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INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

EVIDENTIARY DOCUMENT NUMBER 2931

TITLE: Anauscript entitled ?"Education" on the Subject of Preparing  
Japanese Opinion for War

SOURCE: V.C. Hammack

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

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ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: Manuscript entitled "Education" on the Subject of Preparing Japanese Opinion for War

Date: 1931-1942 Original ( ) Copy (x) Language: Japanese

Has it been translated? Yes (x) No ( )

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LOCATION OF ORIGINAL

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SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: V.C. Hammack

PERSONS IMPLICATED: Marquis KIDO, Koichi, Education Minister; HASHIMOTO, Kingoro; HIROTA, Koki

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Preparing Japanese Public Opinion for War

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS

The subject of this book is the overall preparations of Japanese opinion for war from 1931 - 1942 through education, political organizations, police activities, assassinations and plots, propaganda, and censorship, and the volume is useful only as reference material.

Education: As early as 1932 an investigation was conducted by the Students Thought Investigation Society for the purpose of oppressing student "leftist" thinking. From 1933 to 1941 increasingly restrictive measures were taken and laws enacted to suppress freedom of thought in education. For example, the "Kyoto Imperial University Incident" concerned the dismissal of liberal-thinking professors and the freedom of the university was restricted. Meetings were held to arouse primary school teachers in the "Japanese spirit" and laws enacted for the promulgation of military training

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in the young men's schools. The Education Revision Council was set up in the Education Ministry in 1936 for the purpose of "clarifying" the national constitution to students and prohibiting the teaching of the idea that the Emperor is an organ of the state. In 1939 Marquis Kido, the Education Minister, encouraged the labor conscription of students. By 1941, a national school had been enacted unifying all the educational organization around the "Imperial Road" philosophy.

Political Organization: Preparation for war is revealed through reorganization of the government committees and cabinet on recommendations of army generals and navy ministers. The Planning Bureau was established in 1937 with MIROTA as president and this was an expansion of the Investigation Committee. In 1937 it is revealed that the "national spiritual mobilization" association was established which later was under the direct authority of the Cabinet. This committee aimed at leading and planning national propaganda. Other laws and organizations explained, concerning military preparation for war, are the national mobilization law, The volunteer system (enforced) in Korea, the scientific investigation committee, the religious system investigation committee, The Information Board, The National Defense Law, and the Greater Asia Development League.

Assassinations and plots: A series of plots were instigated during the period of 1931 to 1940 by the army to influence and control public opinion. HASHIMOTO, Kingoro led a "Coup d'etat" plan and other plots are described such as the "March Incident" of 1931 and other incidents for the purpose of forcing government cooperation with army plans. The planners of each plot are named and the progress and result of the plots related. The last incident described was the unsuccessful plan of 29 August 1941 to assassinate the senior statesmen who were pro-anglo-american, among them FURUKAWA Kichiro.

Police activities: During the period from 1932 to 1940 arrests of communists were frequent. By April 1940 the Labor National Political Party had been prohibited. The KEIPEI-TAI strengthened their activity of collecting information

Propaganda: Societies and organizations aimed at strengthening Japanese nationalism and controlling the political ideas of the people to conform to military plans for aggression are explained and outlined briefly by the author. The Newsreel Control Section of the Foreign Ministry was established to control thinking on international affairs, and the Japan Broadcasting Association was reorganized.

Censorship: It is revealed that in 1933 the fundamental principles for a thought control program were established. Censors were appointed in local government and a Thought Investigation Section was set up. The National Mobilization Law (Article 20) of 1938 provided for the control of newspapers and publications. Full wartime powers were granted. By 1939, it is stated that 4,000 magazines in Japan had been abolished. During 1941, censorship authorities outlined the editorial policy to the publishers of all popular magazines, including women's periodicals.

# 2931

Translated by J. Yamamoto.

## Education.

1932: The investigation of the students' thought and drafting the plan of ~~the~~ oppressing ~~the~~ ~~the~~ students ~~the~~ inclining toward the Left.

: conducted by the Students' Thought Investigation Society.

June 30, 1933: The President of the Kyoto Imperial University has been changed.

July, 11, 1933: 6 professors connected with the "Kyoto Imperial University Incident" have been dismissed.

The freedom of the university has

been restricted.

April 3, 1934: ~~The~~ general meeting to arouse the

primary school teachers' spirit was

held at Tokyo. The Imperial

Rescript demanding ~~the~~ education

based on <sup>the</sup> spirit of our national <sup>foundations</sup>

has been issued.

April 1, 1935: The young men's school law has

been promulgated. It aims to give

the general young men the education concerning

~~the~~ national <sup>constitution</sup> and to spread ~~the~~ military

training.

April 10: The theory of <sup>the</sup> Emperor being <sup>an</sup> organ <sup>of the state</sup> has been prohibited. The instruction clarifying the national constitution has been given to every school. The Education Revision Council has been set up in the Education Ministry in order to clarify the national constitution.

June 1936: The Education Revision Organization has been set up <sup>in</sup> the Education Ministry.

July 1937: The Education and Instruction Bureau has been established <sup>in</sup> the Education Ministry. It aims at the revision



of the education based on the first <sup>principle</sup>  
principle of our national constitution.

