

OTA, K020, (2540)

⑨

(12)

OTA, MUZO

Leading member

GREAT ASIA SOCIETY (1937)

SEE:

G-2 - KIKUCHI - T. H.

OTO, HOZO

see all of
CIS Report

"KOKUHONSHA"

in our library.

COTA, HOZO

Committee member.

RISE ASIA COLLEGE

SEE:

G-2 KIKUCHI - TAB. J

OTA, MOZO

Leading member of GREAT ASIA SOCIETY

see G-2 Report KANAKOGI - T. H.

1902

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

答 弁 書

- (1) 問、會見者ハ昭和十六年十二月七日、日及昭和二十年九月二日、日ニ如何ナル職務ニ携ッテ居タカ。
- 答、西日トモ貴族院議員ノ地位ニ在リ。
- (2) 問、會見者ノ氏名。
- 答、太田耕造。 Ota-Kozo
- (3) 問、會見者カ本名、外使用シタル氏名及有名ナル氏名ヲ記入セヨ。
- 答、本名、外ニ別名ナシ。
- (4) 問、生年月日。
- 答、明治二十二年十二月十五日。
- (5) 問、出生地。
- 答、福島市。
- (6) 問、身長。
- 答、65 1/4
- (7) 問、體重
- 答、141 ポンド
- (8) 問、傷痕、目印シ、不具、可否
- 答、ナシ、健全。但近眼鏡ヲ用フ。

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

(9) 問、現住地。

答、棠鴨拘置所。

(10) 問、住居地。

答、東京都新宿区、南元町六番地。

(11) 問、身分証明、様式ト番号。

答、ナシ。

(12) 問、會見者ヲ捕ハレタル時、例、同時ニ其譯、犯罪ヲ犯シタルコトアルカ。

答、ナシ。

(13) 問、會見者、現在マデ、最高階級。

答、文部大臣。(昭和二十年 鈴木内閣)
四月二十八月マデ

(14) 問、會見者、業務年代記録、會見者ハ昭和六年一月一日ヨリ現在マデ、職務ヲ記入セヨ、前記記入、時政府カ軍閥ノ役目、夫レヲ記入、時ハ會見者ノ地位ヲ忘レズ記入セヨ。

答、昭和六年一月、従前ヨリ引續キ弁護士ノ業務。
同 十三年四月、法政大学 法科教授。
同 十四年一月、内閣總理大臣秘書官。
同 同 年四月、内閣書記官長。
同 同 年八月、右辭職シ 貴族院議員トナル。

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

昭和二十年四月 文部大臣。
 同 年八月 右辭職ス。
 同 年十二月 貴族院議員ヲ辭任ス。
 同 年月日 棠鴨拘置所ニ拘留セラレ現在ニ及ブ。

(15) 問、 會見者ハ翼賛會、公會(中央本部) 地方會、東京支部會、
 及ビ大日本政治會、會員及創立者、組織者ヲ記入
 セヨ 其他各團體支部組合及特別事務、編輯
 ナシタコトヲ記入セヨ。

答、 故近衛公、招請狀ニヨリ翼賛會、創立委員、一人ニ委
 嘱セラレ 其後翼賛會及ビ大日本政治會、總務、一人
 ニ委嘱セラレタルコトアリ、其他關係ナシ。

(16) 問、 黨、組合、協會、兄弟會、會、學會、協會、学会、
 政治、学会、軍、学会、愛國、学会、博士、学会、教養、
 学会、名譽、学会、運動、学会等、會員デアッタヲ記入
 セヨ、 何事モ前記、事カ秘密デモ明記セヨ。

答、 前記翼賛會、^{大日本政治會外下記、會、}會員タリシコトアリ
 学士會、國本社、修養團、國際反共聯盟、
 大亞細亞協會、

(17) 問、 會見者、家族中前記、事及之ニ關連シタ職務ニ携ッ
 タリ又其地位及直接權利者又ニ間接權利者カ

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

居カ、居タノ氏名 現住所、続柄、勤務先、役柄ヲ記入セヨ。

答、ナシ。

(18) 問、會費、外、寄附(土地、金錢)ヲ自発的ニカ又ハ内証ニ各關係組合ニ渡シタリ記入セヨ、其他國民カカ又ハ上長カ自発的或ハ強制的ニ寄附シカ。

答、ナシ。

(19) 問、會見者ハ前記關係組合カ階級、位、勳章、賞状又ハ名与ヲ与ヘシタ事アルカ、若シアツタリ名与ヲ与ヘシタ理由、年月日、ヲ詳細記入セヨ。

答、ナシ。

(20) 問、會見者ハB、C、ト、答ヲ例外トシテ會見者カ昭和六年一月一日カ軍關係、警察(巡査)法案、公案、刑事會ニ關係シタコトアルカ、前記、年月日、關係會、名又ハ關係中、最高階級、夫レ受ケタ年月日、役目。
Bハ14項、Cハ15項ヨリ19項マデ。

答、ナシ。

(21) 問、昭和六年一月一日ヨリ會見者カ編輯(題名ト編輯者名)演說(聴耳者人員)、關係會カ頼マレテ演說及編輯シタリ其會名ヲ記入セヨ、若シ演說及編輯セ又ハ其通リ記入セヨ。

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

答、

國本社ヨリ出版シ居ル月刊雜誌「國本」、編輯ヲ
手傳ヒ居ルシコトアリ、右雜誌「編輯者」執筆セズ、從ッ
テ社説ト云フモノナク、言論、責任ヲ明カニスルタメ、若原
稿ニハ必ず執筆者ノ氏名ヲ明記セシメ其署名入り原
稿ノニテ編輯シタルモナリ。右雜誌「國本社」解散
シタル昭和十一年二月ニ廢刊シタリ。

(22) 問、

會見者又ハ「E」答ヲ例外トシテ昭和六年一月一日ヨリ
職務トシテ夫レガ日本國內又ハ「國外」テ「團結」管理者
及支配人組合名、役目、年月日。

答、

ナシ。

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

2 B. IV. 9, 正力 松太郎
Shoriki, Matustaro

1. 會見者ハ昭和十六年十二月七日及昭和
廿年九月二日ニハ如何ニ職務ニアリタルカ。

答 両日共ニ情報局参謀、讀賣新聞社長ヲ
尚、廿年九月二日ニ貴族院議員ニモアリタル

2. 會見者ノ姓名

答 正力 松太郎

3. 會見者ハ本名、外使用シタル姓名及有名ナル
姓名ヲ記スセヨ。

答 本名、外使用セズ。

4. 生年月日。

答 日清十一年四月十一日。

5. 本籍地。

富山県射水郡大門町。

6. 身長。

答 5尺5寸6分 67吋

SECRET

NAME: OTA, Kozo.

