

15 July 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Comyns-Carr; Mr. Brown; Mr. Dunigan;  
Col. Woolworth; Mr. Sutton.  
FROM : EDWARD P. MONAGHAN, Chief,  
Investigative Division, IPS  
SUBJECT : Defense Witness

1. Please find attached hereto list of material available on the following witness and/or witnesses.

DEFENDANT

HASHIMOTO  
TOJO  
ARAKI

WITNESS

IKEZAKI, Chuko

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

Book report, Scanned  
by Screening Unit

2. Please acknowledge receipt of this memorandum by initialling and returning attached carbon copy to this office, Room 300.

Incl  
(Described above)

*EPM*  
EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

ESSAY ON NEW CHINA,  
a book of 286 pages, written by IKEZAKI, Chuko,  
published 6 October 1938.

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In his preface, IKEZAKI says that he wrote the book on the recommendation of Education Ministry authorities, and goes on to say that CHINA's "scorched earth" strategy is one "made in Russia," an imitation of Russian tactics, used at MOSKOW against NAPOLEON, but that CHINA is digging her own grave in resorting to such a desperate measure.

PP. 32-45 - CHAPTER I - CHINA, Old and New.

CHINA was most prosperous during 250 B.C. - 1050 A.D. That old CHINA, which we know from CHINESE classics, however, is no more, and the new CHINA is now represented by the KUOMINTANG and the Communists.

PP. 45-58 - CHAPTER II - Aspiration towards the New CHINA.

The new CHINA may be said to have been born in the first year of the era of the CHINESE Republic -- 1912, but aspiration towards the New CHINA had existed before.

The most noteworthy manifestation of this aspiration was the TAIPING Rebellion, /1850-64/, led by HUANG Siu-tsun. In his youth HUANG was taught at Canton by the American missionary Robert. He is clearly a Christian socialist, and his ideal is clearly Christian Socialism. His rebellion was a revolution by poverty-stricken tenant farmers. It succeeded for a time, and brought 16 provinces and 180,000,000 people under the leader's influence. The movement was a vigorous protest against the corrupt tyranny of the old CHINA, and a prelude to the establishment of the new CHINA.

After the Rebellion was subdued by the reigning authorities with the assistance of the American Ward and the Englishman Gordon, the CHINESE DYNASTY, the powers that were, reverted to its former arrogance, tyranny and corruption. In 1895 CHINA was defeated in the SINO-JAPANESE War. As a result, the old dynasty fell and the Republic of CHINA was born in 1912.

PP. 59-79 - CHAPTER III - Beginning of the new CHINA.

On 1 January 1912 SUN Yat-sen was appointed Acting President of the Republic of CHINA. But for a time, war-lords, relics of the old CHINA, were rampant in the NORTH. In 1928, CHIANG Kai-shek, successor to SUN and Chief of the Southern faction, pacified the NORTH and established the KUOMINTANG Government in Nanking.

PP. 71-84 - CHAPTER IV - IDEAL OF SAN-MIN CHU-I

The new CHINA may be divided into three periods, -- the periods of SAN-MIN CHU-I, 1912-1918, of Ideological Confusion, 1919-1933, and of the New Life Movement, 1934 - .

SAN-MIN (Three-People) CHU-I (Principle), as advocated by SUN, regarded the racial rights of the people, individual rights of the people, and the welfare of the people, as the fundamental conditions of good government. The first is akin to nationalism, the second to democracy, and the third to socialism.

SAN-MIN CHU-I, as a revolutionary ideology, brought about the downfall of the once-powerful CHING Dynasty, and laid the foundation of the new CHINA.

PP. 85-96 - CHAPTER V - Significance of May 4 Movement.

During 1912-1918, SAN-MIN CHU-I reigned supreme as the guiding principle for the new CHINA. In 1918, Russian Revolution broke out and exerted a tremendous influence all over the world.

The so-called May 4 movement designates a series of iconoclastic movements, aiming at abolishing everything traditional in CHINA, and culminating in a riot by 3,000 radical Chinese students in PEIPING on May 4. The movement was a manifestation of Marxism introduced into CHINA. For 15 years afterwards, CHINA suffered from ideological chaos brought about by the infiltration of Marxism.

PP. 97-109 - CHAPTER VI - The KUOMINTANG and the Communists in Co-operation in CHINA.

The period from the May 4 movement of 1919 to the New Life movement of 1934 was termed the period of Ideological Confusion, but the period itself may be further divided into two stages, -- the stage of KUOMINTANG-COMMUNIST Co-operation, 1919-1927, and of KUOMINTANG-COMMUNIST Opposition, 1928-1934.

During the period of cooperation, the KUOMINTANG was completely controlled by the Communists, as may be shown by the well-known SUN-JOSEPH Joint Declaration made public on 20 January 1923.

The Communists in CHINA, however, behaved in a too high-handed a manner, and provoked CHIANG Kai-Shek, Commander of the KUOMINTANG Revolutionary Army, to resort to a coup d'etat against them. Even WAN Chao-min, who had supported the Communists, turned suddenly anti-communist, upon finding instructions from MOSKOW order bolshevisation of CHINA. Thus KUOMINTANG-COMMUNIST relations came to an open rupture on 8 August 1927.

PP. 110-123 - CHAPTER VII - KUOMINTANG and COMMUNISTS in opposition in CHINA.

After open rupture mentioned above, CHINA seemed to have come completely under the control of KUOMINTANG, but in reality the Communists retained a great influence.

The Chinese Red army was organized chiefly by the effort of MAO Tse-tung. Not only bandits became Red soldiers, but also poverty-stricken peasants rallied round the Red flag in the hope of obtaining farm land. Thus the Red army in CHINA grew in strength, until in 1933 it came to establish SOVIET areas in 68 prefectures. So in February 1934 CHIANG Kai-shek decided to send a powerful punitive expedition against the Reds. At the same time CHIANG suddenly launched out into an anti-Red spiritual movement, -- the so-called New Life movement. The New Life movement can only be understood in connection with the military expedition against the Reds.

PP. 124-196 - CHAPTER VIII - Influence of the Ideological Confusion Period.

SAN-MIN CHU-I is a sort of socialism, but it is much influenced by the traditional Chinese thought, in that it recognizes private property and emphasizes harmony and co-operation among classes. It agrees with Marxism in its opposition to Imperialism and the military clique, but it is diametrically opposed to Marxism in its rejection of materialistic interpretation of history and proletarian dictatorship. So when CHINA was suddenly invaded by Communism, ideological confusion naturally followed.

During the first half of the ideological confusion period, STALIN was very enthusiastic about the bolshevization of CHINA, and supplied HO Lung and YEN Ting, Chinese Communist leaders, with 2,000,000 dollars through the SOVIET Embassy in Tokyo. So CHIANG Kai-shek, becoming aware of this, suddenly severed relations with the Communists, and tried to get rid of every vestige of Communism. But it proved to be impossible. The influence of Communism upon the peasants was too profound.

PP. 197-249 - CHAPTER IX - Peasant Population Problem.

CHINA's peasant population is estimated at 396,000 so the peasant problem is the most important one for CHINA. These peasants are mostly ignorant and cruel, and the Communists instigated this rabble to murder landowners, rich men, and what they called reactionary elements. The result may easily be guessed. In peasant riots, every sort of crime, -- murder, rape, or arson -- was of common occurrence. Gruesome crimes, which cannot be described, were perpetrated.

After strenuous efforts by the KUOMINTANG Government, these atrocious peasant riots were suppressed. But as long as the peasants remained as they had been, the problem remained unsolved. So it was necessary to educate the peasants, and at the same time to crush the Communists who instigated them to every sort of crime.

PP. 150-161 - CHAPTER X - Announcement of New Life Movement.

At the end of January 1935, CHIANG Kai-Shek came to NANCHANG, established the anti-Red Headquarters there, to push further the anti-Red military drive, and from the beginning of the following year, began what is called the New Life Movement in real earnest.

CHIANG relentlessly exposed the vices of the CHINESE people, and called those vices dirtiness, laxity, idleness, and decadence. He even went so far as to assert that if the CHINESE cannot thoroughly cure themselves of these vices, they are no more than beasts in human clothes. He called the people's attention to the traditional virtues of CHINA, advocated by old sages, -- propriety, justice, integrity and honour, and said that reverting to these old virtues is the only way to national salvation and racial rehabilitation.

PP. 162-174 - CHAPTER XI - Putting the Ideological Camp in Order.

CHIANG Kai-Shek learned by bitter experiences that SAN-MIN-CHU-I was no match for Communism, which was almost irresistible among the ignorant peasants. So the New Life Movement may be said to CHIANG's putting the ideological camp in order against the ideological offensive by the Reds.

PP. 175-186 - CHAPTER XII - Ideological Revolution on the Principle of 'Practice First'.

The first characteristic of the New Life Movement is its emphasis on practice. The New Life Movement, like Fascism and Nazism, leaves very much to be desired as a system of thought. Furthermore, it is like Fascism and Nazism in that it puts utmost emphasis on practice. It exhorts the people to practice cleanliness against traditional dirtiness, discipline against traditional laxity, industry against traditional idleness, and moral and physical culture against traditional decadence.

The second characteristic of the movement is its classicism. The representative motto of the movement, 'Propriety, Justice, Integrity and Honour,' is an expression known by everybody in CHINA. According to CHIANG, the CHINESE were once a people of propriety, justice, integrity and honour. If such noble spirit awakes in the breasts of the CHINESE of today, the CHINESE can again become such a great people as they were in their Golden Age. So argued CHIANG, and in this argument CHIANG followed MUSSOLOINI, who held up the Roman Empire as an inspiring example before the ITALIANS.

The third characteristic of the New Life Movement is attaching importance to the rural problem. It deals with the rural problem in a serious way.

PP. 187-199 - CHAPTER XIII - Tragedy of the CHINESE Peasant.

TSUO Shu-wen points out four weaknesses of the CHINESE peasant, -- poverty, ignorance, weakness (physical) and selfishness. Likewise, FAN Fan-Sheng enumerated six vices of the Chinese peasant, -- superstition, fatalism, makeshift, selfishness, purposelessness, and dirtiness.

Such is the actual condition of the Chinese peasant. As such peasants occupy 80% of the Chinese population, the construction of the New China is impossible without improving their condition.

PP. 200-211 - CHAPTER XIV - Ideal of New Rural Life.

The new rural life as advocated by TSUO Shu-wen is divided into 8 categories:

- 1) Improvement of rural organization.
- 2) Completion of rural self-government.
- 3) Development of rural economy.
- 4) Increase of rural production.
- 5) Diffusion of rural education.
- 6) Establishment of rural self-defence.
- 7) Improvement of rural sanitation.
- 8) Providing rural recreations.

PP. 212-223 - CHAPTER XV - Various Aspects of the New Life Movements.

The New Life Movement covers not only the rural problem, but also various other aspects of social life.

The New Life for the woman has roughly 5 objectives. They are cultivation of female individuality, training of female physique, building of the home on the basis of man-wife co-operation, home education for children, and female participation in social life.

One of the objectives of the New Life Movement was to make good soldiers. The New Life Movement is sometimes said to be synonymous with the militarization of life, so it is exacting in its demands on soldiers.

The new Life Movement rejects "art for art", and recommends "art for life". It is contended that CHINESE art, in the age of storm and stress for CHINA, should not be a description of Utopian dream, but a lighthouse of revolution to light the way of progress for the coming generations.

PP. 224-235 - CHAPTER XVI - Ways and Means of the Movement.

The New Life Movement was vigorously pushed by all sorts of groups, private and public, sponsored by Government-backed New Life Movement Promotion Societies set up in every city and prefecture. Those private organizations consisted of every kind of people, labourers, merchants, women, Y.M.C.A. members, etc. So the New Life Movement spread from UNNAN in the south to CHAHAR in the north, shortly after CHIANG Kai-shek launched out into it at NANCHANG on 19 February 1934.

PP. 236-248 - CHAPTER XVII - Effects of New Life Movement.

