SHINDO, KAZUMA (1938)

(2)

(13)

NAME: SHINDO, Kazuma.

PRESENT STATUS: Confined in Sugamo Prison.

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION:

President of Genyosha (Black Ocean Society) and was Director of the Kyushu Nippo. One of the principal members of the Tohokai (Eastern Society).

REMARKS:

Subject was one of the organizers of Fascist Party in Japan in 1936. In 1944, he was appointed President of the Black Ocean Society, the parent organization of the Black Dragon Society. He was an active member of Tohokai (Eastern Society), which organization in the summer and fall of 1941 advocated immediate war with the United States. During this period, this organization was recognized as being one of the most influential in Japanese political and military life. Subject was born in 1904, but despite his relatively young age, played a prominent part in the above-mentioned activities; and at one time was private secretary to NAKANO, Seigo, the prime founder of Tohokai, the Fascist Party. At the time of his arrest in December 1945, the following evaluation of SHINDO was made: "Shindo should be apprehended as a war criminal for his major responsibility in laying foundations, in domestic affairs, in preparation for aggression and totalitarian control."

CIS/G-2, in a report to Legal Section, dated 12 May 1947, recommends as follows: "G-2 recommends that this minor figure in ideological Japanese nationalism be released without preference of charges."

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.

G-2 Rptd

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一、會見者ハ昭和十六年十二月七日ノ日及昭和二十年九月二日ノ日ニハ何ナル職務ニ携ワテイタカ

昭和十六年十二月七日ハ政治結社東方會ノ事務担当ス
昭和二十年九月二日ハ月刊雑誌我觀社主幹及
玄洋社ノ社長

二、氏名

進藤一馬（シンドウ・カズマ） Shindo Kazuma

三、本名ノ外使用シタル氏名及有名ナル氏名ヲ記入セヨ

ナシ

四、生年月日

明治三十七年一月一日生

五、出生地

福岡縣福岡市西職人町五十七番地ノ二

六、身長

六十六インチ

七、体重

百参拾七ポンド

八、傷痕、メクラレシ、不具ノ有無

ナシ

九、現住地

東京都豊島区一ノ三二七七 巣鴨拘置所

十、住居地

東京都澁谷区代々木本町八〇八番地

十一、身分証明ノ用式番号

ナシ。

十二、捕ラレタトキノ例、同時ニ其譯、犯罪ヲオカシタ事アルカ。

一、昭和十六年八月、平沼内務大臣狙撃サレシ際意味不明ノ檢束ヲ受ケ東京代々木警察署ニ、三日間留置セラル。

二、昭和十八年十月十八日ヨリ十九年二月十日マデ東京代々木警察署ニ留置セラル。理由ハ東條内閣諸政策ニ反対セシ為東方會ヲ弾圧、總檢擧セリ。

三、犯罪ナシ。

十三、現在マデノ最高階級

官途ニツキシコトナシ。

十四、業務ノ年代記録

昭和六年一月一日ヨリ現在マデ職務ヲ記入セヨ。

前記記入ノ時政府カ軍閥ノ役目、ソレヲ記入ノ時ハ地位モモシレズ記入セヨ。

昭和六年　九州日報社（株式會社）東京支社勤務。

昭和七年　政治経済研究會東方會事務担当ス。

昭和八年　月刊雑誌「我観」社事務兼務ス。

我観ハ昭和十一年東大陸ト改題ス。

昭和十年　東方政経通信社社長並ニ九州日報社取締役トナル「東方政経通信」ハ昭和十四年東方時報ト改題ス

昭和十四年　九州日報社取締役ヲ辞ス

昭和十五年　昭和十一年以来政治結社タリシ東方會解散シ文化団体振東社トナリ事務担当ス

昭和十六年　振東社解散シ政治結社東方會トナル

昭和十七年　東方會ハ解散シ文化団体東方同志會トナル　理事トナリ事務ヲ担当ス

昭和十八年　十月中野正剛氏急逝ニヨリ東方同志會休止トナリ東方時報廃刊ス

昭和十九年　七月雑誌「東大陸」ハ「我観」ト改題　主幹トナル

十一月玄洋社社長トナル

昭和二十年　十月我観社ヲ退社ス

十五、翼賛會、公會及地方會東京支部、會及大日本政治會、會員及創立者組織者ヲ多ク記入セヨ　其他ノ各国体支部組合及特別事務ノ編輯ヲシタコトヲ記入セヨ、

十六、党、組合、協會、兄弟商會、会、学会、協会、学会、政治、学会、軍、学会、愛国、学会、博士、学会、

教養ノ学令、名譽ノ学令、運動ノ学令等ノ令員デアッタラ記入セヨ、何事モ前記ノ事カ秘密デモ明記セヨ

玄洋社社員、

東方會會員

十七、家族中前記ノ處及コレニ関連シタ職務ニ携ハッタリ又コノ地位及直接權利者及又ハ間接權利者ガ居タカ、居タナラバ氏名、現住所、續柄、勤務先名、役柄ヲ記入セヨ、

ナシ

十八、會費ノ外寄附(金銭、土地)ヲ自發的ニカ又ハ内証ニ各関係組合ニ渡シタカラ記入セヨ、其外國民カラカ上長カラ自發的ニ又ハ強制的ニ寄附シタカ、

ナシ、

十九、前記関係組合カラ階級、位、勲章、賞狀又ハ名譽ヲ與ヘラレタコトガアルカ、若シアッタラ名譽ヲ與ヘラレタ理由、年月日ヲ詳細ニ記入セヨ、

ナシ、

二十、B・Cトノ答ヲ例外トシテ昭和六年一月一日カラ軍関係、警察(巡査)法安、公安、刑事令ニ関係シタコトアルカ、前記ノ年月日、関係令ノ名又ハ関係中ノ最高階級、ソレヲ受ケタ年月日、役目

ナシ、

二十一、昭和六年一月一日カラ全見者ガ編輯（題名ト編輯者名）演説（聴耳者人員）関係全カラ頼マレテ演説及編輯ヲシタメナラソノ全名ヲ記入セヨ、若シ演説及編輯シセヌ場合ハ其ノ通リ記入セヨ、

演説シタルコトナシ、

著述ナシ、

二十二、E ノ答ヲ例外トシテ昭和六年一月一日ヨリ職務トシテソレガ同本国外又ハ国外デ国結管理者及支配人、組合名、役目、年月日、

ナシ、

(8)

NAME

SHINDO, Kazuma

Present Status

Sugamo prison

Positions & organizations

(see original list)

Remarks

One of organizers of Fascist Party of Japan in 1936.
In 12/44 appointed President of ~~Black Dragon~~ Black ~~Dark~~ Ocean Society, the parent organization of Black Dragon.
Active member of Tohokai (Eastern Society) from '36 to 44. In summer & fall of '41 this organ. advocated immediate war with U.S.,
One of the most influential organ. in Japan
Rec.

