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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: HATANO, Kanichi

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 living at No. 45, 1-chome, Nozawa-machi, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo City.
2. After graduating from the Tung Wen College, Shanghai, in 1912, I worked from 1913 to 1932 for the Asahi, the Mainichi, and the Jiji-Shimpo, as a special writer on the Chinese problems. During this period, I spent the years of 1920-29 in Peking as a special correspondent. From 1932 to 1946, I was engaged in examining the Chinese problems as a non-regular member attached to the Foreign Office, to the China Affairs Board, and to the Greater East Asia Ministry. I am at present managing the China Research Institute of my own, and am concurrently an editorial adviser to the World Daily News.
3. I have written about twenty books. The titles of some of them are:
Chinese Political Parties, 1918.
Modern China, 1920.
Politics and Personalities in Modern China, 1937.
Analysis of Red China, 1941.
General History of the Kuomintang, 1943.
Mao Tze-tung and Other Red Stars in China, 1946.
4. In 1930, I started to study the Chinese Communist Party, and ever since I have been continuing in this line for the past seventeen years. ~~While~~ a non-regular member of the Foreign Office Staff, I was ordered to collect data on the Chinese Communist Party. A great deal of reports on the Party came from the Japanese Embassy, Legation, and Consulates to the Foreign Office. There were so many of them that it was extremely difficult to keep them permanently and to make them available for use in official business. Not

- which was impeding the people's war of revolution.
7. On April 15, 1933, the Chinese Soviet Government issued "Proclamation for Joint Resistance against Japan." In this the Chinese Soviet Government blamed the Kuomintang Government for making negotiations to readjust her relations with Japan; demanded immediate stop of attack within the Soviet Zone and upon the Chinese Red Army; and demanded the Kuomintang Government to organize a people's volunteer army to resist Japan and to give the people the right to arm themselves. The proclamation was a proposal of compromise with the Kuomintang Government concerning "joint resistance to Japan."
 8. On July 15, 1934, the Chinese Industry and Agriculture Red Army issued "Declaration of Resistance to Japan by Rallying in the North." The declaration announced that the Red Army would be sent to the north, as a vanguard unit in the war of resistance against Japan. At the same time, it insisted that the Kuomintang Government sever diplomatic relations with Japan and nullify all treaties between China and Japan; and that the government mobilize all the Chinese forces to carry out joint war against Japan, and organize a people's anti-Japanese volunteer army and guerrilla forces to participate directly in the war against Japan and in guerilla warfares. It also declared that all the Japanese enterprises and properties in China be confiscated.
 9. At the 7th Comintern Congress held in Moscow from July 25th to August 20th, 1935, a resolution was passed to form a united front against German, Japan, and Poland; consequently Japan was made the object of their struggle in the Far East. This atmosphere of the Congress immediately influenced the Chinese Communist Party to a great extent.
On August 1st, 1935, the Central committee of the Chinese Communist Party proclaimed "Message to all the people to save the nation through resistance to Japan," which is called the Proclamation of August 1st and is well known. This may be outlined as follows: The Committee blamed the leaders of the Kuomintang Government for their slogans, such as "Sino-Japanese rapprochement" and "Sino-Japanese Combination", and was desirous that the Kuomintang forces should stop their attack on the Red Army and then jointly go to war with Japan in close co-operation with the Red Army. Laying stress on the people's united front, the committee wants to organize a single, nationwide defence government; to make it the government's main responsibility to resist Japan and save the nation; to confiscate Japanese properties in China and appropriate it for war against Japan; and to overcome Japan by uniting the working classes in Japan and the people in Korea and Formosa to form a rebel army.
 10. On December 25, 1935, the Central Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party announced "Resolution concerning the Present

Political Situation and the Mission of the Party," which was, in purport, much the same as the above Proclamation of August 1st. Laying greatest stress on the people's anti-Japanese united front movement, the Resolution gave a policy of organizing a national defense government and a combined army to resist Japan. As general principles of activity for the Party, it mentioned ten headings, such as "Save-the-nation, resist Japan," "Confiscate all Japanese properties in China and appropriate it to the cost of resisting Japan, and "Form a strong union by allying industrial and agricultural workers and all other anti-Japanese elements in Korea, Formosa and Japan."