Unfortunately for CHINA, the CHINA Incident broke out in 1937, before the New Life Movement could fully take effect. And yet the grand-scale city planning in NANKING, the training of the magnificent militia, etc., were some tangible effects of the movement. The most important effect of the Movement, however, was rather intangible, or spiritual. The CHINESE Army, after suffering defeat after defeat at the hands of the Japanese, is yet bravely fighting on, though it was understood to be no match for the Japanese.

PP. 249-261 - CHAPTER XVIII - New Life Means Japanization.

In propagandizing New Life, CHINA praised things and ways Western up to the skies. So the New Life Movement may be said to be the Westernization Movement. But CHINA is importing ways and things Western through JAPAN. The much-waund athletic grounds around the mausoleum of SUN Yat-sen is nothing but an imitation of the athletic grounds around the mausoleum of Emperor MEIJI. Most of the plant facilities of CHINESE industry are nothing but importation or imitation of Japanese factory facilities. So in spite of all that anti-JAPANESE elements in CHINA can say, the New Life Movement in CHINA means Japanization in fact.

PP. 262-274 - CHAPTER XIX - Quo Vadis, New CHINA?

At the beginning of the New Life Movement, CHIANG Kai-shek, delivering a speech at the NANCHANG Headquarters, concluded that the anti-Red drive was more important than the anti-Japanese drive. Only a few years after, at the outbreak of the CHINA Incident, he formed a common front with the Communists. Thus CHIANG's painful efforts in the past against the Communists, and his earnest promotion of the New Life Movement in CHINA will come to nought! Oh, quo vadis, New CHINA?

PP. 275-286 - CHAPTER XX - Japan's Mission.

The Chinese Race seems to be lacking in political ability. During the 5,000 years of CHINESE history, the strongest governments were CHIN, YUAN and CHING Dynasties. These Dynasties were established by alien races, who came invading CHINA from outside the Great Wall.

Such being the case, it will be the mission of JAPAN to lead CHINA after the Incident is over. If JAPAN can fulfil this great mission, it will be the realization of the ideals of HAKK-ICHIU (8-corners-of-the-World-under-one-Roof) and WANTAO (King's Way).

- E N D -



NAME OF WITNESS:           IKEZAKI, Chuko  
REQUESTED BY   :           HASHIMOTO, Kingoro  
DATE            :           2 April 1947

Completed as to Items 1 - 8.

Interrogated TANAKA, Ryukichi concerning this witness.

1 May 1947

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Sutton; Col. Woolworth; Mr. Dunigan  
FROM : EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

Information in the form of a Staff Study compiled by G-2 has been included in the Investigative Case Files of the International Prosecution Section and is now available on the following witness.

IKEZAKI, Chuko

who has been requested by

HASHIMOTO  
TOJO

*E P M*

EDWARD P. MONAGHAN  
Chief, Investigative Section

File No: 207  
Ex. No: 671

Personal Record

IKEZAKI, CHUKO

Name  
Date of Birth  
Social Status

CHUKO IKEZAKI  
Feb. 9, 1891  
SHIGA Prefecture

1918 June	Graduated from the Law Department of the Tokyo Imperial University. Entered the YOROZU newspaper office.	
1919 Oct.	Resigned from the same office.	
1920 Oct.	Became a councillor of the OSAKA-JIJI newspaper office.	
1922 Jan.	Resigned as councillor of the above mentioned office.	
1936 Feb. 20	Was elected as the member of the House of Representatives.	
1937 Mar. 31	(Dissolution)	
Apr. 30	Was elected as the member of the House of Representatives.	
June 24	Appointed as a councillor of the Education Department. Promoted to the 2nd rank of the higher civil service.	Cabinet
1937 July 22	Appointed as a member of the investigation committee of system for weights and measures	"
July 15	Promoted to the senior grade of the fifth class Court rank.	
July 24	(the 71st session of the Imperial Diet) Appointed as a government delegate of the matters under the jurisdiction of the Education Department.	Cabinet
July 24	Appointed as a member of the National Language Investigation Committee. Appointed as a member of the Physical Training Investigation Committee.	Cabinet

1937 Sept. 3	(the 72nd session of the Imperial Diet) Appointed as a government delegate of the matters under the jurisdiction of the Education Department.	Cabinet
1937 Dec. 8	Appointed as a member of the Religious System Committee.	Cabinet
Dec. 10	Appointed as a member of the Investigation Committee on Education.	Cabinet
Dec. 24	(The 73rd session of the Imperial Diet) Appointed as a government delegate of the matters under the jurisdiction of the Education Department.	Cabinet
1938 Aug. 15	Appointed as a member of the Science Promotion Committee.	Cabinet
Dec. 17	Relieved of the member of the Physical Training Investigation Committee.	Cabinet
Dec. 24	(The 74th session of the Imperial Diet) Appointed as a government delegate of the matters under the jurisdiction of the Education Department.	Cabinet
1939 Jan. 19	Relieved of the main duties at his request.	Cabinet
1940 Nov. 8	Appointed as a special member of the Investigation Committee on Historic, Beauty Spot and Natural Memorials.	Cabinet
1941 May 20	Appointed as a member of the Investigation Committee for the text books.	Cabinet
1942 June 17	Relieved of the special member of the Investigation Committee on Historic, Beauty Spot and Natural Memorials.	
Apr. 29	(The expiration of his term of office)	
Apr. 30	Was elected as the member of the House of Representatives.	
June 20	Appointed as a member of the Investigation Committee for the text books.	Cabinet
	Appointed as a special member of the Investigation Committee on Historic, Beauty Spot and Natural Memorials.	Cabinet

- 1937 June Appointed as a member of the Welfare Department.
- 1938 June 9 (According to the Imperial Ordinance Act 482, the Members of the Welfare Department were allowed to continue for a while).
- July 1 Appointed as a member of the Education Department.
- 1940 Apr. 29 Decorated with the 4th Order of merit with the Order of the Sacred Treasure (Meritorious Service of China Affair.)

IKEZAKI, Chuko

Request by: TOJO, Hideki

At present confined in SUGAMO prison

Formerly a member of House of Representatives and also  
Editor in connection with political matters.

Witness will testify relevant facts concerning Japanese  
political parties and formation of cabinets.

IKEZAKI, Chuko

Request by: Hashimoto, Kingoro

Address: Now in Sugamo prison

He was a member of the Japanese Diet, an official of the Education Ministry and was one of the leading authorities in Japan on Military matters.

Facts expected to be proved by this witness are that:

(1.) The opinions of Hashimoto as expressed in her published books and magazine articles were merely representative of current Japanese thought and public opinion and were not distinct in being that of a particular individual intent on preparing the public for aggression.

The testimony of this witness is considered necessary in regard to counts no. 5,7,8 and 20, and appendices A (Sec. 7 and 9) of the indictment

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
Operations, CIS, G-2  
Compilation Branch

SUBJECT: IKEZAKI, Chuko

Enclosed are two articles written by IKEZAKI, Chuko and translated in full by the Language Branch of CIS.

1. "Strengthening the Anti-Comintern Pact."
2. "If Japan and the United States Should Fight."



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Language Branch, G13

2780

28 May 1946

TRANSLATION IN FULL

Source: Handwritten document

SUBJECT: If Japan and the United States should fight  
by IKEZAKI, Chuko

After the end of the RUSSO-JAPANESE War, the United States oppression of Japan gradually increased. Disarmament treaties and various ways and means were used by the United States in every respect. Their intention was to make Japan suffer permanently. We can just about say, since the beginning of the China Incident, that the United States declared war on Japan. By judging from their policy, the United States was just as much an enemy as China. As long as we are timid and fearful, the United States will become more conceited and finally they will drive us into a permanent corner. Since the beginning of history, the United States has been considered as the most selfish country in the world. In spite of their slogan, the Monroe Doctrine, which is against interference of a new continent on an old continent, they purposely interfered with an old country and has never stopped to consider the fact that she is selfish.

The China Incident has become a crisis, after the Tripartite treaty of JAPAN, GERMANY and ITALY. Our primary objective, the Greater East Asia New Order has a deeper meaning than the duty of making new history. To us, South China Sea is like the Carribean Sea, and the Mandate Islands and Southeast Asia are like the central part of the United States. I, myself do not wish to enter into war. I made various statements in regard to war plan matters in the Pacific; however I have never advised a war with the United States. I have never mentioned that the United States is nothing to fear. In short, I am against war just as much as anyone on earth. However, if the United States does not reconsider herself and continues to disturb our position and threatens our ideals, I shall advocate war. It is known throughout the world that the United States is the richest country and I myself do not doubt it. But victory does not always depend on wealth. I believe in heaven, and as long as heaven exists, everyone knows that the United States will not always be wealthy.

In 1919, after the Paris Peace Conference, many optimists advocated world peace, however, it was not easy. They believed that there would not be another war and therefore called it a star of Bethlehem. But after the local treaty was made, did the world become heavenly and sing song? The International Treaty, the Disarmament Treaty and the Anti-War Treaty have

all advocated peace and documents of the same nature have piled sky high. The world is still at a crisis. For example, if one throws a piece of meat at them, immediately they will become as wild animals even though they may look gentle and reasonable. Peace is just their excuse. Peace is an idea of the Pacific. ENGLAND fortified SINGAPORE like GIBRALTER and the UNITED STATES fortified HAWAII into an impregnable fort. Hence Japan is threatened from both sides. The world population is 1,700,000,000 and the Caucasians (1/3 of the world population) control the world. It is obvious that some day the condition will be reversed and the other races will control the Caucasians. In order to avoid collision, the Caucasians will have to reconsider their present outrageous policy, and will have to withdraw from various places they occupy, and will have to give freedom to the world. Where did they get authority to occupy the world? The Anglo-Saxon have only 100,000,000 in population but control the Seven Seas with a strong naval force. The United States with their excuse of an "open door Policy" control the Far East. The Pacific is like their own pond. If each individual has the right to live, the same is true of a country. Is there anything wrong in standing up and fighting for one's right? That is what I have been trying to put across to the 70,000,000 Japanese.

Translator: Frank Shigekawa  
ACS

Note: The above is a condensation of excerpts from IKESAKI's book "If Japan and the U. S. should Fight" published in February 1941

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Language Branch, CIS

2781 D

3 June 1946

TRANSLATION IN FULL

Source : Photostat Copy of Newspaper - YOMIURI, 13 August 1939

SUBJECT : STRENGTHENING THE ANTI-COMINTERN PACT  
By IKEZAKI, Chuko

1. Among today's diplomatic problems of our country, more important than the conclusion of the Japan-England Conference in Tokyo and more important than the settlement of the Russo-Japanese problem, is the immediate strengthening of the Anti-Comintern Pact in compliance with the new order in Europe.

As for the Tokyo Japan-England Conference, its problem can be settled in the end as long as our government maintains a determined stand. As for the Russo-Japan Problem, judging from past association with the Russians, it is not a problem which can be solved over-night.

2. From the time the Pact established, it was naturally anticipated that they would carry out a strong Anti-Communist movement. The basic essence of this Pact which has united the three countries Japan, Germany and Italy in an Anti-Comintern Axis, was expected to bring about a much more immediate surge of power than it actually did. Just to have these three countries simply spiritually united through half-baked idealistic understanding and cooperation is hardly sufficient and it cannot possibly attain any result. Looking at this from the standpoint of public opinion which at present expresses a distinct favor for the strengthening of the Anti-Comintern Pact, it seems quite obvious that there is only one path for the people to follow.

3. If Japan from her position were to advance the movement of strengthening the Anti-Comintern Pact there is a fear that she will have to encounter a certain amount of sacrifices and perils. However, just as we cannot avoid the dangers and perils of fate, we also cannot always tread only the path of safety for conditions prevail which are not always adaptable to our convenience. If we continue with the idea that because we are strong, we will avoid perils and escape sacrifices, unforeseen calamity might descend upon us and force us to fall into a difficult situation from which we may not be able to rise. The present time is not a period for painstaking efforts but a period which calls for immediate and resolute actions for we have already passed the time for idle bickering and the debating of Pro's and Con's.

