

D. D # 2256

KID O

極東國際軍事裁判所

亞米利加合衆國其他

對

荒木貞夫 其他

宣誓供述書

供述書<sub>者</sub>

菊池由三郎

自分儀我國ニ行ハルル方式ニ從ヒ先ツ別紙ノ通り宣誓ヲ爲シ

タル上次ノ如ク供述致シマス

1722

余、菊池豊三郎ハ宣誓ノ上左ノ通り陳述ス。

一、余、菊池豊三郎ハ文部省ニ在職シ、一九三七年（昭和十二年）七月二十一日ヨリ一九三九年（昭和十四年）四月十七日迄文部省教學局長官ノ職ニ肩リタリ。其ノ間一九三七年（昭和十二年）十月二十二日ヨリ一九三八年

（昭和十三年）五月二十六日迄文部大臣ハ木戸侯タリシナリ。（左ノ事實ハ職務上  
得ル余、知識及情報ニ其モナリ。）

二、一九三八年（昭和十三年）ノ通常議會ニ於テ木戸文相ノ前任者安井文相ハ、一九三七年（昭和十二年）三月安井文相ノ前任者林文相ノ時代ニ文部省カ出版シタル「國體ノ本義」ト題スル書物ノ中ニ議會ヲ輕視シ法治主義ヲ批難スルガ如キ記述アリタル爲メ、衆議院豫算總會ニ於テ原惣兵衛、片田均、牧野良三等ノ議員ヨリ攻撃的質問ヲ受ケテ安井文相ハ答辯ニ窮シタルコトアリ。

木戸侯ハ文部大臣トナルヤ、右（書物）記述ヲ不當ナリト考ヘ部下ニ對シ同書ヲ絶版トスルカ、或ハ改訂スルカ、孰レカノ處置ヲ命ジ頒布ヲ差控エルト共ニ改訂スルコトニ決シテ木戸文相ハ其擔當者ヲ任命シ改訂ヲ研究セシメタリ。但事業中途ニシテ内閣改造シタル爲、木戸文相ハ改訂ノ終結ヲ見ズシ

ア文部省ヲ去リタリ。當時ハ極端ナル國家主義者、右翼ノ勢力強大ナリシ頃故、此時代ニ木戸文相ガ<sup>左</sup>面ヲナシタルハ當時我々關係者ハ文相ノ英斷ト感ジタリ。

三、木戸侯ノ文相就任以前ヨリ<sup>後</sup>田胸喜ノ一派ガ東京帝國大學教授河合榮治郎、横田喜三郎、田中耕太郎、宮澤俊彥、末弘嚴太郎等ヲ自由主義者ナリトシテ大學ヨリノ追放ヲ畫策シ、種々壓迫ヲ加ヘタルハ衆知ノ事實ナリ。<sup>余ハ</sup>然レ木戸文相<sup>ガ</sup>右翼ノ勢力ヲ<sup>拒否シ</sup>右ノ諸教授ハ一名モ其地位ヲ動カサズ<sup>ト、言フ文相ヨリ頼マレタリ。</sup>木戸侯ガ文相ニ就任セラレタル時、侯ガ清新ノ氣ト自由、獨立ノ尊重ノ風ヲ大イニ振興サレタコトハ我々侯ノ元ニ勤務シタルモノノ齊シク知ルトコロナリ。此<sup>事ハ</sup>侯、行動及ビ<sup>念</sup>語ヨリ<sup>明瞭</sup>イリ

四、矢内原忠雄氏ガ東京帝國大學ヲ昭和十二年十二月四日辭職シタルハ宗教雜誌「<sup>通信</sup>神の國」ニ掲載セラレタル藤井武氏<sup>及</sup>紀念講演會ニ於テ爲シタル講演<sup>神の國</sup>ノ<sup>ガ</sup>リ<sup>ン</sup>ト<sup>ト</sup>記事<sup>中</sup>ニ<sup>天皇ニ對スル不敬ト看做サルル字句アリシ爲ナリ。</sup>

