

國際

思想研究資料 第三十九輯

特別原稿

檢閱部長

事務官

蘭印の世界的意義

附對ノ認識是正の根本問題

P.14
P.20

安寧不問可然哉

在庫品

國際思想研究所

Proj. No.	_____
S. A. No.	15042
Sack No.	_____
Item No.	789

IMT 336

1

147

國際思想研究所概観

- 一、創設 大正十五年十月
- 一、使命 思想文化研究機關として國體觀念の究明に努め内外諸情勢に即して國家の康寧に寄與せんことを期す
- 一、構成 朝野の人士を顧問に推し同人組織を以て一切を處理す
- 一、事業 一、言論文章に依る學的主張の公開
- 一、研究資料の編纂頒布
- 一、研究會及講演
- 一、國際問題に關する調査
- 一、朝野諸機關への獻策建言

本書に就て

- 一、世界の動向を指摘し且つ把握に資せんため、政治、經濟、社會、思潮、文化に關する海外の文獻資料より抽出之を壓縮したるものを以てす、一方我國諸般の重要問題にも論及す
 - 一、毎年十二回以上三十六回以下隔時刊行するものとす
 - 一、提供規定は別に定む
- (附記)
- 一、機密に屬する資料も可成く多く輯録したいがこの場合國法の許す範圍内に形態の改變内容の筆削は已むを得ずこの點豫め諒承を乞ふ
 - 一、本書輯録の内容につき一層詳細に或は専門的に知悉を要する向は其旨希望を寄せられたし

(無許轉載ヲ禁ズ)

所 報

(九月一日)

一、本資料三十九輯「蘭印の世界的意義」は相當研究調査したものであることを茲に附言して置く。

一、海外よりの文獻資料の入手難は一ツの常識となつたが當研究所に於ては特殊の苦心に據つて近頃漸く樂になりつゝあるけれども「秘」に屬するものが多く従つて公表は許されないから、特別方面(政府・民間第一線)には必要と認める場合に限り提供することにしてゐる。

一、未曾有の時局に於て内治問題元より重要であるが、英米依存の桎梏から脱却し切れなかつた我外交の將來に重大なる關心を要す。

一、松岡外相の登場は我等永年待望するところ。久しき軟弱媚態を總清算して民族に立脚せる眞の自主外交を敢然として決行されることを希求する。

一、新體制委員の顔ぶれを見ると甚だ腑に落ちぬ人物の介在を遺憾とするが、今茲に之を敢て咎めややうとはしない。眞に國家の大本を基礎として機構や組織の末梢に捉はれることなく至誠天を衝く心構へを持って努められることを此際特に進言して置く。

一、兎に角時代は急轉回を示しつゝある。從來の如き歐米模倣に據つて發達に資した段階は既に過去のものである。今後の日本は我固有の思想文化を開眼し獨創性の理念から出發すべきである。即ち大本を確立することであつて我等が永年微力を傾注する所以も茲に存するのである。世の新體制運動、皇道外交と稱するもこの大本の確立なくしては砂上の樓閣に等しいのである。

一、世界大轉換を前にして眞の國家の人材として役割を果しうる者は既に學問・才能の問題ではなく要言すれば即ち肚のある人間と云ふことになる。抽象の言を弄するやうであるが天下の君子人には洞察して貰へると思ふ。

一、新體制運動の波紋が貴族院にも及ぼして來たが我等は先づ貴院の根本的改革を希望する。一例を言へば隨分如何はしい人物でも議員としての資格を得るのであるから。

一、關西人の中には國家的人物として推奨に足る者あることは屢々元老重臣に語つたが、傑出せる人物は多い。實業の一分野に限定することなく大いに樞機に參劃さすべきである。

一、官吏制度の改革案が決定したが制度や機構を如何様に更へても官吏自體の魂を入れ換へなければ効果は乏しい。此際國家に重大なる觀點を置いて覺醒自重、國民に範を示せば精勵の必要など更に無い筈である。

一、防諜の施設取締りに就いては我等は既に政府當局にも進言し、一般にも強調して來たのであるが(一例、本資料十二年十二月五日發行)餘り考へが萎縮して鎖國的主義に陥るなどは大國民の襟度として恥づべきだ。飽迄日本人としての自覺に生き日本人としての見識を保持することが根柢の問題である。

一、代表水島 回復一途 岳麓山中湖畔に療養中。

目次

(昭和十五年九月十日 第三十九輯)

蘭印の世界的意義	一
附對ソ認識是正の根本問題	一四

再ビ本書ニ就テ

一、單ナル、直譯ノ羅列デハナイ。

一、國體觀念ニ立脚セル見解ヲ以テ、解明シ批評シ、且ツ創生的
獨自ノ意見ヲ以テ、世ニ先驅シ世ヲ啓蒙シ、或ハ現代及ビ將
來ニ對スル暗示ヲ與ヘントスルモノデアアル。

一、量ノ多キヲ排シ、寧ロ極力壓縮ヲ加ヘ簡潔短文ヲ特徴トス。

蘭印の世界的意義

國際思想研究所調査

和蘭及び佛國の完全降服英國の歐洲大陸逃げ出し以來、蘭領印度の運命は世界列強の大なる關心を喚起し、殊に我國はその地理上經濟上歷史上將又民族上大東亞共榮圈の有力なる一環として蘭印の歸趨には瞬時も拱手傍觀するを許さない立場にある。若し蘭印にして、和蘭なる監督者乃至後見人の世界政治舞臺から退場せる今日若くは明日、歐米列強の何れかにより支配せらるゝが如きことゝならんか興隆途上にある我國は一朝にして、廣くは太平洋に於ける、狭くは東亞に於ける地歩を逆轉せらるゝに至るであらう。

かくの如く蘭印が我國の死活的重要な圈内に入れるにも拘らず、蘭印とは單に我國

の不足資源たるゴムと石油の寶庫である位の認識しか有せずして、徒らに「蘭印の危機」を騒ぐは兒戯に等しいと言はねばならない。

茲に於て蘭印が世界政治及び經濟上如何に大なる意義を有するか、そしてその國内政治經濟情勢は今如何なる狀況にあるか、聊かその重點を説述して參考に資することにする。

蘭印の大小島嶼は總面積約二百萬平方キロの廣大な範圍に亘つて散在してゐる。是等島嶼の領域は和蘭本土の約六十倍佛蘭西本土の約四倍に達してゐる。而して一九三〇年の國勢調査に依れば、人口は五九、一三八千人であり、その内約四八、〇〇〇人はジャバ島に住んでゐる。

地勢は熱帯にあり、降水量豊富にして、河川多きため多種多様の動植物に富んでゐる。灌漑施設のある土地に於ては穀物・蔬菜・豆類等年三回以上の收穫があり、煙草

園・甘蔗園・茶園・珈琲島・キニーネ・果樹竹・椰子の樹が各島到る處に繁茂してゐる。各種香料の生産は世界に知られて居り、河・池・海には魚族豊富にして、モルカツス諸島に於ては眞珠の採取が發達してゐる。

インドネシア就中蘭印の地下は石油・石炭・鐵・滿俺・ホキサイト・金・銀・ニッケル・銅・錫・稀金屬等の埋藏量豊富にして、金の年産は三、〇〇〇砵、銀は七〇、〇〇〇砵を超え、石油は一九三九年に百萬噸を採掘した。キニーネは世界産額の九〇%カボク纖維は六四%、胡椒は八五%、ゴムは三三%を産する。

米國は蘭印より毎年ゴム一五〇千噸、滿俺及び錫多量を輸入し、英國はゴムを蘭印より毎年三〇千噸、獨逸は二五千噸、和蘭は二〇千噸、佛國は一二千噸、日本は一〇千噸、伊太利は七千噸を輸入してゐた。日本は又ホキサイト・錫・ニッケル・銅・鐵礦の需要を蘭印よりの輸入によつて充足してゐる。蘭印は對日石油輸出に於て他國中第二位を占めてゐる。

蘭印は工業原料のみならず農産物を多量に輸出してゐる。その輸出総額中米國の占むる割合は一九一三年の二%より一九三九年の二〇%に増加し、英國のそれは右期間中に三%より九%に増大し、和蘭は二八%より一六%に減少した。