Date :

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

Inv. Div. No.	CRD No.	Report by :
1938		Major Patterson

Title : Kazuma SHINDO

Synopsis of facts : SHINDO born 1904 Fukuoka Prefecture. Graduate WASEDA University, Secretary to late Seigo NAKANO Director Kyushu Nippo. Member Tohokai President Genyosha December 1944. Appreh req. PROS GHQ ltr dated 2 Dec 45. Interned Sugamo Prison 2 Dec 45. IPS assumed jurisdiction 17 Jan 46.

-P-

DETAILS

At Tokyo:

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

A check of the IPS files reveal the following infor ation:

He is a graduate of WASEDA University (Economics), and a director of the KYUSHU NIPPO. (Source: Home Empire, Dec 1944). He was appointed President of GENYOSHA (Dark Ocean Society) in December 1944. That Society was formed in 1891, and is the parent society of Black Dragon Society. A reference was made to a SHINTO, Kazuma as follows: KODAMA, Yoshio's Political Associate in the TOHOKAI (Aug. 1941). Kodama returned from Shanghai Aug 1941 to start a movement with this man(SHINDO) as he heard that Central Japan Government is trying to negotiate peace with China through the United States and Britain. This movement became impossible. NACHIGATSUKAY was organized. It is impossible that the SHINDO referred to is the subject, since SHINDO was reported to have been the secretary to NAKANO, Segio, founder of TOHOKAI, the Fascist Party, which has since been dissolved.

Files of Asahi Shimbum, Tokyo, as trnaslated by Mr. Nishijima, Chief of Investigations Division (MORGUE), revealed the following concerning SHINDO. He was born 1 Jan 1904, FUKUOKA, and graduated from Waseda University(Political & Economics Dept.) in 1926. SHINDO then became employed as a reporter by KYUSHU NIPPO, of which NAKANO, Segio was President. He later became Chi f of the North KYUSHU branch of that paper, but in 1930

Distribution :

Do not write in this space.

entered the government service as Secretary to NAKANO, when the latter became Assistant Minister of Communications. In 1932, SHINDO became Chief Editor of the magazine, GAGUN, "Our Viewpoint" and also inaugurated the Communications Company. In 1936, he and Nakano established the TOHOKAI, the Fascist Party of Japan, and also established the TOTAIRIKU magazine, the organ of the TOHOKAI. SHINDO, NISHIJIMA stated, was arrested, along with NAKANO during August 1944. He is stated to have exposed General TOJO's policy of the Military Clique. NAKANO is stated to have committed suicide in prison, but SHINDO was released and in December 1944, he was appointed President of GENYOSHA, which SHINDO, Kaheita, subject's father, and TOYAMA, Mitsuru, established during the MEIJI era.

SHINDO's residence was given as SHIBUYA*KU YOYOGI HOMACHI, 808, Tokyo. SHINDO was interned at Sugamo Prison on 11 December 1945.

ATIS records disclosed no information relating to SHINDO. All sources of information other than a direct interrogation, have been exhausted." Source IPS Case No. 177-5.

"The following information was obtained from SHINDO's 201 File:

"In the 1936 edition of the Aikoku Undo Nenkan SHINDO is listed as one of the principal members of the Tohokai, a society whose purpose it was "to study diplomacy, the national defense, finance, economics, and other actual phases of the administration in order to solve the Far Eastern problem" NAKANO Seigo was the only other principal member listed."

On 19 Jan 1946 the following information was received from the Counter Intelligence Corps Metropolitan Unit #80: (This organization has been re-designated Unit #25).

"A personal history and background of SHINDO was furnished GHQ at the request of either the War Crimes Commission of GHQ by one Tosuke Yamanouchi, a member of the Shimbun Kai (Press Assoc.), whose address is 337 Shimizu-cho Meguro-ku, Tokyo-To. This information is alleged by Informant to be false, and it is claimed that the real records concerning SHINDO are concealed in the home of a farmer (name unknown) in Yenzan-machi, Yamanashi Prefecutre, and that these records were concealed there by Masaji Suguira and Shuichi Anda, the last named being a Korean."

A demand was placed on the Japanese Govert to have one Masaji Suguira and Shuichi ANDA to report to the Tokyo Office of the Inv. Div, Legal Sec for inter.

On the 3rd of April, 1947, Shuichi ANDA was inter at GHQ, SCAP, Meiji bldg. present Robert M. Patterson, Major, Cav. interrogator and Geo. L. FUJII, AT IS interpreter.

ANDA, a Korean, originally from Pusau(Fusau) Korea, states that he did not participate in and prior to this investigation had no knowledge of papers re SHINDO being concealed, in any way by anyone anywhere. I

He knows SHINDO and knows that he was a member of the TOHOKAI. In re to Masaji SUGUIRA he knows him and last saw him in Oct 1945 in Tokyo. He does not know his present whereabouts. During this inter. ANDA seemed very cooperative and willing. It is believed that he was telling the truth.

To date the Jap Govt. has been unable to locate SUGUIRA, therefore it has been impossible to conduct an interr.

A check of CIC files was made in an attempt to locate the original report on the foregoing information without success. Nowhere in the CIC file was there any additional information other than that contained in SHINDO's 201 file. It was found however, that this information was originally obtained from One of CIC's confidential informers. An attempt was made to locate this conf. infor. without success. It was found ~~however~~ that this infor. originated from communistic sources. It is believed that this infor is false and unreliable due to the fact that the original report is missing, theconfidential informer cannot be located and the fact that ~~were~~ the infor. originated at a source that is not too reliable.

On 24 April 1947 inter. was at Sug Prison present etc. J. L. Patterson Marshall, and interpreter Tadashi SAITO, Sgt.

"My name is Kazume SHINDO. I was born in year Meiji 37(1904) and I am presently 43 years of age. My birth place was at Fukuoka ( ) Fukuoka-shi, Nisha- Shokunin-Machi 57. At the Waseda University I studied Economics and Law in the political Department. Immediately after my graduation in 1926, I worked at the Tokyo City Hall. I started at that place as a clerk in the Social Employment Department. In 1928 I quit my job at the Tokyo City Hall and went to Kyushu where I worked for a newspaper named The Kyushu Nippo-shi, in their political department. I was a columnist . In 1929 they established a branch office at Kokuru and I went there to work in 1930. I worked in the Ministry of Communications. I was secretary to Seigo NAKANO for about one year. While I was working in the Ministry of Communications I was on leave from the Kyushu Nippo-shi and after that I worked in the Tokyo branch office of the Kyushu Nippo Shi as a correspondent. I was more or less like a super visor in this branch office. I did part time work for Seigo NAKANO from 1930 to 1943 I was his private secretary. I became a member of

~~Since~~ 1936 ~~they organized a political organization named~~ the TOHOKAI and I worked there as NAKANO's private secretary. I also did other administrative work for TOHOKAI. This was from 1936 to 1944 at which time this organizati n dissolved. I was a member of this organization. I also published the magazine called GAKAN-sha from 1936 to 1945. The name of this publishing company was changed to TATAIRIKU. I have had no other jobs than these I have already mentioned.

