

KANOKOGI, KAZUNOBU (1350)

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(13)

# SECRET

NAME: KANOKOGI, Kasunobu.

PRESENT STATUS: Detained under House Arrest.

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION:

SUBJECT is a professor and an author who has long been identified with the extreme pro-national expansionist group in Japan. As far back as 1920 as a member of YUZON SHU (Nevertheless Exists Society) he served on the editorial board of the society's magazine OTAKEBI (War Cry) and advocated an aggressively militant and expansionist policy for Japan. A member of the Black Dragon Society, before 1934 he enthusiastically approved of the works of Kametaro MITSUKAWA, a revolutionary nationalist who wrote a pamphlet "Why Make Enemies of the Extremists."

SUBJECT was bitterly opposed to Japanese participation in the Washington Disarmament Conference of 1929 and the London Naval Pact of 1930. He took an active part in the efforts of the Holy War Accomplishment League and the society known as the Cry of the Crane Villa in urging Japanese military alliance with Germany and Italy. In 1937 he was attached to the Headquarters of Japanese Armed Forces in North China.

In addition to the societies and organizations mentioned above, SUBJECT was: Councilor, National Spirit General Mobilization Hq., in 1937; member, Kokokugaku Iinkai (Patriotic Organization); Chairman, Board of Directors, Press Patriotic Association; member of Cabinet Information Board; Councilor, New Asia Movement IRAA. His published works are: Civilization and Philosophical Mind, Military View of Life; Eternal War, Principles of Japanese Spirit, Spirit of Japan and Germany, and others.

REMARKS:

SUBJECT's writings have had a profound effect in conditioning the minds of the Japanese people for a national policy of aggressive war. His speech and writings coincide with Japanese military plan of aggression and world domination. In 1937 he became an active participant in aggression when he was attached to the Japanese Army Forces in North China. He was active in developing the totalitarian IRAA. During the war he held numerous positions in the government which implicate him as a participant in the actual waging of aggressive warfare. No recommendations regarding the final disposition of SUBJECT have been received from CIS/G-2, FEC.

RECOMMENDATION:

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

SECRET

THE BROCADE BANNER -- Pages 13 & 14.

"The first issue of the YUZON SHA's monthly magazine, the OTAKEBI (War Cry) ++, published in July 1920, stated this foreign policy in terms of Japanese ideology," "The Japanese people must become the vortex of a whirlwind which will liberate mankind. The Japanese nation is destined to accomplish the revolutionization of the world. The fulfillment of this ideal and the military reorganization of Japan are the work of the gods. We believe that our duty will not end with the revolution or reformation of Japan alone, but we must be content to begin with the reform of our nation because we have faith in the Japanese mission to free the universe".

By 1924 OKAWA Shumei was already hearing divine calls for Japan to wage war with the United States. In that year he concluded his book "Asia, Europe and Japan" as follows:

"These two countries, America and Japan, are destined to fight each other as Greece had to battle Persia, and Rome Carthage. O Japan, will that be in a year, in ten years, or in thirty years? No one can tell. It is entirely in the hands of heaven to call you to that holy mission. Prepare yourselves every moment for that heavenly call!"

++ The editorial staff of the OTAKEBI included AYAGAWA Takeji, HIRAGA Isojiro, IWATA Fumio, KANEUCHI Ryosuke, KANOKOGI Kazunobu, KASAGI Ryomei, KITA Ikki, MATSUNOBU Shigeji, MITSUKAWA Kametaro, NISHIDA Chikara, OKAWA Shumei, SHIMANO Saburo, SHIMIZU Gyonosuke, TAKAMURA Mitsuji, YASUOKA Masaatsu.

"The death of CHANG in June 1928 and the coronation of Emperor HIROHITO in November of the same year gave the nationalists plenty of basis to plug the Manchurian question and the sacred mission of Japan in the press until the Washington Disarmament Conference provided an ideal new basis for agitation in 1929. That condemnation of war could not be favored by the Japanese ultra-nationalists is so obvious that it is amazing that the Treaty did not meet even greater opposition. The opposition was based on entirely unexpected grounds. Article I of the pact read, 'The high-contracting parties solemnly declare in the names of their respective peoples that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another.' It was the phrase "in the names of their respective peoples" which became the bone of contention. This phraseology was pointed up as a violation of the divine imperial prerogative because no treaty could be signed by Imperial Japan in the name of 'the people'. The ensuing furore could hardly be called a controversy, for it was a one-sided attack which lasted for many months. In the end the offensive phrase was given an abstruse interpretation which could be considered compatible with Japanese imperialism and the Treaty was referred to the Privy Council, by which it was approved in June 1929 with only three dissenters. Nevertheless this did not silence the diatribe of such men as TOYAMA Mitsuru, MITSUKAWA Kametaro, KANOKOGI Kazunobu++ and men of their ilk, who went so far as to declare that the civilization of the white race was a decadent thing of the past and that Shinto Japan with her mastery of Confucianism, Buddhism and the teachings of other oriental sages was destined to lead the world++1. The 15 November 1929 issue of NIHON OYOBI NIHONJIN devoted itself entirely to the subject of the next war with such articles as KOISO Kuniaki's 'National Mobilization, Basis for the New National Defense,' HATA Shunroku's 'Japan and the Air Defense of Her Cities' and SOSA Tanetsugu's 'The Coming War and Our Navy.'

++1. These ideas came to be embodied in the teachings at such seats of learning as OKURA Kunihiko's OKURAYAMA BUNKA KENKYU JO (Okurayama Institute of Cultural Research).

"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 Fumio, 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."

**S E C R E T**

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SUBJECT was bitterly opposed to Japanese participation in the Washington Disarmament Conference of 1929 and the London Naval Pact of 1930.

He took an active part in the efforts of the HOLY WAR ACCOMPLISHMENT LEAGUE and the society known as the CRY OF THE CRANE VILLA in urging a Japanese military alliance with Germany and Italy.

In 1937 he was attached to the Headquarters of Japanese Armed Forces in North China.

In addition to the societies and organizations mentioned above, subject was:

COUNCILOR, NATIONAL SPIRIT GENERAL MOBILIZATION HQ.  
in 1937.

MEMBER, KOKKUGAKU IINKAI (PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATION)  
CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF DIRECTORS, PRESS PATRIOTIC  
ASSOCIATION.

MEMBER OF CABINET INFORMATION BOARD.  
COUNCILOR, NEW ASIA MOVEMENT, IMAA.

His published works are:

CIVILIZATION AND PHILOSOPHICAL MIND, MILITARY VIEW  
OF LIFE.

ETERNAL WAR, PRINCIPLES OF JAPANESE SPIRIT, SPIRIT  
OF JAPAN AND GERMANY and others.

**REMARKS:**

SUBJECT's writings have had a profound effect in conditioning the minds of the Japanese people for a national policy of aggressive war. His speech and writings coincide with Japanese military plan of aggression and world domination. In 1937 he became an active participant in aggression when he was attached to the Japanese Army Forces in North China. He was active in developing the totalitarian

**S E C R E T**

IRAA. During the war he held numerous positions in the government which implicate him as a participant in the actual waging of aggressive warfare. No recommendations regarding the final disposition of subject have been received from CIS/G-2 APPAC.

**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.

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**S E C R E T**

KANOKOGI Kazunobu, Class "A" suspect  
under house arrest.

Mr. Lipscomb  
Prosecution Sec.  
Legal Section, SCAP

Investigation Div.  
Legal Section, SCAP

18 June 47

1. Request the following investigation be made and information and evidence be obtained in regard to the above-named Class "A" suspect.

2. Subject served on the Educational Board of a publication known as the OTAKEBI (War Cry). The original and official translation of the July 20 issue of this publication is requested. Reference, Brocade Banner, Page 13.

G-2 report, dated 13 May 1947, Tab I, contains excerpts of the following articles by Subject:

- a. June 1932 - Asia Taisen no Hitsuzensei to Tairikuteki 'Sumera-mikuni' no Kensetsu. (The inevitability of an Asiatic War and the Establishment of a Continental Empire).
- b. April 1934 Kokoku Ishin no Honshitsu to Gogun no Rekishiteki Nimmu (The True Nature of the Imperial Restoration and the Historical Duty of the Reservists).
- c. Sept 1934 Nipponteki Shinnen ni Tettei Sevo (We must be Thorough in the Japanese Faith).
- d. Aug. 1943 Ichioku Isshin no Hongi (The True Meaning of One Hundred Million with but One Heart).

