



猶ほ此の上とも吾等基督教徒として國家の爲め御奉仕致し得る事有之候は、御遠慮なく御用ひ被下る様希望仕候。

要するに今回の企劃に依つて

一、在日、各派外國宣教師中より最適任者、最有力者を選抜して此の企劃に参加せしめ得たる事。

二、在日宣教師の中心的人物たる一行をして先づ彼等自身が上海及び滿洲問題に對して有せる誤解と偏見と憶斷とを修正せしめ、其の修正したる見解に依つて支那、滿洲、朝鮮及び日本に於ける宣教師併に居留外國人の誤解を修正し彼等の反日行動を反省せしめ得たる事。

三、支那に於ける抗日運動の策源地たる支那基督教青年會同盟本部の幹部及び支那の學生層の指導者を反省せしめて日支民交の回復に關するが如き建設的事業の即時開始に提携協力する事を快諾せしめ得たる事。

四、滿洲に於ける支那基督教青年會主事團をして滿洲新國家に對する認識を深かめ輕舉盲動の非を反省せしめ得たる事。

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五、宣教師團が自發的に寄稿、講演等を行つて全世界の基督教徒及び智識階級に向つて上海及び滿洲事變の新しき見方を紹介する様なさしめたる事。等稍々各位の御希望の幾分かに添ひ得たる事を茲に御報告致し得る事は小生の最も欣快と致す處に御座候。

茲に重ねて此の企劃の爲めに與へられたる各位の御高志に對し衷心より感謝の意を表し申候。敬具

昭和七年四月廿四日

一行事務長

松 澤 光 茂

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上海及び滿洲國に於ける日支  
宣教師懇談會に關する報告書

宣教師團一行事務長  
日本基督教青年會同盟

總務部長 松 澤 光 茂

## 序 言

在日宣教師中の有力者をして在支宣教師中の有力者を訪問せしめ膝を交へて時局に關する懇談の機會を提供せん事を企劃せる小生は此の企劃の實現と遂行の爲めに多大の御援助を賜りたる各位に對し此の企劃の成敗に關し茲に此の報告書を呈し得る事を光榮とす。

一、日支兩國宣教師團時局問題懇談計畫の動機

(1) 支那YMCA同盟本部は滿洲に於ける事變突發と同時にジュネーヴにある萬國YMCA聯盟本部を動かして世界各國のYMCAを始め基督教諸國

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幹に對し「日本軍の行動は計畫的に支那の主權及び領土を侵害するものなるを以て日軍即時撤兵の輿論喚起の爲め全世界に於ける基督教徒の協力を熱望する旨通電を發せり

(ロ) 支那YMCA同盟本部は昨年米國クリヅランド市のYMCA總主事職を滿期退職せるロバート・ルイス氏を學良政府の顧問に薦選、滿洲事變突發と同時に同方面に派遣し特に錦州爆撃事件に關する視察報告書は「青年會主事」の名を以て此れを全米新聞紙上に發表せしめた。

(ハ) 支那YMCA同盟本部は一昨年米國々際YMCA同盟本部の主事職を滿期退職せるシェワード・テディ博士(同博士は世界的に知名なる平和運動者)が北大營爆撃當時を目撃せりとて日本の軍事行動を非難せる聲明書を發表せるを利用し、特に同博士をして作製せしめたる聲明書に天津駐在米國總領事の公正證の署名をなましめたるものを寫眞版として在支英字新聞全部に掲載せしめたる外、同博士をして日本軍の即時撤兵方をジュネーヴの國際聯盟に向け電請せしめた。

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(ニ) 支那YMCA同盟本部は在支外國宣教師中の有者百〇五名の連署を得て「抗日ボイコットの止むを得ざる事。上海日本軍の非人道的行爲の曝露。日兵即時撤退」等に關する激越なる反日的聲明書を世界各國に發送した。

(ホ) 支那の學生基督教聯盟は政府と商工會とを鞭撻して抗日ボイコットの強制案遂行運動を開始せり。等々支那のYMCA同盟が中心となつて全支の基督教諸團體を動員して英米を始め世界各國の民衆の間に反日的感情を煽動せる結果、米英民衆の日本に對する感情は著しく惡化し彼等の間より對日ボイコット即時開始。日米戦争不可避。等の聲を聞くに至る。此の如き米國民衆の反日感情は又た吾が日本の民衆の間に強く反響し來り「米國大使館を襲撃せよ」「在日英米宣教師を驅逐せよ」等の聲をも聞くに至る。若し支那に於けるYMCA及び宣教師が如述の如き反日運動の繼續を默過するとせば或は日米戦争。第二次世界戦争。在日宣教師驅逐運動とは當然起り得る事案を許さず。茲に於て小生は日本YMCA同盟附名譽主事ジョーゲンセン及び宛總主事と語らつて在京宣教師間に組織せられたる「時

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「研究會」に對し「此の際、在日宣教師間の最も有力なる人々を支那に送つて在支宣教師及び支那YMUA同盟幹部と時局に關する懇談會開催案を提出せり。然れども日支兩國の關係極度に紛糾せる今日、敵國に乘込んで説得せんとするが如き此の案に對しては誰しも躊躇するは當然なり。然るに折よく支那學生基督敎聯盟專任主事吳君より左の如き書翰を接受せり。

曰く、

「曩きに當支那學生基督敎聯盟より貴日本基督敎青年會同盟に對して此の際兩國の基督敎徒が兩國の關係を平和の關係に誘導すべく協力あらん事を熱望すとの電文に對し只今左の如き返電を貴同盟より接受せるを喜ぶ。」

曰く「今や日支の基督敎徒は漠然たる平和を主張する時に非ずして寧ろ互に膝を交へて平和招來の具体案を協議すべきの時なりと信ず。贊成ならば日本のYMUA同盟は數名の代表者を上海に送つて親しく貴兄等と協議するの要意あり。」と

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「依つて吾が支那學生基督敎青年會同盟は關係諸団体と協議の結果茲に謹んで貴下の提案に贊成の意を表するものなり。願くば最も近き將來に於て日支兩國の基督敎青年會代表者が上海に集まつて兩國の和平招來に關し隔意なき意見の交換をなし得ん事を祈る。云々。」

(以上は吳氏の英文書翰の大意なり。)

此の書翰は右宣教師團の組織する時局研究會を動かすに充分なりしと見へ宣教師團も遂に「日支兩國の和平促進に對する基督敎徒としての奉仕をなすべく決意し速時上海行を承諾せるを以て更に此れ等に加ふるに支那側の希望を容れて各派代表一名宛及び日本人側數名を加へ一行十九名を以て訪問團を組織し三月十日神戸を出帆せり。

□ 其頃の上海

吳淞砲台附近、慘澹たる戰跡近く航行しつゝありし吾等の乗船長崎丸は艦で軍艦出雲のそばに着く。十九路軍の總敗退に依つて租界の秩序は回復されしも道行く居留民の顔には有りし日その儘の殺氣未だに失せず。南北の戰跡未

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人肉燐燐の匂ひ鼻をつく間を歸る人々去る人絡脚として駭がし。民國日報社の入口は固く封づけられしも白晝猶ほ未だ便衣隊の出沒やまず。電柱に貼られし軍傳を見よ「一切正義は華軍、一切罪却は日軍」とある。悪い事は何んでもかでも日軍の仕業にして、華軍のなせる事は凡て是れ正義なりと言ふ。斯る芬國氣に包まるゝ上海と上海人を眼前に見る。一行其の前途を眺めて暗澹たるものあり。

口 支那紙は吾等一行を目して非公式の聯盟調査員なりとし此れを遇するに懇篤。之に應かしむるに徹底的なれと説く。廣る程、一度支那側の連絡委員バーネット君と會するに及んで支那紙の説く所事實の如し。即ち吾等一行を遇するに頗る町重懇篤なり。宿舎は彼等自らパレスホテルの教室を賃して一行に提供し、出入には宣教師各自の自動車を提供す。更にバーネット君の手交せる滞在日程を見れば支那側銀行家主催の晩餐會。支那YMCA同盟主催歡迎晩餐會。全支那基督教聯盟主催歡迎晩餐會等を催し約百廿名の支那要人を招いて彼等の主張を吐露せしむる外に、別に約五十名の英、米、支人を擇選し

此れを午前と午後に分けて毎日吾等のホテルに派遣し上海、滿洲事件に對する彼等の全主張を徹底的に吾等に聴かじめんとす。要意極めて周到なるを見る。成程支那紙の傳ふる如く吾等を目して非公式の聯盟調査委員なりとし此れを町重に遇し徹底的に吾等の主張を聴かじめよとの教導も首肯さる。

口 日宣教師懇談會に出席する支那側代表のゾロファイル吾等一行到着の翌朝より出發の日の朝迄毎日午前八時より晩の十二時迄、吾等に會見せしめんとて支那側が特選せる人々五十余名中主なる人々の顔振れを見ると先づ第一に目につくは

- 口 先年、太平洋會議で吾が新渡戸博士を激怒させて世界的に有名になりし上海YMCAの總主事陣立廷君（エール・ハーバード出身）
- 口 果敢なる支那學生層を指導する吳君（ハーバード出身）
- 口 ジェネバの國際労働會議が開催さるゝ毎に支那を代表する曹君は擧げられし商務書院の副總務を兼ねる人（グラスゴー大學出身）
- 口 全支那基督教諸團體の聯盟本部總幹事 徐博士（ロンドン大學出身）
- 口 ジェネバで日本の代表を向ふに廻はして奮闘する顔君の令弟で十九路軍の負傷兵救護委員長をしてる人（エール大學出身）

- 北の邸宅を焼燬はれて憤慨する辯護士明君（コロンビア大學出身）
- 英國系のデリー・ニューズ紙の主筆ハワード君。
- 米國系のイヴニング・ポスト紙の主筆サツカリ君。
- イヴニング・ポスト紙は同君の辛辣なる反日記事の掲載に依つて一躍三千から一万部を印刷する様になつたと言はるゝ人。（但し吾等と數次會見懇談の結果、日本の主張を了解し、最近日本を訪問する事を約せり）
- シカゴ・トリビュン紙とマンチネスター・ガーディアン紙の支那通信主任バーウエル君。國民政府の御用記者と言はるゝ人。
- ルーター通信員 チヤンセラ君。
- 聯合通信社のハリス君。
- イヴニング・ポスト紙唯一の親日記者と言はるゝウッドヘッド君。
- 上海ロータリー俱樂部のハローニ君。
- 元、支那國有鐵道顧問のペーカー君。
- 上海の英人商業會議所會頭のマーシャル君。
- 國際聯盟派遣、支那水害罹災民救護委員長シンプソン卿。

