

Br. Ex. 41

UNOFFICIAL STATEMENT BY THE JAPANESE FOREIGN OFFICE,
April 17, 1934

The following is an English translation unofficially issued by the Japanese Foreign Office of the unofficial statement issued by the Foreign Office on April 17, 1934, known as the "Amau Statement":

Owing to the special position of Japan in her relations with China, her views and attitude respecting matters that concern China, may not agree in every point with those of foreign nations; but it must be realized that Japan is called upon to exert the utmost effort in carrying out her mission and in fulfilling her special responsibilities in East Asia.

Japan has been compelled to withdraw from the League of Nations because of their failure to agree in their opinions on the fundamental principles of preserving peace in East Asia. Although Japan's attitude toward China may at times differ from that of foreign countries, such difference cannot be evaded, owing to Japan's position and mission.

It goes without saying that Japan at all times is endeavoring to maintain and promote her friendly relations with foreign nations, but at the same time we consider it only natural that, to keep peace and order in East Asia, we must even act alone on our own responsibility and it is our duty to perform it. At the same time, there is no country but China which is in a position to share with Japan the responsibility for the maintenance of peace in East Asia. Accordingly, unification of China, preservation of her territorial integrity, as well as restoration of order in that country, are most ardently desired by Japan. History shows that these can be attained through no other means than the awakening and the voluntary efforts of China herself. We oppose therefore any attempt on the part of China to avail herself of the influence of any other country in order to resist Japan. We also oppose any action taken by China, calculated to play one power against another. Any joint operations undertaken by foreign powers even in the name of technical or financial assistance at this particular moment after the Manchurian and Shanghai Incidents are bound to acquire political significance. Undertakings of such nature, if carried through to the end, must give rise to complications that might eventually necessitate discussion of problems like fixing spheres of influence or even international control or division of China, which would be the greatest possible misfortune for China and at the same time would have the most serious repercussion upon Japan and East Asia. Japan therefore must object to such undertakings as a matter of principle, although she will not find it necessary to interfere with any foreign country negotiating individually with China on questions of finance or trade, as long as such negotiations

Br. Ex. 41

benefit China and are not detrimental to the maintenance of peace in East Asia.

However, supplying China with war planes, building aerodromes in China and detailing military instructors or military advisers to China or contracting a loan to provide funds for political uses, would obviously tend to alienate the friendly relations between Japan and China and other countries and to disturb peace and order in East Asia. Japan will oppose such projects.

The foregoing attitude of Japan should be clear from the policies she has pursued in the past. But, on account of the fact that positive movements for joint action in China by foreign powers under one pretext or another are reported to be on foot, it is deemed not inappropriate to reiterate her policy at this time.

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al.)

- AGAINST -)

A F F I D A V I T,)

ARAKI, SADA0, et al.)

I, MAEDA, Tamon, make oath and say as follows:

By profession I am a newspaper editorial writer and also at one time deputy mayor of Tokyo, a member of the governing body of the International Labor Office at Geneva and Minister of Education, beginning August 18, 1945 until January 13, 1946.

*Summ. 1943
J. H. 1941
Flet
cont'd*

During the years 1928 to 1938 I was an editorial writer on the Tokyo Asahi Shimbun. I have no recollection in 1928 of any organized program by the military or the government of Japan, through newspapers, to build or develop any propaganda in anticipation of the Manchurian Incident. Through 1926, 1927 and 1928 the general atmosphere in Japan was tense. The military and ultra-nationalistic groups attributing the weakened condition of finance and weakened condition of Japan during these years to too much liberal tendencies on the part of the government and people. As a newspaper man and as such having knowledge of governmental policy during this period of time I know the TANAKA Cabinet was formed for the purpose of adopting a more aggressive policy in connection with Manchuria. Beginning with 1930 propaganda was disseminated by (the government) through the newspapers to establish the thought in Japan that Manchuria was the lifeline of Japan and a stronger policy in connection with Manchuria must be adopted; that acting upon instructions from the government, editorial writers, ultra-nationalistic speakers and writers of books were all united in a concerted effort to establish public opinion for more aggressive action in Manchuria. In the beginning of this policy the government did not take any distinct method of suppressing newspapers in opposition to this policy but rather they favored the papers, scholars and public speakers who advocated the same. This was done very tactfully and gradually. Shortly proceeding 1931 stricter methods were used by law enforcement agencies to suppress liberal writers, teachers and others who were in opposition to this policy, while on the other hand every encouragement was given those who were in favor of it.

Through newspapers, publishers, writers, speakers and, in fact, all channels by which propaganda could be disseminated it was claimed on the part of the government and military that Manchuria was the lifeline of Japan, that Japan must expand into Manchuria and develop economically and industrially and set it up as a defense state against Russia; that as a result of certain treaty rights, Japan was entitled to control Manchuria and, in addition to this propaganda, propaganda of a sentimental nature was disseminated based upon the fact that Japanese blood had been shed in Manchuria in the Russo-Japanese war and that by reason of these sacrifices Japan was entitled to control Manchuria and to realize the fruits thereof.

Following the Manchurian Incident the government and the military started an organized program of justifying Japan's position in Manchuria, partly to offset the criticism at home. Following the Manchurian Incident the War Ministry started censoring newspapers and editorials and in addition to the censorship laws relating to this subject officers called on any writer or newspaper who might have printed something that was unsatisfactory to the War Ministry and advised such writer or newspaper that such an article was displeasing to the War Ministry. Further control of newspapers and editorial writers was exercised by the War Ministry through the use of several violent organizations who would give threats to the writer or to the editor of a newspaper publishing anything considered unfavorable to the policy of the government and the military.

About 1936 when the Anti-Comintern Pact was signed I gave a lecture at a certain meeting at which I stated at this lecture that by reason of this Anti-Comintern Pact Japan had isolated herself from the rest of the world and in which lecture I expressed disapproval of the Anti-Comintern Pact. As a result of this lecture two officers of the rank of lieutenant colonel, one from the War Ministry and another from the General Staff, called on me, stating that each had been attaches to the Japanese Embassy, one in Italy and the other in Germany; that they did not like my expressing disapproval of the Anti-Comintern Pact and instructed me that in the future when writing or speaking on such subjects to do so in a more favorable aspect. While no actual threats were made to me there was much rattling of their sabers and no possibility of misunderstanding their disapproval of my action.

I became Minister of Education following the end of the War in 1945. My first official act was to have a survey made in the school system for the purpose of removing from the schools text books which were strongly ultra-nationalistic and militaristic and gave orders that such books should be destroyed. I gave the final review to these text books and found them ultra-nationalistic and militaristic, particularly in history, civics and geography, and gave instructions to all the principals in the schools that more liberal education methods must be adopted. I ordered all of such textbooks destroyed for the reason they were used to to teach the students, first, that Japan was a country superior to all other countries, that was the most objectionable; another was the confusion of facts with mystery and legend; too much admiration of military action and warfare; too much admiration and homage to military officers and the idea of absolute subjection of the individual in favor of the state.

In addition to the textbooks which I ordered destroyed for the reasons stated there was also issued by the Ministry of Education to be widely read by teachers, students and citizens at large a book entitled "Fundamental Principles of the National Polity," published in May 1937, and "The Way of National Subjects," which was published in March 1941.

Upon becoming Minister of Education in 1945 a survey of the Japanese school system as it had existed previously established that before the China Incident the military took over control of all the schools by placing in the schools Army officers who supervised the military teaching

and training, this control following the China Incident becoming so absolute that such officers instructed the principals of the schools as to how the courses and administration of the school system should be conducted.

MAEDA, Tamon

Sworn and subscribed to before the undersigned officer by the above-named MAEDA, Tamon, at the War Ministry Building, Tokyo, Japan, this _____ day of _____, 1946.

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, _____, HEREBY CERTIFY That I am fully conversant with the Japanese and English languages, and that I, this day, read the foregoing Affidavit to the above-named MAEDA, Tamon in Japanese, and in so doing, truly and correctly translated the contents thereof from English into Japanese; and that said MAEDA, Tamon stated to me that the contents of said Affidavit were the truth, and that he was willing to sign said Affidavit under oath; and that said MAEDA, Tamon was duly sworn in my presence and signed said Affidavit under oath in my presence; and that all proceedings incidental to the administration of said oath and the signing of said Affidavit were truly and correctly translated from Japanese into English and English into Japanese and fully understood and comprehended by said Affiant.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 1946, at Tokyo, Japan.

VG

OPENING STATEMENT

SUBJECT: THE ORGANIZATION OF JAPANESE POLITICS
AND PUBLIC OPINION FOR WAR

PRESENTED BY: MR. VALENTINE C. HAMMACK

ASSOCIATES:

MR. HUGH B. HELM
MR. ROBERT M. DONIHI

OPENING STATEMENT

AY IT PLEASE THE COURT:

The Prosecution will next in order introduce evidence in support of the allegations set forth in Section 6 of Appendix A of the Indictment.

This evidence which relates specifically to the charges as set forth in counts 1 to 17 inclusive, count 23, counts 25 to 33 inclusive and counts 35 and 36, in Group One of the Indictment, tends also to prove the intent and purposes of the Defendants in connection with the charges in the remaining counts of the Indictment.

