

KIKUCHI, TAKEO (2305)

(16)

8

SECRET

NAME: KIKUCHI, Takeo.

PRESENT STATUS: Confined in Sugamo Prison.

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION:

As President of the Educational Association of MIYAZAKI-KEN, SUBJECT is believed to be one of the accusers of Dr. MONOKE, Tatsukichi, who was forced to resign from the staff of the Tokyo Imperial University because of his so-called unconstitutional teachings . . . "The Organic Theory of the Emperor"; organizer and promoter of ideologically ultra-nationalistic societies, and as such was: member KEMPO KENKYU KAI (Constitution Research Society); member, TEIKOKU KEMPO GAKKAI (Society for the Study of the Imperial Constitution); member, Executive Committee, SANROKU KURABU (Thirty-Six Club); member, DAI ASIA KYOKAI (Great Asia Society); member, DAI NIPPON KOA DOMEI (Great Japan Rise Asia League); leader, NIPPON GAKUSEI TOA REMMEI (Japan Students East Asia League); member, TAIGAI DOSHI KAI (Anti-Foreign Fellow Spirits Society); advisor, AIKOKU RODO NOMIN DOSHI KAI (Patriotic Labor-Farmer Group); director, KOKUSAI HANKYO REMMEI (International Anti-Communist League); member, KOKUHONSHA (National Foundation Society); President, NIHON SEISHIN KYOKAI (Japanese Spirit Society); member, JIKYOKU KYOGIKAI (Current Affairs Council); advisor, KEMMU GIKAI (KEMMU Society); member, JOGYO KAI (Perpetual Care Society); leader, KOFU KAI (Imperial Wind Society); leader, KINNO RESSHI KENSHO HENGOKAI (Loyal Patriots Exaltation Federation).

REMARKS:

G-2, in a report dated 2 April 1947, recommended: "Unless it is decided as a matter of policy that membership in ideological societies will form a basis for indictment, CIS/G-2 recommends release of KIKUCHI from internment without preference of charges."

No Japanese could be so prominent in educational activities unless he agreed with the government's education policies, and these policies were to sustain and further prepare the Japanese for an aggressive war. And, although membership in such organizations per se, may not always be grounds for indictment; it is felt that further investigation is warranted.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that SUBJECT be retained in custody for further investigation as a Class A war criminal suspect.

SECRET

KIRUCHI

0

CURRENT AFFAIRS COUNCIL

SEE:

6-2 KUZU TAG. K.

KIKUCHI

Reformed

Loyalist League

Imperial Guard Society

in

NATIONAL CONSTITUTION
PROTECTION LEAGUE

G.2 KUZUU TAB. I

KIMUCHI.

anti foreign dollar spirit
society

See:

G. 2 KUZOU TAB. D

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KIKUCHI,

Leading member of GREAT ASIA SOCIETY

See: G.2 Report KANAKOGI T.-M.

L.P.B.L.

"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 RENGO 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 DOMEI (Organic Theory of the Emperor Extermination League)+1, promoted on 19 March by the KOKURYU KAI.

KOKUTAI MEICHO TASSEI REMMEI (Clarification of The Constitution Achievement League)+1 was promoted on 1 June 1935 by the KOKUTAI YOGO RENGO 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 Matsutaro, 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 EGUCHI Sahachi 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 BOKUNETSU DOMEI 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 REMMEI 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 OYOBI NIHONJIN illustrate the fury raised by the constitutional argument:

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

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RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that SUBJECT be retained in custody for further investigation as a Class A War criminal suspect.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

1. 問、會見者ハ昭和十六年十二月七日ノ日及昭和二十年九月二日ノ日ニハ如何ナル職務ニタヅサワツテイタカ

答、左ノ職務ニタヅサワリ、アリタリ

a. 興亞專門學校校長 (日本經濟專門學校ノ前身ニシテ東京都北多摩郡武藏境ニ在リ)

b. 日本砂鉄鋼業株式會社 (兵庫縣飾磨) 相談役

c. 熊本縣菊池郡隈府町々長 (昭和十九年任期) 満了

d. 宮崎縣教育會會長 (本會ハ東京千住骨原常行寺ニ於テ一年一回維新前此地ニ如

e. 帝國教育會本部理事 (其傳記ヲ聞クテ常トセリ)

2. 問、會見者ノ氏名

答、菊池武夫 (Kikuchi Takeo)

3. 問、會見者ガ本名ノ外使用シタル氏名及有名ナル氏名ヲ記入セヨ

答、古クハ葛陶ト号シ近クハ孤芳ト号スルモ書畫展覽ノ署名以外使用シタルユトナシ

4. 問、生年日

答、明治八年七月二十三日

5. 問、本籍地

答、宮崎縣児湯郡西米良村字小川八百五十一番地

6. 問、身長

答、五尺六寸

7. 問 体重

答 十五貫

8. 問 傷痕目印不具可否

答 鼠蹊部腕腸手術痕

鼻梁最上端二小痣

九耳聾鼻臭覺絶工

9. 問 現住地

答 巢鴨拘置所 234.

10. 問 住居地

答 宮崎縣児湯郡西米良村字村所

11. 問 身分証明ノ様式ト番号

答 無し

12. 問 會見者ガ捕ヘシタル時ノ例其ト同時ニ其談

犯罪ヲ犯シタルコトガアルカ

答 無し

13. 問 會見者ノ現在迄最高階級

答 陸軍中將 (昭和二年 Retired)

貴族院議員

會社相談役

14. 問 會見者ノ業務ノ年代記録會見者ガ

昭和七年一月一日ヨリ現在迄職ヲ記入セヨ

前記々入ノ特政府力軍閣ノ役目其ヲ記入

昭和十二年頃〇昭和二十年九月ニ至ル頃
常行會會長(天向春才頃)

UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES - PACIFIC
GENERAL INFORMATION OFFICERS

昭和十八年秋頃ヨリ昭和十九年七月ニ至ル頃
内閣情報局係員
情報ヲ圖キ自分見聞
意見ヲ聞
陣セリ

時ハ會見者ノ地位ヲ忘レスニ記入セヨ
答 a. 昭和七年七月ヨリ昭和十四年七月ニ至ル七年間

b. 昭和九年十二月ヨリ昭和二十年九月ニ至ル十二年間

c. 日本砂鉄鋼業株式會社相談役
昭和十年ヨリ昭和十三年頃迄の間

日本精神協會會長(赤清人氏ノ研鑽ニ成ル
歴代海詔勅謹解ヲ出版シ又同氏ノ執筆ニ依ル
日本精神ナル小冊子ヲ頒布シテ日本精神
ノ高揚ヲ期スル會ニシテ事務所ヲ赤坂区三會
堂ノ三階ニ置ケリ)

d. 昭和十五年ヨリ昭和十四年ニ至ル間

e. 東京市渡橋区區會議員同區會議長
昭和十一年ヨリ昭和二十年九月ニ至ル間

f. 財團法人建武義會理事
昭和十二年ヨリ昭和二十年九月ニ至ル間

宮崎縣教育會會長
昭和十五年五月ヨリ昭和十九年五月ニ至ル間

熊本縣菊池郡隈府町々長
昭和十九年ヨリ昭和二十年九月ニ至ル間

帝國教育會理事

公問

會見者ノ羽翼贊會ノ中央本部力地方會力
東京支部力又ハ大日本政治會ノ會員
創設者
組織者デアラフヲ記入セヨ
其他ノ團體
其支
部組合及特別事務力ノ編輯ヲシタコトヲ記入
セヨ

16. 同. 答. 本項ニ該當スル事勢ニ関スルコトナシ

政治ノ学会、名譽ノ学会、愛國学会、協勇ノ学会、
教育ノ学会、教養ノ学会、運動ノ学会、博士ノ学会、
職員ノ学会、
明記セヨ、何事モ其事力秘密デアラフモ

答. 左記諸会ノ役員デアリ役員デアラフ

- a. 國本社 (理事) (日本精神協会 会長)
- b. 瑞穂俱樂部 (理事)
- c. 勤王連盟 (会長)
- d. 日本精神協会 (会長)
- e. 大亞細亞協会 (理事)
- f. 國際及共連盟 (理事)
- g. 帝國教育会 (理事)
- h. 宮崎縣教育会 (会長)
- i. 財團法人建武義会 (理事)

17. 同. 會見者ノ家族中前記ノ如ク及其ニ関連シタル職

ニクダサワリタル者アラバ其地位ヲ又直接權利
者又ハ間接權利者ガ居タラバ氏名現住所續
柄勤務先名役柄ヲ記入セヨ
答. 家族中本項ニ該當スルモノ無シ

18. 同 會費外高附(金錢土地)ヲ自發的ニ方又ハ
内シヨニ關係組合ニ渡シタリヲ記入セヨ其外
國民カラカ上長カラカ自發的或ハ強制的ニ
寄附シタカ

答 本頃ニ該當スル金錢ノ受授ヲナシタルコトナシ
金錢上ノ事ニハ一切干與セサル義ヲ取ツテ
終始シタリ

19. 同 會見者ハ前記關係組合カラ階級位勲章
賞状又ハ名譽ヲ與ヘラシメタルコトアルカ若シアラ
バ名譽ヲ與ヘラシタル理由年月日ヲ詳細ニ記入
セヨ

答 何等本頃ニ該當スル事ナシ

20. 同 會見者ガB.C.ノ答ヲ例外トシテ昭和七年一月
一日ヨリ軍關係警察・法安・公安刑事會
ニ關係シタルコトカアルカアレバ前記年月日關係
會ノ名・關係中ノ最高階級・其ヲ受クタル年月
日・役目