五、矢内原教授ノ事件ハ大學内部ニ於テ教授會ノ問題トナリ長興總長モ辭職ヲ適當ト考ヘ、<sup>矢内原</sup>大内氏等友人モ辭職ヲ勸メ、矢内原教授ヨリ自發的ニ辭表

ヲ提出シ、長興總長ハ木戸文相ト協議ノ上之ヲ受理シタルモノナリ。

斯ノ問題ハ大學内ニ於テ解決セラレタルモノニシテ木戸文相ハ何等之ニ干

渉セルモノニハアラザリシコトヲ余ハ知レリ。

六、當時時局ノ反映ニ依リ軍部殊ニ青年將校ノ間ニ軍事教育ヲ強化セントス

ル氣勢強ク或ハ軍ニヨリ教育ヲ指導セントスル氣配アリ。此ノ目的達成ノ爲

ニ最大ノ障礙ヲナスハ大學ノ自治獨立ナリトシ、少クトモ東京帝大ノ總長

ノ更迭ヲ必要トシ、當時ノ長興總長ヲ辭職セシメルベク、小林順一郎氏、

建川美次氏等木戸文相ニ迫リタルモノ木戸文相ハ明瞭ニ之ヲ拒絕シタリ。

而テ當時軍教ノ關係ニア軍ノ要求トシテ現ハレタルハ、

(1) 大學ニ於テ軍事教育ヲ隨意科目タルコトヲ止メ必須科目トスルコト

(2) 軍教ノ授業方法トシテ從來ノ戰史、軍事講話等ノ講述學科ノ外術科ヲモ

課スベキコト。

(3) 大學配屬將校ヲ増員スルト共ニ大學ノ正規ノ教官トスルコト

(4) 軍事教育ノ採點ハ卒業進級ノ決定ニ影響力ヲ有セシムヘキコト

等ニシテ之等諸事ノ要求ヲ軍部ノ意見トシテ文部當局ニ提出シ、種々ナル

方法ヲ以テ文政當局者ヲ説得セントシタレバ、關係者ハ之ニツキ木戸文相ニ迄相談ヲナシタルニ、木戸文相ハ確信ヲ以テ斯ノ如キ處置方法ノ輕々ニ實施スヘキモノニテラスト<sup>加</sup>、容易ニ之ニ耳ヲ借サズ明白ニ之等ノ意圖ヲ拒絕シ候ノ在任中ニハ遂ニ實現シ居ザリシナリ。

七、木戸侯文相在任中專門學校、中學、私立學校、小學校ニ於テ軍事教練或ハ軍事教育ヲ増加セシムルガ如キ軍部ノ壓迫ハ全然見ラレズ、又侯在任中木戸侯或ハ何人カニ依ル教育訓練ノ時間ノ増加等ノ事實ハ全然無カリシナリ。

八、一九三七年（昭和十二年）六月第一次近衛内閣成立セリ。木戸侯ハ閣議ニ於ケル近衛首相ノ言トシア當時ノ世相ガ一方ニ於テハ偏狹ナル日本精神論ガ横行シ、他方ニ於テハ過激ナル共產主義ガ蔓延シア學生ノ中ヨリ多數ノ主戰者ガ檢舉セラルルト云フ混亂セル状態ニ在ルヲ深ク憂ヘテ居ラル、旨ヲ文部省職員ニ傳ヘラレタリ。之等ノ現象ノ根本原因ハ教育ノ方針及制度ニ缺陷ノ存スルコトニ在リトノ世論ニ鑑ミ、之ガ改善ヲ目的トシア近衛首相ハ教育審議會ヲ設置シタリ。同會ハ廣ク國民各界ノ有識者、教育者、