The evidence will tend to prove a criminal conspiracy on the part of the Defendants as charged, beginning about the year 1928, and even prior thereto, to prepare the people of Japan for illegal wars of aggression upon peace loving peoples of other nations; and in the execution of this conspiracy to attain such objective, they purposely, systematically, and intelligently used the educational system of Japan, censorship, propaganda, police coercion, political organizations, assassinations and threats, and political devices to obtain control

of the government of Japan itself. To attain their ends they used to the fullest possible extent the agencies of the government, laws, religion, and old established customs.

On the question of the use by the Defendants of the educational system of Japan it will be established that stress was laid upon military training in the school system following the Japanese-Chinese War of 1896, military training being given in the schools by military personnel.

That beginning about 1922, pursuant to an organized program sponsored by the military, through the Office of the Minister of War, military training and lectures became more intensified for the purpose of preparing the youth of Japan for aggressive wars of conquest.

The Prosecution will prove that the desired results were attained by the use of training through military drills, maneuvers and exercises, lectures, teachings and textbooks, all devoted to the principle that the Japanese, as a race, was superior to all other peoples, and that the sacred duty of Japan was to impress this superiority upon all other races. Further, that the destiny of Japan called for wars of conquest; that war was productive; that it was the holy mission of Japan to subordinate first the Greater Far East to Japanese control and leadership, and thereafter the world.

That in pursuance of this organized plan, beginning about 1922, and thereafter, military control and supervision of the school system became increasingly more dominant, such dominance finally becoming absolute; and resulting in the entire school system being forced to subordinate all other studies to those which, by their nature, would tend to inspire a militaristic spirit in the minds of the students.

Teachers and other educators were indoctrinated with this militaristic and ultra-nationalistic philosophy and required to teach in full cooperation with this program. We will prove that in furtherance of this program in the public school system, Marquis KIDO, one of the Defendants in this case, completely reorganized the educational system in 1937, which reorganization for these purposes, was carried into effect by his successor, General ARAKI, another of the Defendants.

It will be established that simultaneously with the imposition of such teaching and training technique upon the school system, there was exercised strict supervision of teachers and students for the purpose of detecting and speedily punishing the slightest opposition to such program; and that by this method the youth of Japan was regimented for war and was inculcated with a spirit of totalitarianism, aggression, desire for war, cruelty and hatred of potential enemies.

On the subject of propaganda as used by these Defendants in furtherance of this same criminal conspiracy, the Prosecution will prove that beginning about 1925 an organized propaganda program was commenced, advocating the necessity for expansion by Japan. At first this was done by individual writers and speakers, and later by alleged patriotic societies, newspapers, publications, writings, motion pictures, radio, and other propaganda outlets, all under the dominance

and control of the government and all proclaiming to the people of Japan that it was the destiny of their nation to expand into Manchuria and following Manchuria to the South. We will prove that such propaganda was built upon the platform (1) that such expansion was necessary for the reason that Manchuria was the lifeline of Japan; (2) that in the Russo-Japanese War sacred blood of Japanese soldiers had been shed for this purpose and it was the sacred right and duty of Japan to keep faith with her honored dead; and (3) that such an action was the preliminary step in Japan's great expansion movement throughout the Greater Far East.

We will also prove that similar propaganda was used in connection with Japan's war of aggression upon China beginning in 1937, and, later, for the purpose of lashing the people of Japan into war frenzy against the United States and Great Britain. Propaganda was disseminated to the effect that the United States and Great Britain were Japan's great enemy; that the failure to subdue China and subject her to the will of Japan was by reason of the help rendered China by the United States and Great Britain; that the United States and Great Britain were the great stumbling blocks to Japan's aggressive warfare plans for the domination of the Greater Far East and later the whole world, and, therefore, must be destroyed.

In connection with censorship it will be established that, as used, it was a double edged sword. We will prove that rigid censorship was exercised over the press, publications, writings, radio, motion picture industry, and the entertainment world as a whole, public meetings, public speeches, and gatherings for the purpose of preventing the slightest opposition to the aggressive warfare policy of these defendants, and for the strangling all expressions of individual thought in opposition thereto. At the same time these instrumentalities were used as outlets for propaganda advocating the policy of aggression.

We will further prove, in addition to censorship to control the press and other publications, other methods of control were used. That in the case of newspapers suspected of not being wholeheartedly in sympathy with the aggressive warfare policy of these Defendants, such news as was permitted to be released by governmental agencies controlled by the Defendants, was withheld from papers unsympathetic to the Defendants' cause, while, at the same time, it was given to those of a more obedient nature. Since practically all news permitted to be published was released by the Defendants or their subordinates, the less favored newspapers were forced out of business. Another method used was one in which the police would call upon key employees of less favored newspapers and publications and advise them to leave their positions, again resulting in the elimination of unfriendly newspapers. Still another method used was one in which, the allocation of paper and other materials needed for the operation of a newspaper or other publications, there was allocated to the recalcitrant groups so little paper and materials that it would be impossible for them to continue to operate.

On the subject of police coercion in furtherance of the conspiracy of these Defendants it will be established that the police throughout Japan were under the supervision and control of the Police Bureau of the Ministry of Home Affairs. To the police was assigned the duties of enforcing the laws relating to censorship in all its forms, as well as the actual suppression of expressions of thoughts, words, or deeds which might be construed by them as being in opposition to the militaristic, ultra-nationalistic, and aggressive warfare policy. That while on the one hand the police were used for these suppressive purposes, on the other hand they were also used in a positive direction for the purpose of supervising, encouraging, and regimenting all of the people of Japan toward acceptance of the policy of aggressive warfare. We will prove that in connection

with and in furtherance of these policies, police action was swift and imprisonment certain for any person known or suspected to be in opposition to such policy.

On the subject of the use by the Defendants of political organizations to further this conspiracy, we will demonstrate the extent of the power exercised by these Defendants over the government of Japan

from 1928 to 1945. By using certain laws and customs the Defendants were in a position to prevent and did prevent the formation of any Cabinet considered by them to be antagonistic to their aims and desires, or to cause the collapse of any Cabinet for the same reason. This was possible by reason of the Imperial Ordinance of 1905, as Amended in 1912, which provided that Ministers of War and Navy must be generals or lieutenant generals, admirals or vice admirals, respectively, and the Imperial Ordinance of 1936 which provided that Ministers of War and Navy must be generals or lieutenant generals, admirals or vice admirals, respectively, on the active list; and by the established custom that nominees for the portfolio of Minister of War be selected by the Army Chief of Staff, the Inspector General of Military Education and the retiring War Minister. In addition, the Army Chief of Staff had the right and privilege of direct access to the Emperor, and thereby was able to by-pass the civil government entirely. In this connection we will prove that the TANAKA Cabinet was forced to resign in 1929 for the reason this Cabinet was powerless to control the War Minister and military, in connection with punishment of persons responsible for the incident in which Chang Tse Lin was killed by the blowing up of a railroad bridge under a train in which he was then riding. We will further prove that the Cabinet of Baron WAKATSUKI, Premier of Japan from April 1931 to December 1931, was forced to resign by reason of Cabinet opposition to the Manchurian Incident, this resignation being forced by the actions of the Defendant MINAMI, who was then War Minister.

We will prove that General Kozushigi UGAKI was ordered by the Emperor in 1937 to form a Cabinet and attempted to do so. That under the laws heretofore mentioned, then existing, it was necessary that the Minister of War be a general or lieutenant general in active service. That despite the fact that he had been a general in the Army, the military was opposed to him for the reason that in 1924, as a lieutenant general in the Japanese Army and War Minister, he had ordered and carried out a reduction of the size of the Japanese Army, and the expense incident thereto. For this reason he was unable to form a Cabinet pursuant to the command of the Emperor as all of the persons of sufficient rank to fill the post, when offered the appointment of War Minister, refused to accept it. It thus became necessary to advise the Emperor he was unable, for these reasons, to carry out the Imperial Mandate to form a Cabinet.

We will further prove that in 1937 the Cabinet, of which Mitsusam YONAI was Premier, was forced to resign when his Cabinet collapsed because his War Minister, General HATA, presently a Defendant in this trial, resigned over the refusal of the YONAI Cabinet to conclude a Tripartite Pact with the Axis Powers. That upon the resignation of General HATA, Admiral YONAI was advised by his retiring War Minister that he, General Hata, following his resignation, had conferred with the Inspector General of Military Education and the Army Chief of Staff, and as a result of this conversation concluded, "It is my opinion that you will not find another general willing to accept the portfolio of War Minister today." Premier YONAI, knowing he would not find such a general as long as his Cabinet remained in power, therefore, resigned.

We will prove the fall of the Third KONOYE Cabinet in October 1941 was caused by the refusal of the then Minister of War, Hideki TOJO, presently a Defendant in this case, to accede to the wishes of the KONOYE Cabinet, that in order to better Japanese-American relations, Japanese troops be withdrawn from China.

On the subject of assassinations and threats it will be proved that, in addition to the powers exercised by these Defendants in the government, in furtherance of this conspiracy, they resorted to the coercive and terroristic use of assassinations and threats in collaboration with certain ultra-nationalistic individuals and societies. In this connection we will prove that for approving and recommending reductions in the Army and Navy budgets and pushing through the ratification of the London Naval Treaty, in opposition to the desires of the ultra-nationalistic and military policy of the Defendants, Premier HAMAGUCHI was shot in Tokyo Railway Station in 1930, dying the next year in consequence of his wounds.

