

Doc. 1918

(60)

裁判長ハ

本件公判期日ヲ前日ニ指定スル以外更ニ来ル十月十五日同  
月十九日 同月二十日 同月二十四日 各午前九時ニ指  
定告知シ 訴訟関係人ニ出頭ヲ命ジ更ニ被告大川周明ニ  
問 被告ハ古賀清志ニ渡シテ拳銃ハ何トテ名稱奉銃  
テアワタカ

答

ソレハ判リマセヌアテシタ

問

ウルトラ ヌハリハテ一 同型ト云フ式ノ名稱テオタカ

答

私ハ何式ノ其ノ名稱ハ判リマセヌカ 私ノ渡シタモノハ同一ノ  
種類ノモノ四挺トソレト異ワタモノ一挺都合五挺テ  
アワタト記憶シテ居リマヌ

裁判長ハ

昭和七年 押第一。四號ノ一、二、四ヲ示シ

問

此ノ拳銃ニ見覺見ノアルモノカアルカ

答

何レモ見覺見ハアリマセヌ

問

黒岩勇カカ首相官邸ニ携行シタ拳銃ハ被告カラ古  
加賀ニ渡シタ拳銃テアルト云フ様ナ話ヲ聞カヌカ

答

聞キマヌ

問

其ノ外ニ西川武敏ヤ池松武志等ニ被告等カ渡  
シタモノヲ携行シタト云フ様ナ事實ハ

答

更ニ判リマセヌ

84: 2178A

FILE COPY  
RETURN TO ROOM 361

Doc 1918 (cont.)

「ワシントン」文書局 第 一 九 一 八 號  
國 際 檢 察 部 第 一 九 一 八 號

典據及ビ公正ニ關スル證明

余、植松正ハ余ガ下記ノ資格ニ於テ、即チ東京控  
訴院檢事トシテ、日本政府ト公的關係ニ在ルモノ  
ナルコト、竝ニ該官更トシテ余ガ茲ニ添附セラレ  
タル、一冊ヨリ成ル、千九百三十五年ノ昭和十年ノ  
下記之名即チ、東京控訴院控訴記録第貳冊ノ文書  
ノ保管ニ任シ居ルコトヲ茲ニ證明ス。

余ハ更ニ添附ノ記録及ビ文書ガ日本政府ノ公文書  
ナルコト、竝ニ右ガ下記名稱ノ省又ハ部局ノ公式  
書類及ビ該ノ一部ナルコトヲ證明ス。(若シテラバ  
該番號又ハ引用、其ノ他公式書類又ハ該ニ於ケル該文書ノ成規所  
在ノ公式名稱ヲモ特記スベシ)

司法省東京控訴院

千九百四十七年ノ昭和二十二年ノ一月六日

東京ニ於テ署名

當該官更署名 植 松 正 (印)

右ノ者ノ公的資格 東京控訴院檢事

証 人 植 松 正 (印)

2.

Doc 1918 (cert.)

公式入手ニスル証

余、陸軍少尉エリック・W・フライシャー〇一九  
三五〇〇〇ハ、余ガ聯合口攻高嶺軍官司令部ニ  
關係ナルモノナルコト、茲ニ上記姓名ノ文書ハ余  
ガ公務上、日本政府ノ上記姓名官更ヨリ入手シタ  
ルモノナルコトヲ茲ニ証明ス。

千九百四十七年ノ昭和二十二年ノ一月六日

東京ニ於テ署名

氏 名

合衆國陸軍軍事情報部陸軍少  
尉 エリック・W・フライシャー

右ノ者ノ公印發行

口際以察部調査官

証 人

エドワード・P・モナハン

The Investigation of the Special Contribution of Dr. Shumei, OKAWA, the Former Chief Director of the East Asia Economic Research Institute to the Manchurian Incident.

1. The Contribution that he separated the East Asia Economic Research Institute from the South Manchurian Railway Company.
1. The efforts that he exerted for the Reform of the Institute after the Separation.
1. The Works of Investigation.
1. The Establishment of the Policy towards Manchuria and the Awakenings of the National Opinions, and the Control of guidance.
1. Activities after the Settlement of the Manchurian Incident.
1. Contribution to the Establishment of Manchukuo.

With his pure and simple nature, Shumei OKAWA, the former chief director, took the lead of the great number of his staff, and also he had a power to make his staff attend to their duties with diligence and enthusiasm.

The works of the Research Institute were nothing but the works of Mr. OKAWA both nominally and virtually. I believe that it is hardly imagined that but for Mr. OKAWA the following things would not have been done, that is, the reform of the various systems after the separation and independence of the Research Institute, the works of the investigation, the establishment of the Japanese policy towards Manchuria and the awakenings of the national opinions, the contribution to the leadership and the Manchurian Incident which had followed, and the activities before and after the establishment of Manchukuo.

1. The Contribution to the Separation of the East Asia Economic Research Institute.

Hitherto, the Research Institute showed a change on its course of the investigation whenever the authorities of the South Manchuria Railway Company were changed, and worse than all it was not only twice or thrice that even its abolition was brought up in the discussion as an object. But Mr. OKAWA made the relation between Japan and Manchuria and Mongolia closer and tighter, and at the same time,

reading that in order to plan how to expand the Japanese economical activities, we had to rely upon the activities of such an organization as this Research Institute, Mr. OKAWA persuaded Jotaro YAMAMOTO who was at that time the president of the South Manchuria Railway Company to separate this Research Institute from the South Manchuria Railway Company and also to make it an independent foundation in July of the fourth year of Showa (1929).

