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The infantry only raise its hands to surrender or is only annihilated against powerful mechanized corps.

I have heard Italy was defeated in Africa but I don't think the war was so severe and even if true, Italy suffered more loss than that in the past war. However, it is said that even a headquarters was raided as instantly as a corps commander or a division commander was captivated. Now, even a tank can run 70 kilometers in hour. It is, therefore, the characteristic of the present day war that a country having poor mechanical power is totally exterminated.

戦いの時代

5- 全体戦争 全体軍備の实体

近代軍備といふものは、今日独逸の持つておる装備を見ても、ソヴェートのそれを見てもわかるように、その特徴その重点は機械的といふことである。従つて、非常なる巨額の物資特に鉄を大量に中要とするものである。而も機械化戦争は非常に消耗事が大きい。或軍事評論家の計算によると、今日の世界の一等國が一年の戦争をするには、四千万此かゝるの鉄が中要であらうといはれてゐる。従つて軍需工業力といふものは、鉄々の総量想像し得なかつた程大きなものの中要とするのである。

今日のドイツは既に二千万台の飛行機を持つておるといはれてをり、ソヴェートも勿論二万台以上のものを持つておることは申しまじい。戦車にしてもやはり何万といふものを持ておる。そして飛行機にしても、戦車にしても、その性能は非常の優れぬもの。さういふ性能の進んだ機械化兵器を多量に持つておるといふことが全体主義軍備の特徴である。

そしてさういふ軍備を持つところの軍隊の間は、戦争といふものは従来の戦争と比較して非常の悲惨なるもの、犠牲的結果を伴ふもの、さういふものは、既に、戦けた方は機械化され、さういふのがその特徴である。フランスはフランス、ドイツはドイツの機械化部隊の数は、百数十万の擁護も出しておる。精銳なる機械化部隊の数は、歩兵といふものは、たゞ年を要するが、さういふものは、悉く戦死するか、それ以外は、たゞい。

アフリカでイタリヤが敗れたといふが、私はあの戦争は大した戦争ではなかつたと思ふし、また敗れたといつても従来の戦争の程、命を多く出しておると思へない。併し乍ら軍團長が捕虜になつたとか師團長が捕虜になつたといふやうに後方司令部が瞬時にして敵の攻勢をも受けたといふことである。今日の日は、戦車なども一時間に七十粒も走らぬであつて、苟くも機械力の弱いものは完全に強敵さへるものが、今の戦争の特徴である。

3239(e)

Trans. by ISHISAKA.

42

I do not know how highly is the ^{present} JAPANESE armament developed, Surely, JAPAN had been wasting national power during three year and a half of CHINA incident, but at the same time JAPAN has been making things on the other hand, therefore the JAPANESE armament must be highly developed.

However the JAPANESE armament, especially the industrial power, is appraised low by foreigner.

"Some foreigner says" JAPANESE armament is equal to that of POLAND in its development, it would, at the best, be equal to that of ITALY, in view of industrial

3239(e)

43

2

power JAPAN is fifth class country."

The present JAPANESE armament is never highly appraised by foreigner.

They have still more such consideration about the industrial power by which armament was made, apart from whether the JAPANESE armament is really in such condition or not, that JAPANESE Real power is appraised thus would be disadvantageous to JAPAN in carrying out diplomatic policy.

In view of crushing power of recent war, no one will doubt that the JAPANESE armament and industrial

3239(e)

44

3

power should be increased immediately, but I think

the present people has no such deep cognition about this point.

The JAPANESE are really the loyalist and bravest

people and give up their life contendedly in case of emergency.

Most of troops in other countries has no such spiritual and personal character, however helplessly, the utility of machine became more and more increased now and human power became less worthy.

When once a war broke out, if we are inferior in

3239(e)

45

mechanical power there will be a little hope of carrying on the war with human perseverance and courage.

At the time of former RUSSO-JAPANESE war, the RUSSIAN armament was probably more than ten times as much as JAPANESE armament and the shooting range of their cannon was longer than that of JAPANESE one, and moreover they had a machine gun and other new arms which JAPAN had not.

At that time however, though there was a great difference between the two armaments we could fight the war with human bullet because

3239(e)

46

5

human power was very effective, this was why we gained such a glorious victory.

But now, because a machine corps forms main forces of armament we can not fight war with human bullet if there is great difference between the two armaments.

Machine should be confronted with machine, achilles can not compete with train.

Now someone may think JAPAN is safe because it is far away from the continent.

Also someone may say that there is no fear of MANCHUKUO because it has large area, but in this times

of tank corps which runs 70 kilometer in one hour we can not feel security of the large area of MANCHUKUO.

With present aeroplane of excellent power, even JAPAN-Sea can be leaped over in a moment, therefore to complete the armament is a problem which determine rise and fall of a nation and is vital problem to all the people.

2. How to complete the self defensive national organization.

(1) Get rid of depending upon ENGLAND and AMERICA.

3239(e)

48

7
First, we must bear in mind that the recent armament of all countries has changed its characteristic as above stated.

If we look back to the past, it will be seen that the JAPANESE people has been indifferent to this point.

During three year and a half we had been making war of attrition in CHINA.

Although this was unavoidable, by what means was it carried on, it was carried on by getting ready-made from AMERICA.

Thinking it more economical to get foreign made

3239(e)

49

8

things than to make it in our own country even a important arms was imported.

This was due to the fact that the JAPANESE old economist has been moved chiefly by thinking "which was more economical" and also due to the fact that thinking "which was more profitable" had decisive power in gaining personal profit.

There was a fundamental mistake on this point.

As a evil influence of liberal economy there are frictions between the rich and the poor in our country, to exploit the poor by the rich will be an anxious

3239(e)

50

9

social problem in our country, and what is worse we must bear in mind that to think over all things with present economical idea will become internationally more important matter which will affect the fortune of a nation.

In JAPAN, bitter complaints has been heard against depending upon ENGLAND and AMERICA.

People say "On account of depending upon ENGLAND and AMERICA it became unable to do what should have been done bravely in CHINA, or it became unable to say what should have been advocated fairly", I think the most remarkable evil influence ^{which was} brought by depending

upon ENGLAND and AMERICA was that the JAPANESE industry could not become independent consequently JAPANESE armament became defective.

This should be corrected as soon as possible, ^{which was} the Alliance formed by JAPAN, GERMANY and ITALY the other day made JAPAN, though against our will, to get rid of depending upon ENGLAND and AMERICA.

On account of this Alliance the amount of goods which are imported from AMERICA is decreasing.

In view of this fact economist says "On account of this Alliance nothing became profitable, all things are

unprofitable".

Indeed nothing is imported to JAPAN, in view of the only pressure which was brought by AMERICA, JAPAN is in an inconvenient condition for the present.

But to tell the truth, that nothing is imported from ENGLAND and AMERICA is necessary for independence of JAPAN.

If everything is importable from AMERICA the rebirth of JAPAN will become more difficult, now since it came this way we must make things in our own country by all means.