答 昭和十九年ノ夏頃ヨリノ事ナリシカト首見ニ當時
予ハ豊島ニ集鴨五丁目ニ住セリ也集鴨警察署
署ニ集鴨ノ各町會長(予ハ町會長ニハアザリキ)
ガ毎月會長ノ通知ニ依リ會同シテ配給防疫
防火對空設備等ニ關シテ署長ノ要求ヲ聽キ
町會長ノ希望ニ訴ヘテ南陳シ情報ヲ交換スル
等ノ爲メノ協力會ヲ開キ四週ナル非常時態
勢ノ進行ヲ計ルコトナリ予是カ會長ニ委嘱

セラレ昭和二十年三月十三日燒土トナリタル日
迄概不毎月一回會同シテ内滿ナル進行ヲ見タ

21. 同。昭和七年一月一日カラ會見者ガ編輯代名
ト編輯者名各語境ヲ取者人員。關係者
カラタノマレテ演説及編輯ヲナシタナラフ其
會名ヲ記入セヨ若シ演説及編輯ヲセヌ
場合ハ其通り記入セヨ

答ニ編輯ニ就テ

予ハ著作セズ新聞雜誌ヘノ投稿モ爲サレ主
義ナリシテ以テ特ニ掲クヘキモノ知レドナシ
日本精神會會長時代ニ數ヶ所ニ於テ予カ講
演シタルモノヲ選記シテ亦清人氏カ之ヲ集メテ
冊子トナセルモノアリレガ遺憾ナカラ燒土セリ
昭和二十年ノ春頃ナリレカ果雜誌(誌名忘ル)ニ
記者ヲ予ノ主宰スル學校ヲ視察シタル際學生
ノ爲メニ參考トナルヘキ事ヲ記セヨト云フニ依リ
予ガ生涯ニ於テ遭遇シタル困難ナル局面ニ對シ
シタル概要ヲ投稿シタルコトアルヲ思ヒ起スノ

6. 講演ニ就テ

- 一 國庫社會員トシテ會長平沼男ト共ニ全國的
- 二 宮崎縣教育會長トシテ會員會合ニ際
- 三 其他招請ニ依リ各地ニ公衆議院議員

候補者之應援ノ為メ各地ニ於テ講演シタルコト
総計百回ニ及ブナラシカニ總數ハ少ナキモ二三
百多キハ三千位ナリシカ

予ハ講演ノ為メ原稿ヲ作ラサル習慣ニテ只々要
綱ヲ紙片ニ一ツガキニテ携世帯スルヲ常トセシ
テ以テ今日之ヲ修輯スルコトヲ得ス此紙片ノ如キモ
皆焼失セリ然レモ當時予ノ抱懐スル所ハ

共產主義者カ我國体ヲ破壊シ以テ連邦ノソト
ナルコトヲモ甘ンズルモノナリト考ヘ居リシヲ以テ

前歐洲大戦後ノ歐米中共平民國ノ情勢カヨリ
説キ起シ我國カ必スヤ列國ノ包圍壓迫ヲ蒙
ルニ到ルベキヲ説キ我國軍備及資源ノ負
弱ヲ論シ持來ニ對スル吾人ノ覚悟ト努力ヲ
希ヒ忠孝一本ノ日本精神ニ歸セヨト
云フ趣旨ヲ以テ一貫シタルコトヲ記憶ス

22

同會見者ハ例外トシテ昭和七年一月一日

ヨリ職務トシテ日本國内又ハ日本國外ノ團結
ノ管理者又ハ支配人トナリタルコトアラバ其團

結名・役目・年月日

答大東亞戦争ノ末期敵ノ上陸作戰ヲ豫期シテ興亞專
門學生ヲ以テ軍隊組織ヲ準備スルキ上司ノ意思ニ從
ヒテ一師部隊ト留守部隊トヲ作クリ是ノ司令官ヲ以テ
自ラ任シタリ其他ナシ

Legal Section (Attn: Invest. Div.
Lt. Col. R. E. Rodis, II) Kikuchi, Takeo

⑧

(90)

977
SECRET

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

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

CHECK SHEET

14824

4452

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No:

Subject: KIKUCHI Takeo, Internee in Sugamo Prison

Note
No.

From: G-2

To: Legal Section

Date: 2 APR 1947

(Attn: Invest Div:

GE/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 KIKUCHI Takeo (TAB A) shows that he is a retired Lieutenant General whose military career prior to his retirement in 1928 was largely spent in Manchuria and Korea, and whose life subsequent to 1928 has been that of inveterate joiner and promoter of ideologically ultra-nationalistic societies.

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

3. Direct and implied accusations against KIKUCHI in this document (TAB B) are:

- a. He was Principal of KOA SEMMON GAKKO (Rise Asia College)
- b. He was leader of NIPPON DOGI SEISHIN SHINKOKAI (Society for the Encouragement of Japanese Moral Spirit)
- c. He was a close friend of Karl HAUSHOFER, German geo-politician.
- d. He was "President of KINNO RENMEI (Royalist League), ultra-nationalist society."
- e. "He accused Dr. MINOBE of unconstitutional (liberal) teachings, causing Dr. MINOBE's resignation from the staff of Tokyo Imperial University."
- f. "KIKUCHI should be apprehended for his pro-Fascist and ultra-nationalist leanings and propaganda. He will be a popular arrest in Japanese liberal circles."

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

- a. Member, KEMPO KENKYU KAI (Constitution Research Society)
- b. Member, TEIKOKU KEMPO GAKKAI (Society for the Study of the Imperial Constitution)
- c. Member, Executive Committee, SANROKU KURABU (36 Club)
- d. Member, DAI AJIA KYOKAI (Great Asia Society)
- e. Member, DAI NIPPON KOA DOMEI (Great Japan Rise Asia League)
- f. Leader, NIPPON GAKUSEI TOA RENMEI (Japan Students East Asia League)

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- g. Member, TAIGAI DOSHI KAI (Anti-Foreign Fellow-Spirits Society)
- h. Advisor, AIKOKU RODO NOMIN DOSHI KAI (Patriotic Labor-Farmer Group)
- i. Director, KOKUSAI HANKYO REMMEI (International Anti-Communist League)
- j. Member, KOKUHONSHA (National Foundation Society)
- k. President, NIHON SEISHIN KYOKAI (Japanese Spirit Society)
- l. Member, JIKYOKU KYOGIKAI (Current Affairs Council)
- m. Advisor, KEMMU GIKAI (KEMMU Society)
- n. Member, JOGYO KAI (Perpetual Care Society)
- o. Leader, KOFU KAI (Imperial Wind Society)
- p. Leader, KINNO RESSHI KENSHO RENGOKAI (Loyal Patriots Exaltation Federation)

5. Investigation of KIKUCHI and his activities shows that:

a. KIKUCHI's affiliations with ultra-nationalist societies fall into four general categories: Constitutional societies, Pan-asiatic societies, anti-Communist societies and straight nationalistic societies.

Constitutional Societies

In the Spring of 1935, at the height of the controversy over the Organic Theory of the Emperor advocated by Professor MINOBE of Tokyo Imperial University, various nationalistic societies were formed in opposition to MINOBE's theory. KIKUCHI was a promoter of one of these societies, the KEMPO KENKYU KAI (Constitution Research Society) (TAB C), and a leading member of another, the TEIKOKU KEMPO GAKKAI (Society for the Study of the Imperial Constitution) (TAB D). The activity of both of these societies declined after the resignation of Dr. MINOBE from his university post. A third society, of which KIKUCHI was executive committee member, the SANROKU KURABU (36 Club) (TAB E), was also vigorous in its opposition to the Organic Theory of the Emperor, acting as chief financial backer of the anti-MINOBE campaign. KIKUCHI himself spoke against MINOBE's theory in the House of Peers and published an article in the monthly, KOKUMIN SHISO (National Thought) (TAB F) in answer to MINOBE's criticism of his speech.

Since it has generally been thought that MINOBE's resignation from Tokyo Imperial University was caused by the campaign in which KIKUCHI played so active a part, it is interesting to note that in an

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interview with SCAP representatives in April 1946 (TAB G) MINOBE states that his having become sixty years old, and so due for retirement, was the sole cause for his resignation.

Pan-Asiatic Societies

KIKUCHI's long military experience on the Asiatic continent apparently gave him a particular inclination toward pan-asiatic organizations. He was one of the leading members of MATSUI Iwane's DAI AJIA KYOKAI (Great Asia Society) (TAB H), which was established in 1933, made a specialty of "presenting Japan and its satellite, Manchukuo, to other Asiatic countries." In 1941, when the DAI AJIA KYOKAI joined with 60 other societies to form the ideologically nationalistic DAI NIPPON KOA DOMEI (Great Japan Rise Asia League) (TAB I), KIKUCHI became a minor councillor in the combined organization.

