

thus laid the foundation for Japan's world leadership in the Greater East Asiatic War, was the object of veneration by our family and the Admiral, in turn, treated our family with affection. My oldest son, Takeichiro, who often had his head patted by the Admiral, is participating in the Greater East Asiatic War as a lieutenant (j.g.) in the Navy. This picture was taken on 16 December 1930 on the occasion of a visit to the Admiral. (Right to left: Ichiro Hatoyama, Admiral Togo, Takeichiro, Kaoru.)

Page 2, lower left.

This snapshot was taken while traveling to Europe and America, a tour taken as a People's Envoy from the summer of 1937 to the spring of 1938 during the time of the China Incident. This is at Singapore now under the military government of the Imperial Forces.

Page 3, center.

Picture taken when visiting Nazi Party headquarters in Berlin.

Page 4, upper left.

Certificate of commendation given by the House of Representatives and picture of the artist Kiyozo Kaminoyama at work on life-like oil portrait of the candidate (Hatoyama) to be hung in the House of Representative.

(Translator: G. Murakami.)

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杉山 一郎

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選舉

衆議院議員候補者

鳩山 一郎

東京府第二區 衆議院議員候補者



立候補の御挨拶

- 私の略歴
- 一、法學士、元辯護士
 - 一、元早稻田大學講師
 - 一、元日本大學講師
 - 一、元東京市會議長
 - 一、元内閣書記官長
 - 一、今上陛下御大禮大禮使次官
 - 一、元文部大臣
 - 一、衆議院議員當選九回
 - 一、正三位勳一等

陽春四月とはいへ、南方は酷熱北方は酷寒、皇軍の將兵は故國を遠く離れて北に南にその職域に忠誠を盡して居ります。この時、國內に於ては、劃期的意義を有する總選舉施行せられ、議會政治家に對し職域奉行完遂の誠を要請して居ります。

私はこゝに十度び總選舉に立候補するに當り、深甚の敬意を以て、一言御挨拶を申し上げます。

願回すれば過去九回の立候補に際し又二十七年間の在職期間中諸君の特別御芳情を以て絶えず御援助御鞭撻を賜りましたことを先づ厚く御禮申し上げます。お蔭を以て昨年二月二十七日には衆議院の院議により左の如く顯彰されました。

議員正三位勳一等鳩山一郎君衆議院議員ニ當選スルコト九回在職二十六ニ及ビ恒ニ憲政ノ爲ニ盡瘁シ民意ノ

達ニ努ム衆議院ハ君ガ積年ノ功勞ヲ多トシ特ニ院議ヲ以テ之ヲ顯彰ス

憲法政治の擁護と民意の代辯者たることを終生の念願とする私に取つては、如何なる榮職顯官よりもこの顯彰を名譽と致すのであります。當今、こもすれば憲法政治に對して兎角の論議をなし、革新のための革新思想がはびこつて居ります。私は飽くまで憲法に準據する政治を遵奉するものであります。そこに、天の聲もいふべき民の聲が在り得ると思ひます。皇軍の赫赫たる戦果を裏づけすべきは私の深憂にたへざる所であり、あるは支那事變を含む大東亞戦争は皇軍の勇戦によつて一段階に到着しつゝ、あります。尚ほ戦争状態は相當期間積りものと覺悟しなければなりません。この時に當り、銃後の守りを更に固くし、堅忍持久、有終の美果を擧げる爲には、議會に氣魄を與へ、諫臣を容れて民意の結集を活潑ならしめ、官僚政治を正し、國の總力を動員せねばならぬと信じます。斯くすることによつて、始めて支那事變の解決を早め、大東亞戦争の成果を發揚することが可能であります。

民意を昂揚せんとする私の考へ方は、時流に後れてゐるかに故意に宣傳するもの、ある爲め、この總選舉における私が頗る苦戦に陥つて居りますことは、敢てくゞくしく申上げずとも御諒察の通りであります。

希くは、諸君の變らざる御同情を以て、十度び衆議院に不肖私の椅子を御與へ下さるやう、諸君の「一票奉公」が天の聲の民の聲となつて、國運進展の礎石となるやう御願ひ致して立候補の御挨拶と致します。

昭和十七年四月

東京府第二區

衆議院議員候補者

鳩山 一郎

要項

- 一、戰爭完遂に全能力を發揮すべし。
- 一、便乗議員を排す。
- 一、富貴も淫する能はず、威武も屈する能はざる人物を求む。
- 一、國に諫臣なければ國亡ぶ。
- 一、氣魄なき議會は無用の長物。
- 一、民の聲は天の聲。
- 一、行政監視の責任を完ふすべし。
- 一、將兵は軍旗を守り、議員は憲法を守る。
- 一、戰爭には血を、増産には汗を、政治には涙を。
- 一、外地の政治にも涙あれ。
- 一、緊急時の政治は食糧問題の解決から。
- 一、轉業問題は適當に解決されつゝありや。
- 一、大戦果を裏づける銃後活力の蓄積。
- 一、日本に英米派なし、日本派あるのみ。
- 一、戰爭は最後の手段、外交は事前の手段。
- 一、田中内閣設計の世界政策は、今生きたり。
- 一、昨是今非の批判に感服深し。
- 一、革新の名に離れたる共黨運動。

一票奉公の好機會であります

御稜威の下皇軍將兵の勇戦によつて、今や帝國の世界的地歩は搖ぎなきものとなり、日本に生れた者の幸福を満喫して居るのであります。併し、御承知の如く、戦ひは長期にわたるを覺悟せねばなりません。隨つて、銃後の守りに萬全を期するの心構へは、今後より一層切實に要求されるのであります。この時に當つて、施行せらるゝこの總選舉には、甚だ意義深いものがあります。

率直に言つて私は東條首相が立憲政治に忠實ならんとする態度に敬意を表するものであります。近衛内閣が時局緊迫の名の下に總選舉を一年延期した昨年比へて、今年に既に大東亞戦争となり、食糧問題等に觀ても時局は數十倍の緊迫を示して居ります。故に、更に選舉を延期



日本海大海戦に大勝して海の護りを完からしめ、大東亞戦争に世界制覇の基礎をつくられた東郷元帥は、私ども一家尊敬の的であり、元帥はまた私どもの家族を可愛がって下さいました。元帥に頭を撫て、頂いた私の長男威一郎はいま、海軍主計中尉として光榮ある大東亞戦争に参加して居ります。
この写真は、昭和五年十二月十六日、元帥をお訪ねした時の記念撮影です。(向つて右より 鳩山一郎、東郷元帥、威一郎、薫)

する理由は立つわけでありませんがそれは併し、憲政上の變態であります。その變態を避けて、飽く迄憲法の精神を遵奉せんとする東條首相の思想は當然のことながら敬意に價するものと信じます。
而も、近年議員の職能は所謂便乘にのみあるが如き奇觀を呈し、議會本來の職責たる立法參事と共に行政監視の重任が置忘れつ、ある時に當り、首相が「富貴も淫する能はず、威武も屈する能はず

る氣魄を有する」

人物を求めて居るのはこれ亦憲政に忠とも爲す能はず、大厦の傾かんことを實なる態度として敬意を表します。國に防ぎ得ず、慚愧のいたりにたへさせぬ。諫臣なければ國亡ぶ、と支那人も云つて、前線と統後の關連を完くし、戦争完遂居ります。馬を鹿と答へて上の機嫌を取を可能ならしめ戦時戦後の國內經濟を充り結ぶが如きは眞の忠臣ではないのであらず、占領地經營の全能を發揮する爲にります。何れの内閣と雖も完全無缺なものは、政治が生きて行かねばならぬと信じない。首相は適任でも、その下僚にます。皇軍の勇戦によつて、連勝の戰闘不心得な者も居る。誤りもあれば失敗も、統後の工夫と努力によつて裏づけしある、それを監視是正するのは、議員として行くべきであります。戰闘行為は安心して課せられたる國家的義務であり、政府は得るのであります。戰闘行為は安心して喜んでこの諫言を聴いて初めて國政の運前線に委し得るのであります。扱て戦用全きを得るのであります。

第三者の聲として、朝日新聞所載の、高校長安倍能成氏の言は傾聴に價すると思ひます。即ち「御用黨として徒らに政府に盲従する者も、反對黨として反對の爲めに反對する者も本當の意味に於てかその職域に於て最大最善の御奉公を致大政翼賛の大任に當ることは出来ぬ。さねばなりません。この時、この選舉は、誰も彼も唱へる事毎に政府のお先棒をかつぐことによつて、無如く、政治力再建の絶好の機會でありまして自分に都合の悪い者を排斥したり、無如く、信念除の便乘議員をしめ出し、眞節操な便乗と阿附とによつて結局自分の権勢と利慾の要求を充たさうとしたりして國を憂ふる「富貴も淫する能はず威武

者」の如きは國民の要望にかなはぬのみならずまた政府の注文にも適しない」云々。けだし至言であります。東條首相の言を軌を一にして居るものとして、誰も異存はないと思ひます。氣魄のない議會は無用の長物であります。議會を通じて行はれる民の聲は天の聲であります。

相互鏖磨の効用を失なつた議會は存在理由を失ふのみならず、逆にその存在によつて國家の進展を害するものであります。近年、議會の言論甚だ振はず、いやしくも政府の痛い所を突く如き言論をなす者は、非難中傷さへされ兼ねぬのは如何にしても墮落であります。政黨解消も屈する能はざる氣魄ある「諫臣を送りて責任政治の觀念は喪失し、行政監視のカンフル注射を施さねば、議會は無用の責任感に麻痺し便乗の先鞭を争ふのが、長物と化し不磨の大典たる憲法の光輝を過去五年間の實情でありました。議員よく、發せしむることは難事でありま

の一人たる私の如きも洵にその責任の重す。將兵は軍旗を、政治家は憲法を守る



昭和十二年夏から十三年春にかけ、支那事變下の國民使節として歐米に旅行した時のスナップです。いまは皇軍の軍政下に在る昭南島にて。

のであります。私共にとつては正に奮起一番の秋であります。この選舉は、以上の如く重大な意義が含まれて居るのでありますから、諸君は便乗者流の幻惑と宣傳に迷はさる、こゝなく一票奉公の大任を盡されんことを切望いたします。

戦争には血を増産には汗を

前線の將兵が血を流して戦ひに勝ち、職場の産業戦士が汗みごろになつて増産に勤み、かくして日本は安泰であるべきであります。政治が活潑に作用しない時は、血と汗の結晶を臺なしにする悞れがあります。政治は果して生きて居るのであります。

政治は高邁なる理論よりもまづ實際問題の解決に在ると思ひます。學校の生徒のお非當は充分か、働く人の食糧は勞働に正比例してあるか、妊産婦の榮養、乳兒のミルクは行きわたつてあるか、魚、野菜の出廻りは回滑であるか、このやうな身近な問題から解決して行くのが今日の如く緊急時の政治であり政治力であります。お互の如き都市居住者にとつての重大關心事に、統制に由る中小商、業者の轉業問題があります。こゝにも亦、民情に即した政治が必要とされるのであります。相當ります。これ等が解決して行かねば、大戦果を裏つけずる統後活力の蓄積は出来ないのであります。私が平常「政治には涙を」と申すのはこの點を指すのであります。涙ある政治家が、民情を汲み暖かい心持で施設工夫するのでなければ、經濟力も興らず、増産も計畫倒れとなり従つて大東亞戦争の完遂に、内から支障を來す悞れがあるのであります。今日わが國民經濟に於て財貨の流通は相當に不圓滑であります。地方農村には野菜が山と積まれて居りまして、

東京市内では青物を買ふことが出来な
い。肉や魚は、ある方面には剩るほご有
つて、一般の食膳には上らない等の事實
は卑近な例であります。これは公定價
格の定め方に適正を缺くので府縣プロツ
クの嚴存、運賃加算の認め方に缺陷のあ
る故であります。即ち、これ等を是正し
て、誰にも納得の行くやうに處置するの
が政治家であり、政治家の任務でありま
す。乏しき物も公平に配給あはねば政治
にならぬのであります。

時局の壓力と統制の強化によつて「商
業」は衰退しました。商人は事務員運搬
人と化し、商店は「配給してやる」事務
所となり従つて各家庭の主婦は買物のた
めに多大の時間と勞力を費やす現状であ
ります。商業は歴史的に物の流通を本分
とするのであります。商業が活潑であれ
ば財貨の流通も亦活潑であります。賣
方も買方もニコ／＼して取引が出来て
行列も止み、お互の間に親しさが湧きま
す。この流通不圓滑は、人の身體にたご
へます。恰かも通じが悪くなり、血の廻
りが順調を失つたと同じく、その虚に乘
じていろ／＼の病氣が出て來るのであり
ます。この病源を絶つことが急務であり
ますが、それは正しい政治力と、人心
を察知する明敏な政治家の手にまつより
外に途はありません。藪醫者は危険で

人間には生活本能と生活慾とがありま
す。生きんが爲には凡ゆる努力をする、
國家生存の場合と變りはありません。こ
の生存慾を簡單に個人主義と片づけてし
まふことは出来ません。國家の場合で
も、慾が無かつたら亡國となりません。山
鹿奉行は「慾」の効用を説いて居りま
す。

「慾は情の發して外に通ずるわざな
り、此の心なき時は人にあらず、慾の
過ぎたるを慾と言ふ、足らざるをも慾
と言ふなり。若し人が利心慾心を失ふ
ことあらば、君臣上下の道立たず、善

悪邪正辨ふる人なく、天地忽ち殺り
日月忽ち地に落つべし」
生存には競争を伴ふこと、これ亦國
の場合も個人の場合も同様であります
日本の常勝軍は世界無比の優秀なる新
武器を有つて居りますが、これ一に勝
んが爲めの競争の結果であります。統
の本家のやうに考へられてゐるドイツ
ゲーリング元帥がオリンピック競技を
て、「競争がなければ發達しない」とい



ベルリンのナチ黨本部を訪問せる時の記念

政治は行はれないのであります。
人情と傳統を抹殺して得々たる時は、
遂に日本の美しい古い國風即ち所謂祖先
の遺風まで害する結果に立ちいたる危険
を知らねばならぬと信じます。

外地の政治にも涙あれ

民心を尊重することは、たとへば専制
國家に於てさへ國家興隆の基本條件であ
ります。ドイツやイタリアはその好例で
あります。まして憲法により人民の權利
が保證されてゐる國に於てをやでありま
す。民情を無視し、實情を度外したやう
な政治が百害の元となるはこの故であり
ます。

五ヶ年にわたる支那事變から大東亞戰
争に移つて、皇軍の威武よく「外地」を
獲得し、將來への希望は輝やいて居りま
す。併し、大戦果の裏づけとなるべき植
民政策にして謬らば、取返しのかね結
果を招くのであります。

南方占領地區には目下軍政が布かれて
居りますが、議會に於ける東條首相の言
明によれば、軍政は一時的施設であつ
て、併し併しに委譲するこのこと、まこ
こに適切な考へであります。扱て、既
に早く軍政下に多くの「併し」が參畫し
さらに將來は、併し併しに委譲すること、
存心しますが「民心を尊重する」ことの必
要は、政内内地のみならず外地にも適用
されなくてはならぬのであります。過去
に於て、臺灣、朝鮮、滿州、支那等に
「併し」が施政したる跡を辿りますと、

未だ／＼經驗に於て不足してゐるもの
があり、觀念に於て未熟なものが見られ
るのであります。過去のことは云つても
仕方がありません。過去の經驗を將來に
活かして、未熟な觀念は成熟したものに置
きかへねばなりません。官僚の視野は兎角
狭い官僚の缺陷を補つて行く政治家の出
現が期待されるのであります。
政府軍部の心構へをうかふに、南方
政治に涙あれ。人情を無視して活き
經營に當つては、過去の失敗を繰り返さ

ざらんここに専念しつゝ、あるやに見える
のは、甚だわが意を得て居りますが、し
かし官僚の施政には餘程の注意と監視と
を與へなければならぬと考へます。
占領地區の住民には、各々その宗教習
慣風俗があります。これを取締る必要は
ない、のみならず日本警察の手法を以て
下手に取締りでもしたら、徒らに反感を
買ふのみで、得るところは無いのであり
ます。また、彼等には、彼等の生活を營
むに適當な傳統と打算とを有して居りま
す。これを、餘程注意しないことには、
日本のために用ふべき物資が出廻らなく
なり、住民の反感を買ふの不利を招きま
す。

日本内地の如き一君萬民の單一民族、
であれば統治は少しも困難でないのであ
ります。幾百幾十種の人種民族が入り
みだれて居る外地に於て、内地流の手法
を用ふることは骨折りに終るものと斷
じて支支へないと思ひます。

