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目下南京ニ於テ支那今右ノ對
日對政政策ヲ決ス可キ外交戰
熱演セラレ居レリ
比較的協調的ナル有吉公使ハ
支那ヲシテ同国ニ於テ日本ハ
支那ニ好キ主役者タルノ位地
ヲ認メシメント苦心シ居リ之
ニ對シ支那側ハ不即不離ノ東
洋流ヲ演シツ、モ日本ノ機嫌
ヲ損セサラントシテ協調ノ氣
振リ示シソ、在リ
例ハハ関稅問題ニ付テハ日本
ハソノ重要輸出品ニ對シ支那

在シカゴ日本領事館

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東亞局

1482

4月/日/日 9-8

普通第一五八號
昭和九年六月九日
在市俄古
領事代理 仲办憲
外務大臣廣田弘毅殿
日支交渉再開ニ関スル新聞
通信報告ノ件
六月九日シカゴデリーニツルハ日支交渉再
開始ニ関スル兩國ノ態度ニ関レ大
要左ノ如キ特派員 *Frank Swathley* ノ
南京持電ヲ掲載シ居レリ

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言	對	英	ソ	諸	之	ヲ	危	シ	財	新	ノ	ス
7.	シ	係	聯	國	ヲ	立	險	ト	政	借	旧	ヘ
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Chicago Daily News

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FUTURE POLICY TOWARD JAPAN UP IN NANKING

Tokyo Diplomats Try to Get Chinese O. K. on Problems.

BY FRANK SMOTHERS.

SPECIAL RADIO
To The Chicago Daily News Foreign Service.
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Nanking, China, June 9.—An engrossing diplomatic contest is proceeding here, with China's future policies toward Japan and the west at stake.

Japanese diplomats, including the suave and comparatively conciliatory minister to China, Akira Ariyoshi, who is now in Nanking, are trying hard to show China that it must recognize Nippon as the nation among foreign powers which deserves to play the lion's role in this country—of course for China's good.

Chinese Play Evasion Game.
The Chinese, on the other hand, profoundly distrust the Japanese motives, are playing the oriental game of evasion as the best means of resistance against Nippon's aims at hegemony. At the same time Nanking is trying hard not to ruffle Japan's feathers and at the moment seems to be preparing for gestures of conciliation.

For instance, first the tariffs. Japanese diplomats maintain here that the products of which Japan is an especially important producer are subjected to discriminatory tariffs by China. Cotton goods, coal, sea products, cement and mechanical and chemical products are among those mentioned specifically. Ariyoshi and his aids are pushing on a strong campaign for the reduction of the rates on them.

The Chinese, on their side, it is learned, are seriously considering reductions, "but they will not be as large cuts as Japan wants," as one authority summarized to this correspondent today.

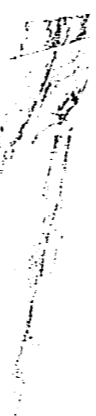
Wants Loans Recognized.
Secondly, loans. Japan wants the old loans to China, estimated by the former at close to 900,000,000 yen, clearly recognized. While not pressing for any payment now Japan wants a concrete scheme agreed on for payment in the future.

Chinese officialdom tends not to dispute most of these loans and it is declared that this country is very willing to settle on a scheme of payment. But there is much pessimism about coming to an understanding on the Nishihara political loans, which were given to the old Peking government more than fifteen years ago and which compose more than a fourth of the total now involved.

Further, Japan intimates that although it cannot consider new loans until an agreement is reached on the old ones, it will be willing to "cooperate" financially thereafter.

Considered Dangerous Bail.
Nationalistic Chinese consider this dangerous bait. Nevertheless it is authoritatively predicted that "to save Japan's face, small or occasional loans" may be accepted. And although anxious to get money from the west if it can, especially through the new Chinese finance and development corporation launched for economic reconstruction, it is declared that the Chinese government will try to show Nippon that it has no dangerous tieup with any country or the League of Nations.

Third comes the matter of through rail and postal traffic between China and Manchukuo. Although Nanking is still hedging on announcing a final decision, it is tacitly understood that the long Japanese drive for this objective will soon have trains and mails going through without the necessity of transfers at the border.



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分類/門/類/項(7-8)

中日兩國ト國民感情

中日兩國ハ本來同種、同文、利害ヲ共ニスル隣接國家ナリ而シテ今日國交カ斯克ノ如キ狀態ニ迄テ到リシコトハ實ニ黃色人種共同ノ不幸ナリ衝突ノ原因ハ素ヨリ關係複雜ニシテ抗爭モ亦發生シ易シ而モ重大ナル癆ハ矢張國民感情上ニ存在セリ國民感情ノ惡化ハ事アル毎ニ之ヲ曲解シ善意ヲモ亦惡意ニ解釋スルコトトナリ更ニ或ル者ハ機會ヲ利用シテ外交ヲ政敵攻撃ノ用ニ供シ遂ニ一切ノ問題ヲ解決不能ナラシムルニ至レリ中日ノ不和ハ之ヲ日本側ヨリ見ルモ三千年以上ノ永キ歴史ト四億ノ民ヲ有スル隣邦ヲ敵トスルモノニシテ固ヨリ不利ナリ然レトモ中日實力ノ差餘リニ距ヲレルヲ以テ一度ヒ衝突有レハ中國ハ立刻ニ損害ヲ蒙リ更ニ重大ナル不利益ヲ招來スヘシ。兩

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第二卷
第三卷

1482

普通第五九〇號
昭和九年六月十四日

在天津
總領事 栗原

外務大臣 廣田 弘毅 殿

日支問題ニ關スル民報論說報告ノ件

當地民報社長魯嗣香ノ論說ニ付テハ襲ニ五月十四日附普通第四五九號ヲ以テ及報告置キタル處全人ハ六月五日ノ民報紙上ニ「日支國交ト國民感情」ト題シ左記譯文ノ如キ論說ヲ掲載シタルニ付何等御參考迄右報告ス

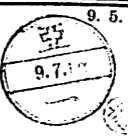
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カ悪化セハ執政者ニ於テ親密ナル主張ヲナサントスルモ國民心理相
 容レス輿論ノ激昂ヲ恐レ如何ナル良法アリトモ亦之用フル術無ク只
 國民ノ攻撃ヲ免レムトスルニ至ラン現在中日兩國間ハ國民ノ感情不
 良ナル爲責任アル當局ニ良キ考有ルモ之ヲ發表シ得サルナリ、故ニ
 大局ハ次第ニ困難ナル状態ニ陥リ遂ニハ豫期セサル禍ヲ惹起スルコ
 トトナルヘシ將來ノ危険ヲ防セカントセハ只々國民心理ヲ急速ニ考
 究スヘクカクセハ國民感情ハ日ニ良好ニ向フヘシ。其考究ノ方法ト
 シテハ則チ兩國々民ノ往來懇談スルノ機會ヲ多ク作ルコトニアリ經
 濟並ニ文化上ノ提携ニ於テハ認識アラハ好感ハ自然ニ生シ來ルモノ
 ナリ。日本朝野ニ於ケル平和愛好士ハ常ニ中國ニ來リ親善ノ道ヲ探
 究シ共ニ東亞大局ノ維持ニ努力シ居レリ吾人ハ此熱心ニ對シ大イニ

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國親ム時ハ共ニ利益ヲ得相敵視スル時ハ共ニ損害ヲ蒙ル現在ノ情勢
 ニアルトキ唯此兩者敗傷ノ道程ヲ辿ルハ吾人ヲシテ極度ニ悲觀セシ
 ムルモノナリ。中日兩國間ニ於ケル情勢ヲ研討スルニ重要ナル關係
 ハ即チ國民ノ感情ナリ若シ國交ノ好轉ヲ圖ラントセハ國民心理ニ注
 意ヲ置カサルヘカラス何トスレハ政府ノ政策ハ一時的ノモノニシテ
 隨時ニ之ヲ改變シ得ルモ國民ノ心理ハ永久的ノモノナルヲ以テ對外
 政策ノ根本ヲナスモノナリ。何人ニ於テ政權ヲ擔任スルヲ問ハス對
 外的主張ヲナストキハ國民心理ヲ尊重スヘキナリ果シテ兩國間ノ國
 民ノ感情良好ナルトキハ執政者ニ於テ相手國ニ對シ強固ナル主張ヲ
 ナサント欲スルモ國民ノ不滿ヨリ輿論ノ攻撃ヲ受クルコトヲ虞レ即
 チ結果主張ヲ緩和セサルヲ得サルニ至ルヘシ若シ兩國間ノ國民感情

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REEL No. A-0048

0385

アジア歴史資料センター

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自己ノ人格ヲ失シ相手方ノ輕視ヲ招クカ如キコトナカルヘシ人ハ誠
 意愛國ヲ要シ斯テ始メテ相手方ノ尊敬ヲ受クルモノナリ此事ハ立場
 ヲ替フルモ同様ニシテ吾人ハ唯タ眞理ヲ述ヘ人ハ道ヲ以テスルモノ
 ヲ苛責セサルノ理ヲ説ケルニ過キス徒ニ詭辯ヲ弄シテ相手ノ感情ヲ
 損フ必要ナカルヘシ。吾人ハ右ノ如キ熱心ナル人々ニ對シテハ直接
 間接ニ援助ヲナスヘク其抱負ヲ發展セシメ國家ノ利益ヲ謀ムトス。
 若シモ此等ノ人々ニ對シ感情的ニ贊助ヲ與ヘス反ツテ攻撃ヲ加ヘナ
 ハ熱心アル人々モ悲觀シ國家ノタメ盡力スル能ハス更ニ相手國人ノ
 感情ヲ傷付ケ國家ヲシテ重大ナル不利益ヲ蒙ラシムルニ至ラン。カ
 クテハ愛國モ誤國トナルナリ此種ノ國民感情ニハ特ニ注意ヲ要スヘ
 シ。或者ハ東北問題ノ解決ヲ見サル間ハ雙方トモ敵對的關係ニアル

在天津日本總領事館

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敬服セルモノナルヲ以テ余ヲ訪問シ來ルモノ有レハ余ハ必ス能フ限
 リノ歡迎ヲナシ談話ニ際シテモ余ハ誠意ヲ以テ心中ニ在ル總テノ事
 ヲ披瀝シ虚心坦懷ニ彼等ニ於テ眞實ナル認識ヲ持チヨク諒解ノ上兩
 國間ノ共同利益ヲ維持スルコトヲ希望セリ。彼等ニ於テモ我ノ此切
 實ナル直言ヲ喜ヒ且ツ尊重シ互ニ眞實ニ了解得タルヲ以テ此會合ハ
 單ナル時間ノ空費ニ非ラサリシナリ。吾國人士カ日本ニ遊歴シタル時
 若シ日本朝野ノ人士誠意ヲ以テ歡迎セハ此亦吾國家ノ大ナル光榮ニ
 シテ無形ノ中ニ國家ノタメ少カラサル利益ヲ圖ルコトヲ得ルナリ日
 本朝野ヨリ歡迎ヲ受クルカ如キ人物ナラハ其人品聲望ハ必スヤ一般
 平凡ノ類ニ非ス從テ其云フ處先方ノ信ヲ得其言行ハ常ニ本國ノ利益
 ヲ主旨トシテ兩國ノ利益ヲ説キ斷シテ自國ニ不利ナル言行ヲナシテ

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アジア歴史資料センター

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ヲ以テ感情ノ接近不可能ナルハ勿論必要ナシト説ケトモ吾人ハ斯カ
 ル考ハ根本的ニ錯誤ナリト認ム東北四省ヲ失ヒタルコトハ國民感情
 ノ悪化ノ關係ニヨルモノナルヲ知ルヲ要シ若シ此儘繼續シテ感情惡
 化セハ結果ニ於テ唯ニ東北四省ノ解決シ得サルノミナラス必ス將來
 ニ於テ計リ知レサル禍ヲ惹起スヘシ國民ハ良ク其ノ利害ヲ熟考シ救
 國ハ感情作用ニ重キヲオクカ不當ナリヤヲ深ク考フヘシ

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アジア歴史資料センター

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記

日支交渉事件ハ通車通郵同問題ニ限ラレサルモ特ニ本件談判ハ日支雙方共完全ナル秘密ヲ保持シ難ク日本側ニ於テハ通車通郵ヲ以テ華北ニ於ケル日支問題ノ主体トシ其ノ實現ニ全力ヲ注キ居ル結果殊更外部ノ注意ヲ喚起シ居ル次第ナリ聞ク所ニ依レハ日本側ニ於テハ日支懸案二百餘件全部ノ解決ヲ計リ且一九三六年以前ニ懸案ノ解決ヲ了シタル上日支間ニ新ナル關係ヲ樹立セント企圖スルモノニシテ有吉公使カ歸任以來積極的ニ交渉ヲ進メ「親善提攜政策」ヲ以テ我方ヲ誘惑シ居ルハ此ノ間ノ事情ヲ物語ルモノナリ而シテ彼ノ抱懷スル交渉方策トシテ外間ニ知ラルルモノハ

(一) 關稅輕減ヲ要求シ日貨ノ對支「ダンピング」ヲ容易ナラシム

(二) 日支技術聯合ニ依リ中國ノ建設ヲ援助ス

(三) 舊債ヲ整理シ新投資ニ充テ實業ヲ經營ス

(四) 日支航空聯絡ヲ實行ス

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0	0	0	0

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公第三七七號
昭和九年六月廿五日

在 廣東
總領事 川 越

外務大臣 廣 田 弘 毅 殿

「日支直接交渉ノ趨勢」ト題スル民國日報記事譯報ノ件
十三日ノ民國日報ハ上海特訊トシテ本件記事ヲ掲載セルニ付御參
考迄左ニ譯報ス

本信寫送附先
公使 北平 南京 上海

在廣東日本總領事館

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9.8.14

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情報部

第一課長

記
日支交渉
八月廿五日 接受

別紙添附

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見シ日支直接交渉ヲ促進シテ日支外交ニ一歩ヲ進メント企圖シ居ル處聞ク所ニ依レハ有吉ハ今回歸任ニ當リ持來レル新對支政策ニ依リ汪蔣ト折衝スル外其ノ他抗日將領共會談ノ希望ヲ有スル由ニテ日本使館方面ニ於テ有吉公使ノ汪蔣往訪ハ某重大事件ヲ商議スル爲ナリトノ消息アルニ徴シ日本ハ汪及蔣ヲ交渉ノ相手トスル意思アリ之ヲ以テ日支外交ノ新趨勢ヲ知り得ヘシ

日支直接交渉ハ既ニ雛形ヲ得略言スレハ通車問題ハ中政會議ニ於テ其ノ原則ヲ通過シ山海關ニ技術會議開カレ北戴河ニ於テ詳細辦法ヲ商議セラレタル以上本問題ハ管ヲ體化セルノミナラス明ニ既定ノ事實ニシテ日本側カ滿鐵車輛ヲ山海關ニ配給シ居ルニ徴シ最早絶體ニ變更ノ餘地ナキ次第ナリ次ニ通車問題ニ關シ交通部當局ハ之ヲ否認シ居ルモ聯盟ニ於テ決定セル三項ノ原則ハ單ナル建議ニシテ拘束能力ナキ所ヨリ支日支間交渉ハ頗ル順調ニ涉リ第三者ヲシテ請負ハシムル方法即チ偽國發受ノ郵便料金ヲ一國一分ニ引