That in March and October 1931, military extremists, particularly the Defendants Colonel Kingoro HASHIMOTO and General Kuniaki KOISO, in conjunction with ultra-nationalistic civilian and political leaders, particularly Dr. Shunsei OKAWA, also a Defendant in this case,

staged a revolutionary coup for the purpose of putting into power an expansionistic and aggressive warfare minded government.

That for the same purpose there followed in February 1932, the assassination of Finance Minister INOUE; in March 1932 the assassination of Baron DAN; in May 1932 the assassination of Premier INUKAI; and in February 1936 the assassination of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal SAITO and others, and the attempted assassination of Premier OKADA, which failed only because of mistaken identity.

And as a further step in the preparation and regimentation of the Japanese for war we will prove that in 1940 these Defendants caused the dissolution of all political parties in Japan by consolidating and merging all of such political parties into one militaristic and ultra-nationalistic party called the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and by this action concluded final preparations for unprovoked, unjustified, inhuman, illegal warfare upon the Allied Nations.

H-1-2

Speech Made By Premier KOISO Before the 85th Diet Session.

SEP 5 1944

Unexpectedly I received the Imperial Command to form the cabinet with Amdiral YONAI and to assume the grave responsibility of administering the affairs of state. Truly I am filled with trepidation. Under the extremely serious situation, I firmly resolve to make every effort in order to meet the Emperor's wishes. It is my greatest delight that I could get the chance of revealing the government's attitude on the occasion of this 85th Diet Session. His Majesty, the Emperor, issued a specially gracious rescript at today's opening ceremony, by which we were deeply moved. In obedience to the Imperial Rescript, I, with your cooperation, will carry out the important duties of wartime and try to achieve the object of the war as soon as possible. By these means I wish to set his Majesty's heart at ease. Now is the most important time when the fate of the Empire will be decided.

I think this is the very time when we should manifest our glorious and everlasting history, in accordance with the divine spirit of our Imperial ancestors, and should keep our national constitution which is quite unique in the world. Holding the firm belief of victory with 100 million compatriots, and concentrating all efforts, I wish to gather the national strength together with a harmonious national unity to achieve the war's end, in accordance with the expected operation of our armed forces, which will soon be realized, to destroy America and Britain. This Greater East Asia War, as stated clearly in the Imperial Rescript declaring the war, is one which Japan was compelled to start in order to protect herself and simultaneously has as its chief object the reconstruction of Greater East Asia. The fate of the YAMATO race, as well as that of one billion Asiatic people, will be decided by this war.

The good points of our national character, which have been inspired by one difficulty after another in the past, have been actually proven very often in the process of this war also. The enemy's attacks against our homeland have become frequent and are being conducted on a larger scale. In the present state when enemy landings are feared, we should concentrate every effort and sacrifice ourselves to maintain the national constitution. We should renew our firm resolution to wage the war and after purifying ourselves we should pray to God and do our best.

In the front line, our armed forces are fighting bravely day and night without flinching under the enemy's "material attack". Their morale is very high, and they are fighting very bravely thwarting the enemy's attacks

everywhere. I hereby, together with you, express my deep gratitude towards the men of the Imperial forces, and at the same time I mourn for those who gave their lives in the battles and feel sympathy from the bottom of my heart for the wounded officers and soldiers and the bereaved families. Moreover, I pay my respect to the 100 million compatriots who are diligently engaged in production and national defense under these serious war conditions and at the same time I do believe that the people will respond to the efforts of the officers and soldiers at the front.

The situation today is quite serious. The fate of Japan depends upon today. In order to break up today's deadlock it is natural that we should centralize the fundamentals of national policy for management of state affairs upon the attainment of the objectives of war, and through the cooperation between civilians and the men of the armed forces bring forth a close tie between the supreme command and the ministers of state, thus fully realizing the strong leadership of carrying out the war. This was the reason why the Supreme Headquarters for the Direction of the War was set up recently.

It has been decided that hereafter the basic policy for the management of state affairs should be decided by this Headquarters, which represents the synthesis of the Supreme Command and the Ministers of State. All the national plans are to be developed in accordance with this decision.

The first plan to meet the present war situation lies in arousing the fighting spirit and the establishment of the national system for inevitable victory. It goes without saying that the fighting spirit should be aroused by promoting the idea of the national constitution. The firm resolution to keep the national constitution, which has no equal on the earth, through all difficulties is the source of the belief in victory, and the firm conception of national policy is the greatest source of war power. The arousing of the fighting spirit can not be expected without the free expression of the people's will. The government, at the present stage of decisive battle, wants to share the patriotic sentiments of the people by letting them know the real conditions at home and abroad and by arousing a common feeling of responsibility towards the war. At the same time, trusting deeply in the people's loyalty and listening to their fair opinion, the government wishes the whole nation to face the national crisis with a bright spirit.

To guard and maintain the Emperor's reign, which is coeval with heaven and earth, has been the national faith of 100,000,000 Japanese for thousands of years, and it has become the people's flesh and blood. When this spirit is aroused it turns out to be the national character lasting for thousands of years, outwardly crushing the enemy's propaganda, and at home becoming the basic power of the people's unselfish service to the country. And it establishes a firm national situation. Although there are many plans to establish a national structure for inevitable victory, the point lies in adopting effective and suitable measures to break up the deadlocks that are hindering the production without feigning originality or sticking onto conventionalism. Thus, by renewing the people's mind and demanding the fullest cooperation of the people, I wish to pay more attention to the raising of the national moral standard.

While the fullest cooperation is being required of the people, Korea and Formosa, as powerful parts of the Empire, have been contributing to the prosperity of the Empire and the achievement of the war's end, manifesting the special characteristics of the respective areas. Formerly they have done splendidly as special volunteers in the army and navy. It is a matter for national congratulation that since the conscription system has been promulgated so many of our fellow countrymen in Korea and Taiwan are participating in this Holy War and are devoting themselves for the sake of the country. At the same time consideration should be made as to their treatment. The second important national policy is intensification of fighting power. Namely, it is required to concentrate all the national power that will be available into the rapid promotion of fighting power, especially that of the air forces. The key to taking the initiative in the war and developing the war favorably for us lies in these points: The endeavors of the workers in the munitions factories has never been so necessary as today. Laying the emphasis on these points we are making every effort to mobilize everything, including manpower, goods, money and all other things for war purposes. Such installations and industrial activities as cannot be effectively turned into fighting power should be shut down and converted into essential industry. From these points of view, we have been adopting suitable measures for some time. Needless to say, the promotion of munition production is necessary for the purpose of increasing war power, especially that of the air forces, and the security and the perfection of transport on sea and land is quite necessary also. The government intends to take the most suitable measures to promote production by breaking up all bottlenecks.

The third chief point of the national policy lies in the promotion of increased food production and the security of the national life. It goes without saying that the minimum standards of national livelihood should be guaranteed during the war. Up to this time, the people have endured quite hard living conditions and have been striving to achieve the war's end. We are much moved to find that this fact is attributable to our sound national character. The government is making every effort to improve the situation as much as possible. We also deem it best to stabilize and improve the people's livelihood. We also recognize the necessity of brightening people's minds, which is most essential in arousing the fighting spirit and promoting efficiency.

The government, immediately after the cabinet was formed, took emergency food measures for the large consuming centers, such as Tokyo, Osaka and so on. Especially for the production, delivery and distribution of perishable food, we took temporary measures, changed the price policy, and adopted other measures. Generally speaking, there are no worries about the amount of food produced at home, judging from the real amount of food which will be obtained from the Japan-Manchurian combination. It goes without saying, however, that the promotion of food production is very important and at the same time the food problem is one of the important factors of victory. For this reason we are presenting a draft for the supplementary budget to the Diet.

The fourth important policy is the problem of labor and national mobilization. Under the serious situation existing today we cannot allow the existence of even one idle man nor one on-looker, irrespective of his age or sex. The 100 million people should be located in the battle line for victory and they must strive for the achievement of the mission imposed upon them. Thus only, after we have done our best, can we expect God's help. Industrialists, company employees, engineers, farmers and fishermen, all these men as Industrial Warriors, in accordance with the spirit of the universal conscription system, and with the mental attitude of drafted men not yet summoned to the colors, should do their best to fulfill their duties and to try to attain the maximum efficiency. Only when they have done so do they deserve the name of Japanese people, together with the armed forces who are facing death on the battle fields.

As to the compulsory labor system and the distribution and control of labor, the government is ready to make adjustments and improvements after investigation, and at the same time will adopt every means to complete national mobilization.

The fifth important national policy is the strengthening of national defense. Recently we have had several air raids on the western part of the mainland. At such times the damage has been limited to the minimum by the united efforts of the government and the people, which fact has inspired me with great confidence. In the future, however frequent the air raids may become, the government and the people should strive to defend the country with so much the more fighting spirit. It is today's urgent business to strengthen the defense of important industrial installations and to strengthen anti-air raid measures. Consequently, it is important to devise and establish immediately a defense system which will meet the real conditions. A city evacuation plan is now being carried out. As to the security of the inhabitants' lives in case of air raids, the perfecting of our anti-air raid system and intensifying of air defense maneuvers, we are making every effort to put these things into practice under carefully laid plans. Besides the above, we should, of course, strive to defend the nation, and the government has made clear the fact that the whole nation should be armed. The government has also decided on a concrete plan to reinforce the interior defense organization and intends to carry out this plan thoroughly.

