

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 1694

28 May 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Reference file of the Home Ministry, mostly 1945.

Date: 1944-45 Original Copy Language: Jap.
Has it been translated? Yes No
Has it been photostated? Yes No

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of:

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Home Ministry

PERSONS IMPLICATED: KOISO, Kuniaki (IRAA); KOBAYASHI, Ichiro.

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Propaganda to control Japanese people.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

This file contains papers on the IRAA, cliques in the Diet, control of speech, etc. A few are summarized as follows. Numbers refer to numbers in the file. Value decreases on late date, but IRAA-IRAPS material interesting.

4. List of incidences when assemblies were banned in 1942, 1943 and 1944.

5. Re control of speech. Guidance should be given before each speech is made. Government personnel are not to be criticized. Calumny of the IRAA will not be permitted. Speeches criticizing the controlled economy of the nation will be restricted.

/A.N. English summaries re the IRAA, IRAPS, and the IRA Manhood Corps can be found in the scanning sheets attached to the document./

Analyst: 2nd Lt. Wilds

Doc. No. 1694

MEMORANDUM

TO: Lt. Suzukawa

RE: Doc. 1694 (attached)

Scan carefully, particularly with reference to the nature, character, organization, and purposes of The Greater Japan Political Society (Dai Nippon Seiji Kai). Particularly interested in all mention of defendants, especially MINAMI, Jiro.

Also interesting is the nature of its tie-up with government--how much control was exerted over it, and what policies it advocated. Go into detail, use quotes if necessary.

The items desired to be exploited are marked on the early scanning notes. They include sections 18, 19, 20, 28, 31, 33, and 35.

This is not needed immediately but work should begin quickly, and keep your scanners working at it. Give them a prod now and then!

W.H.W.

Notes intended for Mr. Laverge, Netherlands Division. Please return this sheet with the document and analysis.

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T. HASEGAWA

Reference File (KATO)

Home Ministry

- 1. The status quo of the members of the lower house and the research of the cliques. Feb. 20, 1945.
- 2. About the establishment of the Economic Friendly Society. Aug. 11, 1943.
- 3. Personal criticisms of some politicians. Oct. 18, 1943.

4. ~~List of incidents when assemblies were restricted~~
 Conditions of the controlling of assemblies (1942, 1943 and 1944)

5. The file of notes concerning the control of the ~~press~~ ^{speeches}.
 (Dec. 29, 1941, — Sept. 29, 1944)

6. The file of notes concerning the control of assemblies.
 July 21, 1941 — Oct. 12, 1944

7. Various examples of ^{nonsensical} alarming rumours.

8. The regulation of the national defense and the public peace. (March 7, 1941.)

9. The temporary regulation of controlling inflammatory literature. June 15, 1936.

10. The temporary regulation of controlling the press, publication, assemblies and societies. Dec. 18, 1941

11. The ^{temporary} detailed regulation for the enforcement the above. Dec. 20, 1941

12. The number of cases of controlling alarming rumours.
(1942, 1943 and 1944)

13. The minutes of the discussion about the controlling of the societies in the 85th session of the Imperial Diet, at the budget committee meeting on Sept. 9, 1944.

14. The outline of the measures to be taken on the ground of the principles of leading the popular opinion at the time of the decisive war.

15. The list of popular magazines published according to the regulation controlling the press.

September 1944.

Section of Sensorship.

16. The present situation of the members of the Lower House and their cliques. February 20, 1945. by the 2nd Section of the Office of the Public Peace.

17. The attitude of IRAPS on the problem of the national system organization. Jan. 10, 1945.

18. The attitude of IRAA toward the creation of the new political organization. Jan. 17, 1945.

19. The particulars about the creation of the new whole-nation cabinet. Jan. 18, 1945.

20. The attitude of IRAA on the problem of the new

Additional scanning

Additional scanning

Scanned

Scanned

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- political party. personnel problem of the
21. The present situation of the IRA Manhood Corps.
Dec. 30, 194(?)
22. The attitude of the Central Headquarters of the IRA Manhood Corps.
Jan. 6, 194(?)
23. The actual situation of the IRA Manhood Corps.
Jan. 7, 1945.

Sport
24. Summary The attitude of IRAPA towards the national movements.
Jan. 31, 1945

25. The designation of TATEKAWA, Yoshitongu, the Leader of the IRA Manhood Corps and the attitude of the IRA Manhood Corps on the problem of the new political party.
Feb. 15, 1945.

26. The list of the persons who left the IRA Manhood Corps.
Mar. 12, 1945.

27. The criticism of the various classes in several prefectures about the present cabinet (KOISO cabinet) March 1945.

28. Summary Great Japan Political Society - its declaration, principles, regulation, plans of activities, staff and organization.
April 1945.

29. List of officials of the Great Japan Political Society.
April 1945.

30. Gokoku Doshi Kai (護國同志會 The Society of Fraternity for Guarding the Country): The List of its members and its fundamental policy) April 1945.

Scanned 31. The instruction for permitting the local branch of the Great Japan Political Society, (From the Chief of the Public Peace Bureau of the Home Office to the Governors and the Mayor of Tokyo. (May 9, 1945)

32. The report of the preliminary conference for the creation of the national special suicide corps. (From the Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police Bureau (MACHIDA) to the Home Minister (ABE). April 24, 1945.

Scanned 33. The legal character of the local branches of the Great Japan Political Society and the examples of the administration controlling them.

34. The regulation of the Conference for the IRAPA Organization.

Scanned 35. The Attitude of the Great Japan Political Society. May 22, 1945.

36. The recent attitude of IRA Manhood Corps in Tokyo and in prefectures. (Just before the dissolution)

37. The list of the names of the leaders of the local branches of the Great Japan Political Society. (July 4)

38. The words and deeds of the members of the lower

house since the closure of the 87th session. July 1945.

J. Haragawa

~~Restrictions on Speeches in the Lower House.~~

1694 4. The list of instances that the assemblies were restricted.

5. Concerning the control of the speeches.

For the control of the speeches, positive guidance is necessary.

The guidance must be given before the speech is made, but in case the guidance cannot be effectively made, the strict pressure should be given.

For the speech concerning political affairs, the consideration should be given so that the government or personnel in the government may not be criticized. Misunderstanding and calumny of IRRA should be ^{to be spoken of} restricted. Speeches urging national reforms can be done, but such speeches instigating violence must be strictly restricted. For economic speeches criticizing or complaining the controlled economy of the nation the strict restriction must be given. Alarming rumours

should be restricted.

6. The file of notes concerning the control of assemblies.

The freedom of speeches and assemblies is the principle practicable in time of peace, but now during the war time permissions should be asked ^{before holding} assemblies. But it is important not to hinder the rise of the right opinion by too strict restrictions. Moreover, political and thought assemblies should be discriminated from other assemblies just as to avoid the needless frictions.

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17. Attitude of IRAPA~~s~~ toward the problem
of the national system. 10 January 1945.