PRESENT STATUS: Confined in Sugamo Prison.

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION:

A professor of law, OTA was attorney for the defense of participants in the 18 May 1932 Incident in which Premier INUKAI was assassinated. He was later a professor of law at Hosei University; Chief Secretary of the Hiranuma Cabinet; Councilor of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association which he helped to organize in 1940; member of the Board of Directors, Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society and Minister of Education in the SUZUKI Cabinet 1945; member and organizer of KOKUHONSHA.

Radio Tokyo declared on 10 April 1945 that OTA is close to Baron HIRANUMA, former Premier. Helped to organize KOKUHONSHA, patriotic organization (now defunct) with large membership headed by the Baron. Said by Domei News Agency in 1944 to be among Japan's most influential politicians. Member of the Preparatory Committee charged with working out details of organizing IRAA in 1940.

REMARKS:

OTA became a Director of the International Anti-Communist League which held mass meetings and demonstrations celebrating the signing of a pact with Germany. As a holder of influential positions in various societies and organizations, OTA contributed to the nationalistic and domestic policies of the Japanese Government. Report from CIS/9-2, FEC, dated 10 April 1947 recommends release of SUBJECT from internment without preference of charges, unless membership in ideological and nationalistic societies in general form a basis for indictment.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that SUBJECT be retained in custody as a Class A war criminal suspect and tried before an International Military Tribunal in Tokyo.

SECRET

SECRET

NAME: OEA, Kozo.

PRESENT STATUS: Confined in Sugamo Prison.

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION:

A professor of law, OEA was attorney for the defense of participants in the 15 May 1932 Incident in which Premier ISHUKAI was assassinated. He was later a professor of law at Keio University; Chief Secretary of the Hiranuma Cabinet; Councillor of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association which he helped to organize in 1940; member of the Board of Directors, Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society and Minister of Education in the SUZUKI Cabinet; ¹⁹⁴⁸ member and organizer of Kokuhonsha.

Radio Tokyo declared on 10 April 1946 that OEA is close to Baron Hiranuma, former Premier. Helped to organize Kokuhonsha, patriotic organization (now defunct) with large membership headed by the Baron. Said by Domei News Agency in 1944 to be among Japan's most influential politicians. Member of preparatory committee charged with working out details of organizing IRAA in 1940.

REMARKS:

OEA became a Director of the International Anti-Communist League which held mass meetings and demonstrations celebrating the signing of a pact with Germany. As a holder of influential positions in various societies and organizations, OEA contributed greatly to the nationalistic and domestic policies of the Japanese Government. Report from CIS/G-2 dated 10 April 1947 recommends release of SUBJECT from internment without preference of charges, unless membership in ideological and nationalistic societies in general form a basis for indictment.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that SUBJECT be retained in custody as a Class A war criminal suspect and be tried before an International Military Tribunal in Tokyo.

-1-

SECRET

Legal Section Ota, Kozo

(9)

(31)

~~SECRET~~

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

~~UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC~~
FAR EAST COMMAND

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No:

Subject: OTA Kozo, Internee in Sugamo Prison

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)
OSD Letter, Apr. 12, 1974
By: [Signature]
NARS, Date 9-28-73
10451
4903

A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H

Note No.

From: G-2

To: Legal Section

Date: 10 APR 1947

Info Copy to: IPS

GB/CIS/OD:TPD/FAF/mk

1

1. Curriculum Vitae of OTA Kozo (TAB A) indicates that he is a man of obscure ancestry who rose from an ordinary practicing attorney in 1921 to Minister of Education in the SUZUKI Cabinet in April 1945.

2. "Japanese Government Officials - 1937-1945", published by Military Intelligence Division, War Department, Washington, D. C., 21 July 1945, evaluates OTA as per TAB B.

3. Evaluation of OTA at the time of his arrest in December 1945 reads as per TAB C.

4. Direct and implied accusations embodied in these documents (TABs B and C) are as follows:

a. "OTA is close to Baron HIRANUMA."

"Helped to organize the KOKUHONSHA, patriotic organization (now defunct) with large membership headed by the Baron."

b. "Said by Domei News Agency in 1944 to be among Japan's most influential politicians. Member of preparatory committee charged with working out details of organizing IRAA in 1940."

c. "In his influential positions....., he contributed greatly to the nationalistic and domestic policies followed by the Japanese Government."

5. In addition OTA is listed as having been a member of the KOKUSAI HANKYO REMMEI (International Anti-Communist League), DAI AJIA KYOKAI (Great Asia Society) and DAI NIPPON KOA DOMEI (Great Japan Rise Asia League).

6. Careful study and analysis of OTA's activities and of the organizations to which he belonged shows the following:

a. The statement that OTA was close to Baron HIRANUMA and helped to organize the KOKUHONSHA (National Federation Society), headed by the Baron, is substantiated by the following:

(1) In January 1921, the KOKUHONSHA, was formed to publish the monthly periodical "KOKUHON", with OTA and TAKEUCHI Gakuji the principals, (TAB D), which was reorganized in 1924 by Baron HIRANUMA to combat leftist and liberal trends in Japan by arousing nationalistic interest. The KOKUHONSHA was dissolved in 1936 when Baron HIRANUMA resigned the chairmanship upon his appointment as head of the Privy Council.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

~~UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC~~
FAR EAST COMMAND

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No:

Subject: OTA Kozo, Internee in Sugamo Prison

Note
No.

