

Dec. 1908

(85)

1908

Wagner has
receipt.

1908

證明書

「ワシントン」文書局 第 號
國際 部 第一九〇八號

典據及び公正ニ關スル證明

余、植松 TADASHI YEMATSU タタシ余ガ下記ノ資格ニ於テ、即チ

東京控訴院檢事トシテ、日本政府ト公的關係ニ在ル
モノナルコト、竝ニ該官吏トシテ余ガ茲ニ添附セラ
レタル、一冊 兼ヨリ成ル、千九百三十四年ノ昭和
自九百三十六年 附、下記題名、即チ

東京控訴院 訴訟記録 ノ文書ノ

保管ニ任ジ居ルコトヲ茲ニ證明ス。

余ハ更ニ添附ノ記録及び文書ガ日本政府ノ公文書ナ
ルコト、竝ニ右ガ下記名稱ノ省又ハ部局ノ公式書類
及び綴ノ一部ナルコトヲ證明ス。(若シアラバ綴番號又
ハ引用、其ノ他公式書類又ハ綴ニ於ケル該文書ノ成規所在ノ公式名
稱ヲモ特記スベシ) 東京控訴院

千九百四十年ノ昭和二十二年ノ一月六日

東京ニ於テ署名

當該官吏署名欄 YEMATSU 植松

右ノ者ノ公的資格 東京控訴院檢事

證人 HORI 堀

公式入手ニ關スル證明

余 ERIK WELLSHER エリクウェルsher、余ガ聯合國最高指揮官總司令

部ニ關係アルモノナルコト、竝ニ上記題名ノ文書ハ
余ガ公務上、日本政府ノ上記署名官吏ヨリ入手シタ
ルモノナルコトヲ茲ニ證明ス。

千九百四十年ノ昭和二十二年ノ一月六日

東京ニ於テ署名

氏名 ERIK WELLSHER, D/Lt. A.U.S.M.I. 亞米利谷衆國軍陸軍情報部少尉

右ノ者ノ公的資格 國際檢察部 調査官

證人 EDWIN P. MOHANTAN エドワード・ホイ・モナタン

Checked by [Signature] + AKITA
By [Signature]

Minutes of the Third Trial

Defendants: OKAWA, Shumei
TOYAMA, Fidezo
HOMMA, Kenichiro
YAMAMOTO, Sadayoshi
NAKAZAWA, Toru
YOSHIOKI, Nobutaka

With regard to the case of the defendant OKAWA, Shumei, in violation of the Explosives Control Act and for the offenses of murder and attempted murder; the case of the defendants TOYAMA, Fidezo and HOMMA, Kenichiro in violation of the Explosives Control Act and for the offenses of murder and attempted murder and empty threat; and the cases of the defendants YAMAMOTO, Sadayoshi, NAKAZAWA, Toru and YOSHIOKI, Nobutaka for an offense of empty threat:

YOSHIDA, Tsunejiro, Chief Justice
INADA, Kaoru, Judge
YAMAGUCHI, Taniji, Judge
ISHIDA, Kazuto, Reserve Judge
SASHIDE, Rokuro, Court Clerk
OKADA, Naolie, Court Clerk

appeared and opened the trials in the Third Criminal Department of the Tokyo Court of Appeal on the 12th day of September in the 9th year of Showa Era (1934) in the presence of IIZAWA, Takashi, Prosecutor.

The defendants were not placed under bodily restraint in the court.

The below-mentioned counsels for the defense were present:

OHARA, Shinichi
ITO, Kiyoshi
HANAI, Tadashi
HAYASHI, Itsuro
TSUNODA, Toroyoshi
FUKUDA, Torakane
KIYOSE, Ichiro
UTSUNOMIYA, Yoshihisa
IMAMURA, Rikisaburo
TERASAKI, Katsuji
ITO, Yosuke
KANASHI, Kazuro
YAMADA, Fanzo
AWATA, Hiroshi
OHTA, Kozo
OKUYAMA, Hachiro

(The Chief Justice announced that the trial will begin as a continuation of the last and questioned the defendant, OKAWA, Shumei as follows:)

- Q. Have you ever had a penal punishment?
- A. No.
- Q. What about your family relation ?
- A. I have only a mother and a wife. My mother is living in the country in YAMAGATA Prefecture with my younger brother.
- Q. What is your educational background?
- A. On July, 44th year of Meiji Era (1911) I graduated from the Tokyo Imperial University Literary Department, majoring in philosophy.
- Q. Was it the 14th year of the Taishō Era (1925) that you got your degree of Doctor of Laws?
- A. I believe it was in the 13th year of the Taisho Era (1924), but I'm not quite sure which is right.
- Q. Tell me your personal history in general after your graduation from the university.
- A. For 7 or 8 years after I graduated from university, I did not get steady work; but by earning enough money to study by translating or writing, I continued my studies. Then in the 8th year of the Taishō Era (1919) I became an employee of the South Manchuria Railway Company, and until the 6th of Showa Era (1931) I continued the work of the East Asia Research Institute (TOA KEIZAI CHŌSA KYOKU). Then, in the same year, the above mentioned institute became independent of the South Manchurian Railway Company, and was turned into a foundation, I was appointed the first chairman of the Board of Directors, which post I continued to hold until I was arrested in this case on the 7th year of the Showa Era (1932).
- Q. At that time you became a member of the South Manchuria Railway Company in the 8th year of the Showa Era (1919), were you the Chief of the Investigation Section of the East Asia Research Institute?
- A. Yes, I was. But at that time that position was called the Chief of the editorial section.

Q. What is the purpose of the East Asia Research Institute?

A. Originally, this Research Institute was founded by GOTO, Shimpei, the first President of the South Manchuria Railway Company, with the idea of making a Research Institute in Japan as an organ of the South Manchuria Railway Company, after investigating the various research organs in Europe. Mr. GOTO's purpose at the time of foundation lay in studying the economic situation of Manchuria from the world's economic standpoint. When I became a member, it was investigating the world's general economic situation and the situations of Manchuria and China. After it was turned into a foundation, the sphere of investigation was limited in Manchuria and China, and we began to study the economic value of Manchuria and China not from the viewpoint of world economy, but from the standpoint of Japan.

Q. Who were the members of the staff after it was turned into a foundation?

A. I was the Chief of the Board of Directors, and the directors were: Count FUFUSHIMA, Michimasa; TSURUMI, Sakio; and NAGANO, Akira; and as representatives of the South Manchuria Railway Company were, OBUCHI, Miki, head of the Tokyo Branch; ITO, Takeo, head of the Investigation Section of the main office. These representatives of the South Manchurian Railway Company changed whenever the head of the Tokyo Branch and the Chief of the Investigation Section were changed. There are many other trustees.

Q. Who was the president?

A. The president was YAMAMOTO, Jōtarō.

Q. Was the actual authority on the president or on the Chief Director? That is who actually supervised the work of the Research Institute?

A. It was carried on by me.

Q. How much salary did you get in the capacity of Chief Director?

A. I got a 500 yen salary plus 250 yen for housing allowance, making a total of 750 yen. On top of this, I got the equivalent of 6 months salary as bonus each year, so, after all, my annual income was less than 10,000 yen.

- Q. Then did you become a professor of the Colonization University?
- A. I began in the 9th year of the Taishō Era (1920) and resigned in the 3rd year of the Showa Era (1928). It was said, however, that my name will remain on the staff, so, although I do not actually give lectures, I am still a member of the faculty.
- Q. It is said that the accused has an ideology for the reformation of the national structure of Japan. Is that right?
- A. Yes, that's true.
- Q. What is the course of development of your idea.
(The defendant hesitates and does not answer)
- Q. Then I will question you. I understand you formally had admiration for European culture. Is that right?
- A. Yes. It was the education policy when we had been educated, and so I have such ideas. But by an accident, for three years from the 2nd year of the Taishō Era (1913) to the 4th year of the Taishō Era (1915), more than two full years, I had been absorbed in the study of Japanese history. A rich man, a friend of my religious master, MATSUMURA, Chikuseki, wanted to do something significant at his celebration of his sixty-first birthday; so he consulted MATSUMURA. As an ideological unrest had been prevailing at that time and tended to agitate the peoples' ideas toward the Imperial family, MATSUMURA insisted that the rich man should write a chronicle of the successive Emperors as a memory of his sixty-first birthday, and distribute it widely to make our people definitely realize the fact that the character of our nation is such that the Imperial Family is always the center of the lives of the people. The rich man immediately agreed with him and left everything up to MATSUMURA. As a consequence, Mr. MATSUMURA persuaded me to write a chronicle of the successive Emperors, and he would look through it and publish it into a book. He told me that if I was willing to do it, he would pay me thirty yen per day, and as I was doing some cheap translation work for the Army General Staff at that time to earn my education, I accepted to undertake that job, thinking that writing a chronicle of the successive Emperors would not be of much difficulty. However, when I commenced writing on the original ceremony I discovered things would not go so smoothly.

Finally, I had to give up all other studies and concentrate only in this direction, or else my writing would not proceed at all. On the other hand, I began to take interest in the Japanese history, and after more than two years, I finished writing the chronicles of Emperor JIMMU down to Emperor MEIJI. During this time, I began to realize of the Japanese spirit which had been hidden in my heart, and I had become conscious that I was a Japanese. I began to realize the grandeur of the spirit of Japan and began to grasp the significance of the national structure of Japan built upon this spirit. I came to have the idea that this nation should be made to prosper by this race.

It is said that you have studied in detail the present situation in India.

A. Yes. As I had studied Indian Philosophy in the Philosophical course in the University, I decided to devote my life to the study of the Indian philosophy when I graduated. I was studying ancient ideas of India. As my interest towards India grew greater, I happened to get the feeling to study the present Indian situation merely for pleasure. Then, upon reading a book which I obtained from a second-hand book store, I found present India was entirely different from the very solemn ancient India which I had imagined. In short, I discovered that present India is suffering greatly under the control of Britain and people are living the pitiful life of a doomed people. And then with this as a start I began to study the history of the Europeans expansion in Asia, not only in Asia but the history of their territorial and economic expansion in the whole world. Then I began to study how the Europeans are maintaining their influence for such expansion, and this naturally turned into a research of the colonial policy and colonial history.

Q. Did you become a member of the South Manchuria Railway Company because this research was recognized? And did you receive your Doctor of Laws degree through your research on the chartered colonial company?

A. Yes.

Q. Are you the author of the following books: "A History of Japanese Civilization" (NIHON BUNMISHI), "A Reader for Japanese History" (KOKUSHI DOFUHON), "An Introduction to Japanese History" (KOKUSHI GYAKRON), and "The Japanese Idea and the Japanese Spirit" (NIPPON SHISO OYOBI NIPPON SEISHIN), and it is understood that these books were due to your study of the Japanese Emperors' chronicle, is that right?

- A. Yes, it is.
- Q. What do you think of the influence of the European War upon Japan?
- A. So far as ideology is concerned, democracy advocated by Wilson and Communism by Lenin had the greatest influence in Japan. In the economic world, of course, Capitalism has shown a rapid development; and as a consequence, the life of the people has suddenly come to show signs of defect. In looking at the course of development of capitalism in every country, we can find this defect among the lives of the peoples. In the present economic structure of Japan, the farmers are in the most unfavourable state. It is an economic phenomenon controlled more by nature than by human power, and in the present capitalistic economic activities, organized by human power, they are put in the most unfavourable state. Therefore, with the rapid development of this economic structure, the farming classes will, very soon, face difficulties. Its influence has been left unsolved till this day.
- Q. At that time there was an organization called "RŌSŌ KAI", were you present at its meetings?
- A. Yes.
- Q. What was the nature of this organization?
- A. As its name, "ROSOKAI" means the gathering of the old and the youth. It was a gathering at which men from various fields with the opinion that Japan should not be left as it is, would get together and exchange opinions. Therefore, its members included soldiers, socialists, and representatives of laborers and farmers.
- Q. Around the 8th year of Taisho Era (1919), was an organization called "YUSONSHA" established?
- A. Yes.
- Q. At that time, were you KITA, IKKI and MITSUKAWA, Kenetarō called the "Trinity of YUSONSHA"?
- A. Yes.
- Q. What was the nature of this organization?
- A. The name "YUSONSHA" was taken from the poem, "Though all the lanes are ruined, pine trees and chrysanthemums are

still left", by TO-EN-IEI. Those were the days when countless organizations, large and small, were established, some being radical organizations with democratic or anarchical principles, while others were reformers organizations with socialistic or communistic principles. At that time, we believed reformation of Japan from a true Japanese standpoint to be a true reformation. Therefore, we considered ourselves the pine trees and chrysanthemums of Japan, and decided on the name "YUSONSHA". We spread the ideas of reformation from a Japanese standpoint.

Q. It is understood that you had published, "The Gist of the National Reformation Plan", by KITA, IKKI, and revealed the general outline for how to reform Japan, is that right?

A. Yes, it is right. However, I could not entirely approve of the "Gist of the National Reformation Plan" in general. There was no definite plan for the practical reformation of the state at that time, and it was necessary to have some opinion worth discussing about. Consequently I published that book so that our comrades could get together and do some studying. It does not mean that I had entirely approved of this book.

Q. But I understand that you resigned from the YUSONSHA because of difference of opinion with KITA IKKI, and that the YUSONSHA had dissolved simultaneously with your resignation, is that right?

A. Yes.

Q. It is understood that you were very worried about the Rice Riot of 1918, and the so-called The Serious Incident in the Imperial Palace (KYUCHU, JUDAI JIKEN), is that right?

A. Yes. This is a matter which everybody should worry about who looks clearly into the present situation in Japan and has any interest in the future of Japan.

What I was most surprised about the rice riot was that just when Japan had decided to begin a war with a foreign country and the Commander in Chief of the Siberian Expeditionary Forces was bidding farewell to the Emperor Meiji at the FUYOYAMA Mausoleum, some of the Japanese people had to rise in request of rice because they were hungry, and the military had to shoot at the hungry people. I believe anybody would be surprised at this.

At that time I was very much shocked and I thought that it was the first manifestation of the defects of Japan which had hitherto been hidden.

And as to The Serious Incident in The Imperial Palace, I thought that, for the sake of maintaining the dignity of the Imperial Family, the already announced marriage should never have been changed merely by the opinion of Prince YAMAGATA. At that time, all the members of the "YUSONSHA" worked very actively.

Q. Did you deliver a lecture on the Japanese spirit at the Social Education Research Institute carried on by YANO Harutushi, in about 1922?

A. Yes, I did. Not only on the Japanese spirit but also on Confucianism based chiefly on Oriental ideology.

Q. Was the above institute situated in one corner of the former main building in the Imperial Palace? A. Yes, it was.

Q. It is said that students and young people from rural districts attend very earnestly the lectures held there. Is that true? A. They were not lectures exactly, but rather it was a kind of a school where we gave thorough education to about twenty people each year. OKANO, Minister of the Imperial Household, OKIYA, Vice-minister of the Imperial Household, Generals ARAKI, H.T. and MATSUO, and other young army officers used to go there to train them.

Q. Was General Y. SHIMO a very earnest supporter? A. Yes, he was.

Q. And was MISHIDA Chikara there too? A. Yes, he was.

Q. This Social Education Research Institute changed its name to "DAIGAKUKYO" in about 1923, is that right? A. Yes.

Q. However, in 1925, it seems that you had organized the "KOCHI SHI", is that right? A. Yes.

Q. As to the "DAIGAKUKYO", it was ordered to move from the former main building and there was no building to go, so it was abolished in 1925, wasn't it? A. Yes. At that time the Ministry of Imperial Household decided to tear down the building away to build a library, and if we were to continue the DAIGAKUKYO the Ministry of the Imperial Household offered to lend us some land in ARABU. However, this was only the land without any building, and we had not money enough to build a building so we decided to abolish the DAIGAKUKYO.

Q. What were the principles of KOCHI SHI? A. I think there were seven principles. (1) To establish a revolutionized Japan. (2) To firmly establish a national ideal. (3) To realize liberty in spiritual life. (4) To realize equality in political life. (5) To realize fraternity in economic life. (6) To liberate the colored races. (7) Moral unification of the world.

Q. These appear to be principles chosen by you? A. Yes. To establish a revolutionized Japan means to renovate Japan into a country suitable for the realization of the real Japanese spirit.

Q. In regard to this, you have so stated during the preliminary hearing, was it the same? A. (At this time, lines 5 on the front page of list 98 to line 9 of the back page of list 101 from records of the first interrogation held against OKANO, Shumei at the preliminary trials, were read out loud).

A. Yes.

Q. What does the second principle that is to establish a national ideal mean? A. It is the same as that I stated during the preliminary hearing.

Q. On this point, you stated as this, do you mean this in general? (At this time the eighth line in the 102nd list to the first line in the 110th list were read). A. Yes.