The main aim of this organization known as the TOHOKAI was to help the people of the working class, such as to protect their constitutional rights. This organization was ~~also involved in~~ diplomacy and national defense and also finance and economics. I was not known as a leader of the Youth Reform Movement. I always received a salary for my work at the TOHOKAI. At first I received 100 yen per month. I did not work any particular hours. No definite working hours were set for me. The organization met about once a month ~~but~~ and there was an assembly ~~the~~ about once a year. When it was first organized it was mainly a club but it later turned into a political organization. This assembly which met once a year is when all representatives from all over Japan met. I took an active part in the planning and policies of the organization. I was also one of the directors and therefore was an active member. I was made President of the GENYOSHA(Black Ocean Soc.) from 1944 until my incarceration at Sugamo Prison. The BOSoc was established in 1877 and the purpose of this organ. was to fight against the Bureaucrates, and protect the democracy. My f ther was president of this organizati n for forty years. His name was Kikeita SHINDO. I was connected with this association from 1944 until my internment at Sug P.

I knew Sagiura. This man used to come over to the TOHOKAI. He was not a member but he assisted in the adminstrative work at the Osaka Branch office of the Tahokai. I knew this man since 1939. I was going to the Universtity and SAGURA used to come over to the TOHOKAI. SUGIURA was in the army and served in North China. He was not an officer. I don't know if he ever worked on ships or not. The last time I saw this man was the day ~~he~~ left me home to come to Sugamo P.

SUGIURA and ANDA was at my home that same day. We had nothing to talk about in particular because I used to see them every day. We were together that day from about noon until the time I left. I don't remember what we talked about but it was nothing of importance. I had known ANDA since my school day s. ANDA and SUGIURA were close friends of mine.

I didn't keep any personal records of diaries while I was with the TOHOKAI or the Black O. Soc. I did not turn any records to ANDA or SUGIURA. I do not know anyone at Yenzan-machi, Yamanashi Prefecture.

~~I will make a written statement about my entire life history.~~ "

It isbelievedthatall sources of infor have been exhausted

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

The Tokyo Office - At Tokyo - Will report the results obtained from the written statement of SHINDO.

~~P E N D I N G~~

Pending

voluntarily

LEGAL SECTION

ROUTING SLIP

FROM: Dr

DATE:
TIME:

TO:

CHIEF SEC.	DOC. ANAL.
EX. O.	SUPPLY
ADM. O.	BRITISH
PROS. DIV.	AUSTRALIAN
INVES. DIV.	CANADIAN
APPREHENSION	NEW ZEALAND
LAW DIV.	DUTCH
LIAISON	CHINESE
P.R.O.	PERSONNEL O.
RECORDS & FILES BR	
PHOTOSTAT	
COM-MARIANAS	

FOR:

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

Date: 12 May 1947

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

Inv. Div. No.	CRD No.	Report by:
1938		Major B. R. Patterson

Title: Kazuma SHINDO

Synopsis of facts: SHINDO's written statement in Japanese (not translated).

-P-

Reference: Report by Major B. R. Patterson dated 6 May 1947.

DETAILS:

At Tokyo:

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

The information contained in SHINDO's written statement is exactly the same information as given in his interrogation. (Reference File 1938 dated 6 May 1947).

The foregoing information shows that there is not enough evidence contained therein to substantiate any further investigation. It is believed that all sources of information have been exhausted.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

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

P E N D I N G

Distribution:
1 Prosecution
1 CRD
1 Fukuoka
1 File No. 1938
1 Major Patterson

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Legal Section SHINDO, (1938)
Kazuma

②

(27)

RETURN THIS RECEIPT IMMEDIATELY TO:
AGAO AHQ EFC
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SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

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Date 13 May

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or Subject } 17955-----Legal Section Copy

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..... indorsement(s)

Addressee:
Legal Section

/CAM

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

(DUPLICATE)

13 May 47

W. D., A. G. O. Form No. 996, 16 July 1943 (See AR 380-5). CLASSIFIED DOCUMENT RECEIPT 16—36304-1

INV ICAM

SECRET

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

~~**UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC**~~

FAR EAST COMMAND

CHECK SHEET

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17955

File No.: **Subject:** SHINDO Kazuma, Internee in Sugamo Prison

Note No. **From:** G-2 **To:** Legal Section (Attn: Invest. Div. Lt. Col. R. E. Rudisill) **Date:** 12 MAY 1947 GB/CIS/OD:TPD/mc

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

1 1. SHINDO Kazuma was secretary to NAKANO Seigo, secretary of TOHO KAI (Eastern Society), and the last president of the GENYOSHA (Dark Ocean Society). Curriculum vitae of SHINDO is shown as (TAB A).

2. Basis for SHINDO's arrest was his listing as "President of the Black Ocean Society", in the State, War and Navy Department's tentative list of war criminals.

3. Evaluation of SHINDO at the time of his arrest in December 1945 appears as TAB B.

4. Direct and implied charges against SHINDO in TAB B are:

a. "Former secretary to the late Seigo NAKANO, founder and leader of the now dissolved fascist party, TOHO KAI."

b. "President of the GENYOSHA (Black Ocean Society or Dark Ocean Society), the parent organization of the Black Dragon Society, succeeding the late TOYAMA Mitsuru as president in December 1944--the Black Dragon Society, a subsidiary of the GENYOSHA, was described as a 'secret agency of the War Ministry abroad with interests in all the occupied countries'. Reports indicate that the Black Dragon Society was a 'behind the scenes' power in the control of the government in Japan. The Black Ocean Society has as its aims: 'Revere the Imperial House; Love the Fatherland; Protect the rights of the People'".

c. "Was a leader of youth reform movements".

d. "SHINDO should be apprehended as a war criminal for his major responsibility in laying foundations, in domestic affairs, in preparation for aggression and totalitarian control".

5. CIS research on SHINDO indicates that his importance has been highly exaggerated:

a. It has been said that SHINDO was practically raised by NAKANO Seigo. It is certain that he was close to NAKANO from his own early youth until NAKANO's death. Both were born in Fukuoka, which bred a peculiar type of ideological patriotic nationalism, best publicized in the reputations of the GENYOSHA (Dark Ocean Society) and the KOKURYU KAI

1 cont'd

(Black Dragon Society). As NAKANO's secretary SHINDO became the secretary of TOHO KAI (TAB C), and editor of the TOHO KAI publications. SHINDO's position in the TOHO KAI was as NAGANO's shadow. He shared all of NAGANO's experiences except his political importance and his eventual suicide.

b. The GENYOSHA (Dark Ocean Society) and the KOKURYUKAI (Black Dragon Society) were allied in that they were both founded in Fukuoka (in 1877 and 1901 respectively), in that both had more or less the same objectives including the establishment of a buffer state in Korea and Manchuria, and in that certain personalities participated in both societies. But the influence of the two societies was that of their leaders such as TOYAMA Mitsuru and UCHIDA Ryohei rather than any power innate in the organizations themselves. It is believed that this influence, particularly in modern times, has been grossly exaggerated in such accounts as Herbert Norman's "The GENYOSHA: A Study in the Origins of Japanese Imperialism." (TAB D), for the police records, usually found to be quite accurate estimate, the modern strength of the society as--

Year	Membership
1934	60
1935	120
1936	120
1937	120
1938	120
1939	120
1940	120
1941	120
1942	120

The police records give no other information in their lengthy accounts of nationalist activities during those years except to list the representatives of the society.