私は今日、日本の軍備が、どの程度に発達しとぬるか知ら
 ないが、恐らく支那軍費三年半の間、日本は單に消耗だけを
 やつておたのではなく、他方において建設をやつておるのであるから
 無論軍備も大に進んでおるに違ひない。併し外国方面では
 日本の装備特に工業力に就て極めて芳ばしくない評價を
 しとぬる。あるものは日本はポロラント程度である、良くて
 イタリア程度である。工業力からいへば五等國たとかう
 いつておる。日本の現在持ておる装備に就ては彼等は決
 して高く評價しとぬない。その装備を作る所の工業力
 にとおるは猶更さういふ考へを持ておるのである。實際は果
 然さうであるかどうかは別問題として、外國の力が日本の実力
 をさう見とぬることは日本とては外交を推進する上に非常
 に不利なのである。近代戦が殲滅的なものであるといふこ
 とを考へると、日本の軍備並に工業力が急速に増進されな
 ければならぬといふことは何人も疑はない所であるが、今日、
 是れほど國民の頭にこの点が印象されてはおぬないと思ふ。
 なるほど、日本は人的素質においては何國にもあつない忠
 勇多量の國民があり、いざとなれば一命を甘んじて吾國の
 爲めに投げ出す。かういふ精神的、人的要素を固められた
 軍隊は、外に多くはないのであるが、如何せん、今日は機械が
 ものをいふ程だが非常に増しを來て、人がものをいふ程だが
 減つた。一たび戦争にはなると機械力が五倍ふと人間の

の忍耐、勇氣を以て持ち耐へる望みは非常に少ないのである。之

この前の日露戦争の時にはロシアの軍備は恐らく

日本の十倍以上もあつたし、そして彼等の大砲は日本のそれよりも射程が長く、更に日本になかった機関銃その他の新兵器も持てゐた。

併し、あの当時の軍備ならは、その開きが大きくても人間の力といふものが多くものをいって、肉弾を以て当り得たからして、我々はあゝいふ輝かしい勝利を得たのである。

併し今日は機械化部隊が主体であるから、格段の差があるは、それを繰返す訳には行かない。機械には機械を以てしなればならぬ、馬と汽

車では競争は出来ぬ。併し乍ら、日本は大陸と離れてゐるから安全だといふ考へを持つ者もあるかも知れない。また、満洲は廣いからさう心配はな

いといふかも知れないが、一時間には七十料も走る戦車隊の時代となつては、満洲が廣いといふことも頼りにはならぬ。日本海の如きも、今日の性能の優劣は飛行機を以てすれば、瞬時にして飛び越すのであるから、軍備を

整へるといふことは、國そのもの、浮沈、国民全体の生死に關する問題である。

二、如何に國防國家体制を完成するかの

1. 英米依存を脱却せよ
さういふ風は、最近の各國の軍備は性格が變へ来たといふことを先づ頭にに入れて置かねければならぬ。

この事は振返つて見れば日本人は從來非常ののんきであった。支那においては既に三年半消耗戦をやる来た。これは已むを得ぬとするも、その消耗戦は何でやらぬたかといふとアメリカから出米品を買ひこめてゐたのである。自分の財で造るよりも外國のものを買ふ方が安いといふので、大膽な武勇をまだ買つてゐたのである。これは日本の從來の

経済人の考へ方が、どちらが経済的であるかといふことによつてまゝとて左にそれをして、又個人の利潤を追求して、どちらが儲かるかといふことが決定的であつたからである。こゝに根本的の過誤があつたのである。自由主義経済の弊害として國内における持てるものと持たざるものとの対立があり、富の力を持ったものが富をも持たないものを搾取するといふことは国家社会の問題として重大であるが、それにも増して、國際的には現在の經濟觀念で

凡そを打開するといふことは、一國の運命を左右する一層重大なることなるといふことを考へなければならぬ。日本には莫米依存といふことが今日まで隨分攻撃されて来た。莫米依存の結果支那に於ても散然と落ちてゐるところが著せぬ、いふことも云へぬといふやうな言ひが挙げられてゐるが、

莫米依存の最も大なる弊害は日本工業が独立し得なかつたこと、従つて日本の軍備に欠陥を生じてゐる点にあると思ふ。これは一日も速かに是正しなければならぬ。

退般の日独伊同盟は日本のこの英米依存を厭やびも
棄てなければならぬやうにさせた。あの同盟が出来
たためにアメリカ辺りから来る物の分量が減って来
てゐる。経済人はこれを見て、同盟の結果いふ事は一
つもない。悪い事はばかりだといふ。實際日本に物
が来なくなつた。アメリカノ圧迫が加はつて来たといふ点大だ
けを見れば目前の都合は悪い。併したう英米から
物が来なくなることは日本の独立のためには実は必要
なところがある。自由はアメリカから物がはいれば
日本らしきは善の踏切がつかないが、かうなれば、何として
も自分で物を作らなければならぬのである。

3239(c)
P.142

Translated by
S. Nakashima

53

2. No worry about
essential parts necessary to self-support.

In former conception, people may say that
they have not enough capital, but only this much
for the purpose of building up JAPAN's nation with
defence
the strong national and they have to borrow money
from other sources if ~~they need~~ ^{they need} more. However,
^{clearly understood}
it is, today, that BRITAIN and the U.S.A. which
have reserve power to loan will not lend
money. GERMANY and ITALY which favour
JAPAN. have war for themselves and they will,
of course, not have excess power.

(2)

54

Therefore

JAPAN has to devise necessary capital ^{in any cost} by herself.

for the establishment of the nation with the strong

national defence. I believe that it is not impossible

matter to establish the nation with the strong

national defence by the national power which

has been given to present JAPAN.

JAPAN has to extend production more than

^{the} financial capacity, that JAPAN at present

has. In other words, she has to make more

^{than the} national power which was under the former

conception. The necessary matter for the

production is labour ^{power} in the first place.

(3)

It cannot be said to be shortage of labour power because we have hundred million population. Next problem is resources, but we have, first of all, the JAPAN Proper, KORIA, FORMOSA, MANCHURIA, NORTH CHINA, and the SOUTH SEA and I think we do not ^{need to} worry about shortage of natural resources. However, in the point of individualistic economy, more necessary thing is money even though we have already resources and labour. It means capital more than men. If we do not have capital, we cannot dig out resources.

(4)

This is the point which we have to devise a new departure throwing away old idea.

Facing on the same problem, GERMANY

worked it out very finely. In other

words, she issued a lot of currency applying

labour instead of gold. However, people may

say that even though the government issues lots of

currency, they will be worthless unless we have

things behind ^{them}. But I do not believe it. It is

the idea in the time of liberalism to say that

we do not have money or ^{that the} currency has no of value

if we do not have things which can be changed.

(5)

57

into currency.

In JAPAN, JAPANESE currency has not been able to change into gold at present in the country, but nobody has brought up such a matter. But in case of AMERICA, the people ~~must~~ must have gold. The gold is necessary on the standpoint of the international money capital, and things which can be converted into gold are needed, by all means, but in our country today the gold is unnecessary.

Today. ————— In short, logical character of currency has become changed.

(6.)

JAPAN, at present, carries on economy without gold and it is unnecessary to worry about that we do not have ^(gold). It is important how the people takes the currency in the country into consideration. ~~After~~ ^{After} all, the currency, coming to pass in the country attributes either the power of the state or upon the people's trust on the currency. As far as the people's trust over the national strength does not sway, paper currency which is printed by the state has the fixed value as it is. In other words, it is to be capital and it is enough to mobilize labour power

(7)

of the nation of hundred million with it at least.

I think nobody will raise excuse for
new currency which does not represent gold.

The most important matter in the operation of the
capital is the function to mobilize labour

and material. In order to achieve its

purpose, it is unnecessary to worry about the

matter having no capital (that was the old ^{meaning}) I think

it is better to change the idea of economy

itself. In order to build up the nation

with the strong national defence, it is necessary

that the economic point of view; valuation of the ^{things}

in the universe; judgment of worth, and standard become to be changed by themselves.

3 Change the ideology of valuation

In other words, in the process to build up the nation with the strong national defence, Capitalistic ideas or international monetary conception in the old views will naturally be liquidated. This conversion has soon a close connection with economic ethics and social righteousness, and it can be said that the

(9)

61

establishment of the ^[nation with the] strong national defence
will result as described. In this way,
we have to make things as much as possible.
Someone says that things cannot be produced only
by expending money. Of course, it is understood
that the Bank of JAPAN issues a lot of paper
currency, but they do not be changed into things
at once. However, there is ^a certain efficiency
to make hundred million people
work. If the people work, the things ^{really} can be
produced. There is no other ways except
that the people work and make ^{things} since the things

(10)

62

cannot be bought from abroad. There is no other ways for a source to produce things than to mobilize the whole nation's labour power.

