

IDA, IWAKUZU (2465)

①

(22)

SECRET

NAME: IDA, Iwakusu (Baron)

PRESENT STATUS: Confined in Sugamo Prison.

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION:

SUBJECT retired from the Japanese Army in 1919. In 1929 he became a member of the House of Peers being re-elected in 1930. During the year 1941 he held a Directorship in the IRAA; in 1942 an active Director in the IRAPS and a Director in PAA during August 1944. Since his entrance into the field of politics he strongly advocated alliance with Germany and Italy, while at the same time becoming anti-British.

REMARKS:

SUBJECT, as President of the International Anti-Communist League and Great Japan Rise Asia League, contributed greatly not only to these ultra-nationalistic Fascist organizations but to the shaping of the Japanese policies. He organized the "36" Club in 1936. In 1939 he was re-elected to the House of Peers and his term lasted until 1945. Since his retirement from the Army in 1919 SUBJECT devoted himself to politics.

In a report dated 10 April 1947, CIS/G-2, FEC, recommended no preference of charges and for release of SUBJECT unless indicted on basis of membership in ideological organizations.

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.

SECRET

KUZUU
SHIODEN
KOBAYASHI
IDA ✓
KIKUCHI
ISHIHARA

IDA, IWAKUSA

KEMMU SOCIETY

SEE:

G-2 KIKUCHI TAB. R.

IDA, IWAKUSA

CURRENT AFFAIRS COUNCIL

SEE:

G-2 KIKUCHI TAB. Q

IDA, IWAKUSA

Representative

RISE ASIA ANTI-COMMUNIST
LEAGUE

JOINED

GREAT JAPAN RISE ASIA LEAGUE.

SEE:

G-2 KIKUCHI - T. I

IDA, IWAKUSU

Committee members

RISE ASIA COLLEGE

SEE

G-2-KIKUCHI - TAB. J.

IDA, IWAKUSU

CONSTITUTIONAL RESEARCH
SOCIETY

SEE: G-2-KIKUCHI
TAB. C

also

SOCIETY FOR STUDY OF JAPANESE
CONSTITUTION
TAB. D

also

THREE-SIX CLUB
TAB. E

ZPRZ.

IDA, IWAKUSU

CURRENT AFFAIRS COUNCIL

SEE:

G-2 KUZUU TAB. M.

IDA, IWAKUSU

NATIONAL SPIRIT MOBILIZATION
LEAGUE.

SEE:

G-2 KUZUU TAB. M

LEGAL SECTION

ROUTING SLIP

FROM: *Jr* DATE: _____
TIME: _____

TO:

CHIEF SEC. _____ DOC. ANAL. _____
EX. O. _____ SUPPLY _____
ADM. O. _____ BRITISH _____
PROS. DIV. AUSTRALIAN _____
INVS. DIV. _____ NEW ZEALAND _____
APPREHENSION _____ DUTCH _____
LAW. DIV. _____ CHINESE _____
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P.R.O. _____ PHIL. DIV. _____
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FOR:

Signature Action _____
Information Note & Return _____
Initials _____ Dispatch _____
Comment & File _____
Concurrence _____

Date: 20 May 1947

Report of Investigation Division, Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP.

Inv. Div. No.
2465

CRD No.

Report by: Major Wm. G. NEISWENDER

Title: Iwakusu IDA

Synopsis of facts: IDA, Iwakusu, born 1881, educated Peers School and Keio University, graduated Military Academy 1902, Army Staff College 1908, retired 1919, House of Peers 1929-1945. Organized 36 Club. Member New Political Structure, Councillor IRRA, Director IRAPS. Interned Sugamo Dec 1945.

-P-

DETAILS:

At Tokyo:

This investigation is predicated on the request of the Honorable Lord WRIGHT, President of the International War Crimes Commission.

A review of the IPS files show that IDA was born 1881, Parliamentarian, fought in Russo-Japanese War: upon cessation of hostilities, became an instructor of the Military Academy. Member of the New Political Structure Preparatory Committee 1940. Member House of Peers and Director of IRRA in 1942. IDA is an associate of Colonel KOBAYASHI, Junichiro, the leader of the 36 Club and has been reported to have been a vigorous propagandist for Militarism. Subject is the President of the ultra-nationalist, "International Anti-Communist League, President of the ultra-nationalistic Fascist" Rise Asia Anti-Communist League and the President of the Fascist "Society for the study of International Thought". Reports indicate that these last three named organizations were all indirectly connected with the IRAA of which IDA was a Director.

In his position as a Director of the IRAA and as President of the above listed Fascist organizations, he contributed greatly to the nationalistic and domestic policies followed by the Japanese Government.

International Prosecution Section File 210-6 indicates that in 1938 Subject attacked many liberal professors on the Imperial University

Distribution:

1 Pros ✓
1 CRD
1 IPS
1 Major Niewwender
1 Inv. Div (File 2465)

Do not write in this space.

IDA accused them of leaning far towards Communism. In 1936 a famous professor in International law, Dr. MINOBE, criticized the Emperor as being only an organ of the government. Because of this criticism, IDA in defense of the Emperor's divinity theory, made various verbal attacks on MINOBE. IDA was well known among intellectuals and particularly feared by the liberals at the time.

Biographical and Military History of Iwakusu IDA:

1881 Born.
Educated at Peers School and Keio University. Graduated Military Academy.

1902 2nd Lt. attached 16 FA Regt.

1905 Participated in Russo-Japanese War.

1907 1st Lt. attached 16 FA Regt.

1908 Studied at Army Staff College.

1909 Captain Battery Commander 16 FA Regt.
Regt. Adjutant 16 FA Regt.

1911 Instructor Military Academy (Ordnance)

1919 Major attached 13 FA Regt.
Retired due to ill health.

1919-22 Studied philosophy at Tokyo Imperial University. Engaged in philosophical research.

1929 Entered House of Peers.

1936 Organized the 36 Club.

1939 Re-elected to House of Peers (term lasted until 1945).

1940 Member New Political Structure Preparatory Committee

1941 Councillor IRAA

1942 Director IRAPS.

IDA upon interrogation (Ref IPS File 210-15) expressed his opposition to the aggressive action of the Japanese Army in North China. Nevertheless IDA as a member of the House of Peers voted to approve the extraordinary war budgets made necessary by the China Incident. The interrogation of IDA disclosed that he has been a member of the House of Peers since 1930 and was one of the principal organizers of the 36 Club and the International anti-Communist League and other societies whose common ideology was directed against the spread of communism. He was a member of IRAA and IRAPS. Subject has never held an official position in the Japanese Government other than his membership in the House of Peers. Interrogation has not disclosed that IDA has been intimately identified with any of the major war criminal suspects and it does not appear that he possessed sufficient influence in political or military circles to influence national policy.

EVALUATION

It appears from the sources available that IDA is an ideologist with strong nationalistic views, due primarily to his background and his position as a member of the House of Peers and while he was actively connected with the IRAA and IRAPS there is nothing available at present to indicate that he was engaged in the planning or waging of aggressive war although, he did vote for the extraordinary war budget as a result of the China Incident it is indicated that this was more along group membership lines than any desire to promote war.

It is believed that all sources of information have been exhausted at this time and unless present undisclosed information reveals something

concrete this Section recommends Subjects release, subject to his reincarceration in the event additional evidence is discovered, unless Legal Section recommends otherwise.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

The Tokyo Office - At Tokyo - Will follow and report disposition of Subject.

P E N D I N G

"Although the KOKUTAI MEICHO was a passing quarrel in which none but the nationalists dared speak too loudly, the noise while it lasted was tremendous. Most vocal of the old societies were the TEIKOKU ZAIGO GUNJIN KAI, the 36 Club, the DAI NIPPON SEISAN TO, the MEIRIN KAI (Enlightened Way Society)+2 of ISHIHARA Koichiro, the JIKISHIN DOJO, and the KOKUTAI YOGO HENGO KAI (National Constitution Protection League). The Youth Department of the MEIRIN KAI, formed in April 1935, had as its main objective "the promotion of the national spirit and the destruction of heresies concerning the national constitution". As the fury of the controversy increased, the nationalists formed coalition groups for the express purpose of carrying on the crusade:

KIKAN SETSU BOKUMITSU DOMBI (Organic Theory of the Emperor Extermination League)+1, promoted on 19 March by the KOKUYU KAI.