Then he made it possible for the institute to demonstrate its activities, making the funds rich and enlarging its substance.

1. The Efforts to the Reform of the Substance of the Institute after the Separation.

As soon as the institute was separated, Dr. OKAWA began to reform and reorganize its substance. At first, he made the regulations regarding the joining business including the new business system. Then he divided the institute to the section of general affairs, the section of investigation, the section of materials, and the editorial section, and reformed the formation of the institute, distributing the staff to each section. At the same time he made the foundation of the institute, making a system for the office-workers, the regulations for payment, the regulations for travel expenses, and other private rules, while he began to arrange the materials which was his long pending question, especially he put the stress on the classification of the foreign books according to their contents, and he completed to make the thousands of the cards in accordance with the classification of the foreign books. At the same time he made the special efforts such as to correct the classification of the Japanese books and amend the classification lists fundamentally. As soon as he completed these works, a reading room was established and the treasured materials which were collected and arrayed for a long time were opened public. Thus he made a great contribution to the society.

1. The Works of Investigation

After the separation of the institute, Dr. OKAWA placed the purpose of investigation on the relation between Japan and China, especially the relation towards Manchuria and Mongolia. He planned to contribute to the Japanese development to Manchuria by investigating the economy and also the political condition of each part of the East Asia and also of the world, making this a keynote, and from the view point of the above-mentioned, he made various kinds of investigations, and even those which were distributed among various parts of both the government and the people in the form of published books counts over fifty kinds.

11 The Establishment of the Policy towards Manchuria and the Awakening the National Opinions and the Control of Leadership.

In May in the fourth year of Showa (1929), as soon as the separation of the Research Institute was decided first of all in order to establish the foundation of the Japanese policy towards Manchuria, the chief director OKAWA began to make the investigation researches in detail in co-operation with the general staff headquarters, ordering all the personnel. While as to the nations, in order to prepare them for the occasions by making them recognize the Manchurian problems well, Dr. OKAWA gave the lectures in various parts in the whole Japan on "the situations of Manchuria, Mongolia and China, and he gathered the authorities versed in this problem, and he sent them to various parts to propagandize to people to deepen their recognition on the problems regarding Manchuria.

Its plans and the outline of the progress were as the following:

The purpose of this propagande, was to divide people into three parts into the armed forces in various parts, the local leading class, and the general populace, and to lead the forces, mainly the group of the officers, and the local leading class or the intellectual class of the citizens and the educated with the lectures and pamphlets and also to lead the general populace with the lectures and movies about the situations of Manchuria, while using the pamphlets which were explained plainly, and he tried his best to carry out this purpose. Thus by August of the sixth year of Showa from the fourth year of Showa, they made their rounds of the whole land. To explain this in detail, in the fourth year of Showa, they went their rounds the nine provinces in the North East District, and the places where they held the lectures counted forty. In the fifth year, they made their rounds of one district and ten provinces or twenty-seven places, by August of the sixth year of Showa, they went rounds of twelve provinces and the places where they held the meetings were eighteen. After the incident happened, in the co-operation with the general staff headquarters, and the South Manchurian Railway Company, again they had the lectures at fifty places in the whole nation for two months. During this period, the chief director Dr. OKAWA made lectures fifty-two times voluntarily and if we added the times of his lectures made, being asked by others, they count even one hundred and twenty.

Thus he held lecture meetings in one hundred and thirty-five different places, and the number of audiences were over a hundred thousand. Once Chief Director Okawa mounted the lecture platform, the whole audience would always show their enthusiasm to brave fire and water for their

motherland aroused by the fulmination of Okawa. Thus, once the beacon was burned in Mukden, the people united, and dared the government and its hesitation, and finally accomplished the great task of the establishing Manchukuo. Especially, for the union of the national opinion, he established "Toa-kai" (East Asia Ass'n) besides this lecture meeting, and formed a united body of the national leaders which held one thousand members throughout the nation and reported or translated the publications of the Research Institute and European, American, Russian or Chinese criticism on Japan, thereby working for arousing the spirit of co-operation and the public opinion. We must, at the same time, especially write about the establishment of the union of the Economic Research Organs throughout the nation. This union united more than one hundred and twenty Research organs in offices, companies and schools throughout Japan, and as a facility of the Chief Director of the Research Institute, it has been guiding the unification of public opinions on foreign policy, and it must be said that its contribution was extremely great.

#### The Outline of Doctor Okawa's Lecture

The Outline of Manchurian Problems.

The Present Conditions in China and CHANG Fsuch-liang.

The America's Policy towards Manchukuo and Mongolia.

What is so-called Manchurian Problems?

Japan's position in East Asia.

China's International Relations

Japan's Attitude in East Asia

1. The Activities before and after the Incident.

In this way, Chief Director Okawa has been concentrating all his energies directly and indirectly on the ground that the solution of the Manchurian problems is an absolute condition to the very existence of Japan, but knowing that a trouble could not be avoided in the solution of this problem, he has been taking the above-mentioned measures and has been leading the nation in order to prepare the people for such a case. In foreign relations, he has been preparing for the worst by propandizing the particular position of Japan in Manchuria by various methods,



and by cooperating with the chiefs of the Kwantung Army, did his utmost to further various background operations.