Q. Now, what is the meaning of the following principles of KOCHISM - (3) to realize liberty in spiritual life, (4) to realize equality in political life, and (5) to realize fraternity in economic life. A. I have, so to speak, a new conception of "mutual interdependence of the legislature", and that there are distinctly three aspects in our national life. The first is economic, the second is political and the third spiritual. The economic aspect deals with the life of correctly regulating the relations between material and people and fraternity must be realized in this aspect. The political life is one that clearly determines the relationship of personalities or of duties and rights of the people and since people are all equal, the ideal of politics, I believe, is the establishment of equal rights. Now, in regard to spiritual life, of course the ideal is liberty and this must be realized. Generally, speaking, these three ideals - liberty, equality and fraternity - were advocated at the time of the French revolution, but they have not been realized as fully as desired in any national life. I believe there were many reasons for this, but to my way of thinking the fundamental reason is that these ideals are being sought for in different aspects of life. For example, equality should be sought for in political life, but socialists or communists are attempting to find it in the economic aspect. Although liberty, equality and fraternity have not yet been realized in spiritual life, it may be that liberty, equality and fraternity have not yet been realized in human life because certain types of liberalists or democrats are seeking for them in political life and with different ideals. In order to realize these ideals I believe that it would be best to realize newly the concept of mutual interdependence of the legislature by dividing the state up into the aspects I have just mentioned and establishing the respective organs in the respective aspects. I have given you the ideals and the details are the same as stated in the preliminary hearing.

Q. Isn't there any mistake in your statement in the preliminary hearing? (At this time second line of 111 list to the third line of the back page 124th were read out loud). A. Yes, there is no mistake.

Q. I understand you had in KOCHISM such companions as: Hametaro MITSUKAWA, Masatsugu Y. SUO, Yoshiaki K. SUGI, Jukeharu Y. KAWA, Takeyo N. TANI, Chikara NISHIDA, Yoshisuke K. MURAI, Ben K. O, Shigetsugu M. TSUBOI, Korie Y. K. S., Yukinosuke S. ITO, Takeo ITO., is this right? A. Yes.

Q. And you published the monthly journal I H. O. as your organ, didn't you? A. Yes.

10.1908-B

Q. The e were about 3500 subscribers, is this true? A. Yes.

Q. Did you direct your appeal mostly to those who were deemed to become leaders? A. Yes.

Q. Didn't KOCHISA split up in 1927? A. Yes.

Q. Was it because KITA-I MI distributed the so-called reprehensible literature in which he accused the Minister of the Imperial Household MAKINO of his ministry of corruption? A. Yes.

Q. Since then, you and KITA drifted further apart. Because the army was somewhat cautious of KITA, they were cautious of you, too, but when they found out that you had become estranged from KITA by that incident, and relation between you and the army became more intimate than ever and you were able to openly deliver lectures at the Army General Staff, etc. weren't you? A. Yes.

Q. Were these the men you became intimately acquainted with Lt. Gen. KOISO Maj. Gen. OKAMURA, Maj. Gen. ITAGAKI, Maj. Gen. DOHIMARU, Maj. Gen. TADA, Col. MATSUDA, Col. S. SAKI and Col. S. IGATO? A. Yes.

Q. Now, what were your activities after becoming an employee of the South Manchurian Railway Co.? A. I was a very faithful employee. I encouraged the staff of the Investigation Bureau and also kept myself busy in the investigation of world economy and the Manchurian situation. The work assigned to me at that time was the investigation of licensed colonial corporations. This study became the essay for my degree of Doctor of Law.

Q. Did you acquire the belief that the age of Great Powers was gone and that the age of Super Great Powers had come while you were doing such research? A. Yes, if you study world history, you will reach such a conclusion. For a nation to keep going as an independent country in this present age, she should possess a territory that is at least self-sufficient. The present state of world affairs proves this clearly.

Q. In the case of Japan, what kind of territory should she incorporate? A. Korea and Manchuria are within the scope of possibility, but I believe Manchuria alone will not be sufficient.

Q. You seem to have made investigation trips to Manchuria and China frequently, didn't you? A. I went there two to three times a year for two to six months ever since I became an employee of the SMR CO. Hence, I have done considerable research.

Q. Did you acutely sense the anti-Japanese sentiment there? A. It is not the anti-Japanese sentiment which I acutely sensed, but what I regret very much was the cause leading to the rise of the anti-Japanese sentiment. To call it

anti-Japanese sounds narrow, but generally it means the diplomacy. Anti-Japanism is one of the manifestations of diplomacy. Japan's diplomacy toward Manchuria and China wasn't too active. Japan's influence in Manchuria was at the highest peak when I joined the S. S. and while I was in Manchuria, Japan's influence began to wane yearly. It reached the bottom following Chang Tsuo-Lin's death in an explosion and after Chang Hsuen-Liang assumed the political power of Manchuria succeeding him. Though there may be various arguments in regard to this in short, Japan's national opinion has never united in its diplomacy toward foreign countries. That is, the greatest cause was the fact that Japan was divided in two in its diplomacy towards China and Manchuria. It was in the spring of 1929 during the later period when the T. M. A. cabinet assumed a positive policy and dealt with the Manchurian problem when, as a concrete manifestation of the T. M. A. cabinet's positive policy, the S. S. desiring to complete the construction of the Kirin-Huining railway, exerted its whole effort trying to secure the approval of Chen Hsueh-Liang. At that time, I was in London for several months starting from January and was negotiating with Chen Hsueh-Liang. One day, Chen Hsueh-Liang showed me a letter. That letter was from his younger brother Chang Hsueh-mei, who was in Tokyo at that time. It stated as follows:

"Recently a MIKASETO member of the house of Representatives came to see me and stated that the T. M. A. cabinet will fall soon. In such an event, the MIKASETO Cabinet will solve not only the railway problem, but all Manchurian problems to your advantage, so tell your brother to dilly-dally and prolong the negotiations in regard to the Kirin-Huining railway until our cabinet is formed. Since another MIKASETO member of the house of Representatives came to tell me that, I am relaying this to you."

This, Chen Hsueh-Liang showed me with a grin. With their being given a prospective of the circumstances within, like this, it is inevitable that they assume a more positive attitude and turn anti-Japanese. I could not help feeling that the development of Japan's power was absolutely hopeless with Japan being divided into a MIKASETO state and a SEIKOHEI state and half siding with the enemy.

Again in February of that year, Minister YOSHIZAKA was negotiating with Wang Sing-tei, at Shanghai in regard to the Hanking Incident. On that occasion, I rushed from Manchuria to Shanghai. Minister YOSHIZAKA had gone to Tokyo in the spring of 1928 and had returned with a concrete plan for the solution of the incident after having held repeated discussions with Prime Minister TAMURA and the various cabinet members and having found something that was satisfactory. Hence, he was negotiating with the Hanking Government and I believe that they had reached an agreement and probably had temporarily signed it, but the text of the agreement was considered to be disgraceful on the part of the T. M. A. cabinet. The Diet was in session then, and using this as their point of argument, a group within the house of Peers criticized the failure of the T. M. A. Cabinet's China diplomacy and almost brought about a movement to overthrow the cabinet. Hence, a telegram came from Tokyo suddenly instructing the cancellation of the arrangement

made according to the concrete plan which was decided the previous spring when YOSHIZUMI had taken the trouble to go to Tokyo. There is nothing so stupid as this. This, in other words, is not a diplomacy towards China, but toward the House of Peers of Japan. If such a thing is continued, Japan's overseas development can never be accomplished. At least, not under the present circumstances wherein two political parties are scrambling for political power. It is therefore only natural for anti-Japanism to exist. I thought this cannot be left alone. This is what I meant when I stated I keenly felt anti-Japanism.

- Q. The newspaper, moreover, stated that the MINSEITO members of the House of Representatives clamored for the revelation of the real facts in regard to the death by explosion of Chang Tsuo-ling in The Diet. Is it true?
- A. Yes. I believe Mr. Seigo NAKANO made such interpolation before The Diet. This, too, was most reprehensible.
- Q. Was there any question raised as to whether Japan should deal with Chang Hsueh-liang or with Yong Yu-tin after Chang Tsuo-ling's death?
- A. Yes. There was. The commander of the Kwantung Army then was Lt. Gen. MURAOKA and the Chief of the Special Service Agency was Shinji HATA. Their opinion was that it would be better naturally to deal with Chang Hsueh-liang and action, in general, was taken according to this opinion. However, since Yong Yu-tin had been handling their business transaction, The OKURA-GUMI strongly advocated that, from a practical point of view, to place the Manchurian political power in the hands of Yong Yu-tin would be better because their commercial advantages with Yong. And this opinion was considerably strong within the army too. This was the first time that I discovered that the capitalists of Japan had a great influence upon the political and military diplomacy. For example, when Lt. Gen. MURAOKA was in Mukden after the death by explosion of Chang Tsuo-ling, he would meet with Chang Hsueh-Liang, but not with Yong Yu-tin. However, The OKURA-GUMI, wanting Lt. Gen. MURAOKA to meet Yong Yu-tin and desiring at least to make the relationship between Lt. Gen. MURAOKA and Yong Yu-tin closer, actively campaigned to draw the interest of the Army General Staff. As a result, a telegram suggesting rather than ordering Lt. Gen. MURAOKA to confer with Yong Yu-tin was sent from the control headquarters. Lt. Gen. MURAOKA is a very excellent army man who can be rated as being No. 1 or 2 among the army personnel. And with him in Mukden, how impudent it was for the person to send a wire suggesting whom he should meet. I thought it disgusting that OKURA-GUMI had begun to have such a great influence upon them.

Thus, there were two factions --one centering around Chang Hsueh-liang and the other around Yong Yu-tin, existing in Manchuria and Japan. Such being the state, the OKURA-GUMI secretly worked behind the scenes. Thereafter, negotiations with Manchuria were made with Yong Yu-tin.

Doc. No. 1908 B

- Q. Therefore, Chang Hsueh-liang reportedly killed Yong Yu-tin and his devoted assistant, Chang Yin-Kuei and completely wiped away the influence of Yong's faction in January 1929, is that right?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And you reportedly started a people's movement because you thought that the Manchurian and Mongolian problems cannot be left in the hands of the capitalists and politicians, but should be solved by a people's movement, is that right?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Did you give lectures about this?
- A. Yes. On the opinion that a small country cannot be independent, I reasoned that I should let the people know that Japan, for the time being, should attempt economic development in Manchuria; that the nation cannot go on without having the foundation of her national life built on a united economic system of both Japan and Manchuria and that if this is done, the Manchurian problems, too, can be solved. There are fifty prefectures in Japan, and I decided to make a hasty trip and explain the Manchurian situation to the people by giving lectures and showing motion pictures at three or four places in a prefecture. I undertook this in the latter days of April in May, 1929, immediately upon returning from my Manchurian trip and continued it up to the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident.
- Q. Were there any repercussions?
- A. There was a very unexpected reaction. At first, I did not know how much the repercussion would be, and when I consulted with the army authorities about undertaking the project together, the army didn't agree, stating that it would be criticized as militarism and imperialism and lose its effect if the army would join. Hence, I undertook it alone and the reaction was indeed surprising. Leaving aside rare instances, it drew a full house everywhere.
- Q. What do you mean by the construction of HULUTAO Harbor?
- A. HULUTAO Harbor is an ice-free port situated to the west of Dairen at the tip of the Pohai Bay. As it was planned to reconstruct the harbor, the harbor reconstruction plan had already been made, and a Dutch company had contracted and was undertaking the project. Chang Hsueh-liang had thought of this and his proposal was to usurp

the prosperity of Dairen and at the same time to construct a trunk line to HULUTAO parallelling that of S. M. R. and accumulate the products of Manchuria at HULUTAO, thus making S. M. R. virtually valueless and killing the prosperity of Dairen.

Q. Was this the reason why the people gradually began to consider the Manchurian problems seriously and become disgusted with SHIDEHARA's diplomacy?

A. Yes, I believe so.

Q. It is claimed that as the voice of dissatisfaction grew louder among the people, the army took note of this trend and began to take positive action gradually. Is that right?

A. Yes. The army, being alert on taking advantage of opportunities, began taking positive actions as soon as this trend became great. And finally, they began to act together with us, and the Army General Staff and other departments, even began sending lecturers to us.

Q. It is said that the London Naval Disarmament Conference has made the young naval officers indignant. Is it so?

A. It is obvious, I believe, as to how indignant the young naval officers were by the mere fact that Lt. Cmdr. KUSAKARI committed suicide.

Q. June 30, 1930, Gen. /T. N. or Adm./ YASHIRO died. Did he tell you anything in regard to the country at that time?

A. He didn't say anything definitely, but he repeatedly stated that everything should be done for Japan.

Q. In that year, Premier HAMAGUCHI was shot with a pistol at Tokyo Station and the following year 1931, the Diet was convened under Acting Premier SHIDEHARA, and it was put in disorder as though a bees' nest had been disturbed because of a slip of the tongue by the acting premier. Was it so?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you found the JIMMU KAI?

A. Yes, I did, on the anniversary of the accession of the Emperor Jimmu on February 11, 1932.

Q. What are the principles of the JIMMUKAI?

A. The general principles of the JIMMUKAI were to realize a family system conforming to the national spirit, to eliminate the evils of party politics, which considers party's interest and policy as primary and national welfare as secondary, and to reform the capitalistic economic system, which considers self-interest as primary and national welfare as secondary. What we planned to do was to bring about the opportunity for a national reformation through a national movement.

Q. Was this movement effective?

A. It was in February, 1932, that the movement was started, and I was arrested in June of that year. If I had not been arrested, I believe it would have become a considerably powerful movement.

Q. Did you have supporters or sponsors?

A. I don't know.

Q. Do you know a person named Koichiro ISHIHARA?

A. Yes, I do. He was a supporter of the JIMMUKAI and he supplied us with most of the funds needed for the movement of the JIMMUKAI.

Q. You were connected with the so-called March Revolution or the Imperial Flag Revolution, weren't you?

A. There wasn't any incident called the March Revolution. Since it is not proper to use the word "revolution" for the March Incident, I would like to make this clear beforehand.

(The Chief Justice, after a conference, ordered the spectators to leave the court after having announced that the resolution and the reason for the suspension of open court thereafter was because of the fear of impending the public peace and order, but special permission was given to Seisaku HASEGAWA, Munozo MURAI and A. KATA KURA to attend court.

The Chief Justice, then, questioned Shunsei OKAWA as follows:

Q. Did you, in about 1931, know that there existed a strong antagonism against the political parties among the important personnel of the Army?

- A. Yes, when Acting-Premier SHIDEHARA made a slip of the tongue before the Diet. The slip of the tongue was made in regard to the London Conference. A statement to the effect that it was disloyal for anyone to criticize it. Using this as their ground, the Seiyukai Party started a great commotion and prevented the progress of the session for three days. This made the army personnel, who had been indignant at the attitude of the Diet before this, all the more indignant.
- Q. The military group reportedly believe that Japan can never be saved if parliamentary politics in which two powerful parties confronting each other, is sloppily continued. That enmity of America toward Japan, in the long run, may bring about a Japanese-American war and that if a Japanese-American war is unavoidable, it should be held now. Is it so?
- A. Yes. If a Japanese-American war is unavoidable, this war probably will be a protracted one. Since Japan will be confronted with food and other economic difficulties, the Manchurian problem should be settled before this. Therefore, the national life, we thought, should be reconstructed on an economic foundation made up of Japan and Manchuria as a unit to enable Japan to withstand a protracted war.
- This Manchurian problem was the important motive for the March Incident. SHIDEHARA's diplomacy was very soft and he did not try to take any positive action against Manchuria. Since it had been firmly proven by the China policy of the TANAKA Cabinet that even if the Seiyukai Party should form a cabinet and advocate a positive policy, it would only be words, we thought that this would not do.
- Q. Then, the Capt. NAYAMURA Incident occurred and it was decided, by the high officers at the Chiefs-of-Staff conference held in May of that year, that an aggressive policy should be taken without any hesitation, wasn't it?
- A. It wasn't by high officers. Even in the Japanese army, high ranking officers do not readily express such opinion. It was decided by the young Chiefs-of-staff conference that since one can never tell what they'll do next upon judging from the attitude of Chang Hsueh-liang, they should be smashed firmly and without any hesitation in the event the Manchurian regime should insult Japan beyond the limit.
- Q. Were you present when such discussions were held?
- A. Yes, I was.

Q. Then, on September 18, the destruction of the Manchurian railway line at Lukow-chiao occurred and with this as the beginning, the Manchurian Incident began, didn't it?

A. Yes. We were able to take such prompt action because, as I have stated previously, our mind was made up.

Q. Next, what is the March Incident?

A. In short, it ended merely as a plan. The plan was for the masses to express their disapproval of the Diet then in session by means of a mass demonstration. To do this, as many people as possible would be mobilized. Since a clash with the police must naturally be expected on this occasion, those who start this demonstration should bear this in mind. And if during the clash with the police the citizens or people taking part should increase more and more, aggravating the commotion and throwing the metropolis into a turmoil, the army would step in and declare martial law, thus taking its first step toward national reformation.