KOKUTAI MEICHO TASSEI REMMEI (Clarification of The Constitution Achievement League)+1 was promoted on 1 June 1935 by the KOKUTAI YOGO HENGO KAI. It urged MINOBE to commit harakiri.

KEMPO KENKYU KAI (Constitution Study Society)+2
TEIKOKU KEMPO GAKU KAI (Imperial Constitution Study Society)
These two groups, which later amalgamated, concentrated their attack on KANAMORI.

Magazines++3 and newspapers carried the torch of fundamental imperialism to the general public.

The uproar seemed to have died down. There continued to be many minor cases of a disturbing character in connection with the KOKUTAI MEICHO UNDO. On 22 February 1935 NAGASAKI Katsusuke of the BUSHIN KAI (Samurai Gods Society) slashed SHORIKI Matsutero, president of the Yomiuri Shimbun, with a long sword. On 23 March 1935 KIKUCHI Daihachi, a member of the KOKUSUI TAISHI TO, made a single handed attack on the residence of ICHIKI Kitokuro during the funeral of the Baroness. On 30 October 1935 HIGUCHI Toshio was arrested in an attempt to assassinate MINOBE. On 24 January 1936 HIGUCHI Sabachi and four others were arrested for plotting the assassination of General WATANABE Jotaro, who, as a later event proved, was living on borrowed time. On 21 February 1936 MINOBE was shot in the knees by ODA Juso.

+2 MEIRIN KAI was formed in May 1933 by ISHIHARA Koichiro after his withdrawal from OKAWA's JIMMU KAI.

+1 The list of individuals who bucked this KIKAN SETSU BOKUMITSU DOMBI contains the names of some of the best people in the "ideological right": KUZUU Shukichi; SHIODEN Nobutaka.

THE BROCADE BANNER -- Pages 62, 63 & 64.

++1 The KOKUTAI MEICHO TASSEI HEMMEI had many of the same names on its committee:

IDA Iwakusu
KOBAYASHI Junichiro
KUZUU Yoshihisa

++2 The KEMPO KENKYU KAI promoters were:

IDA Iwakusu
KIKUCHI Takeo

++3 Articles in the NIHON CYOBI NIHONJIN illustrate the fury raised by the constitutional arguments:

"Contradiction of The Proclamation of The Government and of The Army Regarding The Organic Theory" by IDA Iwakusu--
October 1935.

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NAME: Baron IMA, Iwakusu.

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-1-

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"The nationalists were outspoken too on the matter of foreign policy, directing their spleen primarily against China but secondarily against Great Britain for helping China. On 30 October 1937 TOYAMA Mitsuru, TATEKAWA Yoshitsugu and about thirty others openly formed the TAIEI DOSHI KAI (Anti-British Fellowship) and held a blatant mass meeting in Hibiya Park. The SHAKAI UNDO MO JOKYO devotes more than thirty pages to political activities of the nationalist societies such as soap-box rallies, distribution of pamphlets and hand-bills, protests to the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister, and "inspection trips" to China. The clamor for an alliance with Germany and Italy continued through the years and on 11 May 1939 the SEISEN KANTETSU DOMEI (Holy War Accomplishment League), the KAKUMEI SO (Cry of the Crane Villa) and about thirty-five other societies joined together to hold a mass meeting in Hibiya Park at which fiery speeches were delivered by NAGASHIMA Rumio, SURITATE Hajime, KAGEYAMA Masaharu, AKAO Bin, IDA Iwakusu and KANOKOGI Kazunobu. According to the police records, the agitation reached its full flower in July when 850,000 people participated in some four hundred anti-British mass meetings during the month. To say the least, the unexpected announcement of the Russo-German non-aggression pact on 28 August 1939 made the demonstration look foolish."

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

(1) 會見者ハ昭和十六年十二月七日ノ日及ビ昭和廿一年九月二日ノ日ニハ如何ナル職務ニ推シテ居るか。

西日共に虫見族院議員であつた。
昭和十六年十二月七日は更に大政翼賛會の總務であつた。

(2) 會見者ノ氏名

井田 磐楠 (H.A. IWAKUSU)

(3) 會見者が本名ノ外、使用シタル氏名及有名ナル氏名ヲ記入セヨ。
どちらも有りません

(4) 生年月日。

明治拾四年二月廿四日生

(5) 出生地

オーストリー 濠太利國 維也納市
但本籍地 東京都千代田区永田町二丁目六十二番地

(6) 身長

六六吋半

(7) 体重

一一三ポンド

(8) 傷痕目印不具ノ有無

無シ

(9) 現住地

巣鴨 拘置所

(10) 住居地

東京都世田谷区深澤町二丁目三四番地
小林 順一郎氏方

(11) 身分証明ノ様式ト番号

無シ

(12) 會見者が捕ハレタル時ノ例及ソレト合時ニ其ノ水け。犯罪ヲ犯シタルコトガアルカ。
無シ

(13) 會見者が現在マデノ最高

階級

貴族院議員

(14) 會見者が業務ノ年代記録

會見者が昭和六年一月一日ヨリ現在マデ職務ヲ記入セヨ。

(a) 昭和六年一月一日ヨリ
昭和廿年十一月逮捕令ニ伴任 貴族院議員

(b) 昭和十五年十月十二日ヨリ
全 十六年春第一改組マテニ伴任 大政翼賛會總務

(c) 昭和十六年十月ヨリ
全 廿年 四月大政翼賛會解散迄 大政翼賛會總務
再任

(d) 昭和十七年五月創立時ヨリ
全 十九年四月解散政治會解散マテ 附翼賛政治會總務

(e) 昭和八年九月創立時ヨリ
全 廿年九月解散時マテ 國際思想研究會理事長

(f) 昭和十二年春創立時ヨリ
全 廿年 六月解散時マテ 國際反共聯盟理事長

(g) 昭和十四年秋頃創立
全 十五年秋頃解散 興亜共研盟理事長

(h) 昭和八年春頃創立
全 十年秋頃解散 三六クラブ常任理事

(i) 昭和十年、三六クラブ改組後ヨリ
全 廿年九月解散マテ 瑞穂クラブ常任理事

前記記入ノ時、政府カ軍閥ノ役目、ソレヲ記入ノキハ會見者ノ地位モ
忘レズニ記入セヨ

(フ) 共ニ關係シタルコトナシ。

(15) 會見者ガ異賛會ノ公會及地方會東京支部會及大日本政治會ノ會員及創立者組織者ヲアツタラ記入セヨ。

(a) 大政翼賛會ノ總務カデアフタコトハ前第十四ノ(四)トニ記シテ通ホリデアリマス。私ハ新體制準備委員チアリマシタガ、之レハ直チニ大政翼賛會ノ創立者デモ、亦タ組織者デナク、近衛公リ中心ニ

斯カカル人達ガ別ニアツタ答デアレ

(b) 翼賛政治會ニ就テモ亦創立者デモ組織ニテモ無イ。併シ之モ亦公會創立ト共ニ其ノ總務ニ位置ニ在ツタ。

(c) 大日本政治會ハ全ク關係ガ無イ。

其他各國體支部組合及特別ノ事務ノ編輯ヲシタコトヲ記入セヨ。

(d) 之等ニ同連シテ特別ノ編輯ヲシタコトハ無イ。

(16) 黨、組合、協會、兄弟商會、人會、學會、協會ノ學會、政治ノ學會、軍ノ學會、愛國ノ學會、博士ノ學會、教養ノ學會、名譽會、學會、運動ノ學會等ノ會員デアツタカ記入セヨ。尙モ前記ノコトガ秘密デモ明記セヨ