← ~~Germany~~ — GERMANY issued the currency as application of labour as she did not have gold. There were no ways to depend upon beside labour in case of

GERMANY.

In the labour, it includes technique.

There were no strong financial resources ^{in those days in GERMANY} beside seventy million men and the industrial strength which depends on those men, ~~at the time in GERMANY.~~

(11)

63

However, armaments must be readied under any circumstances and HITLER issued substitute money. In JAPAN, she may issue currency applying the labour in base. However, JAPAN has one thing which GERMANY and any other countries do not have. In JAPAN, there are unbroken national structure to be proud of to the world; our sense of loyalty to the Emperor; and great faith to the country. Furthermore, JAPAN is more favoured in comparison with GERMANY at that time. What is it then? result of the As you know, GERMANY had worn out as the

(12)

Versailles Treaty and ^{had been} ~~was~~ surrounded with
the enemy character countries on all sides.

For ten odd years, the people were in the
bottom of distress, and rural communities were
on the verge of bankruptcy. At this time

Australian Corporal HITLER came out and
into power. There were nobody who could

be optimistic about the future of GERMANY

whether he could stem the tide of falling

fortunes. In spite of that, the production

of the things became ten times in maximum and

two times in minimums within several years.

(13)

65

~~budget~~ after HITLER took power. Revenue of the taxation of the state increased very much. It was said at that time that the policy of HITLER's substitute currency was an overissue of convertible notes, but this was carried very effectively.

Situation of JAPAN is very favoured in comparison of that of GERMANY. There are lots of resources even in the main land, KOREA, MANCHURIA, and North China where are under the direct control of JAPAN. Furthermore, in the South, there is a broad stretch of the world's

(14)

66

richest areas.

る 自給要素は憂いなし

日本の国防国家建設の爲めには、従来の觀念からいへば、先づ資本は、これだけしか足りない。これは他を借りよう。任方がよいといふ所はある。併し今自給は、余力のある英米が貸さなうといふ事は判りやうな事である。日本に如き意を持つて独伊は自ら戦争を起さぬ。勿論余裕がある。日本はどうか。この国防国家建設に必要なる資本力、これを自ら捻り出すわけにはなう。私は今の日本に、真一（これ）を以て、国防国家を建設することは決して不可能ではなうと思ふ。

日本は現在日本が持つてゐる財力以上に、即ち従来の觀念に基く国力以上に生産拡大をせよとせよとせよといふ。此の生産に必要なるものは先づ第一に余力である。これは一億以上の人がゐるのだから余力不足とはいひ得ない。次に資源があるが、これも日本内地を初め朝鮮、台湾、満洲、北支、それに南洋といふものが握へて置るから、私は決して地下資源の少くを憂（この事は）と思ふ。併し乍ら既に資源があり、余力があつては、従来の個人主義経済に生ずれば、それより必要なる金は、人より資本である。資本がなければ、地下を掘り出せないといふのである。従来、觀念を抛つて、新、工夫をしなければならぬのは、この處である。

①

ドイツは同一問題に直面して、これを見事に解決
した。即ち金に代ふるに努力を以て準備として債権
を大量に出したものである。いふ札を作つて皆投じ物が
ない限り價值が下るといふことを知れしむが、私にさういふ
ものが下るといふと思ふ。金が下ると或は金に換へ得る
物が下れば債権は價値が下るといふのは自由
主義時代の觀念である。

日本に於ても、国内のものは今日既に日本の紙幣は、
換金も兼ねないが、誰にもそんなことは問題にしてはい
ないから、そのほとんどもに行けば金が下れば
なすまい、国際金融資本の立場から見れば
金が下ると必要である。又厭やでも金に代はるものは、必要
であるが、国内に於ては今日では事実において金を
下ると必要が下るといふのである。つまり通貨の觀念性格
が変つて来たのである。日本は金の量が少
ないから經濟を現に管んであるからあるが、金が下ると
いふ事は深く憂ふ必要はない。国内に於ては債権中
といふものを國民がどう見、おといふ事も大切である。

結局に於て、債権が国内に通用するものは
國家の力と云ふが、これに対する國民の信頼如何

といふ事には帰するをある。国力に対する国民の信頼が揺るがぬ限り、国家の印刷する紙幣といふものはその年、一定の価値を有するものである。いはば資本であつたと考へられ、名あつて、甚くともこれを以て一億国民の労働力を勤員するには充分であると思ふ。金を代表する新しい貨幣は、免蒙といふ人は一人もよいと思ふ。資本の作用、中一番大切なこと、けり力と材料を勤員する、基礎をあらう。その目的を達する、その旨は、従来、意味の資本のやういふ事を愛へない。その経済の力の計する、考へ方を要へさる、すればよいと思ふ。さうすること、国防国家を作り上げ、そのには自然、経済観念、天地の間にあける。物の評價、価値、判断、標準が変る、それ、すべし、必要とする。

3 価値理念を轉換せよ。

既に国防国家を作らる過程にある。自然と従来。資本主義的の或は国際金融の考へが清算されるといふ事になる。より轉換といふ事が、直ちに経済倫理、社会正義といふものと密接な關係を持つ。ひたすら、国防国家建設が自然にさういふ結果を得、得、限り物を作りねばならぬ。いふ風に、先づ我々は、果得、限り物を作りねばならぬ。いふ風に、先づ我々は、果

丈けでは物は出来ぬといふ人があるが、それは
日本銀行で盛んに紙幣を造りてゐるから直ぐ
に物にやつぬといふ分つてゐる。併し乍ら一億の
人を働かす効果は確かにある。働いては必ず
物が出来ぬ筈である。外国から物が買つて以上
国民も働かす造る以外に方法は無い。全國民の
労働力を勤員する、物の生ずる根源はそれ以外
には無いのである。ドイツは金があつては労働
力を準備して貨幣を造り、ドイツの場合には
労働の外に多く據るべきものがあつた。

労働の中には技術も含まれるが、あの昔はドイツ
は七千万の人口及びその人口を以てする所り工業力
の外に有力な財源はあつた。然し之をたことばあ
つても軍備は整へなければならぬ。トラウラーの
代用貨幣は有りつゝあるが、日本の場合も労働
力を準備して貨幣を造ると云ふことと思ふが、
併し日本はドイツの他の如何なる国も持つてゐる
力を持つてゐる。日本には世界に誇るべき様
々な所りの国体、天皇に対する我々の忠誠の念、
國家に対する絶大な信頼といふものがある。又

更に日本は吾等のドイツに比べり後々に悪まをなす。
此れは印本といふと必承知り通り、ドイツはヴエニサイニ條
約にすうと尾羽打ち枯らし四面敵性を持つ國に
困る。十数年の内に國民は拜境りトシ底にあつた、
此一之農村は破産に頻し。その時オーストリア
の伍長ヒットラーが去る。天下を取つた。あるが、果
てに既倒に墮し得るか、どうか。印本。ドイツの
前途を平觀する。若し去る。此れは梅毒は去る、
ヒットラー、かき出さず。数年たつと、物の生産は
多の十倍、少の十倍にたつた。國家の租
稅收入、大變殖之し。ヒットラーの代用貨幣は
當時不換紙幣濫發の政策たと云はれしか、これに立派に効果
を予作りあり。

日本、環境は、是れドイツに較べ非常に悪まをなす。現在
日本、直接支配下に在る、本國、朝鮮、滿洲、北支、冷支、
之れども、海あり、更に南方には、甚なり、物に豊かき地域
が無限に連るをみる。

3239 (e)

Translated by M. TAGAWA.