It is requested that the original Japanese editions of these magazines and the official translation of the articles be obtained.

3. Subject is also alleged to have written the following books:

- a. 1914 - Bunmei To Tetsugakuteki Seishin (Civilization and the Philosophical Spirit)
- b. 1929 - Nippon Seishin no Tetsugaku (Philosophy of the Japanese Spirit)
- c. 1919 - Sentoteki Jinseikan (Fighting View of Life)

all of which are referred to in the above-listed G-2 report. If available, original editions of these and the official translations are requested.



KANOKOGI Kazunobu, Class "A" suspect  
under house arrest.

Mr. Lipscomb

Investigation Div.

18 June 47

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4. On 11 May 1939, Subject and others made speeches at Hibiya Park to agitate an alliance with Germany and Italy. Request that the issues of Japanese newspapers reporting these ~~speeches~~ be checked and that the original and the official translations of subject's speeches be obtained.

5. Check the 15 November 1929 issue of Nihon Oyobi Nihonjin and ascertain if any article written by Subject appears in this magazine. If so, obtain the original and official translation (Reference: Brocade Banner, Page 26).

6. Request source material from which G-2 obtained information regarding the Roso Kai (Old and Young Society), as outlined under Tab D, G-2 report dated 13 May 1947, regarding Subject. The same request as above is made with reference to the Yuzon Sha (Nevertheless Exists Society) outlined in Tab E of the G-2 report. The source material with reference to the Aikoku Kinro To (Patriotic Labor Party) (Tab F) is also desired. The source material for the Kokumin Shiso Kenkyu To (National Thought Research Institute), the Kokoku Nomin Domei (Imperial Farmers' League), the Daido Gakuin (Daido Institute), the Kodo Kai (Imperial Way Society), and the Makoto Musubi Sha (Sincerity Knot Publishing House), as outlined in the said G-2 report, in Tabs G, H, J, L, and M.

7. Subject is connected with the Dai Aia Kyokai (Great Asia Society). Tab K of the G-2 report sets forth the sources of information as being the Shin Taisei Jiten (New Order Encyclopedia), 1941, and Academic and Cultural Organizations in Japan, 1939. The originals of these two volumes and official translations are requested, or so much of them as effects the Great Asia Society.

8. It is reported that in 1937-1938 Subject was attached to the headquarters of the North China Army at Peiping. Evidence as to the kind nature and extent of Subject's activities in China is desired. It is suggested, that if G-2 has no further information in regard to this assignment of Subject, that the Japanese Liaison Office can suggest where such evidence may be obtained.

9. Request source material on the Dai Nippon Genron Hokoku Kai (Great Japan Speech and Publication Serve-the-Country Association). Elaborate analysis of this organization and Subject's connection with it appears under Tab N of the G-2 report.

-----L.P.B.L.-----

**SECRET**

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-2-

**SECRET**

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List of Officials of Japanese Government  
Project No. 1648  
21 July 1945

Dr. Kazunobu KANOKOGI (D. Litt., Ph.D., A.M., B.D.): Councilor of New Asia Movement of Imperial Rule Assistance Association. Chairman, Board of Directors of Press Patriotic Association.

1884 Nov. Born Kumamoto Prefecture. Son of Saishichi Kanokogi.  
Married Sumi, daughter of Uichiro Kumai.

1904 Graduated Naval Engineering College; student at Kyoto Imperial University (literature), Union Theological Seminary, Columbia University.

1906 Student, Berlin and Jena Universities.

\* Professor, Doshisha and later Keio University.

1909-10 Made inspection tour of India.

1911 Lecturer Literature College, Tokyo Imperial University.

1923-26 Sent to Europe as Overseas Research Fellow by Education Ministry.

1926 Professor, Kyushu University.

1927-29 Visiting professor Berlin University.

1932-33 Dean Law and Literature, Kyushu Imperial University.

1937 ✓ Attached to Headquarters of Japanese Army Forces in North China.

\* ✓ Councilor, National Spiritual General Mobilization Headquarters.

\* Member Kokokugaku Inikai (patriotic organization).

1942 Chairman Board of Directors of Press Patriotic Association.

1943 Member Cabinet Information Board.

1944 Sept. Appointed Councilor of New Asia Movement of IRAA.

Address: 617, Jomyoji, Kamakura.

Publications: Civilization and Philosophical Mind, Military View of Life, Eternal War, Principle of Japanese Spirit, Spirit of Japan and Germany and others.

"Toward the end of the TOJO regime the pretense of harmony among the Imperial Rule Assistance organizations as well as within the respective societies could no longer be maintained. When the coalition cabinet of KOISO representing the militant nationalists and YONAI representing the rationalists succeeded TOJO in July 1944 the rifts were very apparent. ABE Nobuyuki, who had been IRAPS president since its inception was sent to Korea as governor general; a large number of TOJO's protagonists followed him out of administrative and advisory posts in the political society; in ABE's stead KOBAYASHI Seizo, a navy man of the OKADA-YONAI-NAGANO group which had been prominent in the naval armament reduction negotiations of 1927-1930, took ABE's place. On the other hand, the old ideological rightists and some of the rightists who were not so ideological mustered their forces in the YOKUSAN SONEN DAN, with TATEKAWA Yoshitsugu as commandant, with HASHIMOTO Kingoro and KOBAYASHI Junichiro as vice commandants, and with such people as MATSUI Iwane, SUETSUGU Nobumasa, TOKUTOMI Iichiro, KANOKOGI Kazunobu, SHIMONAKA Yasaburo, HOZUMI Goichi (SHICHISEI SHA), MIKAMI Taku (5-15), and OMORI Issei (JIKISHIN DOJO) in administrative positions; in other words men who had taken part in the assassination incidents of the 30's became influential in the organization. By the end of 1944 the friction in the IRA groups had become so acute that disintegration seemed unavoidable."

"It is not strange that some of the socialists found interests in common with those who dreamed of revolution under the brocade flag of the Emperor. TAKABATAKE later declared in the socialist organ SHIN SHAKAI (New World) that he had been refused membership in the liberal-socialist REIMEI KAI (New Dawn Society) of Professors FUKUDA Tokuzo and YOSHINO Sakuzo, that he had been received with open arms by the ROSO KAI and that he had found much in common with national socialists who were prepared to carry out revolution under the banner of the Emperor. From the other side of the fence MITSUKAWA Kametaro himself declared that he had welcomed the Russian Revolution, had written a pamphlet entitled 'Why Make Enemies of the Extremists?', and had distributed it with the enthusiastic approval of such men as OKAWA Shumei, SHIMONAKA Yasaburo and KANOKOGI Kazunobu."

Legal Section KANOKOGI, (1350)  
Kazunobu

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# SECRET

## GENERAL HEADQUARTERS ~~UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC~~ FAR EAST COMMAND CHECK SHEET

17979

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No.:

Subject: KANOKOGI Kazunobu, Internee under house arrest

Note No.

From: G-2

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

Date: 13 MAY 1947  
GB/CIS/OD:NER/mc

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

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1. Curriculum vitae of KANOKOGI Kazunobu (TAB A) shows that his long career as student and professor of philosophy took him for extended periods to many parts of the world, but that eventually he chose to think and act within the limited sphere of nationalist ideology.

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

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

4. Direct and implied charges against KANOKOGI in these two documents (TAB B and TAB C) are that:

a. KANOKOGI was "long involved in secret society and nationalistic activities", and reportedly a "close associate of Mitsuru TOYAMA".

b. KANOKOGI was "Councilor of New Asia Movement of Imperial Rule Assistance Association".

c. KANOKOGI was Chairman, Board of Directors of Press Patriotic Association.

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

a. Member, ROSO KAI (Old and Young Society).

b. Member, YUZON SHA (Nevertheless Exists Society).

c. Advisor, AIKOKU KINRO TO (Patriotic Labor Party).

d. Representative, KOKUMIN SHISO KENKYU JO (National Thought Research Institute).

e. Representative, KOKOKU NOMIN DOMEI (Imperial Farmers League).

f. Representative, MAMMO KENKYU KAI (Manchuria-Mongolia Research Society).

g. Member, DAI AJIA KYOKAI (Great Asia Society).

h. One of the founders of MAKOTO MUSUBI SHA (Sincerity Knot Publishing House.)

i. Representative, Kyoto Imperial University Branch, KODO KAI (Imperial Way Society).

