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REEL No. A-0353

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アジア歴史資料センター

REEL No. A-0353

0006

アジア歴史資料センター

外報部
外報第一二二六號

第一課長



昭和七年五月九日 機密

監視總監大野綠一郎



0003

亞細亞局
内務大臣 鈴木喜三郎 殿
内務大臣 芳澤謙吉 殿
内務大臣 泰 豊助 殿
大阪京都、愛知、名府、縣長官殿
山口、福岡、長崎、熊本、鹿児島、沖縄各府縣長官殿
関東廳警察局長 殿

滿洲事情宣傳員一行來往ノ件

神田區下白壁町十一、半佑美旅館止宿
大連市淡路町三、亞東印画協會

會長高橋清三、三八年
宣傳員水野善七郎、二九年
同田中榮藏、二九年

飯作金吾、三六年

右一行渡來ニ関シ四月三十日特外第四一〇六號、山口(貴)縣ヨリ通報アリタル處一行ハ四月二十九日下
關ヨリ入京肩書ニ投宿シタルカ今次渡來ノ用
務ハ廣々内地、人士ニ對シ寫眞展覽、映画、講
演等ニ依リ滿洲ノ現状ヲ理解セシムルニアリトテ
入京後京橋區銀座西七、三、大連新聞社支局

3.1.0.3-1



記



12.6.29
鑑

ニ之カ應援ヲ、ボメ又内務、陸軍兩省ニ對シ該宣傳ノ解ヲ得且映画檢閱、手續ヲモ了シタル
趣ニテ五月五日午後十時五十五分東京駅發大阪ニ向ケ出發シタルカ大阪ニ於テハ同地驛前鮮
滿案内所ヲ中心トシテ宣傳準備ヲ整ヘ更ニ
來ル十四日頃再入京、豫定ナリト
右及申(通)報候

在佛日本大使館

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右ハ滿洲實情紹介上頗ル有益ナリト認メラルニ付テハ前綴書翰及附
屬ノBARONGELLE 會社ノ營業狀態等御查閱相成リ本件計畫御援助ノ
御考アルトキハ當方へ御一報相成様致度シ

在佛日本大使館

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滿洲實情紹介活動寫真撮影ニ付出資方ノ件
在當地山内四郎氏ハ同氏ノ知人 André Berthier 氏ニ宛テタル
BARONGELLE 映譜會社ヨリノ書翰別添寫ノ涌リノモノヲ栗山ニ
呈示セラレタル處右ニ依レハ日本側ヨリ二十萬法ノ現金出資アラバ
BARONGELLE 側ヨリ同額ニ當ル勞力並ニ實物出資ヲナシ技師ヲ
シテ機械類一式携行セシメ之ヲ滿洲ニ派シ發聲映譜ヲ撮影シ演説等ハ
之ヲ各國語ニ翻譯轉寫シ出來上リノ上發賣シ利益アラバ之ヲ均分スル
計畫ヲ述ベ居レリ

機密公第二八二號

第二課長

8/6

昭和七年五月十四日 在佛

特命全權大使 長岡春

外務大臣 芳澤謙吉殿

陸軍省トモ協
ニタニモリムカ
進ニテ宣ガシタ
希詔モナキハ
將來ハ莫要ア
不養ミト

滿洲實情紹介活動寫真撮影ニ付出資方ノ件

在當地山内四郎氏ハ同氏ノ知人 André Berthier

氏ニ宛テタル

BARONGELLE 映譜會社ヨリノ書翰別添寫ノ涌リノモノヲ栗山ニ

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アジア歴史資料センター

3.-

Ainsi que vous le remarquerez ce compte de Profits et Pertes fait apparaître une perte de francs : 37.406,92, tournés en 1931, par votre Société, en participation avec la Société OSSO, bénéfice qui, selon les résultats déjà acquis pour l'un de ces films et les prévisions pour l'autre, devraient dépasser largement 300.000 francs.

Le capital va être porté à 2.500.000 francs par création de 4.500 parts sociales nouvelles (valeur 1.086.136,20) et un prélèvement de 86.363,60 sur la réserve spéciale.

Les 400.000 francs de créateurs à long terme seront consolidés par des bons à deux ans.

Si l'on examine le bilan, on constate que les créateurs divers s'élèvent à frs; 472.829,50 dont 300.000 frs environ exigible à court terme, contre un actif réalisable et disponible de 1.131 frs 01, auxquels il faut ajouter les bénéfices à attendre de la participation OSSO, soit 300.000 frs minimum.

Si, par prudence, l'on déduit 200.000 frs environ sur films anciens, que l'on pourra balancer par la réserve spéciale, il reste donc réalisables et disponibles 1.200.000 frs.

On voit donc qu'entre les postes "Exigible

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4.-

et Réalisable", il existe en faveur de ces derniers une différence de 800.000 frs.

