the country.
2. "The present situation is considered conducive to the formation of a powerful organization.
3. "People will be summoned throughout the country to form branches.
4. "Subsidiary organizations shall have the same principles as the parent body, and shall be appropriately named after completion of the organization of the Sanroku Club.
5. "For the time being the activity of the club shall be limited to discussions of nationalistic problems from the spiritual point of view."

Activities: In 1935 when the clarification of the national constitution became a favorite plank in the ultra-nationalist platform (see CIS Special Report, "The Brocade Banner", p.61), the Sanroku Club participated vigorously in the campaign against Professor MINOBE, among other things financing the activities of the TEIKOKU ZAIGO GUNJIN KAI (Imperial Military Reservists Association) in its campaign against the MINOBE theory.

When the 2-26 Affair took place in 1936 President KOBAYASHI was traveling in Manchuria, but other leaders such as SHIODEN Nobutaka, MATSUMOTO Yuhei, NODA Yutaka and ITO Kanji represented the society in sympathizing with the rebels and supplying them with information. Realizing the seriousness of the situation KOBAYASHI rushed back from Manchuria and called a meeting at KAWASAKI at which he praised the deeds of the rebellious troops before a group of thirty-three society members assembled from all parts of Japan. As a result the police and the gendarmes ordered dissolution of the SANROKU Club. Furthermore KOBAYASHI, SHIODEN, MATSUMOTO, NODA, ITO and YOSHIMI Ryuji were thoroughly investigated by the authorities with the result that YOSHIMI was charged with violation of the Military Penal Code and the Press Law. Thereupon the TEIKOKU ZAIGO GUNJIN KAI renounced all connection with the SANROKU Club.

KOBAYASHI denied that the society had any political aspects and by means of a petition, presented to War Minister SUGIYAMA Gen by General OI Narimoto and seventeen other members, succeeded in having the TEIKOKU ZAIGO GUNJIN KAI withdraw its declaration of severance of relations.

That the SANROKU Club was not losing prestige is evidenced by the increase of prominent names in the 1937 roster of officers:

Managing Directors: KOBAYASHI Junichiro
IDA Iwakusu
SAHEKI Shotai
MATSUE Toyoki

Directors: OI Narimoto
TODOROKI Morizo
WATANABE Tei
NANGO Jiro
FUTAGOISHI Kantaro
ANDO Ryoitsu
SHIODEN Nobutaka
KIKUCHI Takeo
MIYASHITA Zenkichi
INOUE Seijun
MARUNO Tatsuyoshi

Patron: MATSUOKA Yosuke

In 1938 the Club changed its name to MIZUHO Club (Fresh Rice Plant Club, poetical name for Japan) and the publications department altered its title from SANROKU SHA (Three-Six Company) to JIEI SHA (Self-Defense Society).

At the general meeting of December 1939, President KOBAYASHI emphasized the danger latent in the difficult relations between Japan and America.

After this the society apparently petered out, as very little space is given to the organization in the Police Reports of 1940, 1941 and 1942, and as the official list of officers diminished in 1942 to KOBAYASHI Junichiro, IDA Iwakusu, DATE Rikiya, WATANABE Tei and MATSUI Nanec.

This society was never large, its membership being about 300 in 1933 and about 200 in 1942. It was important in its heyday, however, because of the names in its directorate and because of the widely deployed activities of KOBAYASHI and his ilk, and because of the Society's interest in such matters as the MINOBE Theory affair and the 2-26 Incident.

Sources: SHAKAI UNDO NO JOKYO (Report on Social Movements), 1933-1942.
AIKOKU UNDO NENKAN (Patriotic Movements Yearbook), 1936.

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KIKANSETSU BOKUMETSU DOMEI

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KIKANSETSU BOKUMETSU DOMEI
(Anti-Organic Theory League)

Establishment: March 1935

Officers: Representative: KUZUU Yoshihisa
Leading Members: AKAIKE Atsushi
AKAO Bin
AKI Susumu
AOYAMA Kenshi
BABAKUNI Yoshima
HIROSE Yoshikuni
IGUCHI Hiroshi
IIDA Koshiro
IKEDA Hiroshi
IMAIZUMI Teisuke
INOUE Shiro
IOGI Ryoze
IRIE Tanenori
KANEKO Rikizo
KANO Bin
KATO Nobu
KUZUU Yoshihisa
MASUDA Ichietsu
MATSUOKA Yosuke
MINAGAWA Sanroku
MINODA Muneyoshi
MITSUI Koshi
MIYAZAWA Yutaka
NAITO Juntaro
NANGO Jiro
ONIKURA Jujiro
OTAKE Kanichi
OZAWA Takesaburo
SATO Kiyokatsu
SATSUMA Yuji
SHIMOYAMA Jihei
SHIMOZAWA Hideo
SHIODEN Nobutaka
SHIOYA Keiichiro
TAKEUCHI Tomojiro
TERADA Inejiro
TOYAMA Mitsuru
TSUKADA Nobuo
YANAGIMACHI Yoshimichi

Background: The KOKURYU KAI (Black Dragon Society) called a round-table conference in March 1935, for the purpose of creating a united front of nationalist groups to combat the "Organic Theory of the Emperor" as propounded by Professor MINOBE of Tokyo Imperial University. About forty of Tokyo's influential nationalist, including TOYAMA Mitsuru, KUZUU Yoshihisa, IWATA Ainosuke, IOGI Ryoze, ETO Genkuro, Otake Kanichi, MINODA Muneyoshi etc., decided to make the round-table conference a permanent organization.

Principles: 1. To prohibit publication of the Organic Theory.
2. To cause Dr. MINOBE to commit suicide.
3. To urge the Diet to enforce the League's principles.
4. To approach the Government through a national movement.

Activities: In April of 1935, the League aimed its propaganda at the public through its publication, the KIKANSETSU BOKUMETSU DOMEI HO (The Anti-Organic Theory League News). Their approach to the government was by personal visits to the Premier and Justice Minister to urge the abandonment of the official "lukewarm and vague" policy toward MINOBE and his theory.

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KIKANSETSU BOKUMETSU DOMEI (Anti-Organic Theory League) (cont'd)

In June 1935, the KOKUTAI MEICHO TASSEI REMMEI (Constitution Clarification Achievement League) was organized with Black Dragon Society backing, and the Anti-Organic Theory League disbanded, merging into the new organization.

Source: SHAKAI UNDO NO JOKYO (Report on Social Movements), 1935

NICHI-KOKU-I SHINZEN KYOKAI

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NICHI-KOKU-I SHINZEN KYOKAI

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NICHU-KOKU-I SHINZEN KYOKAI
(Japan-Germany-Italy Friendship Association)

Establishment: 1937

Officers: Chairman, Bd. of Directors: YAMAMOTO Takaaki
Advisors and Directors: GODO Takuo
HISHIKARI Takashi
HONDA Kumataro
IMAI Gosuke
MIYAKE Yujiro
MUSHAKOJI Kintomo (Viscount)
NEZU Kaichiro
OGASAWARA Chosei (Viscount)
OSHIMA Matafusa (Vice Admiral)
TOKUTOMI Iichiro
YAMAMOTO Eisuke (Admiral)
YASUMITSU Kinichi (Vice Admiral)

Membership: 15,000

NICHU-KOKU-I SHINZEN KYOKAI

Object: Friendly relations among the Treaty Powers of the Anti-Comintern Pact, and in particular, cultural coalition of the three countries.

Activities: Celebration of Anti-Comintern Pact by college students, visits of respect to German and Italian Embassies, presentation of congratulatory messages and commemoration presents at mass meetings, etc. Some publications, such as reports of Envoys returned from Germany and Italy.

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KOA MEKKYO REMMEI

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KOA MEKKYO REMMEI
(Rise Asia Exterminate Communism League)

Establishment: January 1940

Officers: Chairman:	ICHIJO Sanetaka (Prince)
Vice Presidents:	KIKUCHI Takeo MATSUOKA Kimpei
Chief Director:	IDA Iwakusu
Directors:	IKEDA Hiroshi INOGE Toshio INOUE Kiyozumi IWATA Ainosuke (also Secretary) MINAGAWA Haruhiro MITSUNAGA Hoshio MORIGUCHI Shigeji OTA Kozo SHIODEN Nobutaka
Advisors:	HIRANUMA Kiichiro KONOYE Fumimaro

Background: Subsequent to a mass meeting held in Hibiya Hall on 7 December 1939, with the objective of establishing a basic national policy against Communism, IDA, IWATA and INOUE established a headquarters at the KOKUSAI HANKYO REMMEI (International Anti-Communist League), and took the name of KOA MEKKYO KURABU (Rise Asia Exterminate Communism Club). At some time not long after its formal establishment in January 1940, the Club decided to call itself a league.

Purpose: "In response to the slogan "WAHEI-MEKKYO" (Peace Through Extermination of Communism) of the Nanking Government, our group aimed at carrying out a peace movement between Japan and China under the principle of extermination of Communism.

"The KOKUSAI HANKYO REMMEI (International Anti-Communist League) would have been sufficient had our purpose been merely to create an anti-Communist movement. The reason for establishing the KOA MEKKYO REMMEI, which seems at first glance to be the same as the KOKUSAI HANKYO REMMEI, was the decision to carry out a peace movement.

"Furthermore, the thoughts which led to this decision were that the peace and prosperity of Asia could be brought about only by the extermination of Communism, and that the extermination of Communism would naturally bring peace to the various nations of the world, since it was the very policy which would expel the world menace from this earth."

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DAI NIPPON KAIKYO KYOKAI

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DAI NIPPON KAIKYO KYOKAI
(Great Japan Mohammedan Association)

Establishment: 1938

Officers: Honorary President: HAYASHI Senjuro
President: SHIODEN Nobutaka
Standing Directors: OMURA Kentaro
UMEZAWA Shuhei

Background: This Association was formed largely through the efforts of KUZUU Yoshihisa, President of the Black Dragon Society. Occupying the posts of Chief Director and Vice-President of the Society, he soon stepped aside in favor of HAYASHI and SHIODEN.

Purpose: To bring about friendship and understanding between Japan and its people and the Mohammedans, and to aim for mutual progress.

Program: 1. Investigation and research into Mohammedanism and its principles
2. Mutual interchange of culture
3. Training in Mohammedanism
4. Promotion of mutual trade

Activities: Held various conferences on the subject of Mohammedanism. Carried on lectures and classes, published pamphlets and books. Entertained Mohammedan leaders who visited Japan. Undertook propaganda schemes to enlighten the Japanese about, and to attract world attention to, Mohammedanism. Sent members and literature to Southern Regions and other areas where Mohammedanism prevailed.

Source: SHAKAI UNDO NO JOKYO (Report on Social Movements) 1942.

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SENJI TAISEI KYOKA REMMEI

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SENJI TAISEI KYOKA REMMEI
(Wartime Organization Strengthening League)

Establishment: 10 July 1940, Tokyo

Membership: 1940 - unknown; 1941 - 4,373; 1942 - 410

Officers: Representative: TOYAMA Mitsuru
Advisors: KOBAYASHI Junichiro
SHIODEN Nobutake
Councillors: IRIE Taneki
TANABE Munehide
Executive Committee: EGAWA Koichi
IKEDA Hiroshi
KATAOKA Shun
KAWAHARA Koishiro
KIKUCHI Hiroyasu
KOSAKI Kazumasa
MINAKAWA Sanroku
TAKAHATA Tadashi
TERADA Inujiro

Member Organizations:

AIKOKU SHA (Love Country Society)
DAI NIPPON SEISAN TO (Great Japan Production Party)
KENKOKU KAI (National Establishment Society)
KOKURYU KAI (Black Dragon Society)
KODO KEIZAI KENKYUJO (Imperial Way Economic Research Institute)
SEIKYO SHA (Politics and Religion Society)
SHINSEI SHA (Religion and Politics Society)

Comment: The SENJI TAISEI KYOKA REMMEI was a wartime amalgamation of nationalistic societies whose big year was 1941, when the total membership was 4,373. (In 1942 its membership dropped to 400). The most important member organization was the DAI NIPPON SEISAN TO, notorious ultra-nationalistic society led by YOSHIDA Masuzo, with 2,940 members. The fact that the large majority of the League's members belonged to the SEISAN TO would seem to indicate that the League was nothing more than one of the SEISAN TO's many subordinate enterprises. The League was dissolved in January 1946.

