

歐亞局  
久機密第二六〇號

昭和十二年十一月十二日

第一課

情  
12.12.4  
欧亞  
12.11.4  
一課

別紙添付

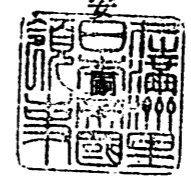
東亞局  
第三課

(中川)

在

外務大臣廣田弘毅殿

在滿洲里  
領事代理 後藤 安



466

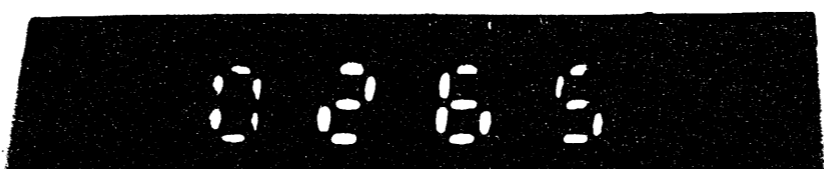
0117

件名

當地「ソ」聯領事ノ軍事宣傳映畫觀覽招待ニ關スル件

本件ニ關スル十一月十二日附 在滿大使 宛  
拙信 機密 第三〇七號寫送付ス

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歐亞局  
久機密第二六〇號

昭和十二年十一月十二日

情 12.14.4  
歐亞 12.11.4  
一業

別紙添付

東亞局  
第三課

(中)

在

在滿洲里

領事代理 後藤



件名

外務大臣廣田弘毅殿

調査部  
第三課

當地「ソ」聯領事ノ軍事宣傳映畫觀覽招待ニ關スル件

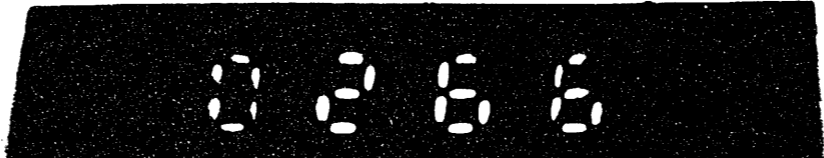
情報本信照合票挿入先

A	四	類	項目	用信	機
1	3				
3					

本件ニ關スル十一月十二日附 在滿大使宛  
密 第三〇七號寫送付ス

466

0117



機密第三〇ノ六號

昭和十二年十一月十二日

在滿洲里  
領事代理 後藤安 閣

寫

在滿洲國  
特命全權大使 植田謙吉 殿

當地「ソ」聯領事ノ軍事宣傳映畫觀覽招待ニ關スル件

本件ニ關シ十一月十日當地「ソ」聯領事「カラシ」ハ曩ニ革命祭當日「レ  
セブシヨン」ニ招待シタル日滿軍官代表全部ニ對シ「モロトフ」鐵道俱樂部  
部ニ於テ軍事普及宣傳映畫觀覽方滿側外務局辦事處ヲ通シ懇池シ來レル處

0118

斯種催シハ從來嘗テ例ナク革命祭當時ノ招待範圍ノ異例乃至祝宴取止メ等  
ノ事情モアリ「ソ」側ノ底意那邊ニ在ルヤ疑惑ヲ感シ頻リニ本官ニ對シ  
席ノ適否ニ付照會越セル向アリタルモ本官トシテハ曩ニ機會アル毎ニ日滿  
各機關首腦者ニ於テ「ソ」側ノ内情其他ニ關スル真相把握方望マシキ次第  
ナルヲ以テ右觀覽方ヲ勸メタル處合當日ハ當館ニ於テ警察廢廳式舉行及  
之ニ伴フ招宴ノ儀シアリシ爲一應「ソ」側ニ對シ其ノ旨回答シ置キタルモ  
「カ」領事ハ當館事館ノ右宴會終了後ニ於テ之ヲ行フヘキニ付曲ケテ諸官  
ヲ誘ヒ來觀ヲ熱望スル旨ヲ懇請シ來レルヲ以テ本官ハ同日午後九時半被招  
待者全部二十六名打揃ヒテ指定ノ俱樂部ヲ往訪セリ  
然ル處「カ」領事（館員帶同）及「モロトフ」鐵道全權代理外同應員四  
名ハ本官等一行ヲ別室ニ招シテ豫テ用意ノ茶菓ノ饗應ノ後「ホール」ニ於

0119

ケル映畫ニ移リ「カ」領事ハ自ラ本官ヲ通シ觀覽者一同ニ對シ映畫内容ノ  
説明ヲナセリ

映畫ハ本年八月莫斯科ニ於テ開催セラレタル全「ソ」聯体育大會ノ場面ヲ  
中心ニ撮影セラレタルモノニシテ「トルクメン」「タジク」等中央亞細亞  
民族ヲ始メトシ白露「ウクライナ」等各共和國及諸民族別ノ特異表徵及傳  
統的固有ノ民族隔リヲ主体トシ之ニ「ソ」聯邦中央府廳者「スタリン」、  
「カリトニン」、「エジヨフ」、「チロトフ」、<sup>ウ</sup>「ウロシーロフ」其他ノ  
肖像ヲ折込ミ又運動競技ハ何レモ飛行機、戰車其他新兵器ノ活動狀態及操  
作等ノ宣傳ヲ主眼スルモノ多ク觀覽者ヲシテ如何ニモ軍國「ソ」聯ノ感ヲ  
深クスルモノアリ殊ニ目立チタルハ裸体ニ近キ婦人團及兒童團ノ軍事教練  
及操作ノ整然タルモノナリ

0120

右ハ「ソ」側ニ於テ自國々防力宣傳ノ爲斯種映畫ヲ大規模且ツ莫大ナル經  
費ヲ投シテ作製シ之ヲ國外ニ迄振向ケタルモノナルヘク今後ニ於テモ恐ラ  
ク斯種ノ宣傳工作ヲ續行スルモノト思料セラレ  
右何等御參考迄報告申進ス

本信寫送附先 外務大臣

哈爾賓總領事

0121

照合票

公務券 第六〇號

昭和十三年二月九日

發信者 在ソビエト聯邦  
特命全權大使 重光 葵

受信者 外務大臣 廣田 弘毅 殿

件名 ウイロチヤエラスキエドニ  
ト題スル反日映画ニ  
于スル件

(分類 A3103)

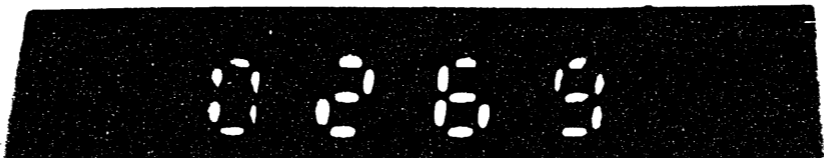
原書ハ左記ニ在リ

記

A門ノ類ノ項ノ目ノ 號 日蘇外交ノ係雜纂

件名 記録

0102



寫送先

東亞 歐亞 米洲 通商 條約 情報 文化 調查 人事 儀典 文書 會計 祕書官

大臣 次官

電信課長

昭和13 六一七〇 略 オハ 三月四日前發 本省 五日前着 情、歐

廣田外務大臣

第五三號

目下當地映畫館ニ於テ「極東地方ニ於テ」ト題スル發映映畫上映中ナルカ四日ノ當地機關紙ハ日本ノ「スパイ」振ヲ主題トセル右映畫ノ筋書ヲ揚ケ右ハ教育價值大ニシテ青少年ニ對シ「ポリシエビク」的警戒方法ト敵ノ假面暴露術トヲ教ヘル好個ノ資料ナル旨ノ説明ヲ加ヘ居レリ(了)