Q. With whom did you make the plan?

A. The movement for it grew up as it was being discussed here and there.

Q. Then, was there a rumor at that time that Gen. UGAKI will succeed Gen. TATEKAWA as president of the Seiyukai Party?

A. Yes, there was.

Q. So did you see Gen. UGAKI to ascertain the fact upon being told by the Chief of Military Affairs Bureau KOISO?

A. Yes, I did. These circumstances lead to the March Incident. At that time, my intimate friends, Col. SHIGEMOTO, head of the Second Chinese Affairs Section and Lt. Col. Kinzoro HASHIMOTO of the Russian Affairs Section of the General Staff, told me that the upper class of the army was burning with indignation at the Diet and that such a Diet should be crushed. And they asked me to see Gen. UGAKI to find out what his opinion was. Then, I met Gen. UGAKI for the first time. In a similar vein as that expressed by me previously, Gen. UGAKI stated that Japan can never develop her fate and overseas development with such a Diet and expressed in very strong words his indignation at party politics. Then, when I returned and told Lt. Col. HASHIMOTO and others the gist of what I had heard from Gen. UGAKI, they decided to get the opinion of others. HASHIMOTO and

SHIGEMOTO, then went to see Lt. Gen. KINOMIYA, who was then Deputy Chief of Staff, and Maj. Gen. TATEKAWA, who was then Chief of the Second Department, and asked their opinion. They too, were very indignant and inquired if there wasn't any means to bring about an opening for a reformation at this time.

Q. Didn't Chief of Military Affairs Bureau KOISO have any connection with this?

A. As it was being discussed more and more by everyone, Chief of Military Affairs Bureau KOISO gradually came to be involved, and others also joined later.

Q. Was it the discussion to start a mass demonstration on March 20 and was this called the March Incident?

A. Yes.

Q. But it was cancelled because of the fear of being discovered, wasn't it?

A. It wasn't because of the fear of being discovered. It was because of Gen. UGAI's opinion that we shouldn't do such a thing.

It was planned to agitate a mass demonstration at first and to have the army take positive actions when martial law is declared. Gen. UGAKI's intention appeared to be that, too. When I met Gen. UGAKI, that was what I ascertained first, and I reported this to Col. SHIGETO and others.

That evening, Chief of Military Affairs Bureau KOISO, Deputy Chief of Staff NINOMIYA and Vice-Minister of War SUGIYAMA went to see Gen. UGAKI. Gen. UGAKI told them exactly what he had told me and these three had the idea the Gen. UGAKI possessed such a positive intention.

Then, Lt. Gen. KOISO, taking charge of everything, told me that since there would be the danger of being discovered if too many fussed about it, we should pretend to have suspended it on the surface and that I should represent the civilians and he will represent the army. However, although he went ahead with the plan, Lt. Gen. KOISO decided to suspend it later. Hence, it was decided to suspend it and that was the end of the March Incident.

I decided to carry on after that by myself, but since Marquis YOSHI-CHIKA TOKUGAWA dissuaded me from doing so, I abandoned the plan.

Q. Did you intend to dissolve the Diet or merely bring the members of the Diet to their senses by mass demonstration?

A. We didn't intend to destroy the Diet completely. Gen. UGAKI stated that he had an intention to dissolve the Diet and hold as many elections as necessary. We had no intention to disapprove parliamentarism itself.

Q. What do you mean by taking positive action of martial law is declared?

A. Our idea was to set up a new political power and form a Cabinet centering around the army.

Q. You mean to leave the Cabinet system as it is, but have an influential army man as the leader of the Cabinet and actually adopt a bold policy. But not in the form of a dictatorship, is that right?

A. Yes, my idea is so. At any rate, we didn't care what they did if it was a Diet that would obey.

Q. Now, what is the October Incident?

A. At the last trial, the Chief Justice told Mr. HOMMA that OKAWA claims that he is the only civilian that knows about it; but what I meant was the March Incident. The public appears to be making various

remarks in regard to the March Incident and as if UGAKI is an ambitious person. What I mean was that I was the only civilian who knew the actual facts.

The cause of the October Incident is related to the Manchuria Incident. As you know, the Manchurian Incident was started by the destruction of the SMR line at LUKOWOFLAO on September 18, 1931. The Cabinet at that time, as you know, was the SHIDEHARA Interim Cabinet and it had no definite policy. Not only was the policy of the Cabinet so, but the military leaders, too, had no definite ideas.

At that time, as a result of having taken two days and two nights to decide whether the action of Commander HONJO should be approved or not, it was found that if his action were to be disapproved, Commander HONJO would have to be court-martialed. Therefore, they finally approved it, but they did not know their own mind in everything. Even in an urgent instance when speedy measures and methods should have been taken, the attitude of the government was very disgusting. If they should dilly-dally as they were doing, all would end in vain, although the lid for the solution of the Manchurian Incident had been thrown open. Even the purpose would not be achieved. Hence, the aim of the October Incident was, generally speaking, to crush them and set up anew a powerful political power capable of undertaking the solution of important problems because it was obvious that they, possessing such a weak stomach as to be unable to digest even the domestic problems, could do nothing if they were fed with such a big and raw thing as Manchuria, also. According to Mr. KOMMA, he had heard of it in about September, so I can't help wondering how it had leaked out. At any rate, it was like that and was planned by the young army officers. Many others joined them, and the general set up was that a couple of army men would draw up the entire plan and that those who endorsed this aim were not to consider the plan of theirs, but to carry out only the role assigned to them exactly as determined by the planners of the whole undertaking. This was necessary to prevent the secret from leaking out and was also most reasonable. In this type of thing, many should not be called in on the discussion, for the most logical thing is to do it with a consistent idea. Hence, I knew the assignment given to me and about how many had been gathered to do approximately this much, but not the details.

The set up, generally speaking, was to have military men primarily and not to include civilians.

Q. Who drafted the ultimate plan?

A. I don't know exactly, but the person who gave me orders was Hingoro HASHIMOTO.

Q. Then you don't know who was at the top drafting the plan?

A. I have an idea.

Q. Are SHIGETO, HASHIMOTO, ITAGAKI and BOHARA involved?

A. Yes.

Q. Are you the only civilian?

A. Yes.

Q. After all, they are satisfied with how things are now, so what do they want to do?

A. Their plan, I suppose, is to set up a Cabinet centering around the army and with an army man at the head and establish a one party political system.

Q. Are they going to leave the Diet as it is now?

A. I think they planned to leave it so.

Q. What was your assignment?

A. My assignment was to lead a squad of eighty soldiers and visit the various influential newspapers in Tokyo and to order them to write items desired by us and see that they do it. Another was to make a flag with the inscription "The Imperial Flag Renovation Headquarters" (KINKI ISHIN HONBU) and float it from the roof of the Land Survey Department of the General Staff Headquarters. That is, the headquarters was to be set up in the Land Survey Department. But we weren't able to carry this out because the soldiers who had planned this secretly had been arrested.

Q. Were Gen. MASAKI and Gen. ARAKI involved in the March Incident or the October Incident?

A. No.

Q. Were you involved in the Blood Brotherhood Incident?

A. Absolutely not.

(At this juncture, the Chief Justice, after a conference, announced his decision to suspend the closed court order and ordered the court to be opened.

The Chief Justice, then questioned Shumei OKAWA as follows:

Q. Are you intimate with Lts. (J.G.) Kiyoshi KOGA and Yoshio NAKAMURA?

A. They are not exactly my intimate friends, but since they come to visit me, I have been meeting them. The first time I met them was when they came to see me in about March of 1932 asking me to tell them about Japanese history.

Q. Haven't you been meeting them from 1932?

A. I can't remember the exact date.

Q. According to NAKAMURA, he visited you on Jan. 10 and 24 and Feb. 7 and 20 of 1932 and together with KOGA on March 27, the day in question. Hence, he claims to have visited you four times before you had a detailed talk with them. Did they visit you four or five times?

A. Probably.

Q. Did you tell NAKAMURA on Feb. 7 that you had so many pistols?

A. No, I didn't.

Q. According to NAKAMURA, when he visited you together with KOGA on Feb. 7 and asked you to supply the pistols because the naval compatriots had resolved to rise soon, you agreed to get them the pistols. Besides, KOGA testified that he told you at that time that the Navy had already obtained the bombs, but didn't have enough pistols. How about it?

A. I can't recall the date, but it is true that I received such a request.

Q. Didn't you meet KOGA on or about February 21 of that year?

A. I can't recall a thing that has happened so long ago.

Q. According to KOGA, your intention was to crush the political parties and the big plutocracy and establish a military government and you stated that judging from the October Incident, it was not necessary to do it by such illegal means as a coup d'etat, but plan to do it by legal means openly. How about it?

A. I don't know whether I said so or not. But since KIMMUKAI, generally speaking, was a society desiring to do it legally, it was my intention to do it in that manner.

Q. What do you mean by establishing a military government through legal means?

3. By military government, I meant a government run by military men primarily and able to be dictatorial actually with an influential military man at its head.

By legal movement, I meant agrarian movement. Concretely speaking, it is to cancel the debts of the farmers.

Q. Did KOGA call on you on March 27, 1932?

A. Yes.

Q. On that occasion, did NAKAMURA come afterwards and get together?

A. I can't recall it, but it may be exactly as they stated.

Q. On that occasion, did KOGA say to you that since the members of the Blood Brotherhood had all been arrested, those of the military service have decided to execute mass terrorism starting from about the middle of April to the middle of May?

A. It may have been some other time, but he stated something similar to that.

Q. Then, you said in that case you too will do the same, didn't you?

A. I can't recall it.

Q. Furthermore, did KOGA state that the bombs had been obtained at SHANGHAI, but since they didn't have enough pistols, he wanted you to get as many as possible - even five or ten would do?

A. In other words, he did state that it doesn't matter how many, but he wanted me to get him pistols. He also stated that he is going to do it with the farmers of IBARAKI Prefecture.

Q. Didn't he give you the names as to who the farmers of IBARAKI prefecture were?

A. He said very vaguely that he is going to do it together with the farmers of IBARAKI Prefecture. He also added that since few of his comrades were coming out, he will do it then. Hence, he needed the pistols and wanted me to get any number and that if he should die, he will not cause me any trouble.

Q. Then, did you ask him if he needed any military funds?

A. Yes,

Q. Then, as KOGA stated that he didn't need much, but about 200 to 300 yen for scouting purpose, you asked him whether it was all right, since you will furnish him with any amount possible within your power. Then, KOGA reportedly stated that he will not commit any blunder that will reveal the plan before its execution, but if it should be revealed, he wanted you to know that he will firmly state that you had no connection. Is that right?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you reply that you will give him the pistols on the following Sunday, that is April 3?

A. Yes.

Q. Then, did you know as to what KOGA was thinking of doing?

A. I thought that he was going to start an agrarian movement. I never even imagined that the farmers were students of AIKYOJUKU. I thought that he was going to mobilize the farmers of IBARAKI Prefecture to do something and needed the money for that purpose.

Q. Didn't you think that the farmers were going to destroy the transforming stations and throw the city of Tokyo into complete darkness?

A. No, I did not think so. I thought that the mobilized farmers were going to clash and fight with the police.

Q. What did you think they were going to use the bombs obtained from Shanghai for?

A. I thought they were going to be used in the fighting against the police.

Q. What did you think they were going to use the pistols for?

A. I thought that they were going to be used for the same purpose. According to attorney KIYOSE, the testimony made by the Naval officers seem to state that the plan was a pretty large-scaled one, but what I was told was that they were going to risk their lives for the sake of national reformation and accelerate the movement for national reformation by it.

Q. Concretely speaking, how did you think that KOGA was going to undertake the national reformation?

A. Since their immediate aim was to bring about the reflection of the political parties and the plutocracy, I thought that KCGA and his group were going to lead the great number of farmers coming to Tokyo from IBARAKI Prefecture with the agrarian question and start a movement of mass petitioning or in some other form and that this would develop just as I thought at the time of the March Incident.

Q. In the March Incident, wasn't it your ideal and aim not to touch the basic system of the state, but to utilize it skilfully and moreover to put an influential militarist in as head of the Cabinet and make the various administrations work according to his will?

A. Yes.

- Q Did you imagine that YOGA, too, would do something like that?
- A No, I did not. I thought that they would only serve to create such an opportunity.
- Q Then, did you think that a few persons would be assassinated?
- A I thought that they might kill some persons, but generally speaking, I thought that they were going to start an agrarian movement, as I have just explained.
- Q Did you not realize that bombs and pistols could be used to kill and injure human beings?
- A I did think that government authorities and policemen, who interfered with the movement might be killed or injured, but I never thought that a specific person such as the Premier or the Keeper of the Privy Seal would be killed or injured.
- Q You stated at the original trial that you believed that a specific person would be assassinated. How about it?
- A It is not true. It was our motto to start fairly and honorably from an agrarian movement.
- Q When KOGA visited you on April 3, 1932, at your home in Tokyo, Shinagawa-ku, Kami-Osaki, 4-chome, #231, formerly Tokyō-Fu, Ebara Gun, Ōsaki Cho, Kami Osaki, #231, you gave him five pistols, about 125 rounds of bullets and 1500 yen at the above mentioned home of yours, didn't you?
- A Yes.
- Q How did you happen to have these pistols and bullets?
- A I had them ever since I lived in Manchuria in 1930.
- Q Didn't you obtain these in a hurry because you received a request from YOGA?
- A It is not so. When I received the request from KOGA, I immediately said I will give them to him next week. At a time when the control over possession of pistol was very strict because of the Blood Brotherhood and other cases then, I couldn't have obtained them in a week if I didn't have them. I had them in my possession.

Q Then couldn't you have handed them over immediately?

A I told him sometime later because there were several persons in the room where the pistols were kept.

Q KOGA stated that he received 2000 yen from you at your home on the 29 of that month. How about it?

A I can't recall it.

Q On May 13 of that year, Isami KUROIWA seemed to have received money from you when he called with a letter from KOGA. How much did you give him?

A I gave him 2500 yen.

Q What did you think the money was to be used for?

A I thought that they needed money to mobilize the farmers.

Q Can't you recall the 2000 yen of April 29?

A I can't. I don't mean to deny it, but I can't recall it.

Q According to KOGA, this money was given to AIKYŌJUKU five times, totalling 1600 yen, the break down of which is as follows:

1. 300 yen to GOTO, Kunihiko at Kasumigawa Air Corps during the middle of April.
2. 200 yen to the same person at SANSUIKA KU at about the same time.
3. 500 yen to HASHI, Shōzō on April 30.
4. 400 yen to TACHIBANA, Kosaburō at SANSUI-KAYU during the early part of May.
5. 200 yen to GOTO, Kunihiko at SUIKŌSHA on May 15.

Also, it is claimed that you gave 160 yen to OKUDA Hideo in four times, 550 to 660 yen to IKEMATSU Takeshi in several times, 1700 to 1800 to 2200 or 2300 to KUROIWA, Isamu in several times and 500 yen to YAMAGIHI Hiroshi in two times. Do you recall it?

A No, I don't.

Q Were you ever requested to provide quarters?

A I can't recall the date, but I received such request from KOGA for several of his comrades, but I told him to take them to a hotel and did not provide any quarters.

Q The text of the February 15 Incident is like this, but did you learn of it upon hearing it later?

(At this juncture, a, b, and c of item #1 of the summary of the original judgment against TACHIBANA, Kozaburo and 19 others were read aloud.)

A I know about it.

Q Weren't you aware that confusion or disturbance on such a scale would be caused?

A Generally speaking, it is quite different in nature, but I thought that they were going to mobilize the farmers.

Q What did you think the mobilized farmers would do?

A They would do various things such as rushing to the Premier's official residence, but, after all, I thought that they would lead the masses with the intention of causing a riot.

Q You thought that they would cause a so-called peasant revolt?

A I thought that many peasants would gather in Tokyo and start something like a peasant revolt.

Q Numerically speaking, how many did you think would assemble?

A I thought at least a thousand would assemble.

Q You did not have any connection whatsoever with TACHIBANA, Kozaburo of AIKYOJUNU?

A I did not even know his name.

Q Did you know HOMMA and TOYAMA, your co-defendants?

- Q I knew them by name only, but I never associated with them intimately.
- Q In what manner did you want to reform Japan?
- A To me, the question of where to begin and in what manner, is a secondary question. In my opinion, it is absolutely impossible to reform a state by drafting a concrete plan and making it fit into that form. But I have a general goal as to what extent and scope the state of Japan should be reformed.

