

Doc. 2226 Evid.

Folder 2

(31)

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 2226

25 June 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: 5.15 Incident -- Records of Trials
of Civilians

Date: Sept 1933- Original () Copy () Language:
Fev 1934

Has it been translated? Yes () No () Partially
Has it been photostated? Yes () No ()

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Home Ministry

PERSONS IMPLICATED: GOTO, Shimper; OKAWA, Shumei

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Manchurian Incident

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS

This contains records of the proceedings of the court martial in the case of civilians participating in the 5.15 Incident. Included is the interrogation of OKAWA, Shumei as to his participation in this incident. One TAKESHI, Ikenatsu, former student of a military academy, states that the army was behind the planning and execution of the Manchurian Incident. (12th Trial, p. VI, 6).

(This covers earlier trials, some material of which is repeated in later trials contained in our docs.)

Analyst: 2d Lt Person

Doc. No. 2226

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Scanned by
Kentaro MURAKAMI

The Records of Trials for Civilians in
connexion with "May 15 Incident"

1st Trial Sept. 26, 1933

In the course of proceedings of the court Shumei
OHKAWA, Kenichiro HOMMA and Hidezo TOHYAMA
were separated from the other accused persons
who were to be tried en bloc.

The examination was commenced with Kozaburo
TACHIBANA, the keeper of 'AIKYO JUKU' (Love Country-
Life Private School). TACHIBANA explained
the circumstances in which his personality, idea
and thought had been nourished and brought up,
and then explained the various social
contradictions which had induced their starting
of this Incident.

2nd Trial Sept. 28

In succession from the previous trial
TACHIBANA explained the outline of 'AIKYO JUKU'.

If their action had succeeded, in other
words, if the present State's systems had been crush-
ed, "he would have expected a 'Fascistic Co-

operative National Economy' system to be adopted by Japan."----- (P. 4)

3rd Trial Sept. 30

TACHIBANA spoke of the miserable conditions of farmers' livings.

Then he referred to the 'National Defence' as follows:

"I am an advocate for the 'National Defence' as well as I am a pacifist. Because in order to have the 'Imperial Way Civilisation' prevailed in Asia under our custody, we must sweep off all hindrances before us. For the sake of this purpose, first of all, we must get out of every capitalistic system. To avoid war is the best. But if it is impossible to avoid war, we have to fight, even if all of the State should be staked on its issue. If it is necessary, in a couple of days we shall bombard the naval base "....." in India. The same with the naval base "..." across the Pacific. Otherwise no real peace will be attained. The completion of our 'National Defence' is wished for in

order to perform our 'Asiatic Mission' in the world. Then, what are we to do now?

I think, the popularization of the 'National Defence' is of the essence. (P. 5)

4th Trial Oct. 3

TACHIBANA expressed his opinion on the agrarian problem.

In the opening of the subject "Interrelation between the 'National Defence' and the agrarian problem" he said:

"Now, Japan has left the League. I am afraid that in future we shall have to wage war against the whole world. For the time being what nation will save the Chinese?"

I am convinced, but for the Japanese any other nation will never could. On the other hand we have to look sharp at any pending problems, say, 'coal problem' 'petroleum problem'.

If we had such Navy as of the U. S. or Britain, that having their salaries been reduced by some percents would run riot, or before the naval maneuver would not return to their ships;

we would have been unable to feel easy at any rate - - - (P.3)

5th Trial Oct. 5

TACHIBANA explained the miserable depression inflicted upon the farmers after the lifting of the gold embargo. Though the gold embargo was resumed in the meantime, this circumstance was not improved at all. On the contrary it turned 'from bad to worse'.

6th Trial Oct. 7

In this trial TACHIBANA was examined in the matters for facts concerning the crime.

7th Trial Oct. 10

In succession from the previous trial TACHIBANA made statement concerning the matters for facts.

Then Kunihiro GOTOH was examined of his life-environment, thought and idea. He was entertaining the height of dissatisfaction against the various circumstances of the society.

8th Trial Oct. 12

In succession from the previous trial

GOTOH expressed his opinion on the existing contradictions of the society. Then he stated the matters for facts concerning the crime.

9th Trial Oct. 14

In this trial the examination was made to Shozo HAYASHI. After expressing his opinion briefly on the status quo of Japan, he stated the matters for facts concerning the crime.

10th Trial Oct. 19

Shogo YABUKI, Meikan OHNOKI, Yoichi TAKANE, Kikuo YOKOSUKA and Joe HANAWA were examined on the matters for facts concerning the crime.

11th Trial Oct. 21

Joe HANAWA, Rikiya KOMURO and Nobuyuki HARUTA were examined on the matters for facts concerning the crime.

12th Trial Oct. 24

Nobuyuki HARUTA and Takashi SUGIURA were examined on the matters for facts concerning the crime.

Then Takashi IKEMATSU, who had been once a cadet of the Military Academy, was examined. After examination was made concerning his connexion

with the so-called 'October Trouble', he expressed his opinion on "the interrelation between the 'National Defence' and the Society" as follows:

"The Army has a considerable long history in the Social Reform Movement. The motive of this movement does neither depend on the ambition or jingoism nor on the mere sympathy towards labourers and peasants. But it only derives from the special character of the Army.

The Reform is considered in the relation between the Army and the Society. The 'soldier's spirit', unique in the world as was shown recently in the Shanghai Incident, was based on the 'one-family-like-nation spirit', namely, on the idea that the Emperor and our parents are just likewise held in respect, in other words, we have the Imperial Household as our living's concentric point. 'All the people to one Emperor' is not an exaggeration at any rate. This fact is the result of the National Conscription System. But for self-sacrificing spirits of loyalty and patriotic sentiment as are seen in

the Army, any of our duties as civilians could never be performed. If we had the Army of hired troops as we see in Britain, the disorganization of all structures would certainly be induced. This theory is the same with the Navy. ---" (P. VI 5)

Concerning the 'Self-protecting Movement' within the Army he said:

"The statesmen together with the privileged stratum of the society and 'ZAIBATSU' leave the State out of their consideration.

To the Manchurian Incident the 8th Division in HIROSAKI led the van among the reinforcements. The famine in the province of this Division was very severe at that time. Some of the soldiers went to the front, enduring the pains that their own sisters and sweethearts were selling themselves into slavery. If the statesmen had such dispositions as of theirs, the spirits of the farmers at least would be said the same with the soldiers. Further I wish that the military officers' dispositions would be of such dispositions. On the contrary, however, even within the Army, oppressed by the political

power, some officers would dare to reduce the armament, to abolish the Military Preparatory Schools in all parts of Japan, to curtail the term of service, and to the height of shame would dare to think that the race of private soldiers varies from that of officers. If the situation would continue in such way, not only the Army but also Japan would be ruined. It is quite natural, therefore, in order to rectify these evils, we were driven to take an illegal action. ----- (P. II 5) -----

----- I hear that the people could not foresee such activities would be done by the Army as were shown in the both Incidents of Manchuria and Shanghai. It means: they wonder that in spite of the prevalence of capitalism, as anyone would never deny, the Imperial Army could show such activities.

Of course, the Army ^{has} initiated and carried out the Manchurian Incident. Therefore, the opinion of the Army is appreciated on the interior political problems thereafter." ----- (P. II 6)

13th Trial Oct. 26

IKEMATSU's statement extended to the various contradictions in the interior circumstances of Japan, in which he said:

"The party-statesmen, whose consideration is nothing but of their own interests, neglected the national interests through their diplomatic policies. When the principle of self-determination of peoples was adopted in the peace treaty after the Great War, to which the national politics is to be subjected, 'Racial Equality' framed by Kinmochi SAIONJI ought to have been insisted more theoretically, vividly and organically, even if the fate of Japan would be staked.

Since, on the contrary, this principle was proposed only for the formality's sake, such grave consequences were induced as we see not only in Washington Conference but also in London Conference. Against the opinion of military and naval authorities, following the politicians' false theory on the political economy, they admitted that ratio of the naval armament. (P. III 1)

----- Regardless of our all sacrifices paid in the wars of Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese

and Incidents in China and Nikolaevsk, being afraid of the watch of U.S.A. and U.S.S.R., they withdrew the troops. With such behaviors they seems to have forgotten the existence of Japan. The grave influence was exerted therefrom to the Army. It is quite a matter of course that the Army would take an action of itself. The political parties are, indeed, the traitors to the State. . . . " (P. III 2)

14th Trial Oct. 28

After IKEMATSU stated his opinion on several subjects, he was examined on the matters for facts concerning the crime.

15th Trial Oct. 31

Hideo OKUDA was examined on the matters for facts concerning the crime.

Then Hideo HORIKAWA, referring to the 'motives', expressed his opinion on the 'corrupted circumstances' of the educational circles.

16th Trial Nov. 2

Hideo HORIKAWA and Misao TERUNUMA were examined on the matters for facts concerning the crime.

17th Trial Nov. 4

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Kingo KUROSAWA and Nagamitsu KAWASAKI were
examined on the matters for facts concerning the crime.

18th Trial Nov. 7

Supplementary examinations were made by each
attorney to each accused.

19th Trial Nov. 9

The three accused persons, Hidezo TOHYAMA,
Kenichiro HOMMA and Shumei OHKAWA, who had been
decided to be tried separately from the other accused,
were brought to trial.

TOHYAMA and HOMMA were
examined in the matters for facts concerning the crime.
The examination to OHKAWA was shut for a while
(during which the record is not revealed in this
document).

20th Trial Nov. 11

204 The trial was continued to be shut against
the public. After the court was reopened to
the public, OHKAWA was examined on the matters
for facts.

21st Trial Nov. 16

After the material evidences were taken, the
attorneys required to summon many witnesses includ-

ing Akira KAZAMI, Seigo NAKANO, Ichiro TOKIUTOMI,
Yohsuke MATSUOKA, Kumataro HONDA, Koken TANAKA,
Nobumasa SUETSUGU and Kanji KATOH. In the
long run Akira KAZAMA and other seven witnesses were
approved to be summoned.

22nd Trial Nov. 18

Five witnesses, employes of respective transformer
substations that had been attacked by the accused,
were examined.

Then Akira KAZAMI, a member of the Parliament,
was examined on his interrelation with the accused
particularly with TACHIBANA and on the circum-
stances thereof.

23rd Trial Nov. 21

Witness Tsuneo WAGOH was examined. He,
as a farmer of NAGANO Prefecture, stated the mis-
erable circumstances of the farmer's living.

Another witness, a second-lieutenant of the
Army as he was, was said unable to stand
as a witness, for his service could not permit
his presence in the court.

24th Trial Nov. 30

The prosecutor addressed the court.

25th Trial Dec. 5

Attorney Sadaharu FUKASAKI pleaded for the accused.

26th Trial Dec. 7

In succession from the previous trial FUKASAKI continued his pleading.

He referred to Fichiro TOKUTOMI's words:

"The action may as well go. Otherwise the Emperor TENCHI (who killed a traitor, Oruka SOGA many centuries ago) would have been criminal." - - - (P. 4)

27th Trial Dec. 9

Attorney Kaname KAMEYAMA pleaded for the accused. He said:

"The corrupted political-party and 'ZAIBATSU' have ill-treated the people. They are all of traitors for Japan, because they had furnished Chang Hsueh-liang with a receipt for several million yen; the photograph of which was reported in the press to have been got by Attorney SUMIOKA in the Court Martial. - - -"

-----" (P. 4)

28th Trial Dec. 12

KAMEYAMA's pleading was continued. He referred to the Yoksuke MATSUOKA's words: the 'May 15 Incident' was "the burst-out of the Japanese spirits!" ----- (P. 5)

29th Trial ----- 42nd Trial

Dec. 14, 1933 ----- Jan. 20, 1934

Many attorneys pleaded for the accused.