KIKUCHI's concern in the ideological training of youth in nationalistic, even pan-asiatic doctrines is shown in the fact that one of the DAI AJIA KYOKAI's activities was to found a youth group, the SEINEN AJIA REMMEI (Asiatic Youth League). In 1933 also, he was the leader of a minor student organization, the NIPPON GAKUSEI TOA REMMEI (Japan Students Rise Asia League). But by far his most important effort in the direction of youth indoctrination was as President of the KOA SEMMON GAKKO (Rise Asia College), a sort of colonization academy offering the ultimate in pan-asiatic ideological training and severe discipline of students in the ancient Japanese pattern. The prospectus, college regulations and curriculum (TAB J) provide adequate evidence of these points.

Anti-Communist Societies

KIKUCHI was one of the principal members of the TAIGAI DOSHI KAI (Anti-Foreign Fellow-Spirits Society) (TAB K), whose original purpose of establishing and correcting diplomatic policies, through informal discussions and subsequent submission of opinion to appropriate government bureaus, became concentrated on such matters as the Tripartite Pact and communist activities. In 1933, the AIKOKU RODO NOMIN DOSHI KAI (Patriotic Labor-Farmer Group), of which KIKUCHI was advisor, was established to secure the support of labor and the farmers for the nationalistic ideologies then in the ascendent. Its 1933 manifesto says, "We shall... suppress any other governmental theory, such as Marxism", and its 1936 platform is even more specific: "We swear to combat the Communist movement as totally incompatible

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Nationalist Societies

KIKUCHI was one of the directors of the KOKUHON SHA (National Foundation Society) of HIRANUMA Kiichiro (TAB N). This well-known nationalistic society (See CIS G-2 publication "KOKUHON SHA", of 20 July 1946) was one of the first to be founded in Japan at the beginning of the 1920's, in opposition to the liberal ideas flowing into Japan from the West. The KOKUHON SHA was an ideological organization, with a lengthy roster of important members too dignified and conservative to play a direct actionist role. KIKUCHI was only one of many in this society whose main aim was social, economic and cultural reform.

The KINNO REMMEI (Loyalist League) (TAB O), of which KIKUCHI was for many years President was a nationalist group aiming at the re-establishment of the ancient Japanese spirit. Its activities were largely confined to lecture meetings and publication of books and pamphlets.

KIKUCHI was also President of the minor NIHON SEISHIN KYOKAI (Japanese Spirit Association) (TAB P), another ideological group distinguished chiefly by its volubility and pamphleteering.

The JIKYOKU KYOGIKAI (Current Affairs Council) (TAB Q), of which KIKUCHI was a leading member, was one of the nationalist groups formed in late 1936 to bolster the Army ideologically in its struggle against the political parties. This group was outspoken in its opposition to liberal views, such as those enunciated by Foreign Minister SATO Naotake in 1937, and by SAITO Takeo in 1939. It was completely opposed to the existence of such proletarian parties as the NIHON MUSAN TO (Japan Proletarian Party) and even the SHAKAI TAISHU TO (Social Masses Party). It came to a natural finish in 1941, when it was dissolved in deference to the TAISEI YOKUSAN KAI (Imperial Rule Assistance Association).

KIKUCHI had a predilection toward joining ideological societies.

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A few others to which he belonged may be mentioned. The KEMMU GIKAI (KEMMU Society) (TAB R), of which he was a director, was a small group whose objective was to restore the spirit of loyalty and discipline of the KEMMU era, brief period in the fourteenth century when there had been attempt to restore governmental power to the Emperor. The JOGYO KAI (Perpetual Care Society) (TAB S) was a group of 40 or 50 men whose activities were confined to weeding the graves of by-gone patriots and listening to lectures on orthodox philosophy. Three other minor nationalist groups, each of which was under the leadership of KIKUCHI were: the NIPPON DOGI SEISHIN SHINKO KAI (Society for the Encouragement of Japanese Moral Spirit), mentioned in the charges against KIKUCHI at the time of his arrest; the KOFU KAI (Imperial Wind Society); and the KINNO RESSHI KENSHO RENGOKAI (Loyal Patriots Exaltation Federation). None of these three has importance save as being listed in the never-ending stream of nationalistic groups whose existence, though apparently necessary to the Japanese thinkers to the right, never amounted to much more than talk or print.

b. KIKUCHI's friendship with Karl HAUSHOFER, German geo-politician arose from the fact that HAUSHOFER, then a Major in the German Army, came to Japan in 1908 as a military observer, and was stationed at Kyoto where KIKUCHI was then with the 38th Infantry Regiment of the 16th Division. KIKUCHI claims that his relationship with HAUSHOFER was merely one of personal friendship arising from their military association and did not have any political implications. This seems reasonable to believe inasmuch as KIKUCHI met HAUSHOFER only once subsequently in 1919. Over the years he heard occasionally, receiving three of HAUSHOFER's books which he could not read, since they were written in German. Since 1939 he has not heard from HAUSHOFER.

6. In summary, KIKUCHI appears to be an ideological bigot. His participation in such a large number of nationalistic organizations precludes his importance in more than a few of them. Even as President of the KOA SEMMON GAKKO (Rise Asia College), his activity remained within ideological limits. Unless it is decided as a matter of policy that membership in ideological societies will form a basis for indictment, CIS/G-2 recommends release of KIKUCHI from internment without preference of charges.

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- TAB P - NIHON SEISHIN KYOKAI
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- TAB S - JOGYO KAI

P.S.B.
C.A.W.

KIKUCHI Takeo, Internee in Sugamo Prison

G-2

Legal Section

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1. Curriculum vitae of Baron KIKUCHI Takeo (TAB A) shows that he is a retired Lieutenant General whose military career prior to his retirement in 1928 was largely spent in Manchuria and Korea, and whose life subsequent to 1928 has been that of inveterate joiner and promoter of ideologically ultra-nationalistic societies.

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

3. Direct and implied accusations against KIKUCHI in this document (TAB B) are:

- a. He was Principal of KODA SEIKON GAKKO (Rise Asia College)
- b. He was leader of NIPPON DOGI SEIKSHIN SHINGOKAI (Society for the Encouragement of Japanese Moral Spirit)
- c. He was a close friend of Karl HAUSHOFER, German geo-politician.
- d. He was "President of KIINGO RENMEI (Royalist League), ultra-nationalist society."
- e. "He accused Dr. MINOBE of unconstitutional (liberal) teachings, causing Dr. MINOBE's resignation from the staff of Tokyo Imperial University."
- f. "KIKUCHI should be apprehended for his pre-Fascist and ultra-nationalist leanings and propaganda. He will be a popular arrest in Japanese liberal circles."

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

- a. Member, KEMPO KENKYU KAI (Constitution Research Society)
- b. Member, TEIKOKU KEMPO GAKKAI (Society for the Study of the Imperial Constitution)
- c. Member, Executive Committee, SANJUKU KURABU (36 Club)
- d. Member, DAI AJYA KYOKAI (Great Asia Society)
- e. Member, DAI NIPPON KODA BOMEI (Great Japan Rise Asia League)
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KIKUCHI Takeo, Internee in Sugamo Prison

G-2

Legal Section

2 APR 1947

Info Copy To: IPS

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- g. Member, TAIGAI DOSHI KAI (Anti-Foreign Fellow-Spirits Society)
- h. Advisor, AIKOKU RODO NOMIN DOSHI KAI (Patriotic Labor-Farmer Group)
- i. Director, KOKUSAI HANKYO RENMEI (International Anti-Communist League)
- j. Member, KOKUFONSHA (National Foundation Society)
- k. President, NIPPON SEIKISHIN KYOKAI (Japanese Spirit Society)
- l. Member, JIKYOKU KYOGIKAI (Current Affairs Council)
- m. Advisor, KEMBU GIKAI (KEMBU Society)
- n. Member, JOGYO KAI (Perpetual Care Society)
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KIKUCHI Takeo, Internee in Sugamo Prison

G-2

Legal Section

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KIKUCHI Takeo, Internee in Sagamo Prison

G-2

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G-2

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6. In summary, **KIKUCHI** appears to be an ideological bigot. His participation in such a large number of nationalistic organizations precludes his importance in more than a few of them. Even as President of the **KOA SEMMON GAKKO (Rise Asia College)**, his activity remained within ideological limits. Unless it is decided as a matter of policy that membership in ideological societies will form a basis for indictment, **CIS/G-2** recommends release of **KIKUCHI** from internment without preference of charges.

KIKUCHI Takeo, Internee in Sugamo Prison

G-2

Legal Section
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- TAB R - KEMMU GIKAI
- TAB S - JOGYO KAI

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



Curriculum Vitae of KIKUCHI Takeo

Curriculum Vitae of Baron KIKUCHI Takeo (Lt. Gen. Retired)

- 1875 - Born, Nagaiyoshi-mura, Kagoshima Prefecture
- 1876 - Inherited title of Baron upon father's death
- 1896 - Graduated, Military Academy
- 1897 - 2d Lt, 23d Infantry Regiment, Kumamoto
- 1898 - 1st Lt, Cavalry Unit, Chishima
- 1899 - Inspector of Army Schools, Tokyo
- 1903 - Attended Army Staff College
- 1904 - Captain, 23d Inf. Regt. Participated in Russo-Japanese War
- 1905 - Adjutant, 6th Brigade, Korea
- 1906 - Staff Officer, Korea
- 1908 - Graduated, Army Staff College
- 1909-12 - Staff Officer, 16th Division, Manchuria
- 1912 - Major, 16th Division, Kyoto
- 1913 - Battalion Commander, Legation guard, Peking
- 1914-1920 - Battalion Commander, 64th Inf. Regt.
- 1919 - Instructor, Army Staff College (Military Science)
- 1920 - Lt. Colonel. Colonel. Stationed in Mukden
- 1923 - Travelled in the U. S. and Europe
- 1923 - CO, 64th Inf. Regt.
- 1923-25 - Major General. CO, 11th Brigade, Dairen
- 1927 - Director, Tokumu Kikan, Mukden
- 1928 - Lt. General; member, general Staff
- 1931-41 - Retired
- 1934-45 - Member, House of Peers
- 1936-45 - Councilor, Japan Sand and Iron Works (Nippon Shatetsu Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha)
- 12 Dec 1945 - President, Miyazaki Prefecture Educational Association
- Arrested and interned in Sugamo Prison

Evaluation of KIKUCHI Takeo
at time of arrest.