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**FAR EAST COMMAND**  
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Date: 13 MAY 1947  
GB/CIS/OD:NER/mc

Info Copy to: IPS (Attn: Invest. Div.)

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cont'd

j. Consultant, KOKUMIN SEISHIN SODOIN CHUO REMMEI (National Spirit Mobilization Central League).

k. Lecturer, DAIDO GAKUIN (DAIDO Institute), Peiping.

l. Director, DAI NIPPON YOKUSAN SONEN DAN (Great Japan Imperial Rule Assistance Manhood Group).

6. Investigation of KANOKOGI and his activities reveals that:

a. During his service in the Russo-Japanese War, KANOKOGI apparently became converted to Tolstoyan principles, and took up the philosophy of religion as his life study. His philosophical quest took him far afield, to Union Theological Seminary and Columbia University in New York, to the Universities of Jena and Berlin in Germany, to India, and eventually to China, Manchuria and Mongolia. Somewhere along the way he either got lost, or found the great world outside of Japan too big to digest. As early as 1918, before he had found his scholar's niche at Kyushu Imperial University, he was fitting himself into the nationalistic ideological rut by joining the reactionary reform group, the ROSU KAI (Old and Young Society) (TAB D). In 1919 he withdrew from this society with OKAWA Shumei and became a leading member of the YUZON SHA (Nevertheless Exists Society) (TAB E), whose aims included the "Spiritual revolution of the nation" and the "organization of a great military system for the liberation of Asia." KANOKOGI was on the editorial staff of the society's organ, the OTAKEBI (War Cry). It is interesting to note that in the year which intervened between the founding of the two societies just mentioned, KANOKOGI was in India studying philosophy, his funds being supplied by Marquis HOSOKAWA Moritatsu, and advice on India being supplied by OKAWA Shumei. An attempt to import a few Japanese textbooks for the use of some Indian educational acquaintances put KANOKOGI into disfavor with the British, who cut short his stay by deporting him.

b. In 1919 KANOKOGI became advisor to the AIKOKU KINRO TO (Patriotic Labor Party) (TAB F), a nationalist society far to the right, and having as its leader AMANO Tatsuo. AMANO was a disciple of Professor UESUGI Shinkichi, loud exponent of the "personal government by the Emperor" theory; in 1933 AMANO and some of his followers were involved in the SHIMPEITAI Incident. The AIKOKU KINRO TO was not registered as a political party until 1930, and actually continued more as a non-political nationalist clique. When it formed two subsidiary groups, the KOKUMIN SHISO

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Info Copy to: IPS (Attn: Invest. Div.)

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cont'd

KENKYU JO (National Thought Research Institute) (TAB G) and the KOKOKU NOMIN DOMEI (Imperial Farmers League) (TAB H), KANOKOGI took active part in both. He wrote regularly for the KOKUMIN SHISO (National Thought) (see TAB I), organ of the first of the two subsidiary groups just mentioned, which aimed to "carry out thought protection" and to keep track of Soviet internal conditions.

c. KANOKOGI had made several trips to China and Manchuria, principally to study philosophy, once in 1932 to represent Kyushu Imperial University in the matter of investigation of employment opportunities for graduates of the University. In 1937-38 he was an attache to General TERAUCHI's North China Army Headquarters, reportedly to assist in thought-control efforts in the occupied area. Later in 1942 he went again to North China as lecturer in the DAIDO GAKUIN (DAIDO Institute) (TAB J) Training School for officials in the Manchoukuo government. Another Asiatic activity on KANOKOGI's part was his association with the DAI AJIA KYOKAI (Great Asia Society) (TAB K), whose avowed mission was to 'inspire an Asiatic consciousness in the Japanese people' and to 'represent' Japan and its satellite Manchoukuo to other Asiatic countries. Though KANOKOGI denies connection with the group, the DAI AJIA KYOKAI's president, General MATSUI Iwane, confirms KANOKOGI's position as an active non-military member of the society. KANOKOGI was also representative of the Kyushu University branch of the KODO KAI (Imperial Way Society) (TAB L).

d. KANOKOGI's teaching experience and his ability to be vocal seem to lie behind his being drawn into the sphere of nationalistic societies. On the whole his writings may be divided into two groups, his philosophical writings, and the perfervid patriotic utterances which seem to define him more as a mouthpiece for the Japanese nationalists than as a philosopher. The typical excerpts from some of his KOKUMIN SHISO (National Thought) articles appended in TAB I, do not indicate independence of thought nor do they mark him as a writer of more than the usual mediocrity expectable among Japanese ideological scribblers. It has been mentioned that he was an editor of the YUZON SHA's organ the OTAKEBI (War Cry). He also became, in 1939, a founder of the MAKOTO MUSUBI SHA (Sincerity Knot Publishing House) (TAB M), publishing agent for the KINNO MAKOTO MUSUBI KAI (Work-for-the-Emperor Sincerity Knot Society), ultra-nationalistic organization made up of patriots who had been involved in the 5-15 Incident and the SHIMPETTAI Incident, and who later took part in the 7-5 Incident. (See CIS Special

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cont'd

Report "The Brocade Banner"). It was natural that a man of KANOKOGI's pedagogical and editorial experience should be chosen in 1942 to become the Managing Director of the DAI NIPPON GENRON HOKOKU KAI (Great Japan Speech and Publication Serve-the-Country Association) (TAB N), referred to in the charges against KANOKOGI as the "Press Patriotic Association". This Association had a throttle-hold on the dissemination of all information permitted to reach the Japanese public in war time. KANOKOGI was one of the many members drawn into this propaganda mill from every walk of life.

7. KANOKOGI held the post of SOMU (Director) in the DAI NIPPON YOKUSAN SONEN DAN (Great Japan Imperial Rule Assistance Manhood Group). There is no record of his having been "Councillor of the New Asia Movement of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association" as stated in TAB B. The Rise Asia General Headquarters of the IRAA is presumably what is meant by the "New Asia Movement" just cited; its forerunner was the DAI NIPPON KOA DOMEI (Great Japan Rise Asia League), and no record remains to indicate KANOKOGI's connection with that group either. For an account of the IRA Manhood group see CIS Special Report "War Politics in Japan".

8. In summary, KANOKOGI appears to be a philosopher lost. What may originally have been a sincere and intellectual interest in world thought became degraded to a patriotic subservience to narrow home loyalties. The knack of easy utterance, which resulted from his extensive studies, was naturally found useful by nationalist operators such as OKAWA Shumei. Unless KANOKOGI's activities as mouthpiece for ideological nationalism will prove to be a basis for indictments, CIS/G-2 recommends his release from internment without preference of charges.

TAB A - Curriculum vitae of KANOKOGI Kazunobu  
TAB B - Extract from "Japanese Government Officials, 1937-1945"  
TAB C - Evaluation of KANOKOGI at time of arrest  
TAB D - ROSO KAI  
TAB E - YUZON SHA  
TAB F - AIKOKU KINRO TU  
TAB G - KOKUMIN SHISO KENKYU JU  
TAB H - KOKOKU NOMIN DOMEI

4

# SECRET

6702

# SECRET

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
~~UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC~~  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
CHECK SHEET

6902

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No.:

Subject: KANOKOGI Kazunobu, Internee under house arrest

Note  
No.

From: G-2

To: Legal Section  
(Attn: Invest. Div.)

Date: 13 MAY 1947  
GB/CIS/OD:NER/mc

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

1  
cont'd

- TAB I - Writings of KANOKOGI
- TAB J - DAIDO GAKUIN
- TAB K - DAI AJIA KYOKAI
- TAB L - KODO KAI
- TAB M - MAKOTO MUSUBI SHA
- TAB N - DAI NIPPON GENRON HOKOKU KAI

*for P.S.B.*  
C.A.W.