學識經驗者ヲ網羅シテ構成セラレ、教育ノ制度及内容全般ニ亘リテ各種ノ教育諸問題ヲ綜合的、根本的ニ調査研究スルヲ任務トシ、御上諭ヲ拜シテ設備セラレ、一九三七年十二月第一回總會ヲ開キタルモノニシテ決シテ政治上ノ或特殊ノ勢力ニ左右セラル、コトナク、其ノ存在モ内閣ノ政策トハ別ナル超然タル獨立ノ永續的機關タルモノトシ、同會ノ總裁ノ如キニ樞密院副議長タリシ荒井賢太郎氏ヲ以テ充テ、又其ノ審議方法モ各委員會ニ於テ自主的ニ輿論ヲ基本トシ、自由ナル教育ノ立場ヨリ調査審議シ、國體ノ本義ノ徹徹、國民大衆教育ノ擴充ハ、國民體位ノ向上、科學産業教育ノ振興、教育ノ劃一形式化ノ是正、青年學生ノ負擔ノ過重ノ輕減、教育ノ財政、行政ノ改善等ノ諸問題ヲ考究シ、眞ノ創造的、實際的人物ノ育成ニ付廣ク傳統、産業、文化、國民生活等凡ニル角度ヨリ綜合的ニ教育ノ刷新改善ニ付調査審議シ、多數ノ重要ナル決議及建議ヲ行ヘリ。

併シ木下保、大相時代、故ハ、審議中ニモ、何等モ其期間ニシテモサレザリキ。

根本方針トシテ第一ニ人格教育ノ確立、第二ニ實際生活ト遊離セル當時ノ教育制度ノ改正、第三ニ實業教育及科學教育ノ振興ノ必要トノ意見ヲ抑キテ審議會ニ列ナリシモ、木下文相ノ在任期ハ一九三七年（昭和十二年）十

月末ヨリ一九三八年（昭和十三年）五月末内閣改造ニヨリ文部省ヲ去ラレタル迄ニシテ比較的短<sup>カ</sup>キ<sup>リ</sup>在職中ハ未タ教育審議會ヲ審議中ニシテ何等ノ決定乃至實現ヲ見ルノ途ナカリキ。

教育審議會設置ノ趣旨ハ上述ノ如ク、又當時文部大臣タリシ木戸侯ノ意見モ右ノ如クニシテ同審議會ハ決シテ軍事的目的ノ爲ニ作ラレタモノデハナク又更ニソレヲニ關シテ何等ノ決定ヲ爲シタコトスラモナク、事實ハ全ク之ニ从シ居リタルモノナリ。

宣誓書

良心ニ從ヒ眞實ヲ述ベ何事ヲモ默祕セズ又何事ヲモ附加セザ  
ルコトヲ誓フ

(捺  
印名)

菊池由三郎



昭和二十二年(一九四七年)二月五日於

極東國際軍事裁判所

供述者

菊池由三郎

右ハ當立會人ノ面前ニテ宣誓シ且ツ署名捺印シタルコトヲ證

明シマス、

同日

於同所

立會人

穂積牛車



BRANCH WORKS:  
DENKI SEITETSUSHO, TOYAMA & NIIGATA,  
OSAKA KOKANSEIZOSHU, OSAKA,  
OSAKA SEISAKUSHO, OSAKA,  
SENKOGYO KENKYUSHO, OSAKA,

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## INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al ) A F F I D A V I T  
- AGAINST - ) of  
ARAKI, Sadao , et al ) KIKUCHI, Toyosaburo

I, KIKUCHI, Toyosaburo make oath and say as follows :

1. I, KIKUCHI, Toyosaburo, served in the Education Ministry from July 21, 1937 to April 17, 1939 I was Chief of the Bureau of Public Instruction in the Education Ministry, under Marquis KIDO, who was Minister of Education from October 22, 1937 to May 26, 1938.

*The following facts are based on my own knowledge and on information obtain by me in my official capacity.*

2. Mr. YASUI, Education Minister, the predecessor of Marquis KIDO, was subjected to a barrage of interpellations at a plenary session of the House Budgetary Committee of the Diet of 1938 by Messrs. HARA, Sobei, ASHIDA, Hitoshi and MAKINO, Ryoza about a book "Kokutai no Hongi" (Essence of the National Polity), published in March, 1937 by the Education Ministry during the tenure of office of YASUI's predecessor HAYASHI as Education Minister. The book contained passages, belittling the Diet and criticizing constitutional government. Mr. YASUI was at a loss to make a reply to the question and criticisms of the member of the Diet.