67

These commodities can be restored to the hands of the Asiatic, according to our resolution and efforts. In short, JAPAN has such invissible various properties. In the so-called "potential," JAPAN is not deficient. If the Japanese government put ten billion yen of coins in circulation to-day, these coins represent such extremely great potential power. That is, it can be said that if ten billion yen of

coins is put into circulation, at once
the value of
ten billion yen is created as
magic. However, it is present JAPAN that
is anxious about having no money,
no materials. This is the defeatist's
idea poisoned by the past view of
economy and that of value, and it is
my cherished opinion that the New
Structure must accompany the
conversion of the fundamental idea
re such value of things.

我々、決意次第、努力次第でこれ等の物資はアジヤ人の手に、我々の手に取戻し得るのである。つまり日本はさう云ふ目に見えぬ所の色々の財産を持つてゐるのである。所謂「ポーションシアル」に於ては日本は決して不足してゐない。今日、日本政府が百億の借入額を出すとすればこの百億はさういふ極めて大きな潜在力力を代表してゐるのである。即ち百億円の借入額を出せばそのまゝ百億円の価値が魔術のやうに創造されるのだといふ事が出来るのである。然るに金がない、物がない、労力がないといつて心配してゐる。これが今日の日本である。これは従来の経済観、価値観に毒されてゐる教条主義的、な観念心であつて、新体制といふものはさういふものゝ価値に對する根本理念の轉換を伴はなければならぬといふ事か私の持論である。

4. There is no country without any trouble today.

With regard to the international relation, I will not state in details as everyone is well aware of it today. At present, most people feel uneasy about the future. What is the unrest? I think the unrest is mostly based on the economic reasons that now Japan has lost her resources through the consumption of her national power in the China Incident. Of course, people are not permitted to be optimistic ~~in this regard~~ and should concentrate their energy in this regard.

However, Japan is not the only country that is in stringent circumstances. For example, the Chiangking Government

thick-skinned
dull-nerved

70

now making war with us is far more stringent than Japan.

With dull-nerved people, China, being an incomplete animal,

manages to maintain her appearance but her real state

is so miserable. Britain, which is hostile to Japan, is

making a show-up to the last but her fate, too, hangs by a

thread. I think the fall of British Empire — at least the fall

of Britain proper is a matter of time.

On the other hand, in America gigantic budgets have been published almost every day and American politicians are as

lively as to declare that America will be the arsenal of the

democratic world or will relieve all the mankind, but in fact,

3

America is now in narrow circumstances. Britain and France
have been the vanguards of America so far, but the vanguards
are being ^{already} destroyed. ^{As} France was defeated and Britain's days,
too, are numbered, America is quite confused.

4. 今日惱みなき国家なし

国際関係に就ては、今日は何人も十分知つてゐると思ふから
余り詳しくは言へないが、目前、国民一般は非常な不安を持
つてゐて、今後どうなるぞらうかと考へてゐるものが甚だ多いの
である。その不安は何からといふと、工那事案で国力を消耗
し、今日では物がないといふ、主として経済的の事にはその不安
の大部分が存する様は思はれる。無論、そのうち、樂觀は禁物
である。国民としては努力を此処に集中しなればならぬことは
当然である。

然し困つてゐるのは日本だけではない。例へば我々と義兵
してゐる重慶は日本よりも更に困つてゐる。支那のようにな
経の純い国民であり、困つても不完全動物であるから何と
か外觀は持ち耐へてゐるが、その実状たるや實に惨澹
たるものがある。また日本に敵意を懐くイギリスにしても最
後近強いことといつてゐるが、これと特に風前の灯なる
である。私はイギリス帝国の運命、少くもその本土の運命
は最早時の向題だと思ふ。

一方アメリカに於ては毎日のうちに龐大な予備を発表
し、その政治家のいふ事も至つて勢ひがよく、デモクラシー
世界の兵器廠に成るとか全人類救ふのたとかいふが
實際の所アメリカの現状は正か否か甚しいものである。従来
アメリカは英佛といふものを自分の前衛として来たが、既に
その前衛が潰滅しつゝあるものである。フランスは破れ、イギリス

も亦、時に命旦々に迫るといふ、状態であるから、アメリカ
の懐の方は大変なものである。

3239 (e)

Translated by KASAHARA

72

p. 170

The meaning that U.S.A. will, they say, be willing to help ENGLAND is really nothing but U.S.A. will, with her utmost strength, make military preparations for herself while making ENGLAND endure as long as possible against GERMAN and ITALIAN attack and getting their power consumed. If the present AMERICAN armaments have enough to participate in war at once, U.S.A. would do so, but she cannot. As she cannot, she is asking SHANG-KAI-SHEK and ENGLAND to endure as long as possible

until she produces surplus powers and to
be, it is pity, sacrificed for herself. It
is the real state of AMERICA. There are
however, lots of people in JAPAN who think
that supporting ENGLAND on one hand, U.S.A
would come over to JAPAN at once. U.S.A
herself cannot afford to open hostilities.

She cannot do it but in the inevitable case.

p. 171

Even if JAPAN had carried out her
South-Sea Invasion Policy, I think, U.S.A, maybe,
would not take stronger attitude towards

JAPAN than that towards GERMANY. Of course, the stress upon JAPAN will be much more strengthened probably to economic breaking off, further to belligerency with JAPAN on paper. U.S.A. cannot afford to actually open war against JAPAN with the present AMERICAN armaments. It is not easy situation for U.S.A. Her side is crushed one by one and yet in the point how much substantial power she has, I think, ROOSEVELT himself has no confidence at all.

Under the favour of her rich natural conditions U.S.A. has been conducting herself, for many years, on her own way.

Squeezing labour out of black people and European low class colonists the minor plutocrats are purely administering the affairs of state.

In name U.S.A. is democratic and source of freedom. But, in fact, the JUDAIC plutocratic

I think
oligarchy has been prevailing. \wedge therefore,

AMERICAN statemen cannot ^{have} confidence

how reliable 130 million AMERICAN people

76

are in the moment of the total war of

"Victory or death."

#3239(e)
p. 170
⑨

イギリスニ対スル援助ヲ惜シマヌト云ツテキルノモ、
イタリヤノ攻撃ニ対シテニ日モ永ク持テ耐ヘサセ、
彼等ノカヲ消耗セ、ソノ内ニアラニ限リノカヲ以テ来口自身ヲ
守ルタメノ軍備ヲ敷ヘヨウトイフノテアルガ、今日ノアメリカ
ノ軍備ハ、今直ニ自ラ戦争ニ加入スルヲ余裕ガアルハ
戦争スルヲラウガ、ソレカ出末ナキ、出末ナキカラコソ蔣介石ヤ
イギリスヲ頼ンデ持テ耐ヘルダケ耐ヘテクレハソノ内ニ餘裕
カ出末ルラ、氣ノ毒ダカオ前座ハ犧牲ニナツテ受シトイフ
ノガ現在ノアメリカテアル。然ルニアメリカカ強イマ
クイフト日本テハ今ニモアメリカカイギリスヲ援ケルト共ニ日本ニモヤツテ
来ルノテハナイカト思フモガ多イガ、来口ハ自今テ戦争ナ
ヤル余裕ハナイ。苟ク得ナイ場合以外ハ出末ナキ、
アル。

170
假リニ日本ガ南進政策ヲ決行シタトモ、日本ニ対シ

アメリカハ恐ラクトイツニ対シテ採ツテキル以上ノ態度
出テマイト思フ。勿論日本ニ対スル圧迫ハ更ニ強化シ、
或ハ經濟絶交マテユキ、更ニ紙ノ上ニ日本ト交戦關係ニ
入ルルヲニナルカモ知レヌガ、今日ノアメリカノ軍備テハ到底日
本ニ對シテ現實ニ戦争ヲ仕掛ケルダケノ余裕ハナイ筈テ
アル。アメリカトシテハ、實ニ空易クテアル、味方が
一ツツ潰レテユキ、アメリカニトシテ程なる、ニ夫カガアルカトイ
フ点ニナルト、ルースウエルトソノ人モ自信ハナイト思フ。

アメリカの曲意ナハ夫然ノ條件ヲヨイテ之ニ多年ニ亘ラテ
適合スル儘ニ振舞フテ来タ。里人トヨリカッパノ低級
移民ノ世カラ搾取シテ小教令權者ガ勝手ニ政治ヲ
シテ中ノ名ハデモクラシー、自由ノ本山トシテカ、之ノ山夫ハ
ユウヤ的全權寡頭政治ヲヤフテ来ラセラルノテアムカラ、
イヨイヨ□ヲ喫チテテ兼ルカソルカノ戦争ヲヤル時ニ一億
三千万ノ□民カトノ程ニ役ニまツカ、コレハ恐ラク
アメリカノ政治家モ自信ハ持テマイト思フ。

1914

/Page 172/

5. A defensive nation.

This should be the primary purpose of JAPAN'S reform.