Le Conseil d'Administration est composé comme suit :

Président M. VINCENT, Agent de Change
(à Bruxelles).

Administrateurs M. Jacques de BARONCELLI
(M. Rodolphe PECHKRANZ, Docteur
des sciences, Ancien Elève du
(Polytechnicum de Zurich.
M. Ferdinand GROS, Ancien Elève
de l'Ecole Polytechnique,
Industriel.
(M. Jules BARON, Conseiller National
du Commerce Extérieur,
(Industriel.

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アジア歴史資料センター

RAPPORT DU CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION
à l'ASSEMBLEE de la SOCIETE DES FILMS BARONCELLI
du 19 MARS 1932

Messieurs,

vous
Nous ^avons réunis pour vous rendre compte des
opérations sociales au cours de l'exercice 1931.

Votre bilan se présente comme suit :

A C T I F

Immobilisé

Frais de constitution	1,--
Studio, camion d'enregistrement sonore, matériel et outillage	<u>2.403.272,30</u>
	2.403.273,30

Réalisable et disponible

Titres	20.000,--
Participations films anciens	419.293,47
Films sonores	275.158,37
Studio de Gennevilliers	302.503,78
Débiteurs divers	119.923,80
Caisse et Banques	<u>14.714,59</u>
	1.151.594,01
Profits et Pertes	37.406,92
	<u>3.592.274,23</u>

P A S S I F

Capital : 5.500 parts sociales.	1.327.500,--
Réserve légale	<u>11.608,53</u>
Réserve spéciale	<u>294.200,--</u>
	1.633.308,53
Versement sur augmentation de capital	1.086.136,20
Créditeurs à long terme	400.000,--
Créditeurs divers	472.829,50
	<u>3.592.274,23</u>

et votre compte de Profits et Pertes comme suit :

C R E D I T

Report de 1930	3.541,63
Coupons	2.196,32
Ristourne impôts	1.456,--
Revenus des Participations	<u>53.142,85</u>
	60.336,80
Balance	<u>37.406,92</u>
	97.743,72

D E B I T

Intérêts et frais de banque.	32.909,54
Voyages	3.706,50
Emoluments commissaire	600,--
Contributions	6.622,88
Frais divers	815,75
Solde rachat polices assurances vie	<u>53.089,05</u>
	97.743,72

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アジア歴史資料センター

SOCIETE DES FILMS BARONCELLI

2.-

HISTORIQUE.

Tous le monde connaît Jacques de BARONCELLI, l'un des représentants d'une vieille famille provençale et qui depuis de longues années s'est voué à la production de films français d'une haute valeur littéraire.

Jacques de BARONCELLI a mis en scène cinquante et un films muets, parmi lesquels on n'a pas oublié : le Roi de la Mer, Le Rêve (film muet), la Rafale, le Père Goriot, Champi-Tortu, Pêcheur d'Islande, Nitchevo, Feu, Le Passager, Duel, la Femme et le Pantin ...

La production de ces scénarios dont certains sont de Jacques de BARONCELLI lui-même a été assurée par une équipe formée depuis de longues années et apportée lors de sa création en 1922 à la SOCIETE DES FILMS BARONCELLI qui est une Société Belge, autant par suite de la nationalité des principaux souscripteurs à l'origine que par des raisons fiscales sérieuses.

Avant l'apparition des films sonores et parlants, cette Société était au capital réduit de 350.000 francs.

En avril 1930, la Société mettait au point sa technique artistique du film parlant et ses Ingénieurs, par une suite de voyages en Amérique, en Allemagne et en Autriche, mettaient au point une technique nouvelle de prises de vues et de son.

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En même temps, elle portait son capital à l'équivalent de 1.327.500 francs français et se donnait pour objet d'étudier à fond la technique nouvelle imposée par la prise simultanée de l'image et du son.

Actuellement, la Société qui a déjà reçu les capitaux nécessaires à cet effet va porter son capital à l'équivalent de francs français : 2.500.000 et a émis 400.000 francs de bons à deux ans.

Son bilan au 31 décembre 1931 se présente comme l'indique le rapport du Conseil d'Administration à l'Assemblée Générale du 19 mars 1932.

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アジア歴史資料センター

2.-

cule et enfin par le découpage, la sonorisation et la mise au point définitive du film dans nos installations, le tout naturellement avec factures à l'appui et suivant les prix normaux en usage pour un travail parfait.

Notre sonorisation du film sera du reste organisée de telle façon que le speech destiné au public pourra être à volonté livré avec le film en français, anglais, allemand ou même espagnol.