日清日露の兩戰役、第一次歐洲大戰、
滿洲事變、支那事變さらには大東亞戰爭と
段階を経つ、膨脹發展して來りました帝
國は、既に既に島國ではありませぬ。島
國根性は海に捨て、大陸的に、また大洋
的に太くねばり強く、悠揚迫らざる氣風
をそなへなくてはならぬのであります。
「政治には涙を」この考へは敢て内地に
限りませぬ、外地に於ても、敵性を有せ
ざる住民に對しては涙を以て、暖かい施
政をなし、永久に皇化の實を擧げなくて
はならぬと思ひます。

かく申せばさて私は單なる温情主義を
説く者でもなければ、自由主義を主張す
る者でもありません。肩の要のしめるべ
き個所はキチンと締め、拵なき形の内
容を握り、細部にわたつては、細かいこ
とに拘泥すると言ふのであります。内地
に於ても同様であります。要は官僚
政治の弊を除去したいと念するに外なら
ぬのであります。
官僚政治への批判に就ては、深刻な意

見を蔵して居りますが、この印刷物を早くお届けする必要から、省略差しひかへてをきます。

英米派はあり得ません

戦争は最後の手段であり政治外交は事前の手段であります。わが日本が前世界大戦に英米佛伊側と聯合して獨逸と戦つたのは時の流れに従つたのであり、今次大戦に當つては、獨伊兩國と同盟して米英を討つに到つたのも亦歴史の必然の流れに従つたのであります。世に、獨伊派とか英米派とか、同じ日本人を區別して



議員正三位勲一等鳩山一郎君

衆議院議員ニ當選スルト九回

在職二十六年ニ及ビ恒ニ憲政ヲ爲ス

盡瘁シ民意ヲ暢達シ衆議院ハ

君ヲ積年ノ功著ク多クトシ特ニ

院議ヲ以テ之ヲ顯彰ス

昭和十七年



衆議院より贈られた顯彰状および、衆議院に掲げるため、上野山清實畫伯が精魂こめて揮毫中の衆議院の油繪肖像。

呼稱し、己れ獨り高しとする者のあるは喋ふべき現象であります。日本人はマルクス主義者以外すべて日本派であり、不肖私の如きも英米派に色別されてゐるから注意するが可からうと親切な注意をうけたことがあります。前年歐米を一巡し、新興國たるドイツ、イタリアの若々しさに感心して來た事實は拙著「世界の頤」に述べて居りますが拙著によれば獨伊派でも申さねはなりません。實に笑止千萬であります。人を中傷し、政治的立場を覆さんためにする宣傳の如き、一笑に付するものであります。私は、なるべく國際間のことは外交によつて解決したいと存じます。近衛内閣より東條内閣にいたり、米英との外交々々は眞剣に續けられたのも私と同感の故に信じます。即ち戦争は最後の手段であります。畏くも十二月八日に賜はつた宣戦の大詔にも仰せられて居ります。今や不幸ニシテ米英兩國ト雙端ヲ開クニ至ル詢ニ已ムヲ得サルモノアリ豈朕カ志ナラムヤ

併し、外交々々では事が解決出來ず、戦争になつたのであります。一旦大詔を拜した以上、もはや米英派も何もあつたものでない、飽く迄闘ひ勝負爲めに努力するのであります。事ここ、に到つてなほ米英派なりとすれば、それは不忠の臣であり賣國奴であります。私は、中傷に及ぶ者にはありませぬが、一つは、國家に忠誠を盡す補佐は保留したるを念じて居ります。幸ひにして、帝國海軍は緒戦に於て眞珠灣攻撃に大戦果をあげ、次でマレー沖にプリンス・オブ・ウェールズ及びレパルスを沈め又スラバヤ及びジャバ沖海戦に聯合艦隊を全滅し、陸軍また香港にマニラにシンガポールに大戦果を擧げて呼應し、今や大東亞は全く日本に歸せられたのであります。誠に感激に堪へぬ大業であります。

私のたつた一人の男の子供も光榮ある海軍中尉として南方現地に出勤して居りますが、近來では、我が子の軍服姿さへも推して感ずるものであります。

抑も南洋半島支那事變の原因は米英の煽動による排日にあるは公然の事實であります。田中内閣當時、私は書記官長でありましたが、世間では反動内閣と呼んで罵倒したのであります。何が然るか單的に言へば、山東出兵に次で滿洲に張作霖爆死事件が起りました。英米追従外交を清算せんとする外交方針が「反動」に映じたのであります。然るに今日如何であります。田中内閣の設計に描き出された帝國の世界政策が着々として實現しつつあるのであります。私は十數年前を回顧し、世の移り變りの態を眺め、昨是今非の批判に轉た感慨を深めるのであります。

非難攻撃には若い時からなれて居りますので左程苦痛には感じませんが、友人達は頻りに心配して、言論を慎しむ、擬裝をほごこして世渡りの術をすべく忠告してくれます。併し持つて生れた氣質は棺に入らぬ以上直る譯はありません。世渡りには不利であり、政治的には不便であつても、諫臣たることを廢業する譯には參らぬのであります。

近時戦争に便乗し、革新の名に隠れたる共産主義者の地下運動絶無とは云へぬ状態にありますが、これは最も悪むべく、最も危険なる獅子身中の虫であります。海軍の平出大佐は四月一日の放逐に珍らしく内政問題にふれ、頂門の一針をさして居ります。曰く大東亞戦争を有利に導くための改革は必要である、併しながら、戦力を低下するが如き無用の改革は断じて避けねばならぬ。かりそめにも改革のための改革であつてはならず、まして國內體制整備の急なるの餘り、萬が一にも戦争を改革に利用するが如きことは断じてあり得ない。

平出大佐の指す所必ずしも共産主義運動ではないと思ひますが、併し、革新の爲めの革新が有るならば共に革新は進められざる可からぬ。此の點は特記を要するに値するのであります。

鳩山一郎君を推薦す

同君は衆議院議員として在職二十七年毎に自負と自信とを以て國民と共に歩み、終始一貫憲政に忠實なる志操は近時稀に見る所にして、衆議院議員の最資格者たるを信じ、茲に御推薦申上げ候

昭和十七年四月

鳩山

尾崎 行雄

小林 躋造

原口 初太郎

古島 一雄

穂積 重遠

法學博士男爵

責任者 原口 初太郎

有權者各位

小石田 國水 川下 野三 四
責任者 古 谷 精 一

小石川區大塚坂下 町一丁目 番地

加藤政之助 茨城石上君

選舉

衆議院議員候補者

東京府第二區 鳩山一郎

東京市小石川區音羽町七丁目十番地



- 私の略歴
- 一、法學士、元辯護士
 - 一、元早稲田大學講師
 - 一、元日本大學講師
 - 一、元東京市會議長
 - 一、元内閣書記官長
 - 一、今上陛下御大禮大使次官
 - 一、元文部大臣
 - 一、衆議院議員當選九回
 - 一、正三位勳一等

立候補の御挨拶

陽春四月とはいへ、南方は酷熱北方は酷寒、皇軍の將兵は故國を遠く離れて北に南にその職域に忠誠を盡して居ります。この時、國內に於ては、劃期的意義を有する總選舉施行せられ、議會政治家に對し職域奉行完遂の誠を要請して居ります。

私はこゝに十度び總選舉に立候補するに當り、深甚の敬意を以て、一言御挨拶を申し上げます。

願回すれば過去九回の立候補に際し又二十七年間の在職期間中諸君の特別御芳情を以て絶えず御援助御鞭撻を賜りましたことを先づ厚く御禮申し上げます。お蔭を以て昨年二月二十七日には衆議院の院議により左の如く顯彰されました。

議員正三位勳一等鳩山一郎君衆議議員ニ當選スルコト九回在職二十六ニ及ビ恒ニ憲政ノ爲ニ盡瘁シ民意ノ

達ニ努ム衆議院ハ君ガ積年ノ功勞ヲ多トシ特ニ院議ヲ以テ之ヲ顯彰ス

憲法政治の擁護と民意の代辯者たることを終生の念願とする私に取つては、如何なる榮職顯官よりもこの顯彰を名譽と致すのであります。當今、さもすれば憲法政治に對して兎角の論議をなし、革新のための革新思想がはびこつて居ります。私は飽くまで憲法に準據する政治を遵奉するものであります。そこに、天の聲もいふべき民の聲が在り得ると思ひます。皇軍の赫赫たる戦果を裏づけすべき銃後の總力發揮に支障を來しつ、あるは私の深憂にたへざる所でありませぬ。支那事變を含む大東亞戦争は皇軍の勇戦によつて一段階に到着しつ、ありますが、尙ほ戦争状態は相當期間續くものと覺悟しなければなりません。この時に當り、銃後の守りを更に固くし、堅忍持久、有終の美果を擧げる爲には、議會に氣魄を與へ、諫臣を容れて民意の結果を活潑ならしめ、官僚政治を修正し、國の總力を動員せねばならぬと信じます。斯くすることによつて、始めて支那事變の解決を早め、大東亞戦争の成果を發揚することが可能であります。

民意を昂揚せんとする私の考へ方は、時流に後れてゐるかに故意に宣傳するもの、ある爲め、この總選舉における私が頗る苦戦に陥つて居りますことは、敢てくどくどしく申上げずとも御諒察の通りであります。

希くは、諸君の變らざる御同情を以て、十度び衆議院に不肖私の椅子を御共へ下さるやう、諸君の「一票奉公」が天の聲民の聲となつて、國運進展の礎石となるやう御願ひ致して立候補の御挨拶と致します。

昭和十七年四月

東京府第二區

衆議院議員候補者

鳩山一郎

要項

- 一、戦争完遂に全能力を發揮すべし。
- 一、便乗議員を排す。
- 一、富貴も淫する能はず、威武も屈する能はざる人物を求む。
- 一、國に諫臣なければ國亡ぶ。
- 一、氣魄なき議會は無用の長物。
- 一、民の聲は天の聲。
- 一、行政監視の責任を完ふすべし。
- 一、將兵は軍旗を守り、議員は憲法を守る。
- 一、戦争には血を、増産には汗を、政治には涙を。
- 一、外地の政治にも涙あれ。
- 一、緊急時の政治は食糧問題の解決から。
- 一、轉機問題は適當に解決されつゝありや。
- 一、大戦果を裏づける銃後活力の蓄積。
- 一、日本に英米派なし、日本派あるのみ。
- 一、戦争は最後の手段、外交は事前の手段。
- 一、田中内閣設計の世界政策は、今生きたり。
- 一、昨是今非の批判に感慨深し。
- 一、革新の名に隠れたる共產運動。

一票奉公の好機會であります

御稜威の下皇軍將兵の勇戦によつて、今や帝國の世界的地歩は搖ぎなきものとなり、日本に生れた者の幸福を満喫して居るのであります。併し、御承知の如く、戦ひは長期にわたるを覺悟せねばなりません。隨つて、銃後の守りに萬全を期するの心構へは、今後より一層切實に要求されるのであります。この時に當つて、施行せらるゝこの總選舉には、甚だ意義深いものがあります。

率直に言つて私は東條首相が立憲政治に忠實ならんとする態度に敬意を表するものであります。近衛内閣が時局緊迫の名の下に總選舉を一年延期した昨年比へて、今年に既に大東亞戦争となり、食糧問題等に觀ても時局は數十倍の緊迫を示して居ります。故に、更に選舉を延期

東京市内では青物を買ふことが出来な
い。肉や魚は、ある方面には剩るほど有
つて、一般の食膳には上らない等の事實
は卑近な例でありませぬが、これは公定價
格の定め方に適正を缺くのと府縣プロツ
クの嚴存、運賃加算の認め方に缺陷のあ
る故であります。即ち、これ等を是正し
て、誰にも納得の行くやうに處置するの
が政治家であり、政治家の任務でありま
す。乏しき物も公平に配けあはねば政治
にならぬのであります。

時局の壓力と統制の強化によつて「商
業」は衰退しました。商人は事務員運搬
人と化し、商店は「配給してやる」事務
所となり従つて各家庭の主婦は買物のた
めに多大の時間と勞力を費やす現状であ
ります。商業は歴史的に物の流通を本分
とするのであります。商業が活潑であれ
ば財貨の流通も亦活潑であります。賣
方も買方もニコ／＼して取引が出来て
行列も止み、お互の間に親しさが湧きま
す。この流通不調滑は、人の身體にたご
へますと恰かも通じが悪くなり、血の廻
りが順調を失つたと同じく、その虚に乗
じていろ／＼の病氣が出て来るのであり
ます。この病源を絶つことが急務であり
ますが、それは正しい政治家が、人心
を察知する明敏な政治家の手にまつより
外に途はありません。藪醫者は危険で
す。

人間には生活本能と生活慾とがありま
す。生きんが爲には凡ゆる努力をする、
國家生存の場合と變りはありません。こ
の生存慾を簡單に個人主義と片づけてし
まふことは出来ませぬ。國家の場合で
も、慾が無かつたら亡國となります。山
鹿奉行は「慾」の効用を説いて居りま
す。

「慾は情の發して外に通ずるわざな
り、此の心なき時は人にあらず、慾の
過ぎたるを惑と言ふ、足らざるをも惑
と言ふなり。若し人が利心慾心を失ふ
ことあらば、君臣上下の道立たず、善

悪邪正辨ふる人なく、天地忽ち覆り
日月忽ち地に落つべし」
生存には競争を伴ふこと、これ亦國
の場合も個人の場合も同様であります
日本の常勝軍は世界無比の優秀なる新
武器を有つて居りますが、これ一に勝
んが爲めの競争の結果であります。統
の本家のやうに考へられてゐるドイツ
ゲーリング元帥がオリンピックピツク競技を
「競争かなければ發達しない」とい



ベルリンのナチ黨本部を訪問せる時の記念

懐きたさうであります。競争には勝た
が爲め、生きんが爲の慾が伴ふこと論
る迄もありません。
今日の統制經濟は國家總動員法及び
時措置法に準據する戦時の臨時施設で
り、従つて、國家目的遂行の爲めには
人を犠牲にするは當然であります。こ
し個人が健在でなければその國家目的
遂行は不可能であります。
政治に涙あれ。人情を無視して活き

政治は行はれないのであります。
人情と傳統を抹殺して得々たる時は、
遂に日本の美しい古い國風即ち所謂祖先
の遺風まで害する結果に立ちいたる危険
を知らねばならぬと信じます。

ざらんことに専念しつゝ、あるやに見える
のは、其だわが意を得て居りますが、し
かし官僚の施政には餘程の注意と監視と
を與へなければならぬと考へます。
占領地區の住民には、各々その宗教習
慣風俗があります。これを取締る必要は
ない、のみならず日本警察の手法を以て
下手に取締りでもしたら、徒らに反感を
買ふのみで、得るところは無いのであり
ます。また、彼等には、彼等の生活を營
むに適當な傳統と打算とを有して居りま
す。これを、餘程注意しないことには、
日本のために用ふべき物資が出廻らなく
なり、住民の反感を買ふの不利を招きま
す。

民心を尊重することは、たとへば專制
國家に於てさへ國家興隆の基本條件であ
ります。ドイツやイタリアはその好例で
あります。まして憲法により人民の權利
が保證されてゐる國に於てをやでありま
す。民情を無視し、實情を度外したやう
な政治が百害の元となるはこの故であり
ます。
五ヶ年にわたる支那事變から大東亞戰
争に移つて、皇軍の威武よく「外地」を
獲得し、將來への希望は輝やいて居りま
す。併し、大戦果の裏づけとなるべき植
民政策にして謬らば、取返しのかね結
果を招くのであります。

日本内地の如き一君萬民の單一民族、
であれば統治は少しも困難でないのであ
りますが、幾百幾十種の人種民族が入り
みだれて居る外地に於て、内地流の手法
を用ふることは骨折りに終るものと斷
じて支へないと思ひます。
日清日露の兩戰役、第一次歐洲大戰、
滿洲事變、支那事變さらに大東亞戰爭と
段階を経つ、膨脹發展して参りました帝
國は、既に既に島國ではありませぬ。島
國根性は海に捨て、大陸的に、また大洋
的に太くねばり強く、悠揚迫らざる氣風
をそなへなくてはならぬのであります。
「政治には涙を」この考へは敢て内地に
限りませぬ、外地に於ても、敵性を有せ
ざる住民に對しては涙を以て、暖かい施
政をなし、永久に皇化の實を擧げなくて
はならぬと信じます。

「餅屋」が施政したる跡を辿りますと、
未だ／＼經驗に於て未熟なものが見られ
るのであります。過去のことは云つても
仕方がありません。過去の經驗を將來に
活かして、未熟な觀念は成熟したものに置
きかへねばなりません。官僚の視野は兎角
狭い官僚の缺陷を補つて行く政治家の出
現が期待されるのであります。
政府軍部の心構へをうかゞふに、南方
經營に當つては、過去の失敗を繰り返さ

かく申せばさて私は單なる温情主義を
説く者でもなければ、自由主義を主張す
る者でもありません。扇の要のしめるべ
き個所はキチンととして揺ぎなき形と内
容を握り、細部にわたつては、細かいこ
とに拘泥するなと言ふのであります。内
地に於ても同様であります。要は官僚
政治の弊を除去したいと念するに外なら
ぬのであります。
官僚政治への批判に就ては、深刻な意