SHINDO's own account of his appointment to the presidency of the GENYOSHA reads as follows: "About July 1944, three grand old men of the GENYOSHA in Fukuoka, YOSHIDA Kokura, MIYAGAWA Gorosaburo and YAMASAKI Wasaburo, discussed the need of a young leader who could go along with the changing ways of life. These three men had been friends of SHINDO's father, one of the original founders of the GENYOSHA. SHINDO heard of the conversation from SHINDO Shintaro (no relative), a GENYOSHA councellor and a member of the Diet who acted as spokesman for the Fukuoka trio in asking SHINDO to become the society's president. SHINDO consulted TOYAMA Mitsuru at Hakone

in August and belatedly accepted the appointment in September."

SHINDO was a natural choice for the position because he was the son of SHINDO Kiheita, of whom Herbert Norman's article says: "HAKODA (Rokusuke- 2nd President of the GENYOSHA), was succeeded by a man of different calibre, SHINDO Kiheita. SHINDO together with TOYAMA Mitsuru, UCHIDA Ryohei, HIRAOKA Kotaro and SUGIYAMA Shigemaru, all of Fukuoka, were the leaders of the GENYOSHA. SHINDO became a member of the Diet where he was known as the loudest spokesman of the extreme right; he remained a political boss in Fukuoka until his death in 1925. He selected with great care the most suitable types of his circle for membership in the GENYOSHA. The idea of the elite which was mentioned briefly above is well revealed in his words: 'At the time when the GENYOSHA was founded, I thought that I would like to raise and train 100 truly splendid human beings. If one were to aim at more than 100 it seems to me it would then become nothing more than a disorderly rabble. Even to create a band of 100 human beings is a very difficult task'".

SHINDO, who appears in no previous records of the society, succeeded TOYAMA Mitsuru as head of the GENYOSHA in December 1944 and remained in the position until the dissolution of the society just one year later, in December 1945 after his arrest.

c. Police records fail to mention SHINDO as a member of any nationalist societies other than the TOHOKAI and the GENYOSHA.

d. SHINDO never entered the forefront of politics and took no part in the Imperial Rule Assistance organizations.

e. SHINDO's unimportance is illustrated by the fact that an exhaustive search of newspaper files has uncovered only two articles about him (TAB E), one a factual statement of his appointment to the presidency of the GENYOSHA, the other a silly blurb concerning his relationship with NAGANO and the TOHO KAI.

6. SHINDO was to NAKANO Seigo what KUZUU Yoshihisa was to TOYAMA Mitsuru,---lackey, satellite and amanuensis. His petty importance, if such it may be called, was a reflection of his father and patron.

7. G-2 recommends that this minor figure in ideological Japanese nationalism be released without preference of charges.

TAB A - Curriculum vitae of SHINDO Kazuma

SECRET

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

~~**UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC**~~

FAR EAST COMMAND

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File No.: **Subject:** SHINGO Kazuma, Internee in Sugamo Prison

Note No.	**From:** G-2	**To:** Legal Section (Attn: Invest. Div.) Info Copy to: IPS (Attn: Invest. Div.)	**Date:** 12 MAY 1947 GB/CIS/OD:TPD/mc

1 cont'd

TAB B - Evaluation of SHINDO at time of his arrest
TAB C - TOHO KAI
TAB D - Extract from Herbert Norman's "The GENYOSHA: published in "Pacific Affairs", 1944
TAB E - News copy on SHINDO Kazuma

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

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AFPAC AGO Form No. 37

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SHINDO Kazuma, Internee in Sugamo Prison

G-2

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

12 MAY 1947
GE/CIS/OD:TPD/mc

1 1. SHINDO Kazuma was secretary to NAKANO Seigo, secretary of TOHO KAI (Eastern Society), and the last president of the GENYOSHA (Dark Ocean Society). Curriculum vitae of SHINDO is shown as (TAB A).

2. Basis for SHINDO's arrest was his listing as "President of the Black Ocean Society", in the State, War and Navy Department's tentative list of war criminals.

3. Evaluation of SHINDO at the time of his arrest in December 1945 appears as TAB B.

4. Direct and implied charges against SHINDO in TAB B are:

a. "Former secretary to the late Seigo NAKANO, founder and leader of the now dissolved fascist party, TOHO KAI."

b. "President of the GENYOSHA (Black Ocean Society or Dark Ocean Society), the parent organization of the Black Dragon Society, succeeding the late TOYAMA Mitsuru as president in December 1944--the Black Dragon Society, a subsidiary of the GENYOSHA, was described as a 'secret agency of the War Ministry abroad with interests in all the occupied countries'. Reports indicate that the Black Dragon Society was a 'behind the scenes' power in the control of the government in Japan. The Black Ocean Society has as its aims: 'Revere the Imperial House; Love the Fatherland; Protect the rights of the People'".

c. "Was a leader of youth reform movements".

d. "SHINDO should be apprehended as a war criminal for his major responsibility in laying foundations, in domestic affairs, in preparation for aggression and totalitarian control".

5. CIS research on SHINDO indicates that his importance has been highly exaggerated:

a. It has been said that SHINDO was practically raised by NAKANO Seigo. It is certain that he was close to NAKANO from his own early youth until NAKANO's death. Both were born in Fukuoka, which bred a peculiar type of ideological patriotic nationalism, best publicized in the reputations of the GENYOSHA (Dark Ocean Society) and the KOKURYU KAI

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1 cont'd (Black Dragon Society). As NAKANO's secretary SHINDO became the secretary of TOHO KAI (TAB C), and editor of the TOHO KAI publications. SHINDO's position in the TOHO KAI was as NAGANO's shadow. He shared all of NAGANO's experiences except his political importance and his eventual suicide.

b. The GENYOSHA (Dark Ocean Society) and the KOKURYUKAI (Black Dragon Society) were allied in that they were both founded in Fukuoka (in 1877 and 1901 respectively), in that both had more or less the same objectives including the establishment of a buffer state in Korea and Manchuria, and in that certain personalities participated in both societies. But the influence of the two societies was that of their leaders such as TOYAMA Mitsuru and UCHIDA Ryohei rather than any power innate in the organizations themselves. It is believed that this influence, particularly in modern times, has been grossly exaggerated in such accounts as Herbert Norman's "The GENYOSHA: A Study in the Origins of Japanese Imperialism." (TAB D), for the police records, usually found to be quite accurate estimate, the modern strength of the society as--

Year	Membership
1934	60
1935	120
1936	120
1937	120
1938	120
1939	120
1940	120
1941	120
1942	120

The police records give no other information in their lengthy accounts of nationalist activities during those years except to list the representatives of the society.