Although these are confidential matters and cannot be minutely described, there were times when he risked the lives of his best followers, and on other occasions he himself went to the actual field and planned matters, and his efforts were such as cannot be conjectured by ordinary persons. Possibly the situation during this period is well known at the army headquarters. When the incident broke out, and the situation became disadvantageous, he requested his foreigner friends, regardless of whether they were residing in Japan or not, to visit the place of the present post or Manchuria themselves, and had them propagandize to their own countries the inevitableness of the Manchurian Incident and the just position of Japan. Citing an example, Doctor Klaus went to Manchuria himself, and sent to his country, Germany, an extremely effective and adequate report as well as sending a long report which continued for a month and was very kindly disposed towards Japan to his immediate superiors and to the Pope. However, as these happenings took place during the confusions of the Incident, not even the men of intelligence, let alone the general public knew of them.

1. His Contribution towards the Establishment of Manchukuo.

From the viewpoint that the establishment of Manchukuo is absolutely necessary for the existence of Japan, as well as that the spirit should always be founded on the morality of Japanese chivalry, he has been of the opinion that the Japanese officials who are to assist Manchukuo should be the most superior among the Japanese nationals, and he conferred with the Kwantung Army, and cooperating with the army, he selected the officials for Manchukuo and sent them to that country. However, there was a time when he was looked upon with suspicion as the thoughtless higher class were moved by the slanders of narrow-minded persons, but his clear, transparent, cloudless soul was explicitly revealed by the actual facts. For instance, the most superior young officials who are working on the front line as the first year graduates of Deido Gakuin Institute without the least self-interest and are now exerting themselves to the utmost are all chosen by Doctor Okawa himself.

Loc. No. 1918

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. \_\_\_\_\_  
I.P.S. No. 1918

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, Tadashi Uematsu, hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Public Procurator of Tokyo Court of Appeals

and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 1 Volume, dated 1934 to, 1935; and described as follows: Proceedings, Tokyo Court of Appeals

I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): Tokyo Court of Appeals, Ministry of Justice

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

/s/ T. Uematsu  
Signature of Official

Witness: /s/ T. Hori  
/Seal/

Public Procurator of SE/L  
Tokyo Court of Appeals  
Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

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

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

/s/ Eric W. Fleisher, 2d. Lt. HUS, MI  
NME

Witness: /s/ .Edw. P. Monaghan

Investigator, IPS  
Official Capacity

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Σx, 2178B

1.

滿洲事變ニ對スル東亞經濟調查局  
前理事長大川周明博士ノ特殊功績調

- 一 東亞經濟調查局ノ滿鐵分離ニ關スル功勞
- 一 分離後ノ内容刷新ニ對スル努力
- 一 調査事業
- 一 對滿政策ノ確立並國論ノ喚起及ビ指導統一
- 一 滿洲事變後ノ活躍
- 一 滿洲國建設ニ對スル貢獻

大川前理事長ハソノ純真ナル爲人ヲ以テ、ヨク多敷ノ部下ヲ統率シ、之ヲシテ熱意、局務ニ精勵セシムルカラ有シ。名實共ニ調査局ノ事業ハ即チ大川氏ノ事業タリキ。調査局ノ分離獨立後ノ諸制度ノ刷新、調査事業、我國對滿政策ノ確立並國論ノ喚起、指導ニ對スル貢獻次イデ起レル滿洲事變、滿洲建國前後ニ於ケル活躍ハ至ク大川氏ナクシテ考ヘ得ベカラザルモノナリト信ズ。

一 東亞經濟調查局分離ニ對スル功勞

從來調査局ハ滿鐵首腦部更迭毎ニ其調査方針ニ變動ヲ受ケ甚シキニ至リテハ其存廢サヘ論

議ノ對象トナルコト一再ナラザリシガ、大川氏ハ我國及滿蒙ノ關係ヲ益々緊密ナラシメ兼ネテ我國ノ經濟的活動ノ伸展ヲ策センガ爲ニハ本調査局ノ如キ機關ノ活動ニ俟タザル可カラザル事ヲ看取シ昭和四年七月時ノ滿鐵總裁山本條太郎氏ヲ説イテ、之ヲ滿鐵會社ヨリ分離セシメ獨立ノ財團法人トナシ、以テ資金ヲ豊富ニシテ内容ヲ擴充シテ其機能ヲ發揮スルヲ得シムルニ至レリ

一 局分離後ノ内容刷新ニ對スル努力  
局分離後ハ直ニ内容ノ刷新ト改革ニ著手シ先ツ新職制ヲ包含スル事務分掌規定ヲ定メ、庶務、調査、資料、編輯ノ各部ニ分チ、夫々人員ヲ配置シテ陣容ヲ一新シ、同時ニ事務員制給與規定、旅費規定、其他ノ内規等ヲ定メテ局ノ基礎ヲ作り、他方多年ノ懸案タリシ資料ノ整理ニ著手シ就中洋書ノ内容ニ仍ル分類及之ニ伴フカード數万枚ノ作成ヲ完成シ、同時ニ和書ノ分類ヲ正シ、又分類目錄ノ根本的改正ヲ行フ等異常ノ努力ヲ拂ヒ、之等事業ノ完全ヲ俟チ閱覽室ヲ設ケテ多年蒐集整理シタル秘藏ノ資料ヲ始メテ公開シ、以テ社會ニ多大ノ貢獻ヲ爲シタリ