That goal, generally speaking, is that which we have been taught by the political experience of Europe during the period of 15 to 16 years after the European War. In regard to economy, it is needless to say, we should practice nationalistic economics or controlled economies as much as possible according to the circumstances of the state. In politics, we should temporarily do away with the two party system and put into practice the autocratic one party system for the necessary period of time. I am not advocating this according to a principle such as nationalistic socialistic or any other principle. The necessity of national life or group life will naturally make us assume such a form for the sake of self-preservation. After all, even by studying the political progress of the various countries following the European War, you will notice that the principles towards which they lean, for example that of Russia and of Germany, are drastically different, but actually what is being carried out is very much closer to each other. One has taken up nationalistic economy under the name of communism at a great rate of speed. She has gone from the left to the right to make the genuine communism of the period of the Russian Revolution appear entirely different from that of today. On the other hand, Germany and Italy are opposed to communism, but their economic system in reality has gradually swung closer to the left. I believe this is exactly the same as during the period after the French Revolution when the political form the various nations settled down to the democratic government system or politics centering around the parliament in spite of the fact that some had advocated Republicanism and others monarchism. Therefore, I believe it is proper to consider that Japan will start from both ends and draw closer and settle down, generally speaking, to an economic system and political system that are to the right of Russia's and to the left of Germany's in the future. As long as Japan is to conduct her national life or group life on this earth, I believe the question in regard to the reform of Japan will settle down to this scope, but the question is how is she going to be brought to this point. At present, there are many who are opposed

to advancing the Japanese nation in such a manner, purely from personal interest. And various persons are thinking in various ways as to the best means to start from in order to steer through this and advance toward such a system. The March Revolution and the October Revolution, mentioned by the Chief Justice, are those. According to my belief, the most rational and possible means of achieving the purpose of a national reformation is to execute a fundamental policy through a national movement. As for that policy, national life will be saved from its present dilemma by raising it and through it the foundation of a new national life can be established. Besides, if a policy that possesses such a characteristic as would make even the reformation of the other aspects of the economic system naturally inevitable through its execution is executed, the outline for national reformation will be established. That is, the only possible means is to execute a very simple, clear and fundamental policy through the strength of the people. Even in establishing a military government, it is my opinion, as an actual problem, that it must be done in this manner. Now, as to what I believe such a policy to be, it is, simply speaking, agrarian moratorium. I thought that this was the best.

- Q A while ago, you stated that as an aspect of mutual interdependence of the legislature in a new sense fraternity should be made the basis in the economic field. Concretely speaking, what do you mean by it?
- A Generally speaking, open competition, based on egotism, is dominating our economic life. This is fundamentally contrary to the spirit of fraternity. Hence, I mean that the power of the state should be cast into the economic life of the people to wipe away such economic inequality as is existing today. That is, the wealth of the nation should be advanced as closely as possible to a system that would be of service to the people, in general.
- Q What is its relationship with capitalism?
- A Under capitalism such as that of today, things disadvantageous to the people are being done freely. For example, take my friend, ISHII/R, Koichiro, of whom I spoke previously. This person was engaged in the transportation business in the southern area, but he obtained certain monopoly rights for coal in Borneo from the Netherlands Government. He brought it to Nagoya and sold it for 8 yen per ton. However, MITSUI is the largest marketer of coal in Japan, but the coal mined from MITSUI mines absolutely cannot be sold at 8 yen. It is an extremely high priced coal, the cost of which is believed to be that much even at the source. Since they would lose if the market is encroached upon with such coal, they persuaded Mr. ISHII/R to sell his monopoly rights

to them, telling him that since coal-dealing was not his main occupation, they would be willing to take it over and make him profit on a commission basis by widening the scope greatly. Thus, they took away his monopoly rights. It is needless to state that the industries of Japan are being dealt a great blow in all aspects because of the high price of coal. If coal is cheaper, the industries of Japan would prosper all the more. Even in regard to Japan's steel manufacturing industries, the greater part of the steel being used at the steel manufacturing plants in YAMATA are the best and the cheapest iron ores in the world. In spite of this, it becomes very costly to make it into pig iron, and the reason why it cannot compete with the pig iron of India and America is because of the high price of coal. If coal's price becomes very cheap, the steel manufacturing industries of Japan could be operated very easily and probably would drive away all the machinery products from the markets of the Orient. This is but an example. They are usurping even the rights obtained by others in order to sell their coal at a high price instead of thinking about the people. This absolutely does not agree with the spirit of fraternity.

- Q When we say fraternity is meant for each individual according to the necessity, it may be mistaken for communism. What does it mean?
- A In communism, every one, generally speaking, is equal. At any rate, there is a necessity to change the economic system to one where the state will give the things necessary for the maintenance of life if the people work according to the necessity. Real fraternity means not merely to express sympathy, but to enable one to lead a real life.
- Q Do you think that the action taken by KOGA and others in the February 15 Incident to be right?
- A I believe it was inevitable.
- Q What do you think of your action of having furnished funds and pistols?
- A Generally speaking, the motive and the result should be considered in determining this. Since my motive was very good, I have no regrets. Considering it from its result, I don't think that it caused any bad effect although in the argument of Prosecutor KIUCHI it is claimed that it caused a bad effect, I believe it to be good for, after all, it will contribute to the progress of our country.

(Chief Judge announced that the trial will be continued by this standard, and ordered all the litigants to come on the next date. The court was closed.)

September 12, 1934.

The Third Criminal Department of the Tokyo Court of Appeal;

SASHIDE, Rokuro, Court clerk

OKADA, Naoto, Court Clerk

YOSHIDA, Tsunejiro Chief Justice.

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. _____
 I.P.S. No. 1908

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, Tadashi Uematsu, hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Public Procurator of Tokyo Court of Appeals. and that as such official I had custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 1 Volume, dated 1934 to 1936, and described as follows: Proceedings, Tokyo Court of Appeals. I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives of files): Tokyo Court of Appeals, Ministry of Justice

Signed at Tokyo on this
6th. day of January, 1947

/s/ T. Uematsu.
 Signature of Official

Witness: /s/ T. Hori

Public Procurator of SEAL
Tokyo Court of Appeals
 Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, 2d, Lt. Eric W. Fleisher O-935000, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above certification was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this
6th day of Jan., 1947

/s/ Eric W. Fleisher, 2d, Lt.
AUS, MI
 NAME

Witness: /s/ Edw. P. Monaghan

Investigator, IPS
 Official Capacity

NO 1 Ex. 2177A Evidentiary Document 1908 B

为三回公判調書

被告人

大川 周明
頭山 秀三
本向 憲一郎
山本 貞美
中沢 亨
吉岡 信敬

右被告人大川周明二対三爆発物取締罰則
則違反殺人及殺人未遂、同頭山秀三、同本向
憲一郎二対三爆発物取締罰則違反殺人
及殺人未遂並に恐喝、同山本貞美、同中沢亨、同
吉岡信敬二対三恐喝、各被告事件二付昭和
九年九月十日東京控訴院第三刑事部系

裁判長判事 吉田常次郎

補判判事 稻田馨

裁判所書記 山田和治
指田出 録郎

列席上 飯沢高立 會公判ヲ開廷ス

FILE COPY
RETURN TO ROOM 361

被告人等ハ公判廷ニ於テ身体ノ拘束ヲ受ケス
辯護人

大原 信一
花井 忠一
角岡 知良
清瀬 一郎
今村 力三郎
伊藤 陽介
山田 羊藏
太田 耕造

伊藤 清
林 逸郎
福田 虎亀
宇都宮 良久
寺崎 勝治
金石 一雄
栗田 弘
奥山 一郎

各出頭ス

裁判長ハ

前回ニ引續キ 審理スル旨ヲ告ケ 被告
人大川周明ニ對シ 評向スルコト左ノ如シ

答向 答向 答向

是迄刑事上ノ処分ヲ受ケルコトハナイカ
アリマセ又

家族関係ハ如何

母ト家内夫ケテス。母ハ山形縣白倉ニ私ノ弟ト

一緒ニ住ニテ居リマス

學子歴ハ

明治四十四年七月東京帝國大學文科大學
哲學科ヲ卒業シマシタ

Doc 190813

同 答 同 答

法學博士ノ學位ヲ得タハ大正十四年カ
私ハ大正十三年ト思ッテ居リマスカ何オモハツキリシ
マセヌ

大學ヲ出テカラノ大体ノ經歷ハ
學校ヲ出テカラセ八年間ハ一定ノ職ニ就カス勉
強スルニ足ルタケノ金ヲ翻譯ナリ或ハ著述ニ依ッテ
得テ勉強ニテ居リマシタソレカラ大正八年ニ滿鐵社
員トナリ東亞經濟調查局ノ任事ヲ昭和六年
ニテ續ケテヤテ居リ今年ニ東亞經濟調查局
カ滿鐵カラ獨立シテ財團法人トナツタ時ニ私カ最
初ノ理事長トナリ昭和七年ニ本件ヲ捕シレルマ
テ其理事長ヲヤツテ居リマシタ

同 答 同 答

大正八年ニ滿鐵ニ入ツタ當時ハ東亞經濟調查
局ノ調査課長カ
サウテスカ其頃ハ編輯課長ト云ツテ居リマシタ
東亞經濟調查局ノ任事目的ハ
本來此調査局ハ初代ノ滿鐵總裁後藤
新平ノカ歐羅巴諸國ノ經濟調査機關ヲ
視テ來ニレテ日本ニモ滿鐵ノ一機關トシテ作ラ
ウト云フ考カラ始メラレタノテ創立當時ノ後藤
サニ目的ハ世界經濟的立場カラ滿洲ノ經濟
事情ヲ研究スルト云フコトニアツタノテ私カ入

NO. 3

答同

ツタ多時モ 世界經濟一般及滿洲並ニ支那
 事情ノ調査ヲヤツテ居リマシタ 財團法人ニ
 ナツテカラハ 調査ノ範圍ヲ滿洲及支那ニ限
 リ 世界經濟的見地ト云フヨリハ日本ノ立場カ
 ラ 滿洲及支那ノ經濟的價値ヲ研究スルマウ
 ニナリマシタ
 財團法人ニナツテカラノ役員ハ
 理事長カ私テ理事ハ

- 副島 道正伯
- 鶴見 左吉雄
- 長野 朗
- 大瀧 三樹

ト滿鉄側ヲ代表シテ滿鉄ノ東京支社長
 本社ノ調査課長

伊藤 武雄

問答同

等テ此滿鉄側代表ノ理事ハ東京支社長
 及調査課長カ 變ル度ニ矢張り變リマシタ
 其他 評議員カ 沢山 居リマシタ
 會長ハ 誰カヤツテ居タカ
 會長ハ 山本 条太郎 テス
 實權ハ 會長ニアルノカ 理事長ニアルノカ 詰
 リ 事實上調査局ノ仕事ヲ統制シテ行ク
 ハ 誰カ

答同答

答同

夫ハ私カヤツテ居リマシタ

被告ハ理事長トシテ月收ハドノ位アツタ

月給ク五百円住宅料カ百五十円テ之百五

十月アリマシタ其外賞與カ一年ニ六ヶ月分

アリマシタクラ結局年收ハ一万円ニステス

拓殖大ニ于テ教授ニアツタハ六時頃カ

初メタノカ大正九年テ辞メタカ昭和三年テ

ス然レシ名義丈ケハ残シテ置ケテ是レト云フ

ノテ實際講義ハニマセヌカ名義丈

ケハ残ツテ居リマス

被告ハ日本ノ國家改造ノ思想ヲ有シテ

居タヤウタネ

サ様テス

其思想發展ノ經過ハ如何

被告人ハ躊躇ニテ答ヘス

テハコケラカラ評ネルカ被告ハ元歐洲ノ文

化ヲ讚美シテ居タヤウタネ

サ様テス之ハ吾々カ受ケタタ時ノ教育ノ

方針テスカラヤウ云フ考ヲ持ツテ居ッタノテ

ス処カ偶然ニ行懸リカラ大正二年カラ

全四年ニケテ足掛三年九二年以上ヲ日

本歴史ノ研究ニ没頭ニタニトカアルノテス

夫レ私ノ宗教上ノ先生テアル 松村介石
ノ友人ノ一富豪カ其還曆ノ祝ニ何カ有
意義ナコトヲ見タイト云フノテ松村先生
ニ其相談ヲシタ処松村先生ハ丁度其頃日
本テモ思想上ノ動搖カアリ國民ノ皇室ニ対
スル觀念モ動搖シカケテ居タノテ其金持ニ
日本ノ國柄ハ皇室カ常ニ國民生活ノ中心
トナツテ居ル事実ヲハッキリ國民ニ知ラス爲メニ
歴代ノ天子様ノ傳記ヲ書上ケソレヲ還
曆ノ記念ニ慶ク配ツタラヨカラウト返答シ
タノテ其金持カ早速ソレニ賛成シ松村先生
ニ萬事ヲ一任シマシタ 其結果松村先生
カ私ニ歴代天皇ノ傳記ヲ一志書上ケテ持
ツテ来ナイカ自分カ眼ヲ通シテ本トニスルカ
ラヤルナラ毎月三十日宛呉ルト云フテ其頃
私ハ參謀本部ノ安藤譯ヲヤツテ學費
ヲ得テ居タノテ歴代天皇ノ傳記ヲ調へ
ルト云ツテモ大ニタ事ヤナト思ツテ夫々引受
ケテ終ヒマシタ ソニテ原典ニ就テ調へ初メ
夕処中々サウ手輕ニハ行カス遂ニハ外ノ勉強ヲ
ヤメテ其方面ニ許リ没頭シナケレハ一向調へカ
進マヌヤウニナリ 亦又日本歴史ニ対ス興味
毛湧イテ来テ九年上ヲ要シテ神武天皇
カラ明治天皇ニ至ル迄ノ列聖傳ヲ書上ケマシタサ

1908B

問答

ウニテ其間ニ私ノ胸ニ眠^{長ラウ}テ居リ日本精神大和心カハ
ワキリト目覺メ初今日日本人トシテ、自覺ニ生レ日本
ノ魂、其壯嚴ナルニト 其魂カ築上ケタ日本ノ國體ノ
三派ニ分テハキリト把握シ此民族ニ依テ此國家
ヲ繁栄セヤ行カケルハナラヌト云フ者ヘニソツタテ
テリマス

印度ノ現狀ヲ不表評^ク研究シテサリタネ
左様テス

大體私ハ大學ノ哲學科ヲ印度哲學ヲ研究シテ
ニ學校ヲ出タ當時ハ印度哲學ノ研究ニ生テ
捧^ク積リテ印度ノ古代思想ノ研究ヲヤリテ居
リマシタ ヲレテ印度ニ對スル興味ヲ深ク志ニ從フト
印度ノ現狀ハト^クア^ラカト云フニトテ慰^ミ半
分ニ見ル者ニテリ古本居テ一冊、本ヲ買ツテ見ク処
自カノ想像ニテ居タ極メテ壯嚴ナ古代印度ト
現代印度トノ實ニ似テモ似ツカヌモノテ下リ西ヤスル
ニ現代印度ハ英吉利ノ支配下ニ非常ニ苦シミ
慘憺^クタル國民ノ生活ヲ惡クシテ居ルト云フニトテ
知リマシタ ソレカラソレカ因縁トシテ政羅巴人ノ西
細亞ニ對スル發展ノ歴史亞細亞ノミナラス世界全般
ニ對スル領土的發展ノ經濟的發展ノ歴史ト其發展
展^ク力カラ如何ニ維持ニテ居ルカト云フ研究
ナリ自然之カ植民政策並ニ植民史ノ研究トナ
シテリマス

No. 7

doc 1908B

問 其ノ研究カ認めラレテ稱銑ノ社員トナリ特許植民
會社ノ研究カ法學博士ノ學位ヲ得ル原因ニナリ

答 尤様テス
問 被告ハ

日本文明史
國史讀本
國史概論
日本思想及日本精神

ト云フヤワタマテ著書トシテ時ニテ居ルガ之等
ハ天皇傳ノ研究カ與ラツテカアルト云フカソウカ

答 左様テス
問 歐洲大戦ノ日本ニ何ノ影響ヲ付テハ被告ハ怎ラ理解
シテ居ルカ

答 思想的ニ
ウキルソレ

ニ依ッテ唱ヘラレタ民主主義トロシテ起リ
レニシ

No 8
ノ共產主義カ日本ニ影響ヲ齎シタ 最モ大志マシ
ス 經濟的方面ニ云フマテヌク資本主義ノ急進テ
以テ發展テ之ニ伴フ國民生活ノ缺陷ニ依然顯著ニナリテ
未マシタ此國民生活ノ缺陷トイフマテハ何処ノ國ノ資
本主義發展ノ跡ヲ見テ又同シクカ日本ノ現在ノ經
濟機權ニ於テ最モ不利ニ立場ニ置道カレルノ(農)民テ