From: G-2

To: Legal Section
Info Copy To: IPS

Date: 10 APR 1947
GB/CIS/OD:TPD/FAF/mk

1
contd

- (2) Both OTA (Director) and Baron HIRANUMA (Advisor) were members of the KOKUSAI HANKYO REMMEI (International Anti-Communist League), established in May 1937 to combat communism (TAB E).
- (3) In January 1939, OTA, with a prerequisite of 18 years' experience practicing and teaching law, became Secretary of Premier HIRANUMA and in April was appointed Chief Secretary to the HIRANUMA Cabinet, which position he held until August 1939 when the ABE Cabinet was formed and OTA was appointed a member of the House of Peers.
- (4) In September 1942 OTA accompanied Baron HIRANUMA and other Japanese officials on a good will trip to China.

b. Regarding said statement by Domei News Agency in 1942 that OTA was "among Japan's most influential politicians. Member of preparatory committee charged with working out details of organizing IRAA in 1940", the following is noted.

- (1) OTA's political activities were limited by the nature of the governmental positions he filled and his membership and participation in nationalistic and patriotic organizations. OTA held various positions in the official rosters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society, as well as serving as a member of all preparatory committees of the IRAPS. Validity of such activity as basis of war crimes charges depends upon the ultimate evaluation of the Imperial Rule Assistance organizations. In its study "War Politics in Japan", of which LS and IPS have copies, CIS has already given its opinion of these societies and of the men active in them:
"These societies were neither secret nor terrorist. Nor did they disband for the purpose of avoiding detection. They were basically political and patriotic organizations whose part in the wartime life of Japan was to gear the nation's politics and economy to the war effort."
"Activity in one or more of these societies should not in itself be considered prime evidence of war responsibility but should be weighed carefully as to the extent of that activity as well as in the light of the individual's actions in other fields."

c. OTA's presidency of the Japan Wartime Religious Patriotic Service Association (TAB F) was an automatic honorary post which he filled upon his

2
~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

~~UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC~~
FAR EAST COMMAND

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No:

Subject: OTA Kozo, Internee in Sugamo Prison

Note
No.

From: G-2

To: Legal Section

Date: 10 APR 1947

Info Copy To: IPS

GB/CIS/OD:TPD/FAF/mk

1
contd

assumption of the office of Education Minister in the SUZUKI Cabinet.

d. OTA was a member of the DAI AJIA KYOKAI (TAB G), founded in 1933 "upon the fundamental idea that the peace, happiness and development of Asia and Asiatics is possible only through unification". In 1941 when the society became a member of the DAI NIPPON KOA DOMEI (TAB H), an ideological nationalistic organization, composed of 61 societies interested in overseas affairs, OTA became a minor official.

7. In summary, accusations directed against OTA appear to be of an ideological and political nature, exaggerated by wartime propaganda and unsubstantiated by any specific evidence.

8. Unless it is decided as a matter of policy that membership in ideological and nationalistic societies in general and/or activity in the Imperial Rule Assistance organizations in particular will form a basis for indictment, CIS/G-2 recommends release of OTA from internment without preference of charges.

TAB A - Curriculum Vitae of OTA Kozo

TAB B - Extract from "Japanese Government Officials, 1937-1945"

TAB C - Evaluation of OTA Kozo at time of arrest

TAB D - KOKUHONSHA

TAB E - KOKUSAI HANKYO REMMEI

TAB F - The Japan Wartime Religious Patriotic Service Association

TAB G - DAI AJIA KYOKAI

TAB H - DAI NIPPON KOA DOMEI

P.S. B
C.A.W.

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

OTA Koso, Internee in Sugamo Prison

G-2

Legal Section
Info Copy to: IPS

10 APR 1947
GB/CIS/OD:TPD/FAF/mk

1

1. Curriculum Vitae of OTA Koso (TAB A) indicates that he is a man of obscure ancestry who rose from an ordinary practicing attorney in 1921 to Minister of Education in the SUZUKI Cabinet in April 1945.

2. "Japanese Government Officials - 1937-1945", published by Military Intelligence Division, War Department, Washington, D. C., 21 July 1945, evaluates OTA as per TAB B.

3. Evaluation of OTA at the time of his arrest in December 1945 reads as per TAB C.

4. Direct and implied accusations embedded in these documents (TABs B and C) are as follows:

- a. "OTA is close to Baron HIRANUMA."
- b. "Helped to organize the KOKUHONSHA, patriotic organization (now defunct) with large membership headed by the Baron."
- c. "Said by Domei News Agency in 1944 to be among Japan's most influential politicians. Member of preparatory committee charged with working out details of organizing IRAA in 1940."
- d. "In his influential positions..... he contributed greatly to the nationalistic and domestic policies followed by the Japanese Government."

5. In addition OTA is listed as having been a member of the KOKUSAI HANKYO REMMEI (International Anti-Communist League), DAI AJIA KYOKAI (Great Asia Society) and DAI NIPPON KOA DOMEI (Great Japan Rise Asia League).

6. Careful study and analysis of OTA's activities and of the organizations to which he belonged shows the following:

a. The statement that OTA was close to Baron HIRANUMA and helped to organize the KOKUHONSHA (National Federation Society), headed by the Baron, is substantiated by the following:

- (1) In January 1921, the KOKUHONSHA, was formed to publish the monthly periodical "KOKUHON", with OTA and TAKEUCHI Gakuji the principals, (TAB D), which was reorganized in 1924 by Baron HIRANUMA to combat leftist and liberal trends in Japan by arousing nationalistic interest. The KOKUHONSHA was dissolved in 1936 when Baron HIRANUMA resigned the chairmanship upon his appointment as head of the Privy Council.

SECRET

A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H

SECRET
SECRET

OTA Kose, Internee in Sugamo Prison

G-2

Legal Section

10 APR 1947

Info Copy To: IPS

GB/CIS/OD:TPD/FAF/mk

1
contd

- (2) Both OTA (Director) and Baron HIRANUMA (Advisor) were members of the KOKUSAI HANKYO KEMMEI (International Anti-Communist League), established in May 1937 to combat communism (TAB E).
- (3) In January 1939, OTA, with a prerequisite of 18 years' experience practicing and teaching law, became Secretary of Premier HIRANUMA and in April was appointed Chief Secretary to the HIRANUMA Cabinet, which position he held until August 1939 when the ABE Cabinet was formed and OTA was appointed a member of the House of Peers.
- (4) In September 1942 OTA accompanied Baron HIRANUMA and other Japanese officials on a good will trip to China.

b. Regarding said statement by Domei News Agency in 1942 that OTA was "among Japan's most influential politicians. Member of preparatory committee charged with working out details of organizing IRAA in 1940", the following is noted.