The Chinese Communist Party also maintained that, in the course of its struggle with Japan, efforts should be made to expand and strengthen its power through the above principles of activities.

11. On March 10, 1936, the Northern Area Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party issued "Proclamation of Save-the-Nation, Resist Japan." This Proclamation, enumerating the above principles of activities, stressed the following: "Form a national defence Government and an allied army to fight. Japan to the military governors, social organizations, political parties, newspapers and magazines and to all industrial, agricultural, commercial and academic circles throughout the whole country."
12. On June 13, 1936, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party announced "Resolution concerning the present political situation." In this resolution are stated the facts that since a Save-the-Nation movement was started on December 9, 1935, by Peiping students, nationwide "Save-the-Nation, Resist Japan" campaigns were initiated; that a solid anti-Japanese front was organized in defiance of the pressure by Chang Kai-shek; that among the people in North China especially the intellectuals were planning a large-scale mass movement; that the low-ranking officers and men of the 29th Army under the command of Sung Che-yuan were so anti-Japanese that they did not obey the orders of their superiors and declared that they would never withdraw themselves under any circumstances; that there was a sufficient possibility of a strong armed anti-Japanese movement being started in Northern China; and that the main force of the anti-Japanese Red Army, the Red Army guerillas, and the people's army of revolution in the north-eastern areas were growing stronger unhampered, gradually forming the nucleus of the anti-Japanese force throughout the country. The resolution went on to stress that in coping with the situation, war both with Japan and the pro-Japanese elements in China should be facilitated, supported, and expanded. To the masses it stressed that it was their duty to organize a national defense government and a united army to resist Japan and that such a defense government

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- and the army to resist Japan should be formed around the Soviet People's Republic and the anti-Japanese Red Army.
13. On September 17, 1936, the Central Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party made a resolution concerning the establishment of a democratic republic and the new situation resulting from the "Save-the-Nation, Resist Japan" movement." The Resolution read as follows:
"The people's united front against Japan should be expanded further in order to drive Japan out of China, while the potentiality of the Party and its position should be made stronger. Although it is necessary to enlist the Nanking Government of the Kuomintang and its military administration in the war against Japan in order to carry out an anti-Japanese armed struggle, we must continue our harsh criticism and struggle as to the policies of the Kuomintang Nanking Government. To expand and strengthen the Communist Party is fundamentally conditional in forming a people's anti-Japanese united front and in winning a victory for a democratic republic. Therefore, we must systematically recruit members for the Party."
 14. On the 19th of the same month (December, 1936) the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Soviet Government dispatched a message concerning the Sian Incident. This message emphasized the necessity of holding immediately a peace conference, inviting representatives from the political parties, armed forces, and all other circles throughout the country, as well as those from Nanking and Sian, to stop internal war and to work in unity and harmony in resisting Japan.
 15. On April 15, 1937, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party sent a message to every members of the Party. The message said that, after the peace settlement of the Sian Incident and the 3rd Kuomintang National Congress, the revolutionary movements in China had entered a new stage. And the mission in this stage was to further stabilize already established peace, within the country so that the democratic rights can be exercised and the war to resist Japan can be carried out. For this purpose, it concluded, the spirit of self-sacrifice and the strongest will was needed in the struggle.
 16. On July 7 of the same year (1937), the Lukuoehiao Incident took place. On the following day, the 8th of July, the Chinese Communist Party made public a message, which stressed to carry out "the war of resistance of the entire people."
 17. On August 15 of the same year (1937), the Chinese Communist Party made known "10 principles of Save-the-Nation, Resist Japan." The first paragraph was as follows: "Sever relations with Japan, drive out the Japanese officials, arrest the Japanese spies,

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confiscate the Japanese properties in China, disapprove loans to Japan, nullify treaties between China and Japan, and oppose any compromise with Japan." The rest of the principles were designed to attack Japan not only through the general mobilization of the entire military forces and the people in the country but also through uniting industrial and agricultural workers in Korea, Formosa, and Japan.