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- 海に於ける英米投資團の代表として
- 英米煙草會社の支配人であり上海在住外國人中の支那通であるバセット中佐。
- スタンダード石油會社の支配人 コルベット君。
- それから在支宣教師側からは
- 支那に於ける最古の宗教雜誌チャイナ・レコーダーの主筆であり支那の學生層に人氣のあるロリンソン翁。
- 全支基督教團體の聯盟本部名譽幹事のボイントン君。（最初は支那に居る宣教師連有型の極めて偏狹なる反日家であつたが吾等一行と數次會見懇談の結果、漸次日本側の主張を了解し重光公使招待の晩餐會には支那側宣教師を代表して出席する迄に好轉せる人）
- 在支宣教師中、最も硬骨頑固な反日家と言はるゝローベンスティン博士（此の人も吾等一行と毎日懇談せる結果、過去の言動が余りに感情的であり偏狹なりし事を反省し、終夜睡る事能はず、翌朝ホテルに吾等一行を訪問して向後大いに日支の和平親善の爲めに方向轉換する事を約せる生一本な老翁）
- 在支四十余年。在支宣教師中の最古老と言はるゝ日蘭學校同盟のタックス

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口 江湾鎮の住宅から日本軍に追ひ立てられたと言つて憤慨してゐるアダムス博士。

口 蘭北及び吳淞一帯の避難民救済に従事してゐるデニス・ウィット派の神父ヤキノ翁と英國教會宣教師のヒュース博士。

口 有名なフィッチ記念教會の建立者フィッチ君（此の教會の牧師である支那人夫妻と三人の子息が一月二十九日の便衣隊狩の時に陸戦隊につれて行かれたきり行衛不明となつたと言ふので全世界の基督教界にセンセーションを起した問題の教會）

口 江口にある美以派中學校々長ホーク博士。

（此の中學校も便衣隊狩りの時陸戦隊の搜索に會つて一名の教員は拘引された儘行衛不明になつたと言つて在支宣教師團が騒いだ學校）

口 婦人避難者救護委員長であり悲憤慷慨家である老嬢ローネー女爵。

等々反日運動の巨頭卓を隔て、吾々を待つての觀あり。然れども吾等一行が遂に上海まで來た目的の一ツは斯の如き反日運動の巨頭をこそ反省せしめんが爲めなるを以て欣然此等の會見日程全部を承諾する事に決せり。

茲に於て一行の事務長であり企劃者たる小生は一座對策を講じて置く事の必

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感を感じるを以て早速、谷田組組長、古城新聞社長、高橋專任副官及び清水日本郵船事務理事各位より紹介せられたる人々と連絡を取り左の如き順序に依つて日本側の主張を完全に吾等一行に注射する事に成功せり。勿論此れ等の準備は乾博士、滿鐵の伊澤所長、郵船の寺井支店長、船務防衛聯合會長及び滿鐵のキニー氏等の後援なくしては到底なし能はざりし事、申す迄もなし。

一、村井總領事及び乾博士との懇談晚餐會に於ては主に上海在住外國人間に非難さるゝ諸問題と一月二十八、九日前後の在留民間の空氣に關する心理情態の説明あり。一行に對する最初のインプレッションとして非常に有效なり。

二、日本郵船、三井物産、滿鐵、正金、紡績聯合等大投資團代表との懇談午餐會に於ては上海事變に對する資本家側の見方、態度並びに反日ボイコット強制的の實相に就いて詳細なる説明あり。一行は強制ボイコット即時中止に關する意見を個人的に國際聯盟調査委員に披瀝せる事は應てリットン卿の支那に對するボイコット中止勸告の聲明に幾分の反影を與へたるものと信ず。猶ほ、福島三井物産支店長は上海市政參事なるを以て當時のムニシバル・カウンシルの内情に關する説明は一行が上海市長代理との會見の節に最も有効に活用せられたり。

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上海居留民團長及び幹部との懇談に於ては主に居留民の自衛行動に對する支那側の非難點に關する説明あり。此の説明も支那側との會見の節非常に有効に活用せられたり。

四 野村司令官の茶話會に於ては關北地帶市街戰當時の鹽津司令官及び鰐島指導官より上海在住、外國人間に問題とさるゝ一切の非難點に關して當時の心理的情勢、作戰、戰闘技術、戰略及び陸戰隊の戰闘最大限力等、凡ゆる方面より明確詳細に説明あり

此等の説明は、文宣教師側の憶測、獨斷、風説、誤解等を根底より一掃するに余りに充分なりき。只だ此の如き正確なる説明が此れ迄幾度も發表せられたるにも不拘、何等の效力を奏せざりし原因は「發表の機關」に缺陷ありし爲めなる事を發見するに及んで吾々一行が此の「發表の機關」として最も適任なりし事を得たるは一行の最も光榮とする處なり。

五、在留民自警團員數名との個人的會見。

六 關北ボツテツト地帶戰に参加せる海軍中尉（失名）の指導の下に北停車場商務書院及び圖書館等を含める戰跡の實地視察。

懇談會席上に於ける彼我の態度

支那側の出席者は興奮と對敵の感情に燃ゆる極めて雄辯家揃ひなるも其の主張する所は楯の兩面より觀察し或はテクニカルに比較考究せるものに非ずし

て、ただ一方向的に觀察せるものを常識的に解釋せるもの多し。従つて彼等の言ふ所の「事實」なるものも眞に詰めれば、「又た聞き」か、「新聞記事」等に依るものにして出所極めて薄弱なり。

翻つて日本より出席せる宣教師の一行は寛容と同情と平靜なる態度を持して  
ひたすらに彼等の主張を聴聽すれども事實に對する彼等の認識が余りに常識  
を缺く場合、合理的なものを場合、曖昧なる場合等は其れ等のチャンスを選  
ぜず機に海軍、總領事、在留民等より聴取せる日本側の技術的解釋、合理  
的解釋、心造的解釋等を用ひて而も突撃を避けて質問の形式に依り諍かに支  
那側の急所を衝き彼等の反省と了解を得るに努力せられしは實に感謝に堪へ  
ざる所なり

如斯き眞摯なる態度は遂に支那側をして吾々一行上海訪問の眞意を了得せしむるに至れり。即ち吾々一行は事態が平謐に歸せる今日より見て兵馬動搖の間髪に突發せる幾多不可避の戰時悲劇を論議し衆例する事を止め非基督教的なる破壊的態度を捨て、如何なる場合にも希望と光明を眺めて建設的態度を

時、日支兩國の和平を速やかに回復せん事を協議せん爲め其來たる事漸次  
明瞭となるに及び彼等も漸く平靜寛容なる基督教人に歸り改めて兩國和平促  
進の運動に就いて胸襟を開いて懇談する事となりたり。

#### 口 最終會議の劇的光景

三月廿日は日支兩國宣教師が最終の會見をせる日なり。昨日迄は野犬の如く  
はへし人も今日は靜かに天父の前に膝まついて過去の言動を懺悔せる日なり。  
日本側の英國宣教師マン君が日支兩國和平復活の爲めに兩國の基督教徒をし  
て先づ結合をする様、心をこめて祈りし時は彼我共に聲を呑んですゝり泣く  
者あり。何んたる美しき光景、何んたる劇的光景よ。

昨日迄は在支宣教師團の先頭に立つて「一切の善是中華。一切の惡事は日軍  
の仕業なり」と身をふるわして論ぜるロベンスティン博士の如きは翌朝吾々  
をホテルに訪問して曰く「懺悔の念強く、昨夜は傷害ねむる事能はず。今朝  
もう一度諸君と共に日支兩國和平促進の爲めに天父の前に祈らんが爲めに來  
れりと」。何んたる轉向、何んたる好轉換よ。

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一行は其の夜ホテルの一室に集まり「新の如き成功は人のなし能ふ事  
に非ず。誠に天父の導き給ふ所なり」と一同嚴肅に感謝の祈禱會をなし、翌  
朝は各々希望と歡喜とに満ちつゝ、或者は日本に歸り或者は更に滿洲と朝鮮  
に於て同様の使命につくべく袂を別つ。

#### 口 在支宣教師團の提出せる諸問題一括

一、日本が日支係争諸問題の解決方を國際聯盟に提出せざりしは日本軍閥が  
武力解決に對する妨害となる事を嫌つてなさざりしものなりとの説あり貴  
意如何。

二、滿洲事件、上海事件共に日本軍閥の計畫的行爲なりとの説あり貴意如何。

三、日本の陸軍隊は上海の吳市長が日本總領事の提出せる撤兵條件全部を受  
諾せるにも不拘、挑戦せる理由を知り度し。

四、抗日ボイコットは支那の有する唯一の武器なりと信ずるが貴意如何。

五、日本は支那の便衣隊を非難すれども上海在留日本人間に組織せられたる  
「漢人」と稱する自衛團は言語に絶せる非文明、非人道的行爲をなせり。  
此等「漢人」の行爲に對して日本は此れを容解するの辭を持ち合はすや否  
や。

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商務書院、及び記念圖書館の爆撃は必要以上の破壊行為なりと思ふが實意如何（註、支那側が商務書院の爆撃を手ひどく非難する主なる理由は其の主なる株主及び重役等は、支那基督教育青年會關係者なるが故なり。現に支那の元の會長の如きは全財産を此れに投資し居たるを以て全財産を灰燼にせり）

七、水害罹災民收容所の爆撃に關する日本側の辯明點を知り度し。

八、フイツチ記念教會堂牧師一家行衛不明の件を調査されし。

九、美以派中學の支那人教師の行衛を調査されし。

十、關北地帶警備兵は最近支那人婦女子に弄む者多し。嚴重に罰せん事を望む。

十一、日本軍の支那領土より即時撤廢する迄は日支國交の回復はなし得る者なるや否や。

十二、日本と新滿洲國家建設者との關係如何？

以上

口、日支宣教師時局懇談會の成果

第一、在支宣教師團の長老は自ら吾々一行をホテルに訪問して「自分達が此

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れ迄取つた行動には決して惡意や不純な動機がなかつた事だけは充分に

信じて貰ひたい。吾々と雖も出来るだけ事件の真相を日支兩方から聞き

度いとは思つたが日本の軍意では只だ端的に一切を否認するのみで何等

の説明を與へて呉れないので勢ひ吾々の見解がやゝ一方的になつたかも知れない。若し上海の日本人社會に青年會乃至は何等かの中間的機關で

もあつたなら吾々の誤解も斯く迄ではあり得なかつたらう。

然し今回諸君一行の上海訪問に依つて諸君を通じて日本軍意の説明や真

意や其の當時の內情勢等が充分に解つた。特に吾々の中の或者は諸君の

紹介に依つて日本海軍の司令官或は副官等と直接會見する事が出来、其

の結果吾々が今迄持つて居た偏見が一掃したりして見ると今更ながら吾

々の行動が感情的に過ぎた事を遺憾とすると同時に諸君の上海訪問を心

から感謝する一言陳述あり。

小生はこれを以て吾々一行の上海訪問に關する第一の使命、即ち在支宣

教師を反省せしむる事が完全に達せられたる事を信んぜんと欲す。

第二 支那基督教青年會同盟委員長は「支那人基督教徒は日本の基督教徒の寛容と恩恵の徳に心底から感動すると同時に自分達の行動が余り非基督教徒的であつた事を反省する。

私は抗日會より受ける生命の危険を冒しても猶ほ有力なる支那人と共に日本を訪問し答禮を兼ねて日本朝野の士、殊に實業界の人々と懇談し日支經濟關係の復興に就いて努力したい」と言へり。