- (1) OTA's political activities were limited by the nature of the governmental positions he filled and his membership and participation in nationalistic and patriotic organizations. OTA held various positions in the official rosters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society, as well as serving as a member of all preparatory committees of the IRAPS. Validity of such activity as basis of war crimes charges depends upon the ultimate evaluation of the Imperial Rule Assistance organizations. In its study "War Politics in Japan", of which LS and IPS have copies, CIS has already given its opinion of these societies and of the men active in them:

"These societies were neither secret nor terroristic. Nor did they disband for the purpose of avoiding detection. They were basically political and patriotic organizations whose part in the wartime life of Japan was to gear the nation's politics and economy to the war effort."

"Activity in one or more of these societies should not in itself be considered prime evidence of war responsibility but should be weighed carefully as to the extent of that activity as well as in the light of the individual's actions in other fields."

c. OTA's presidency of the Japan Wartime Religious Patriotic Service Association (TAB F) was an automatic honorary post which he filled upon his

SECRET

A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H

SECRET

OTA Kozo, Internee in Sugamo Prison

G-2

Info Copy To:

Legal Section
IPS

10 APR 1947
GB/CIS/OD:TPD/FAF/mk

1
contd

assumption of the office of Education Minister in the SUZUKI Cabinet.

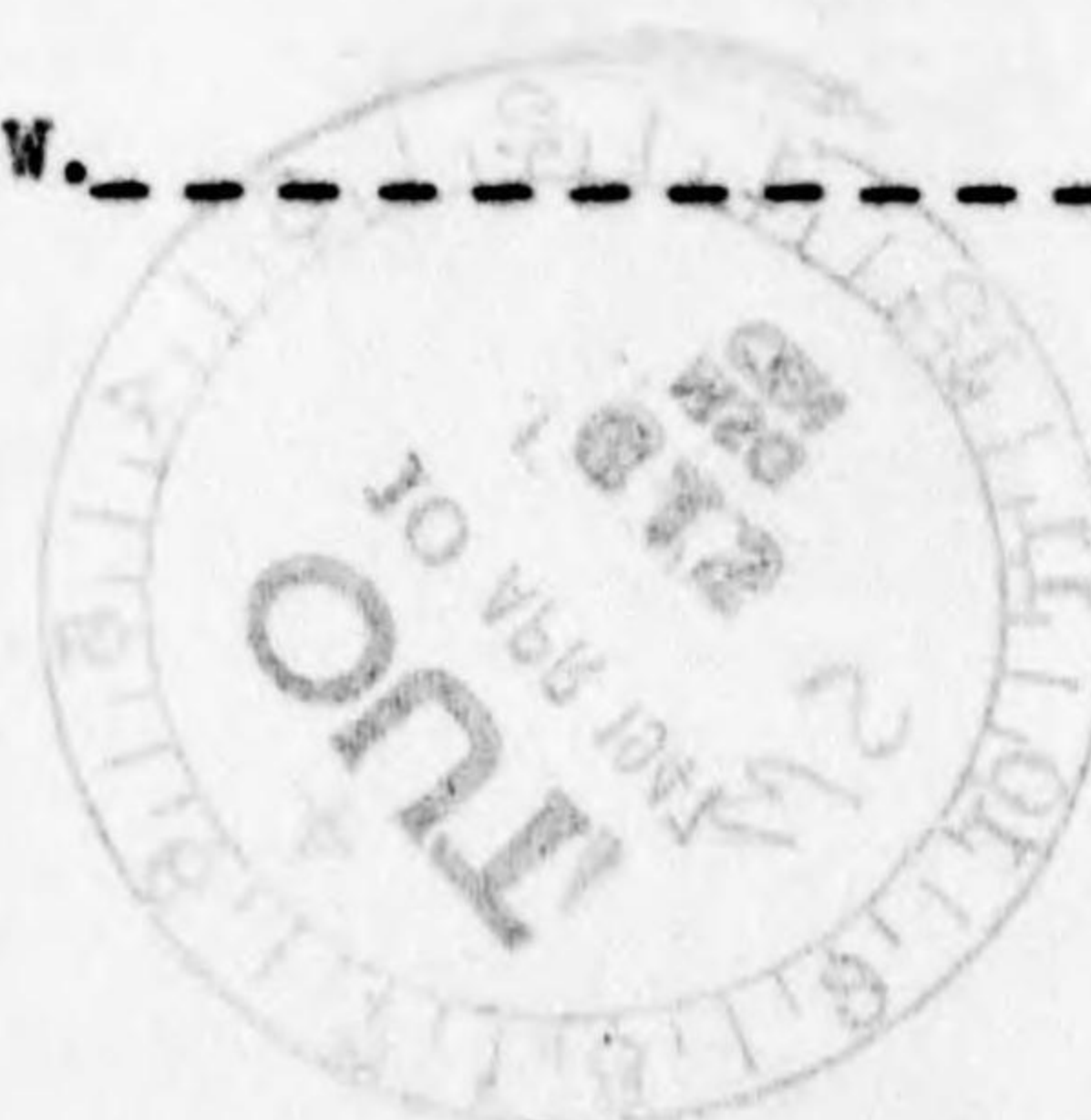
d. OTA was a member of the DAI AJIA KYOKAI (TAB G), founded in 1933 "upon the fundamental idea that the peace, happiness and development of Asia and Asiatics is possible only through unification". In 1941 when the society became a member of the DAI NIPPON KOA DOMEI (TAB H), an ideological nationalistic organization, composed of 61 societies interested in overseas affairs, OTA became a minor official.

7. In summary, accusations directed against OTA appear to be of an ideological and political nature, exaggerated by wartime propaganda and unsubstantiated by any specific evidence.

8. Unless it is decided as a matter of policy that membership in ideological and nationalistic societies in general and/or activity in the Imperial Rule Assistance organizations in particular will form a basis for indictment, CIS/G-2 recommends release of OTA from internment without preference of charges.