0124

記

外務省

寫送先

東亞 歐亞 米洲 通商 條約 情報 文化 調查 人事 儀典 文書 會計 祕書官

大臣 次官

電信課長

昭和13 六〇三一 略 莫斯科 三月三日後發 本省 四日後着 歐、情

廣田外務大臣

第二六三號

往電第二六〇號(其情米國內ノ日獨「スパイ」問題ニ關スル蘇俄宣傳ノ件)在歐米各大使へ暗送セリ

0123

外務省

各國宣傳係雜件

電信課長

大臣

次官

東亞

歐亞

米洲

通商

條約

情報

文化

調査

人事

儀典

文書

會計

秘書官

寫送先

記録名

昭和13

六七〇二

暗

オハ

三月十日  
前發  
本省  
十日  
夜着

情、歐

廣田外務大臣

多賀谷副領事

第二六號

貴電第二號ニ關シ（蘇ノ日本諜報網惡宣傳ニ關スル件）

映畫入手交渉ハ蘇側ノ納得シ得ル理由ヲ明示シ外交代表ヲ通シ行ハサルヘカラサル處權限ナキ當地官憲ヲ相手トスル以上交渉埒明カサルヘキハ容易ニ察セラルル所ナルノミナラス左ナキタニ神經過敏ノ官憲ノ疑惑ヲ徒ニ昂マラシムル惧アリ該映畫ハ當地ノミナラス蘇聯各地ニ上映セラレ又上映セラレツアルモノト思ハルルニ付本件交渉ハ在蘇大使館ヨリ外務部ニ對シ行ハルルカ若クハ内地映畫業者ヨ

外務省

リ蘇聯通商代表部ヲ通シ行フコト穩當ナラスヤト存ス（了）

外務省

0136

0135

編者附言  
厚書  
A. 5. 0. 3  
ソ聯ヲ教育代ノ下  
今今在在子住維本  
ニ在リ

寫

△類 A. 3. 1. 0. 0

昭和13 一六四五二 (暗)  
宇垣外務大臣  
第九二號  
蘇聯情報  
アンカラ 六月九日後發  
本省 十日前着  
武富大使

一、最近在君府蘇聯總領事館員數名突如トシテ歸國ノ命ヲ受ケタルカ  
中ニハ命ニ從ハス土國內ニ留マル者モアリ是等ハ總領事館内ニ足  
ヲ入レタカ最後強制的ニ送還セラルヘシト言フ  
二、蘇聯内在任希臘人多數捕縛ヲ受ケタル由ニテ目下在蘇希臘公使ハ  
其ノ釋放方ニ關シ交渉中  
三、土國當局ハ豫テ莫斯科ノ宣傳「フィルム」ト認メラルル諸寫眞ノ  
活動寫眞館上映ヲ禁止シ居レルカ最近ニ至リ「ヒットラー」羅馬  
訪問ノ「フィルム」、阿弗利加ニ於ケル伊太利ノ施設ヲ示セル「  
フィルム」ヲ禁止シタリ右ハ「ソヴィエツト・フィルム」トノ公

外務省

13. 8

0137

平振ヲ示サントスル意味モアルヘキモ獨伊ノ進展ニ對スル警戒ノ  
意モアルヘク現ニ希臘乃至「バルカン・バクト」國ノ類似ノ「フ  
イルム」ハ禁止シ居ラスト言フ者アリ(了)

外務省

13. 8

0138



電信課長

大臣  
次官

東亞 歐亞 米洲 通商 條約 情報 文藝 調查 人典 儀典 文書 會計 會社 祕書官

寫送先

（印）

（印）

分類 門類 類 項 目

昭和13 二五九八二 暗 莫斯科 九月四日後發 本省 五日前着

宇垣外務大臣

第一二九八號

重光大使

情、歐

最近當地ニ於テ「國境事件」ナル反日發聲映畫上映中ナルカ之ヲ觀タル館員ノ報告ニ依レハ  
本映畫ハ昭和十年十月六日ノ綏芬河北事件ヲ主題トシ居ルラシク張鼓峰事件落着ヲ機會ニ蘇聯人民ノ志氣鼓舞、對日「デイファイイチズム」ノ克服ノ爲早急ニ作製セラレタルモノト認メラル映畫ノ内容ハ第二十號界標附近ヨリ兵二名（砲帶鏡攜帶）ヲ引卒セル日本將校越境シ來リ蘇軍陣地ヲ視察中國境守備兵ニ包圍セラレ捕虜トナリ次テ

外務省

0139

搜查ノ爲越境シ來レル日本軍ノ一隊モ守備兵ニ反擊セラレ滿領ニ退却セントセル處ヲ國境線眞近ニテ蘇聯騎兵隊ニ包圍セラレ或ハ死シ或ハ捕ヘラレ全滅トナリ守備隊ハ國境防備ノ大任ヲ完全ニ果シタリト言フ筋ニシテ説明中ニ日本軍ノ國境侵犯ナル旨述ヘ居リ觀衆ハ拍手大喝采ヲ送り居レリ右ハ對獨戰爭映畫ト同種ノ宣傳ナリ  
滿へ轉電セリ

外務省

0130

電信寫

分類 3. / 2. 3

月	日	北	日	燃料	農	送	海	陸	文
		北	日	局	林	信	軍	軍	文
		石	石	朝	道	務	務	務	務

編者附言  
4. 6. 1  
2-1

昭和15 二七〇一五 略 本 省 九月十四日後發 十五日午前 函、歐、亞

宇垣外務大臣

第一三四八號

往電第一三一六號ニ關シ

十四日「イズヴェスチヤ」所載ニ依レハ「オペラ」「静ナードン」ニ  
ノ作者「ジェルジンスキー」ハ今夏ヨリ「ソヴォロナヤエフ」ノ且  
ノ「オペラ」化ニ從事中ナリシカ十二日頃ニハ完成シ「ボリシヨイ  
劇場ニ上演スルコトトナレルカ右「オペラ」ハ「バルチサン」ノ「  
ヒロイズム」ヲ稱フルト共ニ極東ニ於ケル蘇聯國民ノ忠誠ナル子弟  
等ノ目覺シキ活動ヲ稱ヘントスルモノナリト作者ハ語レリ

尙同紙「レーニンングラード」特電ハ映畫「國境ニ於テ」ハ殆ント完  
成シタルカ右映畫ハ蘇聯國土ノ動員準備ヲ示サントスルモノニシテ  
其ノ「テーマ」ハ滿蘇國境「ザレーチヤヤ」丘ヲ視ル日蘇戦争ノ結  
果蘇軍ニ凱歌揚ルト言フ筋ナリト報シ居ル處筋書ヨリ見テ右ハ張鼓  
峰事件ニ就ヘタルモノト認メラル

尙十二日「クラーヌナヤ・ズヴェズダ」紙ハ第一獨立赤旗軍ヨリノ  
電報トシテ哈府撮影所ハ哈桑湖附近ノ戦闘ニ捧クル事實記録映畫「  
祖國ノ守リ」ヲ完成シ十月末ニハ上演スヘント報ス（了）

各号電信係保紙

0131

照合票

機密公第五五 號

件名 記録

昭和十四年二月十九日

發信者 在墨河 豊原副領事

受信者 植田大使

件名 蘇聯當局カ滿洲ニ對シテ一般蘇聯人ニ對スル  
宣付振報告ノ件

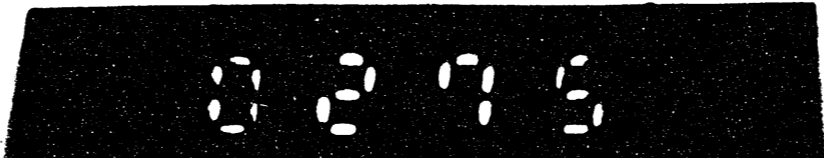
原書ハ左記ニ在リ

記

門外類ノ項ノ目 M/R 1 號 蘇滿外交關係  
雜誌

(分類 9.1.0.3 )

0132



高橋  
○歐亞局

第一編

各一件  
第...  
...