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(五)福建及山東ノ富源開發ヲ協助ス

等ニシテ識者ハ之ヲ以テ日本ノ不流血侵略政策ト見ルヘキハ勿論ナリ但シ我行政當局ハ曩ニ對日外交既定原則ヲ絕對ニ變更セサルコトヲ條件トシテ難局打開ノ爲ノ合理的談判ヲ進メタキ意嚮ヲ表示シ通車問題ニ關シ黃郛ニ對日交渉ノ職權ヲ與ヘタルハ已ニ本件ノ具體化シ來レルコトニ依リ證明セラルヘク日支相互默契ノ下ニ直接交渉ヲ進メ居ルト見ラルル所以ナリ

日支直接交渉ノ進捗ニ關シ我方當局ハ緘默シ居ルモ有吉公使ハ上海到着ノ際往訪者ニ對シ日支間ニハ已ニ實際上直接交渉ヲ開始シ居ル以上今更日支直接交渉ヲ云々スルノ要ナシト語レルカ有吉カ上海ニ於テ黃郛トノ會見ヲ五日迄延期セルハ通車問題夙ニ解決シ居タル結果急ヲ要セサリシ次第ナリ有吉公使ハ六日南京ニ赴キ汪兆銘トノ間ニ一歩ヲ進メ商議ヲ行フカ若クハ外務省亞細亞局第一課長佐藤カ南昌ニ蔣介石ヲ訪ヒ相當ノ目鼻就キタル後自ヲ蔣ト會

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日ニ論スヘカラスト宣傳シ居ル處果シテ然ラハ何故ニ早ク之ヲ實行セサリシカ將又通車通郵談判ノ最中本問題ヲ商議スル必要アリヤ甚タ異トスヘキナリ無線電信聯絡協定カ最近忽然トシテ成立シ六月一日ヨリ實行セルニ對シ交通部當局ハ該協定ハ純然タル商務契約ニシテ何等附帶條件ナシト公表シ居ルニ反シ日本側ニ於テハ本件ハ日本側ノ要求ニ基クモノニシテ今日中國カ毅然トシテ之ヲ承諾セルハ日支國交カ日々友好ニ向ヒツツアル例證ニシテ日支直接交渉ノ喜フヘキ成績ナリト稱シ居レリ經濟提携ニ關シ日本人ノ目下最モ注意ヲ拂ヒ居ルハ華北方面ニシテ日支商議ノ結果既ニ平紗鐵路ト東洋拓殖會社トノ間ニ五百萬元ノ借款成立セルカ其ノ內容ハ新規借款ニアラスシテ一九一九年調印ヲ了セル舊債五百二十萬元ヲ整理セルモノニシテ行政院及鐵道部ノ認可ヲ經タル外西原借款モ亦目下整理方折衝中ニテ本件ハ經濟提携問題ト密切ナル關係ヲ有ス此ノ外航空合作、戰區問題等日支雙方ヨリ交渉ヲ進メ居

在廣東日本總領事館

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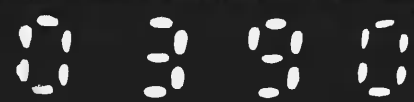
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上ケ内五分ハ中國之ヲ占メ三分ハ第三者ノ遞送手續費トシ四分ハ第三者ノ郵便物偽國入境ノ際補貼スル偽國切手代ニ充テ以上郵便料金ハ凡テ發信人ノ負擔トスルモノニシテ中國ヨリノ遞送手續ハ中國郵便切手五分ヲ貼付シ第三者遞送機關ハ別ニ六分ノ郵券ヲ調製シテ中國ヨリ送付越セル郵便物ニ補貼ノ上偽國郵便局ニ送リ受信人ニ配達スルモノナルカ右ノ外現在日支間ニ(一)大連經由偽國郵便切手ヲ日本郵便切手ニ貼替ヘタル上中國ニ遞送ス(二)直接通郵但シ偽國郵便切手ヲ抹消シ不足稅ヲ追徵スルノ二方法ニ付キ談判中ナリトノ說アリ要スルニ通郵ハ通車問題解決後實行サルヘキモノナリ設關問題ハ更ニ急速ニ進捗シ居リ財政部當局ニ於テハ稅收ニ關係アリトテ夙ニ辦法ヲ内定シ大體秦皇島、古北口、喜峯口、馬蘭峪ノ四ヶ所ニ夫々稅關ヲ設ケ又張家口ニ辦事處ヲ設置スル外關卡設立地點及保護方法等目下考慮中ニシテ財政部ニ於テハ之ヲ財務行政ノ自由權ニシテ斷シテ偽國承認ノ意味ナク通車通郵ト同

在廣東日本總領事館

S 1.1.1.0 - 62 479 672 515



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殊ニ有吉公使已ニ南京ニ汪ヲ訪ヒ更ニ江西ニ蔣ヲ往訪セントスル
 等親日分子トノ往復重ナルニ連レ日支交渉ハ愈々公開且積極的
 ナルヘク今ハ單ナル序幕ニ過キサレナリ

在廣東日本總領事館

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481 - 674

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REEL No. A-0048

0391

アジア歴史資料センター

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元來同紙ハ既報ノ如ク蔣介石ノ御用紙ニシテ藍衣社ト密接ノ關係ヲ有シ黨部側ノ機關紙東南日報（舊稱杭州日報）ト共ニ當浙江省言論機關ノ双壁ニシテ從來對日諸問題ニハ東南日報ノ如ク極端ニハアササルモ辛辣ナル筆鋒ヲ弄セルモノナリシカ今敢然此種論評ヲ掲載シタルハ假令該論文ノ末尾ニ「晴」ナル符號ヲ符シ社外ヨリノ寄稿ノ如ク裝ヒ居ルトハ云ヘ吾人ハ之ヲ以テ所謂支那有識者ノ眞ノ叫ビナリト見又一面日支直接交渉ノ必要ヲ痛感セル蔣派カ輿論ノ探リヲ入レル爲メ此記事ヲ掲載セシメタルニ非サヤトモ觀察ス

執レニセヨ彼等カ日支ノ關係ヲ此儘放置スルコトハ結局支那ヲシテ亡國ニ導ク所以ニシテ之レカ解決ヲ圖ルニハ兎ニ角兩國ノ直接交渉ヲ措キテ他無シナト從來口ニスルサヘ潔シトセス或ハ遠慮セシ本音

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483 676

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日支直接交渉ノ支那新聞論評ニ關シ報告ノ件

七月十六日當地發行漢字紙杭州國民新聞ハ勞頭ノ論評欄ニ「如何ニシテ日支現存ノ爭ヲ解決スヘキヤ」ト題スル論文ヲ掲載セリ

其ノ論旨ハ別記譯文ノ如ク日支直接交渉案ヲ最モ大膽率直ニ主張シタルモノニシテ當地目下ノ狀勢並ニ同紙ノ勢力地位ニ鑑ミ吾人ハ該新聞社ノ英斷ト筆者ノ勇氣トニ意外感ヲ深フセリ

在杭州日本領事館

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482 675

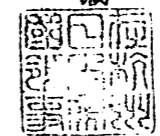
東亞局

第二課長
第三課長

機密第一四號
昭和九年七月十六日

在杭州

領事館事務代理 松村 雄 藏



外務大臣 廣田 弘 毅 殿

情報部長 天羽

第一課長

亞
9.8.9
518

昭和九年七月廿四日接受

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「如何ニシテ日支現存ノ爭議ヲ解決スヘキヤ」
 昭和九年七月十六日杭州國民新聞論評譯文

國際爭議ノ解決方法ハ現在ノ國際社會ニ在リテハ畢竟下記數種ヨリ出テサルカ此内孰レカ現在ノ日支間ノ爭議解決ニ適スヘキカニ就キ卑見ヲ述ヘントス

一、直接談判。此種ノ爭議解決方法ハ外交上最モ普通ニ採用セラレ、多クハ弱國ニ不利ナリト雖モ日支間ノ爭議ヲ解決スルニアラサレハ前途憂心ニ堪ヘサルモノアルヲ思ヘハ國際環境及國內情況ヲ無視スルヲ得サルト共ニ又此方法モ絕對ニ否認スルコト能ハサルナリ

二、居中和解。第三者カ意見ヲ提出スルコトナクシテ兩國間ノ談判

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ヲ堂々ト有力支那新聞紙上ニ公開スルニ至リタルコトハ現下ノ時局ニ鑑ミ極メテ注意スヘキ現象ナリト思考ス

右報告ス

本信寫送附先

在支公使、在上海、在南京、在北平

在杭州日本領事館

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以テ現存日支争議案ノ解決ヲ之ニ求ムルカ如キハ實ニ夢想ノコトニ屬ス

七、萬國聯盟國際法院ニ提出スルコト。國際法院引用ノ國際法或ハ學說ハ國際力ヲ以テ強制スルコト能ハス故ニ之ニ據ルコトモ効果ヲ期待シ難シ

八、戦争。國際主權存在セサル時ニ當リ國際争議解決ノ最後的方法ハ即チ戦争ナリ然レトモ日章旗ノ飛行機カ意ノ欲スル儘ニ南京、上海ヲ爆破シ八々艦隊カ隨時支那ノ沿海ヲ擾亂シ關東軍カ何時ニテモ北平ヲ占取シ得ヘキ状態ニ在ル今日ニ於テハ我支那ハ絶對ニ戦争ノ起ランコトヲ口ニスヘカラス。戦争ヲ以テ日支争議ノ解決ヲ期スカ如キハ讀者均シク其ノ不可ナルヲ地知ル。

在杭州日本領事館

E 1.1.1.0 - 62 487 630

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ヲ斡旋スル方法ヲ云フ。然レトモ各國カ自國ノ爲メヲ圖ルニ汲々トシテ他國ノ便ヲ顧慮セサル今日ノ状態ニ於テハ誰カ敢テ力ヲ貸サン。東三省カ強奪セラレテヨリ二年ニ垂ントスルニ列強カ聲色ヲ動カサルニ徴セハ想半ハニ過クルモノアラン

三、調停。此種方法カ現在ノ日支間ノ争議ヲ解決シ得サル理由ハ右居中ノ場合ト同様ナリ

四、國際聯盟行政院ニ提出スルコト。本方法ハ強國ニ對シテハ實施スルコト能ハサルヲ以テ中國ニトリテハ實際的效果無シ

五、國際聯盟大會ニ提出スルコト。四ニ述ベタル理由ノ如ク効果ナシ

六、海牙仲裁々判ニ提出スルコト。該院ハ毫モ強制執行ノ力無キヲ

在杭州日本領事館

E 1.1.1.0 - 62 486 679

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ハナリ
 從來我國人（支那人ヲ指ス）ハ日支直接交渉ト云ハ、直ニ蛇蝎ノ如ク嫌惡シ之カ反對ニ餘力ヲ殘サ、ルヲ常トス。此意嚮ハ愛國心ニ出ツト雖モ適々以テ國ヲ誤ルモノナリ
 此ノ危難ノ秋ニ當リ國ヲ誤リ或ハ遂ニ國ヲ亡ホスニ至ランコトヲ恐ル。國人ソレ之ヲ嗟ミヨ

以上

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以上述ヘタル如ク戦争ヲ以テ日支爭議ヲ解決スルコト不可能デアリ、居中調停既ニ其ノ勢ヲ執ル人無ク、海牙仲裁院、國際法院復々強制的仲裁乃至裁判ノ力無ク、聯盟行政院、聯盟大會又同様ニシテ頼ムニ足ラス
 故ニ日支間ノ現存爭議ノ解決ヲ欲セハ我等ハ固ヨリ外交上ノ「知其不可而爲之」的努力就中支那全國上下カ舉ツテ爲スヘキ「無爲而無不爲の準備ニハ敢テ反對セサルモ此準備カ完備セス而カモ外交上一切ノ間接類似（原文ニハコノ點ニミテ附セリ）の解決方法不可能ナル今日ニ在リテハ吾々ハ率直ニ云ヘハ日支ノ直接交渉ニハ反對セス蓋シ此國家危難ニ處スルニ當リ表面ハ失敗ノ如ク見ユレトモ實際ハ優勢的外交即チ弱國外交ニ成功セントスル途ヲ探ルコトニ贊成ナレ

在杭州日本領事館

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横山様
1482

東亞局

分類/門/類/号 9-8

情報部

第一課長

附屬添附

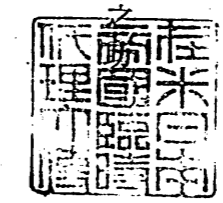
普通公第三五三號

昭和九年八月廿四日接受

昭和九年七月十九日

在米

臨時代理大使 藤井 啓之



外務大臣 廣田 弘毅 殿

「アームストロング」ノ日支問題ニ關スル論文
送付ノ件

前比島總督「デーヴィス」ノ法律顧問ニシテ極東通トシテ知ラルル
「ウイリアム、キャンベル、アームストロング」ノ華府「ポスト」
七月十五日日曜附録ニ掲載ノ別紙論文何等御參考迄ニ送付ス
本信寫送付先 滿、支、及紐育（附屬ナシ）

BII

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REEL No. A-0048



アジア歴史資料センター

ATHERS
 July 28. Rainfall for past 24 hours ending 8:45 a. m. 1.10 inches. Temperature, minimum, 73; maximum, 84. Wind, light breeze. Sea level pressure at 8 p. m., 30.03 inches. Forecast for the Hawaiian Islands and vicinity: Sunday, partly cloudy and unsettled with scattered showers. Light to gentle drifting winds.

EDITORIAL PAGE

THE HONOLULU ADVERTISER
 ESTABLISHED JULY 2, 1856.

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FRED J. GREEN, Business Manager



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UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN
 Daily Only..... \$1.05 per month (Sunday Only)..... 45c per month
 Daily and Sunday..... \$1.50 per month

WEATHER REPORTS

Honolulu, 78

Weather conditions at Midway Island at 1:30 p. m. (Honolulu time) Friday: Barometer, 30.14 inches; wind, northeast, 16 miles an hour; weather, cloudy. Barometer at 1:30 Saturday, 30.16 inches.

Highest	Lowest	Fri.	Sat.	Fri.	Sat.
Portland	68	58	75	64	74
San Francisco	72	54	70	68	74
Los Angeles	76	68	78	70	74
San Lake City	100	78	78	78	78
Minneapolis	88	56	78	88	78
New Orleans	88	78	78	88	78
New York	76	66	78	78	78
Chicago	76	66	78	78	78
Cleveland	76	66	78	78	78

President's Address of Farewell

As we greeted President Roosevelt so he said farewell to us. A' hal! On Thursday morning The Advertiser told him that Hawaii hoped to make a kamamaa of him in four days. Hawaii succeeded. Our success was made crystal clear in his address of farewell at Iolani Palace yesterday morning, and our success has exceeded our most sanguine expectations. Henceforth we have the greatest of friends in Washington. All the abuse of sensation-mongers cannot cry down that admirably lucid and admirably brief tribute paid us by the President. We know, too, that our problems will receive his sympathetic consideration, as they would from one of our own people.