May 1938: Marquis KIDO, the Education Minister,

encouraged the <sup>labor, consumption</sup> "arbeit dienst" of the students.  
(manual labor) work

Jan. 27, 1939: Prof. KAWAI and Prof. HIJIKATA have been

suspended from duty. <sup>a trouble</sup> ~~Tangle~~ has  
been started <sup>(in the economic department)</sup> by the clean-up, <sup>policy</sup> conducted  
by the President, Dr. HIRAGA.

April, " : the young men's education, <sup>(military)</sup> has become  
compulsory.

May 26. " : His Majesty <sup>Majesty</sup> Emperor the <sup>Emperor</sup> Majesty reviewed the  
representatives of <sup>all</sup> the students.

"The Imperial Rescript to the Students"  
has been issued

March 1940: ~~The~~ Entrance Examination <sup>for</sup> ~~to the~~  
high school has been abolished.

April 1941: The name of the primary school  
(SHŌGAKKŌ) has been changed to the  
national school (KOKUMIN-GAKKŌ)

The national school law, aiming  
at the unification of all the educational  
organization to the Imperial Road, <sup>(way)</sup>  
has been put into practice.

26  
B. The political organization.

June 14, 1930: ~~The~~ Minister without portfolio  
organization <sup>was</sup> set up.

General, NOBUYUKI ABE has been appointed a  
minister without portfolio taking place  
of General. KAZUMASA UGAKI.

June 20, 1930: Temporary Investigation Committee for  
Administration <sup>and</sup> Finance, has been set up.

Sep. 24, 1931: The Higher Civil Service Limitation  
Ordinance Committee was set up.

(The Bill for protecting the position of  
officials)

Oct. 1934: The organization <sup>dealing with</sup> the Manchurian Incident

has been revised.

The War Minister has been decided  
to take <sup>concurrently</sup> the position of the President  
of the Manchurian Incident Board.

May. 8. 1935: The Cabinet Investigation Council has  
been set up.

The original plan has been presented by  
the War ministry. It aims at <sup>being</sup> the big  
Investigation organ attached directly to the  
Cabinet.

This is the first time ~~that~~ the permanent  
\* investigation ~~council~~ committee has been

established.

Sep. 21. 1936: The meeting of the four ministers and the meeting of the five ministers have been established.

The meeting of the four ministers deals with the central administrative organization. The meeting of the five ministers deals with the local system and parliamentary system.

This plan has been based on the joint proposal of Gen. TERAUCHI, the War Minister and Admiral NAGANO, the navy minister.

Nov. 9. 1936: The Investigation Committee for the

## 1 House of Peers System

Aug. 1936: The regulation that the War minister and the navy minister should be selected from the officers in active service has been restored.

May 14, 1937: The Planning Bureau has been established.

It has been originated by the meeting of the four ministers. HIROTA has been appointed as the first president.

This organization is the enlargement of the Investigation Committee <sup>which has been</sup> set up by the

~~Honda~~ HIROTA Cabinet.

June 22, 1937: The system of the administrative official

has been restored which had been abolished since the HAYASHI Cabinet.

Only the members of the House of the Representatives will be appointed ~~the~~ officials.

Nov. 17, 1937: ~~A~~ The Imperial Headquarters has been set up. (The War-time Imperial Headquarters law has been promulgated)

The old war-time Imperial Headquarters law has been abolished and it has been put into practice as ~~the~~ Military.

Command No. 1. (In order to keep harmony  
between the politics and the supreme  
command).

Oct. 12, 1937: The national spiritual mobilization  
central association has been established.

The central organization is placed under  
the jurisdiction of the Home Ministry  
and the Education Ministry, and the  
local organization will be controlled  
chiefly by the government.

RAINEI ARIMA has been appointed the  
president.



## Cabinet

Oct. 2, 1937; The Planning Board has been set up.

This plan is based on the proposal made by the war ministry, ~~It planned to~~ <sup>planning to</sup> revise the Planning Bureau and ~~merge~~ <sup>combine</sup> the Natural Resource Bureau to it, making the Board ~~to be~~ the planning organ dealing with ~~the~~ war time control and ~~the~~ mobilization.

The President MASAO TAKI

The Vice-President KAZUO AOKI

Feb 9, 1937: The planning investigation Committee has been set up.

Oct 15, 1937: The Cabinet Council System has been set up.

~~Picked up~~ the first-class men in military,

business, political and diplomatic circles.

were selected <sup>as</sup> ~~the~~ councilors,

to ~~make~~ <sup>reinforce</sup> the cabinet

Oct 25, 1937: The Information Committee of the

Cabinet has been enlarged and

revised. (The Information Section of the

Cabinet has been newly set up).

An official appointed by the Emperor

~~only~~ will become the head of the

Section. It belongs directly to the Premier.  
Within 10,  
Councillors from the civilian circles will be  
appointed.

Oct. 14, 1937: Temporary Electric Power Investigation  
Committee has been set up.

Jan. 11, 1938: The Welfare Ministry has been newly  
set up.

April 1, 1938: The national mobilization law  
~~has~~ <sup>has</sup> been passed. This is the  
fundamental law for the ~~defensive~~  
national <sup>defensive system</sup> organization.

May 3, 1938: The Investigation Committee for the

national mobilization law ~~has~~ <sup>has</sup>

been set up. This is the government

council organization for the important

items concerning the enforcement of

the national mobilization law.

April 18, 1938: The <sup>protecting</sup> Board for the sick and

wounded soldiers have been set up.