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Evaluation of KIKUCHI Takeo at the time of his arrest in December 1945.

"KIKUCHI Takeo, Baron, Lt. General

Born 1876. Graduate of Army College, he served on the General Staff, was Regimental Commander of the 64th Infantry Regt., taught Military Science at the Army College, was 11th Division Commander, became Lt. General in 1926 and retired in 1927.

He was Principal of Koa Semmon Gakko, President of Education Association of Miyazaki ken, Councillor of Nippon Shatetsu Kogyo K.K., leader of Nippon Dogi Seishin Shinkokai (Society for the Encouragement of Japanese Moral Spirit), and was a close friend of Karl HAUSHOFER (German geopolitician) according to the latter's book, "Japan's Best Friend the Reich", published in 1941. President of the Kinno Remmei (Royalist League), ultra-nationalist society.

He accused Dr. MINOBE of unconstitutional (liberal) teachings, causing Dr. MINOBE's resignation from the staff of Tokyo Imperial University.

KIKUCHI should be apprehended for his pro-Fascist and ultra-nationalist leanings and propaganda. He will be a popular arrest in Japanese liberal circles."

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KEMPO KENKYU KAI
(Constitution Research Society)

KEMPO KENKYU KAI
(Constitution Research Society)

Address: Showa Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo

Establishment: May 1935

Promoters: ETO Genkuro
 ✓IDA Iwakusu
 INOUE Kiyozumi
 IOGI Ryozo
 KAKEHI Katsuhiko
 KIKUCHI Takeo
 MINODA Muneyoshi
 NEMOTO Hiroshi
 OI Narimoto

Aims: To make known to the people the justice of the Constitution and
 to denounce the organic theory of the Emperor.
 To achieve the clarification of national polity.

Activities: At its initial meeting in June 1935, the Society actively
 joined the controversy raging on the question of Professor
 MINOBE's organic theory of the Emperor. Protesting at the
 lukewarm attitude of the Government, at the inability of the
 Cabinet to take suitable measures against the organic theory,
 and at the supporting attitude adopted by political and finan-
 cial leaders toward the theory, the Society advocated the use of
 the army to destroy and prohibit the theory.

After the official government statement in early August,
in which Premier OKADA declared that KANAMORI Tokujiro (Director
of the Cabinet Bureau of Legislation) was not a follower of
Professor MINOBE, the Society indignantly accused the govern-
ment of making a statement so vague as to be welcomed even by
proponents of the organic theory. In an attempt to campaign
against the works of KANAMORI, the Society amalgamated with
ITABASHI Kikumatsu's TEIKOKU KEMPO GAKKAI (Society for the
Study of the Japanese Constitution). Later in the autumn of
1935, Professor MINOBE resigned from Tokyo Imperial University,
and the controversy waned.

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

TEIKOKU KEMPO GAKKAI
(Society for the Study of the Japanese Constitution)

TEIKOKU KEMPO GAKKAI
(Society for the Study of the Japanese Constitution)

Address: 2 of 5-chome, Shin-machi, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo

Establishment: 3 April 1935

Officers: Managing Director: ITABASHI Kikumatsu
Principal Members: HAYASHI Tadanori
HAYAKAWA Tetsuya
IDA Iwakusu (Baron)
KIKUCHI Takeo (Baron, Lt. Gen.)

Program: To clarify the academic principles of the Imperial constitution and to study a combined national policy which will be applicable to new conditions.

Activities: The Society was started at the time of controversy over Professor MINOBE's organic theory of the Emperor. ITABASHI, the Society's managing director, an old hand in patriotic movements, was particularly active in opposing, from a legal point of view, both MINOBE's theory and any other theories which threatened the conservative interpretation of national polity. At the height of the anti-MINOBE controversy the Society joined to itself the KEMPO KENKYU KAI (Constitution Research Society), but its activities declined after the resignation of Professor MINOBE from Tokyo Imperial University.

A subsidiary of the Society was called the SOGO KOKUSAKU KENKYU KAI (Combined Society for the Study of National Polity).

The Society itself had no publications, but ITABASHI put out two books entitled:

"Waga Kokutai To Kempo Ronso" (Our National Polity and Arguments on the Constitution)
"Saikin Kempo Mondai Ronsaku" (Essays on the Recent Constitution Question)

Source: AIKOKU UNDO NENKAN (Patriotic Movements Year Book), 1936.

SANROKU KURABU
(Three-Six Club)

SANROKU KURABU
(Three-Six Club)

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 Kumaichi
✓ 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) published 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
✓ IDA Iwakusu

SAHEKI Shotai
MATSUE Toyoki

Directors: OI Narimoto
TODOROKI Morizo
WATANABE Tei
NANGO Jiro
FUTAGOISHI 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

KIKUCHI article in KOKUMIN SHISO
on MINOBE theory

SOURCE: Kokumin Shiso, April Issue, 1934

SUBJECT: Questioning Professor MINOBE regarding "Misinterpretation of Constitutional Theory" by KIKUCHI, Takeo.

During the questioning on the administrative speech made by the Minister of State on 7th February at the House of Peers, I attacked NAKAJIMA, the Minister of Commerce and Industry regarding his essay on TAKAUJI. I also commented on "An Outline of the Constitution" written by Professor MINOBE. In connection with this, Professor MINOBE published an article in the Imperial University Newspaper, No. 513, dated 12 February under the title of "Regarding the Speech of KIKUCHI, Takeo on "Outline of Constitution".

In his article, he criticized my speech as follows: "To disregard theories of others carelessly without having understanding himself the theory to hinder the development of learning; and to possess narrow-minded opinions, will give arm to the national structure rather than protecting the same."

Although I am a man possessing shallow knowledge, I am behind no one in supporting the sincere development of learning and the protection of the national structure. I herewith submit some questions publicly for the professor to reply.

The professor in explaining the theory of the Emperor as an organ quoted the following paragraph from "An explanation of the Constitution" by Prince ITO: "The human body is composed of numerous bones and the nerves all derive from the brain." This quotation was interpreted by the professor as follows: "A state is a living organism comparable to human body. And the Emperor is the sovereign who occupies the position of the Central Organ (Supreme Organ)."

However, the professor in his "An Outline of the Constitution" (Revised 5th Edition, Page 54) states, "The conception that the sovereign rights (Absolute Ruling Power) is vested wholly with one ruler is contrary to the modern interpretation of constitutional monarchy, the constitution and laws which represent the highest intent of nation is established or revised only through the concurrence of opinion of both the ruler and the Diet. The difficulty of distinguishing between a monarchy and a republic arises at this point." And he further states, "The Diet system is indeed the backbone of the modern constitutional system, and both the Diet system and the constitutional system are said to be in synonymous." (Pars. 60-61) However, the professor does not at all distinguish the difference between the constitutional monarchy of Japan and that of other various foreign countries. In his theory which is written in the textbooks, the sovereign right (absolute ruling power) is divided between sovereign and Diet. Therefore, in the so-called "human body", it appears that two organs exist; namely, "brain" and "central (supreme) organ." Such could be a deformed organ by although it is said

to be "living organism". Therefore, the professor redeemed the aforementioned deformed organ by declaring that the "Diet" was "the backbone of the modern constitutional system." As a necessary consequence, the sovereign will only become a trifling existence.

"Imperial Japan shall be governed by the Emperor of a line unbroken for ages eternal." The reason why I pointed out the unreasonableness of the theory of the professor regarding the Emperor as an Organ is because it is self-explanatory in accordance with Clause 1 of the Imperial Constitution. The Emperor who is actually the symbol of divinity and the prosperity of the Imperial throne which will last eternally as heaven and earth and whose throne is descended from the gods, cannot be classified in the category of a human being. The Emperor who is representing sacredness and inviolability cannot be explained or must not be permitted to be explained by the word "Organ" which is derived from a Greek word meaning "tools" or "method" or "substitute".

Secondly, the professor cited the (TAIHO CODE) as an example that national laws are changed by the "actual power of the era" and he stated that this has practically vanished today. The basic spirit of national law" which appeared in the TAIHO CODE has never been changed from the standpoint of the constitution. On this point, I am very doubtful as to the knowledge of the professor who is regarded as a student of constitution.

Based on this theory, the professor states, "Changes will take place in social enterprises after the enforcement of laws. So does the basic spirit of the national laws in general. With the advance of justice sentiments of justice in society, it is a matter of fact that interpretation should take a change even though the wording itself of the laws may remain unexchanged. This is obvious because reasoning has its influence on actual laws." (Page 118)

In this way, he lays stress on the possibility of change in the basic spirit of the national constitution which is the golden code of our Empire, and he further continues to say that it is inevitable to see a communistic movement in this country.

