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See inside for article of Hajime ITOH
- 1 - IWANE, Matsui

The journal "DAI-ASIA-SHUGI" (Great Asia for the Asiatics), July (1941) number, published by the Great Asia Institute.

Contents

EAST ASIA.

NAKATANI, Takeyo; Outbreak of GERMAN-SOVIET War and

SHIMONAKA, Yasaburo; Ideological Basis of the Building

of the New Order of ASIA, based on Vital Social

Outlook.

p. 2 The war for the building of ^{the} New Order, in which JAPAN is

acting as the leader of ASIA, is, for JAPAN, ~~is~~ the realization

of the law predetermined at the time of her foundation.

Then how was the law expressed in ancient JAPAN? The

law is rooted in the noble ideal of "country-begetting,"
which is typically expressed by the message of gods as
"building and solidifying this drifting country."

There were people; there was land; there were resources;
but there was no order to combine them into a country.

To bring ^{new} order among them, — that is the spirit of
the ancient message of the gods. In short, the gods

p. 3 ordered ^{us} to make countries out of what had not been
countries before.

But those who resist this war for new construction, —
this war for country foundation, — those must be beaten

and chastised. To embrace those who obey, to subjugate those who do not, and then go further on,— this has been the fundamental principle of country-
foundation, of country-begetting.

P. 7 JAPAN is a law-governed country in form, but the Imperial NIPPON has had an ideal since her
Foundation, and laws are only notes on that ideal. The realization of the message of the gods to "build and solidify this drifting country" is the *raison d'être* of us subjects. We are not here to spur up our own lives, but to work out this historical mission

of NIPPON, which has come down to us through the ages since the foundation of this country, ^{and this mission,} should be the fundamental principle in deciding the direction of our politics. In order to work out this mission, the people sacrifice their interests and happiness without a regret. The mission is supreme; the mission is absolute. Herein consists the fact that NIPPON is a country with a mission.

MATSUI, Iwane: Settlement of CHINA Affair, and
Defendant
the Problem of AMERICA.

P. 11 In fact, our frontal enemy is now clearly BRITAIN,

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AMERICA, and the group of other democratic countries.

This is now the common sense of the people. If we

should think of compromising with BRITAIN and AMERICA,

and settling the CHINA Affairs through collaboration

with them, what will those 100,000 heroes who

died in this Affair think of us? We are absolutely

opposed to ^{the} compromise with AMERICA, in the name

of those 100,000 heroes killed in action. If AMERICA

declares war on GERMANY in the near future, our

country should rise in arms, faithful to the Tri-

partite pact. So should act the Country of Imperial

Way, the Country of BUSHIDO.

OKUMA, Makoto; JAPANESE-AMERICAN Antagonism and
its Adjustment.

TANAKA, Kan'ae: AMERICAN, BRITISH, and CHUNGKING
Offensive against JAPAN.

TAKAMI, Hiroshi: Outbreak of GERMAN-SOVIET War,
and AMERICAN Participation in the War.

p. 26 The present international situation offers JAPAN
a golden opportunity, which will come but once in
a thousand years. We clearly see herein gods' will.
The world is now moving with JAPAN as the pivot.

If JAPAN, with her millions of crack troops on land and 2,000,000 tons of warships on sea, once makes up her mind to act with decision, world-shaking military operations surpassing even those by GERMANY will be developed, and the holy mission of HAKKO ICHIU (making the World one house), not to speak of the New Order of EAST ASIA, will easily be attained.

HASHIMOTO, Masukichi: Establishment of Asiatic Ideology.

Translations from foreign sources, and
foreign news.

大亜細亞主義

七月号

東京大亜細亞協会発行よりの抜萃

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事変處理と対米問題

松井石根

ex 3500-A

生温、対米妥協論が一部から放送せられつゝある。米国の敵性愈々露骨なる今日に於て、対米妥協論の如きかたど一部に於てもせよ、真面目に取り上げられつゝ、あややに聞くは、寔に心得がたいことである。対米妥協論が或る一部から放送せられるとき、この影響は直ちに、重慶にも、南京にも、泰にも、佛印にも、蘭印にも、及び我が国策の上に暗鬱なる影を投ずるのである。蘭印が俄かに强硬態度を示して、日蘭會商が決裂の危機に瀕したのも、一に日本、米國に属すとの印象を蘭印が受けたからに外ならず、重慶が抗戦の態度を強化するの、佛印がグラツキ去りたるも、南京が不安がるの、實に生ぬる、日米妥協論の招いた影響をなのである。