As to the sixth of the important policies, I wish to say a few words on the utilization of scientific techniques. Now, the war has begun to bear the aspect of a "war of science". Accordingly, the government has set up a special organization which has as its purpose the unification of the applications of scientific techniques of both the Army and the Navy, besides the immediate conversion of Japanese scientific techniques into war power to meet the present military situation, and the planning of the rapid and smooth mass production of weapons. Besides this, we encourage the invention and creation of new weapons in non-government circles, and it has been decided that these should be dealt with in the above-mentioned organization. By this measure all the Japanese scientific techniques have become rapidly converted to war objectives. From the viewpoint of scientific technique, the technique of the people in general can now play a part in the war. We have much to expect from the result.

Coincident with the domestic policy as mentioned above, the Japanese wartime diplomatic policy is to strengthen the close relationship with Germany. In cooperation with our affiliated countries in Greater East Asia, we will strive to carry out the war with all our efforts. At the same time we wish to retain friendly relations with the neutral countries. Germany is fighting under extremely serious situations, believing in her final victory, which courage I admire very much. I firmly believe that she will overcome the present difficult situation and will change the tide of the war in her favor in the near future. I fervently pray for her success.

The nations and races of Greater East Asia do not show any restlessness despite the present military situation. On the contrary, they have been awakened to the necessity of achieving their mission concerning the reconstruction of Greater East Asia. They are actually intensifying their preparations to fight bravely in cooperation with Japan, which fact inspires me with great confidence. It is needless to say that the relationship between Japan and Manchukuo is inseparable. The relationship between Japan and China also is being solidly tightened under the motto of "to live and die together". The Japanese armed forces have been fighting for more than seven (7) years in south and north China. The real intention of Japan lies in the expulsion of Anglo-American influence, the emancipation of China from oppression by those countries which has continued for 400 years and the reconstruction of a Greater East Asia based on morality and a mutual cooperation. As this real intention has gradually penetrated into the Chinese people, the cooperation between Japan and China is steadily increasing. As to Thailand, the cabinet has been changed and the new cabinet under the presidency of Mr. APAIWONGPHON still holds the policy of carrying on the war based on the pact. This should, of course, be so but this fact may be said to be the evidence of the solid unity of Greater East Asia. One year has already passed since Burma became an independent country and she is overcoming many difficulties under the ardent leadership of BAW MAW, the representative of the nation. Her sound development and her ardent resolution to carry out the war give us much hope. The Philippines will soon have her first anniversary of independence also. Under the direct leadership of President Laurel she is tiding over present wartime problems such as food and public peace and is steadily adjusting her own wartime structure. In these respects the Philippines could be called a trustworthy friendly country.

I hereby pay my profound respect to the Chief Executive of Free India Provisional Government, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, and his followers for their desperate efforts for the independence of India. Needless to say, Japan will give them further powerful support and will cooperate with them in achieving independence.

As to the East Indies, Japan permitted the inhabitants to participate in politics according to their wish. The inhabitants throughout the East Indies have continuously endeavored to carry out the Greater East Asia War, recognizing the real intention of Japan. They have also been cooperating remarkably with the military government there.

In view of these facts we declare here that we intend to recognize their independence in the future in order to ensure the eternal happiness of the East Indian race. In this way the Japanese government intends to continue with her former policy toward Greater East Asia and by developing strongly the spirit of the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration, she expects to live up to the trust of the nations of Greater East Asia. Thus, if Greater East Asia, with Japan as its center and under the firm belief of victory, further increases its solidarity, concentrates its forces both spiritually and materially, and prosecutes ardently the "Holy War", which aims at the reconstruction of Greater East Asia, we firmly believe that we can destroy the ambitions of America and England and can express our ideals concerning the world forever.

In view of the present serious military situation, we hereby have revealed the government's will to prosecute the war with 100 million people. I hope you will understand the government's resolution, and, taking the lead among the 100 million people, will strive for the completion of the war. The government has proposed the temporary military draft budget in order to complete the armament to meet the present critical situation. I hope that approval will be given after discussion of this budget, together with the above mentioned budget concerning food measures.

MOVING PICTURE

JAPAN IN TIME OF EMERGENCY

----- A SCENARIO -----

DO NOT
REMOVE!

#109

Title 1.

June 1, 1933

To the OSAKA MAINICHI Newspaper Publishing Company

Moving Picture "Japan in Time of Emergency" -
12 reels in all.

Considering the above as instructive for education on a
national level we recommend that it be shown to the public.

War Ministry.

Title 2.

"Japan in Time of Emergency" - 12 reels in all.

Title 3.

We, the undersigned, do offer these reels to our 90
million fellow-countrymen and to the 30 million people in
Manchukuo, who are facing this critical situation.

signed: KIDO, TOSIYUKI, Chairman
of Directors Committee of:

OSAKA MAINICHI Newspaper Publishing Co.
TOKYO NICHINICHI Newspaper Publishing Co.

Title 4.

Producer: OSAKA MAINICHI Newspaper Publishing Company

Title 5.

Production was carried out under the direction of

Colonel HONMA, Press Section of War Ministry.
Lt. Col. MAEDA, Secretary attached to War Ministry.
Major MATSUI, Press Section of War Ministry.
Lt. KAGEYAMA, Finance Section.

Title 6.

Army Infantry School
Army Cavalry School
Field Artillery School
TOKOROZAWA Aviation School
The Fourth Division
Army Engineer School
The TOYAMA Military Band

Title 7.

General Director: LIZUNO, Shinko, Chief of Moving Picture
Section in OSAKA MAINICHI Newspaper Publishing Co.

Supervisor: KINO, Toshio, President of all Japan
Educational Moving Picture Association.

Cameras: SATAKE, Iitsuo
SULITA, Eisuke

Titles: MURATA, Yasushi
KONDO

Line Drawings: NAKAJIMA

Recorder of Sound: SAYATO, Tsuneco

Editors: KONDO, Iyokichi
KAITA, Seiichi
MACATA, Eizo

DE. Talky System

Title 8.

Japan and the Japanese people have been facing a serious situation ever since September 18th of 6 SHOWA. (1931)

Title 9.

For that reason we want to hear from the opinion of his Excellency ARAKI, War Minister, concerning present situation and the resolution with which we must be prepared to meet the future.

"Japan in Time of Emergency", ARAKI, Sadao (his own handwriting)

Simultaneous sound record of the full text of the Lieutenant-General ARAKI's address.

SOUND (and WRITTEN)

SCENARIO

"I am Lieutenant-General ARAKI, War Minister. It is a great honor and pleasure for me to express my humble opinions in connection with the so-called emergency facing Japan to all my fellow countrymen in the Empire.

ARAKI, Sadao arises and speaks.

My friends: It is said that Japan is now in a critical period of emergency.

It is a matter of common knowledge to the world, that Japan is now facing an unprecedented critical situation, which she has never experienced since the founding of the country.

Observing the world situation from our side, we find that the whole world is watching with deep interest to see how Japan will meet this situation, and how she will emerge from this critical situation.

Revolving facsimiles of world

However, when we consider this state of emergency carefully

Does it seem that we can really settle the internal phase of the problem merely by recovering the tranquility of our national life, merely be reconstructing our economic system and improving our politics, education, etc? Can we find our way out of the external phase of the present emergency merely be replacing our dependent diplomacy with an independent diplomacy, merely by protecting our interests and guaranteeing the lives of our countrymen residing overseas?

Map of Japan

Shows feet of persons walking on pavement, movement of clouds and persons walking on street.

PART II

"ADDRESS OF WAR MINISTER ARAKI"

Let us calmly observe the situation in Asia. Has peace reigned in Asia during the last fifty years?

Maps of Asia.

Have we lived in the peaceful condition which is our ideal?

Cowboys in Inner Mongolia.

Have our Asiatic brothers been living in peaceful satisfaction fulfilling their own missions in accordance with the ideal of Asia?

Flag of Republic of China.

What is the situation in the North, in Siberia, Mongolia, Tibet and Sinkiang? And what is the situation in China, which ought to be our most intimate friend?

Chinese soldiers disarmed by foreigners. Chinese refugees.

Next, let us look eastward upon the Pacific Ocean. Are the waves of the Pacific really calm? Can we expect the waves of the Pacific tomorrow to be as calm as they are today?

Japanese fleet on maneuvers somewhere in Pacific. American battleships with bows out of water. Japanese battleships firing guns. U. S. Fleet firing guns.

After considering all this, on whose shoulders may we suppose that all of the

Japanese flag with superimposed words "Divine Country of Japan -- Yamato Race."

responsibility of establishing peace in the Orient lies?
Written on screen: "Divine Country, Japan, The Yamato Race.")

I firmly believe that we can never expect to see peace restored in the Orient if we rely upon others.

Our country of Japan, was established by God's will. It is a divine country, the country of Gods.

It is the mission of our race and of our nation to realize the ideals shown to us by our gods. If we, the Yamato race, should refuse to carry out this holy mission of establishing peace in the Orient with our ideals and power, how could we, the Asiatics, ever expect to live in peace which we idealize?

Therefore, the greatest mission for us of the Japanese Race and of the Japanese Nation is that of rising without depending upon others and of shouldering our own responsibilities.

The fact that we have such a great responsibility obliges us Japanese to press forward in this critical period.

This, I believe, is the most important thing which our countrymen must bear in mind in this emergency period.

Thus, a grave and important responsibility is on our shoulders. When we think about its meaning we cannot help being deeply concerned.