He even went so far as to declare, "By establishing such laws as a public peace maintenance law enacted for the purpose of suppressing the communist party, which aims to reform and discontinue the Japanese national structure, the constitution, as well as all other laws in Japan, is "contradictory to the spirit of constitution", is the result of his recognizing the nation-wide expansion of the communistic MOVEMENT AS AN ADVANCEMENT OF" sentiments of justice by society" and his assuming that changes in the basic spirit of national laws is an "inevitable fact".

It was on this point that in my speech at House of Peers, I said, "It can be witnessed in the textbooks that interpretation of the constitution can be modified in accordance with reasoning and assumption although the wording of the constitution is unchanged." Application of such interpretation to the national constitution literally means destruction of laws.

In his article, the professor said, "I have deep convictions that the national structure should be clarified and it is the duty of nationals to maintain and protect the same. I believe I am behind no one in placing faith on that point."

I would like to ask the professor and our readers to investigate if his theory and idea, a few of which were quoted in this article, is consistent or not (apart from my opinion related in this article).

I have many other matters I want to say; however, the pages given to me are limited so I shall stop my questioning at this time. I believe the professor who is occupying important national positions as professor of constitution at the Tokyo Imperial University, examination committee member of High Civil Officials and especially as a member of the House of Peers, will give me his scientific reply to my article. (21 February)

MINOBE Tatsukichi interview regarding KIKUCHI

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COPY

1st Interrogation: Dr. Tatsukichi MINOBE.
Place of Interrogation: Dr. MINOBE'S home, 952 Kichijoji
Date of Interrogation: 3 April 1946

SUMMARY:

Question: What do you know about Baron KIKUCHI, Takeo?

Answer: I don't know him personally but from what I gather he's quite simple. The only connection I had with him is when I had to resign from the House of Peers because I stated that the Emperor was an organ of the State. He made a big issue of my constitutional theories. Also the militarists were helping him behind the scenes denouncing me. I'd once mentioned the fact that it was a grave mistake that we got mixed up in the Manchurian Incident. When I made that speech and I was attacked vigorously by the Militarists but I don't know if Baron KIKUCHI had a hand in it or not. Between 1935 and 1936 I was a target for the Militarists, and realizing my life was in danger I often was detailed 7 or 8 guards (policemen) to escort me whenever I left the house, but once as I was sitting in this very room, in February 1936, I was shot at. The bullet just grazed me and didn't do much damage otherwise. (Questioned about the fellow who shot him) I do not remember his name but he only got about 4 years imprisonment and is now at large. (Questioned on who pressed him among the Militarists) I don't know the names but they were all young fellows ranking from Lieutenant to Majors whom I think helped arouse the February 26 and May 15 Incidents. From 1931 to 1936 the Militarist hated me and put up posters and scattered leaflets saying that I and a few other friends were trying to overthrow the government.

Question: What reason can you give for KIKUCHI accusing you about your teachings when you were on the teaching staff of the Tokyo Imperial University?

Answer: He didn't accuse me of being unconstitutional in my teachings but he didn't like my interpretation of the constitution, and also he and his followers didn't like the books that I wrote about on the constitution. They are as follows:

Kempo Setsu Yo-----Summary of the Constitution.

Nippon Kempo no Giin Shugi-----Basic Principle of
the Japanese Constitution.

Kempo Seigi-----Commentary on the Constitutional
Law.

In 1936---I wrote

Ho no Honshitsu-----Essence of Law

Keison no Hiho-----Comment by Kelson

Some of these books were banned.

Question: Do you think that Baron KIKUCHI is pro-fascistic
and ultra-nationalistic?

Answer: I don't know much about him because I never knew
him personally so I really don't know if he's
fascistic or not. The only thing I know is what
charges he had brought against me.

Question: Do you know what the Koa Semmon Gakko was?

Answer: No I don't know what that was.

Question: Do you know what DOGI SEISHIN SHIN-KOKAI was?

Answer: No I don't know that either.

Question: What do you know about KINNO REMMEI?

Answer: Not a thing.

Question: When you were forced to resign from the teaching
staff of the Tokyo Imperial University, how did
it happen?

Answer: You have all that twisted. I was not forced to
resign from the teaching staff. The reason I re-
signed was that at the Tokyo Imperial University
one is supposed to resign from the teaching staff
when one becomes 60 years of age. On March 1934,
I just turned 60 so I resigned and anything else
said about my resigning is not true.

Question: Do you think that Baron KIKUCHI should be convicted
for his activities?

Answer: I don't think what he had done was a major crime
but I do think he can't deny being a war monger.

DAI AJIA KYOKAI
(Great Asia Society)

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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.

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 REMMEI (Asiatic Youth League). The Society evidently folded in 1941, since no records are available for later years.

Sources: SHIN TAISEI JITEN (New Order Encyclopedia), 1941
Academic and Cultural Organizations in Japan, 1939

DAI NIPPON KOA DOMEI
(Great Japan Rise Asia League)

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 MINKOKU HOSEI KENKYUKAI (Central China Republic Law Study Society)
CHUO CHOSAKAI TOAHAN (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 Moham-
medan 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)
DAIPO BUNKA KYOKAI (Great Eastern Culture Association)
DOJINKAI (Fraternity Society)
DOMEI TOA KENKYUKAI (DOMEI News East Asia Study Society)
GAKUTO SHISEIKAI (Students Sincerity Association)
KAIKYOKEN KENKYUJO (Mohammedan Affairs Study Institute)
KAIYO SEISAKU KENKYUJO (Ocean Policy Study Institute)
KITA SHINA KYOKAI (North China Association)
KOA KENKYUJO (NIPPON DAIGAKU) (Rise Asia Study Institute)
KOA MEKKYO RENMEI (Rise Asia Anti-Communist League)
KOA SEINEN UNDO HOMBUN (Rise Asia Youth Movement Headquarters)

Representative

IWATA Ainosuke
KOMORI Sadahisa
MATSUMOTO Joji
✓ OGATA Taketora
HATTA Yoshiaki
MATSUI Iwane
MATSUMOTO Noriaki
HAYASHI 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
YAMAOKA Mannosuke
✓ IDA Iwakusu
✓ KODAMA Yoshio

DAI NIPPON KOA DOMEI (Great
Japan Rise Asia League)

Society

KOA UNDO DOSHIKAI (Rise Asia Movement League)
KOKURYUKAI (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)
NIKKA JITSUGYO KYOKAI (Sino-Japanese Industry
Association)
NIPPON INDO CHINA 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)
SHINA KENKYU KYOKAI (China Study Association)
SHIN KOA 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 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 MONDAI KENKYUKAI (YOMIURI) (East Asia
Problems Study Society)
TOA REMMEI 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)

Representative

FUJII Kiko
✓ KUZUU Yoshihisa

SAKAMOTO Shunma
HAYASHI Hisajiro

SAKAMOTO Masaharu

MIYATA Mitsuo
HAYASHI Senjuro
HOSOKAWA Goryu

KODAMA Kenji

ITO Jiromaru
IRIE Tanenori

MATSUI Nanac
TOKUGAWA Kuniyuki
UCHIDA Katsushi
SAKANISHI Rihachiro
NAGATA Hidejiro
✓ KUZUU Yoshihisa

SAITO
TOKUFOMI Iichiro
ABE Nobuyuki

YAMAOKA Mannosuke

GO Seinosuke
KONOE Fumimaro

ENDO Ryusaku
YAWATA Hakudo

TAKAHASHI Yusai
ISHIWARA Kanji

SUZUKI Takeshi
SAKANISHI Rihachiro
TAKI Seiichi

MATSUMOTO Bunzaburo

DAI NIPPON DOA DOMEI (Great
Japan Rise Asia League)

Society

Representative

TONAN AJIA MINZOKU KAIHO DOMEI (Southeast Asia People's Liberation League)	ADACHI Kenzo
TOYO FUJIN KYOIKU KAI (Oriental Women's Education Society)	MATSUDAIRA Nobuko
TOYO KEIZAI KENKYUJO (Oriental Economics Study Institute)	KASUYA Soichi
TOYO KYOKAI (Oriental Association)	MIZUNO Buntaro
TOYO SEISHIN KENKYUKAI (Oriental Spiritual Study Society)	MOROOKA Zon
YAMATO HOKOKU UNDO HOMBURU (YAMATO Save-the Country Movement Headquarters)	SHIMAMOTO Shoichi
ZENRIN KYOKAI (Neighborly Friendship Association)	ICHIJO Sanetaka

The societies were divided into four kinds:

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

Member societies ranged in type from the notorious KOKURYU KAI (Amur Society) of TOYAMA Mitsuru, and AIKOKU SHA (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 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 DOA 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

DAI NIPPON KOA DOMEI (Great
Japan Rise Asia League)

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 swapping 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.

"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 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 IRAA. TOJO forthwith appointed HAYASHI 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 NIPPON KOA DOMEI (Great
Japan Rise Asia League)

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
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 TOA 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 IRAA as a headquarters directly under the supervision of the president, thereby replacing the old KOA KYOKU (Rise Asia Bureau) in IRAA Headquarters.