April 1, 1938: Volunteer System ~~for~~ in Korea

has been enforced.

March 14, 1938: The North China Development

Co. and the Central China Development

~~China~~ have been set up.

June 10, 1938: The Investigation Committee for the

Parliamentary System has been set up.

Dec 10, 1938: Educational System Investigation

Committee has been set up.

Dec 10, 1937: Scientific Investigation Committee

has been set up.

Oct, 10, 1938: Relief Association for soldiers

has been set up.

Feb. 23, 1939: Religious Organization Law ~~have~~

has been enforced.

In Nov. 4, 1938, the Religious System Investigation

The foundation for  
Committee ~~has~~ <sup>was</sup> been set up. ~~The~~ <sup>the</sup> religious  
policy toward the continent has been  
~~laid~~ <sup>laid</sup> ~~found~~ <sup>found</sup>. The Mohamedanism has  
been recognized officially.

Feb. 9, 1939: The national spiritual mobilization  
Committee has been set up. It belongs  
directly to the Cabinet. It aims <sup>at</sup> the  
unification of the <sup>planning</sup> ~~plans~~ and leading  
of the national spiritual mobilization  
→ conducted by ~~the~~ civilian and  
official circles.

Aug. 27, 1940: The Preparatory Committee for

the <sup>Political</sup> New Organization has been set up.

Aug. 11. 1940: The Information Board has been set up.

The Information Section has been enlarged and

reinforced. The President is placed on

a par with the President of the <sup>Cabinet</sup> Planning

Board, Chief of the Secretary and the

Director of the Bureau of Legislation. The

President attends the cabinet meeting and

participates in the national politics and

controls the information and propaganda

of each ministry.

Sep. 17, 1940: The <sup>Imperial</sup> Emperor's Rule Assistance

Association has been established.

Sep. 27, 1940: The Japan-Germany-Italian Pact has

been concluded.

March 6, 1941: The National Defense Law has been

promulgated.

Jan. 14, 1941: The DAI-NIPPON-KŌA-DOMEI (The Greater

Asia Development League) has been setup.

Dec. 3, 1940: The organization of the Information

Board has been enlarged.

The release of the information, ~~as~~



~~a~~ ~~p~~ communiques to the newspapers  
~~has~~ the censorship of newspapers,  
publications, radio, movies, and phonograph  
which had been conducted by the Army,  
Navy, Foreign, Home and Communication  
Ministries has been united to one  
organization.

Five information officials appointed  
by the Emperor will be attached.

Nov. 31, 1940: The Official System has been  
revised.

May 6, 1941: The civilian official system

Committee has been set up.

Sep. 11, 1941: The General Defense Command has

been set up.

The Establishment of the war-time system

aiming at the <sup>defense</sup> of ~~the~~ whole Japan

including the homeland, Korea, Formosa and

Saghalien.

May 7, 1941: The Headquarters of the national life

mobilization has been set up in the Imperial

Ruler's Assistance Association.

July 18, 1941: The Liaison Conference of the

the Imperial Headquarters <sup>and the government</sup> has been  
decided to be held on occasions.

Sep. 11, 1944: The Marine Affairs Bureau has been  
set up.

## C. Assassinations and Plots:

March Incident, March, 1931

A coup d'état plan supporting Gen. Ugaki  
conducted by the ~~Sect~~ SAKURA-party.

Planner: KUNIAKI, KOISO, TETSUZAN, NAGATA,

Major, HIDEKI, TOJO, the assistant chief of the

General Staff, SHIGEHARU, NIINOMIYA, the head of

General Affairs Section, BIJIRŌ, UMEZU, EX-Vice

War Minister, SUGIYAMA, SHIUMEI, ŌKAWA, HISASHI, ASO.

and KANICHIRO, KAMEI.

The Schedule : On the day when the important

drafts <sup>will be</sup> ~~are~~ presented before the Diet, they ~~will~~

are to hold a national meeting at the HIBIYA Park. (conducted

by ŌKAWA)

They <sup>will</sup> make demonstration to the Diet in

after sunset. The Army is to despatch the

1st Division to <sup>surround</sup> ~~siege~~ the Diet. Meanwhile,

the SEIYŪ national meeting <sup>is to</sup> ~~will~~ be held at the

SHIBA Park and make demonstration to the

Diet

Process of the Affairs : **SHINSABURŌ MAZAKI** (The

Chief of the 1st Division) opposed to this ~~plan~~

and the plan met with a hitch.

In consequence, ~~the War~~ <sup>it</sup> has been

split <sup>into</sup> ~~between~~ two parties; the Controlling

party, (TETSUZAN, NAGATA and his followers) expecting

~~to~~ to revise the national ~~politics~~ ~~by~~

by taking over <sup>legal</sup> ~~the~~ political power ~~through~~

~~legal~~ ~~means~~, and the party intending

~~to use power~~ ~~radical~~ ~~means~~ (KINGORŌ, HASHIMOTO)

II. The October Incident, 1931  
(The KINKI Revolution)

A coup d'état plan by KINGORŌ HASHIMOTO  
and his followers.

Planners: KINGORŌ, HASHIMOTO, KENZO APACHI.