## 一 調査事業

分離後、大川氏ハ調査ノ眼目ヲ我國對支那就中滿蒙トノ關係ニ置キ、之ヲ基調トシテ東亞各地更ニ世界ノ經濟、政治事情ヲ調査シ、以テ我國ノ對滿發展ニ寄與セムトシ、如上ノ見地ヨリ各種ノ調査ヲ爲セルガ、之等ノ中印刷物トシテ利行シ暫冊ノ形ニテ朝野各方面ニ配布セルモノミニテモ五拾種ニ重ムトス

## 一 對滿政策ノ確立ト國論ノ喚起及指導統一

昭和四年五月、調査局分離ト確定スルヤ、大川理事長ハ先ヅ對滿政策ノ基礎確立ノ爲メ全局員ニ命ジ、參謀本部ト協力シ極メテ詳細ナル調査研究ヲ、開始スルト共ニ、一方全國民ニ對シ滿洲問題ノ認識ヲ深メ以ツテ有事ノ際ニ備ヘントシ、一滿蒙及支那事情講演會ニテ全國各地ニ開催シ、本問題ニ關スル權威者ヲ集メ、各地ニ派遣シ一般國民ニ對スル普及宣傳ヲ敢行セリ其ノ計畫及經過概要次ノ如シ、其ノ目標ハ、各地ノ軍隊、地方ノ指導階級、一般民衆ノ三段ニ區別シ軍隊ハ主トシテ

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將校園、地方ノ指導階級マタ市民ノ知識階級  
及教育者ニ對シテハ、講演及パンフレットヲ  
以テシ一般民衆ニ對シテハ講演ニ滿蒙ノ事情  
映畫及平易ニ解説セルパンフレットヲ併用シ  
其ノ目的貫徹ニ全力ヲ注グリ、斯クシテ昭和  
四年ヨリ六年八月迄ニ全國ヲ殆ンド巡回シ盡  
セリ、コレヲ細別セバ、昭和四年度ニ於テ、  
東北九縣、開墾地四十ヶ所、昭和五年一道十  
縣二十七ヶ所、昭和六年八月迄十二縣十八ヶ  
所ニシテ事變發生後、參謀本部及滿鐵ト協力  
二ヶ月ニ涉リ再度全國五十ヶ所ニコレヲ行ヘ  
リ、此ノ間大川理事長自ラ講演セル事五十二  
回、他ノ依頼ニヨリ演壇ニ立テルヲ容スレバ  
實ニ百二十回ニ及ベリ、斯クシテ全國ニ施行  
セル講演ノ開墾地八百三十五ヶ所、聽衆十萬  
余、大川理事長一度壇上ニ立ツヤ熱血火ヲ吐  
ク獅子吼ニ滿場、邦家ノ爲メ水火ヲ辭セズノ  
概ヲ示スヲ常トセリ、斯クシテ烽火一度瀋陽  
ニ揚ルヤ、國民一致シ時ノ政府ノ逡巡ヲ押切  
リテ遂ニ滿洲獨立ノ大業ヲ達成セシメタリ、  
特ニ國論ノ統一ト其ノ指導ニハ本講演會ノミ  
ナラズ「東亞會」ヲ創設シ、國民指導者ノ聯

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合体ヲ結成シ全國ニ一千ノ會員ヲ有シ、調査  
局ノ發行物及歐米、露支ノ日本ニ對スル論調  
ヲ翻譯報道シ以テ協力輿論喚起ニ勉メ、同時  
ニ特筆スベキハ、全國經濟調査機關聯合會ノ  
設立ナリ、本機關ハ全國ノ官廳會社學校等ノ  
調査機關百二十餘ヲ統一結合シ、調査局其ノ  
理事長機關トシテ對外輿論ノ統一ヲ誘導シ來  
レルモノニシテ其ノ貢獻又甚大ナルモノト言  
フベシ。

大川博士ノ講演概要

- 滿洲問題概要
- 支那ノ現状ト張學良
- 米國ノ對滿蒙政策
- 滿洲問題トハ何ゾ
- 東亞ニ於ケル日本ノ地位
- 支那ノ國際關係
- 東亞ニ於ケル日本ノ態度

一 事變前後ニ於ケル活動

斯クノ如ク大川理事長ハ、日本存立上滿洲問  
題ノ根本的解決ハ絶對的ノ條件トシ陰ニ全精  
力ヲ傾倒シ來ルモノナルガ本案解決ノ爲メニ

ハ事變ノ不可避性ヲ知覺シ、其ノ際ニ於ケル國民的覺悟ヲ確保セシムベク對內的ニハ前記ノ方策ニ因リ指導シ來レルモノナルガ對外的ニハ凡有ノ方法ニ依リ日本ノ特異性ヲ宣傳シ萬一ニ備へ、現地ニ對シテハ、關東軍主腦部ト協力諸般ノ裏面工作ニ精魂ヲ盡セリ此ノ間ノ事情ハ事機密ニ屬シ詳述シ難キモ、或ハ腹心ノ部下ヲシテ身命ヲ賭セシメ、或ハ自ら現地ニ赴キテ事ヲ謀ル等到底凡俗ノ窺知シ能ハザル處ナリ、其ノ間ノ事情ハ軍主腦部ニ於イテ充分悉知ノ事ト信ズ、一度事變發生シ國際關係不利ニ轉ズルヤ外人ノ親友ニシテ在外内ヲ不問、直接現任地或ハ滿洲ニ至ラシメテ自國ニ滿洲事變ノ必然性及ビ日本ノ公正ナル立場ヲ宣傳セシメタリ、其ノ一倒トシテハ、（一）士熟ク滿洲ニ定キ、（二）滿洲ヨリ國獨逸ニ極メテ有效適切ナル報告ヲナスト同時ニ、其ノ直屬上司、ローマ法皇ニ對シ、日本ニトリテ懇切極リナキ長文ノ報告ヲ一ケ戸ニ亘リテハナセリ、此間ノ事情ノ如キ事變ニ亂舞セル際トテ一般ハ勿論識者ト雖モ認識セザル事實ナリ、