For instance, the attitude of the League of Nations which is much discussed today, makes us doubt that they respect our mission or that they fully understand Asia and Japan. (Written on screen: Arrows indicating possible attack concentrated on Japan from Russia, England, France and America.) Does our friend China realize the desirability of understanding and cooperating with Japan in fulfilling this great responsibility of the Orient?

Japan has been regarded with contempt. She has been rejected.

Cherry blossoms in bloom.
Yasukuni Shrine.

Japanese Flag being hoisted.

Chinese village. Chinese boys playing in pond.
Chinese at work.

Chinese pedler. Chinese fish monger.

ARAKI, Sadao appears.
Illustration shows map of Japan with arrows coming at Japan from Russia, Great Britain, France and the United States of America.

Flags of the various nations of the world (Japanese flag in the center), Japanese

Fortunately, we have recently seen a nation-wide revival of the Japanese spirit in our country.

flag rises above all other flags and expands, growing larger until it waves over all other flags.

But it is the present condition of our country such as to enable us to rise while bearing the full weight of our responsibilities?

However, we must not come to the rash conclusion that all this is brought about by others' evil intentions and contempt. Before we reach such a conclusion, before we blame others, we do some serious self-examination. (Appears on screen: arrows disappear, Japan is radiant)

Attacking arrows disappear and Japan is radiant.

For this reason, my dear country-men, for a few minutes let us consider the historical stages through which our country has gone past in the last few decades.

PART III

ARAKI's Address (Contd.)

We, the Japanese people surpass all other peoples of the world in our fervent love for peace and in our respect for justice and honor.

Japanese village and country scene.

Truly, this is the great spirit of the founding of our Empire and is the fundamental consciousness of our whole race.

The gates of our country were opened in the great reformation at the time of the Meiji restoration, when the true aspect of Japan was revealed to the whole world.

Electric cars. Electric power station.

Ever since then Japan has been advancing with rapid strides, taking her stand for righteousness and with the firm resolution to spare nothing for the sake of peace. And the result is, that in the short period of forty years she has made a surprising advance which has amazed the whole world.

Electric Locomotives.

Train arriving at Tokyo station.

Office Buildings.

Schools and Hospital.

Ginza Street - Tokyo.

However, after a short while the glory of the nation began to decline gradually. What brought about this sad but undeniable situation? There may be several reasons, but the most immediate cause is our self-conceit, negligence and forgetfulness of our past history.

The sudden rise of Japan's international position and the growth of national power have made the Japanese people assume an air of vulgar prosperity both spiritually and in a material sense, completely forgetting their previous exertions and the original ground upon which the Empire stands:

Foreign Commodities in Japanese shop windows.

Japanese people walking on streets in western style dress.

Automobiles, electric lamps.

Exterior of western type cafe.

This resulted in an uncriticizing infatuation with all things European, and the western culture both good and bad was accepted unconditionally. Thus, the independent ideal, characteristic of the Japanese race was swept away in less than no time. It is quite natural that this national stagnation reflected itself in all her foreign policies.

(A scene of a pair of man and woman, dancing in a room.)

Men and women dancing to western style music.

Woman: "We have been dancing for quite a long while. I'm all tired out. Let's have tea.....Now shall we go for a walk?"

Man and woman walking on Ginza at night.

Man: "What is it -- what are you looking at? You're eyeing a geisha, aren't you?"

The Other Man: "No, I wasn't. I just thought she looked pretty. The geishas are only the remains of the old Meiji era - I don't care for them."

Man: (in Japanese dress): "Well, well, we have a couple of hairy Europeans with us, I see!"

Woman: "Ouch! You're hurting me. Can't you see that, you stupid? Apologize!"

Man: (of the Right Wing):
"I'm sorry. I beg your pardon."
(Curt form of Japanese).

Woman: "What a way to ask a
lady's pardon! Repeat that!"

Man: (Of the Right Wing):
"I'm sorry. I'm really very
sorry."

Woman: "In the first place
this is no place for you to
walk!"

Anachronist: "Apologize more
politely."

Man: "I am asking your pardon
quite sufficiently."

Men and women dancing to
Western-style music.

Woman: "Why doesn't one of
you say something? Don't you
see that a lady is being
insulted?"

Man and woman walking on
Ginza at night.

Man: (Modern-looking): "Hey!
Meiji Era! You should apolo-
gize to a lady like this."

Man: (of the Right Wing):
"Fool! Listen well to what I
say. This is Japan. Even
though this is Ginza, it is a
part of the Japanese Empire.
Understand?"

Bystander (in the Japanese
dress): "Well done, good!
Good!"

Man: (of the Right Wing):
"Hold your tongue, you sluggard.
Such profligates as you poison
the nation. Is this the time
to fool around in the gay
quarters? Fool!"

Part IV "Address of War Minister ARAKI"

It is needless to say
that the majority of the
Japanese have not lost the
traditional consciousness of
true Japanese, but the ruinous
and corruptive conditions on
the surface were more conspic-
uous, misleading foreigners to
look down upon Japan as a
country which could be easily
disposed of.

ARAKI, Sadao appears again.

This is the real cause of
the Manchurian Incident, and
this is also the factor re-
sponsible for Japan's solitary

position in the world, the seed of which I do not hesitate to say, was sown by our own hands.

Then, fortunately, we had a revelation from Heaven which came to us in the form of the Manchurian Incident. The true character of Japan was vividly revealed in the splendid actions of the Imperial troops fighting in extreme cold, or in scorched fields under a burning sun.

And the sight of our fellow countrymen in Manchuria working earnestly and devotedly at the front, with the everlasting spirit of the song which says "when we go over the seas, corpses down in the deep water;

when we go over the mountains, corpses among the thick-growing grass; THE GREATEST HONOR IS TO DIE FOR THE EMPEROR," makes us feel that they are the personification of the guardian gods of Japan.

Inside Japan, also, the real spirit manifested itself in nation-wide zeal for the encouragement of the soldiers, a story which cannot be told without tears. The patriotic zeal was apparent in the enthusiastic cheers which made soldiers go gladly to the front,

leaving their dear ones behind.

Young boys and girls sent letters written in their own blood,

all the people, both rich and poor, sent innumerable comforts and large amounts of money to the soldiers.

Relief funds were sent from the remotest corners of Japan and from distant places in America and Europe. This expression of sincerity and patriotism moved us almost to tears.

When the present incident broke out our people awakened to a realization of the racial spirit. The Japanese people, after a long interval,

Japanese soldiers in action in Manchuria.

Japanese forces, marching.

Military train stops.

Japanese automotive corps in action.

Japanese soldiers marching.

Trains transporting soldiers to the front.

Departure of Japanese Army nurse.

Japanese people worshipping. Collection of contributions for soldiers.

Elementary school children writing letters to soldiers at the front.

Comfort bags accumulated for soldiers at the front. Scene is at War Ministry Building.

resumed their consciousness of being Japanese.

When we reflect upon it now, we cannot help thinking that it was really the will of Heaven, a special grace of God.

(Newspaper girls in the street):

Girl No. 1: "Evening papers! Evening Papers! Buy an evening paper!"

Girl No. 2: "Isn't it terribly cold?"

Girl No. 1: "But think of the soldiers in Manchuria. It's colder over there!"

Woman: "We've been dancing a long time --- it's late. Let's go home now."

Man: "Yes, let's go."

Girl No. 2: "It's very late, and as there's no one to buy our papers, come on!"

Girl No. 1: "Yes, let's go."

(A passing motor car knocks down Girl No. 1).

Girl No. 1: "Oh!"

Woman: "Oh, Yoko chan!"

(In a home).

Doctor: "Nothing to worry about. She is not hurt. She has had a shock.

Yoko: "Teacher said we must work hard and remember the soldiers in Manchuria. With the pocket money you gave me, I had bought evening papers. I was selling them so that I could earn money to send to our soldiers."

Mother: "Then --- you were selling newspapers?"

Yoko: "And, Mother, --- the teacher said that those grown up people who have the nerve to dance in days like those are fools ---."

Small girl selling newspapers on the street.

Girl has vision of Japanese soldiers fighting in Manchuria during the winter.

Night life in downtown Tokyo. Ballroom scene.

Night scene of Main street.

Girl is struck by car in which her mother is riding.

Mother recognizes child.

Child is in bed at her home and doctor consults with parents.

Mother: "Forgive me, Yoko-chan! Forgive me! Daddy and I will never, never dance again. Forgive me!"

PART V

However, does this nation-wide zeal have foundations strong enough to support it consistently? Do we not snatch at temporary ease when we obtain a brief rest? Do we not give in easily when we are threatened by others? Does each of us live up to his own firm beliefs, founded upon his own thoughts?

When I consider these matters carefully, I cannot help being a little worried about the present situation.

Does each one of our people, our country-men have enough courage and strength within himself to emerge successfully from this difficult situation? When I think of these things, my heart sinks within me and I am overcome by worry concerning the future of the Empire and the destiny of Japan.

Then, what should we do from now on? How can we survive the critical situation? Let me say a few words on it.

As I said before, the whole world is watching Japan. They want to understand the real Japan. Therefore, what we must do today is to look upon the whole of Asia and to make the true nature of Japan apparent in all of Asia. We must try to maintain that true nature and to make them understand it.

In other words, the only way for Japan to fight her way through this critical situation is for us thoroughly to revive the self-consciousness of our being Japanese, thus regaining the firm belief innate in the Japanese. Now then, what does it mean to have the consciousness of being Japanese? What is the true nature of Japan? It is very clear -- it means that we must go back to the ideals on which our Empire was founded.