KOISO. YOSHITSUGU. TATEKAWA<sup>and</sup> SHIUMEI. OKAWA

Schedule: They planned to develop the

~~the~~ March Incident by more radical

means:

III. February 1932. KETSUMEI-DAN Incident.

They planned ~~to killing~~ each <sup>killing</sup> man ~~by~~ one <sup>man</sup> ~~man~~  
(a coup d'état by)

and cooperating with the young officers of

the War.

Planner: NISSHŌ, INOUE. Major, SEI, FUJII.

Schedule:

Assignment

Occupation

Name.

Leader

priest

NISSHŌ, INOUE

SEIHIN, IKEDA.

Teacher of primary school.

EIJI, FURUTA.

MAKINO, the Lord  
Keeper of the Privy Seal

~~the~~ student of the  
Kyoto Imperial University.

YOSHITAKA  
SARAMOTO.

JUNNOSUKE  
INOUE

TADASHI  
~~INOUE~~  
KONUMA.

TAKUMA, DAN.

GORŌ, HISHINUMA

~~With other 13 men.~~ Assignment  
of the assassination)  
has been decided regarding other 13 men.

The Process of the Event: TADASHI, KONUMA (assigned  
to kill INOUE) and GORŌ, HISHINUMA (assigned to

kill DAN) had been successful, but they were  
found out and  
~~or~~ arrested.

IV. May 15th Incident May 1932.

The coup d'état plan by military and  
naval officers and farmers troop belonging  
to the AIKYO-JUKU.

Planner: SHIUMEI. OKAWA, KENICHIRO. HONMA,

HIDEZŌ, TOYAMA, KŌSABURO. TACHIBANA.

Navy: ~~Eight~~ K. KOGA and 8 other men.

Army: 10 officers.

14 farmers belonging to the AIKYO-JUKU.



plan

Schedule: To attack the Premier's Residence and  
MAKINO. the Lord Keeper of Privy Seal.

Planned to support Fleet-admiral Togo  
and proclaim martial law. To attack  
the Industry Club, Peers' Club, the  
SEIYŪ and MINSEI Political Party.

They intended to <sup>(renovate)</sup> innovate the nation.

the Progress of the ~~or event~~ incident: They

succeeded in assassinating ~~of~~ Premier

INUGAI. and they dropped bombs to

~~in~~ <sup>everywhere</sup> ~~some~~ places. However, the civilian

troops did not succeed in attacking the

transformation stations in the vicinity of ~~the~~  
Tokyo. All members gave themselves  
up ~~at~~ <sup>to</sup> the police authorities or have  
been arrested.

#### V. The SHIMPEI-TAI Incident, 1933.

The coup d'état plan by the Right Wing  
belonging to the YŪZON-SHA (<sup>adherents of</sup> ~~affiliated with~~  
MOTOYUKI. TAKASHIMA)

The Planners: TATSUO. YANO, Major. SABURŌ. YANO.

reserve major, TETSUNOSUKE. YASUDA, and KIICHI. SUZUKI

and the representative of the Right Wing.



to carry<sup>it</sup>out, but they were rounded  
up on the ~~12th~~<sup>night</sup> night of the 10th  
(In 1935 what was called "a roundup  
~~the hunting~~  
of the tough gang ~~has been conducted~~<sup>was made</sup>)

VI. the NAGATA Incident. Aug. 19. 1935.

TETSUZAN. NAGATA, the chief of the General  
Affairs Board of the War Ministry, ~~was~~  
was assassinated by ~~the~~ SABURŌ. AIZAWA  
Lt. Colonel.

VII. "The February<sup>1936</sup> Incident" On Feb. 26th 1936.

~~The~~ <sup>a</sup> coup d'état plan conducted by ~~the~~ <sup>a</sup>

troop of 1400 soldiers controlled by 14 officers

Planner: KOJI, MURANAKA, ASAICHI, ISOBE, ZENSUKE

SHIBUKAWA, GENICHI, MIZUKAWA, SHIRŌ, NONAKA,

KIYOSADA, KODA, TERUZO, ANDO, <sup>and</sup> YASUhide, KURI

HARA (There was no evidence ~~that~~ <sup>of</sup>

KIJIRŌ, KITA, <sup>and</sup> ZEI, NISHIDA ~~had~~ participated

directly.

Schedule:

They intended to assassinate the high ranking officials of the government, War and Bureaucracy and establish ~~the~~ SHOWA

revolution government.

Progress of the Event :

They succeeded in assassinating ~~the~~

premier SAITO, the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal,

WATANABE, the Inspector General, ~~SOZUKI~~,

Grand Chamberlain <sup>SUZUKI</sup> and Count MAKINO. (They

assassinated a substitute for the Premier

and Count MAKINO escaped).

They occupied the Premier's residence,

the ~~Central Metropolitan~~ Police Board and

Metropolitan  
the War Minister's official residence,

Meanwhile, ~~the~~ the martial law <sup>headquarters</sup> has been

was set up  
~~proclaimed~~. They persuaded the rebellion troop  
to submit, but they did not agree. At last,  
the subjugation order to suppress the rebellion  
troop ~~has been~~ <sup>was</sup> issued.

On the 29th, the officers, knowing  
that ~~the~~ <sup>an</sup> action based on the Imperial  
Command had started, ordered ~~the~~  
NCO's and privates to submit and all of  
them reported ~~up~~ <sup>themselves</sup> to the Tokyo Gendarmerie  
Headquarters.