見を蔵して居りますが、この印刷物を早くお届けする必要から、省略せしむかへてをきまします。

英米派はあり得ません

戦争は最後の手段であり政治外交は事前の手段であります。わが日本が前世界大戦に英米佛伊側と聯合して獨逸と戦つたのは時の流れに従つたのであり、今次大戦に當つては、獨伊兩國と同盟して米英を討つたのであります。世に、獨伊派とか英米派とか、同じ日本人を區別して



議員正三位勲一等鳩山一郎君

衆議院議員ニ當選スラスト九回

在職二十六年ニ及ビ恒ニ憲政ノ爲ニ

盡瘁シ民意暢達ニ努ム衆議院ハ

君ヲ積年ノ功勞ヲ多トシ特ニ

院議ヲ以テ之ヲ顕彰ス



昭和十七年

衆議院より贈られた顕彰状および、衆議院に掲げるため、上野山清實畫伯が精魂こめて揮毫中の漢書若の油繪肖像。

呼稱し、己れ獨り高しとする者のあるは、不肖私の如きも英米派に色別されてゐるから注意するが可からうと親切な注意をうけたことがあります。前年歐米を一巡し、新興國たるドイツ、イタリヤの若々しさに感心して來た事實は拙著「世界の顛」に述べて居りますが拙著によれば獨伊派と申すはなかりなまじり、實に笑止千萬であります。人を中傷し、政治的立場を覆さんためにする宣傳の如き、一笑に付するものであります。私は、なるべく國際間のことは外交によつて解決したいと存じます。近衛内閣より東條内閣にいたり、米英との外交交渉は眞剣に續けられたのも私と同感の故に信じます。即ち戦争は最後の手段であります。畏くも十二月八日に賜はつた宣戰の大詔にも仰せられて居ります。今ヤバ幸ニシテ米英兩國ト豎端ヲ開クニ至ル詢ニ已ムヲ得サルモノアリ豈朕カ志ナラムヤ

併し、外交を涉では事が解決出来ず、戦争になつたのであります。一旦大詔を拜した以上、もはや米英派も何もあつたものではない、飽く迄闘ひ勝つ爲めに努力するのであります。事ここ、に到つてなほ米英派なりとすれば、それは不忠の臣であり賣國奴であります。私は、中傷に怒る者ではありませんが、たゞ一つ、國家に忠誠を盡す權利だけは保留したいと念じて居ります。幸ひにして、帝國海軍は緒戦に於て眞珠灣攻撃に大戦果をあげ、次でマレー沖にプリンス・オブ・ウェールズ及びレパルス沈め又ストラバヤ及びジャバ沖海戦に聯合艦隊を全滅し、陸軍また香港にマニラにシンガポールに大戦果を擧げて呼應し、今や大東亞は全く日本の外也と化したのであります。誠に感謝に堪えぬ大業であります。

私のたつた一人の男の子供も光榮ある海軍中尉として南方現地に出勤して居りますが、近來では、我が子の軍服姿さへも誰かものゝ感ずるものがあります。抑も滿洲事變の原因は米英の

非難攻撃には若い時からなれて居りますので左程苦痛には感じませんが、友人達は頻りに心配して、言論を慎しむ、擬裝をほごこして世渡りの術をすべく忠告してくれまします。併し持つて生れた氣質は棺に入らぬ以上直る譯はありません。世渡りには不利であり、政治的には不便であつても、諫臣たることを廢業する譯には參らぬのであります。

革新の名に隠れた共産運動を監視す。近時戦争に便乗し、革新の名に隠れたる共産主義者の地下運動絶無とは云へぬ状態にありますが、これは最も恐むべく、最も危険なる獅子身中の虫であります。海軍の平出大佐は四月十日の放逐に於て珍らしく内政問題にふれ、重門の一針をさして居ります。曰く「大東亞戦争を有利に導くための改革は必要である、併しながら、戦力を低下するが如き無用の改革は断じて避けねばならぬ。かりそめにも改革のための改革であつてはならぬ、まして國內體制整備の急なるの餘り、萬が一にも戦争を改革に利用するが如きことは断じてあり得ない。」

平出大佐の指す所必ずしも共産主義運動ではないと思ひますが、併し、革新の名の革新が有るなると共に革新に隠れたる共産主義者の地下運動を監視する必要があります。この點は特に、彼等は時機を要するに信するものであります。

鳩山一郎君を推薦す

同君は衆議院議員として在職二十七年毎に自負と自信とを以て國民と共に歩み、終始一貫憲政に忠實なる志操は近時稀に見る所にして、衆議院議員の最資格者たるを信じ、茲に御推薦申上げ候。

昭和十七年四月

鳩山 出

尾崎 行雄

小林 躋造

原口 初太郎

古島 一雄

穂積 重遠

有權者各位

原口 初太郎



日本海軍大艦隊に大勝して海軍の護りを完からしめ、大東亞戦争に世界制覇の基礎をつくられた東郷元帥は、私ども一家尊敬の的であり、元帥はまた私どもの家族を可愛がって下さいました。元帥に頭を撫でて頂いた私の長男威一郎はいま、海軍主計中尉として光榮ある大東亞戦争に参加して居ります。

この写真は、昭和五年十二月十六日、元帥をお訪ねした時の記念撮影です。(向つて右より 鳩山一郎、東郷元帥、威一郎、藤)

する理由は立つわけでありませんがそれは併し、憲政上の變態であります。その變態を避けて、飽く迄憲法の精神を遵奉せんとする東條首相の思想は當然のことながら敬意に値するものと信じます。

而も、近年議員の職能は所謂便乗にのみあるが如き奇觀を呈し、議會本來の職責たる立法參畫と共に行政監視の大任が置忘れつゝある時に當り、首相が「富貴も淫する能はず、威武も屈する能はず

る氣魄を有する

人物を求めて居るのはこれ亦憲政に忠とも爲す能はず、大屋の傾かんとするを實なる態度として敬意を表します。國に防ぎ得ず、漸愧のいたりにたへさせぬ。諫臣なければ國亡ぶ、と支那人も云つて、前線と銃後の關連を完くし、戦争完遂居ります。馬を鹿と答へて上の機嫌を取を可能ならしめ、時戦後の國內經濟を充り結ぶが如きは眞の忠臣ではないのであり、占領地經營の全能を發揮する爲にります。何れの内閣と雖も完全無缺なものは、政治が生かればなぬと信じて居る。首相は適任でも、その下僚にます。皇軍の勇戦によつて、連勝の戰闘不心得な者も居る。誤りもあれば失敗も、銃後の工夫と努力によつて裏づけしある、それを監視是正するのは、議員として行くことにより、戦争の目的を完遂し課せられたる國家的義務であり、政府は得るのであります。戰闘行為は安心して喜んでこの諫言を聽いて初めて國政の運前線に委し得るのであります。扱て戦用全きを得るのであります。

第三者の聲として、朝日新聞所載の、軍行動は、今日の政治力で斯つて行はる高校長安倍能成氏の言は傾聴に値する。政治力は、今日何よりも必要とされま

と信じます。即ち「御用黨として徒らに、政治力は、今日何よりも必要とされま政府に盲従する者も、反對黨として反對の爲めに反對する者も本當の意味に於て、その職域に於て最大最善の御奉公を致大政翼賛の大任に當ることは出来ない。さねばなりません。

事毎に政府のお先権をかつくことによつて、この時、この選挙は、誰も彼も唱へるて自分に都合の悪い者を排斥したり、無如く、政治力再建の絶好の機會でありま

節操な便乗と阿附とによつて結局自分の、信念除の便乗議員をしめ出し、眞權勢と利慾の要求を充たさうとしたり、國を憂ふる「富貴も淫する能はず威武

る者の如きは國民の要望にかなはぬのみならずまた政府の注文にも適しない」云々。

けだし至言であります。東條首相の言と軌を一にして居るものとして、誰も思存はないと信じます。

氣魄のない議會は無用の長物であり、議會を通じて行はれる民の聲は天の聲であります。

相互諫磨の効用を失なつた議會は存在理由を失ふのみならず、逆にその存在によつて國家の進展を害するものであります。近年、議會の言論甚だ振はず、いやしくも政府の痛い所を突く如き言論をなす者は、非難中傷さへされ兼ねぬのは如何にしても墮落であります。政黨解消も屈する能はざる氣魄ある「諫臣を送りて責任政治の觀念は喪失し、行政監視のカンフル注射を施さねば、議會は無用の責任感麻痺し便乗の先鞭を争ふのが、長物と化し不磨の大典たる憲法の光輝を過去五年間の實情でありました。議員いよく、發せしむることは難事でありま



昭和十二年夏から十三年春にかけ、支那事變下の國民使節として歐米に旅行した時のスナップです。いまは皇軍の軍政下に在る昭南島にて。

の一人たる私の如きも同にその責任の重す。將兵は軍旗を、政治家は憲法を守る

のであります。私共にこつては正に奮起一番の秋であります。

この選挙は、以上の如く重大な意義が含まれて居るのでありますから、諸君は便乗者流の幻惑と宣傳に迷はさるゝ、こゝなく一票奉公の大任を盡されんことを切望いたします。

私にこつては、何よりも名譽でありま

戦争には血を増産には汗を政治には涙を

前線の將兵が血を流して戦ひに勝ち、戦場の産業戦士が汗みごろになつて増産に勤み、かくして日本は安泰であるべきであります。政治が活潑に作用しない時は、血と汗の結晶を臺なしにする愧れがあります。政治は果して生きて居るのでありませうか。

政治は高邁なる理論よりもまづ實際問題の解決に在ると思ひます。學校の生徒のお當は充分か、働く人の食糧は勞働に正比例してあるか、妊産婦の營養、乳兒のミルクは行きわたつてあるか、魚、野菜の出廻りは圓滑であるか、このやうな身近な問題から解決して行くのが今日の如く緊急時の政治であり政治力であり

お互の如き都市居住者にとつての重大關心事に、統制に由る中小商工業者の轉業問題があります。こゝにも亦、民情に即した政治が必要とされるのであります。相當ります。これ等から解決して行かねば、大戦果を裏づけする銃後活力の蓄積は出来ないものであります。私が平常「政治には涙を」と申すのはこの點を指すのであります。涙ある政治家が、民情を汲み暖かい心持で施設工夫するのでなければ、經濟力も興らず、増産も計畫倒れとなり従つて大東亞戦争の完遂に、内から支障を來す愧れがあるのであります。

今日わが國民經濟に於て財貨の流通は相當に不圓滑であります。地方農村には野菜が山と積まれて居りまして、

MEMORANDUM

TO: INVESTIGATION DIVISION

FROM: BRITISH DIVISION

SUBJECT: HATAYAMA, Ichiro.

17 April, 1947.

Reference memorandum dated 11 April, 1947, from
Mr. Johnson Munroe on the above, pages 4 and 5.

On page 4, para 4 refers to the 21 May 1933 issue of
the Tokyo Asahi Shimbun and para 5 to the July 1933 issue of the
Central Review (Chuo Koron).

May both these be obtained:

On page 5, para 4 reference is made to the 21 May
1933 issue of the Japan Advertiser.

May this be obtained?

W.G.B.

24 April - Translation for information only:
need checking before others use

A.A.

"I ORDERED THE SUPPRESSION OF BOOK OF CRIMINAL LAW"
SAYS EDUCATIONAL MINISTER HATOYAMA IN TRAIN FOR
KANSAI DISTRICT ON DISMISSAL OF PROF. TAKIGAWA OF
KYOTO IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY.

OSAKA--We had an interview in the train for KANSAI District with the Educational Minister HATOYAMA, the man of the hour, who had declared in the Diet "to purge all Red Professors," and now intended to dismiss Professor of the KYOTO Imperial University TAKIGAWA as the first sacrifice. He was already up when the train passed MAIBARA and seemed to be as bright as if he had not been about to resort to such a drastic measure. He was met by the secretary of the university KISHI and others at KYOTO station. The secretary talked in whispers with the Minister about the situation in the university, the time of the president KONISHI's going up to TOKYO and so forth. After that we asked the Minister various questions.

Q. What is the reason why Professor TAKIGAWA was suspended?

A. We cannot admit him to be a professor because of such a theory of his. It is, so to speak, to discharge a dull person. I have ordered to state the above definitely in the document concerned. I will submit to the blame that the freedom of study may be threatened or the self-government of the university violated. Secretary KISHI said President KONISHI's going up to TOKYO will be delayed a day or two. Accordingly, the final procedure will be taken on about 24.

Q. The university authorities seem to understand that it is against the government organization of the KYOTO Imperial University (an Imperial Ordinance) that you put the matter to the Committee of the Civil Service Limitation despite of the will of the President who opposes both the resignation and suspension of Professor TAKIGAWA.

A. It is because the university authorities do not know exactly what the government organization is. Any professor who is of such an opinion has to be dismissed, I think. I believe a Minister is given far more wide powers than professors of universities.

Q. If Professor TAKIGAWA is dismissed, the President and all professors of the law department may resign on account of their positions. Do you not mind that?

A. I hold such a matter is of little moment. ^{at this juncture} It is necessary at present to enforce somewhat strict control on persons whose theories are to lead left movements. It will be determined by the social situations. To tell the truth, I gave advice to the Home Minister at the Cabinet meeting to suppress Professor TAKIGAWA's Book of Criminal Law. Being contrary to the rumor, the present problem arose already before the Book was suppressed by the decision in the Cabinet meeting. Not only the Book of Criminal Law but his lecture at the CHUO University had already become a subject of discussion when Professor SHINJO was President.

Q. Some professors of the TOKYO Imperial University also had their books suppressed. Are you intending to lay your hands furthermore on other universities?

A. I asked President ONOZUKA for investigation of the matter. But it's result is not yet known.

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EDUCATIONAL MINISTER IN OSAKA

Makes Address At Lecture
Meeting, Leaves for
TOKYO On Same
Night.

The Educational Minister arrived at OSAKA station at 8:15 a.m., where he was met by Mayor SEKI, members of the OHU-KAI (T.N. the Cherry and Maple-tree Club) and many others. After he took a rest at KOSHIEN Hotel, he attended at noon a welcome meeting held for him by the OHUKAI at the Central Public Hall. At the meeting, he made a speech for about an hour from 2:00 p.m. on Emergency and Women's Determination. He played golf at IBARAGI Golf Links on the 21. He would return to TOKYO by train leaving OSAKA station at 9:25 p.m., the same day.

刑法讀本の發禁

僕がさせたのだ…… 問題の瀧川京大教授處分 西下車中 鳩山文相談



赤い帯大生
七名處分
大坂の文相
鳩山文相談
瀧川京大教授處分
西下車中

籠の鳥愈々解放

組枝の自由外出を許す省令 二十三日に發布

省令は、組枝の自由外出を許す旨を規定し、二十三日に發布された。組枝は、従来、組長の管理下にあり、自由外出が許されていなかった。省令により、組枝は、組長の許可を得て、自由に外出できるようになる。これは、組枝の権利を拡大し、労働環境を改善する重要な措置である。

エロ・グロ取締

内務省嚴達 突飛な客引きに嚴み



内務省は、エロ・グロ（エロティック・グロテスク）の取締りに厳格な態度を示し、突飛な客引き（客引き）に厳しく取り締まることを指示した。これは、公共の秩序を維持し、社会風俗を正すための措置である。

日本見事に三勝

日本代表は、海外遠征で三勝を挙げ、見事に活躍した。これは、日本のスポーツ界にとって大きな勝利であり、国民の士気を高めることに貢献した。

加州の邦人死別

加州で邦人死別が相次ぎ、関係者は深い憂鬱を覚えている。これは、海外で働く邦人の安全確保を促す必要があることを示している。

白晝昭和通りに

辻強盗現る 女を突倒して強奪

省線電車故障で

新宿驛を素通り 代々木驛まで直進

省線電車が故障で新宿驛を素通りし、代々木驛まで直進した。乗客は大きな不便を被った。関係者は、迅速な対応を要している。

正覚坊お目見得

正覚坊が、お目見得（お目見）の活動を行っている。これは、社会正義を叫ぶ活動であり、多くの人々の支持を得ている。

娘の島

トコロレクビ

選手六十五羽

本社の傳書場健技

大相撲九日目	藤倉優勝	市展公判	今秋開廷	加州の邦人死別	白晝昭和通りに	省線電車故障で	日本見事に三勝
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毛生の良薬	カノモレカ	淋病新薬	洗合堂	キネビー	ち疾	氣違ひ
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十菱 丹牡丹 香線りとか

の優品 品類大三

波瀬片

やしびわん

ワヨシマ

日本の美しいマリンライフの防油

ホリドール	花液	江口夜時	三ツ子	ニッポン	ホリドールの新編
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刑法讀本の發禁

僕がさせたのだ……

西下車中 鳩山文相談



鳩山文相と東京大書記官長

赤い帯大生 七名處分
大阪の文相
鳩山文相と東京大書記官長
「僕がさせたのだ……」
問題の瀧川京大教授處分
西下車中 鳩山文相談

籠の鳥愈々解放

十三日に發布

姉妹の自由外出を許す省令
「籠の鳥愈々解放」
十三日に發布
姉妹の自由外出を許す省令

エロ・クロ取締

内務省嚴達



突飛
エロ・クロ取締
内務省嚴達
突飛

日本見事に三勝

美蘭優勝
南河内勝
トイロ二勝
伊達一勝

加州の邦人死刑

不義、戀、幼殺
市疑獄公判
今秋開廷

白書昭和通りに

辻強盗現る
女を突倒して強奪
藤倉優勝
大相撲九日

省線電車故障で

新宿驛を素通り
代々木驛まで直進

正覺坊お目見得

初夏の動物園自遊
選手六十五羽
本社の特書編

娘の島
トコロレタケビ

毛生
淋病梅毒
カオモレカ
キニピ
マヨネーズ
ち疾
氣進ひ

十菱
丹牡丹菊
香線りとか

波瀾片
戀ぬらへか
やしびわ心
ドーコレンホローパ

ワヨシルマ
日本のおいしいアルシヨウ油

ポリドール6月新譜
節花浪
忘れぬ花
忘れぬ花
忘れぬ花

刑法讀本の發禁

僕がさせたのだ...