Thus, looked into their hearts it may be noted that the world major powers too are not so easy to get along. JAPAN alone is not struggling in a mess. Compared with her opponents, I believe that there is no need for JAPAN to be pessimistic about her future, though this depends on the course of her future action.

Take for instance the
SINO-JAPANESE war. CHINA would
hardly be able to attempt invasion
into JAPAN even if the latter were
obliged to pull her troops back.

Even a single unit of enemy's
aircraft would set out to fly
over the air of our land. Thus,
if inconvenient, we can retreat
at any moment, simply to suit
our own decision. I do not think
that this would form a factor to
deal a fatal blow upon JAPAN.

Furthermore, since a tripartite alliance between JAPAN, GERMANY and ITALY has now been concluded there should be no need for us to feel fear about our relations with the SOVIET UNION. The latter too would try to keep itself strictly neutral.

As long as JAPAN remains not to strike it from our side, there should be no danger that the SOVIETS initiate a war with us.

On our part there should be neither anxiety nor danger to suffer even when we at this moment embark upon the great adventure, the construction of the so-called new order in GREATER EAST ASIA by sweeping

aside the squeeze-system of
the White from the South, taking
advantage of our recent
success to oust their
influence from CHINA.

/page 173/

Of course, we must be
careful in carrying it out,
and make all the necessary
preparations in both fields:
foreign relations and
military operations. I believe

that when this is done we can well
proceed towards attainment of

There is no need for us to
feel fear about our relations
with the SOVIET UNION. The latter
^{To} would ^{try to} keep itself strictly neutral.

As long as JAPAN remains not to
strike it from our side, there
should be no danger that the
SOVIETS initiate a war with us.
There should on our part be
neither anxiety nor danger to
feel even when we now embark upon
the great adventure, the construction
of the so-called new order in
GREATER EAST ASIA by sweeping

this grand ideal. Someone,

however, urges that the industrial power of JAPAN, that forms the foundation stone of her national defense is so poor that we should spare no efforts to produce necessities as much as we can, and that such being the state of affairs we now face it is no good to attempt a further advance toward South at this moment, thus to run a risk of getting us involved in conflicts with such major powers

like BRITAIN and AMERICA. In

the way of JAPAN'S attempt to achieve

her construction as a defensive

nation, she would be obliged

to face a short supply of material

resources if she were to entirely rely
upon

her present sphere of influence.

As a matter of fact, it would

hardly be sufficient to cover

her needs unless the natural

resources in the South were made

available. For the southward

expansion we would have to look

chiefly to the Navy. The very strength of our Navy must be the tower of our force that backs up JAPAN.

I believe that in reality there should be no vigorous

clash with armed force for next one year or two to imperil JAPAN.

Even if such had occurred to menace us, the policy of southward advance, i.e. the establishment of

a co-prosperity sphere of EAST ASIA

to reinforce the economic factors

necessary for the construction of Japan as a defensive nation can without inconsistency be carried out, parallel with the construction of a defensive nation since, compared with the land war, the naval war is said to be feasible with a consumption of materials one-fifth as much as that of the land war. These factors: the meagre industrial power of JAPAN, the need of reinforcing her military strength, and her southward advance, might

/page 173/

85 9

in a glance appear to be
contradictory one another, but
in truth this is not.

If we analyse the international
situation thoroughly, I
believe we may come to a
conclusion that these are
definitely practicable, not
necessarily running too much danger.

/page 174/

In short, the increased
national defense and the expansion
of the war industry, with
the central idea of establishing

such a defensive nation are the most pressing problems confronting JAPAN at the present moment.

At the same time, the so-called new structure must be materialized rationally in every branch of our activities, in line with the economic ethics and the social justice. This must be the fundamental goal of the present day JAPAN. Not the attainment of a high-level armament as desired merely by the military.

quarters as it has been the case in the past, but accomplishment of the nation's over-all armament must be one which signifies itself a spiritual renaissance of JAPAN.

(Stenographic text of the lecture given on the occasion of a meeting held on January 14th of the Imperial Calendar Year 2601, (1941), sponsored by the JAPAN-ITALIAN Cultural Society of the KYŪSHŪ Imperial University, published in the "FUKUOKA NICHI NICHI SHIMBUN," dated

88

12

January 23 - February 6.)

5 国防国家 即

日本の革新 新たるべし

斯くの如く世界の大国もその肚の
裡に入つてみれば、~~樂~~樂びは無い、日
本だけが困つてゐるのでは無いから、
彼我を比較してみると、日本の将来は、
やりやうによつては悲觀は要しな
と思ふ。

辟言つば支那の戦争の如きも、
假りに日本が兵を退いたとしても
向ふから攻めて来る譯びは
なく、飛行機一△口飛

んで来る譯でもなから、日本の決意
次第で都合が悪ければいつでも退き
得る、これが日本の余取に成るとは
考へられぬ。

又、日獨伊三国同盟が出来た以上、
ソヴェートとの関係を危惧するに及
ばない。ソヴェートとしても中立を嚴守
するがらうし、日本から仕掛けぬば、
向ふから戦争を仕掛けろ心配はない
と思ふ。我々はこの際、支那から白人の
勢力を駆逐した余勢を駆つて、
更に南方からも彼等の搾取体制

を一掃し、所謂、大東亜新秩序の
建設といふ大事業に乗り出すとしても、
何等不安も危険もないと思ふ。

／＼第一七三頁／＼

無論、これは慎重を要するし、それに
必要なる外交上、軍事上の準備は整へな
ければならぬ。そんなが出来た以上は、我々は

この大理想達成に邁進しても差支へないと思ふ。
併し乍ら前出の通り、日本の国防の
源たるべき工業力が非常に貧弱であり、一つ
で七物を余計作らぬばならぬといふのであ

るのり、この上、更に南方に進出して、英米
といふ大國と戦争の危険を冒すのはいけ
ないといふものもあるが、日本が国防國家を
完成するためには、どうしても今の日本の勢力
力範囲では物資が足りない、實際上、南
方の資源を利用せねば充分ではない。而
して、この南方進出は専ら海軍を必要とす
るか、この海軍力こそ日本の最も大きい強味で
ある。

實際に於ては私は火花を散らしての武力
戦はここ一二年は日本に迫って来ない
だらうと思ふ。假りに迫ったとしても海戦は

陸上の戦争に較べれば消耗は五令の一程
度といふのみ、日本の国防國家建設に必要
なる経済的條件を備へるためのこの南進
政策即ち東亞共榮圈 確立といふ事は、

国防國家建設と一緒にやつても矛盾は
ないと思ふ。一見日本の工業力の貧弱な
る事、軍備充實の必要なる事と、南方

第七四頁一

進出といふ事は如何にも相容れないと
思はれるが、実はさうでもないのである。国際

環境といふものもえん令吟味したならば、
私は必ずして大なる危惧なしに決行し

得る事と思ふ。

要するに、この国防国家の建設といふ

中心観念に基いて、国防の充實、軍需

工業の擴大は今日の日本の焦眉の急であ

るが、これと同時に、各方面に於て所謂、

新体制といふべきが合理的に経済

倫理、社會正義と合致して併せて實現

せしめねばならぬのであつて、これが現下日本の

根本目標でなければならぬ。従来如く

單に軍部の欲する高度の軍備を持つ、

事ではなく、全体軍備を持つ事それ自

身が、精神的に日本の生れ変りを立意

味するものでなければならぬ。(皇紀二千六百年

一月十五日 九大日本文化協會主催講演(連記、
「福岡日日新聞」一月二十三日乃至二月六日掲載)

I.R.S. 3239(a)

Translated by K. ASAI.
Checked by FEGEN.