KOA SEMMON GAKKO
(Rise Asia College)

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KOA SEMMON GAKKO regulations

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KOA SEMMON GAKKO
(Rise Asia College)

Address: Aza Kami Suinan, Sakai, Shimo Musashino-cho, Tokyo

Establishment: 8 April 1941

Officers: President: KIKUCHI Takeo (Baron Lt. Gen.)
Advisors: TOYAMA Mitsuru
ARAKI Sadao (Baron General)
MATSUOKA Yosuke (Foreign Minister)
Committee: KIKUCHI Takeo, Chairman
IDA Iwakusu (Baron)
IWATA Ainosuke
KURIBAYASHI Tokuichi
MATSUO Chujiro
NOMURA Shigekuma
OTA Kozo
SOEJIMA Giichi
SOSA Tanetsugu (Rear Admiral)
TANAKA Masanosuke
Inspectors: ANAMIZU Kumao
NAGAO Kinya

Students: About 500 in number

Funds: Acquired from tuition fees and private contributions; no government subsidy.

Name: In November 1945 the college changed its name to NIHON KEIZAI SEMMON GAKKO (Japan Economics College)

Purpose: "It is the great mission of Imperial Japan to establish the great Family system (HAKKO ICHIU) in the world. This has been the great principle from the very foundation of our country, and is the reason for Japan's effort to organize a New Order in the Far East. The establishment of Great Asia is a difficult task which may require a long time to achieve. In view of the present condition of Japan and the importance of education, the KOA SEMMON GAKKO (Rise Asia College) has been inaugurated with the following two objectives:

1. The College aims at the training of as many capable young men as possible, to be endowed with the most refined character, knowledge and courage, to enable them to administer the Far East either in the south or in the north. No matter where they go they should be capable of establishing and putting into practice superior and just policies.

2. The College aims at the training of students under the rigid discipline of the Japanese spirit, and the eradication of the evil habits traditional to Japanese students. It also aims at the cultivation of a spirit of service and decisive action among the students. In other words we will train the students in such a way that they will acquire the steadfast confidence necessary to conquer whatever hardships they may encounter. The knowledge they acquire at the College will enable them to grasp the basic ideas of administration of the Far East. We wish to produce many persons who will devote themselves to public and private enterprises in politics, trade and social culture: to wit, distinguished citizens who will prove to be the stepping stones toward the sacred undertaking, the "Rise of Asia". In doing this, we are desirous of aiding in the realization of our national policy, and by so doing to make some return for the immense and magnificent Imperial Favor.

Cardinal Points of Education at the College:

1. The National Idea.

The student can never be a sacred warrior capable of realizing the Imperial Way unless he really understands the dignity of our national polity, which cannot be compared to other countries. He must have a clear idea of the Japanese spirit, and must possess a steady and unprejudiced mentality. By educating the students in the national idea, both theoretically and practically, we enable them to march forward to the goal of familiarizing the world with our Imperial Way.

2. Piety and Ancestor Worship.

We train the students to live in the spirit of piety and to worship their ancestors. To this end, the students pay homage to the campus shrine both morning and evening. On arising in the morning and retiring in the evening, they hold a service in memory of their deceased parents and ancestors before an altar installed in the dormitory.

3. Required Residence at the College.

All students in the College shall live in the dormitory, where they will undergo thorough training under rigid control. The majority of high school students live at home under the supervision of their parents after school hours. The majority of our college students (except for the students of the Naval and Military Academies, who lead a regular life under supervision of the school authorities) attend school while having their residence in boarding houses, and they tend to lead a

corrupt life. Although they are at an age when their character should be being trained, they are likely to become a source of anxiety to their parents. In view of all this, all students attending this College are requested to live in the dormitory. Their training is received not only in the classroom, but also after school hours. The College aims, in this manner, to produce many men of character, superior not only in knowledge but also in virtue.

4. Emphasis on Labor.

People of today have a high regard for labor. This tendency is to be congratulated and encouraged. To cause students who are dependent upon their parents for their education to experience life "by the sweat of their brows", and thus cultivate self-reliance, is not only good for them physically, but also helps the development of their spiritual discipline. In order to appreciate the blessing of the food they eat daily, they should undergo the hard toil of farmers in the open fields. The College aims at the students' self-sufficiency; surplus crops may be sold in the market, and proceeds applied to the students' school expenses to lessen the parents' expenditures.

5. Personal Contact with Students.

Professors in ordinary colleges not only do not know the character and behavior of their students, they do not even know their students' names. They teach the lessons assigned to them and give their lectures in the classrooms, only for a salary. We doubt that such is the principle of education.

The professors at this College are required to devote all of their time and energy to teaching. At the same time they must consider personal contact with their students. Professors and students should have something in common. After school hours, tea parties, round-table conferences, debates, lunch parties or hiking parties may be enjoyed. Students are to visit professors at home as often as possible. The superintendent of the dormitory will be carefully selected; he should be a young man of capability, of a superior character suitable to serve as a model for students, and one who lives up to his beliefs.

6. Good Manners.

7. Chivalry

8. Lifelong friendships formed among schoolmates.

KOA SEMMON GAKKO Regulations

Chapter 1.

Article 1. In accordance with the College Act, this institution makes it a principle to cultivate the national idea among the students and to train their character. It aims to produce persons of loyalty and capability, with superior knowledge of Politics, Law, Economics, Commerce, and Colonization.

Article 2. The College provides two courses: A regular course and a special course. The regular course is divided into three sections; namely, the first section (the Mongolian and Manchurian section), the second section (the South Sea section) and the third section (the Main Land section).

Article 3. The regular course of study covers three years. The special course covers one year.

Article 4. The students eligible for College are limited to the following numbers:

Regular students 720
Special students 200

Chapter 2.

Article 5. The curriculum of the regular course is:

Regular Course
First Section (The Mongolian and Manchurian Section)

<u>Lesson</u>	<u>First Year</u>	<u>Second Year</u>	<u>Third Year</u>
Morals	National Morals 1	Practical Morals 1	Ethics 1
History	Japanese History 2	Oriental History 1	Occidental H. 1
Study of Japan as a Nation	2		
Theory of Construct- ing the Far East		2	
History of Oriental Thought	1		
Principles of Law	2		

<u>Lesson</u>	<u>First Year</u>	<u>Second Year</u>	<u>Third Year</u>
National Constitution	1		
Civil Law		2	
Commercial Law			2
Principles of Economics	2		
Study on Cooperation in the Far East		2	
Economic Geography	2		
Finance			2
Principles of Commerce	2		
Rise Asia Policy			2
Economic Policy		2	1
Condition of the people in China & Mongolia		2	
Hygiene			2
Japanese & Chinese Classics	2	2	2
Current Letters of the Chinese Language	1	1	1
Chinese Language	8	8	8
English	2	2	2
Military Training	2	2	2
Physical Training	5	5	5
Fencing & Jujitsu	6	6	6
	<u>41</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>37</u>

Optional Course

History of Oriental Diplomacy			2
Money, Banking and Finance		2	
Accounting			1
Agricultural & Industri- al Merchandise		2	
Study of Farmers' Union		1	
Commercial Mathematics	1		
Social Policy			2
Bookkeeping		2	1
Abacus	2		
Mongolian Language	2	2	2

(Remarks: The students are required to take three subjects from the optional courses)

Second Section (South Seas Section)

Morals	National Morals 1	Practical Morals 1	Ethics 1
History	Japanese History	Oriental History	Occidental H.

<u>Lesson</u>	<u>First Year</u>	<u>Second Year</u>	<u>Third Year</u>
Study of Japan as a Nation	2		
Theory of Constructing the Far East		2	
Principles of Law	2		
National Constitution	1		
Civil Law		2	
Commercial Law			2
Principles of Economics	2		
Study on Cooperation in the Far East		2	
Economic Geography	2		
Financial & Industrial conditions in the South Seas			2
Public Finance			2
Principles of Commerce	2		
Rise Asia Policy			2
Economic Policy		2	1
Condition of the people in the South Seas		2	
History of South Seas Colonization			1
Hygiene			2
Japanese & Chinese Classics	2	2	2
Malay	8	8	8
English	2	2	2
Chinese	1	1	1
Military Training	2	2	2
Physical Training	5	5	5
Fencing & Jujitsu	6	6	6
	<u>40 (sic)</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>40</u>

Optional Course

Money, Banking & Finance		2	
Accounting			1
Agricultural & Industrial Merchandise		2	
Industrial Union		1	
Commercial Mathematics	1		
Social Policy			2
Bookkeeping		2	1
Abacus	2		

(Remarks: The students are required to take three subjects from the optional courses.)

The Third Section (Section of the Main Land)

Morals	National Morals	Practical Morals	Ethics
	1	1	1
History	Japanese History	Oriental History	Occidental H.
	2	1	1

<u>Lesson</u>	<u>First Year</u>	<u>Second Year</u>	<u>Third Year</u>
Study of Japan as a Nation	2		
Theory of Constructing the Far East		2	
Principles of Law	2		
National Constitution	1		
Civil Law		2	
Commercial Law			2
Law of Public Administration		2	
Politics			2
Principles of Economics	2		
Economic Cooperation in the Far East		2	
Economic History		2	
Economic Geography	2		
Public Finance			2
Accounting			2
Money, Banking & Finance		2	
Statistics			1
Principles of Commerce	2		
Agricultural & Industrial Merchandise	2		
Commercial Mathematics	1		
Business and Industrial Administration		2	
Commercial Bookkeeping	2		
Bank Bookkeeping		1	
Industrial Bookkeeping and Cost Accounting			1
Abacus	1		
Economic Policy			2
Japanese & Chinese Classics	2	2	2
Chinese	3	3	3
English	2	2	2
Military Training	2	2	2
Physical Training	5	5	5
Fencing & Jujitsu	6	6	6
Total	40	37	34
		Optional Courses	
Trade Union		1	
Transportation and Insurance			2
International Law		2	
Logics & Psychology	2		
Philosophy	1		
Sociology		1	
Social Policy			2

(Remarks: The students are required to take three subjects from the above optional courses).