問題の瀧川京大教授處分て 西下車中 鳩山文相談



赤い帯大生
七名處分
大坂の文相
即夜歸京
私鐵疑獄等の
有罪被告控訴
鳩山文相と東京大教授會見(三續)

籠の鳥愈々解放

船妓の自由外出を許す省令 二十三日に發布

省令は、船妓の自由外出を許すこととし、二十三日に發布された。これにより、船妓は従来以上に自由な行動が可能となる見込みである。

エロ・グロ取締 内務省嚴達

突飛な各引きに激み

内務省は、エロ・グロの取締りに際し、突飛な各引きを実施し、厳達した。これは、社会風俗の浄化を図るための措置である。



日本見事に三勝

日本代表は、海外遠征で三勝を挙げ、見事に活躍した。これは、日本のスポーツ界にとって大きな勝利である。

加州の邦人死刑

加州の邦人死刑判決は、国際社会から大きな注目を集めている。これは、人権問題として議論されている。

白晝昭和通りに 辻強盗現る

白晝昭和通りに辻強盗事件が発生した。被害者は重傷を負った。警察は捜査中である。

省線電車故障て 新宿驛を素通り

省線電車が故障し、新宿驛を素通りした。乗客は大きな不便を被った。関係者は謝罪している。

正覺坊お目見得

正覺坊お目見得の初夏の動物園百題が発表された。これは、動物園の魅力を伝えるための企画である。

選手六十五羽

選手六十五羽の発表が行われた。これは、 upcoming 大会の参加者に関する情報である。

娘の島

トコロレクセ

大相撲九日目

藤倉優勝

カナモールカ

製薬本一レカト一中

丹牡丹 香線りとか

十菱

波瀬片

戀ぬらへか

クヨシム

ボンドールの月新編

花娘

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

TG/DLW/jen
IPS NO. 129

Interrogation of Japanese National

IPS, GHQ, SCAP

G-2, Jap Liaison

27 Mar 47

It is requested that the Japanese Government direct the following named individual to report to the Investigation Division, Room 300, War Ministry Building, Monday morning, 31 March 1947, for the purpose of interrogation in connection with alleged activities by KATOYAMA, Ichiro against liberal educators while he was Minister of Education 1931-1934:

Dr. KONISHI, Shigenoro (formerly President of Kyoto University 1933
(and presently a local attorney

Setagaya-ku
Seijo 696

-----T. G.-----
Ex.O.

COPY FOR MR BROWN, BRITISH DIVN

MEMORANDUM

TO: Investigation Division.

FROM: British Division

SUBJECT: HATOYAMA, Ichiro

25th March, 1947.

Reference sheet about this man, headed General Headquarters Far East Command Operations, CIS, G-2 Compilation Branch.

Para. 1 (Memo on interview and interrogation of political prisoner Tokuda, dated 15 October 1945) states "He.....may be a tool of the Zaibatsu and an organiser of the reactionary Veterans Association (Zaigo Gunjinkai) as of 15 October 1945".

1. Does this mean that he was, or was merely suspected of being an organiser of Zaigo Gunjinkai?
2. If there is real evidence that he was an organiser, may information be supplied about Zaigo Gunjinkai?

W. G. B.

Verbal message from Investigation Division.
"Tokuda is an utterly valueless informer"

27.3.47

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION
BRITISH DIVISION

March 19th 1947

MEMORANDUM

TO: Investigation Department
FROM: British Division, I.P.S., Mr. Glanville Brown
SUBJECT: HATOYAMA, Gchire

Reference, File 456, Report by Mr. James Williamson, Special Agent CIC, dated 6th August 1946.

para 2 states Hatoyama.... was expected to be named Premier. However, this failed to materialise by reason of a purge directive by SCAP removing him from public office, due to Hatoyama's alleged activities directed against liberal educators during the time subject was Minister of Education 1931-1934".

May details be supplied of these "alleged activities against liberal educators" please.

WGB

W. GLANVILLE BROWN

25 April 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: BRITISH DIVISION (W. Glanville Brown)
FROM : Investigation Division
SUBJECT : HATOYAMA, Ichiro

Transmitted herewith are the following documents pertaining to the subject individual as requested in your memorandum to this Division, dated 17 April 1947:

- (1) Photostatic copy and negative (in case additional copies of document are needed) of Page 2 of ASAHI SHIMBUN (Tokyo) dated 21 May 1933. Statement of Source and Authenticity attached to document.
- (2) Bound volume containing July 1933 issue of CHUO KORON (Central Review) obtained on loan from Ueno Museum Library, and must be returned when the British Division has concluded with it.
- (3) Bound volume containing 21 May 1933 issue of Japan Advertiser, obtained from IPS Document Section.

Acknowledgement of receipt of above listed documents is requested by appropriate signature on attached copy of this memorandum, to be returned to Investigation Division.

Johnson F. Munroe
JOHNSON F. MUNROE
Investigator, IPS

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. NO. _____

I.P.S. NO. _____

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, J. Sakamoto hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Tokyo Asahi Shimbun in the following capacity: Chief of Library Department of the Asahi Shimbun

and that as such official I have custody of the document, true photostatic copy of which is hereto attached, consisting of 1 page, dated 21 May, 1933, and described as follows: Page 2 of the Asahi Shimbun of 21 May 1933.

I further certify that the attached record and document is part of a bound volume of issues of the Asahi Shimbun, from the files of the Library of the Editorial Department, Asahi Shimbun.

Signed at Tokyo on this

23 day of April, 1947

J. Sakamoto
Signature of Official

Witness: Watanabe
T. WATANABE

Chief of Library Department
Official Capacity

SEAL



Statement of Official Procurement

I, Johnson J. Murren, 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 Asahi Shimbun in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this

23 day of April, 1947

Witness: C. W. Fisher

Johnson J. Murren
Investigator IPS
Official Capacity

11 April 1947

Memorandum To: Mr. Douglas Waldorf, Chief, Inv. Div., IPS
From : Mr. Johnson F. Munroe, Investigator
Subject : HATOYAMA, Ichiro
Reference : (Activities Against Liberal Educators, 1931-1934)
IPS Investigation file 456.

Reference is made to British Division memorandum to Investigation Division, dated 19 March 1947, subject as above, in which Mr. W. Glanville-Brown requested details of "alleged activities" of the subject individual "against liberal educators" while he served as Minister of Education from 1931 to 1934, and which were cited in a CIC report dated 6 August 1946 as cause for the issuance of a purge directive by SCAP against Hatoyama. Investigator has reviewed the classified Hatoyama file of Government Section, SCAP, and has held numerous conferences with personnel of that section and also Civil Intelligence Section, SCAP, to obtain the requested information. Results of an investigation which began in January 1946 were made available by those agencies, insofar as their inquiries had pertained to that period of Hatoyama's life while he served as Minister of Education.

Generous use of the Government Section material as well as that included in "The Brocade Banner," pp. 57-60, compiled by the Civil Intelligence Section, has been made by this investigator in the instant report.

It was ascertained that the principal charge which has been laid against Hatoyama because of his activities during this period rested on the "TAKIGAWA INCIDENT" of March-May, 1933, and the bulk of work in this investigation centered around this incident. This was a case in which Professor TAKIGAWA, YUKITOKI, a well-known law teacher at the Kyoto Imperial University, was ousted by personal order of Hatoyama over protests from the university president, other members of the law college faculty at Kyoto (all of whom resigned en bloc) and aroused students at the university.

Whereas the Takigawa case attracted wide publicity and heated opposition in the Japanese press at the time because of the personalities involved, there is indication that this case was only one of thousands like it, which occurred during the period Hatoyama served as Education Minister. It was during his tenure of office that "thought control" came into existence, and thousands of school teachers and college professors were ousted or arrested and jailed on the alleged grounds that they were disseminating communistic propaganda. There appears to have been legitimate grounds for the drastic anti-Communist program undertaken at the time (1931-1934) by the government, but SCAP Sections

have taken the position, as a result of their investigations, that the anti-Communist program was also used by the government party (SEIYUKAI) as a secret weapon against critics of the government who bore no semblance to Communists. The anti-Communist activities of the Inukai and Saito cabinets, of which Hatoyama was a part, were popular with the people, and were shrewdly made subservient to the desires of the ruling clique who would dispose of such opponents as Professor Takigawa. The anti-Communist program, however, centered in the Home and Justice ministries and very little proof can be obtained to reflect derogatory information upon Hatoyama in this respect. Personal responsibility aside, however, his own statements revealed in the Takigawa Incident a full accord with the regimentation of students and professors, and complete hostility to the principle of academic freedom.

This point is well set forth in the SCAP Memorandum to the Imperial Japanese Government in which the purge of Hatoyama was directed, (SCAPIN 919, dated 3 May 1946, subject "Removal and Exclusion from Public Office of Diet Member.") The full text of this memorandum is attached hereto as Exhibit A, but paragraph 3b is quoted herewith since it bears particularly upon the subject matter of this investigation: (It was only one of four grounds cited by SCAP for the purge of Hatoyama, who, at the time, was about to be named Premier, May 1946.)

"b. As Minister of Education from December 1931 to March 1934, he was responsible for stifling freedom of speech in the schools by means of mass dismissals and arrests of teachers suspected of "leftist" leanings or "dangerous thoughts." The dismissal in May 1933 of Professor Takigawa from the faculty of Kyoto University on Hatoyama's personal order is a flagrant illustration of his contempt for the liberal tradition of academic freedom and gave momentum to the spiritual mobilization of Japan which, under the aegis of the military and economic cliques, led the nation eventually into war."

The point was developed with more elaboration by Government Section, SCAP, a few days prior to the promulgation of SCAPIN 919, in a check sheet to C-in-C dated 1 May 1946, in which GS set out its reasons for requesting that the SCAPIN be dispatched to the Japanese Imperial Government as follows:

"3b. Dismissal of Professor Takigawa in May 1933 over the protests of the president, faculty and student body of Kyoto University, upon personal order of the Minister of Education, ostensibly because one of his books had been banned but in reality because he dared to criticize the Tanaka Cabinet's amendments to the Peace Preservation Law (1928, when Hatoyama was Chief Secretary to the Tanaka Cabinet) attracted wide attention only because of the personalities and issues involved. All teachers

who opposed militarism were denounced as 'reds' and many were purged from the teaching profession. In 1932, the Minister of Education, addressing a conference of directors of normal schools, was moved to 'regret' that 'dangerous thoughts' and 'extreme left movements' had brought about the arrests of 292 primary school teachers and 15 normal teachers since 1929. Between 1932 and 1934 wholesale dismissals and arrests of teachers were carried out in Nagano, Okayama, and Tokyo. During those years, academic freedom for which enlightened men in all times and countries have fought and suffered, was effectively stifled in Japan. The Minister of Education from December 1931 to March 1934 was this same Hatoyama." (Emphasis added.)

The facts of the Takigawa case--that part of it which reached the public, as well as the backstage "maneuvering" of the Minister of Education in connection therewith--are set forth in the attached Exhibit B, a "Summary Report on Interrogation of KONISHI, Shigenao," dated 31 March 1947. Konishi was the president of Kyoto Imperial University who resigned along with the entire law faculty, in protest over Hatoyama's high-handed dismissal of Takigawa. Attention is invited to that portion of the summary report which reveals the unusual request Hatoyama made to Dr. Konishi to "maneuver" Takigawa's removal in violation of the university constitution, not to mention all previous concepts held by the teaching profession of its right of research free from interference by the government.

The Government Section inquiry into the Takigawa case revealed considerable confusion in selecting the matter upon which Takigawa was to be removed--in fact it was clear only that the Minister of Education strongly desired his removal. The various causes given out to the press as the matter progressed and opposition mounted, were mostly vague and so much gibberish altered periodically to "set" the Minister's chosen position with the popular anti-communist trend of the time.

The government first cited as cause for desiring the dismissal, Takigawa's lecture at Chuo University in October 1932, in which he expounded a Tolstoian theory of crime--based upon opinions expressed in Tolstoi's "Resurrection"--and the Education Minister therefore concluded that ~~Takigawa~~ was a "red." This theory was merely that society is as much to blame for the phenomenon of crimes and criminals as the criminals themselves. The Education Minister held this was a condemnation of criminal acts "contrary to good morals and public order."

Two months after this lecture was given, Dr. SHINJO, Shiuzo-- who was then president of Kyoto University, preceding Dr. Konishi--

received word indirectly from Hatoyama, that the minister desired an investigation to be made of the lecture's substance, and a full report furnished forthwith in anticipation of interpellations expected at the next session of the Diet. The plot thus got underway against Takigawa--somewhat belatedly, since he had given the same lecture elsewhere, and had discussed the same theory repeatedly for some time prior to this, in a series of radio talks over the JOBK network from Osaka. In response to the indirect order from Hatoyama, Dr. Shinjo had Professor MIYAMOTO, Hideo, the dean of the Law School at Kyoto University, prepare the report, in which Miyamoto rose in Takigawa's defense. With this turn of affairs, the interpellations which came in the January, 1933 Diet sessions, were peculiarly devoid of all mention of Takigawa, although the Diet was intrigued by questions from Seiyukai members concerning "dangerous thought," in connection with other similar cases. The Takigawa case was dormant then as far as the public knew until April, 1933. But Hatoyama was active in the matter behind the scenes, as was later revealed.

Takigawa in 1932 had published a law text, "The Criminal Law Reader," which was so wellreceived that a high official of the national courts was said to have distributed more than 20 copies to his subordinates with flowery recommendations. In April 1933, the text was banned ostensibly by the Minister of Justice. The allegation was that his treatment of crimes of adultery (he advocated the same approach to questions of adultery for male as well as female, rather than the double-standard slant of Japanese law as it existed then, which gave the male privileged exemptions--and this view later was adopted by Japanese law,) internal rebellion, murder of one's ascendants, and educational crimes (Kyoiku-kei) was inimical to the Japanese family system and to the Japanese national structure.

Following the banning of the book, the Minister of Education then took the position that Takigawa, whose book had been banned as contrary to good public morals and order, should be permitted no longer to remain a professor.

Actually this development of events was forced by Hatoyama in order to engineer the discharge of Takigawa, as witness the gloating comment made by Hatoyama during the course of a train interview, and quoted in the 21 May 1933 issue of the Tokyo Asahi Shimbun: "As a matter of fact, I was the one who in a cabinet meeting urged the Justice Minister to ban Professor Takigawa's 'Criminal Law Reader.'"

"From this it appears clear that Hatoyama resorted to the strategy of first having circulation of Takigawa's book proscribed before taking action against him as a communistic professor. This was a most shrewd type of tactics, if highly unfair, because when the book was banned, neither the author nor his defenders could enjoy the liberty of quoting from the book to refute the allegation of being "red," wrote Professor KURIU, Takeo, of the Tokoku Imperial University in the July 1933 issue of the "Central Review" (CHUO KORON), page 464.

It thus appeared that the "burr under Hatoyama's saddle" had been of long standing. Thus an inquiry was begun into the earlier periods of Hatoyama's life to determine whether Takigawa had crossed his path before. In a pamphlet entitled, "Professor Takigawa's Affairs,"

"In the course of the interview, Mr. Hatoyama revealed the rather interesting fact that he had been gunning for Professor Takigawa for a long time, even before action was taken on the professor's book."