Doc 19088

之ハ人間ノカキテ自然ノ支配ヲ多ク受テ經濟現象ヲ人間ノ力ヲ組織シテ現在ノ資本主義的經濟活動ニ於テハ最モ不利ナ立場ニ置カレヌカラシ此經濟組織ノ急激ナル發展ニ俾ラテ日本ノ農村カ實ニ是レ連シ固クテ来タリテス之ハ今日ニテ其影響ヲ解決サレテイ儘ニ残リテ居ラス

問 其ノ當否

老壯會

トシテ團體ナリ被者ニ其會ニ出席シテ居タリ

答 佐藤 テス

問 恣ニイフ性質ノ會カ

答 老壯會ノ其名ニ通り不郁サント若イ者ノ會ト云フ

意味テ日本ナ此儘ニシテ置ケヌト云フヤウナ

意見ヲ持ツタ各方面ノ人ノ集ムテ意見ヲ述ベ合

フ會トス テスカラ會員ニハ軍人モテリ社會主義

者モテリ労働者農民代表ト云フヤウナ人モテリ

マシク

問 大正八年頃

猶存社

ト云フ團體ノ結成サレタカ

答 左様 テス

問 當時世間ニハ被者ト

北 一輝

満川 亀 下郎

No 9

ヲ猶存社、三味一体ト云ッテ居ル

答 問 答

左様テス
之、怎ウイフ性質ノ團體ヲ

答

猶存社ト云フ、陶淵明、三径荒ニ就テ長松菊猶存

スト云フ句ヲ取リ、其頃ハ民主主義的若クハ無

政府主義的傾向ノ思想團體或ハ社會主義

的^{（若シクハ共和主義）}思想ニ依ッテ之ヲ改造團體トクテ少数限りナリ

出ルリ時代テス其時ニ吾々、考ヘテ居ル、カ右キ

、白本的ナ立場ニ吾々カ目指ス改造ヲ本キ、改造

ヲラント云フ此カ、日本ノ松テスアリ、周テスアト云

フノテ

猶存社

ノ右キ是ハ日本の立場カラ、改造思想ノ宣傳

ヲマツタリテアリマス

問

此一輝ノ國家改造案大綱ト云フモノヲ公刊シテ也

何ニ日本ヲ改造セルヘキヤト云フ大體、輪廓ヲ示シテ

答

佐藤テス大體アノ國家改造案大綱ニ私ハ

一々賛成ム出ルマモ又テシタカア、當時ハ具ッ体

的ニ國家ヲトラスヨラトイフ具ッ体、案カ、一ニナ

ク何等カ議論ニ上レ得ル程、モノカ必要アリ、

テア、イフ、一ノモノナキテ同志、相集リ研究

スルヤウニハ刊シタキテス、アレヲ私カ、全然是認

シテ居リト云フ、テアリマス

答 問答

問

處カ被告、大正十一年、
此一輝

ト意見、相違ヲ猶存社ヲ脱退ニ猶存社ト
被告ノ脱退ト同時ニ解散ニシテ

左様ニス

大正七年ノ未騷動正士事ノ所謂官中

重云事件ニ付テ被告ハ大ニ心痛ニシト云フ

カワ

左様ニス

之ト日本ノ現状ヲハッキリト觀日本ノ持事ヲ思フ人

ハ誰ニモ心痛シケレハナラヌトニス

私カ下ノ未騷動ト一番喫驚ニシタノハ日本カ

外國ト戰ヲ開クトニテリ下度西比利亞カ

兵軍ノ總司令官カ桃山御陵ニ矢ヲ揮フニテ

明治天皇ノ神靈ニ眼氣ヒナシテ居ル時ニ

國民ノ一部カ立上リテ腹カ減ツタリ米ヲ食フ

コト云フサラシテ日本ノ軍隊カサリ云フ飢ニ

迫リテ立上リ同胞ニ銃砲ヲ打テケレハナ

ラヌトニナリ 是ハ誰ニモ喫驚スルト思ヒス 私

以下次頁

モ其時非常ニ感慨ニ打ツル日本ノ内部ニ潜ム缺陷カ初メ表面ニ見
思ヒミダソシカラ宮中重大事件ニ付テハ一旦天下ニ公ニシテ御成婚
カ其動機ハ如何ニアルハ縣公伯爵ノ發意ヲ更改セルト云フコトハ
皇室ノ尊嚴ヲ傷ツ上ニ於テ思フヘカテナルト考ヘシタ此時ニ
猶存社ノ同人ハ全員ヲ擧テテ活動シシタ

問

大正十一年頃ニ被害ハ 小尾 晴敏 トリフ人ノヤフテテ社
今教育研究所ノ願ニシテ日本精神ニ付テノ講義ヲシタカ

答

左様ヲス 學ニ日本精神ノミナラス 東洋思想也主トシテ偏
教ニ付テ講義シシタ

問

右研究所ハ宮内内ノ日本丸ノ一角ニアワタカ
左様ヲス

問

其處ハ地方カラ来テ學生ソシカラ主リナトカ大變熱心ニ
聽講ニ来テ居ルト云フカサウカ

答

聽講トイフコリ之ハ一經ノ學校テ約二十人ノ人間ヲ一年間ニ
ミナチリ教育スルテ 牧野宮内大臣 岡屋宮内次官
荒木 奏 渡辺ノ諸將軍其他少壯陸軍士官等モ時
々来ラシテ學生ヲ薰陶シテ居リシタ

問

八代大将モ大變熱心ヲ復授者テアワタト云フカサウカ
左様ヲス

問

ソシカラ 西田 鏡 来テ居タテ
来テ居リシタ

問

此社會教育研究所カ大正十一年頃ニ大學寮寮ト云フ名前ニ
亦アワタタテ

答

左様ヲス

問 如カ大正十四年ニ行地社ト云フモノヲ被告ハ創シテラシメナ
答 左様テス

問 大學寮ノ方ハ日本丸ノ角コヲ立退ク迄ニウレテ夫々ニ代
ルベキ建物カナイタメニ大正十四年ニ廢メテラシメネ

答 左様テス 其時ハ其處ノ建物ヲ取拂ヒ宮内省カ圖
書白寮ヲ建テんと云フテ若シ大學寮ノ方ヲ續ケテヤル
續リテラ宮内省ノ土地カ麻布ニアルカラ其處ヲ貸シテヤルト
云ヒシタカ其處ハ土地カテ建物カナク建物ヲ建テル金
モナクテ大學寮ノ方ハ其儘ヤメテ終ヒシメテ

問 行地社ノ綱領ハ

答 セツアワタト思ヒマス 第一ハ維新日本ノ建設 第二ハ國
民的理想心ノ確立 第三ハ精神的生活ニ於ケル自由ノ
實現 第四ハ政治的生活ニ於ケル平等ノ實現 第五
ハ經濟的生活ニ於ケル有愛ノ實現 第六ハ有色民族ノ
解放 第七ハ世界ノ道義的統一テス

問 之ハ被告カ選定シテ綱領ニシメネ

答 左様テス

第一ノ維新日本ノ建設ト云フノハ日本ヲ改造シテ本當ニ
日本精神ヲ實現スルニ相宜シイ國家ニ改造シテト云フニ
テス

問 其意ニ付テ予當テ人斯様ニ述ヘテ居ルカ此通リカ

答 其通リテス

問 第二ノ國民的理想心ノ確立ト云フノハ怎クウイフコトヲ思
味スルカ

答 夫レ予審テ述ヘタ通りカス

問 此莫ニ付テ被告ハ予審テ人斯標ニ述ヘテ居ルカ大体斯標ナリトラ意味スルノカ

此時合上一〇ニア表八行目ヨリ令一二ニア表一行目ニテヲ讀ミシキケヌリ

答 左様デアリス

問 夫レカラ行地社ノ綱領第三精神的生活ニ於テ自由ノ實現第四政治的生活ニ於テ平等ノ實現第五經濟的生活ニ於テ友愛ノ實現ノ意義ハ如何

答 私ハ謂ハル新ニイ三權分立ト云フ標ナ思想ヲ持テ居ルヒテ吾々ノ國家的生活ニハ明白ニ三ツカ方面カアリリス

一ツハ經濟的方面一ツハ政治的方面一ツハ精神的方面ヲ又カウシテ其經濟的方面ト云フハ國民ト物トノ關係ヲ正シク規定スル生活ヲ此方面テハ友愛カ實現シテモハナラス政治的生活ト云フハ國民同志ノ人格關係若クハ權利義務ノ關係ヲハキリ決タル方面ニ大体國民ト云フモノハ凡テ平等テスカラ其平等ノ權利ヲ確立シテ行クト云フコトカ政治ノ理想ト考ヘテ居リマスソレカラ精神的生活之ハ云フモノナク自由カ理想ニテ之ヲ實現シナレバナリモヒヌ大体此自由平等友愛ト云フニテノ理想ハ佛蘭西革命ノ時ニ唱ハラレタモノテスカ其後何レノ國民生活ニ於テモ存分ナル實現ヲ見テ居リマセン之ハ色々ノ理由カアルト思ヒマスカ私カ考ヘル処ハ其最モ根本的理由ハ是等ノ理想ヲ生活ノ要ツタ方面ニ於テホメテ居ルカラト

思ヒス 例ハ平等ハ之ヲ政治的生活ニホリヘキモノトシカ 社会主義者若クハ共產主義者ハ之ヲ経済的方面ニホリヨウトシテ居リ自内ハ精神的生活ニ於テホラシ且實現サルヘキモノヲ一種ノ自内主義者若クハ民主主義者ハ政治的生活ニホリトテフ具合ニ異フク精神ニ異フク理想ヲ以テ探テ居ルヲメニ現在ニテ自由モ平等モ友愛モ人間ノ生活ニ實現セラシテハナシカ 此理想ヲ實現スルヲメニハ國家ヲ今申上ケタ方面ニ分科サセテサウレ夫レ夫レノ方面ニ於テ夫レノ機關ヲ設ケテ新シイ五權分立ノ實ヲ興テルノカ宜カラウト 斯フニフ風ニ私カ考ヘテ居ル理想ヲ掲ケタノテス 詳細ハ予審テ述ヘタ通りトス

問 其奥予審テハ斯様ニ述ヘテ居ルカ 間違ナシカ
此時令上一一二丁表ニ行目ヨリ令一二四丁裏三行目

マテヲ讀ミシキケヌリ

答 其通り間違アリマセン
問 行地社ノ同人トシテハ

- 満川 亀太郎
- 安園 正篤
- 笠本 良明
- 綾川 武治
- 中谷 武在
- 西田 鏡

金内良輔

狩野敏

松延繁次

柳瀬薫

清水行之助

伊藤武雄

ト云フヤウナ連中が居ルヤウダネ

答左様デス

向、夫シカラ日刊日本ト云フモノヲ機関雜誌トシテ出シテ居クヤウダネ

答左様デス

向、誌友ハ三千五百位アツタト云フガソウカ

答左様デス

向、之ハ主ニ指導者トナルヘキ人ヲ対照トシテ呼ビ掛ケテ居ルカ

答左様デス

向、處カ昭和二年ニ行地社カ分離シヌネ

答左様デス

向、夫ハ北一輝カ所謂怪文書ヲ發布シテ牧野宮相ヲ初メ

宮内省ノ收賄事件ヲ彈劾シタメカ、

答左様デス

向、此ノ時今カラ被告ト北一輝マ別シテ今マテハ北ニ対スル一種ノ警戒

カラ陸軍方面テハ被告モ警戒シテ居クガ其事件テ被告カ北

トハ関係ナイコトガ分リ陸軍ト被告ノ関係カ一層親密ニナリ被告

ハ參謀本部ナトテモ公ニ講演スルヤウニナッタサウダネ

答、左様テス。

向、被告カ懇意ニナツマ主人ハ小磯中將、岡村少將、板垣少將、土肥原少將、多田少將、河本大佐、佐々木大佐、重藤大佐等カ。

答、左様テス。

向、次ニ大正八年満鉄社員トナツテカラノ行動ハ。

答、極メテ忠実ナ会社員ニアリマシマ。調査局員ヲ督勵シテ世界経済ノ調査満洲事情ノ調査ニ没頭シテ居リマシマ。其時私ノ分担シマ仕事カ特許植民会社ニ関スル調査テ此研究カ私ノ博士論文ニナツマノテアリマス。

向、處カ被告カ左様ナ調査ヲシテキル間ニ今ヤ大國時代カ去ツテ超大國時代カ来ルト云フ信念ヲ抱クニ至ツマカ。

答、^(左様テス)ハ世界経済ヲ研究スルハ結論カサウナルノテ今日ノヤウナ時代ニ國家カ獨立國トシテ立ツテ行クヲメニハ少フトモ自給自足ノ出来ル領土カナケレハナリマセン。夫レハ現在ノ世界情勢カ明瞭ニ実証シテ居リマス。

向、日本テ云ハハ怎ウ云フ領域ヲ打ツテ一カトシナケレハナリマヌカ。

答、可能ノ範圍ハ朝鮮及滿洲テスカ滿洲ヲケテハ足りヌト思ヒマス。

向、被告ハ屢々滿洲及支那ヲ旅行調査シテ居ルヤウタネ。

答、滿鐵ノ社員トナツテ以來一年ニ二度カ三度ハ二月カラ半年位宛行ツテ居リマシマカラ相当研究シテ居ルヲテス。

向、排日ノコトナトラウ痛感シマカ。

答、排日ヲ痛感シタノテハナア何故ニ排日カ此ノ通り盛ニナツテ熄マヌカト云フ原因カ甚マ私ヲ遺憾ニ思ハセマノテス。

Doc 1908B

排日ト云フト事カ狭イノテスカ大体外交テス排日モ外交ノ一ツノ現
ハシテ滿洲及支那ニ対シテ日本ノ外交カ振テナカッタ私カ滿鉄
ニ入ツノハ日本ノ滿洲ニ於ケル勢力ノ絶頂時代ヲ其後滿洲
ニ行ツテ見ルト年々滿洲ニ於ケル日本ノ勢力カ減退シテ行クノ
テス殊ニ一番酷クナッタハ張作霖カ爆死シテ張學良カ其
跡ヲ繼イテ滿洲政權ヲ握ツタ後テス之ハ色マナ理窟ハアルカ
結局日本カ外国ニ対スル場合ニ國論カ一致シナイ即チ日本カニツニ
分シテ滿洲ニ対シテモ支那ニ対シテモ外交ヲヤツテ居ルコトカ極メテ大
ナル原因テスソシハ昭和四年春ヲアツタカ冷度田中内閣カ積極政策ヲ
唱ヘテ滿洲問題ニ臨ミタ後テス滿鉄ヲハ田中内閣ノ積極政策ノ
具体化ノ現シノ一ツトシテ是非共吉会線ヲ架ケテ終ハル其鐵道ノ
敷設ヲ張學良ニ賛成サセヨウト云ラノテ一生懸命ニナツテ居リ
私ハ丁度奉天ニ正月カラズツト數ヶ月滞在シテ張學良ト折衝シ
テ居リマシタカ或時學良カ私ニ手紙ヲ見セヌノテス其手紙ト云
フハ當時東京ニ居ル弟ノ張學銘カラ來ル手紙テ其中
ニコウ云フコトカ書イテアリマシタ。

最近民政党ノ代議士カ自分ノ慮ニヤツテ來テ今ニ田中内閣モ潰
シルサウスルト鐵道問題ニ限ラス總テ滿洲問題ヲ君等ニ好都合
ニ民政党内閣カ解決シテヤルカラ吉会線問題ハ愚圖マシ引張ツテ置
イテ吾マノ内閣カ出ルマテ待ツテ呉シサウ兄サニ傳ヘテ呉ヒト云ツテ來
ヌソシラ又モウ一人ノ民政党代議士モ云ツテ其カ兄上ニ御傳ハスル
ト云フ趣ヒ百テス之ヲ學良ハニヤクハ公ヒナカラ私ニ見セマシタ
コウ云フ内輪ノ態度ヲ見透カサシテハ向ハ段々積極的ニナリコケラ

No 18

ハ消極的ニテツテ排日ニテラサルヲ得ナイノデス私ハ日本ノ國力政友會
 國ト民政黨國ノニツ分レテ半分ハ敵ニ味方スルヤウチ有様デハ國
 運発展ナドハ思ヒモヨラヌト言フコトヲ痛切ニ感シマシク又其年二月ニ
 ハ吉沢公使カ上海テ王正廷ヲ相手ニ南京事件ノ交渉ヲヤツテ居リ
 マシク其當時松ハ滿洲カラ長驅シテ上海ニ赴キマシク吉沢公使ハ
 昭和三年暮ニ東京ニ来テ田中總理大臣ヲ初メ内閣諸公ト折衝
 ヲ重トテ之ヲ良カラウト言フ事許解決ノ具体案ヲ持ツテ歸リ夫
 レニ依ッテ南京政府ト交渉ヲシテ居リテ夫レテ大体交渉毛纏リ
 恐ニハ反調印ニシテシテアウト思ヒマス處ク其内容ハ田中内閣
 トシテハ屈辱的ナモノアルト言フニ恰會議會用會中テ此問題ヲ種々
 貴族院ノ一角ニ田中内閣ヲ討テ外交ノ失敗ヲ唱ヘテ倒閣運動ヲ起
 リシヨリニテリマシクソレテ前年暮ニ態々東京ニテ出掛ケテ決メテ具體
 案通リニ事ヲ運シテ居リテ急ニ取消セト言フ電報カ東京カラ来
 タノデスコニテ馬鹿テトハアリマセ又ソレダヤ支那ニ討スル外交テテ日本
 貴族院ニ討スル外交テスコニテ事ヲヤツテ居タリテハ