All who participated in our royal welcome to a democrat President deserve the gratitude of the community. But the welcome alone, the outpouring, do not explain the impression we made. Mr. Roosevelt is a discerning and wise man. He looked beyond the formal receptions, the reviews, the arranged programs and parades, and saw deep into the heart of Hawaii. His recognition of our patriotism, our schools, our high standards of living, which much of the mainland might emulate, were obviously considered and sincere. Hawaii won the President's heart because it is a lovable land; it won his head because it is basically good.

His talk speaks for itself. Those unfortunate who did not hear it broadcast should read it in the papers, carefully, word by word. Nothing approaching it in consequence has been heard here in many a day. When you have read it, clip it from the paper and mail it to the States, to whatever acquaintance who needs enlightenment most. We should do more. We should print the address verbatim by the thousands and sow it throughout the whole country. Whether the Hawaii Tourist Bureau should do that, or the Chamber of Commerce, or the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, The Advertiser does not attempt to say. But it should be done and done immediately, while the eyes and ears of the nation are still turned in our direction.

The Lantern Parade

The lantern parade for President Roosevelt Friday night maintained traditional color and brilliance. That is high praise in view of the magnificent displays of the past, when the Mid-Pacific Carnival was an annual event, and the parade was a literal high light. But the parade of Friday set a new mark in its cosmopolitanism, and that aspect will make it linger long in the memory. The parade also was noteworthy for the number of children, who must have touched the President. Bearing little marchers, winsome little people on floats, exquisite little girls!

The community is in the debt of those who participated, to the diverse racial elements who united to please Mr. Roosevelt and thousands of others. Wilfred Faulkner, a leader among the Japanese and marshal of the parade, did an excellent job.



HONOLULU, TERRITORY OF HAWAII, U.S.

Compaigning In Manchukuo

(United Press Staff Correspondent)
 By H. P. ERINS

CHINCHOW, Fengtien Province, June 20.—Through the courtesy of hard-boiled Colonel Matsui, Chief of the Special Japanese Military Mission at Changchew, the journey to Chinchow was made by airplane with General Sugawara, commander of the Seventh Division.

The flight of two hours due westward from Chengteh was over the heart of mountainous Jehol Province. General Sugawara was an enthusiastic flying companion, pointing out from aloft the great development which has taken place on the ground in the year and half since Japanese troops swept victoriously through Jehol.

Most conspicuous of the work done in Jehol since the Japanese seized the province from China is the railway line built to connect Chengteh with Chinchow, an important city astride the Mukden-Peiping railway. While a year and a half ago there wasn't so much as a foot of railway track in Jehol a single-track, standard gauge line now runs from Chinchow through Peiping and Chaoyang toward Chengteh. Already trains are running as far westward as Linshun, half way between Chinchow and Chengteh. The track already laid to Pingshun, half-way between Linshun and Chengteh. Before the end of this year Changteh will have trains running into it.

The railway opens a vast territory in which for centuries communities have been notoriously poor. The construction work to date has been a miracle of engineering. Partly for the speed with which the line has been built and partly for the engineering work which has been accomplished. Because of the mountain streams and river beds winding through the region cutters have had to be built every hundred yards or so. Every few miles or so a bridge has been necessary, some with six and eight spans and several with as many as twelve. Mountains have had to be tunneled. But the work has gone on and in the short space of a year and a half the Japanese have opened Jehol to the world and erected to themselves a monument of empire building.

Railway construction in Jehol is proceeding also to Chihliang, thereby opening the northern and northwestern reaches of the Province. In times of peace the railways now being built or under construction will hasten the economic development of the province. But they are being built with an eye toward their military value.

Pointing toward the frontiers of Manchukuo the Jehol railways could carry troops and supplies practically into both Inner and Outer Mongolia in case it should ever be necessary to carry out a flanking movement against Soviet Russia deep in the interior and along the trans-Siberian line.

The railways of Jehol also bid fair to cause North China heavy losses in trade. Trade in hides, castings and the other products of Chinese Turkestan and Inner Mongolia now moves across the deserts and plains by caravan to either Peacou or Kweihai, both on the Peiping-Suiyuan railway. From these points it pours down to the sea through Tientsin, accounting for the flourishing commerce and prosperity which Tientsin has enjoyed for many years.

But now the railways of Jehol, when completed, will attract this trade. The caravans can move all the way across the Inner Mongolian plateau to the feeder roads for the Jehol lines. The trade will move, not down through Peiping and Tientsin but across Jehol to the port of Rintun, Manchuria. Rintun is astride the Peiping-Mukden railway, half way between Chinchow and Shanhaiwan. The port development started at Rintun by Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, the Manchurian warlord ousted by the Japanese, has been continued and even extended during the past few months. Competent traders believe that with the development of Rintun and the Jehol railways Tientsin will lose at least 60 per cent of its trade. Half the life of North China's most flourishing city will be taken from it. It will simply be one of the many results of the empire building program being executed on mainland Asia by the energetic pioneers of the twentieth century from the Land of the Rising Sun.

North of the Great Wall things are different. Chinchow is a boom town. Its Japanese residents alone now number 10,000. It is an important military supply base and troops in large numbers, intended to maintain the peace in southern Manchukuo, are stationed here. The country for miles around is both fertile and placid. The fields and farms are typical of those throughout Manchukuo and regardless of what is happening beneath the surface, what plots are being up and what dis-appointments are concealed, the country looks prosperous.

Chinchow is another of the places in the vast region outside the Great Wall in which it is difficult to find a great deal of emphasis in Manchuria. A Manchukuo uniform nearly invariably has a Japanese in it. The flags waving over Chinchow are Japanese. On the streets Japanese civilians in native dress lend color to the scene. The conspicuous lack of the bedraggled Manchukuo flag and the increasing prominence of Japanese and things Japanese justifies the frequency with which neutral observers visiting the land ask what is to be the future of Manchukuo. The Emperor Kang Toh now ruling, politically is slightly prejudicially and which to all appearances is well on the way toward becoming as Japanese as Japan. The race seems to be between the Japanese colonials and the 30,000,000 Chinese in Manchuria who, nearly three years ago, and without any say in the matter, suddenly found themselves Manchukuoans.

Men "Protect" Women To Defend Own Jobs

By GINETTA PALMER

"No one questions women's right to the poorly paid drudgery of the world," in the words of Lena Modesta Phillips, in a recent address at the Sorbonne in Paris. "It is women's right to equal pay for equal work, for the jobs paying more money for less work, which is challenged."

That is true to an extent which should make any fair-minded man squirm uncomfortably in his Morris chair and resolve never to send another Mother's Day telegram to save his conscience over the way he and his sort treat their women. For the cry to drive women out of their jobs never arises, by a strange coincidence, when there is plenty of work to go around.

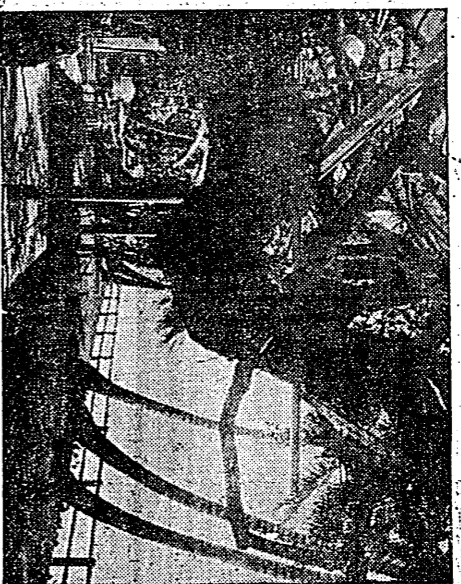
During the pioneer era in America the ancestors of our present members of the D. A. B. did as difficult and exacting a lot of jobs as this country has ever been able to offer. They drew the water and milked the cows; they plowed the fields and fed the hogs—all without a rhyme from any Cobs or Page for helping in an unwomanly fashion. Their efforts, as it happened, were essential to the welfare of the community. And then there came about an abundance of labor and a scarcity of jobs, and the gentlemen became extremely conscious of the claim of the woman of leisure—so conscious, in fact, that any woman who drew down an honest salary for a good day's work felt that she had lost nine-tenths of her femininity. Was it by accident that these were the years when it was inconvenient to men to have any extra competition in the labor field?

The age of ingrowing domesticity for women ended with what Bolin Kirby calls the "late crossness"—the World War. With so many able-bodied men away at the front it became obvious to the dimwit intelligence that a great many vacancies were left for able-bodied women to fill. And so we saw the astonishing spectacle of women who had cultivated helplessness into a fine art rising from their chaise longes with "bound

NEWS

SAN FRANCISCO

Glorious Beauty at Waikiki



This picture was snapped from the grounds of the Halekuanani hotel, and portrays some of the beauty one finds in the vicinity of celebrated Waikiki beach.—Advertiser photo.

LATE SUGAR NEWS

The New York sugar market was dull on July 27, the only sale of raws being 700 tons Puerto Ricans at 3.15c. Holders were asking 3.20c to 3.25c for Cubans but the refiners were not interested.

The London market was dull and weaker, small amounts selling to refiners at the equivalent of 0.61c 1.00, for Cubans.

California Has a Deficit

The State of California has a deficit of \$30,413,978 in the general fund at June 30. The cost of government for the fiscal year was \$249,099,941, an increase of \$67,229,261 over the previous fiscal year.

New Immigration Building Has Fine Job Of Plumbing

The installation of the plumbing and sanitary work throughout the new U. S. Immigration building at the W. & F. Plumbing Co., of which Walter Wallace and Louis Fernandez are partners.

New Immigration Station Has Every Modern Comfort

Contracts for the buildings were awarded when costs were at the lowest, thereby achieving savings estimated at 20 per cent to 30 per cent below building costs at present.

Local Exchange Joins In Aloha To President

The Honolulu Stock Exchange wanted to join the street crowd in the last final Aloha to the President of the United States, so they adjourned after a 10-minute session during which 65 shares and \$1000 Hawaiian Electric 68 at 10 1/4 were the sum total of business done.

Short Session on Mart Is Held; 65 Shares Change Hands

The Honolulu Stock Exchange adjourned after a 10-minute session during which 65 shares and \$1000 Hawaiian Electric 68 at 10 1/4 were the sum total of business done.

N. Y. Exchange Short Session Hits New Rally

New York, July 26.—The stock market on the short session of the New York Exchange today pivoted on a decline as much as two points despite a dullness in trading.

Optimistic Austrian Reports Bull Market as Prices Jump

(United Press by Radio) New York, July 26.—The stock market on the short session of the New York Exchange today pivoted on a decline as much as two points despite a dullness in trading.

BONDS IRREGULAR

Bonds were irregular with United States government securities easing off fractionally. European issues were steady. Grains upped due to the forecast of a new heat wave in the already stricken drought area next week.

NEW YORK CUBS STOCKS

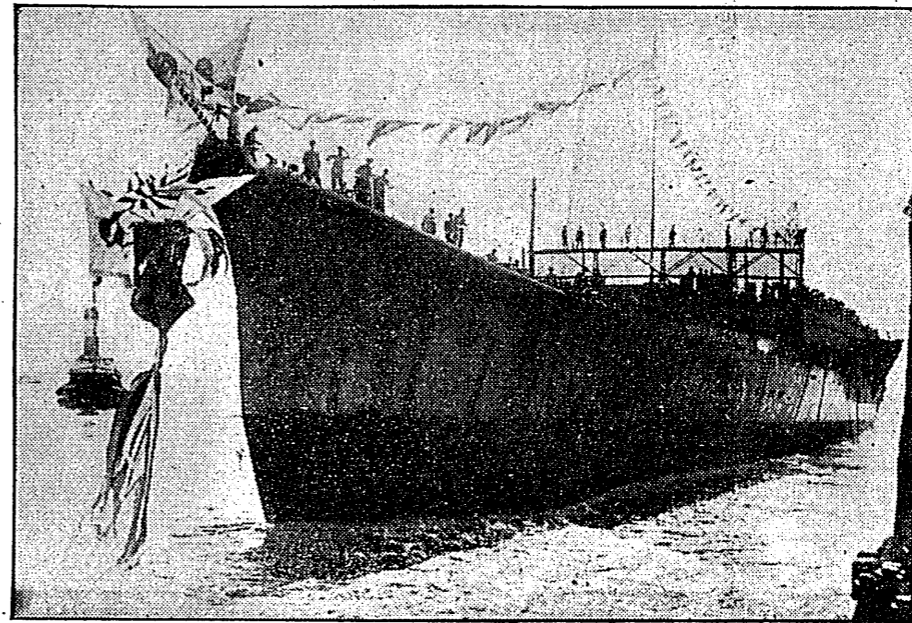
Table listing various stocks and their prices, including Motor Products, National Steel, and others.

Additional text at the bottom left of the page, possibly a continuation of the market report.

'Hold Open China's Door or It Will Bang Shut!' Expert Says

1482

To make secure her domination of the Far East, Japan feels she must have a navy large enough to compete with any combination that might be brought together against her. For years Nippon has been building her hopes toward this end and now the nation is no longer content with the naval ratio to which it agreed by treaty.



With flags gaily flying, the 8,500-ton light cruiser Mikuma, newest of Japan's fighting fleet, is shown here a moment after she had left the ways in her launching at Nagasaki recently. There will be five more of these swift, heavily-gunned vessels added to the Japanese navy before the end of 1937 if present plans are carried out.

Japan, He Thinks, Would Bar Us From Far East Commerce.

The following article was prepared exclusively for The Post by the legal advisor to former Governor General Dwight F. Davis of the Philippines. Mr. Armstrong is a recognized authority on affairs in Japan, China and the Far East.

By William Campbell Armstrong.

From the time when John Hay proclaimed our policy of the open door until 1922 our political position in the Far East was clearly defined. We claimed and secured fair and equal treatment for our citizens throughout the Orient and we compelled all countries to respect the territorial integrity of China. Technically, this policy continues unchanged, but actually it has become untenable. Since 1915 Japan has asserted, ever more aggressively, her right to dominate and control the Far East. Today we have reached the point where a final decision as to our future policy must be made. And it must be a policy which we are willing and able to uphold—not only by diplomatic notes, but by force, if necessary. The present drifting policy will accomplish nothing except, perhaps, to entangle us in a long, bloody and expensive war—a war which we do

not want and one we will find ourselves in, with no clear understanding of why or how it came about.

Diplomats' Notes For Home Consumption.

Since 1928 our State Department has indulged itself unrestrainedly in a series of faultlessly logical diplomatic notes, couched in the language of prayers or sermons on moral principles, well knowing that our country is unprepared to uphold those principles "with the weight of a single blow." These notes have been received by the chancelleries of the East and of Europe—nearer to real life as it is in this world—with covert sneers, recognizing that they were merely intended to feed the National pride and vanity of our uninformed citizens. The East has known too many

missionaries who failed to practice what they preached. It is for us to determine, in the light of all the facts, without passion and without prejudice, the choice we should make and, having once made it, take such steps as may be necessary to make certain that we can maintain the policies we decide upon. We have written enough diplomatic notes.