VIII. July 5th Incident. July, 1940.

Planned to <sup>renovate</sup> innovate the 'internal politics' and  
to assassinate the senior statesmen, ZAIBATSU,  
political parties and the brains of the  
bureaucrats.

Planner: TORAO. MAEDA. MASA HARU. KAGEYAMA. SACHIO.

HASEGAWA and other 29 men.

Process of the Event: The plan had been  
~~just before the action~~  
found out ~~and~~ members were arrested,

The crime ~~was~~ <sup>was</sup> prevented because the plan  
was disclosed just before the action and the  
members were arrested.

IX. Aug. 14, 1941. Shooting ~~invention~~ <sup>invention</sup> of HIRANUMA,

the Minister without Portfolio.



~~Baron HIRANUMA, who were talking with TADAHIKO.~~

~~NISHIYAMA was shot by pistol and injured slightly.~~

TADAHIKO, NISHIYAMA, who ~~were~~ <sup>was</sup> talking with Baron HIRANUMA, shot HIRANUMA <sup>with a</sup> by pistol and gave him a slight injury.

X. Plan to assassinate the senior statesmen

Aug. 29, 1941.

They planned to ~~make~~ <sup>make a</sup> clean sweep of the pro-

Anglo-American senior statesmen, but

they were arrested ~~underway~~ <sup>before the plan</sup> was carried out.

Planner: KODO SHINRI-KAI, KINZŌ, NISHIDA

and other 4 men.

DD. Police

March-April, 1932.

The members of the Proletariate  
Cultural Association have been arrested.

The communists of ~~the~~ Korea, KYŪSHŪ and  
WAKAYAMA have been arrested.

1933. Emergency-<sup>Time</sup> Communists, communists of

HIROSHIMA and Kyoto have been arrested.

March, 1935 : Lynching Communists have  
been arrested.

1937 : Economic Police-men have been  
stationed <sup>for the first time</sup> all over the nation to  
adjust the distribution of <sup>the</sup> national goods.

Dec. <sup>arrest of communists in disguise</sup> New dressed Communists have  
been arrested.

April, 1940 : ~~The~~ The KINRŌ-KOKUMIN-TŌ

(The Labor National Political Party)

has been prohibited to form an association.

Hereafter, <sup>no</sup> ~~the~~ political party aiming  
at class strife has been allowed.

(The General League)  
July. The SODOMEI has been dissolved.

TOJO has <sup>joined</sup> entered the KONOYE Cabinet  
as War Minister. The ~~the~~ Gendarmes'

(KEMPEI-TAI) activity <sup>on</sup> concerning the <sup>collecting</sup> ~~collecting~~  
information collection has <sup>been strengthened</sup> become vigorous.

Mr. Kock, a correspondent of the  
Red Roster has been arrested by the  
gendarmes.

E Propaganda

1931 Fascism meeting (ITSUKA-KAI)

which has as its members the officials of War Ministry and the popular writers has been set up.

Aug. 1932 : The National Spiritual Culture Institution has been established.

(Aiming at sweeping away the <sup>Communist</sup> red thoughts and establishing the <sup>idea of</sup> national constitution idea)

Dec. 1933 : Newsreel Controlling Section has been set up in the 2nd Section of the Foreign Ministry, aiming at ~~the~~ introducing the right Japan to abroad.

May, 1934: The Japan Broadcasting Association  
has been reorganized. ~~The step~~  
Communication Ministry's control over the  
Association has been intensified and  
the broadcasting ~~enterprise~~ <sup>enterprise</sup> has become  
government-controlled, ~~or enterprise~~.

1935: The ~~pa~~ <sup>control of the</sup> painting circles has  
been controlled by ~~setting up~~ <sup>the establishment of</sup> the  
(TEIKOKU-BIJUTSU-IN)  
Imperial Artist Academy. ~~Conducted~~  
by MATSUDA, ~~the~~ Education Minister.

Oct. 1936: The Cabinet Printing Bureau  
~~issued~~ <sup>(The Weekly)</sup> the supplement of the

Official Report (The Weekly)

(DAI NIPPON EIGA KYOKAI)

Nov.: The Japan Movie Association, <sup>a joint</sup> controlling organ ~~constituted~~ of both government and the people, has been organized.

1937: TEIKOKU GEIJUTSU-IN (The Imperial Arts Academy) has been set up.

Aug. 1940: The Cabinet Information <sup>Department</sup> Section has been promoted to the Information Bureau and ~~The~~ information and propaganda has been united.

## F. Censorship

July, 1933 : The fundamental principles

concerning the <sup>expansion of</sup> enlarging the printing

control Police <sup>in the Home Ministry</sup> has been decided as

follows :

- 1) The <sup>establishment</sup> setting up of the censorship section.
- 2) The increase in number of the censors in full service.
- 3) The appointment of the censors in full service in the local <sup>government</sup> authorities.
- 4) The setting up ~~the~~ <sup>of</sup> the Thought Tendency Material Room <sup>Office</sup> and the Thought Tendency Investigation Section.



1935 : <sup>and</sup> Censorship Investigation Committee plan

<sup>was</sup> ~~the~~ drafted by the Police Bureau. (It

aimed ~~to~~ at the censorship and investigation

<sup>of art in general</sup> for the general art )

1937 : ~~The number of the~~ <sup>total</sup>

The confiscated numbers totaled 1,500,000,

showing <sup>an increase of</sup> 250,000 increase as compared

with that of 1936. This is the

biggest record ~~that~~ since the

censorship section has been founded.