Sources: SHAKAI UNDO NO JOKYO (Report on Social Movements), 1940-1942.
CIS Intelligence Files

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DAI NIPPON KOA DOMEI

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DAI NIPPON KOA DOMEI
(Great Japan Rise Asia League)

The DAI NIPPON KOA DOMEI was established on 6 July 1941 as a league of 61 societies interested in one way or another in overseas affairs:

<u>Society</u>	<u>Representative</u>
AIKOKUSHA (Love Country Society)	IWATA Ainosuke
AJIA TAIRIKU KYOKAI (Asiatic Continent Association)	KOMORI Sadahisa
CHUKA MINKOKU HOSEI KENKYUKAI (Central China Republic Law Study Society)	MATSUOTO Joji
CHUO CHOSAKAI TOHAN (ASAHI) (Central Research Society East Asia Bureau)	OGATA Taketora
CHUO MANMO KYOKAI (Central Manchuria-Mongolia Association)	HATTA Yoshiaki
DAI AJIA KYOKAI (Great Asia Association)	MATSUI Iwane
DAI NIPPON DOSHIKAI (Great Japan League)	MATSUMOTO Noriaki
DAI NIPPON KAIKYO KYOKAI (Great Japan Moham- medan Association)	HAYASHI Senjuro
DAI NIPPON KEIZAI RENMEI (Great Japan Economics League)	ICHIJO Sanetaka
DAI TOA KAITAKU KOGYOSHA KYOKAI (Great East Asia Exploitation of Industry Association)	GODO Takuo
DAI TOA KENSETSU KOKUMIN UNDO KENKYUKAI (Great East Asia Establishment Peoples Movement Study Society)	TAMAN Kiyoomi
DAI TOA KYOKAI (Great East Asia Association)	KAWASAKI Saburo
DAI TOA SEINENTAI (Great East Asia Youth Corps)	MIKI Suketaka
DAITO BUNKA KYOKAI (Great Eastern Culture Association)	MATSUDAIRA Yoriyhisu
DOJINKAI (Fraternity Society)	MIYAGAWA Yoneji
DOMEI TOA KENKYUKAI (DOMEI News East Asia Study Society)	FURUNO Inosuke
GAKUTO SHISEIKAI (Students Sincerity Association)	NAGATA Hidejiro
KAIKYO KEN KYOKAI (Mohammedan Affairs Study Institute)	OKUBO Koji
KAIYO SEISAKU KENKYUJO (Ocean Policy Study Institute)	FUJIMORI Seiichiro
KITA SHIN KYOKAI (North China Association)	YOSHIZAWA Kenkichi
KOA KENKYUJO (NIPPON DAIGAKU) (Rise Asia Study Institute)	YAMAZAKI Mannosuke
KOA MENKYO RENMEI (Rise Asia Anti-Communist League)	IDA Iwakusu
KOA SEINEN UNDO HONBU (Rise Asia Youth Movement Headquarters)	KODAMA Yoshio

DAI NIPPON KOA DOBURI (Great
Japan Rise Asia League)

Society

KOA UNDO DOSHUKAI (Rise Asia Movement League)
KOKURYUKAI (Amur Society)
NANPO CHOS KAI (NACHI) (Southern Research
Society)
NANYO KYOKAI (South Seas Association)
NANYO SHIBI KAKAI (South Seas Culture
Association)
NICHIRAN CHUO KYOKAI (Japan Manchuria Central
Association)
NICHIRAN GAKUIN (Japan Thailand Academy)
NIPPON GAKKAI (Sino-Japanese Education Society)
NIPPON JITSUGYO KYOKAI (Sino-Japanese Industry
Association)
NIPPON INDO SHIN KYOKAI (Japan Indo China
Association)
SEIKYOSHA (Politics and Religion Society)
SEKAI KOMINJI KAI KOENKAI (World Red Buddhist
Cross Society Discourse Society)
SHIBUN KAI (Prose and Poetry Society)
SHIN CHINKU KYOKAI (China Study Association)
SHIN KOA KAI (New Rise Asia Society)
TAIHEIYO KYOKAI (Pacific Ocean Association)
TANISHI DOBURI (Relations with China League)
TANAN NANKO KYOKAI (Formosa Southern
Association)
TOA CHOSKAI (East Asia Research Society)
TOA DOBURI (East Asia Uni-Cultural Society)
TOA HOSO KYOKAI (East Asia Judicial Association)
TOA KEIZAI KONDANKAI, NIPPON SHIBU (East Asia
Economic Round-Table Society, Tokyo Branch)
TOA KENKYUJO (East Asia Study Institute)
TOA KENSETSU KYOKAI (East Asia Establishment
Association)
TOA KYOKAI (East Asia Association)
TOA MONDO KENKYUKAI (YOMIURI) (East Asia
Problems Study Society)
TOA RENMEI KYOKAI (East Asia League)
TOA SHINCHITSUJO KENKYUKAI (New Order in East
Asia Study Association)
TOA SHINKOKAI (East Asia Progress Society)
TOHO BUNRA GAKUIN (Eastern Culture Academy)
TOHO BUNRA KENKYUJO (Eastern Culture Study
Institute)
TOMAN .JL. MINZOKU KAI HO DOBURI (Southeast
Asia People's Liberation League)
TOYO FUJIN KYOKAI (Oriental Women's
Education Society)

Representative

FUJII Kiko
KUZUU Yoshihisa

SAKIMOTO Shumma
H. YASHI Hisajiro

SAKIMOTO Masahara

MIYATA Mitsuo
HAYASHI Senjuro
HOSOKAWA Goryu

KODAMA Kenji

ITO Jiromaru
IRIE Tanenori

MATSUI Nanao
TOKUGAWA Kuniyuki
UCHIDA Katsushi
SAKANISHI Rihachiro
NAGATA Hidejiro
KUZUU Yoshihisa

SAITO Ki
TOKUTOMI Iichiro
ABE Nobuyuki
YAMOKI Mannosuke

GO Seinosuke
KONOE Fumimaro

ENDO Ryuseku
YAMATA Hakudo

TAKEHASHI Yusai
ISHIWARA Kanji

SUZUKI Takeshi
SAKANISHI Rihachiro
TAKEI Seiichi

MATSUMOTO Bunzaburo

ADACHI Kenzo

MITSUDA IR. Nobuko

D. I. NIPPON KOA DOMEI (Great
Japan Rise - Asia League)

Society

Representative

TOYO KEIZI I KENKYUJO (Oriental Economics Study Institute)	KASUYA Soichi
TOYO KYOKI I (Oriental Association)	MIZUNO Buntaro
TOYO SEISHIN KENKYUKAI (Oriental Spiritual Study Society)	MOROOKI Zon
YAMATO HOKOKU UNDO HONBU (YAMATO Save-the Country Movement Headquarters)	SHIMAMOTO Shoichi
ZENRIN KYOKI I (Neighborly Friendship Association)	ICHIJO Sanetaka

The societies were divided into four kinds:

JIGYO DANREI I (Project Groups)
KENKYU DANREI I (Study Groups)
SHISO DANREI I (Doctrinal Groups)
UNDO DANREI I (Movement Groups)

Member societies ranged in type from the notorious KOKURYU KAI (Amur Society) of TOYAMA Mitsuru, and AIKOKU SHI (Love-Country Society) of IWATA Kinoshige to study groups like Prince KONOE's TOYO KENKYU JO (East Asia Study Institute) and philanthropic groups such as the DOJIN KAI (Fraternity Society) which has operated hospitals and clinics in Japan, Korea and China since 1902. In order to join the league an individual must obtain the recommendation of two or more members; a society the consent of the majority of the D. I. NIPPON KOA DOMEI's board of directors. The declared principles of the league were:

1. Abide by the spirit of the national foundation and extend it to all nations of the earth to bring happiness and prosperity to the human race by promotion of peace and civilization under the New Order.
2. Achieve the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere by adherence to the joint declaration of Japan, Manchuria and China for economic cooperation and coordination of national defense.
3. Enroll as members those who will abide by the national policy of raising Asia through hardship and difficulty to accomplish the Holy War.

The statement issued at the time of establishment almost simultaneously with the imposition of economic sanctions upon Japan by the ABCD powers set the tone of ideological Japanese nationalism:

"The greatest conflagration since the dawn of history is now sweeping across the entire face of the earth. The lofty ideal of our Emperor to establish a New Order which will allow each nation to enjoy an unfettered existence is the only means whereby the flames may be quenched throughout the world.

D.I NIPPON KO. DOMEI (Great
Japan Rise Asia League)

"Let us turn our eyes to the history of Asia, where we find that the European races have encroached by a series of invasions and where it is our profound mission to eliminate the dominion of those European powers and to establish a new and just co-prosperity sphere blessed by the righteousness of our Gods and the historic accomplishments of our nation.

"Five costly years have elapsed since the outbreak of the China conflict. When we consider the precious life-blood which has been shed across the continent, when we consider that more than a hundred thousand of our countrymen have lost their lives, we realize that we must achieve prosperity for all men of Asiatic races in order that our compatriots' sacrifice may not have been in vain.

"The magnitude of the task which our country has undertaken calls upon every man to do his part toward fulfilment of the great mission of the Empire. However difficult the task may seem, we may feel confident of success if we unite in duty.

"It is upon this principle that the D.I NIPPON KO. DOMEI has been formed.

"Practically the D.I NIPPON KO. DOMEI was an effort to coordinate the activities of the various societies behind the Imperial Rule Assistance Association."

Since the original rules of the organization provided that the president of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association be chairman of the league, Prince KONOYE held the post until he was superseded by TOJO Hideki at the time of the cabinet change in October 1941. In March 1942 the rules were changed to allow appointment of the chairman by the president of the I.R.A.A. TOJO forthwith appointed H. Y. SHI Senjuro to the job.

Operationally, the league headquarters was divided into nine bureaus:

SOMU KYOKU (General Affairs Bureau)
SHISO KYOKU (Doctrinal Bureau)
KIKAKU KYOKU (Planning Bureau)
RENSEI KYOKU (Training Bureau)
D.I ICHI KYOKU (First Bureau)
D.I NI KYOKU (Second Bureau)
D.I SAN KYOKU (Third Bureau)
D.I YON KYOKU (Fourth Bureau)
D.I GO KYOKU (Fifth Bureau)

The intent of the named bureaus is obvious. The numbered bureaus handled research and affairs relative to geographic areas:

1. Japan Proper, Formosa and Korea
2. Manchuria

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DAI NIPPON KOA DOMEI (Great
Japan Rise Asia League)

3. North China and Mongolia
4. Central China
5. The Southern Area

In March 1942 the DAI NIPPON KOA DOMEI eliminated by dissolution its doctrinal and movement member-societies, including the DAI AJIA KYOKAI (Great Asia Association), DAI TO SEINEN TAI (Great Asia Youth Corps) and the KOKURYU KAI (Amur Society) and on 23 May 1943 the DAI NIPPON KOA DOMEI changed its name to KOA SOHOMBU (Rise Asia Headquarters) and moved bodily into the organization of the IRAN as a headquarters directly under the supervision of the president, thereby replacing the old KOA KYOKU (Rise Asia Bureau) in IRAN headquarters.

Officers of DAI NIPPON KOA DOMEI were:

SOSAI

KONOYE Fumimaro (July-October 1941)
TOJO Hideki (October 1941-March 1942)
H. Y. SHI Senjuro (March 1942-May 1943)

KOMON

ABE Kisaburo
ARAKI Sadao
GODO Takuo
H. T. T. Yoshiaki
ICHIJO Sanctaka
HISHIKARI Takashi
KODAMA Hideo
KOISO Kuniaki
M. TSUMOTO Joji
N. G. T. Hidejiro
OI Narimoto
TOKUTOMI Ichiro
TOYAMA Mitsuru
Y. N. G. M. Heisuke
YOSHIZAWA Kenkichi

SOMU IIN

H. Y. SHI Senjuro, Chairman
ABE Nobuyuki
ADACHI Kenzo
HONJO Shigeru
IDA Iwakusu
KUZUU Yoshihisa
M. TSUI Iwane
MIZUNO Rentaro
OKURA Kimochi
OTA Kozo
S. K. NISHI Rihachiro
T. K. H. SHI Sankichi
TSUDA Shizuo

D. I NIPPON KOKA DOMEI (Great
Japan Rise Asia League)

SOMU IIN
(cont'd)

YAMAOKA Mannosuke
YOKOYAMA Sukenari

KYOGIKAI GIIN

MIYATA Mitsuo, Chairman
MIKI Bukichi, Vice Chairman
ARAIKE Jitsushi (Ko)
FURUNO Inosuke
H. SONUMI Monzo
H. YASHI Hisajiro
HAYASHI Katsura
HORIUCHI Bunshiro
HOSOKAWA Goryu
ICHINOMIYA Fusajiro
IDOGAWA Tatsuzo
IMAI Yoshiyuki (Kako)
ITO Jiromaru
KANDA Masao
KATO Kanji
KATO Tatsuya
KAWADA Shiro
KAYANO Nagatomo
KIKUCHI Takeo
KOBAYASHI Junichiro
KODAMA Kenji
KOJIMA Kazuo
KURACHI Tetsukichi
KURIMOTO Yunosuke
KUSUMOTO Chozaburo
MATSUDA Teisuke
MATSUDAIRA Nobuke
MATSUMOTO Tadao
MATSUSHIMA Hajime
MIYAGAWA Yoneji
MIYAJIMA Daihachi
MIZUNO Baigyo
MURAKAWA Kengo
MURASE Teijiro
NISHIKI Ko (Akira)
OBAYASHI Kazuyuki
OGAWARA Nagao (Chosai)
OGATA Taketora
OKADA Nagakage
SHIMAMOTO Shoichi
SHIODEW Nobutaka
SHIONOYA Jitsushi
SHIBAKAWA Tomokichi
SOEJIMA Giichi
SUGISAKI Teijiro
SUMIOKA Tomoyoshi