SHINDO's own account of his appointment to the presidency of the GENYOSHA reads as follows: "About July 1944, three grand old men of the GENYOSHA in Fukuoka, YOSHIDA Kokura, MIYAGAWA Gorosaburo and YAMASAKI Wasaburo, discussed the need of a young leader who could go along with the changing ways of life. These three men had been friends of SHINDO's father, one of the original founders of the GENYOSHA. SHINDO heard of the conversation from SHINDO Shintaro (no relative), a GENYOSHA councellor and a member of the Diet who acted as spokesman for the Fukuoka trio in asking SHINDO to become the society's president. SHINDO consulted TOYAMA Mitsuru at Hakone

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in August and belatedly accepted the appointment in September."

SHINDO was a natural choice for the position because he was the son of SHINDO Kiheita, of whom Herbert Norman's article says: "HAKODA (Rokusuke- 2nd President of the GENYOSHA), was succeeded by a man of different calibre, SHINDO Kiheita. SHINDO together with TOYAMA Mitsuru, UCHIDA Ryohei, HIRAOKA Kotaro and SUGIYAMA Shigemaru, all of Fukuoka, were the leaders of the GENYOSHA. SHINDO became a member of the Diet where he was known as the loudest spokesman of the extreme right; he remained a political boss in Fukuoka until his death in 1925. He selected with great care the most suitable types of his circle for membership in the GENYOSHA. The idea of the elite which was mentioned briefly above is well revealed in his words: 'At the time when the GENYOSHA was founded, I thought that I would like to raise and train 100 truly splendid human beings. If one were to aim at more than 100 it seems to me it would then become nothing more than a disorderly rabble. Even to create a band of 100 human beings is a very difficult task'".

SHINDO, who appears in no previous records of the society, succeeded TOYAMA Mitsuru as head of the GENYOSHA in December 1944 and remained in the position until the dissolution of the society just one year later, in December 1945 after his arrest.

c. Police records fail to mention SHINDO as a member of any nationalist societies other than the TOHOKAI and the GENYOSHA.

d. SHINDO never entered the forefront of politics and took no part in the Imperial Rule Assistance organizations.

e. SHINDO's unimportance is illustrated by the fact that an exhaustive search of newspaper files has uncovered only two articles about him (TAB E), one a factual statement of his appointment to the presidency of the GENYOSHA, the other a silly blurb concerning his relationship with NAGANO and the TOHO KAI.

6. SHINDO was to NAKANO Seigo what KUZUU Yoshihisa was to TOYAMA Mitsuru,---lackey, satellite and amanuensis. His petty importance, if such it may be called, was a reflection of his father and patron.

7. G-2 recommends that this minor figure in ideological Japanese nationalism be released without preference of charges.

TAB A - Curriculum vitae of SHINDO Kazuma

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Curriculum vitae of SHINDO Kazuma

Curriculum vitae of SHINDO Kazuma

Jan 1904	- Born in Nishi Shokunin Machi, Fukuoka Ken, son of SHINDO Kiheita (reputed early leader of the GENYOSHA - Dark Ocean Society)
Sept 1925-Feb 1926	- Traveled with NAKANO Seigo in Siberia, Manchuria and China
May 1926	- Graduated from Waseda University (Political Science) and became a clerk in Tokyo Municipal Trades Bureau
Jan 1927	- Became reporter on Kyushu NIPPO (Kyushu Daily News), Fukuoka
Apr 1930	- Became private secretary to NAKANO Seigo, who was then Parliamentary Vice-Minister of communications
1931-37	- Editor of TOHO KAI (Eastern Society) organ TOYO JIRON (Oriental Review) which changed its title to GAKAN (Our View)
Dec 1932-Nov 1933	- Traveled in Manchuria and China with NAKANO Seigo
1937-45	- Member of Secretariat of TOHO KAI and its successor TOHO DOSHI KAI (Eastern Comrades Society); concurrently editor of its organ HIGASHI TAIRIKU (Eastern Continent)
Nov 1937-Mar 1938	- Accompanied NAKANO Seigo to Italy, Germany and the United States on inspection trip
Dec 1938-Mar 1939	- Accompanied NAKANO Seigo and other TOHO KAI members to China on inspection trip
1941-42	- Director of TOHO MONDAI KENKYU JO (Eastern Problems Research Institute)
1943-45	- Editor of TOHO SEIKEI TSUSHIN (Oriental Life News), TOHO DOSHI KAI publication
Oct 1943 Feb 1944	- Detained by police
Nov 1944	- Appointed president of GENYOSHA (Dark Ocean Society)
Dec 1945	- Interned in Sugamo Prison

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E

Evaluation of SHINDO at time of his arrest

Evaluation of SHINDO Kazuma at time of his arrest 12 December 1945.

President of the Genyosha (Black Ocean Society or Dark Ocean Society), the parent organization of the Black Dragon Society, succeeding the late Mitsuru TOYAMA as President in December 1944. Was a leader of youth reform movements. Former secretary to the late Seigo NAKANO, founder and leader of the now Dissolved Fascist party, Tohokai.

The Black Dragon Society, a subsidiary of the Genyosha, was described as a "Secret Agency of the War Ministry abroad with interests in all the occupied countries". Reports indicate that the Black Dragon was a "behind-the-scenes" power in the control of the government in Japan. The Black Ocean Society has as its aims: "Revere the Imperial House; Love the Fatherland; Protect the rights of the People".

SHINDO should be apprehended as a war criminal for his major responsibility in laying foundations, in domestic affairs, in preparation for aggression and totalitarian control.

Subject appears on the War Criminal list prepared by the State, War, and Navy Departments.

He qualifies under Paragraph 7-a of Joint Staff Basic Directive for Post Surrender Military Government in Japan Proper of 3 November 1945.

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D

E

TOHO KAI

TOHO KAI
(Eastern Society)

The TOHO KAI (Eastern Society) was organized in Tokyo in October 1932. It was not originally a political party but a discussion group. It did not become political until 1937 when it registered to promote candidates for the Diet election of that year.

Early in 1936 NAKANO Seigo, SUGIURA Takeo, MIURA Torao, BABA Motoharu, OISHI Hiroshi and TANAKA Yotatsu joined in a discussion group which paid more than passing attention to political, diplomatic and economic affairs and which publicized its opinions in a periodical called GAKAN (Our Views), later called the HIGASHI TAIRIKU (Eastern Continent). The discussions were rudely interrupted by the 26 February affair which roused the group to more definite action. On 16 March 1936 they organized the TOHO KAI (Eastern Society).