(a) 公正會ノ人會員

三人會ハ貴族院ノ男爵評議員ヲ以テ組織セル政治上ノ人會員

ミレテ政治結社デハナイ

(b) 學子習院評議會人會員

宮内省取任待遇ノ位置ヲ異ヘラレ、全院ノ議ニ卷キ與ス

(c) 其他ハ第十四項記載ノモノハ者略ス

(17) 會見者ノ家族中前記ノ所及之ニ同連シテ職務カニ推乃ハツタリ又タ其ノ地位及其ノ直接權利者又ハ間接權利者ガイタカ、イタラバ氏名現住所續柄勤務先名後柄ヲ記入セヨ。
無シ

(18) 會費ノ外寄附(金銭土地)ノ自發的ニカ又ハ内處ニ各關係組合ニ渡シタノヲ

記入セヨ、ソノ外國民カラカ或ハ上長カラカ自發的或ハ強制的ニ寄附シタカ

兩方共ニ斯カカル金銭行為ハナイ。

(17) 會見者ニ前記関係組合カラ階級、位、勲等、賞状又ハ名譽ヲ與ヘラレタル
コトガアツタカ、モシ有ツタラ名譽ヲ與ヘラレタル理由年月日ヲ明細ニ記入セヨ。

前記関係組合ヨリ何等ノ賞典等御尋ノモノヲ受ケタ
ルコトハ無イ

(20) 會見者がB、C、トノ答ヲ例外トシテ會見者が昭和六年一月一日カラ軍関係
警備(巡查)治安、公安、刑事會ニ関係シタルコトガアルカ。前記ノ年月日、
関係會ノ名。又関係ノ最高階級、又ソレヲ受ケタ年月日、役目。

何レノ問ハレタル會ニ関係ハ無イ。

(21) 昭和六年一月一日カラ會見者が編輯(題名ト編輯者名)演説(聴耳者人口員)
ヲ関係會カラ頼マレテ演説及編輯ヲシタランノ人曾名ヲ記入セヨ。
モレ演説編輯ヲセヌ場合ハソノ通り記入セヨ。

(a) 私人編輯執筆ニ就テ

私人ノ文獻ニ主トシテ雜誌及共(回滲反共聯盟發行)ト雜誌一九三六(三六
クラブ発行)雜誌瑞穂(瑞穂クラブ発行)ニ限ラレテモアレ。之等ノ
文獻カ他ニ轉載サレテアルコトモアレ。

ソノ文獻數ハ蓋シ勘クハナイガ題名ト共ニ其ノ數ハ記憶ニ存シオ。
以上ノ雜誌ニソノ調査ヲ煩ハシタサ、私人ノ手許ニ燒失クシテ一部モ
存シナイ。題名モ記憶ニ殘ルコト鮮明ノモノハナサ、併シ私人ノ文獻ハ常ニ
團體雜誌ト反共主義トニ基ク内容ヲ有ツタ題名ヲ表示シテサレ
皆クアル。例ハ昭和十年頃起ツタ憲法ノ天皇様因説ノ如キ其ノ
一例ガアレ。

(b) 私人演説ニ就テ

私人演説ハ大体昭和十年頃ノ天皇様因説ノ議會演説ニ始マ
ツタ。ソノ内容ハ已ニ報告済ミタル(Lt. F. E. KENNAMER, Jr.,
USMC(R))
一般演説ノ數ト題名トハ文獻合様ニ記憶ニ存シナイ。之亦文獻
以上ニ其ノ數ガ多イカラナラ。然レモソノ演説ノ題名内容ハ畢竟

之亦、國體擁護ト及共主義トヨリ演釋セラキルト思フ。例ハ
天皇機回説ヲ排駁スル演説トモガ如キトモ、但タ昭和
十六年頃、日露中絶條約、及共同欺波及シ来リテ私ノ
筆ト右トイハシラセタ。

天皇機回説中心ノ演説、當時相当致ラ各地方ニ行ツタ。

選挙、庶務演説、箇人的ニアラズ。推薦選挙ノ時、留異
賛政治會ノ依頼下ニ全國ニ且ツラ多クノ候補者ヲ應接

シタ。

大政翼賛會創立以來、専ラ全會ノ依頼ヨリ演説ヲ行ヒ他ノ會
等ノ依頼ニハ應ジナカッタト記憶ス。昭和十七年、全十八年ノ兩度ハ
樺太、北海道、全地方ニ且リ、又昭和十九年秋、四國全線ニ及ビテ、
大政翼賛會ヨリ派遣セラレ、總務トシテ該地方支部ヲ巡視シ、
其ノ部度、各支部ノ要請ニ應ジテ演説シタ。固ヨリ地方ノ事
情ニ顧ミテ、時局ニ對スル國民ノ覺悟、義務ヲ云フカ如キ内
容ヲ有シタモノデアラフテアロウ。

其ノ他大政翼賛會ノ各縣地方支部ニ、本部ノ指名ニ基イテ、
時々各地ニ赴キタコトカアル。

(22) 會見者ハモ、各ヲ例外トシテ昭和六年一月一日ヨリ職務トシテ、ソレガ日本國內
及國外テ國結管理者及支配人、組合長、役員、ト年月日、

「何モ以上ノ外ニ無イ」

以上ニ於テ私ノ答ハ終ツタ。私ハ昨昭和廿一年表自ニ於テ、上記ノエッセイニヨリ氏
ヨリ調査ヲ受ケ大體以上、如キトモ陳述シタ、或ヨリ以上詳密デモアラフタ、
唯タ、當時モ現在モ、何レモ記憶ヲ述フタモノデ、前者ト之レトニ相違カ多
クアルモ和シナイガ、万一アリトスハ更ニ正スベキデアラウコトヲ許シテ願フ。

Legal Section (2465) Ida, Iwakusu

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(46)

SECRET
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

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

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

15454
4904

File No:

Subject: IDA Iwakusu, Internee in Sugamo Prison

Note
No.

From: G-2

To: Legal Section

Date: 10 APR 1947

(Attn: Invest. Div:

GB/CIS/OD:NER/mc

Lt Col R.E. Rudisill)

Info Copy To: IPS (Attn: Invest. Div:

Mr. D.L. Waldorf)

1

1. Curriculum vitae of Baron IDA Iwakusu (TAB A) shows that he is a retired Major, who, since being invalided out of the Army in 1919, has been constantly active in nationalistic ideological and political movements.

2. "Japanese Government Officials, 1937-1945", published by the Military Intelligence Division, War Department, Washington, D.C., on 21 July 1945, gives IDA's career as per TAB B.

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

4. Direct and implied accusations against IDA in these two documents (TAB B and TAB C) are:

a. As holder of various posts in the Imperial Rule Assistance organizations, IDA "contributed greatly to the nationalistic and domestic policies followed by the Japanese Government."

b. As President of the "ultra-nationalistic fascist KOKUSAI HANKYO RENMEI (International Anti-Communist League), the ultra-nationalist fascist KOA MEKKYO RENMEI (Rise Asia Anti-Communist League) and the fascist KOKUSAI SHISO KENKYU KAI (Society for the Study of International Thought)" IDA "contributed greatly to the nationalistic and domestic policies followed by the Japanese Government."

c. IDA was a member of the SHINTAISEI (New Political Structure) Preparatory Committee.

5. In addition, official records show that IDA was:

a. Member of the MIZUHO KURABU (Fresh Rice-plant Club)

b. Member of JIKYOKU KYOGIKAI (Current Affairs Council)

c. Advisor, DAITO JUKU (Great East Academy)

d. Member, DAINIPPON KOA DOMEI (Great Japan Rise Asia League)

6. Investigation of IDA and his activities shows that:

a. IDA was a member of the SHINTAISEI JUMBI IIN KAI (New Political Structure Preparatory Committee), the precursor of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
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File No:

Subject: IDA Iwakusu, Internee in Sugamo Prison

Note
No.