6902

KANOKOGI Kazunobu, Internee under house arrest

G-2

Legal Section  
(Attn: Invest. Div.  
Lt. Col. R. E. Rudisill)  
Info Copy to: IPS (Attn: Invest. Div.  
Mr. E. P. Monaghan)

13 MAY 1947

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1. Curriculum vitae of KANOKOGI Kazunobu (TAB A) shows that his long career as student and professor of philosophy took him for extended periods to many parts of the world, but that eventually he chose to think and act within the limited sphere of nationalist ideology.

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

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

4. Direct and implied charges against KANOKOGI in these two documents (TAB B and TAB C) are that:

a. KANOKOGI was "long involved in secret society and nationalistic activities", and reportedly a "close associate of Mitsuru TOYAMA".

b. KANOKOGI was "Councilor of New Asia Movement of Imperial Rule Assistance Association".

c. KANOKOGI was Chairman, Board of Directors of Press Patriotic Association.

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

a. Member, ROSO KAI (Old and Young Society).

b. Member, YUZON SHA (Nevertheless Exists Society).

c. Advisor, AIKOKU KINRO TO (Patriotic Labor Party).

d. Representative, KOKUMIN SHISO KENKYU JO (National Thought Research Institute).

e. Representative, KOKOKU NOMIN DOMEI (Imperial Farmers League).

f. Representative, MAMMO KENKYU KAI (Manchuria-Mongolia Research Society).

g. Member, DAI AJIA KYOKAI (Great Asia Society).

h. One of the founders of MAKOTO MUSUBI SHA (Sincerity Knot Publishing House.)

i. Representative, Kyoto Imperial University Branch, KODO KAI (Imperial Way Society).

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KENKYU JO (National Thought Research Institute) (TAB G) and the KOKUKU NOMIN DOMEI (Imperial Farmers League) (TAB H), KANOKOGI took active part in both. He wrote regularly for the KOKUMIN SHISO (National Thought) (see TAB I), organ of the first of the two subsidiary groups just mentioned, which aimed to "carry out thought protection" and to keep track of Soviet internal conditions.

c. KANOKOGI had made several trips to China and Manchuria, principally to study philosophy, once in 1932 to represent Kyushu Imperial University in the matter of investigation of employment opportunities for graduates of the University. In 1937-38 he was an attache to General TERAUCHI's North China Army Headquarters, reportedly to assist in thought-control efforts in the occupied area. Later in 1942 he went again to North China as lecturer in the DAIDO GAKUIN (DAIDO Institute) (TAB J) Training School for officials in the Manchoukuo government. Another Asiatic activity on KANOKOGI's part was his association with the DAI AJIA KYOKAI (Great Asia Society) (TAB K), whose avowed mission was to 'inspire an Asiatic consciousness in the Japanese people' and to 'represent' Japan and its satellite Manchoukuo to other Asiatic countries. Though KANOKOGI denies connection with the group, the DAI AJIA KYOKAI's president, General MATSUI Iwane, confirms KANOKOGI's position as an active non-military member of the society. KANOKOGI was also representative of the Kyushu University branch of the KODO KAI (Imperial Way Society) (TAB L).

d. KANOKOGI's teaching experience and his ability to be vocal seem to lie behind his being drawn into the sphere of nationalistic societies. On the whole his writings may be divided into two groups, his philosophical writings, and the fervid patriotic utterances which seem to define him more as a mouthpiece for the Japanese nationalists than as a philosopher. The typical excerpts from some of his KOKUMIN SHISO (National Thought) articles appended in TAB I, do not indicate independence of thought nor do they mark him as a writer of more than the usual mediocrity expectable among Japanese ideological scribblers. It has been mentioned that he was an editor of the YUZON SHA's organ the OTAKEBI (War Cry). He also became, in 1939, a founder of the MAKOTO MUSUBI SHA (Sincerity Knot Publishing House) (TAB M), publishing agent for the KINNO MAKOTO MUSUBI KAI (Work-for-the-Emperor Sincerity Knot Society), ultra-nationalistic organization made up of patriots who had been involved in the 5-15 Incident and the SHIMPETAI Incident, and who later took part in the 7-5 Incident. (See CIS Special

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- j. Consultant, KOKUMIN SEISHIN SODOIN CHUO REMMEI (National Spirit Mobilization Central League).
- k. Lecturer, DAIDO GAKUIN (DAIDO Institute), Peiping.
- l. Director, DAI NIPPON YOKUSAN SONEN DAN (Great Japan Imperial Rule Assistance Manhood Group).

6. Investigation of KANOKOGI and his activities reveals that:

a. During his service in the Russo-Japanese War, KANOKOGI apparently became converted to Tolstoyan principles, and took up the philosophy of religion as his life study. His philosophical quest took him far afield, to Union Theological Seminary and Columbia University in New York, to the Universities of Jena and Berlin in Germany, to India, and eventually to China, Manchuria and Mongolia. Somewhere along the way he either got lost, or found the great world outside of Japan too big to digest. As early as 1918, before he had found his scholar's niche at Kyushu Imperial University, he was fitting himself into the nationalistic ideological rut by joining the reactionary reform group, the ROSO KAI (Old and Young Society) (TAB D). In 1919 he withdrew from this society with OKAWA Shumei and became a leading member of the YUZON SHA (Nevertheless Exists Society) (TAB E), whose aims included the "Spiritual revolution of the nation" and the "organization of a great military system for the liberation of Asia." KANOKOGI was on the editorial staff of the society's organ, the OTAKEBI (War Cry). It is interesting to note that in the year which intervened between the founding of the two societies just mentioned, KANOKOGI was in India studying philosophy, his funds being supplied by Marquis HOSOKAWA Moritatsu, and advice on India being supplied by OKAWA Shumei. An attempt to import a few Japanese textbooks for the use of some Indian educational acquaintances put KANOKOGI into disfavor with the British, who cut short his stay by deporting him.

b. In 1919 KANOKOGI became advisor to the AIKOKU KINRO TO (Patriotic Labor Party) (TAB F), a nationalist society far to the right, and having as its leader AMANO Tatsuo. AMANO was a disciple of Professor UESUGI Shinkichi, loud exponent of the "personal government by the Emperor" theory; in 1933 AMANO and some of his followers were involved in the SHIMPEITAI Incident. The AIKOKU KINRO TO was not registered as a political party until 1930, and actually continued more as a non-political nationalist clique. When it formed two subsidiary groups, the KOKUMIN SHISO

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Report "The Brocade Banner"). It was natural that a man of KANOKOGI's pedagogical and editorial experience should be chosen in 1942 to become the Managing Director of the DAI NIPPON GENRON HOKOKU KAI (Great Japan Speech and Publication Serve-the-Country Association) (TAB N), referred to in the charges against KANOKOGI as the "Press Patriotic Association". This Association had a throttle-hold on the dissemination of all information permitted to reach the Japanese public in war time. KANOKOGI was one of the many members drawn into this propaganda mill from every walk of life.

7. KANOKOGI held the post of SOMU (Director) in the DAI NIPPON YOKUSAN SONEN DAN (Great Japan Imperial Rule Assistance Manhood Group). There is no record of his having been "Councillor of the New Asia Movement of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association" as stated in TAB B. The Rise Asia General Headquarters of the IRAA is presumably what is meant by the "New Asia Movement" just cited; its forerunner was the DAI NIPPON KOA DOMEI (Great Japan Rise Asia League), and no record remains to indicate KANOKOGI's connection with that group either. For an account of the IRA Manhood group see CIS Special Report "War Politics in Japan".

8. In summary, KANOKOGI appears to be a philosopher lost. What may originally have been a sincere and intellectual interest in world thought became degraded to a patriotic subservience to narrow home loyalties. The knack of easy utterance, which resulted from his extensive studies, was naturally found useful by nationalist operators such as OKAWA Shumei. Unless KANOKOGI's activities as mouthpiece for ideological nationalism will prove to be a basis for indictments, CIS/G-2 recommends his release from internment without preference of charges.