- TAB A - Curriculum Vitae of OTA Kozo
- TAB B - Extract from "Japanese Government Officials, 1937-1945"
- TAB C - Evaluation of OTA Kozo at time of arrest
- TAB D - KOKUHONSHA
- TAB E - KOKUSAI HANKYO REMMEI
- TAB F - The Japan Wartime Religious Patriotic Service Association
- TAB G - DAI AJIA KYOKAI
- TAB H - DAI NIPPON KOA DOMEI

----- G.A.W. -----



3

SECRET

A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H

Curriculum Vitae of OTA Kozo

Curriculum Vitae of OTA Kozo

1889 Dec	- Born, Fukushima Prefecture	B
1920 Jul	- Graduated, Tokyo Imperial University (law)	C
1921 Jan	- Attorney, Tokyo District Court	
1921-1924	- Member, KOKUHONSHA (National Federation Society)	
1933	- Defense Attorney in 15 May 1932 Incident	D
1937	- Director, KOKUSAI HANKYO RENMEI (International Anti-Communist League)	
	Member, DAI ASIA KYOKAI (Great Asia Society)	
1938 Apr	- Professor, Hosei University	E
1939 Jan	- Secretary to Premier HIRANUMA	
*1939 Apr-1939 Aug	- Chief Secretary, HIRANUMA Cabinet	F
1939 Aug-1945 Dec	- Member, House of Peers	
1940-1945	- TAISEI YOKUSAN KAI (Imperial Rule Assistance Organizations)	
	Director 1940-1945	G
	Advisor Apr 1945-Jun 1945	
	- YOKUSAN SEIJI KAI (Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society)	
	Standing Director 1942-1945	H
	Preparatory Committee 1942	
1941 Jul	- Directorate, DAI NIPPON KOA DOMEI (Great Japan Rise Asia League)	
1945 Apr-1945 Aug	- Minister of Education, SUZUKI Cabinet	
1945 Dec 12	- Interned in Sugamo Prison as a war criminal suspect	

Note: * Concurrently Councillor to the Planning Board and a Member of:-

- Central Statistics Committee
- Committee for Celebration of the 2600th Anniversary of the Founding of the Empire
- Education Investigation Committee
- Science Investigation Committee
- National General Mobilization Investigation Committee
- Diet System Investigation Committee
- Transportation Industry Adjustment Committee
- Electrical Communications Committee
- National General Spiritual Mobilization Committee
- Committee for the Preparation for the Building of Central Governmental Office
- Committee for the Encouragement of National Savings
- International Tourist Committee
- Anti-Chinese Cultural Enterprise Investigation Committee
- Civil Engineering Conference
- Major Railroads Investigation Committee
- Small Scale Industries Investigation Committee
- Temporary Committee Investigating Manchukuo Colonists

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

Extract from "Japanese Government Officials
1937-1945"

SECRET

Extract from "Japanese Government Officials - 1937-1945", published by
Military Intelligence Division, War Department, Washington, D.C.,
21 July 1945.

"Kozo OTA: Minister of Education

1889 Dec	Born Fukushima Prefecture
1920	Graduated Tokyo Imperial University, law.
1933	Attorney defending participants in 15 May 1932 Incident in which premier Inukai was assassinated.
1938	Professor of Law, Hosei University
1939	Chief Secretary, Hiranuma Cabinet
1940	Member House of Peers
1942	Councilor Imperial Rule Assistance Association
*	Chief, General Affairs Bureau, IRAA
1942-45	Member Board of Directors, Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society (now dissolved)
1944 Mar.	Committee member for IRAA of National Move- ment Liaison Headquarters (a war-time organization.)
1945 Apr	Minister of Education, Suzuki Cabinet

Address: 57 Sekiguchi Dai-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo

"Radio Tokyo declared on 10 April 1945 that Ota is close to
Baron Hiranuma, former Premier. Helped to organize Kokuhonsha,
patriotic organization (now defunct) with large membership headed
by the Baron. Said by Domei News Agency in 1944 to be among Japan's
most influential politicians. Member of preparatory committee
charged with working out details of organizing IRAA in 1940."

SECRET

C

D

E

F

G

H

Evaluation of OTA Kozo at time of arrest

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT FROM ARRESTEE FILE

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)
OSD Letter, Apr. 12, 1974
BY: 871 NARS, Date 9-18-75

OTA Kozo

"Professor of law and politician. Born 1889, Fukushima Prefecture. Graduated from Tokyo Imperial University, law, 1920; Attorney defending participants in 15 May 1932 Incident in which Premier INUKAI was assassinated, 1933; Professor of Law, Hosei University 1938; Chief Secretary, HIRANUMA Cabinet, 1939; Member of House of Peers, 1940; Councillor, Imperial Rule Assistance Association and Chief of the General Affairs Bureau of same, 1940-42; Member of the Board of Directors, Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society, 1942-45; Committee member for IRAA of the National Movement Liaison Headquarters (a war-time organization), March 1944; Minister of Education, SUZUKI Cabinet, April 1945.

"OTA, according to Radio Tokyo broadcasts, was close to Baron HIRANUMA, former Premier. He helped to organize Kokuhonsha, a patriotic organization (now defunct) with large membership, headed by the Baron HIRANUMA. Was said by Domei in 1944 to be among Japan's most influential politicians. Was a member of preparatory committee charged with working out details of organizing IRAA in 1940. Was once President of the Dai Nippon Wartime Religious Patriotic Service Association.

"OTA should be apprehended for his activities before and after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. In his influential positions in the above listed organizations, he contributed greatly to the nationalistic and domestic policies followed by the Japanese government."

Arrested 12 December 1945, Sugamo Prison

~~SECRET~~

D
E
F
G
H

D

E

F

G

H

KOKUHONSHA
(National Federation Society)

KOKUHONSHA
(National Federation Society)

The KOKUHONSHA was founded in 1921 and reorganized in 1924 by Baron HIRANUMA Kiichiro for the ostensible purpose of combatting left-ist and liberal trends in Japan by arousing interest in Japanese nationalistic concepts of the state and society. The society thus sought to promote a revival of nationalistic Shinto ideology and the doctrine of the Emperor's divinity and omnipotent position as head of the state. These doctrines are summed up in the expression "Kodo", the Imperial Way, which in the years up to the war became the guiding principle of Japan's political indoctrination, education, and propaganda. The KOKUHONSHA accordingly was a strong expression of reaction against the rising tide of liberal and radical thought which appeared in Japan after World War I.