IRAPA created a [preliminary] special committee for discussing the establishment of the national system for securing victory. But this committee includes person from various lines and they do not come to a settlement. Some members of the committee who hold also the position in the ^{Lower} House have the radical opinion of resolving IRAA, IRAPA and IRA Manhood Corps and of establishing the new national system. They expect the objection to their radical opinion and have not yet propose.

The entering into the cabinet of KOBAYASHI, Ichizo was conditional. He entered the cabinet for reforming the national system of Japan; we can see that so IRAA has the strong

intention of reforming the national system. If KOBAYASHI or other ministers fail to reform the national system, they should resign from the post. Even after the resignation of TATEKAWA, Yoshiji, and HASHIMOTO, Kingoro, IRAPA does not change its object but has intention to make IRA Manhood Corps return to its right attitude. Some members of IRAPA think that it is impossible to make IRA Manhood Corps capable and will not keep company with it. Some members think it good to transfer between branches of the some officials ~~to~~ Manhood Corps and to transfer some from the center high persons to some local branches.

Thus the officials of ~~the~~ high positions do not agree in IRAPA, the Special Committee for discussing the establishment of the national system ^{for} securing victory. The anti-government atmosphere prevails in the whole IRAPA. They think that

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with the attitude of the present government it is impossible to establish the new system for securing victory. They say that, though the Premier [KOISO, Kuniaki] says that P.I. is a Waterloo, he takes no measure for conquering the battle.

Doc. 1694 no. 17

by H. Hatakeyama

The Attitude of the Imperial Rule

Assistance Political Party on the Problem of National Organization

KOISO Cabinet idled its time away since the beginning of its formation, and in such critical period of War there increased a lot of criticism and discontent in various fields of the country.

In a meeting of Officers of the House of Representatives held on Jan. 9th 1945, some of the members ^{made a strong criticism saying that,} ~~insisted such a strongly worded~~ criticism that, ^{the} notwithstanding Premier's declaration of ^{crisis in the} Philippine operation, ~~crisis~~ the Government

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carried out no noticeable policy to cope with the
critical situation. And the majority of the Party
consented that the Party should ^{not only} encourage the
Government's policy to cope with the war situation,
but also act with firm resolution to make the
Government perform its policy in a ^{forceful} high-handed
way.

(from the last part of no 18)

18. The attitude of IRAA toward the creation
of the new political organization.

18 Jan. 1945.

Concerning the creation of the new system by which firm
and coercive policy can be carried on, several opinions
were exchanged in the special committee (for discussing
the establishment of the national system for securing victory).
In the 86th Session of the Imperial Diet, IRAPA will
express the intention as a whole:

Faithful to the Emperor, we should organize a whole
nation political society and, for completing the coercive
policy, unify the whole nation power.

Since that time, the objective policies were discussed till
the 17th. The practical plans were discussed by the special
committee:

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- 1) The three societies, IRAA, IRAPA and IRA Manhood Corps, should be dissolved and a new whole nation party should be created.
 - 2) IRAA and IRA Manhood Society should be made spiritual organizations; patriotic societies should exist as auxiliary organs for various government offices. IRAPA should be dissolved.
 - 3) IRAPA should ^{exhibit} its special political strength, enlarge its local branches, and establish a whole nation membership.

The first plan is supported by young staff member who consist the main body of IRAPA and opposed by the leaders; the second plan is supported by chiefs of the bureaus; and the third plan is thought to be unsuitable now when the situation is very critical, and by this we cannot expect the ~~special~~ spirit of the special volunteers corps.

No. 18

Do. 1694 attached no. 18

by H. Ozaki

The Trend in the Imperial Rule Assistance
Political Society concerning the Formation
of a new political Organization

As the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society
was forced to explain its general sentiment
in the interparliamentary address of the representa-
tive of the Society at the beginning of the reopening
meeting of the 86th session of Imperial Diet,
so the "Special Committee concerning the Establish-
ment of firm domestic Structure for the final Vic-
tory" of the Society was called on Jan. 12th 1945
for the purpose of determining its final attitude

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of the Society, approving the fundamental principle that we, the people of Japan, should establish an united-front, kindred-spirits, political party with the intention of serving the Emperor with our whole heart and carrying out thoroughly the Great Asia War, and should carry out the ^{iron,} national policy by way of gathering all the powers of the nation. But it could not conclude the actual measures to carry out the mentioned fundamental principle, carrying the matter over the next meeting on 17th of the same month. The actual measures discussed in the meetings of the Com-

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mittee are as follows :

- (1) that we should dissolve the three political societies, such as YOKUSEI (The Imperial Rule Assistance Political Party), YOKUSAN (The Imperial Rule Assistance Association) and YOKUSO (The Imperial Rule Assistance Manhood Party), without delay, and establish an united-front political party;
- (2) that the two societies, such as YOKUSAN and YOKUSO should remain as spiritual bodies, all the National Service Society (HOKOKUKAI) should become assisting organs of the authorities concerned and the YOKUSEI should be dissolved progressively

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to assemble the kindred spirits in the nation and
to organize a new political party;

(3) and that YOKUSEI should display its original
political power without considering the other po-
litical bodies, and become powerful by its
own efforts by way of organizing the system
of provincial Branches and Council of all the
members; and renewing the organization of the
Head Quarters and the personal affairs.

The first plan was supported by the leading
young members with objection of the leading figures
of the Party, the second firmly by the director-

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class figures, and the third found opposition
for its temporized measures.

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No. 19

Doc. 1694 (attached) No. 19

by H. Otogaki

The Circumstances concerning the Establishment of the new united-front political Party.

1) Concerning the Resolutions of the draft of "the Report concerning the Establishment of the firm domestic Structure for the final Victory".

The Special Committee concerning the Establishment of the firm domestic Structure for the final Victory held its final meeting on Jan. 17th 1945 to decide the draft of the report to the President of the Party. The outline of the report is as follows:

In this national emergency we must concentrate our national power to one centre to carry out

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the Sacred War and promote national policies in the country. We do desire to perform the following decision as quick as possible. Namely, to carry out thoroughly the Great Asia War, we must organize an united-front, political society for the purpose of performing iron policies in the country.

— In the meeting appeared several opinions to modify words & clauses of the report, and strong worded suggestions, that we should admit many political parties in order to display the national royalty and originality and to promote free political movement, that the budget hindering the establishment of

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the new political party must be reduced, and that the leading figures of the Party must endeavor to eliminate the distrust among the nation to the Party. The Committee decided the draft of the report along the suggestions of the members.

2) The Trend of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Party.

The Imperial Rule Assistance Political Party had decided in Aug. 1944 the three policies, i.e. the increased production of munitions, the establishment of labor system, and the establishment of the firm domestic structure for the final vic-

at last
 tory, and, established on Dec. 2 of the same year
 a Special Committee concerning the Establishment
 of the firm domestic Structure for the final Victory.
 However, containing the members of Diet and men
 of different occupations in the world, the Commit-
 tee couldn't reach its decision. The members
 of the Committee attached to the House of Repre-
 sentatives proposed to the Committee a sugges-
 tion to dissolve YOKUSEI, YOKUSAN, and YOKUSO.
 The Committee decided on Jan. 12, 1945 the prin-
 ciple to establish an united-front political party
 to carry out iron policy, and on 17 of the same

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month the draft of the declaration concerning the establishment of the firm domestic structure for the final victory.