蘭印の輸入貿易中日本の占むる割合は著しく増加して一九一三年の一・六%より一九三九年の二八%に飛躍し、米國のそれは右期間中に二%より一四%に増加したが、英國及び和蘭のそれは著減して前者は一九一三年の一六・六%より一九三九年の八%に、後者は三三・二%から二二%に低下した。

和蘭新聞デニユーヴェ・ロツテルダムシエ・クラント紙の報道に依れば、日本は一九三九年蘭印に工業品一三七、八百萬グリデンを輸出し、原料及び各種商品七一、六百萬グリデンを輸入し、かくて對蘭印貿易により多額の外貨を獲得した。

蘭印は典型的植民地國で、その工業及び農業は、次表に見られる如く、殆んど全部外國資本の掌中にある。

蘭印に於ける投資高（一九四〇年一月一日現在）

國名	單位百萬グリデン
和蘭	二、五〇〇
英國	、七五五
米國	、三九〇
日本	、一七五
其他諸國	、七四六
土着民資本	、〇六二
合計	四、六三〇

右の表によつて明かなる如く、インドネシア土着民資本は極めて微々たるもので、その投資額は僅か一%に過ぎない。華僑は蘭印に於て可なり強大な地歩を占めて居り五〇〇百萬グリデンの資本を擁してゐる。商店及び商事企業はジャバに於ては八〇%

五

他の諸島に於ては五〇%を支那人及びメチヌ人が掌握してゐる。

六

蘭印土民は外國資本家殊に英國及び和蘭の會社より容赦なく搾取され、英蘭資本家は砂糖園・ゴム園・煙草園其他を約百萬ヘクター占有してゐる。ジャバ島の農園には約百萬人の農業労働者は酷い低賃銀で働いてゐる。蘭印政府の發表によれば、一九三八年砂糖園に於ける賃銀は平均一日男二六仙、一五乃至二五である。この賃銀では米代と野菜代がやつとである。かくて農業労働者の子供は、両親から安い綿布も買つて貰へないので一年中裸で歩いてゐる。

蘭印には勿論社會保險とか健康保險とかいふものはない。そこで蘭印の労働者は華僑、アラビヤ人、土着富農などから年利二十割三十割の高利を借りて漸く辻褄を合せてゐる。かういふ事情であるから、蘭印に投資しゐる外國資本家の利潤は莫大なものである。政府の資料に依るも、外國資本家は平均投下資本の三割に相當する利潤を取つて居り、和蘭人資本家のみで一年約六〇〇百萬金グリデンの利潤を擧げてゐる。こ

置すると死滅を免れない有様である。

蘭印植民地に於て和蘭當局が実施してゐる内政方針は『分裂せしめよそして支配せよ』の原則に終始して居る。この原則は和蘭商業資本がインドネシアを侵略した當初即ち既に十七世紀から實行し始めたもので、當時和蘭商人は封建諸侯間の反目軋轢を利用して、或はその一方を支持し或は他方を援助して、諸侯間の鬭争を激成せしめた。當時火器といふものを持たない個々インドネシア諸侯は屢々和蘭人の援助に頼り、かくて和蘭人は漸次インドネシア國民の力を殺ぎ國土の主人となつた。

和蘭人統治者は蘭印に二種の法律と裁判を實施した。白色人及び白色人とインドネシア婦人との結婚から生れた者の如き白色人と同權の者には一の法律が、インドネシア人には他の法律が存在してゐる。若し歐洲人がインドネシア人を殺すと、その歐洲人は僅か二三ヶ月間投獄されるばかりであるが、若しインドネシア人が歐洲人を殺すと、そのインドネシア人は絞首の刑に處せられる。歐洲人を侮辱すると、裁判所はこ

の四十年間に和蘭人資本家は蘭印から約一〇十億グリデンの利潤を引出した。

インドネシア農民はその多数が零細な土地の持主であるが、是等農民の大部分はその收穫を一年か二年か先に資本家や高利貸に賣らなければならなくなつてゐる。ジャバの如き所謂自由農民は平均一ヘクターの土地を耕して居るが、或る種作物年三回の收穫で約一〇〇グリデンの農産物を集めてゐる。それから生産費約二〇グリデン、税金一五乃至二〇グリデンを差引くと、ジャバ農家の年收は六〇乃至六五グリデンで日常にすると一六乃至一八仙にしか當らない。かういふ譯で、二回の收穫が不作だと、一家は餓死を免ないことになる。

右は中農の状態であるが、貧農になるとお話にならない。ジャバには家族を合し一千万乃至二千万の貧農が居るが、その生活は自由中農の生活に比すべくもない。小手工業者の生活も同様、日々五乃至一五%で一般貧農大衆のそれと選ぶ處がない。

實際の所、インドネシアに於ては現在三百萬人以上が飢餓状態にあり、この儘に放

置すると死滅を免れない有様である。

蘭印植民地に於て和蘭當局が實施してゐる内政方針は『分裂せしめよとして支配せよ』の原則に終始して居る。この原則は和蘭商業資本がインドネシアを侵略した當初即ち既に十七世紀から實行し始めたもので、當時和蘭商人は封建諸侯間の反目軋轢を利用して、或はその一方を支持し或は他方を援助して、諸侯間の鬭争を激成せしめた。當時火器といふものを持たない個々インドネシア諸侯は屢々和蘭人の援助に頼り、かくて和蘭人は漸次インドネシア國民の力を殺ぎ國土の主人となつた。

和蘭人統治者は蘭印に二種の法律と裁判を實施した。白色人及び白色人とインドネシア婦人との結婚から生れた者の如き白色人と同權の者には一の法律が、インドネシア人には他の法律が存在してゐる。若し歐洲人がインドネシア人を殺すと、その歐洲人は僅か二三ヶ月間投獄されるばかりであるが、若しインドネシア人が歐洲人を殺すと、そのインドネシア人は絞首の刑に處せられる。歐洲人を侮辱すると、裁判所はこ

れを歐洲人を暗殺せんとしたのだと稱して、長期懲役に附するのである。

歐洲人及びこれと同様の者は國家統治機關並に民間企業にあつて中位及び上位の部
署を占めてゐる。住民中この特權階級は火器を携帯する權利を持つて居り、植民地に
於ける和蘭人の用心棒となつてゐるのである。さういふ人間は二十萬人あり、都市の
特別地區及び立派な別荘に住んでゐる。

蘭印政府の首班は和蘭人總督である。その下にラドファン・ニデルランドシユ・イン
ヂーと稱する蘭印會議がある。(和蘭人及びインドネシア人五名の任命官吏より成る)
政府は各省長官及び陸海軍の統率者を任命する。内務省長官には各州知事が服従し、
各州知事はその管轄區域内に於て法令を發布し蘭印政府の名に於て政權を行使する。
和蘭官憲の法令を實施するためには多數の中級執行官があるが、それは地主や疾う
に土地と手を切つた諸侯の如きインドネシア人である。その中から法令發布の權限な
き代官即ち地方長官を任命する。この代官は蘭人輔佐官の統制下にあり、農業労働者

の賃銀より約二百倍の賃銀を貰つてゐる。

右の中級執行官はその活動に於て民衆中に若干の權威を有し地元住民より選舉され終身その職に任ずるルラ乃至クザアと呼ばれる人々に依據してゐる。ルラは蘭人輔佐官に服従し且つ村の有力者即ち富農より成る村應役員を任命する。ルラ及び村應役員は無給であるが、地元村有地より小地所の無料使用を許與される。その他ルラはその徵收せる税金中から七%乃至一〇%の手數料を貰つてゐる。かういふ具合に地元暴吏をして年貢及び税金の徵收成績を擧げるやう關心を持たせてゐるのである。

蘭印政府の下には六十名から成る國民會議がある。六〇名中二二名は政府の任命したもので、三八名は兎も角も選舉されたものである。國民會議委員の選舉權を持つてゐるのは、歐洲人五二八名、インドネシア人一五〇〇名、支那人及びアラビア人二二二名より成る地方會議委員のみである。地方會議は和蘭人がインドネシア人より優位にあるやうに組立てられてゐる。