TAIGAI DOSHI KAI
(Anti-Foreign Fellow-Spirits Society)

K

TAIGAI DOSHI KAI
(Anti-Foreign Fellow-Spirits Society)

Establishment: January 1929

Principal Members: IOGI Ryozo
IRIE Tanenori
ISHIMITSU Maomi
✓KIKUCHI Takeo
✓KOBAYASHI Junichiro
✓KUZUU Yoshihisa
NAITO Juntaro
OI Narimoto
TANABE Yasunosuke

Purpose: The establishment and correction of diplomatic policies concerning China, Soviet Russia, Great Britain and the United States.

Activities: Frequent informal meetings to discuss such matters as the Tripartite Pact, the Non-aggression Pact, the China Incident and any communist movements. Opinions resulting from these discussions were submitted to the appropriate government bureaus.

Sources: AIKOKU UNDO NENKAN (Patriotic Movements Yearbook).
CIS Intelligence Files.

AIKOKU RODO NOMIN DOSHI KAI
(Patriotic Labor-Farmer Group)

AIKOKU RODO NOMIN DOSHI KAI
(Patriotic Labor-Farmer Group)

Establishment: 15 December 1933

Officers: President: MATSUMOTO Yuhei (Maj. Gen.)
Advisors: HAYASHI Gyo (Maj. Gen.)
KIKUCHI Takeo (Lt. Gen.)
KOBAYASHI Junichiro (Colonel)
TATEKAWA Yoshitsugu (Lt. Gen.)
TODOROKI Morizo (Lt. Gen.)
UEMATSU Nerima (Rear Adm.)

Consultants: MAKINO Naozo (Major)
MATSUMOTO Tokumei
OISHI Hiroshi

Committee Chairman: ABE Kiyozo
IMAMURA Hitoshi
KONDO Eizo
NAKAZAWA Benjiro

Principles: (as of 1933)

1. "The white collar workers, manual laborers and farmers shall be included in our organization.
2. "On the assumption that our ideals, our activities, our diligence or our negligence will determine the rise or fall of our nation, we take great and grave responsibility therefor.
3. "The Imperial State, incomparable to any other in the world, expresses the true family spirit of one Emperor with all the people of his nation as his children. In accordance with this spirit, we shall reject all materialistic struggle within the country and effect the true realization of Imperial Japan.
4. "With the patriotism of Imperial Japan as our basis, we shall worship the gods, love our fellow men, emphasize truthfulness and propriety, and bring about a reformed socialized state never before realized. We firmly believe that if we can make the rest of the world understand these principles there will be no world strife.
5. "We will promote patriotism, strengthen Japan, and make our country the nucleus of this glorious socialistic state.
6. "We shall abide by our national constitution and suppress any other governmental theory such as Marxism.
7. "We shall be the nucleus of the renovation of new Japan."

(as of 1936)

1. "We must realize the importance of our movement, our attitude and our thoughts, which are an essential element of our national development.
2. "Our empire, unchallenged in the world, is ruled by a divine sovereign. We must show our realization of this fact by unswerving loyalty to the Emperor.
3. "We must abide by the great principles of our country, reverence for the gods, love for the people, and respect for duty, in order to build a happy and prosperous society.
4. "We swear to serve our country, and to strengthen the national defense through self-sacrifice.
5. "We swear to combat the Communist movement as totally incompatible with the national constitution.
6. "We must unite to reform the nation and lead it to success."

In 1936, also, the group issued the following proclamation:

"When we study ancient history we must realize that the civilization of the East surpasses that of the West. The natural resources of the world are predominantly in the Orient, but the major share thereof has fallen under the control of the European races, leaving our great empire hard put to resist Occidental aggression. In an effort to further their aggression the White races are trying to thwart us in our effort to solve Eastern problems which should be determined by the Asiatic peoples without outside interference. If our empire yields to the invading powers, the Asiatic races will face destruction. We must realize that the whole of Asia depends entirely on the future development of Japan. An Eastern savior will "be the savior of the Orient." The upright policy of the nation will not fail to contribute to the happiness of the world. Let us never forget the holy mission of our country. Let us always remain loyal to our emperor for every blood of our blood derives from the patriotic blood of our ancestors. Let us not be ashamed of our lack of education but let us be proud of our patriotic hearts full of precious virtues. Let us flock to them under the banner of patriotism. Let us realize the importance of solving all problems in the spirit of our holy empire."

Activities: Established in 1933 by the retired Artillery Colonel, KOBAYASHI Junichiro, as a small local party (only about 200 members, in Kawaguchi, Saitama Prefecture), the Patriotic Labor-Farmer Group was encouraged to expand its activities throughout the country by ABE Kiyogo upon his return from Manchuria in 1936. MATSUMOTO Yuhei, retired Major General, and a director of the SANROKU KURABU (36 Club), was invited to be the group's president, but KOBAYASHI continued as actual dictator.

KOBAYASHI began his expansionist activities by negotiating with the KOKOKU NOMIN DOMEI (Imperial Farmers Alliance) of the Kansai area to join the Labor-Farmer group and form a united agrarian front. However, the Kansai faction soon promised to

usurp the leadership of the movement, so KOBAYASHI withdrew his original group and concentrated upon winning the favor of agrarian organizations in the Kanto area instead. In July 1936 his group successively absorbed such societies as KARA-SAWA Toshikiyo's KOKOKU NOMIN REMMEI (Imperial Farmers League) in Niigata Prefecture, MATSUMOTO Sasayoshi's TOHOKU KOKOKU NOMIN REMMEI (Tohoku Imperial Farmers Federation) in Yamagata Prefecture, and IWAUCHI Ryuhei's AICHI KOKOKU RODO NOMIN KUMIAI DOMEI (Aichi Prefecture Alliance of Labor-Farmer Unions). KOBAYASHI also strengthened his Group by gaining as a member KONDO Eizo, an important member of the NIHON RODO DOMEI (Japan Labor Alliance).

The Patriotic Labor-Farmer group was one of the first societies to rally to the JIKYOKU KYOGI KAI (Current Affairs Council) in the formation of a united nationalist front, and became a major subsidiary of the Council. It took the initiative in opposing the inclusion of UGAKI in the HAYASHI Cabinet in 1937, and remained critical of the Cabinet until its resignation in May 1937. Soon after the formation of the KONOYE Cabinet, KOBAYASHI arranged an amalgamation of his group with the NIPPON SANGYO GUN (Japan Industrial Army).

In 1938 the group proposed to the KOKUMIN SEISHIN SODOIN (National Spirit Mobilization Movement) that the two societies combine their respective annual festivals, the Patriotic Labor-Farmer Festival and the National Foundation Festival. Friction arose within the ranks of the group, and its President, MATSUMOTO Yuhei turned his efforts toward the SANGYO HOKOKU DOMEI (Industrial Patriotic Alliance), which supported a movement toward government control of electric power. As IMAMURA Hitoshi, one of the group's leaders, continued to involve the group's headquarters more and more deeply into politics, the more socially minded factions within the group became disturbed. As MATSUMOTO continued to devote his energies to the growing industrial patriotic movement of 1939, the IMAMURA group became dissatisfied with MATSUMOTO's political conservatism, and withdrew from the Patriotic Labor-Farmer group to form the AIKOKU SEIJI DOSHI KAI (Patriotic Political Fellow-Thinkers Society) and invited the retired Lt. Col. MITSUI Sakichi, of 2-26 incident fame, to be the managing director of the new society.

Finally, in June 1940, the Patriotic Labor-Farmer group dissolved, urging its members to join either the Industrial Patriotic Association or the Agricultural Political Association.

Sources: SHAKAI UNDO NO JOKYO (Report on Social Movements), 1937.
SHIN TAISEI JIPEN (New Order Encyclopedia), 1941.
CIS Special Report "The Brocade Banner".

KOKUSAI HANKYO REMMEI
(International Anti-Communist League)

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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)

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

KOKUHONSHA
(National Foundation Society)

KOKUHON SHA
(National Foundation Society)

Address: 2 of 2-chome, Hirakawa-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo

Establishment: January 1921

Officers: President, HIRANUMA Kiichiro
Directors: ARAKI Sadao
 ARAKI Torasaburo
 ✓GOTO Fumio
 HARA Yoshimichi
 HIRAMATSU Ichizo
 ✓HONDA Kumataro
 IKEDA Seihin
 KABAYAMA Sukehide
 KAWADA Retsu
 KAWAMURA Teishiro
 ✓KIKUCHI Takeo
 KOISO Kuniaki
 ✓MAZAKI Jinzaburo
OGASAWARA Chosei
OGURA Masatsune
OSUMI Mineo
SATO Shosuke
SAWADA Ushimaro
SHIONO Suehiko
SHIRAKAMI Yukichi
TAKEUCHI Kakuji
TANABE Harumichi
UGAKI Issei
WANI Teikichi
YUKI Toyotaro

Organs: KOKUHON SHIMBUN (National Foundation News), twice monthly.
KOKUHON (National Foundation), monthly.