In the 21 May (1935) issue of the Japan Advertiser (Tokyo English language newspaper which in 1939 was confiscated by the Japanese Government) there appeared on page 1, column 1, an item pertaining to the same train interview with Hatoyama which was referenced earlier herein as a quote from the Tokyo Asahi Shimbun. Under the heading "Education Minister Determined to Oust Kwansei Professor," these appeared:

It became apparent to SCAP investigators in this matter that none of the charges raised publicly by Hatoyama against Professor Takigawa were substantial. It was rightly assumed that if Takigawa was a "red," the president and law faculty at Kyoto University would not have dared to take the precipitate action they did by resigning en bloc in the face of the popular anti-communist sentiment of the times. One would have to assume they all were communists and cared nothing to reveal it in so public a manner at a time when a convicted communist faced certain imprisonment and more likely death. It is significant that no such charge was ever placed against Professor Takigawa. Hence, the SCAP investigators sought to determine the cause of the opposition to Takigawa on the part of Mr. Hatoyama.

Public resentment, however, became so aroused, that the Minister of Education finally was compelled, in order to carry his point, to convene the Bunken-Bungen-Ket, a control board for government employees, headed by the Prime Minister and consequently in the hands of Hatoyama's party. After a two-hour secret session, during which Hatoyama expounded his views, the board upheld Hatoyama by resorting to a duty passage of the Civil Service Limitation Ordinance which provided for the suspension of public employees "for the good of the service," (Article 11, Paragraph 1, Section 4.)

In the same issue of Chui Koron, it was pointed out in a large number of articles prepared by legal scholars and others that Professor Takigawa's writings were neither communitistic nor contrary to good morals and public order. Thus actually the allegations of the Justice Ministry and Hatoyama do not appear to have had any substance. Hatoyama's methods in this matter reflect definitely that he was an exponent of tyrannical methods, with no respect to fundamental fair play and a defendant's opportunity to present his case.

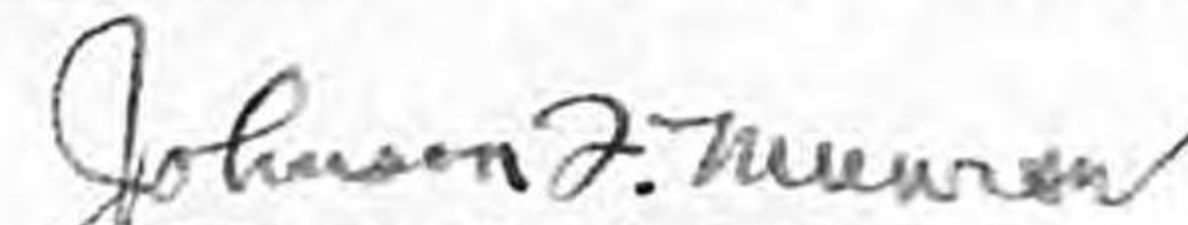
published by the Kyoto Hinode Shimbun on 26 June 1933, there appeared on page 5 thereof the following clue:

"When the Peace Preservation Law was amended by Emergency Imperial Ordinance during the period of the Tanaka Cabinet, Professor Eiichi Makino of Tokyo Imperial University (a law professor) was extremely docile, but Professor Takigawa criticized this from the viewpoint of a (legal) scholar."

Hatoyama was the Chief Secretary of the Tanaka Cabinet from 1927 to 1929 and was generally credited with the actual preparation of the innocuous amendment. The Tanaka Cabinet failed in the Diet to obtain sufficient support of this amendment which would have made it possible to imprison, or even execute, opponents who advocated government reforms. (See Paragraph 3a, Exhibit A, attached.) One of the most active opponents of this measure was Professor Takigawa, and when the Tanaka Cabinet imposed their amendment on the Japanese people through an Emergency Imperial Ordinance, Takigawa criticized the Cabinet's methods and policies from rostrum after rostrum.

It would thus appear that there is basis for the GS position that Hatoyama's antagonism for Takigawa arose several years before Hatoyama and his nationalistic cohorts could reap their revenge. The Education Minister's callous attitude toward the Takigawa case, and probably any other case which blocked the militaristic aims of his party and co-conspirators in the Inukai and Saito cabinets in the "thought control" movement, may best be summed up in his own words, found in the train interview, referenced supra:

"I don't mind if some people do censure me on the grounds of threatening freedom of research or violating the independence of the university in this case....the resignation of the law college faculty would be a small matter." (Emphasis added.)


Johnson F. Munroe,
Investigator, IPS.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
3 May 1946

AG 014.1 (3 May 46)GS
(SCAPIN 919)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT : Removal and Exclusion from Public Office of
Diet Member.

1. Under the memorandum of 4 January 1946, "Removal and Exclusion of Undesirable Personnel from Public Office", (SCAPIN 550) the Japanese Government was directed to disqualify any candidate for the Diet who had deceived and misled the people of Japan within the spirit and letter of that directive.

2. After the election on 10 April 1946, the Central Liaison Office was informed that the eligibility of one Ichiro Hatoyama, (member-elect of the House of Representatives from the First Electoral District, Tokyo) to hold any public office being open to doubt in the light of evidence published subsequent to his screening by the Japanese Government, it was expected that his eligibility would be re-examined by the Government forthwith.

3. The Japanese Government having failed to act on its own responsibility, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has determined the facts relative to Hatoyama's eligibility and finds that he is an undesirable person within the meaning of paragraphs 1 and 3 of Category "G", Appendix "A", SCAPIN 550 in that:

a. As Chief Secretary of the Tanaka Cabinet from 1927 to 1929, he necessarily shares responsibility for the formulation and promulgation without Diet approval of amendments to the so-called Peace Preservation Law which made that law the government's chief legal instrument for the suppression of freedom of speech and freedom of assembly, and made possible the denunciation, terrorization, seizure, and imprisonment of tens of thousands of adherents to minority doctrines advocating political, economic, and social reform, thereby preventing the development of effective opposition to the Japanese militaristic regime.

Exhibit A

Memo for I.J.G., file AG 014.1 (3 May 46)GS (SCAPIN 919), subj: "Removal and Exclusion from Public Office of Diet Member."

b. As minister of Education from December 1931 to March 1934, he was responsible for stifling freedom of speech in the schools by means of mass dismissals and arrests of teachers suspected of "leftist" leanings or "dangerous thoughts". The dismissal in May 1933 of Professor Takigawa from the faculty of Kyoto University on Hatoyama's personal order is a flagrant illustration of his contempt for the liberal tradition of academic freedom and gave momentum to the spiritual mobilization of Japan which, under the aegis of the military and economic cliques, led the nation eventually into war.

c. Not only did Hatoyama participate in thus weaving the pattern of ruthless suppression of freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, and freedom of thought, but he also participated in the forced dissolution of farmer-labor bodies. In addition, his indorsement of totalitarianism, specifically in its application to the regimentation and control of labor, is a matter of record. His recommendation that "it would be well" to transplant Hitlerite anti-labor devices to Japan reveals his innate antipathy to the democratic principle of the right of labor freely to organize and to bargain collectively through representatives of its own choice. It is a familiar technique of the totalitarian dictatorship, wherever situated, whatever be its formal name, and however be it disguised, first to weaken and then to suppress the freedom of individuals to organize for mutual benefit. Whatever lip service Hatoyama may have rendered to the cause of parliamentarianism, his sponsorship of the doctrine of regimentation of labor identifies him as a tool of the ultra-nationalistic interests which engineered the reorganization of Japan on a totalitarian economic basis as a prerequisite to its wars of aggression.

d. By words and deeds he has consistently supported Japan's acts of aggression. In July 1937 he traveled to America and Western Europe as personal emissary of the then Prime Minister Konoye to justify Japan's expansionist program. While abroad he negotiated economic arrangements for supporting the war against China and the subsequent exploitation of that country after subjugation. With duplicity, Hatoyama told the British Prime Minister in 1937 that "China cannot survive unless controlled by Japan" and that the primary motive behind Japan's intervention in China involved the "happiness of the Chinese people."

Memo for I.J.G., file AG 014.1 (3 May 46)GS (SCAPIN 919), subj:
"Removal and Exclusion from Public Office of Diet Member."

e. Hatoyama has posed as an anti-militarist. But in a formal address mailed to his constituents during the 1942 election in which he set forth his political credo, Hatoyama upheld the doctrine of territorial expansion by means of war, referred to the attack on Pearl Harbor as "fortunately . . . a great victory", stated as a fact that the true cause of the Manchuria and China "incidents" was the anti-Japanese sentiment (in China) instigated by England and America, ridiculed those who in 1926 and 1929 had criticized the Tanaka Cabinet, boasted that that cabinet had "liquidated the (previous) weak-kneed diplomacy toward England and America", and gloated that "today the world policy drafted by the Tanaka Cabinet is steadily being realized." This identification of himself with the notorious Tanaka policy of world conquest, whether genuine or merely opportunistic, in and of itself brands Hatoyama as one of those who deceived and misled the people of Japan into militaristic misadventure.

4. Accordingly, in view of these and other considerations not herein recited, the Imperial Japanese Government is directed to bar Ichiro Hatoyama from membership in the Diet and to exclude him from government service pursuant to SCAPIN 550.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

B.M. FITCH
Brigadier General, AGD
Adjutant General.

Summary Report on Interrogation of KONISHI, Shigenao

DATE AND TIME: 31 March 1947, 0900 to 1030

PLACE : Room 381, War Ministry Bldg., Tokyo

PRESENT : 2nd Lieut. Eric W. Fleisher, Interpreter,
Sgt. Tadashi Ode, Interpreter,
Johnson T. Munroe, Investigator.

Subject stated he is 73 years old, and lives now in Setagaya-ku, Seiyo 696, Tokyo; that he is the president of the Chiba Technical School, although he has made application to retire; that he has been in the teaching profession since 1910, when he became a professor at the Hiroshima Teacher's College; after 5 years there he accepted an appointment as Inspector of Education for the Japanese Minister of Education, which position he held for two years; there followed a one-year position at the Kagoshima Seventh High School before he received an appointment as professor at the Kyoto Imperial University; in March of 1933 he was elected president of this university, but remained in this position only three months, resigning in June after the famed "Takigawa Incident;" he has been teaching in private schools since that time.

KONISHI explained his participation in the Takigawa Incident as follows: A few days after his election to the presidency of Kyoto Imperial University, a government owned and operated institution, he conferred on school administrative problems with AYAMA, Ken, vice-Minister of Education, who warned him that the lectures of TAKIGAWA, Yukitoki, (a law professor), had attracted the attention of government officials in Tokyo, and that he should give close attention to the problem created thereby. It was explained that the government's concern was aroused by Takigawa's expounding to his classes and in public lectures, a theory of "pure objectivism," in which he, and others, were trying to reconcile Japanese imperialism with twentieth century government, and this theory or its discussion was not looked upon favorably by the existing authorities.

Dr. Konishi stated he was summoned to Tokyo on 22 April 1933, about one month after he assumed the presidency, for a conference on Takigawa with Vice-Minister AYAMA, Section Chief AKAMA, Nobuyoshi, and Chief of the Board of Students ITO, all of whom are now dead. He was advised that a law text, "The Criminal Law Reader," written by Takigawa in 1932, had been suppressed by the Home Ministry, and his "pure objectivism" lectures had been banned by the same agency, on the grounds that such teaching "would result in negation of the

Exhibit B

state and society within the state." AYAMA told Dr. Konishi that the Minister of Education, HATOYAMA, Ichiro, had determined that Takigawa's "influence on students will have to be eliminated, and Takigawa will have to be dismissed from the university faculty." The fact that the university constitution provided for the dismissal of faculty members by originating the request for dismissal in the department in which the member held a chair, was discussed with Dr. Konishi, and it was stated to him that it was the wish of Mr. HATOYAMA that Dr. Konishi "maneuver" the affair so that the law department would request Takigawa's dismissal, and thus make the dismissal conform with established custom in such cases.

Dr. Konishi, at this conference, stated his opposition to such proceeding, asserting that "this matter concerns an academic difference in theory" and that the government should not be concerned; further, that "it is a right and duty of a university to investigate matters of theory such as this, with complete freedom," and without interference from government. He recommended that a board of specialists in Takigawa's field be appointed to study the matter and to hear Takigawa's arguments and to give them the right of deciding whether Takigawa's theory was an unhealthy influence upon the students.

AYAMA replied that there was no need for this, that the decision already had been made by the Education Minister. Dr. Konishi said he took the position that the students were wise enough to consider Takigawa's lectures in an academic light, and to weigh his theory against opposition thought, and so come to a rightful decision for themselves; also that he would not take the step requested of him, and further advised the conferees that "if this matter is pressed further, some grave incident might occur." He concluded the conference with a request that the Education Ministry give the matter more thought.

On 8 May 1933, Dr. Konishi said, he was again summoned to Tokyo and there met with Mr. HATOYAMA, AYAMA, and AKAMA. He was on this occasion advised by one of these present that "this has become a cabinet problem" and it was the cabinet's decision that Dr. Konishi personally order Takigawa's dismissal. Dr. Konishi told them he would not do so, but agreed to take up the matter with the authorities in the law college of the University, which he did on 10 May 1933. At the meeting with the law professors opposition to Hatoyama's desires crystallized and a resolution was drawn for presentation to Hatoyama by Dr. Konishi, outlining the grounds for the opposition. The resolution stated that "this is not justice. The veracity of a theory can not be determined by the judgment of a temporary government ... progress of science would be obstructed," and that if such government interference were to be permitted, the university "would lose its right of free research."

This resolution was forwarded by mail to the Education Ministry on 19 May 1933, with a further protestation from Dr. Konishi to the effect that the ministry's opposition to Takigawa was belated in that

Takigawa's book had been in circulation for a year already; that a previous book along the same lines, "Lectures on Criminal Law" had been published in 1930, two years prior to the second book; that his lectures had been given in class and in public over a period of some years without noticeable bad effects; that students who heard them possessed the ability to listen with a critical approach; that the government's intentions in the matter, if allowed to proceed to the desired conclusion, would impede the progress of science, and further would violate the university's constitutional right of self-government; and since the professors of the law department already had taken the position that the temporary attitude of the government should not dictate the removal of Takigawa; Dr. Konishi determined to stand with the professors and refused to abide by Hatoyama's order.

On 24 May, at a meeting with HATOYAMA, AYAMA and AKAMA, Dr. Konishi reiterated his stand in person, and rejected a last minute plea of Hatoyama to spare the government the necessity of taking summary action. It was then that Hatoyama announced the cabinet had convened the Civil Service Control Committee and this group had decided to "suspend" Takigawa under a section of the Civil Service Limitation Ordinance which provided for the suspension of public employees "for the good of the service." (Article 11, Section 1, paragraph 4). As a result of the committee's action, Hatoyama said he personally was ordering Takigawa's suspension.

On his return to Kyoto, Dr. Konishi said the entire faculty of the law school at the university handed him their resignations, and when he presented them to Hatoyama, he also tendered his own. Hatoyama, however, refused Dr. Konishi's resignation and ordered him to remain in the Kyoto presidency to "try to straighten out the affair." By this time, the matter had drawn wide publicity and sharp criticism of the government's stand; students at Kyoto rebelled and refused to attend classes, and the revolt in some measure had spread to other Imperial universities at Tokyo and Sendai. In the face of this public opposition, the Education Ministry refused to alter the course already taken, and rejected Dr. Konishi's efforts to obtain the re-employment of Takigawa. Dr. Konishi ended his participation in the affair in June 1933 when he again asked that his resignation be accepted. This time the Education Minister acquiesced, and although the official record was made to reflect "ill health" as the cause of the resignation, Dr. Konishi declared his real reason in protest against the encroachment of government on academic freedom -- was well understood.

Dr. Konishi stated that to his knowledge the Takigawa Incident was the first case in which the government sought to control the educational institutions and the matters discussed in normal class work therein. He said he had no personal knowledge or connection with any other like instances, and refused comment on the assertion that the Takigawa Incident was the beginning of "thought control" in Japan. "It was the first and only case like it with which I had any personal contact."

He stated that he has been advised that Professor Takigawa is now associated with the Kyoto Imperial University, but could give no date as to when he returned to the faculty there.

Asked whether any criticism Takigawa may have made of the government's Peace Preservation Law, which was enacted while HATOYAMA was chief Secretary of the Tanaka Cabinet (1927-1929), could have inspired Hatoyama's opposition to Takigawa, Dr. Konishi said he did not know personally whether Takigawa ever had voiced any such criticism, although he had heard such charge made against Hatoyama.

MEMORANDUM

TO: INVESTIGATION DIVISION

FROM: BRITISH DIVISION

SUBJECT: HATOYAMA, Ichiro.

17 April, 1947.

Reference memorandum for Imperial Japanese Government from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, dated 3 May, 1946, subject "Removal and Exclusion from Public Office of Diet Member", attached to memorandum on the above man from Mr. Munroe, dated 11 April, 1947. Para 3 (c) of this SCAP Memorandum refers to "a formal address mailed to his constituents during the 1942 election in which he set forth his political credo".

May a copy of this address be supplied?

W.G.B.

Def. Doc. # 2462



Exh. No.