From: G-2

To: Legal Section
Info Copy To: IPS

Date: 10 APR 1947
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b. IDA held the following positions in the Imperial Rule Assistance organizations:

- (1) Director (SOMU), TAISEI YOKUSAN KAI (Imperial Rule Assistance Association), 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944.
- (2) Advisor (KOMON), Tokyo Metropolitan Branch of the DAI NIPPON YOKUSAN SONEN DAN (Imperial Rule Assistance Manhood Group), 1942.
- (3) Member of four of the six preparatory committees of the YOKUSAN SEIJI KAI (Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society), 1942.
- (4) Councillor (HYOGIIN), YOKUSAN SEIJI KAI (Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society), 1942.
- (5) Director (SOMU), YOKUSAN SEIJI KAI (Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society), 1943, 1944.
- (6) Member, KOKUMIN SO KEKKI UNDO RENRAKU HONBU (National General Inspiration Movement Liaison Headquarters), 1944.

A detailed account of these organizations will be found in the CIS Special Report, "War Politics in Japan." Suffice it to say here that IDA was an active member of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association from its very inception. Whether such political activity as his is basis for war crimes charges depends upon the ultimate evaluation of the Imperial Rule Assistance organizations.

c. IDA was President of the KOKUSAI SHISO KENKYU KAI (International Thought Research Society) (TAB D), the KOKUSAI HANKYO REMMEI (International Anti-Communist League) (TAB E), and the KOA MEKKYO REMMEI (Rise-Asia Exterminate-Communism League) (TAB F). These three societies might better be termed anti-Communistic than fascistic. The first of the three, the KOKUSAI SHISO KENKYU KAI, was chiefly a research society concerned with gathering information concerning world-wide Communist activities. The second, the KOKUSAI HANKYO REMMEI was a more active society, made up of several patriotic organizations, spreading propaganda by means of mass meetings and demonstrations. The third, the KOA MEKKYO REMMEI, was actually an offshoot of the previous society (KOKUSAI HANKYO REMMEI); its special aim was to bring about a peace movement between Japan and China, "under the principle of the extermination of Communism."

d. IDA was a Director of the nationalistic MIZUHO KURABU (Fresh Rice-plant Club) previously known as the SANROKU KURABU (36 Club) (G). In 1935 this club was active in the controversy over Professor MINOBE's organic theory of the Emperor, being the chief financial backer of the anti-MINOBE

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campaign. IDA's own nationalistic views are clearly shown in his article, appearing in the periodical "DAI KODO" (Great Imperial Way), entitled: "Clarify the Spirit of our National Polity Rather than Adhere to the Emperor Organ Theory." (TAB H).

e. The JIKYOKU KYOGIKAI (Current Affairs Council) (TAB I), of which IDA was a leading member, was one of the nationalist groups formed in late 1936 to bolster the Army ideologically in its struggle against "liberal" political parties. The council was outspoken in its opposition to all liberal views, and even demanded the dissolution of proletarian parties.

f. IDA was an Advisor of KAGEYAMA Masaharu's ultra-nationalistic DAITO JUKU (Great East Academy) (TAB J). The students at this Academy were indoctrinated in patriotic historical orthodoxy, and subjected to severest discipline. Once graduated, they shone conspicuously as would-be assassins; to their credit must be assigned the abortive plots of 5 July 1940 and 27 October 1940. It was a group of DAITO JUKU students too, who signaled Japan's surrender in August 1945 by committing mass suicide at the YOYOGI Parade Ground.

g. IDA's position as Advisor of DAITO JUKU almost automatically made him a member of the DAI NIPPON KOA DOMEI (Great Japan Rise-Asia League) (TAB K), that amalgamation of sixty-one nationalistic societies which came into being in July 1941 to form a united front with regard to pan-Asiatic questions.

h. IDA, though not listed as a member of the DAI NIPPON SEISAN TO (Great Japan Production Party), maintained close contacts with the leaders of the party, and may be regarded as sympathetic toward their reactionary totalitarian aims.

7. In summary, IDA appears to be a thorough-going nationalist. His post-army career displays continuous allegiance to the ideological right, and active participation in nationalistic politics. However, unless it is decided as a matter of policy that membership in ideological societies in general and/or activity in the Imperial Rule Assistance organizations in particular will form a basis for indictments, CIS/G2 recommends release of IDA from interment without preference of charges.

TAB A - IDA's curriculum vitae
TAB B - Extract from "Japanese Government Officials - 1937-1945"
TAB C - Evaluation of IDA at time of arrest
TAB D - KOKUSAI SHISO KENKYU KAI
TAB E - KOKUSAI HANKYO REMMEI

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TAB F - KOA MEIKYO REMMEI
TAB G - SANROKU KURABU (MIZUHO KURABU)
TAB H - IDA's article on the organic theory of the Emperor
TAB I - JIKYOKU KYOGIKAI
TAB J - DAITO JUKU
TAB K - DAI NIPPON KOA DOMEI

for P.J.B.
C.A.W.

IDA Iwakusu, Internee in Sugamo Prison

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

10 APR 1947
GB/GIS/OD:NER/ms

Info Copy To: IPS (Attn: Invest. Div:
Mr. D.L. Waldorf)

1. Curriculum vitae of Baron IDA Iwakusu (TAB A) shows that he is a retired Major, who, since being invalided out of the Army in 1919, has been constantly active in nationalistic ideological and political movements.
2. "Japanese Government Officials, 1937-1945", published by the Military Intelligence Division, War Department, Washington, D.C., on 21 July 1945, gives IDA's career as per TAB B.
3. Evaluation of IDA at the time of his arrest in December 1945 reads as per TAB C.
4. Direct and implied accusations against IDA in these two documents (TAB B and TAB C) are:
 - a. As holder of various posts in the Imperial Rule Assistance organizations, IDA "contributed greatly to the nationalistic and domestic policies followed by the Japanese Government."
 - b. As President of the "ultra-nationalistic fascist KOKUSAI HANKYO RENMEI (International Anti-Communist League), the ultra-nationalist fascist KOA MEKKYO RENMEI (Rise Asia Anti-Communist League) and the fascist KOKUSAI SHISO KENKYU KAI (Society for the Study of International Thought)" IDA "contributed greatly to the nationalistic and domestic policies followed by the Japanese Government."
 - c. IDA was a member of the SHINTAISEI (New Political Structure) Preparatory Committee.
5. In addition, official records show that IDA was:
 - a. Member of the MIZUHO KURABU (Fresh Rice-plant Club)
 - b. Member of HEIKYOKU KYOGIKAI (Current Affairs Council)
 - c. Advisor, DAITO JUKU (Great East Academy)
 - d. Member, DAI NIPPON KOA DOMEI (Great Japan Rise Asia League)
6. Investigation of IDA and his activities shows that:
 - a. IDA was a member of the SHINTAISEI JUMBI IIN KAI (New Political Structure Preparatory Committee), the precursor of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

IDA Iwakusu, Internee in Sugamo Prison

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b. IDA held the following positions in the Imperial Rule Assistance organizations:

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- (2) Advisor (KOMON), Tokyo Metropolitan Branch of the DAI NIPPON YOKUSAN SONEN DAN (Imperial Rule Assistance Manhood Group), 1942.
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- (4) Councillor (HYOGIIN), YOKUSAN SEIJI KAI (Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society), 1942.
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- (6) Member, KOKUMIN SO KENKI UNDO RENRAKU HOMBU (National General Inspiration Movement Liaison Headquarters), 1944.

A detailed account of these organizations will be found in the CIS Special Report, "War Politics in Japan." Suffice it to say here that IDA was an active member of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association from its very inception. Whether such political activity as his is basis for war crimes charges depends upon the ultimate evaluation of the Imperial Rule Assistance organizations.

c. IDA was President of the KOKUSAI SHISO KENKYU KAI (International Thought Research Society) (TAB D), the KOKUSAI HANKYO REMMEI (International Anti-Communist League) (TAB E), and the KOA MEKKYO REMMEI (Rise-Asia Exterminate-Communism League) (TAB F). These three societies might better be termed anti-Communist than fascist. The first of the three, the KOKUSAI SHISO KENKYU KAI, was chiefly a research society concerned with gathering information concerning world-wide Communist activities. The second, the KOKUSAI HANKYO REMMEI was a more active society, made up of several patriotic organizations, spreading propaganda by means of mass meetings and demonstrations. The third, the KOA MEKKYO REMMEI, was actually an offshoot of the previous society (KOKUSAI HANKYO REMMEI); its special aim was to bring about a peace movement between Japan and China, "under the principle of the extermination of Communism."