Vous connaissez bien la Chine, la Mandchourie et le Japon, puisque vous séjournez en Extrême-Orient depuis vingt ans; nous vous faisons donc toute confiance quant à la recherche des documents. Nous vous laissons d'autre part toute liberté quant à l'interprétation économique et politique à leur donner, étant entendu que nous croyons nécessaire, pour l'Europe, de bien établir son intérêt majeur à voir les Japonais mettre de l'ordre où le monde entier en semble pas avoir tenu, jusqu'à présent, à en voir régner.

Il est bien entendu que les capitaux apportés avec justification à l'appui seraient, avant toute distribution de bénéfices, remboursés par la vente ou l'exploitation du film et qu'ensuite les bénéfices reviendraient par moitié à vous-même, à charge de rémunérer vos concours, et à notre Société.

Ci-inclus, nous vous communiquons une courte note sur notre Société.

M. Jacques de Baroncelli qui est un des plus anciens et plus estimés parmi les metteurs en scène français a maintenant réalisé 54 films, dont 50 muets et 4 parlants, parmi lesquels :

Le Rêve, Nitchevo, Pêcheurs d'Islande, Ramuntcho, Azyadé, la Femme et le Pantin, l'Arlésienne, le Duel, le Passager, la Femme du Voisin, Je serai seule après Minuit, Brumes etc.. Parmi les films documentaires qui ont été montés et sonorisés par lui, trois ont eu un grand succès : Monstres du Pôle (Chasse à la Baleine dans l'Océan Antarctique) - Peaux Noires (documentaire Africain) - Peaux Rouges (documentaire canadien).

Notre Société est absolument indépendante. Elle possède son propre matériel de prise de vue et de son. Elle a un camion sonore pour prise de vues sonores dans la nature et un studio de prise de vue et de sonorisation.

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La qualité de son enregistrement sonore est réputée comme égale à celle de l'Enregistrement Western Electric.

Veuillez croire, Cher Monsieur, à l'assurance de mes meilleurs sentiments.

Un Administrateur -Délégué :

Signé :

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アジア歴史資料センター

"LES FILMS BARONCELLI"
10, rue de l'Isly,
PARIS.

PARIS, le 7 mai 1932.

Monsieur André BERTHIER
41, avenue Pierre Ier de Serbie,
PARIS.

Cher Monsieur,

Nous avons soumis à M. Jacques de BARONCELLI, notre Administrateur, votre proposition de concours pour l'Etablissement d'un film documentaire sur la Mandchourie.

Depuis longtemps déjà notre Société avait l'intention - se fondant sur la remarquable transformation de la Corée depuis l'occupation Japonaise - de montrer quels avantages pour la Mandchourie devait représenter l'aide du Japon et combien les Européens auraient tort de suivre les indications unanimes des films américains, représentant les Chinois comme des martyrs alors que, sous l'influence soviétique, ils sont devenus de véritables bandits.

Malheureusement, sans un appui officiel ou officieux du Japon et quelques sommes qu'on y veuille destiner, un film documentaire de cette importance était impossible à réaliser.

Vous nous offrez aujourd'hui de nous apporter ces facilités et de nous les garantir en quelque sorte par un apport d'argent de l'ordre de DEUX CENT MILLE FRANCS. Nous sommes dans ces conditions, disposés à apporter de notre côté nos moyens techniques et notre concours financier pour une somme égale, représentée par la location des appareils nécessaires de prise de vue et de son que nous possèdons, sous la direction de notre opérateur chef, par la fourniture de la pelli-

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アジア歴史資料センター

情報部
第一課長
持秘收外第三七二四號

昭和七年五月十五日

愛知縣知事 尾崎勇次郎

昭和七年五月廿四日

亞細亞局

内務大臣 鈴木喜三郎殿

外務大臣 芳澤謙吉殿

拓務大臣 素豐助殿

警視森京都山口福岡

松木慶南 各廳府縣道長官殿

滿洲事情宣傳員一行來往ニ関スル件

住所 大連市淡路町三番地

亞東印画協會貞

會長 高 橋 清 三

宣傳員 永 野 善 七 郎
公 飯 作 金 吾 藏 郎

右一行ハ滿洲、現狀ヲ宣傳ノ目的ヲ以テ内地渡來、旨朝鮮慶尚南道ヨリ、通報ニ有之注意中、處右四名ハ本月十二日午後三時四十七分名古屋駅着列車ニテ京都ヨリ來名、市内中區南長島町一丁目清駒旅館ニ投宿滯在中翌十三日管下第三師團司令部、歩兵第六聯隊、名古屋偕行社等ヲ訪問シ右來名ノ目的ヲ述ヘテ之レニ對シ斡旋方依頼シタル处何レニ事務上支障アルノ故ヲ以テ其ノ應諾ヲ得ル能ハス寫真展覽、映画、講演等ヲ為スニ到ラズ翌十四日高橋八午前十時五十六分其ノ他八午後十一時