When Marquis KIDO assumed the portfolio of Education, he ruled that those passages <sup>of the book</sup> in question were improper and ordered his subordinates to suppress or revise the book. He decided to have the book revised and in the meantime stopped its sales and distribution. Consequently, Education Minister KIDO appointed <sup>several people</sup> those in <sup>in the Education Ministry to revised the book.</sup> ~~charge of the proposed revision of the book.~~ While work on the

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- 2 -

revision was under way, the Cabinet was reconstructed, so that Marquis KIDO resigned as Education Minister without seeing the revision completed. Influences of the extreme nationalists and rightists were very powerful in those days, so that we were strongly impressed by Education Minister KIDO's action, which called for moral courage and convictions.

3. It was generally known that for some time prior to the time that KIDO became Education Minister that MINODA, Kyoki and his faction were trying to expel Professors KAWAI, Eijiro, YOKOTA, Kisaburo, TANAKA, Kotaro, MIYAZAWA, Toshiyoshi, and SUYEHIRO, Izu-taro from the Tokyo Imperial University and brought pressure to bear upon them in various ways. <sup>I heard</sup> But Education Minister KIDO <sup>say that he</sup> refused to be intimidated by rightist influences and <sup>would</sup> ~~did~~ not allow the professors in question to be removed from the Tokyo Imperial University. When Marquis KIDO became Minister of Education he inculcated in that Ministry a freshness of spirit and respect for freedom and independence of views which was apparent to all of us who worked under him. <sup>This was apparent from his acts and conversations.</sup>
4. The resignation of Professor YANAIBARA, Tadao from the Tokyo Imperial University on December 4, 1937 was due to some <sup>improper</sup> ~~derogatory~~ <sup>phraseology</sup> remarks ~~against the Emperor~~, which <sup>was con</sup> ~~were~~ contained in his article, "TSUSHIN" contributed to a religious magazine, KAMI-NO-KUNI. And his article <sup>entitled "KAMI-NO-KUNI"</sup> <sup>was based on his lecture, delivered before a</sup> ~~religious meeting~~ <sup>commemorative meeting</sup> for ~~the commemoration for FUJII Takeshi.~~

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- 3 -

5. This case of Professor YANAIBARA became a question before the Faculty Council of the Tokyo Imperial University. Dr. NAGAYO, President of the University also <sup>said he</sup> thought it proper for Professor YANAIBARA to resign, while friends of Professor YANAIBARA including Professor OUCHI advised him to resign. The result was that Professor YANAIBARA tendered his resignation of his own accord. His resignation was accepted by President NAGAYO, after consultation with Education Minister KIDO. The question was solved in the University itself and <sup>I know of</sup> no pressure <sup>or acts</sup> was brought by Education Minister KIDO in this matter.

6. ~~Possibly~~ Stimulated by the tense situation then prevailing, a strong tendency asserted itself in Army circles, especially young Army officers to demand for strengthening of military education. Some even went the length of demanding guidance of education on the part of the Army. For the purpose of attaining the object, university autonomy and independence were looked upon as the most serious obstacle. A change of the President of the Tokyo Imperial University, at least was regarded as necessary for the success of the proposed reform. In consequence, Lieutenant-General TATEKAWA, Yoshitsugu and Colonel KOBAYASHI, Junichiro demanded Education Minister KIDO to make Dr. NAGAYO resign as President of the Tokyo Imperial University, but he flatly rejected the demand.

Measures, demanded by the Army for strengthening military education in the Universities included the following:

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- 4 -

- (1) To make military education an obligatory subject of study at the university instead of being an optional one.
- (2) To add military drill to military education besides a history of battles and military lectures.
- (3) To increase the number of Army officers assigned to universities and make them regular instructors.
- (4) To make the record in military education have a decisive influence on the students' graduation or promotion.