Translated by
Defense Language Branch

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

-vs-

ARAKI, Sadao, et al

SWORN DEPOSITION

Deponent: HATOYAMA, Ichiro

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

1. I am HATOYAMA, Ichiro, and at present reside at No. 2174 KARUIZAWA. I was an official of the SEIYUKAI Party about 1931, and was appointed Minister of Education when the INUKAI Cabinet was formed, and remained in the same post in the succeeding SAITO Cabinet until the spring of 1934. Consequently I worked with Mr. ARAKI who was the Minister of War in these Cabinets.
2. The appointment of Mr. ARAKI as Minister of War was requested to the Emperor, in the customary way, by Mr. INUKAI. No issue was raised in any way in regard to this. At that time I did not hear of any recommendation or behind-the-scene maneuvering (T.N. in regard to the appointment of ARAKI) except the recommendation made by the big three of the Army.

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3. At the time of the formation of the INUKAI Cabinet, Japan was facing many difficulties both at home and abroad. Her home-front was unsteady and many unhealthy signs were noticed. Outwardly, there was general anxiety in regard to the Manchurian problem. Those days were so crucial that the WAKATSUKI Cabinet was forced to resign after the unsuccessful attempts to tide over the difficult situation by reorganizing itself into a coalition cabinet.
4. The INUKAI Cabinet made every possible effort to find a way out of the hopeless economic depression and to bring to a solution the impending Manchurian problem. Premier INUKAI, soon after the formation of his Cabinet, established a policy on gold embargo, and dealt with the economic stabilization, policy. Then by combining a policy which had been discussed in the SEIYUKAI Party and a report on military matters made by War Minister ARAKI which he received a few days after the formation of his cabinet, he defined on or about Dec. 7, the cabinet's policy on the prevailing situations.
5. When Manchukuo became an independent state the cabinet's stand was a very serious one. According to a cabinet report made sometime about the middle of January, 1932, the local Manchurian officials were so enthusiastic that it was difficult to keep them under control, but the cabinet stuck to its policy of non-intervention. War Minister ARAKI was always prudent and stressed that the situation should be observed, and that the situation should be left to the Manchurians without our unreasonable interferences. The Premier who was concurrently the Foreign Minister agreed with him on that point. War

Minister ARAKI left all diplomatic affairs to the Foreign Minister, except the matter of maintaining peace and order. In the meantime, Mr. YOSHIZAWA was appointed Foreign minister late in January, but there was no change as far as the foreign policy was concerned.

6. The Shanghai Incident arose between our navy and some of the local people. The government received a report on the incident and it was desired that the Army dispatch troops to Shanghai. At the Cabinet meeting the troop dispatch was decided and the incident came to an end soon after. War Minister ARAKI was very eager to solve the incident speedily and when he withdrew the entire troops immediately after the hostilities ceased the public was deeply impressed.
7. The cabinet was changed as a result of the May 15 Incident, but I remained in office in the SAITO Cabinet. War Minister ARAKI tendered his resignation first. However, because of the earnest desire of Premier SAITO and because of the fact that the army had very little to do with the May 15 Incident, he also remained in office. SAITO Cabinet was "a national cabinet" and included representatives from the two leading political parties. At that time the recognition of Manchukuo was being voiced by the public. A resolution was made to recognize Manchukuo at the 62nd session of the Imperial Diet by the three political parties, and the popular sentiment became very strong. Realizing the healthy development of the new state, the government decided to cooperate with this movement.

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Sometime in August, if I remember correctly, the cabinet deliberated on the matter and came to a decision to recognize Manchukuo, after the Foreign Ministry's explanation that the State of Manchukuo should be regarded as a disruption of China and the recognition of the new state was not a violation of the International Law. Hence the government made this public late in August and formally recognized Manchukuo on September 15, and then concluded the Protocol.

Respecting the opinion of then Foreign Minister UCHIDA, the War Minister left, as in the case of Manchukuo's recognition all diplomatic affairs to the foreign minister. There was no argument worth mentioning relative to this question at the cabinet meetings.

8. Thenceforth, all problems between Japan and Manchukuo were handled from the view point of joint military defense and in accordance with the Japan-Manchukuo Protocol.

9. With regard to our policy towards the League of Nations, the cabinet never had any intention to withdraw from the League and Plenipotentiary MATSUOKA had been sufficiently advised to understand this.

War Minister ARAKI, also strongly sought to have an understanding with the League and insisted on staying in the organization until the last moment. But since the resolution of the general meeting was too far from the idea of the government, Japan was obliged to withdraw from the League. I sympathized with the pacifistic and humanitarian way of thinking of War Minister ARAKI, and among the cabinet members I was particularly intimate with him. As I saw him make no small efforts in bringing the Manchurian Incident to an end, I was also greatly delighted at seeing him satisfied with the conclusion of the Tangku Agreement.

10. Japan withdrew from the League of Nations because of her failure to get an understanding of the League. By the subsequent conclusion of the Tangku Agreement, the affairs relative to the military operations in Manchuria came to an end. From that time until his resignation, War Minister ARAKI made efforts to solve international problems confronting Japan and to relieve the people of their anxiety. For about half a year he had persuaded Premier SAITO

in his effort to adjust international relations and relations between national defense and diplomacy, and to solve the problems of the farm-villages. At the same time he attended the five minister's conferences on the domestic and foreign Problems. Above all, I know that Mr. ARAKI proposed a peace conference with a view to bringing about peace in the Far East, and made efforts toward the issuance of a decree of amnesty.

11. Mr. ARAKI, while deliberating on the contemplated plan, was obliged to resign his post because of his illness. When I called at his house to convey the idea of the Cabinet and urged him to remain in his post, he did not change his intention to resign; he said from his sick-bed that since it was now too late to formulate a national policy to stabilize the domestic and foreign situation, and since he will be unable to fight for it in the Diet when he recovers and since it is too important not to do anything about, he is resigning in order to have some suitable person to take over his post and carry out his ideas.

Both the Cabinet and the Diet understood the circumstances of the War Minister's absence from the Diet sessions and the Cabinet meetings. But Mr. ARAKI, very eager to formulate a national Policy, insisted that to be absent from the sessions of the Diet is no different from "not being in the post of War Minister." He

would not change his mind to resign. As far as I can remember, the basic plan which expressed his views was, at that time, presented to the Premier. Having had a regard for the Diet, he used to tell us that any opinion and view should be freely expressed in the Diet. Therefore, at this time when the national policy was being formulated he intended to take a full advantage of the freedom of speech in the Diet. He experienced difficulties particularly in bringing about the settlement of the Manchurian Incident; in order to end the hostilities, he tried to keep the overseas troops under control on one hand, and on the other hand he tried to keep the balance within the nation. Because of this, his attitude was branded as being half-hearted and was placed along with the other cabinet members on the assassination list in the SHIMPETAI Incident.

12. Mr. ARAKI was exceptional eager to cooperate with the Cabinet members and to keep the situation under control. As time went on he tried to be even more harmonious with the Cabinet and at the end of 1932 and again in 1933 he leaned backwards to make a concession in the budget in favor of the Navy at a great sacrifice on the part of the Army. All the persons concerned were deeply moved by his action that saved the Cabinet from the collapse. War Minister ARAKI took this step as he believed that the friction between the Army and the Navy would be a disgrace to this country, which, he feared, might delay the settlement of the Manchurian Incident.

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13. Mr. ARAKI had never said in Cabinet meetings that he was against something just because of the opposition from the Army circle or that he had to consult the Army officers before making a decision. In the Cabinet meeting he always discussed freely with the other ministers whatever he considered necessary to be discussed from the general point of view and gave his consent to the matters which he thought justifiable. At that time the people used to say, "Influence of the men of lower ranks over these of higher ranks". But Mr. ARAKI's attitude in the Cabinet meetings revealed no such indication.
14. I think it was in one of the Cabinet meetings held in the spring of 1933 that Mr. ARAKI asked the other members to express their opinions frankly, and not to be biased by the past actions of the army because he intended to make the Army sound and strictly disciplined. I remember Finance Minister TAKAHASHI and he had a great deal in common to talk about. Though being antagonistic to German militarism, aged Finance Minister TAKAHASHI sympathized with Mr. ARAKI concerning the latter's policy of cleaning up the Army, and they placed confidence in each other.
15. When Mr. ARAKI was the chief of the General staff in the spring of 1928, I went to see him to ask his opinion on the question of orienting the political parties in regard to the disarmament problems. He showed me his studies on war declarations which he

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used before the World War 1 when he was professor of the Army General Staff College. He said that there must be sound justifications for war and war should not be waged without such justification. Citing the examples of various countries, he expressed his views on the armament and war.

16. Ever since Mr. ARAKI resigned as War Minister, he had always been in obscurity. He was extremely concerned about the China Incident and the Greater East Asia War. Whenever I saw him in private meetings in those days, he maintained that proper steps should be taken immediately to meet the situation. He was unhappy for not being able to do anything about it.

On this 28th day of Aug, 1947

At 2174, KARUIZAWA

DEPONENT /S/ HATOYAMA, Ichiro (seal)

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

On the same date, at the same place.

Witness: /S/ TOKUOKA, Jirō (seal)

OATH

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

/S/ HATOYAMA, Ichirō (seal)

18 July 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Comyns-Carr; Mr. Brown; Mr. Sutton

FROM : EDWARD P. MONAGHAN, Chief,
Investigative Division, IPS

SUBJECT : Defense Witness

1. Please find attached hereto list of material available on the following witness and/or witnesses.

DEFENDANT

ARAKI

*Possible mention /
the witness*

WITNESS

HATOYAMA, ICHIRO

HATOYAMA

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

Intercept of possible value

2. Please acknowledge receipt of this memorandum by initialling and returning attached carbon copy to this office, Room 300.

EPM

EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

Incl
(Described above)

FROM:

KAWASAKI Yoshifuru
108, Jodoe-machi,
Miyazaki-shi,
(Miyazaki-ken, Japan)

TO:

UENAGA Shichinosuke
Ebara, Ebara-ku,
Tokyo-to, (Japan)

Letter intercept

Writer states:

"...I once visited your wife in Tokyo before I went to Manchuria. Later, I saw you in the train between Peking and Tientsin, but I did not speak to you as I was a Soviet spy dressed like a Chinese coolie.

"...In July 1942, I was suddenly drafted by the Fukuoka Headquarters of the Army...In June 1944, I was prosecuted, with thirteen (13) others, by the Western Army Martial Court on charges of desertion, violation of sentry regulations, mutiny, cabal, bribery, illegal use of official documents, and usurpation, and was sentenced to five (5) years and ten (10) months penal servitude...

"At the Headquarters, although I was only a superior private, I was able to do both good and evil in cahoots with MIZUKUBO Jinzoku, member of the Diet from Miyakonojo (Ex: in Miyazaki-ken), and SUMI Yoshiharu, Lieutenant Colonel of the Miyakonojo Army Headquarters, Lieutenant Colonel of the Miyakonojo Army Headquarters.

"...About this time, MAKI Tsugihito, a musician, came into my outfit as a second lieutenant. Because we were good friends in Soviet Russia, we quickly became intimate again and spent army life under circumstances about which I cannot tell you now. When the above courts-martial case arose, MAKI, using his rank, went to Soviet Union via Manchuria before anything could happen to him. We were arrested at Anakusa (Ex: in Kumamoto-ken).

"At the trial I was helped by NISHIKAWA Hachiro, an intimate friend of OTSUKA Isei (Ex: Metropolitan Police Board Chief around 1923), but I was convicted as the principal criminal...Nishikawa is now an employee of the Soviet Army in Sakhalien. It seems that he was connected with the late Dr. NAOKI Rintaro. I don't know why OTSUKA helped a communist like me. I imagine that ANAKASU (Ex: possibly former Kempei Tai captain, famous for killing OSUGI Sakae, communist leader at the time of the 1923 big earthquake) had asked him to do so through MAKI. (Because of this, I have resolved to rescue OTSUKA, and I have the means to do so). At any rate, I was put in Fukuoka Prison.

"But with the surrender, the M.P. and the Legal Section of the Occupation Forces came to Fukuoka and I was immediately employed as an interpreter till March 1946...

"In October 1945, Colonel Captain Stankevich, N.K.V.D., (now commander of Mukden, Manchuria) came to Fukuoka. MAKI had told him a great deal about me. Stankevich gave me a good chance to get out of difficulties but I had no confidence as I was still in prison and was also connected with the American Army. I was connected, too, with YUASA Hachiro, professor of DOSHISHA, (Doshisha University) (Ex: in Kyoto), and OHO Kichiro of the Fukuoka parish...Stankevich said that MAKI had suggested I sign over on paper, the machinery and movable property of the OBAYASHI GUMI, (Obayashi Contractors) in Manchuria. He also said that depending on my wishes, he would pay me in Soviet cash, the price of my property left in Manchuria...MAKI has written to me several times through the Liaison section, the Q.U.S.B.

"...Due to the Act of Amnesty issued in November 1946, mitigation became possible. As I have been in prison for three (3) years I hope to be released this time. If not, I shall ask to have HANADA Hachiro, lieutenant colonel, examined. He was the central figure of the case. Today I asked Dr. HATOYAMA, my respected teacher, to act as my defense. Furthermore, the time appointed by Captain Stankevich in 1946 is drawing near. My mind is made up and I shall do my utmost. I fear nothing.

"I shall surely communicate with Vasiliev, prosecutor now in Tokyo. But before anything else, I shall rescue OTSUKA.

"I shall write no more as the letter may not be passed by censorship. You may be surprised to receive a letter from prison...My address is as disclosed on the envelope, instead of MIYAZAKI PRISON..."

27 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Sutton; Mr. Comyns-Carr; Mr. Brown

FROM : EDWARD P. MONAGHAN, Chief,
Investigative Division, IPS

SUBJECT : Defense Witness

1. Please find attached hereto list of material available on the following witness and/or witnesses.

DEFENDANT

ARAKI

WITNESS

HATOYAMA Ichiro

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

Press Analysis
15 May

2. Please acknowledge receipt of this memorandum by initialling and returning attached carbon copy to this office, Room 300.

Incl
(Described above)

E P M
EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

Post-Hatoyama Politics

The SCAP disqualification of Ichiro Hatoyama brought down the wrath of scores of prefectural writers upon the heads of Shidehara, his Cabinet, and the Liberal Party. Many writers pointed out that the Government had been instructed to reexamine the Liberal politician's qualifications to hold office, and that it had "neglected" to do so, thus bringing disgrace upon the Japanese people and at the same time indicating their own "incompetency". SHIN IWATE (Morioka, 6 May) exclaimed that "after a fortnight's confusion, the political situation is right back where it started. The people are beginning to doubt the wisdom of their choice in the elections". OITA GODO (Oita, 5 May) said: "The Shidehara cabinet should be severely dealt with.

* * * Its recommendation of Hatoyama constituted a violation of the Potsdam Declaration." Conservative MINAMI NIPPON (Kagoshima, 5 May) suggested that "both Shidehara and Hatoyama should have their heads examined." EHIME SHIMBUN (Matsuyama, 5 May) declared that "the government is responsible for having the people elect a candidate who was ineligible". HOKKAIDO SHIMBUN (Sapporo, 5 May), apparently considering that the purge of Hatoyama represented a change in Allied policy, remarked: "We may draw two conclusions - the conservatives, including the right-wing Socialists, did not understand our position under the Potsdam Declaration. Secondly, the international situation seems more favorable toward democratic revolution. . . although the democratic front is still far from established."

There was much editorial speculations on the future of the individual political parties. The Socialist Party was presented by most commentators as having the greatest likelihood for success in the establishment of a workable cabinet, but the writers occasionally revealed that their opinions might be colored by personal inclinations favoring Socialist power. HIMANE SHIMBUN (Matsue, 6 May) claimed "The Socialist premise of 'quality over quantity' is opposed to democratic parliamentary procedure. But in this time of transition, especially since the disqualification of Hatoyama, the circumstances are changed. The people want, first of all, a cabinet which can meet the crisis." SHIKOKU SHIMBUN (Takamatsu, 5 May) disclosed: "The reason behind the hope for the establishment of a Socialist Cabinet is the strong feeling that it might mean a short cut to political stability." NISHI NIPPON (Fukuoka, 5 May) stated: "We can do nothing unless people who are unaware of the direction of the new age withdraw from the government. * * * We are not sure that there will not be second and third Hatoyama affairs unless warresponsible persons of all spheres are revealed."

"It was only a formal issue whether Hatoyama came under the purge directive or not; it was already clear that he was antidemocratic. The right-wing Socialists are now greatly confused, . . . and the left-wing Socialists will gain in power." With this premise, KOCHI SHIMBUN (Kochi, 6 May) urged immediate action to establish "the promised organization of the democratic front." GIFU TIMES (Gifu, 5 May), another anti-conservative journal, explained that "without Hatoyama the Liberals are even more incompetent than the Progressives. . . there is no other person who can lead

the party. * * * Political stability cannot have any other basis than the democratic front. For this reason the Liberal Party made frantic efforts to win over the Socialists, and Shidehara attempted to deceive us by professing to be "right of the Socialists and left of the Liberals."