3) The Trend of the Imperial Rule Assistance
Manhood Party.

Before the 86th session of the Diet there raised up in the Party many troubles, such as rename problem of the Party, withdrawal problem of SAGA

Prefecture Branch, personal affairs problem of Prefectural Branches, and HOZUMI problem etc.

TATEKAWA, the President of the Party, disclosed on Jan. 2 his intention to resign to Premier

KOISO. And as soon as the news that the succeeding President would be OGATA, Vice-President of I.R.A.A., a part of the members of the H. Q. and Metropolitan Branch of the Party started an agitation against OGATA and dispatched many agitating telegrams to the provincial Branches. Accordingly the provincial Branches sent their representatives to TOKYO to realize the real situations.

Doc. 1694 no. 20

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by H. Okazaki

The Trend of the Imperial Rule Assistance

Political Party in connection with the New Party

Problem. by the 2nd Unit of Public Peace Division.

- 1) Departure of the Committee concerning the Establishment of the firm domestic structure for the final Victory.

The Imperial Rule Assistance Political Party had established on Dec. 2nd 1944 the above mentioned Committee.

- 2) The Circumstances before the Reopening of the 86th Session of the Imperial Diet.

As the above-mentioned Committee was consisted

of members of Diet and men of various occupations,
it couldn't reach its final decision. But urged
by the necessity it decided on Jan. 17th 1945
a draft of resolution to demand the establish-
ment of a new, united-front, political party by
assembling the like-minded people.

3) The New-Party Problem after the Reopening of the
Diet-Session.

On Jan. 20th Mr. MATSUMURA, the Chairman of the
Political Investigation Committee, demand to approve
the mentioned draft of resolution in the meeting
of the Representatives. But the Small Parties re-

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refused to approve, and started a movement to establish a new party. Their movement could, however, not develop under the situations of P.I. Area.

4) The Trend of the Small Parties.

The New Party movement of the Small Parties based on their antipathy to the leading figures of the YOKUSEI, who couldn't understand the reforming policies and endeavored to maintain the old influences. As to the New Party movement, we must take attention to the tendencies to abolish the Temporary Control Act as to Discussion, Publication, Meetings,

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Societies etc., which was supported by the radical members planning secretly overthrowing the Cabinet.

5) The present situations and its Prospect.

Lately members of the Small Parties, such as the Interested Party attached to YOKUSO, Thirty day Party etc. introduced to the House of Representatives a draft of "Resolution to organize a National Defence Industrial Army." But it was opposed by the ^{fields} leaders of YOKUSEI Party and the industrial. The Small Parties are, however, continuing their movement now out of the House of Representatives, and if the circumstances change, they

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will obtain a new standpoint to organize the
nation and to overthrow the Cabinet.

— End —

24, The attitude of IRAPA towards national movements.

The reason of ^{the resignation} President TATEKAWA, Yoshitsugu of IRA Manhood Corps is said to be his ill health. But in reality he resigned because he could not get the government's support as he had expected before his coming to the office, and IRA Manhood Corps and IRAPA were pitted against each other. IRA Manhood Corps wishes to realize the establishment of the new national system with IRA Manhood Corps as the center. IRAPA on the other hand wishes to settle the problem of establishing the whole nation system for securing victory, and on the 17th settled to dissolve IRAPA itself and to establish a new party. President KOBAYASHI who holds the additional posts of State minister has come to

report the situation.

Actual process of the national system problem.

Though IRAPA wishes to dissolve IRA Manhood Corps and to create a new party absorbing the members of the dissolved organization, the objection was raised from various quarters. From 26 prefectures, from 5 cities and from various counties arose agitations against the dissolution of the IRA Manhood Corps. After the resignation of President TATEKAWA, OGATA, Taketora succeeded. Just then at the 86th session of the Imperial Diet, Premier KOISO, Kuniaki, answering to several questions, expressed his earnest desire to realize the new national system for securing victory. Among the people are some opinions that these discussions are useless for strengthening the fighting power of Japan. They stress that it is very

important to make a new national system for winning a decisive battle.

The origin of IRA Manhood Corps

Movements for establishing a new national system were begun some time ago, and in 1940 at the time of KONOE Cabinet such movements reached their climax. Since then IRAA movement began. In April of 1941 the first reorganization of IRAA took place, and since then the movement of IRAA was on the decline. But with the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, we are obliged to face the music and are ⁱⁿ need of unifying all our energy to the only point of pursuing the state policy.

The point for discussing the national system.

The movement of IRAA for securing the unification of the whole national strength ended in failure, and the

creation of IRA Manhood Corps for the purpose of recovering the influence which IRAA ^{has} lost was also in vain. IRAA which failed in securing the strength as a political party and in creating the whole national new system, must establish IRAPA and IRA Manhood Corps at a time. IRAPA and IRA Manhood Corps, thus created, are predestined to be opposed to each other. In securing the unification of the whole nation power we are wanting in something. Now we must produce one bullet rather than we discuss how to unify

Elements of the Strong party movement

With temporizing measures we cannot establish a new strong party. The new party to be created must be inspired by the national spirit. This is the fundamental condition to create a new party.

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What the fundamental principle
of the new party should be

It is besides the question that the new party is
or is not necessary. It is the most important thing
to create the decisive political strength for winning
this war. The fundamental principle of the new
party should be the practical authoritarian govern-
ment.

The basis of the whole nation
membership.

Whether the new political party is necessary or not
is not important, but at this time of crisis a new
party to be created should be based on the principle
of authoritative government.

The principle of the whole nation

fraternity.

All the members of the IRAPA should pursue a common object and band themselves together.

1 Who laid down these rules?

2 Is there any indication of the government providing funds for the Dainippon Seijikai? That, where did the money

3 Is there any indication of governmental control of the Dainippon Seijikai
Declaration, General principles, Conventions,
the Policy of Arrangement, Officers and
System of the Dainippon-Seijikai.

April, 1945.

1. Declaration: by whom?

We establish the Dainippon-Seijikai to get over this critical moment to fulfill the great duty of national defence and to establish the Greater East Asia.

2. General Principles

It is consisted of three articles;

1.) maintaining the spirit of victory and try to establish the Greater East Asia ^{to defence the fatherland}

2.) with the whole national power to defence the territory of Japan

3.) observing spirit of the Constitution

to make info by 14/07/1945
Document

to follow the Emperor's policy with sincerity

Further stating
I have

3. Conventions

This is consisted of eighteen articles.

4. The policy of Arrangement

(Indication by the president)
This is consisted of five articles.

5. Officers: By whom are they appointed? What are their functions?
The names of them are written.

Total number 349

(July, 30th, 1945)

Number of Advisers 26

6. The system of the Dainippon-Seijikai

It is explained by the illustration.