These demands were submitted to the Education Ministry by the Army which tried to persuade Education Ministry authorities to accept them in various ways. Those Education Ministry authorities, concerned, consulted Education Minister KIDO about the matter, whereupon Education Minister KIDO rejected the Army demands in clear-cut terms <sup>and stated</sup> ~~on the ground~~ that such reforms <sup>would</sup> ~~should~~ not be carried out and they were not carried out during his term as Minister of Education.

7. During the time when KIDO was Minister of Education, there was no pressure brought by the military with respect to increase of military training or education in the high schools, middle schools, private schools and primary schools, nor was there any increase in hours of study, subject matter or drill made by KIDO or any one else ~~in~~ in these schools ~~during~~ during his Ministry.

8. In June, 1937 the first KONOYE Cabinet was formed. KIDO reported to the officials of the Ministry of Education that Prime Minister KONOYE had stated at cabinet meetings that he was grieved

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- 5 -

to see that the bigoted Japanese spirit was rampant on the one hand and on the other extreme Communism was spreading, with the result that a large number of student Communists were rounded up. In view of the public opinion that the prevailing confusion was due fundamentally to defects in the educational policy and system, the Prime Minister set up the Kyoiku Shingikai (Educational Council) for the purpose of revamping the educational policy and system. The members of the Educational Council were chosen from various walks of life such as educators and those possessed of profound learning and rich experiences. The Council was charged with the task to make systematic and comprehensive studies of various educational questions for the purpose of reforming the educational system. ~~When~~ It was set up, it was granted an Imperial message and had its inaugural meeting in December, 1937. It was not swayed by any particular political influence, nor was it subservient to the Cabinet. On the contrary, it was intended to be a permanent organ, quite separate of the Cabinet and transcending the latter. This accounts for the fact that Mr. ARAI, Kentaro, Vice-President of the Privy Council, was appointed its president. Various committees of the Council conducted deliberations on the basis of public opinion. Various questions, including a clarification of the essence of the national polity, expansion of mass education, enhancement of the physical standard of the people, rectification of the uniformity of education and promotion of

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KAWASAKI  
3541

TSURUMI IRON & STEEL WORKS:  
TSURUMI SHIPYARD:  
TSURUMI, YOKOHAMA  
TELEPHONE  
TSURUMI  
3084

ASANO DOCKYARD:  
KANAGAWA, YOKOHAMA  
CABLE ADDRESS  
ASANODOCK YOKOHAMA  
TELEPHONE  
KANAGAWA (4) 1731

# NIPPON KOKAN KABUSHIKI KAISHA

(THE NIPPON STEEL TUBE CO., LTD.)

MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO

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3571

- 6 -

scientific and industrial education, alleviation of the burden on the young students, and improvement of educational finances and administration were approached and studied from the angle of free education. An educational reform was sought in efforts to train really creative and practical men and women, by studying

*(but as it was only in a state of infancy during KIDO's term as Education Minister, no decisions on education. The Council made many important decisions on the above matters during that period.)*

above matters during its existence, Education Minister KIDO participated in the Educational Council's deliberations, it being his firm conviction that the guiding principle of educational reform should consist in (1) establishment of character building, (2) revamping of the educational system, which has been detached from actual life and (3) promotion of business and scientific education. Marquis KIDO's tenure of office as Minister of Education was comparatively short, it being from the end of October, 1937 to the last of May, 1938 when he left the Education Ministry owing to a Cabinet reconstruction. ~~When he was Minister of Education, the Educational Council was in a state of infancy, so that it failed to make any definite development.~~

The Educational Council was established with the above-mentioned object while Marquis KIDO was Education Minister and embraced the opinions just referred to. The Educational Council was not an organ created for any military purpose what so ever nor did it make any decisions with respect thereto. In fact the reverse was the case.

Def Doc No. 2256

I M T F E

SWORN DEPOSITION

Deponent : KIKUCHI, Toyosaburo

Having first duly sworn an oath as on attached sheet  
and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country  
I hereby depose as follows.



Def Doc No.

On this 5 day of Feb., 1947

At I.M.T.F.E.

