

寫送先

東亞 歐亞 米洲 通商 條約 情報 文書 調查 人事 文書 會計 秘書官

次大臣 官

電信課長

昭和10年3月1日 9-8

昭 和 10 三 一 七 六 略 南京 一日後發
 本 省 三 月 一 日 後 着 情
 廣 田 外 務 大 臣 須 磨 總 領 事
 第 二 〇 九 號

一日朝報ハ社説欄ニ於テ吾人ハ國際ノ情勢ニ顧ミテ日本ノ對支政策變更ノ動機及其ノ抱負ヲ平靜ニ檢討セサルヘカラスト冒頭シ日本ノ外交的孤立ト米蘇ノ軍事的施設ノ完備セル事情ヲ説キタル上日本ハ此ノ情勢ニ晏如タル能ハス遂ニ日支提携ヲ高唱シテ米蘇等ノ銳鋒ヲ避ケントスルモノナリ即チ日支親善ノ必要ヲ識レルニ非スシテ權宜ノ計ヲ廻ラシ居ルニ過キスト論シ居レルカ同日中國日報モ「遠東和平ト九國公約」ト題シ九國條約ニ於テ調印國ハ支那ノ主權獨立並ニ

外務省

307

寫送先

東亞 歐亞 米洲 通商 條約 情報 文書 調查 人事 文書 會計 秘書官

次大臣 官

電信課長

昭和10年3月1日 9-8

昭 和 10 三 一 九 一 略 南京 一日後發
 本 省 三 月 一 日 後 着 情、亞
 廣 田 外 務 大 臣 須 磨 總 領 事
 第 二 一 八 號
 本 官 發 支 宛 電 報
 第 二 一 四 號
 貴 電 第 四 三 號 ニ 關 シ
 本 消 息 ハ 當 地 聯 合 特 派 員 ヨ リ 發 セ ラ レ タ ル モ ノ ニ ハ 非 サ ル 處 一 日 唐 有 任 ハ 本 官 ニ 對 シ 國 民 政 府 ヨ リ 右 ノ 如 キ 命 令 ヲ 發 セ ル 事 實 ハ 無 キ モ 煽 動 的 筆 致 ハ 避 ク ル 様 指 導 シ 居 レ リ ト 答 ヘ タ リ
 大 臣 ヘ 轉 電 セ リ

外務省

306

寫送先

東亞 歐亞 米洲 通商 條約 情報 文書 調查 人書 文書 會計 會書 祕書官

大臣 次官

電信課長

(8-9日頃/門4類)

昭和10 三二〇〇略 上海 一日後發 亞、情
 本省 三月一日後着

廣田外務大臣 有吉公使

第一九九號ノ一

一日「ノースチャイナデーリーニユース」ハ當地外支人間ニ信セラレ居ルモノトシテ日本政府ハ(一)教科書ヨリ排日宣傳ヲ全部取除クコト(二)全國經濟委員會ニ日本人顧問ヲ備入レルコト(三)西原借款ノ如キ不確實債權ヲ整理スルコト(四)現在ノ獨逸軍事顧問ノ代リニ日本人顧問ヲ招聘スルコトノ四項ヲ條件トシ現下ノ經濟的窮境ヲ救フ爲對支借款ヲ許スヘク其ノ實現ニ六箇月乃至九箇月ノ期限ヲ附シタリ土肥原少將ノ南下ハ西南ヲシテ南京ト步調ヲ合ハシメンカ爲ナリ三百ノ

日支外交關係雜算表

309

外務省

其ノ領土的及行政的保全ノ尊重ヲ約セルニモ拘ラス日本ハ九、一八事變ニ依リ右原則ヲ擊碎セリ日支關係ノ親善化ハ日本ニ本原則ヲ補正スルノ誠意アリヤ否ヤニ依存シ蔣介石、汪兆銘モ支那側立場ヲ明カニシ居レリ日本ハ九國條約調印國會議ニ反對シ居ル處假リニ同條約存在ノ歴史的意義ヲ無視スルモノナリトセハ其ノ所謂對支不侵略原則ハ人ヲ欺クノ策ト謂ハザルヘカラス依テ日本ハ先ツ英米ニ對シ大膽ニ同條約尊重ノ姿態ヲ示シ眞ニ東亞ノ和平、日支親善ヲ企圖スルモノナルコトヲ立證スヘシト論シ居レリ

支、北平ニ轉電セリ

外務省

308

寫送先

東亞 歐亞 米洲 通商 條約 情報 文書 調查 人書 文書 會計 秘書官

大臣 次官

電信課長

類A門1類1項0目9-8



昭和10 三二〇一 略 上海 一日後發 本省 三月一日後着

廣田外務大臣

第一九九號ノ二

右ハ東京ニ於ケル王寵惠氏ノ談話ニ徴シテモ明カナルヘシ日本ハ過般ノ蔣、汪等ノ言明カ事實トシテ現ハルルコトヲ靜ニ待望シ居ルノミナリ果シテ支那カ自覺シ日支關係平常化セハ列國ハ何レモ之カ爲裨益スヘシ日本カ支那ノ門戸ヲ閉鎖スル意思アリト謂フカ如キハ實ニ馬鹿氣タル考ナリトノ趣旨ヲ語り又軍事教官ノ點ニ關シ影佐中佐ハ鈴木中將ハ過般蔣ト會見セル際軍人ノ立場ヨリ(一)支那カ外國人軍事顧問ノミヲ雇ヒ居ルコトハ日本ヲ差別待遇スルモノナルコト(二)支

外務省

日本將校及一千四百ノ准士官ハ三百ノ獨逸顧問ニ代リ先ツ三箇ノ模範師團ヲ養成シ全支那陸軍ノ核心タラシムル筈ナリ等其ノ他如何ニモ第三國ヲ排除スルカ如キ諒解カ日支間ニ成立シタルヤノ風説有ル旨ヲ報シタルカ之ニ關シ昨日「デーリー、ニュース」記者ヨリ當館ノ意見ヲ求メタルニ依リ係官ハ強ク之ヲ否定シ右ノ内唯排日宣傳中止ノ件ノミハ日支親善ノ必須的前提トシテ從來絶エス主張シ來レルコトニシテ過般本使ト蔣汪トノ會談ノ際モ亦繰返シタルハ事實ナルカ借款ノ如キ全然支那側ト話合ヒタルコトナク(續ク)

外務省

那軍ノ演習カ日本ヲ假想敵トシテ行ハルルコトハ面白カラサルコトニ付蔣ノ注意ヲ喚起シタルハ事實ナルモ何等日本人ノミヲ招聘スヘキコトヲ主張シタルコトナク又何等具体的要求ヲ爲シタル次第ニ非ス又土肥原少將今回ノ旅行ハ何等支那側ト交渉ノ使命ヲ帯ヒタルモノニ非サル旨言明シタルニ「デ」紙ハ前記記事ト共ニ之等説明ヲ詳細ニ掲載シタリ

北平、南京、漢口、天津、青島、濟南、福州、廣東、厦門、香港、滿、露へ轉電セリ

外務省

312

電信課長

大臣
次官

東亞 歐亞 米洲 通商 條約 情報 文書 調查 人事 文書 會計 秘書官

寫送先

(分類A門1卷1項0目9-8)

昭和10

三一九七

4暗

上海 本省

三月一日後着

亞、情

廣田外務大臣

第二〇〇號

往電第一九九號ニ關シ

有吉公使

「テイリー、ニュース」紙ハ既報ノ如ク本記事ニ添テ當館係官及影佐中佐ノ談話ヲ多大ノ紙面ヲ割キテ掲載セルノミナラス同日ノ社説欄ニ於テ右係官等ノ率直懇切ナル説明ニ對シ贊辭ヲ呈セルモ右風説ノ報道振ハ相當煽動的ナリシヨリ多大ノ反響ヲ惹起シタルモノノ如シ尤モ此ノ種風説ノ行ハレ居ルコトハ前々ヨリ耳ニシ居リ(往電第一三〇號參照)出處ニ付夫レト無ク探索中ニテ或ハ支那側ノ宣傳ニ

外務省

313

非スヤトモ考ヘラレタルカ今回ハ「チャイナ、プレス」並ニ漢字紙等ニハ之ニ關スル記事ヲ見ス又此ノ風説カ專ラ在留歐米人ノ官邊並ニ上流間ニ廣ク行ハレ居ルラシク「ロイテル」ハ約一週間前ニ類似ノ報道ヲ打電シタル趣ニテ又約十日前「アーベンド」ハ倫敦ヨリ此ノ種ノ報道アリトテ紐育ヨリ照會シ來レル趣ヲ以テ當地聯合ニ問合セ來レルコトアル由ニテ或ハ此ノ風説ハ當地英國特務機關ヨリ出テタルモノトノ説モアリ尙確カメ中ナリ

在支各總領事及北平へ轉電シ廣東ヨリ香港へ暗送セシム

外務省

特情

電信課長

大臣

次官

東亞 歐亞 米洲 通商 條約 情報 文書 調查 人書 文書 會計 祕書官

寫送先

昭和10 3.6

廣田外務大臣

特情 上海第三三號

本省

三月二日後着

情

有吉公使

「ノース、チャイナ、デイリー、ニュー」紙ハ二日ノ紙上ニ「日本ト支那」ト題スル論説ヲ掲ケ日支兩國ノ提携問題ニ付次ノ如ク論ジテ居ル

「蔣介石、宋子文、孔祥熙氏等」漢口會議ハ日本公使館ノ聲明ニ大體明カニサレタ通り日支兩國ノ協力問題ニ付全面的檢討ヲ加ヘタモノト解サレル、日本公使館ノ聲明テ事情ハ闡明サレタ、然シ現實ノ情勢ニ付モット正常的ニ事情ヲ發表シテ居ナカツタノハ或ル意味デ不幸ナコトト見ラレル、殊ニ右聲明ニ先立チ種々非公式ナ報道力傳

日支外交関係の経緯

外務省

ヘラレタガ此等報道ハ甚シク的外レテ居ナイ迄モ未タ判然シナイ
意圖ニ事實ヨリ以上ニ判ツキリシタ調子ヲ帶ビサセタノハ遺憾デア
ツタ、國民政府外國人顧問ノ中デ日本人以外ノモノガ優勢ナノハ日
支兩國間ニ親善關係ヲ樹立シ様トスル日本政府ニ取ツテハ尠カラズ
邪廢ニ感ゼラレルトイフ事ハ先ヅ當然デアラウ、日本政府ガ聯盟ヲ
脫退シタノハ一部其ノ直接的結果ダ、從テ此ノ現状ニ對處スル方策
モ或點迄日本政府ノ掌中ニアルト云ヘヨウ、聯盟脫退後モ聯盟ノ人
文的事業ニ付テハ相變ラス聯盟ト協力シ様トハ日本政府ノ宣言シテ
居ル所デアリ、聯盟當局トシテモ適宜此ノ事實ヲ利用スベキダと思
フ、更ニ米國ノ例モアリ聯盟ガ支那ニ對シ飽ク迄善隣人ノ役割ヲ果
タサウトシテ居ルコトヲ日本政府ニ納得サセル機會モアラウ、日本

外務省

316

政府ハ極東ニ於テ平和ノ途ヲ遂行スル旨明言シテ居ルガ
右日本政府ノ言明ヲ日支兩國關係上ニ具體化スル様斡旋セネバナラ
ヌノダカラ上述ノ機會ヲ利用スルコトガ特ニ必要ダ、日本ノ資本ト
經驗トデ支那ノ農業並ニ鑛業ヲ援助スル案ハ極メテ健全デアリ其ノ
結果支那ノ輸出ハ増加シ輸入ハ減少シテ近來ノ貿易逆調ハ是正サレ
ルコトトナラウ、他方日本トシテモ特ニ必要ナ原料品並ニ鑛産物ヲ
確保出來テ利益ヲ受ケルコトトナラウ
今ヤ日本ノ經濟的發展ガ地球上ノ他ノ部分ニ於テハ決定的ニ阻止サ
レテ居ル點カラ見テモ日本品ニ此ノ捌口ヲ與ヘルコトハ最も適宜ノ
處置ト云ヘヨウ、然シ此等經濟上ノ諸問題ハ政治問題ト相關連シテ
居リ全世界注視ノ焦點トナルノハ此ノ政治的因子ト云フコトニ且