106. Have that has listed?

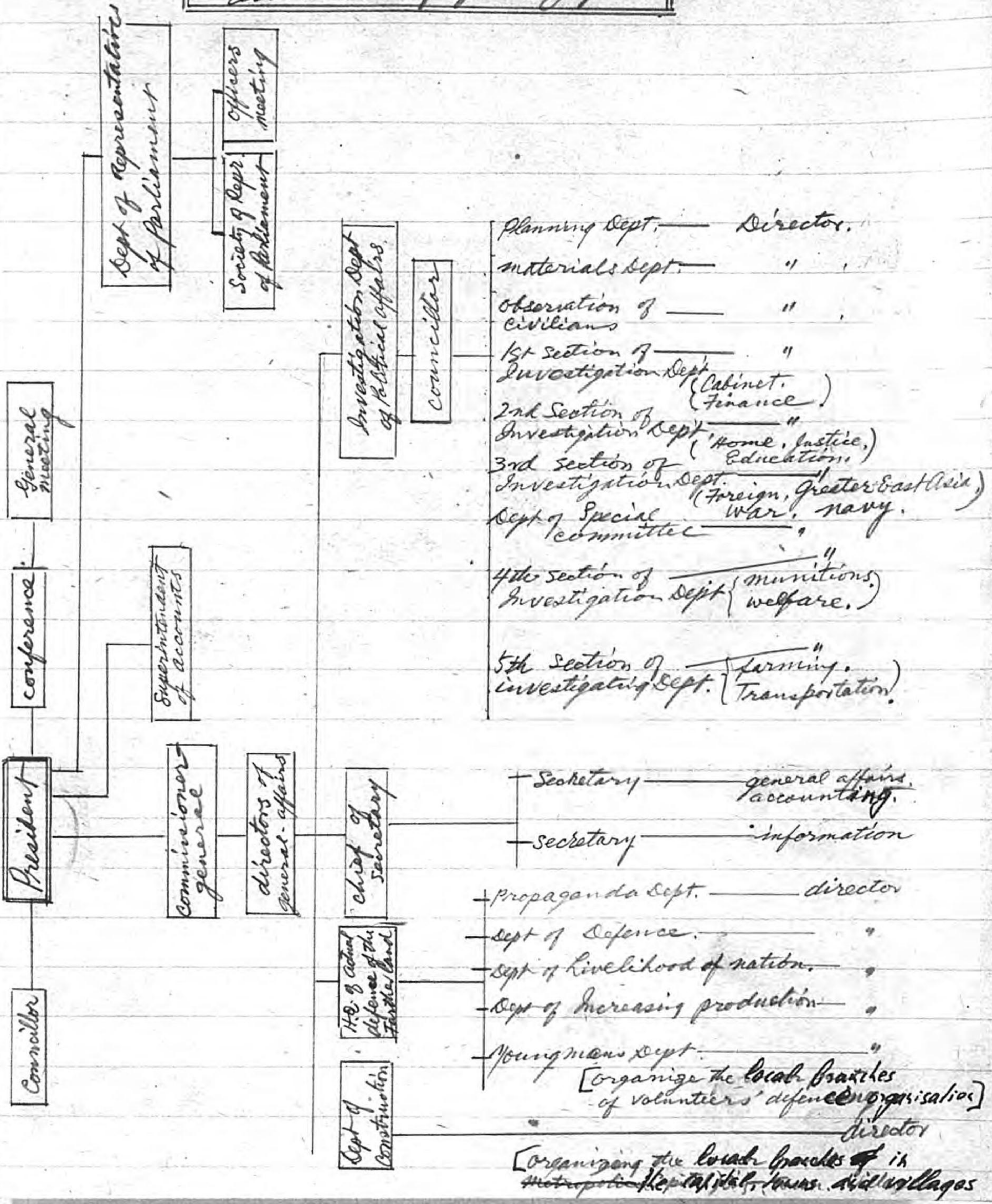
Are all members
of the Diet
automatically
members of

Officers of the Section of the House of Representatives, the Dainippon-Seijikai.

The names of them are written.

the DAINIPPON SEIJIKAI?

The constitution of the political association of Great Japan



Doc. no. 31

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MIURA

Confidential

Re. Establishment of Local Branches of Dai Nippon

Seiji-kai

no. Kei 63 issued by Home Dept.

May 9, 1945

From Chief of Police Bureau, Home Dept.

To: Metropolitan and Prefectural Governors (excepting
Okinawa Prefecture)

It has been our intention to grant to Dai Nippon

Seiji-kai a permission to set up its branches and

branch association, <sup>at the time of permission of forming the above
Seiji-kai on March 31,</sup> as we admitted, the stipulation on

which the branches and the branch association would be

established. Since then, ⁱⁿ the metropolis and every

prefecture the Seiji-kai has been preparing for its

sp.

establishment, and their application is expected in near

future. In view of the gravity of the situation, we wish

you to call your attention to help and lead local offices, avoiding

to repeat the same failure as political parties, to cooperate in

carrying out national policies thoroughly, and at the same

time you should be careful not to disturb the impending

and operation
formation of the national volunteer corps.

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pp. 1

not important.

MIURA

The Legal Nature of Local Branch of Dai Nippon

Seiji-kai and Its Illustration of Administration

in Treating It. (Customary)

It is not proper, in view of the nature of an association

branches of
and its actual body, that Dai Nippon Seiji-kai established

in local districts can not be defined to be an association

on the ground that a portion is involved in the whole

and the latter is an association. the

The branch has a certain membership and area, and

its managers and directors are different from those of

the headquarter. The branch will carry out

not only } but also local
a national political activity with the branch regulations

pp. 2

stipulated. Therefore, it is natural that the branch should be regarded as a ⁱⁿ⁻dependent association apart from the headquarters. Article 1 of Peace Police Regulations can be taken to approve the ⁱⁿ⁻dependence of the ^{evidently} branch, and the revised of that regulation is to be understood in the same interpretation though it does not indicate so literally. Based upon the above interpretation, the branch has been treated as a ⁱⁿ⁻dependent association in accordance with customs by either the old or revised laws.

pp 3

Example of Treating It (Customary)

1. Article 3 of Regulations of Yokusan Seiji Taisei Kyogei-kai, a political association established at the time of the general election in 1942 (Show 17th year) permitted to deal branches in every province and prefecture as independent association, distinguishing it from an association in the sense of the whole.
2. The same treatment in the case of a radical association as a political association was granted.

Prefectural Branch of
Dai Nippon Seikisei-kai

Toho Doshi-kai

pp. 4

Kokusui Domei etc.

1694

34. The regulation of the Conference
for the IRAPA Organization

Article II. This conference aims at establishing the firm system of authoritarian parliament at the general election of April 1942 for the purpose of accomplishing the Greater East Asia War.

Article III. The headquarter is in Tokyo ^{and} the branches are established in all the prefectures and counties.

Article IV. The office of one president and several superintendents is set up.

The president controls the affairs of the conference.

The superintendents are chosen by the president from among the members and manages the affairs of the conference.

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Article V. The bureau is set up ^{in the conference} and is engaged
in the affairs of the conference.