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DAI NIPPON KO/ DOMEI (Great
Japan Rise Asia League)

KYOGIKAI GIIN
(cont'd)

SUZUKI Yoshimichi
T. KADA Toyoki
T. NABE Bunchiro
T. NABE Yasunosuke
TOKUGAWA Kuniyuki
TSUKUDA Nobuo
UMEZU Kanbei
UZAWA Somei
WADA Tsuyoshi
YANO Jinichi
YASUKI Masaatsu
Y. TATE Yasukichi
YOSHIGAMI Jisaburo

RIJI

N. GAI Ryutaro, Chairman
ENDO Ryusaku, Vice Chairman
AKAGAMI Byojo
AKIYAMA Akiyoshi
AYAGAWA Takeji
FUJII Shinji
FUJIKAKE Suematsu
FUJIMORI Seichiro
FUJISAWA Chikao
H. R. Tamashige
HIJIKATA Seibi
HIROSE Takebumi
HONGO Yoshikazu
IIZUMI Ryoze
IKEDA Hiromu
IRIE Tanenori
ITO Kiyoshi
IMATA Ainosuke
KANAI Kiyoshi
KANEMITSU Kunizo
KANEUCHI Ryosuke
KARASAWA Toshiki
KASUYA Soichi
KIWAHARA Jikichiro
KIWAHARA Shinichiro
KAWASAKI Saburo
KAYANO Kengo
KIMURA Takao
KIYOFUJI Akiko
KODAMA Yoshio
KOMORI Sadahisa
KUWAJIMA Kazuo
M. SUTANI Tatsunosuke
MITSUE Toyohisa
MITSUI Nanao

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D.I NIPPON KO. DOMEI (Great
Japan Rise Asia League)

RIJI
(cont'd)

MITSUKI Yoshikatsu
MITSUMOTO Bunzaburo
MITSUMOTO Noriaki
MITSUMOTO Shigcharu
MATSUMURO Takayoshi
MIKI Suketaka
MIYAZAWA Yutaka
MORITA Sho
MOROOKI Akira (Son)
NAGAYAMA Tadanori
NAKAJIMA Soichi
NAKAMURA Tamco
NAKANO Yosaku
NAKANO Hisashi
NAKATANI Takayo
NARASAKI Kanichi
NISHIMORI Hisaki
ODA Hideto
OGAWA Zensaburo
OKANO Ryuichi
OKUBO Koji
OKURA Kunihiko
OYA Genko
OZAKI Koigi
S. ITO Mitsugu
SABEMOTO Masaharu
SABEMOTO Toshima
SHIMOJI Genshin
SOS. Tanetsugu
SUGIMARU Yutaka
SUICHI Yoshio
SUNDA Minoru
SUZUKI Takeshi
TAKAGI Rokuro
TAKAGI Tomigoro
TAKAHASHI Yusai
TAKEMI Juro
TAKI Seiichi
TAMEN Kiyoomi
T. MUR. Kosaku
TONITA Kisaku
TOYAMA Hideozo
TSUBURAJI Yoshimatsu
UCHIDA Katsuji
UJITA Naoyoshi
URYU Kisaburo
YAJIMA Yutaka
YAMAGAMI Hisashi
YANAGIDA Kizo
YATSUGI Kazuo
YAMAMOTO Hakudo
YOSHIDA Seiichi

DAI NIPPON GENRON HOKOKU KAI

DAI NIPPON GENRON HOKOKU KAI
(Great Japan Speech and Publication Serve-the-Country Association)

A. Establishment of the Society.

The DAI NIPPON GENRON HOKOKU KAI (Great Japan Speech and Publication Serve-the-Country Association) was founded as a SHADAN HOJIN (corporate juridical person) in December 1942, one year after the declaration of the Pacific War. The ASAHI SHIMBUN of 24 December 1942 reported that this society, promoted by the Board of Information of the Cabinet, had held its inaugural meeting on the previous day, attended by about 500 members including OKUMURA Kiwao, Vice-Chief of the Board of Information, Lieutenant Colonel SASAKI of the Information Section of the War Ministry, Commander TASHIRO of the Information Section of the Navy Ministry, YANAGI Renichi of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, MIYAKE Yujiro (Satsurei) the writer on philosophy, OGATA Taketora the editor of the ASAHI SHIMBUN, SUGIMORI Kojiro Professor at Waseda University and HASEGAWA Manjiro (Myozekan) the writer and commentator. It was organized to replace the HYORON ZUIHITSUKU KYOKAI (Critics and Essayists Association) founded in 1926, and had a membership of about 1,000 people from all manner of literary, social, bureaucratic and other fields.

The most complete record of the organization is contained in a pamphlet KAIIN MEIHO (Register of Society Members) printed by the association itself in June 1943, which contains the organization's constitution and shows the officers at time of inauguration, the aims of the organization, the officers on 1 May 1943 and the roster of members on 1 May 1943. This can be considered an unusually complete record since the 2 and 3 year terms of officers carried them throughout the life of the society.

B. The Constitution of the Society.

The constitution of the Society reads as follows:

CHAPTER I. General Provisions.

Article I. This organization shall be called the SHADAN HOJIN DAI NIPPON GENRON HOKOKU KAI (Great Japan Speech and Publication Serve-the-Country Association).

Article II. The office of the organization shall be located in Tokyo. The organization shall set up branches or liaison stations within and outside the Empire whenever necessary. Rules and regulations for branches or liaison stations will be set forth separately.

CHAPTER II. Aims and Undertakings.

Article III. This organization embodies the ideals of the Empire, and in order to complete the Holy War, has been designed for the mutual

DAI NIPPON GENRON HOKOKU KAI

training of its members, for the establishment of a Japanese World Concept, for the clarification of the concepts and principles of the New Order in Greater East Asia and for the coordination of all efforts to promote the internal and external ideas of the Empire.

Article IV. This organization, in order to accomplish the aims outlined in Article III., shall be guided by the JOHO KYOKU (Board of Information) in such undertakings as:

1. The mutual training of its members.
2. Cooperative research with regard to the concepts and principals of a New Order in Greater East Asia.
3. Research and investigation with regard to thought trends inside and outside the Empire.
4. Active proselytizing of the Empire and of the outside world.
5. Training and guidance in public speaking and general publication.
6. Compilation and improvement of propaganda material for internal and external consumption.
7. Coordination of propaganda policies in all parts of Greater East Asia.
8. Liaison with governmental offices concerned and with various other organizations.
9. Any other work which may be deemed necessary for achieving the aims of the organization.

This organization will ask the advice of the government with regard to its work when necessary.

CHAPTER III. Membership.

Article V. This organization shall have the following types of members:

1. SEI KAIIN (Regular members)
2. MEIYO KAIIN (Honorary members)
3. SANJO KAIIN (Patron members)

Article VI. A regular member shall be any person who shall strive for the achievement of the aims of the organization, and who has been recommended by the RIJI KAI (Directors Meeting) and approved by the chairman.

Article VII. An honorary member shall be any reputable patriotic speaker or writer recommended by the RIJI KAI (Directors Meeting) and approved by the chairman.

Article VIII. A patron member shall be one who sympathizes with the aims of the organization, who will help in the work and who has been recommended by the RIJI KAI (Directors Meeting) and approved by the Chairman.

Article IX. Regular members shall pay dues as otherwise stated.

Article X. For any person to join this organization as a regular member or to resign from this organization, it shall be necessary to file proper application as specified elsewhere and to receive the approval of the chairman.

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Article XI. Any member of this organization classified under any one of the following categories shall by a ruling of the RIJI KAI (Directors Meeting) be disqualified by the chairman.

1. Anyone who disgraces the name or integrity of this organization.
2. Anyone who disgraces the honor of being a member.
3. Anyone who causes disturbances or by speech obstructs the attainment of the aims of the organization.
4. Anyone who has unpaid back dues of more than 6 months.

CHAPTER IV. General Meetings.

Article XII. Regular general meetings shall be held once yearly. Extraordinary general meetings will convene when deemed necessary by the RIJI KAI (Directors Meeting) or when requested by a majority of members. It shall be required to post notices at least 10 days before such general meetings are held, stating the purpose, aims, place and date of such meetings.

Article XIII. Regardless of specifications as stated elsewhere in this constitution, the following will be considered at general meetings:

1. Budget and statement of accounts.
2. Activities and business reports.
3. Amendments of the constitution.
4. Proposal for dissolution of the organization.
5. Any other matters deemed necessary by the chairman.

Article XIV. Resolution of the general meeting will be carried by a majority of the members present. In case of a tie on any issue the presiding officer will have the deciding vote. Each member shall have the right to cast one vote. Votes by proxy shall not be recognized.

The last two sentences of the above clause shall also apply to issues relative to amendments of the constitution or dissolution of the organization.

Article XV. Resolutions adopted at a general meeting shall not be effective without government authorization.

CHAPTER V. Officers.

Article XVI. This organization shall have the following officers:

1. KAI CHO (Chairman) 1
2. RIJI (Directors) Numbers unspecified
3. KANJI (Inspectors) 5 or less

Article XVII. The Chairman shall be recommended by the President of the Board of Information (JOHO KYOKU SOSAI). As director, the chairman shall represent this organization and guide its activities. The chairman shall call and preside over general meetings, (RIJI KAI) Directors Meetings and HYOGIIN KAI (Consultants Meetings).

Article XVIII. The chairman shall select the RIJI (Directors) and KANJI (Inspectors) from the membership.

Article XIX. The chairman shall select one SEMJU RIJI (Managing Director) and three JOMU RIJI (Standing Directors).

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Article XX. The SEMMU RIJI (Managing Director) shall assist the chairman in guiding the organization's activities and shall preside at meetings in the absence of the chairman. The SEMMU RIJI (Managing Director) will act in the capacity of JIMU KYOKU CHO (Chief of the Business Bureau).

Article XXI. The JOMU RIJI (Standing Directors) shall help the SEMMU RIJI (Managing Director) in the management of the organization's business and may represent the SEMMU RIJI in his absence. The JOMU RIJI (Standing Directors) will act in the capacity of BUCHO (Section Chiefs) of various operational departments.

Article XXII. Officers' terms shall be three years, after which they may be re-elected. In case RIJI (Directors) or KANJI (Inspectors) are appointed to fill vacancies, their terms will be for the remainder of the terms of the men whom they replace.

Article XXIII. The sanction of the chief of the JOHO KYOKU (Board of Information) must be obtained for the appointment or retirement of RIJI (Directors) or KANJI (Inspectors) as well as replacement or resignation of the JIMU KYOKU CHO (Chief of the Business Bureau) or JIMU KYOKU BUCHO (Section Chief of the Business Bureau).

Article XXIV. The RIJI (Directors) shall form a RIJI KAI (Directors Meeting) and shall decide upon all important business of the organization.

Article XXV. The chairman shall call the RIJI KAI (Directors' Meeting) when necessary. Such meetings shall be convened at the request of three or more RIJI (Directors) or of a KANJI (Inspector).

Article XXVI. A RIJI KAI (Directors' Meeting) shall be dispersed until 5 or more RIJI (Directors) are present. Resolutions of a RIJI KAI (Directors Meeting) shall be carried by a majority vote of those present. In case of a tie the presiding officer will have the deciding vote.

Article XXVII. The following matters shall be taken up at a RIJI KAI (Directors Meeting) as well as other specifications as stated elsewhere in this constitution:

1. Matters pertaining to business plans and methods of execution.
2. Matters pertaining to the setting up, changing or closing of branch offices or liaison offices.
3. The appointment of officers or key personnel.
4. Budget and statement of accounts.
5. Administration of the organization's property or any other important business. Any decisions relative to Nos. 2 and 4 preceding must have the sanction of the Chief of the JOHO KYOKU (Board of Information Bureau).

Article XXVIII. KANJI (Inspector) shall undertake the duties stated in article 59 of the Civil Code.

CHAPTER VI. KOMON (Advisors), SANYO RIJI (Councillor-Directors), SANYO (Councillors), HYOGIIN (Consultant), IIN (Committee Member).

Article XXIX. This organization shall have KOMON (Advisors), SANYO

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RIJI (Councillor-Directors), SANYO (Councillors), HYOGIIN (Consultants) and IIN (Committee Members).

Article XXX. KOMON (advisors) shall be chosen from among the officers of various related organizations or reputed scholars after recommended by the RIJI KAI (Directors Meeting) and approved by the Chairman. The duty of a KOMON (Advisor) shall be to advise the Chairman with regard to all important business of the organization.

Article XXXI. SANYO RIJI (Councillor-Directors) are appointed from BUCHO (Chiefs of Departments) and KACHO (Chiefs of Sections) of the JOHO KOKU (Board of Information) by the Chairman. SANYO RIJI (Councillor-Directors) may attend a RIJI KAI (Directors Meeting) and express their opinions.