第三 日本に於ける明治維新の舊生よりも或は更に以上の勢力を有する支那の基督教學生層の指導者、吳主任主事は「日本の基督教青年會が一年より毎夏、支那の男女大學生を招待し富士の山麓にある東山荘に十日の間、日支大學生が起居飲食を共にしつゝ懇談の機會を與へたり日本に於ける朝野の名士に會はせて呉れたりして居られたが此の計畫が如何に高貴にして價值のある仕事であつたかは吾々支那の學生の中に居るものでなければ窺ひ知る事の出来ない事だ。支那の學生層を指導して果敢に抗日ボイコット運動を指導して來た私自身が今こうして仇敵の様な諸

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日本人と懇談した食を共にしてゐる實を諸君は何と見る乎。私はさうやさしい事で諸君とこうして會合する様な人間ではないと自分でも信じて居たし今でもそう信じてゐる。其の信じてゐる自分自信が今御覽の通り諸君と會食してゐるではないか。自分は夢ではないかと思つても見た。然し此の美し夢を私に見せて呉れた人は誰れあるか。過去二年の間、毎夏貴國の學生諸君と起居を共にしたり日本及び日本人を見て來た彼の學生達が死を以て私を説き落したからである。私は始め諸君と會つた時は不倶戴天仇と言つた感じがして諸君と握手する事さへもしなかつた。

私は此の夏は是非自ら學生と共に貴國の學生懇談會に出席する」

小生は抗日運動の策源地と稱せらるゝ支那基督教同盟の委員長及び果敢なる支那學生層の指導者が右の如き陳述を聞くに及んで吾等が上海訪問の第三の使命即ち外國宣教師のみならず基督教青年會の幹部人をして反省せしめんとした目的が完全に達せられし事を信ず。

第四 小生が日本の宣教師團の上海行を企劃せる目的の一ツは在日宣教師の多

今回小生の企劃に参加せられたる宣教師諸君は孰れも在日二十余年、日本語を語り、日本の文化を熟知し日本人の心理を知り日本最近の社會情勢にも通ずる人々なり。而も猶ほ「一切は日本軍閥の筋書なり」

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然るに此等左翼宣教師中の最有力者たる吾等の一行が上海滞在十日間、毎  
日本朝八時より晩の十二時迄雪見せる若穂計参百余名、戦跡を詳細に視察  
せる等二回。而して彼等は如何なる結論に到達せるや。

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「事は一行の一員たる小生の自由に属すべき事なり」と信ずるを以て茲に録す。

#### △。抗日ボイコットに関する件

抗日ボイコットに関する支那側の理論は頗る詰めれば米國に於ける平和主義者（戦争否定主義者）が主張する理論を其の儘直譯せるものにして、自家獨創の理論を有せざる事を發見せり。吾々は支那が従軍取り來りしボイコットの諸形式は或は戦争以上に非人道的、非文明の行爲なる事を學びたり。聯盟が上海停戦條件の一として日本の撤兵に期限を付せんとするならば支那の抗日盟約ボイコットの完全なる中止にも期限を付するに非ずんば上海の停戦、日支の和平は決して復歸するものに非ざる事を學びたり。（註、此れと同主旨の聲明がリットン卿に依つて聲明せられたる所に讀者は留意せられたし。）

#### B。日本と聯盟關係の件

上海在留の外國人、殊に外字新聞記者の多くは日本政府が日支間の係争諸問題の解決を國際聯盟に寄托せずして直ちに武力解決に訴へし事を非難せるも

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吾々は他の見解を有す。即ち若し日本政府が支那政府に先んじて日支係争諸問題の解決を聯盟に提出したりとせば其の結果は現在の聯盟對日支問題以上に混亂紛糾し到底收拾し得ず或は却つて聯盟自体を崩潰の運命に導きたるべし。吾等の得たる智識に於ては日本をして武力を行使せしめたる原因は却て寧ろ南京政府及び華北政府が幣原外交を支持せずして凡ての係争を往再放棄して取りざりし結果なりと信ず。此の見解は聯盟學堂に親近せる外國人間に於てさへも肯定せらる。

#### Q。上海に於ける日支軍衝突に関する件

上海に於ける一月廿八日の日支兩軍の衝突は日本陸戰隊の計畫的軍事行動なりとする非難は會見せる人々の最も多數より聞きし言葉なれども不幸にして吾々は此等支那側の言ふ所を立證すべき何等のエビデンスを發見する事能はず否な却つて反對のエビデンスを多く發見せり。

然れども日本陸戰隊が日支の關係が最後の段階にまで切迫しつゝある事を熟知するにも不拘、「威嚇の奏功」を予想して他の英米伊佛等の守備隊と同様

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界線外に進出を試みた事、が兩軍衝突の原因を構成す。てふ支那側の主張に對しては吾等日本に歸國後適當なる見解を開き研究する事をせり。

#### ③・商務書院及び圖書館の爆撃に關する件

此等の建築物に對する爆撃は軍事上必要行動に非ずして寧ろ感情的破壊行為なるが故に日本陸軍隊の非文明的行動を非難するてふ支那側の主張は余りに一方的にして且つ獨斷的也。

此の如き見解は同一の兵力乃至同一の戦闘力を有する軍隊が同一の條件の下に相對立する場合に於てのみ主張し得る見解にして上海クラシスの如く兩軍の兵数と戦闘力に格段の差を有する上に有勢なる支那の陸軍が後に開北のポケットを越へて米佛の警備區域を貫へる商務書院及び圖書館の如き堅牢高層なる建築物を利用する時は既に利用されたる瞬間に於て此等の建築物は文化の殿堂たる性質を失ひジブラルターと同様な砲臺と見なし此れを垂直に爆撃する事は米、佛の警備區域を後方に貫ふ以上、止むを得ざる行動なりとする鹽津司令官の見解は吾々軍事に關する門外漢にすらも充分理解し得るに

支那側は執拗に此の爆撃を非難するは偶々此等商務書院に投資せる人の多くは基督教青年會關係者なるが故なり。現に此の出版會社に全財産を投資し今回の爆撃に依つて其の全財産を失へる人は支那基督教青年會同盟の前委員長なり。此等の事實より見ても支那側の見解が感情的に傾むは止むを得ざる事と感ず

#### ④・水害罹災民收容所の爆撃

日支双方の過失なり。死線の上に荒れ狂ふ戦時の一悲劇なり。水に流すべき問題なれども偶々此の救済事業が國際聯盟より派遣せるシンブソン卿を委員長とせるものなりしを以て支那側の對外宣傳に利用せられたるに過ぎず。

#### ⑤・居留民自警團に關する非難

上海在留外國人間には「浪人」として知らるゝ上海居留民の自警團に關する非難は最も多數の人々より聞かされたる問題なり。吾々は自警團々員として實際に便衣隊の搜索に従事せる人々の陳述を信せんとする者なり。今回の上海事件に於て幾多の支那市民が便衣隊模倣の犠牲となりし事は遺憾に不堪、



「フイッテ記念教會堂の牧師一家の犠牲に對しては日本基督教徒が何等か慰問の法途を講ぜん事を希望してやまず。然れども此の如き悲劇は要するに東京大震災直後に起れる鮮人襲撃の心理的過程と同様なる過程に於てなされたものにして此れも戰時悲劇の一としてあきらむる外仕方なき事と信ず。」

G・結 論

要するに吾々一行は上海事件の直接原因が關北を中心とする日支住民が嘗つて何等意志疏通の機關を有せざるを以て日支双方の勞働者の無責任なる風説が言語の不通のため誤傳せられ或は擴大せられ。誤解は猜疑を生み猜疑は恐怖を呼び起し恐怖の最高調は遂にフイーヤ・サイコロジの原則通り兩國の軍隊をして砲火に見へしめたるものとする見解に一致せり。

顧るに日支衝突事件の直接及間接の損害は兩國を合せて五十億圓と計上せらる。而も此の損害は今日迄の損害にして向後、日支の經濟關係復活迄には猶ほ相當巨額の損害を加算せざるべからず。

若し假りに日支兩國が平常、兩國の了解と親善關係を増進すべき精神的及び文

「化學工業へ投資して居たと假定せば兩國の此れに依つて所得する額は其の投資額の十倍に達すべし」とは英米人間の定評なり。

日支兩國の和平促進策の將來は此の點に充分の考慮を拂ふ價值ありと感ぜり。

吾等一行が特に痛感せる他の一事は日支兩國國民が互に國民性の認識を清算する、必要ある事なり。

例へば吾等一行が會見せる幾多の日本人の支那觀を分類せば

イ・支那人は度し難き國民にして到底信頼して事を共になし得る國民に非ずとする見解を有する者

ロ・それは自分に缺陷があるからだ。道を以てせば支那人と歐米人とて何等異なる處なしとの見解を有する者

ハ・滿洲國の如く三千萬と言ふ巨數の支那人を新國家の方針に依つて教育還元し其の間に生ずる第二世滿洲國民とならば共存共榮の生活をなし得べしとの見解を有する者

との三種なり。支那人の日本人觀も略ぼ此れと同じ。如斯く鏡に映する自己の姿を目して他人の姿なりとするが如き傳統的認識を此の際双方共清算するに非



されは日支兩國の親善關係の復活は望まれざるべしと感ぜり。  
 願れば敗れても支那は屈せず。ホイコットすれども日本は弱せず。互に失ふ所  
 五十億圓也。互に願ふ所なくは互に破産すべし。聖書に曰く「劍に依つて立つも  
 ものは劍に依つて亡ぶべし」と。

# 滿洲對する一行の感想

「吾々一行は滿洲出現前に於ける日本の軍事行動に關し支那が各國に放送せ  
 る諸問題の真相に就て今更研究する必要と興味を有せず。

三滿洲國出現の過程に關する大橋總領事の説明は吾等疑義なく納得す。

三滿洲國に對する日本軍部との關係及び態度に關しては各國各々の指塵億測す  
 れども吾等一行は師東軍の板垣及び石原兩參謀の説明を信ずるよりも更に彼  
 等の抱く理想とイデオロギイに對し寧ろ共鳴と感激をさへ感ぜり。一行の  
 長老にして極端なる平和主義者なるポールス氏が「諸君の如き純潔なる動機  
 を以て滿蒙三千萬の民衆の眞の幸福の爲めに新國家の建設を支持さるゝ事は  
 實にノイブルな行爲であつて世界各國は必ず此れ迄の誤解を捨て、新滿洲國  
 の支持者となるべし。」「容易に誤解する人は又た容易に正解する人なり。」と  
 言はれし事は一同、同感なり。