P. 299

Position ^{as regards} ~~in respect~~ a
JAPAN'S Situation in Progressing
SOUTHWARD Advance.
~~to the South.~~

Arrival of a Heroic Age
~~A era for heroes arrives~~

This is a meeting for ^{cherishing our memory of Prof.} ~~respecting~~ Mr. SUGIURA.

Being a ^{when} ~~meeting in which we are~~ rather sought to pass

the time peacefully in listening to each others
remembrances ~~about~~ T.N. of the Professor ^{present here}
~~talks about older days~~ ^{as there are many} ~~who~~

are engaged in works connected with ^{Prof.} Mr. SUGIURA.

I am, as a matter of fact, somewhat doubtful as to whether
~~and I myself don't think fit to talk about~~
it would be befitting to talk on) However, ~~as~~ as we are facing

current affairs ^{topics.} ~~But as it is~~ a most critical
situation ^(both internally and externally) ~~was already stated~~
moment to day ~~as is said in the previous~~

and as it is a time when problems dealing with the present situation immediately become speeches, all the topics of conversation even ^{when} among few people of three ^{or} ^{persons} five will meet together, naturally fall to those of current affairs.

Therefore I think ^{it would be in order for me to} I may be ~~permitted~~ ^{requested} to ^{required} speak about what I think as ~~was required~~.

We were ^{all} instructed by ^{Prof} Mr. SUGIURA about ^{the idea that} ~~need to~~ forty years ago. ^{the popular present-day term} "HAKKO ICHI-U", ~~been to the world-wide brotherhood according to the popular words of today, that is, we must~~

the JAPANESE Emperor the Emperor of the World ^{which} and this is the mission of the JAPANESE ^{people,} ~~people,~~ ^{seems to have been the nucleus of his teachings to us.} ~~This we understand to have been~~

p. 300

~~the main idea of his thought.~~ I ^{consider myself} have been very fortunate.

~~happy~~ to have been taught in that way when I

was young and susceptible and ~~ever since~~ ^{have}

been ^{greatly} thankful for it ever since.

Now is the time when ~~we are to take great~~ ^{such an ideal like} that of JAPAN'S "HAKKŌ ICHIU" is about to make gigantic strides ~~steps for realizing such a ideal as the said~~ towards ^{its} realization.

~~world-wide brotherhood.~~ It is true that JAPAN

is now ^{ed} confronting with ~~a great difficulties~~ ^{an extremely grave situation} both

at home and abroad - generally said to

be the ^{greatest national crisis ever} ~~most difficulties~~ since the founding

of the ^{Empire, and} ~~country~~ but we can not deny ^{of course} that

there may ^{be} a great danger if we should ^{take}
 a step amiss ~~as is~~ ^{at this} the time when the
 sons of YAMATO are ^{about} to take a bold leap.

However, I can by no means
~~Though, such being the case, I can never~~
 agree with the opinion that ^{merely} ~~says~~ ^{that} ~~now~~
^{this is JAPAN's time of}
~~is the~~ ^{national crisis} ~~for JAPAN~~ and

that JAPAN is now facing a ^{very} great
 dangerous ^{time} ~~I think~~ ^{believe that} JAPAN is now actually
 facing the most favoured ^{able opportunity and} ~~period~~ ^{the}
 fittest time ^{for} ~~to~~ ^{ing} make a great leap

ever since the founding of the country

if her people ^{hold themselves} are firm and ^{steadily} strong,
 as long as

~~the~~

The things which her people

after all,

fears most are that, at any late the

as a result

national power has weakened after

the continuance of the China Incident

added to

for three years and a half, and,

✓ P. 301

which

what is more, that the relations

or extremely

with the foreign powers are greatly

delicate

in danger and we may further

this time

next have to wage war against

fall in with BRITAIN and THE UNITED

the

STATES next even after the fighting

apart from the fact

in CHINA; and that RUSSIA, too,

6

6

^{cannot}
~~is not~~ to be relied upon. In a

word, they think that ~~the war~~

caused the shortage of ^{Commodities} ~~the goods~~

^{within}
~~the~~ the country and the great weaken-
 ing of the national power owing to the war and

with the ^{delicate} ~~danger~~ of foreign relations

— these two ^{factor} combined ^{make JAPAN} ~~and the country~~

^{appear to them as though being}
~~is now~~ confronting with a grave

crisis. Though I think ^{that} we ought

not ^{to} ~~to~~ be too optimistic, ^{on considering} thinking

^{matter}
~~cal only,~~ ^{I have} come to ^{the} a conclusion

7

need not

?

~~not~~ that we will have to ^{ful} necessarily fear

apprehensive

minutely

it if we study the conditions of other

countries of the world and compare

them with that of JAPAN.

② / P.S. # 3239(a)

Checked by FEGEN

8

Translated by S. Imamiya

P. 1

Everyone speaks of the impoverished conditions of national power
in JAPAN, but I wonder ^{in point she} what ^{become of} has ~~made her~~ weakened and what
actually troubled her most after continuing on
~~has made her embarrassed~~ - really, she has been battling with
the CHINA INCIDENT for 3½ years. First of all comes the
CHINA ~~three~~ years and a half, although. The first instance
question that ~~that I can mention~~ is that JAPAN has ^{lost her} no gold. JAPAN, indeed,
~~once possessed~~ of which has gone out.
has a little gold, but all the gold she had is not at home.

Moreover, the national debt has increased ^{considerably}. To my great
regret, I do not remember precise figures, but I hear ^{am} ~~hear~~
~~told~~ that the national debt has increased by ten or twenty
billion yen. The national finance is made of ^{deficit} 'red ink'
bonds year after year, and we cannot ^{make} ~~meet~~ both
ends ^{meet} at all.

Further, ^{easily} we can not buy ~~any~~ commodity, as the various P.2

resources and materials are becoming short. Even

the staple food of the people, is rice, a ~~fundamental element to our life~~ has

become ^{ing} short. ~~The~~ Foodstuff has ^{ve} become ^{scarce} short.

One million ^{Japanese} of ~~the~~ Imperial troops ^{are} ~~has been~~ still

going through hardships ^{overseas} ~~over the seas~~. There

is no foretelling when ^{they may end.} it ~~will be over~~. ~~The~~

~~need~~ materials ^{are becoming} more and more ^{nudy}. Nevertheless, ~~To make the~~

~~matters worse~~, the expansion of production can

not be so easily carried out as ^{hoped for.} ~~we expect~~.

Discontent ~~is~~ prevails within the nation. Signs ^{P.3}
~~Some people are complaining of something at home. A tincture~~
~~of fatigue have become~~ on
~~of tiredness is~~ visible in the people's faces. Some people
~~becoming thrown~~ the
~~are~~ out of work. The above are various instances that
 can be mentioned. I also can not dare to say that the
 present-day internal, of JAPAN
 interior conditions, financially and politically, are ^{by any means} satis-
 factory.
~~fact.~~ I think, however, it all depends upon the wrong
~~things.~~ they are the doings of mankind, right
 way of doing it. As it is within human power, isn't it
~~matter not~~ ^{to} become improved even from to-morrow by carrying out a
~~should be become soon better, if only we mend our~~
~~reform at once?~~
~~wrong way?~~ This results from the wrong way in
~~which we have~~ ^{hitherto} been administering the affairs of the
 State. If the people want to change ^{same} it, it all depends upon
 their resolution. If they say that they can not do it ^{so}

//

any more, will be styled ^{victims} ~~advocates~~ p4
at all, they can ~~be regarded~~ as elements of defeat
fatalism.
ism or resignation. It is contrary to the fact, from

one point of view, that the national power in JAPAN
^{become}
has exhausted. For instance, ^{there is no more} ~~gold is not~~ in JAPAN.