In 1922 and by subsequent treaties, we agreed that we would not increase, improve or modernize our fortifications in the Pacific, west of Hawaii, in return for Japan's agreement to the following points:

1. To respect the territorial integrity of China.
 2. To maintain a 5-5-3 naval ratio—later changed to 10-10-6.6.
 3. To refrain from fortifying the islands held by it under a League of Nations mandate.
 4. To return Tsingtau to China.
- What has Japan done to fulfill

these agreements? Tsingtau was returned, but Japan has seized a huge tract in China, including not only Manchuria and Jehol, but part of Upper Mongolia. She has declared that she would no longer be content with even the increased naval ratio and many believe that there are secret fortifications on the mandated islands.

We have kept, scrupulously, our agreements. We have not even built up our Navy to treaty strength. So, today, we are unable to do more than protest when Japan invades China. We are in no position to maintain our treaties by force, and moral suasion alone is useless in the East.

The time has come, accordingly, when a practical reexamination of the situation must be made to determine a future course, which we are prepared and able to maintain. One thing is crystal clear. We should no longer rely on Japan's professions of peaceful intentions.

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and willingness to maintain the open door. Realities must be faced. The United States, in conjunction with other interested powers, must hold the door open by force, or deliberately let it bang to and abandon all hope of sharing in the commercial and cultural development of the Far East.

Japan claims she has become a highly modernized, industrial country. Her population has increased enormously recently and can no longer be self-supporting; neither will her people willingly emigrate. They claim an outlet must be found for their surplus products if they are to continue to exist. Japan denies any desire for sovereignty over China or other lands bordering on the China Sea. All she asks is the pacification and industrialization of China so that a demand will be created for the products Japan can supply—"to the mutual advantage of both peoples." China's condition has been admittedly chaotic

since the revolution in 1912, and the state of her people is pitiable. Ravaged by war lords, bandits, plagues, famines and floods, progress has been impossible. Japan's program is to modernize and industrialize China as she has her own country since 1853. She can not understand why the United States or any other power should object to this plan since we are not willing to do anything concrete for this distracted people. Neither the European powers nor ourselves are willing to compel peace, order, and progress by force. China can not reform itself—and Japan is willing to act.

Of course, the Chinese believe they are entitled to develop their own country in their own way for the benefit of their own people alone. They hate and despise the Japanese, individually, and as a race. That Japan is overpopulated and overindustrialized is not the fault of the 400,000,000 people of

China, nor is that a reason why they should save Japan at the expense of their economic and political freedom. But in this vast country with such a heterogeneous population and lack of modern communications, it has been impossible to create a national spirit and an army and navy in the short period since the empress lost her throne.

To accomplish her ends, Japan feels she must have a navy large enough to defeat any combination that might be brought together against her. Once the program is completed, it would surely be silly to suppose that she would allow any other power to share in the results of her unaided efforts. With China commercially and politically dependent on her, the countries bordering on the China Sea and perhaps India would be at her mercy, and would be forced to purchase from Japan alone at her price. That is the vision of power and opulence which is dazzling Japanese eyes today. A Roman empire in the Far East. It seems to be theirs for the asking. The fruit of the plum tree is ripe and ready to fall at the slightest breeze.

U. S. Caused Japan's Rise to Power.

The only obstacle in view is what they consider to be the impractical, obstinate, shortsighted objections of the United States, based principally on an idealism no Oriental could understand.

There is nothing intrinsically unmoral about Japan's ambitions, at least nothing which has not been countenanced and condoned in the history of every great European empire. Japan was content to live within its own borders. We forced open her doors. We can not evade responsibility, as Japan is to some extent our stepchild. It was largely due to our efforts that she was unwillingly forced to arouse herself from her two centuries of peaceful happy isolation, open her gates, and take her place in the modern world.

She has proved herself to be an apt scholar.

The question for us, therefore, is whether or not the future trade and friendship of China would justify us in risking a war to maintain the open door. Agreements with Japan have been demonstrated to be valueless. Her statesmen could not keep them if they would. If we are not willing to fight for a new international standard of morality, we should promptly stop asserting that we would do so, withdraw our fleet to the eastern Pacific, surrender the countries bordering the China Sea to Japan and abandon the China trade.

If we decide to continue to hold the door open and to help China to maintain her independence, we should abandon the foolish hope of persuading Japan to abandon the spoils she has seized and those within her grasp by written arguments; bring our Navy up to treaty strength at once, and advise Japan that after its termination in 1935 we will build at will such ships, fortifications and naval bases as may be necessary to maintain the position we have determined on, and enable us to keep faith with China. By such steps alone a war might be avoided without the surrender of the principles we have so long declared to be sacred.

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REEL No. A-0048



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公領機第五六五號

別紙添付

昭和九年八月四日

在上海

總領事 石 射 猪 太 郎

在 杭 州

領事館事務代理 松 村 雄 藏 殿

杭州國民新聞ノ日支直接交渉論並ニ杭州地方
排日ニ關聯スル江南正報社社説送付ノ件

客月十六日附大臣宛貴信機密第一八四號杭州國民新聞ノ日支直接交
渉論及先般貴官御來滬ノ節御話アリタル貴地方排日狀況ニ關シ當方

在上海日本總領事館

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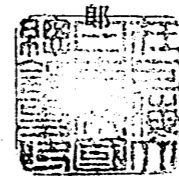
機密第八九三號

別紙添付

昭和九年八月四日

在 上 海

總領事 石 射 猪 太 郎



外務大臣 廣 田 弘 毅 殿

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杭州國民新聞ノ日支直接交渉論並ニ杭州地方

排日ニ關聯スル江南正報社社説送付ノ件

在上海日本總領事館

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情報部

第一課長

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ニ於テ該國民新聞論旨ノ正論ナルコトヲ高調シ杭州市民ノ反省ヲ促
 ス趣旨ノ一文ヲ草シ客月二十九日江南正報社ヲシテ「解決中日爭議
 關鍵」ト題シ社論トシテ之ヲ譯載セシメタルニ付右新聞一部茲ニ送
 付ス委細右ニテ御了承相成度シ

本信寫送付先 外務大臣 在華公使 南京

在上海日本總領事館

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江南正報

定價：零售每份五分，本埠每月一元，外埠每月一元二角。廣告：第一版每行一元，第二三版每行八角，第四五版每行六角。訂閱：本埠每月一元，外埠每月一元二角。地址：上海南京路...

蔣介石的奇謀妙計

準備在五全會召開國民會議

任大總統實行獨裁

取合法形式之政略以壓倒一切



蔣介石氏建立獨裁政權運動已經長久之時，日趨進步，集思廣益，獨裁政權之基礎，則更趨鞏固。...

西南反抗感棘手

西南反抗感棘手，胡漢民氏在西南方面，胡漢民氏在西南方面，胡漢民氏在西南方面...

奧國內亂猶未已

卡林齊亞戰事益見劇烈

維也納大戒備防再遭襲

奧國內亂猶未已，卡林齊亞戰事益見劇烈，維也納大戒備防再遭襲...

美總統羅斯福慮

擴張真珠灣軍港

特與葉納爾少將交換意見

孫科晤羅斯福氏會談甚歡

美總統羅斯福慮擴張真珠灣軍港，特與葉納爾少將交換意見，孫科晤羅斯福氏會談甚歡...

對日深表好感

羅斯福晤岡田總領

對日深表好感

無線電話

滿兩國間

墨索利尼

積不

援助奧獨立

對德作外交上提議

駐奧大使

態度緩和

對奧

委乘奧

向德抗議

瑞典政府現

日廣田外相

電奧吊唁

遠東第一播音局

明年竣工

新總理未定

設特委會

斯狄利亞省戰事告畢，朝鮮南境水災損失確數，日廣田確立，日開官民協應付荷，西園寺公，日首相會見，西園寺公，日首相會見，西園寺公...

REEL No. A-0048

アジヤ歴史資料センター

解決中日爭議關鍵

杭州國民新聞之正論

七月廿六日杭州國民新聞刊載一篇論說，題目為「應如何解決中日現在之紛爭」，其論旨大略謂：解決中日之紛爭，居於調停，海牙仲裁，國際聯盟等，俱不足用，依我戰事，根本不可調停，所剩者，不外直接交涉一途，但從中國人談及中日直接交涉，即極感之尤如蛇蝎，而當反對不遺餘力，雖然，此意不外於一種愛國心，但結果必致致國。

吾人固對於杭州國民新聞，大加讚賞之正論，表示相當之敬意，但於滿洲事變當時，中國國民之輿論，有如今日之論調，則滿洲問題已得到圓滿解決，然中國政府却不如此，而謂困難問題，則其責任實歸於特力，以解決問題之難題，此於中國實屬可惡也，然而國民新聞之所謂直接交涉，除滿洲問題外，對於中日間之其他問題，其欲解決之時期，亦未定也。若南京政府以此種見解，決定對日外交之方針，而國民亦予以支持，則困難問題，當可得到圓滿解決，而中日關係亦可趨向正常化。

蓋中國外交之難，在於依賴外力，清帝以來中國外交上之遭遇之失敗，乃受獨立主義及依賴外力之毒所致，依賴外力，縱能一時奏效，結果則作用之殃及國家，恰如鴉片焉。

贛共各路大受壓迫

圖南竄桂滇黔

李宗仁自崇禧返桂備堵截

本報二十八日香港專電：贛共各路，因與共匪有南竄桂滇黔之企圖，定四日返桂備堵截。

廣州專電：贛共各路，因與共匪有南竄桂滇黔之企圖，定四日返桂備堵截。贛共各路，因與共匪有南竄桂滇黔之企圖，定四日返桂備堵截。贛共各路，因與共匪有南竄桂滇黔之企圖，定四日返桂備堵截。

閩北殘匪肅清

閩西各軍向汀甯取攻勢

粵陳發起救濟

福州二十七日專電：閩北殘匪，經各軍合力圍剿，現已肅清。閩西各軍，向汀甯取攻勢。粵陳發起救濟，賑濟災民。

北鐵交涉之仲介案

滿發鄭重聲明

日外相誠意正考慮答覆

北平二十七日專電：北鐵交涉之仲介案，日外相誠意正考慮答覆。滿發鄭重聲明，對北鐵交涉之仲介案，表示誠意。

軍事上的焦點

白夜之亞拉斯加

統籌時代之到來

軍事上的焦點，白夜之亞拉斯加。統籌時代之到來，軍事上的焦點，白夜之亞拉斯加。統籌時代之到來，軍事上的焦點，白夜之亞拉斯加。

時代講話

滿發鄭重聲明

日外相誠意正考慮答覆

時代講話，滿發鄭重聲明。日外相誠意正考慮答覆，時代講話，滿發鄭重聲明。日外相誠意正考慮答覆。

東岸軍薄將演

運河亦多

魯河亦多

東岸軍薄將演，運河亦多。魯河亦多，東岸軍薄將演。運河亦多。魯河亦多。

蘇聯政府

充實遠在阿姆

在阿姆

蘇聯政府，充實遠在阿姆。在阿姆，蘇聯政府，充實遠在阿姆。在阿姆。

陳米政策

運用白米釀造

米皮酒與米水

陳米政策，運用白米釀造。米皮酒與米水，陳米政策，運用白米釀造。米皮酒與米水。

滿外部對俄越境事

將作斷然處置

已向俄領事提出嚴重抗議

滿外部對俄越境事，將作斷然處置。已向俄領事提出嚴重抗議，滿外部對俄越境事。將作斷然處置。

日政府處理

謝瀛洲氏

新任粵高法院院長

日政府處理，謝瀛洲氏。新任粵高法院院長，日政府處理。謝瀛洲氏。

臨時議會

意見極不一致

已告停頓

臨時議會，意見極不一致。已告停頓，臨時議會。意見極不一致。

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意見極不一致

已告停頓

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臨時議會

意見極不一致

已告停頓

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蘇聯政府

充實遠在阿姆

在阿姆

蘇聯政府，充實遠在阿姆。在阿姆，蘇聯政府，充實遠在阿姆。在阿姆。

陳米政策

運用白米釀造

米皮酒與米水

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滿外部對俄越境事

將作斷然處置

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日政府處理，謝瀛洲氏。新任粵高法院院長，日政府處理。謝瀛洲氏。

臨時議會

意見極不一致

已告停頓

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將作斷然處置

已向俄領事提出嚴重抗議

滿外部對俄越境事，將作斷然處置。已向俄領事提出嚴重抗議，滿外部對俄越境事。將作斷然處置。

日政府處理

謝瀛洲氏

新任粵高法院院長

日政府處理，謝瀛洲氏。新任粵高法院院長，日政府處理。謝瀛洲氏。



麵粉銷量更形銳減

麵粉界亟謀救濟

請減輕運費捐稅俾增銷數

並進行麵粉統制以絕積弊

關於中國麵粉業衰頹情形，記者向本市麵粉業界探詢，得悉各情如下：...

市場衰落... 麵粉銷量更形銳減。麵粉界亟謀救濟。請減輕運費捐稅俾增銷數。並進行麵粉統制以絕積弊。

關於中國麵粉業衰頹情形，記者向本市麵粉業界探詢，得悉各情如下：...

品名	單位	價格
麵粉	每百斤	...
...