Background: KOKUHON SHA was one of the nationalistic societies organized after the Russian Revolution and World War I to combat the subsequent inpouring into Japan of the liberal western ideas which had emerged victorious in those two struggles. The Society was composed of men associated with the "ideological right", as compared with "direct actionists". It occupied a background position rather than an active role as exponent of Japanese militarism and ultra-nationalism. As a group, the Society encouraged national consciousness, but was too dignified to resort to rabble-rousing. Its prospectus emphasized social, cultural and economic reform within the old framework of Japanese society.

Aims: As quoted in the AIKOKU UNDO NENKAN (Patriotic Movements Yearbook), the society's prospectus was as follows:

"The prosperity of the nation and the peace of the people rely upon promotion of the national spirit and the development of intelligence and virtue. Ever since the Meiji restoration, there have been great strides made in the social sciences and arts. But, degenerate and superficial customs have taken the place of simplicity and strength, and strange and radical thoughts have taken the place of quiet and respectful ones. Morality is being destroyed, people's hearts become rough, and their natures become imitative. The spirit of independence and innovation has been lost. Since the great fire of the past year, the national finances have become

endangered, the national strength weakened. Unless we nurture the national spirit, make firm the basis of the nation, develop intelligence and virtue, and promote the essence of the national polity, there is no knowing what the future holds for the state or for the people. We humbly keep in mind the teachings of the former Emperor (Emperor Meiji) and make obeisance to the words of the present Emperor (Emperor Taisho). We welcome all spirits who entertain ideas similar to ours, in order to meet the needs of the state and the people today. We therefore desire all men who have the future in mind to co-operate with us."

Sources: AIKOKU UNDO NENKAN (Patriotic Movements Yearbook), 1936.
CIS Special Report, "The Brocade Banner".

KINNO REMMEI
(Loyalist League)

KINNO REMMEI
(Loyalist League)

Establishment: 16 January, 1924

Officers: President, KIKUCHI Takeo (from 1932 to 1943)
Vice Presidents: KUZE Tamejiro (Maj. Gen.)
SATO Kiyokatsu (Lt. Gen.)
Directors: SUGAZAWA Shigeo
SUZUKI Isamu
TOYODA Asayoshi
Auditors: SUZUKI Yonosuke
YOSHIDA Katsuhiko

Membership: 5,000 at its height; dwindled to 500 in 1942.

Objective: To construct an idealistic world without friction, by establishing the Japanese spirit of old, and by defending the Imperial nation which has the Emperor at its head.

Program: 1. "We are resolved to make clear our national polity based upon the principal of the Imperial Way.
2. "We are resolved to break down evil conditions within the nation, and reform society in general, by the application of the principle of Imperialism.
3. "We are resolved to improve present conditions and to establish a new Japan, by abiding by the sacred meaning of the promotion of the Imperial duties."

Activities: 1. Lecture meetings, round-table discussions, motion picture shows, entertainments.
2. Publication of books and pamphlets.
3. Cultivation of the patriotic spirit; eradication of impure thoughts.
4. Research on national defense, ideals, economy, politics, education, etc.
5. Comforting of deceased and wounded soldiers' families, and of troops and hospitalized soldiers.
6. Training of personnel needed to accomplish this League's objectives.
7. Other matters essential to the accomplishment of this League's objectives.

Sources: NIHON BUNKA DANTAI NENKAN (Japan Cultural Groups Yearbook), 1943
AIKOKU UNDO NENKAN (Patriotic Movements Yearbook), 1936
SHAKAI UNDO NO JOKYO (Report on Social Movements), 1932-1942.

NIHON SEISHIN KYOKAI
(Japanese Spirit Association)

NIHON SEISHIN KYOKAI
(Japanese Spirit Association)

Address: c/o Sankai-Do, Tameike, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo City.

Telephone: Akasaka (48) 0193.

Established: November 3, 1933.

Comments: This organization was extremely active in the problem of the clarification of the national polity, and its future activity is expected to be concentrated in spiritual education. Its director, Mr. Mori, is an authority on Imperial edicts. Early in the spring of this year, he went on a lecture tour in Manchuria, giving lectures on this subject. He has reached the conclusion that the Showa reform should result in the Japanese people being molded in the spirit of the Imperial edicts. He is extremely active in the rejection of all evils connected with European civilization. The society's president, Baron Kikuchi, is also extremely active, and therefore much is expected of this society in the future.

Organ: Nihon Seishin ("The Japanese Spirit"), monthly.
Nihon Seishin Panfuretto ("The Japanese Spirit Pamphlets").
monthly.

Principal Members:

President:

Chief Director:

Managing Director:

Advisors:

✓ KIKUCHI Takeo
TAKASU Yoshijiro
MORI Kiyohito
ARAKI Sadao
MATSUOKA Yosuke
SUETSUGU Nobumasa
KATO Kanji
NAZAKI Jinzaburo
✓ HONDA Kumataro
HIRANUMA Kiichiro
MIKAMI Sanji

Source: AIKOKU UNDO NENKAN (Year Book of Patriotic Movement)
(Translation), 1936.

JIKYOKU KYOGIKAI
(Current Affairs Council)

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 Ujio
✓ IDA Iwakusu	SASAI Itcho
IMAIZUMI Teisuke	SEKI Shigetada
INOUE Kiyozumi	SENGE Takatake
IRIE Tanenori	TAKAYAMA Kyuzo
✓ KIKUCHI Takeo	TATEKAWA Yoshitsugu
✓ KOBAYASHI Junichiro	WATANABE Mitsutaro
KOBAYASHI Shozaburo	WATANABE Ryozo
KUROZAWA Motoichiro	YANAGIHARA Yoshimitsu
✓ KUZUJY 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 these 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 Osamu 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".

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KEMMU GIKAI
(KEMMU Society)

KEMMU GIKAI
(KEMMU Society)

Establishment: March 1936

Officers: President: ARIMA Ryokitsu
Vice Presidents: HISHIKARI Takashi
KUROITA Katsumi
Directors: AKIOKA Yasuji NAKAJIMA Masakuni
FUKAMIZU Sadakichi NAKASHIBA Matsujun
HIRAIZUMI Cho NANGO Jiro
IDA Iwakusu OMORI Ryojun
INOUE Kiyozumi RYOZUMI Saburo
ISHIKAWA Takashi SUMIOKA Tomoyoshi
KIKUCHI Takeo TAKEUCHI Shigetoshi
KONO Shozo TERADA Shiro
KOSAKA Masayasu YAMA Kitaro
KUROI Teijiro YOSHIMURA Uichi
MONJO Kaneo

Purpose: Taking its name from the KEMMU Restoration of 1333-1335 A.D., in which the exiled Emperor Go-Daigo briefly recaptured governmental control from the hands of the Shoguns, this Society proclaimed its adherence to the spirit of that Restoration. By way of mastering and accelerating the spirit of loyalty and discipline, the Society aimed at the promotion of national culture and education through such means as:

1. Festivals and Ceremonies
2. Lectures
3. Publications
4. Research concerning and preservation of Historical sites and materials
5. Commemorations
6. Other necessary activities

History: The Society originally was founded under the name of KEMMU CHUKO (KEMMU Restoration) in March 1934. Its Honorary President was Prince Chichibu, and its officiating President was ARIMA Ryokitsu, who continued in his post after the re-organization into the KEMMU Society in 1943.

Sources: NIHON BUNKA DANTAI NENKAN (Japan Cultural Groups Year Book), 1943.
AIKOKU UNDO NENKAN (Patriotic Movements Year Book), 1938-1939.

JOGYO KAI
(Perpetual Care Society)

JOGYO KAI
(Perpetual Care Society)

Establishment: 3 November, 1932

Officers: Directors: MIZOKAMI Teiryu
YAMANOBE Kei
YANAGIMACHI Shigemichi
Lecturer: IKUTAME Tsunenori
Advisors: ARAKI Sadao SAIGO Yorinori
IKEDA Hiroshi SUENAGA Setsu
IOGI Ryoza SUMIOKA Tomoyoshi
IWATA Ainosuke TAKUNO Dempu
KAMIIZUMI Tokuya TANABE Munehide
KANEKO Kentaro TANAKA Mitsuaki
KATO Kanji TOYAMA Mitsuru
KIKUCHI Takeo YANAGAWA Heisuke
OGASAWARA Chosei

Aims: To pay homage to the graves of pre-Meiji era patriots, and to inculcate proper ideas of Japanese loyalty.

Activities: The 40 or 50 members of this Society repaired on the 16th of every month to the Ekoin temple at Kozukahara, to take care of the graves of the young patriots who had died during the years leading up to the Meiji Restoration. After weeding the graves, the Society members listened to lectures by IKUTAME Tsunenori, orthodox scholar of the Mito school, on such writings as FUJITA Toko's Kodo-Kan-Ki Jutsugi (Commentaries on the record of the Kodo-Kan, the official Mito Tokugawa School).

On the third day of the third month, according to the lunar calendar, the Society observed memorial rites for the patriots assassinated at the Sakurada Gate in 1860.

Sources: AIKOKU UNDO NENKAN (Patriotic Movements Yearbook), 1936.
CIS Intelligence Files.