The control of the thoughts and

oppression against the Left-wing has  
been reinforced.

Oct: The maps <sup>in the vicinity of the large cities,</sup> published by the

Land Survey Department ~~has~~ have  
been ~~placed~~ <sup>ban on publication</sup> under the ban.

Jan. 1938: The "Jinmin-Bunko" published  
(The people's library)

by the Materialism Study Institution  
has been abolished.

April 1. The National ~~#~~ Mobilization

Law has been proclaimed. Article

20. provided the control concerning the

newspapers and publications

The full powers, ~~has been given~~  
to ban ~~on~~ publication and prohibiting the  
publication <sup>during the war-time,</sup> has been given.

May. The ~~the~~ register book of pen-names.

has been made in the <sup>Metropolitan Police</sup> Metropolis  
Board, ~~Severe Control~~ <sup>and control over publication has been intensified</sup> has been conducted.

Aug. The ~~the~~ writings of Dr. KAWAI have  
been placed under the ban.

April. 1939: The reporting system of the  
periodicals has been revised.

4,000 magazines, <sup>in the whole nation</sup> have been abolished.

May, 1940: The magazines which do not cooperate with ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> object <sup>have been</sup> ~~were~~ controlled.

1941. The authorities who are <sup>very earnest about</sup> busy in controlling the nation's <sup>tendency</sup> ~~Thought Tendency~~, <sup>has indicated the important points according to which the</sup> gave ~~the printing points~~ to the publishers of the ~~poor~~ popular magazines and ladies magazines and ~~has~~ reinforced the control.

BB 64 — 174

1931-1942

preparing gap opinion  
for war

A Education

B Political Organization

C Assassination & Swiss

D Police

E Propaganda W-11

D Censorship

#  
2931

CHARGE OUT SLIP

DATE 25 Mar 1948

EVIDENTIARY DOC. NO. 2931  
TRIAL BRIEF \_\_\_\_\_  
EXHIBIT DOC. NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
BACKGROUND DOC. NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
FILE NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
PRESS TRANS. \_\_\_\_\_  
U.S.S.B.S. \_\_\_\_\_  
DEFENSE SUMMATION \_\_\_\_\_  
PROSECUTION SUMMATION \_\_\_\_\_  
DEFENSE DOC. NO. \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNATURE Kolud

ROOM NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
PLEASE WRITE LEGIBLY

A 教 育 2931

(1)

昭和7年 学生思想問題調査会による学生思想  
の調査及びこれに伴う学生左傾策の作成

8年 6月30日 京大総長交代

7月11日 京大事件の大教授免官及び  
大学の自由制限

9年 4月30日 小学校教育精神作興大会  
東京に開催。勅語演説に  
隆国精神の教育を要求

10年 4月1日 青年学校令発令  
一般青年に對する国体教育及  
軍事教練の普及

4月10日 天皇機關説禁止と各學校に對  
する国体明徴に関する訓令  
又国体明徴の爲の教育刷新  
評議會文部省に設置

11年 6月 文部省内に教学刷新施制の創設

12年 7月 教学局の設置  
国体の本義に基づく教学刷新

# 教育

(2)

昭	13年	5月	木戸文相 学生の勤労奉仕作業を奨励す。
	14年	1月27日	東大 河合、土方の休職 平賀 肅学 に對 経済学部の紛争起す。
		4月	青年学校義務制とす。
		5月 26日	全国生徒代表御親臨 青少年生徒に賜はりたる勸語、 下賜。
		9月	詔書を奉戴し 生徒隊組織
	15年	3月	中高等学校入学試験廃止
	16年	4月	小学校より <del>普通</del> 国民学校へ一 教育の全体を(皇國の道)に帰一 す <u>国民学校制</u> 実施す。

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## B 政治機構

- 無任所大臣設置 昭5. 6. 14  
阿部信行, 宇垣一成代りて無任相とす
- 臨時行政, 財政, 審議會設置 昭6. 6. 20
- 文官高等分限委員會 昭9. 9. 24  
(官吏身分保障案)
- 對滿機構改革 昭9. 10  
對滿事務局總裁は陸軍大臣がその  
任にありし事に決定
- 内閣審議會設置 昭10. 5. 8  
原案は軍部提せ, 内閣直屬の大調  
査機関を目指ししもの。  
恒久的的調査機関設置の最初
- 四相會議, 五相會議の設置 昭11. 9. 21  
中央行政機構について → 四相會議  
地方制度, 並びに } → 五相會議  
議會制度について }  
寺内陸軍, 永野海軍の共同提案  
に基礎を置いてある。
- 貴族院制度調査會 昭11. 11. 9
- ✓ ○ 陸海軍大臣の現役復活 昭11. 8

寺内陸相

- 企画廳創設 昭12.5.14  
四相會議の立案, 初代總裁(広田氏)  
廣田内閣のりの調査局の拡大
- 政務官制度復活 昭12.6.22  
林内閣以来中止のもの. 但し衆議院  
のり任命
- 大本營設置 昭12.11.17  
(戦時大本營令公布)  
旧戦時大本營條令を廢止して軍令.  
第一号として制定施行(内務と統帥の1930)
- 國民精神動員中央聯盟結成 昭12.10.12  
中央組織 → 内務, 文部主務官廳  
地方組織 → 地方長官中心  
会長, 有馬頼寧
- 企画院創設 昭12.10.2.  
企画廳を改組して内閣資源局を  
合同し戦時統制及び動員の企画機  
關たらしめんとす. 陸軍の提案に基づく  
總裁, 瀧正男.  
次長, 青木一男