At the outset the TOHO KAI made a broad appeal to the agrarian population of Japan by stating that its objective was to improve the lot of the farmer. To the rural voters it probably owed its success in the April 1937 election, when eleven out of its nineteen candidates were successful. On 12 May 1937, it broadened its principles by the following announcement:

"The mission of the TOHO KAI, a righteous and just society founded in the spirit of Japan from time immemorial, is to establish justice in all problems. By justice is meant the promulgation of internal and external reforms by a unity of spirit and tradition and by a mobilization of materials. It is our profound duty to contribute to the benefit of humanity by lighting the road of civilization in the East."
The right-wing nationalist character of the society was equally apparent in its choice of officers in 1937:

KANJI CHO (Chief Secretary): MIURA Torao

KANJI (Secretariat): IWATA Kiyoshi, SHINDO Kazuma, SEKINE Shigetaro, TERAOKA Daisuke, WATANABE Yasukuni

RIJI (Directors): HORI Rokutaro, ISOBE Shizuo, KEMMOCHI Tadanori, KIKKAWA Mitsuko, KIMURA Tei, KURAMOCHI Chusuke, KURADA Shinichiro, MURAI Kyutaro, OGASAWARA Yoshimatsu, TAKIZAWA Ippei

SODAN YAKU (Consultants): MORI Mineichi, TODA Yoshimi, YAMANOUCHI Ryo

GIIN SO KAICHO (Diet Members Association Chairman): OISHI Hiroshi
GIIN FUKU KAICHO (Diet Members Association Vice-Chairman): KODERA Kenichi

YUZEI BUCHO (Canvassing Section Chief): TANAKA Yotatsu
YUZEI FUKU BUCHO (Canvassing Section Vice-Chief): MITAMURA Takeo
JOHO BUCHO (Information Section Chief): SUGIURA Takeo
JOHO FUKU BUCHO (Information Section Vice-Chief): SATSUMA Yuji
KAIKEI BUCHO (Accounting Section Chief): SUGIURA Takeo
SOSHIKI BUCHO (Organization Section Chief): WATANABE Yasukuni
GAIKO BUCHO (Foreign Policy Section Chief): NAKANO Seigo
ZAISEI BUCHO (Finance Section Chief): WATANABE Yasukuni
ZAISEI FUKU BUCHO (Finance Section Vice-Chief): OISHI Toshinori
KEIZAI BUCHO (Economics Section Chief): ONO Kenichi
KEIZAI FUKU BUCHO (Economics Section Vice-Chief): WATANABE Kishimatsu
SHOKO BUCHO (Commerce and Industry Section Chief): BABA Motoharu
SHOKO FUKU BUCHO (Commerce and Industry Section Vice-Chief): WATANABE Tadao
KOKUBO BUCHO (National Defense Section Chief): SAITO Dokan
KOKUBO FUKU BUCHO (National Defense Section Vice-Chief): WADA Bentaro
NOSEI BUCHO (Agricultural Policy Section Chief): KIMURA Takeo
NOSEI FUKU BUCHO (Agricultural Policy Section Vice-Chief): NIINA Shinzo

NAKANO Seigo assumed the chairmanship of the TOHO KAI upon his return from a good will trip to Germany and Italy in 1937 - 1938.

Officers in 1939 were:

KAICHO (Chairman): NAKANO Seigo
KANJI (Secretary): SHINDO Kazuma
ZENKAI KAIGI CHO (General Meeting Chairman): OISHI Hiroshi
NOSON BUCHO (Agricultural Village Section Chief): OSHIMA Eiji
TOSHI BUCHO (Urban Section Chief): AOKI Sakuo
SEIMU CHOSA BUCHO (Political Affairs Investigation Section Chief): MITAMURA Takeo
SHOSHIKI SENDEN BUCHO (Organization and Propaganda Section Chief): KIMURA Takeo
SEINEN BUCHO (Youth Section Chief): HONRYO Shinjiro
KOMON (Advisers): HONDA Kumataro, NAKAMURA Ryozo, MIYAKE Yujiro, TOKUTOMI Iichiro, TOYAMA Mitsuru

HYOGIIN (Consultants):

KATO Mineo	SATSUMA Yuji
KOJIMA Seiichi	SEKINE Gumpei
KURATA Momozo	SHIMANAKA Yuzo
MIYAZAKI Ryusuke	SHIMIZU Yoshitaro
MORI Mineichi	SUGIURA Takeo
NAKAYAMA Yu	TANAKA Yotatsu
ONO Kanichi	TODA Yoshimi
SAITO Dokan	WATANABE Yasukuni

YOSHITANI Yoshiji

YUZEI BUCHO (Canvassing Section Chief): TANAKA Yotatsu
YUZEI FUKU BUCHO (Canvassing Section Vice-Chief): MITAMURA Takeo
JOHO BUCHO (Information Section Chief): SUGIURA Takeo
JOHO FUKU BUCHO (Information Section Vice-Chief): SATSUMA Yuji
KAIKEI BUCHO (Accounting Section Chief): SUGIURA Takeo
SOSHIKI BUCHO (Organization Section Chief): WATANABE Yasukuni
GAIKO BUCHO (Foreign Policy Section Chief): NAKANO Seigo
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ZAISEI FUKU BUCHO (Finance Section Vice-Chief): OISHI Toshinori
REIZAI BUCHO (Economics Section Chief): ONO Kenichi
KEIZAI FUKU BUCHO (Economics Section Vice-Chief): WATANABE Kishimatsu
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KURATA Momozo, SHIMANAKA Yuzo
MIYAZAKI Ryusuke, SHIMIZU Yoshitaro
MORI Mineichi, SUGIURA Takeo
NAKAYAMA Yu, TANAKA Yotatsu
ONO Kenichi, TODA Yoshimi
SAITO Dokan, WATANABE Yasukuni
YOSHITANI Yoshiji

On 25 May 1938 the TOHO KAI held a meeting at which it was decided to back the NIHON NOMIN REMMEI (Japan Farmers' League), then in process of formation. MITAMURA Takeo attended the first meeting of the new league

on 28 August 1938 and as the TOHO KAI representative called attention to the necessity of uniting the people on totalitarian principles. In 1938 the society organized its youth corps.

In 1939 the TOHO KAI made an abortive attempt to cajole the SHAKAI TAISHU TO (Social Masses Party) and other proletarian political parties to support its Diet members. When NAKANO went with INAMURA Ryuichi on a good will trip to China, his absence from the Diet gave rise to intramural disputes in the party which almost caused its dissolution. The party outlived its difficulties, however, to become one of the leading political groups in the anti-British movement which arose over the Tientsin foreign concessions dispute.

In 1940 the TOHO KAI stood squarely behind the single political party movement of Prince KONOYE Fumimaro. In August NAKANO announced the foundation of the SHINTO JUKU (Shake the East Academy) for the mental and physical training of students accoring to TOHO KAI principles. There was no voice of criticism with regard to NAKANO's prohibition of any opposition to KONOYE's new political party, but when he offered his personal support to the TOA REMMEI KYOKAI (East Asia League) of ISHIHARA Kanji and the TOA GAKUSEI REMMEI (East Asia Students League), his action was pronounced contrary to TOHO KAI principles. Hence he announced the dissolution of the TOHO KAI and the formation of the SHINTO SHA (Shake the East Society) as a cultural organization "free of all political color". He appointed himself as president and HONRYO Shinjiro a committee of one for the reorganization.