18. A resolution concerning the immediate situation and the duty of the Party" was announced on the same day. This emphasized that the members of the Communist Party should take initiative and exert every effort to lead the war of resistance so as to help organize and develop the mass movement to resist Japan and have them join the frontline of the people's war of resistance.

On this 27th day of June, 1947
At Tokyo

Deponent: /S/ H.T.NO, Kanichi (seal)

I, IMMARI, Yasutaro, 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/ IMMARI, Yasutaro (seal)

OATH

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

/S/ H.T.NO, Kanichi (seal)

極東國際軍事裁判所

亞米利加合衆國 其他

對

荒木貞夫 其他

宣誓供述書

供述者 彼多野 乾一

自分儀我國ニ行ハルル方式ニ從ヒ先ツ別紙ノ通り宣誓ヲ爲シタル上次ノ如ク供述致シマス

一 私ハ東京都世田ヶ谷區野澤町一ノ四五ニ居住シテキマス。

二 私ハ一九一二年上海東亞同文書院ヲ卒業シ一九一三年カラ一九三二年マデ朝日、毎日、時事新報等ニ中國問題専門ノ記者トシテ勤務、ソノ間一九二〇年カラ一九二九年マデ北京特派員ヲ勤メマシタ、一九三二年カラ一九四六年マデ外務省、與亞院、大東亞省ノ囑託トシテ中國問題ノ調査ニ從事シマシタ、現在ハ個人デ中華研究所ヲ經營シ世界日報ノ編輯顧問ヲ兼ネテ居リマス

三 私ノ著書ハ

一九一八年 支那ノ政黨

一九二〇年 現代支那

一九三七年 現代支那ノ政治ト人物

一九四一年 赤色支那ノ究明

一九四三年 中國國民黨通史

一九四六年 毛澤東ト中國ノ紅星

等約二十種アリマス

四 私ハ一九三〇年中國共產黨研究ヲ開始シ今日迄十七年間續ケテ居リマ
ス、私ガ外務省ノ囑託トシテ勤務中ニ中國共產黨ニ關スル資料ノ集録
ヲ命ゼラレマシタ、即チ外務省ニハ在華大使館、領事館カラ中國共產
黨ニ關スル多量ノ報告ガ來マスノデ之等ノ資料ヲ永ハニ保存シ且ツ之
ヲ執務上ノ參考ニ供スル事ハ極メテ復雜困難デアルノミナラズ散逸ス
ル虞レモアリマスノデ其ノ中確實ニシテ重要ナ資料ヲ永久保存ト執務
上ノ便宜ノタメ之ヲ整理シ集録スル事ヲ命ゼラレタノデアリマス、私
ハ右ノ命ニ應ジテ右報告シテ來タ資料ノ中最も確實ニシテ重要ナモノ
ヲ整理集録シ外務省情報部ニ於テ之ヲ印刷ニ付シマシタ夫レハ中國共
産黨

- 一九三二年史
- 一九三三年史
- 一九三四年史
- 一九三五年史
- 一九三六年史

一九三七年史

ト顯スル六冊五千餘頁ノ文書トナツテ外務省ニ保管サレテ居リマス、而シテ此ノ文書ニ集録シタ資料ハ右文書完成ト共ニ他ノ不要文書ト一縮ニ焼却シ該文書ノミガ外務省公文書トシテ永久保管ト執務參考資料トシテ保存サレテ居ルノデアリマシテ之ハ機密扱ヒトシテ極ク限ラレタル係官ノミニ其ノ使用ヲ許サレテ居ルノデアリマス