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0016

アジア歴史資料センター

一時二十分名駅發列車ニテ宇都宮ニ向ケ出發セリ、

尚在名中格別容疑、矣ヲ認メバ

若及申通報候也

0017

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0818

アジア歴史資料センター

公 信 案

文書課長

栗原

文書課發送

昭和七年六月拾五日發送清書

正校(原稿)

井上

清書

井上

情報部

第一課長

昭和七年六月廿四日接受



特外鮮秘第二五四號

昭和七年六月十五日

福岡縣知事 中山登一助

内務大臣 山本達三
亞細亞局外務大臣 斎藤實殿
警視廳大阪京都愛知神奈川
鹿児山口長崎各廳府縣長官殿

滿洲國政府映画「ロシアニヨン」設置計画

関スル件

六月十四日大連ヨリ販来、本縣檢索員が首領ノ件ニ

関スル者情報ニ依レバ日活撮影所監督根岸耕一

「本年三月末満更ニ本月一日再渡満奉天ニ於テ軍

部、幹旋ニヨリ魚給ニテ滿洲國總務部顧問ニ推举
セし滿洲國直營、映画「ロシアニヨン」設立計画ヲ樹立
スベク余率中、慶大休陸軍省及關東軍司令部
、諒解ニシテ脚本、作製ニ完了シタル模様ナルカ本
計画、内容、魚智十三三千万民衆、智能啓發思想
、善導旧軍閥、暴政ニ反し所謂新滿洲國、將未
於ケル方針等ニ熟知セシムス其ノ目的トシ之ヲ實行ニ
ハ滿洲國々管トシ全滿洲國ヲ巡回ニテ観覽ニ供スルス
ナルカ大体ニ於テ六月ヨリ「ロケーション」ニ着手于ニ支那人ニ対
ニ宣傳ノ努力第二期計画ハ資金二〇〇万圓ヲ以テ主トシテ内
地方宣傳第三期計画ハ全様二〇〇万圓ヲ以テ外国人

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アジア歴史資料センター

テ 使用歐米諸國ニ宣傳ノ計画ナリト
右及申(通)報候也

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アジア歴史資料センター

情報部
普通第四二六號

昭和七年六月十七日

別紙添付
昭和七年六月廿五日接交

2556
7.7.1
亞
一

全國宣傳專員會
滿洲事務委員會
總領事代理 森島守

在奉天

總領事代理 森島守

亞細亞局

外務大臣子爵 齋藤實殿

滿洲協和會發行宣傳「パンフレット」ニ關スル件

滿洲協和會ニ於テハ其後内部ノ整備ヲ圖リ不日當地ニ於テ發會式舉行
ノコトトナレルカ一面東邊道及北滿方面ニハ既ニ工作員ヲ派遣シ建國
精神及民族協和ノ精神ヲ宣傳シツツアル處更ニ「日本軍人ニ寄ス」ト
題シ(一)滿洲國建國ノ基礎(二)治民ノ要領(三)撫民ノ要領ノ各項ニ付記述シ
テ同會ノ主旨ヲ日本軍隊ニ注入スル爲別紙寫ノ如キ「パンフレット」

0021

ヲ印行配布シタル趣ナリ
右何等御参考迄報告ス

本信寫送附先 公使、北平、吉林、長春、哈爾賓、間島、齊々哈爾

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REEL No. A-0353

0021

アジア歴史資料センター

日本軍人ニ寄ス

目 次

一、滿洲國建國ノ基礎……………民族ノ協和

二、治民ノ要領……………仁政第一義

三、撫民ノ要領……………社會相把握

以 上

一、滿洲國建國ノ基礎

三月一日ノ滿洲國政府宣言ニヨレハ

「凡ソ新國家ノ領土内ニ居住スルモノハ種族ノ差別尊卑ハナイコレマテ
ノ支那人、滿洲人、蒙古人及ヒ日本人朝鮮人ナト各民族ノ外諸外國人ト
雖モ永久ニ滿洲國ニ居住タ希フモノハ皆平等ノ待遇ヲ享ケ且當ニ得ヘキ
権利ヲ保障サレ少シモ侵テレナイ」

0026

トアリマス又三月九日執政就任ノ宣言ニヨレハ

「今吾レ國ヲ立ツルヤ、道德仁愛ヲ主ト爲シ、種族ノ別、國際ノ争ツ
除去シ王道樂土ノ實現ヲ期セん」

トアリマス更ニ人權保障法第二條ニヨレハ

「滿洲國人民ハ種族宗族ヲ問ハス凡ソ國家ノ平等ナル保護ヲ享ク」

0024

コレテ見マスト凡ソ滿洲國人タルモノハ日本民族モ漢民族モ滿洲民族モ
朝鮮民族モ蒙古民族モ白哲民族モ平等ノ待遇ト保護トヲ享クルコトハ勿
論當ニ得ヘキ権利ヲ保障サレテ居ルノテアリマス