1
 聖戦を完遂し、國民の精神的團結を鞏固にし、亞細亞民族をして安心して日本に信頼させるためには、斯くの如き卑屈なる対米妥協論を徹して、寧ろ、

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(二)

対米妥協論の根拠は、多くはアメリカと妥協することによつて、重慶援助を打切らせ、南京育成に協力させ、アメリカの借款を得ると共に、アメリカの協力によつて南方資源の確保をしようといふに在るらし、か、とんでもない間違ひだ。アメリカは、イギリスとアメリカ国防の第一線と考へてきたと同様に、重慶とハタヒヤを矢張りアメリカ国防の第一線と考へてきたのである。

だから本来、真剣に日本と妥協する考へなど、アメリカが有つ筈がなつ。若し、こんな風を口ううを、誰かに洩したとしたら、それは米當局の策名である。アメリカは、ハワイの艦隊を大西洋に廻した。そして参戦した。か、そうなるれば、三国同盟の條約が物と云ふ。アメリカには、兩面作戦の用意もなく、実力もな、何とかうまく、日本国内の現状派、親英米派、英米依存派をつかつて何とかして、日本を暫く抑へておかう。味をことと云つて、日本を釣つておかう。生かさず殺さずで引はつておかう。その間に存分対戦準備をしよう。これが彼の真意なのである。こんな牛に引かかつたら、大變である。必勝の地位から必敗の大勢に轉落することは、贅論するまでもなからう。

(三)

今となつてアメリカと妥協するなどといふ事は、絶対にない。そんなことをすれば、支那事變の意義を没却してしまふ。五細亞の解放、五細亞の復興、五細亞一家の理想を目ざしてゐる新秩序建設の意義が台無しになつてしまふのみならず、御詔勅ま

で拜してさる三國同盟の精神に反する。日本の世界政策の逆轉に
 なる。三國同盟は文句よりはその精神なのである。万邦をして各々の
 如を得しむることにある。ドイツはヨーロッパに於て、日本はアジアにあ
 いて新秩序建設の戦を戦つてさるのである。一旦の利害によつて、どう
 してこの崇高な目的、國際信義に背くことがあまよう。
 日本としては、アメリカの態度如何に關せず日本自身のやうななくては
 ならぬ仕事がある。援蔣ルート一切の遮斷を、敵性國家の排除を、
 同時に協力國家への援助を、三國軸の強化だ。
 第一に日滿支共同宣言に則する支那の經濟開發であり、共同
 國防であり、文化交流である。
 第二に佛印との經濟協定による經濟開發である。共同國防で
 ある。
 第三にタイとの親善強化と、タイの失地回復希望達成への
 積極的協力である。

(四)

執着は一つの病である。何とかして事変を早く片づけたい、さういふ
 考に執ると、もうその瞬間に弱氣になる。
 上兵は敵を忘れるにある。蔣介石を相手にせずと斷じたる以上、蔣介
 石の存在を忘れるがよい。重慶、蔣介石、こんなものか、まだ
 支那のどこかにゐたか、と云ふ態度をとるに限る。事實正
 面の敵は今や明かに英米であり、民主々義國家群である。

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之は既に国民の常識である。今にして英米と妥協し、アングロサク
 ソンとの協力によつて事変処理に當らうなどと云ふ考へを起して
 どうして十萬の英靈に顔向けが出来ようか。蓋し十萬英靈
 の名に於て吾人は絶対に対米妥協に反対である。若し近き
 将来に米國が獨逸に対して宣戦するならば、我が國また三
 國同盟の義に依つて蹶然起つてゐるのである。これが皇道國家
 武士道國家の態度なのである。

An Excerpt from the Magazine "Dai Asia Shugi"
Published by the Greater Asia Association, July
1941, at Page 10.

By: MATSUI, Iwane

The Settlement of the China Incident and the Problem of
the United States

I.

