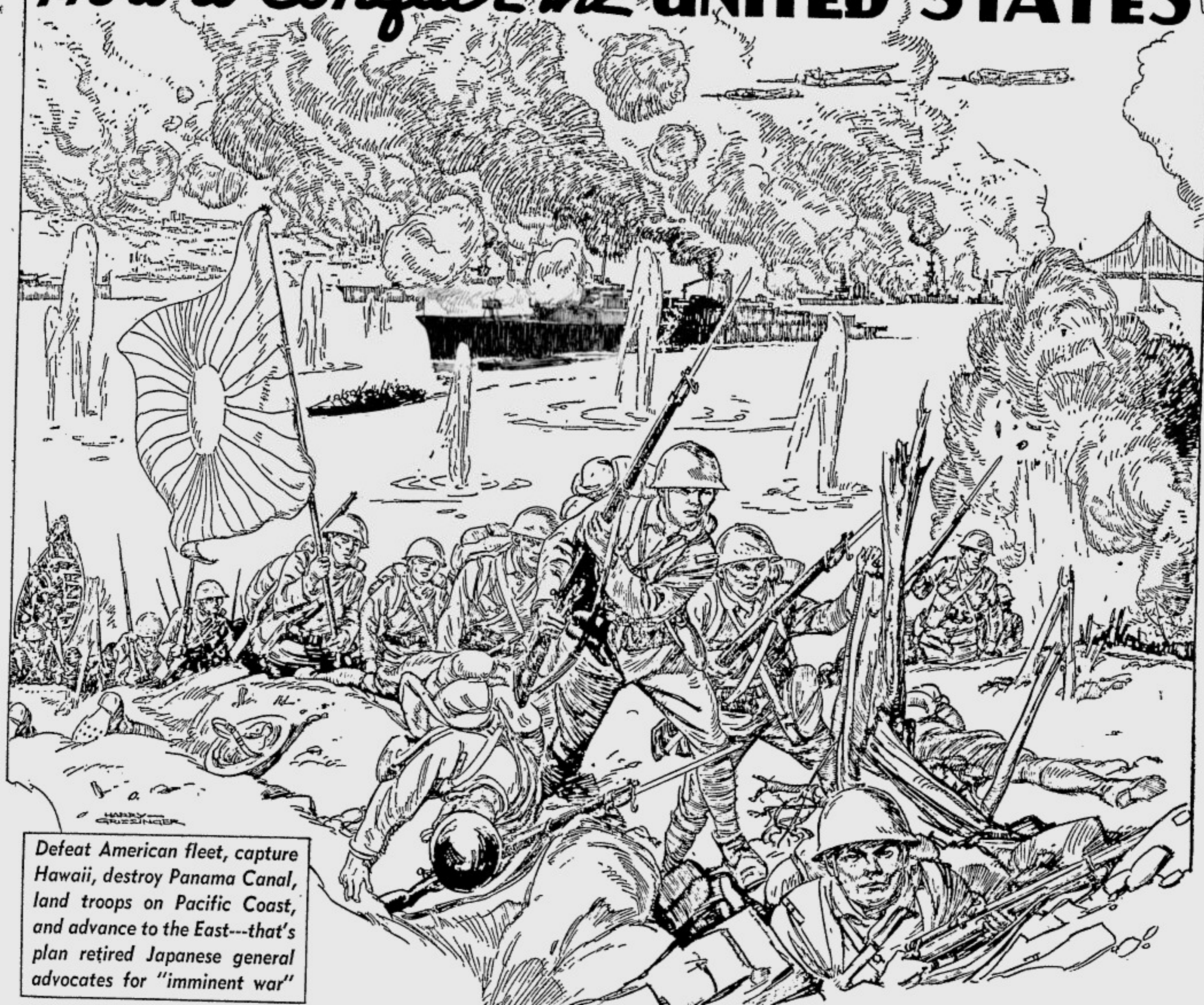


# *How to Conquer the* **UNITED STATES**



Defeat American fleet, capture Hawaii, destroy Panama Canal, land troops on Pacific Coast, and advance to the East---that's plan retired Japanese general advocates for "imminent war"

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## By Lieut. Gen. Kiyokatsu Sato

Conquest of the United States by Japan has been neatly outlined by Lieut. Gen. Kiyokatsu Sato, retired from the Imperial Army in 1930, in his book "Nichi-Bei Sen Chikashi" (Japanese-United States War Imminent). The following is an extract-translation from the book. While the article is sensational, readers should bear in mind that General Sato now has no official connection with the Japanese government or army. He is the same man who aroused the United States several years back with another book, "Our Imperial Nation's Crisis," which contained many attacks on American policy.

**T**HE American people have brought disgrace upon us Japanese who, with a history of some 3000 years, have never been subjected to any insult from a foreign country.

No nation in the world respects honor to a higher degree than the Japanese. Small wonder, then, that the Japanese treat the Americans as their enemy. The two nations have not gone to war with each other, but the Japanese cannot possibly bring themselves to regard the Americans as their friends.