即チ滿洲國ノ人民トハコレ等現住諸民族ノ合流体テアリマシテ民族協和
トイフコトカ立國ノ要素ナアリ且王道樂土建設ノ基礎トナル次第テアリ

マス

REEL No. A-0353

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アジア歴史資料センター

然ルニ困ツタコトニヘコノ精神ヲヨク辨ヘナイ人カ各民族ノ中ニ居テ種々認識不足ノ言動ヲ敢ヘテ爲テ居ルノテアリマス例へハ日本人ノ中ニモ恰モ滿洲ハ日本カ占領シタコトト思ヒ込ミ無暗ニ威張リ出シタリスルモノカアリマス朝鮮同胞ノ中ニモ今マテ虐待ヲレテ居タ意思返ヘシニ逆産ナトトノ口實ヲツケテ支那人ノ土地ヲ不法ニ占據セントスルモノカアリマス蒙ニ古人ノ中ニモ邊疆ノ地方ニアリテハ支那人ノ少ナインヲヨイ00.05政方滿洲人テアルトイフノテ政權ヲ壟斷シヤウト考ヘルヤウナモノモアリマス支那人ノ中ニモ密ニ張學良ニ通シテ滿洲國ヲ覆ヘザウトスタルヤウナ不心得ナモノモアリマス甚タシイノヘ白露人マテカ時ヲ得顔ニ添露人ヲ脅喝スルナトノ行爲ニ出ルモノカアリマス

新様ナ風ニ王業未タ定マラナイノニ早クモ各民族ノ放肆ナ利己心カ增長シマスト遂ニ民族的反感カ募リ延イテ民族的鬭争カ起ルヤウニナルノテアリマス、ソシナコトニナレハ滿洲事變モ滿洲^{独立}國モ光輝アル日本軍ノ行動モ龍頭蛇尾ニ終ルノテアリマス

王道築土ノ建設トイフノハ滿洲國ノ目的テヘアリマスカ滿洲國立國ノ要素ハ各民族ノ協和ニアリマス從ツテ滿洲國ノ諸政萬端ハ民族協和カラ足セナケレハナラナイノテアリマス
滿洲國政府ノ組織法ニヨリマスト第三條
「執政ハ全人民ニ對シテ責任ヲ負フ」
トアリ又第四條ニ
「執政ハ全人民之レヲ推舉ス」

トアリマス執政ノ全人民ニ對シテ負フヘキ責任トヘ滿洲國家ノ領土内ニ居住スル各民族ノ享クヘキ平等ノ待遇ト當ニ得ヘシ全人民トハ滿洲國ノ建國精神ヲ會得シテ居ル人民即チ現住諸民族ノ協和ヲ主旨トルコトヲ愉快ト思ヒ且各民族相携ヘテ業ヲ樂シム人民ノコトニアリマス

若シ執政カ滿洲民族タケノ執政テアルナラハコノ國ヘ成リ立チマセン若シ執政カ清朝ノ復辟ヲ謀ル爲メノモノテアツタナラハ此ノ國ヘ成リ立チマセンソレト同様ニ若シ執政カ日本人ノ傀儡テアルトイフコトテアルナラヘ矢張リ此ノ國ヘ成リ立チマセンザレハ執政ハ飽クマテ各民族協和ノ上ニ立ツ執政テナケレハナラナイノテアリマス

此ノ意味ニ於テ日本軍隊ノ行動モ降魔ノ劍破邪ノ鏡、崇拜ノ靈テナケレハナリマセン日軍隊ノ行動カ唯一ツノ正義ノ味方テアルヨリテ滿

襟度ヲ要スルノテアリマス

況ニヤ無辜ノ民衆ニ對シテオヤ、治民撫民ノ熱情ヲ以テ接スルヲ心要ト

スルノテアリマス

俗ニ「情ハ人ノ爲メナラズ」トイフコトカアリマスカ滿洲國ノ人民ニ對スル情ハ全ク皇_國ノ爲メテアルノテアリマス

二、治民ノ要領

治民ノ要領ハ仁政第一主義ニ據ルコトニアリマス、九月十八日ノ滿洲事變ト滿洲國ノ獨立トハ全ク二ツノ事態ニアリマス。

滿洲事變ハ張學良カ排日侮日ノ極遂ニ兵力ヲ以テ我カ滿鐵線ヲ破壊シ滿鐵ノ營業ヲ不能ニ陥ラシメ滿鐵奪還旅大收回ノ直接行動ニ出タノニ對シ關東軍ハ其ノ與ヘラレタル任務ニ鑑ミ敢然降魔ノ劍ヲ執ツテ起ツタ事件ニアリマス。