外務省

317

本政治家モ氣ツカヌ善ハタイ
 日本ハ此ノ留保ニ對シテ不滿ヲ述ベル事ハ出來ナイ
 其ノ因ツテ來ル所ハ日本自身ノ考ヘ方乃至ハ最近ニ於ケル日本ノ極
 東政略ニアリ、日支兩國ガ協調案ヲ具体化シテ日支兩國相互ノ友人
 ヲ悉ク満足サセ最近其ノ當ルト當ラザルトヲ問ハス各方面カラ表明
 サレテ居ル懸念ヲ一掃スルコトヲ衷心カラ希望シテ止マナイ

外務省

東亞局
 拓務經由

日支外交係長
 其論並外務省
 昭和十年三月一日

別紙添付
 昭和十年三月一日
 朝鮮總督府

昭和十年三月一日

朝鮮總督官房外事課長 田中武雄

外務省東亞局長 桑島主計殿

在鮮中國人ノ親日運動ニ關スル件

朝鮮内ニ於ケル内鮮人對中國人ノ關係ハ平壤事件以來極メテ惡化シ來リ
 引續キ滿洲事件ノ勃發ニ因リ爾來兎角圓滿ヲ缺キ居ル状態ナリシテ以テ
 當局ハ努メテ之ガ緩和融合ヲ計リ來リタル結果漸次其ノ關係好轉シ來レ
 ル處特ニ客年十一月現京城駐在中國總領事范漢生來任以來當局ノ指導的
 態度ニ深ク感謝ノ意ヲ表シ機會アル毎ニ當地官民ニ接觸シテ相互ノ理解

162
 10.3.-4
 拓務省管理局

雄

674
 拓務省

319

318

ニ努メ意思ノ疎通ヲ計リツツアルガ一面亦在留中國人ニ對シテモ親日的
新生活運動ヲ起ス等親善工作ニ全幅ノ努力ヲ傾ケツツアル結果昨今ニ於
テハ嘗テ見ザル程親善氣分濃厚トナリツツアリテ滿洲事變前後ニ比シ眞
ニ隔世ノ惑アル次第ナルガ本件ニ關スル別紙新聞ヲ拔添付何等御參考迄
通報ス

昭和拾年貳月拾九日

范總領事の音頭で 捲起る親日運動

全鮮五萬の居留民に呼びかけ 日支兩國民の握手

范總領事は親日運動の第一歩として、最近以來各方面の資料を蒐集し、全鮮居留民五萬の中心に對して、親日運動の進行を促す爲め、大いに日支兩國民の握手を期す。この爲め、全鮮居留民に呼びかけ、日支兩國民の握手を期す。この爲め、全鮮居留民に呼びかけ、日支兩國民の握手を期す。

配付 して各居留民への
宣明と實行を申合せ、同感を得
上げて午後四時散會したが、この
結果、全鮮居留民は各方面の注目を
蒙り、今後の運動を期す。この爲め、
全鮮居留民に呼びかけ、日支兩國民の
握手を期す。この爲め、全鮮居留民に
呼びかけ、日支兩國民の握手を期す。

居留 民代表者數百名を
總領事に召して盛大な生活
改進實行委員會の發會式を舉行
した。全鮮居留民が親日運動に
積極的參加し、新州州長が親日
委員長に選任されて、親日運動の
入り。

大阪毎日新聞
朝鮮版
昭和七年四月二十日

本國と呼應し

新生活運動へ前進

阿片、モヒなどを絶對に排撃 在鮮支那人の申合せ

（本報）阿片、モヒなど、本國に於ては、絶對に排撃すべきものである。在鮮支那人の申合せに、本報は、阿片、モヒなどを、絶對に排撃することを、強く主張する。阿片、モヒなどは、本國に於ては、絶對に排撃すべきものである。在鮮支那人の申合せに、本報は、阿片、モヒなどを、絶對に排撃することを、強く主張する。阿片、モヒなどは、本國に於ては、絶對に排撃すべきものである。在鮮支那人の申合せに、本報は、阿片、モヒなどを、絶對に排撃することを、強く主張する。



在中華民國上海日本公使館

相成度

325

別紙
況見料
利用アリ

第二課長
第三課長

情報部

第一課長

公第一五三號

昭和十年三月一日

在中華民國

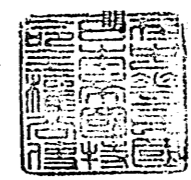
特命全權公使 有吉

外務大臣 廣田 弘毅 殿

日支提携ニ關スル「シヤンハイタイムス」
論說切抜送付ノ件

本件ニ關スル本年二月二十三日附「シヤンハイ、タイムス」論說
不取敢概要電報濟ミナルモ何等御參考迄ニ全文送付スルニ付御査閱

在中華民國上海日本公使館



別紙添付

記録件
日支外交ノ件性
輿論並新南論均

324

man who has no real stake in Sino-Japanese relations, good or bad, has been making holiday. This sort of thing ought to be ended and a strict sense of responsibility must rule in its stead. The mad "patriot" who throws a bomb at a shop where he thinks some Japanese merchandise may be exposed for sale is a sign of mental and moral degeneracy rather than of heroic self-abnegation.

The attitude of outside nations to the Sino-Japanese Question is of importance. Mr. Hirota is confident that Foreign Powers are now increasingly appreciating Japan's real intentions. We ourselves remarked in these columns last Monday that, generally speaking, the Occidental Powers have consistently refrained from making any capital out of the Sino-Japanese estrangement. Nevertheless, we cannot help expressing regret at the foolish and often grossly uninformed tone taken by some of the newspapers in Europe and America on questions relating to the Far East. Animated by a love for sensationalism and an easy excitability, writers in many cases have attempted to magnify quite local incidents such as that of the recent Charhar-Jehol border dispute into matters of great magnitude and as indicating that the much-heralded—in some quarters—great war in the Far East had actually begun. The result is the creation of a false atmosphere of excitability and unreality which does our modern mass intelligence little credit although it may serve to sustain the pretensions of either very ignorant or very false-hearted men. The same sense of responsibility which is so requisite both in China and Japan is not less needed in foreign countries which may be concerned with the political affairs of the Far East. The immediate problems of Asia generally are exceedingly complex and before they are solved the general intelligence of the world at large will probably be greatly exercised. None of these problems will yield to the touch of ignorance or prejudice but rather to the careful consideration of facts and a sense of realism tempered by a consideration for the best welfare of masses of people who inherit quite a different legacy from past ages than the European and American peoples. It is our own ardent wish to see the relations between China and Japan placed upon a really friendly basis. If there are any who hope to profit from their estrangement we can only say that we think their attitude is a short-sighted one and that they would be worse off in the end. The situation still bristles with difficulties but the old saying "where there's a will there's a way" is true enough and we seem to be witnessing the dawning of a will to a better condition of things.

327

DRAWING TOGETHER OF CHINA AND JAPAN

The Foreign Ministers of both China and Japan have now spoken with definite emphasis upon the question of the improvement of relations between their two countries and everything points to the reasonableness of the belief that we may expect some important developments in this respect in the near future. In his speech before the Central Political Council on Wednesday, Mr. Wang Ching-wei, speaking with the additional authority of his office of President of the Executive Yuan, set out to acquaint his hearers with his personal reactions towards the recent speech of Mr. Hirota, the Japanese Foreign Minister, but added that what he was going to say might also be taken as an explanation of the Government's fundamental policy towards Japan. He went on to say that to realize China's aims in unification and reconstruction they must have durable peace; but in this modern world, where communications had become so highly developed and where political and economic inter-relationship among nations had grown so close, their love for peace must be interpreted in the broadest sense; and then, with reference to Japan, he made this striking declaration:

"Besides working for peace in China, we also desire to see peace promoted with other countries. Indeed, we particularly wish that in international intercourse peace may definitely be guaranteed. For this reason China is willing, under principles of equality and mutual assistance, to maintain and promote friendly and peaceable relations with any country, not to mention a neighbour like Japan, whose geographical, historical, cultural and racial relationship with this country is so close. It may be recalled that our late leader, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, said in the course of a speech which he delivered at Kobe on November 28, 1924, considering the relationship between China and Japan in all respects, the peoples of these two countries should work hand-in-hand and co-operate for the advancement of the welfare of both countries. This was Dr. Sun's last speech and is well remembered by all his followers. It was the basis of his Sino-Japanese policy, to which he adhered during the whole of his life time. Even from the standpoint of our revolution, it may also be recalled from the days of Chung Hsin-hui, and through the period of Tung Meng-hui down to the revolution of 1911, we have received considerable help and sympathy from our Japanese friends, whether officials or non-officials. These facts no doubt are still within the memory of those who participated in revolutionary work. Bearing this point in mind, it may be seen how intimate the relations between China and Japan should be."

And Mr. Wang Ching-wei dwelt repeatedly upon the causes of dissension which had arisen between the two nations during the past twenty years, and expressed the hope that a rational solution of the fundamental issues would be reached which "would be a blessing not only for China and Japan and for Eastern Asia, but would also be the greatest contribution to peace in the world."

We now have Mr. Hirota's statement that the settlement of all Sino-Japanese issues has always been his "life's major ambition." Interpellated in the Diet as to the prospects of his policy in China being successful, Mr. Hirota was optimistic and he declared that Foreign Powers were now increasingly appreciating Japan's real intentions in the Far East. "Personal," he added, "I have implicit faith in General Chiang Kai-shek. But if this belief is mistaken, then peace in the Orient may be overturned. With this unshakeable faith, however, I am working for the readjustment of relations between China and Japan and towards a final realization of the establishment of closer co-operation between both for peace in the Orient." If these statements of Mr. Wang Ching-wei and Mr. Hirota may be taken at their full face value, and we believe that they are intended to be, we do not see why really definite progress should not be made during the present year. Dr. Wang Chung-hui, a judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice, is now in Tokyo. Ostensibly he is passing through Japan on his way to the United States but it looks very much as if he has been entrusted with some sort of official mission in Japan—although perhaps not of an absolutely definite character. According to Rengo Dr. Wang told General Hayashi, Japanese War Minister, on Thursday that "although there may be some Chinese who oppose Japan, China, as a whole, understands the imperative need for Sino-Japanese co-operation." We think this is true and it is to be noted that General Hayashi's reply to the remark was a request that Dr. Wang would use his good offices in putting an end to anti-Japanese agitation in China and especially to "anti-Japanese education in the schools." Undoubtedly, we have in this brief exchange a finger laid upon an important element in Sino-Japanese relations at the present moment. Admittedly, there is a general feeling in China that the recent bad relationship between China and Japan has been most irksome but, at the same time, all propaganda, conducted with a view to perpetuating that situation, has not been put an end to. The estrangement between China and Japan has, of course, been the doctrinaire's golden opportunity, and the theorist and the