Article XXXII. SANYO (Councillors) are selected from officials of related government offices and officers of related organizations, after recommended by the RIJI KAI (Directors Meeting) and approved by the Chairman. SANYO (Councillors) are consulted with regard to important organizational business.

Article XXXIII. HYOGIIN (Consultants) are selected from the members by the RIJI KAI (Directors Meeting) after approved by the Chairman. HYOGIIN (Consultants) shall form a HYOGIIN KAI (Consultants Meeting) to investigate questionnaires.

Article XXXIV. The terms of SANYO (Councillors) and HYOGIIN (Consultants) shall be two years, but they may be re-elected. In case of appointments to fill vacancies, their terms will be for the remainder of the terms of the men whom they replace.

Article XXXV. In case of appointments of SANYO RIJI (Councillor-Directors) or SANYO (Councillors) by reason of their official positions, their terms shall be duration of their official appointments.

Article XXXVI. IIN (Committee Members) shall be chosen from the officers and members of this organization, officials of related government offices and men of reputed scholarship, after recommended by the RIJI KAI (Directors Meeting) and approved by the Chairman. Formation, organization and duties of IIN KAI (Committee Meetings) shall be decided by the RIJI KAI (Directors Meeting) when necessary.

CHAPTER VII. Employees.

Article XXXVII. The organization shall have KYOKU CHO (Bureau Chiefs) BUCHO (Section Chiefs) SHUJI (Superintendent) SHOKI (Secretary) and other SHOKUIN (Employees).

CHAPTER VIII. Property and accounts.

Article XXXVIII. The property of this organization will be derived from dues, donations, subsidies and other income.

Article XXXIX. The accounting period of this organization will begin on 1 April of every year and end on 31 March of the following year.

Article XL. The disposal of the property of this organization in case of dissolution of the organization shall be decided according to

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decisions of a general meeting.

CHAPTER IX. Appendix.

Article XLI. The necessary details relative to the execution of this Constitution shall be decided by the RIJI KAI (Directors Meeting) and sanctioned by the JOHO KYOKU SOSAI (Chief of the Board of Information).

Article XLII. Officers at the inauguration of this organization are as follows:

KAICHO (Chairman): TOKUTOMI Iichiro
SEMMU RIJI (Managing Director): KANONOGI Kazunobu
JOMU RIJI (Standing Directors): IZAWA Hiromu
NOMURA Shigeomi
TSUKUI Tatsuo

RIJI (Directors): AKIYAMA Kenzo OKUMA Nobuyuki
FUJITA Tokutaro ONO Seiichiro
FURUKAWA Takeshi OSAKA Seiken
HANAMI Ttsuji OSHIMA Yutaka
HASHIZUME Akio SAITO Kiyoshi
HOZUMI Shichiro SAITO Ko
ICHIKAWA Fusae SAITO Tadashi
INAHARA Katsuji SATO Michitsugu
KADA Tetsuji SHIMIZU Masamichi
KOMAKI Saneshige TAKAYAMA Iwao
NAKANNO Tomio TOMIZUKA Kiyoshi
OGUSHI Toyoo YAMAZAKI Seijun

KANJI (Inspectors): FUNADA Chu
MORISITA Kunio
SUMITA Shoichi

C. Officials of the Society

Consolidation of the list of the officials at time of establishment of the Society in December 1942 and the list of officials on 1 May 1943 shows that the officials throughout the life of the society were:

KAICHO (Chairman):	TOKUTOMI Iichiro	Dec 1942
KOMON (Advisors):	ABE Genki	May 1943
	CHIKUSHI Kumashichi	May 1943
	HASEGAWA Manjiro	May 1943
	IMAZUMI Teisuke	May 1943
	INOUE Tetsujiro	May 1943
	KAKEHI Katsuhiko	May 1943
	KUMAKI Genyoku	May 1943
	MATSUI Iwane	May 1943
	MIYAKE Yujiro	May 1943
	NISHI Shinichiro	May 1943
	OKAWA Shumei	May 1943
	OKUMURA Kiwao	May 1943
	OTANI Kozui	May 1943
	SAKURA Soichi	May 1943

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KOMON (Advisors):	SASAKI Yukitada	May 1943
	SHIRATORI Toshio	May 1943
	SUETSUGU Nobumasa	May 1943
	SUGIMORI Kojiro	May 1943
	TANAKA Kokichi	May 1943
	YAMADA Takao	May 1943
SEMMU RIJI (Managing Director):	KANOKOGI Kazunobu	Dec 1942
JOMU RIJI (Standing Directors):	IZAWA Hiromu	Dec 1942
	NOMURA Shigeomi	Dec 1942
	SAITO Tadashi	Aug 1943
	TSUKUI Tatsuo	Dec 1942
RIJI (Directors):	AKIYAMA Kenzo	Dec 1942
	FUJITA Tokutarō	Dec 1942
	FURUKAWA Takeshi	Dec 1942
	HASHIZUME Akio	Dec 1942
	HOZUMI Shichiro	Dec 1942
	ICHIKAWA Fusae	Dec 1942
	INAHARA Katsuji	Dec 1942
	ITO Choji	May 1943
	KADA Tetsuji	Dec 1942
	KOMAKI Saneshige	Dec 1942
	KOSAKA Seiken	Dec 1942
	KURAUCHI Kazuta	May 1943
	NAKANO Tomio	Dec 1942
	OGUSHI Toyoo	Dec 1942
	OKUMA Nobuyuki	Dec 1942
	ONO Seiichiro	Dec 1942
	OSHIMA Yutaka	Dec 1942
	SAITO Kiyoshi	Dec 1942
	SAITO Ko	Dec 1942
	SAITO Tadashi	Dec 1942
SATO Michitsugu	Dec 1942	
SHIMMEI Masamichi	Dec 1942	
SOSA Tanetsugu	Dec 1942	
TAKAHASHI Seijun	Dec 1942	
TAKAYAMA Iwao	Dec 1942	
TOMIZUKA Kiyoshi	Dec 1942	
TSUKUI Tatsuo	Aug 1943	
YAMAZAKI Seijun	Dec 1942	
SANYO RIJI (Councillor-Directors):	HASHIMOTO Masazane	May 1943
	HAYASHI Kaoru	May 1943
	HORI Koichi	May 1943
	INOUE Shiro	May 1943
	MIYAMOTO Yoshio	May 1943
	MIZUTANI Shiro	May 1943

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SANYO RIJI (Councillor-Directors):	MURATA Goro	May 1943
	MUTO Tomio	May 1943
	TAJEMOTO Magoichi	May 1943
KANJI (Inspectors):	FUNADA Chu	Dec 1942
	SUMIDA Shoichi	Dec 1942
	MORISHITA Kunio	Dec 1942
SANYO KAIIN (Patron Members):	AKAO Yoshio	May 1943
	ISHIBASHI Tanzan	May 1943
	ISHIKAWA Takemi	May 1943
	ISHIYAMA Kenkichi	May 1943
	MASUDA Giichi	May 1943
	MURAYAMA Chokyo	May 1943
	NOMA Shoichi	May 1943
	OHASHI Shinichi	May 1943
	SHIMONAKA Yusaku	May 1943
	SHIMONAKA Yasaburo	May 1943
	SHORIKI Matsutaro	May 1943
	TAKAISHI Shingoro	May 1943
	YAMAMOTO Sanehiko	May 1943
SANYO (Councillors):	ABE Kenichi	May 1943
	AIKAWA Katsuroku	May 1943
	AKAMATSU Katsumaro	May 1943
	ASAHINA Sakutaro	May 1943
	ASUDA Sueniko	May 1943
	HASHIMOTO Kingoro	May 1943
	HAYASHI Kazuo	May 1943
	HIGASHIUCHI Shimpei	May 1943
	HIRAIZUMI Cho	May 1943
	HISATOMI Tatsuo	May 1943
	IKEDA Hiromu	May 1943
	INOBE Shigeo	May 1943
	IPO Masanori	May 1943
	KATO Kanji	May 1943
	KAWADA Retsu	May 1943
	KAWANISHI Jitsuzo	May 1943
	KIDO Motosuke	May 1943
	KIMURA Kinji	May 1943
	KITA Soichiro	May 1943
	KOMURA Shoji	May 1943
	KONO Shozo	May 1943
	KOSAKI Masayasu	May 1943
	KOZUKI Tamotsu	May 1943
	KUME Masao	May 1943
	MATSUMOTO Shigeharu	May 1943
	MATSUNAGA Tai	May 1943
	MINODA Muneyoshi	May 1943

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S.NYO (Councillors):	MITSUI Koshi	May 1943
	MIYATA Mitsuo	May 1943
	MIYAZAKI Mitsuo	May 1943
	NAGAOKA Katsuaki	May 1943
	NAKAMITSU Yoshichika	May 1943
	NAKAMURA Sannojo	May 1943
	NAKASHIBA Suezumi	May 1943
	NISHINA Yoshio	May 1943
	OBAMA Toshie	May 1943
	OBATA Churyu	May 1943
	OGATA Taketora	May 1943
	OKAMURA Jiichi	May 1943
	ONO Shunichi	May 1943
	OTA Masataka	May 1943
	SENGE Takatake	May 1943
	SENGE Takanobu	May 1943
	SHIOTEN Nobutaka	May 1943
	SHIOZAWA Genji	May 1943
	TAKEDA Gensaburo	May 1943
	TANABE Tadao	May 1943
	TANAKA Kazumaro	May 1943
	TANIKI Nagashige	May 1943
	TOMOEDA Takahiko	May 1943

HYOGIIN (Consultants):	ABE Einzo
	ARAKI Shumma
	ASANO Akira
	ASHIZU Nobuhiko
	FUJISAWA Chikao
	FURUSAWA Isojiro
	FURUYA Yoshio
	FURUYA Yoshisada
	HANNAI Tatsuji
	HARA Minoru
	HIDA Takube
	HIGO Kazuo
	HIRANO Tennoyuke
	HONMA Kenichiro
	ISHIMUR Chuji
	KATO Fumiteru
	KOBAYASHI Goro
	KOJIMA Shigeo
	KONNO Gempachiro
	KONO Tatsuzo
	KUMURA Teshio
	KURODA Satoru
	MEDA Ryuichi
	MASUDA Masao
	MITSUMOTO Tokumei
	MIYAMA Iwao

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HYOGIIN (Consultants): MISHIMA Yazuo
MURAI Tojuro
MURAMATSU Hisayoshi
NAGATA Kiyoshi
NAGAYAMA Tadanori
NAKAGAWA Yoichi
NAKAGAWA Yonosuke
NAKAKOJI Akira
NAKIMURA Yoshinosuke
NISHITANI Teiji
NISHITANI Yahei
NISHIGUCHI Masaru
NIWA Goro
NODO Chusuke
OIGAMI Yasushi
OKUMA Takeo
OTA Yoshio
OTSUKA Ichiro
OZAKI Shiro
SUEGUSA Shigetomo
SAITO Ryutaro
SAKAGUCHI Saburo
SANO Kazuhiko
SATO Yoshio
SATSUDA Yuji
SEGAWA Jiro
SHIMADA Haruo
SHIMUR Rikujo
SHIRANE Takayuki
SUGAMORI Saburo
SUGAWARA Heiji
SUGI Yasusaburo
SUGINO Tadao
SUGIYAMA Kenji
SUZUKI Shigetaka
TAKASE Kensuke
TAKUCHI Shigeo
TERADA Yakichi
TONEGAWA Toyo
TSUNEOKA Takio
UEHARA Torashige
YANAGIDA Kenjuro
YASUDA Tetsumatsu
YOSHIDA Saburo
YOSHIMUR Tadashi

D. Analysis of the Society's Officers and Personnel.

1. KICHO (Chairman):

According to Article XVII of the Constitution, the Chairman was recommended by the Chief of the Cabinet Board of Information. TANI Masayuki selected TOKUTOMI Iichiro, veteran 79 year old nationalist in the field of journalism.

2. SEIJI RIJI (Managing Director) and JUMU RIJI (Standing Directors):
According to Article XIX of the Constitution the Managing Director and the Standing Directors were selected by the chairman. TOKUTOMI Iichiro chose as Managing Director the extremely active ultra-nationalist journalist KANOKOGI Kazunobu and as Standing Directors IZUMI Hiromu, NOMURA Shigeomi and TSUKUI Tatsuo who were likewise prolific writers in the field of Nationalism. In May 1943 TSUKUI's place was filled by SAITO Tadashi, who had published NOMURA's hand-book of Nationalism in 1941.

3. KOMON (Advisors):
According to Article XXIX of the Constitution the Advisors were chosen from among the officers of various related organizations or reputed scholars by recommendation of the Directors and approval of the chairman. Consequently this body of 20 men was comprised of a heterogeneous group of prominent officials, newspaper officials, professors and other scholars. Whereas the group included such well-known nationalists as IIZUMI Teisuke, MATSUI Iwane, OKADA Shumei, SHIMIZU Toshio and SUETSUGU Nobumasa, it likewise contained such liberals as HASEGAWA Manjiro and SUGIMORI Kejiro. HASEGAWA Manjiro, better known by his pen-name NYOZEKIN (The Easy Going Fellow) has been known as a liberal writer since the days following World War I when he was a member of the editorial staff of the ASAHI. It was because of the writings of NYOZEKIN and his associates that MURAYAMA Ryuei, the paper's president, was tied to a telegraph pole by members of the KOKURYU K.I (Amur River Society). In 1935 he was a member of the YUIBUTSU RON KENKYU K.I (Materialism Study Society) with HIRANO Yoshitaro and others who were regarded by the police as Communist sympathizers. SUGIMORI was a professor at Waseda University well-known for his liberal views.