43rd Trial Feb. 3

The judgement was delivered.

OHKAWA'S EXAMINATION

19th Trial

The Outline of the Examination to
Shumei OHKAWA

Presiding Judge: Did you supply KOGA with the cash and pistols? Is that true?

Accused, OHKAWA: Yes, certainly I did.

P. J. As for your family relation, you stated at the preliminary examination; "your father died when you were 28 years of age; your mother is alive and well; and you have no children, married as you are." Is that so?

A. Yes.

P. J. How are your financial conditions?

A. I cannot tell.

P. J. As for your academy career, at the preliminary examination you stated, "you finished the course of higher school in 1911; entered the College of Literature, the Course of Philosophy in the TOKYO Imperial University; from which graduated

in 1911(?); was granted a degree of Doctor of Laws in 1925." Is that so?

A. Yes.

P.J. As for your social career, you stated at the preliminary examination, "Until 1919, out of regular occupation while working in translation you were studying on Indian Philosophy. In 1919 the South Manchuria Railroad Co., recognizing your opinion on the colonial policy, offered you a position. You accepted. You was appointed the Chief of a certain Section in the East-Asian Economy Investigation Bureau and in a meantime was promoted to the Chief of the same Bureau. Later in about June, 1929 as the Bureau was separated from the Co., renamed the Foundation East-Asian Economy Investigation Bureau, you became the Chief Director. Beside it, you had related additionally to the education at the Colonization University from which,

however, you resigned the other day." Is that so?

A. Yes.

P.J. What was the purpose in setting up this Foundation East-Asian Economy Investigation Bureau?

A. The purpose was as its name means. In short, the purpose of founding this Bureau was in the research and study of the economy covering whole of the world hinging on Japan. Soon after the South Manchuria Railroad Co. was set up, the first president of the Co. Shimpei GOTOH recognized the necessity of this organization, and the second president Zeko NAKAMURA set it up.

P.J. How was its system changed after it became a Foundation?

A. As a whole, it was not different with that when it belonged to the Manchuria Railroad Co. However,

since about 1915 I, as the chief director, considered it better to focus the subjects upon the facing problems, therefore our investigation has been limited to the subjects in Manchuria and China.

P.J. You wish to reform the status quo of Japan. Is that true?

A. Yes.

P.J. Have your doings been done as recorded at the preliminary interrogation?

A. Yes; they have been done.

P.J. Now, how are you intending to reform the State? Tell us briefly!

A. The evils in Japan derive mainly from the fact that the economic managements are entrusted to the capitalists who are piling up the private properties. First of all we must reform this system. The world-economy is now being carried under the Liberalism. That is, for the purposis sake the national economy would

be put out of consideration. It is therefore of the essence to reform this liberalistic economy, ^{and to steer} toward the economy for the sake of nation and state. If it were accomplished, I think, its influence would be immediately exerted to the political sphere and, ^{consequently} the political evils would be rectified without difficulty. In brief, the reformation, ^{that} I consider is from the economical point of view.

P.J. Your idea now holding is the common one found in your writings, "Bureaucrat's Reader", "Outline of Japanese History", "Researches in Japanese Spirit", "Problems of Restored Asia" etc. Isn't it?

A. Yes.

P.J. Now, I change the subject. Had you any connection with the so-called "March Incident" which took place in March, 1931, the incident in which some civilians and soldiers had schemed

together?

A. Yes, I had. I will tell.

Prosecutor KINCHI Judge! I claim.

The point the accused now is going to speak would disturb the public order. I wish that the court will be shut from the public.

P. J. Well, then we shall talk over.

(With the other judges the P. J. retired to the room behind him. Soon —

in only two minutes, they came out.

The P. J., on sitting down spoke.)

P. J. We have concluded that his following statement will disturb the public order.

Hereafter, therefore, the court will be shut from the public. With this

^{this} trial is over. Next trial will be held here at 9 a.m. on 11th inst.

19th Trial

Outline of the Examination to
Shumei OHKAWA after the court

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was reopened to the public.

(Waiting the sitting-down of the public admitted, the P.J. shouted "OHKAWA", made him stand up and called him up to the examinee's stand.)

P.J. Now the examination will be continued. I wish to know how the intercourse ^{was} between you and 1st-Lieut. KOGA.

A. According to KOGA's speech, he seems to have called on me the other year when I was in the University. Apart from that occasion, I can hardly remember about our intercourse.

P.J. But did you not stated at the preliminary examination that since Jan. 1932 sometimes you have seen him?

A. Yes.

P.J. Your domicile was formerly at EBARA District, OHSAKI Town, KAMI-OHSAKI, No. 231, and at present is at SHINAGAWA Ward,

KAMI-OHSAKI, 4th Square, No. 231.
Is that so?

A. Yes.

P.J. What was the purpose for your intercourses with KOGA, NAKAMURA etc.?

A. Our intercourses were for the sake of such researches as ^{those} in Japanism and Japanese Spirit.

P.J. Then, when KOGA called on you on March 27, 1932, was he accompanied with NAKAMURA?

A. I cannot remember.

P.J. Let us know the contents of the conversation talked in that occasion!

A. Naturally I hardly remember the contents clearly. In short, however, he said, 'In cooperation with the farmers he wish to realize the Reformation of Japan in which he would be a leader!'

P.J. Then did you accepted to provide them with pistols?

A. Yes.

P.J. Then, was the 'money' referred to?

A. Yes, since he referred to the need of money, I promised him to provide as the sinews of the action.

P.J. And you told him to come again to see you on April 3, 1932, as you would deliver cash and pistols on that day. Did you?

A. Yes.

P.J. Then, in short, the meaning of what KOGA said in that occasion is "through the means of violence, taking destructive action, he would initiate the Reformation of the State." Isn't it?

A. Yes.

P.J. Then, KOGA called on you on April 3, 1932. Did he?

A. Yes.

P.J. Then, you delivered him 5 pistols, 125 bullets and cash for 1,500 yen.

Did you?

A. Yes.

P.J. What kind of pistols?

A. Four of them were of the same kind, one was different.

P.J. Then, how had these pistols come to your hand.

A. I had got possession of them since the spring of 1929.

P.J. Then, your acquisition of pistols had no connection with his request. Had it?

A. Naturally no. Such demand would not be fulfilled to meet the emergency.

P.J. Now, you supplied 1st-Lieut. KOGA with the cash for 2,000 yen at your house on April 29, 1932. Did you?

A. I cannot remember. KOGA seems to have said so, but I cannot remember.

P.J. Then, you supplied KIROIWA who had brought you a letter from KOGA with the cash for 2,500 yen at your house on

May 13, 1932. Did you?

A. Yes, I did.

P.J. Had you got acquaintance with KUROIWA before?

A. No, I had not. I saw him for the first time.

P.J. KOGA told ^{that} the cash was 6,000 yen, while you tell 4,000 yen. Anyhow, you gave the cash. Did you?

A. Yes.

P.J. Then, were there any other persons who had contributed money earmarked to this action? Or, was that your own cash which you had with you at that time?

A. There was no such contributor. It was of my own which I had with me at that time.

P.J. Then, had you expected that the pistols delivered to KOGA would be used in the violent action which KOGA, together with some officers and farmers, would undertake?

A. Yes, I did.

P.J. Then, were you told that 1st-Lieut.
and others
KOGA would make use of bombs.

A. No, I was not told particularly. But since the month of March I had been told so often about the bombs and pistols that I could imagine that the bombs would be put to use, though I had not been told.

P.J. Then, how was it with the 'when' of their starting?

A. Once, I heard them talk that, if they were tardy in starting, they would be arrested, so they would dare it before the opening of the special session of the Diet.

P.J. Then, what kind of destructive action had you expected?

A. I supposed that together with farmers mobilized they would run a considerable riot.

P.J. Then, had you expected the assassination of leading persons in political and

financial circles as well as in the privileged stratum of the society?

A. Yes, I had. Besides, I had supposed that through this destructive action TOKYO would be cast into a considerable confusion.

P.J. How had you supposed the cabinet would become as the result of their action?

A. As I did not expect them able to do a lot, I had little expectation toward a sufficient result. Even KOGA said so.

P.J. Did you deliver them the cash and pistols with the intention of joining yourself actually to this destructive action together with KOGA and other men?

A. No, I had no such intention. Since KOGA told me that he would never involve me in trouble even at the risk of his death, I did it with the

intention of giving them assistance.

C.J. Then, had you learnt that KOGA, NAKA-MURA and KUROIWA would join the Incident on 15th?

A. Yes, I had.

C.J. Then, how about the joining of MIKAMI and YAMAGISHI?

A. No, I had not learnt.

C.J. Then, how about the military officers?

A. I had been told eleven officers would join.

C.J. Had you learnt the farmers are the members of "AIKYO-TUKU"?

A. No, I was not aware of even the name of "AIKYO-TUKU".

C.J. Then, how about the joining of TERUNUMA, KUROSAWA and KAWASAKI, those who are said the remnants of "NISSHO Group"?

A. No, I had not learnt.

C.J. Then, had you been aware of the

aims of their destructive action, at official residences of Prime ministers and Lord Keeper of Privy Seal, the Metropolitan Police Office, the Headquarters of political parties and the MITSUBISHI Bank?

A. No, I had not been aware of them.

P.J. Had you been aware of the assassination of Zei NISHIDA.

A. No, I had not.

Then, you had presumed that as the result of their attack, some persons might be killed or wounded. Had you?

A. Yes.

P.J. Then we may recognize that the case took place as recorded in the decision of the preliminary examination. May we?

A. Yes.

C.J. Well, now the examination in the matters for facts is over. By the way if you have a view or opinion you wish to mention, we shall listen

to you.

A. I have nothing particularly to mention. But, anyhow, my deed was what I have ^{been} convinced good. I am sure that all of the Incident has given a certain plow to the political and financial circles as well as to the privileged stratum. It is a matter of course that I shall be punished under the stipulation of law. Even at present, however, I am quite convinced that the motive was right and the result has been favourable for the sake of Japan.

C.J. Well, sit down!

Doc. 2226 Evidi

(1 of 2)

Folder 3

(824)

2226

Pre J. No.	249
S. A. No.	1506
Sack No.	3
Item No.	212

Sack # 3

Handwritten scribbles and numbers, possibly '909' and 'WH'.

Vertical stamp or seal on the left side.