然しこのやうな権力體制も、若し陸海軍と警察を擁してゐなかつたら、インドネシア國民の抵抗を處理することは出来ない。この陸海軍及び警察の維持費は行政機關のそれと合して蘭印豫算全額の七五%を占めてゐる。一九四〇年度の豫算四〇八百萬グリデン中國民教育費には僅か七%、國民保健費には僅か二%しか支出されてゐない。されば蘭印には読み書きの出来る者僅か六%といふのも無理のないことである。

蘭印の陸軍は約四萬人である。兵卒は軍の特權部分を構成する歐洲人と馬來アルフル族(東部諸島)と貧窮農民回教徒(ジャバ島其他)から徵募してゐる。最悪の状態にあるは回教徒兵卒である。兵卒の配置並びに各種兵科への配屬は政府が何時でも國民の最小抵抗を彈壓するため利用し得るやうに行はれてゐる。

蘭印には最近數十年間に極めて甚大な國民運動が幾度か起つた。一九一八年には革命的な農民運動があり、一九一七—二五年には労働者の大量罷業が續發し、一九二六年にはジャバに、一九二七年にはスマトラに暴動があり、一九三三年には巡洋艦デ・

ゼグエン・ブロウインツイエン號水兵の叛亂があつた。

和蘭政府は一九二六—二七年大衆運動の鎮壓に際し徹底した弾壓を行ひ、共産黨及び左翼労働組合を解散せしめ、多数のインドネシア人を或は投獄し或はニュー・ギニアの沼澤林に追放した。

この大弾壓によりインドネシア國民運動は左翼の色彩を棄て、民族政黨の形態を執るに至つた。その最大なものは大インドネシア黨(略してバリンドラ)と稱し、黨員約二萬人を擁してゐる。このバリンドラは、印度國民會議派と同様、インドネシアの自由獨立達成を旗印として闘つてゐる。一九三九年バリンドラは國際及び國內情勢に鑑み凡ゆる政黨政派及びインドネシア人組織の統一戦線創設を提唱した。又同年十二月二十五日にはインドネシア國民會議なる名稱の下に進歩勢力の團結が行はれた。この國民會議にはバリンドラのほか『インドネシア國民運動』(略稱ゲリンド)、『セレカツト・イスラム』派及び『イスラム・インドネシア』派並びに殆んど凡ての労働組合及び

多數農民團體が加入した。

インドネシア國民會議は國內に於て大きな勢力を持つて居り、中には親日分子も相當あるといふことであるから、我等としてかゝる運動を無視することは出来ない。何れにせよ、蘭印七千萬諸民族を歐米白人勢力の抑壓搾取より解放救済することは大東亞共榮圈確立を使命として起つた皇國の一大任務であらねばならない。

對ソ認識是正の根本問題

一四

一、今次の歐洲戰爭が、獨逸の驚異的勝利隨つて英佛の致命的敗退を結果するに及んでは、世界政策上最も有利なる立場に置かるゝはソ聯である。

一、戰爭はある意味に於て亡國の前夜であるとも言ひ得る。即ち戰敗國は勿論、戰勝國と雖も亦、強烈なる愛國的緊張の後に來る道徳的弛緩が、不知不識の間に、すべての戰爭國民を驅つて亡滅流離の方向へと赴かしめるのは必至の勢ひであらう。

一、而して來るべき必然的なるこの戦後の大混亂大頽廢を豫想し

て、密に會心の笑を洩らしてゐるソ聯コミンテルンが、積年努力培養せるその經濟力、思想力、暴動力を總動員して、眞に本格的に共產主義的世界政策の宣傳と之れが實現に向つて驀進するであらうことが考へられる。未曾有の國際的危機、殊に大東亞の根幹を動搖するが如き事態が醸成されないとはい決して言へないのである。

一、世俗は今交戦列強の劇的戦闘乃至外交接衝の呼吸詰る光景を眺めて、また他を顧みるの餘裕なきが如くであるが、苟くも國家社會の指導的立場にある者は、動中静観、この暴風渦中に立つて徐ろに將來を達観し今後の大計を樹つるだけのエラサと勇

氣を必要とする。

一六

一、茲に我等が、わが東亞國策の基幹とも考へられる、對ソ根本問題に就て研究することの理由が存するのである。

一、ソ聯研究家が先づ第一に明確に把握せねばならぬことは、今日のソ聯が社會主義國家として體制的にも經濟的にも既に確固不動の地位にある事實を正解することである。この點の認識無くしては、百のソ聯研究も畢竟兒戯に類するのそしりを免れ得まい。往年、左翼小兒病の徒が夢みし共產主義の王國が白日の痴夢なりしと同じく、今日滔々たる右翼反動者流の心にゑがけるソ聯蔑視或は恐怖も亦嘲笑に値ひする以外何ものでもない。

一、次に認識せねばならぬことは、ソ聯の産業が現在では既に完全に自給自足の域より進んで世界の諸列強に伍し得る程度までに發達せるの事實である。即ちそれは反面より言へば、ソ聯が既に高度國防國家としての實力を明らかに具有せることを立證せるものであつて、之れが具體的研究は可なりの困難を伴ふものであるが、現在英、米、佛、獨、伊何れも夫々の立場から綿密克明な研究が續けられてゐる有様である。

一、ソ聯の軍事的實力は、さきのノモンハン事件に於て既に試験済みであると輕信してゐる者もあるやうだが、我等は寧ろソ聯の現有國防力特にその武備、用兵作戰に於ける實際の力量は、

さきの波蘭侵略及び最近のバルチック諸國への積極力進出の例を以て考へて見ても明らかにわかると思ふ。故に歐洲戰爭に於ける英佛の凋落が日を逐ふて濃厚になるに伴れて、ソ聯の辛辣なる動きは愈々活潑を加へて來るであらう。

一、從來、日本に於けるソ聯研究の根本的缺陷として指摘さるべきは、それが主として一部官僚機關の形式的調査の域に低迷してゐることである。例へば各種の諜報機關に依つて齎らさるゝ時事情報の如きも、その内容に於て眞に思想的にソ聯の本質實力を謬りなく把握報告せしものゝあるを見ないのである。茲に一例を加へれば、昨年今頃突如發表された、獨ソ不可侵條約

に就て見ても、我等微々たる機關に於てすら既に早く探知して警告を發してゐたにも不拘、尨大なる調査機構を持つ官省の機關に於て國際場裡に遅れをとるが如きも人的、機構の上の缺陷として、我等は之れが改革を強調して來た所以である。

一、今後の國際政治局面に於ける獨、伊、米等の對ソ的立場がそれぞれ異つた意義を有すると同じく、日本の對ソ政策も亦複雑微妙を極めるものがあるであらう。即ち我等をして言はしむれば、對ソ問題こそは眞に東亞の大業新建設に關聯して最重要の課題であり、而してそれは實に皇國の運命を決定すべき國家的問題なのである。されば世俗によく日ソ戰爭の宿命的必至性を

説く者もあるけれども、「戦争は最後の已むを得ない手段」である。戦争をなくするための国際政治、そこにこそ我皇道外交の重大使命の存することを知らなければならぬ。

一、以上の記述に依り、對ソ認識是正の根本観點を何處に置くべきかに就て、多少の示唆を與へ得たと思ふのであるが、何れ稿を改めて更に具體的に問題の核心に觸れることゝしたい。

(八月二十五日記)

昭和十五年九月七日印刷
昭和十五年九月十日發行

第三十九輯 (非賣)

著者

水島齊

印刷人

東京市麻布區筆筒町六七
糸川東洋男

印刷所

東京市芝區三田四國町二ノ二五
嘉屋印刷所

東京市澁橋區柏木一ノ四八

國際思想研究所

電話澁橋(37)一七二〇番
振替東京三三〇一一番

本資料既刊 (申越次第送付残部僅少)