名譽製劑 醫學博士 藥學博士

REEL No. A-0048

拾五

蘇聯政府 充實遠在阿姆

陳米政策 運用白米釀造

滿外部對俄越境事 將作斷然處置

日政府處理 謝瀛洲氏

臨時議會 意見極不一致

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臨時議會 意見極不一致

文壓迫

桂滇黔

宗禧返桂備堵截

桂軍與滇軍之衝突，向第一集團軍各軍官，而宗禧之返桂，則更形緊張。宗禧返桂後，滇軍將領，均表示反對。宗禧返桂後，滇軍將領，均表示反對。宗禧返桂後，滇軍將領，均表示反對。

新軍社昨舉

武藤元帥

一週年紀念

新軍社於昨日舉行武藤元帥一週年紀念大會。會中由主席報告武藤元帥之生平事蹟，並由全體會員宣誓效忠。會後並舉行聚餐，場面熱烈。

海軍部

下月

所擬新

海軍部擬定於下月舉行海軍會議。會議將討論海軍建設之各項問題，包括艦隊編制、軍費預算等。會議地點定於南京舉行。

滿蒙

十萬蒙人

要求

滿蒙地區之蒙人，要求政府採取措施，以保障其權益。蒙人代表團向政府提出多項建議，包括改善教育、醫療及經濟狀況等。

交涉之仲介案

安鄭重聲明

日外相誠意正考慮

日外相對於交涉之仲介案，表示誠意正考慮。安鄭重聲明，將與各方進行充分溝通，以達成協議。

軍事上的焦點

白夜之亞拉斯加

因航空時代之到來

軍事上的焦點，在於白夜之亞拉斯加。因航空時代之到來，軍事部署及防禦策略均發生重大變化。

北北山煤礦

公司移設

每况愈下

北北山煤礦公司移設，每况愈下。由於煤礦業不景氣，公司經營陷入困境，各項業務均受到影響。

閩省二十三年度

歲出概算決定

不勝之數一百一十餘萬元

閩省二十三年度歲出概算決定，不勝之數一百一十餘萬元。政府將採取措施，以確保各項建設及民生支出。

蘇聯政府進行不懈

充實遠東之軍備

在阿姆爾黃河兩岸建新機場

蘇聯政府進行不懈，充實遠東之軍備。在阿姆爾黃河兩岸建新機場，以加強遠東地區之防禦力量。

滿外部對俄越境

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隆記洋行

本行獨家經理
SK-1彈子盤、橡皮帶、以及各種五金機噐廠材料各種尺寸皆有貨備蒙賜顧無任歡迎

上海蓬路口十五
電話 四三〇〇五

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會仲鳴銜汪命 飛贛謁蔣

北平政府汪精衛委員長，於本月九日乘飛機飛往南昌謁蔣委員長。汪氏此行，係受蔣委員長之命，前往慰問汪氏，並商討目前局勢。汪氏在南昌停留數日，即於本月十二日返滬。汪氏此行，對於目前局勢之發展，必有重大影響。

軍事上的焦點 白夜之亞拉斯加

因航空時代之到來，軍事上的焦點，已由陸軍而轉移於海軍。白夜之亞拉斯加，為目前軍事上的重要事件。亞拉斯加之戰事，已進入白熱化階段。各方軍隊，正展開激烈之攻勢。此役之結果，將對全球局勢產生重大影響。

黃金

黃金之市場，目前正處於波動之中。由於國際局勢之變遷，黃金之價格，亦隨之起伏。投資者應密切注意黃金市場之動向，以資判斷。

麵粉銷量更形銳減 麵粉界亟謀救濟

請減輕運費捐稅俾增銷數 並進行麵粉統制以絕積弊

關於中國麵粉業之現狀，記者向本市麵粉界人士探詢，得悉各情如下：麵粉業目前正處於極度之困境。由於運費及捐稅之增加，麵粉之銷量，已呈銳減之勢。麵粉界人士，正積極尋求救濟之途徑。建議政府減輕運費及捐稅，以增進銷數。同時，亦應進行麵粉統制，以絕積弊。

閩省二十三年度 歲出概算決定

不敷之數一百一十餘萬元

福建省二十三年度歲出概算，業經財政廳核定。據悉，該年度歲出概算，共計一千一百餘萬元。其中，不敷之數，達一百一十餘萬元。此項不敷之數，將由省政府撥款彌補。此舉，將對閩省財政產生重大影響。

兩路上市月份 營業統計

兩路上市月份之營業統計，業經有關部門公佈。據悉，該月份之營業額，較去年同期有所增加。此顯示市場之復甦，及消費者之信心。營業統計之公佈，將有助於政府制定經濟政策。

香港貿易衰落聲中 政廳計劃復興

設商務委員會籌劃復興對策 並將考慮自由港存廢問題

最近香港貿易界形勢，正處於衰落之中。政府對此深感憂慮，並已制定復興計劃。政廳計劃設立商務委員會，以籌劃復興對策。同時，亦將考慮自由港存廢問題。政府之此舉，旨在重振香港貿易，恢復其繁榮景象。

延慶開幕 延期開幕

延慶開幕典禮，原定於本月舉行，現已延期。延期之原因，係因籌備工作尚未完成。主辦單位表示，將盡力縮短延期時間，確保開幕典禮之順利進行。屆時，將邀請各界人士參加。

賑災公債 定期抽籤

賑災公債定期抽籤，業經有關部門公佈。抽籤日期，定於本月舉行。抽籤結果，將決定公債之還本付息。此舉，旨在籌集資金，賑濟災民。抽籤之公正性，將受到社會各界之關注。

海關進口 新稅則全文 (三)

海關進口新稅則全文，業經公佈。此項稅則，將對進口貨物之稅收產生重大影響。稅則中，列明了各類貨物之稅率及徵收辦法。進口商應仔細研讀，以確保符合稅則規定。

探糖進口 洋糖進口

探糖進口及洋糖進口之現狀，業經有關部門公佈。據悉，探糖進口量有所增加，而洋糖進口量則有所減少。此顯示國內糖業之發展，及市場之變化。進口商應根據市場需求，調整進口策略。

上海紙業公司

上海紙業公司，生產之紙張，品質優良，價格公道。該公司之紙張，廣泛應用於印刷、包裝等行業。上海紙業公司，將繼續致力於提高產品質量，滿足市場需求。

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軍事上的焦點

白晝之亞拉斯加

北極圈之軍事，自亞拉斯加問題發生以來，已成為世界各國所矚目的焦點。此種情形，實由於亞拉斯加之北極圈，為北極航線之樞紐，且為北極航線之樞紐，且為北極航線之樞紐。...

北極航線之發展

北極航線之發展，自亞拉斯加問題發生以來，已成為世界各國所矚目的焦點。此種情形，實由於亞拉斯加之北極圈，為北極航線之樞紐，且為北極航線之樞紐。...

兩路上月份營業統計

兩路上月份營業統計，已告一段落。據統計，上月份營業額，較去年同期，增加百分之二十。...

賑災公債

賑災公債，已告一段落。據統計，上月份營業額，較去年同期，增加百分之二十。...

探糖進口

探糖進口，已告一段落。據統計，上月份營業額，較去年同期，增加百分之二十。...

洋糖進口

洋糖進口，已告一段落。據統計，上月份營業額，較去年同期，增加百分之二十。...

閩省二十三年度歲出概算決定

閩省二十三年度歲出概算決定，不勝之數一百一十餘萬元。...

亞細亞之近況

亞細亞之近況，已告一段落。據統計，上月份營業額，較去年同期，增加百分之二十。...

匯兌

匯兌，已告一段落。據統計，上月份營業額，較去年同期，增加百分之二十。...

上海紗交行情

上海紗交行情，已告一段落。據統計，上月份營業額，較去年同期，增加百分之二十。...

棉花

棉花，已告一段落。據統計，上月份營業額，較去年同期，增加百分之二十。...

名譽製劑

醫學博士學士拾五名審查有效證明

丸三大藥房 上海密勒路 電話 四九九五三

專治一般痧症之要藥誠預防虎列拉之勁敵斯藥効力偉大居家旅行必備良藥四季可服老幼咸宜早蒙各界公認唯一聖藥也

● 霍亂吐瀉 ● 消暑解渴 ● 頭暈目眩 ● 催助消化 ● 胸膈脹痛 ● 提神健腦 ● 中暑酒醉 ● 不服水土

無線電機

各種交流受信機 短波長波兼用。美國、英國、德國高級品俱備。尚有其他各部分用品，亦莫不齊備。歡迎駕臨敝店參觀。

江西路三二九號 新昌洋行 電話 一九八〇〇

三代洋行

上海四川路二一五 電話 一四二八五 夜間 四三六八九

營業種類：紡織整理印花機器、紡織整理印花零件及五金材料、建築用品及五金材料、專製鏡帶油鏡梭子、代客承辦各種機器修理及包出賃物及常備各式現貨價格極其公道

安住蚊煙香

效驗卓絕 衛生無害

上海紙業公司 漢口路一五五號 電話 一〇八五三

而效之巧立名... 亦一律謝辭... 亦一律謝辭... 亦一律謝辭...

滬公路長途電話... 交通部正進行接洽... 交通部正進行接洽... 交通部正進行接洽...

數次擄擄... 匪徒所擄... 匪徒所擄... 匪徒所擄...

上海本報... 虹口吳淞路... 虹口吳淞路... 虹口吳淞路...

和... 成都... 成都... 成都... 成都...

入共黨... 捕判處徒刑八年... 捕判處徒刑八年... 捕判處徒刑八年...

工人糾紛... 爭奪汽車卸貨... 爭奪汽車卸貨... 爭奪汽車卸貨...

跑馬... 倦蝶... 倦蝶... 倦蝶... 倦蝶...

在杭行竊... 王桂珍資不敷... 王桂珍資不敷... 王桂珍資不敷...

昨日開會... 計出席者... 計出席者... 計出席者...

臨川城境... 匪徒所擄... 匪徒所擄... 匪徒所擄...

跑馬... 倦蝶... 倦蝶... 倦蝶... 倦蝶...

京滬鐵路行車時刻表... 上海至南京... 上海至南京... 上海至南京...

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特別大減價... 四燈收音機... 四燈收音機... 四燈收音機...

阿米茄牌無線電... 收音機... 收音機... 收音機...

樂山堂藥房... 各種藥品... 各種藥品... 各種藥品...

大安皮橡公司... 汽車皮胎... 汽車皮胎... 汽車皮胎...

金風社... 華日僑名錄... 華日僑名錄... 華日僑名錄...

處方學... 醫學... 醫學... 醫學...

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處方學... 醫學... 醫學... 醫學...

各縣稅收 凡不滿四... 財政部... 稅收... 財政部...

竊 齒 科 高瀨齒科醫院 虹口吳淞路 千代洋行照相器店隔壁 電話八〇四八一

日野醫院 泌尿科 外科 內科 皮膚科 耳鼻喉科 牙科 牙科 牙科

橫田齒科 補牙 鑲牙 拔牙 牙科 牙科 牙科

鈴木醫院 內科 外科 婦科 兒科 皮膚科 泌尿科 牙科

木原醫院 內科 外科 婦科 兒科 皮膚科 泌尿科 牙科

村田醫院 內科 外科 婦科 兒科 皮膚科 泌尿科 牙科

樂山堂齒科醫院 牙科 牙科 牙科

狗貓專門 治療時間 上午九時至下午九時

永安醫院 內科 外科 婦科 兒科 皮膚科 泌尿科 牙科

福民醫院 內科 外科 婦科 兒科 皮膚科 泌尿科 牙科

東亞治療院 內科 外科 婦科 兒科 皮膚科 泌尿科 牙科

柴田眼科醫院 內科 外科 婦科 兒科 皮膚科 泌尿科 牙科

眼科 阿瑞里電車對面 電話四三八六三

眼科 阿瑞里電車對面 電話四三八六三

眼科 阿瑞里電車對面 電話四三八六三

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太平洋書店 號八十八路克白 五三七三九

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經委會積極進行

西北公路建設

西漢公路路綫已開始測量

全國經濟委員會建設西北公路路綫，最近各省市工程，積極進行中。西漢公路已由該會派員，分赴各縣，第一、二期工程，不日即可興工。西漢公路已由該會派員，分赴各縣，第一、二期工程，不日即可興工。西漢公路已由該會派員，分赴各縣，第一、二期工程，不日即可興工。

閩西建甯收復後

元氣逐漸恢復

建甯自收復後，元氣逐漸恢復。建甯自收復後，元氣逐漸恢復。建甯自收復後，元氣逐漸恢復。建甯自收復後，元氣逐漸恢復。建甯自收復後，元氣逐漸恢復。

中央工廠廿三度

行政計劃

中央工廠廿三度行政計劃。中央工廠廿三度行政計劃。中央工廠廿三度行政計劃。中央工廠廿三度行政計劃。中央工廠廿三度行政計劃。

鄂省水災奇重

振委會通各方乞賑

鄂省水災奇重，振委會通各方乞賑。鄂省水災奇重，振委會通各方乞賑。鄂省水災奇重，振委會通各方乞賑。鄂省水災奇重，振委會通各方乞賑。

甘川公路

八月測量路基

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糧價飛漲

昨午無濟農事

糧價飛漲，昨午無濟農事。糧價飛漲，昨午無濟農事。糧價飛漲，昨午無濟農事。糧價飛漲，昨午無濟農事。

京市計劃建築

平民宿舍

京市計劃建築平民宿舍。京市計劃建築平民宿舍。京市計劃建築平民宿舍。京市計劃建築平民宿舍。

列強對華投資爭霸戰

對華投資之

列強對華投資爭霸戰。列強對華投資爭霸戰。列強對華投資爭霸戰。列強對華投資爭霸戰。列強對華投資爭霸戰。

蘇建應着手促進

江北鹽業

蘇建應着手促進江北鹽業。蘇建應着手促進江北鹽業。蘇建應着手促進江北鹽業。蘇建應着手促進江北鹽業。

鄂省水災奇重

振委會通各方乞賑

鄂省水災奇重，振委會通各方乞賑。鄂省水災奇重，振委會通各方乞賑。鄂省水災奇重，振委會通各方乞賑。

甘川公路

八月測量路基

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糧價飛漲

昨午無濟農事

糧價飛漲，昨午無濟農事。糧價飛漲，昨午無濟農事。糧價飛漲，昨午無濟農事。

京市計劃建築

平民宿舍

京市計劃建築平民宿舍。京市計劃建築平民宿舍。京市計劃建築平民宿舍。京市計劃建築平民宿舍。

外部提抗議

法方獨反對敵議

外部提抗議，法方獨反對敵議。外部提抗議，法方獨反對敵議。外部提抗議，法方獨反對敵議。

北平

簽字

北平簽字。北平簽字。北平簽字。北平簽字。北平簽字。

同盟

來成效大著

同盟來成效大著。同盟來成效大著。同盟來成效大著。同盟來成效大著。

日明大棒球隊

二次交鋒

日明大棒球隊二次交鋒。日明大棒球隊二次交鋒。日明大棒球隊二次交鋒。

勝利美水兵

日明大棒球隊

勝利美水兵。勝利美水兵。勝利美水兵。勝利美水兵。

中國代表

昨放洋赴赴島

中國代表昨放洋赴赴島。中國代表昨放洋赴赴島。中國代表昨放洋赴赴島。

津太平洋婦女會

昨放洋赴赴島

津太平洋婦女會昨放洋赴赴島。津太平洋婦女會昨放洋赴赴島。

外部提抗議

法方獨反對敵議

外部提抗議，法方獨反對敵議。外部提抗議，法方獨反對敵議。

公共租界工部局討論 改進界內交通

認電車公共汽車應行合作

將向市府法租界協商聯絡

工部局公用委員會上屆會議時，曾將電車與公共汽車合作問題，交由法律顧問研究，現該顧問已將研究結果，呈請委員會討論。委員會於昨日下午三時，在工部局會議室，開會討論。出席者有：工務局長、法律顧問、及公用委員會各委員。會議由工務局長主持，首先由法律顧問報告研究結果。謂：電車與公共汽車合作，在交通方面，實有極大之利益。且電車與公共汽車，在路線與時間上，多有重複之處。若能合作，則可節省經費，並可減少交通之擁擠。委員會對此表示贊同，並決定向市府法租界協商聯絡，以期達成合作之協議。

本市社會局昨發表 工檢調查結果

工場檢查初步計劃進行

俟李返國確定工廠進行

社會局為整頓本市工廠，謀實施改革及作工廠檢查之依據，前曾實行工廠調查。分區分廠，由調查員分赴各工廠，進行調查。現調查工作，已告一段落。社會局於昨日下午，發表調查結果。謂：本市工廠，在設備、安全、衛生、及勞工福利等方面，多有不足之處。社會局將根據調查結果，制定工廠檢查初步計劃，俟李市長返國後，即行開始。計劃中包括：工廠安全檢查、衛生檢查、勞工福利檢查等。社會局將派員分赴各工廠，進行檢查，並限期改善。如有違反規定者，將依法處罰。

