

His particulars are in Appendix B, page 320. The additional documents particularly relating to him are Exhibits 2185 to 2188.

His main function in this conspiracy was as a propagandist -- his proved activities in this direction extending from 1931 (See e.g. Exhibits 1290A and 2185) to January 1942 (Exhibit 675A). If Okawa was rather the man who provided the ideas behind the conspiracy, Hashimoto was a principal among those who popularized them.

Exhibit 734-A shows that as early as 1929 he was advocating sabotage in the U.S.S.R. and possible military occupation of the Caucasus.

The evidence of Tanaka, together with that given at Okawa's trial (Exhibits 2177-2178A and 2231), and Exhibit 179F from Kido's Diary, establish the leading part he played, while a lieutenant colonel in the Army General Staff, in the plotting of the Mukden Incident and in all the associated plots of that period for the overthrow of the comparatively peaceful cabinets in office then in Japan. He organized in 1931 the Sakura-Kai, and later the Dai-Nippon Senen-to, both extremist societies.

He was serving as an artillery commander in the neighborhood of Nanking at the time of its fall and after. He admits that it was he who fired on H.M.S. Ladybird, though he claims it was by superior orders.