五、五事件民間側公判記録全

昭和八年九月廿六日開廷
昭和九年二月三日判決

五二五事件民間側公判記録

下巻

A-211
2900

一、傍聽人

△中川孝太郎

秋山高三郎

平松市藏

稻川龍雄

若井孝太郎

関口正吉

前川益一郎

岩松孝雄

△瀨崎由太郎

川井金一郎

小本唯次

福田市龜

栗田弘

岡田庄作

横田隼雄

卜部喜太郎

△榎村廣史

池田操

遠藤榮三郎

藤沼光

△木村半三助

小松崎信

大津民藏

△天野辰夫

太田耕造

杉浦博

山口兵八郎

金石一雄

△鷗沢總爾

沼田照義

鈴木多八

栗原寧三助

池田謙太郎

高安安壽

中島藤四郎

奥山八郎

竹内金太郎

木下好太郎

△白井俊介

矢吹正吾

大貫明幹

奥田秀夫

杉浦孝

黒沢金吉

頭山秀三

一井護人 全員六十名

石川 茂

深作貞治

柏木五百次郎

江橋治郎

△稻本鉄三助

△塚田正三

角田知良

植須賀喜久雄

小室力山

池松武志

堀川秀雄

川崎長光

本間憲一郎

(△印八木日鏡席)

星野民雄

森田重次郎

伊藤鹿治郎

植田亥之吉 △宮下

宇都宮良久 今村力三

寺崎勝治 船越雄

伊藤清林 尾

堀五百枝

春田信義

高根沢興一

照沼

大川周明

杉浦武雄

山

亀山要

花井忠

巖

郎

尾

郎

AF 211
2900



特高秘二第四五三八號

昭和八年九月廿六日

警視總監

藤沼

平

内務大臣 山本達雄殿
各廳府縣長官殿

五一五事件民間側公判状況ニ關スル件

第一

橘孝三郎(愛郷塾頭)ヲ中心トスル以下二十名ニ係リ新報五
一五事件民間側(爆発物取締罰則違反殺人及殺人未遂)公判
八本年五月十一日豫審終結決定今六月廿四日準備公判開始
公判準備中ノ處九月二十六日午前九時二十五分ヨリ第一
ヲ開廷セラルル狀況左記ノ如クニ有之



内務省
警保局
水戸
保安課

- (1) 一般傍聴人 六〇名
- (2) 特別傍聴人 四〇名
- (3) 家族傍聴人 三四名

一 一般状況

傍聴人ハ前夜八時頃ヨリ西三名裁判所門前ニ詰集ケ居タル者アリ共這般ノ血盟團公判ノ際ニ於ケルカ如キ團體的ノ傍聴人無之ヲ神武會青年日本國社等ノ諸團體ヨリノ五六名宛ヲ除ケハ他ハ全クノ個人的傍聴人ノミニニシテ最初六十名ヲ限り抽籤ヲ以テ入場セシムル豫定ナリシニ用延當時尙五十名内外ニ過キス希望者ノ殆ント全部ヲ傍聴セシム

2. 午後零時十五分頃休憩中裁判所構内廊下ニ於テ「人類覺醒運動大細胞」ナルリーフレット式印刷物ヲ傍聴者二三名ニ頒布セムトシタル行者風ノ男ヲ采見取調ヘタルニ本名ハ東京市荒川区三河島町八丁目一四二七省貧註加藤義一當三十六年

ナル屬物營業者ニシテ當該印刷物ハ其ノ利益ノ一端ヲ以テ
隔月位ニ作成令志間ニ領子居タルモノニシテ本日ハ知人ニ
對シ自己ノ名刺代リトシテ使用セムトシタルモノナルコト
判明ニ付直チニ中止セシメタリ

一、法廷内ノ一般狀況

1. 午前八時四十分頃ヨリ各弁護人着席正九時裁判長以下着席
令十分橘孝三郎以下全被告二十名ノ着席ヲ終リテ九時十五
分ヨリ各傍聽人ヲ入廷セシム

2. 午前九時十五分ヨリ神垣裁判長ハ橘孝三郎以下各被告ノ身
分調ヘテ爲シ終リテ此ノ種ノ公判廷ニ未ダ前例ヲ見サル連
記ヲ附セラレタル上公判開廷ヲ宣告シ直チニ本内主任檢事
ノ豫審終結決定書ニ基テ控訴事實ノ陳述ニ入ル

3. 龜山深作、石川前川、杉浦ノ各弁護人ハ審理前交ニ起ツテ茨
城ヲ始メ北海道京阪地方九州其他全國的各地方ノ農民其他

ヨリ數十通ノ減刑嘆願書依頼状乃至ハ上申書等寄セラルルニ付裁判長ノ手許ニ提出スヘキヲ以テ裁判長ハ是等嘆願書ナル國民ノ声ヲ充分聴取セラルレ同情アル判決アラハ申テ望ム旨ヲ述ヘル処アリ

裁判長ハ弁護人側ニ対シ「此ノ際何カ述ヘ置ク事ハ無イカト希望ノ有無ヲ尋ネシモ弁護人側ヨリハ何等ノ申出ナシ」
裁判長ハ事實審理ニ入ルニ先立テ審理ノ都合上從犯關係ニ在ル「大川周明本間憲一郎頭山秀三」ノ三被告ヲ分置スル事ヲ宜シ尚後日又適當ノ時機ニ於テ係合審理スヘキ事ヲ附言ス從ワテ午後ノ公判廷ニハ前記分置三被告ハ出廷セズ
事實審理ニ入ルニ先立テ裁判長ハ橘孝三郎ニ対シ「何カ云ヒ度キ事ハ無イカ」と尋ネニ對シ橘孝三郎ハ全被告ニ對シ立テ候シ一同ニ代リテ裁判長ニ向テ「我等國法ヲ侵シ今茲ニ法廷ニ立ツ事恐懼ノ至リ乍係我等ハ一真ノ私利私慾ヲ呈ス

ムエノニ非ラス一念君國ヲ思フノ余リ三千万農民ノ爲故國
清民ノ至誠ヨリ出テタル行動タリ是レニ對シ全國民ヨリ我
レニ與ヘラレタル熱誠ナル御同情ト御支持ニ對シテハ我等
感激ノ外無ク感謝ノ念禁スル能ハサルモノ也我々ハ個人ト
シテテハ無ク祖國日本ノ名ニ於テ深ク感謝ノ意ヲ表シ度イ
願ハクハ此ノ神聖ナル法廷ヲ於テ國家ニ捧ケムトシテ我々
ノ至誠ヲ餘ス處無ク述ヘサヤテ項々度々旨ヲ申述ス
ク裁判長ハ事實審理ニ入ルニ先立テ各被告ニ「メモ」并ニ鉛筆
一本宛テ交附セシメ當該メモハ各自相被告ノ陳述中ノ必要
項目丈ケヲ記入シ置キテ參考ニ供スヘク交附シタルモノナ
レハ濫リニ他事ヲ記入スル事無ク且ツ退廷ニ際シテハ必ラ
ス廷下ニ渡スヘキ旨ヲ注意ス

又本日被告中分齎サレタル大川周明頭山秀三本間憲一郎並
ニ小室力也春田信義奥田秀夫池松武志高根沢與一ヲ

除クノ外各被告共篤志家ヨリ贈ラレタリト云フ黒ノ紋服ハ
裏地ニハ丹心報國ノ染抜キアリト云フ)ヲ着用去延シ各被告
並ニ傍聴人共静肅ニシテ事故ナレ

ル午前三時四十分無事閉廷(此ノ間午前十時廿分ヨリ公零時
四十分迄休憩アリ)又二回公判ハ未ル本日二十八日午前九時
ヨリ開廷ノ豫定

一被告ノ橋孝三郎ニ対スル訊問ノ概況

裁判長ハ先ツ最初ニ被告ノ家庭ノ事ニ就テ聽キ度イトテ被
告人ヲ前ニシテ調書ニ依リ訊問ヲ進ムレハ逐一肯定次ニ學歴
ヨリ至應下順次ニ進メテ裁判長ハ

問 被告ノ家庭教育ノ事ニ就テ聽キ度イト思フガ
答 私ノ生レタノハ水戸市テ私ノ母ハ私ヲ非常ニ愛シテ呉レ

テ殆ント私ノ思フ儘ニサマテ養育シテ呉レマン夕兄弟ハ
八人アリマスカ到ツテ仲睦マシクシテ参リマシタ私ノハ

質ニ就テ一言申シ述ハマスカ私ハ小サイ時カラ非常ニ
ケス嫌ヒノ一面ニ又曲ツタ事カ大嫌ヒテソシテ又情ニモ
口イ性質テシタ

問 答

被告ハ小學校時代カラトシナ志望ヲ持ツテ居タカ
私モ偉イ人間ニナロウト思ツテ居リマシタ拾度日露戦争
當時テ陸海軍人ノ大將トカ總理大臣ト云フ様十偉イ人間
ニナロウト云フ希望カアリマシタ

問 答

中學時代ハ
中學時代ニ及ンテ數々ト人生ヲ批判スル様ニナリマシタ
倣例ハハナボレオシトカ秀吉家康ノ様十英雄カ偉イカ
夫レトモ新加トカ孝子等ノ救國済民的ノハカ偉イカ
就テ考ヘ慙ンタ揚句私ハ坪内博士ヤ姉崎博士浮田博士福
牛等現代一流ノ哲學者ノ著書ヲ耽讀シテ研究シタ結果私
ハ救國済民ノ大人格者ニナロウト決心致シマシタ

答 向

第一高等學校時代ハ！

私ハ中學時代ニ哲學的ニ進ンテ行クニ從ツテ色々ノ煩悶ヲ覺ユル様ニナリマシタノテ徹底的ニ研究シテミヨウト云フ氣ニナリマシタ中學時代ハ常ニナマケ者ヲ勉強ノ方ハ何時モ御留守ヲ運動ノ方面ニ許リ熱中シテ一方ノ許耳ヲ採ツテ居タ程シタノテ私ハ注意人物トシテ限ノ附クマシテ居リマシタ

五年生ノ時シテタカト思ヒマスカ何テモ一定律ノ或書ク出来ナケレハ落手サセラレル様ニナリマシタ乍係私ハマサカソシノ事モ無カウト思ツテタカラ括ツテ居リマシタラ俄然私共キカン坊十名許リカ落手サセラレテ終ツタノテス

私ハ今更ラノ様ニ両親ニ對シテ合ハス顔カ無イノテ三リ許リト云フモノハ何処ヘモ出ナイテ一室ニ閉チ籠ツテナ

ツト坐ッテ居リマシタラ一日突然私ノ母カ一人
ツテ来テ蒼サメタ顔テ私ヲ慰メテソシテ大イニ力附ケテ
呉レタノテ私ハ此ノ母ノ愛ノ力ニ依ツテ此ノ時以來全
ク一変シタ氣持ニナラサルヲ得マセンテシタ

夫レカラト云フモノハトウカンテ西親ニ心配ヲ賦ケルヤ
マイト思ツテ當時秀次揃ヒト稱サレテ居タ一高ニ入學致
シマシタソシテ一生懸命ニ西洋哲學殊ニ独逸哲學ヲ研究
シマシタカ當時私ノ研究シタ内テ最モ教ヘラレタノハ西
洋哲學ニ非スレテ足許ノ日本人タル石川三四郎著ノ「西洋
社會運動史」及ヒ北輝次郎著ノ「國体論」ニツテアリマ
シタソマリ私ハ夫レ迄自分ノ足許ニ氣カ附カナカツタ判
ラナイテ居タノテシタ

私ハ是レニ因ツテ我カ日本ノ國家主義運動ノリーダーニ
ナロウト云フ氣持ニナリマシタ私ハ「ロバートオウエン」ノ

社會改造主義ニ共鳴シ祖國日本ヲ改造シ様ト云フ考ヘヲ
持ツニ到ツタノラス乍係所謂救國濟民——人ヲ救ハムト
スルニハ先ツ以テ自今自身カ救ハレネハ駄目ダト考ヘ
及シタ時果シテ如何ニシテ夫レカ出来ルカ——夫レニハ
須ラテ自身ヲ潰シテ自身ヲ踏台トシテ掛ラネハ駄目ダツ
マリ一切ノ野心ヲ捨テ、真ニ裸一貫ノ馬鹿者ニナツテコ
ソ初メテソコニ坐キ甲斐カアルモノダトノ感ヲ抱クニ到
リコシタ

ソコテ私ハ當時流行シテ居タ岡田式靜座法ヲ學ンテ一人
冥想ニ耽ル様ニナリ其ノ結果トシテ其處ニホントニ統一
サレタ自由ナ自今ヲ見出シ得ル様ニナリ尚遂ニハ自問自
答スル様ニナツテ来テ果テハ自今自身ヲサヘ何タカ氣カ
衰ニナツテ来タノテハ無イカトノ心配サヘ抱ク様ニナリ
マシタ幸ヒソシナ事モ無クシテ私ノ精神ハ全ク統一サレ

夕明哲十心境ニナル事カ出来マレタ
其ノ頃ハ既ニ學校ノ方モヤメテ終ツテ只救國済民ノ一念
アルノミトナツテ居リマレタ

問
被告ハ百姓ニナツテカラハ兄弟村農場ヲ勵イテ居タ相タ
カ兄弟村農場トハドウ云フ誤カ!

