

For Ident.
Ex 2624

Def. Doc. # 1420

Translated by
Defense Language Branch

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

-vs-

ARAKI, Sadao, et al

Sworn Deposition

Deponent : /S/ HATANO, Kanichi

Having first duly sworn an oath as on attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country I hereby depose as follows.

1. I live at 45, 1-chome, Nozawa-machi, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.
2. I was born in 1890; was graduated from the To-A Dobun-Shoin in Shanghai in 1912; from 1913 to 1932 worked as a writer specializing in China problems at Newspaper offices, i. e. the ASAHI, the Mainichi and the Jiji-shimpo; during that period, from 1920 to 1932, served as a Peking special correspondent. From 1932 to 1946 I was engaged in the investigation of the China problems as a non-regular member of the Foreign Ministry, China Affairs Board and Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs. At present, I manage the China Investigation Office, and also hold the position of adviser to the Sekai-Nippo (the world Daily News).
3. I have written about twenty books, including Political Parties in China, 1918

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Contemporary China, 1920

Men and Politics in Contemporary China, 1937

Research into Red China, 1941.

Outline History of the Chinese Nationalist Party, 1943.

Mao Tse-Tung and Red Stars of China, 1946.

4. I started the study of the Chinese Communist Party in 1930, and have continued it for 17 years; during six year from 1932 to 1938, submitted to the Foreign Ministry reports of about five thousand pages in seven volumes.
5. The anti-Japanese movement in China began with the boycott caused by the Second Tatsu-Maru Incident in 1908, and until 1931, the boycott was repeated nine times. At first it was a Pure Commercial boycott, but since 1915 when the anti-Japanese movement was carried out in connection with the so-called 21 Article Demands, it turned into a political boycott. Especially in 1925, when the Chinese Communist Party took part in the general strike which broke out in Shanghai against Britain and Japan, the anti-Japanese movement began to assume a new significance as part of the anti-Imperialistic movement. Since the Chinese Communist Party joined in the anti-Japanese movement at the time of the Shanghai general strike in 1925, it continued the movement by underground activity, and in 1932 proclaimed war against Japan in the name of the Provisional Central Government of Chinese Soviets. From about 1935 to 1936, the Party organized the Anti-Japanese Popular Front by instigating

all classes of the Chinese and succeeded in taking the general leadership of the anti-Japanese movement.

6. The Chinese Communist Party was established in 1920 as a result of dispatch to China of Gregory Namovitch Watensky, a Comintern delegate. In the following year, 1921, it became the China branch of the Comintern; in 1922 a policy of cooperation with the Chinese Nationalist Party was decided on by the order of the Comintern, and in 1924 the policy was materialized. From that time to its dissolution in 1943, the Comintern controlled the Chinese Communist Party for nearly twenty years, issuing orders pertinent to the situation of the time.
7. It was on April 26, 1932 that the Chinese Communist Party declared war against Japan (with the object of ousting Japanese Imperialism from China by a racial revolutionary war). Since that time it issued an anti-Japanese declaration almost every year and helped the formation of anti-Japanese organizations.

When in July, 1935, the Anti-Fascism Resolution was carried at the Seventh Conference of the Comintern and the popular front policy was adopted, the Chinese Communist Party in its propaganda called upon the whole nation to organize a national anti-Japanese United front issuing a declaration on August 1st of the same year. In response to this declaration, the Anti-Japan Popular Front was organized by June, 1936, with the Chinese Communist Party, Chinese Soviets and the Communist Army taking leading part, and comprising the Federations of National Salvation Societies throughout the country, Federation of Students National salvation Societies, 19th Route Army, 29th Army,

Northeastern Army and others, which includes all students, soldiers, laborers, and men of culture and learning, excepting the Kuomintang. From that time to July, 1937 was the period of great activity of the actions belonging to this popular front. Starting with the terrorism against the Japanese people and the strike against Japanese Spinning Concerns in the latter half of 1936, the movement at last culminated in the Sian Incident on December 12th of the same year. This incident meant the success of the Chinese Communist Party in the operation of sovietizing the lower echelon officers and men of the Northeastern Army under Chang Hsueh-liang. As a result the anti-Japanese popular front developed into the national anti-Japanese united front.

In accordance with the decision of the Seventh General Conference of the Comintern and the provision of the August 1st Declaration of the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese Communists organized the anti-Japanese popular front; and in order to assure the unity of the front their tactics were to carry out their activities within those groups which they had designated as their goal and into which they infiltrated. They avoided taking the tactic of winning people directly into the Communist Party, and this method was actually the more effective.

8. The Chinese Communist Party had long been trying to win over lower echelon enlisted men and officers by smuggling its most active members into the 29th Army.

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The Marco-Polo Bridge Incident was a great success of the Chinese Communist Party in its anti-Japanese movement. As soon as it received the news of the incident, the Party issued a circular telegram on July 3, the day following the outbreak, insisting on the immediate declaration of war against Japan, and also sent Chiang Kai-shek a telegram to the same effect in the name of Mao Tse-Tung and Chu Teh.

9. The Chinese Communist Party could completely realize the cooperation with the Nationalist Party by dint of the Marco Polo Bridge Incident, and reorganizing the Communist forces into the Eighth Army of the National Revolutionary Army, dispatched it for operation against the Japanese. When the Marco Polo Bridge Incident broke out the Chinese Communist Party, for fear of a speedy solution of the trouble through a compromise of the Nationalist Party with Japan, tried to develop the incident into a protracted war. This may be clearly seen from Mao Tse-Tung's article, "On Protracted War."

Availing itself of the anti-Japanese operations the Chinese Communist Party strengthened both its army and the party itself and expanded its sphere of influence. Thus it was preparing itself for social revolution after the war with Japan.

10. Believing as it did that the development of the Chinese Communist Party and its growing activity not only jeopardized the Japanese rights and interests in China, but also was a serious menace to the existence of Japan, the Japanese Government took an anti-

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Communist policy from beginning to end, and has always maintained that Japan and China should cooperate to prevent the sovietization of their countries.

On this 29th day of April, 1947

at Tokyo

DEPONENT /S/ HLTANO, Kanichi (seal)

I, IMANARI, Yasutaro, hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this Witness.

On the same date At Tokyo.

Witness : /S/ IMANARI, Yasutaro (seal)

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

/S/ HLTANO, Kanichi (seal)