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IDA Iwakusu, Internee in Sugamo Prison

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campaign. IDA's own nationalistic views are clearly shown in his article, appearing in the periodical "DAI KODO" (Great Imperial Way), entitled: "Clarify the Spirit of our National Polity Rather than Adhere to the Emperor Organ Theory." (TAB H).

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f. IDA was an Advisor of KAGEYAMA Masaharu's ultra-nationalistic DAITO JUKU (Great East Academy) (TAB J). The students at this Academy were indoctrinated in patriotic historical orthodoxy, and subjected to severest discipline. Once graduated, they shone conspicuously as would-be assassins; to their credit must be assigned the abortive plots of 5 July 1940 and 27 October 1940. It was a group of DAITO JUKU students too, who signaled Japan's surrender in August 1945 by committing mass suicide at the YOYOGI Parade Ground.

g. IDA's position as Advisor of DAITO JUKU almost automatically made him a member of the DAI NIPPON KOA DOMEI (Great Japan Rise-Asia League) (TAB K), that amalgamation of sixty-one nationalistic societies which came into being in July 1941 to form a united front with regard to pan-Asiatic questions.

h. IDA, though not listed as a member of the DAI NIPPON SEISAN TO (Great Japan Production Party), maintained close contacts with the leaders of the party, and may be regarded as sympathetic toward their reactionary totalitarian aims.

7. In summary, IDA appears to be a thorough-going nationalist. His post-army career displays continuous allegiance to the ideological right, and active participation in nationalistic politics. However, unless it is decided as a matter of policy that membership in ideological societies in general and/or activity in the Imperial Rule Assistance organizations in particular will form a basis for indictments, CIS/G2 recommends release of IDA from interment without preference of charges.

- TAB A - IDA's curriculum vitae
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- TAB D - KOKUSAI SHISO KENKYU KAI
- TAB E - KOKUSAI HANKYO REMMEI

IDA Iwakusu, Internee in Sugamo Prison

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TAB F - KOA MEIKYO REMMEI
TAB G - SANROKU KURABU (MIZUHO KURABU)
TAB H - IDA's article on the organic theory of the Emperor
TAB I - JIKYOKU KYOGIKAI
TAB J - DAITO JUKU
TAB K - DAI NIPPON KOA DOMEI

----- C.A.W. -----



Curriculum Vitae of IDA Iwakusu

Curriculum Vitae of IDA Iwakusu (Bannan). (Baron. Major, Retired)

- 1881
- Born in Vienna, Austria
 - Educated at Peers School and Keio University
- 1902
- Graduated, Military Academy
 - 2d Lieut. Attached to 16th Field Artillery Regiment
- 1905
- Participated in the Russo-Japanese War
- 1907
- 1st Lieut. Attached to 16th Field Artillery Regiment
- 1908
- Studied at Army Staff College
- 1909
- Captain. Battery Commander, 16th FA Regt.
 - Regimental Adjutant, 16th FA Regt.
- 1911
- Instructor, Military Academy (Ordnance)
- 1919
- Major. Attached to 13th FA Regt.
 - Retired because of ill health
- 1919-1922
- Studied philosophy at Tokyo Imperial University
 - Engaged in philosophical research
- 1929
- Entered House of Peers
- 1932
- Re-elected to House of Peers
- 1936
- Organized the Sanroku Kurabu (36 Club)
- 1939
- Re-elected to House of Peers (term lasted until 1945)
- 1940
- Member, SHIN TAISEI (New Political Structure) Preparatory Committee
- 1941
- Councillor (Somu), TAISEI YOKUSAN KAI (Imperial Rule Assistance Association)
- 1942
- Director, YOKUSAN SEIJI KAI (Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society)
- 13 Dec 1945
- Interned in Sugamo Prison as a war criminal suspect

Extract from "Japanese Government Officials
1937-1945"

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

"Major Baron Iwakusu (Bannan) IDA (Retd.): Member House of Peers; Director
Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society (now dissolved)

1881	Born Tokyo. Son of Yuzuru Ida
*	Graduated Keio University and Peers' School.
*	Entered military service; fought in Russo-Japanese War.
*	Instructor Military Academy
1940 July	Member of New Political Structure Preparatory Committee
1941	Director Imperial Rule Assistance Association
1942	Director IRAPS
1944 Mar.	Appointed member of National Movement Liaison headquarters.

Leader of Fascist Kokusai Shiso Kenkyukai, of ultra-nationalistic
Fascist Kokusaku Hankyo Renmei and Fascist Koa Mekkyo Renmei.

Address: 62 Nagatacho 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

As a member of New Political Structure Preparatory Committee in 1940
helped to lay foundation of Imperial Rule Assistance Association."

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Evaluation of IDA at time of arrest

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Evaluation of IDA Iwakusu at the time of his arrest in December 1945.

IDA Iwakusu

Baron; born 1881. Parliamentarian. Fought in the Russo-Japanese war; upon cessation of hostilities, became an instructor at the Military Academy. Member of the New Political Structure Preparatory Committee, 1940; Member of the House of Peers, and a Director of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association as of 1942.

IDA is an associate of Colonel KOBAYASHI Junichiro, the leader of the Mizuho Club, and has been reported to have been a vigorous propagandist for militarism. Subject is the President of the ultra-nationalistic fascist KOKUSAI HANKYO REMMEI (International Anti-Communist League), President of the ultra-nationalist fascist KOA MEIKYO REMMEI (Rise Asia Anti-Communist League) and President of the fascist KOKUSAI SHISO KENKYU KAI (Society for the Study of International Thought). Reports indicate that these three organizations were all indirectly connected with the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, of which IDA was a Director.

IDA should be apprehended for his activities before and after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. In his position as a Director of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and as President of the above listed fascist organizations, he contributed greatly to the nationalist and domestic policies followed by the Japanese Government.

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KOKUSAI SHISO KENKYU KAI

KOKUSAI SHISO KENKYU KAI
(International Thought Research Society)

Establishment: September 1933

Officers: Chief Director: IDA Iwakusu
Directors: AKAIKE Ho
OKABE Chokei
Advisors: HIRANUMA Kiichiro
KONOYE Fumimaro
MIZUMACHI Kabaroku
(later, HARA Yoshimichi)
Secretary: HANAOKA Tomeo
(later, NIHEI Heiji)
Research: SUZUKI Yasutaka (Chinese expert)
YAMAUCHI Hosuke (Russian expert)

Background: IDA's concern over the spread of communistic activities caused him to advocate the necessity for an international anti-Communist movement. To effect a Japanese contribution to such a movement, IDA first consulted UEDA Sentaro (former Councillor of Japanese Embassy in Russia) and Major General OBATA Toshishiro (Chief of General Staff). UEDA knew of an International Anti-Communist Federation already in existence at Geneva, so it was decided that the KOKUSAI SHISO KENKYU KAI be formed as a research society operating under the Geneva group, rather than as an active anti-communist organization.

Purpose: "With the idea of anti-communism in mind, the society aimed at protecting national policy by studying, through international connections, the communist parties of the world."

Activities: Collection of documents and reference materials concerning the history, organization and activities of communist parties in all countries, and occasional publication. The Russian expert in the Society, YAMAUCHI Hosuke, was a scholar of Russian literature, and had previously published anti-communist literature, on his own. The Society was disbanded on 1 September 1945.

Source: CIS Intelligence files

E

KOKUSAI HANKYO RENMEI

KOKUSAI HANKYO REMMEI
(International Anti-Communist League)

Establishment: May 1937

Officers: Managing Director: IDA Iwaku
Directors : IKEDA Hiroshi
INOUE Kiyozumi
IRIE Tanenori
IWATA Ainosuke
KIKUCHI Takeo
OTA Kozo
Secretaries : AOYAMA Kenshi
KAWAHARA Shinichiro
TAKAHATA Kiichiro
Advisors : HIRANUMA Kiichiro
KONOYE Fumimaro
TANAKA Koken
TOYAMA Mitsuru

Aim: To combat Communism

Organ: HANKYO JOHO (Anti-Communist News)

Activities: Held mass meetings and demonstrations, such as that celebrating the signing of the "Anti-Communist Pact" with Germany and Italy.