The society was essentially a "thought" group; that is, it aimed to promote and guide a reformation in national thinking along archaic, reactionary lines.

The forerunner of this "thought" movement known as the KOKUHONSHA was really a publishing company was TAKEUCHI, Gakuji and OTA Kozo. The company was at that time publishing the magazine, "KOKUHON" which later became the organ of the KOKUHONSHA. TAKEUCHI and OTA got their spiritual inspiration from Dr. UESUGI Shinkichi, a conservative professor at Tokyo Imperial University who exercised a profound influence on the reactionary movement in the 1920's. It is generally agreed that the KOKUHONSHA had a strong anti-communist basis from the beginning.

HIRANUMA's assumption of leadership in 1924 is closely connected with the Imperial Rescript which was issued after the 1923 earthquake. HIRANUMA (Justice Minister, YAMAMOTO Cabinet) was reputedly instrumental in getting the rescript issued. The rescript called upon the people to reject the foreign ideologies which were gaining in popularity in Japan. The hardships suffered as a result of the earthquake had given fresh impetus to this development which threatened the security and power of Japan's ultra-conservative rulers.

Three men dominated the KOKUHONSHA from its inception to its very end: HIRANUMA, who was chairman from 1924 to June 1936; TAKEUCHI, who was the first chairman of the KOKUHONSHA and became managing director when HIRANUMA became chairman in 1924; and OTA, who was the head of the publications section during the entire existence of the KOKUHONSHA.

The society was formally dissolved in June 1936. HIRANUMA resigned the chairmanship of the KOKUHONSHA upon his appointment as head of the Privy Council, and the other officials of the society, faced with the prospect of carrying on without HIRANUMA's active support, decided to dissolve the society.

E

F

G

H

88

KOKUSAI HANKYO REMMEI
(International Anti-Communist League)

E

F

G

H

The Japan Wartime Religious Patriotic Service Association

F

G

H

THE JAPAN WARTIME RELIGIOUS PATRIOTIC SERVICE ASSOCIATION

Address: Tokyo

Establishment: On 22 September 1944 announced by the Education Ministry. The association was organized by Government officials, mostly in the Education Ministry, and by representatives of the three religions, Shintoism, Buddhism and Christianity.

Membership: Represented more than 10,000 Shinto and Buddhist temples and Christian churches, more than 30,000 religious workers of the three faiths and over 65,000,000 believers of these faiths.

Officers: Included a president and 3 vice presidents, a board of directors (about 55 members), and a large number of advisors; all of whom were men of high religious, moral, intellectual attainment and of noble character, chosen out from among the Government officials (largely in the Education Ministry), the principal officers of the three religions, and the representative scholars and religious leaders.

Branches: Local, neighborhood and other groups in the prefectures.

Affiliation: Japan Christian Council

Program: The purpose of this association was to express and actualize the principles of religion through the cooperation of the three main religions in Japan, by strengthening and enhancing the spiritual culture of the people in accordance with the fundamental policies of the nation, thereby to have them put into action the spirit of their sincere patriotism and loyalty in safe-guarding the country, while contributing at the same time toward the establishment of a new order in Greater East Asia on the basis of high morality.

It did not, however, propose to unify or amalgamate the existing three religions; it rather expected that each of these religions should, from the standpoint of its faith and belief, contribute toward the fostering and enhancing of the religious and moral energy of the people for the execution of the policies of the Government under emergency.

Activities: Condemned the inhuman action of the American soldiers in desecrating the remains of Japanese soldiers, the Japan Christian Council at its meeting on 8 November 1944, adopted the following resolution:

"According to a dispatch from Zurich, dated July 27, an American magazine has reported that the Roman Catholic Church Archdiocese in Missouri issued a strong warning with respect to the inhuman act perpetrated by American soldiers and other citizens toward the remains of

88

Japanese soldiers killed in battle. As a blasphemy against the Creator and Man and therefore an unpardonable sin, such an act can never be forgiven from the standpoint of the Christian faith. Therefore the Japan Christian Council, the joint organization of the Protestant and Catholic Churches in Japan, strongly desire that not only the Roman Catholic Churches, but also the Protestant Churches in America, would take appropriate and effective measures against the repetition, under any circumstance, of the inhuman act in question, however fierce the present world war may develop in the days to come."

DAI NIPPON KYOKAI
(Great Asia Society)

G

H

88

DAI AJIA KYOKAI
(Great Asia Society)

G

H

88

DAI AJIA KYOKAI
(Great Asia Society)

Address: New Osaka Building, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo

Establishment: Organized March 1933.

Membership: 1250 in 1940, 300 in 1941.

Officers: President, MATSUI Iwane (1938-1941)
Vice Presidents: YANO Jinichi
MURAKAWA Kengo

Leading Members: IMAOKA Juichiro
KIKUCHI Takeo
MAKI Jiro
NAITO Satohide
NAKATANI Takeyo
NAKAYAMA Masaru
NEGISHI Tadashi
NISHIMOTO Norihiko
OTA Kozo
SHIMONAKA Yasaburo
SUETSUGU Nobumasa
TAKAGI Rokuro
TATEKAWA Yoshitsugu

Organ: DAI AJIA SHUGI (Great Asia Principle)

General Philosophy: "Asia is a group of united nations which are bound together in destiny by culture, politics and geographical position. Our society is based upon the fundamental idea that the peace, happiness and development of Asia and the Asiatics is possible only through unification. In order to achieve its objective, the association must inspire an Asiatic consciousness in the Japanese people, and familiarize the various Asiatic peoples with the conditions prevailing in their respective nations."

- Program:
1. Investigation of cultural, political, economic and social conditions.
 2. Promotion of friendliness and cooperation between Japan and the other Asiatic nations, and the dissemination of Asiatic countries.
 3. Realization of an Asiatic federation of nations.

88

Activities: As part of its pan-Asiatic propaganda program, the Society published many books, magazines and pamphlets; sponsored exchange of professors, students and research; investigated trade and commerce among the Asiatic countries; specialized in "presenting" Japan and its satellite, Manchukuo, to other Asiatic countries. Also it founded a SEINEN AJIA RENMEI (Asiatic Youth League). The Society evidently folded in 1941, since no records are available for the later years.