1943

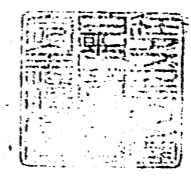
公機密第七一號

昭和十四年三月二十六日

在阿富汗斯坦

特命全權公使 守屋 和

外務大臣 有田 八郎 殿



在阿蘇聯邦大使館ニ於ケル寫真展覽會開催ノ件

在阿蘇聯邦大使館ニ於テハ本年三月二十一日午後四時美術展覽會ヲ  
開催シタリ本使モ招待ニ接シタルニ依リ館員若干名ヲ同伴之ニ出席  
シタリ寫真ハ二百餘枚ニシテ一尺一尺五寸位ノモノヲ大部分トシ之  
ヲ四室壁上ニ掲ゲ答ニ對シ別紙目錄ヲ配布セリ、何レモ蘇聯邦要路  
者ノ寫真及露西亞諸民族ノ現政府ノ施政ニ満足シ之ヲ謳歌シ平和ナ  
ル生活ヲ營ミ居ル實況ヲ主題トスルモノニシテ蘇聯宣傳寫真ナルコ  
ト疑ナキ處出來榮ハ相當ト見ラレタリ尙寫真中ニコザツク及キルギ

在アフガニスタン日本公使館

0133

情  
14.5.18  
庶

ス人ノ寫真アリオキサス河ニ於ケル國境警備兵ノ寫真アリモスコ  
ノ工場及「カナル」遊歩場ノ地方民ニ對スル宣傳向ノ寫真アリ等ヨ  
リシテ此ノ寫真ハ露領中央アジア新疆ノ一部等ニテ既ニ展覽ニ供シ  
又ハ供セムトシツツアル寫真ナルヤノ印象ヲ受クル處アリタリ寫真  
展覽後別室ニテ茶ノ應接アリ後更ニ舞踏室ニ於テモスコ一等ニテ接  
影セル映畫ノ映寫ヲナシ○露西亞南方二三民族（例バアルメニア人  
）ノ舞 ○モスコ赤色廣場ニ於ケルメーデーノ觀兵式○スターリ  
ン以下ノ巨頭ノ姿屢々現ハル）（三）體操學校ニ於ケル教練（四）  
ウスリ山嶽地帯ニ於ケル獵師ノ雪中虎狩ノ實景ノ四個ヲ觀覽セシ  
メタリ映畫ハ何レモ蘇聯邦ノ生活ヲ理想化シタルモノヲ照會スルコ  
トヲ眼目トセルモノト認メタリ尙當日ハ日英佛伊エジプトノ大公使  
館ガ招待ヲ受ケタルモノニシテ出席者ハ大公使館關係者約四十名ア  
リ  
其ノ前日ニハイラン及アフガニスタン側ニテ招待ヲ受ケタルコトヲ

在アフガニスタン日本公使館

0134

承知セリ  
右不取敢ズ報告申進ズ

在アフガニスタン日本公使館

0135

REEL No. A-0352

アジア歴史資料センター

- 152. V. Kovrighin In the Blast Furnace Shop
- 153. I Shaghin L. M. Kaganovich
- 154. I Shaghin Embankment of the River Moskva
- 155. V. Kovrighin New Moscow
- 155. B. Ignatovich Paving Molten Pig Iron
- 157. K. Diamant Moscow-Volga Canal
- 158. B. Ignatovich In the Blast Furnace Shop
- 159. M. Prekhner Khimki River Port, Moscow-Volga Canal
- 160. S. Alperin The Metal Rolling Shop
- 161. S. Alperin The Dnieproguet Dam
- 162. G. Petrusov A Canadian Timber-Hewer
- 163. G. Lipskerov Order Bearer Parikh the Airman is met at the Kolkhoz
- 164. P. Novitsky The Red Square
- 165. M. Prekhner Moscow-Volga Canal
- 166. M. Prekhner Winter
- 167. M. Prekhner N. Malchik
- 168. B. Ignatovich A Chocolate Factory Worker
- 169. K. Diamant An Airman's Family
- 170. M. Prekhner Winter
- 172. D. Debatov On the Trail of a Fox
- 171. M. Markov Kolkhoz Troikas
- 173. V. Shakhovskoy Sound-Detector
- 174. Y. Khalip Battleship
- 175. V. Kovrighin The River
- 176. P. Novitsky After the Storm
- 177. V. Kovrighin The Family of Timber Haver
- 178. M. Prekhner Veterinary Studies in the Collective Farm.
- 179. P. Novitsky Sport Parade on the Red Square
- 180. G. Lipskerov Women Parachute Jumpers

- 181. M. Alpert Leningrad 25th October Prospect
- 182. G. Petrusov Torpedo-boats
- 183. M. Alpert I. Stalin and Orgonikidze
- 184. V. Musinov On the Embankment of the Neva
- 185. M. Prekhner The Bolshoi Theatre Moscow
- 186. V. Shakhovskoy In Jalta
- 187. M. Alpert Concert in the Pioneers' Palace
- 188. S. Friedland In the School for Spanish Children
- 189. G. Petrusov Cruisers at Sea
- 190. S. Friedland Spanish children's Home.
- 191. B. Iaibisovich Professor Goldenveiser with his Pupils
- 192. V. Mikosha Sports Parade on the Red Square
- 193. V. Mikosha Children's Sanatorium
- 194. M. Alpert A Kirghiz Komsomolka
- 195. M. Ozersky Reading Room of the "Lenin Library"
- 196. G. Petrusov Children on the Beach at Artek
- 197. V. Kovrighin A Choir
- 198. B. Fishman Chess Tournament. Dr. Lasker playing against Collective Farmers
- 199. S. Friedland The Moscow Airport Station
- 200. V. Kinelovsky Parade on the Red Square
- 201. D. Shulkin Parachute Jumpers Boarding on Airplane
- 202. G. Zolna Kolkhoz Cossaks
- 203. V. Kinelovski Parade on the Red Square
- 204. V. Kinelovsky An Airplane in the Mountains.
- 205. M. Alpert Parade on May 1st 1938.
- 206. V. Musinov Crossing the River
- 207. G. Petrusov At the Parade
- 208. Y. Khalip On Guard
- 209. I. Ieremin The Moscow Volga Canal
- 210. V. Musinov At the Manoeuvres
- 211. M. Prekhner Teyar Cossacks
- 212. - 218 Reproduction of Russian Painters (1897)

212. - 218 Reproduction of Russian Painters (1897)  
212. - 218 (1897)

- 95. G. Zelma Tschanki
- 96. V. Shakhovskoy Red Army Man
- 97. I. Shaghin Red Navy Men on Parade
- 98. I. Shaghin Parachute Jumpers
- 99. D. Shulkin K.E.Vorochilov
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- 102. S. Friedland Parade on the Red Square
- 103. V. Shakhovskoy Portrait of a Lieutenant
- 104. B. Debabov Red Army men
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- 106. V. Kinelovsky 1st May Parade
- 107. B. Ignatovich A Cossack Woman
- 108. B. Debabov Frontier Guards
- 109. Y. Khalip Red Navy Jazz Band
- 110. E. Evzerikin K. Voroshilov among the Cossacks
- 111. V. Shakhovskoy Machine Gunners
- 112. M. Markov Fishermen on Lake Telets
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- 115. S. Friedland The Harvest
- 116. Y. Khalip Father and Son
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- 118. G. Petrusov Fields
- 119. Y. Yaremin Barks with Water-Melons
- 120. G. Zelma Collective farm Women at work Chuvash ASSR
- 121. M. Prekhner Poultry Farm
- 122. E. Leonov On the Kolkhoz Threshing Grounds
- 123. M. Markov Kolkhoz Children's Nursery in the Olot ASSR.