其後時ノ経過ト共ニ滿洲ノ事態ハ日本ノ自衛權發動カラ生命線確保運動ニ進展シマシタコレト同時ニ滿洲三千萬ノ民衆ハソレハ過去二十余年ニ亘り張父子カラ虐政、搾取ニ憚マサレテ居タ被壓迫各民族ノ獨立運動カ擡頭シテ來タノニアリマス。結局革命又革命トイコトカ支

那三千年ノ史實ニアリマスカ滿洲ニモ革命氣運カ熱シテ居タノニアリマス、ソレカ今回恰モ歐州大戰後小國カ獨立シタ様ニ滿洲事變後滿洲國カ獨立シタ云フ歴史的事實トナツテ現ハレタノニアリマス。

○
虐政ノ主權者張學良ハ漢人種ニアリマシタカ虐政鐵鎖ノ下ニ泣キ抜イタ被壓迫階級ニ居タモノハ現住諸民族ニアリマス今次ノ滿洲國獨立作業ハコレ等諸民族ノ合作ニアツタノニアリマス從ツテ滿洲國カ要求スル第一要件ハ現住諸民族カ平等ニ仁政ノ思擇ニ浴スルコトニアリマス、負擔ノ輕減ト機會ノ均等ト云フコトカ治民ノ要領テナケレハナリマゼン。

コノ間ニ處スル日本軍ノ行動ハ軍規ヲ嚴ニシテ成ルヘク一般民衆ニ迷

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感ヲカケヌコトハ勿論寧ロ慈眼ヲ以テコレヲ愛撫シテヤル心掛ケ力必
要タト思ハレマス。

張學良ノ虐政ニ泣キ且其ノ私兵ノ專横ト暴戾トニ苦シンテ來タ一般民
衆ハ同シ軍歟テハアルカ一糸索レサル軍律ノ下ニ行動スル日本軍ニ接
スル時ハ誠ニ嚴父慈母ニ接スル思ヲ致ステアリマセウ、カクテ日本軍
ノ威風ニ打タレタ周圍ノ官吏ハ亦必ス襟ヲ正シウシテ滿洲國民ノ喝仰
スル仁政ヲ施スニ至ルテアリマセウ

所謂皇威ノ發揚ハ戰ハヌシテ先ツ成ルノテアリマス

三、撫民ノ要領

撫民ノ要領ハ第一ニ社會相ツ把握スルコトデアリマス、日本ニハ「忠
君愛國」ト云フ拔クロトノ出來ナイ社會相カアリマス「御國ノ爲メ」

トナルト無暗ニ日本精神ノ高潮シテ來マスカ此ノ現象ハ却々外國人ニ
ハ把握出來ナイノテアリマス

ソレト同シヤウニ支那一般民衆ノ形成シテ居ル社會相ハ日本ノ忠君愛
國觀念テハ却々把握カ困難デアリマス。併シ大体ニ於テハ支那製人ハ
「安居樂業」一點張リテアルト觀察シテヨイト思ハレマス例ヘハ反吉林
及軍モ決シテ愛國心ニ燃エテ行動シテ居ルノテハアリマセン、安居樂
業ノ地盤爭奪ノ爲メニ盲動シテ居ルノテアリマス

又地方ノ住民カ吉林軍ヲ遇シ反吉林軍ヲ遇シ日本軍ヲ遇スニモ矢張り
安居樂業主義ニヨツテ居ルノテアリマス
北滿ノ片田舎ニ参リマスト一般住民ハ新國家カ何アルカ反吉林軍カ
何アルカ全ク五里霧中テ居リマス新五色旗ヲ掲ケテ新國家ノ説明ヲ

0031

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スルト始メテ滿洲新國家ハ「日ノ丸テモナク青天白日テモナイ各民族
協和ノ新國家デアル」トノ觀念ヲ會得シテ漸ク安堵スルト云フ狀態テ

アリマス。

○
サレハ日本軍カ田舎ニ行軍シ或ハ作戦スル場合ニ於テモ彼等ノ安居樂
業主義ニ反スレハ其ノ行動ハ甚タ困難トナルハカリテナク却テ惡結果
ヲ生スルノテアリマス。

支那ノ軍隊ハ吉林軍ニシテモ反吉林軍ニシテモ乃至ハ馬賊軍ニシテモ
當分ノ間自己ノ地盤ニナル見込カアルカ又將來其ノ地盤ニ野心カアレ
ハ「牛ニ草ヲ與ヘテ乳ヲ搾ル」要領テ却ツテ住民ヲ大切ニシマス。然
ルニ日本軍ニナリマハト固ヨリ地盤ナトハ問題ナク時ニ或ハ戰争ノ

爲已ムヲ得サル事ナカラ破壊タケヲ殘シテ放任サレテ居ル地方モアルノ
ニアリマス日カ經ツニ從ツテ日本軍ノヨイ方面ノ話ハ傳ハフス惡イ方面
ノ話ノシ言ヒ殘サレテ不本意ニモ住民カラ支那軍ト比較サレル様ナコト
ニナルコトモアリマス。