4. RIJI (Directors):
According to Article XVIII of the Constitution, Directors were selected by the Chairman from among the members. TOKUTOMI selected a varied group of 27 individuals from various walks of the intellectual life of the nation. Whereas the group included such well-known nationalists as HOZUMI Shiichiro, SAITO Kiyoshi and SOSA Tanetsugu, it likewise included liberals like ICHIKAWA Fusae, the suffragette who had fought for women's rights for 20 years, ONO Seiichiro, professor of law at Tokyo Imperial University, authority on criminal law and author of such books as "Safeguarding of Honor in Criminal Law" and "Development of Japanese Jurisprudence", and SHIMIZU Masamichi, well-known figure in Japanese Christian circles and professor of law at Tohoku Imperial University.

5. SANYO RIJI (Councillor-Directors):
According to Article XXXI of the Constitution, Councillor-

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Directors were appointed by the Chairman from the Department and Section Chiefs of the Cabinet Board of Information. In actual fact, the Chiefs of all departments of the Information Board plus the heads of sections vitally concerned with publicity such as broadcasting and the press became SANYO RIJI.

6. SANYO KAIIN (Patron Members):

According to Article VIII of the Constitution, patron members were people who sympathized with the aims of the organization; who would help in the work and who had been recommended by the Directors Meeting and had been approved by the Chairman. To a man, the individuals recommended and approved were the presidents of the large publishing houses, presidents and chairman of the big newspapers, the most prominent men in their field:

..K.O Yoshio, President of OBUN SHA (Publishing House)

ISHIBASHI Tanzan, President of TOYO KEIZAI SHIMPO SHA (Oriental Economist)

ISHIKAWA Takemi, of SHUFU NO TOMO (Wousewives' Companion)

ISHIYAMA Kenkichi, Publisher of the "Diamond" (Economic Magazine)

MASUDA Giichi, Publisher of JITSUGYO NO NIHON (Business World of Japan)

MURAYAMA Chokyo, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the ASAHI SHIMBUN (Asahi Newspaper)

NOMI Shoichi, President of KODAN SHA (Publishing House)

OHASHI Shinichi, President of HAKUBUN KAN (Publishing House)

SHIMONAKA Yusaku, President of CHUO KORON SHA (Publishing House)

SHIMONAKA Yasaburo, President of HEIBON SHA (Publishing House)

SHOIKI Matsutaro, President of the YOMIURI SHIMBUN (Yomiuri Newspaper)

TAKAISHI Shingoro, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the ASAHI MAINICHI (Osaka Daily)

TAKENAKA Osamu, Director of the YOMIURI SHIMBUN (Yomiuri Newspaper)

YAMAMOTO Sanehiko, President of the KAIZO SHA (Publishing House)

Of this group, the only individual who may be unqualifiedly called a nationalist is SHIMONAKA Yasaburo.

7. SANYO (Councillors):

According to Article XXXII, Councillors were selected from among the officials of related government agencies and officials of related organizations by recommendation of the Directors Meeting and by approval of the Chairman. The individuals selected came from various organizations such as newspapers, press associations, the Japan Broadcasting Corporation, societies etc.

8. HYOGIIN (Consultants):

According to Article XXXIII of the Constitution, Consultants were chosen by the Directors Meeting with the approval of the Chairman,

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from among the members of the society. This body of men selected as Consultant apparently because of their ideologies and not because of professional, intellectual or official connections, was the most consistently questionable group in the organization, including in its number such ideological nationalists as FUJISAWA Chikao and FURUYA Yoshisada, such ideological fundamentalists as ASHIZU Nobuhiko and such "direct action" ultra-nationalists as HOMMA Kenichiro of the 7.5 Incident, YASUDA Tetsunosuke of the SHIMPEI TAI Incident, and SHIMURA Rikizo and SUGANAMI Saburo of the 2.26 Incident. 1,000 individuals from various political, official, intellectual and social circles. It is impossible to classify this large group into categories. However, the following list is representative of the many liberals who joined the society because it was either fashionable or necessary to do so in the first and second year of the war:

NAKAYAMA Ichiro, Professor of Economics at Tokyo University of Commerce, at one time associated with the RONDO HA (Labor-Farmer Group) "Professor Group".
GONDA Yasunosuke, Director of the OHARA Social Problems Research Institute.
SUEKAWA Hiroshi, President of RITSUMEI KAN University, once ousted from Kyoto Imperial University for his liberalism.
TERUOKA Yoshito, President of the Institute of Labor Science.
ROYAMA Masamichi, Chief Editor of the CHUO KORON (Central Review).
TOBITA Seiichi, Professor at Tokyo Imperial University.
ISA Hideo, private secretary to OZAKI Yukio.
OGURA Kinnosuke, president of the MINSHU KAGAKUSHA KYOKAI (Association of Democratic Social Science).

F. Publications.

The society's organ, the GENRON HOKOKU (Save the Country by Speech and publication), of which the first issue was published in September 1943 and which lasted through the war, was rapidly patriotic during the first year, with such men as TOKUTOMI Iichiro, TSUKUI Tatsuo, NOMURA Shigeomi, SOSA Tanetsugu, SAITO Kiyoshi and SHIRATORI Toshio among the most consistent contributors. As the war progressed, more general subjects dealing with public welfare and social problems entered the table of contents. In 1945 the paper shortage reduced the magazine to a flimsy pamphlet of 14 or 15 pages. The April 1945 issue contained two articles NISSHIN NICHIRO-DAI TOU SENKA NO GENRON JIN (Sino-Japanese; Russo-Japanese; Commentators during the Great East Asia War), a discussion between TOKUTOMI Iichiro and IZAWA Hiromu and SEISAN SEN ZAKKI (Miscellaneous Notes on the War of Production) by MORIYASU Shinjiro.

G. Activities:

Study of the GENRON HOKOKU Magazine leaves no doubt that the organi-

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zation was very active during the first years of the war, holding frequent meetings of the Directors and the Consultants, sponsoring debates, discussions and committee meetings. TOKUTOMI Iichiro remained a sort of figure-head of the organization except for his contributions to the GENRON HOKOKU, for KAKOOGI Kazunobu or TSUKUI Tatsuo invariably presided at meetings. Attendance at meetings was small. For example the 4th Directors Meeting held on 26 April 1943 was attended by only 13 of the 28 Directors plus 2 of the 3 Inspectors and 5 men from the Board of Information. At the 1st meeting of the SHISO SEN T. ISAKU IIN K.K.I (Thought War Planning Committee) on 25 June 1943 only 31 of the 62 committee members appointed, put in an appearance. A series of lectures, K.I.I.N KENKYU K.K.I (Member's Study Society) held in June 1943 attracted an attendance of only 32. As time went on meetings were less frequent and attendance smaller.

H. Evaluation:

The D.I NIPPON GENRON HOKOKU K.K.I (Great Japan Speech and Publication Serve-The-Country Association) was a patriotic organization formed a year after the outbreak of the Great East Asia War as a psychological influence in war-time Japanese life. It was an extremely undemocratic institution in that the Chairman, appointed by the Chief of the Cabinet Information Board, selected the Managing Directors, the Standing Directors and the Directors who in turn selected the other officers and members with the Chairman's approval. Indicative of the autocratic control exercised by the Managing Director and the Standing Directors was their concurrent occupancy of other key positions:

KAKOOGI Kazunobu, Managing Director
JINBU KYOKU CHO (Chief of Business Affairs Bureau)
TSUKUI Tatsuo, Standing Director
SOMU KYOKU CHO (Chief of General Affairs Bureau)
IZAMA Hiromu, Standing Director
KIKAKU BU CHO (Chief of Planning Section)
NOMURA Shigeomi, Standing Director
CHOSA BU CHO (Chief of Investigation Section)

It is apparent that the activities of this large, country-wide organization were closely directed by its leaders. It is recommended that association with this organization per se be not considered evidence of militarism, expansionism or ultra-nationalism because the society was semi-official, because the holding of office and membership were contingent upon official, professional social, and intellectual position, because many well-known liberals became members and indeed officers because participation was patriotic and fashionable. It is recommended that officers and members be judged on their individual merits because the nationalists in the group show their colors plainly in their various activities in other fields.

SHIODEN, Nishitani (2472)

3

(39)

Shinden
 68 years old
 Fanatical reactionary
 Anti Jew
 Anti Rotary, Mason
 Missions
 Director I R H A

(1)

From a diary for 1941
by Shōden, Nobutaka.

The writer

Lt. General in Reserve, ~~author~~
writer and lecturer.

Many hours in the first half of this year were spent in the preparation of manuscript of "Study of Jewish Idea and movements," the publication of which was completed and memorial parties were held at Tokyo, Nagoya and Osaka.

A regular subscriber to a magazine "Seiken" ("Sword of Justice").

His special topics of writing and speaking were in relation to "Jewish and Freemasonry" problems.

He had lecture tours to many places, from Kyūshū to Hokkaido, mostly to Nagoya and Osaka localities. He counts himself at the end of the year his stepping out to have been 142 nights and ^{by} lectured 143 times.

He is known as a good round-table speaker, As. Member, counselor &c. he is related to many associations like

1. Japan German and Italian amity society.
2. International politics and Economics association.
3. Asiatic development union.
4. "Ryūmō Kai" / Dragon Cloud society / &c.

He frequents to "Office" at Uchisawaicho,
Mizuho Club, Nippon Kyokai, Governmental intelli-
gence Bureau.

Noted people ^{with} to whom the writer had was
concerned.

Bawn Hiranuma, wrote a foreword for writer's
book at his request.

Foreign Minister MATSUOKA (May 31).

Talked at Ninomiya Station for about 15 min.
Matsuoka(?) was "worrying about the turbulence of
opinions among intelligent circles (including diplomats),
seemingly almost anarchical, there might be some fifth
columnists of British, American, German, Italian and
Jewish ^{origins which} makes him think of retiring among mountains,
but being with ^{for} Imperial Banner under divine command,
I fear nothing, stand against even the Army and Navy if
necessary."

Major General Tanaka, ^{Military Service Section} chief of ~~troops~~.

Ambassador Otto General Kletchmer (phonetic)

Many others, though not of special mention.

Characteristics of The Writer

The diary records his daily ^{beginning with} gymnastics, water bath and
worship of Buddha and gods, dietary menu and drinks
in details as well. Frequent worship at Meiji Shingu, Yasukuni-
jinsha, etc. Many times records his "divine dreams" of
Emperor Meiji or other Imperial personage. Sometimes
worries himself thinking that he is watched by Jewish
secret hands. ^{of Gendarmery}

Some warrant or non-commissioned officers, frequents ^{company} his.

Nothing is written of his governmental connection,
but his tour to China from April 20 - May 17
reveals that he did not go as a private man.

It is natural that he was a pro-militaristic mouth-piece, the Jewish problems and Free masonry as his special draw. But as to the higher circle of politics, he seems to have had little intimacy with them. That his acquaintances with the public affairs toward November and December were nothing more than those which ordinary people could know through newspapers seems to reveal this.

Shu Kanashi

2 June 1947

1940

S. Itoh

The Feature of the Diary
of SHIOTEN

The characteristic features of the entry in the diary are that 1) he prays to Buddha and gods every morning without fail, 2) he exchanges opinions with several persons almost every day, 3) he makes lectures 20 times or more a month, 4) his family's economic condition is not favourable, 5) the subject and purpose of the conferences and lectures are not mentioned, 6) dependants and witnesses are found very few.

Subsequently the scanner adopts the following style of scanning.

- 7) Organizations he is connected with:
MIZUHO-KAI, Showa-Club, Bunmei-Kyokai,
KODŌ-YOKUSAN-KAI.
- 8) He writes the stories he experienced in dreams.

SHIOTEN DIARY - 1940 -

p.3. January 7, - 1940

Persons met: ~~with~~: ^(Headquarters) ARITA, YOSHIZAWA, ^{Kenshichi}
TATEKAWA / Yoshitsugu /

After the congratulation party, where occasionally he met with those persons, he went home with TATEKAWA.

p.12. Jan. 8

Person conferred with: HASHIMOTO (T.N. Kingoro) at the Wai-Nippon Seinen-to Headquarters.

p.15. Jan. 13 according to a press ~~report~~ ^{clipping}
A Resolution of accusing AMERICA for the disturbance of the Far East was declared at the Osaka Central City Hall at 6:30 p.m., January 13, 1940.
Colonel KOBAYASHI, IWAKUZU, IDA and SHIOTEN delivered speeches.

P. 28. Jan. 26, - at the youngmen's association auditorium, TOKYO, he heard lectures made by HAYASHI (T.N. General) and KIYOSE Ichiro.