TAB A - Curriculum vitae of KANOKOGI Kazunobu  
TAB B - Extract from "Japanese Government Officials, 1937-1945"  
TAB C - Evaluation of KANOKOGI at time of arrest  
TAB D - ROSO KAI  
TAB E - YUZON SHA  
TAB F - AIKOKU KINRO TO  
TAB G - KOKUMIN SHISO KENKYU JO  
TAB H - KOKOKU NOMIN DOMEI



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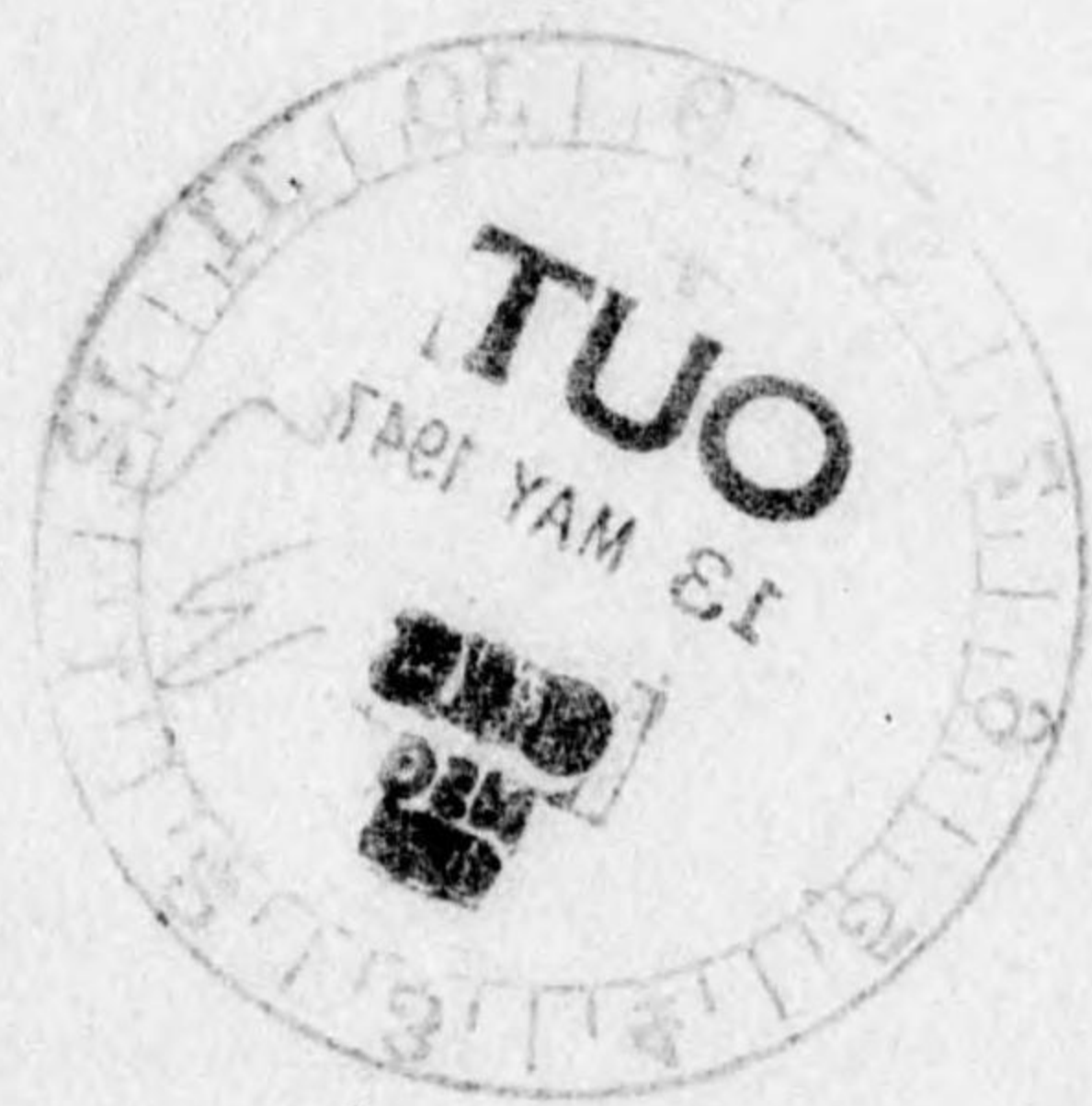
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TAB I - Writings of KANOKOGI  
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TAB K - DAI AJIA KYOKAI  
TAB L - KODO KAI  
TAB M - MAKOTO MUSUBI SHI  
TAB N - DAI NIPPON GENRON HOKOKU KAI

C.A.W.



Curriculum vitae of KANOKOGI Kazonobu

Curriculum Vitae of KANOKOGI Kazunobu

- 1884 - Born, Kofu, Yamanashi Prefecture
- 1900 - Attended Naval Engineering School, Yokosuka
- Lieutenant in Navy during Russo-Japanese War
- 1906 - Studied at Kyoto Imperial University (Philosophy of Religion)
- 1910 - MA, Columbia University, (Philosophy and Sociology)
- 1911 - Studied Philosophy at University of Berlin
- 1913 - Ph D, Jena University, Germany (Philosophy)
- Professor of Philosophy, Doshisha University, Kyoto
- 1913-18 - Professor of Philosophy, Keio University
- 1918 - Member, ROSO KAI (Old and Young Society)
- 1918-19 - Studied in India (Philosophy)
- 1919 - Member, YUZON SHA (Nevertheless EXISTS Society)
- 1920 - Ph D, Tokyo Imperial University (Philosophy)
- 1920-23 - Lecturer in Philosophy, Tokyo Imperial University
- 1923-24 - Travelled in Germany as Research Fellow from Ministry of Education
- 1926-27 - Professor of Philosophy, Kyushu Imperial University
- 1927-28 - Visiting Professor, University of Berlin
- 1929-39 - Professor of Philosophy, Kyushu Imperial University
- 1930 - Advisor, AIKOKU KINRO TO (Patriotic Labor Party)
- 1932 - Representative, KOKUMIN SHISO KENKYU JO (National Thought Research Institute)
- Representative, KOKOKU NOMIN DOMEI (Imperial Farmers League)
- Made trip to China
- Representative, MAMMO KENKYU KAI (Manchuria-Mongolia Research Society)
- 1932-33 - Went to Manchuria as representative of Kyushu Imperial University to study possibilities of employment for graduates. Also made study of Mongolian Religion
- Member, DAI AJIA KYOKAI (Great Asia Society)
- 1937-38 - Government attache to General TERAUCHI's headquarters, Peiping
- 1938 - One of the founders of MAKOTO MUSUBI SHA (Sincerity Knot Publishing House)
- Dean, Kyushu Imperial University
- 1939 - Representative, Kyushu Imperial University Branch of the KODO KAI (Imperial Way Society)
- 1941 - Representative, AIKOKU KINRO TO (Patriotic Labor Party)
- Consultant, KOKUMIN SEISHIN SODOIN CHUO RENMEI (National Spirit Mobilization Central League)
- 1942 - Representative, KOKOKU GAKUDAN (Imperial Scholarship Society)

KANOKOGI Kazunobu cont'd.

- 1942
- 1944
- 26 Nov 1945
- 8 Feb 1947
- Lecturer, DAIDO GAKUIN (DAIDO Institute), Peiping
  - Managing Director, DAI NIPPON GENRON HOKOKU KAI ( Great Japan Speech and Publication Serve-the-Country Association)
  - SOMU (Director), DAI NIPPON YOKUSAN SONENDAN (Great Japan Imperial Rule Assistance Manhood Group)
  - Interned in Sugamo Prison as suspected war criminal
  - Transferred to house arrest because of ill health

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.

Dr. Kazunobu KANOKUGI (D. Litt., Ph.D., A.M., B.D.): Councilor of New  
Asia Movement of Imperial Rule Assistance Association. Chairman, Board  
of Directors of Press Patriotic Association.

1884 Nov.	Born Kumamoto Prefecture. Son of Saishichi Kanokogi Married Sumi, daughter of Uichiro Kumai
1904	Graduated Naval Engineering College; student at Kyoto Imperial University (literature), Union Theological Seminary, Columbia University.
1906	Student, Berlin and Jena Universities
*	Professor, Doshisha and later Keio University
1909-10	Made Inspection tour of India
1911	Lecturer Literature College, Tokyo Imperial University
1923-26	Sent to Europe as Overseas Research Fellow by Education Ministry
1926	Professor, Kyushu University
1927-29	Visiting professor Berlin University
1932-33	Dean Law and Literature, Kyushu Imperial University
1937	Attached to Headquarters of Japanese Army Forces in North China
*	Councilor, National Spiritual General Mobilization Headquarters
*	Member Kokokugaku Iinkai (patriotic organization).
1942	Chairman Board of Directors of Press Patriotic Association
1943	Member Cabinet Information Board
1944 Sept.	Appointed Councilor of New Asia Movement of IRAA.