DAI NIPPON KOKU RENMEI
(Great Japan Xmas Asia League)

H

88

DAI NIPPON KOA DOMEI
(Great Japan Rise Asia League)

H

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:

Society

AIKOKUSHA (Love Country Society)
AJIA TAIRIKU KYOKAI (Asiatic Continent Association)
CHUKA MINOKU HOSHI KENKYUKAI (Central China Republic Law Study Society)
CHUO CHOSAKAI TOHAN (ASAHI) (Central Research Society East Asia Bureau)
CHUO MANMO KYOKAI (Central Manchuria-Mongolia Association)
DAI AJIA KYOKAI (Great Asia Association)
DAI NIPPON DOSHIKAI (Great Japan League)
DAI NIPPON KAIKYO KYOKAI (Great Japan Mohammedan Association)
DAI NIPPON KEIZAI RENMEI (Great Japan Economics League)
DAI TOA KAITAKU KOGYOSHA KYOKAI (Great East Asia Exploitation of Industry Association)
DAI TOA KENSETSU KOKUMIN UNDO KENKYUKAI (Great East Asia Establishment Peoples Movement Study Society)
DAI TOA KYOKAI (Great East Asia Association)
DAI TOA SEINENTAI (Great East Asia Youth Corps)
DAITO BUNKA KYOKAI (Great Eastern Culture Association)
DOJINKAI (Fraternity Society)
DOMEI TOA KENKYUKAI (DOMEI News East Asia Study Society)
GAKUTO SHISEIKAI (Students Sincerity Association)
KAIKYO KENKYUJO (Mohammedan Affairs Study Institute)
KAIYO SEISAKU KENKYUJO (Ocean Policy Study Institute)
KITA SHIN KYOKAI (North China Association)
KOA KENKYUJO (NIPPON DAIGAKU) (Rise Asia Study Institute)
KOA MENKYO RENMEI (Rise Asia Anti-Communist League)
KOA SEINEN UNDO HONBU (Rise Asia Youth Movement Headquarters)

Representative

IWATA Ainosuke
KOMORI Sadahisa
MATSUMOTO Joji
OGATA Taketora
HATTA Yoshiaki
MATSUI Iwane
MATSUMOTO Noriaki
HIYASHI Senjuro
ICHIJO Sanetaka
GODO Takuo
TAMAN Kiyoomi
KAWASAKI Saburo
MIKI Suketaka
MATSUDAIRA Yori-hisa
MIYAGAWA Yoneji
FURUNO Inosuke
NAGATA Hidejiro
OKUBO Koji
FUJIMORI Seiichiro
YOSHIZAWA Kenkichi
YAMAZAKI Mannosuke
IDA Iwakusu
KODAMA Yoshio

DAI NIPPON KOKA DOMEI (Great
Japan Rise Asia League)

Society

KOKU UNDO DOSHIEI (Rise Asia Movement League)
KOKURYUJIKAI (Amur Society)
NANPO CHOSOKAI (HOCHI) (Southern Research
Society)
NANYO KYOKAI (South Seas Association)
NANYO SHIBIKAI (South Seas Culture
Association)
NICHILIN CHUO KYOKAI (Japan Manchuria Central
Association)
NICHITAI GAKUIN (Japan Thailand Academy)
NIKKO GAKKAI (Sino-Japanese Education Society)
NIKKO JITSUGYO KYOKAI (Sino-Japanese Industry
Association)
NIPPON INDO SHIN KYOKAI (Japan Indo China
Association)
SEIKYOSHA (Politics and Religion Society)
SEKAI KORENJI KAI KOENJIKAI (World Red Buddhist
Cross Society Discourse Society)
SHIBUN KAI (Prose and Poetry Society)
SHINA KENKYU KYOKAI (China Study Association)
SHIN KOKAI (New Rise Asia Society)
TAIHEIYO KYOKAI (Pacific Ocean Association)
TAISAI DOSHUKAI (Relations with China League)
TAIWAN NANPO KYOKAI (Formosa Southern
Association)
TOA CHOSOKAI (East Asia Research Society)
TOA DOBUNKAI (East Asia Uni-Cultural Society)
TOA HOSO KYOKAI (East Asia Judicial Association)
TOA KEIZAI KONDENKAI, 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 BUNRI GAKUIN (Eastern Culture Academy)
TOHO BUNRI KENKYUJO (Eastern Culture Study
Institute)
TOMONANJIN MINZOKU KAIHO DOMEI (Southeast
Asia People's Liberation League)
TOYO FUJIN KYOKU KAI (Oriental Women's
Education Society)

Representative

FUJII Kiko
KUZUU Yoshihisa
S. KIMOTO Shumma
H. YASHI Hisajiro
S. KIMOTO 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 Ichiro
ABE Nobuyuki
YAMOKI Mannosuke
GO Seinosuke
KONOE Fumimaro
ENDO Ryusaku
YAMATA Hakudo
TAKAHASHI Yusai
ISHIWARA Kanji
SUZUKI Takeshi
SAKANISHI Rihachiro
TAKI Seiichi
MATSUMOTO Bunzaburo
ADACHI Kenzo
MATSUDAIRA Nobuko

DAI NIPPON KOA DOMEI (Great
Japan Rise Asia League)

Society

Representative

TOYO KEIZI I KENKYUJO (Oriental Economics Study Institute)	K. SUYA Soichi
TOYO KYOK I (Oriental Association)	MIZUNO Buntaro
TOYO SEISHIN KENKYUKAI (Oriental Spiritual Study Society)	MOROOKA Zon
YAMATO HOKOKU UNDO HONBU (YAMATO Save-the Country Movement Headquarters)	SHIMAMOTO Shoichi
ZENRIN KYOKAI (Neighborly Friendship Association)	ICHIJO Sanetsuka

The societies were divided into four kinds:

JIGYO DANAI (Project Groups)
KENKYU DANAI (Study Groups)
SHISO DANAI (Doctrinal Groups)
UNDO DANAI (Movement Groups)

Member societies ranged in type from the notorious KOKURYU KAI (Amur Society) of TOYAMA Mitsuru, and HOKOKU SHI (Love-Country Society) of IWATE Minosuke 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 DAI 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 KOA 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 KOA DOMEI has been formed.