4. Presently, America's attitude in regards to Japan is quite clear; England from the past has shown a feeling of hostility towards Japan; and Russia has not shown a feeling of friendship. If our country is in the stage of being silently encircled by the countries of Europe and America already, there is no need of hesitation about our future actions. To fully accomplish our objectives in the China Incident and to realize the complete establishment of a so-called East Asia New Order, we must concretely assert friend from foe; and in order to carry out our future plans we must make certain that we do not err.

5. Even if we were to base our judgment on the facts of past history in dealing with great world changes, it is certainly better in attaining our goal to firmly define our policies rather than to take any vague or obscure stand on affairs so vital to the welfare of our country. Especially, if the strengthening of the Anti-Comintern Pact is to be anticipated naturally there will be certain sacrifices and perils; but in order to fulfill this realization let us take these factors in full account and give our support immediately to bring about the realization of this pact.

Translator: T/3 Harold Hiuga  
T/3 Keiji Ito

15 July 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Comyns-Carr; Mr. Brown; Mr. Dunigan;  
Col. Woolworth; Mr. Sutton.  
FROM : EDWARD P. MONAGHAN, Chief,  
Investigative Division, IPS  
SUBJECT : Defense Witness

1. Please find attached hereto list of material available on the following witness and/or witnesses.

DEFENDANT

HASHIMOTO  
TOJO  
ARAKI

WITNESS

IKEZAKI, Chuko

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

Book report, Scanned  
by Screening Unit

2. Please acknowledge receipt of this memorandum by initialling and returning attached carbon copy to this office, Room 300.

Incl  
(Described above)

*EP M*  
EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

22 April 1947

MEMORANDUM

TO : Mr. D. N. Sutton

FROM : Lt. K. Steiner

Your attention is invited to the following documents for possible exploitation and use in cross examination of the witnesses mentioned below:

1. IPS Document No. 1494, a book by IKEZAKI, Shuko (or Tadataki) entitled "IF JAPAN AND AMERICA SHOULD FIGHT", in which the author declares war between Japan and the United States inevitable, advocates lightning strategy, and calls upon Japan to fight this coming war with a firm resolution until victory. The book was published in February 1941. This document has not been introduced in evidence. The author, IKEZAKI, is a Defense witness assigned to Messrs. Comyns-Carr, Brown, Woolworth and Dunigan.

2. IPS Document No. 1610, a book by MISHIMA, Yasuo entitled "THE ESSENCE AND THE INSIDE OF THE CHINA INCIDENT", in which the author calls for a New Order in Asia and extermination of European and American influence there. For this purpose he advocates conquest of China and preparations for a long war. This Document is not in evidence. The author, MISHIMA, is a Defense witness assigned to Mr. Sandusky.

3. IPS Document No. 1715, a statement of Lt. Gen. SAKAI, Takashi, regarding the KO-A-IN and Inner Mongolian politics. SAKAI is a Defense witness assigned to General Vasiliev and Colonel Woolworth.

4. IPS Document No. 1833 - an affidavit of General TADA, Hayao (or Shun), a Defense witness assigned to Messrs. Lopez, Robinson and Edwards.

5. IPS Document No. 1839 - an affidavit of Lt. Gen. OYAMA, Fumio, who is a Defense witness assigned to Mr. Dunigan.

The last named three documents have not been used in evidence.

Lt. Kurt Steiner

c.c. Mr. Comyns-Carr  
Mr. Brown  
Col. Woolworth  
✓ Mr. Dunigan  
Mr. Sandusky  
Gen. Vasiliev  
Mr. Lopez  
Mr. Edwards

1 May 1947

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Sutton; Col. Woolworth; Mr. Dunigan  
FROM : EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

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IKEZAKI, Chuko

who has been requested by

HASHIMOTO  
TOJO

*E P M*  
EDWARD P. MONAGHAN  
Chief, Investigative Section

See Case file 207

Witness' request by Hashimoto  
dated Feb 18, 1947 says  
Okazaki is reluctant to  
appear as a witness & he  
asks the court for  
Kuzuu, Yoshihisa



File No: 207  
Ex. No: 671

Personal Record

IKEZAKI, CHUKO

Name CHUKO IKEZAKI  
Date of Birth Feb. 9, 1891  
Social Status SHIGA Prefecture

1918 June	Graduated from the Law Department of the Tokyo Imperial University. Entered the YOROZU newspaper office.	
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1937 July 22	Appointed as a member of the investigation committee of system for weights and measures	"
July 15	Promoted to the senior grade of the fifth class Court rank.	
July 24	(the 71st session of the Imperial Diet) Appointed as a government delegate of the matters under the jurisdiction of the Education Department.	Cabinet
July 24	Appointed as a member of the National Language Investigation Committee.  Appointed as a member of the Physical Training Investigation Committee.	Cabinet

1937 Sept. 3	(the 72nd session of the Imperial Diet) Appointed as a government delegate of the matters under the jurisdiction of the Education Department.	Cabinet
1937 Dec. 8	Appointed as a member of the Religious System Committee.	Cabinet
Dec. 10	Appointed as a member of the Investigation Committee on Education.	Cabinet
Dec. 24	(The 73rd session of the Imperial Diet) Appointed as a government delegate of the matters under the jurisdiction of the Education Department.	Cabinet
1938 Aug. 15	Appointed as a member of the Science Promotion Committee.	Cabinet
Dec. 17	Relieved of the member of the Physical Training Investigation Committee.	Cabinet
Dec. 24	(The 74th session of the Imperial Diet) Appointed as a government delegate of the matters under the jurisdiction of the Education Department.	Cabinet
1939 Jan. 19	Relieved of the main duties at his request.	Cabinet
1940 Nov. 8	Appointed as a special member of the Investigation Committee on Historic, Beauty Spot and Natural Memorials.	Cabinet
1941 May 20	Appointed as a member of the Investigation Committee for the text books.	Cabinet
1942 June 17	Relieved of the special member of the Investigation Committee on Historic, Beauty Spot and Natural Memorials.	
Apr. 29	(The expiration of his term of office)	
Apr. 30	Was elected as the member of the House of Representatives.	
June 20	Appointed as a member of the Investigation Committee for the text books.	Cabinet
	Appointed as a special member of the Investigation Committee on Historic, Beauty Spot and Natural Memorials.	Cabinet

- 1937 June Appointed as a member of the Welfare Department.
- 1938 June 9 (According to the Imperial Ordinance Act 482, the Members of the Welfare Department were allowed to continue for a while).
- July 1 Appointed as a member of the Education Department.
- 1940 Apr. 29 Decorated with the 4th Order of merit with the Order of the Sacred Treasure (Meritorious Service of China Affair.)

IKEZAKI, Chuko

Request by: Hashimoto, Kingoro

Address: Now in Sugamo prison

He was a member of the Japanese Diet, an official of the Education Ministry and was one of the leading authorities in Japan on Military matters.

Facts expected to be proved by this witness are that:

(1.) The opinions of Hashimoto as expressed in her published books and magazine articles were merely representative of current Japanese thought and public opinion and were not distinct in being that of a particular individual intent on preparing the public for aggression.

The testimony of this witness is considered necessary in regard to counts no. 5, 7, 8 and 20, and appendices A (Sec. 7 and 9) of the indictment

IKEZAKI, Chuko

Request by: TOJO, Hideki

At present confined in SUGAMO prison

Formerly a member of House of Representatives and also  
Editor in connection with political matters.

Witness will testify relevant facts concerning Japanese  
political parties and formation of cabinets.

IKEZAKI, ~~Chuko~~ ( )

29 Apr. 1940 Order of the Sacred  
Treasure, 4th Class

China inci-  
dent

House of Repre-  
sentatives

Document 1494, written by Ozegaki  
of Japan American Handbook, Legat  
published 1941, Ozegaki author -  
Do not know if translated or not,  
(this information given by Brown  
of English section)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
Operations, C13, G-2  
Compilation Branch

SUBJECT: IIZAKI, Chuko

Enclosed are two articles written by IIZAKI, Chuko and translated in full by the Language Branch of C13.

1. "Strengthening the Anti-Comintern Pact."
2. "If Japan and the United States Should Fight."



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Language Branch, C13

2780

28 May 1946

TRANSLATION IN FULL

Source: Handwritten document

SUBJECT: If Japan and the United States should fight  
by IKESAKI, Chuko

After the end of the RUSSO-JAPANESE War, the United States oppression of Japan gradually increased. Disarmament treaties and various ways and means were used by the United States in every respect. Their intention was to make Japan suffer permanently. We can just about say, since the beginning of the China Incident, that the United States declared war on Japan. By judging from their policy, the United States was just as much an enemy as China. As long as we are timid and fearful, the United States will become more conceited and finally they will drive us into a permanent corner. Since the beginning of history, the United States has been considered as the most selfish country in the world. In spite of their slogan, the Monroe Doctrine, which is against interference of a new continent on an old continent, they purposely interfered with an old country and has never stopped to consider the fact that she is selfish.

The China Incident has become a crisis, after the Tripartite treaty of JAPAN, GERMANY and ITALY. Our primary objective, the Greater East Asia New Order has a deeper meaning than the duty of making new history. To us, South China Sea is like the Caribbean Sea, and the Mandate Islands and Southeast Asia are like the central part of the United States. I, myself do not wish to enter into war. I made various statements in regard to war plan matters in the Pacific; however I have never advised a war with the United States. I have never mentioned that the United States is nothing to fear. In short, I am against war just as much as anyone on earth. However, if the United States does not reconsider herself and continues to disturb our position and threatens our ideals, I shall advocate war. It is known throughout the world that the United States is the richest country and I myself do not doubt it. But victory does not always depend on wealth. I believe in heaven, and as long as heaven exists, everyone knows that the United States will not always be wealthy.

In 1919, after the Paris Peace Conference, many optimists advocated world peace, however, it was not easy. They believed that there would not be another war and therefore called it a star of Bethlehem. But after the local treaty was made, did the world become heavenly and sing song? The International Treaty, the Disarmament Treaty and the Anti-War Treaty have

all advocated peace and documents of the same nature have piled sky high. The world is still at a crisis. For example, if one throws a piece of meat at them, immediately they will become as wild animals even though they may look gentle and reasonable. Peace is just their excuse. Peace is an idea of the Pacific. ENGLAND fortified SINGAPORE like GIBRALTER and the UNITED STATES fortified HAWAII into an impregnable fort. Hence Japan is threatened from both sides. The world population is 1,700,000,000 and the Caucasians (1/3 of the world population) control the world. It is obvious that some day the condition will be reversed and the other races will control the Caucasians. In order to avoid collision, the Caucasians will have to reconsider their present outrageous policy, and will have to withdraw from various places they occupy, and will have to give freedom to the world. Where did they get authority to occupy the world? The Anglo-Saxon have only 100,000,000 in population but control the Seven Seas with a strong naval force. The United States with their excuse of an "open door Policy" control the Far East. The Pacific is like their own pond. If each individual has the right to live, the same is true of a country. Is there anything wrong in standing up and fighting for one's right? That is what I have been trying to put across to the 70,000,000 Japanese.

Translator: Frank Saigekawa  
ACS

Note: The above is a condensation of excerpts from IKESAKI's book "If Japan and the U. S. should Fight" published in February 1941

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Language Branch, CIS

2781 D

3 June 1946

TRANSLATION IN FULL

Source : Photostat Copy of Newspaper - YOMIURI, 13 August 1939

SUBJECT : STRENGTHENING THE ANTI-COMINTERN PACT  
By IREZAKI, Chuko

1. Among today's diplomatic problems of our country, more important than the conclusion of the Japan-England Conference in Tokyo and more important than the settlement of the Russo-Japanese problem, is the immediate strengthening of the Anti-Comintern Pact in compliance with the new order in Europe.

As for the Tokyo Japan-England Conference, its problem can be settled in the end as long as our government maintains a determined stand. As for the Russo-Japan Problem, judging from past association with the Russians, it is not a problem which can be solved over-night.