326

Shanghai Times

FEB 23 1935

寫送先

大臣 次官 東亞 歐洲 米洲 通商 條約 情報 文書 調查 人事 文書 會計 秘書官

電信課長

昭和10 三二四〇略
廣田外務大臣
第二〇四號

3. 略 上海 本省 三月二日後着

有吉公使

往電第一九九號ニ關シ
一日ノ大晚報及二日ノ時事新報ハ外交部駐滬秘書處周珏ノ本件報道
ハ全然事實無根ナル旨ノ談話ヲ掲載シ居レリ

件名 日支外交關係雜案
世論並海河

外務省

328

大臣 次官 東亞 歐洲 米洲 通商 條約 情報 文書 調查 人事 文書 會計 秘書官

電信課長

昭和10 三二六九 略
廣田外務大臣
第三七號
本官發支宛電報
第九號

廣東 二日後發
本省 三月二日後着
河相總領事

日支外交關係雜案
世論並海河

汪兆銘ノ演說ニ關聯シ
二日宏道日報ハ「日支親善ノ前提」ト題シ國際間ノ友好關係ハ絕對
不變ノモノニアラス日本ノ傳統的大陸政策即チ中國併吞政策ハ假令
歴代内閣ニ依リ表現ノ仕方ニ硬軟ノ差コソアレ一貫不變ノモノナル
ニ拘ラス中國朝野人士カ自ラ進迫打開ノ途ヲ講セスシテ徒ニ卑劣ナ

寫送先

外務省

329

ル苟安根性ニ終始シ來レルハ誤ナリ吾人ハ地理上文化上決シテ日支親善ニ反對スルモノニ非ス唯日支親善ノ能否ハ日本カ傳統政策ヲ根本的ニ改變シ得ルヤ否ヤヲ見ルノ要アリ換言スレハ日本カ眞ニ日支親善ヲ計ラント欲スルナラハ先ツ以テ(一)即時東北四省ノ駐屯軍ヲ撤收シテ之ヲ中國ニ返還シ(二)中國ニ對スル一切ノ不平等條約ヲ取消スコト肝要ナリ日本側ヨリノ此ノ種具體的表示ヲ待タスシテ廣田ノ新外交政策ニ隨喜ノ涙ヲ流シ日支間ノ親善合作ヲ進行セントスルカ如キハ無智ヲ天下ニ曝スモノニシテ全國民衆ノ諒クヲ欲セサル處ナリ云々ト論シ居リ尙此ノ種見解ハ獨リ新聞論調ニ止マラス西南派元老連中ノ等シク抱懷スル所ナリ

大臣へ轉電セリ

外務省

330

情報部

第一課長

記録係

日支外交手帳 録
● 稟論 並 新聞論調
昭和拾年三月拾日接受

公第一六一號

昭和十年三月二日

在中華民國

特命全權公使 有 吉



別紙添付

東亞局

外務大臣 廣田 弘毅 殿

日支關係好轉ニ關スル新聞論說報告ノ件

本件ニ關スル昭和十年二月二十五日附ノ「イブニングポスト」紙論說ハ概要不取敢電報濟ナルモ何等御參考迄ニ全文送付スルニ付御査閱相成度

在中華民國上海日本公使館



331

東亞局

(分類) 1.1.10.9-8

情報部

公第一五八號

昭和十年三月二日

在中華民國

特命全權公使 有吉

外務大臣 廣田 弘毅 殿

日支提携ト列國トノ關係ニ關スル件

本件ニ關スル昭和十年二月二十七日ノ北支「デイリー」ニユウス紙論說ハ概要不取敢電報濟ナルモ何等御參考迄ニ全文送付スルニ付御査閱相成度



在中華民國上海日本公使館

第一課長

後

別紙添付

記録付 日支外交干渉推察
興論並新南論
昭和十年三月拾壹日接受

332

Entente Super-Cordiale

TO SAY that current evidences of Sino-Japanese amity are conspicuous is to indulge in deplorable understatement. Recent remarks by Mr. Koki Hirota, in Tokyo, and Mr. Wang Ching-wei, in Nanking, convey the impression that little remains but the formal signatures upon some thus far unidentified variety of dotted line.

Thus Mr. Wang, expressing his love of peace, declares that China "is willing, under principles of equality and mutual assistance, to maintain and promote friendly and peaceable relations with any country" and clinches the matter with

"not to mention a neighbor like Japan, whose geographical, historical, cultural and racial relationship with this country is so close."

Mr. Hirota's sentiments in his recent Diet speech have received adequate publicity, and we read that in conversation with Dr. Wang Chung-hui during the past few days he expressed remarkable friendliness and declared that Japan was always prepared to extend helpful assistance to China whenever anti-Japanese activities were brought to an end.

VIRTUALLY the only sour notes in this swelling harmony of diplomatic accord now come from the Japanese Army, which persists in taking a skeptical view. Recent issues of the Tokyo *Asahi*, *Jiji* and *Kokumin* were unanimous, according to translations in the *Japan Advertiser*, in reporting that army authorities are doubtful whether China has really "begun to change its attitude" and are convinced that little if any good effect will result from China's reported suspension of anti-Japanese agitation and boycott.

For this reason they are determined not to relax their "vigorous attitude" until China's change of view is proved beyond doubt.

The *Asahi*, in reporting the attitude of the army, said it is stressed in military circles that China has carried out a policy of developing anti-Japanese feeling, particularly in its schools, for the past 20 years, and in consequence anti-Japanese belief is firmly implanted in the mind of China's youth today. No matter how strenuously the Nanking Government may attempt to prevent anti-Japanese demonstrations and boycotts, it is doubtful if any lasting result can be obtained because of the educational background, the army thinks.

Even General Doihara, visiting China and initially disposed to be optimistic over the prospects for a Sino-Japanese agreement on all points including that of the Manchukuo which he helped to create, is reported to be somewhat less inclined to anticipate early developments since his conversations in Nanking. This is in line with the general Japanese army view but counter to the currents otherwise observable.

Before any belief can be reposed in China's desire for improvement of relations, the military reportedly contends, the Nanking Government must first eliminate all anti-Japanese sentiment from its educational system. This is said to be the army's basic starting point, contending that otherwise any rapprochement with China on the basis of an apparent change of Chinese heart is certain to prove premature and to result in loss for Japan.

NAVY and business circles in Japan are much more liberal in their attitude toward improved relations, according to the vernacular press. Both the *Jiji* and *Kokumin* report that the Nanking Government has proposed that a conference be arranged in the near future either at Nanking or Shanghai, to be attended by Vice-Admiral Gengo Hyakutake, commander of the Third Squadron in China Waters; Captain Shunkichi Okano, naval representative at Nanking; General Chiang Kai-shek and Mr. Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan and concurrently Foreign Minister. The newspapers said the Tokyo Navy Ministry was inclined to accept the suggestion and also was prepared to cooperate with the Chinese National Government in other matters provided Nanking follows out its professed friendly policy.

According to the *Jiji*, the National Government hopes to obtain certain assistance from Japan in connection with its campaigns this spring and summer against the Communist troops in Szechwan and Hunan. General Chiang reportedly is preparing for a major drive and hopes to obtain the agreement of the Nisshin Steamship Company for use of its boats to transport his troops up the Yangtze. The newspaper thinks that if the Japanese company's boats are used, Japanese gunboats may be sent along to escort them up the Yangtze. A certain amount of cooperation from warships in South China waters and in the Yangtze district, as well as technical instruction for the Chinese Navy are other things which the Nanking Government reputedly hopes to be able to obtain from Japan.

ALL THIS is highly interesting, needless to point out. Despite the presence of a few dissenters, there seems no doubt that in general the cause of *entente super-cordiale* is going strong.

FEB 25 1935

Shanghai Evening Post

333

第一課長

第一課長

言録件
日支外交干渉
奥諭並新聞摘出

昭和十年三月拾壹日接受

公第一五九號

昭和十年三月二日

在中華民國

特命全權公使 有吉



別紙添付

東亞局

外務大臣 廣田 弘毅 殿

日支提携ト英米ノ嫉視ニ關スル件

本件ニ關スル昭和十年二月二十七日「イブニングポスト」紙論說ハ概
要不取敢電報濟ナルモ何等御參考迄ニ全文送付スルニ付御査閱相成
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在中華民國上海日本公使館

Up to China

TOKYO Foreign Office concern over reports to the effect that Great Britain and the United States might intervene in the reported rapprochement between China and Japan under the terms of the Nine-Power treaty impresses us as superfluous. Such intervention hardly seems within the scope of possibility as things stand at present.

Of course this is not completely to close the door on such a possibility. The test lies in what form the eventual "rapprochement"—a word beloved of diplomats and journalistic experts, but empty of specific meaning—may take.

If the "rapprochement" were to be a process of Japan swallowing China bodily, with the victim setting up a cloud clamor of protest, not only Great Britain and the United States but most of the rest of the world might be moved to step in and kick aggressor and aggressed apart until a survey might be made of the true facts of the case. This would have little to do with any special treaties.

But if the "rapprochement" is to be, as events trend currently, along the order of amicable and presumably fair strengthening of relations with no harm to either party or to the rest of the world, but a bilateral ironing out of existing causes of strife, it is to be expected that not only Uncle Sam and John Bull but everyone else would say, in effect, "Bless you, my children"—and let it go at that.

What other course would be open under such circumstances? And, at the moment, what other circumstances seem likely to develop? If Tokyo has a bad conscience we would like to know it, and why. But if Tokyo is worrying about "aggression" by outside Western Powers, we suggest that the worry be put snugly to bed.

In a recent issue of the influential Tokyo *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, a paper widely quoted abroad, it was suggested that if Nanking accepted Japan's ideas, Foreign Minister Hirota was prepared to do the following things:

Exchange ambassadors instead of ministers, conclude a protocol whereby Japan would assume responsibility for defense of China, conclude a separate China treaty nullifying the Nine-Power and other pacts to which other parties adhere in company with Japan; furnish China with a military adviser if China were to dismiss the Americans and Europeans now serving her; establish a permanent demilitarized zone in North China; assist China to secede from the League, and in general to move away from a policy of obtaining help from America and Europe.

Some of this certainly skirts close to the danger-line, if it is an authentic program. But it comes under the general heading of "don't cry out till you're hurt" or at least until the danger of hurt is closer than at present.

All the things outlined in the foregoing are within the range of possibility, of course. But China must make her choice. No Western Power can or will do much to help her, yet neither can any coerce her. Nor can anything be done to Japan while the whole subject is one of amicable interchange on the part of both China and Japan. Even Japan can, by any means short of force open and resented by China, persuade China to resign from the League; for example, we hardly see how any other nation is going to do anything about it. We feel such a course would be quite mistaken, and that to accept any such program as that outlined by the *Nichi Nichi* would be for China to deliver herself bound into Japan's hands but what is anyone going to do about it if China actually makes such a choice providing the choice is not openly forced and with objections from the Chinese?

This is a practical world and practical considerations certainly seem likely to keep all the Western nations from moving drastically in order to stop China from making up her mind to things these nations may not wholly approve.

But China should take this, not as reason for letting Japan or anyone else bulldoze her, but rather as sign that she cannot rely on foreign friends to deliver her from a tight place. China's salvation is up to China. That, in the light of courage, should make China's leaders all the stronger in protecting their nation's interest.

FEB 27 1935
Shanghai Evening Post



情報部

第一課

記録件
第四、対支外交政策を件一件

昭和十年三月拾壹日接収

336

公第一六二號

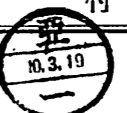
昭和十年三月二日

在中華民國

特命全權公使 有吉



別紙添付



東亞局

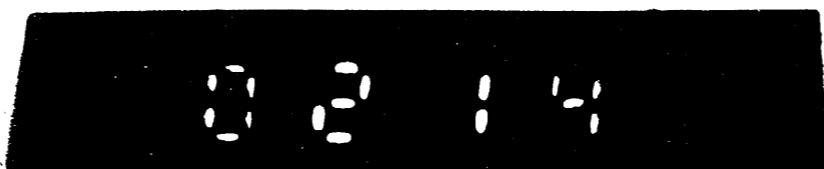
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外務大臣 廣田 弘毅 殿

日本ノ對支要求説ニ關スル件

本件ニ關スル昭和十年三月一日北支デイリーニューズ紙ノ記事ニ關シテハ詳細及電報シタルモ右記事並ニ短評ハソレソレ別紙甲號並ニ乙號ノ通ナルニ付御査閲相成度

在中華民國上海日本公使館



to be a real and lasting spiritual rapprochement between the two peoples so long as one of them is teaching its children a gospel of hate against the other. We have done our best to get this kind of thing stopped.