- 124. M. Alpert A Regional Conference of Kolkhoz Shock Workers
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- 126. O. Ignatovich A Notable Collective Farm Woman of the Caucasus
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- 140. S. Alpert The Martin Lannace Shop
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- 142. M. Alpert The "Stalin" Chemical Combinat
- 143. S. Alperin In the Shop of the Metallurgical Works
- 144. V. Kovrighin Kravets, Notable Steel Smelter
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- 42. B. Detabov Squirrel Hunting
- 43. Y. Khalip Yachting
- 44. S. Shimansky Peak Khan Tengri
- 45. B. Debabov M.M. Litvinov
- 46. M. Alpert Spanish children Playing
- 47. G. Zelma Rest day
- 48. E. Evzerikin Gopak
- 49. M. Troyanovsky E.G.Krenkel at the "North Pole Station"
- 50. V. Musinov Frontier Guard on Duty
- 51. V. Musinov Airwomen
- 52. M. Troyanovsky Ivan Papanin, P. Shirshov and E. Krenkel.
- 53. S. Friedland Parachute Jumpers.
- 54. G. Lipskerov Parachute Jumps
- 55. B. Debabov Football in the Arctics
- 56. R. Diamant Steeplechase
- 57. I. Diamant Airman Gromov Hero of the Soviet Union
- 58. G. Lipskerov Over the Side of the Airplane.
- 59. Y. Khalip Ivan Papanin at North Pole Station
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- 61. F. Kislov V.M.M. Lotov
- 62. D. Shulkin Group Parachute Jump
- 63. S. Loskutov Icebreaker Yermak in the Icefields
- 64. V. Shakhovskiy At Rest
- 65. G. Selma A School Pupil Parachute Jumper Airclub Members.

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- 66. B. Ignatovich Zuleika Mamedova Parachute Jumper of Azerbaïdjan
- 67. M. Troyanovsky E. Fedorov at the "North Pole" Station
- 68. J. Brodsky Football
- 69. M. Prekhner Sea Bay
- 70. Y. Khalip Icebreaker "Taimyr"
- 71. V. Miksha Boxing Match
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- 73. B. Faibisovich Professor Goldenveiser, Kaplan and Tamarkina
- 74. M. Alpert The Okhotsk Sea
- 75. B. Faibisovich Emil Ghilels
- 76. Y. Brodsky Moscow at Night
- 77. M. Prekhner Winter in the Altai
- 78. B. Faibisovich Jakov Ilieyer
- 79. B. Faibisovich Lisa and Emil Ghilels
- 80. V. Musinov Crossing the River
- 81. V. Shakhovskoy In Camp
- 82. N. Solovyev K. Voroshilov Chatting with a Red Army Man.
- 83. S. Friedland Frontier Guards
- 84. G. Lipskerov Boating on the River Moskva
- 85. M. Prekhner Frontier Guards
- 86. Y. Khalip Battleship "Marat"
- 87. V. Miksha Greeting the "Proletarsky" Division.
- 88. G. Zelma Red Army Men during their Leisure Hours
- 89. S. Friedland Red Army Man
- 90. N. Soloviev K. Voroshilov at the Manoeuvres
- 91. B. Ignatovich A Kossack
- 92. P. Novitsky Parade of May 1st 1938.
- 93. Y. Khalip During Leisure Hours
- 94. G. Zelma The Start

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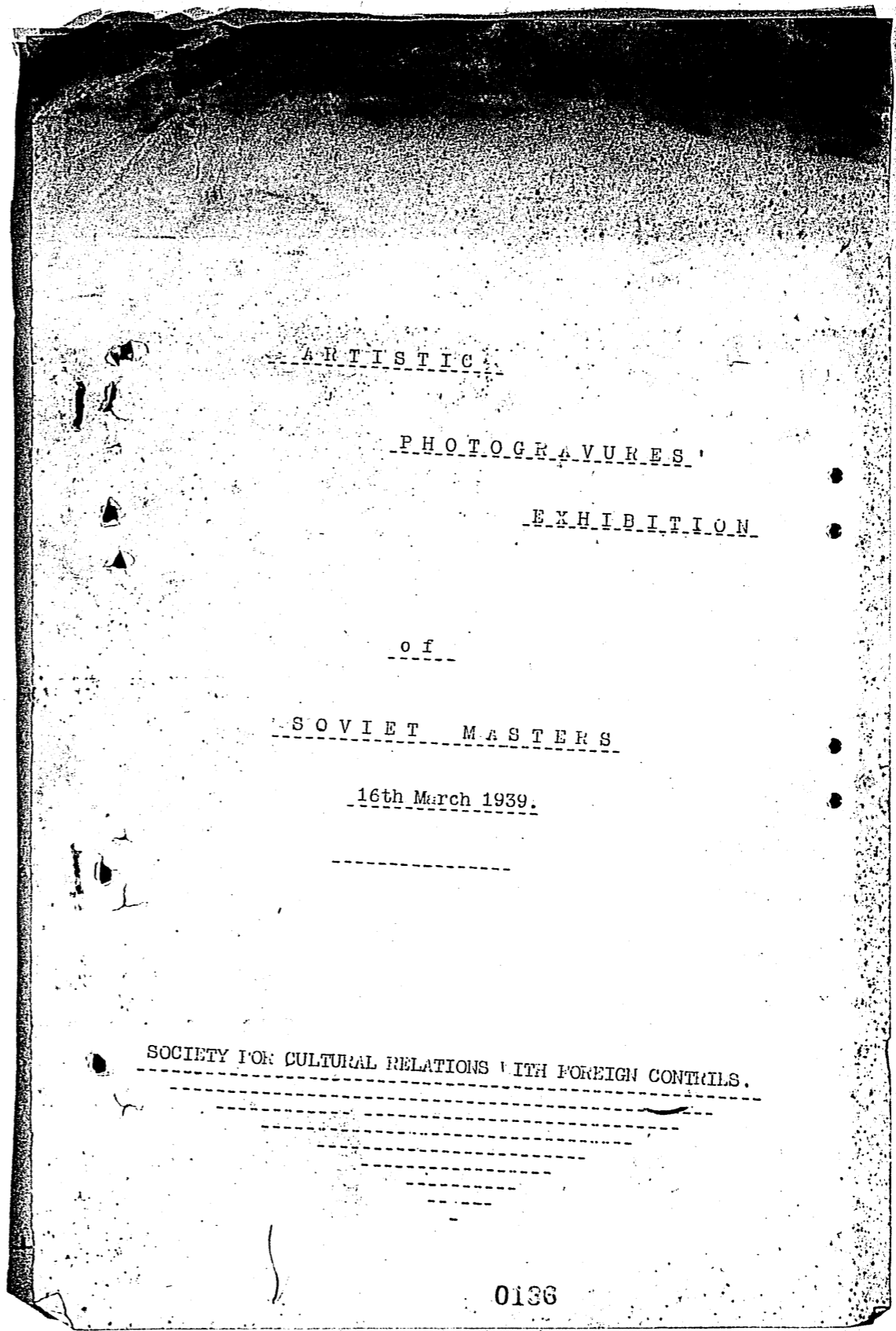
1. G. Selma " A Song "
2. E. Fishman By the River
3. O. Ignatovich On the Boulevard.
4. I. Shaghin The Black Sea
5. S. Friedland Gopak
6. M. Ozer'sky At Rest
7. B. Debabov Hunter with his Golden Eagle
8. B. Ignatovich I.V. Stalin and pioneer Mamlyakat
9. G. Petrusov Collective Farm Maids
10. M. Prekhner Experimental Wheat Field on the Pamirs
11. M. Alpert A Chaban Student
12. B. Ignatovich Gathering Grapes
13. M. Alpert Portrait of a Chuvash Girl
14. S. Shimansky Collective Farm Members at Rest
15. M. Alpert Sea-Bathing /Crimea/
16. G. Zelma A Kolkhoz Poet.
17. M. Prekhner Lezhinka
18. M. Alpert Portrait of a Kirghiz Girl
19. Eremin Moscow at Night
20. B. Fishman Out for a Stroll
21. E. Evzerikhin Participants of a Sport Parade