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2)

- 企画審議会設置 昭12. 2. 9
- 内閣参議制度新設 昭12. 10. 15  
軍部. 財界. 政党. 外交方面の一流  
人物をねらひ内閣を補強
- 内閣情報委員会の拡張. 改組. 昭12. 10. 25  
(内閣情報部の新設)  
初任部長. 總理大臣直屬  
民間参事10名以内
- 臨時電力調査会設置 昭12. 10. 14
- 厚生省の~~新設~~ 昭13. 1. 11
- ✓ ○ 国家總動員法の成立 昭13. 4. 1  
国防国家体制のための根本法
- 国家總動員審議会設置 昭13. 5. 9  
国家總動員法施行に内閣直屬  
事項に付する政府諮問機関
- 傷兵保護院設置 昭13. 4. 18
- 朝鮮志願兵制施行 昭13. 4. 1
- 北支開發, 中支振興, 兩会社の設立. 昭13. 3. 14

- 議会制度審議会設置 昭13. 6. 10
- 教育制度審議会設置 昭13. 12. 10
- 科学審議会設置 昭12. 12. 10
- 軍人擁護会成立 昭13. 10. 3
- 宗教(団体)法の成立 昭14. 2. 23  
昭13. 11. 4 宗教制度調査会を  
設置、大陸に於ける宗教工作の基礎  
回教の公認
- 国民精神總動員委員会の設置 昭14. 2. 9  
内閣に直屬 国民精神部員の内  
閣合同に存在 憲法第11条の一元化
- 新体制準備会 昭15. 8. 27
- 内閣情報局の新設 昭15. 8. 11  
内閣情報部を拡充強化し長官  
は 企画院總裁、内閣書記官長、  
法制局長官と同格とし長官は  
閣議に列席し 国政に参与する。  
同日に各省の 情報宣傳を統一
- 大政翼賛会成立 昭15. 8. 17
- 日独伊三国同盟 昭15. 9. 27

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4)

○ 国防保安法公布 昭16. 3. 6

○ 大日本興亞同盟成立 昭16. 1. 14

○ 情報局機構拡充 昭15. 12. 3

従来陸軍、海軍、外務、内務、逓信等に分かれていた情報発表、新聞発表、新聞出版物、ラジオ、映画レコードの検閲を一切一機構にまとめその動員情報官五名を置く

○ 官吏制度改革 昭15. 12. 31

○ 文官制度委員会 昭16. 5. 6

○ 防衛總司令部の創設 昭16. 9. 11

内地、朝鮮、台湾および樺太の全国土防衛に任ずる臨戦体制の確立

○ 翼賛會国民生活部員本部新設 昭16. 5. 7

○ 大本營政府連絡會議隨時開催方針決定 昭16. 7. 12

○ 海務員院設置発表 昭16. 9. 11.

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C  
暗教陰謀

昭和六年三月 三日事件

櫻会一振による 辛垣播之のクーデター計画

計画者、小磯国昭、永日銑山、東條英機、  
佐々木謙吉、  
三宮浩吉

梅津美治郎、  
即総務局長、  
杉山元次官

大川周明、  
麻生久、  
亀井善一郎

筋書、  
議会上程の日は、  
日比谷公園の国民

大会を聞き(司会、大川)  
日没議会のテモヲ

行ふ、  
陸軍省文部省を  
出動して議場を包圍す

左公園で  
政友国民党大会を聞き  
議場にテモヲ

河野。

終焉、兵部大臣三郎(平部用長)反府一之垣をす

之の結果、合法的政权掌握を以て国家革新を期す「統制派」(永田鈺山也)と實力行使派(橋本欣五郎)と分裂す

二、昭和六年十月事件(錦旗革命)

橋本欣五郎による武カクテター一計画

計画者、橋本欣五郎、宇津謙蔵、小磯、建山善次、大田周明、筋書、三月事件を一層行初は解決しらるる

その

陸名

昭和七年五月 無量園事件

一人一殺のテロ行使により軍部や社説と協力し、クーデター  
一と評述す

計画者 井上日昭、森井春久

筆書

副官

職業

氏名

指揮

僧侶

井上日昭

池田成彬

小島教夫

古内繁司

牧野内村

中村七

四元義隆

井上謙三

中沼正

岡原虎

菱沼正

以下計十三名 暗殺担当者決る



4  
總名 小沼正(井上) 藤田(國) (改めせるも、莞克)