"Practically the D.I NIPPON KOA 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

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

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

In March 1942 the D.I NIPPON KOA DOMEI eliminated by dissolution its doctrinal and movement member-societies, including the D.I AJIA KYOKAI (Great Asia Association), D.I TO. SEINEN TAI (Great Asia Youth Corps) and the KOKURYU KAI (Amur Society) and on 23 May 1943 the D.I 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 D.I NIPPON KOA DOMEI were:

SOSA I	KONOYE Fumimaro (July-October 1941) TOJO Hideki (October 1941-March 1942) H. Y. SHI Senjuro (March 1942-May 1943)
KOMON	AIDO Kisaburo ARAKI Sadao GODO Takuo H. T. L. Yoshiaki ICHIJO Sanctaka HISHIKARI Takashi KODAMA Hidco KOISO Kuniaki M. TSUMOTO Joji M. G. T. Hidejiro OI Narimoto TOKUTOMI Iichiro TOYAMA Mitsuru Y. N. G. M. Heisuke YOSHIZAMA Kenkichi
SOMU IIN	H. Y. SHI Senjuro, Chairman ABE Nobuyuki ADACHI Kenzo HONJO Shigeru IDA Iwakusu KUZUU Yoshihisa M. TSUI Iwano MIZUNO Rentaro OHURA Kimochi OTA Kozo S. KANISHI Rihachiro T. K. H. SHI Sankichi TSUDA Shizuo

88
D. I NIPPON KOKU DOMEI (Great
Japan Risc Asia League)

SOMU IIN
(cont'd)

YAMAZAKI Mannosuke
YOKOYAMA Sukenari

KYOGIKAI GIIN

MIYATA Mitsuo, Chairman
MIKI Bukichi, Vice Chairman
ARAIKE Atsushi (Ko)
FURUNO Inosuke
H. SONUMI Monzo
HAYASHI Hisajiro
HAYASHI Katsura
HORIUCHI Bunshiro
HOSOKAWA Goryu
ICHINOMIYA Fusajiro
IDOGAWA Tatsuzo
IMAI Yoshiyuki (Kako)
ITO Jiromaru
KANEDA Masao
KATO Kanji
KATO Tatsuya
KANEDA Shiro
KAYANO Nagatomo
KIKUCHI Takeo
KOBAYASHI Junichiro
KODAMA Kenji
KOJIMA Kazuo
KURACHI Tetsukichi
KURIMOTO Yunosuke
KUSUMOTO Chozaburo
MITSUDA Teisuke
MITSUDAIRI Nobuke
MITSUMOTO Tadao
MITSUSHIMA Hajime
MIYAGAWA Yoneji
MIYAJIMA Daihachi
MIZUNO Baigyo
MURAKAWA Kengo
MURASE Teijiro
N. SU Ko (.kira)
OBIYASHI Kazuyuki
OGAWARA Nagao (Chosai)
OGATA Takatora
OKUBI Nagakage
SHIMMOTO Shoichi
SHIODEN Nobutaka
SHIONOYA Atsushi
SHIBAKAWA Tomokichi
SOEJIMA Giichi
SUGISAKI Teijiro
SUMIOKA Tomoyoshi

88
DAI NIPPON KOE DOMEI (Great
Japan Rise Asia League)

KYOGIKAI GIIN
(cont'd)

SUZUKI Yoshimichi
T. KADA Toyoki
T. NABE Buncho
T. NABE Yasunosuke
TOKUGAWA Kuniyuki
TSUKADA Nobuo
UMEZU Kanbei
UZAWA Somei
WADA Tsuyoshi
YANO Jinichi
YASUKI Masaatsu
YATABE 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
HARA Tamashige
HIJIKATA Seibi
HIROSE Takobumi
HONGO Yoshikazu
IIZUMI Ryoze
IKEDA Hiromu
IRIE Tanenori
ITO Kiyoshi
IWATA Ainosuke
KANAI Kiyoshi
KANEMITSU Kunizo
KANEMUCHI Ryosuke
KAWASAWA Toshiki
KASUYA Soichi
KAWAHARA Jikichiro
KAWAHARA Shinichiro
KAWASAKI Saburo
KAYANO Kengo
KIMURA Takao
KIYOFUJI Akiko
KODAMA Yoshio
KOMORI Sadahisa
KUMAJIMA Kazuo
M. SUGIYAMA Tatsunosuke
MITSUE Toyohisa
MITSUI Nanao

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

RIJI
(cont'd)

MATSUKI Yoshikatsu
MATSUMOTO Bunzaburo
MATSUMOTO Noriaki
MATSUMOTO Shigcharu
MATSUMURO Takayoshi
MIKI Suketaka
MIYAZAWA Yutaka
MORITA Sho
MOROOKA Akira (Son)
NAGAYAMA Tadanori
NAKAJIMA Soichi
NAKAMURA Tamco
NAKANO Yosaku
NAKANOI Hisashi
NAKATANI Takoyo
NARASAKI Kanichi
NISHIMORI Hisaki
ODA Hideto
OGAWA Zensaburo
OKANO Ryuichi
OKUBO Koji
OKURA Kunihiko
OYA Genko
OZAKI Koigi
S. ITO Mitsugu
SAKAMOTO Masaharu
SAKAMOTO Toshima
SHIMOJI Genshin
SOS. Tanetsugu
SUGIMARU Yutaka
SUICHI Yoshio
SUNADA Minoru
SUZUKI Takeshi
TANIGI Rokuro
T. K. GI Tomigoro
T. K. H. SHI Yusai
TAKEI Juro
TAKEI Seiichi
T. M. N Kiyoomi
T. MUR. Kosaku
TONIT. Kisaku
TOYAMA Hidezo
TSUBURAJI Yoshimatsu
UCHIDA Katsuji
UJITA Naoyoshi
URYU Kisaburo
Y. JIM. Yutaka
YAMAGAMI Hisashi
YANAGIDA Kizo
Y. TSUGI Kazuo
Y. M. T. Hakudo
YOSHIDA Seiichi