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22. G. Zelma A Kazakh Parachute Jumper.
23. D. Shulkin Fishermen
24. Kislov I.V. Stalin
25. E. Evzerikin Sport Parade.
26. E. Debabov Squirrel Hunter
27. B. Debabov A Hunter in the Taiga.
28. Tuvin Russian Folk Dances.
29. M. Alpert Picnics
30. M. Alpert In a New Jurt Kirghiz SSR.
31. M. Alpert Friends
32. M. Alpert A Kirghiz Maid.
33. G. Zelma A Feminine Ensemble, the Caucasus
34. V. Shakhovskoi Boichenko - the world Record Swimmer
35. V. Kovrighin Reindeer Breeder at work
36. B. Ignatovich At the Aquatic Sports Station.
37. M. Prekhner Portrait of a Girl.
38. S. Friedland Kirghizians
39. G. Zelma Pensioned Women Weavers at rest
40. M. Alpert A Pioneer.
41. B. Fishman In the Pushkin Museum of fine Arts.

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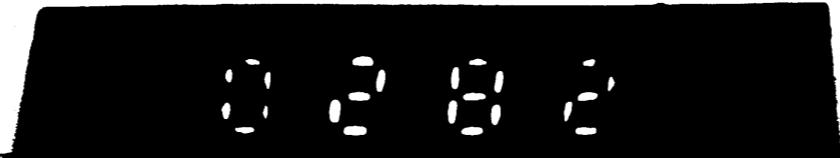
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16th March 1939.

SOCIETY FOR CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

0136

REEL No. A-0352



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機密第一三五號  
昭和十四年七月廿五日  
在瑞西  
特命全權公使 天羽英二  
外務大臣 有田 八郎 殿

レオン、ニコル著 Mon Voyage en U. R. S. S. 送付ノ件  
 露府社會黨首領ニシテ聯邦下院議員タルレオン、ニコルハ當國  
 共產黨ノ大立物ナルカ當國共產黨書記長ト同道本年二月ヨリ三  
 月ニカケ往復一ヶ月ノ訪露旅行ヲ爲シ首題ノ通り旅行記ヲ刊行  
 セルカ其ノ出版目的ハソ聯宣傳ニアリテ瑞ソ國交復活運動ニ資  
 セントスルモノニシテ常套的宣傳本ナルモ館員ヲシテ一讀セシ

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各重要書類を仔細に  
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19.10.3

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 第二部長  
 第三部長

機密第一三五號  
 昭和十四年七月廿五日  
 在瑞西  
 特命全權公使 天 羽 英 一

外務大臣 有 田 八 郎 殿

レオン・ニコル著 Mon Voyage en U. R. S. S. 送付、件

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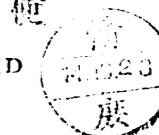
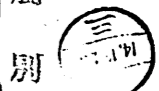
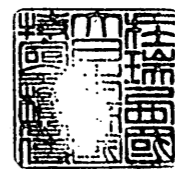
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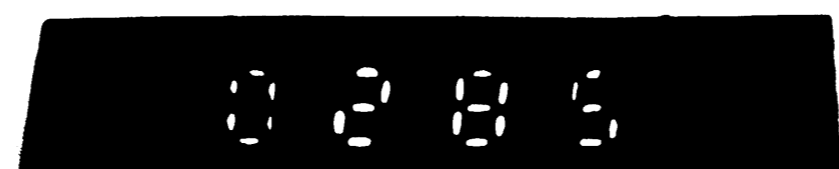


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意以上ニ我カ日本ニ對シ敵意ヲ固メツ、アル模様ヲ窺ヒ知ル節  
アリテソ聯最近ノ動向研究上興味アル趣ナリ仍而本書ニ册茲ニ  
送付ス

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0144



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調查部長 在 滿 洲 國

特命全權大使 梅 津 美治郎 殿

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本府  
第二課長  
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本信寫送付先

外 務 大 臣

別紙添付

10.16

調 査 部 第三課

0145

在哈蘇聯總領事館宣傳部ノ擴大 (十月四日)

當地蘇聯人側ヨリノ情報ニ依レハ當地蘇聯總領事館ニテハ本國政府ヨリ同總領事館宣傳部ノ擴大方ニ關スル指令ヲ受ケ直ニ之カ準備ニ着手シ館員「カムコフ」ニ命シ主トシテ朝鮮人ヲ採用シ之カ活動ニ當ラシムル由ニテ緊張セル日滿蘇間關係ノ緩和ヲ好機トシ此種ノ活動カ活氣ヲ呈スルニ至レルヤニ見受ケラル

本件ニ關聯シ諜報者ノ齎ラス所ニ依レハ既ニ「カムコフ」館員指導ノ下ニ鮮人部員ノ人選行ハレ目下斜紋二階街某所(二四號又ハ三四號家屋内ト云ハルルモ確實ナラス)ヲ秘密集會所トシテ所定ノ準備ヲ進メツツアリト

0146

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件名

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發信者 上海 三浦昭雄

受信者 野村外務大臣

件名 支那縣人排外運動宣傳機關設置の件

原書ハ左記ニ在リ

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0147

調査部長

機密第九八八號

昭和十五年五月六日

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外務大臣 有田八郎殿

亞米利加局長

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「フア・コンティネント・ブツク・コーポレーション」  
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15.5.12

15.5.21  
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13.10.3

臨米利加局長

本信照合票挿入先

調査部長

機密第九八號

昭和十五年五月六日

在紐育

總領事

若杉 要

外務大臣 有田八郎殿

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 ラルヘキニ付キ當會社ノ内容及活動狀況ニ  
 関シ當館謀報者ヲシテ調査セシメタル結果  
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クハ外國會社ノ在來「エージェンツ」トシテ活動スル

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且本社ノ目的及活動事業カ該證明書ノ

條文ニ據ル目的及活動事業ノ範疇ヲ越

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ントスル一手段ナルベシト想像セラル尚新會

在紐育日本總領事館

0152

社ノ法律顧問辯護士ハ Jacob Friedberg  
225 Broadway, N. Y. City ナリ  
本信寫送付先 在米大使  
桑塔總領事

在紐育日本總領事館

0153

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0352

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大臣

次官

松岡外務大臣

第一〇號

昭和16 二六六四 暗 本 省 二月一日後發 二日夜着

淺岡代理公使

歐

東亞 歐亞 米洲 通商 條約 情報 文書 調查 人典 儀典 文書 會計 秘書官

寫送先

編號 A2103

蘇聯邦ノ當國ニ對スル宣傳工作ハ現状ヲ政治的ニ變革セス徐々ニ民衆ノ内部ヨリ親蘇熱ヲ煽ラントスルモノノ如ク當地「シネマ、テヘラン」ニ上映スル蘇聯邦映畫モ最近ハ蘇領「アゼルバイジャン」地方ニ取材セルモノ多キニ至レルカ他方最近ノ情報ニ依レバ「アゼルバイジャン」「イ」領及「マザンデラン」地方ニ於ケル蘇ノ宣傳モ全ク Intensive ニシテ既ニ民衆中ニ其ノ侵入ヲ謳歌スル傾向アル趣ナリ  
蘇土ニ轉電シ「イラク」へ暗送セリ