It, however, ^{has} ~~is~~ not ^{disappeared in vain.} ~~spent for nothing.~~ The reason
why gold is ^{no longer found} ~~not~~ in JAPAN is that the ^{greater part} ~~most~~ amount

of it has gone to AMERIKA. We, however, have

not given an ounce of gold to AMERIKA ^C for nothing.

We ^{have} always got ^{something} ~~some~~ ^{materials} in exchange for it.

~~part~~ of the said articles may have been
Some of them ~~are~~ exhausted on the battle-fields in CHINA, but

most of them have ~~been~~ changed into other materials, and

these materials are ~~now~~ ^{for increasing building} the power of JAPAN. These materials
have become transformed,

are changed ^{the} into various plants of production ^{equipment} or weapons

and the like. It is a ^{shallow} superficial view ^{of thinking to say} that you have become

^{longer any} poor, as you have no money. Then, you are a slave

to the view of 'gold' in the past. Contrary to the

above, many materials have ^{now} ~~changed~~ ^{remained} into the real

power of JAPAN and ~~remain now~~ ^{great}. The increase in debts,
as ^{viewed} from the nation's finances, may cause apprehension as

~~from the kitchen of~~ ^{the} nation, is to have a great debt.
regards whether the nation ~~will not~~ ^{financially} would not be experiencing

you may fear that you can not get along from now on.
a hard time financially hereafter.

It, however, does not mean that ^{the nation} you owe foreign
 countries ^{any} some money. The governments ^{finances} may be minus,
 may indicate a "minus," } enjoying a
 but the people are "plus." } After all, an
 In a word, the increase
 of the government bonds, ^{is} as it were, has the same mean-
 ing as that the parents owe ^{ing} their children some money.

From the children's standpoint, it is that their deposits
 have increased. Therefore, if you ^{to say} think that this
 implies that ^{has become weakened} the national power of JAPAN, your
 represents the Liberal ^{and} or ^{entire} idea is of liberalism or individualism ^{mode of thinking} in of the
 Occident.

formed by

JAPAN is a state of a large family. If you look upon

the Emperor as ^{your} the 'great parent' and ^{consider all fellow-nationals} you have fraternal
as brethren,

relations each other, the increase in the debt is simply a

technical affair. Radically speaking, problem on financial operation. If I say it in a extreme

things may be said to have only become ~~—~~ slightly
~~word, it might be said that you are only a little em-~~

difficult as regards conducting finances according to
~~barrassed in the accustomed living~~
past methods.

I. P. S.

Doc. No 3239 (a)

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15

Translator

T. EBIHARA

page 304

^{the} ~~As for~~ Articles actually consumed in ^{the} Chinese
~~they~~ ^{they} then of absolutely no use?

battle-field, were ~~then~~ utterly no effect,
Or, in other words, were they

~~were~~ ^{completely} wasted? The fact is not

so. The fact that Japan ^{has been fighting} fight with China

at ^a ~~the~~ great sacrifice during these ^{last} three

years ^{have brought about a} ~~may~~ decreased the visible things,

^{on the other hand,} but, ^{have} invisible forces increased ^{doubly or} ~~two or~~

^{triple} ~~three times~~. At the outbreak of the Incident,

^{foreigners} ~~Occidentals~~ estimated Japanese National stren-

gth by ^{per} National incomes, ^{con} product ^{and} amount

and tax ^{revenue} ~~incomes~~ of our country, according

page 304 basing calculations by their own standards,

↓ Their ~~standard~~ and said that ^{JAPAN} Japan would have to give in. Will be nonplussed within one or the most.

half year at best. But after

three and ^{3 1/2} half years ^{of fighting} battle, Japan has not gone ~~does not~~ bankrupt as they ^{had been} expect

and hoping

page 305.

They are ^{astounded} surprised at ^{the} great

invisible strength of ^{JAPAN} Japan. It is ~~the~~

great fruit indeed ^{mere} merely. The fact that

^{JAPAN} Japan was able to ^{her real} display ^{the} strength which ^{foreigners} Europeans could

not ^{how much} conceive, but ^{we} we Japanese

(constitutes in itself a great harvest,)

I.P.S
Doc No 3239(a)

were the Japanese able to
acquire thereby

17

page 305

Can have what self confidence?

If there ^{had been} were no emergency ^{for the} ~~of~~ past

ten years since the Manchurian

Incident ~~out break~~, especially of the

^{last} ~~latest~~ 3 years, ^{the} Japanese peoples

who ~~were~~ ^{had been} poisoned by Liberalism

for so many years, ^{would doubtlessly have} ~~may~~ deteriorate
^{degenerated} ~~degenerated~~ ^{further}

[spiritually still more. The fact that

^{the 100,000,000} ~~we~~ ^{are} Japanese saying ^{that they will unite} hundred million
conjointly as one body

one mind and practice the way of
Subjects / T.N. fidelity or loyalty

people [and aware of our nationality]

have become awakened to

(policy)
(3)

page 305

represents

~~are~~

case

result

considerable

~~are~~, in any way, the gift of the endurance

and sacrifices that we ~~payed~~ ^{have suffered} in ^{the} past several

years. ^{Without these} If there were no ~~these endurance~~

~~and sacrifice of our people~~ I think we ^{that}

^{could} ~~can~~ not ^{have attained the present-day spiritual elevation of}

~~(inspire the spirit of our people~~

^{the people} ~~as~~ today. Especially the greatest fruit of the

Incident is the following fact. Up to now

^{could} Japan ~~can~~ not sustain herself without

~~relying~~ ^{relying} upon Britain and America. We ^{have been} ~~bring~~

materials from America or British colony ^{is} and

laboured ^{hard} ~~hard~~ on

~~we~~ spend our labour upon these materials.

in a sweat.

I.P.S

19

Doc No. 3239(α)

page 305 ~~was there,~~

And, ~~we~~ does not use these products ^{for} to our

own sake, but ^{have been selling having} ~~seek~~ other countries ^{buy} to

same from us.

~~buy~~ it. Again we get raw materials ^{obtained}

from ^{In this manner the} by these compensations. ~~We have repeated~~

~~Same~~ procedure has been continuously repeated.

it. In a sense, the Japanese people were

the same as

~~as the~~ ^{of} labours employed by ^{BRITAIN} Britain and

AMERICA.

~~America~~, we ^{had} have to ^{have them buy from, or} sell the things to

^{sell to} them ^{could} and to buy from them. We can not

~~raise~~ lift

^{up} our heads ^{any} in ^{direction} every where. This

was

~~the~~ the real state of Japan up to now.

page 306 ~~to~~ Putting things pointedly, ^{was, in a sense,}

~~say to an extreme,~~ Japan have not.

page 306

an ^{den} been Independent country. But we ^{have} fight
 fought for ⁱⁿ three years the Chinese Incident. As this is
 Holy battle, ^{the} Japanese people ^{have been} fight with
 great resolution ^{in order} to carry out the war

BRITAIN

at any cost. Against this, Britain and
 AMERICA ^{have been laying obstacles}

America interrupt ⁱⁿ every things. Their

hostility penetrated ^{through} the marrow of bone

of our people. By this our people ^{finally} came to

BRITAIN
BRITAIN

stand that it ^{was} wrong to rely upon Brit-

AMERICA

ain and America. If there ^{had} were not been

such

the hostility ^{on the displayed by} of Britain and America, ^{towards Japan} that display

I.P.S.
DOC No 9239(a)

21

page 306, * throughout the 3½ years of fighting,
~~through this three and half year's battle,~~
~~it is sure~~ we ~~would~~ ^{might} possibly not have attained
~~that we can not attain~~ this great resolution
to ~~make~~ ^{form a} new world order ^{W O} ⁱⁿ ^{from} ~~cooperating~~
with ^{GERMANY} ~~Germany~~ and ^{ITALY} ~~Italy~~ against ^{BRITAIN} ~~Britain~~
^{AMERICA} and ~~America~~. Our endeavours and
sacrifices in ^{the CHINA Incident} ~~the Chinese Incident~~,
were necessary ^{at any rate in} ~~in any way~~ to take
this great start. ^{Viewed in that light,} In this sense, our
sacrifices extended ^{ing for 3½} ~~through three and~~
~~half years~~ ^{by no means in vain.} ~~were not useless.~~ The
strength, money, and materials that

page 306

we ^{have} spend to this day were not ^{in vain} ~~futility~~
 at all, ^{but} we can say it ^{that same were for some} ~~as most signi-~~
^{purpose} ~~ficant~~.

