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Excerpts from "The Second Creation" by HASHIMOTO, Kingoro,
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DECLARATION

"The world at present is facing an historic turning point requiring great fundamental change because the social system of materialistic liberalism has come to a deadlock." (p. 1)

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"At this juncture, any country that succeeds in establishing a superior national structure, will be able to lead the whole world. I think our country whose national policy is "eight corners under one roof" (Hakko Ichin) should, with a bold leap, establish the national structure combining mental and material culture, and become a glorious moral leader of the world, by immediately displaying her original character depending solely upon His Majesty with all the capacity of the nation. In this sense, I propose the following new national structure." (p. 1)

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III. Diplomatic Strides

"Within our territory we should let different races have limited self-government under a closely connected organic system that would allow each race to give full play to its strong points, so that the racial cultures may be elevated as a whole and the influence of the Imperial benevolence may be realized. This policy should be extended to the rest of the world." (p. 2)

IV. Strides in Military Preparations.

"Absolute war preparations should be completed, enabling us to crush, at any time, countries which, under different ideologies, may interfere with us when we carry this national structure into operations.

The principal part of our armaments should be an invincible air force. We should lead the nation to have the idea that airplanes belong to the nation and the country, giving up

the idea that they belong to the Army, so that they may come to bear the same confidence in aircraft that the Japanese nation is known to have had toward the Japanese sword from of old." (p. 3)

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"If our overseas emigration and also the export of our commercial commodities to foreign markets should prove to be impossible, there is only one thing left: The national policy to develop the Asiatic Continent and to advance to the south, which Japan has been carrying out in spite of the difficulties since the Manchurian Incident." (p. 216)

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"Regarded from the Japanese standpoint, the China Incident is undoubtedly an expansion and development of the Manchurian Incident. Being afraid of Japan's expansion on the Continent after the Manchurian Incident, European and American powers have tried every means to prevent it. For example, they blocked the markets of our commercial commodities; Great Britain influenced the United States to threaten Japan in economic as well as military affairs. Great Britain also instigated Soviet Russia to make such unreasonably heavy war preparations in the Far East, and tried to fish in troubled waters by causing war between Japan and Russia. It is Great Britain's plainest anti-Japanese policy to help the Chiang Kai-shek Government and turn it against Japan. One of her methods is seen in the fact that Great Britain has interfered with the accomplishment of our national policy toward the Continent by buying out the pro-British elements in Japan. The China Incident is really the outcropping of the conflict between Japan and England on the stage of China." (pp. 218, 219)

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"Japan and England are doomed to fight with force of arms also in the near future, but as it is the diplomatic policy to break down Great Britain without using force, we consider it the most appropriate policy to expel all British influence from China first, and gradually to exclude British influence from the East Asiatic united zone, by means of anti-British pressure from the masses." (p. 236)

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"At present as the second World War is raging, Great Britain is trying her utmost not to offend Japan's feelings, but she will surely renew her effort and strengthen her anti-

Japanese policy as soon as the European affair is settled. As far as our country is concerned, now is the best opportunity to overthrow Great Britain." (p. 237)

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"In diplomacy, too, it is best to concentrate strength on the principal points and to smash them one by one. At present, our diplomatic opponent is England, so we must concentrate all our efforts upon control over England. Our diplomatic policy toward Soviet Russia must be decided from this standpoint. Soviet Russia is a bogey-like country, and the extent to which she can be trusted is very hard to understand, but it is not wise to turn her into our enemy recklessly. And all the more so since the conflicting interests possessed by Soviet Russia and Japan in East Asia are not so grave or significant as those existing between Great Britain and Japan." (pp. 238, 239)

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"It is reasonable for us to be prepared against Soviet Russia, which is an incomprehensible country, solidify ideological and warlike preparations to resolutely defy Soviet ideological or military challenges, and be ready in power to overthrow her on the spot, should she come and invade us." (p. 239)

"However, if a political pact were to be reached from a broader point of view between Japan and the Soviet Union to the effect that Russia will adjust diplomatic relations with Japan and take the offensive against Britain, all these pending procedural problems will be solved of themselves." (p. 241)

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"The principle of our foreign policy is to push activities viz a viz the powers on the one hand, while on the other exerting its full strength toward the re-establishment of China and the formation of a united body of countries in East Asia. When this united body has been formed, the actual power of our country will be absolutely incomparable. Great Britain and Soviet Russia will count for nothing. And if we thus embrace the Continent of Asia and seize control of the Pacific Ocean, then great forward striding Japan will be recognized by the world as a leading nation of the earth." (pp. 242, 243).