Early in 1941 NAKANO renamed the organization TOHO KAI, reiterating that it was a non-political and purely cultural in order to avoid any suspicion that he and his cohorts were carrying on political activity outside the TAISEI YOKUSAN KAI (Imperial Rule Assistance Association). He contradicted himself in short order, however, when he re-registered the TOHO KAI as a political party and resigned his post as a SOMU (Director) of the IRAA, with the announcement:

"War has spread throughout the world. Our country has undergone five long years of fighting in China. It is our holy mission to promulgate a new order in Asia and to expel other powers from the Orient. It is the duty of the TOHO KAI to deliver the world from injustice and to light the way of civilization in the Far East."

About the same time MITAMURA Takeo, chief of the society's propaganda department, was arrested and held for several days by the police because of his announcement that Japan must abandon her dependence upon the United States for the solution of the China conflict since such dependence was contrary to the principles of the Japan-Germany-Italy Axis. It was apparent to those in the know that the TOHO KAI strongly opposed KONOYE's efforts to ensure peace.

Later, in May 1941 NAKANO held a meeting with ADACHI Kenzo, AMANO Tatsuo, HASHIMOTO Kingoro, HAYASHI Senjuro, KOMAI Tokuzo, NAKAMURA Ryozo

and SUETSUGU Nobumasa. He invited also TOKUTOMI Iichiro and TOYAMA Mitsuru, but they could not attend. In its discussion the group decided that Japan must concentrate her efforts on a penetration to the south. On 28 May the group sent a resolution to this effect to Prince KONOYE. Later in the summer, when it was rumored that KONOYE was negotiating with the United States, the TOHO KAI endeavored to have the resolution made public. On 13 September NAKANO attacked the government's "weak-kneed foreign policy" in a speech entitled "A Report to the People in Answer to Roosevelt and Churchill".

When the TOJO Cabinet was formed in October 1941, the TOHO KAI backed it publicly in the expectation that a move would immediately be made to the south. In November 1941, however, the society sponsored the formation of the NAMPO KAI (Southern Phoenix Society) as a campaign move against the IRAA. On 2 December NAKANO urged publicly that Japan abandon negotiations with America and launch an attack against her southern enemies. He announced the slogan, "We shall rise to the occasion if the TOJO Cabinet will not."

In 1942 the TOHO KAI supported forty-seven candidates in the government-engineered Diet election, but only six were successful because the government-supported men carried the day. Although NAKANO had stubbornly opposed the formation of the YOKUSAN SEIJI KAI (Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society) he capitulated to join in May. Thereupon the TOHO KAI theoretically renounced all political connections with the following naive announcement:

"1. In order to fulfill the mission of the present war it is necessary to avoid all domestic friction. Hence we must not criticize national policy lest such criticism lead to disorganization.

"2. As a theoretical organization the TOHO KAI will avoid all political activity, especially with respect to the IRAA."

On 19 June 1942 the TOHO KAI was renamed the TOHO DOSHI KAI (Eastern Comrades Society).

Despite NAKANO's apparent burying of the hatchet, he continued a rebellious attitude toward governmental polity despite frequent warnings from the police concerning his speeches against Finance Minister KAYA Okinori and other members of the Cabinet. He had seemingly made up his mind as early as February 1942 that the TOJO Cabinet must be overthrown. After the 1942 election the TOHO KAI and the TOHO DOSHI KAI continued to hold political meetings in the Hibiya Public Hall, the Asakusa Assembly Hall and other prominent places of public assembly. When TOJO introduced emergency regulations further prohibiting freedom of the press, speech, assembly and association, NAKANO strengthened his opposition. The police reports of 1942 declared, "Since TOHO KAI speeches are

generally opposed to governmental policy and are apt to undermine the people's trust in the government, we have decided to take strict measure with regard to TOHO KAI-sponsored meetings."

On 21 January 1943 the group held a meeting at the SHINTO JUKU at which MITAMURA Takeo declared the TOHO DOSHI KAI policy as follows: D

"Under present conditions it is hopeless to expect victory. The atmosphere of the Diet substantiates my prediction. The governmental deadlock does not necessarily mean that Japan as a whole is corrupt but a political revival is urgently needed." E

At the same time the society made the following specific accusations:

"The government has suspended several of our publications, such as an article in the 1 January ASAHI by president NAKANO entitled, 'SENJI SAICHO RON' (The Question of a Wartime Premier) and an article in the January issue of HIGASHI TAIRIKU (Eastern Continent) by president NAKANO entitled, 'One In A Thousand Can Save the Nation'. This attitude on the part of the government is not only unreasonable but it threatens our freedom of speech." NAKANO himself elaborated on the issue, "If our speeches encouraging the people to pursue the war be suppressed, we must fight for freedom of utterance. We must sacrifice our lives for the country's good. Just as precious incense is valued for its fragrance, so all men esteemed for their courage and the honor expressed in the praise of their fellow men".

NAKANO concluded his speech by quoting Hitler, "Strife is the law of our being. Those who deny us the right to fight in this world of eternal struggle do not deserve to live."

From the spring of 1943 a number of organizations including the TOHO DOSHI KAI joined together to plot the downfall of the TOJO Cabinet because they said the war situation was going from bad to worse and that signs of defeat could be seen everywhere. They declared that the TOJO Cabinet must resign if the country were to be saved. Some of their spokesmen went even so far as to advocate direct action in the pattern of the abortive coup d'etat of the 30's. When the Metropolitan Police became aware of the intrigue they made sweeping mass arrests. On 30 September 1943, 53 members of the KODO YOKUSAN SEINEN REMMEI were apprehended. On 21 October, 39 exponents of the KINNO MAKOTO MUSUBI KAI (Work for the Emperor Sincerity Knot Society) and 25 members of the DAI NIHON KINNO DOSHI KAI (Great Japan Word for the Emperor Comrades Society) were arrested throughout the country from Iwate Ken and Yamagata Ken to Kagoshima Ken. The arrestees included NAKANO Seigo of the TOHO KAI, AMANO Tatsuo of the KINNO MAKOTO MUSUBI KAI as well as KATAOKA Shun, NAKAMURA Takeshi, AKUTAGAWA Jiro, KUROE Naomitsu and others who had taken part in the SHIMPEITAI Incident. The arrests were in part motivated by the fact

that on 15 October NAKANO had testified for six hours in defense of NISHIYAMA Naoshi who was on trial for his attempt to assissinate the Minister of Home Affairs HIRANUMA Kiichiro on 15 August 1941; in his testimony NAKANO had declared that HIRANUMA was the central figure of the pro-British and pro-American influence in Japan. On 18 October SHIRATORI Toshio had been called to the stand and on 22 October AMANO Tatsuo was scheduled to testify.