此ノ點ハ戰争トイフ非常事ニ從フ軍人トシテハ寧ロ任務外テアツテ處置
甚タ困難ナコトトハ思ヒマスカ常ニ心カケテ頂キタイコトト思ヒマス、
ケレトモ亦支那人ハ安土樂業主義テアルカ故ニ取扱ヒノ容易ナ點モアリ
マス結局現實主義、事大主義テ勵クコトカ多イカラ外國軍隊ヘアル所ノ
日本軍トシテモ撫民ノ方法ハ幾等モアルノテアリマス日本軍隊殊ニ幹部
ノ皆様ノ些細ナ心遣ヒテ撫民ノ實ヲ擧ケ大ニ日本ノ皇威國光ヲ發揚スル
コトカ出來ルノテアリマス

以上甚^タ無遠慮ニ申述ヘマシタ、失禮ノ段容赦下サイ若シ他山ノ石拾フ
ヘキモノアフハ私共ノ幸甚此上モアリマセン。(丁)

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ノ聲ニ依リ右膠見ヲタタス手段ヲ構スルコト然ルヘシト認メラル就
テハ時期切迫ノ折柄餘り無理ナル方法ヲ構シ却テ内部ノカラクリヲ
見透サルル懸念モナキニアラサルモ御裁量ニ依リ此邊ノ見込十分ナ
ルニ於テハ滿洲國側幹部トモ御打合ノ上右實現方御取計相成様致シ
度或ハ既ニ御手配中ノコトカトモ存スルモ爲念
長春へ轉電セリ

10.12

S 1.3.1.0-1

04

0037

は(イ)

昭和七年九月十日發電
在奉天 武藤全權
滿洲國民意發表方ニ關スル件
内田大臣
暗第五四號（極秘・至急）
今後ニ於ケル滿洲問題ニ關スル宣傳ハ滿洲國ノ事態好轉ヲ中心トス
ヘキコト既ニ申進ノ通ナリ然ルニ新國家ニ對スル滿洲國人ノ態度ニ
關シ聯盟調査委員報告中ニ智識階級、有產階級、商人及農民ノ大部
分ノミナラス官吏軍人ノ一部ノ如キモ亦反対意見ナリトノ記載アル
ヤノ情報アル處一般農民ノ政治ニ無關心ナルハ暫ク措キ智識階級等
迄カ右様ノ態度ナリト云フカ如キハ聯盟其ノ他ニ對スル反響面白カ
ラサルヘク殊ニ滿洲國ハ住民ノ創立ニ依リ成立セルモノナリトノ主
張ニモ反スル次第ナルニ付滿洲國承認ノ機會ニ於テ中央及地方ノ官
吏及實力者、商工業、自由職業、學校團體等ヲシテ新國家ニ贊成シ
之ヲ禮讚スル旨ノ單獨ノ意向又ハ決議ヲ通電セシムル等同國人自体

10.12

S 1.3.1.0-1

04

0036

は(イ)

電信課長

昭和7二〇二五〇暗

紐育本省九月十三日前着

亞

大臣 次官

内田外務大臣

堀内總領事

亞細亞歐米通商條約文化情報人事文書計
會

寫送先

(金額/31.10.31)

貴大臣發米宛電報合第一七七七號ニ關シ
滿洲國ノ現狀ニ付此ノ際成ル可ク廣ク啓發ヲ試ミ度キニ依リ更ニ左
ノ諸點御回電ヲ請フ

一、税關關稅及郵電接收後之力運用振りノ大要

二、建國後最近迄ノ滿洲輸出入貿易主要國別及主要品目別金額並昨年
同期間トノ比較

三、英米商人又ハ商社力最近滿洲國ニ於テ爲セル著シキ賣込又ハ契約

(在米大使宛貴電第八一號及合第一一九三號以後ノ分)等
四、中央銀行設立後舊紙幣回收其ノ他金融改善ノ實狀
五、新聞ニ傳フル道路網建設計畫ノ進展
米、在北米各領事へ暗送セリ

外務省

外務省

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0039

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0038 (記)

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0030

アジア歴史資料センター

REEL No. A-0353

アジア歴史資料センター

在長春日本領事館

0041

機密第一六號
昭和七年九月十三日
在長春
總領事代理 田中正一
滿洲派遣特命全權大使 武藤信義 殿
海外宣傳用寫眞其他資料送付ノ件

本件ニ關シ目下種々蒐集方手配中ニテ引續キ入手ノ分ヨリ發送致
スヘキモ不取敢本月八日當地過通歸途ニ上リタル國際聯盟調查團
獨佛委員及ジュブレー氏ニ滿洲國外交部ヨリ交付シタル寫眞十六
種並ニ最近ノ財政狀態英文調書各壹部同封送付ス
本信寫送付先 外務大臣