A Bar to Friendship

"We have, so far as I know, never mentioned any specific incidents, such as the Tsinan incident, the Mukden incident, and the others to which you refer. We should not dream of trying to make the Chinese change their history. What we have endeavoured to rectify is the anti-national teaching—the teaching that fosters or creates hatred against the Japanese nation. If this hatred is to persist, there will never be the friendship between Japan and China that is necessary here for both nations.

"So far as loans go, I can assure you that there has never been any official talk of a loan by Japan to China. Dr. Wang Chung-hui in Tokyo is not discussing any such thing, and it has not been officially considered by us here. There are plenty of things to be cleared up before we can begin talking about loans. In fact, I understand that the Chinese bankers actually don't want a loan. They say that it is not needed at present."

It was intimated that the rapprochement between China and Japan would not materialize so rapidly. "We want to see how things shape out, and if China really is in earnest that is to say, if gestures become facts," it was explained. "We sincerely hope they will and are glad the Chinese have realized that cooperation with Japan on a really equal basis is necessary for peace and prosperity in the Far East."

Worldwide Rumours

"The Foreign Office statement, which you published only this morning, was given out as a denial of rumours like these you mention. They seem to have been current in other cities in the world. There is no foundation in them and their repetition does no good to anyone."

"We are convinced that mutual relations with China mean the restoration of confidence in this country. With confidence returned, China can set herself to really constructive work, and that means enlarged business opportunities for all. Talk of Japan wanting to shut the 'open door' in China is simply ludicrous."

"We are realists above everything, not visionaries, and we understand that equal opportunity for everyone cannot possibly be detrimental to us. We are nearest and we have the best contacts with the Chinese. Why should we have to exclude foreign competition?"

The Military Side

Lieut.-Col. Kagesa, Assistant Japanese Military Attaché, explained to a representative of the "North-China Daily News" that the suggestion that Japan had made any demands or conditions as regards the employment of foreign advisers by the Chinese army was a misconception.

"In his recent conversations with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek," he said, "Gen. Suzuki, our Military Attaché, pointed out that the employment of foreign advisers, to the exclusion of Japanese, might be looked upon as discriminatory against the Japanese. He urged that Japan should be given equal opportunity with other Powers to provide advisers."

"He also directed Gen. Chiang's attention to the fact that the

manoeuvres carried out occasionally by the Chinese army seemed to be directed against Japan as a potential enemy. He said that this might be interpreted in an unfriendly light and suggested that, in view of the better relations between the two countries, the system should be modified.

"Gen. Suzuki at no time made any 'demands.' He simply suggested to Gen. Chiang that certain things might be misinterpreted by Japan and that in the interests of all concerned these possible causes of friction should be remedied."

"Also, no demands were made by Gen. Dolhara during his visit to Nanking."

THE JAPANESE PROPOSALS FOR RAPPROCHEMENT

N. C. Daily News **MAR 1, 1935**
No More Propaganda; Substitution of Advisers; Funding of All Unrecognized Loans

MONEY TO HELP IN PRESENT CRISIS

Reports Widely Believed Though Denied; 1,700 Japanese to Replace 300 German Instructors

GERMAN advisers to the Chinese army will be replaced by Japanese, and many foreign assistants in the National Economic Council may have to hand over their responsibilities to persons nominated by the Japanese Legation, if Nanking agrees to the terms of rapprochement offered by Japan.

Authoritative circles, both foreign and Chinese, had heard reports to this effect yesterday, and, in spite of denials of any special policy towards China given out in Tokyo, believed them. It was also reported that, subject to the conversations to be held between Major-General Doihara and the leaders of the Southwest, a time limit for Chinese compliance with the Japanese terms had been set.

Summarized the terms are:—

Complete elimination of anti-Japanese propaganda from all text-books used in Chinese schools;

The engagement of Japanese advisers by the National Economic Council;

Financial arrangements for the funding of all or part of the unrecognized Japanese loans to China, such as the Nishihara loans;

Substitution of Japanese for the German military advisers and instructors now employed by the Nanking Government;

And, in return, a loan to be floated in Japan to assist China in her present urgent financial necessities.

LOCAL LEGATION SPOKESMAN SCEPTICAL

It was variously reported yesterday that a time-limit of between six and nine months had been mentioned for compliance with these terms. Since the Southwest has been for a long time the principal source of anti-Japanese propaganda, it was said that Major-General Doihara was going south with certain proposals and arguments to bring the Cantonese Government and Kwangsi into line with the Nanking Government's policy.

It was also stated yesterday that Gen. von Seeckt and his 300 German assistants would be replaced by 1,400 Warrant Officers. These officers would first train three divisions of the Chinese army to be "model divisions," and use the men so trained as the nucleus of a body to instruct the whole of the Chinese army in the principles of modern warfare.

Hurt by Propaganda
For some time, it has been one of the points most insisted upon by the Japanese military authorities that anti-Japanese sentiments should be eliminated from the text-books used in Chinese schools. In Japan, the art of propaganda among children probably has been cultivated to a higher extent than in any other country in the world, and the military authorities lay great emphasis upon its importance. Hence the insistence upon this item in the demands which have been presented.

These demands, it is reported, include the deletion from text-books of all reference to the Tsinan incident, the Mukden incident and the "rape" of Manchoukuo, the Shanghai war, and other recent Sino-Japanese clashes. The idea behind the demand appears to be that, so long as resentment in young Chinese is fostered

ed by the statement of recent Japanese actions against China, so long will their psychology be opposed to any real rapprochement between the two nations. Once the rapprochement has become a realized fact, then the inclusion of the incidents which have been recent history can do no harm. By that time, according to the Japanese calculations, China will have realised the importance of Asiatic solidarity and the record of past differences will be of no importance.

Advisers and Loans

The substitution of Japanese advisers to the National Economic Council for those at present employed is linked with the proposal that Japan should provide the foreign loan that China so badly needs before she can put her house in order. It is contended that Japan should have men on the spot to ensure that the proceeds of this loan go to productive and not to unproductive expenditure—that is to say, to developing the resources of the country, especially cotton, rather than into the pockets of the militarists. Commercial investigations also show that China can be an invaluable source of raw materials for Japan, both mineral and agricultural. Japan is at present almost isolated in the world politic and such a source of supply close to her back-door would prove to be beyond all estimation.

The question of a number of defaulted loans has long occupied Japanese consular and diplomatic officials, just as defaulted loans to other countries have occupied their respective representatives. The inclusion of some sort of funding agreement in the latest demands is, therefore, not surprising. It would be a pre-requisite of any future loan to China.

No Concrete Proposals

"The people of Shanghai must have very good imaginations if they believe all that," said a spokesman of the Japanese Legation, when told of the reports yesterday. "So far as I know, there have been absolutely no concrete proposals made either by ourselves or by the Chinese. We have discussed matters upon which we disagreed. We have said 'This should be put right...' and 'this, and we have talked over how it should be done. And we now believe that each side clearly sees the other's position, and that we can see what to do about it."

"The only thing that seems to be true in these reports is our stand about anti-Japanese propaganda. It is quite correct that we have from time to time made representations about the anti-Japanese propaganda in Chinese school-books, as well as towards the masses. Only a little while ago, that propaganda was anti-foreign—it included all foreigners, not only the Japanese. Since the Mukden incident, however, it has been chiefly directed against Japan and the Japanese. The anti-Japanese propaganda goes deeper than the anti-British boycott. In fact, we regard the boycott as a result of the anti-Japanese agitation and in that sense perhaps less important. We believe that it is impossible for there

2
12/3

N.C. Daily News
MAR 1 - 1935

A FRANK STATEMENT

The Japanese Legation in Shanghai has courteously and frankly handled the problem of the various reports which have gained currency of late regarding the development of discussions between the representatives of the Japanese and Chinese Governments. The difficulty of ascertaining the inspiration of certain comments emanating from Tokyo and elsewhere abroad was increased by the interpretation placed locally on observations formed after the recent visits of Japanese diplomats and military officers to Nanking. Yesterday various statements seemed to have taken concrete form and this journal felt that reference to the Japanese Legation was desirable. The result is seen in the exceedingly detailed comment supplied by the Legation in response to that reference. This attitude of frank anxiety to expound the Japanese point of view will be commended. The successful issue of the efforts rightly being made by Nanking and Tokyo to arrive at a proper Sino-Japanese understanding is generally desired. All who are anxious for the removal of sources of Far Eastern instability cannot but wish both parties well in their enterprise. The Japanese exposition of the course of the discussions is reasonable and, on that basis, commands respect. It lays suitable emphasis on the need for Sino-Japanese friendship and in so doing, it keeps well in view the interests of China as well as those of Japan. To that point most attention will be drawn, for the anxiety aroused over the interpretations given to the discussions in some quarters was inspired by uncertainty over the exact significance of obiter dicta which, in the light of the Legation's comment, are now clarified. It is to be hoped that the eventual outcome of the discussions will confirm the confidence thus emphatically expressed in Japan's name.

特情

電信課長

大臣
次官

東亞 歐亞 米洲 通商 條約 情報 文書 調查 人事 文書 會計 秘書官

寫送先

(分類4門/類1項0日9-8)

昭和10 三三二九〇平

三月四日後着

情

廣田外務大臣

特情 紐育第一三號

澤田總領事

「ヘラルド・トリビューン」紙ハ三日ノ紙上ニ社説ヲ掲ケ日支兩國ノ提携工作ニ對シ歐米各國ハ放任策ニ出ルヘキコトヲ警告シタ
傳ヘラレル日支兩國ノ接近ハ豫々豫想サレタ處又支那ノ傳統的外交政策ノ定石通りニ動イテ居ルノタカラ歐米各國カ今更驚クニハ當ラナイ、假リニ此際何カ對策ヲ講スヘキテアルトシテモ此問題ハ夙ニ關係條約國間テ仔細ニ點檢サレテ居ル筈タ今周章テテ華府電報ノ報スル様ニ英米兩國政府カ共同動作案等ヲ持出ス時テハナイ、日支兩國今回ノ提携案ニハ出來ル丈口ヲ出サス放ツテ置ケハ置ク程關係國

外務省

記録係 日支外交關係雜貨倉
與論並特多論調

340

341

全部カ好結果ヲ受ケヨウ、支那カ日本ニ何カ讓歩スレハ歐米諸國ハ周章テテ讓歩スルモノタトノ印象ヲ支那ニ與ヘルト今後支那ハ出來ル丈ケ自國ノ主權ヲ危クシテ見セル様ナ政策ヲ採ルタラウ、反對ニ自力テ自身ノ運命ヲ開拓スル様放任サレルト支那モ充分慎重ニ考慮シテ後カラ取返シノツカヌ様ナ取引ハシナイコト受合タ、日本軍部ハ西原借款其ノ他過去ニ苦イ經驗ヲ嘗メタカ、今後ハ支那ノ北部國境ニ兵力ヲ擁シ十五年前ト比ヘテ一段ト準備ヲ整ヘテ居ル、然シスル取引ハ元來支那人ノ頗ル得意トスル所タ、他所カラ要ラヌ口ヲ出サヌ限り無謀ナ取引ハシナイ
日本政府カ聯盟ヲ脱退シ亞細亞大陸ニ於ケル自主政策ヲ闡明シタ結果支那ハ日本ト或ル種ノ諒解ニ達シ様トシテ居ルコトハ明瞭タ