租界捕房電刑拷問 外部提抗議

領團召集會議無何等決定

法方獨反對撤廢

租界捕房電刑拷問，引起外部人士之強烈抗議。領團召集會議，討論此事。會議中，各方代表均表示，電刑拷問，違反人道，且有損租界名譽。法方則表示，電刑拷問，為法律所規定，且為維護治安之必要手段。會議未能達成任何決定。外部人士表示，將繼續抗議，直至法方撤廢電刑拷問為止。

市衛生局注意 飲料衛生

市輪渡乘涼夜班 表演中國古樂

市衛生局為維護市民之健康，特注意飲料衛生。呼籲市民，在炎熱之夏季，應注意飲用清潔之飲料，並避免飲用生水。此外，市輪渡公司為消暑，特設夜班，並表演中國古樂，以供市民乘涼之用。

車商決不領新證 租界交通可慮

華界車商表示同情

車業昨發表兩文件

租界車商，因不滿新證之規定，決定不領新證。華界車商對此表示同情，並表示將採取一致行動。車業協會昨日發表兩文件，闡明車商之立場。謂：新證之規定，過於嚴苛，且增加車商之負擔。車商若不領新證，則租界交通將陷入混亂，市民之安全將受到威脅。華界車商表示，將與租界車商合作，共同維護租界交通之正常運行。

瓜價又漲 天氣復趨炎熱

上海氣候概況

瓜價又漲，天氣復趨炎熱。上海氣候概況如下：最高溫度二十八度，最低溫度二十二度。天氣晴朗，陽光強烈。市民應注意防暑降溫，並注意飲食衛生。

中國代表 昨放洋赴滬

日本太平洋婦女會 昨放洋赴滬

中國代表，昨日放洋赴滬。日本太平洋婦女會，亦昨日放洋赴滬。雙方將在滬舉行會議，討論有關事宜。

REEL No. A-0048

對華投資之 聯合戰線

列強對華投資爭霸戰

對華投資之重要性

對華投資之重要性，日益顯現。列強對華投資爭霸戰，已進入白熱化階段。各國紛紛派員來華，爭取投資機會。中國政府應加強對投資之管理，並制定有利於投資之政策，以吸引外國投資，促進中國經濟之發展。

北洋 簽 施行

來成效大著

各領事團已請求加入

北洋政府簽訂之新約，施行後，成效顯著。各領事團已紛紛請求加入。此舉將有助於加強北洋政府與各國之友好關係，並促進中國之國際地位。

瓜價又漲 天氣復趨炎熱

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日本太平洋婦女會 昨放洋赴滬

中國代表，昨日放洋赴滬。日本太平洋婦女會，亦昨日放洋赴滬。雙方將在滬舉行會議，討論有關事宜。

瓜價又漲 天氣復趨炎熱

上海氣候概況

瓜價又漲，天氣復趨炎熱。上海氣候概況如下：最高溫度二十八度，最低溫度二十二度。天氣晴朗，陽光強烈。市民應注意防暑降溫，並注意飲食衛生。

中國代表 昨放洋赴滬

日本太平洋婦女會 昨放洋赴滬

中國代表，昨日放洋赴滬。日本太平洋婦女會，亦昨日放洋赴滬。雙方將在滬舉行會議，討論有關事宜。

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REEL No. A-0048

市輪渡乘涼夜班 表演中國古樂

月白風清不勝涼

市輪渡公司為消暑，特設夜班，並表演中國古樂。市民可在涼爽之輪渡上，欣賞優美之古樂，享受夏夜之涼意。

車商決不領新證 租界交通可慮

華界車商表示同情

車業昨發表兩文件

租界車商，因不滿新證之規定，決定不領新證。華界車商對此表示同情，並表示將採取一致行動。車業協會昨日發表兩文件，闡明車商之立場。謂：新證之規定，過於嚴苛，且增加車商之負擔。車商若不領新證，則租界交通將陷入混亂，市民之安全將受到威脅。華界車商表示，將與租界車商合作，共同維護租界交通之正常運行。

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REEL No. A-0048

華南洋行 上海新式機器 各種織物 綢緞 呢絨 布匹 五金工業藥品 電氣材料及玻璃 一般輸出入

東華紡織 裕豐紡織 同興紡織 大日本紡織 內外綢緞 各種織物

強對華投資爭戰

對日本給與極大之援助，其動機如何，在華商界中，固已不勝枚舉。然其動機之如何，則非華商所能斷言。惟據最近之消息，則日本對華之投資，其動機固在經濟，而其目的則在政治。日本對華之投資，其動機固在經濟，而其目的則在政治。日本對華之投資，其動機固在經濟，而其目的則在政治。

外部提抗議

領事團會議無何等決定

外交部，於二十五日，召集領事團會議，討論外部提抗議之問題。據悉：外交部，於二十五日，召集領事團會議，討論外部提抗議之問題。據悉：外交部，於二十五日，召集領事團會議，討論外部提抗議之問題。

法方獨反對撤廢

上列所傳法方欲撤銷之通商條約，其後第一項，即撤銷通商條約。據悉：法方獨反對撤廢，上列所傳法方欲撤銷之通商條約，其後第一項，即撤銷通商條約。

車商決不領新證

租界交通可慮

華界車商表示同情

車業昨發表兩文件

日明大棒球隊

二次交鋒

對勝美水兵

北法

簽施行

來成效大著

輪已請求加入

中國代表

昨放洋赴滬

三三三三三三

天氣復趨炎熱

瓜價又漲

上海氣候概況

中國市場

對日本轉讓於

重要地位，轉讓於

來成效大著

輪已請求加入

對華商之利益

中國代表

昨放洋赴滬

三三三三三三

天氣復趨炎熱

瓜價又漲

上海氣候概況

上海氣候概況

最高最低

平均常年

華南洋行

批發處

松崎洋行

源泰洋行

總經理

岩井洋行

東棉洋行

四川路 一八五號

電話 一四六六三

綉布 一七七九

製品 一七七九

電話 一七七九

三井洋行

總行 東京日本橋區本町二丁目

上海分行 四川路一八五號

電話 一三五七〇

環球

中國總經理 三井洋行

馳名 酒啤陽太

司公酒啤陽太造釀

源泰洋行

總經理 岩井洋行

批發處 漢口路一號

電話 四九六五

華南洋行

批發處 漢口路一號

電話 四九六五

源泰洋行

總經理 岩井洋行

批發處 漢口路一號

電話 四九六五

源泰洋行

總經理 岩井洋行

批發處 漢口路一號

電話 四九六五

東棉洋行

四川路 一八五號

電話 一四六六三

綉布 一七七九

製品 一七七九

電話 一七七九

三井洋行

總行 東京日本橋區本町二丁目

上海分行 四川路一八五號

電話 一三五七〇

環球

中國總經理 三井洋行

馳名 酒啤陽太

司公酒啤陽太造釀

源泰洋行

總經理 岩井洋行

批發處 漢口路一號

電話 四九六五

華南洋行

批發處 漢口路一號

電話 四九六五

源泰洋行

總經理 岩井洋行

批發處 漢口路一號

電話 四九六五

輪船出口一覽

Table of shipping schedules with columns for destination (e.g., 汕頭, 廈門, 廣州), ship name, and departure time.

御夫術 阿東. 管理丈夫，第一要檢查他的錢袋，出門時，有多少錢...

使女 濟甯. 使女，育的叫，丫頭，通稱使女...

人羣的冷淡 劍英. 你的心靈！你的心靈！你的心靈！

鄉村夏夜 圖樂快的然天幅一. 日頭斜到西屋，角上，小牛跟草...

鳥的戀 一身無形，心無所歸...

今日電影 戲院片名時間. Table listing movies and showtimes for various theaters.

國貨 完全 新出品公達呢. Advertisement for domestic goods featuring a woman in a dress.

大同海運公司. Advertisement for shipping services, including cargo and coal.

新井洋行. Advertisement for various industrial and construction materials.

大. Advertisement for a variety of goods including food, medicine, and household items.

是時可以見到的。因為使女裏面，當然有幾位...

鳥的戀 一身無形風雲，心裏卻有千言萬語...

大群的冷淡 你的心跳！什麼？心跳？心跳？心跳？...

珍味 珍味，這滋味，這滋味，這滋味，這滋味...

Table with columns for cinema titles (e.g., 光明, 中央, 新中央) and showtimes.

完全國貨 新出品公達呢聞世 貨美價廉 製作長袍 中山學裝...

大同海運公司 貨物運送 船舶代理 煤炭販賣

新井洋行 各種棉織品 印花機整染機 鋼打鋼絲線專

味之素 柔中用味の素好 比嘴裡嚼橄欖吃 後一樣的有回味。

無線電 價減大 營業項目 鐵路業、船舶業、港灣業、鑛山業...

住友洋行 住友生命保險會社代理店 扶桑海上火災保險

昌洋行 各種棉織品 印花機整染機 鋼打鋼絲線專

平田運輸公司 滿洲沿線聯絡貨物 船代 郵

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ニ付御査閲相成度

在中華民國上海日本公使館

461. 654

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東亞局

1482

(外務省/郵政/第9-8号)

情報部

公第三五四號

昭和九年八月十三日

在中華民國

特命全權公使 有吉

外務大臣 廣田 弘毅 殿

日本ノ對支政策ニ關スル「ノース、チャイナ、デイリ、
ニユウス」東京通信員郵便切拔送附ノ件

八月十日ノ「ノース、チャイナ、デイリ、ニユウス」所載日本ノ對
支政策ニ關スル同紙東京通信員郵便切拔何等御參考迄別添送附スル

在中華民國上海日本公使館



別紙添付

昭和九年八月拾八日



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JAPAN AND HER CHINA POLICY

Hirota Sincere in Attempts to Improve Relations: Foreign Office and Army Differences

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tokyo, Aug. 3.

What exactly is the Japanese government's policy towards China? That is what a lot of people, who have been led astray by a number of occurrences in the past few months, would like to know. The answer is simple, albeit strange and perhaps incredible to those unacquainted with the real situation here. It is a sincere and earnest desire to improve relations between Japan and China.

In the face of the things which have recently occurred, this bland statement needs some explanation. The Saito and Okada governments' policy towards China was and is what the present Minister, Mr. Hirota, chooses to do. It is because neither the Premier nor the present one, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, professes to be acquainted with Chinese affairs. This policy is the sincerest desire to improve relations with China. It has always been, and continues to remain, the basic principle underlying the policy of the Japanese Government. Notwithstanding, it is a sad fact that this man, who is one of the few influential Japanese to be striving heart and soul to improve Sino-Japanese friendship, has been singularly unfortunate in the past which have transpired since he took office. Nothing like the results which has marked his efforts to improve Japan's relations with China has crowned his Chinese endeavours.

Yet the remarkable thing is that the public, which made it almost impossible to criticize ex-Premier Saito's do-nothing policy, has let it not a peep against Mr. Hirota, whose record in this time has been comparatively bare of solid accomplishments. Even the press, which in Japan is ever-critical of its officials, is solidly behind Mr. Hirota. He is, therefore, in a way, a remarkable man.

A Man of Peace

The only civilian member of the Saito cabinet to retain his old post in the present government, he is now regarded as indispensable. Perhaps the reason is his record as a man of peace. Assuredly there has been a noticeable improvement in the relations between Russia and Japan and between Japan and the United States, since he took office. The agreeable effect of this peaceful diplomacy gratified the public all the more as it came directly on the heels of the warning, sounded by his predecessor, Count Yasuya Uchida, that Japan would stick to her militant policy even though she were reduced to ashes. Already a bit fed up on martial matters, the idea of living amidst the blackened memories of their homes if the worst came to the worst, did not appeal to the public.

In came Hirota. With commendable impatience, he crumpled up and cast aside the dismal picture drawn by Count Uchida. The programme which he brought forth was radiant throughout with security.

Hirota is the type of man who is easy to praise and difficult to criticize. He never "blows his own trumpet," and always seems light-hearted and friendly. The last thing he will knowingly do is stir up trouble or cause offence. His doctrine is peace.

Opposed Twenty-One Demands

As for his record as a liberal and a seeker of better relations with China, he not only was one of the few Japanese who openly opposed the presenting of an ultimatum to China following the submission of the Twenty-One Demands, but went to the extent of pleading with the liberal leader, Mr. Yukio Ozaki, at that time a member of the cabinet, to persuade the Government to reverse its decision. That Ozaki did his best but failed, casts no discredit on Hirota.

He also strenuously urged the Foreign Office to oppose Yuan Shih-kai's attempt to ascend the Dragon Throne. He was against the Siberian expedition. More recently he refused absolutely to lend ear to the pleas for support of the Fukien separatists and it was for this reason, more than

anything else, that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek was able to quell the revolutionary movement.

When, as in the case of the pronouncement of Japanese policy towards China, made by the foreign office spokesman, a hornet's nest was stirred before he could do anything about it, he displayed a spark of brilliance in soothing the frayed nerves of the foreign nations. It should be added, of course, that, strange as it may seem, the so-called Amata statement almost perfectly reflects Hirota's views on China. But the manner in which the foreign nations have interpreted it is not the spirit underlying his policy.

The remark of Mr. Akira Ariyoshi, the Japanese Minister to China, that a diplomat should appear like a duck—calm and composed above the surface, but with its legs working rapidly beneath it—which, by a sad coincidence, was made just before the Kuramoto kidnapping case, caused a good many people to be deceived regarding the Japanese Government's policy and to put two and two together.

The truth, however, is that despite the unfortunate and unexpected turn events have taken, two men more ardently seeking to improve Japan's relations with China as Hirota and Ariyoshi would be difficult to find in this country.

Indispensable

In other matters Hirota has been more fortunate. An expert on Russian and Chinese affairs, he has been indispensable to ex-Premier Saito and to Premier Okada, both of whom are naval experts. This, in turn, has been a decided advantage to Hirota for, with the arms conference nearing, naval matters have begun to assume major importance. More and more people are beginning to feel that the combination of Hirota and Okada is an ideal one.

This much, however, must be added: While Hirota formulates the government's attitude towards China, it does not necessarily stand that the army will abide by his policy. It so happens that in Chinese matters the army always has its own policy and this may or may not coincide

with that of the foreign office. At present it appears that the military policy is much milder than it has been during the past few years, but the wholehearted trust which the foreign office, outwardly at least, reposes in Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and other Chinese leaders, is not shared by the army. Never trust a Chinese, especially if his name happens to be Chiang Kai-shek, is the army's advice.

The press, which has preferred always solidly to back the army's stand towards China, has recently, to its everlasting regret, suffered a severe setback. This was due to the Kuramoto incident. Almost without exception the newspapers clamoured for ultimatums and action. Even the army men must have been surprised.