Address: 617, Jomyoji, Kamakura

Publications: Civilization and Philosophical Mind, Military View of  
Life, Eternal War, Principle of Japanese Spirit, Spirit of Japan and  
Germany and others.

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Evaluation of KANOKOGI at time of arrest

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Evaluation of KANOKUGI Kazunobu, Black Dragon at the time of his arrest,  
26 November 1945.

Councillor of Imperial Rule Assistance Association. Chairman, Board of Directors of Press Patriotic Association, 1942. Long involved in secret society and nationalistic activities. Reported close associate of Mitsuru TOYAMA. Born 1884. Address: 617, Jomyo Ji, Kamakura.

On apprehension order of 17 November 1945.

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ROSU KAI

ROSO KAI  
(Old and Young Society)

Establishment: October 1918

Promoter: MITSUKAWA Kametaro

Members: Nationalists: ATSUMI Masaru  
GONDO Seikyo  
HOSOI Hajime  
IWATA Fumio  
KANEUCHI Ryosuke  
KANOKOGI Kazunobu  
SHIMIZU Gyonosuke  
KASAGI Ryomei  
KITA Ikki  
MITSUKAWA Kametaro  
NUMANAMI Nioto  
OKAWA Shumei  
SHIMANO Saburo

Socialists: ENDO Tomoshiro  
KITAHARA Tatsuo  
MATSUNOBU Shigeji  
MOGI Kyuhei  
OGURI Keitaro  
TAKAO Heibei  
OTAKE Hirokichi  
SAKAI Toshihiko  
SHIMANAKA Yuzo  
SHIMONAKA Yasaburo  
TAKABATAKE Motoyuki

Politicians: NAKANO Seigo  
OI Kentaro

China Specialist: MIZUNO Baigyo

Army: SATO Kojiro

Business Man: OHARA Atsunei

Others: HIRAGA Isojiro  
KA Morizo  
KAWASHIMA Seiji  
KUSAMA Yasuo  
NAGASE Hosuke  
TANABE Yasunosuke  
YAMADA Ushitaro  
YAMAGUCHI Masanori

Activities: Monthly meetings to discuss current topics and listen to lectures. The group was a conglomeration of members with varying points of view. Some of the members wanted more action and less talk, so OKAWA Shumei, MITSUKAWA Kametaro, YAMADA Ushitaro, KA Morizo and HIRAGA Isojiro led a group from the ROSO KAI, and formed the YUZON SHA (Nevertheless Exists Society), an organization which, though ripe for social revolution, actually did no more than talk. About 1921, the remnants of the ROSO KAI ceased to exist.

YUZON SHA

YUZON SHA  
(Nevertheless Exists Society)

Establishment: 1 August 1919

Founders: HIRAGA Isojiro  
KA Morizo  
MITSUKAWA Kametaro  
OKAWA Shumei  
YAMADA Ushitaro

Leading Members: AYAGAWA Takeji  
KANEUCHI Ryosuke  
KANOKOGI Kazunobu  
KASAGI Ryomei  
KITA Ikki  
MATSUNOBU Shigeji  
NAKATANI Takeyo  
NISHIDA Chikara  
SHIMANO Saburo  
SUMIDA Kiyohiko

Background: When the program of the ROSO KAI (Old and Young Society), nationalist reform group established in 1918, proved to be too much talk and too little action, malcontents in the group, under the leadership of OKAWA, MITSUKAWA, YAMADA, KA and HIRAGA withdrew and established the YUZON SHA. The new society's name derived from a Chinese poem concluding with the words, "Patriotic lamentation nevertheless exists."

Aims: Establishment of a revolutionized Japan.  
Cultivation of national thought.  
Spiritual revolution of the nation.  
Execution of a high-principled foreign policy.  
Training of the fighting spirit.  
Organization of a great military system for the liberation of Asia.  
Liberation of races.  
Research, reports and criticism of reform movements in various countries.  
Spiritual training of men who desire to be "national pillars".

Organ: OTAKEBI (War Cry), monthly.

Editorial Staff: AYAGAWA Takeji  
HIRAGA Isojiro  
IWATA Fumio  
KANEUCHI Ryosuke  
KANOKOGI Kazunobu  
KASAGI Ryomei  
KITA Ikki  
MATSUNOBU Shigeji

MITSUKAWA Kametaro  
NISHIDA Chikara  
OKAWA Shumei  
SHIMANO Saburo  
SHIMIZU Gyonosuke  
TAKAMURA Mitsuji  
YASUOKA Masaatsu

YUZON SHA (Nevertheless Exists Society)

Activities: Immediately upon organization of the YUZON SHA, OKAWA Shumei sought out KITA Ikki, who had just completed his manuscript of an eight-volume work eventually entitled NIPPON KAIZO HOAN TAIKO (Substance of the Reformation of Japan). MITSUKAWA Kametaro of the YUZON SHA had the work mimeographed and distributed secretly to a few chosen men in the army, navy and other important circles. The book became the Japanese reformists' bible, and remained so in spite of police prosecution and subsequent rifts among the nationalists. The program it advocated revolved around ten specific points:

1. Suspension of the Constitution for three years.
2. Dissolution of both Houses of the Diet.
3. Proclamation of martial law.
4. Convocation of a Reformation Parliament by universal (manhood) suffrage.
5. Maintenance of peace by levies on private property.
6. Surrender of all imperial property to the nation by the Imperial Household Department.
7. Limitation of private property holdings to ¥1,000,000 per individual.
8. Limitation of capital for private enterprise to ¥10,000,000 per firm.
9. An 8-hour working day, and profit-sharing between employer and employees on a 50-50 basis.
10. Peaceful relations between Japan and the United States (so that Japan might utilize U.S. capital for China development).

Item 10 was explained further by KITA. Friendship with America was a marriage of convenience. Inasmuch as Britain and Russia held an unfair share of the world's territory, Japan had the right to wage war against nations illegally in possession of such extensive areas.

The YUZON SHA, after having been responsible for publishing KITA's book, took occasion to enunciate his foreign policy in terms of Japanese ideology in the first issue of its organ OTAKEBI:

"The Japanese people must become the vortex of a whirlwind which will liberate mankind. The Japanese nation is destined to accomplish the revolutionization of the world. The fulfillment of this ideal and the military reorganization of Japan are the work of the gods. We believe that our duty will not end with the revolution or reformation of Japan alone, but we must be content to begin with the reform of our nation because we have faith in the Japanese mission to free the universe".

The life of the YUZON SHA was brief. Differences arose between OKAWA and KITA, KANOKOGI left for Europe, and OKAWA bent his energies toward starting another reform society, the GYOCHI SHA (Act on Earth Society). The YUZON SHA dissolved in 1923.

AIKOKU KINRO TO

AIKOKU KINRO TO  
(Patriotic Labor Party)

Establishment: 1919 (not registered as a political party until 1930)

Officers: Representative: AMANO Tatsuo  
Advisors: KANOKOGI Kazunobu  
KITA Reikichi  
OKAWA Shumei  
Central Committee: AKAGAMI Ryoza  
MIZUMORI Kamenosuke  
NAGANO Akira

Principles: "1. Establishment of a non-profiteering national economy.  
"2. National control of all industries by industrial laws and regulations.  
"3. Adjustment of wages for all labor.  
"4. Subjugation of privileged as well as communist political parties.  
"5. Racial Equality and establishment of international justice based on equal distribution of resources."

Background: The AIKOKU KINRO TO was originally formed in 1919 by AMANO Tatsuo as the unregistered political front for his NIHON SHUGI RONO DOSHI KAI (Japanism Labor-Farmer League) in Shizuoka Prefecture. In 1930 it was registered as a political party with the backing of:

AMANO Tatsuo	NAKATANI Takeyo
AYAGAWA Takeji	OGURI Keitaro
KAMINAGA Bunzo	TSUKUI Tatsuo
KUCHIDA Yasunobu	YABE Shu

Activities: Soon after registration, TSUKUI, KUCHIDA and AYAGAWA left the party; thence forth it was controlled by the so-called UESUGI group (Professor UESUGI Shinkichi of the KEIRIN GAKOMEI (Statecraft Scholars' League) was a loud exponent of the "personal government by the Emperor" theory, and was AMANO's teacher), led by AMANO and NAKATANI.