### 一、滿洲國建立ニ對スル貢獻

滿洲國ノ建設ガ、日本存立上絕對的必要ナト同時ニ、其精神ハ何處マデモ日本武士道的



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道義ニ立脚セザルベカラズトノ見地ヨリ、卑  
モ滿洲建國ヲ補助ズベキ日本人官吏ハ、國民  
中、最モ優秀ナルモノナラザルベカラズトノ  
意見ニテ、關東軍ト協議ノ上陸軍ト協力滿洲  
國官吏ノ詮更ヲ行ヒ之レヲ、滿洲ニ送致セリ  
然ルニ一度倭人輩ノ誹謗ニ心ナキ上層部ノ動  
カサル處トナリ、一時疑心暗鬼ノ眼ヲ向ケラ  
レタルモ其ノ明朗透徹ニ一點ノ曇リナキ心境  
ハ其ノ實例ガ明カニ物語リアリ、即チ第一回  
大同學院卒業生トシテ一線ニ立チテ一點ノ私  
利ニ迷ナク粉身骨碎目下其ノ最優秀ヲ誇ル青  
年官吏ハ悉ク大川理事長ノ手ニ選バレタル者  
ナルヲ知ル。

Doc 1918 (cont.)

証 明 書

「ワシントン」文書局 第 號

國際檢察部 第一九一八號

典據及ビ公正ニ關スル證明

余、植松正ハ余ガ下記ノ資格ニ於テ、即チ東京控  
訴院檢察トシテ、日本政府ト公的關係ニ在ルモノ  
ナルコト、並ニ該官吏トシテ余ガ茲ニ添附セラレ  
タル、一冊ヨリ成ル、千九百三十五年ノ昭和九年ノ  
下記冠名即チ、東京控訴院控訴記録第貳冊ノ文書  
ノ保管ニ任シ居ルコトヲ茲ニ證明ス。

余ハ更ニ添附ノ記録及ビ文書ガ日本政府ノ公文書  
ナルコト、並ニ右ガ下記冠名ノ省文ハ部局ノ公式  
書類及ビ該ノ一部ナルコトヲ證明ス。(若シヤラバ  
該番號文ハ引用、其ノ他公式書類文ハ該ニ於ケル該文書ノ成規所  
在ノ公式名稱ヲモ特記スベシ)

司法省東京控訴院

千九百四十七年ノ昭和二十二年ノ一月六日

東京ニ於テ署名

當該官吏署名 植松 正 (印)

右ノ者ノ公的資格 東京控訴院檢察

証 人 堀 正 (印)

2.

Doc 1918 (cert.)

公式入手ニ譲スル證明

余、陸軍少尉エリック・W・フライシャー〇一九三五〇〇〇ハ、余ガ聯合國最高指揮官總司令部ニ關係アルモノナルコト、竝ニ上記姓名ノ文書ハ余ガ公府上、日本政府ノ上記姓名官更ヨリ入手シタルモノナルコトヲ茲ニ證明ス。

千九百四十七年ノ昭和二十二年ノ一月六日

東京ニ於テ署名

氏 名

合衆國陸軍軍事情報部陸軍少尉 エリック・W・フライシャー

右ノ者ノ公的責任 國際警察部調査官

證 人 エドワード・P・モナハン

Page 1288

A SUMMARY OF ARGUMENT AT THE  
COURT OF APPEALS TRIAL  
OF OKAWA, SHUHEI (II)

MIYOSHI, ICHIRO

\* \* \* \*

Page 1310, line 7

"\*\*\*\*I have caused the Manchurian Railroad Investigation Bureau to investigate and report the OKAWA's participation in the present question. I am now going to mention only the cardinal points, and the rest I ask you to refer to the document itself. I shall read the headings.

1. His contribution in separating the East Asia Economic Research Bureau from the South Manchuria Railway Co.
2. His exertions in reforming the substance of the Bureau after the separation.
3. Research work.
4. Establishment of policies toward Manchuria and stimulating, guiding and unifying of the people's opinion.
5. His activities after the incident.
6. His contributions in establishing Manchukuo.

The above are the items mentioned. But please keep in mind that this was not investigated by myself, that is, this is the authentic investigation made by the Research Bureau \*\*\*."

And on line 2, Page 1311.

**FILE COPY**  
RETURN TO ROOM 361

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST.