外務省

九箇國條約ノ締約各國カ武力ニ訴ヘテ迄支那ノ保全ヲ擁護シテ與レ
ヌトナルト逆ニ日本ヲ利用シ歐米各國ノ利權ヲ取上ケルノカ支那ニ
於ケル知識階級ノ輿論トナツタ天羽情報部長ノ聲明ニ對スル米國ノ
消極的反響ハ支那ヲ失望セシメ「ルーズヴェルト」大統領ノ銀政策
カ支那ノ銀流出ヲ惹起シ支那カラノ抗議ニ「ハル」國務長官カ冷淡
ナ返事ヲ出シタ結果支那ニ於ケル親米感情ハ消滅シ歐米各國排撃ノ
機運カ擡頭スルニ至ツタ、事實上日支兩國ノ提携ヲ阻ムノハ「全部
ノ鷄卵ヲ一ツノ籠ニ押シ込ンテ」一六勝負ヲ試ミルコトヲ極度ニ嫌
フ支那人古來ノ傳統的心理アルノミ、此ノ力ヲ自然ニ働カセルコト
カ如何ナル干涉ニモ増シテ支那ニ於ケル英米兩國ソノ他各國ノ權益
ヲ保障スル所以タリ

外務省

廣東ヨリ香港へ轉報シ漢口ヨリ重慶へ轉報アリタシ

外務省

寫送先

大臣 次官 電信課長 東亞 歐洲 米洲 通商 條約 情報 文書 調查 人事 會計 秘書官

電信課長

昭和10 三三七三六 暗

南京 四日後發
本省 三月四日後着

亞

廣田外務大臣

須磨總領事

第二三〇號

本官發支宛電報

第二二五號

(國家主義派取締一件)

閣下發大臣宛電報第二〇五號ニ關シ

四日唐有壬ハ本官ニ對シ王造時カ上海ニ於テ政府反對ノ宣傳ヲ爲シ

居ル爲二十八日ノ會議ニ於テハ是等ノ取締方決議セル次第ナリト内

話セリ

大臣、北平、天津、青島、濟南へ轉電セリ

外務省

日支外交交渉委員會
其論並其論議

344

大臣 次官

電信課長 東亞 歐洲 米洲 通商 條約 情報 文書 調查 人事 會計 秘書官

電信課長

昭和10 三三三九六 平

晚香坡 四日後發
本省 三月五日後着

情、亞

廣田外務大臣

石井領事

第六號

三月二日「デイリー」、プロヴィンス」社説

日支接近ニ關スル噂ハ火ノ在ル所ニ起リタル煙ノ如シ、支那政府ハ

共匪ノ亂、財政難等絶エサル國難ニ苦シミ遂ニ日本ニ妥協スル傾向

ヲ示スニ至レリ、曩ニ締結セラレタル塘沽協定ハ支那ノ長城以東ノ

拋棄ヲ意味スル劃期的出來事ニシテ其ノ證左ナリ、然ルニ日本ハ極

東ニ於ケル工業國ヲ以テ自ラ任スル以上市場ト原料トヲ求メサルハ

カラス、而モ支那ハ其ノ双方ヲ供給シ得ヘキ立場ニ在リ、殊ニ支那

外務省

寫送先

345

ニシテ平和ヲ回復センカ人口四億ヲ擁スル市場ハ未曾有ノ活況ヲ呈スヘク日本カ支那和平増長ノ機會ヲ歓迎スヘキハ自明ノ理ナリ、最近情報ニ依レハ日本ハ南京政府ニ軍事上財政上ノ援助ヲ與ヘ支那ハ排日運動ヲ解消セシムトノコトナルカ倫敦ニ於テハ右ハ支那ヲ實質上日本ノ保護國トナスモノト解シ上海ニ於テハ右噂ハ何等ノ價值無シト主張シ居レリ、何レニセヨ南京、東京間ニ協定成立シタリトスルモ猶幾多ノ困難ヲ藏セリ、即チ南京政府ハ支那全般從テ全支那ノ輿論ヲ統制スルコト能ハス、且英國其ノ他利害關係國亦事態ヲ注視シツツアリ、彼等ハ支那ノ門戸ノ閉鎖サルルヲ欲セス

加奈陀へ郵送セリ

外務省

345-2

東亞局

(分類 11.1.10 7)

公第一六三號

昭和十年三月四日

在中華民國

特命全權公使 有吉



外務大臣 廣田 弘毅 殿

日本ノ對支要求説ニ關スル件

本件ニ關スル昭和十年三月二日附 N.C. Daily News 論説ハ概要不取敢電報濟ナルモ何等御参考迄ニ全文送付スルニ付御査閱相成度

在中華民國上海日本公使館

情報部

第一號

後

昭和十年三月拾壹日接授

別紙添付

346

JAPAN AND CHINA

The Generalissimo, who leaves Hankow to-day for Chungking to supervise the important operations against the Communists in Szechuan, took part yesterday in an unusual conference of his colleagues—past and present. The financial issues under discussion may well have covered consideration of the plans for Sino-Japanese co-operation, as outlined in the statement of the Japanese Legation. That statement has clarified the air. It shows that considerable progress has been made in developing plans for the better conduct of relationships between the two countries. The bare outline of the actual proposals, as officially interpreted by the Japanese authorities sufficiently shows that the issue may effect a marked change in the situation. Its exact bearing cannot be confidently determined for the Japanese spokesmen were not prepared to say how far the Chinese Government would go in the direction required. The Hankow Conference may eventually throw light on that point. Much depends on the circumstances in which the Chinese Government's consideration is given to the whole scheme. Emphasis laid by the Japanese on the difference between "suggestions" and "demands" is perfectly valid, but the validity cannot be established without the confirmation of the event. In some ways, it seems unfortunate that the public could not have been kept more regularly informed and that the official statement had to be virtually preceded by unofficial versions which, if not very far wide of the mark, certainly gave a more definite note to apparently undefined intentions. Until further light is thrown on the subject by some disclosure of the Chinese Government's views final judgment must be suspended, although, of course, the frankness of the Japanese statement will be commended.

The Japanese view of certain aspect of China's foreign relationships will, no doubt, attract attention, especially as it recalls vividly the dramatic—but repudiated—assertion of April last. It is highly natural that Japan should feel hampered in her efforts to establish friendship with China by the preponderance of other nationalities in the ranks of China's foreign advisers. That, indeed, is partly the direct outcome of Japan's own decision to leave the League of Nations. The

remedy is, therefore, to some extent in Japan's hands. Cancellation of that withdrawal might be difficult to urge at this stage, but it would automatically deprive Japan of her main grievance on the issue concerned. Were she to decide once more to be an active member of the League she would surely be able to command a very strong representation among the technical experts for whose assistance the League has been asked by China. The statesmanship of the League is, it is to be hoped, alive to the need for refusing to appear in any way to penalize Japan for her defection. There, obviously, are limits to which this restraint can be carried, but perhaps good use might be made by Geneva of the declared desire of Japan to continue in association with the League's humanitarian efforts. There—with the example of the

United States of America as a guide—a fair opportunity might be taken to convince Japan of the League's full desire to play the good neighbour. This is all the more imperative if Japan's avowed aim of pursuing the path of peace in the Far East is to be encouraged to find expression in Sino-Japanese relationships. Foreign critics—and especially those in Great Britain—should look with a favourable eye on any plan for developing China's economic resources. The idea of assisting China's agriculture and minerals by Japanese capital and experience is eminently sound. Applied, for example to the cotton and wool crops of a province like Szechuan, it might work wonders in removing present discontents. It should help to increase the volume of China's exports and reduce imports, to the rectification of the adverse balance of payments. And Japan benefits by securing the raw material and minerals of which she is in special need. Seeing that Japanese economic expansion has to meet with definite checks in other parts of the world, this outlet should be regarded as entirely appropriate.

The economic significance of the plans thus alleged to be under consideration by the Chinese Government is clearly allied to political problems of importance. It would be absurd to pretend that politics and economics could be severely kept apart in such circumstances. Yet Japanese statesmen cannot be unaware that it is precisely the political factor on which world attention is likely to be focussed and on which considered assessment of the situation will be based.

Japan cannot fairly complain on this reservation. It arises mainly from acts of her own conception and from the recent history of her own policy in the Far East. This journal would strongly deprecate any reflection on Tokyo's bona fides, but it cannot ignore the evidence provided by Japanese spokesmen and Japanese soldiers in the development of the various crises which have marked the course of events since 1931. Having apparently abandoned her faith in the collective system, Japan should not be surprised if principles abhorrent to that system were taken as the inspiration of her policy. While, therefore, her new efforts to consolidate Sino-Japanese relationships will be generally applauded, and will have the sincere good wishes of all responsible critics, it is inevitable that what she may reasonably regard as tokens of beneficent intention may, under the keen scrutiny of students of affairs, become signals of potential danger, not merely to China but to the general stability of the Far East. On the other hand, it is greatly to be hoped that undue stress will not be laid on this historical aspect of the problem. It would be unfair and mischievous to confront any nation with the inevitability of its past errors in coping with the emergencies of its destiny. Otherwise readjustments of view would be ruled out of the philosophy of the world. Yet that realism to which Japan herself frequently calls specific attention, demands cautious, if friendly, appreciation of the possible effect of the immediate past on the future fulfilment of present tendencies. The earnest hope is that China and Japan will be able to work out their accord to the complete satisfaction of their mutual friends and to the triumphant dissipation of apprehensions which, rightly or wrongly, have lately been expressed.

N. C. Daily News
MAR 2, 1935

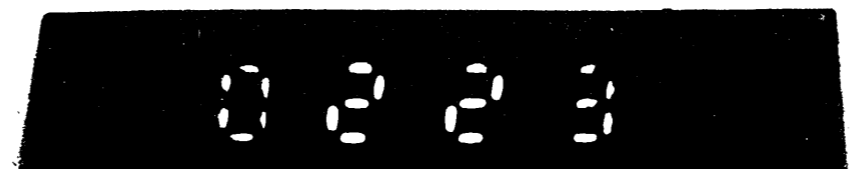
ノ對日抗爭氣勢トニ因リ一層國內的紛擾ヲ齎ラス可ク斯クテ蔣ハ日本トハ和解
シ得可ケンモ支那國民ノ融合ハ不可能ナリト結ヘリ
右御參考迄ニ報告申進ス

本信寫送付先 在米大使

在米各總領事、領事

在支公使

在南京總領事



NANKING'S NEW TONE TOWARD JAPAN

Repeated denials fail to down the insistent rumor that Japan has made a new set of demands on China.

The latest in this series of denials comes from the Japanese legation at Nanking. A member of the legation branded as "highly imaginative" the story that Japan has demanded China employ Japanese government advisers and substitute Japanese for German military advisers.

Unfortunately these diplomatic denials cannot be accepted at face value.

The divergence between Japanese diplomatic and Japanese military policies and pronouncements is well known.

At the time of the "Shanghai incident" and at the time of the "Jehol incident," the Japanese ambassador at Washington found this divergence difficult, not to say embarrassing. On one occasion, just after he had emerged from the office of the state department with an assurance that the Japanese troops were not going any further south into Chinese territory than they had been the day before, Washington correspondents met him with news dispatches announcing that the troops were already beyond the point which he had defined as the southern limit of their expedition. The explanation was a "misunderstanding."

On another occasion, the statements of the Japanese minister of war in Tokio and the Japanese ambassador at Washington were so far apart that no sufficient explanation could be given. It was simply a case of the army going ahead with its plans and the diplomats doing the best they could with an embarrassing situation.

It seems evident from recent events and circumstances that Japan has made to China some sort of proposals—which may be regarded either as suggestions or demands.

The much-denied "rapprochement" (diplomatic term meaning reconciliation or contact) between the Japanese government and the Chinese government cannot be altogether denied or explained away.