答
夫レハ私ノ一種ノ信仰的生活カラテ西親ハ兄カ引受ケテ
面倒見ルカラ私ニハ自分ノ思フ通り一生懸命ニマレト云
フノテ私達二人ハ一生懸命ニ夫レコソ誰レニモ負ケナイ
程ニ働キマレタ百姓ノ明ケ暮レノ生活ハ實ニ自然其ノモ
ノテレテ其處ニハペテソモ無ケレハ嘘偽リモ無イ全クノ
天地自然ノ人生々活テシタ
其内ニ妹婿ノ林正ニヤ兄ノ徳次郎等モ仲間ニ入レテ呉レ
ト云フ事ニナツテ一諸ニ集ツテ来タノテ其後誰レ云フト
無ク兄弟村農場ト云フ様ニナツテ終ツタノテシタ

然レ乍ラ私共ハ田畑ノ雜草ノ生ヘルノニハ非常ニ悩マシ
レタモノテス私カ百姓生活中テ一番苦シイト思ワタノハ
眞夏ノ炎天ノ下ニ雜草ヲ取ル事ヲシタ西洋式ニ大農法ヲ
機械テヤルトシテモ逆モ人間ノ手テ一本ノ拔ク様ナ工合
ニ甘ク行機械ハ無イノテス

抜イテモ、後カラト生ヘルノテスカトウシテモ手ヲ拔
クヨリ外ニ仕方無イノテス此ノ雜草取リ位苦シイ思ヒ
ヲシタ事ハアリマセンデシタ乍係前後六年間此ノ苦シイ
至驗ヲ積ンテ漸ク一人前ノ百姓ニナレタト思ワタラ激シ
イ流感ニ罹リ其後又腎臟炎ヲ患フ等随分苦シイ思イヲ致
シマシタ

問 其ノ農場ノ面積ハト何位アルカ

答 一万二三千坪アリマシタ

右ヲ以テ裁判長ハ一時休憩ヲ宣シ退廷ス時ニ午后二時五分

再開（午後二時三十五分）裁判長ハ被告橘孝三郎ヲ問近ク指シ
招キ「午前中ノ申述ハ被告ノ声カヨク徹底シナカワタ標タカ
ラ今後ハ出来ル丈ケ大キナ声ヲ申述シ午前中ノ標ニ途中ヲ声ヲ
落サナイ様ニトノ注意ヲ與ヘ引續キ審理ニ入ル

問 被告ハ愛郷會ナルモノヲ創立シタ相タカ夫レハ何時頃マ
ツタカー、

答 昭和五年十一月テシタ

問 創立スルニ到ツタ事情ハ、

答 回顧スレハ拾度大震災ノ中間景氣カ大正十二年カラ十

三年十四年ト歳ヲ重ヌルニ從ヒ不況ハ段々ト深刻ノ度ヲ
重ヌルニ及ヒ好轉ハ只一片ノ空頼ミトナツテ終ツテ昭和
二十ツテハ益々深マツテ参リマシタ

夫レト今時ニ人心モ亦益々腐敗墮落ノ底ニ沈ムニ到リ上
層下層ヲ問ハス醜怪極マルモノ續出シ三角關係カラ四角

關係カヲ無糸苦茶關係ヘト進ミ至清國難カラ思想國難ヲ
招来スルニ到レハ何時カハ必ラス爆発セサルヲ得ナイ状
態ニナルノダロウト信スル様ニナリマシタ
斯クナル以上ハ斯ク共國ヲ愛シ國ヲ想フノ士ハ到底黙視
シテ居ルニ忍ヒマセソ

私ハ自他共ニ救ハルヘク大馬鹿者トナツテ日本人ノ一人
トシテ自カラ信スル處ニ向ツテ進ンタノニ外ナラヌノテ
アリマス

私ハ社會ノ現状ヲ致セル病根ヲ如何ニシテ救済スヘキカ
ニ就イテ色々ト工夫研究ノ結果先ツ第一ニ人口問題ヲ二
ニ失業問題ヲ三ニ至清再建問題ノ三ツヲ根本的ニ解決シ
ナケレハナラヌト考ヘ私ハマルサス主義ノ研究カラマル
クス日本至清組織ノ研究ト進メテ行キマシタカ也ノ識者
ハ殆ント願ミル者モ無カツタノテアリマス當時私ハ何ヨ

リニ先ツ農村青年ニ最モ大ニナ期待ヲ掛ケテ居リマシタ
カ彼等青年ハ自分自身何者ナルカノ持合セサヘ無ク誓フ
ノ間私ヲシテ悲觀セサルヲ得ナイ状態ニ在ラシメタノテ
アリマシタカ私ハ是レニ対シ色々ノ原稿ヲ書イテハ水戸
ノ新聞社ニ持込シテ是レヲ發表シテハ農村青年ノ奮起ト
自覺ヲ促シタリシテ極力農村青年ノ自覺分子ト接近シヨ
ウト努力シタモノテシタ農民ノ救済ハ農民自体ニ在リト
云フ事ヲ自覺セシムヘク理解セシムヘクカメマシタ
昭和四年ノ五月末タワト思ヒマスカ一日知人後藤信彦
君カ農村問題ニ就イテ一場ノ演説ヲシタ事カアリマシタ
カ夫レカ愛郷會創立ノ話テアリマシタ而シテ農村青年ノ
去就ヲ指導スヘク私ニ起ワテ賞ヒ度イトノ事タツタノテ
私ニ常ニ考ヘテ居タ事テアリ直ニ創立ニ着手シ様トシ
マシタカ夫レハ當時大流行ノ希望社運動々無産運動ノ様

ナニノテアツテハナラヌ又農村自身ノ為ノ團體タラシメネ
ハナラヌトノ考ヘテ起シマシタ乍係當時ノ農村青年ハ救
済スヘキ自己スラモ持ツテ居ナイ状態ヲ拾カモ嬰兒ニ起
足ヲ強ユル様ナ感カアリマシタカ今年十一月漸ク創立スル
ニ到ツタ次オテアリマス

此ノ時并護人席ヨリ龜山并護人起ツテ裁判長ニ向ヒ「被告モ相當
疲レタ様テスカラ今日ハ是レ位ヲ打切ラシテハ如何テセウカ
トテ暗ニ閉廷希望ノ動議アリシモ裁判長時計ヲ見乍ラ「今少シ
トテ受附ケス繼續シテ

問 次ニ愛郷會創立ノ趣旨ヲ聽キ度イ

答 夫レハ愛郷道精神ヲ養成スルニ在リ即チ我々ノ故郷ヲ愛
セヨト云フニ外ナリマヤン結局私共ノ愛郷生活ヲ最モ能
ク云ヒ表シタモノテアリマス愛郷道ノ語義ヲ極イ撮ンテ
申セハ一人農民ニ限ラス誰人トモ我々ト同一ノ氣持ノ士

ハ喜ンテ迎ヘ先ツ以テ農民ニ勵ミ掛ケルノテアリマスツ
マリ私共ノ精神ハ愛郷精神ヲ眼醒メサセテ農村ヲ救ヒ以
テ誤レル現代社會ノ改善ヲ期スト云フニ在ツタノテアリ
マス

同 答

次ハ愛郷會ノ組織ニ就テ尋ネタイ
愛郷會ハ本部支部聯盟ノ三部トシ本部ヲ私宅ニ支部ハ各
村毎ニ聯盟ハ郡單位トスル事ト致シマシタソシテ添展ス
レハ更ラニ部ヲ置ク考ヘテシタ

執行機關トシテハ最高幹部ヲ設クル事トシ總務庶務會
計宣傳組合等ノ各部ヲ置ク腹案ハ定メテ居リマシタカ実
際ハ今ノ青年部カ是レニ當リツ、アリマス

同 答

次ニ仕事及活動ノ一般的情況ハ
御承知ノ如ク何モ判ラナイ貧弱ナル青年ノ一團テスカラ
何等確タル仕事ノ出来ルモノテハアリマセンシホク取立

テ、申シ上クル程ノ事モアリマセンカ精神的ニハ相當マ
ツタ心算テス

愛郷會トシテハ組合トシテ肥料ノ共同購入ヲマリ一時ニ
一万円位購入シタ事モアリマシテ當時縣當局カラモ出来
ル丈ケノ援助ヲ與ヘラレタモノテシタ或ハ學校用品ノ購
入ヲマツタリメリマス又護模足袋護模靴等日用品ノ購入
モマリマシタカ是レニ當ツテ居タノハ主トシテ青年部ノ
人々テアリマシタ愛郷畜産組合亦然リテアリマス

斯クシテ支部モ段々ト増加スル傾向ニ在ツタモノテスカ
ラ私モ非常ニ喜ンテ居タ次オテシタ

畜産組合ハ本部カ中心トナリ次オニ各地ニ及ホス計画ヲ
シタ畜産ノ無イ農業ハ恰カモ底ノ無イ桶ノ様ナモノテス
家畜カアレハ金肥ノ必要ハ無ク農業ノ旺盛ヲ求ス基ト云
フハモテアリマス

牛一頭カラハ一千八百貫ノ推肥ヲ得ラレルヲトサレテ
居リ届五百貫ハ推肥ノ一千貫ニ相當スルト云ハレテ居リ
マスカラ牛一頭カラ二千五百貫ノ推肥ヲ得ラレルヲ
之ヲ金肥ニ対比致シマスト牛一頭カラ四千円宛ノ利益ヲ
得ル事ニナリマス現ニ印度ハ之レニ因ツテ三億二千万円
カラノ利益ヲ擧ケツ、アルノテアリマス

日本ノ風土ハ畜産殊ニ畜牛ニ最モ適シテ居ルニモ不拘農
民ハ其ノ利用方法ヲ知ラヌカラ私ハ畜産組合ヲ起サヤマ
シタ

ソレヲ私共ノ組合テハ乳牛ノミヲ以テ現ニ相當ノ利益ヲ
擧ケツ、アルノテアリマス雜草即チ草ヲ以テ飼育サレ得
ルカラテアリマス其ノ推肥ハ作物ノ肥料トナル故ニ私ハ
先ツ第一ニ乳牛カラ始メタノテアリマス