Personnel of the League was almost identical with that of two other societies:

1. KOKUTAI YOGO RENGOKAI (National Constitution Protection Federation).
2. KOKUTAI MEIHO TASSEI REMMEI (League Clarification and Accomplishment of the National Constitution).

Note: This League urged Prof. MINOBE to commit harakiri).

Member Organizations:

AIKOKU SHA (Patriotic Society)
AIKOKU GAKUSEI REMMEI (Patriotic Student League)
AIKOKU SEINEN REMMEI (Patriotic Young Men League)
AIKOKU HOSO REMMEI (Patriotic Lawyers League)
BOKYO DOSHIKAI (Anti-Communist Companion Society)
KOKUSUI TAISHU TO (Nationalist Popular Party)
GOGUN DOSHI KAI (Ex-soldier Companion Society)

Organ Paper: HANKYO JOHO (Anti-Communist News)

Sources: AIKOKU UNDO NENKAN (Patriotic Movements Yearbook), 1938-1939.
SHIN TAISEI JITEN (New Order Encyclopedia), 1941.

KOA MEKKYO REMMEI

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 INOUE Toshie INOUE Kiyozumi IWATA Ainosuke (also Secretary) MINAGAWA Haruhiro MITSUNAGA Hoshio MORIGUCHI Shigeji OTA Kozo
Advisors:	SHIODEN Nobutaka 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."

SANROKU KURABU (MIZUHO KURABU)

G

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 Kantaro (Lt. Gen.)
HORIGUCHI Kunaichi
IDA Iwakusu (Baron)
INCUE 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) pub-
lished by the Police Bureau of the Home Ministry quotes the

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

Managing Directors: IDA Iwakusu
(cont'd) SAHEKI Shotai
MATSUE Toyoki

Directors: OI Narimoto
TODOROKI Morizo
WATANABE Tei
NANGO Jiro
FUPAGOISHI Kantaro
ANDO Ryoitsu
SHIOTEN 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 Nanao.

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.

IDA's article on the Organic Theory of the
Emperor

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CLARIFY THE SPIRIT OF OUR NATIONAL POLITY RATHER THAN ADHERE
TO THE EMPEROR ORGAN THEORY

by Baron Bannan (Iwakusu) IDA
DAI KŌDO (The Great Imperial Way)
October, 1936 Issue

The theory of the "Emperor as an Organ", which Dr. MINOBE formulated has caused a great commotion among the public and there seems no end to this confusion. As for the professor himself, he finally had to resign from public affairs in a welter of suspicion from all the people. In the political field, if the statesmen should make one mistake it may rock the bases of the cabinet. Whatever is done, this has now become the principal problem confronting scholars, men in the political field and the entire Nation.

When this problem arose, we were greatly concerned. We felt, on this occasion, that we must clarify for all subjects thoroughly the true meaning of our national structure.

After some 2600 long years of history since the enthronement of the Emperor Jimmu, it may seem strange to seek to clarify the National structure at this time. However circumstances have made it quite necessary to make this clarification.

Our national policy needs no special clarification at this juncture, as it has been perfectly clear all along.

As a matter of fact, Lord KITABATAKE Chikafusa said in beginning his book "Jinnō Shōtōki" that Dai Nippon is God's country. I believe that all talk of National structure clarification is exhausted in this one sentence.

However if the National structure is to be clarified in detail, it is necessary to study the three great divine statements which were written in the Ancient Chronicles such as the KOJIKI and the NIHON SHOKI. The first one says: "Japan is the land to be ruled by our descendants of Imperial lineage".

By this statement the Sun Goddess gave this country to her descendants. At the same time it makes it clear that Emperor and Empire are one. The Imperial rescript of Emperor Jimmu prior to subjugation of the Eastern States says: "The Imperial Family should respond to the granting of the divine land, while the people should strive to foster the prosperity of the Imperial Family".

This clearly manifests the unity of sovereign and state. Along with the words, Cho Koku (originating the state) and Ken Koku (founding the state) some people claim it is better to say Ju Koku (bestow or grant the state). The phrase "bestowed country" was probably derived from this rescript. If one should study this phrase, I think one will understand the idea of unity between ruler and country. From the standpoint of the theory of the state being a legal person, these ideas may or may

not arise, but if we look at it from the standpoint of the Japanese History, these facts will become very clear.

In the second rescript, it says: "When my child looks into this treasured mirror, it will be like seeing me. So, this should be a sacred mirror, to be kept in the same place with me". Therefore this second rescript explains that the Emperor is a living god the same as Amaterasu Omikami. In this rescript the divinity of the unbroken line of emperors is clarified.

In the third divine rescript, it says: "I will mark the Imperial territories and lay the boundaries of the Empire, and will continue holding ceremonies for my grandson. You two, Amano Koyane-no-mi-koto and Futo Tam-no-mikoto shall descend upon this Empire holding this shrine. You, too, shall hold ceremonies for my benefit."

In this third divine Message it appears clearly that the Emperor and his subjects are as one. The idea of these two gods, Amano Koyane-no-mikoto and Futotama-no-mikoto, descending down to our Empire and performing ceremonies for the Imperial grandson show that the Emperor and his subjects are as one. In other words, we believe that in our country, Emperor and country, and Emperor and people are one because of these three great divine rescripts.

In this sense, our National principle is one which regards this empire as a one-family nation. Concepts of state, not national socialistic are many but no foreign terms about the state can explain our Japanese National Structures. Therefore, I believe in this principle of the nation as one family, with the Emperor as its head and with the family as the unit of ethics and of economy. In contrast, in the West, the individual is the unit of ethics and economy.

My friend KOBAYASHI Junichiro went to Paris, France and looked into its subterranean passages. Subterranean Paris is solid rock with large caves in it. The caves are crypts containing the bones of the deceased ones.

When a person passes away his body is interred for a period of two years. About this time the body has turned into a skeleton. The remains are then taken into this underground room which is already filled with other bones and left there. These skeletons are arranged in designs and because of this procedure one can never know as to where abouts his family ancestors lie. Mr. KOBAYASHI said that after seeing this sight, he came to understand Japan's principle which regards the nation as one family. The Japanese family system runs vertically, from the past through coming generations. It is a family system which has the Emperor as the central figure and which extends from the age of gods down to the present date. Because people in the Western countries do not think about their deceased ancestors, there is no concept of the vertical. In Japan, the family unit also runs horizontally. In the Western countries as soon as they are married, the couples live separately immediately. Looking at it vertically or horizontally, we find the Japanese family system is arranged firmly. The same pattern is employed for Japan's national structure. This national

structure of Japan is explained ably in the Imperial rescript granted at the Coronation of our present Emperor. It says:

"Our Imperial Ancestors, in founding the state and ruling the subjects made the state as the family and the subjects as their children. The succeeding Emperors reigned with virtue while the subjects united to show their faithfulness and loyalty to the Emperors. In this way the Emperor and his subjects were as one. This is the glory of our national structure and through it our nation will survive as long as this universe exists."

When it states "The subjects are looked upon as his children", it describes how Emperor, state and subjects are united in one body. "The succeeding Emperors reigned with virtue while the subjects united to show their faithfulness and loyalty to the Emperors. In this way the Emperor and his subjects are as one". How well this Imperial rescript expresses our National structure.

Let us see how our national polity was handled in the granting of the Constitution. The rescript says, "By the cooperative assistance of our Subjects' ancestors, an Empire was founded to last for eternity." The constitution proclamation states: "Rules and regulations are established by clarifying the teachings of our Imperial ancestors. These laws are none other than descriptions of sovereign codes inherited from our ancestors."

As can be seen from the above, the National Structure of Japan, was not prescribed for the first time, as the result of the Imperial constitution. This constitution in no way imposes restrictions on the sovereignty of the Emperor. It is quite clear that this constitution was granted in the understanding that sovereignty rests with the Emperor as expressed in the third divine rescript.