四吾等はハルビンを中心とする白系露國人の智識階級代表者と四時間の會見を  
 せり。吾等一行は白系露國人の人生觀を聞いて涙なくは此れを聞き能はざり

我等は言ふ「我等は國籍を有せず。種族を有せず。宗教を有せず。希望を有せず。目的を有せず。只たパンのみにて生くる肉體に過ぎず。基督は言ふ。人はパンのみにて生くる能はず。然り吾等は眞にパンのみにて生くる人生に徳を感ず。人は只だ生きんが爲めのみにては生きざるものに非ず。吾等はユラフの文化を有し、技術を有し、智能を有すれども此れを用ゆべき機會をも有せず」と。吾等一行は感ず。其れは之等白系露人に「人生の希望」を興ふるものは新滿洲國を造りて他に非ずと。

吾等一行は滿洲各地にある外國宣教師及び其の子弟の多量と會見せり。

彼等は多く加表露人か然らずんばデンマーク人なり。彼等は支那中部に在る外國宣教師の如く支那語に通せず。況んや日本語には全然不通なり。

滿洲に於ける支那人の牧師及び青年會主宰の殆ども亦た英語を解せず日本語も解せず。之等の言語不通なる外國宣教師及び支那人牧師の下にある多數の基督教徒が新國家及び日本に對して抱く見解の如何なるものなるかは想像に難からざるべし。吾等一行は新國家の理想、新國家の時事が獨り諸外

國をのみ宣傳放送されて三千萬の民衆に知らるる宣傳が極めて微弱なるを惜む。

六「滿洲新國家の承認」は時間の問題なりとの意見に一致す。

吾等一行は有ゆる機會を捕へて口に筆に、上海及び滿洲に關する各國の誤解を解く事は國際平和の確保の點より見ても吾等の當然なる任務なりとの感を深くす。

以上。

一行の滿洲に於ける行動

一、大連港灣に對する投資の實地見學。

二、滿鐵總裁の招待午餐會後、滿鐵幹部人との懇談會。

三、關東長官の招待茶話會に於ける、河相外事務長との懇談。

四、鞍山及撫順に於ける投資の實地見學。

五、關東軍司令官の招待晚餐會後に於ける關東軍參謀團との懇談會。

六、守島總領事の懇談晚餐會。

七、奉天省長との懇談晚餐會。

- 奉天市長との懇談午餐會。
- 九、奉天省農會幹部との會見。
- 十、奉天駐在英米領事、英米實業家、宗教家との會見。
- 十一、支那基督教青年會主事及び牧師との懇談午餐會。
- 十二、金滿洲に於ける支那青年會主事會議に於ける會見。
- 十三、奉天在留民代表者との會見。
- 十四、奉天滿鐵公署幹部との懇談午餐會。
- 十五、藤本參謀指導の下に戰跡及び張學良の私人生活と軍備の實地見學。
- 十六、長春駐在總領事との懇談晚餐會。
- 十七、大橋總領事との懇談晚餐會。
- 十八、執政及び總理の訪問。
- 十九、謝外交總長との懇談午餐會。
- 廿、勸業滿洲國總務長官との懇談。
- 廿一、長春に於ける各國宣教師實業家、及び支那人牧師、教師等との會見。

日本基督教青年會同盟

113 1687 0113  
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- 三、吉林に於ける外國宣教師團との懇談茶會。
- 廿三、吉林に於ける支那側宗教、教育家等との懇談午餐會。
- 廿四、ハルビン市長との懇談晚餐會。
- 廿五、東支鐵道支那側要人との會見。
- 廿六、ハルビン在住の外國宣教師及び支那人牧師、教師等との懇談午餐會。
- 廿七、白系露人基督教青年會に於ける懇談茶會。
- 廿八、ハルビン駐在米國總領事及び米國ナショナル・シティ銀行支店長との懇談午餐會。
- 廿九、朝鮮總督及び總領外事課長との懇談午餐會。
- 卅、京城にある外國宣教師、及び朝鮮人青年會幹部との懇談會。
- 卅一、神戸、大阪、京都に於ける外國宣教師及び青年會幹部との會見。

以上。

日本基督教青年會同盟

114 1688 0114  
S 1.1.1.0 - 68

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Anti-Japanese Economic Disruption Movement in Shanghai.  
 Anti-Japanese Laws, Ordinances and Instructions issued by the Chinese Authorities.  
 Anti-Japanese Boycott Movement in China.  
 Declaration on Sino-Japanese Clashes Issues.  
 Second Report on Progress in Manchuria.  
 Manchuria Year Book.  
 Fushun Coal.  
 Economic Co-operation of Japan and China in Manchuria and Mongolia.  
 Japan in Manchuria and Mongolia.  
 Outstanding Issues in Manchuria and Mongolia.  
 Manchuria To-day.  
 Recent Events in connection with Anti-Japanese Movement in Manchuria and Railway Issues in Manchuria.  
 Development of science and culture in Manchuria.  
 Economic Development of Manchuria.  
 Manchurian Hedley.  
 Manchurian Emergency.  
 Further Military Operations.

日本基督教青年會同盟

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0116

S 1.1.1.0 - 68 1690

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REFERENCE BOOK.  
 Message to Christian Students of China regarding the attack on Shanghai.  
 Japanese invasion of Shanghai - by Shanghai Government.  
 Japan and World War.  
 Shanghai incidents arranged by the Chinese Side.  
 China Critic (Monthly)  
 China Review (Weekly)  
 Resolutions of the Mass-meetings of the Japanese Residents at Shanghai.  
 Statement of Foreign Christian Bodies.  
 What is happening at Shanghai - By Boynton.  
 Texts of Report of the Commission on Enquiry of the League on the Shanghai Situation.  
 Defeat for Imperial Japan necessary to secure the liberation of the Japanese People.  
 Statement by John S. Barr.  
 Sino-Japan Conflict.  
 The Shanghai Affairs.  
 Presenting Japan's Side of the Case.  
 Shanghai Incident.  
 Shanghai incident and the Imperial Japanese Navy.  
 Anti-Japanese Boycott and Shanghai Press comments.  
 Anti-Foreign Education in China.  
 Anti-Foreign teachings in New Text Books of China.

日本基督教青年會同盟

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S 1.1.1.0 - 68 1689 0115

REEL No. A-0107

0283

アジア歴史資料センター

1273

滿洲事變後の對日經濟絶交運動

奉天省農務總會報告

新國の教育方針

在滿鮮人に對する支那官民の壓迫及不法行爲の真相

滿洲事變に於ける在滿鮮人被害の概況

滿洲事變雜錄

滿蒙新國家に對する吾等の希望

支那の國民性

關東廳要覽

滿鐵調査月報

大阪對支經濟聯盟の發表せる滿蒙に於ける我が權益の細解釋

對支廿一ヶ條々文

趙欣伯氏の奉天新政權樹立に關する聲明書

日本基督教青年會同盟

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1691

0117

REEL No. A-0107

0204

アジア歴史資料センター

寫送先

會文人情條通歐亞  
計書事化報約商米細亞

大臣  
次官  
1313

電信課長

分類A.1.1.0.4-4-2)

昭和7 九三九四 略 巴里 本省 四月十六日後着 情二  
客年貴電第二四六號ニ關シ  
滿洲年鑑二百部坂本ヲ經ス直接當館宛至急追送方御配慮ヲ請フ

第二七〇號

芳澤外務大臣

栗山代理大使

外務省

S 1.1.1.0 - 68 119 1693

(0119)

寫送先

會文人情條通歐亞  
計書事化報約商米細亞

大臣  
次官  
1313

電信課長

分類A.1.1.0.25-6-3)

昭和7 九四四一 暗 巴里 本省 四月十七日前着 亞、情  
芳澤外務大臣  
第二六二號(極秘)  
往電第一一三號ニ關シ  
「グ」カ果シテ如何ナル方面ニ通信シ得ルヤハ主義トシテ同人ノ渡  
滿ヲ認メタル上ニ非サレハ同人モ話ヲ進メ兼ヌルヘク又同人渡滿ハ  
一萬圓見當ニテ話ヲ着ケ度キニ付兎ニ角本件最初ノ試トシテ御承認  
ヲ仰キタシ右御詮議ノ上御回電ヲ請フ

栗山代理大使

外務省

S 1.1.1.0 - 68 118 1692 0 0118

(記)

記録  
上海ニ於ケル日支衝突事變關係件  
昭和七年四月十七日

REEL No. A-0107

0285

アジア歴史資料センター

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1313

相成度シ  
外務大臣へ轉電セリ

外務省

S 1.1.1.0 - 68 121 1695 0121

寫送先

79

會文人情條通歐亞  
計書事化報約商米細亞

(分類) 1.1.0.25-6-3

次大臣  
1313

電信課長

昭和7 九三七五 略

上海 本省

四月十六日前發  
四月十六日後着

通

芳澤外務大臣  
第五九五號

村井總領事

本官發「ホノルル」宛電報第一號

舊地 Japanese Association in China

ヨリ貴地ニ於テ開催セラルル

National Foreign Trade Council

參列者ニ配付スル爲メ Highway to

Hostilities in the Far East

ト題スル「パンフレット」

五百部四月十四日當地發「ダラー」汽船「プレジデント、フリーパー」  
號事務長ニ託送セリ就テハ同船ハ二十七日貴地着ノ豫定ニ付同社事務所ヨリ御受取ノ上前記「カウンシル」ノ書記「デビス」ニ御交付

外務省

S 1.1.1.0 - 68 120 1694 0120

上海於11日支街外事委員係一件  
其係並新ア金洞  
其係林昇係

REEL No. A-0107

0286

アジア歴史資料センター

館事領國帝本日ルトアシ在

1313

今ヲ得サリシヨリ当地本邦銀行会社ヨリ成ル本贈  
金々員トモ相談ノ上左留印人ニシテ活動止留ト具致ヲ  
経テ各店ル向井某ヲシテ上海事件ニ関スル時事映  
画中当地方ニテ撮影セラレタルモノヲ蒐集セシノ本  
十五日之ヲ一試寫ヲナシ本贈金員ト共ニ之ヲ検  
セリ  
之ヲ映画ハ「パラマウント」パター「ハースト、ニース」  
「フォックス」ノ四種ナルカ其内「パラマウント」ノ分  
較的穩ニシテ「パター」ノ分ハ映画ヨリモ説明ニ於テ我方  
ヲ非難シ「ハースト、ニース」ハ戦争ノ実況ニ重  
置キ又「フォックス」ハ飛行機ノ爆彈投下戰  
争ノ慘害等ヲ寫シ字幕並ニ説明共ニ相当我方  
ニ不利ナルモノアリタリ