A lukewarm argument for a compromise with the United States is being put out from a certain quarter. It is certainly difficult to comprehend when I hear that today when the hostile feeling of the United States is so acute, compromise with that country is being taken up seriously even if it may be only in one quarter. When a compromise with the United States is advocated from one quarter, its influence at once extends to CHUNGKING, NANKING, THAILAND, FRENCH INDO-CHINA and the NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, and casts a gloomy shadow upon our national policy. The reason why the Netherlands East Indies suddenly took a firm attitude and the Japanese-Netherlands Parley is on the brink of a breakdown, is solely due to the fact that the Netherlands East Indies received the impression that Japan would submit to the United States. The strengthening of the war attitude by CHUNGKING, the wavering of French Indo-China, the uneasiness of NANKING, are all truly the effect brought about by the lukewarm argument for a Japanese-American compromise.

In order to complete the Holy War, strengthen the peoples' spiritual unity and make the Asiatic races trustingly place their confidence in Japan, it is necessary first of all to sweep away such a servile argument for compromise with the United States.

II.

The basis of the argument for a compromise with the U.S. seems to lie mostly in the idea that by compromising with the U.S. it would be possible to stop the aid to CHUNGKING, make them cooperate in the development of the NANKING Regime, obtain American loans, and at the same time, through American cooperation secure natural resources in the Southern regions. However, this is a fantastic mistake. In the same manner that America considers England her first line of defense, she also considers CHUNGKING and BATAVIA her first line of defense.

Therefore, from the start, there is no reason for America seriously to consider a compromise with Japan. If such a hint were dropped to someone, that is a plan of the American authorities. America wants to divert the fleet at HAWAII to the Atlantic Ocean and enter the war, but if she does this, the Treaty of the Tri-Partite Alliance will make itself felt. The United States has neither the preparation nor the power to wage a two-front operation. She wants to somehow skillfully hold Japan down for

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awhile by utilizing the groups in Japan advocating the status-quo, the pro-Anglo-American groups, and the groups advocating dependency on the U.S. and Britain. She wants to deceive Japan skillfully and prolong matters without taking a definite step, and in the meantime make full war preparations. This is their true intention. If we are fooled by such a trick it would be disastrous. Needless to say, we will fall from a position of certain victory to that of certain defeat.

III.

We absolutely must not come to a compromise with the U.S. when things are what they are at this time. If we do such a thing, the significance of the China Incident will be lost. The significance of the War for the construction of the New Order which aims at the ideal of one family of Asiatic Nations, rehabilitation of Asia, and the liberation of Asia, will come to nought. Not only that, but it will violate the spirit of the Tripartite Alliance for which an Imperial Rescript has already been promulgated. It would become a retrogression of Japan's world policy. The spirit of the Tripartite Alliance is the important thing, rather than the wording. Its spirit enables each nation to have its rightful place in the world. Germany in Europe, and Japan in Asia, are both respectively fighting the war for the establishment of a New Order. How can we violate this lofty aim and international faith for the purpose of a momentary profit.

As for Japan, she has work which must be performed regardless of America's attitude. They are the cutting of the route of aid to CHIANG Kai-Shek, the elimination of enemy nations together with aid to cooperating nations, and the strengthening of the Tripartite Axis.

The first is the economic development of China in accordance with the Joint Declaration of Japan, Manchukuo and China; joint national defense; and the exchange of culture.

The second is the economic development in accordance with the economic agreement with French Indo-China; and joint national defense.

The third is the strengthening of friendly relations with THAILAND; and positive cooperation to fulfillment of her wish to recover her lost territories.

IV.

Persistency is a disease. If one is persistent in the idea of wanting to somehow settle the China Incident early, he becomes weak-minded already at that moment.

A good soldier forgets his enemy. As long as it was declared that CHIANG Kai-shek will be ignored, we might as well forget his existence. The best would be to take the attitude of "Are there such

things as the CHUNGKING Regime and CHIANG Kai-shek still somewhere in China?" In reality, the immediate enemies are now clearly Britain and the U.S., and the group of democratic nations. This is already common knowledge of the people. If we now come to a compromise with Britain and the U.S., and think of trying to settle the Incident through Anglo-Saxon cooperation, how can we ever face the spirits of the one hundred thousand departed heroes? Here, in the name of the one hundred thousand dead heroes, I absolutely oppose any compromise with the U.S. If in the near future, the United States declares war against Germany, our nation must also rise unhesitatingly in accordance with the obligation of the Tripartite Alliance. This is the attitude of the nation of the Imperial Way /TN: KODO/ and of the Way of the Samurai /TN: BUSHIDO/.

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