Article VI. In each local branch the president is
chosen by the president of the whole conference, and
several superintendents of a branch are chosen by
the president of a branch.

Article VII. The candidates to be recommended by
this conference should be decided by the head-
quarters after the consideration of the unofficial
reports from the branches.

Article IX. This conference is to be dissolved
after the general election in April, 1942.

Who wrote this?

Is this a
government

directive? May 22, 1945.

351 (4)

By T. Minoawa.
R# 377.

Political association of Great Japan
(Sai-Nippon-Seiji-Kai)

Under the circumstances of present
situation of our Japan this association

must establish its branches at once

all over the country. The principle

for establishing branches has been by whom?

decided with undermentioned

conditions, might be decided by the President with approval of Government of Tokyo. There is no man's name mentioned in this leaf, so unknown to me.

1. This association will co-operate
with the National Volunteer Association.

(2)

1. There is no objection for the establishment of branches immediately.

However, the people are looking at the establish of this association or increasing of its branches critically and therefore the officers of this association must be very careful how to act with the name of this association.

Two circulars are attached herewith, one of them was written by chief of the peace section of the Home Office addressing to the Metropolitan Police Office, the police office of Osaka-fu and each police office of all prefectures.

And other one was written by the Gendarmerie Headquarters addressed the provost-marshal at every place in and out of Japan.

The contents of these two circulars are just same meaning that as there are some kind of people have wrong idea that Japan will be defeated and they are selfishly intending to protect themselves only without cooperation with their State, the Police offices and provost marshals must supervise strictly with close connection each other.

Though there is no explanation

about these circulars in the
pamphlet of Political Association
of Great Japan, perhaps, these
circulars were distributed by
the said association too,
or if not, they were filed herein
for the reference only.

1694

Proj. No.	
A. No.	1037
Book No.	6
Item No.	621

卷之六

藤

大日本帝國政府

極秘

昭和二十年二月二十日現在

衆議院議員現勢並二會派系統圖

保安課 第二係

大日本帝國政府

翼政會員名錄 (20.3.27現在)

地方自治 1022
中興 998 (東京新報) } 2020

定員數 四六六名
缺員 二三名

辭任 岸 信 介

死亡 (二二)

加藤俊夫

平川松太郎

高梨乙松

後原修政

加藤調一

助川啓四郎

中野正剛

牧野駿男

橋本裕幸

澤田利吉

則之卯太郎

川上法勳

加藤七郎

南鐵太郎

松岡秀夫

岩 顯 亮

秋 田 清

永井柳太郎

深澤豐太郎

川上風三

飯 塚 茂

福井甚三

青木裕一

高橋嘉一

應召議員 七名

小山田義孝

間宮成吉

有馬英治

福家俊一

小野裕之

田中勝之助

林 佳 介

高木義人

日下四武

佐々木 一 旋

現在 四三六名

內 譯

翼政政治會及員 四一六名

是刊決定

右の如くあり。東京電

大日本帝國政府

無所屬 二〇名 (未加入二名)

尾崎 行雄 (未) 大 鑾

尾崎 一 郎 (脫) 赤 尾 健 (未)

三田村 武 夫 (脫) 中 村 敏 (脫) 江 藤 源九郎 (脫)

滿 井 佐 吉 (脫) 以上小磯内閣前ヨリノ脱會者 夫 (脫)

○憂國議員同志會員ニシテ昭和二十年二月十七日脱會者

橋 本 欣五郎 小 山 亮 水 山 忠 則

中 原 顯 司 今 井 新 造 池 崎 忠 幸

高 岡 大 輔

○八日會員ニシテ二月十九日脱會者 齊 藤 兼 三

○舊海新俱樂部ニシテ二月十九日脱會者 濱 田 尚 友

○翼壯議員ニシテ二月二十日脱會者

村 澤 登 二 郎 高 野 孫 左 衛 門

右ノ外脱會ヲ希望スルモノ約二十名程成アリ

大日本帝國政府

金四會	陸海軍出身	一一〇	四王天廷孝、近藤英次郎、植松謙馬、堀内
思濟會	舊政界、口、反具政	一〇	鳩山一郎、川崎克、安藤正純
法曹議員會	法曹關係	七〇	島田俊雄、一松守吉
教育議員聯盟	國民教育ノ振興研究	二五八	水井柳太郎、小山亮、森田重次郎
農政會	農林行政ノ研究	二三三	高田耕平、高橋守平
水産議員懇談會	水産行政ノ研究	二九一	青山憲三、川島正次郎、眞藤慎太郎
經濟議員聯盟	經濟各般ノ研究	二八二	金光庸夫、松村光三、長野高一
自治振興代 議士會	市町村長關係 議員(地方自治振興問題)	一〇八	牛塚 太郎、原惣兵衛、佐藤芳男、木下謙介
海峽會	津雲ヲ中心トスル	四〇	津雲、依光、小泉、宇田、野口

大日本帝國政府

三十日會議員（十一名）

同志團體（施設團體ヲ除ク）名簿

高岡大輔	會木直貴	坂下仙一郎	小柳收衛	菊地泰之輔	木原七郎	川崎己之太郎	大野一造	小笠原八十美	今成留之助	伊藤東一郎	安藤孝三
瀧澤七郎	田中好	坂本宗太郎	河野密	北勝太郎	木村武雄	川副隆	大橋清太郎	小高長三郎	卯尾田毅太郎	池本甚四郎	愛野時一郎
鶴惣市	田村秀吉	庄司一郎	佐藤洋之助	小泉純也	喜多壯一郎	川俣清香	川崎末五郎	小山田義孝	馬田	泉國二郎	伊藤五郎

大日本帝國政府

中川 軍 春
仲 西 二 良
長 野 高 一
西 川 貞 一
野 田 武 夫
濱 地 文 平
古 田 喜 三 太
松 尾 二 藏
二 田 村 武 夫
森 下 國 雄
山 本 桑 吉
吉 田 賢 一

中 村 梅 吉
水 山 忠 印
成 島 勇
野 口 喜 一
羽 田 武 嗣 郎
深 澤 吉 平
松 浦 伊 平
松 本 治 一 郎
村 瀬 武 男
森 田 重 次 郎
依 光 好 秋
渡 邊 傳

仲 井 間 宗 一
長 井 源
南 雲 正 朝
野 田 喜 一
馬 場 元 治
藤 本 拾 助
松 浦 周 太 郎
三 木 武 夫
最 上 政 三
山 田 順 策
吉 植 庄 亮

大日本帝國政府

議員總話會 (一〇〇名)

唐橋	金子	加藤	沖	大口	小野	小田	馬岡	今井	石田	伊禮	綾部	安藤
麻野	彦太郎	篠五郎	藏	喜久	秀一	彦太郎	次郎	傳彦	尊佐	隆	傳太郎	覺
川口	金光	勝又	加藤	大島	小野寺	小笠原	小笠原	卯尾田	出井	池田	新井	青木
壽	庸夫	春一	弘造	高精	有一	長三郎	三九郎	毅太郎	兵吉	正之輔	堯爾	精一
川崎	神尾	金井	加藤	岡本	小山田	小野	小笠原	内池	泉	石坂	井阪	青山
己之太郎	茂	正夫	知正	馬太郎	藤孝	義一	八十美	久五郎	國二郎	譽平	豐光	憲三