2. From the time the Pact established, it was naturally anticipated that they would carry out a strong Anti-Communist movement. The basic essence of this Pact which has united the three countries Japan, Germany and Italy in an Anti-Comintern Axis, was expected to bring about a much more immediate surge of power than it actually did. Just to have these three countries simply spiritually united through half-baked idealistic understanding and cooperation is hardly sufficient and it cannot possibly attain any result. Looking at this from the standpoint of public opinion which at present expresses a distinct favor for the strengthening of the Anti-Comintern Pact, it seems quite obvious that there is only one path for the people to follow.

3. If Japan from her position were to advance the movement of strengthening the Anti-Comintern Pact there is a fear that she will have to encounter a certain amount of sacrifices and perils. However, just as we cannot avoid the dangers and perils of fate, we also cannot always tread only the path of safety for conditions prevail which are not always adaptable to our convenience. If we continue with the idea that because we are strong, we will avoid perils and escape sacrifices, unforeseen calamity might descend upon us and force us to fall into a difficult situation from which we may not be able to rise. The present time is not a period for painstaking efforts but a period which calls for immediate and resolute actions for we have already passed the time for idle bickering and the debating of Pro's and Con's.

4. Presently, America's attitude in regards to Japan is quite clear; England from the past has shown a feeling of hostility towards Japan; and Russia has not shown a feeling of friendship. If our country is in the stage of being silently encircled by the countries of Europe and America already, there is no need of hesitation about our future actions. To fully accomplish our objectives in the China Incident and to realize the complete establishment of a so-called East Asia New Order, we must concretely assert friend from foe; and in order to carry out our future plans we must make certain that we do not err.

5. Even if we were to base our judgement on the facts of past history in dealing with great world changes, it is certainly better in attaining our goal to firmly define our policies rather than to take any vague or obscure stand on affairs so vital to the welfare of our country. Especially, if the strengthening of the Anti-Comintern Pact is to be anticipated naturally there will be certain sacrifices and perils; but in order to fulfill this realization let us take these factors in full account and give our support immediately to bring about the realization of this pact.

Translator: T/3 Harold Hinga  
T/3 Keiji Iko

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 3038

11 June 1947

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: Loose, Handwritten Sheets, Corrected Decoration Data on Certain Defense Witnesses, and Additional Decoration Data on KOSHI, Saburo

Date: 6 May 1947 Original ( ) Copy (x) Language: Japanese, English

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Has it been photostated? Yes ( ) No (x)

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL )

) Board of Decorations, Japanese Govt  
SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: )

PERSONS IMPLICATED: See below

CRIMES OR PHASE TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS

Data on following personalities:

KOGA, Kiyoshi  
ARIYOSHI, Chuichi  
GODO, Takuo  
HANEDA, Toru  
IKAWA, Tadao  
ISHIMARU, Shitowa  
MURAKAWA, Kengo  
ONODERA, Naosuke  
BABA, Tsunego  
FURUMI, Tadayuki  
IKEZAKI, Tadatake  
HATTA, Shiroji  
IWAI, Takeo  
INAHARA, Hatsuji  
IWATA, Ainosuke  
KANAT, Shoji  
KANEKO, Kiyoto  
KAWABE, Masakaza

KOMURA, Sakahiko  
KO TANI, Etsuo  
KUSUMOTO, Masataka  
MANAKI, Yoshinobu  
MATSUDA, Reikichi  
MISHIMA, Yasuo  
MIZUNO, Shinko  
MURAMATSU, Tsuneko  
NAKAMURA, Benko  
NAKAYAMA, Hajime  
NAKAYAMA, Yasuro  
MISHIMURA, Susumu  
SAITO, Masatoshi  
SHIMOMURA, Nobusada  
SHIRAI, Seishin  
SHIZUKI, Ihei  
SHIRAI, Masatoki  
SUETAKE, Kamezo

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Page 1

SUZUKI, Kunji  
 SUZUKI, Tadakatsu  
 TAKAGI, Rikuro  
 TAKAHASHI, Tan  
 TAKAHASHI, Tatsuhiko  
 TAKEUCHI, Kakuji  
 TAKAKURA, Tadashi  
 TAKEUCHI, Ryuji  
 UNO, Masuko  
 YAMADA, Tozo  
 YOSHIDA, Zengo  
 YOSHINAKA, Kazutaro  
 YOSHITADA, Wagata  
 NAKAJIMA, Hitakichi  
 KUZUN, Yoshihisa

ESSAY ON NEW CHINA,  
a book of 286 pages, written by IKEZAKI, Chuko,  
published 6 October 1938.

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In his preface, IKEZAKI says that he wrote the book on the recommendation of Education Ministry authorities, and goes on to say that CHINA's "scorched earth" strategy is one "made in Russia," an imitation of Russian tactics, used at MOSKOW against NAPOLEON, but that CHINA is digging her own grave in resorting to such a desperate measure.

PP. 32-45 - CHAPTER I - CHINA, Old and New.

CHINA was most prosperous during 250 B.C. - 1050 A.D. That old CHINA, which we know from CHINESE classics, however, is no more, and the new CHINA is now represented by the KUOMINTANG and the Communists.

PP. 45-58 - CHAPTER II - Aspiration towards the New CHINA.

The new CHINA may be said to have been born in the first year of the era of the CHINESE Republic -- 1912, but aspiration towards the New CHINA had existed before.

The most noteworthy manifestation of this aspiration was the TAIPING Rebellion, /1850-64/, led by HUANG Siu-tuan. In his youth HUANG was taught at Canton by the American missionary Robert. He is clearly a Christian socialist, and his ideal is clearly Christian Socialism. His rebellion was a revolution by poverty-stricken tenant farmers. It succeeded for a time, and brought 16 provinces and 180,000,000 people under the leader's influence. The movement was a vigorous protest against the corrupt tyranny of the old CHINA, and a prelude to the establishment of the new CHINA.

After the Rebellion was subjugated by the reigning authorities with the assistance of the American Ward and the Englishman Gordon, the CHING DYNASTY, the powers that were, reverted to its former arrogance, tyranny and corruption. In 1895 CHINA was defeated in the SINO-JAPANESE War. As a result, the old dynasty fell and the Republic of CHINA was born in 1912.

PP. 59-70 - CHAPTER III - Beginning of the new CHINA.

On 1 January 1912 SUN Yat-sen was appointed Acting President of the Republic of CHINA. But for a time, war-lords, relics of the old CHINA, were rampant in the NORTH. In 1928, CHIANG Kai-shek, successor to SUN and Chief of the Southern faction, pacified the NORTH and established the KUOMINTANG Government in Nanking.

PP. 71-84 - CHAPTER IV - IDEAL OF SAN-MIN CHI-1

The new CHINA may be divided into three periods, -- the periods of SAN-MIN CHU-1, 1912-1918, of Ideological Confusion, 1919-1933, and of the New Life Movement, 1934 - .

SAN-MIN (Three-People) CHUI (Principle), as advocated by SUN, regarded the racial rights of the people, individual rights of the people, and the welfare of the people, as the fundamental conditions of good government. The first is akin to nationalism, the second to democracy, and the third to socialism.

SAN-MIN CHU-I, as a revolutionary ideology, brought about the downfall of the once-powerful CHING Dynasty, and laid the foundation of the new CHINA.

PP. 85-96 - CHAPTER V - Significance of May 4 Movement.

During 1912-1918, SAN-MIN CHU-I reigned supreme as the guiding principle for the new CHINA. In 1918, Russian Revolution broke out and exerted a tremendous influence all over the world.

The so-called May 4 movement designates a series of iconoclastic movements, aiming at abolishing everything traditional in CHINA, and culminating in a riot by 3,000 radical Chinese students in PEIPING on May 4. The movement was a manifestation of Marxism introduced into CHINA. For 15 years afterwards, CHINA suffered from ideological chaos brought about by the infiltration of Marxism.

PP. 97-109 - CHAPTER VI - The KUOMINTANG and the Communists in Co-operation in CHINA.

The period from the May 4 movement of 1919 to the New Life movement of 1934 was termed the period of Ideological Confusion, but the period itself may be further divided into two stages, -- the stage of KUOMINTANG-COMMUNIST Co-operation, 1919-1927, and of KUOMINTANG-COMMUNIST Opposition, 1928-1934.

During the period of cooperation, the KUOMINTANG was completely controlled by the Communists, as may be shown by the well-known SUN-JOFFE Joint Declaration made public on 20 January 1923.

The Communists in CHINA, however, behaved in a too high-handed a manner, and provoked CHIANG Kai-Shek, Commander of the KUOMINTANG Revolutionary Army, to resort to a coup d'etat against them. Even WAN Chao-min, who had supported the Communists, turned suddenly anti-communist, upon finding instructions from MOSKOW order bolshevisation of CHINA. Thus KUOMINTANG-COMMUNIST relations came to an open rupture on 8 August 1927.



PP. 110-123 - CHAPTER VII - KUOMINTANG and COMMUNISTS in opposition in CHINA.

After open rupture mentioned above, CHINA seemed to have come completely under the control of KUOMINTANG, but in reality the Communists retained a great influence.

The Chinese Red army was organized chiefly by the effort of MAO Tse-tung. Not only bandits became Red soldiers, but also poverty-stricken peasants rallied round the Red flag in the hope of obtaining farm land. Thus the Red army in CHINA grew in strength, until in 1933 it came to establish SOVIET areas in 68 prefectures. So in February 1934 CHIANG Kai-Shek decided to send a powerful punitive expedition against the Reds. At the same time CHIANG suddenly launched out into an anti-Red spiritual movement, -- the so-called New Life movement. The New Life movement can only be understood in connection with the military expedition against the Reds.

PP. 124-136 - CHAPTER VIII - Influence of the Ideological Confusion Period.

SAN-MIN CHU-I is a sort of socialism, but it is much influenced by the traditional Chinese thought, in that it recognizes private property and emphasizes harmony and co-operation among classes. It agrees with Marxism in its opposition to Imperialism and the military clique, but it is diametrically opposed to Marxism in its rejection of materialistic interpretation of history and proletarian dictatorship. So when CHINA was suddenly invaded by Communism, ideological confusion naturally followed.

During the first half of the ideological confusion period, STALIN was very enthusiastic about the bolshevisation of CHINA, and supplied HO Lung and YEH Ting, Chinese Communist leaders, with 2,000,000 dollars through the SOVIET Embassy in Tokyo. So CHIANG Kai-shek, becoming aware of this, suddenly severed relations with the Communists, and tried to get rid of every vestige of Communism. But it proved to be impossible. The influence of Communism upon the peasants was too profound.

PP. 137-149 - CHAPTER IX - Peasant Population Problem.

CHINA's peasant population is estimated at 336,000 so the peasant problem is the most important one for CHINA. These peasants are mostly ignorant and cruel, and the Communists instigated this rabble to murder landowners, rich men, and what they called reactionary elements. The result may easily be guessed. In peasant riots, every sort of crime, -- murder, rape, or arson -- was of common occurrence. Gruesome crimes, which cannot be described, were perpetrated.

After strenuous efforts by the KUOMINTANG Government, these atrocious peasant riots were suppressed. But as long as the peasants remained as they had been, the problem remained unsolved. So it was necessary to educate the peasants, and at the same time to crush the Communists who instigated them to every sort of crime.

PP. 150-161 - CHAPTER X - Announcement of New Life Movement.

At the end of January 1933, CHIANG Kai-Shek came to NANCHANG, established the anti-Red Headquarters there, to push further the anti-Red military drive, and from the beginning of the following year, began what is called the New Life Movement in real earnest.

CHIANG relentlessly exposed the vices of the CHINESE people, and called those vices dirtiness, laxity, idleness, and decadence. He even went so far as to assert that if the CHINESE cannot thoroughly cure themselves of these vices, they are no more than beasts in human clothes. He called the people's attention to the traditional virtues of CHINA, advocated by old sages, -- propriety, justice, integrity and honour, and said that reverting to these old virtues is the only way to national salvation and racial rehabilitation.