In short, if we should study the above mentioned rescripts the spirit in which the constitution was granted or the cause which led to granting the constitution, it can be seen that Japan is a country belonging to the Emperor himself and his right to reign was bestowed by the Heavenly gods. The Emperor and the state do not exist separately. In contrast, the establishment of countries in America and Europe began with the country and people existing first with the sovereign, ruling by means of acquired power or by the votes of the people. Therefore the constitution of these European and American countries were established either compulsorily by the people to restrict the authority of the sovereign or submitted by the sovereign himself as a pledge that he would not abuse his authority. This can be attributed to the notions of Individualism and socialism, and the sense of rights and duties contained in the constitutions of American and European countries. It is therefore clear that a constitution of a country such as ours, where the country belongs to the Emperor himself and where the constitution is a compilation of the rules for governing laid down in the divine rescripts, such a constitution should not be regarded in the same light as those of other countries.

The so-called Emperor Organ theory advanced by Dr. MINOBE is an attempt to interpret our unique constitution through theories based on individualistic and socialistic beliefs. His theory not only does not coincide with our national structure but it is dangerous in that it may invite other poisonous thoughts which may damage the glory of our national structure.

Such recent fashionable talk as "for the sake of our country" or "nationalism" forget the basic differences in conception which exist between our country and Western countries. We must remember this. At any rate, in order to find out what this Emperor organ theory really is, we must begin with a study of the special character of national structure.

JIKYOKU KYOGIKAI

I

JIKYOKU KYOGIKAI
(Current Affairs Council)

Establishment: December 1936

Leading Members:

AKASAKI Torazo	MATSUMOTO Noriaki
ARICHI Tozaburo	MATSUMOTO Yuhei
ASHIZU Kojiro	MATSUNAGA Zai
ETO Genkuro	MASUDA Ichietsu
HASHIMOTO Kingoro	MIMURODO Yoshimitsu
HORIGUCHI Kumaichi	NAGAI Ryokichi
ICHIJO Sanetaka	OYAMA Ujiro
IDA Iwakusu	SASAI Itcho
IMAIZUMI Teisuke	SEKI Shigetada
INCUE Kiyozumi	SENCE Takatake
IRIE Tanenori	TAKAYAMA Kyuzo
KIKUCHI Takeo	TATEKAWA Yoshitsugu
KOBAYASHI Junichiro	WATANABE Mitsutaro
KOBAYASHI Shozaburo	WATANABE Ryoza
KUROZAWA Motoichiro	YANAGIHARA Yoshimitsu
KUZUU Yoshihisa	YOSHIDA Masuzo
MAEDA Torao	

Purpose: In late 1936 the bitter hostility between the Army and the political parties resulted in the formation of many new nationalist societies to support the Army. The Current Affairs Council was one of those groups which were created to form a united nationalist front, in response to the call of such men as KOBAYASHI Junichiro of the SANROKU KURABU (36 Club), HASHIMOTO Kingoro of the DAI NIPPON SEINEN TO (Great Japan Youth Party) and YOSHIDA Masuzo of the DAI NIPPON SEISAN TO (Great Japan Production Party).

Activities: With a roster of leading members long active as ultra-nationalists, the Council for a time played a supporting role for the Army. In January 1937, for example, it sent a threatening letter to ex-Navy Minister NAGANO Ossmu on the occasion of his trying to act as mediator between the Army and the political parties in the formation of a new Cabinet.

In due course the Council suffered from internal differences of opinion regarding political activity by the group. HASHIMOTO Kingoro and ETO Genkuro headed the politically-minded faction, and KOBAYASHI Junichiro led the faction which wished to avoid political entanglements. The two factions resolved their discords after the disastrous defeat of the rightists in the 1937 general election.

When such leading members as HASHIMOTO Kingoro, SATO Tetsuma and YOSHIMI Ryuji were called to the colors in China in 1937, the Council's activity slackened. On a lesser scale, it joined in supporting the KOKUMIN SEISHIN SODOIN (National Spirit Mobilization Movement) which was unofficially promoted by ideological nationalists and various labor interests to consolidate the country politically and spiritually behind the new advance in China.

The Council branded as "liberal and too favorable toward occidental thought" the speeches of Foreign Minister SATO Naotake in the 70th session of the Diet in 1937, and publicly demanded both SATO's resignation and the assumption of responsibility by Premier HAYASHI Senjuro. In its extreme opposition to all leftist parties, the Council even protested at the appointment of SUZUKI Bunji, member of the SHAKAI TAISHU TO (Social Masses Party), as special delegate to foreign countries to justify Japan's activities in China. The Council demanded the immediate dissolution of the SHAKAI TAISHU TO and the NIHON MUSAN TO (Japan Proletarian Party).

In 1939, the Council demanded the resignation of SAITO Takao from the DIET because of his famous anti-military speech. The Council stated:

"The impropriety of Mr. SAITO's pronouncements should not be regarded as a mere slip of the tongue. His words should be considered proof of the liberalism not only of SAITO himself but of the whole MINSEI TO Party. Hence, the incident cannot be overlooked. It must be treated severely, for it contradicts the holy mission of our empire towards the other Powers, and suggests that peace be made with CHIANG. These sentiments are obviously anti-militarist."

In October 1941, the Council was dissolved in deference to the Imperial Rule Assistance Association movement. (It may be noted that in April 1938, the younger members of the JIKYOKU KYOGIKAI banded together to form the SEINEN KENKYU KAI (Youth Study Association) in order to study political problems. This subsidiary society was short-lived, being absorbed in November 1938 by the SEINEN KURABU (Youth Club), a similar association made up of younger members of several nationalistic groups).

Sources: SHAKAI UNDO NO JOKYO (Report on Social Movements)
CIS Special Report "The Brocade Banner".

DAITO JUKU

J

DAITO JUKU
(Great East Academy)

Address: 958 Nishiharamachi, Yoyogi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo

Establishment: April 1939

Officers: Principal: KAGEYAMA Masaharu
Advisors : IDA Iwakusu
KAGEYAMA Shohei
NAGAI Ryokichi
UMEZU Kambei
Staff: EZAKA Yunosuke
HASEGAWA Yukio
IWATA Kozo
KUBOTA Masaharu
MORO Shizuma
SATAKE Yoshiyuki
TAKASHIMA Hitoshi
TAMAI Kenji

Background: The Academy was founded by KAGEYAMA Masaharu and MAEDA Torao who had played an active part in the SHIMPEI TAI Incident of 1933.

Doctrines (according to KAGEYAMA):

1. "The time has come for us to sacrifice our lives for our country which is deeply embroiled in the China Conflict.
2. "The sacrifice of our young lives is necessary for the accomplishment of a national restoration.
3. "Our lives must exemplify the Japanese spirit in a manner worthy of the Emperor's service.
4. Let us choose the path of patriotism rather than the way of honor, wealth and position.
5. Let us not complain.
6. Silence means action.
7. Let us not be discouraged.

Activities: The so-called 7.5 Incident of 5 July 1940 (a plot to assassinate ex-Premier YONAI Mitsumasa, ex-Lord Keeper of the Privy Seals YUASA Kurahei and other important figures) was led by MAEDA and KAGEYAMA, the founders of the DAITO JUKU, but was discovered by the authorities before any action took place. MAEDA was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, some other former SHIMPEI TAI participants also in the plot received sentences of two to three years, mostly with three-year suspensions, but KAGEYAMA begged to be excused on account of ill-health, and somehow contrived to save the DAITO JUKU from official ban.

On 27 October 1940, YOKOBORI Kinichi, a DAITO JUKU graduate who had been indoctrinated by KAGEYAMA, made preparations to assassinate Foreign Minister MATSUOKA Yosuke on the grounds that the Neutrality Pact with Russia was incompatible with Japan's sacred mission. YOKOBORI was arrested before his plans could be attempted.