(次ノ頁ニ續ク)

Doc 1908B

日本ノ對外發展ハ出来マセズ甚クモニ大政黨カ政權ヲ
盟廻シニ取合ツテ居ル國家ノ現狀ニ於テハ出来ナイ排日モ
当然テス 是テハイカヌト考ヘタノテス 排日ヲ痛切ニ感シ
タト云フノハ其事ナラス

同尚新聞ハ其時議會テ民政黨ノ代議セカ張作霖爆
死事件ノ真相ヲ發表シロト騒イタヤウニ傳ヘタトイフカ
サウカ

答左様テス

中野正剛

君カ議會ヲサウ云フ質問ヲシタト思ヒマス 實ニ之ナトモ
不都合千萬テス

向張作霖爆死後張子良ヲ實質上ノ相手ニスルカ或ハ
揚宇霆ヲ相手ニスルカニ付テ問題カアツタカ

答左様テスアノ時ノ南東軍司令官ハ村岡中將テ特務

機關長ハ秦 眞次ヲシタ 是等ノ人々ハ当然子良ヲ相
手ニスルカヨカラウト云フ意見テ大体ソレニ從ツテ行動シテ
居リマシタ所大倉組ハ張作霖時代カラ揚宇霆ヲ取引
ノ衝ニ至ツテ居リ關係上揚宇方カ尙賣上ノ都合カ好イ爲
ニ實際上ノ流洲政權ノ中心ヲ揚宇霆ニ置イタカヨイト
強ク主張シテ居リマシタソレテ此意見カ又日本ノ軍部ニ
對シテモ相當強イ勢力ヲ持ツテ居ツタノテアリマス 私ハ日
本ノ資本家カ政治乃至軍事外交ニ對シテ大ナル勢力
カヲ振ツテ居ルト云フコトヲ此時初メテ面ノ辺リ見マシ
タ例ヘハ張作霖ノ爆死後村岡中將ハ奉天ニ来テ

No. 20

doc 1908 B

居ラレテ張学良トハ會フケレトモ揚宇霆トハ會ハナイ
如カ大倉組ノ方テハ村岡中將ニ揚宇霆ト會ツテ世見ニ
タイナクトモ村岡中將ト揚宇霆ト向テ親密ニシタケテ
クマラナイソレテ參謀本部ノ方ニ盛ニ運動シテ其結果中
央部カラ村岡中將ニ宛テ揚宇霆ト面會シタラトウカ
之ハ命令スルノテハナイカ中心告スルト云フ電報カ来マシタ
村岡中將ト云フ人ハ陸軍ノ軍人ノ中テモ一ニト云ツテモ
ヨイ勝テタ軍人テス其人カ奉天ニ居ルニ其人ニ誰ニ會
ワツラ宜イジヤナイカト電報ヲ打ツ人モ打ツ人テスカサウ云
フコトニ立至ツタ陰ニ大倉組カアルトナツテ来ルト面白クナ
イコトテアルト私ハ考ヘマシタ

ヤウニナリマシタ

同ソシテ關係カラ昭和四年正月ニ張学良ハ揚宇霆ト其
腹心ノ常陸槐ヲ殺シテ揚派ノ勢力ヲ一掃シタサウタネ

答左様テス

同ソレテ被告ハ滿蒙問題ハ次頁本家ヤ政治家ニ任セラ
置ケナイ滿蒙問題ノ解決ハ吾民運動ニ依ラナケレハナ
ラメト云フ如カウ吾民運動ヲ初ナクサウタネ

答左様テス

同日之ハ講演ヲヤツタノカ

答左様テス 私ハ狭イ國テハ独立出来ヌト云フ建前カラ

No. 21

国民ニ向ッテ先ツ養育ヲテ日本ハ經濟的發展ヲ滿洲ニ試ミナケレハナラヌ 滿洲ト日本ヲ一體トシテ經濟組織ノ上ニ国民生活ノ基礎ヲ置カナケレハ國家ハ立ツテ行カナイゾト云フコトヲ急遽ニ知ラシメテヤラウサウスレハ滿洲問題ノ解決モ出来ルト考ヘテ全國五十二府縣テスカ一縣ニ三四ヶ所宛大急キテ講演會ヲ開キ講演ト活動會ヲ開キ五月ニ滿洲旅行カラ歸京スルト直ク着手シテ滿洲事變カ始マルマテヤツテ居リマシヤ

向夫々ニ對シテ反響者カアツタカ

答實ニ意外ノ反響者カアリマシタ 初メル事座ハトシ程ノ反響カアルカ分ナカッタノテスカ夫レヲ始マル時ニ陸軍ノ当局上一緒ニヤラウジヤナイカト相談シマシタ処カ陸軍テハ賛成セス軍人カヤルト又軍國主義ヲ帝國主義ヲト悪口ヲ云ハレ效キ目カナイカフトイフ訳テ私文ケテヤツテ見ルト實ニ驚ク程ノ反響者カアリマシタ 稀ナ例外ヲ除クト到ル処 滿員ノ盛況テシタ

向サ胡蘆島の築港ト云フハ急ウイフコトカ

答胡蘆島の築港ト云フハ大連ヨリ西ニキル渤海灣頭ニ冬凍ラサル港カアルノテス其港ニ修築ヲ加ヘト云フノテ既ニ築港ノ計畫カ出来テ和蘭ノ會社カ工事ヲ引受ケテ着手シテ居リマシタ 之ハ張字良カヤラセタテ其目的ハ大連港ノ繁榮ヲ奪フ為メテ一方胡蘆島のヲ築港スルト同時ニ滿鉄ト並行スル大幹線ヲ胡蘆

島ニ係中セシノ滿鉄其モモ事實上無ク意義ニシテ終ヒ
大連ニ敏系梁ヲ殺イテ終フト云フ目的テシタ
向ソニナ國係カラ國民モ次亦ニ滿洲問題ヲヒ具劍ニ考ヘ
初ハ敵中原外交ニ愛相心ヲツカシタカ

答サワ田心ヒマス
固國民ノ方ニサウ云フ不滿ノ声カ高クナツタノテ軍部モ
其傾向ヲ看取シテ段々積極的ニ乘出シテ来タト云
フカサウカ

答左様テス 軍部ハ機ヲ見ルニ敏テスカラサウ云フ傾向カ
盛ニナルト實ニ積極的ニ動キ出シテ来マシタソウシテ最
後ニハ吾々ノ方ト一緒ニヤリ參謀本部其他カラ講演
者ヲ定リキント云フヤウニナリマシタ

向倫敦會議カ大衰海軍ノ少壯將校ヲ憤激センタ
ト云フカサウカ

答大伴草刈少佐依カ自殺シタ又ケテモ海軍將校カ如何ニ
憤慨シタカト云フコトハ明瞭ヲト思ヒマス

向昭和五年ソノ月三十日ニハ代大將カ亡クナラシタトサウタ
カ其時被告ニ國家ニ関シテ何か話カアツタカ

答明確ニハアリマセウカ 日本ノ事ヲ良クシナケレハイカヌゾ
ト懇心ト云フテ居リマシタ

向其軍港口首相カ東京駅テ拳銃テ射タ

次頁ニ續ク

シ翌昭和七年ノ議會ニハ
幣原首相代理ノ下ニ議會ヲ開カレタカ首相代理ノ
夫言ニ端ヲ究レテ議會ク蜂ノ巢ヲ突付イタヤウニ乱レ
タト云フカサウカ

答 左様テス

問 被告ハ神武会ヲ建設シタカ

答 左様テス昭和七年二月十一日ノ紀元節ニ創立シ
マシタ

問 神武会ノ綱領ハ

答 國民精神ニ則ツタ家族制度ヲ實現シヨウ

党利党畧ヲ主トシ國民民福國家ヲ第一ニト
スル政黨政治ノ弊ヲ改メヨウ私利私欲ヲ主ト
シテ國民民福ヲ從トスル資本主義經濟組織ヲ
改メヨウト云フコトヲ標榜シマシタ志スル國民運
動ニヨリテ國家改造ノ機運ヲ作ルト云フコトテシ
タ

問 此運動ハ效果カアツタカ

答 運動ヲ初メタノカ昭和七年二月テ私カ捕カマツ
ノカ今年六月テスカ若シ私カ捕カマラナケレハ相
当大キイ運動ニナリト思ヒマス

問 後援者トイフカ支持者ト云フヤウナ者カ大分ア
ツカ

答 判リマセヌ

問 被告ハ

一石原廣一
トイフ人ヲ知りテオルカ

1908B

答 知ツテ居リマス 今人の神武會の後援者テ神武會
ノ運動ニ要シタ費用ノ大部分ハ今人ヲ由ニ出シマシラ
問 被告ハ所謂三月革命若クハ錦旗革命ニ其係シテ
居ルヤ否トス

答 三月革命ト云フモノハアリマセ又三月ノ事件ニ革命ト云フ
言葉ヲ使フトハ不穩當テスカラ此其ノ縁メハツキリト申
上ケテ置道キマス

裁判長ハ合議ノ上

本件爾後ノ審理ハ安寧秩序ヲ害スル虞アルヲ以テ
對審ノ公開ヲ止ル旨ノ決議及理由ヲ言渡シ公衆
ヲ退廷セシメ

長谷川清作
村井宗藏
片倉東

ニ對シ特ニ入廷ヲ許可シタリ

裁判長ハ被告人大川同明ニ對シ

問 被告ハ昭和六年頃陸軍ノ要路間ニ政変ニ對スル強
大ナ反感ヲアルコトヲ知ラタリ

答 左様ニス 夫レハ敵中原臨時總理大臣カ議會ニ於テ
失言カアリマシタ 失言ト云フハ倫敦會議ニ其スルコトテ
アル條約ハ天子様ノ御批准ヲアツクニ之ヲ彼此云フハ
不忠ヲト云フ言分クアツクテス 夫レヲ種ニトツテ政
友會カ甚タシク騒キ立テ三日間モ議事進行カ
本末ナイヤラナ醜態ヲ演シタノテサウテナクテモ議會ノ

問

態度ニ憤慨シテ居タ陸軍ノ人々ニシテ一層憤慨ヲセタ
ノテヤリマシ

軍部ノ連中ハ大政壇對立儘テ議會政治ヲダラシナク
續ケテ行ケハ日本ハ到底救ハレナイ迄クハ米國ノ日本
ニ對シテ敵意ヲ日米戰爭ヲ誘發スルニ至ルカニ知シヌ
日米戰爭ヲ避ケ難キトスレハ今ノ内ニヤツテ置リナケレ
ハナラヌト云フ風ニ考ヘテ居タト云フカサウカ

答

左様ラス日米戰爭ヲ避ケ難キトスレハ此戰爭ハ恐
ラク長期ニ亘リ日本ハ食糧問題其他經
濟的困難ニ陥ルカラ其前ニ滿洲問題ヲ片
付ケテ置道クナケレハナラヌカウシテ日本ト滿洲
トヲ打ツテ一丸トシテ經濟的基礎ノ下ニ國
民生活ヲ建テ道ニ長期ノ戰爭ニ耐ヘルヤラ
ニシナケレハナラヌト考ヘマシタ

此滿洲問題ト云フカ三月事件ノ重大ナル
動機ニ幣原外交ヲ非難シ軟弱ヲ滿洲
ニ對シテ何等積極的行動ヲ執ララトシナイ
政友會内閣ヲ去テ積極的政策ヲ唱ヘテ
見タ所テ又言フカテ何等成效ヲ見チ
イヌトハ田中内閣ノ對

(以下次頁)

支那政策ノ立派ニ證據立テラレテ居ルカラ此儘テハイカヌト考
ヘテアリマス

問 ンテ中村大尉事件ヲ起テ其年五月、參謀長會議ニテハ
假借ナラザラナケレバアラヌト云フコトカ、要路ノ間ヲ決マツタヤウヲ

答 要路ノ間ヲハアリマヤヌ日本陸軍ヲ要路ノ人達ハ件ハウ云ウ是

見ハ奈表ニマヌ之ハ參謀長會議ニ集ツテ若ク參謀長ノ間ヲ
今ヤウテ張學良ノ日本ニ対スル態度カラ判断スルト終ヒニハ何ヲ

ナリホフカ判ラヌカラ滿洲收権ノ限度ヲ越エテ帝國ヲ侮辱シ
ヤウナ場合ハ新キトシテ假借ナクマツケルト云フコトニ決ムルヲアリマス

問 被告ハサウ云フ話、布ニ列席ニテ居カシ

答 列席ニテ居リマシ

問 ソレカラ九月十八日柳條溝ノ滿鐵線破壊カアワテソレカキツ掛ケル

ナツテ滿洲事変ヲ起キタネ

答 左様ニスソレハ今云フヤウニ腹ヲ決マフヲ居テカラア、通り迅速ニ

テ配カムネタイテス

問 次ニ三日事件ト云フハ如何

答 要スルニ是ハ計畫又ケニ終ワラトテスカ民衆ノ大衆運動ニ依ッ

テ周合ヨリノ議會ニ對スル否認ノ意思表示ヲミヨウシラハ出来
ルヲテアツクノ民衆ヲ動員スル其際警官トノ衝突ハ当然期待

ニテケレハナラヌカラ其運動ヲ起スモノハ豫メ其事ヲ念頭ニ置

キサウニテ警官トノ争ノ中ニ市民若クハ國民カ段々加ハフニ
来テ既ニ大ヤウナリ帝都カ騷擾ノ中ニ投セラレルト云フニ

Doc 1908B

トニテハ陸軍側カ乗出ニテ未ラ戒嚴令ヲ布キ國家改造
ノ第一歩ヲ踏ミ出スト云フ計畫テシク

問. ドウ云フ連中ト畫策ミタリカ

答. 奇ニク話ヲシテ居ル内ニソウ云フ旨運カ醸成カレタリテ
ス

問. テハ其ノ当時 宇垣大將ヲ田中大將ノ後ヲ承ケテ政友會

ノ總裁ヲハト云フ噂ヤアツタカ

答. アリマシタ

問. 夫レテ被告ハ小磯軍務局長カラ云ハシテ天シカ本當カ

一カ確ナル身ニ宇垣ニ會ワツカ

答. ニワタツトカアリマス之カ三月事件ニテ事情ニ至時私

ニ懇意ニシテ居ル參謀本部ノ第一支那課長

重藤大佐

西路西班!