更ラニ一言附ケ加ヘテ申上ケタイ事ハ日本ハ世界有数ノ

44
結核國タル事テス具レハ全國民カ牛乳ノ飲ミ方カ足ラ又
カラテス私ハ甚ク共小學校ノ子供達大ケニテモ存分ニ牛
乳ヲ飲マセテマリ度イト思フ乍倅今ノ様ニ一合七錢モハ
錢モシタノテハ逆モ飲マセ切レ又モワトノ廉ク一合三錢
テモ二錢テモ宣敷イノテスソシナニ廉ク出来ナカツタラ
政府ハ營業者ニドシク補助ヲスレハヨイトテス其位ノ事
ハ幾ラテモ出来ル筈テスソシテ學校テハ九時カ十時頃ニ
生徒ニ牛乳ヲ飲マセル様ニスレハヨイト思ヒマスソウス
レハ十二時一時頃家ニ歸ツテ来テ又イマナリ硬イ飲ニ喰
ヒ附カナクテモ左程腹ハ減ツテ居ラ又事ニナルノテ勢ヒ
胃腸ヲ害フ者モ甚クナリ自然ニ結核患者モ減少サレルカ
テス

私ノ乳牛飼育ノ重大ナル原因ノ一ツハ具レテアリ畜産組
合ヲ起シタ目的モ茲ニ在ルノテアリマス

次ニハ機關紙トシテ農政研究ナルモノヲ発行シ尚講習會
又ニ田程用確致レマシタ夫レカラ今一ツハ共濟組合即チ
實費診療所ノ設立ヲアリマシタ

右ヲ以テ裁判長ハ一應審理ヲ打切リトシ直チニ宣ヌ時ニ午後三
時四十分

右及申(通)報候也

特高秘二第四五八六號

昭和八年九月二十八日



警視總監 藤沼庄平

内務大臣 山本達雄殿
各廳 府 縣 長 官 殿



五一五事件民間側公判狀況(第二報)

標記第二回公判ハ本日午前九時廿五分開廷午後三時閉廷
三分閉廷セルガ其狀況左記ノ如ク有之

記

一日時 九月二十八日

自午前九時三十分至午後三時三十分

場所 前報全所

係刺 檢事右全



一、 補導人 右 公

一、 年護人 (本日出席者)

大津民藏 鈴木多久 杉浦武雄 森田重次郎

宮下 巖 藤沢 老 前田盈一郎 柏木五百次郎

亀山 要 若井孝太郎 花井 忠 若松孝雄

伊藤鹿次郎 木下好太郎 栗田 弘 江橋昭郎

深作貞治 植田亥之吉 星野民雄 金石一雄

梶村廣史 関口正吉 栗原宰之助 池田 操

川井金一郎 木村半之助 奥山八郎 小松崎 信

以上二十八名

尚年護士谷口栄藏本件年護人トシテ年護届出アリシモ出席

十二

一、 傍聴人

一、 一般傍聴人 五四名



2. 特別 " 二六名

3. 家族 " 二七名

一、法廷内、状況

1. 午前九時裁判長以下判檢事入廷着席今九時五分各被告相前後シテ入廷セシモ橘孝三郎ノミハ遲シテ九時十五分入廷今時ニ各傍聽人ヲ入廷セシム

2. 開廷ニ先立チ前圓全様各被告ニメモ并ニ鉛筆ヲ交附ス

3. 開廷ニ先立チ植田、深作兩弁護人及休憩後、再開ニ先立チ花井弁護人ヨリ前圓全様茨城縣那珂郡五代村、農民ヨリ三八五名、水戸市ヨリ二九八〇名、全縣笠間町有志志賀甚一外四〇〇名、徳川公ノ水戸塾関係ヨリ五四四名、全縣久慈郡戸村永井武明外二八六名ノ本件被告等ニ對スル嘆願書ヲ届ケラレタルガ其ノ趣旨ハ何レモ前圓ト大同小異ノモノニシテ縣民熱誠、発露ナレバ特ニ彼等ノ哀

計ノ...

情ヲ申汲取願ヒ度イトテ提出スレバ裁判長ハ「前回全
録申預リ致シテ置キマス」トテ廷下ヲシテ受取ラシム

4. 午前十時三十分一時休憩、今十時五十分再完

5. 龜山弁護人起ツテ被告橘孝三郎ニ對シ「私共弁護人
ニ出來ル丈々努力ハ致シテ居ルガ筆記が不充分ノ処へ被
告ハ陳述ガ餘リニ雄弁デ一寸モ言葉ノ切れ目が無クテ困
ルカラ今少シ悠リトヤル様ニ願ヒ度イ」トテ希望ヲ求
レバ裁判長モ頷キツツ其ノ旨ヲ被告ニ傳フ

6. 午後零時十分一時休憩、今一時廿五分再完

7. 午後二時三十分一時休憩、今二時五十分再完

8. 午後三時五十三分閉廷、次回ハ九月三十日午前十時

9. 本日ノ公判廷ハ被告十七名ノ内函三名ヲ除ク外何レモ黒ノ
紋服着用ニテ出廷、愛郷塾頭橘孝三郎ニ對スル事實
審理ニ終始セシガ被告五ニ傍聽人共靜肅ニシテ本件相

当年護人如キモ六十一名ノ内二十八名ノ出席アリタルノ
ニテ過半数ノ欠席者アリ何昇事故ナシ

一 被告橘孝三郎ニ対スル事實審理概要

裁 今日ハ前回ニ引續イテ主トシテ愛郷塾園係ノ事ヲ訊ネ

度イ、愛郷塾ヲ設シタノハ何時頃ダツタカネ

被 昭和六年四月デシタ

裁 設立スルニ至ツタ事情ハ

被 前ニ申上ゲマシタ様ニ次第ニ拡張サレルニ從ヒ有為ノ青
年ヲ要求スルニ至リ夫レニハ愛郷ノ念ニ燃ユル人物養成
ノ必要ヲ痛感致シマシタ処ガ今迄ノ學校教育ノ如キハ殆
ンド役ニ立タ又譬ヘバ農學校ヲ出テモ先生ニモ成シルノデ
百性ヲ嫌ツテ出テ行ツテ終フノデ何等農村ノ為メニハナ
ラ又乍併是レモ時代ノ然ラシムル処デアル誠ニ嘆ハシイ限
リデアル、是レニ就テハ私モ及ブ限り研究モシタノデスガ曰

本ノ農村ハ人物養成ノ機關が無ク通事ノ人物カ無ク此ノ
事ハ農業立國ノ日本ニ採ツテ打テ捨テ置ケ又大向題ト
信ジマシタノテ何トカ輪廓ヲ附ケネバラ又ト思ツテ作
リ上ゲタノガ愛郷塾デアリマス

必ガ愈々塾ヲ完イテ見ルト何事モ先立ツモノハ金デシテ
私ハ今迄ニ至驗シタ事ノ無イ苦心ヲ致シタモノデシタソコ
テ今日迄人ニ金ノ向題テ頼ンダ事ハ無カシタ私モ仕方カ
無イノテ私ノ最モ信賴スル茨城県退出ノ代議士風見章
又農工銀行ノ穴沢清次郎氏等ニ相談致シマシタ処ガ風見
代議士カラ直チニ千五百圓ヲ出シテ頂イタノテ漸ク設立
致シマシタ

以上ガ愛郷塾設立ニ到ル迄ノ事情テ内座イマス
裁次ニ其設立ノ趣旨ハ

被、近代日本ノ文明ナルモノハ西洋流ノ誰物文明即チ産業

資本家文明ト稱スベク人ハ只眼中金、金、金、デ其ノ目的ノ
為メニハ手段ノ何タルヲ撰バナイノデアリマス西洋物質
文明ハ「人間生活ノ要諦ハ物慾ノ充實ニ在ル」ト教ヘテ
居ルノデアリマス即チ人間ハ須ラク富獲得ニ努力スベ
キデアツテ各自ノ為スガ俦ニ求メルニ任セヨ制止スベキモ
ノデハナイト教ヘテ居ル人格慾、精神慾等、口ニスル如
キハ一種ノ不自然極マル罪戾デアルトサイ稱セラレテ居ル
ノモ亦不得止次第デアリマス

從ツテ日本ノ都市商工企業家達モ凡テか算盤本意ニ
仕事ヲスル様ニナツテ終ツテ農村モ亦其ノ影響ヲ享ケ不
自然ナル形態ヲ採ツテ行クノデ至濟ハ益々困難ニ陥ル一
方デアリマス私共日本人トシテ如斯農村ノ現状ヲ自覺
シ乍ラ到底黙視スル事ハ出来マセン萬難ヲ排シテ交
御塾、設立ニ努力シタノデアリマス、是レニ就テ先ツ第一

ニ私ノ感ジタ事ハ教ヘル人ト教ハラレル人ガ一體トナツテ
人格教育ヲ根本義トセネバナラヌト云フ事デシタ現在ノ教
育ハ大學デサヘ只單ニ職業紹介所ノ部ニ過ギザルガ如キニ
ガアリ其ノ教師タル者ハ是レ又學内ノ切り賣リニ終始シテ
居テ其向到底人格教育等望マルベクモ無イノデアリマス
ソコデ私ハ塾生ヲシテ塾生生活ヲ自己ノ生活也ト意識セ
シメ勤勞自營ノ方針ヲ以テ養成シタノデアリマス
裁次ハ塾ノ組織ニ就イテ

被塾ハ塾長、補佐、塾生ノ三ツノ部向カラ構成サレテ居リマ
シテ塾長ニ公私補佐ニハ林正三、後藤園彦ノ二人カ任
ジ塾生ハ青年連テアリマシタソシテ塾生ヲ青年部少
年部ノ二ツニ分ケテ青年部ニ採用スル者ハ将来愛郷道
ヨリ出発シテ農村開発ニ精進スル者ト云フ

方針ヲ人物試験ヲ行フ夕上採用スル事ニシテ居リマシク
ガ支部カラノ推薦ニ因ル者ニ省略スル事ニシテ居リマ
シク少年部ハ小學校卒業ノ者ヲ將來ノ期待ガ出
来ル者ト云フ方針ヲ青年部ニハ年限ヲ附ガズ少年
部ハ三年ト云フ事ニシテ居リマシク

大塾ノ授業課目ハ

被少年部ハ算學球算歴史の習記洋金銀算學大志心
理的綜合英語塾長濟活以上ガ學科ヲ外ニ農
業畜産舎ノ算學カアリマシク

青年部ハ哲學下口經濟學合理的綜合英語綜合
語マリスノ功課ヲ解説等ヲマシテ居リマシク

大塾ノ授業時間ハ

第一時ヨリ十時迄カ室内ニ在ケル各種同一學科ヲ午
後ハ一時ヨリ三時迄ヲ庭外ノ算學トシテ居リマシク

イカニ給食及夕食等ニハ高食ノ掃除等ノ後事セシ
メマレテ必クシモ時節割通テハ各等リクセシテ
次ニ給食ノ分計ハ

穀少半部ハ最初ハ生活費トシテ米二斗五升ニ
粟五升、豆二升、小麦一斗五升、大豆一斗五升、
アリマレシ

穀、何ハ喰フテ月二十五升宛賣ツテ女レテ生活スル事ニシ
テ居リマレシ林ハ月十升ニシテ女レテ時ニヤワツリマラ
十ラ十カワツリ後後ノ十五升ハ殆ンドマラナイ事カ普通ノ状
態ニシテ私達ハ才互ヒニ金錢等ハ念頭ニナカワツノテドウ
テモヨカワツノテアリマス