ARAKI, Sadao appears.

Volcano.

Expanding circles on water.
Japanese map.

Waterfall.

Field of wheat.

Peak of Takachiho mountain
where Japanese ancestors are
said to have landed from Heaven.

When Japan was first created, what did the Ancestral Goddess say to the God and Goddess, Izanagi and Izanami? She told them to "transform the semi-liquid elements into a firm and solid nation" and so, the Utopia of Japan was formed after many strenuous endeavors.

The path for us to tread is clearly shown in the spirit represented by the three Articles of Imperial Regalia given to the Imperial grandson on his descent from Heaven by the Ancestral Goddess. Therefore, our duty is to establish Japan as an ideal country of gods in accordance with this great ideal. (Written on screen: "The Ise Shrine" and "The Kashiwara Shrine.")

Of the three Articles of Imperial Regalia, the mirror symbolizes justice and honor,

the stone beads, benevolence, and the sword, courage and decision.

The justice, the honor, the benevolence, the courage and the decision represented by the three Articles of Imperial Regalia are the great ideals of our Empire. These are our national virtues which the Emperor himself has set up as his ideals.

Since the Age of Gods, the way of the Emperor has been truly glorious and shining. That is the so-called Imperial Way, and when we look back upon the glorious history of Japan, we find that this Imperial Way shines through it consistently. To protect this way, to make it more glorious and to advance in this manner should be the only ideal and duty of Japanese subjects. (Written on screen: "The Atsuta Shrine" and "The Meiji Shrine.")

The essence of our national structure lies in the fact that we march onward, holding this ideal aloft with the concord between the sovereign

and the subjects, and with the cooperation of each and all Japanese.

Panoramic view from mountain peak.

Enthronement ceremony of the first Emperor, JIMMU. Ise Shrine dedicated to "Amaterasu Omikami," originator of the Japanese land and Empire.

Sacred rope at the Futamigaura, the symbol of sacred Japan.

Kashihara Shrine dedicated to the first Emperor, Jimmu.

Atsuta Shrine dedicated to Prince Kusunagi.

The Meiji Shrine dedicated to Emperor Meiji.

The double bridge of the Imperial Palace.

Now, the mission of the Japanese is quite clear; there is nothing to doubt in it. Assisting the Imperial rule and enhancing the glory of the Imperial prestige in the world means realization of this mission of ours.

Coronation of present Emperor, of third year of Showa.

PART VI

However, we have observed recently that there is a growing tendency among some Japanese to blindly emphasize frivolous impulsiveness and epicureanism, completely neglecting the glories of our incomparable national structure and the essence of our racial spirit which should be observed by the whole nation.

Map of Asia.

As a natural result, the brave and magnificent spirit of the millenia of our history is diminishing day by day. (Written on screen: Russia, China, Philippines, Japan, Manchuria. Scene: Black clouds rising, and enveloping Japan, from Russia and the Philippines.) Furthermore, it is to be greatly deplored that there are some -- however few they may be -- who, having wrong conceptions, make such outrageous remarks as to curse the incomparable glory of our national structure.

Illustration showing probable foreign invasion toward Japan.

Where is our fatherland?
Where is our fatherland Japan?
(Appears on screen: Newspapers with articles about Communists.)
Oh, my compatriots, it is an unpardonable treason for countrymen of ours to say that there is a fatherland besides Japan! Do we deserve to be called Japanese if we throw away our pride of being Japanese, and forget about the spirit of the founding of the Empire which aims at the realization of peace in the Orient, and in the world?

Westernized Japanese street scene and shops. American motion picture advertisement poster.

All of the evil springs from this.

Newspaper clipping showing Japanese communists are oppressed by authorities on charge of planning change of national organizations, etc.

Let me repeat that it was, after all, our own fault that the world, including even China, has come to look down upon us with contempt.

What Japan has done in the past, what our countrymen have done in the past, is the cause of the contempt with which Japan is now regarded. The outbreak of the Manchurian

Shows Japanese lady walking, wearing wholly westernized costume. She makes up her face.

Incident in the meantime was indeed a warning-bell bealed from the Heavens. We must deeply consider the fact that the siege of Japan conducted by the whole world under the leadership of the League of Nations was disclosed to us in this way. If the Japanese nation has grasped this truth clearly, the way through the present situation will open of itself. The outbreak of the Manchurian Incident was really an alarm-bell telling us to wake up and to examine ourselves.

I am not at all pessimistic about the present difficult situation, however. I firmly believe that the present international circumstances and the varieties of difficulties that lie between the nations will be immediately dissolved as soon as the great spirit of the founding of the Empire revives in the heart of every Japanese, and when the Japanese, realizing this clearly, display the prestige of our country.

The day will come, sooner or later, when we can make the whole world look up to our national virtues, I am sure. (On the screen: In the center of the screen Japan and Manchuria appear, then China, India, Siberia and the South Seas.)

In compliance with the ideal of the founding of the Empire which I have explained, we must first of all establish permanent peace in the Orient, propagating our glorious Imperial way there.

When we reflect upon the situation in Asia during these fifty or sixty years, we find that it was deplorable beyond words.

Just close your eyes and quietly contemplate the past, then will numerous visions flash through your mind, visions as in a revolving lantern.

When we think of the chaos in the Orient, we cannot help believing that it is the duty of the Japanese nation, no, the mission of divine Japan, to establish a peaceful Utopia in the

Japanese man and woman walking and stop in drug store for a cold drink.

Man playing golf.
People working in field.
Girls do physical exercise at school.

Map of Japan.

National flag of Japan.

Monument dedicated to Japanese Unknown Soldier of the Russo-Japanese War at Port Arthur.

Map of China suddenly covered with blood symbolizing sacrifice:

In Sino-Japanese War.

In Hakushin Incident.

Orient making it truly Oriental by suppressing all disorders.

When we recall the several occasions when we sent our troops to the continent we can always find in the Imperial Rescript on the Declaration of War the expression of a sincere desire to establish permanent peace in Asia.

In the Imperial Rescripts promulgated on the restoration of peace, the Emperor always reminds us of our duty to maintain permanent peace in the Orient.

In these several campaigns for peace, the sacrifice made by our fathers and contemporaries, and the endeavors made by those who actually defended the country were indeed very great. When we think of it, we realize that our responsibility on the continent, Manchukuo, no, in the whole of Asia is not a new one, but that it started a long time ago revealing our power and ideals steadily as time progresses. (On the screen: On the map of East Asia blood splashes appear with the following words superimposed "The sacrifice we made in the Sino-Japanese War." "The sacrifice we made in the Boxer Uprising." "The sacrifice we made in the Russo-Japanese War." "The sacrifice we made in the German-Japanese War." "The sacrifice we made in our expedition to Siberia." "The sacrifice we made in the Tsinan Incident.")

During this long period, we have encountered all kinds of insults and of national crises. We have suffered under the Intervention of the Three Powers, and we have sacrificed much in Siberia.

We have endeavoured to realize our ideal, with the co-operation of China, but peace has not been established there, even for a short period of a single year during the twenty years since the establishment of the Chinese Republic. The Chinese feeling towards Japan changed from bad to worse, that is, the feeling of rejecting the Japanese changed to a feeling of opposing the Japanese, and eventually became a contempt of the Japanese. And finally the Manchurian Incident broke out by a revelation of Heaven. (On the screen: Various anti-Japanese posters and placards in China.)

Russo-Japanese War.

German-Japanese War at Tsingtao in World War I. Japanese expedition in Siberia in 1919. Tsinan Incident.

Japanese Army occupied city of Tsinan.

Japanese Marine landed at Tsinan. Japanese Naval landing party protect lines and properties of Japanese residents in Tsinan. Chinese soldiers retreating from Tsinan in accordance with Armistice. Chinese soldiers retreating by train. Anti-Japanese posters in window of Chinese shop.

Thus, the Manchurian Empire was founded, as you all know, and the blessed land of beauty and light is to be realized in Asia.

Japan and Manchukuo will work together, and with the cooperation of Korea, will first of all establish peace in the Orient. The first step toward propagating the Imperial way and toward adding lustre to the national virtue has already been made. Japan and Manchukuo's firm faith in the establishment of Manchukuo will remove all difficult situations and will secure the permanent peace in Asia. For the Japanese, it will be the best way to enhance the Imperial way, and for the Manchurians, it will be the best way to establish a paradise in Manchukuo, the land of felicity, in accordance with the spirit of the way of sovereign, which is their ideal. (On the screen: A map of Japan and Manchukuo)

Therefore, I desire that all races will cooperate with each other in realizing their ideals and fulfilling their missions.

Illustration showing establishment of Manchukuo.

Manchurian people celebrating foundation of Manchukuo. Students and soldiers participating in celebration.

Official ceremony of Manchukuo government.

PART VII "THE ADDRESS OF WAR MINISTER ARAKI"

I have related so far, the meaning of Japan in the emergency and of the self-consciousness of the Japanese in making our way through this period, thereby emphasizing the necessity of strenuous efforts towards the fulfillment of our mission.

Lieutenant-General ARAKI appears again.

Furthermore, the mission of the Imperial army is not of an easy nature, since it lies in protecting the Imperial way which unifies and harmonizes the true spirit of the founding of the Empire and the great ideal of the Japanese nation. We must expect to find many obstacles in our way.