W. O. Daily News
10 AUG 1934

分類A門 報 項00 9-8
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調査部

東亞局

1482

情報部
普通公第四〇一號

昭和九年八月二十一日

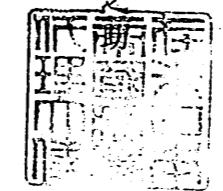
在米

臨時代理大使 藤井 啓之

外務大臣 廣田 弘毅 殿

外交政策協會ノ日本ノ對支政策聲明ニ關スル評論
送付ノ件

本件ニ關シ別紙發表文御參考迄一部送付ス
本信寫送付先 在滿、支各大公使



昭和九年 精治 九日 接受
附 藤井 啓之

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REEL No. A-0048



Foreign Policy Association
1359 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

For Release in Friday Morning
Papers, August 17, 1934

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FOREIGN POLICY BULLETIN DECLARES JAPAN'S "HANDS OFF CHINA"
POLICY STRENGTHENED BY RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Since its famous "hands off China" statement, which created a diplomatic sensation several months ago, Japan has further strengthened its dominant position in the Far East by forcing a series of notable concessions from the Nanking government of Chang Kai-shek, according to a Foreign Policy Association Bulletin published today.

The Bulletin, written by T. A. Bisson, Far Eastern expert of the Association's research staff, declares that Japan's dominance in the North China area has been fortified by the restoration of through rail traffic between Peiping and Mukden on July first and by the tariff reductions on Japanese goods made effective last month.

"For nearly two years," Mr. Bisson declares, "a large section of the Chinese public had steadily opposed the negotiation of an agreement for through railway traffic between Peiping and Mukden, on the ground that it implied tacit recognition of "Manchoukuo". In a transparent effort to sidetrack this opposition, the Nanking government organized a private company to take charge of the management of the Chinese section of the railway, instead of entrusting it to the Ministry of Railways. No such fiction could disguise the outright surrender of Chinese interests in the case of the revised import tariff promulgated by the Nanking authorities in July. Taken as a whole, the new schedules represent a general upward revision of the Chinese tariff. Reductions, where they occur, are practically without exception on goods in which Japan is heavily interested, such as cotton textiles, sea foods, sugar, and various chemicals. On the other hand, European countries and the United States face sharp in-

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creases on machinery, gasoline, kerosene, radios, and many other products. Certain changes in the new tariff, such as lower duties on canned sea foods from Japan, matched by higher rates on salt fish imported from the United States, seem designedly provocative.

"The leading Chinese industrial interests are waging an open fight on the new tariff provisions. In order to counteract the growing strength of the opposition to the 'pro-Japanese tariff policy' Chiang Kai-shek has clamped down a rigid censorship on local newspapers and periodicals, and on news cables abroad. Despite this ban, a flood of protests continues to reach Nanking by post and telegraph, and a recrudescence of Canton's political opposition to Nanking is expected to develop over the issue."

Referring to the recent campaign against the Chinese Communists Mr. Bisson says:

"The recent military successes of the Chinese Communists, as well as the relative lack of factional opposition in the Kuomintang during the spring, apparently proved decisive in stimulating Chiang Kai-shek's approach to Japan. Early in June, the Nanking forces suffered one of their most catastrophic defeats in the five-year struggle against the Communists, involving reported losses of 19,600 men by several of the crack Kuomintang divisions. Since it is vitally concerned in the suppression of the Chinese Communist movement, the Nanking-Tokyo entente probably comprises a substantial measure of Japanese support to Chiang's anti-Communist operation. So long as the Communist movement menaces Nanking's stability, Japan's China flank would not be thoroughly safe in the event of a Soviet-Japanese war. Under such circumstances, indeed, the pressure of patriotic sentiment would tend to overthrow Chiang Kai-shek's Nanking regime in favor of the Communists. For this reason, the crushing of the Chinese Soviet movement constitutes the prerequisite of a Japanese attack on the Soviet Union. If this objective can be achieved and Chiang's Japanese ties further strengthened, Japan will be able to proceed with its 'hands off' policy, involving the elimination of Western as well as Soviet influence in the Far East."

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アジア歴史資料センター

分類/門/類/項(目9-8)

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お琴

別紙は流上の一巻、徳社から依
頼されて一巻半せりありてありてあり

二下

此の巻は笑翁と傳を奉る

三上

此の巻は神を奉る

天初

極
己

此の巻は神を奉る

日本書紀

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REEL No. A-0048



アジア歴史資料センター

東亞の再吟味を提唱す 九七一五稿

日本は世界の雄邦である、日本は東亞の指導者である、
 此の二つの事實に對して否と云ふ得る何人か、吾界に居るであらう、實にこれは吾界の舞台に於ける嚴かなる事實である、
 何故かと云へば日本は東亞をよく指導して東洋の平和を維持することによつてのみ吾界の平和に貢献し得る、
 云々換へれば吾界の雄邦としての日本の吾界への貢献は東亞の指導者たる日本の地位と實にすることを離れて存在し得ないものである、
 今復に此の兩者に實行上の先後を付するやうに固より東亞の指導者たる使命が先に立たねばならぬ、
 其の使命が完全な果たされ得て、
 吾界の平和への貢献が必然的に結果されることとなるからである、
 然らば東亞の指導者である日本は東亞指導の指針を何處に向けて定めるべきであるかと云へば、
 支那大陸で起ることに何等の不思議も有り得ない、
 然り於て吾人は其の指針を確りと定着するに當つて、東

亞に於ける日支兩國の現下の環境なり地位に就て一應の考察を新たにして見る必要を認め、
 何故かと云へば過去に於ける日支兩國と、現在に於ける日支兩國は其の國際的相関關係に於て著しく變化して來てゐることを看取せざるを得ないからである、
 何をか變化と云ふ、過去に於ける日支兩國は何れかと云へば東亞の局面に對立した兩國であつたと云ふ歴史を殘してゐる、
 之は何として認めざるべきでない、
 事實である、併し又之を一方から見ると其の特性は或程度に對立であつて、
 然るに近時となつて來てからは吾界の舞台は太陽の黒点の爲りもなからうが超然を余儀なくして來た、
 かのベンサム以來欧米の天地に永く間隔を利かして來た功利的な自由主義經濟機構と云ふものが行結りを來たした、
 而してその水と形影相伴して發達して來た政黨政治なるものは其の終末を告げるか、
 然りや水は本來の存在價値を清算する程の變革を加へるに及ばば此の依では立ち行かないと云ふ運命に見舞はれた、

そして之に代りて抬頭して来た見れば計型経済とか統制
 経済の名目よって呼ばれてゐる所謂ブロックノ経済がある
 同時一方政治後進に於ても從來の如き悠長な議會政
 治では當面の焦眉の急は扱はれずと云ふので近來流行リ
 デクタルムが次から次へと改憲諸國を訪れた、スターリン
 ムソソリーニ、ヒトラーは申すに及ばずローズベルトやマック
 ケツリーメルグ等も政党政治の残星に居りながら事實は独
 裁の権幕を揮ひ、たまに尤も由多人種國家が之に構は
 狼狽した事には他にも重大な理由がある、過去或る
 年間白人種は有る程度の手段を以て十二億の有色人種
 の血を吸つた、そしてそれ以上は榮華と上げた所謂白人文明
 なる宮殿で永の間の享樂と榮華を続け、来た、慶が
 余りに捲り過ぎたが爲に有る民族の購買力が枯渴した
 と云ふ事態が發生して来た、そして斯くも此れ有色人
 種中から大和民族と云ふ種を優劣を民族が起つて来
 て低廉にして精巧なる日本貨は恰も水、低きに就く如く
 世界の各地に流れた。
 茲に於てかさしむに榮華を誇つた白人文明の屋台も今

と様で初めた、此處に白人國の新たる懺悔が示した
 采りてある
 斯様な世界的大勢と云ふか、変調と呼ぶか、どうした
 動きが恰も大海の颯りの如く押し寄せて来たかである、
 日本独り此の大勢の圏外に超然たり得る筈がない、因より
 日本は日本獨特の政治経済機構がある筈と云へ、大下
 レーンを感ぜずには居られなかつたらう、且これ経済的保
 文張り統制経済が昨由政治的に政黨解消論とか政黨
 合同論が眞面目に論議され非常的な強力内閣が待望さ
 れつゝある訣でござへ不知不識の間に世界の疑に乘つてしま
 つてゐる。
 斯うした大勢は又決して支那をも見舞はずには置力なかつ
 た、そこには今支那介石將軍の独裁的傾向が故意か
 偶然か同一日と強化されてゐる、経済的には未だ独立
 し得ない支那であるも、此の世界的利戟から免れてゐる
 水なき一種の反撥力が内在的の動きである、近時知識者
 の一部は最早や満洲を排日せよと云つて空騒ぎをして
 みるべき特でない自力更成による建立を云つてゐる、

外國に頼んで見ても、増がらかす排日を行つて見ても、自分
が苦しむをわけて、その道理が明瞭にあらわさず、蔣の
新進運動と云ふ、躬自者、運動を提唱して大に東洋
或實實剛健の氣風を鼓吹して居られる、又近頃國民政府
は孔子の誕生日を國定記念日として復活した、斯く如きは正
に多しとは居る、その支極のあり、東洋への復讐を自覺
しつゝある一証と云へや

前運の、その東洋の、影響は保して、考へて
見れば、實に東洋への福音となる、今日日支兩國は斯
うした緊迫の下にこそ、過去の過ちをたゞる感情を清算し、大
局に着眼して兩國提携の正道に向つて進出し得る契機を把
握し得るべきである、今日支實に世界の大勢は日支兩國に向つて
エポフメーションの福音と課題とを課しつゝあるを、
顧みれば、實に今日日支兩國の共存する、日支兩國の、
刻り而して痛切に要求されるべきである、特には未嘗てあり得な
かつた、世界の大勢は今日日支兩國を東洋と云ふ一つの經濟プロ
國內に包含せしめ、之に向つて、併し、東洋は日支兩國の永久の
んで無し、向けるべきではない、吾等が彼等は日支兩國の永久の

高閣を望んで止まらぬのである、只如何せん彼等が自己乃
ち白人文明の繁榮を今後維持せんとする當面、焦慮の府
策の爲に日本と支那とを駢べて其の好むと好まざるを
論なき一つのプロパグンダの範圍内に逐つて進む結果を招
来しつゝあるの故に日支兩國は此の大勢を順に迎へて相互
提携に進むるならば、早晩は直に兩國の共存と共榮を齎
らすこととなり、之を遂に取る相互及目離開せば、その水
次米人の身に乘ると云ふものである、兩國の損失は立派
に乘り東洋は遂に白人文明の重圧から蘇り得ないこ
と、なるであらう

斯く觀じ来ると、特は最早議論は明白である、日支兩國
は此の新なる世界の趨勢の前に退き去り、一切を清
算し、新なる世界の提携に踏み出すこと以外に、
るべき最良の方途はない、而して早晩が東洋の平和と
繁榮とを齎すべし、必然の結果を約束する神諭である、
此の道理は敏感なる支那の有識階級の夙に看取して居
る處に相違ないことを認める、然るに、
水は不潔なる何等の理由を見出すとしたならば、
水は不潔なる何等の理由を見出すとしたならば、
水は不潔なる何等の理由を見出すとしたならば、

現在の事實、現在の環境、現在の情勢に就いて明察を欠
如也との誹を免れず、私任賢明なる支那の指導階級
に對して衷心からの嘆息を有する者衆を切望して止まら
ない見よ日本は東亞全局の和平と繁榮の爲に更に進んで
有る民族解放の爲に、嘗てベルギーに於て人種差別
待遇撤廃案を強調したではないか、其の主張は當時こそ
成功しなかつたけれども、日本は其の事實を今日猶ほ
つゝあるはなす、理屈で通らぬは事實で

見ゆるより外に途はない、今や日本産業の發達による
少數白人種が多數の有色人種を食ひもつたこと、
罪科が白人種人は奢度とわづらひるが、有色民族
解放の爲に先づ第一手を携へるべきは、國は
東亞に於ける日支兩國を除くは果して何國か何處に存在
してゐるか、而して兩國の提携一度放らば遂に問題の全
部を解決し得るであらう)

其の俤に放任する訳には行かない、之を理解として見ても
う、實行して見よ」と云ふ熱と誠とが日本に有りける
方面と方法とによつて試みるべきであることと主張した、
因より親善と云ふ共在と云ふことは相手をなくして出来ず、
誠ではあるが、併し日本が指導者であることが嚴然たる事
實である以上、正に指導すべき一歩の責任を有するものと云
へる、指導と云ふことは読んで字の如く指示して導く
ことである、高懸てもなかり水は勿論征服でもない、
支那方面の何等疑懼の念を懐く必要はないのである、
度が誰が此度迄来ると支那は如何に指導してやるとも
濟度出来ないと云ふ、筆を空券ではどうするとも出来
ないのを、と云つて論を其の理屈を並べるに相違澤山
ありしや、事が果してどうと云ふ水を得るものなり、誠は
至極簡單だ、対策として強さるべきものは一番簡單にして
有効な支那の外にないことは念点である、
要が斯く簡單に片付けて居らる、相違澤山の仁の内は、
支那及支那人と云ふものを對して諒解半可通でありしや
るに、亦相違澤山なかつたから、爾は簡單な片付けられ

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よいことにもなる、凡そ此半可通程危険なものは、
 研究と体験は信念の基礎である、其の研究が深遠と
 なり其の体験が血にむすべしなり初めは尊敬し
 傾聴すべき信念が生れぬ、信念に根據也、何事か個
 人として又國家としてなす遂げ得らば、而して私利
 所の半可通とは、確かなる信念を以て却て功名を思ふに
 急なる仁である、孫子に語あり善戦者之勝也、無智者
 無勇功と諷は殊不々である、相場常識は自信を以て
 相場道徳を以てするなり、藝當が幅を利かすは、何
 人に就て見ても國家に就ては、危陰此の如きである、
 茲で話を本筋に引き返して儲け、今云ふた信念を得る
 うな研究と体験は今更初めは殊不々である、
 昔かり必要に決るることである、但し其水は急に當る
 に望み得らば、いことである、であるから其の方は暫く
 として、私利を以て改めて日支兩國人の望む計は、本文の
 題目に掲げて置いた東洋の再吟味再認識と云ふこと
 である以上申述べた事を数項見実は此の一句を提起せん
 とする基礎とする心持であつたのである。

東洋文化と云ふものは西洋文化よりも深遠を、東洋
 は精神的な西洋は物質的かと、學者先生運かり、
 尙かこれたことである、然るに此の東洋文明の創造者
 である漢民族と或意味での之が保存者である大和民族
 とか、何故に何特と云ふ西洋文化の後塵を舐し西洋文明
 に眩惑しこれ、その陶酔から脱却し得ないことである、
 支那に就て云へば何時迄も、西洋人の政治顧問から政治外交
 文を教はたり余り多き西洋人の軍事教官官から軍事事
 又戦術を教はたり、有為の青年子弟が余りに數多
 有、ミツンコンスクールに學んたり、東洋のことは愚か支那
 自國の事情にすなり、盲目な、として漢文も孫たま書り、
 又一人人物に四五余州の政治外交を、やうすやうなことを
 なさるゝか、初をして云はしむ水は支那自体が東洋文化
 のクリエーターたる祖先を辱かしめつ、あるも、日本に
 してもその科學文明に就ては多き、西洋人に教はる、
 大過を有する、當り或人から日本の大學は日本熱心
 西洋學を教へる處をどの酷評を聞かす水に、
 まさかとは田舎が何水にして、日本も支那も、
 有り特代は