PP. 162-174 - CHAPTER XI - Putting the Ideological Camp in Order.

CHIANG Kai-Shek learned by bitter experiences that SAN-MIN-CHU-I was no match for Communism, which was almost irresistible among the ignorant peasants. So the New Life Movement may be said to CHIANG's putting the ideological camp in order against the ideological offensive by the Reds.

PP. 175-186 - CHAPTER XII - Ideological Revolution on the Principle of "Practice First".

The first characteristic of the New Life Movement is its emphasis on practice. The New Life Movement, like Fascism and Nazism, leaves very much to be desired as a system of thought. Furthermore, it is like Fascism and Nazism in that it puts utmost emphasis on practice. It exhorts the people to practice cleanliness against traditional dirtiness, discipline against traditional laxity, industry against traditional idleness, and moral and physical culture against traditional decadence.

The second characteristic of the movement is its classicism. The representative motto of the movement, "Propriety, Justice, Integrity and Honour," is an expression known by everybody in CHINA. According to CHIANG, the CHINESE were once a people of propriety, justice, integrity and honour. If such noble spirit awakes in the breasts of the CHINESE of today, the CHINESE can again become such a great people as they were in their Golden Age. So argued CHIANG, and in this argument CHIANG followed MUSSOLINI, who held up the Roman Empire as an inspiring example before the ITALIANS.

The third characteristic of the New Life Movement is attaching importance to the rural problem. It deals with the rural problem in a serious way.

PP. 187-199 - CHAPTER XIII - Tragedy of the CHINESE Peasant.

TSUO Sku-wen points out four weaknesses of the CHINESE peasant, -- poverty, ignorance, weakness (physical) and selfishness. Likewise, FAN Fan-Sheng enumerated six vices of the Chinese peasant, -- superstition, fatalism, makeshift, selfishness, purposelessness, and dirtiness.

Such is the actual condition of the Chinese peasant. As such peasants occupy 80% of the Chinese population, the construction of the New China is impossible without improving their condition.

PP. 200-211 - CHAPTER XIV - Ideal of New Rural Life.

The new rural life as advocated by TSUO Shu-wen is divided into 8 categories:

- 1) Improvement of rural organization.
- 2) Completion of rural self-government.
- 3) Development of rural economy.
- 4) Increase of rural production.
- 5) Diffusion of rural education.
- 6) Establishment of rural self-defence.
- 7) Improvement of rural sanitation.
- 8) Providing rural recreations.

PP. 212-223 - CHAPTER XV - Various Aspects of the New Life Movements.

The New Life Movement covers not only the rural problem, but also various other aspects of social life.

The New Life for the woman has roughly 5 objectives. They are cultivation of female individuality, training of female physique, building of the home on the basis of man-wife co-operation, home education for children, and female participation in social life.

One of the objectives of the New Life Movement was to make good soldiers. The New Life Movement is sometimes said to be synonymous with the militarization of life, so it is exacting in its demands on soldiers.

The new Life Movement rejects "art for art", and recommends "art for life". It is contended that CHINESE art, in the age of storm and stress for CHINA, should not be a description of Utopian dream, but a lighthouse of revolution to light the way of progress for the coming generations.

PP. 224-235 - CHAPTER XVI - Ways and Means of the Movement.

The New Life Movement was vigorously pushed by all sorts of groups, private and public, sponsored by Government-backed New Life Movement Promotion Societies set up in every city and prefecture. Those private organizations consisted of every kind of people, labourers, merchants, women, Y.M.C.A. members, etc. So the New Life Movement spread from UNNAN in the south to CHAHAR in the north, shortly after CHIANG Ka-Shek launched out into it at NANCHANG on 19 February 1934.

PP. 236-248 - CHAPTER XVII - Effects of New Life Movement.

Unfortunately for CHINA, the CHINA Incident broke out in 1937, before the New Life Movement could fully take effect. And yet the grand-scale city planning in NANKING, the training of the magnificent militia, etc., were some tangible effects of the movement. The most important effect of the Movement, however, was rather intangible, or spiritual. The CHINESE Army, after suffering defeat after defeat at the hands of the Japanese, is yet bravely fighting on, though it was understood to be no match for the Japanese.

PP. 249-261 - CHAPTER XVIII - New Life Means Japanesation.

In propagandizing New Life, CHINA praised things and ways Western up to the skies. So the New Life Movement may be said to be the Westernization Movement. But CHINA is importing ways and things Western through JAPAN. The much-vaunted athletic grounds around the mausoleum of SUN Yat-sen is nothing but an imitation of the athletic grounds around the mausoleum of Emperor MEIJI. Most of the plant facilities of CHINESE industry are nothing but importation or imitation of Japanese factory facilities. So in spite of all that anti-JAPANESE elements in CHINA can say, the New Life Movement in CHINA means Japanization in fact.

PP. 262-274 - CHAPTER XIX - Quo Vadis, New CHINA?

At the beginning of the New Life Movement, CHIANG Kai-shek, delivering a speech at the NANCHANG Headquarters, concluded that the anti-Red drive was more important than the anti-Japanese drive. Only a few years after, at the outbreak of the CHINA Incident, he formed a common front with the Communists. Thus CHIANG's painful efforts in the past against the Communists, and his earnest promotion of the New Life Movement in CHINA will come to nought! Oh, quo vadis, New CHINA?

PP. 275-286 - CHAPTER XX - Japan's Mission.

The Chinese Race seems to be lacking in political ability. During the 5,000 years of CHINESE history, the strongest governments were CHIN, YUAN and CHING Dynasties. These Dynasties were established by alien races, who came invading CHINA from outside the Great Wall.

Such being the case, it will be the mission of JAPAN to lead CHINA after the Incident is over. If JAPAN can fulfil this great mission, it will be the realization of the ideals of HAKK-ICHIU (8-corners-of-the-World-under-One-Roof) and WANTAO (King's Way).

- E N D -

Mr. Lambert  
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Mr. Lambert  
Scanned by H. ITO.

Essay on New China,

a book of 286 pages, written by IKEZAKI, Chūkō,  
published 6 Oct. 1938.

In his Preface IKEZAKI says that he wrote the book on the recommendation of Education Ministry authorities, and goes on to say that CHINA'S "scorched earth" strategy is one "made in Russia," an imitation of Russian tactics, used at MOSKOW against NAPOLEON, but that CHINA is digging her own grave in resorting to such a desperate measure.

pp. 32-45 Chapter I CHINA, Old and New.

CHINA was most prosperous during 250 B.C. — 1050 A.D. That old CHINA, which we know from CHINESE classics, <sup>however,</sup> is no more, and the new CHINA is now represented by <sup>the</sup> KUOMINTANG and the Communists.

pp. 45-58 Chapter II Aspiration towards the New CHINA.

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USAMI, Uzuhiko

<u>Date</u>	<u>Class of Decoration</u>	<u>Achievement</u>	<u>Recommending Ministry</u>
29 Apr. 1940	Minor Cordon of the Order of the Rising Sun	China In- cident	Foreign Office

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PP. 59-70 Chapter III Beginning of the New CHINA.

On 1 Jan. 1912 SUN Yat-sen was appointed Acting President of the Republic of CHINA. But for a time, war-lords, relics of the old CHINA, were rampant in the NORTH. In 1928,

CHIAN Kai-shek, successor to SUN and Chief of the SOUTHERN faction, pacified the NORTH and established the KUOMINTANG government in NANKING.

PP. 71-84 Chapter IV Ideal of SAN-MIN CHI-I

The new CHINA may be divided into three periods, — the periods



UMEZU, Yoshijiro

<u>Date</u>	<u>Class of Decoration</u>	<u>Achievement</u>	<u>Recommending Ministry</u>
29 Apr. 1936	Order of the Compound Light Rising Sun	Manchurian Incident	War Ministry
10 Jul. 1936	Order of the Sacred Treasure, 1st Class	"	"
29 Apr. 1940	Military Order of the Golden Kite, 2nd Class	China In- cident	"
22 Nov. 1937	Gross Kreiz Adler (Germany)	Japan and Germany Amity	Foreign Office
6 Dec. 1938	Grand Croix Coronne (Italy)	Japan-Italy Amity	"
27 June 1941	Gran Cordone, Cissima Maucio et Lazaro (Italy)	"	"
2 Feb. 1942	First Class, Sungkuang- Chang (Manchukuo)	Japan and Manchukuo Amity	"
5 Oct. 1944	Grand Order, Large Collar of Langhua (Manchukuo)	"	"

of SAN-MIN CHU-I, 1912-1918, of Ideological Confusion, 1919-1933, and of the New Life Movement, 1934 —

SAN-MIN (Three-People) CHUI (Principle), as advocated by SUN, regarded the racial rights of the people, individual rights of the people, and the welfare of the people, as the fundamental conditions of <sup>good</sup> government. The first is akin to nationalism, the second to democracy, and the third to socialism.

SAN-MIN CHU-I, as a revolutionary ideology, brought about the downfall of the once-powerful CHIN Dynasty, and laid the foundation of the new CHINA.

#### Chapter V

#### pp. 85-96 Significance of May 4 Movement.

During 1912-1918, SAN-MIN CHU-I reigned supreme as the guiding principle for the new CHINA. In 1918, Russian Revolution broke out, and exerted a tremendous influence all over the world.

The so-called May 4 Movement designates a series of iconoclastic movements, aiming at abolishing everything traditional in CHINA, and culminating in a riot by 3,000 radical Chinese students in PEIPING on May 4. The movement was a manifestation of Marxism introduced into CHINA. For 15 years afterwards, CHINA suffered from

UGAKI, Kazunari

<u>Date</u>	<u>Class of Decoration</u>	<u>Achievement</u>	<u>Recommending Ministry</u>
26 Feb. 1937	First Class, Chingyuan- Chang (Manchukuo)	Japan and Manchukuo Amity	Foreign Office

ideological chaos brought about by the infiltration of Marxism.

PR97- Chapter VI The KUOMINTANG and the Communists  
109 in Co-operation in CHINA.

The period from the May 4 Movement, <sup>of 1919</sup> to the New Life Movement of 1934 was termed the period of Ideological Confusion, but the period itself may be <sup>further</sup> divided into two stages, - the stage of KUOMINTANG-COMMUNIST Co-operation, 1919-1927, and of KUOMINTANG-COMMUNIST Opposition, 1928-1934.

During the period of co-operation, the KUOMINTANG was completely controlled by the Communists, as may be shown by the well-known SUN-JOFFE Joint Declaration made public on 20 Jan. 1923.

The Communists in CHINA, however, behaved in a too high-handed a manner, and provoked CHIANG Kai-shek, Commander of the KUOMINTANG Revolutionary Army, to resort to a coup d'etat against them. Even WAN Chao-min, who had supported the Communists, turned suddenly anti-Communist, upon finding instructions

UEDA, Kenkichi

<u>Date</u>	<u>Class of Decoration</u>	<u>Achievement</u>	<u>Recommending Ministry</u>
29 Apr. 1934	Military Order of the Golden Kite, 3rd Class	Manchurian Incident	Imperial Household Ministry
29 Apr. 1934	Grand Cordon of the Order of the Rising Sun	"	"
25 June 1940	Grand Croix, Sant Maurice et Lazar (Italy)	Japan-Italy Amity	Foreign Office
1 Dec. 1937	First Class, Sungkuang-Chang (Manchukuo)	Japan and Manchukuo Amity	"
9 Dec. 1941	Grand Order, Collar of Lanhua (Manchukuo)	"	"

from MOSKOW ordering bolshevisation of CHINA.

Thus KUOMINTANG-COMMUNIST relations came to an open rupture on 8 Aug. 1927.

PP. 110  
-123

Chapter VII KUOMINTANG and COMMUNISTS in  
Opposition in CHINA.

After the open rupture mentioned above, CHINA seemed to have come completely under the control of KUOMINTANG, but in reality the Communists retained a great influence.