Something is responsible for the new tone of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, the nearest approach to a "strong man" that the Nanking government can immediately present. This general, instead of breathing fire and brimstone in the direction of Tokio, is now crooning as mellifluously as the well-known suckling dove.

Observers believe either that this new conciliatory attitude is due to one of two reasons: Either the doughty general has been shown the immediate and pecuniary advantages of grasping hands with Japan; or he has become convinced that further armed resistance will only result in further loss of territory, further punitive expeditions, further "pacifying" raids along the southern borders of Manchuria.

Whatever the cause for the new tone of the Nanking government, it is likely to lead to further internal strife. First, from the lively and entirely ruthless Chinese Communists, who will be far more likely to act in concert with the "reds" of Russia than with the "whites" of their own race. Second, from the Cantonese factions, who, far from the imminent danger of a Japanese drive to the southward, can afford to maintain an attitude of hostility toward Tokio.

Thus while Gen. Chiang may placate the Japanese, he cannot unite his own countrymen with him.

秘

參謀次長宛報

北平輔佐官

昭和五、三、五
日支外交事務
秘

552

本日北平新報ハ日本ニ誠意アリヤト題スル社説ヲ掲ケ

「日本ノ目下提唱シアル日支親善ハ其實力カ未ク支那ヲ併吞スルニ足ラサル期間ニ於ケル虚偽政策ニ出ツルモノナリ一旦實力充實セハ彼ハ擅ニ幾多ノ柳條溝事件ヲ製造シ以テ支那併吞ノ野心ヲ實現スシ日本ハ常

ニ支那ノ無誠意ヲ責ムルモ日本ノ誠意亦何處ニ在リヤト論セリ以上ヲ以テ觀ルモ南京政府ノ排日言論取締ハ未ク著手セラレアラサルコト明カナリ
関、台、天、上、奉、濟、漢、南、廣、スミ

(分類 4110.9-8)

情報部

普通第一九九號

昭和十年三月五日

在南京

總領事 須磨彌吉郎



外務大臣 廣田弘毅 殿

對日方針ニ關スル蔣介石ノ汪兆銘宛電報新聞
切拔送付ノ件

竊ニ電報シ置キタル本件新聞切拔茲ニ送付ス御查收相成度シ

在南京日本總領事館

第一課長

記録係

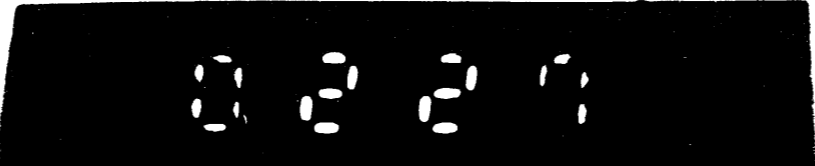
支外文
典倫立
新聞滄周
手付
非暴

別紙添附
昭和十年三月四日接受

353

新聞名	朝報	昭和10年	3月3日
		民國	年

蔣致汪電
 對日方針共策進行
 行政院長汪兆銘、昨(二日)接蔣委員長發來冬(二日)電、原文云、南京汪院長鑒、讀上月廿日(二十日)兄在中政會報告對日關係、為我國復興計、為東亞和平計、並為實踐世界和平計、均應如此、均見宏猷、至深欽佩、與弟在京時對中央社記者所談各節、實屬同一見解、中央同人、既有所決定、弟能力所及、自當本此方針共策進行也、弟中正叩冬(二日)年、



電信案

於テモ明カナリ、勿論急進的對支政策、強行カ却テ

作等ヲ目的トスルモ、非レトハ最近ノ外務省聲明ニ

セントスルナリテ決ニテ改米勢力ノ驅逐、對支制覇的工

序維持ニ主眼ヲ置キ之ニ依リ一般の國際平和ニ寄與

弱ナリ最近日支親善ノ急進展、東亞ノ平和及秩序

關シ英米提携ノ必要ヲ論ス者凡處其ノ論據薄

作ノ進捗ニ伴ヒ英米一部ノ海軍問題、極東問題等ニ

關シ英米提携ノ必要ヲ論ス者凡處其ノ論據薄

弱ナリ最近日支親善ノ急進展、東亞ノ平和及秩序

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作等ヲ目的トスルモ、非レトハ最近ノ外務省聲明ニ

於テモ明カナリ、勿論急進的對支政策、強行カ却テ

電信案

外務省

356

電信課長

主任

昭和十年三月七日

日起草

2595號

電送第 2587 號

昭和十年三月七日 午後 7 時 30 分發

件宛

在 松平大使

在 齋藤大使

在 有吉公使

日支關係ト英米提携

談ニ関スル新聞論調

件録記

日支外交ニ係

與論並新聞論調

廣田大臣

最近ノ日支關係及之ニ對スル英米ノ態度等ニ關スル

主要新聞論調左ノ如シ

東京朝日(英米ノ正解ヲ求ム) (吾)

日支親善工

外務省

355

会164

1
二

東京日日(支那救国策)(七頁) 南京政府カ日支接近ヲ英米西国ヨリ財政的援助ヲ受ル手段トセル形跡
 此處国民政府カ何時迄モ斯ル細工ヲ弄スニ於テ最近ノ日支關係正常化ノ努力モ徒勞ニ歸ス可シ此際支那ノ宣シテ根本的救国策ヲ樹ツル要アリ尚上海戦以上ノ打撃ヲ支那財界ニ與ヘテラ米國カ左迄支那ヨリ怨ミス英米共同借款談ニ依

電信案

外務省

(原議用紙乙)

358

支那ヲシテ以夷制夷ノ舊軌道ニ復歸セシムルニナラズ英米提携ヲ促進シ自ラ國際的孤立ニ陥ル可キトハ指摘スニ憚ラサルモ協和外交ニ基ク全面的日支親善ノ具體化カ英米ノ反日工作ヲ刺戟ス底ノモトナラズ到底信シ難シ日支接近カ東西ノ安定ニ貢獻スルニ依リ貿易先投資上ノ危險カ漸減シ世界恐慌克服ノ有力ナル一要目タリ得可キトテ到國カ覺ラシムラザルニ

電信案

外務省

(原議用紙乙)

357

g. 164
1/2

此ノ為ニ可キモ右ニ日支新提携ノ真意ヲ察セサセナリ
 フシヤパン・タイムス(五日) 英米カ日支親善進展ノ
 事實ヲ確メントスルマド、當知ニテ右ニ對シ日本ニ何等
 異議ヲ挾ミ得ズ、日支兩國ハ特ニ地理的ニ近接シ
 居ルヲ以テ兩國共存ノ基礎ヲ双方ニ於テ探求スル要
 アル處右基礎ハ日支接近ヲ以テ東ニ廣汎且多
 迎的ニ日支援助組織ノ根幹ヲラシムルカ如キ性質
 電 信 案 外 務 省

(原議用紙乙)

却テ支那ノ人心ヲ收攬シテアルハ其ノ巧妙サニ感嘆セサ
 ルヲ待ス
 時事(猜疑ノ幻影)(七日) 日支親善ニ世界
 各國利益ヲ損傷スルニ東亞ニ利害關係存シ英米ノ
 利益ナクハ英米ハ之ニ對シ率先聲援ス可キ筈ナク却テ
 之ヲ危懼スルカ如キ風ニ恐ラウ新氣運ヲ目ニ排他
 独占的ノ日支提携ヲ日本カ日論ニ居ルモノト猜疑セ
 電 信 案 外 務 省

(原議用紙乙)

(原議用紙乙)

日支關係の野上英一
 讀賣(五日) 英米は無稽の反日的言動が盛に行はれ来
 たる心外に堪へず所ニテ日本ノ態度(三月)廿七日ノ當局聲
 明ニ依テ明カレル如ク各國ト共ニ東西ニ於テ平和秩序ノ
 維持ノ重責ヲシカトシ此ノ意味ヨリ日支親善ヲ希望
 スル外他意ナシ此点ノ外他意ナシ此点ノ外他意ナシ此点ノ
 識(三月) 識(三月) 識(三月)
 フンヤパン・マート・ヴァー・タイ・ザー(三日) 最近日支要人同

電信案

外務省

(原議用紙乙)

ニ行レタル合談ハ一年前ニ於テハ到底不可能事ニシテ此ノ
 意味ニ於テ頗ル意義アリ。今ヤ南京政府ノ首腦者
 ハ日本ニ反シテ外國ノ援助ヲ求ムルニト徒勞ニシテ唯一
 途ハ日本ニ反シテ反對セズト協力スルニテ覺リタル可シ
 本電宛先 英米支

電信案

外務省

電	信	課	長
東	亞	次	官
歐	洲	次	官
米	洲	次	官
通	商	次	官
條	約	次	官
情	報	次	官
文	化	次	官
調	査	次	官
人	事	次	官
文	書	次	官
會	計	次	官
秘	書	次	官
書	官	次	官

寫送先

大臣
次官

電信課長

東亞 歐亞 米洲 通商 條約 情報 文化 調查 人事 文書 會計 秘書官

昭和10 3.11 三六三四 暗 漢口 八日後發 本省 三月八日後着 情

廣田外務大臣
三浦總領事

第六二號

最近日支間ノ空氣好轉ト共ニ當地漢字紙中飛行便ニテ取寄セタル上海漢字紙ニ掲載セル聯合又ハ電通「ニュース」ヲ其ノ儘轉載スルモノ漸ク多キヲ加ヘツツアル處此ノ際此ノ氣運ヲ捉ヘ北平、天津、上海等ト同様當地ニモ聯合ヲシテ漢字紙通信ヲ發行セシメ之ヲ遍ク支那新聞社ニ頒布利用セシムルコト機宜ニ適スルヤニ存セララルニ付テハ聯合本社ニ對シ右實現方御指示相成様致度シ尙所要經費ハ翻譯者給料及紙代等ヲ含メ百弗前後ナルカ最初ハ無代頒布トスルモ漸次

外務省

日支外支事務連絡會
形勢並ニ其ノ論議

363

右經費ハ「カバー」サレ得ル見込
支、北平、天津、青島、濟南、南京、廣東、福州へ轉電セリ
支ヨリ上海へ轉報アリタシ

364

外務省

大臣
次官

電信課長

昭和10年3月11日
三六三四 暗
漢口 八日後發
本省 三月八日後着

廣田外務大臣

三浦總領事

情

東亞
歐亞
米洲
通商
條約
情報
文化
調查
人事
文書

第六二號
最近日支間ノ空氣好轉ト共ニ當地漢字紙中飛行便ニテ取寄セタル上海漢字紙ニ掲載セル聯合又ハ電通「ニュース」ヲ其ノ儘轉載スルモノ漸ク多キヲ加ヘツアル處此ノ際此ノ氣運ヲ捉ヘ北平、天津、上海等ト同様當地ニモ聯合ヲシテ漢字紙通信ヲ發行セシメ之ヲ漸ク支那新聞社ニ頒布利用セシムルコト機宜ニ適スルヤニ存セラルルニ付テハ聯合本社ニ對シ右實現方御指示相成様致度シ尙所要經費ハ翻譯料及紙代等ヲ含メ百弗前後ナルカ最初ハ無代頒布トスルモ漸次

寫送先

4	門
3	類
6	項
0	目
5	號

外務省

364

右經費ハ「カバー」サレ得ル見込
支、北平、天津、青島、濟南、南京、廣東、福州へ轉電セリ
支ヨリ上海へ轉報アリタシ

外務省

363

情報部

公第一四四號

昭和九年三月十日

在中華民國日本公使館

公使館一等書記官 中山 詳



第二課長
第三課長
通商局

外務大臣 廣田 弘毅 殿

亞細亞局

日支經濟提携ニ關スル漢字紙論評報告ノ件
三月八日ノ北平晨報ハ最近日本ニ於ケル中日經濟提携運動ニ關シ左
記要旨ノ社論ヲ掲載セリ

六日東京發聯合電ニ據レハ日本ハ日滿經濟提携ノ既ニ成立シタル
今日更ニ眼ヲ支那本土ニ轉ジ中日ノ經濟提携ヲ企ツヘントノ意見
ノ下ニ日華實業協會ヲ中心トシテ過般ノ中國銀行總理張公權ノ訪