S 1.1.1.0 - 68 123 1697 ( 0123

81 A.11.0.21-4-2

亞細亞局

1313

カニ隊長

館事領國帝本日ルトアシ在

普通 第一四一號  
昭和七年四月十六日  
在シアトル  
領事内山清  
外務大臣其澤謙吉殿  
上海事件ニ関スル時事活動映画  
ニ関スル件  
滿洲事件ニ関スル活動映画ハ比較的方々ニシテ我  
方ニ不利ナルモノヲ寫メサリシヲ上海事件ニ関スル映画  
中ニ相当我方ニ不利ナルモノヲ散見セリ 咄本山官等  
ニ於テハ之ヲ一時事映画全部ヲ一覽トシテ見ル機

S 1.1.1.0 - 68 122 1696 ( 0122

情報部

第一課長

昭和七年五月七日





在シアトル日本帝國領事館

1313

事ヲ終結セルヲ如キモノアリタリ  
概言セハ日本側ニ何等有利ナルモノトテハナキモ映画其  
物ハ畢竟意實多シ過リサレハ結局ハ我方ニ好意ヲ有  
セサル撮影振ト其説明ニヨリ悪印象ヲ與フルコトナル  
ヘシト思惟セラレタリ  
然ルニ上海派遣一軍ニ關スルモノハ甚ダタル中由一  
軍振等ヲ撮影シ如何ニモ米田ハ上海ニ於ケル平和ノ使  
節トシテ支那ノ救済ニ米タレカ如キ撮影振ナシニ及シ  
日本軍ハ終始戦争ニシテ没頭シ他ヲ顧ル皇ナキカ如キ  
感ヲ與ヘ又映画中ニハ上海附近ノ地因並ニ上海ト佐世  
保、新嘉坡、マニラ間ノ距離、日英米海軍ノ比較等  
ヲ撮影シテ之等海軍力ノ東洋ニ於ケル關係力ヲ暗  
示セントスルモノモアリタリ

S 1.1.1.0 - 68 125 1699 ( 0125

在シアトル日本帝國領事館

1313

各映画中觀客ニ悪印象ヲ與フルモノハ南北區域  
ナル戦争ノ慘害及避難民狼狽ノ實光等ニシテ  
命映画ノストーリーハ特ニ見立ケタル個所ニシテ撮影セ  
ルニ相違ナキモノ例ハ、煙草北站高橋印書館火  
災ノ實光、店舖民家ノ破壊焼失、爆彈投下、  
我軍ノ便衣隊及狙撃者捜索逮捕検査ノ實光、  
老若男女ノ避難民ノ苦悶混雜等、如何ニモ我方  
ノ侵略的攻撃ヲヨリ経済的ニ絶大損害ト迷惑トラ  
支那民衆ニ及セルノ劇ヲ與フルコトナルヘシ 特ニ其説  
明タルストーリーハ、フセンセーレヨナルノ新夕見出大  
差ナク恰ニ之ヲ映画ニヨリ裏書き實示セルモノトモアリ  
サリトテ日本軍ハ支那ノ民衆ヲ殘虐非常ニ虐待セル  
カ如キモノハ認めタル中ニハ日本軍ニ於テ避難民ニ食料

S 1.1.1.0 - 68 124 1698 0124

Allo 11-4-2  
86

通商  
局

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在シフト日本領事館

普通	第一四二號
昭和	七年四月十七日
在シフト	領事 内山 清
外務大臣	芳澤謙吉殿
管内各地ニ於ケル	日支事件ニ関スルハ
講演ノ状況ニ関スル件	
日支事件以来	其真相闡明、為本官ハ管内
各地ニ於テ講演ヲ行ハシ居ルコト	累次、報告ニテ申
承知ノ趣、ニ付之	其後又近郊都市ヨリ特ニ日
本例ノ立場ヲ聴取シタリ	趣ヲ以テ本官ハ講演

S 1.1.1.0 - 68 127 1701 0127

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在シフト日本領事館

1313

以上ノ映画ハ既ニ各活動館ニ於テ映寫中ノモノニテ時日ノ	
経過ト共ニ日支事件ノ映画ハ漸ク民衆ノ興味ヲ惹キシト	
シテアリトモ其ノ一般顧客ニ與ヘタル印象ニ至リテハ排	
日對抗ノ偏見ヲ生ジタリトモ上海事件ノ事實ハ實價	
以上ニ評價セシタルハ其ノ於テ役令一時好ナリトモ其方ニ	
不利ナリトモ思ハル	
尤モ右時事映画ト相別後ニ封切リモシ現ニ各地ニ流	
通中ニシテ上海、エキスプレスレト移ル支那	
島、津浦、鉄道、旅客ヲ上列化セルハ可ナリ支那側	
ニ不利ニシテ各地ノ華人界等ニテハ該映画ハ相當ニ評	
判セラレソアリ	
右等事ハ参考ニテ報告中自ラ	
本信ニ送付先	支支公使

S 1.1.1.0 - 68 126 1700 C 0126

館事領國帝本日ルトアシ在

1313

四月六日ハ「ワシントン」報「モンロー」市「ヤフニス」クラブ午餐  
會並口地「ハイススクール」ニ於テ講演ノ依頼ヲ受ケ  
既ニ承諾後恰又同日當該事務所前ニテ共產  
主義者ノ示威運動アル旨ヲ聞ヒ「アリソン」ニ依リ  
星田吉雄氏ヲ代行セシメタルガ「ヤフニス」クラブハ約  
六十名「ハイススクール」ハ全生徒約二百五十名ノ聴講  
アリ「モンロー」市週刊「Monitor Monitor」ハ八日講演ハ  
全文ヲ掲載シ又「エグゼクティブ」市發行日刊「ヘラルド」代  
ハ七日其要領ヲ掲載セリ（別紙B及C参照）  
四月十二日管區「ウエスター」市高等會議所午餐  
會ニ於テ本官ノ講演アリ度キ旨依頼然アリ「ロ市  
ハ米田」ニ於ケル林橋ノ主産地トモテ告知ニシテ且太平洋  
洋横断飛行ヲ敢行シタル「パンカホー」ン飛行士出

S 1.1.1.0 - 68 129 1703 0129

館事領國帝本日ルトアシ在

1313

ヲ依頼シ来ル向新ナラズ 古ハ「チヤイナ」俱樂部  
會長劉桔楨（支那副領事ト稱シ居リ）及前會  
長「ポリースレー」等が管内各地ニ於テ種々日本側  
ニ不利ナル宣傳及講演ヲナシ居ル結果トシテ比較的  
公平ナル聴衆ニ於テハ日本側ノ説明ヲモ聞ヤントスル  
希望ニ基キモ「ヤリ」付 本官ニ於テハ努メテ之等ノ報  
請ニ度ジ折角支那側ニ宣傳呈正ノ者講演シ  
来リタル次第ナリ  
四月五日「ワシントン」報「オーキーン」市附近ニハ相當邦人ノ表  
示「ヤリ」付同地「ライオン」俱樂部ノ依頼ニヨリ講  
演シタルガ「タフマ」市其他附近地方ヨリ多數來會  
者アリ「ロ市發行 Outing Oracle」紙ハ七日本官演  
説ノ全文ヲ掲載セリ（別紙D参照）

S 1.1.1.0 - 68 128 1702 0128

## 館事領國帝本日ルトアシ在

1313

日米人交驩ニ資スル所大ナルモアリシヲ認メタ  
リ(別紙E 附)  
四月十四日「ワシントン」市「チェーリス」市「キフラス」  
午餐會、招待ヲ受ケ日米事件ニ関スル講演ヲ  
為シタルが来會者ハ百數十名ニシテ盛會ナリヤ  
(別紙「キフラス」午餐會「ワシントン」市「チェーリス」  
市「隣接市」セントラリアニ於テハ最近當地「チェーリス」  
俱樂部會長副格杖ノ講演アリタル後ニテモアリ  
本官「チェーリス」ニ於ケル講演ハ支那側宣傳打  
消ノ爲多大ノ効果アリタリ、如ク「セントラリア」市發  
行「クロニクル」紙ハ十四日本官講演ノ要莫ヲ表  
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## 館事領國帝本日ルトアシ在

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在シアトル日本帝國領事館

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 本邦米考進新開切振、際時、此後報告ス  
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Japanese Consul Kiyoshi Uchiyama,  
Seattle, Spoke Before Lions Group  
On Sino-Japanese Question Tues.

Members of the Lions club, visitors from the Tacoma Lions club and many local visitors who attended the luncheon Tuesday noon which was entirely devoted to an address given by Consul Kiyoshi Uchiyama, of Seattle, were enlightened to a great extent on the chaos which has prevailed in Manchuria and Shanghai for the past several months. Mr. Uchiyama's talk was on the Sino-Japanese question in the far East, which has disturbed the world generally.

His address as given to the club members follows in part:  
"I wish you will thoroughly comprehend that at present there is no particular fighting or hostility taking place either in Manchuria or in Shanghai nor is it likely that there will be any further warfare or serious disturbances in the Far East unless the Chinese make a challenge. Essentially in Shanghai peace and order are now completely restored and everything is returning to its normal condition. As a matter of fact, in view of the much improved conditions there, already one half of our troops and major Naval forces have been returned to Japan.

"As you may know, Japanese and Chinese delegates, meeting in Shanghai, are now discussing the peace term with each other with the cooperation and assistance of the Great Powers.

"In Manchuria, except for a few occurrences of banditry, general peace and order are restored. And quite recently, a new Chinese autonomous Government was established by the effort of the local leaders in Manchuria who were for many years past against the former military rule.

"In spite of the sensational news about Russia, no conflict is taking place between Japan and Russia, as we did not infringe upon any of Russia's rights and interests in Manchuria. Likewise, in Shanghai, we had no intention of encroaching upon the rights and interests of any other Powers. In short, the dark clouds which once prevailed in the Far East are now cleared away and there exists no fear or disgust as reported. "Owing to the limited time, however, I shall only refer to a few fundamental points which should be clearly understood. First, the cause of the Manchurian Affair and Shanghai Incident is nothing but an outcome of the

sary to grasp its historical background.  
"Why did Japan fight Russia in 1904 and 1905? In the closing years of the 19th century, Russia had been audaciously pursuing her imperialistic and aggressive policies in Eastern Asia. After the Sino-Japanese War, inviting the cooperation of France and Germany, Russia compelled Japan to restore to China the southern part of Manchuria called Liaoning Peninsula which was ceded to Japan in perpetuity as the result of the Sino-Japanese War, thus snatching away from Japan her legitimate fruits of War. Within two short years Russia herself leased the very regions for her military purposes and also constructed the strategic railways throughout Manchuria. Furthermore, Russia and China entered into a secret treaty of offensive and defensive alliance directed against Japan. Thus, Russia was bringing all Manchuria under her sway and was descending on the borders of Korea, menacing the independence of Japan. Japan had to choose between humiliating inaction leading to the gradual loss of her separate existence and a desperate struggle for her self-preservation. She accepted Russia's challenge and took up arms. She lost 120,000 lives and two billion yen in the war. And Manchuria remained Chinese territory. But for Japan's courage and prowess Manchuria would long have been in the hands of Russia. And there would not be at present a Chinese Manchuria about which China could discuss or contend at all.