Some Japanese are inclined to think that Commodore Perry was a benefactor to Japan on the ground that he opened the country to foreign intercourse towards the end of the Tokugawa shogunate. This is an utter mistake.

Perry did not come to these shores to form a friendship with this country. According to the various documents he dispatched to his government, he had visited Japan with intent to occupy it.

It was the Americans who manifested considerable displeasure at Japan's advance to East Asia. They

have subjected us to manifold indignities.

When and where a Japanese-American war will be fought we cannot say. If the United States of America carries out her traditional China policy to a full extent, then she is bound to clash with Japan sooner or later on the China question which is vital to the existence of this country.

We shall have to settle the question by force of arms, if diplomatic negotiations fail.

**T**HIS brings us to a consideration of a possible war with America. No matter from what motives hostilities may come to be opened, or whether we assume the offensive or the defensive, there can be no doubt that Hawaii will be the most important strategic point in a war between America and Japan.

Success or failure in the struggle for this strategic point will prove a decisive factor in the war. With the Hawaiian Islands as her base of operations, America could bomb Tokyo or Osaka without much difficulty, provided she uses airplanes and airships

of superior quality.

While Hawaii is an American possession, Japan would have to remain on the defensive. But if, on the contrary, Japan occupies the islands, her fleet would find itself in a position not only to assume the offensive, but also to bomb the cities on the west coast of America.

In a war with America, therefore, we must at all costs, even with a sacrifice of a few vessels, take possession of Hawaii. The distance between Hawaii and the American continent is a little smaller than that between the islands and Japan. This would mean that at the outbreak of hostilities the American fleet or fleets of warships would be able to get to the islands before the Japanese, insofar as both fleets have the same speed. For this reason our navy must needs possess ships far speedier than America.

**I**F the main squadron of America were in the Hawaiian waters at the outbreak of war, then a clash between the American and Japanese main fleets would have to take place somewhere between the islands and Yokohama. Should our navy emerge victorious from this battle, it would be able to occupy Hawaii, and its subsequent operations would be facilitated.

The opposite result of this battle would compel the Japanese navy to remain on the defensive and would

render its operations extremely difficult. The great thing is, therefore, for Japan to see that hostilities are opened before the main strength of the American fleet is brought to Hawaii and that her naval operations take place with lightning speed.

The struggle for Hawaii thus constitutes the first stage of a Japanese-American war. On the assumption that Hawaii was captured by our navy, the Japanese forces would undertake, as the next step, the task of destroying the Panama canal and the main squadron of America.

If the Japanese navy succeeded in crushing the American fleet in the Pacific, landing on the Pacific coast of America would become easy.

At the same time the Panama canal must be destroyed, as the maintenance of traffic through it would facilitate replenishment of the American navy.

Attacks should be made on the canal by an effective air fleet. The destruction of the canal and the American fleet would literally be half the battle. Thus would end the second period of the war.

**T**HE third period would begin with a landing of Japanese forces on the western coast of the American continent and the work of destroying the cities and naval ports on the west coast.

The next course would be to form the main line of defense along the

Rocky mountains, so that our military troops might be massed in the occupied areas along the coast.

Preparations made west of the Rockies, our army would now take the offensive and advance towards the east coast. This would usher in the fourth and the last period of the war.

Each period would probably last several years; the third and the fourth periods would last the longest. Thus the war would last at least four or five years; it might even drag out to last several score years. If and when Japan, forestalled by America, finds it impossible to occupy Hawaii, her navy would see the wisdom of deferring a decisive battle with the American ships till full preparations are completed.

Meanwhile, our coast might be subjected to bombardment and the main cities to attacks from the air. Our army would have to defend the coast facing the Pacific and stave off the enemy's landing, while our flotillas of destroyers and submarines would watch for an opportunity of attacking the enemy's capital ships.

When thoroughly ready, our main squadron would go forth and battle decisively with the enemy's. A victory for the Japanese navy would naturally be followed by the capture of Hawaii and other operations, as described before.

**W**HETHER Japan acts on the offensive or on the defensive, a war with America would certainly be a protracted one involving much sacrifice and demanding the united efforts

Above: Artist Harry Grissinger's conception of Japanese forces landing on continental United States near San Francisco, thus achieving an important phase in General Sato's plan of attack.

and indomitable perseverance of the nation as a whole.

During the Meiji era Japan fought China on the Korean question and Russia on the Manchurian question. And now it looks as though she were going to fight America on the China question. Such seems to be the fate to which this country is predestinated.

The China question is, as already said, a question of life and death to us. Japan can no longer remain "caged, cribbed and confined," as of yore, within her island empire. She needs expansion to the Asiatic continent, which is her "life line."

**I**T is a luxury for America to exercise capitalistic imperialism in China and to attempt to bring that vast territory under her economic domination.