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誠に累重に於ける過去の實蹟を回顧して見ると、東洋のことが東洋思想と東洋道徳で裁かれぬかどうかが、斯うして見ると特種に實に情けなき歴史を作為してゐることに慨然たりざるを得ないものとある、そこに展開された歴史はその日支兩國外交関係に因するものなりを見ても、一は西洋人が西洋思想で之を外交の後座を舞したるもので、他は西洋人顧問から教ばった外交藝術で、相互に相當するものなきやうなやり取りを交へてゐる。

更に見よ我が大和民族は歴史上尚武の氣性と道義の觀念に著きつゝ、ある特徴を有つた民族である、端的に云へば之が我が民族精神であり、武士道であり、大和魂であり、我等の佩する所の剣は常に磨き澄ましこめてぬき、てなかり水も道なき處では杖を評されぬ、正に立身立國を安ずると云ふことは元寇の役の前鎗倉の傑僧曰達によつて立正安國論が獅子吼され、水た今之我國を難来の聲を聞くことと云ひ而して、そこにはシマス、や青頭が津々浦々に流行し来たる一つの立正安國論を聞かざるは何であるか、凡そ力が出来たり他國を侵襲するものと云ふやうな觀念は日本には固

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流氷を、東洋の霸權は白人の手から東洋人の手に還り、かの朕怒特代の退去から蟬脱して自覺した今日の我を見よ、去さぬばなすべし、西洋の化世文明の如きもシヤブツを見れば、骨はかりを、それより見ざるを、つりこした東洋文化の方が遙に芳潤にして滋味深きものがある、これを徳のことは別と分るよと思ふ。

東洋思想東洋道徳の根源を教へられ居る文献に我が神をがりの道、支那に於ける經書、印度に於ける經文がある、そしてそこには東洋人の多量に得る共通の原理が存在する、私に淺識が多きを語る資格がある、我が教育勅諭に威威徳を、一にすと宣はせられぬこと、其の威威一徳の條下に同じ文章と意味が見出さぬのである、斯う如きは、一例に過ぎぬ、これにも可なり重なる一致点がある、此故に東洋のことは東洋の思想東洋の道徳である、行くと云ふのでなれば、東洋人の東洋と云ふ、これをことごとく回唱して見ても遂に空念佛に終ることは、恰も自覺と信念の根をささぐる日支親善と同じ結果を招くであろう、

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より、仁義の根ざした王道にも見出されず、東洋思想は隣人を愛して自利も樂しむことをなすが隣人を言用めつて自利を樂しむ能はぬを、度が之を西洋に見ると大に不承りざるものがある、歐洲の天地に展開され、王道とマキヤベリツムの差は此處に發見せられ、然るに古上言をなすものは、政米列強は其の過去に於て斯となりしが故に我も斯くすと屬せ、假令それが歐米の天地ではなへる、としても、我は民族精神に流れて居る所の道義の觀念に立脚して彼等に怒對すべきではなから、況やそれが東亞の天地のことと見えれば尚更西洋に學ぶべきでない、甚しきは独逸と佛蘭西との不和を以て相隣れる強國の接壤から来る必然の結果なりと断じ、東洋思想を没却して直に之を以て日支兩國相隣接するの場合に適用し、日支兩國は必然的に不和なりと断ずる人々がある如きは、高遠なる東洋思想から見れば東洋人の恥ざりし、近代の標本と見ゆるかもしれな、茲に私は最近當面した一、二のポイントを語るであらう、

最近有為、一法官が日本から支那に旅行して来り、私に此の法官に對して少からず殺意を拂はせて、殊に土元の日本人は日本が實に手酷なことをなす例を示すといふことに對して感心謝をこへしてゐることを茲に告白して置きます、
その法官の語に依れば、支那の人の居る所を賣り、それは支那で日本が殺す水の特許多額、賠償金を取らねば、支那人が日本で殺す水の特許に之を如何、法官は之に對して日本に在るは支那の被害者が日本が加害者に對して損害賠償の訴訟を提起すれば、其の訴訟の勝敗に依り賠償金が決定されるであらうと一應心法解を答へた後、併し一、二支那は過去に於て政米人の被害者に對して多大の賠償金を支拂つた實例を作つてゐる、それがよろしくないと附け加へて語つたことである、之に就て私は一言の意見を申述べた、それは大体このやうである、西洋人は斯うなたから日本人も斯うなたから観念が間違つてゐる、日支關係は特殊關係であり同一文化系統の内に生存してゐる兩民族である、理屈は存

予の慶は何れも西洋人を楯にとり必要はない、東洋の事
 は東洋の考へ方からと云ふ出發点に立たねばならぬ、
 ではないか、セリ云へば近頃突如として起り忿然として
 解消され或る事件の場合でも、何となく三千年一
 前独逸が青島を租借した筆法を今日に行なうと云
 ったやうな人達も幾無ではないやうに感した、
 併し問題が大に値するものなり、強、弱、は問ふ所ではな
 い、只強、弱、行くなり東洋式に強、弱、は、是れには又張
 り弱肉強食の又脅迫威赫的ではなく飽く迄も道
 義を楯に、而して相手が道義を踏まず不誠意を示し来
 った特、茲に始めて直に發放し得る海軍をより陸軍の面
 についた、重圧を運ぶがよい、道義に立脚せざる力は暴力
 たる辨を列國に対して自ら宣傳するに等しい、私は豫
 てかり現在を以て過去に於ける旧式對支外交の清算期だ
 と考へてゐるものがある、近頃支那の人の云ふことに大事
 を化して小事となし小事を化して無事となすこと、之は
 支那の得る勝手かも知れない、又物によそ何特
 かもさうばかりは行かないであらう、が併し一面の道理

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にはある、之を反對に無事を化して小事となし小事を
 化して大事となすものがある道理は、さういふこと、喧
 嘩は終つてなきに相違ない、是して斯うした、遺方は一時
 は儲かるやうに見えても、清算すれば大局に於て赤字
 だらうなれば幸なまなま
 遼莫、吾人は東洋人の東洋として具に過去に短路を
 振り返り、熟り現在の環境を察し、徐ろに東洋の
 前途を觀する時、日支兩國は今も過去に於ける一切を
 清算し、新たに起して而して希望に満ちたる出發点から
 改めて歩進すべきであるといふ心持が、卒然として心頭か
 り湧き起つて来るのを禁じ得ないものである、私は今茲
 に室内にて四度の酷熱下に筆を執る詭者諸君に對し
 て東洋再認識吟味の方法と材料とを擧げざるをけの余
 裕を持たぬことを遺憾とするが、只之を提唱することに
 して大方の注意を喚起し得れば是れを以て是れとすも可
 である、
 重振て云ふ日支兩國の過去を顧れば、そこには恰も吾人
 が今ヨソのボクソの最初の一つを掛り違へたが為め、後の

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回つが順を一段亮極り違ふと云て、遂に一切を解消
 して最初から掛り直さなれ水はなうない、と同一の
 不非心裏を見去さずにはぬれぬ、静かた而して
 冷かに観ずれば非は必ずしも相身方一方ゆかりにちるの
 だけなかつた、世界の大勢も今日かく爾と緊迫して居るの
 ちかた、つまり天婦喧嘩之兄弟喧嘩、余地が親さ
 水とぬそつた、併し今更其の余地はなうなつた、相互に東
 洋觀念に違らう、相互に及者すべき處は及者し之、
 相互に相身の觀念を深めるやうな遣方は慥しもう、
 相互は正當に物を見正當に物を判別する機能を生
 かり與へられぬ、向を好んで糾察を描出して敷き、
 錯覺を作為して競々たるう要があらう、相互に不認
 識之誤判断之錯覺之懷疑に基いて作り出さぬた
 相互の對策は遂に兩國を毒也と水げ幸ひむあるのみを

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昭和九年八月三十日

情報部
 普通公第四一八號
 昭和九年八月三十日
 在米
 臨時代理大使 藤井啓之助
 外務大臣 廣田弘毅 殿
 日支接近ニ關スル論評報告ノ件
 本件ニ關シ外交政策協會「ブレティン」ハ別紙第一號ノ通「ピソン」
 ノ日支接近ニ關スル報道ヲ掲ケタル處右ニ付八月十八日紐育「ヘラ
 ルド、トリビューン」ハ別紙第二號ノ通論說ヲ掲ケ日支問題ニ關ス
 ル列國ノ支那援助ノ失敗ハ遂ニ滿支通車通郵等ヲ實現スルニ至レル
 カスル狀勢ニシテ持續センカ支那ハ結局日本ヲ利用シテ外國人ヲ追

第一課長

昭和九年八月三十日
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Is China Stooping to Conquer?

The collapse of the Russo-Japanese negotiations for the sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway, followed immediately, as it was, by fresh expressions of a mutual lack of esteem, may awaken interest in the recent changes in Japan's relations with China. They deserve something better than the complete silence that has shrouded them, for since Japan's announcement in April of her assumption of rights in China that would reduce that country to the status of a protectorate China's official attitude toward Japan has been widely construed as favorable to this relationship. But a Chinese resignation to Japanese dictation would in turn have to be interpreted as a concurrence by China in a "white hands-off-Asia" movement, hostile not only to the imperial interests of the European powers in the Orient but to American treaty rights in China itself.

Needless to say, China has not publicly acknowledged Japan's hegemony. She has not even given formal recognition to Manchukuo. Vociferous Chinese patriots have denounced the resumption of through rail traffic between Manchuria and North China as tantamount to recognition. But, if so, it is indirect, for the Nanking régime assumes no control over these communications. It simply permits their resumption by a private corporation. A much more significant surrender to Japanese pressure is the discrimination in favor of Japanese imports, including the important item of textiles, and the consequent discrimination against China's own textile industries, which was made in the tariff schedules published in July. Mr. T. A. Bisson, in one of the Foreign Policy Association's recent bulletins, rightly assumes that such favors to Japan, in the face of furious native criticism, are so significant that "they mark the emergence of a Sino-Japanese rapprochement."

Noisy as the opposition to such a policy may be in China, it is one to which the Chinese have often been reconciled and for which General Chiang Kai-shek can probably get popular indorsement if he and his government can weather the first psychic upheaval against it. From a time antedating the Christian era China has nearly always been either reluctant or too weak to defend her own integrity and inde-

pendence. She has depended instead upon bribing one predatory neighbor to hold off or oust the others until the opportunity offered to play still another enemy against her too expensive or too exacting or too inefficient champion. The failure of the League and of the United States to defend China against Japan has convinced every Chinese capable of giving the question a thought that as a champion the Occident as a whole has failed China shamefully and should by rights forfeit whatever favors it has hitherto enjoyed in that country. The persistence of a Red republic in the rich heart of China makes Soviet Russia appear a dangerously expensive champion.

So—the government may in due course ask the Chinese people—why shouldn't China make a virtue of necessity, stoop to conquer as she has done a thousand times, and "use" Japan to clear the Middle Kingdom of the always obnoxious and now useless Occidentals, their rights and their establishments? To this the popular response is not at all unlikely to be: "Why not, indeed?"

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boycott. That the boycott was still voluntarily maintained, to some extent at least, was indicated by the declining sales of Japanese goods in China— from 304 million yen in 1928 to 143 million in 1931, 129 million in 1932, and only 108 million in 1933. Other factors, however, influenced this decline, including not only the world depression, but also the introduction of a Chinese tariff and the growth of local Chinese industry. These latter handicaps to Japanese trade have now been dealt with effectively by Nanking. The changes in the tariff rates affecting cotton textiles are indicative. Thirty-four revisions were made on various classes of imported cotton piece-goods. In every case the revision was downward. On the other hand, the import duty on raw cotton -- vital to the development of the Chinese textile industry -- was increased by nearly 50 per cent.

The leading Chinese industrial interests are waging an open fight on the new tariff provisions. In order to counteract the growing strength of the opposition to the "pro-Japanese tariff policy," Chiang Kai-shek has clamped down a rigid censorship on local newspapers and periodicals, and on news cables abroad. Despite this ban, a flood of protests continues to reach Nanking by post and telegraph, and a recrudescence of Canton's political opposition to Nanking, is expected to develop over the issue.

The recent military successes of the Chinese Communists, as well as the relative absence of factional opposition in the Kuomintang during the spring, apparently proved decisive in stimulating Chiang Kai-shek's approach to Japan. Early in June, the Nanking forces suffered one of their most catastrophic defeats in the five-year struggle against the Communists, involving reported losses of 19,600 men by several of the crack Kuomintang divisions. Since Japan is vitally concerned in the suppression of the Chinese Communist movement, the Nanking-Tokyo entente probably comprises a substantial measure of Japanese support to Chiang's anti-Communist operations. So long as the Communist movement menaces Nanking's stability, Japan's China flank can never be thoroughly safe in the event of a Soviet-Japanese war. Under such circumstances, indeed, the pressure of patriotic sentiment would tend to overthrow Chiang Kai-shek's Nanking régime in favor of the Communists. For this reason, the crushing of the Chinese Soviet movement constitutes the prerequisite of a Japanese attack on the Soviet Union. If this objective can be achieved and Chiang's Japanese ties

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further strengthened, Japan will be able to proceed with its "hands off China" policy, involving the elimination of Western as well as Soviet influence in the Far East.

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FOREIGN POLICY BULLETIN
August 17, 1934

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NANKING'S RAPPROCHEMENT WITH JAPAN

During the months that have intervened since the "hands off China" statement in April, Japan has won a series of notable concessions from the Nanking government. The restoration of through Peiping-Mukden rail traffic on July 1 set the seal on Japan's dominance in the north China area." The tariff reductions on Japanese goods, made effective on July 3, were even more indicative of Chiang Kai-shek's pro-Japanese orientation. They mark the emergence of a Sino-Japanese rapprochement, which seems destined to play an increasingly significant role in Far Eastern developments.

For nearly two years a large section of the Chinese public had steadily opposed the negotiation of an agreement for through railway traffic between Peiping and Mukden, on the ground that it implied tacit recognition of "Manchoukuo." In a transparent effort to sidetrack this opposition, the Nanking government organized a private company to take charge of the management of the Chinese section of the railway, instead of entrusting it to the Ministry of Railways. No such fiction could disguise the outright surrender of Chinese interests in the case of the revised import tariff promulgated by the Nanking authorities in July. Taken as a whole, the new schedules represent a general upward revision of the Chinese tariff. Reductions, where they occur, are practically without exception on goods in which Japan is heavily interested, such as cotton textiles, sea foods, sugar, and various chemicals. On the other hand, European countries and the United States face sharp increases on machinery, gasoline, kerosene, radios, and many other products. Certain changes in the new tariff, such as lower duties on canned sea foods from Japan matched by higher rates on salt fish imported from the United States, seem designedly provocative.

The new tariff severely cripples the development of Chinese industry while providing corresponding benefits to Japanese commercial interests. Since the Tangku Truce of May 31, 1933, Chiang Kai-shek has vigorously suppressed all public efforts to foster the anti-Japanese

*"Japan Presses its China Policy," Foreign Policy Bulletin, July 6, 1934.

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