外務省

0154

第五課長

歐亞局長

外務大臣 豊田貞二郎殿

芬蘭ニ對スル蘇聯ノ赤化宣傳ニ關スル件

本件ニ關シ貴電ヲ以テ御未訓ノ趣敬承右資料入手方ニ就キ之ヲ回外務省情報部及軍部ニ連絡シ置キタルニ付今次芬蘭ノ戰ハ今ハ追テ入手次第送付スヘキ也 茲ニ注意スヘキハ「ソ」聯側ノ宣傳ハ別トシ英「回」側ノ「ラジオ」放送及戰況「ニュース」印刷物等ハ独「ソ」戰時ニ英「ソ」同盟以來俄然親蘇的トナリ恰モ「ソ」側代辯者ノ觀ヲ示ス一紙ニ「ソ」聯宣傳ニ對スル

秘第九四号

昭和十六年七月二十七日

昭和十六年三月

五六  
12.20  
會務

右 芬蘭

特命全權公使

昌谷

田代參事官 調查部長 別紙添附

在芬蘭日本公使館

各  
以  
復  
信

悪リ多ク信ヲ置キ易キヲ以テ吾國官憲ニ於テモ若ニ可シ相々警戒シ居レ  
 ル有様ナリ 他方ソソ聯創、宣傳ニ因シテハ吾國ニ於テハ一般ニ及共産  
 思想徹底シ特ニ今年ソソ芬戦後ハ一層之ヲ嫌惡シ居ルル爲ニ吾國  
 ニ對スルソソ聯宣傳ハ殆ント其効ヲ奏セス 唯ソソ芬戦後吾國、戦禍ニ  
 因ル創痍未ク癒エサルニ乘リ下級労働者ノ一部ハ無自覺ノ爲又  
 社民系分子ハ利己的野合爲多ク蠢動ス所アリタルモ客年六月清掃ヲ  
 件ハソソリ河 著 事 報 年 度 客 年 度 柳 往 吧 參 照 以 来 殆 ン ト 其 跡  
 ヲ断チタルカ其後ソソ聯ニ主トシテ芬ヲソソ放送ニ依リ芬蘭語ヲ以テ芬蘭  
 国内經濟生活、低下財政困難等ヲ芬々之ニ反シソソ聯ニ依ル沿波三回  
 併合後此諸國人民生活、向上幸福ナル所ヲ以テ説キ宣傳ヲ統々居リタ  
 ルカ屢次報告、通リ今春頃以來斯種宣傳殆ント停止シタル模様ナリ  
 右ソソ芬戦後今春ニ至ル一年間、ソソ芬宣傳状況ニ因シテハ別冊吾國  
 外務省ヨリソソ聯放送聴取集ヲ入手シ右ノ中、之カ一斑ヲ窺知シ

在芬蘭日本公使館

得ヘテ總説ハ本館作成 翻英譯ヲ付シタルニ付 悉曲右ニ依リ御覽參  
 相成度シ

在芬蘭日本公使館

propagandist conclusion that "the leaders of the social-democratic party ~~is~~ working now abreast of the former "slaughterers", possibly as the latter's catspaws, against the Finnish working people". In general the political coöperation was set out as being in sharp contradiction with the interests of the labour-class. It was maintained that the SAK (central association of Finnish trade unions) has joined the bourgeois union and makes use of funds for purposes which have nothing in common with the labour movement. "Tanner's clique" coöperates with Mannerheim's gang, with those, "whose hands are still soiled with the blood of the workmen murdered in 1918".

The Soviet broadcasting declared the following on account of the granting of pensions to the s.c. red invalids, citing the following statement from the Ny Dag: "Alms will not help, the historical responsibility of the Finnish bourgeoisie for the system of extortion maintained during 22 years must not be eliminated, the Finnish bourgeoisie must account for its evil deeds in the same way as the Russian bourgeoisie in 1917 and the Estonian bourgeoisie in 1940".

The Soviet broadcasting explained in the following way the difference between the capitalist and the communist patriotism: "The Manner-Tanner gang avails itself in the national instigation of the following three arguments: motherland, the fathers' religion and existing social order. For defending these three things people ~~must~~ <sup>had to</sup> go to war and they will have to go to new wars, which will be occasioned by the mentioned gang". "What do those three things mean?" asks the instigator: "by mothercountry they mean the land possessed by the bourgeoisie, where the latter lives a pleasant life at the same time, when the workmen are fighting for ~~them~~ <sup>the bourgeoisie.</sup> By the fathers' religion they keep the people in the state of intellectual obscurity. The existing social order has brought the country to the state of decay. Only the communist patriotism is rightful. By liberating Esto-

nia, Lithuania and Latvia as well as Finnish Carelia the USSR has formed of them autonomous republics, wherein the rightful national patriotism is not offended. The red army is the support and safeguard of every workman-patriot, whereas the capitalist army conceals its patriotism under the enslaving of other nations. We defend the liberty of our mothercountry and we are happy in the socialist commonwealth, wherein prevails the rightful patriotism, and which is the guiding beacon for ~~the~~ the patriotic workmen of all the nations".

In the end of April 1941.

of necessities of living on cards, the purpose of which, as it was assured <sup>(was)</sup> to hinder the rich to store great quantities of those necessities. But as a matter-of-fact it turned out so that the poor workmen have begun to suffer of the want in all the necessary goods. Simultaneously the rich get what they want through illegal trade. Fleecers and illegal traders are not put to prison but sentenced to fines".

For solving the crisis in dwellings they recommended the same method that was applied in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, namely, that "superfluous rooms should be taken from the rich". Further they added: "the limitations should be enforced so that a single person would not be permitted to live in five, six rooms; flats should be taken from Tanner and other financiers". As a very vivid propaganda broadcasting can be mentioned the comments on the report made by the economic committee of the Ministry of Finance on preventing inflation. In that report were recommended certain measures, such as the checking of the advance of prices, production of standardized goods, prevention of the increase of rents a.s.o. and in the same it was also mentioned that under certain circumstances, on condition that the advance of prices should be stopped, it would be possible to take up for examination the problem of checking the increase of salaries and wages. As besides it was mentioned in the report that in general the increase of salaries and wages should not compensate in full the advance of prices, more especially inasmuch this concerned the increase of taxes, the Moscow broadcasting availed itself of the suitable points of that report for setting out the latter as "a document, which gives a clear idea of the unscrupulousness with which the Finnish capitalist class leads its struggle against the working people of the country for making them bear the heavy burdens of its war- and bankruptcy-policy".

In most of the cases the descriptions of the economic conditions and standard of life terminated with statements similar to the following one: "The policy of war-adventure and the haughtiness following the same, the capitalist exacting of profits, the reckless speculation and the spending of the labour-resources of the national household for unproductive war-industry, <sup>(the)</sup> erection of fortifications and building of aerodromes have led Finland's household to an unprecedented state of decay. Such a state of misery will continue until the workmen and peasants ~~arise~~ arise against the bourgeoisie and make an end of the Tanner-Mannerheim policy".

The difficulties, with which our swift-colonization had met in various forms, furnished with ~~XXXX~~ propaganda-arms the Soviet broadcasting. The head theme of that propaganda was the following: all the law on swift-colonization has turned out to be a mere caricature. The retardation witnesses that they take care of the interests of big land-owners. There is plenty of land in Finland, but it belongs to big land-owners. The evacuated population begins to realize that last winter it should have remained in its home districts.

With regard to the entering of the IKL in the Cabinet the propaganda availed itself chiefly of the materials <sup>(the articles inserted in)</sup> furnished by ~~(the)~~ the Swedish communist paper Ny Dag. They pointed out among other things that the social-democratic party headed by Tanner had formed a government-coalition with "the Lapua men". This, as they assured, was a clear proof of the state of decay of the social-democracy. "The Lapua movement being conscious of its purpose works for leading Finland to the state of colonial slavery. They are Finnish quislings, who would like to press <sup>(down)</sup> the Finnish people to a still more miserable state than the present one! In connection with this they called to mind the events which took place in 1930 <sup>and</sup> going from those facts farther into the past from one event to the other until they reminded 1918 and came to the



battles fought on the Carelian Isthmus.