在中華民國日本公使館

日支外交關係維持會
昭和九年三月十日
365

通二
9.4.12
受付

366

日以來着々其ノ運動ニ着手シ先般モ此等實業界ノ巨頭ト中國公使
館員トノ會合行ハレ又近日中國某要人ノ訪日ヲ機トシ更ニ第二回
ノ會合ヲ催ス由ナリ方今世界的不景氣ノ雰圍氣中ニ在リテ世界ノ
各工業國ハ夫々關稅墻壁ヲ高築シテ自給自足主義ヲ實行シツツア
ル時ニ際シ我中國ハ今尙小工業國ノ範圍ニ屬シ而モ種々ナル條約
上ノ束縛アリテ其ノ發展ヲ阻害セラレツツアルニ鑑ミ其ノ所謂經
濟提携ナルモノモ要スルニ搾取ニ他ナラサルナリ
ニ更ニ究明ヲ要スヘキハ今日ノ中日關係ハ果シテ親善ノ可能乃至ハ
必要アル段階ニアルヤ又中日親善カ果シテ經濟提携ヲ必要トスル
ヤノ二點ナリ論スル迄モナク目下ノ中日關係ハ日本ノ東三省及熱
河占據更ニ最近ノ薄儀擁立ニ依リ完全ニ一種ノ軍事狀態敵對狀態
ニ在リ之レ薄儀即位ノ日ノ汪兆銘ノ談話中ニ於テモ主張セラレタ
ル所ナリ然ラハ現在ノ中日關係ハ未タ親善ノ時期ニ到達シ居ラサ
ルノミナラス又其ノ必要ヲモ認メサルモノニシテ此際日本側ニ於
テ親善ヲ高唱スルハ國際間ノ視聽ヲ淆亂シテ自ラノ非法占領ヲ防

在中華民國日本公使館

護セムトノ心底ニ他ナラス要スルニ眞ノ親善ハ日本カ其ノ野心ヲ
棄テ四省ヲ返還シテ始メテ云々サルヘキモノニシテ然ラサル間ハ
單ナル甘言厚誘ニシテ我ノ之ニ附和スルハ屈伏投降ニ他ナラサル
ナリ
三、所謂經濟提携カ果シテ何ヲ意味スルヤヲ考察スルニ該電文ノ末段
ニ謂フカ如ク「雙方ノ幸福ヲ促進セシム」トハ名ノミニシテ其實
ハ之ヲ以テ中國市場ヲ壟斷セムトスルモノニ他ナラス蓋シ日本ハ
昨年以來各國ノ對外貿易不振ヲ外ニシテ其ノ生産費ノ低廉ヲ恃ム
テ商品輸出ノ突飛的躍進ヲ遂ケ世界ノ隅々何レモ日本品ノ侵入セ
サルハナキ有様ナルモ之カ却テ各國ノ警戒ヲ招キ最近ノ商工省調
査ニ據レハ目下日本品輸入防遏政策ヲ採リツツアル國家ハ英國ヲ
始メトシテ二十六個國ニ及フ状態トナリ終ニ其ノ活路ヲ我カ中國
ニ見出シタルナリ由是觀之兩國ノ親善ニ經濟提携ヲ必要トスル理
由ハ毫モナクシテ却テ親善ノ美名ニ藉リテ我市場ヲ制握セムトス
ル奸策ニ他ナラサルナリ

在中華民國日本公使館

吾人ハ固ヨリ斯ル通信ノ眞實性ヲ恣信スルモノニハ非サルモ世人
或ハ「親善」「提携」ノ美名ニ醉フナキヲ保シ難キニヨリ豫メ茲
ニ警告ヲナス次第ナリ
右報告ス
本信寫送付先 公使
天津 南京
在滿大使

在中華民國日本公使館

通

東亞局
外秘第三〇號

昭和十年三月十日

大阪府知事安井英二

内務大臣 後 藤 文 夫 殿
外務大臣 市 田 弘 毅 殿

警視庁 神奈川 愛知 京都 兵庫 山口
福岡 長崎 各府 府 縣 長 官 殿
關 東 局 警 務 部 長 殿

在政實業家ノ日支協力提唱ニ関スル件

4-1-100-9-8
大阪商工會議所内ニ事務所ヲ有シ在政著名實業家別
記三十名ヲ以テ組織セル滿支問題調査委員令ハ昭和八年
四月ノ創立ニ係リ昨年一月日滿經濟フォーラムヲ結成基礎資

料ト題スル四六四倍版ニ三枚ノ三萬部ヲ印刷シ日滿西
國各方面ニ配布セシガ其後第二段ノ調査工作トシテ日支問
題資料蒐集中トコ最近日支兩國親善ノ機運ニ向ヘ
ルヲ以テ昨年八月日正午ヨリ上記事務所ニ於テ委員令ヲ開
催別記委員出席ノ上日支如何ニシテ協力スベキカニ就
キテ各委員ノ意見發表アリ令五時散會シタルカ概畧
政治經濟文化三方面ヨリ日支提携ヲ標榜セル委員ノ意
見ヲ綜合シ之レニ支英西語ノ譯文ヲ添ヘ本月中ニ印刷ニ
附シテ日支兩國各方面ニ配布シ日支協力ノ必要ヲ提唱
スルコトナリ目下草案ノ起稿中ニ有之

吉田
再
369

右及申(通)報候也

託

一滿支問題調査委員名

委員長

中山太一、伊藤竹之助、三川仁三郎、島田徳太郎、
安宅邦老、湯川忠三郎、大林義雄、安住伊三郎、
豊島久七、黒川福三郎、堀文平、藤井満彦、
長谷川義郎、河崎助太郎、金森又郎、蜂谷経一、
中村為三郎、谷野輝吉、荒井健太郎、栗本勇之助、
林安策、川上胤三、池永富三郎、森平兵衛、
片岡安

一参加顧問

岩井勝次郎、小畑淳之助、林田省庵、阿部房太郎、
守岡多伸

(2)

一委員合出席者

委員長

中山太一、森平兵衛、川上胤三、湯川忠三郎、
池永富三郎、松本兼太郎、外教名

情報部

第一課長

昭和十年三月十三日



公第一八三號

昭和十年三月十三日

在中華民國日本公使館

大使館參事官 若杉



東亞局

外務大臣 廣田 弘毅 殿

日支提携ト英米ノ態度ニ關スル
新聞論調報告ノ件

本件ニ付テハ不取敢電報ヲ以テ報告シ置ケル處各紙ノ論調大意左記
ノ通譯報ス御査閱相成度

記

列國ハ先ツ支那ノ立場ヲ確認セヨ (三月五日華北日報)

在中華民國日本公使館

371

372

急轉直下ノ日支提携ノ進展ト之ニ對スル英米ノ活動開始ニ依リ支那問題ハ再ヒ紛事惹起ノ可能性ヲ示スニ至レリ吾人ハ此ノ際率直ニ我國ノ立場ヲ説明シテ列國ノ誤解ナカラシメサルヘカラス我國ハ現在國家ノ存在ニ對スル苦闘ヲ續ケ自力更生ニ餘念ナク日支問題ノ如キモ正常國交ノ恢復ヲ欲スルニ止マリ右以上ニハ深入スルヲ欲セサルコト勿論ナリ今回ノ問題ハ日本ノ過度ノ宣傳ニ依リテ引起サレタルモノニシテ外國ノ援助ハ支那トシテ望ム所ナルモ國權ヲ毀損シテ迄外國ノ援助ヲ受クルヲ欲セス列國ニ於テモ充分此ノ點ヲ反省シ其ノ對支態度ニ優越感ヲ交ヘ其ノ對支援助ニ政治的目的ヲ含マシメサル様注意スルヲ要ス云々

日支關係ノ改造ト英米 (五月五日北平晨報)

日本ノ日支提携提唱ハ如何ニ善意ニ解釋スルモ日滿支經濟「ブロツク」形成ヲ目的トスルモノナルコト疑ヲ容レス此ノ點ニ付テ英米カ疑ヲ懷クハ無理カラス而シテ最近英國ノ對支共同借款申出ハ急轉直下進行シツアル日支提携ニ對スル抗爭ヲ意味シ英米ト日

在中華民國日本公使館

本トノ大陸市場ニ於ケル經濟爭覇ノ表面化ニ外ナラス然ルニ此ノ局面ニ直面セル我國當局ハ確固不拔ノ方針ヲ決定シ居ルヤ否ヤ萬邦協和ハ外交上不易ノ原則ナリト雖モ之カ運用ニハ不拔ノ決意ノ下ニ細心ノ注意ヲ要ス日支提携ノ機運動キ初メ國際關係ノ微妙ナル際所見ヲ述ヘテ國人及政府ノ參考トス云々

極東形勢ノ新發展（三月五日世界日報）

日本ノ日支提携運動ニ對スル英米ノ活動英國ノ對支共同借款申出ハ支那ニ對スル日本ノ獨占ニ對スル共管ノ對立トモ云フヘキ處支那ノ財政ニ對スル英米ノ政策ハ米國ノ銀政策ト云ヒ英國ノ支那市場操縱策ト云ヒ何レモ日支ノ反日ニ乘シテ支那ニ經濟危機ヲ招來セシメ支那ヲ自家ノ思フ儘ニ操ラムトスルモノニシテ今次ノ日支提携ナルモノハ前記英米ノ政策ノ結果生レタルモノナリ英國ハ九一八以來暗ニ日本ヲ援ケ來レルカ今日支提携ノ報ヲ聞キ驚キテ米國ト提携シテ日本ニ當ラムトスルハ明ニ外交上ノ失敗ナリ本件將來ノ推移ハ豫測ヲ許ササルモ日本ノ極東獨占ハ日露衝突ノ危機ヲ

在中華民國日本公使館

374

招來スヘシトノ一部論者ノ豫測ヲ裏切り却テ日本ト英米ノ衝突ヲ促進シ日露ノ關係ヲ緩和スルニ至ルヘシ云々

我國ハ將ニ組上ノ肉タラムトス（三月五日北平益世報）

日本新聞紙ニ日本ノ對支二億元借款說傳ヘラルルヤ英米ハ極度ニ狼狽シテ駐米英大使ノ國務省訪問トナリ英國ノ對支共同借款申出トナレルカ英米ノ眞意ハ日本ノ借款阻止、日本ノ借款ヘノ割込、單獨借款ノ何レカヲ目標トスルモノナルヘキカ我國カ英米ノ反對ヲ無視シテ日本ヨリ單獨借款セル場合ハ英米亦之ニ倣ハムコトヲ要求シ來ルヘク此ノ際若シ之ヲ許セハ巨額ノ負債ヲ背負フコトトナルヘク之ヲ拒絕セハ英米ハ西南侵略ノ歩ヲ進ムルノ惧アリ而シテ我國現在ノ急務ハ裁兵ト減債ヲ行ヒ極力前記ノ如キ危險ヲ伴フ外債ヲ避クルニアリ現下ノ極東情勢ハ日本ノ急進ニ伴フ英米ノ蹶起トナリ其ノ目標トナレル我國ハ正ニ組上ノ肉ニモ等シク國人ノ應ニ奮起自存ヲ謀ラサルヘカラサル秋ナリ云々