大日本帝國政府

憲法機關同志會（四十五名）

森口淳三	間宮成吉	林佳介	野田正昇	中越義幸	高木義人	坂口平兵衛	紀藤常亮	河盛安之介	加藤弘造	岡本馬太郎	宇田耕一	赤城宗德
森田正義	牧原源一郎	福田重清	野本吉兵衛	中埜坐左衛門	高野孫左衛門	田中勝之助	北村又左衛門	木崎爲之	柏原幸一	岡本傳之助	小澤治	赤松寅七
森谷新一	村澤義二郎	二田是儀	信正義雄	長沼權一	恒松於菟二	田部朋之	九鬼紋七	木村寅太郎	金光邦三	沖藏	岡田啓治郎	今牧嘉雄

大日本帝國政府

夏葉會(四六名)

野本吉兵衛	中川龍治	田中亮一	佐藤芳男	小松茂藤治	小坂武雄	加藤宗平	大村直	植村武一	五十嵐吉藏	阿子島俊治	吉田敬太郎	八木宗十郎
濱野清吾	中村庸一郎	田邊徳五郎	菅又尊	佐入間道夫	小篠雄三郎	木下郁	岡田啓治郎	江口繁	伊藤清	逢澤寛	山中義貞	山中義貞
日下田武	野田正昇	頼母木眞六	田下政治	佐久間渡	小林絹治	毛山森太郎	長内健榮	大川光三	宇田耕一	新井堯爾	吉川	吉川

大日本帝國政府

全四會(二〇名)

二	堀	中	田	漢	植	赤	吉	山	森	本	殿
浦	内	島	嶋	那	松	松	田	田	川	多	彦
虎	一	俊	榮	豐	練	寅	教	竹	仙	市	佐
雄	雄	秀	次郎	和	磨	七	太郎	治	太	郎	輔

八	眞	橋	高	近	江	荒
角	崎	本	木	藤	藤	川
三	勝	欣	義	英	源	眞
郎	次	五郎	人	次郎	九郎	郷

山	森	間	別
中	田	宮	所
義	正	成	喜
貞	義	吉	一郎

松	林	高	岡	金	伊
永		橋	王	子	吹
壽	佳	壽	天	定	元
雄	介	太郎	延	一	五郎

吉	矢	前	堀
川	部	田	内
大	藤	轉	一
介	七	治	

大日本帝國政府

用書會(一〇名)

安藤正純
 川崎克
 田中亮一
 尾島二郎
 菅田均
 北吉
 尾崎行雄
 齊藤隆夫
 坂本幸太郎

八日會(四六名)

安藤幸二
 伊藤禮馨
 稻葉圭亮
 大石大
 川崎己之太郎
 大村武雄
 白鳥敏夫
 赤尾敏
 猪野毛利榮
 江口繁
 沖藏
 河上哲大
 北勝太郎
 齊藤隆夫
 宗前清
 荒川眞郷
 池田正之輔
 江藤源九郎
 金井正夫
 漢那憲和
 藏原敏博
 笹川良一

大日本帝國政府

憲國議員同志會 (二十七名)

木下	沖田	小田	今井	赤城	由谷	矢野	水谷	松本	本多	坂本	西尾	高橋
郁	藏	彦太郎	嘉幸	宗德	義治	庄太郎	長二郎	治一郎	市郎	幸太郎	末廣	壽太郎
岸井	金井	小野	江口	池田	安田	樂安	三木	眞崎	平野	濱野	津崎	
壽郎	正夫	秀一	正之輔	正之輔	桑次	新九郎	武夫	勝次	力三	清吾	仰武	
小山	金子	大島	小澤	今井	山崎	森田	三田村	松永	藤生	原玉	中村	
亮	定一	高橋	新造	新造	常吉	福市	武夫	東	安太郎	玉直	又七郎	

大日本帝國政府

舊新俱樂部（七八名）

岡田政治郎	江口繁	卜田幸吉	稻葉圭亮	有馬英次	安藤覺	吉川亮夫	森谷新一	堀内一雄	長井源	中谷武世	宗前清	近藤英次郎
岡本傳之助	大倉三郎	濱村武一	今尾登	池田正之輔	阿子島俊治	吉田敬太郎	山口馬城次	松永壽雄	南雲正朔	中原謙司	田中藤作	鈴木正吾
金光邦二	大島高精	内池久五郎	今牧嘉雄	石田善佐	赤尾敏	由谷義治	三木武夫	橋本欣五郎	水山忠即	高岡大輔	角	角

大日本帝國政府

廣野規矩太郎	濱田尚友	楡橋茂	中谷武世	賴母木眞六	田部明之	田中伊二次	鈴木忠吉	藤原雄次	阪本勝	齊藤憲二	毛山森太郎	岸井壽郎	木下郁
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福冢俊一	原口純允	野村嘉久馬	中西敏澄	恒松於菟二	高野孫左衛門	田中藤作	角猪之助	四王天廷孝	酒井利雄	齊藤正身	小林謙太郎	楠美省吾	木下義介
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星野靖之助	日下田武	野本吉兵衛	水野覆	遠山暉男	竹內俊吉	田中和一郎	宗前清	白川久雄	笹川良一	坂口平兵衛	佐々井一晁	黒田巒	木村寅次郎
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大日本帝國政府

壯年議員俱樂部 (六十七名)

木下	金邦	柏原	岡田	江口	赤城	安藤	吉田	山口	森谷	三浦	眞鱒	堀内
部	二	幸一	繁治	繁	宗德	登	敬大	喜久	新一	一雄	勝次	十雄

木村	川口	片山	岡本	大倉	稻葉	阿子
武雄		一男	傳之助	三郎	圭亮	俊治

木村	川俣	金井	加藤	大島	宇田	愛野
寅太郎	清晉	正夫	宗平	高精	耕一	時一郎

山口	森田	三木	前田	本多
馬城次	正義	與吉郎	善治	市郎

山崎	八木	桃原	正木	本領
常吉	元八	茂太	清	信治郎

大日本帝國政府

山本金吉	山口喜久一郎	森田重次郎	二本武夫	本領信治郎	原口純允	南條德男	長野高一	中西敏憲	編惣市	田中伊三次	角猪之助	阪本勝	佐藤芳男	岸井壽郎
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依光好秋	山口馬城次	森田正義	村澤綾二郎	正木清	福田重清	野田喜一	檜橋渡	中村梅吉	遠山輝男	田中藤作	宗前清	酒井利雄	齊藤正身	楠美省吾
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山口順升治	森谷新一	森口淳三	松浦周太郎	星野靖之助	信正養雄	南雲正朔	永野護	中谷武世	高野孫左衛門	田下政治	白川久雄	坂口平兵衛	小坂武雄
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政治的系統表