P. 46. Feb. 12, -

Person he received: Lieutenant General SAITO, who gave him a warning re the lamentable trend of the Army.

P. 63. Feb. 19, - He was made Head Director of the Imperial ^{Young Men's} ~~Boys~~ association.

P. 54. Feb. 20, -

Persons he met: 1. MITSUJI, YASUI, AZUMA, UZAWA. at a restaurant. (SHOWA club)
2. HAYASHI, TANABE, INOUE Masaji, (International anti-communism League)

P. 60. Feb. 26 attended the KEMMU-GI-KAI meeting.

p. 72 Mar. 8, — Ide delivered a speech at the
KOKUSHI-KAN.

p. 76. Mar. 14, — Ide assumed a position of main
advocators for setting-up of the East Asia
Construction Institute.

p. 76. Mar. 12, — Ide exchanged views on the Army
problem with YAMAMOTO, INOUE, (major generals)

p. 82. Mar 18, —
Ide made speeches twice this day.

p. 84. Mar. 20.
Ide delivered a lecture in NAGOYA.

p. 86. Mar. 22.
Lectures; at seven police stations in TOKYO.

p. 89. Mar 25, —
Persons conferred with: ANBU,
Ide attended an ant-communism league.

P. 90, Mar. 26, - He had two lectures.

P. 92, Mar 28, - Persons conferred with: Lieutenant Colonel FUKUMOTO, ^{and} leaders of two societies.

P. 93, Mar 29, - He had two lectures.

P. 98, Apr. 2, - Persons he met: (TANI
NAITO,
ARAKI) major
generals,

P. 100, Apr 4, - with
person he conferred: MASUDA.

P. 102, Apr. 6
Conferred with ~~the~~ prominent persons at SUMOTO.

P. 107, Apr 11.
Persons he met: Lieutenant General TORII, Major general KANEDA. Had two lectures.

P. 110, Apr 14.
He conferred with General ARAKI on the present situation.

P. 112. Apr 16.

Persons he conferred with HAYASHI, INOUE, NAKAZATO, FUKUSHIMA, on the subject of India.

P. 114. Apr 18.

Attended the SHOWA club where he heard the opinions of Lieutenant General OGISU and Finance Ministry Finance Bureau chief SODA.

P. 120. Apr 20. -

Persons he met: HAYASHI, TSUTSUMI, MIURA, ~~gave~~ ^{the} a lecture at ^{the} TOYOHASHI Police station.

P. 125. Mar 24. -

Persons he met: - SUENAGA, YABUKI, Baron FUKUHARA. MURAMATSU.

P. 130. May 3.

The subject of his lectures in those days is "The Chinese Incident and the World War."

On this day he delivered speeches three times.

P. 143, May 16, -

He attended the Seikei Gakkai, talked with INOUE, IDA, ŌTA at the place of meeting.

P. 144, May 17. (No Club)

In the Niroku-Kai, he discussed the problems of N.E.I. and the probable warfare between America and Japan with HAYASHI, TANABE, NAKAZATO and Major General MORI.

Persons he conferred with this day are HIRASAWA, ŌTA, TAKEUCHI, ETO and HIROSE.

P. 145, May 18, -

Persons talked with: NAGATA, SUENAGA, and FUJITA on the question of ☆. Then he discussed with WATANABE Ginjirō, SHIBATA, HISHIKARI, UZAWA.

P. 146, May 19, -

He signed in the prospectus advocating the clear-cut move ~~of the~~ ^{for a} national structure.

nominated as Chief director of the Asiatic Peoples Conciliation League.

P. 149, May 22, -

KAYA OKINOBU gave a lecture on political economy, at the NIPPON Club.

P. 162, June 3, -

TAKO showed him a plan for establishment of a Plane Manufacture Technical School.

P. 172, July 13.

He discussed on ☆ centered around SHANGHAI with HAMANO.

P. 187, June 28, -

KUROKI and SHIGI called on him and told him that the situation became too precipitate headlong.

P. 188, June 29.

SHIRATORI, HAYASHI, MORI and SAIKI were present at the NIROKUKAI, ~~with whom he~~ and discussed certain problems with him.

P. 201, - July 11, -

He was made a committeeman of the Italo-Japanese Cultural Association.

P. 202. July 12, -

Here is inserted a copy of the list of those present at the International Anti-Communism League: In all 36, including SHIÖTEN, MAZAKI, HISHIKARI, YOSHIZAWA

P. 202, July 12, -

He is deemed as a candidate ^{for} Prime Minister. Persons he met: ~~or conferred~~ General HAYASHI, SHIÖI, KUROKI, AKAISHI and ~~other~~ ^{other} ten ~~persons~~.

P. 207, July 17, -

At the NIROKU-KAI, the members conferred on the situation with Lieutenant General OSHIMA as ^{the} main figure.

P. 247, August 25, -

I de met and conferred with YAMAUCHI
AKIRA.

P. 258, Sept. 4, -

at general HAYASHI's residence he discussed
with his group ~~the~~ the current issues.

P. 259, Sept. 5, -

at the Mizuho Club he heard ~~of~~ that the
situation was getting worse.

P. 268, Sep. 14, -

In the Italo-German-Japanese Good-Will
Institute he made a speech together with
SHIRATORI, ^{Toshio} and ADACHI, Kenzo.

P. 273, Sept. 19, -

I de debated on ~~the~~ current questions with major
general NAKAMURA, Colonels OHASHI, WATANABE.

P. 274, Sept. 21, -

Persons he talked with were MIYATA, TAWARA,
OGATA, TSUKUSHI.

P. 280, Sept. 26, —

At the NIROKA KAI, HAYASH, AKAIKE, TANABE,
SOEJIMA, INOUE and ASHIMA, ^{Hiroshi,} had a heated debate
on the questions internal as well as external,

P. 288. Oct. 3, —

I discussed ~~the~~ issues concerning HIRANUMA with
the clique.

P. 289. Oct, 3, —

I urge that the ★ question must be turned over
to the proposed new structure of the War Department.

P. 290. Oct, 5, —

OTA Kōzo came and inquired of him how the
issue had ~~become~~ ^{turned out.} OTA came in ~~place~~ ^{place} of
HIRANUMA.

P. 292, Oct 7, —

I ~~made~~ ^{think} ill of MATSUOKA for his speech made on
the occasion of the celebration ^{ceremony} on the Tripartite
Pact conclusion.

88
P. 323, Nov. 6, —

When the NIROKUKAI was held he discussed ~~with~~
with SHIRATORI and NISHIHARA, and then with
General HAYASHI, Ide conferred on ★.

P. 328, Nov. 11, —

Ide blamed KONOE for his impudent air in the
ceremony for the 2600th Anniversary of the
Founding of the Japanese Empire.

十、十一、十二、十三、十四、十五、十六、十七、十八、十九、二十、二十一、二十二、二十三、二十四、二十五、二十六、二十七、二十八、二十九、三十、三十一、三十二、三十三、三十四、三十五、三十六、三十七、三十八、三十九、四十、四十一、四十二、四十三、四十四、四十五、四十六、四十七、四十八、四十九、五十、五十一、五十二、五十三、五十四、五十五、五十六、五十七、五十八、五十九、六十、六十一、六十二、六十三、六十四、六十五、六十六、六十七、六十八、六十九、七十、七十一、七十二、七十三、七十四、七十五、七十六、七十七、七十八、七十九、八十、八十一、八十二、八十三、八十四、八十五、八十六、八十七、八十八、八十九、九十、九十一、九十二、九十三、九十四、九十五、九十六、九十七、九十八、九十九、一百

十四年、十五年、十六年、十七年

昭和十八

昭和十八、十九、二十年、常用日誌、父、母

ニツキコノ者、師校、相成度

五月二十一日

田五天人、延、幸、夫

Shioden-Nobutaka

Shioden

田五天人、田守、七

田守

世田谷区世田谷一丁目三三

(電話 世田谷三三六六)

Setagaya-ku, Setagaya 2-14-33

3367

~~26367~~

117

24 May 47

To Whom It May Concern -

Admit bearer
of this note to Legal Section, Investigation
Division 8th Floor Meiji Bldg, to
see MAJOR W.G. NEISWENDER -

W.G. Neiswender
Major
Legal Section
Investigation Division
8th Floor.

(1)
Syn. Born 1879, Saitama Prefecture, Samurai
Shoten, Nobutake retired Lt. General representative
League Nations, elected to Diet 1942, director of IRAPS
Member Post-war Planning Committee, head of
Anti-Semitic Society of Japan. Fanatic reactionary
and associate Baron KIKUCHI TAKEO - a leader
in the Japan-Germany-Italy Friendship Society
and promoter of movements against foreign
and international organizations such as Rotary,
Masonry, Missions before and during the war.

File 180-5 IPS has long been active in espionage
and hailed by Germans upon election as being
pro-Fascist and anti-Semitic (Kokuryukai?)

Brocact by Studio announced 7 Oct 44 on
The Fighting Spirit and Vision of Japan and
Germany. File 180-6 IPS quotes from interview
with Mr. Joseph Rosenstock, Kuruzawa "among
Japanese who worked very closely with the
Germans in Gen Nobutaka Shoten leader of
the "Jewish Ostrocism Movement" who was liberally
financed by the Nazis in the 1942 elections

to the list and ⁽⁵⁾ polled more votes than any previous candidate. His campaign was run on lines very similar to Nazi anti-Semitism. He stated "I am determined to sacrifice ^{myself} for the nation's cause - especially to drive the Jewish influence out of this country."

Interrogation File #PS 180-10 Born 1879
adopted by Shiota family when 14 yrs of age,
finished military academy 1898, while a
probationary officer in 1900 was involved
in quarrel with German ambassador over
train accommodations. states that in view of
this incident he has never liked German
arrogance. Sent to North China after Boxer
Rebellion as a member of garrison troops and
in 1905 took part in Russo Japanese War.
Entered War College 1906 remained until 1909
and then to Port Arthur on Staff Army 14.
for 3 yrs. When questioned if he was of
the opinion "that a powerful cultural nation
has a right, by force of arms, to impose
its government upon a weaker people on
the theory that that is mutually beneficial"

Fonatic - continued Internal Affairs
hated jews - merons. reactionary.

Chief military officer
Chief Justice
League National
President
Member
Planning Committee

Details

20 July

The investigation is pro

Synopsis

SHIODEN NOBUTAKA born 1879, entered
Army 1900, Chief Military Affairs Bureau,
Chief Aviation Bureau, Representative of Japan
at League Nations. Retired from Army 1929
Elected House Representative. President Shai
Nippon Muslim Association. Member Post
War Planning Committee. Member FRAPS
and IRAA.

Details

at Tokyo

This investigation is pre

Scanned by :-

SHINOZAKI

29/5/47.

Document : Diary - 1938, by LT. GEN. SHIODEN, Nobutaka

It is understood from the contents of the diary that the writer, LT. GEN. SHIODEN, Nobutaka was already on retirement in 1938 and was connected with a certain civil aviation association in the capacity of director or adviser. Throughout the year 1938 he was quite active amongst the people as an influential supporter of civil aviation and the training of civilian airmen, especially his enthusiasm in the popularization movement of gliders among the college students and youngmen in general alike was most noteworthy in the diary. It may also be noted that the diary makes it clear that he is an earnest student of the Jewish problems. He discussed it with his friends now and again, and even delivered public speeches on the subject as per 'List A'. He is also known in the diary as a keen driver; the running meterage of his own private car which he used in daily work is minutely recorded in the diary. Considering his position in aviation circles, it is only natural that he was very popular in society as well as in the Army, yet his associate with either the dependants and defense witnesses was comparatively few in the year of 1938 as per 'List B'.

He left for the round-the-world trip in August as per 'List C'. Although nothing is mentioned in the diary as to his official mission of this tour, it is understood from his activities abroad that the official mission apparently supported by the Army was to inspect the aviation affairs, both civil and military in Europe and America and at the same time he took this opportunity for the study of the Jewish problems abroad, especially in Germany.

It may be safe to conclude that his inspection of Europe and America in 1938 when the axis movement of Japan, Germany, and Italy was about to loom more or less in concret form, gave considerable influence on both military and civil circles in enmeshing Japan in the axis net.

List A List of Speeches.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Subject</u>
Jan 6	JOTO Middle School	The Fall of NANKING and the future
" 7	HIRAFU Village	- do -
" 8	YAMADA & SUZAKI towns	- do -
" 9	SAGAWA & USA towns	- do -
Feb. 11	TOKYO	Not mentioned

-3-

<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Subject</u>
Feb 12	TOKYO	Not mentioned
" 14	ASHIKAGA	Thoughts on the situation
Mar. 2	TOKYO	Anti-air Raid and Aviation
" 10	ISSHIKI Town	The Army Day and our preparation for prolonged war.
" 11	NAGOYA	-do-
" 13	TOKYO	-do-
" 24	TOKYO	Freemason, the gangrenous evil for the World's disorder, and their slogan.
April 2	KYOTO & OSAKA	Is it possible to check the World War II
" 3	KYOTO	The International Situation and the preparation of the nation.
" 19	TOKYO	The International Freemason and its slogan.
May 16	TOKYO	-do-
June 1	KAWAGUCHI City	Not mentioned
" 3	TOKYO	^{current} The situation and ^{anti-} air raid.
" 4	TOKYO	-do-
" 13	TOKYO	The strength of Air Force.
" 17	TOKYO	Not mentioned
" 18	UTSUNOMIYA City	^{current} The situation and anti-air raid.
" 19	OMIYA City	^{current} The situation and the preparation of women at home.