- 一 輯 重要關係諸國の諸情勢
 二 輯 北支事變と王明の新論文
 三 輯 支那は日本に何を爲さんとするか
 四 輯 日ソ關係とソ聯陰謀事件の真相探求
 五 輯 ソ聯の廣義國防
 六 輯 戰爭の危機とナチス獨逸の經濟力
 七 輯 世界の將來と全體主義的戰爭
 八 輯 ソ聯スパイの日本化學工業界の内情
 九 輯 調へ上げたる日本化學工業界の内情
 十 輯 佛紙の全面的戰爭の企圖と日本經濟力
 十一 輯 日本?支那?米國に於ける人民投票
 十二 輯 歐米著名評論家の對日關係問題抄譯
 十三 輯 戰局を早める宣傳の力
 十四 輯 米國對日輿論の動向
 十五 輯 日支戰爭は世界の運命を決定す
 十六 輯 強化をいそぐスターリン獨裁政權
 十七 輯 支那は何處まで戦ふか?
 十八 輯 スターリン政權の動向
 英國經濟界の現況概観

- 十九 輯 測り知れない日本國
 二十 輯 ヒ總統は如何にして英國を征服したか
 廿一 輯 事變を繞る對日問題
 廿二 輯 對日英米の態度考察
 廿三 輯 頒布禁止の命令あり
 廿四 輯 歐洲政局に關する諸紙の論調
 廿五 輯 一部分削除の命を受く
 廿六 輯 英米佛獨伊の戰時經濟計畫
 廿七 輯 日本は何を主張するか
 廿八 輯 ロシヤ國民性の一考察
 廿九 輯 ソ聯陸軍の實力を曝露す
 三十 輯 戰時下ドイツ國內の經濟事情
 卅一 輯 頒布禁止の命令あり
 卅二 輯 内外諸情勢の展望と批判
 卅三 輯 輿論は何を要望せるか
 卅四 輯 新政權の思想的性格に就て
 卅五 輯 責任感への嚴肅なる反省
 卅六 輯 總力戰下の思想國策
 卅七 輯 バルカンと獨ソ伊協定説
 卅八 輯 日本に行くべき道

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. *169*

Date 6 May 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: **World Significance of the DUTCH EAST INDIES.**

Date: **September 1940** Original Copy Language:

Has it been translated? Yes No Partially.

Has it been photostated? Yes No

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable)

Document Division.

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Home Ministry.

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Preparing Jap opinion for war.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

P This pamphlet, published by ~~the~~ International Thought Research Laboratory, ~~was~~ written by MIZUSHIMA, Hitoshi, as an argument for JAPAN's control of the DUTCH EAST INDIES, ~~in order~~ to help establish the "Greater East ASIA Co-Prosperity Sphere". ~~An appendix urges the scientific gathering of knowledge of SOVIET RUSSIA as a guide to Japanese policy in the Far East.~~

[A.N.: An attempt to rationalize Japan's need of D.E.I.]

Analyst: 2d Lt. Person

Doc. No.

CPH

no longer ^{plays a part} on the world's political stage, should be
(dominated) ~~controlled~~ by any of the European Powers, our country,
^{or American}
^{which is} ~~which is~~ ^{would} shall be obliged to suffer
an immediate upheaval ~~in a short time~~
~~her position to be upset in a day in the Pacific Ocean~~
~~from the standpoint,~~
^{more particularly}
~~in general and in East Asia, in particular.~~

So it is childish to ~~make a~~ fuss in vain about
the "Crisis ⁱⁿ of the Dutch East Indies" ~~without knowing~~
^{more than #} ~~knowledge~~ ~~of the~~
~~recognition~~ that the Dutch East Indies is ~~surely~~ a
treasure ^{chest} of rubber, ~~and petroleum, & resources~~
~~and petroleum, & resources~~
^{which} ~~of our country,~~ ^(is short) in spite of the fact that the Dutch East
Indies lies in the ~~most~~ ^{quintessential} important ~~spot~~ upon which

hangs the very fate of our country.

~~Now~~ I ^(shall) ~~now~~ relate briefly ^(some) ~~the most~~ important
^(regarding) points of the following, ^(namely,) ~~what is~~ ^(how) ~~the great~~
^(is the) ~~influence~~ ^(so) the Dutch East Indies ^(on) ~~has in the~~ world
~~and in~~ ^(present domestic) politics and economics, ~~and~~ ^(what state is her) ~~internal~~
~~political and economic~~ ~~conditions~~ ~~and~~ ~~what~~ ~~is~~ ~~her~~ ~~internal~~
^(which) ~~and~~ I hope ~~it~~ will be of ^(some) ~~any~~ service to my readers.

X

The islands of the Dutch East Indies, large and
 small, are scattered ^(over) ~~in~~ a very wide ^(area) ~~space~~ of about two
 million square kilometres. ~~and~~ ^(area) ~~the territory~~ of these

islands ^(is so large) ~~has a wide area~~ that it is almost sixty times
~~as large as~~ that of the homeland of ~~Holland~~ ^(that of the homeland) and four times ~~as large as~~

France ~~is~~. ~~And~~ According to the census ~~(1930)~~ ⁽¹⁹³⁰⁾ the
 population ^(stood at) ~~amounts to~~ 59,138,000, of which 48,000,000
 live in Java.

The land abounds in ^(a variety) ~~various kinds~~ of animals and
^(owing to the fact that it is situated) plants, ~~due to its situation~~ ^{(in the torrid zone,} ~~and to the~~
 abundance of the rainfall and ^{The} ~~large~~ number of
 rivers. In the districts provided with irrigation facilities,
 cereals, vegetables, pulse, etc. ^(are) ~~can be~~ harvested more
 than three times a year, ^(while) ~~the fields of~~ tobacco

sugar-cane, tea-plants, coffee-~~plants~~^{tree}, ~~guisines~~^{cinchona}, fruit-

trees, bamboo and cocopnut palms ~~are~~ ^(well) thriving ^(everywhere on all of the islands.)

~~throughout each island. The production of many~~ kinds of spices is ~~found~~ ^(well known) all over the world, ~~rivers, ponds~~ ^(The)

and the adjacent seas ~~are~~ ^(abound with) abundant in fish, and

on the Moluccas islands ~~(pearl fishery is)~~ ^(pearl fishery is) ~~developing on)~~ ^(developing on)

~~in~~ a large scale.

The ~~ground~~ ^(soil) of Indonesia, especially of the Dutch East Indies, ~~contains~~ ^(contains)

abundant deposits of petroleum, coal, iron, manganese, bauxite, gold, silver, nickel, copper, tin,

rare metals, etc. the yearly ~~output~~ ^(output) of gold ~~output~~ ^(exceeds)

3,000 kilogrammes, ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~that of silver~~ 70,000 kilogrammes.

~~and~~ One million tons of petroleum were ~~produced~~ ^{produced} in 1939.

The ~~production~~ ^(output) of quinine ~~amounts to~~ ^(amounts to) 90% of the world's production; kapok fibres 64%, pepper 85% and rubber 33%.

The United States of America has been importing every year from the Dutch East Indies 150,000 tons of rubber and ~~a~~ ^{large} ~~great~~ amount of manganese and tin. Great Britain ^{has been importing} 30,000 tons of rubber, Germany 25,000 tons, Holland 20,000 tons, France 12,000 tons, Japan 10,000 tons and Italy 7,000 tons ^{respectively.} ^{satisfies} Japan also fills her demand ~~for~~

7.
~~Japan also fills her demand of bauxite, tin, nickel,~~
copper and iron ore ~~with import~~ ^(by importing them) from the Dutch East Indies. The Dutch East Indies stands second among the countries which export petroleum to Japan.

The Dutch East Indies exports not only ^{industrial} ~~the~~ materials of ~~industries~~ but also a great amount of agricultural products. The proportion the ~~United States of America~~ ^{NEI} occupies in the total sum of ~~the~~ exports increased from 2% in 1913 to 20% in 1939, ^{while} whereas that of Great Britain increased from 3% to 9% and that of Holland decreased from 28% to 16% in the same period.

8.