THE UNITED STATES, ET AL )

vs. )

ARAKI, Sadao, et al )

A. F. F. I. D. A. V. I. T.

I, T. R. TOMISHIGE, make oath and say as follows:

(1) That I am employed as translator by the International Prosecution Section;

(2) That I translated IPS Document 1918-B in evidence as Exhibit 2178-B, and that the said document is a true and accurate translation of pages 1246 to 1250, inclusive, of proceedings Tokyo Court of Appeals, Volume 64 of 65, relating to May 15th Incident, and OKAWA, Shumei faction, which was filed for identification as Exhibit 2178 and to which is attached a certificate of authentication by T. Uenatsu, Public Prosecutor of Tokyo Court of Appeals;

(3) That IPS Document 1918-C, attached to this affidavit, is a true and accurate translation of pages 1288, 1310 and 1311, of the said Record of Proceedings of the Tokyo Court of Appeals, and it is part of the recorded remarks addressed to the court by I. FUKUSHI, counsel for OKAWA.

The foregoing statement is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ T. R. Tomishige  
T. R. TOMISHIGE

Subscribed and sworn before me this 21 day of January 1947 at Tokyo, Japan.

/s/ T. D. White  
T. D. WHITE 0264083  
Capt., AUS

Witness: /s/ Louise Wiehle



CHARGE OUT SLIP

DATE JUL 1 - 1946

EVILENTIARY LOC. NO. 1918 - To Tribunal

TRIAL BRIEF \_\_\_\_\_

EXHIBIT NO. \_\_\_\_\_

BACKGROUND LOC. NO. \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNATURE H. R. Splane

ROOM NO. 384

Ex. 2178  
In Court

In addition to the dates which he decided last time, the chief judge appointed that the trials of this case would be come on the coming October 15, October 19, October 22, and October 24, and the court would be opened from 9:00 A.M. each time. He informed these things to the court, and ordered those concerned in this case to attend the court. Furthermore the chief judge asked the following questions to the accused Shumei OKAWA.

Q What were the names of the pistols which the accused gave to Seishi KOGA?

A I didn't see their names.

Q Weren't they called by the name 'Urutora' or 'Old Liberty'?

A I don't know their names, but I remember that those which I gave him were five pistols in all; that is, four pistols of the same kind and one of the different kind.

Showing the pistols 1, 2, 4 of the number 104 which were forfeited in the seventh year of SHOWA /1932/ the chief judge asked questions.

Q Is there any pistol which you have seen before?

A I have never seen any of them before.

Q Haven't you ever heard that the pistol which Isamu KUROIWA took with him to the Prime Minister's residence was the same one which KOGA was given from the accused?

A I have never heard such a thing.

Q Besides Mr. KUROIWA's case, do you know any fact that Taketoshi, NISHIKAWA and Takeshi, IKEMATSU also took the pistols which the accused gave them, to the Prime Minister's residence?

A. No, I don't know any fact at all.

The chief judge asked the following questions to Ken-ichi HOMMA, an accused.

FILE COPY

RETURN TO ROOM 361



Loc. No. 1918

C E R T I F I C A T E

V.D.C. No. \_\_\_\_\_

I.P.S. No. 1918

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, Tadashi Uematsu, hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Public Procurator of Tokyo Court of Appeals

and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 1 Volume, dated 1934 to 1935, and described as follows: Proceedings, Tokyo Court of Appeals

I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): Tokyo Court of Appeals, Ministry of Justice

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

/s/ T. Uematsu  
Signature of Official

Witness: /s/ T. Hori  
/Seal

Public Procurator of SEAL  
Tokyo Court of Appeals  
Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

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

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

/s/ Eric W. Fleisher, 2d. Lt. HUS. MI  
N.M.E.

Witness: /s/ Edw. P. Monaghan

Investigator, IPC  
Official Capacity

Vault Part in 1918 file please

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

DEFENSE Document Series ..

Date 23 April 1947

ANALYSIS NO. \_\_\_\_\_

IPS  
~~DEFENSE~~ DOC. NO. 1918 (being Court Exhibit ~~IPS~~ DOC. NO. 2178)

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION of Document

Title and Nature: Record of Trial Proceeding, OKAWA Steamer, May 15 Incident, Vol 64 of 65.

Date: 1935  
Translation in full?

Language: Japanese  
Excerpt?

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

INCIDENT, CASE, or CRIME TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY of RELEVANT POINTS:

Main arguments in the 7th to and including the 20th trial sessions are given. The arguments were on minor points. The defence counsels made the following pleadings:

- (1) The crime of OKAWA should be treated as an accessory to an act of rebellion.

Analyst: H. Sugokawa

Series No. \_\_\_\_\_

IPS Dec 1918

- (2) There was no connection between the idea of OKAWA and that of the accused members of KETSUMEI DAN.
- (3) There was no connection between the March, October, and the May 15th Incident.
- (4) The ideas of OKAWA did not influence the ringleaders of the May 15 Incident.
- (5) OKAWA's delivery of pistols and funds to KOGA, the ringleader, was made by OKAWA's affection for the latter and not as a matter of principle. (15th session).

In the 19th session, KIYOSIE Ichiro, the defence counsel for OKAWA, gave an account of all the distinguished services OKAWA had rendered to Japan.

275 1918 (1)

EXHIBIT NO. 2178.

By MINOWA Tamotsu.

File No. 46.

May 15th Incident.

In regard to OKAWA Shumei and others. The second volume of record of the Tokyo court of Appeal.

On the Book Cover mentioned as follows :-

The Public Prosecution's Office of Tokyo Court of Appeal. (The first judgment was delivered at the TOKYO Local Court.)