Needless to say, we have
 lost ^{hundreds and thousands of} ~~precious~~ lives. ^{of} ~~hundred and~~
 several ~~ten thousand~~.

This is ^a ~~the~~ ^{which} loss, we can not ^{recompence} compensate eternally.

If there ^{was any actual} ~~were~~ ^{true} loss in ^{the} Chinese Incide-
 I think that it would be the ~~precious~~ lives of the hundreds and
~~not~~, ~~this~~ spirit of war dead of one ~~hundred~~
 [page 307] ~~thousands~~ of noble ^{lives} ~~men~~ who ~~is~~ that were sacrificed.
~~And~~ ~~and~~ several ten thousand, I think

~~just~~ ~~said~~ to be that. But these spirits of
 the war dead were most precious sacrifices.

I.P.S.
Doc. No 3239(a)

23

page 3017.

for the sake of His Imperial Majesty, and
views from the ^{results obtained so far, they have} fruit up to this, it was
been duly and well
finely ^{have} compensated. As they were
become ^{the stepping-stones and} foot stool, human sacrifices
by which Japan will ^{take further} ~~make more~~
~~great flying jumps,~~ ^{bold leaps,} they are
~~precious sacrifices~~ ^{in the least} not inferior as
~~little~~ compared with the ^{spirits} spirit of war ^{those}
who died for their country! ^{The Sino-Japanese}
~~dead~~ ^{the} [during ~~China Japanese~~ ~~Wars~~ and
Russo-Japanese Wars.

IPS 3239(a)

Translated by ISHISAKA
Checked by FEGEN

24

On viewing matters

If we think in this way, I can not admit unconditionally
JAPAN has become enfeebled
that the Japanese national resources has been decreased by the
incident.

On account of the unexpected protraction of the Incident,
there are ^{who} some of the people ^{disappointed} are more or less disappointed and even
asserting that ^{we} we made a mess of the Incident ^{and that the Incident} failed in the incident ^{was a failure.}

But I think ^{that} this is a ^{gross mistake} dreadful misunderstanding.

Indeed, if we think that ^{a war} battle is unsuccessful unless
Japan gains some visible advantage such as annexing
territory or claiming indemnity by deciding promptly the
^{war} battle soon after its outbreak as ^{the case} it was ^{was} done in the battle

as shown in the past history, the China Incident may be called
unsuccessful.

Japan however has been fighting from the first with
no such idea.

~~the very reason~~ a Holy War.
That is why it is called "The imperial warfare".

Of course ~~the~~ Incident is not ~~unsuccessful~~ a failure.

Holy Wars are such where, by nature, ~~then~~ they cannot
The imperial warfare will not be admitted to be unsuccessful,
be unsuccessful, as this is not feasible, possible.

~~nor it can be unsuccessful.~~

A section of the press played up as a beautiful story the
A question arose in the Diet as to who is responsible
fact that, on being questioned (Cabinet) ^{extremely} ~~an~~ emotional
for this Incident, a certain Minister presented a sentimental
by covering up his eyes
scene with a handkerchief on his eye, and some of

the pressman wrote up the scene as a fine story.

How do foreigners think about this? They ^{would} think Japan ^{would probably} ^{that} can not settle the China Incident, ^{and that} the government, Diet ^{the entire nation} and all the Japanese ^{placed in an awkward fix} are ^{embarrassed}.

By no means do I look at ^{that light} ~~I never think about~~ the China Incident in such a way.

In fact, the Incident has ^{so far already brought about} brought ^{only} good results, I think that in a certain sense, it has ^{in fact} ~~on the whole~~ even it has attained its object in a sense.

That CHIANG KAI-SHEK ^{is still holding out stubbornly} is ~~resisting stoutly~~ ^{is out of} ~~immateral~~ ^{the question}. ^{very} it was never our aim ^{to merely overthrow just} ~~to merely overthrow just~~ ^{only} ~~small~~ CHIANG KAI-SHEK was not our object.

We have been fighting the China Incident for other ^{purposes} ~~object~~.

of all, it was for the purpose of enabling ^{to} free themselves
 First) ~~to make the Chinese people to get rid of the exploitation~~
~~from being bled by the ~~the~~ WHITE Race; CHINA,~~
~~due to the white races,~~ [that is, to set] China free from the
 state of being a semi-colony.
~~quasi-colony condition.~~

from the standpoint of the feelings of the Japanese people,
 Of course, ~~to reveal the Japanese feeling, the anti-Japanese~~
~~the boycotting and insulting of JAPAN by CHINA in the past~~
~~feeling and contempt that had been made by China towards~~
~~was unpardonable, and it was necessary by all means to~~
~~Japan was an indecent behaviour, and there was once~~
~~punish her once.~~

~~even a necessity of punishing China by all means.~~

The said feeling has, been already fully

~~Such feeling however, was~~ [satisfied more than enough]

JAPAN also

And Japan [sustained a loss] but the damage inflicted
 suffered by CHINA is beyond description.

~~upon China was beyond the power of language to~~

~~describe.~~

The four hundred million ^{inhabitants} ~~people~~ ^{have doubtlessly experienced} ~~would have known~~ ^{quite enough} as to what it means to underrate JAPAN. ⁵
~~what was meant by despising Japan.~~

We ^{have} already punished ^{CHINA} ~~China~~ ^{quite enough.} ~~sufficiently.~~

The Japanese Government declared ^{the} friendship between Japan and China, cooperative prevention of Communism and economical cooperation as the general plans for settling ^{the} China Incident.

Now, these objects ^{can} ~~were~~ already ^{now become} attained easily.

If ^{JAPAN should} ~~Japan~~ ^{be} ~~rearily announce~~ "Japan is satisfied with only these conditions, then CHIANG KAI-SHEK ^{would probably} will soon agree. ~~at any time to entering upon~~ ^{JAPAN} ~~approve of the~~ peace negotiations between Japan and

CHINA.

6

China.

If ~~the~~ ^{should imply joint} economical cooperation means the exploitation of natural resources in ^{CHINA} China by ~~making~~ cooperation by JAPAN ^{CHINA} and China, and not to ~~sweat~~ ^{bleed} CHINA economically, ^{CHINA would probably not} China will not disapprove of it.

Also, there is no reason ^{for CHINA to} ~~that makes~~ China ~~disapprove~~ ~~be against~~ the.

~~of the~~ Cooperative prevention of Communism.

^{to the} As the object of China Incident, ^{as a matter of fact,} Japan had been due to her relations with foreign countries, the government has never as yet mentioned in its declarations that, as the object of the CHINA Incident, Japan intending to expel the White races from China and to put an end to ~~the condition~~ CHINA's semi-colonial condition, ~~wash away the quasi-colony condition in China, but~~

~~in fact, on account of the foreign circumstances these objects~~