In 1932 the party formed a subsidiary study group called the KOKUMIN SHISO KENKYU JO (National Thought Research Institute); in 1933 it also formed a subsidiary agricultural union called the KOKUKU NOMIN DOMEI (Imperial Farmers' League). In 1933, AMANO and a number of his party followers staged the SHIMPEITAI (Gods' Troops) Incident, were tried and absolved of guilt in March 1934.

AIKOKU KINRO TO (Patriotic Labor Party)

Although the AIKOKU KINRO TO never ran a candidate for election and was in fact politically inactive save for its direct attempt at revolution in 1933, it was important as a far-right grouping of such men as AMANO Tatsuo, NAKATANI Takeyo, and KANOKOGI Kazunobu who became its representative in the latter years. The party survived as an inactive non-political clique into the war years.



KOKUMIN SHISO KENKYU JO

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KOKUMIN SHISO KENKYU JO  
(National Thought Research Institute)

Establishment: April 1932

Officers: Representative: KANOKOGI Kazunobu  
Advisors: MORIYAMA Takeichiro  
TOMIZAWA Kiyoshi  
Research Chief: NUMATA Ichiro

Purpose: To carry out thought protection, and to lead public thought properly.

Program: 1. Research meetings  
2. Round-table discussions  
3. Lecture meetings  
4. Publication of Thought Research Reports  
5. Publication of "Soren Naijo Jumbo" ("Soviet Internal Condition Periodical Reports")  
6. Undertaking employment enterprises for "thought criminals".

Activities: The Society was reorganized in 1935 under the TEIKOKU KOSHIN KAI (Imperial Restoration Society). It published the magazine "KOKUMIN SHISO" (National Thought) until 1938, when, with the establishment of a SOREN KENKYU JO (Soviet Research Institute) it turned its energies to the publication of the "Soren Naijo Jumbo" ("Soviet Internal Condition Periodical Reports"). In 1942, the society began to do research on KODU (The Imperial Way), and also established a SHISO SEN KENKYU BU (Thought Combat Research Department).

During 1941 the societies activities were:

1. Soviet research meetings
2. Saturday classes (30 classes)
3. Publication of 36 issues of the "Soren Naijo Jumbo"
4. Japanese Spirit classes (10 meetings)

KOKOKU NOMIN DOMEI

H

KOKOKU NOMIN DOMEI  
(Imperial Farmers League)

Establishment: Tokyo group, July 1932; Osaka group, December 1933

Officers: Tokyo group:

Representatives: AMANO Tatsuo  
KANOKOGI Kazunobu

Osaka group:

Representative: YOSHIDA Kenichi

Directors: KIYOHARA Kazutaka  
MORIMOTO Kazuichi  
NOGUCHI Ryuzo  
YAMANAKA Takeo  
YOSHIOKA Yasuichi

(Note: KIYOHARA Kazutaka was a SUHEISHA man also known as SAIKO Mankichi)

Aims: To organize a co-operative farmers' union with the purpose of creating agricultural villages free of tenancy disputes, and to organize an ideal Japan without exploitation of the proletariat.

Principles:

1. Realization of a co-operative organization among the farm villages based upon the true spirit of Japan.
2. Development of organized productive power and to the demands.
3. Realization of no social rank by drastic social reform.
4. Reform of land system and exclusion of capitalistic system from farm villages.
5. Nationalization of Agriculture and drastic reforms within the cooperative union.
6. To suffice the economic and culture conditions.
7. To establish both the farm villages and city on an equal standard and cultivate culture in the farm villages.
8. Completion of a true basic organization and proper rearing of youth.

Activities: The league had no political connections and never became strong. It was dissolved in January 1941

Writings of KANOKOGI

I

2

3

Writings of KANOKOGI Kazunobu

Books:

- 1912 - Translation of Eucken's Idealism or Naturalism  
1913 - Arupen Ko (Alpine Travels)  
1914 - Bummei To Tetsugakuteki Seishin (Civilization and the Philosophical Spirit)  
1919 - Busseki Junreiko (Buddhistic Pilgrimage)  
1919 - Himaraya Ko (Himalayan Travels)  
1919 - Sentoteki Jinseikan (Fighting View of Life) -  
1920 - Satva Graha (Holding to the Truth) (Indian term, an Introduction to Gandhi)  
1927 - Risoshugiteki Akusen (Idealistic Struggle)  
1929 - Nippon Seishin no Tetsugaku (Philosophy of the Japanese spirit) -  
1937 - Sumera Aija (Imperialistic Asia)  
1940 - Kokougaku Taiko (Fundamentals of Empirology)

Articles:

Many magazine articles including regular contributions to KOKUMIN SHISO (National Thought) in the early 1930's. A few titles with condensed excerpts are:

- 1 June 1932 - Aija Taisen no Hitsuzensei to Tairikuteki 'Sumera-mikuni' no Kensetsu. (The inevitability of an Asiatic War and the Establishment of a Continental Empire).

"The League of Nations was an outcome of the Versailles Treaty, and was formed simply as a protection to the victorious nations, America, France and England.....The Manchurian Incident was simply to realize an Asiatic Continental Empire across the Japan and Yellow Seas.....it has done away with the ideals of the League of Nations, and would weaken the British Empire, American monopoly in the Pacific and French influence in Europe. The Manchurian problem is a matter of life and death to Japan.....French, English and American opposition to Japan takes the form of diplomatic and economic oppression and may lead to military oppression. Therefore an Asiatic War may be inevitable. Japan must prepare for the enemy's coming rather than wish that the enemy would not come."

2. April 1934 - Kokoku Ishin no Honshitsu to Gogun no Rekishiteki Niimu (The True Nature of the Imperial Restoration and the Historical Duty of the Reservists).

"The Showa Restoration actually means Imperial Restoration. The only organization which can make this effective is the Imperial Army. At present the Veterans Association, composed of reservists formerly in the Army, cannot take active part in politics. A new group should be formed, the Loyal Veterans Political Army, which would be able to back up the Imperial Army in this great

Writings of KANOKOGI Kazunobu

task of Restoration."

3. Sept 1934 - Nipponteki Shinnen ni Tettei Seyo (We must be Thorough in the Japanese Faith).

"At the London Disarmament Conference, Japan had to endure the humility of accepting the 5-5-3 ratio. Since then China has been trying to make a fool of Japan.... Russia has her eye on Japan..... America and the other countries are strangling Japan economically. Socialism and Communism are infiltrating into Japan to seduce the people's mind away from Imperialism. The Japanese people are like a family with the Emperor as its head, should strive to uphold this historic imperialism, and not be enticed by such fantastic unrealities as socialism, democracy and communism, which are one and the same."

4. Aug 1943 - Ichoku Isshin no Hongi (The True Meaning of One Hundred Million with but One Heart).

"The declaration of war compels our people to write and accomplish the purposes of the war with all their might. It means the total mobilization of the country, wherein all the people must be friendly to each other in ideas, beliefs, profits and losses...Only brave and loyal people can bring the war to a successful end. Everyone must unite under the Imperial order...those who do not follow the Imperial spirit must be converted to it. The basic war, which decides the outcome of the Great Asia War, is the war of ideas."



DAIDO GAKUEN

J

1942

DAIDO GAKUIN  
(DAIDO Institute)

Establishment: July 1932

President: INOUE Michiya

History: Replacing the JICHI SHIDO BU (Self-governing Dept) which had been established immediately after the Manchurian Incident, the DAIDO Institute took its name from the DAIDO Era, the first reign-name to be used by the new (puppet) government of Manchukuo.

Purpose: To train government officials.

Qualified Entrants: a. Graduates of KOTO GAKKO (Higher Schools),  
SEIMON GAKKO (Professional Schools), or higher.  
b. Those who have passed the higher civil service exams.  
c. Manchukuo government officials.