The proportion Japan occupies in the ~~import~~ ^{import here} of the Dutch East Indies greatly increased, from 1.6% in 1913 to 28% in 1939 and that of the U.S.A. from 2% to 14% in the same period, whereas that of Great Britain and Holland ~~has~~ ^{has} greatly decreased, ~~the former lowering from 16.6% in 1913 to 8% in 1939, and the latter from 33.2% to 22%.~~ ^{from} (respectively).

According to ~~the~~ ^{from} reports of the Dutch paper, ~~(the name of the paper in Dutch)~~ "De Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant," Japan's export ~~to~~ ^{in 1939} to the Dutch East Indies ~~was 137 to 138 million guildens in~~ ^{17,800,000,000} and the ~~total of industrial products, imported 71,600,000,000~~ ^{import from her was 71 & 26 million guildens} ~~guildens of materials and various kinds of goods from~~ ^{in miscellaneous goods.} Thus, Japan ~~has in 1939, and thus earned a great sum of foreign~~

Thus secured a great amount of foreign assets in ~~money~~ ~~by the trade between the Dutch East Indies and~~ ~~the~~ trade with The Dutch East Indies.

The Dutch East Indies is a typical colonial country, and almost all her industry and agriculture depend upon foreign capital, as ~~can~~ ^{may} be recognized in the following list.

Investments in the Dutch East Indies
 (~~as of~~ ^{as of} 1-st of January, 1940)
 Unit: one million guildens

Countries	
Holland	2,500
Great Britain	755
U. S. A.	390
Japan	175
Other countries	746
Investments of ^{by} the natives	62
Total	<u>4,630</u>

Total

~~4,630~~

As can be ^{clearly} seen ~~apparently~~ in the ~~following~~ ^{above} list,
invested by

~~the~~ capital of the Indonesian natives is very small, ~~and~~
~~the~~ ^{amount} of their investments ~~occupies~~ ^{being} only 10% of the

total sum. The Chinese emigrants ^{are} occupying ^{the} remarkable
ably strong position in the Dutch East Indies, ^{their} ~~having~~ the
running up to 500 million

capital of ~~500,000,000~~ guildens. In Java ~~80%~~ and in the

(Eighty percent shops
~~other islands 50%~~ of all the ~~firms~~ ^{shops} and commercial
in Java and fifty percent in other islands
enterprises are in the hands of the Chinese emigrants

^{'METIS'}
and the ~~metis~~ ^{The name of a nation. The translator is not}
~~confusion of concepts in the~~

The natives of ~~the~~ Dutch East Indies are ~~not~~ ^{being} ~~the~~

unmercifully exploited ~~by~~ ^{by} foreign capitalists,
 especially ~~of~~ ^{by} the British and Dutch ~~companies~~ ^{firms}, and these
 British and Dutch capitalists ~~are~~ occupying about one
 million hectares of the ~~fields~~ of sugar, ~~and~~ rubber,
 and ~~plantations~~ (plantations, and others etc.
~~plantations~~ tobacco ~~plantations~~ etc.

About one million agricultural labourers are work-
 ing ~~at~~ ^{at} miserably low wages ~~in~~ ^{on} the farms in Java.
 According to ~~an~~ ^{an} announcement ~~of~~ ^{by} the Dutch East Indies
 government, the ~~average~~ ^{average} wages in the sugar ~~plantations~~ ^(plantations for 1938)
 were 26 cents for male and 15 to 25 cents for female
~~male labourers 26 cents and for female from 15 to 25~~
 labourers per day.
~~cents a day on the average in 1938.~~ ~~By~~ these wages ~~can~~ ^{were}

barely enough to purchase)
~~hardly to buy~~ rice and vegetables. Thus, the ~~elite~~ ix.
~~are~~ agricultural labourers ~~go naked~~ all the year
cheap cotton materials for their children so they
~~would, their parents being unable to buy them even~~
are going naked the whole year around.
~~cheap cotton cloth.~~

~~In the Dutch East Indies, of course, there is no~~
There are, of course, no such things like,
~~what is called~~ social insurance or health insurance in
the Dutch East Indies.
Accordingly, ^{labourers in} the Dutch East Indies ~~labourers~~ ^{are barely} ~~scarcely~~
making ~~their~~ both ends meet by borrowing from the

Chinese emigrants, Arabs and rich native farmers
on interests as high as 20 to 30 % per year.
~~high interest money of 20-30% a year. In that~~
This being the situation,
~~circumstances the~~ foreign capitalists, ^{who have} ~~investing~~ ^{investments} in

the Dutch East Indies, ^(are making immense) ~~can earn a colossal~~ profits. 13.
(to data compiled by)
According ~~to~~ the government, ~~data, the~~ foreign
capitalists are ^(making an average profit equivalent to) earning 30% of their invested capitals,

~~as their profit on the average,~~ and the Dutch capitalists
alone are making a yearly profit of
~~only are profit~~ ^(making an average profit equivalent to) about 600,000,000 ~~gold~~ guilders ~~in~~
gold.) ~~year.~~ ~~Within the last forty years~~ Dutch capitalists have
made profits amounting to
~~extracted the profits of~~ (about 10,000,000,000 guildens from

the Dutch East Indies within the last forty years.

Many of the Indonesian farmers are ~~the~~ owners of
infinitesimal tracts of land, and the majority of these
~~fragmented lands, the majority of whom are being~~
farmers are compelled to sell their crops to capitalists and usurers,
~~obliged to sell their harvest~~ a year or two in advance.

A so-called free-farmer in 14.
~~to the capitalists and usurers.~~ In Java, for example,
tills an average of one hectare of land and
~~what is called a free farmer tills the land of one hectare~~
collects about 100 guildens worth of
~~on the average and collects the agricultural products of~~
~~through~~ ^{from} three harvests of certain crops per year,
~~about 100 guildens by three harvests of some crop in a year.~~
When about 20 guildens for the cost of production
~~deducting from this sum about 20 guildens of the product~~
and 15 to 20 guildens for taxes are deducted from the above
~~in cost and 15 to 20 guildens of the taxes, the annual~~

income of a Javanese farm^{er} ~~house~~ is from 60 to 65 guildens,
which would mean only 16 to 18 cents per day.

~~and if it is calculated by the day, it amounts to only~~

For this reason, the family is bound to
~~16 to 18 cents a day. Thus if the two harvests fail, all the~~
starve, ~~if~~ two of the harvests should happen

~~family are obliged to starve to death~~

to fail. (is the situation among)

The above-mentioned fact is concerning the middle

~~poor class farmers~~
class farmers; ~~the~~ the condition of the ~~poor~~ is beyond

(In Java, there are from 10,000,000 to description. ~~The number of the poor farmers in Java,~~ 20,000,000, poor-class farmers, including their families, ~~containing their families, is from 10,000,000 to 20,000,000,~~ and their)

~~the~~ living condition of ~~them~~ cannot bear comparison with that of the free middle class farmers. The living

condition of ~~the~~ small handicraftmen who can earn from 5 to 10)

~~5 to~~ cents a day, ~~too~~, is ^{also} ~~almost~~ equal to that of the ^{general} poor farming masses.

Actually, more than 3,000,000

~~To tell the truth, in Indonesia, more than 3,000,000~~ people are ^{at present} ~~presently~~ in a starving condition ~~people are starving now, and if left in such a state,~~ in Indonesia, and if left ^{to themselves} ~~alone~~ as they are, they ~~will be~~ ^(are bound) obliged to perish.

16.