The Chinese Red army was organized chiefly by the effort of MAO Tse-tung. Not only bandits became Red soldiers, but also poverty-stricken peasants rallied round the Red flag in the hope of obtaining farm land.

Thus <sup>the</sup> Red army in CHINA grew in strength, until in 1933 it came to establish SOVIET areas in 68 prefectures. So in Feb. 1934 CHIANG Kai-shek decided to send a powerful punitive expedition against the Reds. At the same time

CHIANG suddenly launched out into an anti-Red spiritual movement, — the so-called New Life Movement.

The New Life Movement can only be understood in connection with the military expedition against the Reds.

UCHIDA, Goro

<u>Date</u>	<u>Class of Decoration</u>	<u>Achievement</u>	<u>Recommending Ministry</u>
29 Apr. 1934	Order of the Dichrom- atic Light Rising Sun	Manchurian Incident	Foreign Office
29 Apr. 1937	Order of the Sacred Treasure, 3rd Class	China In- cident	"

Chapter VIII

pp. 124  
- 136

Influence of the Ideological Confusion

Period.

SAN-MIN CHU-I is a sort of socialism, but it is much influenced by the traditional Chinese thought, in that it recognizes private property and emphasizes harmony and co-operation among classes. It agrees with Marxism in its opposition to Imperialism and the military clique, but it is diametrically opposed to Marxism in its rejection of materialistic interpretation of history and proletarian dictatorship. So when CHINA was suddenly invaded by Communism, ideological confusion naturally followed.

During the first half of the ideological confusion period, STALIN was very enthusiastic about the bolshevisation of CHINA, and supplied HO Lung and YEH Ting, Chinese Communist leaders, with 2,000,000 dollars through the SOVIET Embassy in TOKYO. So CHIAN Kai-shek, becoming aware of this, suddenly severed relations with the Communists, and tried to get rid of every vestige of Communism. But it proved to be impossible. The influence of Communism upon the peasants was too profound.



TSUGITA, Daizaburo

<u>Date</u>	<u>Class of Decoration</u>	<u>Achievement</u>	<u>Recommending Ministry</u>
29 Apr. 1934	Intermediate Cordon of the Order of the Rising Sun	Manchurian Incident	The Cabinet
22 Apr. 1938	Second Class, Chukuo- Chang (Manchukuo)	Japan and Manchukuo Amity	Foreign Office

PP. 137-149

Chapter IX Peasant Population Problem

CHINA'S peasant population is estimated at 336,000, so the peasant problem is the most important one for CHINA. These peasants are mostly ignorant and cruel, and the Communists instigated this rabble to murder landowners, rich men, and what they called reactionary elements. The result may easily be guessed. In peasant riots, every sort of crime, — murder, rape, or arson — was of common occurrence. Gruesome crimes, which cannot be described, were perpetrated.

After strenuous efforts by the KUOMINTANG government, these atrocious peasant riots were suppressed. But as long as the peasants remained as they had been, the problem remained unsolved. So it was necessary to educate the peasants, and at the same time to crush the Communists who instigated them to every sort of crime.

PP. 150-161

Chapter X Announcement of New Life Movement

At the end of Jan. 1933, CHIANG Kai-shek came to NANCHANG, established <sup>military</sup> the anti-Red Headquarters there, to push further the anti-Red drive, and from the beginning of the following year, began what is called

TOYODA, Soemu

<u>Date</u>	<u>Class of Decoration</u>	<u>Achievement</u>	<u>Recommending Ministry</u>
29 Apr. 1943	Order of the Compound Light Rising Sun	Manchurian Incident	Navy Ministry
29 Apr. 1940	Military Order of the Golden Kite, 2nd Class	China In- cident	"
29 Apr. 1940	Grand Cordon of the Order of the Rising Sun	"	"
9 May 1934	Second Class, Chukuo- Chang, (Manchukuo)	Japan and Manchukuo Amity	Foreign Office
30 May 1938	First Class, Chukuo- Chang, (Manchukuo)	"	"
22 Nov. 1937	Ferdienst Kreuz mit dem Sterniadrel (Germany)	Japan and Germany Amity	"
12 Nov. 1938	Grand Officiel Sant Maurice et Lazar (Italy)	Japan-Italy Amity	"

the New Life Movement in real earnest.

CHIANG relentlessly exposed the vices of the CHINESE people, and called those <sup>vices</sup> dirtiness, laxity, idleness, and decadence. He even went so far as to assert that if the CHINESE cannot <sup>thoroughly</sup> cure themselves of these vices, they are no more than beasts in human clothes. He called the people's attention to the traditional virtues of CHINA, advocated by old sages, — propriety, justice, integrity and honour, and said that reverting to these old virtues is the only way to national salvation and racial rehabilitation.

Chapter XI

pp. 162-174

Putting the Ideological Camp in Order.

CHIAN kai-shek learned by bitter experiences that SAN-MIN CHU-I was no match for Communism, which was almost irresistible among the ignorant peasants. So the New Life Movement may be said to be CHIANG's putting the ideological camp in order against the ideological offensive by the Reds.

pp. 175  
- 186

Chapter XII Ideological Revolution on the Principle of

"Practice First."

The first characteristic of the New Life Movement is its emphasis on practice. The New Life Movement, like Fascism and Nazism, leaves very much to be desired as a system of thought. Furthermore,

TOMINAGA, Kyoji

<u>Date</u>	<u>Class of Decoration</u>	<u>Achievement</u>	<u>Recommending Ministry</u>
29 Apr. 1934	Minor Cordon of the Order of the Rising Sun	Manchurian Incident	War Ministry
29 Apr. 1940	Military Order of the Golden Kite, 3rd Class	Chinese Incident	"
29 Apr. 1940	Order of the Compound Light Rising Sun	"	"
6 Apr. 1943	First Class, Chukuo-Chang (Manchukuo)	Japan and Manchukuo Arity	Foreign Ministry

it is like Fascism and Nazism in that it puts utmost emphasis on practice. It exhorts the people to practice cleanliness against traditional dirtiness, discipline against traditional laxity, industry against traditional idleness, and moral and physical culture against traditional decadence.

The second characteristic of the movement is <sup>its</sup> classicism. The representative motto of the movement, "Propriety, Justice, Integrity and Honour," is an expression known by everybody in CHINA. According to CHIANG, the CHINESE were once a people of propriety, justice, integrity and honour. If such noble spirit awakes in the breasts of the CHINESE of to-day, <sup>the CHINESE</sup> can again become such a great people as they were in their golden Age. So argued CHIANG, and in this argument CHIANG followed MUSSOLINI, who held up the Roman Empire as an <sup>inspiring</sup> example before the ITALIANS.

The third characteristic of the New Life Movement is attaching importance to the rural problem. It deals with the rural problem in a serious way.

PP. 187-199 Chapter XIII Tragedy of the CHINESE Peasant.

TSUO Shu-wen point out four weaknesses of the CHINESE peasant, — poverty, ignorance, weakness (physical) and selfishness.

TOJO, Hideki

<u>Date</u>	<u>Class of Decoration</u>	<u>Achievement</u>	<u>Recommending Ministry</u>
29 Apr. 1934	Order of the Compound Light Rising Sun	Manchurian Incident	War Ministry
7 Jul. 1937	Order of the Sacred Treasure, 1st Class	China In- cident	"
20 Apr. 1939	Italian decoration - Gran Croce Cordone	Japan-Italy Amity	Foreign Ministry
18 Jan. 1940	Decorated by Germany with Gross Kraiaz Alder	Japanese- German Amity	"
29 Apr. 1940	Military Order of the Golden Kite, 2nd Class	China In- cident	War Ministry
29 Apr. 1940	Grand Cordon of the Order of the Rising Sun	"	"
9 Feb. 1942	Sungkuang-Chang of Manchukuo with Grand Cordon, 1st Class	Japan- Manchukuo Amity	Foreign Ministry
17 Apr. 1943	Decorated by Manchukuo with Collar of Lanhua with Grand Cordon	"	"

Likewise, FAN Fan-sheng enumerates six vices of the Chinese peasant, — superstition, fatalism, makeshift, selfishness, purposelessness, and dirtiness.

Such is the actual condition of the Chinese peasant. As such peasants occupy 80% of the Chinese population, the construction of the New China is impossible without improving their condition.

pp. 200-

211

#### Chapter XIV Ideal of New Rural Life

The new rural life as advocated by TSUO Shu-wen is divided into 8 categories: —

- (1) Improvement of rural organization.
- (2) Completion of rural self-government.
- (3) Development of rural economy.
- (4) Increase of rural production.
- (5) Diffusion of rural education.
- (6) Establishment of rural self-defence.
- (7) Improvement of rural sanitation.
- (8) Providing rural recreations.

pp. 212-

225

#### Chapter XV Various Aspects of the New Life Movement

The New Life Movement covers not only the rural problem, but also various other aspects of social life.

The New Life for the woman has roughly 5 objectives. They are cultivation of female individuality, training of female physique, building of the home on the basis of man-wife co-operation, home education for children, and female



TERADA, Saiichi

<u>Date</u>	<u>Class of Decoration</u>	<u>Achievement</u>	<u>Recommending Ministry</u>
29 Apr. 1934	Minor Cordon of the Order of the Rising Sun	Manchurian Incident	War Ministry
29 Apr. 1940	Military Order of the Golden Kite, 4th Class	China In- cident	"
29 Apr. 1940	Intermediate Cordon of the Order of the Ris- ing Sun	"	"

participation in social life.

One of the objectives of the New Life Movement was to make good soldiers. The New Life Movement is sometimes said to be synonymous with the militarization of life, so it is exacting in its demands on soldiers.

The New Life Movement rejects "art for art", and recommends "art for life." It is contended that <sup>CHINESE</sup> art, in the age of storm and stress for CHINA, should not be a description of Utopian dream, but a light-house of revolution to light the way of progress for the coming generations.

pp 224 XVI Ways and Means of the Movement.  
- 235

The New Life Movement was vigorously pushed by all sorts of groups, private and public, sponsored by government-backed New Life Movement Promotion Societies set up in every city and prefecture. Those private organizations consisted of every kind of people, labourers, merchants, women, Y.M.C.A. members etc. So the New Life Movement spread from YUNNAN in the south to CHAHAR in

TASAKA, Senichi

<u>Date</u>	<u>Class of Decoration</u>	<u>Achievement</u>	<u>Recommending Ministry</u>
29 Apr. 1934	Order of the Sacred Treasure, 4th Class	Manchurian Incident	War Ministry
29 Apr. 1940	Order of the Golden Kite, 4th Class	China In- cident	"
29 Apr. 1940	Intermediate Cordon of the Order of the Ris- ing Sun	"	"

Doc. No. 2971

Page 101

TASAKA, Senichi

<u>Date</u>	<u>Class of Decoration</u>	<u>Achievement</u>	<u>Recommending Ministry</u>
29 Apr. 1934	Order of the Sacred Treasure, 4th Class	Manchurian Incident	War Ministry
29 Apr. 1940	Order of the Golden Kite, 4th Class	China In- cident	"
29 Apr. 1940	Intermediate Cordon of the Order of the Ris- ing Sun	"	"

the north, shortly after CHIAN Kai-shek launched out into it at NANCHANG on 19 Feb. 1934.

pp236-248 Chapter XVII Effects of New Life Movement.

Unfortunately for CHINA, the CHINA Incident broke out in 1937, before the New Life Movement could fully take effect. And yet the grand-scale city-planning <sup>in</sup> etc. NANKING, the training of the magnificent militia, were some tangible effects of the Movement. The most important effect of the Movement, however, was rather intangible, or spiritual. The CHINESE Army, after suffering defeat after defeat at the hands of the Japanese, is yet bravely fighting on, though it was understood to be no match for the Japanese.

pp249-261 Chapter XVIII New Life Means Japanesation.