○旧政友久原系

逢澤 寛
綾部健太郎
伊藤三樹三
猪野毛利栄
宇田耕一
小野我一
小野秀一
大口喜六
大倉三郎
岡田忠彦
片山一男
木下 郁
紀藤常亮

岸井壽郎
楠美省吾
小谷節夫
庄司一郎
白川久雄
角猪土助
田中藤作
田中藤作
高富竜太郎
瀧澤七郎
土屋源市
東條 貞
富田義次郎

中 助松
中井 一夫
中越 義幸
西川 貞一
西村 茂生
野口 喜一
花村 四郎
林 正男
林 佳介
福家 俊一
藤生 安太郎
古河 和一郎
松浦 伊平

松岡俊三
三善信房
八木宗十郎

松野鶴平
森田福市
山口馬城次

松山孝次郎
森谷新一
依光好秋

旧政友中島系

青木精一
泉國三郎
小笠原三九郎
小笠原八十美
小高長三郎
小田義孝
加藤知正
勝又春一
川口壽
川崎巳之太郎
石川一平

青山憲三
久山知之
木暮武夫
紅露昭
佐藤洋之助
坂本一角
田辺七六
寺田市正
東郷實
中島知久平
永田良吉

井阪豊光
南條徳男
浜地文平
原惣兵衛
星一
宮崎一
宮沢裕
森肇
小角三郎
山口志五郎
山本芳台

○旧政友前田系

安藤 覺

川島正次郎

前田米藏

今井健彦

豊田 收

横川重次

加藤鏖五郎
羽田武嗣郎

旧政友山崎系

上田孝吉

鷗 惣市

山崎 達彦

木村正義

西方利馬

岸田正毅

森部隆輔

其他旧政友系

以井英吉

金光康夫

田中 源

大養 健

島田俊雄

高橋 繁太郎

太田正孝

田辺一民

高見之道

著本太吉

松村光三

窪井義直(書)

河野一郎(書)

船田中藏(書)

石坂養平(書)

肥田家司

小林智心(書)

吉植庄(書)

馬田次郎(書)

梅口善堂(書)

曰民政大麻系

大麻 唯男

新井 堯爾

植村 武一

勝田 永吉

眞藤 慎太郎

田村 秀吉

頼母 木真六

中井 川 治

淡野 徹太郎

間宮 成吉

三好 英之

山中 義貞

伊藤 五郎

江口 繁

川副 隆

田中 勝之助

高橋 守平

堤 康次郎

成島 勇

船渡 佐輔

眞鍋 儀十

森田 重次郎

山本 厚三

伊藤 東一郎

大島 寅吉

佐藤 芳男

田部 朋之

武知 勇記

野田 武夫

別所 喜一郎

前田 房之助

八並 武治

当田 政太郎

曰民政所田系

池田 秀雄

卯尾田 毅太郎

大野 一造

小泉 純也

小山 邦太郎

阪下 仙一郎

田中 武雄

土屋 寛

仲西 三良

深澤 吉平

松尾 三藏

吉川 吉郎 共衛

一宮 房治郎

内崎 作三郎

勝 正憲

小泉 又次郎

小山 松系

信田 儀右衛門

高田 耕平

鷲 良祐 輔

南 要正 翔

增田 義一

松村 謙三

今成 留之助

小山 昌之助

川崎 末五郎

小柳 牧衛

小山 谷藏

清水 留三郎

高橋 寿太郎

中川 重春

一 柁
所 田
柁 本
定 吉
忠 治
忠 雄

旧民政永开系

愛野時一郎

木原 七郎

作田高太郎

中村三之丞

古屋 慶隆

紫安新九郎

山田 順策

池本甚四郎

喜田壯一郎

多田 満長

長井 源

栢田竹十代

最上 政三

山本 策吉

大橋清太郎

駒井 重次

平代木 隆吉

古田喜三太

村栢 久義

森下 國雄

旧民政櫻内系

櫻内 幸雄

漢那 憲和

仲井間 泉一

栢田 正一

栢田貞太郎

源田 敬一郎

原 夫次郎

大野庄太郎

中村 梅吉

其他民政系

三木 武吉

小川 郷太郎

田中 貞

櫻井 兵五郎

長野

高一 重三

松永

東家系

藤原

陸朗 重三

中島 邦團 次重三

清

寛

山田 六郎

村上

國吉

村瀬 武男

旧社大党系

川俣 清音

河野 密

西尾 未廣

三宅 心一 重三

河上 丈太郎

杉山 元治郎

前川 心一

水谷 長三 郎重三

菊地 養之助

田万 清臣

松本 治一 郎重三

鳩山系

鳩山 一部 重三

尾崎 行雄

川崎 克良 重三

星島 二郎 重三

安藤

心純 重三

芦田

内田

田中

亮一 重三

坂東 幸太郎 重三

北

野田 重三

青藤

隆夫 重三

千石系

石坂

養平

馬田

次郎

越智太兵衛

奥

久登

黒澤

西藏

小平 叔一

鈴木

重次

恒松於菟二

中井川 造

三宅

心一

矢部 藤七

山口左石平

吉田

心

蛸山 政道

安達系

伊豆

富人

伊禮

肇

石坂 繁

清瀨

一郎

藏原

敏提

坂本 宗太郎

曾木

重貴

馬場

元治

三浦 虎雄

内田系

安藤

孝三

赤城

泉徳

小林順系

金夫 邦三

高木 義人

堀内 一雄

伊吹 元五郎

沖 藏

木崎 為之

中原 謹司

真崎 勝次

植村 練馬

黒田 藏

藤井 伊兵衛

伊藤 清

小野 祐之

岸系

有馬 英治

牧野 良三

小山 亮

三木 武夫

英田 尚友

渡辺 善十郎

中垣系

江藤 源九郎

永野 護

平野 力三

橋本系

今牧 嘉雄

永山 忠則

佐々井 一晃

樽橋 渡

中谷 武吉

山田 竹治

參考

官情報第八八六號

昭和十八年八月十一日

警視廳情報課

經濟懇話會創立ニ就テ

中野區昭和通り二四〇

中央物價統制協力會理事

田中精一

右ノ者提唱、下ニ決戰下必勝經濟政策、調查研
 究ル共ニ戰時經濟政策、圓滑ニ遂行ニ協力
 目的ニ民間憂國、經濟人、主体上ニ軍官氏
 方面有志、協力参加、請ニ六月二十一日
 專任次本位田中精一等發起人トシテ
 立後會式ニ參

來後員ノ就任方交渉中ノ處別記ノ通一決定ニ事務

所ノ事務所區九ノ内ニ丸ビル八階八八八號室吉野信次
ノ事務所ヲ引継利用スルコト、之七月二十三日開設セル
カ目下ノ處特筆スベキ行動ナシ

記

不二越鋼材工業株式 會社々長 東京支店	井村 荒喜
化學工業統制會々長	石川 一郎
大日本産業報國會理事 長	小畑 忠良
産業機械統制會々長	大河内 正敏
日本電氣株式會社 専務取締役	梶井 剛
日本製鐵株式會社 取締役	小島 新一