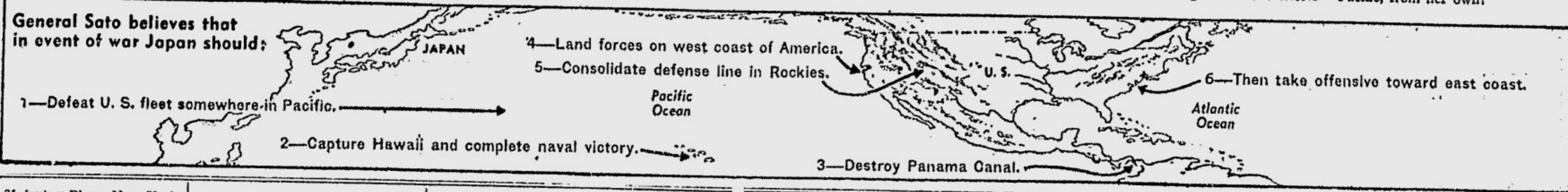
America still has vast areas in her own territory that have to be brought under cultivation. She has considerable quantities of natural resources still to be developed.

She has Canada to her north and Mexico, Brazil and Argentina to her south, where she can find markets for her goods.

Why should America, then, attempt to practice imperialism on a continent some 5000 miles distant, across the Pacific, from her own?



General Sato believes that  
in event of war Japan should:



# Japanese Manual Made No Bones Over Plan for Attack on American Pacific Bases

Journal Special Correspondence

**S**ECRETARY KNOX'S revelation that Hawaii was "not on the alert" for the Jap blitz appears more amazing in view of the fact that Tokyo made no bones of its Pacific plans. Over a year ago, a book distributed among trusted Japanese agents in America forewarned all the events which have now come to pass. Entitled "The Triple Alliance and the Japanese-American War," by Kinoaki Matsuo, this manual embodies a complete outline of Japanese strategy in the western Pacific. It relates in detail the Axis plan of attack from the bombing of Hawaii to the "final elimination of the American threat to world peace."

Last December, a retired Japanese naval captain, Otojiro Endo, and a retired army major, Masichi Sugihara, visited the Pacific coast states in America and held secret meetings with a number of Japanese-Americans. Purpose of the tour was to inspire courage among sabotage and espionage agents and to recruit new men for the Japanese trojan horse brigade in this country. Frequent use was made of this book during their discussions.

## Two Man Submarines

The table of contents, together with the subtitles, are most revealing. Here are the translations of a few of them: "American-Japanese Friendship a Delusion," "Japan's Attack on the Philippines," "Fear of Chemical Warfare," "Occupation of Guam by the Japanese Fleet," "The Fall of Manila," and "Japanese Occupation of Hawaii."

told newspapermen that he found the Japanese fifth column there had been second only to that employed by the Nazis in Norway. In the case of the Japs, however, their plans have failed to materialize, and any would-be Hawaiian Quislings are now safely behind bars.

## Japan Must Keep Canal

Tokyo strategists have, of course, devoted much thought to the Panama canal, key to western hemisphere defense. Under the subtitle "Closing the Panama Canal," Japanese agents here read:

"The remaining question is: What will become of the Panama canal? Panama is a little over 4,600 knots from Hawaii and about 8,000 knots from Japan, so an attack is not an easy matter, and will require a considerable naval force. If at the outbreak of war we proceed soon to attack and close the canal, we

"Fall of Manila," and "Japanese Occupation of Hawaii."

Japanese tactics in the attack on Pearl Harbor of using midget two men submarines, which was revealed by Secretary of the Navy Knox, is mentioned in a chapter of the book entitled "The Surprise Fleet." In this chapter readers were told:

"We have very small submarines capable of traveling 10,000 miles, which will accomplish a lot on the American side of the Pacific. In the future they must be able to operate alone in the west Pacific. Their ability to attack and to make long journeys is of vital importance."

"Our navy will quickly occupy the Midway islands, and a submarine base will be established there at once. . It is only 1,160 miles to Hawaii, a very convenient distance for our surprise fleet. We can then strike at the enemy fleet at a most opportune time, and cut off communication lines as well as merchantmen."

### Counted on Uprising

In discussing the Japanese invasion of Hawaii, the book optimistically states that a Japanese naval victory would provide sufficient incentive for the 150,000 Japanese on those islands to organize a "volunteer army."

"In the Japanese occupation of Hawaii, co-operation between the volunteer army and the navy is most important," the book warns its select group of readers.

Here again, the secretary of the navy has confirmed the authenticity of these sinister Jap plans. Upon his return from Honolulu, Mr. Knox

attack and close the canal, we could cut off the Atlantic from the Pacific, it would prove an invaluable asset to our war strategy."

"American imperialism depends on the strength of her navy, for without it her imperialistic ambitions cannot be realized. Once we control the canal, we can enforce peace. Japanese possession of the Panama canal has a direct bearing upon future peace. Therefore, by all means, Japan must take the canal and keep it even after the war. However, inasmuch as Panama is well fortified, it will not be easy to take."



—Journal Caricature by Tom Rost  
*Secretary of Navy Knox*