- 4 -

<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Subject</u>
June 27	TOKYO	The China problems.
July 4	NIIGATA	Not-mentioned
" 7	TOKYO	^{current} The situation and the preparation of the nation.

List B Association with Defendants and Defense Witnesses

Mar. 10 met GEN. MATSUI, Iwane (?), Chief of Staff, NAGOYA Division.

July 13 Called on Foreign Minister UGAKI, Kazushige to talk about the ERFURT problems.

" 16 Called on Education Minister ARAKI, Sadao to ask him to attend the aviation training course at KOFU.

" 28 met COL. KAGESA, Sadaaki for unmentioned business.

" 30 Took Education Minister ARAKI to KOFU.

List C Movements in the Round-the-World Tour.

Aug. 6 Left Japan.

" " Arrived SHANGHAI.

- Aug 7 Arrived NANKING. Called on G.H.Q. Japanese Expeditionary Forces to China. Called on Admiral OIKAWA, Koshiro.
- " 8 Returned to SHANGHAI.
- " 9 Left SHANGHAI.
- " 16 Arrived SINGAPORE.
- " 18 Left SINGAPORE by plane.
- " 23 Arrived BERLIN.
- " 24 Called on LT. GEN. OSHIMA, Hiroshi and Ambassador TOGO, Shigenori.

Sept 1-3. Attended the International Congress of Jewish Problems held at ERFURT.

Sept 7 NEURENBERG.

" 15 BERLIN.

" 20, 26. Met LT. GEN. OSHIMA.

" 30 Arrived PARIS.

Oct. 12 Arrived MARSEILLES.

" 13 Arrived ROME. Met Ambassador HOTTA and discussed the Jewish problems.

" 20 Arrived VENICE.

" 21 Arrived GENEVE.

" 25 Arrived PARIS.

Nov. 7 Arrived LONDON.

" 14 Met Ambassador SHIGEMITSU, Inamori and discussed the Jewish problems and Europe and Soviet situation.

" 17 Arrived PARIS.

" 26 Left CHERBURG.

- Dec. 1 Arrived NEW YORK.
 - " 5 Arrived WASHINGTON.
 - " 7 Arrived NEW YORK.
 - " 10 Arrived CHICAGO.
 - " 14 Arrived LOS ANGELES.
 - " 17 Arrived SAN FRANCISCO.
 - " 19 Arrived SEATTLE.
 - " 21 Left SEATTLE.
 - " 22 Left VANCOUVER.
-

I, Nobutaka SHIODEN, after being duly sworn to speak the truth conscientiously, adding nothing or concealing nothing whatsoever, testified at Sugamo Prison, Tokyo, Japan, this 22nd day of May, 1947, as follows:

Q. What is your full name?

A. Nobutaka SHIODEN.

Q. What is your legal address?

A. Tokyo-to, Satagaya-ku, Satagaya No. 2-1433.

Q. What is your age, nationality and religious belief?

A. Sixty-nine years of age, Japanese, and a Christian.

Q. What organizations, governmental or otherwise, do you belong to at present?

A. The Nippon Club.

Q. Are you married?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you have any children?

A. Yes, five children.

Q. Where are they now?

A. The eldest, a daughter, is residing in China in the area near Peking. I do not know the whereabouts of her husband at present. Three children live at my home in Tokyo. My youngest son has been adopted by YAMADA, Masatora, Tokyo.

Q. How many sons do you have?

A. Three sons.

Q. What are their ages?

A. The eldest one is thirty-four, the second eldest is twenty-four, and the youngest is twenty-two.

Q. Are they engaged in civilian occupations?

A. The eldest one is employed by the Horse Racing Association and the other two are students in school.

Q. Were you an Army officer?

A. Yes.

Q. What year were you commissioned?

A. 1900.

Q. What foreign duty as an Army officer did you have?

A. In June, 1901, I went to Peking with occupational troops.

Q. How long did you spend there and what were your duties?

A. Half a year. I was an engineer officer constructing barracks and roads. From 1904 to 1905 during the Russo-Japanese War, I served with the Japanese First Army in Korea and Manchuria.

Q. What were your duties in Manchuria?

A. I was with the Engineer Combat Platoon and promoted during the campaign to company commander.

Q. How long were you in Manchuria?

A. From February to December of 1904.

- Q. After the Russo-Japanese War, what other foreign duties did you have?
 A. From 1910 to 1912, I served as a staff officer with the Kwantung Governor General stationed at Port Arthur Headquarters.
- Q. What were your duties?
 A. Guarding South Manchurian Railroad Property.
- Q. As a staff officer, what did you have to do with guarding the property of the South Manchurian Railroad? Were you in the G-2 Section?
 A. I was a staff officer in the Security Section.
- Q. What did the Security Section come directly under?
 A. Under the Chief of Staff.
- Q. What was your next foreign duty?
 A. While serving as a staff officer, I was dispatched to Shantung Province to serve as a liaison officer with the Nationalistic Government of China during the Revolution.
- Q. How long did you serve there?
 A. About a month. This was during the years between 1910 and 1912. From 1916 to 1918, I was attached to the French Army in France as a military observer.
- Q. What do you think were the underlying causes of World War I?
 A. The planned assassination of Archduke Ferdinand by secret societies caused the war.
- Q. Do you know what secret societies?
 A. The society of Freemasonry.
- Q. What would be the advantage, in your opinion, of Freemasonry causing a world war?
 A. To overthrow the monarchical system and create democracy throughout the entire world and have a world republic.
- Q. Do you agree with this theory?
 A. Yes, I agree with the world republic but I feel it could have been brought about in a peaceful manner.
- Q. What individuals or what groups composing Freemasonry do you believe responsible for causing the war?
 A. The Servian revolutionaries.
- Q. Do you believe that a small revolutionary group in a small nation like Serbia could cause a world war?
 A. No.
- Q. Who do you think aided and abetted this group of Servian revolutionaries?
 A. I believe that the instructions for the assassination of the Archduke were sent down from the headquarters of the Freemasonry of the world.
- Q. Where do you think the headquarters for Freemasonry of the world is located?
 A. The continental headquarters of French Freemasonry is located in Paris.
- Q. Do you think that the continental and the English-speaking Freemasonry of the world caused World War I?
 A. Yes.

- Q. Why do you think that they would resort to war to bring about the republic of the world?
- A. Since Russia, Germany and Austria were such strong monarchial and military states, the only way and the quickest way for the democratic nations to collapse these monarchies was through a war.
- Q. Do you believe in war as a means to bring about this collapse?
- A. Yes, because the results showed that several of the countries became democracies after the war, however, militarists sprung up later.
- Q. What countries do you put in this category?
- A. Soviet Russia; China, under Chiang Kai Shek; and Japan since 1905 has been a militaristic nation.
- Q. As a military man, don't you believe in the militaristic form of Government?
- A. According to the necessity of the times and in the case of aggression, there should be a militaristic government to control the nation.
- Q. What was your next tour of duty outside of Japan?
- A. Between 1920 and 1922, I was on a military mission to China in the organization and information service. I was on a mission in Manchukuo exchanging information with the Soviet and the Chinese Army.
- Q. What was your next tour of overseas duty?
- A. 1923 to 1927, I was a delegate to the League of Nations at Geneva.
- Q. Do you feel that the League of Nations was successful?
- A. No.
- Q. Do you believe that the Treaty of Versailles was fair and just?
- A. I do not think so because it had many weak points.
- Q. What do you think were the principal weak points?
- A. America's not participating in the Treaty of Versailles and the reduction of armaments of some nations and not others was unfair.
- Q. To what nations do you think the reduction of armament was unfair?
- A. Germany, Austria and Hungary.
- Q. In view of the fact that they were the aggressor nations and lost the war, don't you think their armament should have been reduced to prevent them from waging future aggressive wars?
- A. Yes, but the covenant of the League of Nations stated that all nations should reduce armament. It is my impression that England, France and Japan did not live up to the covenant of the League and reduce their armament, and this was the cause of the second world war. Japan reduced its army in 1925 by eliminating four divisions, reducing it to 200,000 standing army.
- Q. Do you think that this was the only reason for the start of World War II?
- A. No, there were other reasons.
- Q. What would you say that some of the other reasons were?
- A. In the first World War, Freemasonry failed in their mission of carrying on a world republic. Since then, Hitler came to power in Germany and a militaristic government in Japan. The Freemasonry attempted to carry out their original plan by eliminating these two governments.

- Q. In what way would you say they brought this about?
- A. In 1917, an Adjutant of the French Air Force whom I talked to asked me when Japan was going to wage a war against the United States. I replied there was no intention of any war between the United States and Japan as we were allies and had excellent trade relations. However, he insisted that it was a known fact that war between the United States and Japan in the Pacific was inevitable. On January 1st, 1931, in Shanghai, at a secret meeting of what I think was Freemasonry, Chiang Kai Shek, in a speech, predicted a second world war in which England, France, Germany, Italy and possibly Soviet Russia and the United States would be involved. However, he stated that Japan and China would wage war on each other. He further stated that the nation most remote from the war would be China and, therefore, they should start preparing for this war. The above article was contained in a Jewish magazine.
- Q. Do you believe in the segregation of the Jews?
- A. I do not believe the Jews should be segregated and I do not believe in racial discrimination.
- Q. Were you ever associated with any German who was interested in the segregation of the Jewish race?
- A. No, I was not. I only associated with broad-minded Germans. Among my associates were a Herr FLEISAUR, a former Lt. Col. on the German General Staff in World War I and a publisher of "World Service Magazine" during the year 1937, and a Doctor BOEPPFEL, Mayor of Munchen, Germany.
- Q. General, isn't it a fact that after you retired from the Army, your political campaign was financed by German funds?
- A. I have not received one penny.
- Q. By that, do you mean personally or did you receive any help in your campaign through German contributions?
- A. No, I never did.
- Q. Were you the head of the Anti-Semitic Society of Japan?
- A. No, I was not the head. I was adviser for this association.
- Q. In these prior questions, you stated that you were not anti-Semitic, you do not believe in racial discrimination. How do you account for your membership in the Anti-Semitic Society of Japan?
- A. We did not discriminate against the Jews themselves but against their thoughts. The thing I thought Jewish people were wrong in is the fact that they figured they are the master race. In 1925, I went to England and bought a book at a Jewish book store. In this book, they stated that this world was created for Israel. I did not like the idea that they considered themselves the Chosen People. I did not like the idea that they were the only people created for this world.
- Q. You stated, General, that the reason for your dislike of the Jews was due to the fact that they considered themselves the master race. Is that correct?
- A. I stated that I disliked the Jews, but I did not hate them that much. For instance, while I was in Harbin, a Russian anti-Semitic group attempting a pogrom on 11,000 Jews in Harbin came to me while I was the Chief of Staff of the military mission for assistance. Major General PETROFF came to me and told me about this plan of killing Jews over night and they wanted me not to interfere with this affair. I told them that this was an inhuman thing to do. Although this was a plot by the White Russians and the Jews had been responsible for the overthrow of the White Russians, I felt that the women and children had nothing to do with it, and killing them would be an inhuman act.

- Q. General, you stated that you resented the fact that the Jewish teachings and writings claim them to be the master race. What do you think of Hitler's claim that the Nazis were the master race?
- A. I did not study Nazism very well but I don't believe they stressed the master race so much. I mentioned about Jews being the Chosen People but the thing is they claim they are the only people. Every nation believes they are superior to other nations.
- Q. Have you read "MIEN KAMPF"?
- A. I read parts.
- Q. Have you been to Germany?
- A. Yes.
- Q. What years were you there?
- A. 1927 and also in 1938.
- Q. You were active in the Japan-Germany-Italy Friendship Society, were you not?
- A. I wouldn't say I was active, but I was a member.
- Q. What position did you hold?
- A. Regular member.
- Q. In what capacity were you in Germany in 1938?
- A. I was the general director of the Imperial Aeronautic Association and since Japan had an aeronautic field insufficient for aviation, we went to Germany to inspect the glider. In September, I went to Nuremberg to see the Nazi Party rally.
- Q. Did Hitler address this Party Rally?
- A. Hitler made a speech but since I do not understand German, I don't know what he said.
- Q. Did you ask for a translation?
- A. No, I do not know what was said in the speech, not having a translation.
- Q. Wasn't the Imperial Aeronautic Association financed by the Japanese Government?
- A. A very small sum. At that time we received only 10,000 yen yearly but the rest of it was paid by a membership fee. The balance was paid by individual membership. How many thousands we had throughout Japan, I do not know.
- Q. What department of the Government financed or donated the ¥10,000 a year?
- A. The Ministry of Communications.
- Q. What year did you join the Japan-Germany-Italy Friendship Society?
- A. I don't recall the exact date but I believe it was in 1937 or 1938.
- Q. When was it organized?
- A. I was not a charter member of the Association; a friend of mine asked me to join and I do not know the year of its organization.
- Q. Were you ever in Germany or Italy in an official capacity for the Japanese Government?
- A. No, I did not go there in an official capacity; I went as a traveler.
- Q. For pleasure or for business?
- A. Just sight-seeing.