The internal ^{administrative enforced} policy, ~~realized~~ by the Dutch govern-

ment in the Dutch East Indies colony is ^{always} consistent ^{to} with its fundamental principle, "^{DIVIDE ET IMPERA.} ~~let them break up and then~~ its doctrine "Break up and control" from first to last. ~~control.~~ The enforcement of this fundamental ~~this doctrine was commenced to realize from the time,~~ principle was ^{simultaneous with} ~~commenced~~ ~~since~~ the encroachment ^{of} Dutch commercial capitalists ~~to go into~~ into Indonesia, that is, ^{as early as} ~~from such an early time as the~~ ~~17th century.~~

~~At that time~~ the Dutch merchants of those ^{between all the different} days,)

(taking advantage of the strife ^{among} feudal lords, intensified the struggle among them by supporting ~~and supporting~~ one side or the other, ~~making the fraction~~ one lord while aiding another.) ^{All} ~~among them as violent as possible.~~ ~~Each of the Indonesian~~ ^{having} lords, ~~who had~~ no firearms at that time, often

relied upon the Dutchmen for help. Accordingly, ~~depended upon the help of the Dutchmen, thus they~~
the Dutch)

gradually reduced the strength of the Indonesians
and ~~became the~~ ^{made themselves} masters of the land.
~~times and becoming the owner of the land.~~

(administered two types)

The Dutch rulers ~~administered two kinds of law and~~ ^{exists a}
(justice) ~~judgements~~ in the Dutch East Indies. There ~~is a~~ ^{is} law for
(those born ~~between~~ ^{of} the whites ^{men} and
the whites and ~~for such as have~~ ^{the same privilege}
Indonesian women and having the same rights
as that of the whites, ~~for example, as were born by the~~
while ~~there~~ another law exists especially for
marriage ~~between the whites and the Indonesians~~
the Indonesians.)
~~women, whereas there is the other for the Indonesians.~~

If an European kills an Indonesian, the European is
detained in prison for only two or three months; but if

an Indonesian kills an European, the Indonesian is sentenced to be hanged. ~~must die on the gallows.~~ (And if an Indonesian insults an European, the Dutch court, ~~concluding that the~~ ^{(will convict him to} a long term sentence on charges of having attempted ~~former intended to assassinate the latter, will convict~~ assassination. ~~him of a long period of~~ ^{prison.})

The Europeans and those who have the same privileges as the Europeans ~~are~~ occupying ~~the~~ ^{national} the upper and middle positions in the administrative organs ~~of the country~~ and in ~~the~~ civilian enterprises. These privileged classes among the inhabitants have the right ~~of~~ ^{to} carrying firearms, and are ~~being~~ the guardians of the Dutchmen in the colonies.

This class of people, numbering 200,000, ~~the number of such people is about 200,000, and they are~~ live in ~~living in the~~ special sections of the cities ^{and} in splendid villas.

Government

The head of the Dutch East Indies is the Dutch govern-
or-general. (He has under him the Advisory Council
~~Subordinate to him is the Dutch East Indies~~
of the Dutch Indies called the "Raad van Nederlandsch
~~Congress, called (The name of the~~
~~Congress in Dutch.) (Composed of five~~
Indië." (composed of five)

(Dutch and Indonesian appointed officials.) The govern-
ment appoints the ^(directors of various departments) ~~chiefs of every ministries~~ and the com-
^{in-chief} manders of the army and navy. (Under the Director
of the Department of ^{the} Interior come the provincial
~~Ministry are subordinate to the governors of every province,~~
governors) (within their
who promulgate laws and ordinances) ~~and exercise~~

respective areas of jurisdictions and execute ~~the~~ political powers in the name of the Dutch East Indies

Government, ~~in their competent provinces.~~

To enforce)

~~For~~ the laws and ordinances of the Dutch

(there are) authorities ~~into effect~~ many middle-class executive

officials, ~~are appointed~~ who are ^{the type of} such Indonesian ^{such} as

who have long ~~several~~ ^{several} relations

land-owners and feudal lords ~~several long ago~~ from with the land. From among them are

~~their dominions, some of them are appointed the deputies~~ appointed the local governors, ^{who have} with no right to

~~without the right to promulgate laws and ordinances,~~

in other words, the district governors. (governors)

that is, the ~~prefectural governors~~. These ~~deputies~~ are

under the control of ^(the) Dutch ^(assistants) and receive

~~their~~ salaries, ~~which are~~ about two hundred times

more than those) 21.
~~as much as the wages~~ of agricultural labourers.

The above mentioned middle-class executive
officials, in their activities, ~~depend upon~~ ^(have some authority among) the natives,
and they rely upon the people
(called Loerah or Koewre, who are elected ^(by) ~~among~~ ^(local) the ~~native~~
inhabitants ^{(to this position for life.} ~~and remain at their positions all their life,~~

~~having some authority among the people.~~ Loeraks are
(advisors)

subordinate to the Dutch ~~and~~ ^{and} appoint the
village officials, composed of influential persons of

the villages, that is, the rich farmers. Loeraks and the

village officials ^(receive no pay) ~~are~~ ^{are} ~~not~~ ^{free} allowed to use
of small tracts of land owned by the local villages.
~~without~~ ~~small pieces of land, owned by the village~~

~~concerned~~. Besides, ~~Loeraks~~ receive ~~the~~ commission of ~~7-10~~ ^{7 to 10%} xx.

(In this way)
from ~~the~~ taxes collected by them, ~~that~~ the tyrannical ^{have a personal interest in}
native officials are ~~made to be interested in giving a~~
~~about~~ getting the best ^{(compelled to be much concerned}
~~satisfactory results~~ ^{when} collecting ~~the~~ taxes and tributes.

comes

Under the Dutch East Indies Government ~~is~~ the
People's Council)
~~National Congress~~ (composed of sixty members, of whom
Out of the sixty members,
twenty-two are appointed by the government and thirty-
~~at any rate,~~ ^{least} eight are ~~chosen~~ ^{selected} by the people. (members
of the District Councils, composed of 528 Euro-
~~peans, 1,500 Indonesians, and 212 Chinese~~
~~are only the members of the prefectural congresses, and~~
and Arabians, are the only ones having the right
~~posed of 528 Europeans, 1,500 Indonesians and a~~

to vote for members of the People's Council. $\times 3$
~~Chinese and Arabs. The prefectural congresses are so~~
The District Council is so organized that the
~~composed that the Dutch members are predominant~~
Dutch are always in a higher position than
~~over the Indonesian members~~ (The Indonesians

However, such an ~~powerful~~ organization,
But such a system of ~~oppressive~~ government cannot
without an army, a navy and a police system
~~treat the resistance of the Indonesian natives without~~
would be unable to cope with ~~the~~ resistance
~~the army, navy and police~~. (The maintenance expenses
by the Indonesian people.)
of the army, navy and police, together with that of the

administrative organs, occupy 75% of the total sum of
the Dutch East Indies budget. (Out of the budget of)
of 608,000,000 guilders
for 1940, there was an expenditure of only 7% for
~~of the budget in 1940, for the education expenses of the~~
public education, ~~and~~, only 2% for public health,
~~nation only 7%, for the sanitation expenses of the nation~~

~~only 6% of the population~~. So it is quite natural that ~~there~~
(whole population of)
~~only 6% of the population in the Dutch East Indies who can~~
read and write ~~satisfactorily~~.

The ~~strength~~ of the Dutch East Indies Army is forty
thousand ~~soldiers~~ (recruited among
The soldiers are ~~selected~~ from the Europeans,
who ~~compose~~ (form) the privileged ~~part~~ (class in)
of the army, the

(Malayan Alfoers) ~~the remainder of the population that translates is not~~
~~confined to the coast of Java and Sumatra~~

(the eastern islands) and the poor ^{or} farming Mohammedans.
The Mohammedan soldiers are
(Java and other islands) (in the worst condition, ~~are~~

~~the Mohammedan soldiers~~. The ~~arrangement~~ ^{stationing} of ~~the~~ The
troops ~~and the appointment of them to~~ ^(distribution of soldiers to various)
~~branches~~ ^{their allotment to the different}

(are ~~done~~ ^{made} so that the government ~~of~~
of services ~~is realized~~ in order to make them available
can utilize them)
~~by the government~~ (to oppress the least resistance ~~of~~ ^{by} the
natives at any moment.