右中國共產黨一九三二年史乃至一九三七年史ニハ一九三二年以降蘆溝橋事件發生後タル一九三七年マデ中國共產黨ノ發シタ宣言決議、通電

政治、綱領等ヲ集録シテアリマス

而シテ之等ノ資料ニヨレバ中國共產黨ノ全面的活動ノ狀況ガ判明スルノデアリマシテ中國共產黨ガ抗日戦ヲ呼號シテ日本ニ對シ宣戦ヲ布告シ日本ノ在華財産ヲ沒收シ日本ノ正當ナル在支權益ヲ中國ヨリ驅逐スルノミナラズ日本ノ打倒ヲ企圖シ之ヲ實行シツツアツタ事ガ明瞭デアリマス

之等ノ宣言決議、通電、政治、綱領等ノ中主ナルモノヲ擧ゲテ私ガ記

憶シテ居ル其ノ内容ノ概略ヲ申シ述ベマス

六一九三二年一月二十八日ノ第一次上海事變後同年四月二十六日中國ソ
ヴェート臨時中央政府ハ「第一次對日宣戰及對內宣言」ヲ發表シマ
シタ、此ノ宣言ハ日本ニ對シテ宣戰ヲ布告シ民族革命戰爭ニヨリ日本
ヲ中國ヨリ驅逐スル事ヲ主張シ且ツ又國民政府ガ日本トノ和平交渉ヲ
ナシ反日團體ヲ解散セシメ、反日ストライキヲ壓迫シ又ハ日本ト交戦
シツツアル民衆義勇軍ノ撤退ヲ命ジタコトヲ批難シ、斯クノ如キ民族
革命戰爭ヲ阻止スル國民政府ヲ顛覆スルコトヲ宣言シタモノデアリマ
シタ

然ルニ一九三三年四月十五日中國ソヴェート政府ハ「抗日合作宣言」ヲ
發表シタノデアリマス、之レハ國民政府ニ對シ日本トノ國交調整ノ折
涉中ナル事ヲ批難シ直チニソヴェート區ト紅軍ニ對スル進攻ヲ中止
シテ抗日義勇軍ヲ組織スル事及ビ民主武裝ノ自由ヲ與ヘル事ヲ要求シ
タモノデアリマシテ國民政府ニ對スル「抗日合作」ニ關スル妥協ノ申
込デアリマシタ

八、一九三四年七月十五日中國工農紅軍ハ「北上抗日宣言」ヲ發表シマシ
タ、此ノ宣言ハ抗日遂行ノ先鋒隊トシテ紅軍ヲ北上セシムルコトヲ宣
言シタモノデアリマスガ國民政府ニ對シテ即時對日絶交ト一切ノ日支
間ノ條約無効ヲ宣布シ全中國軍ヲ動員シテ共同對日戰爭ヲ遂行シ民衆
的抗日義勇軍ト遊撃隊ヲ組織シテ直接抗日戰爭ト遊撃戰爭ニ參加セシ
ムル事ヲ強調シ且ツ日本ノ在支全企業ト財産トヲ沒收スル事ヲ宣言シ
タモノデアリマス

九、一九三五年七月二十五日カラ同年八月二十迄モスコロニ於テ開カレタ
第七回コミンテルン大會ガドイツ、日本及ビポーランドニ反對スル統
一戦線ノ結成ヲ決議シ東洋ニ於テハ日本ヲ其ノ戰爭目標トスルニ至ッ
タ爲ニ此ノ大會ノ空氣ハ直チニ中國共産黨ニ非常ナ影響ヲ及ボシタノ
デアリマス
即チ一九三五年八月一日中國共産黨中央委員會ハ「抗日救國ノタメ全
國同胞ニ告グル誓」ト云フ宣言ヲ發表シタノデアリマス
之ハ八。一宣言ト稱スル有名ナ宣言デアリマシテ其ノ内容ノ要旨ハ、