If one subsequently considers in the whole the propaganda reported above one can notice that it bears a touch of clear and very strong propaganda-offensive, which contains besides some menace. As a basis of that propaganda-campaign one can consider the surmise that there was a sufficiently strong spirit of dissatisfaction and rebellion in Finland for an interior revolution. The methods of that propaganda to appeal to the public witnessed of such a surmise.

Third propaganda period.

In the period commencing from the beginning of October we notice in the broadcasting quite different a propaganda, which systematically endeavours to influence the frame of mind and which looks for events and ideas, ~~which by way of~~ a slight exaggeration of which can make him, who has been in some touch with the matters in question, see the same in quite new a light.

The bulk of that propaganda consisted in describing our economic conditions and in slightly exaggerating the same, which, however, was done in such a way that the head points and the most essential circumstances were always in accordance with the truth.

It was pointed out that the budget for 1941 approved of by the Diet, the figures of which were correctly reported, reflected the endless misery and famine, to which the bourgeoisie through its war-policy has brought all the working people of Finland. "The greatest portion of that budget-deficit the bourgeoisie makes use of for preparations for war without paying any attention to the circumstance, how much the household of a small country can endure without becoming a bankrupt! Further: "He, who possesses some knowledge of the possibilities of Finland's household, knows that that the present preparations for war are the fundamental reasons of misery, as the labour-power, engaged in erecting fortifications, does not pro-

duce the necessary articles of consumption.... The commercial turnover tax as well as other numerous taxes, which overburden the life of the population, would not have been necessary, unless the labour-power of the national household should be spent for preparations for war".

It was pointed out on account of the Finnish industry that the Finnish head-industry, production of woodgoods, was in the state of decay, <sup>(that)</sup> the paper-industry went considerably down, <sup>(that)</sup> the cutting of timber ~~was~~ decreased a.s.o. Abreast of those descriptions it was reported, for example <sup>(that)</sup> the Nordiska Föreningsbanken and in general those, who attended to money-exchange, had good days in 1940 during the year of famine of the population. It was pointed out that the above Bank distributed among its share-holders over 33 mill. marks and the following was added: "Similar budgets had many other Banks, manufacturers and whole-sale enterprises. They have succeeded ~~in~~ in putting by way of the unscrupulous bourgeois economic policy the burden of the bad times on the shoulders of the working people".

It was explained that the fundamental reason of the weakness of the supply with the necessities of living was the bourgeois economic policy conducted during that time; that policy brought the country to the state of misery. "Should Finland have remained in good relations with the USSR, the latter would have been able now to supply the Finnish population with necessities of living, but the rulers of Finland selected a different way!"

The advance of the level of prices was also subject to a diligent examination. It was pointed out that the facts proved that prices had advanced and that Government establishments had often shown example, how such forbidden fairways could be kept open contrary to the general regulations. In connection with this they referred to the custom-duties on benzine and sugar, commercial turnover tax a.s.o.

Another question linked to the supply of our population with necessities of living, <sup>namely, illegal trade,</sup> was subject to a special attention. In connection with this the following was pointed out: "Tanner enforced the system of distribution

Second propaganda period.

During the period from the beginning of June to the end of October the propaganda adopted a different tune. During that period the troubles occasioned by Ryömä's group took place in Finland and the Baltic countries were annexed by the USSR. The propaganda was more active than during the first period.

As ~~if~~ an introduction to that propaganda campaign was the rectification of the lists of losses during the war, which lists were published in Finland. By way of calculations they endeavoured to prove that the losses were ~~the same as~~ the USSR had already previously to that communicated, 85,000 killed, and the total of losses the half of the army or 250,000 men. However, the most essential part of that propaganda consisted of news and descriptions of conditions of labor and wages, Ryömä's society and events in the Baltic countries.

The news about the problems of wages and labour were correct almost without exception being taken directly from the Finnish papers. Abreast of the stressing of the workmen's economic distress appeared a strongly colored political description concerning the alleged crisis in the social-democratic party, the Finnish authorities' attitude with regard to Ryömä's group a.s.o. The news about the troubles which had taken place were greatly exaggerated. It was, for example, communicated that the police during a meeting had hewn down women and old persons. It was declared that the result of that activity of the police was that the number of Ryömä's society was continually increasing and that the society had already 20,000 members and that as a matter-of-fact there was not a single person in Finland who would not blame the proceedings of the Government and police. When citing the papers appearing in Sweden, it was declared that it was beyond doubt what an attitude the USSR adopted with regard to such a policy and

it was referred to Molotoff's speech, wherein the following was pointed out: "As to the development of the relations between the USSR and Finland in the future, this depends on Finland: the relations would suffer, unless certain governmental spheres of Finland should discontinue the persecutions of those, who endeavour to maintain good relations with the USSR!"

To that propaganda was linked the descriptions of the development of the state of things in Soviet-Carelia and Baltic countries before and after the incorporation of the same with the USSR, which descriptions constituted the greatest portion of the propaganda. As if with reference to the slowness of the swift-colonization in Finland, it was declared that "in Estonia the new parcelling of land will be terminated before next autumn", and with reference to the crisis in dwellings in Finland it was pointed out that the Estonian workmen were living in their former employers' houses. They described more especially in details the arrival of the Baltic delegations to Moscow for presenting the requests of those countries to be admitted to "the USSR's family of nations".

On the basis of that propaganda containing chiefly news was flowing as a slow stream the propaganda, which treated for example of such questions as the placing of the Baltic nations under the USSR's flag, October revolution and its achievements, example of cooperation between nations set by the USSR, material and cultural rise of the Soviet life under that regime, development of the socialist country, achievements in Carelia during the last six months (reported by Kuusinen) and Antikained as champion of liberty and communism a.s.o.

In connection with that very tight propaganda-campaign the USSR transmitted by its radio, for example, the full matter-of-fact report on the radio-speech delivered by Ryti, who was filling then the post of Premier, in which speech he examined the Finnish-Soviet relations, and colonel Hannunen's article inserted in the Helsingin Sanomat, wherein he examined the

descriptions of the electoral rights and electoral meetings were intended for reflecting that liberty. At an electoral meeting of new Carelia the following was declared: "The Carelian people have dreamed of happiness during hundreds of years, but it is only now that the day of happiness is breaking to them by the grace of Stalin". Adolf Taimi, communist, declared that he was happy that "beloved Carelia" finally reached her goal by being united with the USSR. "It seems that this spring the Sun shines ~~this spring~~ most mildly, that the springs purl more sonorously than before."

Immediately after the conclusion of peace Moscow considered it necessary in her broadcasting in Russian and Finnish languages to explain the reasons of the terminated war. In connection with a report concerning Carelia it was pointed out that already Peter the Great had been of the opinion, that Wiborg was a hard cushion to Petersburg considering the <sup>(security)</sup> ~~rest~~ of the latter, and that Valamo was a base of support for facing a crusade directed against the USSR. Thus the security of Leningrad was in question in the claims produced in time to Finland. Molotoff was set out as ~~the~~ high-leader of that ingenious ~~foreign~~ policy conducted by the powerful socialist State, who concluded peace with a small neighbouring country. "The peace can serve as an example of the respect paid to the independence of small countries". Further: "The red army would have easily been able to conquer all Finland, so that Finland is gratefully indebted for maintaining her independence exclusively to the magnanimity of the red army and to the USSR's love of peace. This can serve as a lecture to the Finns that only friendly relations with the USSR can rescue their country from the danger of war". The same thing was repeated also in the form that though the red <sup>(army)</sup> could have conquered all Finland, the USSR merely realized its own <sup>(and political existence)</sup> plans and respected the full independence of the Republic of Finland. "The peace treaty witnesses of the USSR's magnanimity toward small nations"

Between similar assurances were made certain questions, for example, on what Finland relied, when being engaged in the conflict, on the topographical conditions during winter or on assistance from abroad. Continually was repeated the statement that behind Finland were active the forces, which had grown accustomed to get profits at the costs of the others.