本郷高産強合事業ハ各等々ノ事ニ依テ依テ為
サレテ居リマシテ生活費ノ他ノ方カヲ得テ居リマ
シテ分計係ニ各等々ノ林カ各等々ノ居リマシテカ
後ニハ就生

ガ巻ん様二十リマシタ

才本件ノ若生者皆唇夕塾生ハ

祝書皆ハ十一名ヲ杉お矢吹大塚高島川上小室山田大

槻栗岩等テシタカ中途テ退出シタノカ故温アリ

井下野 横須加矢与里 小室ノ六名テシタ

才當時ノ生活ノ大俵ハ

祝書起キルト由分各組別ニ送リテ一組ハ牛ノ年入レ一組ハ乳ノ

樽ハ一組ハ瓶ノ清毒一組ハ瓶ニ注メル女ハシラ自轉車ヲ配

送ニ出掛ケル者カヲ秋ニ掛ケテハ畑ヲ牧草ヲ取ル具々等ノ

伝書ハ少年部ハ書年別ニワイテ唇ヲマリマシタ後ハ

八時カヲ十時迄課業ヲマリマシタ書年別ハ次レ履シテ

十二時ノ一教登リ夜至トシテ清家ヲ交ケマシメソシテ何時

ニ清家ノ家ニハ静座シテ冥々目セシム事ニシテ唇ヲシ

夕課自ハ多少無理外トハ思ヒマシタカ熱心カアレハ粉ルト

思フテマリマシタ交ハ一同働ル熱心デアリマシタ

高土曜ノ晩三年瑞雪ヲ可僅致シ一晩高エハ年々乃ク

ヤリマシタ出来ぬハクンハ剣名モヤリ交イト思ワテ居リ

マシタガ也遺憾至費ノ罪像上ノ實現スル事カ出来マセンテ

シタ日曜ノ休ニモ牛カ居ルノテ休ハ得ハ差リマセンテ

夕カ去レテモ此等ノテ働イテ呉レマシタ

日曜ノ年兵ニハ私カ一同ノ件シテ散歩ニ出掛ケマシタガ私カ

五十銭ヲ在留費スル事カ例エナクテ居リマシタ是レガ人々獄

中ニ在リテ私共ノ者モ慄イ恩ニ出ノ種トナリテ居リマシタ

高麗ニハ幹部等ヲ設置シ週高ノ制取モ設ケマシタ幹部

等ハ固高幹部カ責任ヲ電々ノ協議ヲシマシタ又去年新

ハ事柄ノ詳ス限リ各地ノ速説ニ出掛ケテ同志ノ獲得ハニ努

メマシタ時ニハ十里十五里ノ遠方迄ニ出掛ケテ協議等ヲシ

出掛ケテシマシタ肥料ノ購入ニハ幹部カ美事當リテ居

リコシクカ如新法勒カ 礎強シテヤラルレハ 將來必ラス見ル人
キモノカアワタハト思ワテ居ル次第デアリマス

大次ニ此等御望ノ 指導精神ト云フニ就テ訊不交イ

調書ニ依レハ 亦之御望ニハ 大地ニ至家見及ルニ至家 勤力ニ至
家ト云ツノニ至家カアワタハ 亦カ先ツ 前初ニ至 内ノ大地ニ
至ニ就テ訊不交イ

故人君ハ 毫極ニ 存テ 天地大自身 然一 志之ニ 固ルニ 解ラレシハ 生

存スル事ハ 出業々セン 秘カ 大地ノ 言葉ヲ 耳ニシテハ 大地ノ

志之ノ 無限大ニ 感スルカヲ 證言ハ 一人 君ハ 亦ニ 至持テ

テモマサカ 聖ヲ 喰フテ 生キテハ 居ラシマセン 大ニ 業々ト 虫ニ

揮穢ヲ 喰フテ 生キテハ 亦カ 力レヌセシ 殊ニ 露毛 淫淫ノ 大地ノ

志之ニ 依レテ 存ルノハ 養民デアリマス 養民ハ 大地ノ 生之ノ

力ニ 依ルニ 解ラレバ 一日モ 生活スル事ハ 亦カ 能デアリマス 後ツ

ニ 夫レニ 生活 出来ルル 業ナ 亦カ 悟ラ 濟セ 不ハ 一ニ 至セン

如何之科擧が甚速シ人智の自然ク征服の様トシテモ其
レハ新教及アベリモ無イ事デス古ハ一國羅馬ハ大地自然
ノ力ヲ枯死セシメタガ為メ之を逐ヒ之ビシテハアリマセシカモ
民殊ニ農民ハ須ララ土ニ眼醒メ土ニ還ラネバナリマセシ
右ク此テ一國體總一年高十倍ニ十分合十倍五十分再開
又次ハ兎テ其主ガ之就テ

被讀ニテ字ノ如クテ其ノ説語スル程ノ事モ無イト思ヒマスガ
一總申シ上カク此今ノ事おハ親子ヲサハ利ヲ挾ニテハお
争フ様ナ状態テアリマスガ其レハ才互ヒ信ニ合フ事ガ生
来又私ハ才互ニ其心ヲ持テ合ワテユソホントノ人智生活ノ
美シサヲ味フ事ガ出来ルト信ヒマス私ハ其レヲ人智信ニテ
后ノ次第テアリマシタ

才次ハ勅語カニ答ル
被讀シハ其ノ中後語ヲトシ上ゲタイト思ヒマスガ其語テハ吾性

ハ軽カラ 晩古業々イケリ 汗リシテ 額ニ汗シテ 牛馬ノ極ニ
御クニガ 勤勞カト云フカ 夫レハ 勤勞ニ 家ヲ 無クテ 牛馬ニ
家テアリマス 和ノ 秤スル 勤勞カトハ 恰カニ 芸術家ガ 芸術品
ニ 対スル 馬ノ 氣持ノ 極ニ 損得ヲ 超越シテ 氣持ヲ 御クニ事
テアル 畜性ト 輕平ク 紀テ 出テ 人ノ 夕レシク トラシカモ 造
拂フテ 汲取ツテ 牛人 畑作物ニ 掛ケテ 作物ヲ 育スル 臭
イ 爲ト 命ヲ 氣持ハ 味ト 爲テ 只 蔬菜ノ 爲メノ 畑カイ
心ヤリ 勤勞ヘノ 慥イ 情ハ 恰カニ 母ノ 子他ニ 対スル ト 同様
テ 以テ 何事ガ 和ノ 計ノ 勤勞カテ アリマス
夫レ 夫レ 是レカ 少シ 連ツテ 事ヲ 視スルカ 視告ハ 後 後 林
多及ビ 陸地 軍人 爲ト 其 降シテ 大ニ 暗殺 帝 新 暗
黒化リ 園リカヘテ 西向 視ヲ 殺害セシメ 事ハ 音 進ニナ
イネ

視者 遠ヒ アリマス セン 家ニカ 何カ 故ニ 起タ 不ハ トラナカ ヲカ

介新の教玉の世に日本ノ現状ハ高ニ新ノ先カラ是ノ瓜先
迄商賈墮落し切リテ居テ加之上ニシテハリシ程船友
ノ一テアリマス五大粉獄トカテ大粉獄邦ノ買取六者ニ
有商賈墮落言活ハスルノ様テス彼等ノ眼ヤトハ種
五日車等立リハシナクテスレカモ一般大衆殊ニ農民ハ
日高ニ嘘モワカネハ傳リモ言ハス夫レテ自分自身テ半
作ノ下ニ居ル事カ喉ヘナイトハ一乘ニ私ハ二ノ句カ種ケテ
之レテ日本カ言ッテリケルカトウカ一一名義民タル種玉日本
ノ生身ハ一体何カ一夫レハ只強者カアルバニテアル事家ノ現
状ハ種玉ニ望ム大テ玉防ハ一刻モ忽セスヘカサルモノカ
學校カ出テモ酸エアリワケ又者カ五〇パーセント以上アルテ
ハ十イカ一ノ今ノ世ノ下ノ凡テカ重負カ全體ニアル
種ノ為メニハ友モ賣ル（以下略）

同志を賣ル娘を賣ル親を賣ル 甚といふ國を賣ラフトスル
奴がアルテハナカ！ 是レヲ一日タリトモ捨テハ盡ク又テハナカ
！ 是レハ對内的問題アルが對外的問題ハ如何ナル今更
改メテ申ス迄モナカ以儘放任シテ居タリ日本ハ滅亡ハ
無イテハナカ今更テ後ハ退ケ又！ 斯レ一事アルノミテ
凡私共が吾國同胞主義精神ノ下ニ幾テ殺イテモ誰一
人トシテ耳ヲ傾ケテ笑レル人ハ無カシク
一面ニ共産黨事件統出ノ今日殊ニ大學者ノ秀文夕
凡者が強シト是レニ連座スルト云フ現在、日本ノ國狀是
レテハ到底國家が保テヌ 案ニノ 慨嘆ニ堪エナカ
私ハ愈々「ヤツツケ」ト決心シテ夫レハ天ノ命アル祖國
日本ノ危急ヲ救フ吾國精神ノ發露アル
是レニ祖國日本ノ明日ノ生命ノ源泉カタル農村ノ現
狀ハドウカ未ク眼醒メテ居ナカ私ハ是レヲ打ツ敵ニテ

眼ヲ醒サセ候トモ夕ノデアル

之来蒙折ト日本トハ水魚ノ關係ニ在ルモノテ私ハ今迄隨
分苦心ニテ農林ノ重大性ヲ一般國民ニ知ラセメ候ト努力
モ夕カ進シモ相手ニナクテハ共ニナカクモ一テスソコテ私
ハ是レテハ申モ合儀平務テ眠リテ醒サセル事ハ到底不可
能外ニ以テ萬般墮落ハ言端中發教ヲ救ヒ得ル候ナ
ク儂ニイモノテハナク 新生日本ヲ創造スルハドウモテ
モ破壊ニ起ル^途道ハ無イト決心モ夕ノデアリマス
吾内私者(日及ノ事ヲス)サント相識ルニ到ルテ相折クヘテ
決リ^二之^一事^一ニナリ^二モ夕^一
而^レテ私等カ相提携^レテ起^ラシト^二之^一ニ到^ルモ夕理由ハ私
ハ農民カ考ル^ルモ不ハ一般國民カ到底理解セ又夕口ウト
思^フモ夕カ^ラテス^ルモ^レノ意味ニ於テ私共カ加ハラ^レ不ハ以テ同志
ヲ大死サセ^ルニ決^シテ居^ルト思^フモ夕夫レハ同志ト^シテ到

底忍び得たり憂ふスルヲ提揚してヤル事ニ決心をせしむ
至るハドラステ以テ奮敗を切つて國家ヲ改造スルヲ志ハレシ
ハ先づ愛國者 志士ト軍部ト農工商物者 以テ三者が一
緒ニ立つテヤラズバ駄目外ト思ヒマスと云 初メテ其方場ハ爆
彈ト云フコトニ決まると云