「國民政府要人等ノ中日親善、中日合体等ノスローガンヲ批難シテ國民黨ノ軍隊ガ紅軍ニ對スル攻撃ヲ中止シテ紅軍ト親密ナル提携ノ下ニ共同シテ抗日戦ニ當ルベキ事ヲ要望シテ居ル事民族統一戦線ヲ強調シテ單一的全國的國防政府ヲ組織シ其ノ重要責任ヲ抗日救國ニ置ク事、日本ノ在支財産ヲ沒收シテ對日軍費ニ充當スル事、並ニ日本國內ノ勤勞階級朝鮮台灣ノ民族ヲ聯合シテ友軍トナシ以テ日本ヲ打倒スル事」等ヲ宣言シタモノデアリマス

十、一九三五年十二月廿五日中國共產黨中央政治局ハ「現下ノ政治形勢ト黨ノ任務ニ關スル決議」ヲ發表シマシクガ其ノ内容ハ大体ニ於テ右八。一宣言ト同趣旨ノモノデアリマス

即チ抗日民族統一戦線ノ運動ニ非常ナ力點ヲ入レ國防政府ト抗日聯合軍ノ組織方針ヲ述べテ居リマス、ソシテ其ノ一般的行動綱領トシテ「抗日救國」「中國ニ於ケル日本ノ全財産ヲ沒收シ抗日經費ニ充當スル事」「朝鮮台灣日本國內ノ工農並ニ一切ノ反日勢力ヲ糾合シテ鞏固ナル聯盟ヲ結成スル事」等十項目ヲ擧ゲテ居リマス

且又中國共產黨ハ抗日鬪争ノ過程ニ於テ之等ノ行動綱領ヲ通ジテ自黨ノ勢力擴大強化ヲ計ルベキ事ヲ主張シテ居ルノデアリマス

十一、一九三六年三月十日中國共產黨中央委員會北方局ハ「抗日救國宣言」ヲ發表シマシタ、此ノ宣言ハ右ニ述ベタ行動綱領ヲ列擧シテ全國ノ黨政長官、社會團體、政黨政派、新聞雜誌及ビ全國工農、商、學ノ各界ニ向ツテ國防政府及抗日聯軍成立ニ付テ働キカケタモノデアリマシタ

十二、一九三六年六月十三日中國共產黨中央委員會ハ「目前ノ政治情勢ニ關スル決議」ヲ發表シマシタ。之ニヨルト北平ノ學生ガ一九三五年十二月九日救亡運動ヲ起シテ以來全國的ニ反日救國運動ガ勃興シ蔣介石ノ壓迫ニ抗シテ全國反日戦線ガ強化シ殊ニ華北民衆中ノ智識階級間ニ於テハ大ナル群衆運動ヲ計畫シツツアル事、宋哲元ノ指揮下ニアル二十九軍ノ下級軍官士兵モ亦反日意識旺盛ニシテ上官ノ命令ニ服セズ如何ナル事アルモ撤兵セザル旨ヲ宣言シテ居ル事、華北ニ於テ偉大ナル武装抗日運動ヲ發動スル可能性充分アル事、抗日紅軍主力ト紅軍遊撃隊並ニ東北ノ人民革命軍ガ順調ニ發展シ全國抗日軍ノ中心ヲ形成セント

シツツアル事實ヲ述ベ此ノ情勢ニ應ジテ最モ時宜ニ適シタ万法ニヨツテ反日及親日中國人ニ對スル戰爭ヲ促進シ支持シ擴大シ群衆ニ向ツテハ國防政府ト抗日聯軍組織ノ任務ヲ唱導シテソビエート人民共和國ト抗日聯軍ヲ建設セネバナラヌト主張シテ居ルノデアリマス