英米ト日本ノ對支競爭（三月五日京報）

在中華民國日本公使館

373

英米ハ日支ノ提携ヲ目シテ日本カ單獨對支援助ヲナシ大亞細亞政
策ヲ遂行セムトスルモノナリトシ日本ハ英米ノ主張スル共同借款
ハ支那共管ノ前提ナリトシテ反對シ列國ハ恰モ支那ト云フ一塊ノ
肉ヲ前ニ群犬ノ相争フ如キ醜態ヲ演シ居レルカ日本カ察東事件終
ルヤ否ヤ突然面容ヲ一新シテ笑顔ヲ示シ米國カ多量ノ銀ヲ購入シ
テ支那ノ財政ニ大打撃ヲ與ヘテ置キ乍ラ今更借款ヲ云々スル眞意
ハ別トシテ支那トシテハ元ヨリ之等國際資本ヲ歡迎スルモノナル
モ其ノ條件ニシテ國權ヲ損スルカ如キモノハ斷シテ之ヲ排撃スル
モノナリ支那ハ此兩三年九國條約、國際聯盟ノ頼ムニ足ラサルヲ
知り專ラ自力更生ニ没頭シ現下ノ日本トノ接近ノ如キモ日本ニ求
ムル處アリテノ爲ニ非スシテ單ニ通常ノ國交關係ヲ恢復セムトス
ルニ止マルモノナリ云々

國際對支借款問題（三月七日世界日報）

日本ノ終局ノ企圖ハ支那ヲ日本金「グループ」中ニ包含セシメム
トスルニアリ英米ノ借款申出ハ英鎊或ハ米弗「グループ」ニ包含

在中華民國日本公使館

セシメムトスルニアリテ何レモ支那ノ市場及財政ヲ把握セムトス
ル點ニ於テ同一ナルカ日本ハ之ヲ獨占セムトスルニ反シ英米ハ均
勢ヲ計ル點ニ於テ異ナレリ

吾人トシテハ何國ヨリ如何ナル形式ニテ借款スルモ差支ナキモ只
過去ノ事實ニ徴シ弱國ハ借款ニ依リテ利權ヲ喪失スルヲ例トシ外
債愈多ケレハ國愈危キヲ知ルモノナリ然レ共吾人ハ絶体ニ外債ヲ
排スルモノニ非ス歐洲戰後ノ復興、蘇聯ノ建設事業發展ハ何レモ
外債ノ巧妙ナル利用ニ負フモノニシテ吾人ハ只外債ノ爲ニ利用セ
ラレ支那ノ植民地化ニ拍車ヲ加フルヲ恐ルルノミ云々

獨占カヤ共管カヤ均勢自主カヤ（三月七日京報）

孫文ノ大亞細亞主義ハ先ツ亞細亞ヲ團結シタル後之ヲ世界ニ擴大
セムトスルモノニシテ亞細亞ノ集團ヲ以テ歐米ニ對抗セムトスル
モノニ非ス故ニ眞ニ孫文ノ意ヲ体シテ日支ノ親善ヲ謀ルニ於テハ
歐米ニ於テ之ニ反對スル理由アル筈ナク之ニ反シ支那ヲシテ原料
ノ供給地商品ノ販路ト見做スニ於テハ其レカ日本タルト英米タル

在中華民國日本公使館

トニ論ナク支那ノ植民地化ヲ招來スルモノニシテ若シ英米ニシテ此ノ企圖ヲナスニ於テハ日本カ之ヲ排撃スルハ當然ナルト共ニ日本ニ此ノ企圖アルニ於テハ歐米ノ猜疑モ尤モナリ吾人トシテハ其ノ單獨タルト共同タルトニ論ナク誠意、平等、互惠ノ援助ヲ與フルモノハ之ヲ歡迎シ然ラサルモノハ之ヲ拒否ス我國ノ現在最モ要望スル所ハ自力更生ニシテ其ノ爲ニ技術及資本ノ國際的協力ハ欲スルモノ之ニ依リテ主權ヲ害セラルルコトハ固ヨリ之ヲ欲セス支那カ今日滅亡ヲ免レ居ルハ列國勢力ノ均勢ノ結果ニシテ滿洲事件以來此ノ均勢ハ日本ノ爲ニ破ラレムトシ襲ニハ天羽聲明アリ今亦聯合借款ヲ拒否シテ單獨借款ヲ主張スルハ天羽聲明ノ實行ニ取掛レルモノホリトノ疑ヲ挾マサルヲ得ス云々

王寵惠ノ離日赴米（三月七日北平晨報）

支那ハ列國ヨリ懸想セラレタル妙齡ノ處女ノ如ク甲ニ厚ケレハ乙怒リ乙ニ厚ケレハ甲喜ハス即チ身ヲ慎マサレハ分割セラルルカ或ハ獨占ニ遭フヘシ支那ハ元ヨリ善隣ノ援助ヲ願フモノナルカ押カ

在中華民國日本公使館

ケ援助ハ欲セサル所ニシテ如何ナル國ト雖モ提携ニ當リ支那ノ意思ヲ無視スル能ハス英國ノ借款申出ハ支那ニ直接ナサレタルモノニ非ストスルモ甚タ不愉快ニシテ日本カ支那ノ反歐米感ヲ挑發シ居ルハ支那ト歐米ノ離間策ナラムモ我國人トシテ共鳴セサルヲ得サル點ナリ只日支提携ハ今尙何等具體的發展ヲ示サス日本ニ對支侵略獨占ノ野心ナシトノ確證モナキ次第ナルカ王寵惠カ日本ヲ離ルルニ當リ「日支ノ提携ハ必ス極東ノ平和ニ貢獻スル所アルヘク且極東ノ平和ハ必ス世界列強ノ納得スル條件ニ依リテ樹立セラルヘキヲ信ス」ト云ヘルハ日本人士モ之ヲ容認スル所ナルヘク此ノ際日本カ侵略獨占ノ野心ナキヲ事實ヲ以テ表示スルコト最モ妥當ナリト思考ス云々

本信寫送付先 公使

天津 南京

在中華民國日本公使館

第二課長
第三課長

東亞局

情報部長
普通第一七〇號

昭和十年三月十四日

在青島

總領事 坂根 準

外務大臣 廣田 弘毅 殿



日支時局問題ニ對スル漢字新聞報導振報告ノ件
今般國民政府ノ發令シタル排日排貨運動禁止ヲ意味スル人民ノ生命財產ノ保護並ニ營業自由保障令カ當地方ニ如何ナル反響ヲ與ヘタルヤヲ考察スルニ一般的ニハ何等特筆スヘキ反映未タ現ハレ居サル處右ハ當地カ近來表面的ニハ殆ト排日排貨ノ跡ヲ絶チ又職業的排貨團體存在セサルタメ一般民衆ハ本令發布ニ對シ特別ノ關心

在青島日本總領事館

第一課長

日支時局
外務省
總領事館
昭和十年三月廿日 接受

379



380

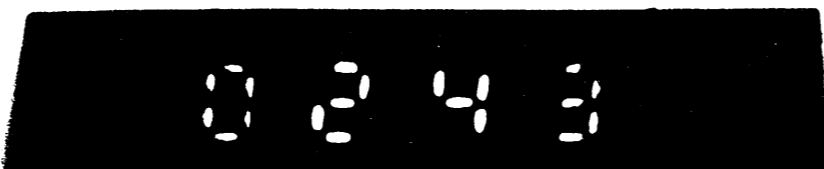
ヲ持タサル爲メナルモノノ如ク從テ平素日本商品ノ廣告登載サヘモ歡迎シ居ル程ノ支那側新聞ハ本令ヲ排日貨問題ニ結ヒ付ケス單ニ軍閥其他官吏ノ專橫抑制ノ爲メリト論シ居ルハ土地柄却テ面白味アルモノト謂フヲ得ヘシ而シテ近來各新聞共從前ニ比シ冷靜ナル態度ヲ以テ日支一般問題ヲ取扱ハセントスル傾向アリテ徐道鄰ノ「中日問題ノ檢討」其他支那問題ニ關スル邦人ノ意見論評ヲ轉載スル向アルコトハ相當注意ニ値スルモノアリト雖其ノ論調ハ未タ極メテ淺薄御座成的ノモノニテ即チ日支提携ハ兩國平等ノ立場ヨリ行フヲ要シ從ツテ日本ノ非違ニ依リテ喪失セル東三省ヲ返還スルカ先決問題ナリト論セサルハナク根本的ニハ尙何等ノ變化ヲ認メラレス認識不十分マダマダナルヲ觀取セラル

在青島日本總領事館

右何等御参考迄報告申進メ

本信寫送付先 公使 北平 濟南 南京 天津

在青島日本總領事館



東亞局

警高甲第四七九二號

秘

昭和十年三月十四日

臺灣總督府警務局長 石垣 倉 治

昭和拾年參月廿日 接受

日支外交關係委員會
其論議事項論調

382

拓務省 警務局長 殿
外務省 東亞局長 殿
内務省 警務局長 殿
警視廳 神奈川、愛知、大阪、京都、兵庫、
福岡、山口、長崎、各廳府局長 殿
朝鮮 警務局長 殿
關東 警務局長 殿
臺灣 警務局長 殿
駐在 海軍 兵隊 長 殿
各 州 知 事 廳 長 殿

南京中央政府ヨリ在露北支那領事館宛通告ノ件

最近南京中央政府ヨリ駐台北中華民國領事宛左記ノ如キ由旨アリタルヤノ開
込アリ御參考迄

記

近來大亞州協會其他ノ名目ノ許ニ日本人ノ手ニヨリ中華民國人ノ心境ヲ攪
亂スルニ至リタルカ吾カ政府ノ施政方針ヲ擧ラサル様民意ノ動向ニ注意ス
ヘシト各省ニ指令シ各省ハ各縣へ各縣ヨリ各區長ニ指運シタル由、通告
アリタリト

以上

電信課長

大臣

次官

東亞 歐洲 米商 通約 情報 文書 調查 人事 文書 會計 秘書官

寫送先

分類 A門 1類 1項 0目 9-8

昭和10 四〇二七 3.10 暗

紐育 三月十五日 後着

亞、情

廣田外務大臣

第六四號

澤田總領事

往電第六三號「フィッシャー」トノ會談ノ際在支公使發大臣宛電報第一一二號「アベンド」通信ニ言及シ實ハ通信全文接到ヲ待チ「ジェイムス」ト懇談シ度キ心組ナリシカ良キ序ナルヲ以テ御尋ネシ度シトテ「ア」ハ電信所々ニ自己ノ否定的意見ヲモ狹ミシ趣ナルニ拘ラス其ノ部分ハ削除セラレテ故意ニ日本ニ不利ナル様取扱ハレタル感アリ我々ハ右ハ「ジェイムス」ノ對日態度ノ然ラシムルモノナリトノ疑ヲ持チ居レリ(但シ「ジェイムス」等ニ「ア」ハ「ア」ノ立場ヲ

その即、接関... 澤田總領事... 三月十五日... 後着

録件 日支外交關係雜算 澤田

383

384

顧慮シテ彼ノ話ナルコトハ秘シ置キタリト述ヘタルニ「フィ」ハ實ハ該通信接到ノ際「ナイトエディター」ハ其ノ「アラミングトーン」ニ驚キテ自分ニ相談アリ元來日本ニ「アベンド」カ斯克迄言フカラニハ何等カ事實アルヘキニ依リ掲載セサル譯ニハ行カストテナルヘク「トーンダウン」シテ發表シタルモノナルカ御承知ノ通ナルニ依リ原文ノ如何ナルモノナリシカハ想像ニ難カラサルヘシ(同通信ノ出所ハ宋子文邊リト想像セラルル旨「フィ」ハ打明ケタリ)故ニ「ジェイムス」ハ本通信發表方ニ付關係無カリシノミナラス平素自分(「フィ」)カ極東問題ニ付日本ノ爲ヲ思ヒテ編輯部長「ヤング」ヲ通シ申出スル「セジエスジョン」ハ大体全部「ジェイムス」モ承知シ吳レ居ル次第ニテ例ヘハ過日土肥原少將ト會見方

外務省