(六) 夫レテハ善加スん様ニナルト事情ヲ祝フ不クイ

今一書一才申上ケテ置キマス加て私ハ一人ノ救急者ヲ
アリマシタレ併都令ノ生活ハ私ニ空自ヲ感ヒサセタノテ
田園生活ニ入ルタノテアリマス

今レ共私ハ日女ノ人ナリ 祖國日女ハ心カラ抱キメテ置
キハナリマセン私ハ何人ニモ負ケヌ處ノ大和魂ヲ持ツテ
心通フテスガ今ヤ祖國日女ハ肺結核ノ病ニ刻一病
状ヲ呈シテ吾レ有様ナス ソコテ吾レ病根ヲ取り除
社名ノナリキ結リノ原因ハ何処ニ在リカニ付テ研究セヨ

夕結果徹底せん 殖民主義組織が其ノ根元ヲトテ
確信スルニ至リコトヲ

而して其ノ結果トシテ國及大衆ハ恩惠的ニモ在リ去リ去
ニ進ム 標ニナリテ不裁ノ道中ノ一云フ也 無理モ無
クモアルト思ハレマス、是レ乍ラ後等ハ其レが祖國日本ト
呼ガニ及ビテソが正イト口ニヤニ對シテ祖國口ニヤト呼
ガニ到ルテハ言 語同語アリ 後等ハ宜敷 口ニヤニ
シテ口ニヤノ士トナレテス 我レハ飽ク迄祖國日本が道ニ不
ハナリマセン 右ノ方ハ折滑 聖國ノ士ヲ祖國愛ノ一念心ニ
燃エテ至ル人ニテス 斯レ是等ヲシテ何トカ自分ノ目的ノ方ニ
引込マリト考ヘマシヤ 而して昭和六年三月頃在り 榮司
ト初メテ逢ヒマシヤ 最初ハドウモ善ク奴がト思ヒマシヤカ
後モ亦私ヲ善ク奴が位ノ感シヲ持ムコトカニシテス 然
レ其レト語リテ交際ニテ至ル内ニ後ノ生真面目ナリ

人物ニスルカリ物レハシガ結果 何作トハナシニオ互ノ胸中
ノ秘密ニ必至的ニ右判ル様ニナリテ私ハドウシテモ國政現
状ノ改革ハ一應 敵キ毀サレハ然目ノ主張ニコレヨカ
古内ハ夫レ前ニ是班一交和尙サン(日記)ニ逢ワウト云フノ
テト夕逢フテモドウスルカト云ハハ宛ニ角一交逢ハト云フ
ノテ昭和六年五月 林一宅ノ二階ヲ和尙サンニ逢ヒマシ
夕ノ所外カ嫌ナ奴ナトト思フ程 印象ガ悪カク夕ノテ
最初ハオ互ニ渡ノ挨拶ヲ合式ヲ慎重ニ態交ヲ採ツテ各
リマシ夕ガ色々ト説教ヲ聽カセラレテ結局和尙ハ君ノ奇
クテ居ル様ニ悪イカウト云ウテ大ニテ問題ニモサレシカ
ウ夕ノ私モ最初カク程 高テモモテ各ナカク夕ニ其ノ
徳メレシ夕ガ其ノ後 色々ト説リ合フ様ニナリテ初メテ
偉イ人物ナト思ヒマシ夕
其後昭和六年八月 古内カクハ後藤ト二人ヲ青山會

鐘ニ奉テ共シトノ知ラセカアムトテ出掛ケテ以テ日
君ノ定ニ以テ以テ二階ニ大兵ノ勇達カゴロノ宿坊カ
ワテ居リマシタテ一才ノ友勝ヲ振カレヌシタカ夫レカ海軍
ノ建中ノ以テハハハト感シマシタ
青山ノ會合ヲハ私ハ何ヲモ感テモ農務問題ヲ提ケ
テ盛レニ話シマシタカ海軍ノ建中違ハ私カ天神留ヲ
生レテ居タモノカウナニ留カ何カ出来んモノカト云ハ
標ニ笑ムテ居タ標ヲシタ
吾後色々ノ折衝ヲ至テ昭和七年トナリマシタラ世臣ハ
愈々切端結ム事タ私ハ何トカセハ黙目ヲトハ思ヒマ
シタカ又來私ハ破壊ニ通シタ人召テハ無イノテ又七年ノ
正月テシタカ協約國ノ自治指導部ニ吾ハ田原信氏
カウ皇道國家ノ建設ハ絶ラタ農本主義ヲアテ不ハナ
ラヌカ先以協約ニ奉テ幼イテ思タラトナトノ平、共カ

養リエシ夕併之下私ハ昔年休ヲ要カシ夕ノ下躊躇シテ
返事ヲモ出サズニ居リエシ夕今更ハ私ヲ報テ決心ヲ促シテ
来レタ後ニ遂ニ自才相和七年三月頃懇乞進ハニ来テ
告レシ夕夕カ私ハ口田氏ニハ申訳無カシ夕共同志ノ為
遂ニ断案終リテ襲撃テ計畫ニ参加スルコトニ決シテ決意
テアリマス

(x) 右ニテ爾ヒ一皆体態(午位零分十分)午位一分二十分
被害ハ現在ノ社会ヲ破壊ノ後如何ナク社会ヲ建設スル
心算外リタカ

(e) 先ヅフアツレヨ昭國民協同隊社会各情組織ヲ建設
スル考ヘテシタ

先テ私ハフアツレヨト申シエシテ世間一般ニ通用スル至
ル「独裁」或ハ王冠ニ対スル西報通ノ意味トハ遠クアリ
アリマス

世界ノ現状ヲ見んニ弱小國ハ多クテ所謂列強ト稱セ
ラル、國ニハ何シモツアツルヨ船形艦ヲ操るヤイ國ハナク程
ヲアリスス而シテ私ハ此ノフアツルヨニ三ツノ異ハク形艦ヲ
考フサセラシル者ナク第一英國ノ金力的政策ヲアツルヨ
トモ言フツキ夫レト第二ハ伊太利ノ折滑リカールヲアツルヨ
第三ハ口トヤノプロシタリヤフアツルヨテアリヌスソコテ私ハフア
ツルヨナラハ如何せんモノテモアナリヤト云ハク吾ノ支配者ハ民
意ヲ無視スんカ如キフアツルヨハ一君義民ノ我カ日也ニ於
テハ新ハテ許サレベキモノテハアリヌセン
私ハ伊太利ノフアツルヨニ就テ一言申ス趣バタウト思ヒマ
スガ伊太利ノフアツルヨモ子ガベキ処ガ無クテモアリヌセン
カ所賢ノ主権者ガ有ハテモ無クテモヨイ口ボウトテアリヌス
夫レノモナラズ立憲機關等ノ自由ハ棄テラレテ
以下は頁、

居ル有様デス

第三ノロシヤノプロレタリアファツシヨニ就テ私ノ
考ヘテ居ル處ヲ一言申上げマスレバ民衆ハ只々
資本主義打倒ノ熱ノミテ加之宜傳ガ先天的
ニ功妙デスカラ其ノ直相ヲ極ムル事ハ不可能デスガ
少シモファツシヨノ形態ヲ備ヘテハ居ナイ様デアリ
マス、ロシヤノプロレタリアトハ労働者ノ事デアリ
全國全人口ノハ割タル一億二千五百萬乃至一
億三千万人が農民デアリマスガ是レハ全クノプ
ロレタリアデハ無いノデアリマス、ロシヤノファツシヨハ
全ク共産主義其ノモノニ拠ツテ居ルノデアリマス
ソコデ私ハ茲ニ農ノ本質ト云フ事ニ就テ一言申上
ゲタイト思ヒマスガ都市ノ商工業ト農トヲ皆様
方がゴツチヤニシテ御賢ニナルカラ何モ判ラナクナ

ツテ終ヒマスガ農村ヲ工業化スルトク農民
口化スルトカ云フ事ハ絶對的ニ許サルベキモノデ
ハアリマセン

先ヅ商工二者ノ業態ヲ突キ合セテ見レバ日取モ
ヨク判ルカラ一言申上げマスレバ棉花ト云フ物ハ最
初ハ生命ノ無イ物デスガ是レハ工業的ニ大量製
産化スル事ガ出来マス處ガ農業ハ其ノ生産對
照物ハ生キテル物デ一粒一ツデモ生キ夕源デア
リ苗代カラ水田收穫ト進ンデモ機械ノカデド
ウスル事モ出来ズ稻穂ニ粒ガ百粒附クモノヲ百
五十粒附ケル事ハ絶對ニ出来ナイノデアリマス工
業ハ大資本ノ下ニ労働者多数ノカデ大量的
ナ製産ガ出来マスガ農業ハソウハ行キマセン
養蚕モ家畜モヤラネバナラナイノデアリマス

農業勞働ハ是レヲ賃銀勞働化スル事ハ出来ナイ
ノデアリマス

如斯農民ノ社會ト工業資本家側ノ取附ケル
社會トハ本質的ニ相異ルモノデアリマス小農ト
虽独立の社會ヲ形勢シテ居ルモノデアツテ其
處ニハ工業都市ノ如ク金錢ヲ以テ勞力ヲ増加ス
ル事ハ出来ナイノデアリマス是レヲ救フニ資本主
義的政策ヲ施シタ處デ其レハ恰カモ結核患者
ニ癌ノ治療ヲ施ス様ナモノデ助カルベキ患者モ助
カラナクナツテ終フノデアリマス

一 日本ノ政治其ノ物が議會制度カラシテ英國
ノ制度ヲ真似タノダカラ議會ハ特權ブルジョア
階級ノ爲メノ金儲ケノ相談所ニ過ギズシテ民衆
ノ總意ヲ反映スベキ所デハ無クナツテ終ツタノデア

リマス尤モ議會モ原敬閣下時代迄ハ其レ程
デモ無カツタケレ共近頃ノ政治家政黨ノ行動ハ如何
デス?

樽ニ依レバ神戸ノ鈴木商店ノ大番頭ノ金子直吉ガ
政黨ノミ頭首ニバラ撒イタ金ガ六百萬圓、山口
灣銀行カラ引出シタ金ガ出スモ出シタリニ億萬
圓或ハ昭和ノ六大疑獄等ニ私共ハ否應ナシニ政黨
ヤ政治家連ノ行動ニ注意セザルヲ得ナクナサレタノデア
リマス

民政党内閣ガ非常ナ努力ヲ以テ金解禁ヲ断行
シタカト思ヘバ歳一ツ越シテ昭和七年ニナルト所謂
緊縮政策ノ結果ハ益々社會ハ不況困憊ノドン底ニ
陥ツテ終ツテ悲鳴ヲ挙ゲテ居ル時英國ノ金輸再
禁止デ三井ヲ筆頭ニ三菱モ住友モ弗買ヒ

テ買ヒモ買ツタリ七億五千萬圓 全クノ博奕デス
ヨ此ノ儲ケハ莫大ナ額デス 井上蔵相ガ苦心シタ
解禁モ政友會内閣トナツタラ直チニ再禁止デ
民ハドツチ向イテモ益ニ苦シクナル 許リテス 是レテ何
處ニ民意ヲ反映シタ 政治ト云ヒ得マセウカ、