In propagandizing New Life, CHINA praised things and ways Western up to the skies. So the New Life Movement may be said to be the Westernization movement. But CHINA is importing ways and things Western through JAPAN. The much-vaunted athletic grounds around the mausoleum of SUN Yat-sen is nothing but an imitation of the athletic

TANI, Masayuki

<u>Date</u>	<u>Class of Decoration</u>	<u>Achievement</u>	<u>Recommending Ministry</u>
29 Apr. 1934	Order of the Sacred Treasure, 2nd Class	Manchurian Incident	Foreign Ministry
2 Jun 1936	Decorated by Manchukuo with Chiangyung-Chang, 2nd Class	Japan- Manchukuo Amity	"
29 Apr. 1940	Order of the Compound Light Rising Sun	China In- cident	"
11 Sept 1943	Gross Preiiz Alder 2nd Class	Japan-Germany Amity	"

Dynasties. These Dynasties were established by alien races, who came invading CHINA from outside the Great Wall.

Such being the case, it will be the mission of JAPAN to lead CHINA after the Incident is over. If JAPAN can fulfil this great mission, it will be the realization of the ideals of HAKKŌ-ICHIŪ (8-Corners-of-the-World-under-One-Roof) and WANTAO (King's Way).

— END —

TANAKA, Ryukichi

<u>Date</u>	<u>Class of Decoration</u>	<u>Achievement</u>	<u>Recommending Ministry</u>
10 Jul. 1936	Intermediate Cordon of the Order of the Rising Sun	Manchurian Incident	War Ministry
29 Apr. 1940	Order of the Compound Light Rising Sun	China In- cident	"
29 Apr. 1940	Military Order of the Golden Kite, 3rd Class	"	"
27 Nov. 1942	Decorated by Manchukuo Chingyuan-Chang 2nd Class	Japanese- Manchurian Amity	Foreign Ministry

grounds around the mausoleum of Emperor MEIJI. Most of the plant facilities of CHINESE industry are nothing but importation or imitation of Japanese factory facilities. So in spite of all that anti-JAPANESE elements in CHINA can say, the New Life movement in CHINA means Japanization in fact.

PP262-274 Chapter XIX Quo Vadis, New CHINA?

At the beginning of the New Life movement, CHIANG Kai-shek, delivering a speech at the NANCHANG Headquarters, concluded that the anti-Red drive was more important than the anti-Japanese drive. Only a few years after, at the outbreak of the CHINA Incidents, he formed a common front with the Communists. Thus CHIANG's painful efforts in the past against the Communists, and his earnest promotion of the New Life movement in CHINA will come to nought! Oh, quo vadis, New CHINA?

PP. 275-  
286 Chapter XX Japan's Mission.

The Chinese Race seems to be lacking in political ability. During the 5,000 years of CHINESE history, the strongest governments were CHIN, YUAN and CHING



TANAKA Shinichi

<u>Date</u>	<u>Class of Decoration</u>	<u>Achievement</u>	<u>Recommending Ministry</u>
29 Apr. 1934	Military Order of the Golden Kite, 4th Class	Manchurian Incident	War Ministry
29 Apr. 1934	Minor Cordon of the Order of the Rising Sun	"	"
29 Apr. 1940	Order of the Compound Light Rising Sun, 2nd Class	China Incident	"
29 Apr. 1940	Intermediate Cordon of the Order of the Golden Kite	"	"

*A Munro*

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
INVESTIGATION DIVISION

AM/jen

9 April 1947

MEMORANDUM TO: MR. SUTTON  
FROM : DOUGLAS L. WALDORF, Chief, Inv. Div., IPS.  
RE : IKEZAKI, CHUKA  
(IDEZAKI, Tadataka and IKEZAKI, Tadataka)

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your memorandum dated 3 April 1947 with reference to the above styled subject. Please be advised that the records in this office have been amended according to your suggestion.

DOUGLAS L. WALDORF,  
Chief, Inv. Div., IPS.

3 April 1947

MEMO TO: Investigation Division  
FROM : Mr. D. N. Sutton  
SUBJECT: IKEZAKI

Mr. Brown informs me that he is of the opinion that IDEZAKI, Tadatake, and IKEZAKI, Chuka, and IKEZAKI, Tadataka, are all one and the same person.

Please confirm this and amend your records accordingly.

---

D. N. SUTTON  
Assistant Counsel

CC: Mr. Brown  
Mr. Dunigan

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
Operations, CIS, G-2  
Compilation Branch

SUBJECT: IKEZAKI, Chuko.

Enclosed are two articles written by IKEZAKI, Chuko and translated in full by the Language Branch of CIS.

1. "Strengthening the Anti-Comintern Pact."
2. "If Japan and the United States Should Fight."

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Language Branch, CIS

2780

28 May 1946

TRANSLATION IN FULL

Source: Handwritten document

SUBJECT: If Japan and the United States should fight  
by IKEZAKI, Chuko

After the end of the RUSSO-JAPANESE War, the United States oppression of Japan gradually increased. Disarmament treaties and various ways and means were used by the United States in every respect. Their intention was to make Japan suffer permanently. We can just about say, since the beginning of the China Incident, that the United States declared war on Japan. By judging from their policy, the United States was just as much an enemy as China. As long as we are timid and fearful, the United States will become more conceited and finally they will drive us into a permanent corner. Since the beginning of history, the United States has been considered as the most selfish country in the world. In spite of their slogan, the Monroe Doctrine, which is against interference of a new continent on an old continent, they purposely interfered with an old country and has never stopped to consider the fact that she is selfish.

The China Incident has become a crisis, after the Tripartite treaty of JAPAN, GERMANY and ITALY. Our primary objective, the Greater East Asia New Order has a deeper meaning than the duty of making new history. To us, South China Sea is like the Carribean Sea, and the Mandate Islands and Southeast Asia are like the central part of the United States. I, myself do not wish to enter into war. I made various statements in regard to war plan matters in the Pacific; however I have never advised a war with the United States. I have never mentioned that the United States is nothing to fear. In short, I am against war just as much as anyone on earth. However, if the United States does not reconsider herself and continues to disturb our position and threatens our ideals, I shall advocate war. It is known throughout the world that the United States is the richest country and I myself do not doubt it. But victory does not always depend on wealth. I believe in heaven, and as long as heaven exists, everyone knows that the United States will not always be wealthy.

In 1919, after the Paris Peace Conference, many optimists advocated world peace, however, it was not easy. They believed that there would not be another war and therefore called it a star of Bethlehem. But after the local treaty was made, did the world become heavenly and sing song? The International Treaty, the Disarmament Treaty and the Anti-War Treaty have

all advocated peace and documents of the same nature have piled sky high. The world is still at a crisis. For example, if one throws a piece of meat at them, immediately they will become as wild animals even though they may look gentle and reasonable. Peace is just their excuse. Peace is an idea of the Pacific. ENGLAND fortified SINGAPORE like GIBRALTER and the UNITED STATES fortified HAWAII into an impregnable fort. Hence Japan is threatened from both sides. The world population is 1,700,000,000 and the Caucasians (1/3 of the world population) control the world. It is obvious that some day the condition will be reversed and the other races will control the Caucasians. In order to avoid collision, the Caucasians will have to reconsider their present outrageous policy, and will have to withdraw from various places they occupy, and will have to give freedom to the world. Where did they get authority to occupy the world? The Anglo-Saxon have only 100,000,000 in population but control the Seven Seas with a strong naval force. The United States with their excuse of an "open door Policy" control the Far East. The Pacific is like their own pond. If each individual has the right to live, the same is true of a country. Is there anything wrong in standing up and fighting for one's right? That is what I have been trying to put across to the 70,000,000 Japanese.

Translator: Frank Shigekawa  
ACS

Note: The above is a condensation of excerpts from IKEZAKI's book "If Japan and the U. S. should Fight" published in February 1941

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Language Branch, CIS

2781 D

3 June 1946

TRANSLATION IN FULL

Source : Photostat Copy of Newspaper - YOMIURI, 13 August 1939

SUBJECT : STRENGTHENING THE ANTI-COMINTERN PACT  
By IKEZAKI, Chuko

1. Among today's diplomatic problems of our country, more important than the conclusion of the Japan-England Conference in Tokyo and more important than the settlement of the Russo-Japanese problem, is the immediate strengthening of the Anti-Comintern Pact in compliance with the new order in Europe.

As for the Tokyo Japan-England Conference, its problem can be settled in the end as long as our government maintains a determined stand. As for the Russo-Japan Problem, judging from past association with the Russians, it is not a problem which can be solved over-night.

2. From the time the Pact established, it was naturally anticipated that they would carry out a strong Anti-Communistic movement. The basic essence of this Pact which has united the three countries Japan, Germany and Italy in an Anti-Comintern Axis, was expected to bring about a much more immediate surge of power than it actually did. Just to have these three countries simply spiritually united through half-baked idealistic understanding and cooperation is hardly sufficient and it cannot possibly attain any result. Looking at this from the standpoint of public opinion which at present expresses a distinct favor for the strengthening of the Anti-Comintern Pact, it seems quite obvious that there is only one path for the people to follow.

3. If Japan from her position were to advance the movement of strengthening the Anti-Comintern Pact there is a fear that she will have to encounter a certain amount of sacrifices and perils. However, just as we cannot avoid the dangers and perils of fate, we also cannot always tread only the path of safety for conditions prevails which are not always adaptable to our convenience. If we continue with the idea that because we are strong, we will avoid perils and escape sacrifices, unforeseen calamity might descend upon us and force us to fall into a difficult situation from which we may not be able to rise. The present time is not a period for painstaking efforts but a period which calls for immediate and resolute actions for we have already passed the time for idle bickering and the debating of Pro's and Con's.

4. Presently, America's attitude in regards to Japan is quite clear; England from the past has shown a feeling of hostility towards Japan; and Russia has not shown a feeling of friendship. If our country is in the stage of being silently encircled by the countries of Europe and America already, there is no need of hesitation about our future actions. To fully accomplish our objectives in the China Incident and to realize the complete establishment of a so-called East Asia New Order, we must concretely assert friend from foe; and in order to carry out our future plans we must make certain that we do not err.

5. Even if we were to base our judgement on the facts of past history in dealing with great world changes, it is certainly better in attaining our goal to firmly define our policies rather than to take any vague or obscure stand on affairs so vital to the welfare of our country. Especially, if the strengthening of the Anti-Comintern Pact is to be anticipated naturally there will be certain sacrifices and perils; but in order to fulfill this realization let us take these factors in full account and give our support immediately to bring about the realization of this pact.

Translator: T/3 Harold Hiuga  
T/3 Keiji Iko



IKEZAKI, Chuko  
Request by: TOJO, Hideki

At present confined in SUGAMO prison

Formerly a member of House of Representatives and also  
Editor in connection with political matters.

Witness will testify relevant facts concerning Japanese  
political parties and formation of cabinets.

(5)

IKEZAKI, Chuta

Request by: Tojo, Hideki

at present confined in Sugamo prison

Formerly a member of House of Representatives  
and also editor in connection with political matters.

Witness will testify relevant facts concerning  
Japanese political parties and formation of  
Cabinets.

IKEZAKI, Chuko

Request by: Hashimoto, Kingoro

Address: Now in Sugamo prison

He was a member of the Japanese Diet, an official of the Education Ministry and was one of the leading authorities in Japan on Military matters.

Facts expected to be proved by this witness are that:

(1.) The opinions of Hashimoto as expressed in her published books and magazine articles were merely representative of current Japanese thought and public opinion and were not distinct in being that of a particular individual intent on preparing the public for aggression.

The testimony of this witness is considered necessary in regard to counts no. 5, 7, 8 and 20, and appendices A (Sec. 7 and 9) of the indictment

I KEZAKI, Chuko

Request by: HASHIMOTO, Kingoro.

Address: Now in SUGAMO prison

He was a member of the Japanese Diet, an official of the Education Ministry and was one of the leading authorities in Japan on Military Matters.

Facts expected to be proved by this witness are that:

(1.) The opinions of Hashimoto as expressed in his published books and magazine articles were merely representative of current Japanese thought and public opinion and were not distinct in being that of a particular individual intent on preparing the public for aggression.

The testimony of this witness is considered necessary in regard to counts nos. 5, 7, 8, and 20, and appendices A (sect. 7 and 9) of the Indictment.