However, in order to remove all these obstacles, that is, to fulfill our mission completely, we must possess a righteous will and power. In order to fulfill the true meaning of the establishment of the army and the mission of our country, we need national defense, and for national defense, the existence of the Imperial army is imperative.

Therefore, I would like to say a few words concerning the national defense and the Imperial army. To explain national defense in a few words, I say that it is the defensive abilities of a country, that is, the defense of the way of the nation. (On the screen: What is National Defense? 1. Defense of Country, 2. Defense of the Way of the Country, 3. Defense of the Way of Japan, 4. Defense of the Imperial Way.)

A country or nation has its own way. The way of our country is the way of Japan, the way of the Emperor, the Imperial way.

Consequently, as this is the nation and way which has everlasting life, it is in its nature to continue permanently and eternally in time and to progress and develop endlessly in space. I would not adopt such a narrow viewpoint that interprets the defense of the nation, that is, the defense of the way of the country in terms of geographic position and environment. (On the screen: "The Imperial Way. To defend this is the mission of the Imperial Army--1. In space. 2. In time. 3. Enlargement and development. 4. Eternity and continuity.")

Therefore, when we say that the existence of the Army is a moral existence, we mean it in the above mentioned sense.

As our country is destined to develop in space, that is, as it has the spirit of continual prosperity, with the eternity of a nation which is bounded only by Heaven and earth, our national defense cannot be considered only in terms of geography or in a narrow sense of opposition to other countries.

We cannot think separately of the Imperial Household, nation or of the subjects, because Japan is the country whose national structure consists in the combination of all three.

In our country, those who stand as the shield of our gracious Emperor, observing the spirit of national structure, and without any concern about their own interests are naturally those who deeply respect

Illustration showing national defense of Japan.

National defense
is

defense of the country
defense of the way of
the country
defense of the Imperial
Way.

Illustration showing what is Imperial Way

Imperial Way
has
everlasting life
tendency to progress
and develop end-
lessly in space

National Anthem of Japan.
Emperor honors military
review (mechanized units,
artillery, cavalry, and
infantry pass before
Emperor).

Naval review off Kobe.

and defend the race and the country.

In short, the army of our country is the Emperor's army which is at the same time the national army.

Therefore, I consider the army as the essence of the national virtues.

To tread on the path of the Emperor which is made apparent by the three Articles of the Imperial Regalia is the spirit with which our army is organized. That is, the spirit of the Japanese forces is realized when they enhance the national virtues, the ideals of the Emperor in compliance with the spirit of the sacred Emperor who commands them.

This is the reason why the Japanese army never starts an action unless being commanded by the Emperor.

We must first clearly bear in our mind that to take actions obeying the Emperor's command is the true spirit of the Japanese army.

It is, of course, expected of the army to fight against those who oppose us in spreading the Imperial way. But, the purpose of fighting is solely to observe virtue and to carry it out. Naturally, it is necessary to win, but if the victory should be accompanied by the resentment of the people conquered, it is quite adverse to the spirit of the Imperial army.

If our troops are stationed in a certain place, they must try to be adored by the natives of the place. That is the true spirit of the Imperial Army, through which the glory of our nation will be enhanced.

Even during maneuvers, if the crops are damaged by the actions of the army, it is an important thing for the army to take care to make as much amends as possible during recess or on other occasions, for the crops are the treasure of the Emperor and the peasant's - our compatriot's - works of art.

Warships in formation on sea.

Warships fire a salute to the battleship carrying the Emperor.

Japanese soldiers are welcomed and greeted by Manchurian people. Japanese soldiers give candy and cigarettes to Manchurian people.

Japanese army detachment on maneuvers in field.

With such a mental attitude, one can really become a member of the Imperial army. And those who till the land and raise the crops would feel that their own sons are drilling there, and they will look upon the soldiers with sympathetic eyes, that is the real meaning of the army and the people's being one.

We believe that in acting like this at all times, the reputation of the army will be enhanced in both, peace and war time.

Scene showing military drill.

Officer and men rushing to the front.

Officer: "Advance! Charge!"

Officer: "Halt!"

Officer: "Since we have devastated this field, everybody repair it immediately."

A peasant looks annoyed and watches the soldiers. Soldiers repair damage. Peasant thanks officer.

Farmer: "Officer, please don't mind it. I can do it myself."

Officer: "I'm very sorry for what we have done. I'll have the indentent of our unit come and reimburse you for the damage, but meanwhile please let us repair it."

Farmer: "I'm much obliged. Soldiers! I don't know how to thank you. Thank you! Thank you!"

End of Reel 7

PART 8

Now, I should like to say a few words about the origin and the history of the Imperial army.

Enthronement ceremony of the first Emperor, Jimmu.

Then our country was established, our army was composed of 8,000,000 "Gods of war" /"gunshin"/, that is to say, the people who guarded our divine land, under the personal command of the Emperor. (On the screen: A picture of the gods "and then" a picture of fighting warriors "and then" celebration of the 60 years anniversary of the organization of the military system.)

In the middle ages, however, the warriors constituted a specially privileged class, with the result that a feudal age was ushered in.

Old book covering Japanese history, scene of Japanese civil war.

Fortunately, however, with the achievement of the great undertakings of the MEIJI Restoration, the Imperial Rescript on Military conscription was issued in November 1872, (the 5th year of MEIJI) whereby the basic principle of universal military conscription was revised as of yore.

This was indeed the greatest reform of the past thousand years.

In short, we returned to the normal path of the time of our country's establishment. The privileged and professional troops were abolished, the four social classes made equal, soldiers and farmers combined, and at the same time the responsibility for national defense was put upon the whole of the people, and the troops were placed under the personal command of the Emperor as was the case in ancient times.

Thus our Army and Navy, reflecting upon the basis of the foundation of our country and striving at the same time to train their soldier spirit by upholding the will of Heaven, have remembered the glorious military merits and distinguished services of the past 60 years, and have endeavored to fulfill their heavy responsibility as a moral existence in order to achieve the mission of the Imperial forces.

Reflecting upon the past and also considering the present general state of national defense, I wish to dwell here a little upon the subject of national general mobilization.

In both the Sino-Japanese War and the Russo-Japanese War, Japan, it is needless to say, fought by staking the country's existence, but the principal body which displayed the strength of national defense was the military forces. The people as a whole were neither organized nor displayed, in the direct prosecution of the holy war, such activities as they do today under national general mobilization. (on the screen: Marshal OYAMA entering the city of Mukden. A picture of Admiral TOGO on the battleship MIKASA, and of Admiral TOGO encouraging the Navy cadets.

Judging from recent circumstances, preparations for nationwide general mobilization are necessary for concentrating the utmost national defense power of the country.

It would require many hours to describe in detail this nationwide general mobilization, but, in short, it is the mobilization of all the powers of a nation, both tangible and intangible.

There is no change in the fact that the battle in the main fought by troops, but we can easily imagine that the strength or weakness of the spiritual power of the people ultimately determines the issue of war, as may be seen from the internal conditions of Germany, Russia, and other countries at the time of the European War.

Placard showing 60 years anniversary of Conscription service.

Military doctor gives physical examination to young Japanese men under Conscription law. Young men at barracks.

Emperor honors district army maneuvers.

Illustration showing Russo-Japanese War. Gen. OYAMA enters city of Mukden, Adm. TOGO stands on the battleship Mikasa. 88th birthday anniversary celebration for Adm. TOGO.

Opening ceremony of Boy Scout organization in Osaka.

Boy Scouts march in the city
Firemen in practice drill.

The people contribute money to the army.

For example, people of all the powers that participated in the World War did their utmost in trying to bring about victory under the difficulties of limited food and limited materials.

But the people with the stronger will won the war in the end, and the people with weaker will failed to accomplish their mission, even though they did win the battle. From this, we can see how important is the cultivation of national spirit which was first formulated at the time of the founding of the Empire.

I should like to tell you again that the national general mobilization of our country does not aim only at the execution of war. It is at the same time a spiritual mobilization through which the ideals and the mission of the country will be fully understood by the 90 million people who are to assist the Imperial rule and to manifest the virtues of the Emperor.

If we advance in perfect unity until the end, to the last five minutes until the very last, with the above in mind, we shall find there the glory of the victory shining upon us.

ARAKI'S SPEECH --REEL 9

Addressing the Japanese after the Russo-Japanese War, the London Times said:

"The victory you won in the recent Russo-Japanese War, is indeed due to the spiritual union of the Japanese.

O Japan! I cannot but hope that you would preserve this noble spirit and immortalize this strength and this ideal by all means, even if you should lose all of your material things.

If the whole of the Japanese people should make the most of this spiritual element and become united on this basis, not only Russia but the whole world would not be able to conquer Japan."

And now, in discussing here national defense, in thinking of the Imperial forces, and in considering armament, I keenly feel how essential this manpower is and above all how essential the spiritual element is.
(on the screen:

Material element.
Human element.

After soldier shoots gun the words "Mental element" appear.)

Not only from our own viewpoint as Japanese looking at it in a favorable light, but also from the standpoint of foreign countries, Japan has her strong points, a spirit of her own and a road of life to proceed on.

A girl sends knitted garments to the soldiers.

Citizens of Osaka contribute planes to Army. General ARAKI receives list of weapons by the people.

Searchlights, anti-aircraft guns and military trucks contributed by the people. ..