Within the past few decades
(National movements of very ~~large~~ ^{large} scale have
~~occurred~~ ^{occurred} several times, ~~with~~ ~~in~~ ~~these~~ ~~several~~ ~~decades~~

in the Dutch East Indies, ~~the~~ ^a revolutionary movement
by ~~of~~ the farming class took place in 1918, ~~the~~ ^{and great} strikes ~~of~~
by industrial labourers ~~in~~ ~~large~~ ~~numbers~~ ~~frequently~~
from 1917 to 1925. There were riots
~~occurred~~ ~~in~~ ~~1917~~ ~~and~~ ~~1925~~; ~~the~~ ~~people~~ ~~rose~~ ~~against~~ ~~the~~ ~~govern-~~

~~ment~~ in Java in 1926 and in Sumatra in 1927, and ~~the~~
a revolt by ("De Zeven Provinciën" occurred in 1933.
sailors of the Dutch cruise) ~~(the name of the cruiser)~~ ~~(in Dutch)~~ ~~was~~

~~increasing in 1933.~~

In subjugating the peoples' movement in
~~the oppressed and oppressed masses in 1926~~
1926-27) ^{carried out} ~~executed~~ exhaus-

the Dutch East Indies Government took drastic
true oppression,

~~means~~ dissolving the Communist Party and ^{the} left wing
further a great many Indonesians
labour unions, and throwing into prison or banishing ~~to~~
them to the

jungles of New Guinea, a great number of the Indonesians.

Due to this great
after this resolute oppression the Indonesian
(abandoned ^{its} ~~the~~)

national movement, ~~parted~~ with its leftist tendency
(racial consciousness.

and ~~had~~ ^{took} the form of national parties, of which ~~the~~

The ^{of these} largest is called the Great Indonesian Party (its

abbreviated name ^{is} ~~is~~ Parindra), ^{(with a membership of} ~~and which has about~~

name: Gerindo), "Serikat Islam", "Islam Indonesia" ^{28.}

and almost all the labour unions and many ~~of~~ ^{of the} farmers' organizations participated in this Peoples' Council.

(Peoples' Council)

The Indonesian ~~National Assembly~~ has a great influence in the country and ^{it is said that} there are a good many pro-Japanese elements, ~~in it, it is reported,~~ so we

cannot ignore such ^{any} movements. In ~~all~~ ^{it must} cases, ~~to~~ be one of the greatest duties of our Empire, which has ~~relief and relief of every nation of 70,000,000 in the~~ ^{Yipen} ~~stand up~~ with the mission to establish a Greater East Asia ~~Dutch East Indies from the oppression and exploitation~~ Co-prosperity Sphere, to liberate and help the ~~of white European influence must be one of the greatest~~ 70,000,000 Indonesians from ~~the~~ oppression and ~~duties for the Empire, which is fighting for the~~

exploitation ^{by} white influence from Europe
~~establishment of the Great East Asia Co-prosperity~~
and America.
~~Sphere of influence.~~

Is this wanted as well?
This article forms part of
the pamphlet in question
but has nothing to do with
NET!

John

If it is required the
translation is ready here

in the Revision of our
The Fundamental Problem of ~~Understanding Our~~
knowledge ~~of~~ of the Soviet Union.

~~Fundamental~~

present
◇ If the ~~current~~ European war ~~will~~ result in ~~the~~ surprising
victory ~~of~~ ^{for} Germany, and accordingly ~~the~~ ^{in a} fatal defeat ~~of~~ ^{for}
Great Britain and France, the most advantageous ~~situation~~ ^{position}

in world politics will be occupied by the Soviet Union.

◇ War, in a sense, may be said to be the

● ~~It can be said that a war is in a sense the~~
night before the ruin of a country. That is,
~~of the ruin of the countries on both sides. For, to say~~
the relaxation of morale after the strain of strong patriotism,
~~nothing of the defeated countries, even in the victorious~~
even in victorious countries, to say nothing of the
~~countries also, the relaxation of morale after the intensive~~
conquered countries,
strains of patriotism (will inevitably drive every fight-
belligerent) unconsciously and destruction;
~~ignation to the direction of ruin, which they are aware~~

~~scissors of~~ 7.

It can be imagined that

◇ Thus, the Soviet Comintern, which is ~~the~~
~~Soviet Union Comintern~~, anticipating
secretly ^{Smirking} ~~smiling~~ with satisfaction ⁱⁿ ~~with~~ the anticipation that
~~this great confusion and degradation coming after the war~~
~~a great confusion and devastation will be inevitable~~
~~and smiling secretly in satisfaction, with all its power~~
after the war, will make a general mobilization of
~~resources, thought and agitation, cultivated for many~~
~~the economical power, ideological power, and the ability to~~
~~years with much agitation, is considered to work towards~~
~~it~~, which ^{have all} ~~all~~ ^{perseveringly} been, cultivated by them with most
~~the propaganda and realization of communistic world~~
~~existence for many years, and will make a~~ ^{rapid} ~~dash~~
~~policy in a truly regular way. It can never be~~
~~forward~~ with ^{the real} ~~the~~ intention ^{of} ~~to~~ spreading and
~~that an unprecedented international crisis will~~
realizing ^{their} ~~the~~ Communistic world policy. We must
~~circumstances as especially shake the foundations of~~
always be prepared for an unprecedented international
~~Great East Asia will be never created.~~
crisis, a serious situation likely to disturb the
~~It seems that recently the ignorant masses are~~
foundation of Greater East Asia.

◇ Glancing upon the breath-taking scenes from the

3.

~~wholly engrossed in observing the thrilling scenes from~~

dramatic battles ^{or} diplomatic negotiations ^{among} ~~performed~~
by the present belligerent nations, we find ^{that the} world seems
~~by the fighting world Powers, having no time to spare to~~
to have no time to reflect upon ^{any} others.

~~contemplate other things, but for such as are ever in the~~

However, anyone in a leading position among
~~leading positions of the country or society, government and~~
the society of nations, ~~shall~~ needs the greatness

~~and courage to contemplate amidst unrest, to~~
and courage to contemplate amidst unrest, to

~~shape a far-reaching policy of our country, standing~~
stand in this maelstrom of wars and yet see

~~in the midst of this complication and hurrying their~~
far into the future ^{patiently} and make great plans.

~~conspire none the less~~

Here lies the reason for our ~~into the~~

◇ That is why we are investigating ~~the~~ fundamental

problems ~~concerning~~ ^{against} the Soviet Union, which may be

considered ~~to be~~ the basis ^{for} of our ^{state policy in} East Asia ~~policy~~ 4.
(people who study)

◇ What the ~~great task~~ of the Soviet Union must, ^a ^{appreciation} (is the true knowledge of)
(grasp clearly) first of all, ~~to understand rightly~~ (the fact ^{present} is, constitutionally and economically that the Soviet Union ~~is~~ already in a firm and immovable position as a socialistic nation. ~~situation as the socialistic country from the viewpoint~~ Without knowledge on this point, ~~criticism will be of both its system and economics. Without the cognate inevitable that~~ all their researches on the Soviet ~~zone of this fact, they would be unable to evade the~~ Union is ^{will, not only be utilized a} ^{positively} ~~practically~~ childish. Just as the ~~research that their investigation is childish, however~~ kingdom of Communism, anticipated ^{in the past} by the left-wing ~~head they may try. As the parasite of communism~~ rascals suffering from childish ^{delusions} ~~fever~~, turned out ~~dreamed of by the people suffering from childish~~ to be a stupid dream in ^{the light of} broad day light, the feeding ~~radical sentiment in former days proved to be but a~~

of contempt and fear ^{of} the Soviet Union, ~~at the present time in broad daylight, the contempt or fear~~
~~sent~~ ^{now} by the presently flourishing right-wing
~~against the Soviet Union conceived by right wing~~
reactionary elements, is ^{merely} ~~nothing~~ but ridiculous.
~~reactionaries thriving in these days, also deserves only~~
~~ridicule.~~

◇ ~~What~~ We must ~~realize~~ ^{realize} the fact that the
present Soviet industries are not only completely
~~industries of the Soviet Union nowadays have already~~
self-sufficient, but have ^{also} developed to the point
~~developed to such an extent that it can keep up with~~
where Russia can be ranked among the world powers.
~~the world Powers, advancing from the state of self~~

~~support.~~ And this fact, observed from the opposite

viewpoint, ^{proves} ~~testifies~~ clearly that the Soviet Union ~~has~~
already possesses the ^{making itself} capacity of being a high
~~already the right of a highly developed national~~