While other leaders of the DAITO JUKU were cooling their heels but not their ardor in prison, HASEGAWA Yukio, of the DAITO JUKU Staff, carried on the work of the Academy. After recovering from his illness, KAGEYAMA held classes in September 1941 on the KOJIKI, the writings of SAIGO Nanshu and national history. At about the same time he started a new movement, the ICHIZOKU KIMNO UNDO (Family Loyalty to the Emperor Movement), based on the study of such historical figures as SAIGO Nanshu, MAKI Izumi, YOSHIDA Shoin and FUJITA Toko. Later in 1941 KAGEYAMA and HASEGAWA jointly published the principles of the new movement in a book entitled "DAIDO" ("Great Filial Duty"), and in an article, "Appeal to our Followers after Reading the Imperial Declaration of War against Britain and America." For their extremism, the two men were prosecuted under the Press Law on 23 December 1941, and sentenced to three years detention with a two-year stay of execution.

In August 1942, KAGEYAMA gathered together about sixty young members of the DAI NIPPON ISSHIN KAI (Great Japan Renovation Society), a rampant nationalist group, for a class in the practice of severe asceticism. Severe penalties were the rule for any infringement of the Academy's regulations. At this time, KAGEYAMA summarized his current doctrines as follows:

"As in the case of the MEJII Restoration, the SHOWA Restoration, must be achieved by a few chosen young men. We must remember that the people as a whole were not in the least affected when YOSHIDA Shoin was executed at KOZUGAHARA for his opposition to TOKUGAWA misrule. KONOYE's new IRAPS movement is supposed to form a basis for the SHOWA Restoration, but his supporters do not want to die for their country.

Without the spirit of sacrifice unto death for the fatherland no real restoration can be expected. The three main difficulties in achieving the SHOWA Restoration are scarcity of proper men, of funds and of weapons. The too moderate principles of KONOYE, and of INOUE Nissho who co-operated with him in attempting a compromise with America, illustrate our difficulties in achieving the SHOWA Restoration."

In 1943, the DAITO JUKU promoted the SHINKOKU GAKU UNDO (New National Literature Movement) advocating the formation of the HIGASHI UTA NO KAI (Eastern Poetry Society) and the SHIN KOKUGAKU KYOKAI (New National Literature Association) throughout the country.

Shortly after the surrender, in August 1945, KAGEYAMA's father, KAGEYAMA Shohei, led a group of teen-age youngsters who were students of the DAITO JUKU to the Yoyogi Parade Ground, where they committed mass suicide. Very soon after this, the DAITO JUKU Group opened a second-hand bookshop in Shibuya-ku, Tokyo, where they published the poetry magazine "HIGASHI" (East).

Sources: SHAKAI UNDO NO JOKYO (Report on Social Movements),
1933-1943.
NIPPON SEIJI NEMPO (Japan Political Annual Report),
1942.
CIS Special Report, "The Brocade Banner."

DAI NIPPON KOA DOMEI

K

DAI NIPPON KOA DOBET
(Great Japan Rise Asia League)

The DAI NIPPON KOA DOBET 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)	MATSUMOTO 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 Mohammedan Association)	HAYASHI Senjuro
DAI NIPPON KEIZAI RENMEI (Great Japan Economics League)	ICHIJO Sanetaka
DAI TOA KAITAKU KOCYOSHA KYOKAI (Great East Asia Exploitation of Industry Association)	GODO Takuo
DAI TOA KUNSETSU 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 Yoriyisa
DOJINKAI (Fraternity Society)	MIYAGAWA Yoneji
DOBET TOA KENKYUKAI I (DOBET News East Asia Study Society)	FURUNO Inosuke
GAKUTO SHISEIKAI (Students Sincerity Association)	NAGATA Hidejiro
KAIKYOGEN KENKYUJO (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 RENKYO RENMEI (Rise Asia Anti-Communist League)	IDA Iwakusu
KOA SEINEN UNDO HONBU (Rise Asia Youth Movement Headquarters)	KODAMA Yoshio

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

Society

KOKU UNDO DOSHIKAI (Rise Asia Movement League)
KORURYUKAI (Amur Society)
NAMPO CHOSAKAI (HOCHI) (Southern Research
Society)
NANYO KYOKAI (South Seas Association)
NANYO SAIBAI KYOKAI (South Seas Culture
Association)
NICHIMAN 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 SHINA KYOKAI (Japan Indo China
Association)
SEIKYOSHA (Politics and Religion Society)
SEKAI KOMANJI KAI KOENKAI (World Red Buddhist
Cross Society Discourse Society)
SHIBUN KAI (Prose and Poetry Society)
SHIN. KENKYU KYOKAI (China Study Association)
SHIN KOKU KAI (New Rise Asia Society)
TAIHEIYO KYOKAI (Pacific Ocean Association)
TAISHI DOSHIKAI (Relations with China League)
TAIWAN NAMPO KYOKAI (Formosa Southern
Association)
TOA CHOSAKAI (East Asia Research Society)
TOA DOBUNKAI (East Asia Uni-Cultural Society)
TOA HOSO KYOKAI (East Asia Judicial Association)
TOA KEIZAI KONDANKAI, NIPPON SHIEU (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 MONDAI 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 BUNKA GAKUIN (Eastern Culture Academy)
TOHO BUNKA KENKYUJO (Eastern Culture Study
Institute)
TOMAN AJIA RENZOKU KAIHO DOMEI (Southeast
Asia People's Liberation League)
TOYO FUJIN KYOKU KAI (Oriental Women's
Education Society)

Representative

FUJII Kiko
KUZUU Yoshihisa

SAKIMOTO Shumma
H. YASHI Hisajiro

SAKIMOTO Masahara

MIYATA Mitsuo
HAMASHI 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
YAMATE Hakudo

TAKAHASHI Yusai
ISHIWARA Kanji

SUZUKI Takeshi
SAKANISHI Rihachiro
TAKI Seiichi

MATSUMOTO Bunzaburo

ADACHI Kenzo

MITSUDA IR. Nobuko

DAI NIPPON KOA DOMEI (Great
Japan Rise Asia League)

Society

Representative

TOYO KEIZAI KENKYUJO (Oriental Economics Study Institute)	K. SUYA Soichi
TOYO KYOKAI (Oriental Association)	MIZUNO Buntaro
TOYO SEISHIN KENYUKAI (Oriental Spiritual Study Society)	MOROOK. Zon
YAMATO HOKOKU UNDO HONBU (YAMATO Save-the Country Movement Headquarters)	SHIMAMOTO Shoichi
ZENRIN KYOKAI (Neighborly Friendship Association)	ICHIJO Sanetaka

The societies were divided into four kinds:

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

Member societies ranged in type from the notorious KOFURYU KAI (Amur Society) of TOYAMA Mitsuru, and AIKOKU SH. (Love-Country Society) of IWATA Ainosuke to study groups like Prince KONOE's TOA KENKYU JO (East Asia Study Institute) and philanthropic groups such as the DOJIN K. I. (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.

DAI 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 DAI NIPPON KOA DOMEI has been formed.

"Practically the DAI 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 KONOME 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. 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)
DAI ICHI KYOKU (First Bureau)
DAI NI KYOKU (Second Bureau)
DAI SAN KYOKU (Third Bureau)
DAI YON KYOKU (Fourth Bureau)
DAI 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

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 ANDO Kisaburo
 ARAKI Sadao
 GODO Takuo
 HATTA Yoshiaki
 ICHIJO Sanctaka
 HISHIK RI Takashi
 KODAMA Hideo
 KOISO Kuniaki
 MATSUMOTO Joji
 NAGATA Hidejiro
 OI Narimoto
 TOKUTOMI Iichiro
 TOYAMA Mitsuru
 YANAGAWA Heisuke
 YOSHIZAWA Kenkichi

SOMU IIN HAYASHI Senjuro, Chairman
 ABE Nobuyuki
 ADACHI Kenzo
 HONJO Shigeru
 IDA Iwakusu
 KUZUU Yoshihisa
 MATSUI Iwane
 MIZUNO Rentaro
 OKURA Kimochi
 OTA Kozo
 SAKAMISHI Rihachiro
 TAKAHASHI 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 Atsushi (Ko)
FURUNO Inosuke
H. SONUMI Monzo
H. YASHI Hisajiro
H. YASHI 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
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OGAWARA Nagao (Chosai)
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OKUBI Nagakage
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M.TSUMURO Takayoshi
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