(以下次頁)

Doc 1908B

梅中欣五郎中佐等陸軍ノ上層階級ヲ議會ニ對シテ
非常ニ憤慨ノ念ヲ抱イテ居ル。コナ議會ハ叩キ潰サナ
ケレハナラ又ト憤慨シテ居ル。宇垣サンハ怎ウユウ考ヘヲ
持ツテ居ルカオホクツテ聽イテ来ナイカト云フ話テ
シタ。ソレカラ私カ初メテ宇垣サンニ舍ツタノテスカ
宇垣サンハ私カ先般申上ケタト同シ考ヘテ議會カ
此通りテハ進マ日本ノ國運ノ發展。對外發展ハ出
来オト云ツテ政黨政治ヲ憤慨シ居リ相高強イ言葉ヲ夫等發表
シマシタ。ソレカラ私ハ歸ツテ梅中中佐ニ他ニ
宇垣サンニ舍ツテ聽イタ要領ヲ話シマシタ処、ソレ
デヤ外ノ方ノ連中ノ意見モ聽イテ見ヨウト云ツテ、

梅中

重藤

等カ、此當時參謀次長テアツタ

ニ宮中將

オニ部長テアツタ

建川少將

ノ意見ヲ聽イタ処カ是亦非常ニ憤慨テシタ。
ソレカラ此際何トカシテ改選ノ端緒ヲ切ル方法ハ
ナイカト云フ相談カ出タ訳テス

同。小磯軍務局長ハ關係ナイノカ

答。皆テ話シテ居ル内ニ段々小磯軍務局長モ關係
スルシ、他ノ者モ出テ来ル譯テス

No. 29

問

ソレハ三月五日ヲ期シテ一大示威運動ヲ起スト云フ
相談テ夫レヲ三月五日ト稱スルノカ

左様デス

答

起ガソレガ露顯ノ虐カアツテ中止ニナツタサウタネ
露顯ノ虐候テハアリマセン。宇恒サンカサウエフコトヲ
ヤツテハイカヌト云フ意思テアワタカラテス

初メハ民衆運動ヲ激化シテ戒嚴令カ布カレタ
ヲソレヲキツカケニ軍部カ積極的行動ヲ執ラウト
云フコトニシマシタ。宇恒サンノ意志モサウ見エタノテス
私ハ宇恒サンニ今ツテ一書初メニソレヲ確メマシタ。
ソシテニウチヲ重藤大佐等ニ報告シタ処ニ

小磯軍務局長

ニ宮參謀次長

杉山陸軍次官

ノ三人カ宇恒サンニ今ヒマシタ。ソレニ対シテ宇恒サンハ
私ニ云ツタノト同シコトヲ云ヒマシタ。ソレテ此三人カ
宇恒サンカサウ云フ積極的ノ意思カアルト云フ考ヲ抱キ

小磯中將

カ案ヲ衝ニ當ツテコウ云フコトハ大勢テ騒クト露顯ノ
虐候カアルカラ表面ハ止メタコトニシテ終ハウソウシテ、民衆
ノ方ハ私ニ代表シロ。陸軍ノ方ハ自令カ代表スルカラト云フ
ノテ、小磯中將カ計畫ヲ進メテ居ル内ニ同人カ中止ス
ルト云ヒ出シタノテ、ヤノルコトニナリ、三月五日ハ夫レテ

No. 31

doc 1908B

終リマシタ。其後ヲ私カ一人テマルコトニシマシタカ

徳川義親侯

カ諫止シタノヲヤメテ終ヒマシタ。

問

一大民衆運動ヲ起コシテ議会ヲ潰スト云フノカ。唯、

答

議会ヲ叩キ潰スト云フノテハアリマセヌ。宇垣サンハ何遍テ
又解散シテ選舉ヲ行フ意思カアルト云ツテ居リマシタ。
議会政治ニモモリヲ否認シヨウ (次頁ニ續ク)

ト云フ意思ハアリマセヌ。

向、我嚴令カ布カレ、ハ積極的ノ行動ヲ執ラウト云フノハ
ドウイフコトカ。

答、新レイ権カヲ確立シテ軍部中心ノ内閣ヲ作ラウト云フ
考ヘテス

向、内閣制度其モハ其儘ニシテ置キ唯内閣ノ首班ニ軍部ノ
有力者ヲ持ツテ来テるヲ実上思ヒ切ツタコトヲヤルト云フノテ
独裁ト云フ形式ハ執ラナイノタネ。

答、私ノ考ヘハサウテス。兎ニ角云フコトヲ聽ク議會ナラ幾ヲ
ヤツテモ構ヒマセヌカラ。

向、次ニ十月ノ事件ト云フハ怎ウ云フコトカ

答、前回裁判長ハ本間君ニ対シテ十月ノ事件ニ付テハ大川ハ

民間テハ自分丈ケシカ知ラヌト云ツテ居ルト云ハレマシタカ

私カサヤウニ申シタノハ三月ノ事件ノコトテ三月ノ事件ヲ世間テハ

色々ニ取沙汰シテ居リ又宇垣ヲ野心家テアルヤウニ噂ヲシテ

居リマス。此間ノ真相ヲ知ツテ居ル者ハ私一人テアルト云フ意

味テ申シタノテアリマス。

十月ノ事件ノ事ノ起リハ滿洲ヲ變ニ關係シテ居リマス。滿洲

ヲ變ハアノ通り昭和六年九月十八日ノ柳條溝ニ於ケル滿鉄

線路ノ破壊ニ因ツテ火蓋カ切ラレマシタ。其時ノ内閣ハ御

承知ノ通り齋原臨時内閣ヲ内閣ノ方針カ少シモ決マラ

ヌアスコマテ行ツテ軍部内閣ノ方針ノミナラス軍部首腦

者ノ考ヘモ決マラナクッタ當時

本庄司令官

ノ行動ヲ是認スヘキテアルカ否カト云フコトヲ二日ニ晩モ

考ヘテ結果之ヲ否認スレハ本庄司令官ノ軍法會議ニ科ケ
 テケレハナラヌト云フノテ結局是認ハシタノテスカ實ニ萬事ニ
 煮エ切ラナイノテス極メテ神速ノ手段方法ヲ執ラナケレハ
 ラス、アノ危急ノ場合ニ於テ国内政府ノ態度カ甚ク面白ク
 ナカシタ此儘テ愚図シテ居ツクナラハ折角滿洲問題
 解決ノ火蓋ハ切ツクカ駄目ニナル目的ハ遂ケラレナイ内地問
 題ヲハ消化シキレナイ胃腸ノ弱ツク人ニ滿洲ト云フ生煮エノ
 大キイモノヲ更ニ喰ハスヤウナモノテアツテ是ハ逆モヤリ切レヌカ
 ラン彼等ヲ叩キ潰シテ新シク大ナル問題ノ解決ニ耐ヘル強
 カナ権力ヲ確立シヨウト云フコトカ大体十月ノ事件ノ目指サレ
 タ所以テアリマス本同君ノ話ニ依ルト九月頃カラ其話ヲ
 聞イテ居タト云フコトカドウシテ漏レタモノカ不思議テナ
 リマセヌ

兎ニ角サウ云フ譯テ軍部ノ少將連中カ中心トナツテ企テタ
 コトヲ之ニ加ツク人ハ多勢カアルヤウテスク大体ノ建前ハ軍
 人ノ二三カ一切ノ計畫ヲ立テ此ノ志ニ同意シタ人々ハ他人ノ
 計畫ハ愈々ニ重カナイコト全体ノ計畫者ノ定メタ通り自分
 ニ割當テラレタ大ケノ役目ヲ各自カヤルト云フコトニナツテ
 居リマシタ之ハ秘密ノ漏洩ヲ防ク為メニモ必要テアリ
 又ソレカ一番合理的テコウ云フコトハ多勢カ密ツテ相談スヘ
 キテナク一貫シタ頭テアルノカ一番合理的テスソレテ私ハ目
 分ノ甲付ケラレタ分担ハ知ツテ居リ大体是位ノ人カ集
 ツテ之位ノコトヲアルノタト云フコトハ知ツテ居リマスカ
 巨細ノコトハ知リマセヌ

No. 34

Doc 1908B

大体此建前ハ軍人カ主トナツテ民間ノ人ハ入レナイト云フ
コトニナツテ居リマシタ。

同、最高ノプランハ誰カ立テタカ

卷、ハツキリ知リマセヌカ私ニ命シタノハ

橋本 欣五郎 テス。

同、サウスト誰ガ一番上ノ計画ヲ立テル人テアツタカ判ラヌカ

卷、想像ハシテ居リマス

同、重藤、橋本、板垣、土肥原等カ関係シテ居タカ

卷、左様テス。

次頁ニ續ク

Doc 190A B

No. 35

問 答 問 答

問 答 問 答

民間デハ被告大ケカ

左様デス

結局今ノマデハイカヌカラドウミヨウトイフノカ
矢張り軍部ノ有力者ヲ首班ニ仰ク軍人中心ノ内
閣ヲ作リテ一党專制ノ政治ヲ布カウト云フ譯デ
セウ

議會ハ矢張り其儘ニシテ置クノカ
置ク様リテアツタト由ヒマス

御者ノ分担ハドウイフ仕テアツタカ

私ノ分担ハ八十人ノ兵隊ヲ率イテ其内中ノ有
力ナル軍部ニ出カケ吾々ノ欲スル通りノ記事

ヲ新聞ニ書ケト命ジエテ実行サセルコト

エモウ一ツ錦旗置新軍部ト云フ大旗ヲ

ヲ書キソレハ吾儕軍部ノ陸地測量部ノ

居根カラ掛ケト云フコトニス 語リ軍部ハ

陸地測量部ニ置ク豫定テシタ 然レシム

様迄ニ及ビ書キタ軍人ヲ挿カマツタノテ実行

出来マセシテシタ

三月ヨリ保若々ハ十月ヨリ保ニム

真州大塚

荒木大塚

八國保ナイク

アリマセヌ

答

問

No. 36

doc 1908 B

問、血盟國を原に被告の關係ナイカ

答、全然アリマセ又
裁判長の合議の上

本府署表ニ為シタル公捕停止決議ハ之ヲ
解除スル旨決定ヲ言及シ法廷ヲ公捕ニ
リ

問、裁判長の被告人大川周助ニ對シ
被告の海軍中尉

右加賀清志
申お美雄

トハ被告の音心カ

答、惡意ト云フ程テハアリカセニテ、トモガ向テ
訪ネテ来ルノテ合ワテ佐リマシタ 昭和七年
三月次合人等カ日本歴史ノ話ヲ聴キ
クイト云ツテ面会ヲ求メテ来タルカ合ニ初
トテス

問、答、問

昭和七年一月中カラ合ワテ佐ルノテハシカ
其ノ所ハヨク覺エテ佐リマセシ
申おニ云ハセルト昭和七年一月十日 合月二十四
日 二月七日 合月二十八ト云フヤウニ問題
ノ三月二十七日ニ加賀ト申おカ来テ詳シク
話ヲスルカニ既ニ四回カ被告カヲ訪内
シタト云フカ四五回来ルユトカアルノカ

Doc 1908 B

問答

アリマセウ
二月七日付ニハ、報告ハ

申お

ニ拳銃ヲ何杖ヲ持ツテ居ルト云フ所ヲシ
タカ

ソシテ居ルシマセ又

申おニ云ハセルト二月二十日ニ

古賀

問答

ト一語ニ報告方ヲ訪向シテ海軍側同士の
ハ近ク立リ續リタカ拳銃ヲ都合シテ世々
ヒタイト云フタ知報告ハ拳銃ハ何トカ
都合付クヨウト云フ間ニ承諾シテ尙其際
古賀ハ海軍側ハ既ニ爆弾ハ手ニ入ッタカ
拳銃カ不足シテ居ルカヲ都合シテ貰イ
返イト云フヤウニ遊マテ居ルカ如何
其ノ事ハ記障ナイカサウ云フ申込ラヌケヌト
ハ確テス

今年二月二十日付

古賀

No. 37
問答

ト云フタトハナイカ
サウ云フ言イユトハ今ハ記障アリマセン
古賀ニ云ハセルト其際報告カ政堂ト大財庫
ヲ倒シテ政府ヲ樹立スル意向テアカサ
ルハニ鑑ミテゆスシモ クレタターノヤウチ

No. 38

問答、問答

問

カ 御答ニカテ訪向ニシタカ
 左様ニテス
 其際中おゑ途中カラ来テ一語ニシタカ
 記憶ニアリマセヌカ其点ハ向ノ云フ通りニセウ
 其際有 古答ハ 御答ニ対シ 血監團ハ 横峯サ
 シニ終ニツタカラ念ハ 軍部ニ有カ 四月甲
 旬頃カウ 立井中 旬頃 マチノ 向ニ 集團
 テロヲ 決行スル 積リテ アント云ワタカ

Doc 1908 B

問答

答

非合法的手段ニ依ル必要ハナイ表面カラ 合法手段
 ニ依リテ 計畫ヲ 進メテ 行カレバ 抑ヤ ナイカト云フ
 ヤウニ 述ヘテ 居ルカ 如何
 左様ニ云ツタカ 否カ 記憶ニシテ 居リマセヌカ
 大塚 神武 会ハ サウ云フ 風ニ 合法的ニ 示ラセト云フ
 会テ スカウ 大塚 サウ云フ 否テ 居リマシタ
 合法的 手段テ 軍政ニ 対シ 樹立スルト云フノ
 軍政 府ト云フノ 軍人 中心テ ヤウツカ カイ、
 有力ノ 軍人ヲ 首班ニ 對シテ 實上 独裁 出
 来ルヨリニ シヨウト云フ 考ヘテ ス
 ソレカウ 合法的ノ 軍部ト云フノハ 農民 運動
 テス之ハ 具ハ 体的ニ云ハ 農民ノ 借金ヲ 棒
 引ニスルコトテス
 昭和七年三月二十七日ニ
 古答

Dec 1908 B

答

其はテアツタカ何はノ時テアツタカソシト後
家ソツタユトウ云ツテ居リコシタ

問

サウルト袖去ハソレテハ自分カノクテモ其後
リテヤウウ ト云ツタサウタカカウフ

同答

記障アリマセ又

尚古加ハ爆彈ノ方ハ上海テキニハタガ拳
銃ノ方カ不足ニテ居ルカヲ案ルルタケ拳
銃ヲ都合付ケテ貰イタイ五挺テモ
十挺テモ宜イト云ツタカ

答

要スルニ何挺テモ宜イカラ拳銃ヲ午ニハ
シテウレト云フコトヲヒマシタ ソシカラ

若城おノ農民ト一語ニヤルト云ツテ居

リマシタ

問

若城おノ農民ト云フノハトニテ在申カ
名オヲ掌ケテ居コウナカツタカ

答

梅メテ隣然ト若城おノ農民ト一語ニ

ヤルト云ヒマシタ 尚同志カニ三人出テ来
ルカラソレト合時ニヤルソレテ拳銃カ要
ルカラ何挺テモ宜イカラ作ッテ呉シ死シ
テモ芝生ニハ迷或心ヲ掛ケナイト云ツテ
ハリマシタ

No. 39
問

其は同有資金ハ要アラヌカト袖去ノ方カラ
云ツタカ

問答

左様デス

スルト古賀人の大にテ西のうナイカ使案用ニ
ニ三百円要ルカモ知シヌト云フノテ被告ハ
自分カテ去来ハ範圍ナラズラテモヤルカ大
夫カト聽ク夕起古賀ハ法行ヌンマテニハヤ
ラヌ積リ^知假ニハシテモ之をノカ内係
ハ絶対ニナイヌトニシマスカウ其積リテ居テ
下サイト云ツタト云フカサウカ

左様デス

被告ハ其手鏡ハ此ノ次ノ日曜即チ四月
三日ニ返スト云フ通リノヨリタカ

左様デス

サウスルト古賀ナトハドウ云フコトヲ仕出
カス考ヘオ被告ハ判ツテ居ルカ

私ハ農民運送物ヲカルノタト回ツテ
佐リマシタ マサカ農民ト云フノカ
妻御執土ノ茶生トハ回ツテ居リ
マセンテシタ 御尋カサ城前ノ
農民ヲ新員ニテ向カカル 金五
ソシニ要ルノタト回ツテ居リマシタ

(以下次頁)

Doc 190 AB

No. 41

問 農民ノ方テハ帝都暗黒ヲ企テ電所ヲ破壊

スル事ト思フテ居ナカッタカ。

答 サウハ思ヒマセ又テニタ私ハ動員シタ農民カ警

官ト衝突シテ闘フタラウト考ヘテ居リマシタ。

問 上海カラ手ニ入イルト云フ爆弾ハ何ニ使用スルト思

フテ居タカ。

答 ソレハ警官等ト闘フ場合ニ用フルト思フテ居リ

マシタ。

問 拳銃ハ何ニ使用スルト考ヘテ居タカ。

答 拳銃モ合様ニス。清瀨辯護士ニ廳キマスト海

軍側ノ陳述テハ大分大規模ナ計畫ノヤウニ述

ヘテ居ルサウニスガ。私ニ云ワタノハ只命懸テ國

家改造ノ埋草ニナル。ソレニ依ツテ國家改造ノ機

運ヲ促進サセルト云フコトヲシタ。

問 國家改造ハ具體的ニ云ハトウ云フ風ニ古賀等

ハヤルト考ヘテ居タカ。

答 彼等ノ方面ノ目的ハ政黨財閥ノ反者ヲ促スコト

ヲ農村問題ヲ提ケテ茨城縣カラ多勢ノ農民

カ東京ヘ出テ来ルノヲ古賀等カ指揮シテ請願

運動トカ其他ノ形式テ運動スル恰度三月事件

ノ時ニ私カ考ヘタヤウニ進展ニテ行クノテハナイカト

思フテ居リマシタ。

問 三月事件テハ被告ハ國家ノ基本制度ニ手

slac 1908 B

No. 42

ヲ触レナイテソレヲ巧ク運用シ就中内閣首班三軍部ノ有力者ヲ持ツテ末テ事實上其意圖ノ如ク諸般ノ施政ヲ布クト云フノカ理想目的アリマシタネ。

答 左様ナス。

問 古賀等モサウ云フコトヲヤルト想像シテ居ヌカ。

答 サウゾハアリマセ又古賀等ハサウ云フ機運ヲ醸成セシムルニ役立ツコトヲヤルヲラウト思ツテ居リマシタ。

問 ソレハ若干ノ人ヲ暗殺スルヤウナコトモアルト思フタカ。

答 幾分ハ人ヲ殺スカモ知レヌカ大体ハ今述ヘタヤウニ農民運動ヲヤルノ子ハナイカト考ヘテ居リマシタ。問 拳銃ヤ爆弾ハ人ヲ殺傷ノ用ニ使ヒルトハ考ヘテ居ナカツタカ。

答 運動ヲ妨害スル官憲警官ナトヲ殺傷スルカモ知レヌトハ考ヘテ居リマシタ。首相トカ内大臣ト云フヤウニ特定ノ人ヲ殺傷スルトハ思フテ居リマセヌトシタ。問 被告ハ原審テ或ル特定ノ人ヲ狙ツテ暗殺スルヲラウト思フテ居タト云フヤウニ述ヘテ居ル處カアルカ如何。答 左様ナコトハアリマセ又正々堂々ト農民運動カラヤツテ行カウト云フノカ私達ノモツトウテス。