GODO SHIMBUN (Okayama, 5 May), ordinarily less politically astute than some of the other pro-democratic front newspapers, explained that "Hatoyama was one of the few strong politicians not barred from office . . . all the conservative political powers were rallied around him. This is why the Government did not purge him. The conservative camp will now appoint Foreign Minister Yoshida president of the Liberal Party, and will cling to the idea of forming a Liberal cabinet. We should be very watchful."

Hatoyama's Book

The recent controversy regarding Liberal Party President Hatoyama's eligibility to hold office received comment from only one prefectural newspaper. Conservative MINAMI NIPPON (Kagoshima, 20 Apr.) stated that it didn't wish to support either the Liberal Party or its president, but termed the attempt to disqualify Hatoyama as "a plot on the part of the government against the first major party." The writer declared that it is "strange" that the book Faces of the World is being criticized in connection with the matter of qualification. "Faces of the World raised a question during Hatoyama's election campaign but little was made of it. * * * Hatoyama is not the only victim: behind him is the Liberal Party and the people. Hatoyama and his party may be rather weak, but if the wounded lion of the people began to act violently, something trouble-some might happen."

1 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Sutton

FROM : EDWARD P. MONAGHAN, Acting Chief
Investigative Division, IPS

SUBJECT : Defense Witness

1. Please find attached hereto list of material available on the following witness and/or witnesses.

DEFENDANT - ARAKI

WITNESS

HATOYAMA, Ichiro

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

Report by
Johnson F. Munroe,
Investigator

2. Please acknowledge receipt of this memorandum by initialling and returning attached carbon copy to this office, Room 300.

Incl
(Described above)

E P M
EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

371

30 April 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: British Division (W.G.B.)
FROM : Johnson F. Munroe, Investigation Division
SUBJECT : HATOYAMA, Ichiro

Copy of the 4-page formal address mailed to his constituents by the subject individual in 1942, which was requested by memorandum dated 17 April 1947, has been procured by this investigator and photostatic reproduction of same is attached hereto.

There is also transmitted herewith an English translation of the attached address, both of which were obtained from the files of G-2, SCAP, (CIS). The original, from which the photostatic reproduction was made, has been returned to that agency.

J. F. Munroe
Johnson F. Munroe
Investigator, IPS

INCL. 1 Copy Address (Positive)
1 Copy Photostat (Negative)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Language Branch, CIS

3075

25 September 1946

TRANSLATION IN FULL

SUBJECT: HATOYAMA, Ichiro

SOURCE: Copy of printed campaign brochure of April 1942 elections when HATOYAMA stood for election from the 2nd Tokyo district, mailed by HATOYAMA, to KATO Masamitsu, Tokyo.

My Record in Brief

Bachelor of Law
Former attorney
Former lecturer at Waseda University
Former lecturer at Nippon University
Former chairman of Tokyo City Council
Former chief cabinet secretary
Vice-commissioner of the present Emperor's enthronement ceremony
Former Minister of Education
Elected 9 times to the House of Representatives.

Message of Greeting to Constituents on Candidacy

This is April, the height of spring, and from the frigid cold of the north to the burning heat of the south, the officers and men of the Imperial Forces, far from their homeland, are faithfully carrying out their duties wherever they are stationed. At this time in this country an epoch-making general election is in progress and it is being demanded of the men of politics in the Diet that they, in their stations, fully and faithfully do their duty.

With sincere respect, I am sending a message of greeting on becoming a candidate in the general elections for the tenth time.

I would like to express my appreciation for the support and assistance extended by you to me during my 9 terms and my 27 years of service in the Diet. Thanks to your support, I was honored on 27 February of last year with the following resolution by the House of Representatives.

Diet member Ichiro HATOYAMA, 9 times elected to the House of Representatives, who has served in the House for 26 years, has devoted himself to the cause of constitutional government and to the expression of the will of the people. For his long and faithful service, the House of Representatives through this resolution gives this commendation.

I who desire to devote my life to the defense of constitutional government and to being the representative of the will of the people, consider this commendation to be an honor higher than that of the holding of any exalted office. Nowadays there are frequent discussions on constitutional government and new ideas on constitutional reform are rampant but I shall persevere in adhering to government based on the constitution. I believe that in the voice of the people there is something of the voice of Heaven. I am ceaselessly concerned over possible obstacles in the mobilization of the home front which backs the glorious war achievements of our Imperial Forces.

In the Greater East Asiatic War which includes the China Incident, due to the brave fighting of the Imperial Forces, one phase has been completed but we must prepare, in view of the war situation, for a long war. At this time we must strengthen the home front, renew our firmness and perseverance and for the purpose of final victory, I believe conscientious men must be put in to activate the mobilized will of the people, bureaucratic government must be corrected, the Diet vitalized and the entire strength of the nation mobilized. By doing these things it will be possible to hasten the settlement of the China Incident for the first time and to gain the fruits of victory in the Greater East Asiatic War.

As there are persons who are deliberately propagandizing that my way of thinking which exalts the will of the people is out of date, the fact that I face a hard fight in this election is recognized by you and I will not dwell needlessly on this matter.

My earnest request is that with your continued support you will confer on me for the tenth time a seat in the House of Representatives. Thus, asking for your vote, and to vote is to render a public service and the ballot is the voice of Heaven expressed in the voice of the people, I extend my greetings on the occasion of my candidacy.

April 1942
2nd Tokyo district
Candidate for House of
Representatives
Ichiro HATOYAMA

Main Points

An all-out effort in achieving final victory
Elimination of "drones" in the Diet
To demand men insusceptible to corruption by wealth or rank and undaunted
by authority and prestige.
A nation without conscientious subjects is a nation that is lost.

A Diet without character is useless.

To fix complete responsibility in administrative supervision.

Officers and men of the Imperial Forces defend the colors; members of the Diet defend the Constitution.

Blood for war, sweat for increased production, tears (humanity) for government.

Humanity also in the government of areas outside Japan.

The first government emergency measure is the solution of the food problem.

Is the conversion problem being properly handled?

The amassing of power on the home front to assure the great victory.

No pro-American or pro-English factions in Japan but only pro-Japanese.

War is a last resort, diplomacy a forehanded measure.

The world policy drawn up by the TANAKA cabinet has come into realization.

To be sensitive to changing public criticism.

The Communist movement hides itself under the name of reform.

A Vote is an Opportunity for Public Service.

By the grace of the Emperor and the brave fighting of the officers and men of the Imperial Forces, the world position of the Japanese Empire has become unshakeable. Those born in Japan are enjoying their good fortune to the fullest extent. However, as you know, we must prepare to face a long war. Accordingly, preparations for a complete defense of the home front will be required. The general elections at this time acquire a very deep significance.

Frankly speaking, I respect the attitude of loyalty of Premier TOJO toward constitutional government. Comparing the situation of this year with last year when the KONOYE cabinet postponed the general elections one year ostensibly because of the critical nature of the times, this year, already the Greater East Asiatic War has broken out and the situation regarding such problems as food is several tens of times more critical. Therefore there was all the more reason for again postponing the elections but this would be irregular, constitutionally speaking. I believe one should pay respect to the beliefs of Premier TOJO who consistently respected the spirit of the constitution in avoiding this irregularity.

In recent years the function of the members of the Diet has presented strange spectacle that could be termed "riding the gravey train." At a time when legislators are forgetting their primary responsibilities of participating in legislation and the important tasks of supervising administration, the Premier said, "Have the spirit insusceptible to corruption by wealth or rank and undaunted by authority and prestige."

Those who demand good men show their respect and loyalty to constitutional government. Even the Chinese say a nation without conscientious public servants is a nation that is lost. Those who say black is white merely to gain the favor of those above them are not truly loyal public servants. No cabinet is entirely free from defects. Though the premier be competent, there will be

imprudent men among his sub-ordinates. There will be mistakes and failures. To supervise and correct these is the patriotic duty of the Diet members. The government will gladly listen to such remonstrances and we can begin to have a good working government.

Introducing the voice of a third person, I believe what ABE, Nosen, a higher school principal, had to say in the columns of the Asahi is worth hearing. "Those who blindly follow the government as members of the government party and those who as the opposition party, oppose simply for the sake of opposition are not capable of performing the great duty of assisting the Imperial Rule. Those who blindly follow the lead of the government in everything, disassociate themselves from persons for reasons of personal convenience, seize every shady opportunity and unprincipled advantage, those, in short, who try to satisfy their desire for personal power and profit are not only unfit to meet the demands of the people but the requirements of government."

These are wise words. These words follow the same line of thought as that of Premier TOJO and I believe no one will disagree on this.

A Diet without vitality is useless. The voice of the people which finds expression through the Diet is the voice of Heaven.

A diet which loses the usefulness gained by experience in mutual give and take not only loses its reason for existence but conversely, by existing, hinders the progress of the nation. In recent years debate in the Diet has been conspicuous by its absence and the fact that those who carry on debate which in any way hits at the sore spots of the government are criticized and slandered is at the least an indication of the debasement of the Diet. The facts of the last 5 years are the loss of the sense of responsible government with the dissolution of the political parties, the paralyzing of the sense of responsibility for surveillance of administration, and the fighting for places on the "gravy train." As one of the members of the Diet, I truly and keenly felt the importance of this responsibility but I was unable to use what little power I had and was unable to prevent the decline of this great institution. I am filled with shame.

I believe that for the complete correlation of the home front with the battle fronts, for making possible the successful prosecution of the war, for the maximum development of our war-time and post-war domestic economy, and the full utilization of potentialities in the administration of occupied areas, an energetic statesmanship is necessary. With the unbroken series of victories gained by the brave fighting of the Imperial Forces and the toil and sweat of the home front which backs them up, the objectives of the war can be fully attained. The fighting can be safely entrusted to the men on the battle fronts but can the conduct of the war be handled by today's statesmanship? A statesmanship which backs up the victories of the armed forces is today's most pressing need. War for the armed forces, statecraft for the statesmen, each in his post must render the utmost in service to the Emperor.

At this time, this election, as all will say, is a splendid opportunity to re-establish the authority of statesmanship. Unless the opportunists are ousted from the Diet and conscientious public servants with "the spirit insusceptible to corruption by wealth or rank" and "undaunted by authority and prestige" are elected, unless an injection of camphor is administered to the Diet, the Diet will become a useless thing and it will become difficult to make our great constitution shine again in its true splendor. The officers and men of the Imperial Forces will defend the colors; the men of politics will defend the constitution. Now is the time of crisis when we must brace ourselves.

As I have said before, there is great significance in this election. Do not be misled by the deceptions and propaganda of opportunists. It is my earnest desire that you discharge fully your great responsibility and by casting a vote serve the nation.

What I desire, above all else, is honor in all things.

Blood for war, sweat for increased production, tears (humanity) for government

Our soldiers are shedding their blood on the battle fronts to win victories and the soldiers of the production front are sweating for greater production, both to the end there may be safety and tranquility in Japan but when statesmanship ceases to be active it is to be feared that the sacrifice of blood and sweat will have been in vain. Does politics really have any life left in it?

Politics, I think, is not so much a concern with lofty theory as is firstly the solution of practical problems. Whether the lunches of school children are adequate, whether the food rations of those who work are in fair proportion to the heaviness of the work, the nourishment of pregnant women, whether children are getting enough milk, whether the rationing of fish and vegetables is going smoothly, the solution of such everyday problems is, in this emergency, the politics and statesmanship of today.

A matter of great concern to all of us living in the cities is the problem of change in employment and of conversion, under government control, of small and medium scale commercial and industrial enterprises. Here again government which takes into account conditions prevailing among the people is necessary. Unless this problem is solved on the basis of the people's condition, the power of action on the home front which backs up the great military victories cannot be massed. What I have always said "humanity in government" points up this fact now. If statesmen with humanity do not create and strive in a spirit of sympathy and understanding of the condition of the people, it is to be feared that our economic power will not increase, our production will not meet increased production schedules and obstacles to the all-out prosecution of the Greater East Asiatic War will be created from within.

Of late the distribution of commodities in our national economy has not been, comparatively speaking, going smoothly. Although there are

mountains of vegetables in our farming communities, we are unable to buy fresh produce in Tokyo. Such situations as the existence of surpluses of meat and fish in certain areas and their absence from the average dinner table are a common example. This, however, is due to the improper fixing of ceiling prices, the existence of strong vested groups in the prefectures, and errors in the methods of figuring transportation costs. Measures to remedy this situation and to make this understandable and acceptable to everyone are the work and duty of the statesman. If scarce items are not fairly distributed, government is not worthy of its name.

Under the pressure of the times and the intensification of government control commerce has declined. As merchants have become office workers and transport workers and stores have become offices for distribution of rationed goods, housewives are being forced to spend the greater part of their time and effort in shopping. Historically the basic function of merchandising is the distribution of goods. If business is brisk, the distribution of goods is also brisk. But if distribution does not go smoothly, it is like a human body in which elimination is faulty and the blood circulation poor and the way becomes for every kind of disease. The necessity is urgent to check the disease at its source but this can be handled by statesmanship, by the hand of a sagacious statesman who understands the hearts of the people. Quack doctors are dangerous.

In the human being there is the instinct of survival and an appetite for living. Every effort is exerted in order to survive and exist. It is the same in the case of a nation. This desire to exist cannot be disposed of simply as a desire to retain one's individual identity. Even in the case of a nation, if there is not this desire the nation is lost. The behaviour of the stag testifies as to the effectiveness of this desire.

Existence is in accordance with competition. This is the same for both nations and individuals. The ever victorious armies of Japan possess incomparably the world's finest weapons but this is one result of competition stemming from the necessity of winning. Field Marshal Goering of Germany, who thinks along the same lines as those who believe in firm control, is said to have remarked after seeing the Olympic Games, "Without competition there is no progress." It is needless to argue that in order to win in competition a desire to exist must go along with it.

Our managed economy is an emergency war-time establishment based on the General National Mobilization Law and the Emergency Measures Law. Consequently, individual interest must be sacrificed in the attainment of the nation's objectives. However, if due regard to keep individuals in a healthy frame of mind is not given, attainment of the nation's objectives will be impossible.

Humanity in government. A government which overlooks human feelings cannot function. In callous times when human sentiments and customs are being obliterated, I believe the danger must be realized that this may result in injury to the ancient and beautiful customs of Japan, that is injury even to the observance of the instructions left by our ancestors.

Humanity also in the government of Japanese held territory

To respect the sentiments of the people, even in the case of a despotic nation, is the fundamental condition in promoting the prosperity of a nation. Germany and Italy are good examples of this. This is even more so in countries where the rights of the people are guaranteed by the constitution. A government which overlooks the sentiments of the people and disregards existing realities becomes the source of countless difficulties.

The 5 years of the China Incident have moved on into the Greater East Asia War and the brave soldiers of the Imperial Forces have gained much foreign territory and the future is bright with hope. However, should errors occur in our colonial policy, which backs up our victories, this would invite results with irretrievable consequences.

Although military governments have been set up in the Southern occupied areas, these military governments, according to the statement of Premier TOJO in the Diet, are temporary establishments and the work will be turned over to qualified administrators. This idea is wholly proper and commendable. Under the military governments use of large numbers of qualified men are already planned. I know others will be recruited in the future. However the principle of respect for the sentiments of the people must be boldly applied, not only in Japan, but in Japanese held areas outside Japan. If we look back at our past record in administration by "qualified men" in Formosa, Korea, Manchuria, China, etc., we find many administrators that have been badly lacking in experience and without any sort of maturity in the spirit of administration. It will be expected that in the future we will make the most of our past experience and that administrators will appear who will widen the field of vision of those bureaucrats whose immaturity of spirit in administration must be replaced by a more mature spirit or administrators who will, at any rate, make up for the defects of narrow-visioned bureaucrats.

Looking at the attitude of the military men in the government, in the matter of control of the Southern areas it appears they are doing their utmost to avoid past mistakes and this is very much as we desire. However, I believe careful watch and supervision must be made of the administrative work of the bureaucrats.

The peoples of the occupied areas each have their religions, habits, and customs. Not only is there no need of controlling these but if the job is bungled with the mistaken application of Japanese police methods, we will have only earned enmity and gained nothing. These peoples, in carrying on the business of their livelihoods, have their own suitable traditions and interests. If considerable care is not exercised in these matters, the materials which should be used for Japan's purposes will not be forthcoming and we will be incurring the disadvantage of having earned the enmity of the native populations.

In a homogeneous nation like Japan with one people under one ruler, government is not the least difficult. But if Japanese methods are applied in areas outside Japan with their hundreds of intermingled races and peoples, I believe that it would not be hard to see this would result in a waste of effort.

The Japanese Empire which expanded and developed step by step in going through the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars, the First World War, the Manchurian and China Incidents and now the Greater East Asiatic War is no longer an island nation. Our narrow insular character must be cast into the sea; our views must be wide, tenacious, strong, and continental and oceanic in character; and we must be possessed of a spacious and serene outlook.