"Many Chinese presume that Japan has territorial ambitions in Manchuria. Not only is this entirely wrong but eventually, sooner or later, the truth will prove the fact - as I already mentioned, the Manchurian people have already established their own government. If Japan had any territorial designs in Manchuria, she would not have returned Manchuria to China after the Russo-Japanese War. We returned to China from Russia, Manchuria; Shantung from Germany, because it is our settled policy to preserve the integrity of China who is our immediate neighbor. It is for just the same reasons that you wish to preserve the sovereignty and integrity of those nations in the Caribbean Sea and Central America.

"By the Portsmouth Treaty, Russia transferred to Japan her lease of the Kwantung Province (the region which Dairen and Port Arthur are located) and the railway between Port Arthur and Changchun and branches thereafter known as the South Manchurian Railway, as well as various rights and interests appertaining thereto. Had Japan known at the time of the Portsmouth or the existence of the aforesaid secret alliance between Russia and China, the balance sheet of the Russo-Japanese War would have been conceivably different.

"Ever since the Russian menace was ward off, Japan has assiduously purged herself in the economic development of Manchuria. The potent civilizing agency has been the S. M. R., which has not only carried on the railway business but also built schools, hospitals, constructed new cities, enforced sanitation, worked and developed mines, manufactured iron, run steamships and above all, has greatly helped to promote peace and order in Manchuria.

"Beside the railways, a great number of Japanese capital has been invested in agriculture, mining, forestry, fisheries and various industries about which I will not go into detail. The total investment of Japan in Manchuria today amounts to 2,147,000,000 yen. "The maintenance of peace and order in Manchuria is vitally important to Japan not only because of our paramount interests, as stated above, but also because of the million Japanese subjects, including 750,000 Koreans, have their home in Manchuria today. No country would be more seriously affected by disturbances in Manchuria than Japan. Unfortunately, the conduct of officials and individuals in China, for some years past, have been such that our national sentiments have been frequently injured. "The Treaties and Agreements



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in Manchuria. All policies of Japan regard to Manchuria have as their cardinal object: "The maintenance of peace and order, and the economical development of the region. It is most essential that in Manchuria the rights and interests legitimately enjoyed by nations or individuals should be made secure and their lives and property should be well protected and that safe and peaceful roads should be guaranteed to natives and foreigners. That is all Japan desires. Japan wishes to invite economic activities in Manchuria of Chinese, Japanese and other foreigners alike based upon the principle of the open door and equal opportunity. Therein lie the aim and policy of the Japanese nation in regard to Manchuria."

"The Shanghai Incident, which happened rather unexpectedly, has no direct concern with the Manchurian Affair and is strictly a local incident. Due to sensational and groundless news coming from Shanghai there has been great misunderstanding and many mistaken impressions among the American people as to the Japanese activities there."

"For example, among other things, there have been reports that Japanese troops had killed many Chinese civilians. This is quite absurd and wholly false. Before the recent major fighting began, the Chinese Mayor issued an order to the Chinese residents staying within the danger zone, to evacuate to some place of safety. Japan did not take action until this evacuation was completed, giving these Chinese civilians

two days time to leave this section. Those killed in the fighting were the special class of soldiers known in China as 'Pien-tui' or the soldiers in civilians costume, and the many sinners who infested the district. From their experience in their long civil wars, they found it more convenient and advancing to wear civilian costume, or even women's clothing."

"For instance, many American Marines and troops were sent to Shanghai at this time. For what I don't think you were afraid that the Japanese Army or Navy would do any harm to your nationals. As a matter of fact, American, British, French and Italian Ambassadors, in cooperation with Japanese Ambassadors, have been exerting their utmost for the defense of the International Settlement. Evidently, they are very much afraid that the Chinese Army might do the same harm and violence as they did to the Japanese. In fact, at present, when the Chinese Army was defeated and retreated, far from the border of the International Settlement the fear and disquiet disappeared and now peace is restored in Shanghai. If on the contrary, the Chinese Army keep up their resistance, the chaos will still prevail and it will prevent all nations from evacuating their troops. Therefore, I wish you will understand that Japan did not fight for any aggression or for victory, but for the peace and order of the International Settlement in Shanghai, and thus to contribute to the safety, prosperity and well-being of the Far East."

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which have been either renounced or disregarded by China are too many to enumerate here. In particular, unpleasant incidents have taken place one after another in Manchuria and Mongolia. For instance, there was the capture and murder of Captain Nakamura, the construction of a railway line parallel to the S. M. R., which is an obvious violation of our agreements; preventing Japanese from leasing land; the oppression of Korean settlers; etc. In short, during the last few years there have been 300 cases of China's violating treaties and of her infringing rights acquired by Japan. The present conflict in Manchuria started when a detachment of Chinese troops destroyed the tracks of the S. M. R. and attacked our railway guards at mid-night on September 18th last year. Because our fair and friendly attitude is not reciprocated by China, our patience became exhausted and our men, stationed there under treaty rights, had to act swiftly in order to restore peace and order in Manchuria."

"In order to realize the circumstances and the reason why Japanese troops were compelled to resort to such emergency measures you may well compare the South Manchurian Railway and the railway zone with the Panama Canal and the canal zone, both of which stand much in the same position as a nerve secured to their respective nations by treaty. Suppose a portion of the Panama Canal is destroyed and American lives and property along that zone are endangered by foreign troops or armed bands, would the American troops stationed there for its protection stand aside with folded arms and wait to see that the case is presented to the World Court or the League of Nations? Did not the United States send 6,000 troops into Nicaragua to protect only 600 American and also take similar military measures in Haiti, in Mexico and quite recently even in Shanghai for the same reason that prompted Japan to resort to troops to protect her interests in Manchuria and in Shanghai?"

"There is one more point which I should like to mention specially and that is the treaty of 1915. By this treaty, the Chinese Government agreed to extend the term of lease of Port Arthur and Dairen and the term of the South

Manchurian Railway and the Anlung-Mukden Railway to 99 years, and she also ceded to Japan other special rights such as the lease of land and mining rights, etc., so as to develop the economic interests in Manchuria and Mongolia."

"China persistently contends that the treaty of 1915, being a part of the so-called 21 Demands, was extracted under duress of an ultimatum and therefore has no validity. Supposing she is correct—suppose she is not—how about the Versailles Treaty which was concluded after the duress of the Allied Nations of the Great Powers? As to Manchuria, as I have mentioned before, Japan was compelled to return to China the southern part of Manchuria under the combined intervention and duress of France, Germany and Russia. If it should be once recognized the rights solemnly granted by treaty may be revoked at any time, an extremely dangerous precedent will be established with the far reaching consequences upon the stability of the world. What I mean is this: Suppose Mexico were to come along now and say to the United States, 'the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, by which Mexico in the middle of the last century ceded a lot of territory in the western part of the country, was obtained under duress. Therefore we do not recognize the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Please return the territory because the treaty was obtained by the United States under duress.' Furthermore, it is said that Japan's ultimatum of May 7, 1915, was sent to China by the request of the Chinese President Yuan Shih Kai himself, only for the sake 'to save his face' to the people of China, in accordance with the demand concerning 'Mandemans'. Anyhow, this contention is already a closed matter as far as international legal discussion is concerned."

"Quite recently, there has been much talk as to whether the Nine Power Treaty has been violated by Japan. There is no violation of these treaties so far as Japanese action is concerned."

"As you well know, the powers at the Washington Conference pledged themselves to 'render their utmost efforts for the benefit of China but China herself has forfeited any claim to the applicability of the Nine Power Treaty. For example, I may enumerate the following:

"China herself has failed to uphold her own sovereignty and integrity in outer Mongolia, which is now under complete control of Soviet Russia. China could not develop and maintain for herself and effective and stable government. The internal political situation has gone from bad to worse, and she is still unable to erect an effective and stable government." The Recommendation by the international Commission of Extraterritoriality has not yet been carried out by China. No efficient postal services has been maintained. No adequate protection of foreign lives and property has been afforded. No reduction of Chinese military forces has been carried into effect and etc. All these facts prove that China has no intention or no ability to respect the stipulations of the Nine Power Treaty."

"The question remains: Then what does Japan want in Manchuria? The answer to this question is simple and clear. Japan wants China to observe the stipulations of the existing treaties. In other words, Japan insists upon the maintenance of the sanctity of treaty rights and other commitments. This is the fundamental sense."

"It may be superfluous to repeat that the Japanese Government harbours no territorial designs

## JAPANESE ACTION IN CHINA SELF-DEFENSE CHANCELLOR HOSHIDA DECLARES IN TALK

CHANCELLOR H. HOSHIDA, OF IMPERIAL CONSULATE OF JAPAN IN SEATTLE, TELLS KIWANIAN OF REAL ISSUES INVOLVED IN FAR EASTERN SITUATION

"Japan and China as immediate neighbors with their extensive trade and cultural relations, are destined to achieve their common prosperity and well-being only by their friendly co-operation," declared H. Hoshida, chancellor of the Imperial Japanese Consulate, Seattle, when he appeared before Monroe Kiwanians on Wednesday noon in Masonic dining room, to address them on the Sino-Japanese question.

Chancellor Hoshida brought the regrets of Japanese Consul Uchiyama, prevented from being in Monroe by reason of official business in the Seattle consulate. Consul Uchiyama was to have addressed the club.

Speaking with unmistakable fervor to his listeners, Chancellor Hoshida said the only desire of the Japanese people was to "appeal to the American sense of justice to transpire the smoke screen of propaganda and view the dire actualities that demand immediate attention" in the Far East.

"Japan action in China," added the chancellor, "is nothing but self-defense measures and also the upholding of the sanctity of treaty rights." He declared no contradiction of existing international obligations involved by reason of treaties were ever present in recent Japanese action in China.

Chancellor Hoshida's speech, which was also delivered at the high school

immediately following the Kiwanis luncheon, is as follows:

The Japanese Consul Uchiyama has lived in China nearly sixteen years, since 1907—mostly in Shanghai, Nanking, Mukden, etc. So far as I know there must be few in the northwest, comparable with Mr. Uchiyama in the knowledge of China generally, and especially about the situation in Shanghai and Manchuria. To my great regret, I must tell you that a very important official business has suspended him to appear on this occasion, and I know this fact is a great disappointment to you all. However, I highly appreciate your generosity to permit me to speak in behalf of Mr. Uchiyama, concerning the recently unpleasant incident in the Far East.