(イ) 以上ニテ三度休憩(午後二時三十分)再開午後二時五十分

先刻ハ引續イテ國民協同體皇道國家トハドウ
云フ事カニ就テ訊ネタイ

(ロ) 理窟ハ抜キニシテ五百萬圓無ケレバ政黨ハ組織
サレナイト聞キマスガ私共ハ國民全般ガホントニ
心カラ喜ブ政治ヲ即チ皇道政治ト云ツテ居ル
ノデアリマス

具體的ニ申セバ農家ハ家族協同體テ他ノ群衆
ヘバ工場地帯ノ如キハ寄り集リ即チ集合體

ト云ツテ居リマス

都一會生活ノ如キハ朝起キテモ才互ヒニ才早ウ
デモ何デモ無イホントニ寄り集リテスカ農村
ハソウデハ無クホントニ協同体デアリマス一家ノ中
デモ親ハ子ノ爲メニハ命モ捨テル子モ亦然リデ
アリマス所謂精神的ナル直ノ結合体デアリマス
家族ノ結合ハ決シテ物質目當テノ爲メノ結合デ
ハアリマセン 絶對的精神的ノ結合デアリマス即チ
人主物從デシテ私ハ是レヲ道德的關係ト稱シ
テ居リマス此ノ反對ニ工場如キニ於テハソウデハ
無クテ人格的關係如キハ此トモ認ムル事ガ出来
ズ物質第一主義デ物主人從的關係ニ在ルノデア
リマス前者ニ於テハ如斯根本的ニ相異ルモノデア
アリマス 後者ハ即チ維物的結合体ト云フベキ

デアリマス 依ツテ私ハ家族的ナルヲ協同体社会
寄り集リ的ナルヲ集合体社会ト云フ名称ヲ用
ヒテ居ルデアリマス 結局國民協同体ナル名称
ハ其ノ拡大サレタル名称ニ外ナラヌデアリマス 國
民協同体皇道國家ナル名称ノ扱ツテ来ル處右
申シ上ゲタ通りデアリマス

物慾ノ爲メニ己レノ人格迄モ賣ル如キ行爲ハ
皇道國家ニ於テハ断シテ許サレナイ處デアリマス
ソウシテ其ノ國家ノ存續ハ勤勞ニ依ツテ爲サレ
ナケレバナラズオ互ヒニ侵ス事無ク心カラ働ラキ
信ジ合フデアリマス

而シテ其ノ主宰者タル人ハ無慾の大聖者のノ
大人格者デ無ケレバナラヌデアリマスオ互ヒガ其
ノ職責ヲサヘ盡シ合ツテ行ケバ社会ハ平和ニ治

マツテ行クモノデアツテ其處ニハ刑罰ナンカノ必要ハ
無イノデアリマス

現代ノ社会ハ營利本意ノ社会デ議會ハ既ニ金儲
ケノ相談所デアリ總テノ機關ハ殆ンド搾取機關
ニ外ナラ又事ハ恰カモ英國ノ其レト全様デアリマス
私ノ所謂皇道國家ハ搾取サレル事ノ無イ制度デア
アラネバナラ又ノデアリマス

東洋ハ士ノ國家即チ農ノ國家デアリ西洋ハ海ノ
國家即チ貿易國家ト云フベキデアリマス私ハ西洋
流ノ貿易國家ニ於テハ國民ノ福祉機關タルベキ
皇道國家ハ到底求メ得ナイト確信スルモノデアリ
マス私ハ亞細亞ヲ解放スル者ハ吾界ヲ解放スル
者ト信ジテ居リマス日本ハ須ラク病的ノ現状ヲ
打破シテ健全ナル皇道國家ニ復歸シ支那ヲシテ

支那タラシメ印度ヲシテ印度タラシメ斯クシテ
亜細亞ヲ解放シナケレバナラヌデアリマス私ハ其レガ
祖国日本ノ建国ノ使命デアルト確信スルモノ
デアリマス

右ヲ以テ裁判長ハ事實審理ヲ打切り閉廷ヲ宣
ス時ニ午後三時五十分

右及申(通)報候也

特高秘二第四五九一號

昭和八年

九月三十日

警視總監 藤沼 庄平



内務大臣 山本 達雄 殿
各廳 府長 官 殿

五、一五事件民間側關係者

公判狀況一件 (第三報)

標記一件ニ關スル東京地方裁判所第三回公判状
況左記ノ通ニシテ事故無シ

記

一日時 九月三十日自午前九時至午後三時五十分

三場所 前田 三合



三、裁判員

四、陪席判事員

五、立會控事員

五、書記員

六、出席弁護士

石川、星野、杉浦(武)、深作、龜山、柏木、伊藤

花井、宮下、金石、稻川、榎村、若井、池田

關口、遠藤、栗原、前川、高安、瀬崎、中島

川井、岩松、植田、小松崎、木下、杉浦

以上二十七名、鵜澤外三名欠、一、二、三

七、特別傍聽人 二七人

八、家族近親者 二二人

九、一般傍聽人 五七人

一〇、主たる傍聽者

内務政務次官齊藤隆夫 町打宮内大臣秘書官
平野地方検事 矢口豫審判事 尾后貫判事
豊田代議士 平野海軍少佐 山中憲兵大尉
武岡内務属 山岡司法属 長岡協調会調査課長
十一般状況

傍聴人ハ割合ニ歎ク傍聴席ニ相当ノ空席ヲ見タ
ルノ状況ニ在リ午前十時十分開廷サル、又訊問ニ先立
テ千亀山年護士ハ茨城縣行方郡太田西川良一外九
十名ノ嘆願書ヲ提出シテ之ハ新聞記事ニ依テ此ノ事
ニ出タモノデアラト述べ更ニ和歌山市高井週耕ヨリ
ノ封書及京都市中京区西ノ京令心國民ヨリノ合様嘆
願ノ封書ヲ朗讀提出シ柏木年護士ハ滿洲公主嶺大山
信ノ封書ヲ深作年護士ハ昨日愛國義勇軍五傑ノ
名古屋行民大会ニ於ケル上申決議ヲ本朝代表者安

藤市太郎が持参シタリト説明シ奉書ニ記シタル嘆
願書ヲ朗讀シ茨城縣茨城郡飯塚村ノ一三〇通外
三千通ト述ベ京都府日蓮宗僧侶團體一六九七名
ノ司佐大臣及裁判所ニ宛テタルモノヲ提出シ合九時二十
分前回ニ引續キ愛郷塾頭橋孝三郎ノ審理ニ移
リ社會改造具體案中政協組織ニ付テノ説明ニ入
リ合十時十分休憩合四十五分再開經濟組織ニ付
テノ陳述ニ移リ合十一時四十五分休憩午後零時五十
分再開教育組織並ニ共済組織ニ付說明シ午後二時
休憩合三時三十分再開「マルサス」「マルクス」ニ主義ノ理
論ニ付テ批評ニ為シ合五時五十分終了閉廷次回ハ
十月三日午前九時開廷ノ筈
公報中午前十時頃被告林正三八腦負血ノ為メ退廷
靜養シタルニ恢復シ午後零時五十分ノ開廷時ヨリ出

延し多し

尚才判事長並被告橘孝三郎ノ訊問亦各大要下記
ノ通り追而前回合様公判延天速記者二名ヲ附シタル
毛ノ二付

其公判状況

問被告ノ社會改造具體策中政組組織ニ付テ聞キタイガ
答其ノ前ニ實ハ昨日モ即訊問ノアリマシタ私ノ非合語運動
参加ニ付テ一、二重要十點ヲ落シマシタカラ申上ケタイト思
ヒマス私ガ今回ノ襲撃手計案ニ加ルニ付テ井上日臣ト会
見シタ動機ハ古内ガ私ノ処ニ東テ吳シテ北一輝ノ日皇改
造法案ヲ贈リシ古内君ノ説以テ依ルト日本改造法案ハ
井上氏及若干ノ青年將校等ノ指導原理テアリ謂ハ
ハ共産黨ニ於ケルハハイナルレテアルト云フ説以テ即裡イ
マシタ夫レテ私モ並ニ熟讀シマシタカ私ガ一言時代ニ於テ

北條次郎等ニ依リテ撰カレタ國傳論人生社會史
ト云フ十頁ノ短大ナルモノヲ見タユトカアリ之ニ依リテ
考シ生キタ教訓ヲ其ヘラレ感得シテ居リ之レヲカ改造
法案ノ序文ニハ私ハ驚イテ見タムテアリ之ニ國傳論
ニハ貴族テアルガ改造法案ハ一面的ニ社會ノ客觀的
認識ハ殆ンドトセヨトシカ思ハレサカツタ以テ事ヲマラ
シテハ堪ラヌ斯ウ云フモノニ依リテ軍部ノ若イ者遠カ
身命ヲ捨テイル等ハ國家百年ノ計ヲ誤ルト思フツ
一、ニツ指摘スレバ國ノ東西ヲ問ハズ經濟が中心ナルト
思フが單ニ私有財産ヲ一百万毎ニ止ムル以テ結果ハ何ウ
云フ風ニナルト云フニト述ベテアイル之ハ出鱈目ナルト思
フタ免ノ角井上ハ北ト一亦ニ動イテ居ルト云フノテ一度
會フト云フノテ會フツ之ガ最モ大キキ動機也藤井君
トノ關係ハ私ハ何回モ會フテ居リ之ニシテ私ノ處ニ斯ウ

云々私位ヲ寄致シマシタ

「此一輝ノ意見モ良イ権藤ノモ良イカ然モ何ト云フテモ
先生ハ私ノ事」ヨリ外ニハナイ一日モ早ク吾々ノ爲ニ具條
案ヲ作ツテ呉レシト云フゾトテアツタ私ハカノ及ブ限リ
ノストハレテ来タ内閣外ノ通リ藤井君ハ仰古禱ハシマセ
ン武人テ躍リ込ニテ教ヲ斬ル丈カ夫レガ才古辭也云
ツテ吳レタノヲ甚ビマシタ夫レカヲ井上等ト中心人物ト
シテ深ク突入シテ行タテ仰理イマス以上デアリマス
國民共同俾皇道國家ナルモノ、政治ノ一切ハ教
セル日本化テナケレバナイ其ノ形態ハ主權ハ中央ニ在
ナイカ國民總意ノ表決機關政治統一禱禱ノ
三者ヲ以テノ組織テナケレバトラン主權ニ付テハ一言半句
又申上ル必要ハナイカ國民總意ノ表決禱禱ハ今ノ
議會ヲ以テカ政治禱禱ハ議會ヲ以テ依ル昨日之私

ハ政治の政治ナルモノニ付テ申上ケマシタガ之以上ハ必要ナ
イト思フガニ大政治家ト立ハ何ノ根柢カアルノカ論議カ分ラ
又若シ日本ノ現状ニ於テ大政治家ノ對立ガナカフタナラ
ハ以テ百ノドル買ノ如キ賭博的ナ行動ヲ政策ガ果ル
等ノハ蓋シ無カフタト思フ折角積テシタ政策モ及テ是
ガ打壞シテ行クニテハ賤賤ガ巨利ヲ占メルニトハ私トレ
テハ人カ金ヲ儲ケルノテアルカヲ文句ハナイ私ハ額ニ汗スル勤
勞生活者トシテ親之假ヘ二十幾テモ良イ晩酌一杯テ
モ吾モセルニトガ出来ハ良イ然モ賤賤ノ金儲ハ民家ヲ
苦しメルカヲ要イト思フ 金カ無ケレハ還平カ出来ナイ人ヲ
ノ議會ハ日本のナ國民的ナ議會ヲハナイ 國民總會
ノ表決權無クシラシメルニハ何ウシテモ革新ガ必要ナ
今ノ政治的議會ヲ存続セシメタナラハ國ガ打ツ潰レル
之ヲ救フノニハ只今ノ議會ノ中味ヲ悉皆取替ヘテ化朝