General Utsunomiya Taro served as a military attache in London, Army Officer in Korea during the March 1 Independence Movement, and was appointed as the Sanbohonbu Imperial Japanese Army General Staff Vice Chief Head of the Second Bureau in charge of Intelligence. The recent publication of his diary, Utsunomiya Taro kankei shiryo kenkyukai, Nihonrikugun to ajia seisaku: rikugun taisho Utsunomiya Taro Nikki (Tokyo: Iwanami Shoten, 2007, 3 volumes) has revealed significant new insight into the active role of the Imperial Army Staff in the global nationalist and revolutionary movements of Asia as geopolitical strategy. Historians have noted that the Diary reveals the details of Utsunomiya Taro's personal vision of turmoil in Qing China and justification for the support to Sun Yat-sen's revolutionary uprisings via Miyazaki Toten of the Kokuryukai Black Dragons as well as Yuan Shih-kai, the first President of the Republic of China after the 1911 Revolution. The Diary also provides information on the harsh suppression of the Korean independence protests in March 1, 1919. This paper focuses on the Utsunomiya Diary’s revelation of Intelligence Bureau support of Anti-imperialist Muslim activists against the British empire and Romanov Russian empire including the political cooperation between Japan and Abdurresid Ibrahim (1853-1957) the Russia Muslim Tatar Pan-Islamist journalist, activist-former Muslim judge (Kadi) of Orenburg during the Romanov empire who spent his life time working for the merger of Japanese Pan-Asianism and Pan-Islamism formulated as Kaiyo-seisaku, Islam policy since the late Meiji period. The Diary reveals the Imperial Army’s Geo-political Strategy in forming a wide global network among Asian Muslims after the 1905 Russo-Japanese War making use of the global celebration among Muslims and others against Russian despotism as well as a potential network against the British Empire.

Utsunomiya represents an “Asia” oriented approach to the pro-Ottoman Turkey policy of the Imperial Army that opposes the pro-British stance of the Japanese Foreign Ministry especially in questions concerning extraterritoriality and other matters in international relations with the Ottoman Empire.