It is true that Japan and China, as immediate neighbors with their extensive trade and cultural relations, are destined to achieve their common prosperity and well-being only by their friendly co-operation. Therefore, I wish to avoid a mud-throwing even at this awkward moment, but merely wish to present here the real facts of

the Sino-Japanese conflict. We appeal to the American sense of justice to transpire the smoke screen of propaganda and view the dire actualities that demand immediate attention.

To begin with, I wish you will thoroughly comprehend that at present there is no particular fighting or hostility taking place either in Manchuria or in Shanghai, and that it is not likely there will be any further warfare or serious disturbances in the Far East unless the Chinese make a challenge. Especially in Shanghai peace and order are now completely restored and everything is returning to its normal condition. As a matter of fact, in view of the much improved conditions there, one half of our troops and major naval forces have already returned to Japan.

As you may know, Japanese and Chinese delegates, meeting in Shanghai, are now discussing the peace terms with each other with the co-operation and assistance of the Great Powers, in which the United States also joined.

In Manchuria, except for a few occurrences of banditry, general peace and order are restored. And quite recently, a new Chinese autonomous government was established by the effort of the local leaders in Manchuria under the presidency of Mr. Henry Pu Yi, former Emperor of China.

In spite of the sensational news about Russia, such as the concentration of Russian armies to the Manchurian borders, no conflict is taking place between Japan and Russia because we did not infringe upon any of Russia's rights and interests in Manchuria. Likewise, in Shanghai we had no intention of encroaching upon the rights and interests of any other powers. In short, the dark clouds which once prevailed over the Far East are now turning into the dawn of peace and cordiality, and there exists no fear or disquiet as reported.

The cause of the Manchurian affair and Shanghai incident is nothing but an outcome of the so-called China's revolutionary diplomacy which stands out for the repudiation of such treaties as seem objectionable to the Nationalist Government and also aims to disregard and renounce the existing rights and interests legitimately secured by foreign nations under solemn treaties and agreements.

For this purpose, China has adopted radical means, even using at times, force and violence. The usual procedure adopted by the Chinese government in its revolutionary diplomacy is evasion and procrastinating negotiations which are usually followed by threats of boycott and vicious anti-foreign agitation. For instance, as in the case of 'Extraterritorial Rights' the Chinese government does not like to enter into negotiations with foreign

powers, but instead they would rather adopt a direct action, such as threat to violate or to repudiate these treaty rights or even resort to various acts of violence. You may well remember, that in 1927, anti-British movement in China became more and more violent and was also extended to Americans, which resulted in the bombardment of Nanking by British and American Navies, as the only alternative measures to remedy the hostile situation. Later this movement has been directed only against Japan because China knows she cannot stand against the united action of these powers. Therefore, this revolutionary diplomacy is most harmful to all nations concerned.

Quite recently, these hostile anti-Japanese movements endangered the lives and property of the Japanese residents in China and we were compelled to take necessary measures for self-defense.

In short, the present Japanese action in China is nothing but self-defense measures and also the upholding of the sanctity of treaty rights, both of which do not contradict to any of the existing international treaties, such as the Kellogg-Brand Pact, the Nine Power Treaty or the League Covenants.

With this preamble, I should like to explain the real situation.

Japan has vital interest in Manchuria from a political and economic standpoint as well as from the view of her national existence. In order to comprehend the real Manchurian situation, it is fundamentally necessary to grasp its historical background.

Why did Japan fight Russia in 1904 and 1905? In the closing years of the 19th century, Russia had been audaciously pursuing her imperialistic and aggressive policies in Eastern Asia. After the Sino-Japanese war, inviting the co-operation of France and Germany, Russia compelled Japan to restore to China the southern tip of Manchuria, called Liatung Peninsula which was ceded to Japan in perpetuity as the result of the Sino-Japanese War, thus snatching away from Japan her legitimate fruits of war. Within two short years Russia herself leased the very region for her military purposes and also constructed the strategic railway through Manchuria. Thus, Russia was bringing all Manchuria under her sway and was descending on the borders of Korea, menacing the independence of Japan. Japan had to choose between humiliating inaction leading to the gradual loss of her separate existence and a desperate struggle for her self-preservation. Japan accepted Russia's challenge and took up arms. In this war, she lost 120,000 lives and two billion yen. As the result of Japan's victory, Manchuria remained Chinese territory. But for Japan's courage and prowess Manchuria would long have been in the hands of Russia. And there would not be at present a Chinese Manchuria.

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The clubs will still prevail and it will be a long time before the Japanese can prevent all nations from evacuating their troops. Therefore, the Japanese must be prepared to fight for their own safety, but for the peace and order in the China and thus to contribute to the safety, prosperity and well-being of the Far East.

Since the outbreak of the Manchurian Affairs and especially since the Shanghai Incident, the Japanese have been sympathetic to the Chinese, but they have been sympathetic to Japanese. This atmosphere was simply created through misunderstanding of various kinds. We hoped in the sentiment of the American people will turn in favor of Japan.

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QUESTIONS

TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1932

# 300 Treaty Violations Cause of War

## In Manchuria

—Japanese Consul Asserts

### Declares Japan Once Saved Land From Russia For China

Kikoshi Uchiyama Speaker at Chamber of Commerce Luncheon—Defends His Country

Kiyoshi Uchiyama, Japanese consul in Seattle, addressing the Wenatchee Chamber of Commerce luncheon today, said the Chinese-Japanese war is the result of 300 treaty violations by the Chinese. However, today the dawn of peace is dispelling the dark clouds of bloody warfare, he said.

"Wenatchee is well known in Japan as the land of the apple blossoms just as Japan is known here as the land of the cherry blossoms," Uchiyama said at the beginning of his talk. Pangborn and Herndon spread the name of the Apple Capital over the world in their non-stop Japan-Wenatchee hop, he said.

Launching immediately into the Sino-Japanese question, Uchiyama said he wanted the thinking American people to pierce the smoke screen of propaganda and view the naked truth.

First, the basic cause of the Manchurian affair and Shanghai incident is nothing but an outcome of China's so-called revolutionary diplomacy which stands for the repudiation of such treaties as seem objectionable to the Chinese Nationalist government, and also aims to disregard and renounce the existing rights and interests legitimately secured by foreign nations under solemn treaties and agreements.

Evasion, threats of boycott and vicious anti-foreign agitation is the procedure in the Chinese government's revolutionary diplomacy, Uchiyama asserted.

**Self-Defense Measure**  
Recently these hostile anti-Japanese movements endangered the lives and property of Japanese residents in China and compelled us to take self-defense measures. In short, the present Japanese action in China is nothing but a measure for self-defense.

With this preamble, I should like to explain the actual situation.

Japan has vital interest in Manchuria. In order to comprehend the real situation, it is necessary to grasp its historical background.

lost 120,000 lives and two billion yen in the war. And Manchuria remained Chinese territory. But for Japan's courage and prowess Manchuria would long have been in the hands of Russia. And there would not be at present a Chinese Manchuria about which China could discuss or contend at all.

**Saved Land for China**

"Many Chinese presume that Japan has territorial ambitions in Manchuria. Not only is this entirely wrong but eventually, sooner or later, the truth will prove the fact—as I have already mentioned, the Manchurian people have already established their own government. If Japan had any territorial designs in Manchuria, she would not have returned Manchuria to China after the Russo-Japanese war. We returned to China from Russia, Manchuria, Shanghai from Germany, because it is our settled policy to preserve the integrity of China for just the same reasons that you wish to preserve the sovereignty and integrity of those nations in the Caribbean Sea and Central America.

Ever since the Russian menace was warded off, Japan has assiduously engaged herself in the economic development of Manchuria.

**"Remember the Maine"**

"The present conflict in Manchuria started when a detachment of Chinese troops destroyed the tracks of the S. M. R. and attacked our railway guards at midnight on September 18th last year. It might be the Manchurian counterpart of the explosion of the Maine which took place at Havana on February 14, 1898. This incident and the war cry of the American republic, 'Remember the Maine,' were doubly impressed upon me since I was the charge of the Japanese legation in Havana before I came to Seattle.

"Did not the United States send 6,000 troops into Nicaragua to protect only 600 Americans and did she not also take similar military measures in Haiti, Cuba, Mexico and quite recently even in Shanghai for the same reason that prompted Japan to resort to troops to protect her interests in Manchuria and in Shanghai?

"The Shanghai incident, which happened rather unexpectedly, has no direct concern with the Manchurian affair. It is strictly a local incident. Due to sensational and groundless news coming from Shanghai there has been misunderstanding and many mistaken impressions among American people as to the Japanese activities there.

For example among other things there have been reports that Japanese troops had killed many Chinese civilians. This is quite absurd and wholly false.

April 7, 1932

## NIPPON CONSULATE CHANCELLOR TELLS OF CHINA TROUBLE

H. Hoshida Speaks Wednesday Before Monroe Gatherings

Special to the Daily Herald.

MONROE, April 7.—"We appeal to the American sense of justice to transpire the smoke screen of propaganda and view the direct actualities that demand immediate attention," declared H. Hoshida, chancellor of the Japanese consulate in Seattle in discussing the situation in Shanghai and Manchuria before the Monroe Kiwanis club and Monroe High school Wednesday. Mr. Hoshida spoke for Consul Uchiyama, unable to attend.

"In spite of the sensational news about Russia, such as the concentration of Russian armies to the Manchurian borders, no conflict is taking place between Japan and Russia because we did not infringe upon any of Russia's rights and interests in Manchuria," the speaker said. "Likewise, in Shanghai we had no intention of encroaching upon the rights and interests of any other powers. In short, the dark clouds which once prevailed over the Far East are now turning into the dawn of peace and cordiality, and there exists no fear or disquiet as reported.

"The cause of the Manchurian affair and Shanghai incident is nothing but an outcome of the so-called China's revolutionary diplomacy which stands out for the repudiation of such treaties as seem objectionable to the nationalist government and also aims to disregard and renounce the existing rights and interests legitimately secured by foreign nations under solemn treaties and agreements.

"In short, the present Japanese action in China is nothing but self-defense measures and also the upholding of the sanctity of treaty rights, both of which do not contradict any of the existing international treaties such as the Kellogg-Briand pact, the nine power treaty or the league covenants."

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RELATES JAPAN'S  
SIDE OF CONFLICTKiyoshi Uchiyama, Consul at  
Seattle, Addresses Chehalis  
Kiwanians at Meeting

That recent hostile Chinese movements endangered the lives and property of Japanese residents in China and that the Tokyo government was compelled to take necessary measures in self-defense, was the assertion of Kiyoshi Uchiyama, Japanese consul at Seattle, when he addressed the Chehalis Kiwanis club at its meeting today.

"In short," Uchiyama said, "the present Japanese action in China is nothing but a measure for self-defense and also for upholding the sanctity of treaty rights, which are not only guaranteed by the principle of international law, but also do not in any way contradict the stipulations of the Kellogg-Briand pact and the nine-power treaty of the league covenant."