Anti-aircraft maneuvers in Osaka City. Girls drill in military practice.

Status of late Lieutenant Commander HIROSE who sacrificed his life for Japan in Russo-Japanese War.

Japanese soldiers on Shanghai fronts. Departure of death-defying corps from Japanese lines. Japanese infantry march to the Chinese position. "Three Human Bombs" march into Chinese wire entanglements.

"Three Human Bombs" blast Chinese Army position. Japanese soldiers take Chinese position.

Tomb dedicated to "Three Human Bombs" who have sacrificed their lives.

Lastly, I want to state briefly regarding armaments. It goes without saying that armament is necessary, but it rests primarily on manpower, and manpower rests first of all on its spiritual element. However, judging from the actual scene on the front, it cannot be thought that victory can be achieved by manpower and by the spiritual element alone.

In order to make the best of manpower and spiritual element so as to minimize the disasters and to restore peace quickly, material equipment is necessary.

It is primarily for this purpose of making the most of the noble Japanese Spirit and the whole ideal of the Imperial forces that we are taking such great pains in regard to equipment.

I hope you will understand that national defense is the means of protecting Japan's way, that the Imperial forces are here to exalt the virtues of the Emperor by obeying His Majesty's commands as they are given, and that armaments constitute an essential element in /fostering/ in the most direct manner their moral activities with the least amount of disaster.

(On the screen: A chart showing the number of airplanes possessed by powers:

England	1500
Russia	2200
Japan	600
America	1800
France	3000
Italy	1500)

(On the screen: "With eternal peace in the Orient as the goal the Army of righteousness advances. That is the reason why the Imperial Army is strong.)

Such being the case, it is a great error to look upon our national defense, the Imperial Army which assumes this duty, and the sufficient armaments and spirit which are necessary to enable the Imperial Army to display their activities, in the same light as those of other countries.

I wish to add here that it is most essential in displaying the spirit of universal military conscription of the Yamato race that we fully understand the fact that national defense, Imperial Army and armaments remain to the last as moral entities and as means of maintaining our morality.

PART X

This reel contains photographs of the actual scenes of drills executed by the students of the Infantry Schools and the Cavalry School on the Narashino plain, Chiba Prefecture.

Illustration showing armaments consists of three items, i.e., manpower, spiritual element, material and equipment.

Japanese people contribute airplanes and anti-aircraft guns to the Army. Airplanes lined up and being blessed by priest in Shinto Rites. ARAKI receives a list of the equipment. Airplanes take off.

Aerial maneuvers. Cartoon. Illustration showing:

U.S.....	1,800 planes
U.S.S.R.....	2,200 planes
France.....	3,000 planes
Japan.....	600 planes
Britain.....	1,500 planes
Italy.....	1,500 planes

Japanese planes in above illustration smash up all planes of other listed nations until there remain only Japanese planes which bear the title "Nihoan Seishin"(Japanese Spirit)

Shots of drills performed by students of Infantry and cavalry schools.

This reel contains no speeches by War Minister ARAKI.

PART XI

Finally, I want to appeal to my compatriots whom I love and respect, to urge them to make up their minds. An ancient sage taught us, "When Heaven is going to entrust a person with an important duty, He always inflicts pain and hardship upon him, in order to determine whether he is capable of carrying out his mission."

ARAKI, Sadao appears on screen again.

Also, as you know, there is another proverb: "Adversity makes a man wise." That is to say, man cannot achieve a great thing without grappling with difficulties. The more the difficulties there are, the greater are the pleasures one can enjoy after the success.

Mountain climbing scene.

As I said before, the true spirit of the Japanese race lies in finding order amid chaos and in realizing an ideal world. In other words, our racial spirit from ancient times is to make, with strenuous efforts, an ideal world, a peaceful land through hardships and difficulties. Therefore, the Japanese cannot live in Japan with feeble feelings. To fight to the last is the way of a true Japanese. So, although our morals are to practice the way of justice and benevolence, it is necessary for us to have courage, as strong as a sword, to practice it, to carry it out resolutely at all costs. It is necessary for us to have the spirit, enthusiasm and endurance to stand up defiantly and fight to the last, if there is anyone who interferes with us.

Mountain climbers reach peak, cry, "Banzai" (Long live the Emperor) Map of Manchuria, superimposed words "Greater Manchukuo."

Compatriots! Let us look at the situation in Asia. Is it to be left unamended forever? In order to realize the ideal of our Asiatic races and to contribute to world peace, we must first establish Manchukuo. We must cooperate in the establishment of that country and must exert ourselves in assisting a sound development of the country, so as to realize a realm of peace and prosperity in Manchuria. Today, Manchuria is called the life-line of our country, but it is not a life-line to satisfy mere appetites for food. Our supreme mission is, I believe, to make a paradise there, by realizing the noble spirit of the Japanese race, and of the Japanese nation as well as the spiritual culture of Asia. (On the screen: "Manchukuo being recognized, Ambassador Plenipotentiary MUTO leaves for his next post" "The League of Nations at Geneva" "Our delegate, MATSUCKA, makes a great speech.")

General MUTO leaving Tokyo Central Station en route to Ksingking (capital of Manchukuo) as the first ambassador. Next scene shows his arrival and welcome at Hsingking. General MUTO and Emperor FU YI at Manchukuoan Palace.

So, we must look, we ought to look upon Manchuria as a moral life-line. In short, in view of the present world situation, I believe there is a necessity to make the Oriental spirit, Oriental culture, Oriental morals known to the world at any cost, and thereby to make the world recognize clearly that the East exists. For this purpose, Japan for herself must realize a state, at the head of others, established by the Japanese spirit, Japanese morals, Japanese culture which represent the whole Orient. In other words, I believe Japan must do her utmost to manifest her true character, to develop her power to take the lead, to cultivate her moral character, in the manifestation of the moral principles. In short, although the world situation is grave, we do not feel discouraged. Today's pain is tomorrow's success. It is the pain of mountain-climbing. It is the pain of an owner of a little shop in a back street struggling to make his way to the main street. Indeed, I believe it is the great challenge granted our nation to take a bold leap, a trial on our way to the glorious future. There is great pleasure after great pain. I think that it is adverse fortune which makes a country great.

Now, Japan, like Mt. Fuji towering abruptly in the sky above the morning mist, is making a display of her magnificent being before the whole world. It is precisely the true figure of the Japanese Empire. I feel that fresh pride, emotion, courage and pleasure rise up within me when, inspired by that figure, the singular racial spirit is revived in myself and I make up my mind to exalt the virtue of the divine country.

PART XII

We are now standing at a critical juncture. This crisis is a trial sent by Heaven. The Emperor Meiji's ode states, "The courage of the Yamato spirit will reveal itself in cases of emergency." (on the screen: "The courage of the YAMATO spirit will reveal itself in cases of emergency.")

How reassuring we feel when we encounter the numerous instances of our people enhancing their true spirit since the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident.

My compatriots whom I love and honor, I beseech you to revive in your hearts the courageous, beautiful, and clear spirit which has been handed down to us from the time of the establishment of our country, and embracing this spirit, let us show to the world the spirit of striving onward which is the characteristics of the Japanese race. In order to realize a land of peace and a utopia, we must have sincerity, ardour and perseverance as well as profound self-realization.

Superimposed title "League of Nations" MATSUOKA, Yosuke delivering speech to the League. Mt. Fuji is viewed from moving train. Cartoon illustration showing cloud and chain leaving Geneva, moving across continents, descending upon Japan and encircling Japan. The chain expands to include Manchuria. Rising sun flag is hoisted. MATSUOKA arrives at Tokyo Central Station upon returning from Geneva is welcomed -- proceeds to the palace. Cartoon illustration showing Japan expanding her sphere of influence to include Manchuria. Mass at peak of mountain.

ARAKI, Sadao appears on screen.

We military men must always bear in mind the spirit of the Imperial poem of the Emperor Meiji which goes as follows: "There is one who pierced an iron target, there is nothing which cannot be penetrated by the spirit of Yamato". And with this spirit held sacred in our hearts, we are determined to serve the Emperor with an iron will through this

Imperial poem written by Emperor Meiji.

crisis. (On the screen: "There was one who pierced an iron target, there is nothing which cannot be penetrated by the spirit of YAMATO.")

Friends! The Emperor Meiji also says in his Imperial ode, "If we concentrate all the efforts of the thousands and millions of our subjects, I am sure there is nothing which cannot be done." (On the screen: "If we concentrate all the efforts of the thousands and millions of our subjects, I am sure that nothing is impossible.")

It is needless to say, that without waiting for the London Times' advice, we must strive onwards with decisive steps, the whole nation united with this one spirit. Then the eastern sky will be flooded with celestial light, and the future destiny of Japan, nay of the whole Asia, will be gloriously developed before us, and I firmly believe that with Europe and the United States, we can bring about the everlasting peace in the whole world.

I will end my speech with a fervent beseech to you all to strive onwards united, and with perseverance, enthusiasm and sincerity. (On the screen: "Light comes from the East."
"Light comes from the East."
"Light comes from the East."
"Light comes from the East.")

Rising Sun Flag is hoisted. General ARAKI appears again.
2nd Imperial poem by Emperor Meiji
3rd Imperial poem by Emperor Meiji

Members of Young Men's Association marching. Masses of people facing the Palace of the present Emperor, cry, "Panwai".

Superimposed title on Sunrise scene (appears three times in last part of reel) "The Light Comes from the East."