DEPONENT KIKUCHI, Toyosaburo (seal)

I, HOZUMI, Shigetaka hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date

At same place

Witness: (signed) HOZUMI, Shigetaka (seal)

OATH:

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

KIKUCHI, Toyosaburo (seal)

Translation Certificate

I, Sagara, Tasuku, of the Defense, hereby certify that the attached translation of the affidavit of Kikuchi, Toyosaburo is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a correct translation and is as near as possible to the meaning of the original document.

Sagara Tasuku

Tokyo, Japan

Date

June 23, 1947

## INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al ) A F F I D A V I T  
 )  
 - AGAINST - ) of  
 )  
 ARAKI, Sadao, et al ) KIKUCHI, Toyosaburo

I, KIKUCHI, Toyosaburo make oath and say as follows:

1. I, KIKUCHI, Toyosaburo, served in the Education Ministry from July 21, 1937 to April 17, 1939 I was Chief of the Bureau of Public Instruction in the Education Ministry, under Marquis KIDO, who was minister of Education from October 22, 1937 to May 26, 1938. The following facts are based on my own knowledge and on information obtain by me in my official capacity.

2. Mr. YASUI, Education Minister, the predecessor of Marquis KIDO, was subjected to a barrage of interpellations at a plenary session of the House Budgetary Committee of the Diet of 1938 by Messrs. HARA, Sohei, ASHIDA, Hitoshi and MAKINO, Ryozo about a book "Kokutai no Hongi" (essence of the National Polity), published in March, 1937, by the Education Ministry during the tenure of office of YASUI's predecessor HAYASHI as Education Minister. The book contained passages, belittling the Diet and criticizing constitutional government. Mr. YASUI was at a loss to make a reply to the question and criticisms of the member of the Diet.

When Marquis KIDO assumed the portfolio of Education, he ruled that those passages of the book in question were improper and

ordered his subordinates to suppress or revise the book. He decided to have the book revised and in the meantime stopped its sales and distribution. Consequently, Education Minister KIDO appointed several people in the Education Ministry to revise the book. While work on the revision was under way, the Cabinet was reconstructed, so that Marquis KIDO resigned as Education Minister without seeing the revision completed. Influences of the extreme nationalists and rightists were very powerful in those days, so that we were strongly impressed by Education Minister KIDO's action, which called for moral courage and convictions.

3. It was generally known that for some time prior to the time that KIDO became Education Minister that MINODA, Kyoki and his faction were trying to expel Professors KAWAI, Eijiro, YONOTA, Kisaburo, TANAKA, Kotaro, MIYAZAWA, Toshiyoshi, and SUYEHURO, Izutaro from the Tokyo Imperial University and brought pressure to bear upon them in various ways. I heard Education Minister KIDO say that he refused to be intimidated by rightist influences and would not allow the professors in question to be removed from the Tokyo Imperial University. When Marquis KIDO became Minister of Education he inculcated in that Ministry a freshness of spirit and respect for freedom and independence of views which was apparent to all of us who worked under him. This was apparent from his acts and conversations.

4. The resignation of Professor YANAIBARA, Tadao from the Tokyo Imperial University on December 4, 1937 was due to some improper phraseology, which was contained in his article, contributed to a religious magazine, "TSUSHIN". And his article entitled "KAMI-NO-KUNI" was based on his lecture, delivered before commemorative meeting.
5. This case of Professor YANAIBARA became a question before the Faculty Council of the Tokyo Imperial University. Dr. NAGAYO, President of the University also said he thought it proper for Professor YANAIBARA to resign, while friends of Professor YANAIBARA including Professor OUCHI advised him to resign. The result was that Professor YANAIBARA tendered his resignation of his own accord. His resignation was accepted by President NAGAYO, after consultation with Education Minister KIDO. The question was solved in the University itself and I know of no pressure or acts was brought by Education Minister KIDO in this matter.
6. Stimulated by the tense situation then prevailing, a strong tendency asserted itself in Army circles, especially young Army officers to demand for strengthening of military education. Some even went the length of demanding guidance of education on the part of the Army. For the purpose of attaining the object, university autonomy and independence were looked upon as the most serious obstacle. A change of the President of the Tokyo Imperial University, at least was regarded as necessary for the success of the proposed reform. In consequence, Lieutenant-General

TATEKAWA, Yoshitsugu and Colonel KOBAYASHI, Junichiro demanded Education Minister KIDO to make Dr. NAGAYO resign as President of the Tokyo Imperial University, but he flatly rejected the demand.