Departments: 1. First Department: One year course of training for the central staff of the Manchukuo government.  
2. Second Department: Six-month course of training for other government officials.

DAI AJIA KYOKAI

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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 Principia)

General Philosophy: "Asia in 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

KODO KAI

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KODO KAI  
(Imperial Way Society)

Establishment: 5 April 1933

Background: Organized by a group of army reservists in Tokyo in cooperation with HIRANO Rikizo's NIHON NOMIN KUMIAI (Japan Farmers Union)

Policies: The Society advocated the overthrow of the old political parties, the reorganization of the capitalist system and the establishment of a state-controlled economy.

Activities: When first organized, the society was controlled largely by ex-military personnel, whose influence was apparent in the society's activity on behalf of the nationalists in the KOKUTAI MEICHO UNDO (National Constitution Clarification Movement) in 1935. At this period the society's officials included such old reservist officers as:

KUROSAWA Shinichiro  
TAKADA Toyoki  
TODOROKI Morizo  
TOMIYA Masaichi

Later, the reservists began to lose interest, and the control of the party shifted to the NIHON NOMIN KUMIAI group led by HIRANO Rikizo. Financial difficulties widened the gap between the reservists and the agrarians until in 1936 many of the society's branches were disbanded.

In 1937 when HIRANO ran for the lower house of the Diet on the KODO KAI ticket, the officials of the KODO KAI were:

Chairman: KUROSAWA Shinichiro  
Directorate Chairman: YAMASHITA Kihachiro  
Standing Directors: HIRANO Rikizo SHIMANAKA Yuzo  
                          ICHIKAWA Setsutarō SHIROMOTO Teizo  
                          KAWATA Hiroshi SODA Shinkichi  
                          KITAYAMA Ishizo SUDO Junji  
                          NAKAMURA Nakao TSUKAKOCHI Sho  
                          OBATA Kinichiro TSUNETSUGU Toyoo  
                          OKUNO Kotaro

After the agrarians took over the KODO KAI, the Society's influence was pretty much confined to HIRANO's home prefecture, Yamanashi Prefecture. Even there, its influence declined greatly because of such incidents as police opposition to attempts to distribute leaflets criticizing forced sale of rice to the government. The society remained active in a small way in support of tenancy, fertilizer-distribution and other reforms. In 1939 HIRANO threw the weight of the party behind

KODO KAI (Imperial Way Society)

the NOCHI SEIDO KAIKAKU DOMEI (Agricultural and Land System Reform League) with such well-known socialists as SUGIYAMA Motojiro, MIYAKE Shoichi, SUZUKI Bunji and KATAYAMA Tetsu, and such seceders from the TOHO KAI (Eastern Society) as YUTANI Yoshiji, MATSUURA Keneo and OISHI Kiroshi.

At the 76th session of the Diet in February 1941, HIRANO presented the National Administration of Agricultural Lands Bill, with the objective of nationalizing lands not cultivated by their owners. The bill was held over for the next session "because of its importance."

Although HIRANO was reelected to the Diet in 1942 as a KODO KAI candidate without IRAPS recommendation, the interests of the KODO KAI and the NOCHI SEIDO KAIKAKU DOMEI were causing trouble. The NOCHI SEIDO KAIKAKU DOMEI was disbanded in March 1942 by order of the police, for participating in class struggle in time of war. The strong measures taken by the government were approved, especially by the land owners, who considered that "the league, by uniting tenant farmers and ignoring the right of private ownership, had attempted to cause confusion in the agrarian population" and that "such class struggles colored by democratic thought should not be allowed in time of war". HIRANO's KODO KAI branches in Yamanashi Ken, Fukuoka Ken and Osaka Fu were ordered closed on 2 April 1942. Other branches, which had taken no part in the political agitation, were allowed to continue, but they too petered out in due course.



MAKOTO MUSUBI SHA

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MAKOTO MUSUBI SHA  
(Sincerity Knot Publishing House)

Establishment: March 1939

Founders: AMANO Tatsuo  
HOMMA Kenichiro  
KANOKOGI Kazunobu  
KOJIMA Shigeo  
YASUDA Inosuke

Publications: MAKOTO MUSUBI (Sincerity Knot) and ISSHIN KORON (Reconstruction and Public Opinion). Both of these periodicals were organs of the KINNO MAKOTO MUSUBI KAI (Work-for-the-Emperor Sincerity Knot Society).

History: The ultra-nationalistic KINNO MAKOTO MUSUBI KAI had been organized in early 1938 by HOMMA Kenichiro (of 5-15 Incident fame), AMANO Tatsuo (Shimpeitai Incident) and IWATA Hajime, to corral groups of young men throughout the country to their support. Wishing to supplement their ordinary methods of lecture and round-table conference by the issuance of monthly periodicals, HOMMA and AMANO enlisted the help of KANOKOGI, KOJIMA and YASUDA in the establishment of the MAKOTO MUSUBI SHA.

HOMMA was arrested for his part in the 7-5 Incident (the attempted assassination of ex-Premier YONAI, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seals YUASA and other prominent statesmen), and the MAKOTO MUSUBI movement was accelerated to a frenzy of activity. Issues of both of the periodicals were so extreme in tone that suppression by the police was an almost monthly occurrence. With the advent of the war, the KINNO MAKOTO MUSUBI KAI withdrew more or less from political activity, but as late as May 1942 it issued 2000 copies of a pamphlet "The Aims and Objects of the Serve-the-Emperor Movement".

DAI NIPPON GENRON HOKOKU KAI

74-10

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

A. Establishment of the Society.

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

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

B. The Constitution of the Society.

The constitution of the Society reads as follows:

CHAPTER I. General Provisions.

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

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

CHAPTER II. Aims and Undertakings.

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

## DAI NIPPON GENRON HOKOKU KAI

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

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

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

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

### CHAPTER III. Membership.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DAI NIPPON GENRON HOKOKU KAI

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

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

CHAPTER IV. General Meetings.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER V. Officers.

Article XVI. This organization shall have the following officers:

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

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

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

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

DAI NIPPON GINRON HOKOKU KAI

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DAI NIPPON GINRON HOKOKU KAI

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER VII. Employees.

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

CHAPTER VIII. Property and accounts.

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

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

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





DAI NIPPON DENRON HOKOKU KAI

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

DAI NIPPON GENRON HOKOKU KAI

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

DAI NIPPON GENRON HOKOKU KAI

SANYO (Councillors):

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

HYOGIIN (Consultants):

ABE Kinzo
ARAKI Shumma
ASANO Akira
ASHIZU Nobuhiko
FUJISAWA Chikao
FURUSAWA Isojiro
FURUYA Yoshio
FURUYA Yoshisada
HANAYAMA Tatsuji
HARADA Minoru
HIDA Takube
HIGO Kazuo
HIRANO Tennoyuke
HONMA Kenichiro
ISHIMUR Chuji
KATO Fumiteru
KOBAYASHI Goro
KOJIMA Shigeo
KONDO Gempachiro
KONO Tatsuzo
KUMURA Teshio
KURODA Satoru
MEDA Ryuichi
MASUDA Masao
MITSUMOTO Tokumei
MIYAMA Iwao

D.II NIPPON GENRON HOKOKU K.L.I

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

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

1. KICHO (Chairman):

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. SANJO KAIIN (Patron Members):

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

AKO Yoshio, President of OBUN SHA (Publishing House)

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

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

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

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

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

NOMI Shoichi, President of KODAN SHA (Publishing House)

OHLSHI Shinichi, President of HAKUBUN KAN (Publishing House)

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

SHIMONAKA Yasaburo, President of HEIBON SHA (Publishing House)

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

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

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

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

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

7. SANYO (Councillors):

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

8. HYOGIIN (Consultants):

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

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

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

### F. Publications.

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

### G. Activities:

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



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

H. Evaluation:

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

KUROKOGI Kazunobu, Managing Director  
JIMU KYOKU CHO (Chief of Business Affairs Bureau)  
TSUKUI Tatsuo, Standing Director  
SOMU KYOKU CHO (Chief of General Affairs Bureau)  
IZAMA Hiromu, Standing Director  
KIKAKU BU CHO (Chief of Planning Section)  
NOMUR. Shigeomi, Standing Director  
CHOSA BU CHO (Chief of Investigation Section)

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