~~power~~
~~degree~~ defense nation. Considerable difficulties
~~defenses~~ ~~by~~, and in spite of a good many difficult-
 will ^{attend} follow its concrete investigation, but ~~it~~
~~ties~~ ~~and~~ ~~paying~~ its concrete research, in the ~~days~~
~~and~~ that Great Britain, U.S.A, France, Germany
~~to~~ ~~and~~ ~~and~~ ~~research~~ is continued by Great
 and Italy are presently continuing ^{being its} detailed and
 Britain, United States, France, Germany and Italy each
~~assiduous~~ ~~conduct~~ investigation from their respective
~~from~~ ~~their~~ ~~own~~ ~~viewpoints~~. standpoints.

seem to be

◇ There ~~are~~ some people who ~~believe~~ credulously
 believe
 that the military might of the Soviet Union ~~is~~ ^{has} already
 been fully
 tested to ~~the~~ fall in the late ~~Nononhan~~ ^{the transatlantic} ~~business~~ ^{is}
 Incident. ^(However, we believe that Russia's ~~is~~ ^{business} ~~is~~ ^{is})
 present defensive power, especially her armaments
~~defensive power of the Soviet Union, especially its real~~
 and her actual capability in strategic capabilities,
~~might in armament and tactics~~ can be clearly understood

by the examples ^{recently} ~~of its aggression into~~ Poland and ~~of~~ ^(set in her invasion of) her aggressive advance into ~~Italy~~ ^(Italy) ~~its latest active advance in~~ the Baltic countries ~~and~~ 7.

Accordingly, ~~regarded~~ as the downfall of Great Britain and France ^{(more and more imminent} in the European war becomes) ~~apparent day by day, the~~ each day, the unscrupulous moves by the ~~formidable~~ ~~actions of the Soviet Union will become~~ Russians will gradually become more active, ~~more and more active.~~

It must be pointed out that the ~~by this time what must be pointed out as the~~

fundamental defect in the investigation of the Soviet Union in Japan ~~has been its confinement within the~~ ^{(heretofore, lies in the fact that it is} confined to ^{purely academic} ~~investigation for the sake of formality by~~ ~~bounds of the formal research by some bureaucratic~~ ^(such current) ~~organs. For example, ~~as for information~~ ^{concerning}~~ ^{(as ~~have~~ ^{has} been}

obtained

from various intelligent organs, contain 8.
~~events of the day, brought by these various kinds of the~~
in their substance ~~no correct ideological~~
~~intelligence organs, there has never been such as~~
understanding of the real character and
~~general and reported rightly the true character and~~
strength of the Soviet Union.
~~real might of the Soviet Union from the very point of~~

~~its ideology in their contents.~~ If I am allowed to add

another example here, ~~this information obtained~~
Soviet Non-Aggression Pact suddenly announced at
about this time last year.)
~~concerning the German-Soviet inviolability Treaty,~~
~~which was announced suddenly at this time last year,~~
Even we, with such a small organization,
too, I must say, belongs to this sort of things, and we
had ~~only~~ been able to detect it ^{early on} and had
~~fact that through so small an organ as we detected~~
given warnings; but the Government organs with
~~had so tried against it in an early time, the~~
their enormous investigating systems have failed
~~parenting organs of the government with their colossal~~

in the game of international policy, and 9.
~~research systems lost the game in the international~~
this proves the defect in their personnel and
are in forecasting it, testifies the defects of the person
in their organization. This, ^{nowhere we} have continuously
~~at systems of the organs, the reform of which we have~~
emphasized their renovation.
~~assisted until the present.~~

Just as the position
◇ ~~As the standpoint of Germany, Italy, America,~~
phase of

etc. against the Soviet Union in the future international
will
politics have ~~the~~ different meanings ^{(respectively,} ~~or another,~~
Japan's policy ^{toward}
~~policy of Japan against the Soviet Union~~ also will be
also become extremely delicate and complicated.
~~complicated and delicate in the extreme.~~ ~~According~~
That is, if ^{one may} ~~we are~~ allowed to say ^{so} the
~~by we would accept that the~~ Soviet problem is truly
unquestionably ^{in view of} ~~regarding~~ our great task
the most important problem ~~of the new state which~~

of ~~newly~~ reconstructing East Asia; and so it) 10.
~~most of the grand work in East Asia~~ and is really a

national problem, which is to decide the ~~face~~ ^{destiny} of ~~the~~ ^{our}

Empire. For ~~the~~ ^{this} reason there are ~~some~~ ^{(many in the world} among them ~~who~~
who advocate the fatal inevitability of a war
~~as who would insist upon the fatal inevitability of~~
between Japan and the Soviet Union, but "a war
~~the Soviet Japanese war, but "a war is the last and~~
is a measure to be ~~inevitably~~ ^{only, when all else fails,} taken ~~at the last.~~
~~undesirable means". We need to know that the inter-~~
International politics ~~is~~ ^{are} to prevent wars. I see in
~~national politics in order to terminate wars must be~~
lies the great mission of our foreign policy
~~the important mission of our Imperial diplomacy.~~
according to the Imperial Way.

◇ ~~Believing that the above mentioned accounts can~~

◇ By the above accounts I believe I have
~~given suggestions more or less concerning how to rectify~~
been able to give some suggestions regarding
~~the fundamental viewpoints of our significance against~~

where to place the fundamental points of 11.
~~the Soviet Union, I want to touch more concretely~~
view in the revision of our knowledge of
~~the core of this problem in another article some day.~~
the Soviet Union, but I wish to ~~for this~~
(~~as of August 7.~~)

touch the core of this problem more
concretely in another article.

(August 25)

1619

IHARA

Proj. No
S.A. No 15042
Sack No.
Item No. 789

Subject: THE WORLD SIGNIFICANCE OF THE
DUTCH EAST INDIES.

Appendix: THE FUNDAMENTAL PROBLEM OF
RECTIFYING OUR COGNIZANCE OF RUSSIA.

International Thought Research -
- Data No. 39.

Published by the:
INTERNATIONAL THOUGHT
RESEARCH LABORATORY.

Publisher: MIZUSHIMA Hitoshi.
Sept. 10, 1940

1619

"The future of the Dutch Indies is of grave concern to Japan since her guardian, Holland, has been defeated in the European War, which tend to afford the European powers and the United States means of finding an excuse to control her. Considered from the geographical, economical and historical connections of the Dutch East Indies with Japan and, moreover, of her racial question, Japan cannot remain idle." "Especially, the Dutch Indies possess wealth of petroleum and raw rubber which Japan does not possess." "Therefore, we can fully realize the significance of the Dutch Indies in world politics and economics".

Geographical and economical explanations of her location, area, resources, agriculture, exports, imports and etc are outlined.

The living conditions of the native Indonesians are discussed. The administrative policy of the Dutch Indies Government towards the natives are depicted. The revolutionary movements of the Indonesians are also treated.

Concluding, it reads:

"Whatever it may be, it must be Japan's foremost duty to free the 70 million Indonesians."

1611
from the suppression and exploitations of
the American and European 'might', and thereby
fulfil her aim of establishing the Greater East
Asia Co-prosperity Sphere!"

Appendix:

The present situation in the European War has enabled
Soviet Russia to occupy a most favourable position.
Therefore, her moves will have deep bearing in world
politics and therefore it is necessary for us to study Soviet Russia
scientifically because without accurate knowledge
of the true being of Soviet Russia, we cannot establish
our ideals, nor execute any policies to achieve our aims
in Asia. In other words, our policies towards Soviet
Russia is directly connected to the fate of our nation.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 1619

14 May 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: World Significance of the Dutch East Indies

Date: Sept 40 Original Copy Language:

Has it been translated? Yes No Partially

Has it been photostated? Yes No

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable)

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Home Ministry

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Preparing Jap opinion for war.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Pamphlet, by International Thought Research Laboratory, was written by MIZUSHIMA, Hitoshi, as an argument for Japan's control of the Dutch East Indies, to help establish the "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

/A.N. An attempt to rationalize Japan's need of D.E.I.)

Analyst: 2nd Lt. Person

Doc. No. 1619