Measures, demanded by the Army for strengthening military education in the Universities included the following:

- (1) To make military education an obligatory subject of study at the university instead of being an optional one.
- (2) To add military drill to military education besides a history of battles and military lectures.
- (3) To increase the number of Army officers assigned to universities and make them regular instructors.
- (4) To make the record in military education have a decisive influence on the students' graduation or promotion.

These demands were submitted to the Education Ministry by the Army which tried to persuade Education Ministry authorities to accept them in various ways. These Education Ministry authorities, concerned, consulted Education Minister KIDO about the matter, whereupon Education Minister KIDO rejected the Army demands in clear-cut terms and stated that such reforms would not be carried out and they were not carried out during his term as Minister of Education.

7. During the time when KIDO was Minister of Education, there

was no pressure brought by the military with respect to increase of military training or education in the high schools, middle schools, private schools and primary schools, nor was there any increase in hours of study, subject matter or drill made by KIDO or any one else in these schools during his Ministry.

8. In June, 1937 the first KONOYE Cabinet was formed. KIDO reported to the officials of the Ministry of Education that Prime Minister KONOYE had stated at cabinet meetings that he was grieved to see that the bigoted Japanese spirit was rampant on the one hand and on the other extreme Communism was spreading, with the result that a large number of student Communists were rounded up. In view of the public opinion that the prevailing confusion was due fundamentally to defects in the educational policy and system, the Prime Minister set up the Kyoiku Shingikai (Educational Council) for the purpose of revamping the educational policy and system. The members of the Educational Council were chosen from various walks of life such as educators and those possessed of profound learning and rich experiences. The Council was charged with the task to make systematic and comprehensive studies of various educational questions for the purpose of reforming the educational system. It was set up, it was granted an Imperial message and had its inaugural meeting in December, 1937. It was not swayed by any particular political influence, nor was it subservient to the Cabinet. On the contrary, it was intended to be a permanent organ, quite separate of the Cabinet and transcending the

latter. This accounts for the fact that Mr. ARAI, Kentaro, Vice-President of the Privy Council, was appointed its president. Various committees of the Council conducted deliberations on the basis of public opinion. Various questions, including a clarification of the essence of the national polity, expansion of mass education, enhancement of the physical standard of the people, rectification of the uniformity of education and promotion of scientific and industrial education, alleviation of the burden on the young students, and improvement of educational finances and administration were approached and studied from the angle of free education. An educational reform was sought in efforts to train really creative and practical men and women, by studying tradition, industry, culture and national life which had bearings on education. The Council made many important decisions on the above matters during its existence, (but as it was only in a state of infancy during KIDO's term as Education Minister, no decisions were made during that period.) Education Minister KIDO participated in the Education Council's deliberations, it being his firm conviction that the guiding principle of educational reform should consist in (1) establishment of character building, (2) revamping of the educational system, which has been detached from actual life and (3) promotion of business and scientific education. Marquis KIDO's tenure of office as Minister of Education was comparatively short, it being from the end of October, 1937 to the



last of May, 1938 when he left the Education Ministry owing to a Cabinet reconstruction.

The Educational Council was established with the above-mentioned object while Marquis KIDO was Education Minister and embraced the opinions just referred to. The Educational Council was not an organ created for any military purpose what so ever nor did it make any decisions with respect thereto. In fact the reverse was the case.

On this 5 day of Feb., 1947

At I.M.T.F.E.

DEPONENT KIKUCHI, Toyosaburo (seal)

I, HOZUMI, Shigetaka hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date,  
at same place.

Witness: (signed) HOZUMI, Shigetaka  
(seal)

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

KIKUCHI, Toyosaburo  
(seal)