Number of this File.

133. and 134. The 9th Year of Showa (1934.).

The names of Accused.

- (1) OKAWA Shumei.
- (2) TOYAMA Hidezo.

(2)

- (3) HOMMA Ken-ichi.  
(4) YAMAMOTO Sadayoshi.  
(5) NAKAZAWA Ryo.  
(6) YOSHIOKA Nobutaka.

Crimes.

(1) <sup>(OKAWA)</sup> Violation of the penal regulations  
of explosive, murder and  
would-be murder.

(2), (3) <sup>(Toyama Homma)</sup> Violation of the penal regulations  
of explosive, murder, would-be  
murder and also threat.

(4), (5), (6). Threat.

This book has 796 pages. (counting  
from p 787 to p 1582), and among

them great many pages of protocol of public trials are filed. (18 trials from the 7th trial to the 20th trial inclusive).

The classified table of many papers filed herein is as follows:-

1. Applications of counsel.
1. Protocol of Public Trial, (nature of each trial will be explained afterwards).
1. Written decisions for renovation of custody.
1. The gists of pleadings.
1. Application for bail.
1. Inquiry from judge to procurator.

(4)

about application for bail.

1. Reports of many kind of delivery.

1. Written report proposed by  
Counsel.

1. Reject a written petition.

1. Permission for Application of bail.

1. Report of the present address.

1. Report of one's removal.

1. Report of travel of man concerned.

Explanation of main points of each protocol

is as follows :- (from the 7th to the 20th trial)

(5)

The 7th Trial. Held on the 21st of Sept. 1934. ---788

Counsel UZAWA Somei, HANAI Chu and

also OKADA Shosaku argued the case

for TŌYAMA, HOMMA, YAMAMOTO, NAKAZAWA

and YOSHIOKA. At first the presiding judge

YOSHIDA Tsunejiro announced that he will

commit the case for trial successively from

the previous trial, (Judge always declare same

at each trial). and then the counsel

UZAWA Somei, HANAI Chu and OKADA Shosaku

argued the case that the delivery of ¥5000-

made by AKAMURA Kichigoro to TENKŌ-KAI



(6)

to which these accused had been belonged  
was a voluntary donation and not  
by threat, and all counsel asserted  
the innocence.

The 8th Trial, on 26th of Sept 1934. --- 799

Counsel ITO Kiyoshi and also KADOOKA

Tanogoshi and YAMADA Hanzo and

HAYASHI Ituro respectively argued the case

for TOYAMA, HOMMA, YAMAMOTO, NAKAZAWA

and YOSHIOKA that there was no threat

in this case and asserted their

innocence.

(7)

The 9th Trial      Sept 28, 1934.

--- 815

HIRAMATSU Ichizo argued the case of  
defendants TOYAMA and HOMMA, saying that  
these two and also OKAWA delivered pistols  
to the ringleader and were judged as  
violation of the penal regulations of  
explosive, murder, would-be murder  
and also threat but it should be  
treated as accessory of a political  
offence.

The 10th Trial      Oct 1, 1934.

--- 829

YOKOTA Hayao and YAMADA Hanzo respectively

(10)

argued the case for TōYAMA and HOMMA,  
stating that they should be treated as  
accessory of Political Offence instead  
of murder. Under the circumstances  
of the State there was no other way for  
the political reforms.

The 11<sup>th</sup> Trial. Oct 3, 1934. --- 892

HANAI chu argued the case for TOYAMA and  
HOMMA, OKADA shosaku argued the case for  
TōYAMA. YAMAGUCHI Yohachiro argued the  
case for TOYAMA. All of them argued that  
the military men were already

(11)

judged as a political offender or  
insurgents at the military court and  
therefore TOYAMA and HOMMA should  
be judged as accessories of political  
offender instead of murder or  
violation of the penal regulations of  
explosive or would-be murder which  
were imposed at the first trial.

The 12th Trial. Oct 5, 1934. --- 925

HAYASHI Itsuro and also ITO Kiyoshi.

argued the case for TOYAMA and HOMMA

insisted that it should be treated

(12)

as accessories of the Ringleaders.

The 13th Trial. on Oct 8, 1934. ---935

UZAWA Somei and KADOOKA Tomoyoshi

argued the case for TŌYAMA that he should be judged as innocence because he expressed only his sympathy to a patriot, his friend. Even if it is granted that he will be punished it should be an accessory of the ringleader, and not for the usual murder of civilians.

The 14th Trial. Oct 10th 1934. ---969

The chief judge made inquiries to

(13).

TOYAMA about the pistols concerned and then OTA Kozo, OKUYAMA Hachiro and AWADA Hiroshi argued the case for HOMMA respectively telling to the judge that HOMMA, before the incident, took a trip to Fengtien in Manchuria expressly to meet with rear-admiral KOBAYASHI who was enjoying confidence of young navy officers at that time, and HOMMA asked KOBAYASHI to stop the plot. And then OTA said that HOMMA received discipline for many years

(14)

from TOYAMA Mitsuru who is father of  
TOYAMA Hidezo accused and an old  
aged great person of character, and  
HOMMA has a very good character  
as a royal subject with plenty of  
common sense and also said that  
the old Mr. TOYAMA'S discipline was  
"you must be in full readiness for  
an opportunity!" Homma refused to join the incident. OKUYAMA and  
AWADA also emphasized OTA'S pleading  
and asserted HOMMA'S innocence.