問 昭和七年四月三日 古賀 カ東京市品川区上大崎四丁目二百三十一番地旧東京府荏原郡大崎町上大崎二百三十一番地ノ被告方ヲ訪問シタ時被告ハ右居宅ニ於テ古賀ニ對シ拳銃五挺実弾約百二十五

券及現金千五百圓ヲ渡シテ居ルネ。

答、左様ナス。

問、此拳銃ヤ実弾ハトウウニテ持ッテ居タカ。

答、昭和五年滿洲ニ居タ頃カラ持ッテ居リマシタ。

問、之ハ古賀カラ拳銃調達ノ依頼カアツタノテ俄ニ調

達シタノテハナイカ。

答、サウテハアリマセヌ、古賀カラ依頼ヲ受ケタ時ニハ

直ク末週ヤルト云ヒマシタ、其頃ハ血盟團ヤ何カ

テ拳銃ノ販歸カ嚴重ナ時テ一週間ヤ、ソコヲテ

手許ニナイモノヲ調達シテヤルト云フ様ニハ行キマセ

ヌ、ナヤント持ッテ居ツタノナス。

問、テハ其際直ク渡セハイノテハナイカ。

答、人カ、ニ三人拳銃ヲ藏ッテアル部屋ニ末子居タ

ノテ後日ト云フコトニシタノナス。

問、今月二十九日ニ二千圓右被告人方テ古賀ハ被告

カラ受取ツタヤウニ云ツテ居ルカ怎ウカ。

答、私ハ記憶アリマセヌ。

問、今年五月十三日 黒岩 勇

カ古賀ノ手紙ヲ持ッテ被告ヲ訪問シ金ヲ受取

ツテルヤウタカ幾ラヤツタカ。

答、二千五百圓ヤリマシタ。

問、ソレヲ金ハ何ニ使ハレルト思ツタカ。

答、農民ヲ動員スルノニ金カ要ルト思ヒマシタ。

Doc 190AB

No. 43

alac 190 A B

問 四月二十九日、二千圓ハ記憶ナイカ。
答 下リマセヌ、敢テ否定スル譯テハナイ、テスカ記憶

問 是年ノ冬カ、古賀ニ云ハセルト愛郷塾ノ方ハ五回ニ
六回、六百圓其内譯人

一、四月中旬頃霞ノ浦航空隊ヲ後藤園彦ニ
三百圓

二、其頃山水閣ヲ令人ニ二百圓

三、四月二十日林正三ニ五百圓

四、三月下旬山水閣ヲ橋孝二郎ニ四百圓

五、三月十五日ニ水交社ヲ後藤園彦ニ二百圓

六、奥田秀夫ニ對シ四回ニ合計金百六十圓

七、田村武志ニ對シテ人数同ニ五百五十圓乃至六百圓

八、田中勇ニ對シテ数同ニ千七百圓カラ二千三百圓

九、山岸宏ニ對シテ同ニ合計五百圓

十、此ニテ居ルト云フカ知ラヌカ。

答 是リニセヌ。

問 是年ノ冬ノ意ヲ頼マシタコトハナイカ。

答 同時頃カ記憶ナイカ。 古賀

カラニシノ同志カ泊ルカラト云フノ事サウ云フ依頼ヲ

受ルコトカアリマスカ、宿屋ヘ泊マレムイト云フ

事同意思ニテヤリマセヌコト。

問 五、五事件ノ内容ハ斯様ニナワテ居ルカ後ヲ聞

テ知ルテ居ルカ。

No. 44

Doc 190A B

此時橋孝三郎一外十九名ニ對スル原判決指示第一ノ
(イ)(ロ)(ハ)ノ各事實ヲ讀ムケタリ。

答、知ツテ居リマス。

問、被告ハ此程度ノ混乱カ擾乱ヲ捲起スト云フコト
ハ考ヘテ居タノチハナイカ。

答、大體性質カ違ヒマスカ私ハ農民ヲ動員シテ来ル
ト思ツテ居リマシタ。

問、動員サシタ農民ハ怎ウエウマトヤルト思ツタカ。

答、首相官邸ニ押掛ケルノモ居ルチセウシ色々アリマセ
ウカ結局暴動ヲ起ス意圖ノ下ニ大衆ヲ指導ス
ルト考ヘテ居リマシタ。

問、所謂百姓一揆ヲ起サセルト思ツタノカ。

答、百姓カ多勢密ツテ帝都ヲ百姓一揆ノヤウナコトヲスル
ト思ヒマシタ。

問、人数ヲ云ヘハドノ位集ルト思ツタカ。

答、少クトモ千人位集ルト思ヒマシタ。

問、被告ハ愛郷塾ノ 橋孝三郎 トハ全然關係
カナイカ。

答、名モ知リマセヌテシタ。

問、柏被告ノ本間ヤ頭山ハ。

答、名ハ知ツテ居リマシタカ深イ交際ハアリマセヌテシタ。

問、被告ハ日本ヲトウイフ具合ニ改造シヨウト思ツテ
居タカ。

答、私ニ取ツテ問題ハトコカラ初メルカテドウ云フ風ニト
云フコトハ案ニテス。

No. 45

私ノ考ヘテハ具体的ナ計畫ヲ作ツテ其型ニ出サセテ國家ヲ改造シヨウト云フコトハ到底不可能ト思ヒマス

然レドウ云フ程度範圍ニ於テ日本ノ國家ヲ改メテハナラフ又カト云フ大体ノ目標ハアリマス

其目標ハ大体改羅巴戰爭以後五六年間ノ改羅巴政治ノ經驗カ吾々ニ教ヘテ居ルニ迎リ經濟ニ於テハ云フマテモナク國家主義經濟若クハ統制經濟ヲ其國ノ事情ニ應レテ出来ル限リ實現シテ行キ政治方面ニ於テハ政黨対立ヲ一時中止セシメ一党專制政治ヲ必要ト期間行フノテアリマス之ハ私ハ國家社會主義カ

國家生活若クハ團體生活ノ必要カ自ラサウ云フ形ヲ自己存續ヘハ爲メニ執ルテス結局ソレテスカラ改羅巴戰爭以後ノ各國ノ政治ノ歩ミヲ觀マシテモ傾イテ居ル主義ハ例ヘハ露西亞ト独逸ハ極端ニ急進ツテ居ルマスカ實際ニヤツテ居ル処ハスワト歩ミ寄ツテ

居ルマス一方ハ共產主義ノ名ノ下ニ國家主義的經濟ヲ北中ナリ速度テ執リ初メテ居ル露西亞革命當時ノ純然タル共產主義國家ト今日トハ全く別個ノ感カアル程左カラ右ニ歩シテ居ルマス一方独逸伊太利ハ共產主義ニハ反對シマスカ

實際ノ經濟組織ニ於テハ段々左ニ近クナツテ居ルマス丁度是ハ佛蘭西革命後ニ於テ各國カ或ハ共和主義ヲ唱ヘタリ或ハ君主主義ヲ唱ヘタリスルニ

Doc. 1908B

No. 47

拘うス落着クル政治形式ハ所謂民主々義政体
議會中心ノ政治ニ落着イタト同シテアルト思ヒマス
テスカラ日本モ両方カラ止ク之寄リツテ大体露西亞ノ
右独逸ノ左ト云フ程度ノ所ニ將來經濟組織整
政治組織カ落着クテアラウト云フ目安ヲ付ケテヨイト
思ヒマス日本ノ改造モ日本カ團體生活國家生活ヲ
此地球上テ當シテ居ル以上問題ハ其範圍ニ落着クハ
思ヒマスカ尙題ハドウレテ其知ニ持ツテ行クカ現在ハ
日本國家ヲサウ云フ風ニ持ツテ行クニ及テ人カ
非常ニ多ク利害關係カラソレヲ棄切ツテサウ云フ
組織ニ寄ルニハドウ云フ風ニシテ止ク出シテヨイカト
云フコトヲ色々人カ色々考ヘテ居リマス裁判長ノ
云ハレタ三月革命十月革命モコレアリマス私ノ考ハ
此ニ寄リマスト根本的ノ一ツノ政策ヲ國民運動ニ依
ツテ斷行スルカ國家改造ノ目的ヲ遂ケル一番合理
的ナ又可能ノ方法ニナルカト思ヒマス其政策ト云フ
モノハ夫レヲ與ケルコトニ依ツテ國民生活ノ現在ノ窮境
カラ救ハレ新レイ國民生活ノ基礎ヲ夫レニ依ツテ築ク
ニトカ出ルルレ又夫レヲ斷行スルコトニ依ツテ經濟機構
ノ他ノ方面ノ改造ヲモ自取ト已ムヲ得ス根本的ニ促
セル性質サウ云フ性質ヲ帶ヒテ居ル政策ヲ斷行シ
ヘスレハ國家改造ノ大綱カ開ケル即ケ極メテ簡單
明瞭且ツ根本的ノ一ツノ政策ヲ國民ノ力ニ依ツテ
斷行スルカ可能ノ唯一ノコトアル是ハ軍政府ヲ樹テ

No. 48

Doc. 1908 B

ニシタカ 實際問題トシテハ 矢張り サウ云フ風ニ
ヤラナケレハイカヌト 斯ク思フタノテアリマス
ソレハサウ云フ政策トシテ 何ヲ考ヘテ居ツタカト
云フト 尙早ニ言ヘハ 農村モトリ アムテス 是カ一番
イハト 思ツタノテス

尙先程新レイ意味ニ於ケル 三權分立ノ一トシテ
経済的方面ニ於テハ 友愛ヲ基礎トシナケレハナラヌ
ト云ツタカ 夫レヲ 具体的ニ云フト 怎ウ云フコトカ

答 大体今利己主義ニ基イタ自由競争カ 経済
生活ヲ支配シテ居ルマス 是ハ友愛ノ精神ハ
根本的ニ (一次負ニ環リ)

相容しヤイモテ國家ノ力カ國民ノ經濟的進歩人々加テ現在
 ニ觀ル如キ經濟的ノ不權衡ヲ無クスル國家ノ富カ國民全般ノ
 為ニ役立ツヤリ組織ニ出來ル限リ進ツテ行キタイト云フキス
 同資本主義トノ關係ハ

答今日ノヤウナ資本主義ニ國民ニ取ツテ不利ナニトク自由自在
 ニ行ハレテ居リマス例ハ八生程申上ケミシト私ノ知ツテ居ル

石原廣一郎 テス此ノ人ハ南洋方面ニ於テ運送業ヲヤツテ居
 リマシタリホルネオノ或ル石炭ノ專賣權ヲ秘魯ノ政府カラ

得マシテソレヲ各屋ハ持ツテ來テ噸八丹ニ賣リマシタリ此カ石炭ヲ
 日本ニ於テ一番多ク市場ニ出シテ居ルハ三井テスカ三井ノ山炭礦ヲ

振出スハ神尾八田テ賣レル石炭ヲハイ山エノコストヲモソレ位掛
 ルクト思ハレル程極メテ原價ノ高イ石炭ヲアリマスソレヲサウ言フ

石炭ニ市場ヲ荒サレト自介ノ困リマスカラ石原氏ヲ説伏
 セテ石炭業ハ君ノ本職ヲハイカラ是ハ俺カ引受ケテヤラウ

ト範圍ヲ擴ゲテ歩合テ石ニ儲ケサシヤルカラ專賣權ハ僕ニ讓レト
 云ツテ專賣權ヲ取ツテ終ヒマシタリ

石炭カ非常ニ高イ為ニ日本ノ産業カ凡スル方面ニ於テ相崇ノ打
 撃ヲ受ケテ居ルト云フコトハ言フマテモナイ石炭カモット安カクテラハモット

日本ノ産業カ繁栄シマス日本ノ製鐵業ニミシテモ八幡ノ製鐵所
 テ使ツテ居ル鉄ハ其大部分ハ昔見テ一番良イ而モ一番安イ鉄鑛ヲ用高

ク製鐵ニ使ケルニハ甚ク高價ノモノトナツテ印及ノ製鐵亞米利加
 ノ製鐵ト競争カ出來ナイハ石炭ノ高イ為メテス石炭カ非常

ニ安クテハ日本ノ製鐵業ハ極メテ栄ニ行ツテ恐ラキ東洋ノ市場
 カラ機械類ヲ一掃スルコトカ出來ル一例ヲ奪ケマスレハソナテ事ニス國

氏ノ事ヲ考ヘルヨリ自命ノ名譽ヲ高ク賣ル為ニ人ノ得々權利ヲ奪フト云フコトヲヤンテ居リマス之ハ決シテ友愛ノ精神ト一致スルモノトハアリマス

同友愛ト云フハ必要ニ應シテ各人ヘト云フト共産主義ト謀解セシメルヤウタカト云フ意味カ

答共産主義テハ大体平等ニス 又ニ角國民ノ必要ニ應シテ働キサヘスレハ生活ヲ維持スルニ必要ナモノヲ國家カ共ヘルヤウニ

經濟組織ヲ改ムル必要カアル友愛ト云フコトハ唯同懐ヲ表ハス意味ヲナレシ本業ノ生活ヲ営マシムルヤウニスルカ本業ノ友愛ニス

同被告ハ吉賀等ノ五一五事件ニ執ツタ行動ヲ正シト思フカ答已ニ得サルモノト考ヘテ居リマス

同被告ノ資金若クハ奉統供與ノ点ハ怎ヨ考ヘテ居ルカ答之ハ大体勤儉並ニ結果ヲ見テ判断ニシケレハナリマセヌカ勤儉

ニ於テハ極メテ良カクテ後悔ニテ居リマセヌ 結果カラ考ヘルト木内検事ノ論告テハ悪影響ヲ及ボシト云フコトヲス力

私ハ悪影響カアルトハ思ヒマセヌ 結局國家ノ進運ニ寄與スル處カアルカラ良カクテ考ヘテ居リマス

裁判長ハ

此程於テ審理ヲ續行スル旨ヲ告テ訴訟關係人ニ次回期日ノ出頭ヲ命シ閉廷シタリ

昭和九年九月二十五日

東京控訴院第三刑事部



裁判所書記

指出録郎

裁判所書記

岡田直家



裁判長判事

吉田常次郎



1908 B Cart.

證明書

プリント 文書局 和 一九〇八年 B
国際検察部 和 一九〇八年 B

粵據及ビ公正ニ関スル證明

余 植松 タクシ TADASHI UEMATSU
ハ余カ下記ノ資格ニ於テ即チ東京控訴院
檢事トシテ日本政府ト公的関係ニ在ルモノナルコト並ニ該官吏ト
シテ余ガ茲ニ添付セラレタル一冊ヨリ成ル自千九百三十四年
九百三十六年附下記題名即チ東京控訴院訴訟記録
ノ文書ノ保管ニ任シ居ルコトヲ茲ニ證明ス。

余ハ更ニ添付ノ記録及ビ文書ガ日本政府ノ公文書ナルコト
並ニ右カ下記名稱ノ者又ハ部局ノ公式書類及ビ綴ノ部
ナルコトヲ證明ス。(若シアラハ綴番号又ハ引用其他公式
書類又ハ綴ニ於ケル該文書ノ成規所在ノ公式名稱ヲモ
特記スヘシ) 司法省 東京控訴院

千九百四十七年一月六日

東京ニ於テ署名

當該官吏署名欄

右ノ者ノ公的資格

證人

T. UEMATSU
植松
署名
捺印

東京控訴院檢事

H. HORA
堀
署名
捺印

公式入手ニ関スル證明

1st Lt. ERIC W. FLEISHER

余 陸軍中尉 エリック ウェーレイシャー
ハ余ガ聯合國軍最高指
揮官總司令部ニ關係アルモノナルコト並ニ上記題名ノ文
書ハ余ガ公務上日本政府ノ上記署名官吏ヨリ入手シタ
ルモノナルコトヲ茲ニ證明ス

千九百四十七年一月二日

東京ニ於テ署名

氏名欄 ERIC W. FLEISHER, 2nd Lt. A. U.S. M. I.
西米利加合衆國軍陸軍情報部中尉 エリック ウェーレイシャー

右ノ者ノ公的資格 国際検察部調査官

證人 EDW. P. MONAGHAN
H. L. COOPER, JR. M. I. M. I.

署名