D

On 27 October NAKANO committed suicide while on temporary parole to attend the Diet session.

E

NAKANO's death put an end to the political clique which the TOHO KAI group primarily sponsored in the Diet, the YOKA KAI (Eighth Day Club), a grouping of some eighty members of the lower house constituting almost a complete roster of men who had been elected in 1942 without government support. Although the TOHO DOSHI KAI lingered on, it had lost its political importance with its leader.

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Extract from Herbert Norman's "The GENYOSHA: published in "Pacific Affairs", 1944.

Extract from Herbert Norman's "The GENYOSHA: A Study in the Origins of Japanese Imperialism", published in "Pacific Affairs", September 1944 edition of The Institute of Foreign Relations".

The Genyosha and Kokuryukai (both of which are still active today) and their numerous offshoots have been, for the last sixty years, the advance guard of Japanese imperialism. They have charted the course of aggression and have even thrust themselves into the position of an uninvited pilot who at times of great danger or uncertainty has played a decisive role in guiding Japanese policy along that charted course. It is these societies rather than any political party or succession of parties which have moulded public opinion in favor of aggression. They have provided continuity from one stage to the other in the unfolding strategy of Japanese expansionism. All this has been politically possible only through the unique position which these societies enjoy with regard to the bureaucracy, but more important the army.

As pointed out above, this position was secured in the early Meiji years because of the strength of the samurai opposition to the government, an opposition which abandoned the policy of armed insurrection and instead worked within the constitutional framework of the government. But the purely samurai character of this opposition soon evaporated in its later political evolutions. Utilizing to the full their favored position with regard to the army and bureaucracy, the Genyosha and Kokuryukai succeeded in establishing and maintaining a close but informal alliance with the most ambitious houses, including the Zaibatsu (big capitalists), which were interested in expansion as a means of acquiring lucrative overseas markets and a cheap source of raw material. These societies thus are the cement which holds together the whole edifice of Japanese aggression--the army, big business and the key sections of the bureaucracy.

Toyama is the army's chief contact man in civilian life. When public opinion is to be mobilized in support, for instance, of the Japanese absorption of Manchuria after the "incident" of 1931, Toyama and Uchida throw into high gear the intricate machinery of their various organizations. The flood of propaganda which then poured forth from this source played upon the basest emotions of greed and chauvinism in order to gain public approval for the army's adventure. Hard on the heels of the Manchurian incident, Uchida Ryohei in December 1931 published a widely circulated pamphlet entitled "The Independence of Manchuria and Mongolia" in which he outlined a scheme of development in Manchuria, placing it within the Japanese economic bloc, a remarkable forecast or even blue-print of Japanese policy in Manchuria. The headquarters for the propaganda campaign aimed at selling the Manchurian invasion to the Japanese people was fashioned from a number of extreme nationalist societies which temporarily federated to form the Manshu Mondai Kaiketsu Domei (League for the Solution of the Manchurian Question). The chairman was Viscount Inouye Kyoshiro, a former director of the South Manchuria Railway; Toyama was its counsellor. This league included prominent politicians, members of the House of Peers, army officers, diplomats, but above all, journalists whose task it was to keep public attention diverted from domestic problems and centered upon

the attractive prospects of colonization in Manchuria. The two main themes of this propaganda campaign excusing Japanese aggression were overpopulation and the Communist menace from the Soviet Union.

Contemporary Japanese policy represents the fulfillment of sixty years of intensive political intrigue, espionage and propaganda by the extreme nationalist societies. This is true regardless of what may have been the precise role of this or that individual or group in the same period of history and it is obvious that in so complex a society as modern Japan there were many important factors outside and beyond these societies. The maximum war aims of the Japanese Government are identical with the ambitions which Toyama and his men have entertained for decades. Whatever the exact relation of Toyama to the Cabinet or other Japanese leaders, he is today, as Japan nears the precipice of defeat, in full agreement with the governmental policy. In the past three years Toyama and the present head of the Black Dragon Society, Kuzuu Yoshihisa, have spoken not simply as individuals but in the name of the Black Dragon Society. They have been joined by generals, admirals and statesmen. They are associating themselves more closely and openly with the destiny of Japan's military and fascist leaders so as to have entirely merged with them. They are thus contributing to their own final eclipse after the defeat of Japanese imperialism.

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News copy on SHINDO Kazuma

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Source: ASAHI Newspaper, 20 December 1944.

The Announcement of the New President of the GENYO SHA

Mr. SHINDO Kasuma who succeeded the late TOYAMA Mitsuru as president of the GENYO SHA will hold a round-table meeting at the mansion of Marquis KURODA At Tameike, Akasaka, at 1 p.m. on 22 December 1944. At the gathering the newly appointed president will be introduced to the guests and attendants including HIROTA Koki, OGATA Taketora and others concerned.

Source: Yamato Shimbun, September 10, 1938.

SHINDO Kazuma

Mr. SHINDO has been devoting himself to the establishment of a Greater Asia for the past ten years at the headquarters of TOHO KAI (Eastern Society) and has won the confidence and prestige. He may be called the type of man that the New Japan is looking for. There is no more worrisome work than that of secretary to a politician. As he is secretary to NAKANO Seigo, it can be imagined how difficult a task Mr. SHINDO has been undertaking.

Since the inception of the KOKUMIN DOMEI (National League), President NAKANO has been in unfortunate circumstances and hence has been unable to capitalize on his deep knowledge and insight in the administration of the New East Asia. As a politician NAKANO has been in a most embarrassing position. This hot-blooded NAKANO, worrying about the future of his Fatherland Nippon, must often have held back resentful tears in the night. Consoling and encouraging their unfortunate master-hero, SUGIURA, YUTANI, SHINDO and others have built up the TOHO KAI to its present prosperity. Their efforts and worries must have been beyond description. While other people in the society have pursued only reputation and self-interest, the writer is rejoiced at finding a vigorous and steady man like SHINDO.

HASHIMOTO Sanai is said to have been as comely as a woman. Mr. SHINDO is a good-looking man with a white face and a tall figure. He may be mistaken for a movie actor of TOHO or SHOCHIKU Cinema Companies. Despite his appearance, he is an expert at JUJITSU with strong sinewy arms, honored with a 5th degree belt. We hear not a single quarrel has happened in TOHO KAI, despite the fact that there are so many young warriors among its members. This is of course due in part to the control of President NAKANO over the Society, but it is also due to the presence of a gentle-looking but hard-boiled person like Mr. SHINDO.

Hitler grasped the hegemony of Germany by the force of his Army, NAKANO organized a similar young men's Corps. Although considered slow, such is the quickest strategy to win victory. The TOHO KAI will be deeply rooted in all Eight Islands and become influential all over Japan. Now, the Society stands up in a determined manner. Mr. SHINDO should go and fight bravely in the outside world, entrusting internal affairs to somebody else.