(15)

The 15th Trial

Oct 12, 1934.

--- 989.

IMAMURA Rikisaburo and AKIYAMA

Takasaburo argued the case for OKAWA

Shumei and each of them presented

the manuscript of pleading respectively.

(page 991-1056. page 1057-1083. respectively)

The contents of the pleading made by IMAMURA

are as follows :-

(1) The crime of OKAWA should be treated  
as an accessory to a rebellion.

(2) There was <sup>no</sup> relation between

the idea of OKAWA and <sup>that of</sup> the accused



(16)

who were members of KETSUMEIDAN.

(3) There was no connection each other between March Incident, October Incident and this May 15<sup>th</sup> Incident.

(4) The idea of OKAWA had no influence to the ringleaders of May 15<sup>th</sup> Incident.

(5) OKAWA's delivery of pistols and money to KOBA, a young navy officer, ringleader, was only made by OKAWA's love for a young officer, but not as a matter of principle.

(17)

(6) There was no evidence to show that the pistols were actually used by for the murder, (7) Our History shows too many cases that a severe punishment, on the contrary, made more crimes.

The 16th Trial. Oct 15, 1934. --- p.1084.

TERASAKI Katsuyi, KADOOKA Tomoyoshi and FUKUDA Toraki argued the case for OKAWA Shumei that he should be treated as an accessory of a political offender.

The 17th Trial.Oct 19, 1934.

----- 1127.

HANAI Chu argued the case for OKAWA Sumei that generally speaking the subject of State jurisdiction must be one and not two. And furthermore, according to the both Article of the Criminal Law the penalty to an accessory must be imposed lighter than that of the ringleaders.

But OKAWA, at the first trial, was fixed heavier penalty than the principal offenders under the

(19)

entirely different and disgraceful  
name of crimes applying the entirely  
different laws.

Consequently, this law of contradiction  
gave a very bad influence to the  
whole nations who had confidence  
to the fairness of jurisdiction.

The 18th Trial, Oct 22, 1934. --- P. 1170

At this trial ITO Kiyoshi asserted  
that the accused OKAWA Shumei  
must be imposed with the lightest  
penalty. Lighter than four years'

(20)

imprisonment in comparison with the penalty for the ringleaders of the case and also in consideration of other circumstances. And he asserted that the time and chances to read books and to meditate must be given to OKAWA. If any physical labour is imposed as per addressed by a prosecutor the activity of Dr. Okawa's sublime and noble soul will be disturbed. Such is a crime committed by the

(21)

name of State because it will kill the  
man of extraordinary genius as  
well as the patriot of noble character  
will be insulted. ----- p 1231.

The 19th Trial, Oct 24, 1934. ---1282

KIYOSE Ichiro argued the case for Dr.  
OKAWA Shumei with the almost  
same reasons mentioned before,  
reporting the distinguished services  
rendered by him to the State.

The 20th Trial, November 9th 1934. ---1360

Undermentioned twelve counsel

were present.

1. HANAI Chu
2. HAYASHI Itsuro
3. KADOOKA Tomoyoshi
4. Utsunomija Yoshihisa
5. IMAMURA Rikisaburo.
6. TERASAKI Katsuji
7. YAMAGUCHI Yohachiro
8. ITO Yosuke
9. YOKOTA Hayao.
10. YAMADA Hanzo.
11. OTA Kozo.
12. TESHIMA Masuo.

The presiding judge, YOSHIDA Tsunejiro

informed that accused YAMAMOTO

Sadayoshi, NAKAZAWA Ryo, YOSHIOKA

Nobutake had been given decision

(23)

on the case of threat together with  
the other accused and he read  
the decision explaining the reason,  
and also he advised that an  
appeal to the Supreme Court  
shall be made within five days  
and the petition for revision  
must be addressed to the  
Supreme Court and presented  
through this court.

—The End—



證明書

「ワシントン」文書局 第 號  
國際 檢察 部 第一九一八 號

典據及ビ公正ニ關スル證明

余、植松 正ハ余ガ下記ノ資格ニ於テ、即チ東京控訴院 檢事トシテ、日本政府ト公的關係ニ在ルモノナルコト、竝ニ該官吏トシテ余ガ茲ニ添附セラレタル、一冊 實ヨリ成ル、千九百三十四年ノ昭和九年ノ附、下記題名、即チ

東京控訴院控訴記録第貳冊

ノ文書ノ

保管ニ任ジ居ルコトヲ茲ニ證明ス。

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

司法省東京控訴院

千九百四十七年ノ昭和二十二年ノ一月六日

東京ニ於テ署名

植松

正

當該官吏署名欄 右ノ者ノ公的資格 東京控訴院檢事

證 人 堀 正 (印)

公式入手ニ關スル證明

余、陸軍少尉エリック・W・フライシャーハ、余ガ聯合國最高指揮官總司令部ニ關係アルモノナルコト、竝ニ上記題名ノ文書ハ余ガ公務上、日本政府ノ上記署名官吏ヨリ入手シタルモノナルコトヲ茲ニ證明ス。

千九百四十七年ノ昭和二十二年ノ一月六日

東京ニ於テ署名

氏 名 欄 陸軍少尉 エリック・W・フライシャー

右ノ者ノ公的資格 國際檢察部調査官

證 人 エドワード・P・モナハン

1918