十三、一九三六年九月十七日中國共產黨中央政治局ハ「抗日救亡運動ノ新形勢ト民主共和國建立ニ關スル決議」ヲ致シマシタ

此ノ決議ニヨレバ「日本ヲ中國ヨリ驅逐スル爲ニ抗日民族統一戦線ヲ更ニ擴大サセ自己陣營ト力量ヲ増強セネバナラヌ、國民黨南京政府及共ノ軍政ヲ推動シテ抗日戰爭ニ參加サセル事ハ大規模ナ抗日武裝闘争實行ノ必要條件デアアルガ國民黨南京政府ノ政策ニ對シテハ嚴重ナ批評ト闘争トヲ續ケネバナラヌ又共產黨ヲ擴大強化スル事ガ抗日民族統一戦線ト民主共和國勝利ノ基本條件デアアルカラ黨員ヲ系統的ニ吸收スル事ガ必要デアアル」トサレテ居ルノデアリマス

十四、同月十九日（一九三六年十二月）中國共產黨中央委員會ト中國ソヴェート政府ハ「西安事變ニ對スル通電」ヲ發シタノデアリマス

此ノ通電ハ「即時和平會議ヲ召集シテ南京、西安、兩方面ノ代表ノ外更ニ全國各黨各派、各界、各軍ノ代表ヲモ參加セシメテ一切ノ内戰反對、全國團結シテ一致抗日ニ向フベキコトヲ決定セヨ」ト云フ趣旨ノモノデアリマシタ

十五、一九三七年四月十五日中國共產黨中央委員會ハ「全黨同志ニ告グル書」ヲ發表シマシタ、之ニヨルト「西安事件ノ和平解決並ニ國民黨三中全會後中國革命形勢ハ新段階ニ進入シタ此ノ段階ノ任務ハ既ニ取得セル國內和平ヲ強化シテ民主權利ヲ實現シ對日抗戰ヲ實現スルコトデアル其ノ爲ニ最大ノ犠牲的精神ト堅強ナル意思ヲ以テ鬪争スルヲ要スルト主張シテ居ルノデアリマス

十六、同年七月七日（一九三七年）蘆溝橋事件が起ツタノデアリマスガ中國共產黨ハ其ノ翌日タル七月八日ニ送電ヲ發表シテ「全民族的抗戰實行」ヲ主張シタノデアリマス

十七、同年（一九三七年）八月十五日中國共產黨ハ「抗日救國十六綱領」ヲ發表シマシタガ、其ノ第一項目ニハ「日本ニ對シ絶交シ日本官憲ヲ

驅逐シ日本ノ探偵ヲ逮捕シ、日本ノ中國ニ於ケル財産ヲ沒收シ日本ニ對スル借款ヲ否認シ中日條約ヲ廢除シ如何ナル妥協ニモ反對ス」トアリ更ニ全國軍隊ノ總動員、全國人民ヲ總動員シテ徹底的ニ日本ヲ排撃スルバカリデナク朝鮮、台灣及日本國內ノ工農人民ヲモ聯合シテ日本ヲ打倒セントスル事ヲ綱領トシテ居ルノデアリマス

十八、尙ホ同日「目前ノ形勢ト黨ノ任務ニ關スル決議」ヲ發表シテ居リマスガ之ニヨレバ共產黨員ガ積極的ニ抗戰ノ最前線ニ立チ抗日ノ群衆運動ヲ發展セシメ之ヲ組織シテ抗日民族統一戰線ニ參加セシメル様最善ノ努力ヲ盡タスベキ事ヲ強調シテ居ルノデアリマス

昭和二十二年（一九四七年）六月二十七日於東京

供 述 者 波 田 野 乾 一

右ハ富立會人ノ面前ニテ宣誓シ且ツ署名捺印シタルコトヲ
證明シマス

同日於同所

立會人 今 成 泰 太 郎

良心ニ從ヒ眞實ヲ述ベ何事ヲモ黙秘セズ又何事ヲモ附加セザルコトヲ誓フ

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