Q. What year was that?

A. 1927. In 1938, I went there in an official capacity on business.

Q. What did you think of the pogroms carried out by the Nazis?

A. I thought this was the wrong thing to do against humanity.

Q. Then why did you lend your name and become a member of the Anti-Semitic Society of Japan?

A. I do not think the Anti-Semitic Society was pogrom minded.

Q. Isn't it a fact that the Anti-Semitic Society of Japan persecuted the Jews in Japan?

A. I do not know of any incident. I published a book, in 1942, titled "Jewish Thoughts and Its Movements." In the last chapter, I explained the good and the bad and I mentioned the good points we should learn from them.

Q. After your election to the Diet, did you ever read any Nazi comments hailing you as pro-Fascist and anti-Semitic?

A. A Nazi newspaper columnist came and congratulated me and he may have sent the news back to Germany.

Q. Did you know Herr STREICHER?

A. In 1938 when I went to Nurmber, a professor invited me to a tea party. At the party he asked Herr STREICHER about the conclusion of the Jewish question and he told me the only way out was - and he used his arm and swung it away from his body twice. I was not sure what this meant, but I thought it meant to destroy them and I informed him that I did not agree with him. We did not discuss the matter further.

Q. On February 4, 1944, did you attend a dinner given by Joseph Lanz SPANN, head of the Nazi Party in Tokyo?

A. I don't recall exactly whether I went there or not but I must have gone. I do not remember his face and I do not remember his name.

Q. Weren't you familiar with the Nazi Party members in Tokyo during the war?

A. I associated with Ambassador STAMMER and a military attache of aviation. They told me about the Eastern front and a second front. They told me that they were doing all right and Japan could trust them.

Q. Was there any reason why Japan felt that they might not trust them?

A. There was talk that the Germans might lose the war.

Q. As a member of the Air Production Committee, you had a vital interest in this, did you not?

A. I was appointed to that position, but we never had a meeting. Our principal duty was to negotiate between the Government and the civilian manufacturers on the price of airplanes being manufactured for the Air Corps, but we had no occasion to enter into negotiations because the manufacturers and the Government agreed on prices.

Q. Who represented the manufacturers and who represented the Government in the negotiations?

A. The Government was reorganized many times during the war. The Government representative was Lt. General ENDO. I believe NAKAJIMA, MITSUBISHI and other companies got together and formed a committee or board to negotiate with the Government.

Q. Were you connected, in any capacity, with either the Government or the manufacturers in the production of airplanes during the war?

A. No, never. I was appointed to the Air Production Committee which was a

neutral organization between the Government and the manufacturers. This committee was selected from members of the House of Representatives.

Q. In October, 1944, were you the author of a broadcast on "The Fighting Spirit and Vision of Japan and Germany"?

A. I cannot tell until I see this article as sometimes newspaper men use my name.

Q. This was not a newspaper article. This was a radio broadcast. Did you write it?

A. If I could see my diary, I could tell.

Q. Where is your diary?

A. I think it is in my home.

Q. Do you know where at your home?

A. Within four days my son will be here and he will bring it to me if I ask.

Q. The Japanese radio was under Government control and censorship during the war, was it not?

A. Yes.

Q. Therefore, all broadcasts would be with Government sanction?

A. The Government would give general instructions as to what to broadcast.

Q. General or specific?

A. They would just give the gist of the article that could be broadcasted.

Q. Each broadcast was censored before it went on the air, was it not?

A. The gist of the broadcast to be presented was submitted to the Government for censorship and if there was any deviation from this or anything was said during the broadcast that was not approved, it was immediately cut off the air by someone in the Japanese Government. I do not know whether it was an Intelligence Officer or not.

Q. Have you written any articles, to your knowledge, for radio purposes?

A. I did many times. I don't recall specific articles. I was requested by not only the Tokyo Radio but many local stations.

Q. What was the gist generally of these requests?

A. They varied and depended on the station; at times I was requested to make a speech to the members of the Suicide Squads on the front lines, as well as to all members of the Air Corps. At other times, I spoke to citizens of various prefectures. I recall one occasion, about fourteen years ago, when I spoke to all the Japanese people and told them that Japanese aviation was insufficient to fight a war against strong nations - that we would be laughed at if we tried to fight with a weak Air Corps and not only be laughed at, but it would be a very serious matter - Tokyo would be bombed and we would be destroyed.

Q. What did you want the people to do about this situation?

A. I tried to awaken the Japanese people because they were drunk from their victory in Manchuria. I tried to tell the people that we won that war because the Chinese had no airplanes and the Japanese had.

Q. How did it come about that you were made director of military aviation after twenty years of service as an engineer officer?

A. Originally, aviation matters were handled by engineers in the Japanese Army and when I was sent to France, I was ordered to investigate aviation. While I was in France, I studied aviation. After that, I was at Harbin as a member of the military commission. After I had forgotten all about aviation, they put me in that post and I do not believe it was a fair deal that I got.

- Q. What was the condition of Japanese aviation when you took it over?
 A. Of a very low standard. I can't even speak about it.
- Q. What was the condition of the Japanese Air Force when you retired?
 A. It was in a little better condition than when I entered the service but still could not compare with the other nations.
- Q. Why was this condition?
 A. They emphasized only the infantry and the military spirit of the people and they did not recognize aviation.
- Q. Then why were they successful in Manchuria with their aviation?
 A. Because the Chinese did not have any airplanes.
- Q. What is your religion?
 A. My family is Buddhist but I was baptized when I was 41 years old by Rev. Green, who was a Congregationalist.
- Q. Have you ever been a member, active or otherwise, in Moslem Associations?
 A. I was asked to be president.
- Q. Isn't it a fact that in March 1943, you were vice-president of the Dai Nippon Moslem Association and the Greater East Asia Moslem Association?
 A. I was President of the Dai Nippon Moslem Association.
- Q. Weren't you vice-president first?
 A. I was president from the start.
- Q. Who did you succeed?
 A. I succeeded General HIYASHI, Senjuro.
- Q. Were you ever a member of the Post-War Planning Committee?
 A. I don't recall.
- Q. For how many years have you been actively engaged in combating Communism in Japan?
 A. Since 1921.

23 May, 1947

Continued Examination:

General SHIODEN:

I wish to furnish the name of the German Military Air Attache attached to the German Embassy at Tokyo who I had talked to and mentioned in a previous answer. The name was Von GRONAU. I would like also to elaborate on the Jewish pogroms and other matters. VON GRONAU was President of the German Aviation Association when I visited in Germany in 1938. He entertained me and showed me around so when he came to Tokyo, I took him to a restaurant and gave him a party. At the party, he told me about aviation back in Germany. Then I told him my experience in Germany when I visited there. One day while I was in Berlin, I was sitting in the park and I saw a sign which read "Benches for Jews" and pointed with an arrow. I sat on one of these benches and a friend of mine took a snap of it. This was a stone bench. When I went to Nurmberg, the party rally was so noisy I went away alone and sat on a bench and I saw two little girls about twelve years old sitting on the wet grass. It was raining at the time. I remembered the sign in the park at Berlin. I asked the children if they were Jews and they said "Yes." I felt sorry and told them to sit

beside me on the bench and gave them some chocolate. They thanked me and went away. I told the whole story to VON GRONAU. He asked me "Are you anti-Jew or pro-Jew?" and I told him I was impartial.

In 1939, I broadcasted to the people of France by a request of JOAK Station, Tokyo. The title of the broadcast was "To My French Friends." This broadcast lasted about twenty minutes. The gist was unfortunately we are at war with China but we are trying our best to solve this problem somehow. War clouds are drifting over Europe and I can see why we have to fight this war. We are navigating in a small boat called 'earth' through the unlimited spaces of the universe through eternal times. I can't see why we have to fight in such a small space. We must try our best for everlasting peace, solving all the small difficulties. I told the people of France that I am praying for everlasting peace and their friendly cooperation.

From yesterday's conversation, I received the impression that the people thought I had studied the Jewish problem from White Russians and Germans, but I also learned these things from the Americans, French and British. I read the book written by Henry Ford, the title of which was "International Jews." In part, it said that World War I was started by Jews and it must be finished by Jews. I studied the Jewish problem from the Jews themselves. In 1917, I read a book written by a French Jew, Andra SPIRA, titled "Jews and War." My mind was clarified as to the object of the First World War.

Q. How did it clarify your mind?

A. In part, it talked about the emancipation of the Western Jews by the French Revolution and the next war would free all other Jews.

Q. But how did this clarify the war or the Jewish question in your mind?

A. Up to that time, I didn't know what it was all about. After reading this book, I became aware of the facts. I also found out the cost of the Russian Revolution.

Q. What has the cost of the Russian Revolution to do with clarifying in your mind the Jewish problem as you have stated?

A. This book had all the facts. It was written by Israel ZANGWILL, a British Jew, and called "The War For the World", which contained a letter addressed to the American Jews. You Americans ask why a democratic country like Britain associates with an Imperialistic Nation like Russia. If Britain prematurely abandons Russia, then Germany will win. If you Americans give us time, we will civilize Russia and Germany.

Q. You still have not answered my question. My question is very simple. What clarified the Jewish question in your mind and what has all this to do with the question I'm asking you? How did reading this book clarify the war or the Jewish question, in your mind?

A. You cannot come to a conclusion by reading one or two books. I only found out that I understood the Jewish problem better and found out this was a big problem. While I was with the French Army, a French Staff Officer pointed out certain Jewish interpreters and told me to watch them. He gave no reason but I figured there must be something wrong between the Jews and other races.

Q. Having contacted various nationalities, having read various publications by both Jewish and Gentile authors, what is your personal opinion of the Jews?

A. If Jews would throw away the thought that the world was created only for them, I think they are very intelligent and friendly people. We should cooperate for the world estate and for everlasting peace.

Q. Did you belong to the Black Dragon Society?

A. No, I never.

Q. What committees did you belong to while you were a member of the House of Representatives?

A. The Committee for the combining of the Tokyo Prefecture with Tokyo City into a metropolis, the Budget Committee, Prohibition Committee. That's all I can recall now.

I, Nobutaka SHIBATA, being duly sworn on oath, state that I had read to me and understood the translation of the foregoing transcription of my testimony consisting of 102 pages, and that it is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Nobutaka SHIBATA

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of May, 1947.

W. S. HEISWINDER, Major, Inf.
Investigator

ALLIED OCCUPATION FORCES)

Tokyo, Japan

I, Tadashi SAITO, 21-416-339, Interpreter, being duly sworn on oath state that I truly translated the questions and answers given from English to Japanese and from Japanese to English respectively, and that after being transcribed, I truly translated the foregoing Japanese containing 102 pages, to the witness; that the witness thereupon in my presence affixed his signature thereto.

Tadashi SAITO 21-416-339
Interpreter

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of May, 1947.

CERTIFICATE

I, W. S. HEISWINDER, Major, Inf., certify that on the 25th day of May, 1947, personally appeared before me, Nobutaka SHIBATA, and according to Tadashi SAITO, gave the foregoing testimony; that after his testimony had been transcribed, the said Nobutaka SHIBATA had read to him by the said interpreter the copy and affixed his signature thereto in my presence.

Tokyo, Japan
(Place)

25 May, 1947
(Date)

W. S. HEISWINDER
Major, Inf.
Investigator

ALLIED OCCUPATION FORCES)

Tokyo, Japan)

I, Nobutaka SHIODEN, being duly sworn on oath, state that I had read to me and understood the translation of the foregoing transcription of my testimony consisting of ten pages, and that it is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Nobutaka SHIODEN

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of May 1947.

W. G. NEISWENDER, Major, Inf.
Investigator

ALLIED OCCUPATION FORCES)

Tokyo, Japan)

I, Tadashi SAITO, 31-416-389, Interpreter, being duly sworn on oath state that I truly translated the questions and answers given from English to Japanese and from Japanese to English respectively, and that after being transcribed, I truly translated the foregoing deposition containing ten pages, to the witness; that the witness thereupon in my presence affixed his signature thereto.

Tadashi SAITO 31-416-389
Interpreter

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of May, 1947.

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, W. G. NEISWENDER, Major, Inf., certify that on the 26th day of May, 1947, personally appeared before me, Nobutaka SHIODEN, and according to Tadashi SAITO, gave the foregoing testimony; that after his testimony had been transcribed, the said Nobutaka SHIODEN had read to him by the said interpreter the same and affixed his signature thereto in my presence.

Tokyo, Japan
(Place)

26 May, 1947
(Date)

W. G. NEISWENDER
Major, Inf.
Investigator