Many Chinese presume that Japan has territorial ambitions in Manchuria. If Japan had any such designs, she would not have returned Manchuria to China after the Russo-Japanese war.

Ever since the Russian menace was warded off, Japan has as-

siduously engaged herself in the economic development of Manchuria. The potent civilizing agency has been the S. M. R., which has not only carried on the railway business, but has also built schools and hospitals, constructed new cities, enforced sanitation, worked and developed mines, manufactured iron, run steamships and above all has greatly helped to promote peace and order in Manchuria.

Beside the railways a great number of Japanese capital has been invested in agriculture, mining, forestry, fisheries and various industries about which I will not

go into detail. The total investment of Japan in Manchuria today amounts to 2,147,000,000 yen. These economic developments in Manchuria have attracted many Chinese immigrants from China proper—thus the population in Manchuria has increased tremendously.

The maintenance of peace and order in Manchuria is vitally important to Japan, not only because of our paramount interests, but also because of one million Japanese subjects, including 760,000 Koreans, have their homes in Manchuria today. No country would be more seriously affected by disturbances in Manchuria than Japan. Unfortunately, as the result of revolutionary diplomacy, the antagonistic conduct of Chinese official and individuals toward Japan for some years past have been such that our national sentiments have been extremely irritated and exasperated.

Treaties and agreements which have been either renounced or disregarded by China are too many to enumerate here. In particular unpleasant incidents have taken place one after another in Manchuria and Mongolia. For instance there was the capture and murder of Captain Nakamura; the construction of a railway line parallel to the S. M. R., which is an obvious violation of our agreements; prohibiting Japanese from leasing land; and oppression and wholesale ejection of Korean settlers, etc. In short, during the last few years there have been 300 cases of China's violating treaties and of her infringing rights acquired by Japan. Thus feeling was running high in Japan.

The present conflict in Manchuria started when a detachment of Chinese troops destroyed the tracks of the S. M. R. and attacked our railway guards at midnight on September 18 last year. It might be the Manchurian counterpart of the explosion of the Maine, which took place at Havana on Feb. 14, 1898. This incident and the war-cry of the American public, "Remember the Maine," were doubly impressed upon me since I was the charge of the Japanese legation in Havana before I came to Seattle.

"Because our fair and friendly attitude was not being reciprocated by China, our patience became exhausted. Our troops, stationed there under treaty rights, had to act swiftly in order to preserve peace and order in Manchuria."

The Shanghai incident, which happened rather unexpectedly, has no direct concern with the Manchurian affair. It is not an extension or continuation of the Manchurian intervention, being strictly a local incident. Due to sensational and groundless news coming from Shanghai, there has been much misunderstanding and many mistaken impressions among American people as to the Japanese activities there.

For example, among other things, there have been reports that Japanese troops had killed many Chinese civilians. This is quite absurd and wholly false. Before the recent major fighting began, the Chinese mayor issued an order to the Chinese residents staying within the danger zone, to evacuate to some place of safety. Japan did not take action until this evacuation was completed, giving these Chinese civilians two days to leave this section. Those killed in the fighting were the special class of soldiers in civilian clothes, and the many snipers who infested that district. From their experiences in their long civil wars, they found it more convenient and advantageous to adopt civilian costume or even women's clothing.

It is absolutely false that the Japanese soldiers have killed helpless women and children or that they have committed the outrages reported.

Uchiyama expressed the belief that Japan and China, through friendly co-operation, will eventually achieve common prosperity and well-being. He lived in China nearly 16 years and declared his friendship for Chinese is as invariable as ever.

Sometimes we reluctantly have to cross swords with each other on the stage of international politics," he said, "but when the curtain falls I am always ready to shake hands with my Chinese friends."

The consul's talk, which was heard by a large number of visitors in addition to the Kiwanians, was greatly enjoyed.

## Japanese Cherry Dedicated Here



K. Uchiyama, Japanese Consul at Seattle, is shown above turning a shovel-full of dirt onto the roots of a Japanese cherry tree which he had just dedicated in ceremonies held yesterday morning at the new George Washington Memorial Park at Spokane and Methow.

Local city officials, and representatives of service organizations, took part in the dedication.

Daily World staff photo. ceremony together with representatives of the local Japanese colony.

From left to right those in the picture: George Sugiyama, Mrs. Harvey Davis, Campfire Girl executive, City Commissioner C. W. Wilmeroth, Mr. Uchiyama, Mrs. Uchiyama, Mayor John S. Mooney, Miss Uchiyama, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Uchiyama, City Engineer Fred Sharkey, K. Sada, Mrs. Frank Yama, Frank Yama, Jimmy Takatsuka, Mrs. T. Takatsuka and E. L. Overley.

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アジア歴史資料センター

FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1932.

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## JAPAN AT WAR ONLY FOR PEACE

Japanese Consul Says His Country Seeks to Bring Only Peace and Order to Far East.

Japan seeks primarily to preserve China for herself, to save Manchuria from Russia and maintain peace and order in the Far East. Consul Kiyoshi Uchiyama told Chehalis people who attended the open meeting of the Kiwanis club yesterday. About 100 attended the meeting.

Consul Uchiyama has lived in China 16 years and insisted that he has a very war mplace in his heart for that race. He called attention to the fact that there is no particular fighting or hostility taking place either in Shanghai or Manchuria.

Back of the trouble in the Far East, according to the consul, is the fact that in the last few years

China has been guilty of no less than 800 treaty violations, and to preserve the sanctity of treaties is one of the causes of the present trouble.

He insisted that no trouble had arisen between Russia and Japan as none of Russia's right in Manchuria had been infringed. China has followed a policy of repudiating such parts of treaties to which she later objected. Evasion and proclamation has characterized much of her national policy. He insisted that the treaty of 1915, known as the 21 demands, was not secured under duress.

The present Japanese action in he maintained. The wars against China is nothing but self defense. Russia were fought, said the consul, to preserve Manchuria. Had

Japan known of the secret treaty between Russia and China at the time of the Portsmouth treaty in 1907, the results of that war would have been far different.

Japan has an investment of about a billion dollars in Manchuria and upwards of a million Japanese and Koreans live in that country. Had Japan had ulterior motives in her national policy, the consul maintained she never would have returned Manchuria or Shantung after she once had secured them.

Mr. Uchiyama referred to this country's policy in Latin America to show that Japan has followed a similar course to maintain order.

The Shanghai incident, said the consul, has no relation to the Manchuria situation at all. The boycott and intimidation of those handling Japanese goods was largely responsible, together with danger to Japanese citizens in that city. Most of the civilians killed in the fighting were, he said, soldiers in civilian clothes. The boycott was, in reality, an act of hostility, he insisted. The first shots, he said, were fired by Chinese and not by Japanese troops, who were simply carrying out the plans agreed upon by the International authorities.

The musical feature of the program was the group of violin solos by Benny Hannan of the Seattle Symphony orchestra, who is the guest this week of Melvin Hansen. Melvin acted as his accompanist.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1932.

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## Japanese Consul Tells About Far East Trouble

There was a large attendance yesterday noon at the Kiwanis club luncheon to hear an address by Consul Kiyoshi Uchiyama of Seattle. His address followed one given recently in Centralia by a representative of China and gave Japan's side of the far east controversy. Consul Uchiyama said that Japan lacks a knowledge of proper propaganda, and for that reason suffered some in the eyes of other nations. He spent sixteen years in China and has traveled widely in other parts of the world, most of the time being in the diplomatic service.

The consul says that eventually China and Japan will be co-operating nations, as their objects and aims are quite similar, and they have much in common. He says that Japan's criticism of China is that the latter nation does not keep its treaty agreements, and has particularly transgressed in this regard by its actions in Manchuria, which forced Japan to go into that country and protect the lives of its million subjects, and its money interests in that country, which amount to about a billion dollars. He went into the history of Japan in Manchuria, claiming his country had developed that country, and their subjects were entitled to national protection. The consul said that there would be no trouble with Russia in Manchuria, and pointed to the present state of peace as indicative of Japan's intention to maintain peace there. He accused the Chinese in Manchuria of making the first attacks, leading to the rupture there.

Speaking of Japan sending troops to the Shanghai sector, he said that Japan merely did what other nations with a part in the foreign settlement did, protected its own interests. He said the boycott against Japan had led to Chinese aggression, and also first attacks in Shanghai were made by the Chinese, he said. He denied that Japanese soldiers had killed women and children and civilians. He said it was the habit of the Chinese to leave many snipers and soldiers dressed as civilians, and many of them were killed doubtless, but they were not civilians.

Benny Hannan, member of a Seattle orchestra, played two fine violin solos, accompanied by Melvin Hansen of Chehalis, who is a music student in Seattle.

Three Boy Scouts, Allan Adamson, Junior James and Carrel Bennett were visitors and Allan gave a short talk on the work of the Boy Scouts, and appreciation to the business men for their help.

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アジア歴史資料センター

KIWANIS CLUB OF CHEHALIS 1313

Chehalis, Washington

Meeting at 12:05

THE ST. HELENS

April 12, 1932

OUR NEIGHBORS ACROSS THE SEA

will be represented at our luncheon this week. Kiyoshi Uchiyama, Japanese Consul in Seattle, with his wife and daughter will be our guests. Mr. Uchiyama will talk on some phases of the present Japanese-Chinese situation. We welcome the opportunity of hearing the other side of this question after having had the Chinese Consul present the views of the Chinese at Centralia recently.

President Fremont has asked the following ladies to act as reception committee for the two lady guests:-Mrs. Cory, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Summers Bennett, Mrs. Staggs and Mrs. Thompson.

This is an open meeting and all Kiwanis ladies are invited as well as any friends who may wish to attend.

LAST WEEK THE GOVERNOR AND HIS PARTY

put on a very interesting meeting. Bill Cole of the Highway Patrol easily took first money as a speaker---not a word quoth he. Chief Engineer McCrory gave us the low down on our State Highways and told of some problems his department has to meet. Governor Hartley is to be commended for having made a speech with a minimum of politics in it. As a matter of fact his talk was very well taken by the crowd present, with the exception of some of the County's Democrats, and we think they could not find much in such a speech to complain about.

ATTENDANCE

Our program committee has certainly been on the job in fine style so far this year. This has a lot to do with our attendance being well up in the nineties. For March we registered 96.32%.

DIRECTORS PLAN OTHER COMMUNITY MEETINGS

The Interclub Committee will try to have another out-of-town meeting within the next month. Plans are to make connections with one of our towns to the East for a get-together meeting such as we had at PeEll. This activity of Kiwanis has within it more potential goodwill than anything we might do.

INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATIVE LUCAS

to be here April 22nd and 23rd. We will probably have a chance to get straight on any problems any committee might have if we make it a point to see him.

Geo R T.

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