住友本社東京支店 取締役	小林 晴十郎
東京急行電鐵株式 會社々長	五島 慶太
三井物産方企画部長	佐々木 四郎
日本銀行副總裁	澁澤 敬三
大同製鋼株式會社々長 全東京支店	下出 義雄
東洋紡績株式會社 副社長、全東京支店	關 桂三

西松組社長	住友本社東京支店次長	寺田合名會社東京支社	南海鐵道株式會社社長	日本郵船株式會社社長	鐘ヶ淵紡績株式會社社長	北支那開發株式會社總裁	日本海運株式會社社長
林米七	西村幸次郎	寺田甚吉	寺井久信	津田信吾	津島壽一	高田儀三郎	

長、東京支店	山下汽船株式會社社長	大同海運株式會社社長、東京支店	株式會社三菱社總務部長	大日本製糖株式會社社長	常務取締役	三菱重工業株式會社
山下太郎	山縣勝見	森本政吉	藤山愛一郎	原耕三		

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尾野村上村谷田摩野
末力武聾又長村武雄正
廣三雄人郎郎夫次剛

九八七六五四三二一
安樵江白和真滿池赤
藤山藤藤鳥本本崎井田尾
正一源九敏一勝佐之敏
純郎郎夫郎次吉輔一
一七六五四三二一

森山尾猪川齋北芦
田崎崎野毛崎藤藤田
福常行利榮克夫吉均
市吉雄榮克夫吉均
二二二二二二二
六五四三二一〇九

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住所	渋谷區代々木本町八〇八	氏名	中野正剛	生年月日	明治十九年二月生
職業	公職	所屬	團體	言	動
著述業	代議士	東方同志會	八日會	本名ハ其ノ独善主義ヨリ常ニ及政府の態度ヲ採リ殊ニ昭和十七年衆議院議員選挙以来地方遊説等ニ際シ及政府の言動アリタルヲ以テ本年三月東方同志會員ノ議會報告演説ニ對シ内務省ヨリ中野三田村西名ヲ要注意會員トシテ出演不許可ノ通牒出デタリ	本名ハ東方同志會總裁トシテ自ラ政界ノ巨頭ヲ以テ任ジ獨善主義ニシテ最近宇垣一成ト連絡シツ、アリ。本名ヲ繞ル人物 宇垣一成・白鳥敏夫 頭山満・三田村武夫 廣田弘毅・江藤源九郎 三宅啓嶺・眞崎勝次
系統及本人ノ繞ル人物					
要 概					

系統及本名ノ繞ル人物

住所	氏名 生年月日	系統及本名ノ繞ル人物	
淀橋區百人町三七三	薩摩 摩雄次 明治三十年十二月生	<p>本名ハ北一輝ノ門下生ニシテ其ノ後三木正吉・岡田啓介・中野正剛等ニ出入スル等政治節操ナク現在國体擁護聯合會ニ關係アルモノ一般ニ人氣ナシ</p> <p>本名ヲ繞ル人物</p> <p>入江種矩 中谷武世 赤尾敏</p>	
公職	所屬團體	言動ノ要概	
著述業 代議士	翼賛政治會 經濟議眞聯盟 國民教育振興議員聯盟	<p>本名ハ常ニ政府施策ニ反對シ第八十一議會ニ於テハ桂馨制選舉及戰時刑事特別法等ニ反對シ反政府的又ハ反翼政的同志ト常ニ行動ヲ共ニシツアリ</p>	

系統及本名ノ繞ル人物	氏名 生年月日	住所
<p>本名ハ夙ニ中野正剛ニ私淑シ之ヲ頭 領ト仰ギ常ニ東方會ノ中心人物トシ テ活動シ中野ノ命ニ依リ特ニ宇垣 ノ下ニ連絡シツルガ如シ 本名ヲ繞ル人物</p> <p>中野正剛 大石 大 西尾末廣 宇野力三 白鳥敏夫 江藤源九郎</p>	<p>三田村武夫 明治三十二年六月</p>	<p>王子区岩瀨ニ、ニ〇九</p>
言動ノ概要	所屬團體	職業 公職
<p>本名ハ中野ノ思想ヲ通奉シ 現内閣ニ對シテハ反感強ク事 毎ニ翼政會幹部ヲ誹謗シ内 閣ニ對シテ及抗的言動多シ 本年九月翼政會退理由書ヲ 印刷郵送目下當廳ニ於テ取 調中ナリ</p>	<p>東方同志會 八月日會</p>	<p>代議士 著述業</p>

<p>系統及本名ヲ繞ル人物</p>	<p>氏名 年月日</p>	<p>住所</p>
<p>本名ハ元社大所部系ニシテ今日 モ尚社會主義ヲ奉ジ杉本治一 郎、西尾未廣等ト共ニ行動シ ツ、アリ。 本名ヲ繞ル人物 杉本治一郎、西尾未廣 平野力三、笹川良一</p>	<p>水谷長三郎 明治三十年十一月生</p>	<p>越前区一番町四ノ三</p>
<p>言動ノ概要</p>	<p>所屬 團體</p>	<p>職業 公職</p>
<p>本名ハ其ノ信奉スル思想觀點 ヨリ常ニ政府施策ニ反對シ、 翼政會幹部ヲ誹謗シ及翼 政的同志ノ結合ニ奔走シツ、 アリ</p>	<p>翼賛政治會 八月會</p>	<p>年代 護士 士</p>

物人ル繞ヲ名本又統系	氏名 年月日	住所
<p>本名ハ夙ニ中野正剛ニ私淑シ之ヲ 頭領ト仰ギ東方會ニ参加シ来 中野ノ命ニ依リ行動スルヲ常トス 本名ヲ繞ル人物 中野正剛・三田村武夫 大石大・佐藤吉熊</p>	<p>中村又七郎 明治十七年一月生</p>	<p>新潟縣西頸城郡糸魚川所 大字押上坊一六</p>
要 概	所 属 團 体	職 業 公 職
<p>言 動 本名ハ中野ノ思想ニ共鳴シ居ル閑 係上現内閣ニ對シテハ反感強ク 事毎ニ翼政會幹部ヲ誹謗 シ政府施策ニ對シテ反抗的言動 多ク本年七月三田村武夫ト共 ニ翼政會ヲ脱會セリ</p>	<p>東方同志會 八日會</p>	<p>代 議 士</p>

系統及本名ノ繞ル人物	氏名 年月日	住所
<p>中野正剛ノ統領ト仰テ三田村 中村・大石等ノ同志ト連絡活 動ス 本名ノ繞ル人物 中野正剛・三田村武夫 大石 大 中村又七郎</p>	<p>浦上 聾 人 明治二十一年生</p>	<p>沖繩縣那覇市上泉所二二</p>
言動ノ概要	所属 団体	職業 公職
<p>本名ハ沖繩縣編入普通要視 察人ニシテ常ニ政府施策ニ 反対ノ態度ヲ採リ第八十一 議會ニ於テハ戰時刑事改正 案及推薦制選舉ノ等ニ反対 セリ</p>	<p>翼賛政治會 八月日會</p>	<p>代議士</p>