一之獄に下る

四、昭和七年五月 五、二五事件

軍人側、愛柳塾農匠に与るス、一テ夕一、奇画

計画者、大川周明、本内素一郎、鮎山芳三、橋本三郎

<sup>高年</sup>古崎信太郎、中尉以下八名、陸軍士官十名

長御坐農民十名

筋書、首相官邸、牧野内務部長、車柳元帥を擁し

戒嚴令施行、工業多ク、華族会館を襲撃

政友会政両党怒聲、國号改述に任す

経過

大倉首相暗殺成功。各所に爆弾を投せるに  
民内行刺隊の帝都附近変電所襲撃成功せり。  
善く自首若くは捕はる。

五、昭和八年神兵隊事件

猫存社系(宮島素之の系統)古野等によるクーデター

計画

山形三浦カキ

計画者

大野辰夫、井田隆之助、多田中佐、鈴木喜一  
他、古野賢田、他、共計四十九名

以助書、七月七日を期し、総員三、六〇〇名勅令、他、

飛行機一台 空爆 地上爆撃 武器採集 校史に

より 官邸、牧野の府政堂、工業工場を

爆撃 昭和維新断行を期す

経過 計画断行を期し 100名の勲章を授け 授けらる

法廷を築せらる 十日夜一有極端さる

六、昭和十年八月十日 永田事件

現役中佐 相沢三郎 により 陸軍省 事務局長 永

田 陸山 殺さる

七、昭和十一年二月二十日 武蔵二月事件

青年将校團十人名 引年したる 1400名の部隊

昭和十一年二月二十日

ウ

ニよるクーデター計画

計画者 打カ者次 磯川謙一 志川善助 水上保一

野中四郎 香田清貞 井持雄三 粟子安秀

以助書 二月二十六日 政府 軍部 官邸の大家と暗殺 照。

和維新政府樹立せんとする

経過

首相 宮内大臣 渡辺 齋藤 益 鈴木 清 長 牧

野田 昭 教 成 功 (首相は身ぶり 牧野 伯 述 子) 農 官 部

警視 庁 陸 相 官 邸 を 占 領 す。

一方 戒 嚴 令 可 令 部 隊 送 せ ら れ 報 報 乱 電 じ

討 し 停 須 を 強 制 せ ば 之 に 應 ぜ ず 遂 に 討 伐 令

北 條 治 郎 西 田 稔 (直 接 的 加 入) 大 塚 清 三 等

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出づ、

二十九年の幹部、勅令に基き行動の開始せしむるを知り  
下士や中兵の帰郷を希望し、(海に)東洋の業を以て自ら  
す。

昭和十一年七月 七、五書件

国内革新を目指して、集臣・財閥・政党・官界・有能  
の教養を計画す

計画者 前田虎雄、影山正徳、長谷川善雄以下二人名

経緯 直前、虎雄と正徳の交換による

九、昭和十六年八月十四日平沼國務相組撃事件

西山直孝 平沼と対談中、拳銃にて組撃、軽傷  
とす

十、昭和十六年八月二十日重臣暗殺事件

親皇太子を臣の一授を討函せるも、準備半ばに横  
撃する

討函者 皇太子御座会 西里尾藏 以下四名

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# D 警察

昭和 7年	3月-4月	ソビエト文化聯盟の検挙、 朝鮮九州和歌山等の共産党検挙
8年		非常時共産党、左翼京都等の共産党 検挙
10年	3月	ソビエト共産党検挙事件
12年		物資配給調整のため最初の経済 警察員を全国に配置
	12月	新憲共産議員検挙
15年	4月	勸告国民党結社禁止 今後階級的政党は一切許可せざること となす
	7月	總同盟解散す
		近衛内閣に東條陸軍大臣として入閣 憲兵の情報活動強化す ダイヤ-通信員コックス氏憲兵隊に 検挙す

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# E 宣傳

- 昭和6年 - 陸軍省の役人と大衆作家によるプロパ  
グンダ社(五日会)の創設
- 7年 8月 国民精神文化研究所の設立。  
(赤化思想退治、國體觀の樹立)
- 8年 12月 外務省情報局を二課に正し日本の  
海外紹介の爲の「ニニニ映画統制  
所」新設
- 9年 5月 放送協會の改組。之に對する逓信省  
の監督強化、放送事業の官官化。
- 10年 松田文相に帝國美術院の創設に  
よる画壇の統制
- 11年 10月 内閣印刷局官報附録(週報)  
発行。
- 11月 官民合同の統制機關紙たる大日本  
映画協會の組織
- 12年 帝國藝術院の設立。
- 15年 8月 内閣情報部を情報局に昇格  
情報宣伝を一元化した。



# F 検 閲

(1)

昭和 8 年 7 月 内務省に於ける出版警察の拡充の大綱決定

1. 検閲課の新設
2. 専任検閲官の増任
3. 地方廳に於ける検閲専任者の設置
4. 思想資料室及思想調査課の設置

10 年

警保局により 検閲審議会 (たゞ一般藝術に對する検閲審査の目的とす) 立案す。

12 年

差押郵数は 11 年より 25 万部増加  
150 万検閲課初回の記録、思想統制、左翼の弾圧強化す。

10 月 陸地測量部發行大都市近傍地圖  
發禁

13 年

1 月 唯物論研究会人民文庫發刊

4 月 1 日 國家總動員法公布すれ 20 條に新聞紙出版物取締の規定す。

戰時下新聞出版物の掲載禁止及

検閲

(2)

		発行停止の全権が與へられた。
	5月	警視庁検閲課でパソコンの台帳を作り厳重取締った。
	8月	河合博士著書発禁
14年	4月	定期刊行物届出制を改め統制し 全国四千の雑誌を発刊せしむ。
15年	5月	戦争目的にとはぬ雑誌を取締る。
16年		国民思想統制に大童。当局は 娯楽、婦人雑誌などに編輯事項 を与へて統制を強化す。

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