I believe the application of the idea of "humanity of government" should not be limited to Japan but in areas outside Japan government of peoples not hostile to us should be humane and considerate to the end that the eternal fruits of Japanese Imperial administration may be brought forth.

If I, who speak in this way, am not one who advocates paternalism, neither am I an advocate of liberalism. I shall not dwell on details further in criticising bureaucratic government in Japan but I have no other intention but the elimination of the evils of bureaucratic government.

I have other very strong opinions critical of bureaucratic government but due to the time necessity in delivering this printed matter to you I shall omit them.

There can be no pro-Anglo-American factions

War is the last resort while government diplomacy is a forehanded measure. The fact our Japan allied itself with England, America, France and Italy to fight Germany in the First World War due to the trend of circumstances of the times. In the present great war, our alliance with Germany and Italy to fight against America and England is also because of historical necessity. It is ridiculous to classify Japanese arbitrarily and label them as pro-American and pro-English or as pro-German and pro-Italian. Except for Marxists, Japanese are all pro-Japanese. Such a humble person as myself was once cautioned in a friendly way that I should be careful because I was classed as pro-Anglo-American. Last year I made a tour of Europe and America. I was very much impressed with the vitality of the new Germany and Italy and I related this in my book "Face of the Earth." According to what I wrote, I cannot be considered as also pro-German and pro-Italian. This is completely ridiculous. Propaganda like this which tries to slander a person and undermine his political standing can be dismissed with a smile.

I know that I desire international problems to be solved, so far as possible, by diplomatic means. I believe that the diplomatic negotiations with England and the United States continued earnestly during the KONOYE and TOJO cabinets indicate their beliefs were the same as mine. In other words, war is a means only of last resort. This is also indicated in the Imperial Rescript of 8 December on the declaration of war:

"At this time, unfortunately, it has come about that hostilities have begun with both the United States and England. This has been truly unavoidable. This war was never my desire or intention."

However, matters could not be settled through diplomatic negotiation and war came. Once the Imperial Rescript was issued there was no such thing as being pro-Anglo-American. We must now do everything to fight and win. At this stage anyone who is still pro-Anglo-American is a disloyal subject and a traitor. I am not one who fears alander. I desire to reserve one thing only, the privilege of rendering devoted service to the nation.

The Imperial Navy, happily, in its various engagements, won a great victory in the attack on Pearl Harbor, next sank the Prince of Wales and the Repulse off the Malay coast, and then annihilated the Allied fleet in the naval battles of Surabaya and the Java Sea. The Army, acting in concert, won great victories at Hongkong, Manila and Singapore. Now, Greater East Asia has become completely the outlying territory of Japan. These are deeply stirring circumstances.

My only son has the privilege of serving in the Navy as a lieutenant (j.g.) and is now stationed in the South Pacific. But in these days I feel grateful for even the sight of my son in uniform.

Now it is publicly known fact that one cause of the Manchurian and China Incidents was the anti-Japanism stirred up at the instigation of the United States and England. Who can believe in the sincerity of the United States and England? During the TANAKA cabinet I was chief cabinet secretary. The public labeled and derided it as a reactionary cabinet. The reasons for this, stated simply, were the dispatching of troops to Shantung and next the death of Chang Tso Lin in a bomb assassination incident in Manchuria. The TANAKA cabinet policy in foreign relations which liquidated the policy of trailing in the wake of the United States and England appeared to be re-actionary. But how does it look today? Japan's world policy, which follows the plan drafted by the Tanaka cabinet, is now steadily in the process of realization. When I look back some ten odd years and look at the state of movement and change in the world, I am impressed more and more by the fact what was good yesterday may be bad today.

As I early became used to adverse criticism, I am not especially pained by it but my friends are constantly concerned and are advising me to moderate my opinions and to be more discreet and tactful. However, not only was I not born with such traits but there is no reason for changing my habits. This may be disadvantageous in getting along in the world and it may be hampering politically but this does not mean I should cease to be a faithful public servant.

Watch Communist activities concealed under the name of reform

The underground activities of communists, taking advantage of the war and hiding under the name of new reforms cannot be said to be non-existent, but constitute a despicable and dangerous enemy within the gates. In a radio broadcast on 10 April, Naval Captain HIRADA dwelt on this unusual political problem and issued a severe warning thus:

"Reforms to the end that the Greater East Asiatic War may be conducted advantageously are necessary. However we must positively avoid needless reforms that would serve to diminish our fighting power. On no account must there be reforms for the mere sake of reform. Still less can there be permitted one chance in ten thousand of using the war as an opportunity for reform and over-hastly changes in the international system."

Although I believe what Captain HIRADA pointed does not necessarily refer to communist activity, reform for the mere sake of reform will be harmful and the activities of communists hiding under the guise of reform are dangerous. On this point I believe further study and thorough scrutiny are especially necessary.

We endorse Ichiro Hatoyama

As a member of the House of Representatives, in all of his 27 years of service, he has kept in step with the people with pride and confidence and has shown a constant loyalty and devotion, rare in these days, to constitutional government. We believe he is most eminently qualified to be a member of the House of Representatives and we here solicit your endorsement of his candidacy.

17 April 1942

Mitsuru Toyama

Yukio Ozaki

Admiral Seizo Kobayashi, Naval Reserve.

Lieut. Gen. Hatsutaro Haraguchi, Retired.

Kazuo Kojima, member of the House of Peers.

Baron Shigeto Hozumi, Doctor of Jurisprudence.

T.N. The brochure contains four pictures with accompanying captions plus a portrait picture of Hatoyama. Following are translations of the captions.

Page 2, upper right.

Admiral of the Fleet TOGO, who established Japan's naval power in winning the great victory in the Naval battle of the Japan Sea and

thus laid the foundation for Japan's world leadership in the Greater East Asiatic War, was the object of veneration by our family and the Admiral, in turn, treated our family with affection. My oldest son, Takeichiro, who often had his head patted by the Admiral, is participating in the Greater East Asiatic War as a lieutenant (j.g.) in the Navy. This picture was taken on 16 December 1930 on the occasion of a visit to the Admiral. (Right to left: Ichiro Hatoyama, Admiral Togo, Takeichiro, Kaoru.)

Page 2, lower left.

This snapshot was taken while traveling to Europe and America, a tour taken as a People's Envoy from the summer of 1937 to the spring of 1938 during the time of the China Incident. This is at Singapore now under the military government of the Imperial Forces.

Page 3, center.

Picture taken when visiting Nazi Party headquarters in Berlin.

Page 4, upper left.

Certificate of commendation given by the House of Representatives and picture of the artist Kiyozo Haminozama at work on life-like oil portrait of the candidate (Hatoyama) to be hung in the House of Representative.

(Translator: G. Murakami.)

24 April 1947

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. David N. Sutton

FROM : Lt. Kurt Steiner

1. Your attention is invited to the following documents:

a. IPS Document No. 2279 -- an envelope containing reports by General TADA re military situation in North China. This document has not been used in evidence. TADA is a Defense witness assigned to Mr. Lopez.

file
b. IPS Documents 2316 to 2322 inclusive -- being secret documents on the Marshal Chang Tsuo-lin Incident including comments by HATOYAMA, Ichiro, who received these documents from General TANAKA, Giichi. One of these documents is a report by General TANAKA to the Throne stating that the assassination of Chang Tsuo-lin was planned and executed by members of the Kwantung Army Staff. These documents have not been used in evidence. HATOYAMA is a Defense witness assigned to Messrs. Comyns-Carr and Brown.

c. IPS Document 2384 -- file of messages on Inner Mongolian Affairs. Among them is a wire from ARIYOSHI to HIROTA dated 25 October 1933 containing reference to the support given to Inner Mongolian leaders by the Japanese Special Service Organization. This document has not been introduced. A person by the name of ARIYOSHI, Chuichi will be a witness for the Defense. The first name of the sender of this wire is Akira. However, the Defense application states that the witness was Ambassador to China which is true for the sender of this wire (ARIYOSHI, Akira), but not for ARIYOSHI, Chuichi. It may therefore be assumed that the first name on the Defense application is an error. The witness ARIYOSHI is assigned to Mr. Brown.

2. Your attention is further invited to the fact that the Russian Division filed with the Document Division a number of affidavits by or implicating persons who are now being called as Defense witnesses. Among them are the following:

<u>IPS Doc.</u>	<u>Exh. No.</u>	<u>Witness for Whom the Document Originated or Who is Implicated</u>	<u>Attorneys to Whom Assigned</u>
1951	Not Introduced	ASADO, Saburo	Vasiliev, Woolworth
1954	Not Introduced	ISOGAI, Rensuke KOBAYASHI, Seizo KISHI, Shinsuke	Vasiliev, Woolworth, Nyi, Cole, Wiley, Mornane, Dunigan
1970	703	USHIROKU, Jun	Vasiliev, Woolworth
1984	705	TOMINAGA, Kyoji	Vasiliev, Woolworth
1987	684, 1334	ISOGAI, Rensuke KOBAYASHI, Seizo KISHI, Shinsuke	Vasiliev, Woolworth, Nyi, Cole, Wiley, Mornane, Dunigan
1991	701	KAWABE, T.	Vasiliev, Woolworth, Fixel, Lopez, Robinson, Edwards, Crowe, Mornane

3. I suggest that the attorneys to whom the various witnesses are assigned request additional analyses and, if necessary, translation of pertinent documents mentioned above which have not yet been introduced, for use in cross-examination or rebuttal. I suggest further that proper entries be made in all witness files on Defense witnesses who have previously testified in the Prosecution case as stated above.

Kurt Steiner

KURT STEINER

cc:

Judge Nyi
Maj. Gen. Vasiliev
Col. Woolworth
Capt. Robinson
Col. Fixel
Col. Mornane
Comdr. Cole
Mr. Comyns-Carr
Mr. Brown
Mr. Wiley
Mr. Dunigan
Mr. Lopez
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Wagner
Mr. Crowe

Date: April 3rd 1947

Name of Witness: HATOYAMA, Ichiro

Completed as to Items Numbers: 1, 2, 3, 4

Partially completed as to Items Numbers:

If Item 9 is applicable, state briefly the nature of the investigation conducted:

Information from Chinese Division

HATOYAMA, Ichiro

Born: Jan. 1, 1883

Domicile: Tokyo, Japan

Social Status: Samurai

1916	Apr. 1	Decorated with the 4th class order of the Sacred Treasure (in recognition of his meritorious service in 1914-15 incident)	Board of Decoration
1920	July 1	Appointed member of the Central City Planning Committee Granted a set of golden cups in recognition of his meritorious service in 1915-1920 incident (as member of the House of the Representatives)	Cabinet Board of Decorations
1923	July 2	Appointed member of the Temporary Metropolitan System Investigation Committee	Cabinet
	July 6	Appointed temporary member of the Temporary Legal System Investigation Committee	Cabinet
	Oct. 18	Appointed Council member of Tokyo Reconstruction Board	Cabinet
	Dec. 26	Relieved of duty as member of the Temporary Legal System Investigation Committee	Cabinet
1924	Feb. 2	Appointed member of the Special City Planning Committee	Cabinet
	Feb. 25	The organization of the Tokyo Reconstruction Board abolished (by Imperial Ordinance No. 25)	
	Nov. 25	Owing to the abolition of the temporary Metropolitan System Investigation Committee by Imperial Ordinance No. 284, automatically relieved of duty as a member of the Committee	
	May 10	Elected Member of the House of the Representatives	
	Dec. 25	Decorated with the Order of the Sacred Treasure, 3rd class.	Board of Decorations
1927	Apr. 20	Appointed Chief Secretary of the Cabinet. Promoted to the 1st Rank of the higher Civil Service	Cabinet
	May 2	Promoted to 5th Court Rank, Senior Grade	Ministry of Imperial Household
	May 3	Appointed government representative	Cabinet

1927	May 9	Relieved of duty as government representative	Cabinet
	May 21	Appointed member of the Temporary Legal Systems Investigation Committee	Cabinet
		Appointed member of the Central Statistics Committee	Cabinet
	May 23	Appointed member of the Central Preparations Committee for Construction of Government Offices	Cabinet
	June 3	Appointed member of the Railway Council	Cabinet
	June 15	Appointed member of the Administrative Organizations Investigation Committee. This Committee abolished on July 2, 1929 by Imperial Ordinance No. 223	Cabinet
	June 20	Appointed Vice Chairman of the Preparations Committee for the Coronation ceremony	Ministry of Imperial Household
	June 23	Appointed member of the Investigation Committee for the Cultural Projects directed to China	Cabinet
	July 1	Relieved of duty as member of the Special City Planning Committee (Because of rank)	Cabinet
		Appointed member of the Special City Planning Committee	Cabinet
	July 7	Appointed member of the Population and Food Problems Investigation Committee	Cabinet
		Appointed Chief Secretary of the Population and Food Problems Investigation Committee	Cabinet
	July 19	Appointed member of the Natural Resources Investigation Committee	Cabinet
	Dec. 15	Received allowance of ¥100 as member of the Central Statistics Committee	Cabinet
		Received allowance of ¥400 as member of the Natural Resources Investigation Committee	Cabinet
	Dec. 19	Appointed member of the Educational Investigation Committee	Cabinet
	Dec. 23	Received allowance of ¥100 as member of the Temporary Legal Systems Investigation Committee	Cabinet
		Received allowance of ¥800 as member of the Committee to Investigate Administrative Organizations	Cabinet
	Dec. 24	Appointed a government representative	Cabinet
		Received allowance of ¥100 as member of the Educational Investigation Committee	Cabinet
		Received allowance of ¥800 as Chief Secretary of the Population and Food Problems Investigation Committee.	Cabinet

	Dec. 30	Owing to the abolition of the Preparations Committee for the Coronation ceremony, automatically relieved of duty as Vice Chairman Appointed Vice Commissioner of the Coronation Appointed member of the Council	Cabinet The Coronation Commissioner
1928	Jan. 21	Relieved of duty as government representative The Diet dissolved	Cabinet
	Feb. 10	Appointed Acting Director of the Cabinet Printing Bureau	Cabinet
	Feb. 20	Elected as Member of the House of the Representatives	
	Feb. 28	Relieved of duty as Acting Director of the Cabinet Printing Bureau	Cabinet
	Mar. 20	Ordered to make an official trip to Kyoto	Coronation Commissioner
	Apr. 21	Appointed a government representative Granted a golden cup in recognition of his meritorious service as member of the Temporary Legal Systems Investigations Committee	Cabinet Board of Decoration
	May 7	Relieved of duty as a government representative	Cabinet
	Oct. 29	Ordered to attend on the Emperor in His travel to the Coronation	Cabinet
	Nov. 10	Granted a golden cup. Granted the Commemoration Medal of the Coronation	Board of Decoration
	Dec. 20	Received allowance of ¥400 as member of the Natural Resources Investigation Committee Received allowance of ¥100 as member of the Educational Investigation Committee Received allowance of ¥650 as member of the Administrative Organizations Investigations Committee. Received allowance of ¥800 as Chief Secretary of Population and Food Problems Investigations Committee Received allowance of ¥150 as member of the Central Statistics Committee	Cabinet Cabinet Cabinet Cabinet
	Dec. 24	Appointed a government representative	
	Dec. 26	Received allowance of ¥250 as a member of the Temporary Legal Systems Investigation Committee Granted the sum of ¥4500 in recognition of his especially meritorious service in the Coronation affairs.	Cabinet

1928	Dec. 28	Decorated with the 2nd Order of Merit with the Double Rays of the Rising Sun (the conferment with honors for services in the coronation)	Board of Decoration
1929	Jan. 15	The organization of the Coronation Commission abolished Ordered to deal with the remaining business	Cabinet
	Mar. 26	Relieved of duty as government representative	Cabinet
	May 13	Relieved of duty as member of the Temporary Legal Systems Investigation Committee Owing to its abolition Appointed member of the Legal Systems Investigation Committee	Cabinet
	May 22	Appointed member of the Rice Investigation Committee	Cabinet
	June 1	Appointed member of the Coronation Records Editing Committee	Cabinet
	July 2	Relieved of the main duty at his own request	Cabinet
	July 4	Relieved of the duty to deal with the remaining business (The Coronation Commission)	Cabinet
1930	Jan. 21	The Diet dissolved	
	Feb. 20	Elected Member of the House of Representatives	
1931	Dec. 13	Appointed Minister of Education	Cabinet
	Dec. 15	Promoted to the 3rd Court Rank, Junior Grade	Ministry of Imperial Household
1932	Jan. 21	The Diet dissolved.	
	Feb.	Elected a Member of the House of Representatives	
1933	Dec. 15	Promoted to the 3rd Rank, Senior Grade	Ministry of Imperial Household
1934	Mar. 3	Relieved of the main duty at his own request	Cabinet
	Apr. 5	Decorated with the Order of the Sacred Treasure, 1st Class	Board of Decoration
	Apr. 29	Decorated with the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun (in recognition of his meritorious service in 1931-4 incident) Granted the sum of ¥1500 in recognition of his meritorious service in 1931-4 incident.	Board of Decoration Board of Decoration