The news appeared in the press immediately after the conclusion of peace, that a Scandinavian defensive alliance was planned, occasioned also a propaganda offensive, which, however, was not as such directed against us, but endeavoured to prove that the purpose of the defensive alliance was not to secure the safety of Finland, but to make use of the latter for the best of the others.

Already in spring 1940 the USSR considered it ~~xx~~ necessary to set out in Finnish that the present Soviet rulers did not abandon Lenin's inheritance and his doctrines. The war had aroused suspicions among our communists with regard to the USSR's policy. For example, the following was transmitted by the Leningrad radio the 24th April 1940: "Soldiers telephoned once to Kremlin and applied for advices. Lenin was then very ill. He invited the soldiers to Kremlin to take tea. When the soldiers wondered, whether sick Lenin was able to receive them, Lenin answered: I shall send Stalin to speak to you. The soldiers understood that Lenin's and Stalin's speeches and opinions were the same".

If that propaganda, the examples of which are cited above, is considered in the whole, one comes to the conclusion that in the first place it was an explanation and advocacy of the USSR's state of things, its policy and war. The foundations of the most aggressive statements were the explanation of its own deeds, that the USSR was continually observing that part of Lenin's doctrines, which concerns the right of self-determination of nations.

General Survey.

The radio propaganda directed against Finland, which the USSR started immediately after the conclusion of peace, can ~~be~~ subsequently, if being examined with regard to its tone, be divided into three periods. The first period of propaganda lasted from the conclusion of peace till the beginning of June, the <sup>2.</sup>second - from the beginning of June till the beginning of October and the <sup>3.</sup>third - from the beginning of October till the beginning of April.

First propaganda period.

During the period from the conclusion of peace till June the head portion of the USSR's propaganda addressed by radio to Finland consisted in describing the state of things of Carelia ceded by Finland, containing in the first place ~~the~~ descriptions, how life in Soviet-Carelia and more especially in Soviet Wiborg, notwithstanding the great disasters occasioned by the war, was resuming more and more its normal course.

To those often very eloquent descriptions, the purpose of which was ~~probably~~ to expound the capacity of organization of the Soviet authorities and probably to remind the population evacuated from the ceded regions to the present territory of Finland of their former home districts, were linked statements on the general development and improvement of Soviet-Carelia. It was pointed out that the position of Carelian forest-labourers had been most miserable during the tzarist period. "At present the labourers are no longer compelled to live in common in camps, like in capitalist countries, they live now in two-story houses. They have at their disposal clubs, libraries and restaurants". There does not exist any fear of unemployment. Thus from "the tzarist prison", i.e. from the capitalist prison, has grown a society happy in economic respect. That propaganda describing the economic development was stressed by the description of the political liberty of Carelia freed from the capitalist slavery. More especially the

機密

田代参事官

機密第七シノ號

昭和十六年八月十五日

在紐育

總領事 森 島 守 人

調查部第六課長殿

歌亞局長

亞米利加局長

蘇聯及米共側宣傳文書送付ノ件

獨蘇開戦後在米蘇聯機關並ニ米國共產黨乃至其ノ外廓團體ノ對米宣傳活動頓ニ活潑トナリ反「ナチ」共同國際戰線ノ形成及對蘇援助強化ノ目的ノ下ニ(一)蘇聯ハ世界民主國群ノ防禦ノ爲ニ戰フ。(二)蘇聯援助ハ米國民主義ノ擁護ナリ。(三)「ナチズム」ノ徹底的打倒ハ世界平和ノ保證ナリ。(四)蘇聯ノ對獨抗戰ハ成功シツ、アリ等々ノ宣傳方針ヲ以テ各種ノ新刊物ヲ出ス外既存左翼系言論機關ヲ

伝書  
石米

附ののへ封筒入ニシテ十三号ノ封筒ニシテ

在紐育日本總領事館

勳員シツ、アリ當館ニテ最近入手セル左記蘇聯側及米共側宣傳物御參考迄別添送付ス。

目録

- (一) 獨蘇戦争及反「ナチ」宣傳用
- (二) 在米蘇聯大使館發行 (Information Bulletin)
- (三) 米蘇學會 (The American Russian Institute) 發行週刊 "Russia at War" (七月二十一日創刊) 第一號及第二號
- (四) The American Review on the Soviet Union 八月號 (戦争特輯號)
- (五) 「ソヴエット」ロシヤ、トデー」七月及八月號
- (六) 反「ナチ」宣傳用徽章 (二個)
- (七) 米共側反「ナチ」宣傳用「ソヴエット」
- The Fight Against Hitlerism By William Z. Foster & Robert Minor.
- Destroy Hitlerism By Max Weisss.
- Communism versus Fascism.
- Victory Will be ours. By Joseph Stalin.

在紐育日本總領事館

調五六  
16.10.11  
庶務

16.10.11  
受收

11.14

The Intervention in Siberia (1918-1922). By V. Parfenov.

(二) 其他共產主義宣傳用「パンフレット」其他文獻。

(1) 蘇聯邦共產黨及主義ニ關スル「パンフレット」

The Constitution of the Communist Party of U. S. A.

The Communist Party of the U. S. A. By Earl Browder.

New Aspects of Imperialism

By Peter Walden.

World Capitalism & World Socialism

By William Z. Foster.

Communism & Culture

By Earl Browder.

The National Question in the Soviet Union. By M. Chekalin

Theory as a Guide to Action By Earl Browder.

Stalin & the Red Army. By K. E. Voroshilov.

(三) 縮刷「ソヴエト、ソノロー」

從來一弗乃至三十五仙ニテ配布シ居タルヲ開戦後人民戦線用  
トシテ雜誌型一部五仙ニテ配布シ居レリ。

"The Soviet Power" By Rev. Hewlett Johnson.

在紐育日本總領事館

◆ ◆

◆ ◆

(1) 「ウワーカース・ライブラリー・パブリッシャー」社發行「

インターナショナル・レビュー」四月號及六月號

(2) 戦時労働ニ關スル「パンフレット」

The Railroad Workers & the War. By William Z. Foster.

Wages & Profit in wartime. By Labor Research Association.

(3) World News and Views.

四月十二日號、五月十三日號及六月二十八日號

(4) 人種及民権ニ關スル「パンフレット」其ノ他文獻

(5) 猶太人宣傳用

(1) The Jewish Survey Inc., (1125 Broadway, New York City) 發行月刊

The Jewish Survey. 七月號 (對蘇援助、反「ナチ」宣傳號)

(2) 共產黨猶太人部 (The National Council of Jewish Communists) 內

發行月刊 Jewish Voice 七八月號

(3) 猶太語宣傳雜誌 Unzer Wort.

(4) 「パンフレット」

在紐育日本總領事館

M. J. Olglin, Leader & Teacher by the staff of the Morning Freiheit.  
Unity of the Jewish People by William Weiner.

在紐育日本總領事館

口 無人言使用「インナンジャント」  
Frederick Douglass By Steys Kingston.  
ハ 民権自由ニ関スル「インナンジャント」

The Bill of Rights in Danger. By Robert W. Dunn  
Civil Liberties in the U. S. A. By S. Small.  
Terror Against the People. By Joint Committee to Defend W. P. A.  
Workers.

This Is America. By the Descendants of the American Revolution.  
Harry Bridges. By Dalton Trumbo.  
Abolish Discrimination. By Rabbi Moses Miller.  
Oklahoma Story by Rev. Owen A. Knox.  
The Restriction of Aliens. By Vito Marcantonio.

本信寫送付先 在米大使、在桑港總領事(添付省略)

在紐育日本總領事館