IKEZAKI, Tadatsala  
Request by: ABAKI, Sotas

Address: Sugamo Prison

Was formerly Parliamentary Councillor of the Education  
Office.

(4)

IKEZAKI, Tadatsugu

Request by: Araki, Sadas

address: Sugamo Prison

was formerly Parliamentary Councillor  
of the Education Office

CURRICULUM VITAE

Personal history of IKEZAKI, Chuko

Name: IKEZAKI, Chuko

Date of Birth:-9, Feb. 1891

Permanent Domicile Shiga Prefecture

- Jun. 1918      Graduated from Dept. of Law, Tokyo Imperial University.  
Entered the employment of the Manchoko Company.
- Oct. 1919      Resigned from the post.
- Oct. 1920      Became a consultant to Jiji-shimpo /Newspaper/ Company  
in Osaka.
- Jan. 1922      Resigned.
- Feb. 20, 1936      Elected as a member of the House of Representatives.
- Mar. 31, 1937      Dissolved.
- Apr. 30, 1937      Elected as a member of the House of Representatives.
- Jun. 24, 1937      Appointed parliamentary councillor of the Ministry of  
Education Promoted to the Second rank of the higher civil  
service. (Cabinet.)
- Jul. 22, 1937      Appointed a member of the Committee to investigate the  
Weight and Measure System.  
(Cabinet)
- Jul. 15, 1937      Promoted to the 5th Court Rank, Senior Grade.
- Jul. 24, 1937      At the 71st session of the Diet, appointed a member  
of Government commission to take care of the affairs of  
the Education Ministry.
- Jul. 24, 1937      Appointed a member of the Commission study the  
Japanese language.  
  
Appointed as a member of the committee to study  
physical training. (Cabinet)
- 1937, Sep. 3      At the 72nd session of the Diet appointed as a member  
of the Government committee to take care of the affairs  
of the Education Ministry.  
  
(Cabinet)

- 1937, Dec. 8 Appointed as a member of the Religious System Committee.  
(Cabinet)
- 1937, Dec. 10 Appointed as a member of the Committee to study  
Education. (Cabinet)
- 1937, Dec. 24 At the 73rd session of the Diet, appointed as a member of the  
government committee to take care of the affairs of the  
Education Ministry. (Cabinet)
- 1938, Aug. 15 Appointed as a member of the committee to study the  
promotion of Science. (Cabinet)
- 1938, Dec. 17 Relieved of the position as a member of the committee to  
study physical training. (Cabinet)
- 1938, Dec. 24 At the 74th session of the Diet, appointed as a member of the  
government committee to take care of the affairs of the  
Education Ministry. (Cabinet)
- 1939, Jan. 19 Relieved of the post at his request.
- 1940, Nov. 8 Appointed as a temporary committee member of the committee  
to investigate historic spots, beauty spots and natural  
memorials. (Cabinet)
- 1941, May, 20 Appointed as a member of the committee to investigate  
the books used as text-books. (Cabinet)
- 1942, Jun. 17 Relieved of the position as a temporary member of the  
committee to investigate historic spots, beauty spots,  
and natural memorials.
- 1942, Apr. 29 Expiry of term of office.
- 1942, Apr. 30 Elected as a member of the House of Representatives.
- 1942, Jun. 20 Appointed as a member of the committee to study the books  
used as text books. (Cabinet)
- Appointed as a temporary member of the committee to  
investigate historic spots, beauty spots and natural  
memorials. (Cabinet)
- 1942, Jun. 10 Appointed as a member of the committee of the Welfare  
Department.
- 1943, Jun. 9 By Imperial Ordinance No.482, will continue for some time  
as a member of the committee of the Welfare Department.
- 1943, Jul. 1 Appointed as a member of the committee of the Education  
Ministry. (Cabinet)



- 1940, Apr. 29 Decorated with the Order of the Sacred Treasure, fourth class for meritorious service in the China Incident.
- 1946, Feb. 21 Relieved of the position as a temporary member of the committee to investigate historic spots, beauty spots and natural memorials. (Cabinet).

52 IKEZAKI Chūkō

Trans. by ISAMI yasuo

/in red/

Personal

History  
Record

1

IKEZAKI, Chūkō

~~Birth~~,

Born on Feb. 9, <sup>1891</sup>~~1890~~

Permanent Domicile, Shiga Prefecture

June, 1918

Graduated from <sup>Dept.</sup>~~Department~~ of Law,

Tokyo Imperial University

the employment of

Entered the Manchōhō Company.

Oct, 1919

Resigned from the post

Oct, 1920

Became a <sup>consultant</sup>~~councillor~~ to

/Newspaper/

Jiji-shimpō Company in Osaka.

Jan. 1922

Resigned

Feb. 20, 1936

Elected as a member of the ~~Dist~~  
House of Representatives.

March 31, 1937 Dissolved.

April 30, 1937 Elected as a member of  
the ~~Diet~~ House of Representatives

~~52~~ ~~IKEZAKI Chuko~~

June 24, 1937 Appointed ~~to~~ Parliamentary  
Councillor of the Ministry of Education.

Promoted to the second rank of  
the higher civil service. (Cabinet)

July 22, 1937 Appointed ~~to~~ <sup>a</sup> member  
of ~~Investigation~~ <sup>the</sup> Committee ~~of the~~ <sup>to investigate</sup>  
the ~~System~~ of Weight and Measure <sup>System.</sup>

(Cabinet)

1937, July 15

Promoted to the 5th Court

Rank, Senior grade

1937, July 24

Appointed ~~to~~<sup>as</sup> a memberof government commission  
to take care of the  
~~in the~~ affairs of Education

Ministry at the 71st session of

the Diet, (Cabinet)

1937, July 24,

Appointed ~~to~~<sup>as</sup> a member ofthe ~~Investigation~~ Commission ~~of~~  
study ~~of~~  
the Japanese language.

4

Appointed ~~to~~ <sup>as</sup> a member of the  
committee to study physical training.  
~~Member of Sports~~ (Cabinet)

1937, Sep. 3 appointed ~~to~~ <sup>as</sup> a member of  
to take care  
the government committee ~~in the~~  
of the ~~the~~ Affairs of Education Ministry  
At the 72nd session of the  
Cabinet (Cabinet)

1937, Dec. 8 appointed ~~to~~ <sup>as</sup> a member  
of the Religious System  
Committee (Cabinet)

1937, Dec. 10 appointed ~~to~~ <sup>as</sup> a member  
of the ~~Investigation~~ Committee of

5

to study  
Education. (Cabinet)

1937, Dec. 24 } appointed <sup>as</sup> a member

of the government committee to take  
care of the  
the affairs of Education Ministry

(At the 73rd session of the Diet,

(Cabinet)

1938, Aug. 15. Appointed <sup>as</sup> a member of  
committee to study the promotion  
the ~~Promotion and Investigation Committee of~~

Science (Cabinet)

the promotion as a

1938, Dec. 17 Received of a member of the ~~Investigation~~  
to study physical training.  
Committee of Sports (Cabinet)

1938, Dec. 24 <sup>CO</sup> Appointed ~~to~~ a member of the  
 government committee ~~on the~~ <sup>to take care of</sup>  
 the ~~the~~ affairs of Education Ministry. (At the  
 74th session of the Diet, (Cabinet))

1939, Jan. 19 Relieved of the post at his request

1940, Nov. 8 ~~Concurrently~~ Appointed <sup>as a temporary</sup> ~~to the~~  
 member of the committee to investigate  
~~Investigation~~ Committee of historical

spots, <sup>spots</sup> and beautiful ~~places~~ and natural

memorials (Cabinet)

1941, May 20, Appointed <sup>as a member of the</sup> ~~to the investigation~~  
 to investigate the books ~~to be~~ used as  
 Committee of school text-books (Cabinet)

7  
Relieved of the position as a  
temporary member of the committee  
to investigate historic spots,  
beauty spots, and natural memorials.  
1942, June 17 ~~Relieved of the position as a~~  
~~temporary member of the committee to~~  
~~investigate historic~~

1942, April 29 ~~Expiration of his term of office~~  
Expiry of

1942, April 30 Elected as a member of the ~~10<sup>th</sup>~~  
House of Representatives.

1942, June 20 Appointed to ~~the investigation~~  
as a member of the committee to study the  
~~Committee of school text books (Cabinet)~~  
books ~~to~~ used as text books. (Cabinet)

1942, June 20 ~~Concurrently~~ Appointed <sup>as a</sup> to the  
temporary member of the committee to  
investigate ~~committee~~ of historical spots,  
and beautiful ~~spots~~ and natural  
memorials. (Cabinet)

1942, June 10 Appointed <sup>as</sup> a member of  
the ~~committee~~ of Welfare Department



1943, ~~May~~ <sup>June</sup> 9, ~~According to the~~ <sup>By</sup> Imperial Ordinance  
No. 482, will continue for some time  
~~No. 480, continued temporarily,~~

as a member of the ~~commission~~ of the  
Welfare Department.

1943, July 1, Appointed ~~to~~ <sup>as</sup> a member of the  
~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> Committee of Education Ministry. (Cabinet)

1940, April 29: Decorated with the ~~4th~~ Order  
of merit ~~with~~ <sup>of</sup> the Sacred Treasure,  
fourth class for meritorious service in  
~~for his merit in~~ <sup>the</sup> China Incident.

1946, Feb. 21, Relieved of ~~concurrent~~ <sup>the position as a</sup>

temporary member of the ~~investigation committee~~  
to investigate ~~of~~ <sup>(Cabinet).</sup>  
of historical ~~spots~~ <sup>spots</sup> beautiful places and <sup>natural</sup> memorials

IKEZAKI, CHUKO

Subjet of IPS case file # 207

15 July 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: **Mr. Comyns-Carr; Mr. Brown; Mr. Dunigan;**  
FROM : **Col. Woolworth; Mr. Sutton.**  
          **EDWARD P. MONAGHAN, Chief,**  
          Investigative Division, IPS  
SUBJECT : Defense Witness

1. Please find attached hereto list of material available on the following witness and/or witnesses.

DEFENDANT

HASHIMOTO  
TOJO  
ARAKI

WITNESS

IKEZAKI, Chuko

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

Book report, Scanned by  
Screening Unit

2. Please acknowledge receipt of this memorandum by initialling and returning attached carbon copy to this office, Room 300.

Incl  
(Described above)

*EP M*  
EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

- 1891 Born
- 1918 Graduated from Law Department of Tokyo University.
- 1918 Entered Yorozu newspaper office.
- 1919 Resigned.
- 1920 Councillor of Osaka-Jiji newspaper office.
- 1922 Resigned.
- 1936 Elected to Parliament.
- 1937 Councillor of Education Department.
- 1937 - 1942 Member of difference Committees of Inquiry and Investigation.
- 1939 Wrote "Strengthening the Anti-Comintern Pact".
- April 1940 Fourth Order of Merit with the Order of the Sacred Treasure (Meritorious Service of China Affair)
- 1941 Wrote "If Japan and U.S. should Fight".
- Dec. 1945 Letter to Supreme Commander denying he was a war criminal (Exh. 54)
- Jan. 1946 After interment wrote to Supreme Commander again (Original sent to Col. Sackett by Higgins IPS).
- 5 March 1946 Short interrogation without stenographer - serial 13.
- Jan. 1946 Further interrogation - serial 14. See marked passages.
- 10 April 1946 Further interrogation - serial 19. Deals mainly with defendants and not with IKEZAKI himself.
- 5 " 1946 Further interrogation - serial 20. "I am still of opinion that the objection of the United States and Great Britain to Japan's expansion in Manchuria was not right in view of the 80 million Japanese inhabiting these small islands (p 3)."
- "Q. Were you opposed to Tojo's views before the war or were you in agreement with them at that time?
- A. Before the war I considered TOJO an able man and only changed my mind during the war (p.4)"
- Belonged to Imperial Rule Assistance Association and Imperial Rule Assistance Political association (p.11).