昭和七年九月十三日附 機密 第一六號
武藤全權大使 宛名送付
件名
海外宣傳用寫眞其他資料送付ノ件

在長春日本領事館

0040

機密公第五六二號
昭和七年九月十三日
在長春
總領事代理 田中正一
外務大臣 伯爵内田康哉 殿
別紙添附
在長春
各國宣傳平張件
滿洲國内外宣傳平張件
九月廿一日接受
亞 7.10.6
229

寫眞
保存
英文調書寫在外公館、送付済

3-1
門牌號碼

亞細亞局

三

10031

- 9 -

various pending issues are solved and as peace and order are better maintained. The readjustment and unification of coins, work on which has already been commenced, together with intelligent control of the monetary circulation, will solidify the basis of the people's economic life, bringing prosperity in its wake. Before long, therefore, all of the old "bad taxes" can be abolished and the burdens of the people considerably lightened. More surplus funds can then be devoted to such enterprises as will directly enhance the wellbeing of the people. Indeed, it is certain that the day will not be far distant when Manchuria can truly become "the land of peace, security, and happiness" of the world.

Tax Bureaux (160).
Revenue Superintendent Offices (5) Districts (157) and Semi-Districts (14). (She-shih-chu)
Mukden (58 bureaux), Kirin (43), Harbin (10), Tsitsihar (51), Jehol (18).
Maritime Customs (7), Branches: Manchuli, Pogranichusia, Mukden, Dairen, Antung, Newchwang, Harbin, Lung-ching-tsun, Hunchun, Aigun.
Salt field Bureaux (6).
Salt Administration (1) Inspectors and Special Agents Bureaux (9).
Gathering and Forwarding Bureau (Newchwang)
Salt Store-houses (37), --Special Agents Corps (30)
Department of Finance --- Kirin-Heilungkiang Salt Transportation Office (1) Special Agents Bureau, (Yenchi)
--Special Agents Corps (26).
Match Monopoly Bureau (1),-- Sub-offices (3). (Hsinking)
Saltpetre and Nitrate Bureaux (3),-- Sub-offices (40). (Hsinking, Mukden, Tsitsihar)

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full responsibility, the Government on July 1 this year, established the Central Bank of Manchuria, which is authorized to coin and issue money and whose object is to stabilize and unify the currency. To this Central Bank were amalgamated the three former provincial banks of Manchuria and the Frontier Bank. On the same day, the Law for Redeeming the old Currency was put into force. According to the provisions of this Law, 15 different varieties of paper money and one set of coins were permitted circulation for the time being and their exchange rates for the New national currency were likewise determined and made public. At the same time, another Act for controlling all privately issued bearer-notes (ssutish) or bills resembling, and often taking the place of, bank notes hitherto in circulation was likewise enforced.

It requires no verbose explanation to stress the fact that the task of achieving an unified currency system in China is next to impossibility. Conditions in Manchuria in this respect had been deplorable, especially because the old military governors artificially raised or lowered the value of the currency at will in order to extract war funds to be used for gaining political power. But this difficult task was undertaken only four months after the establishment of the Manchoukuo Government, and the work has been well appreciated by those within the State and abroad. At present the circulation of the currency is exceedingly steady and smooth, and the picture of the former system of confusion appears like a dreamy tale of the dim past.

Looking at the note issue of the Central Bank of Manchuria, we notice that toward the beginning the total issue amounted to 145,000,000 yuan, which dropped to the 120,000,000 yuan level after the middle of August. This is clear evidence of the fact that the recovery of the old notes was going on rapidly during this period. In Kirin and in Mukden the destruction of the old bills took place almost weekly. The blue and yellow flames thrown up by such process caused the inhabitants to declare that they were symbols of currency unification, stabilization of the money, and security of livelihood, being the concrete blessings of the principle of "Wangtao" or the "Kingly Way", which govern the administrative policies of the New State. The reserve for the note issue has always exceeded 50%, a fact which has won for this Government the confidence of the peoples both within and without. The value of the currency, too, has now been made completely secure. For instance, the exchange rate on Shanghai for 100 yuan of the national currency is 70.5 Taels, while the difference between the new currency and spot silver for this amount is less than 50 cents. Its position is bound to be stronger as Manchuria enters the period of exportation. Thus, for the first time the 30,000,000 inhabitants of Manchuria have been enabled to possess and use currency with a stable purchasing power and are consequently in position to expand their economic life.

Summarizing the foregoing it might be stated that the financial income of our country will show a healthy expansion as the

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Customs duties-----	38,826,000 yuan
Salt Gabelle-----	18,880,000 "
Domestic taxes-----	28,312,000 "
Total duties and taxes -----	86,018,000 yuan
Monopoly revenues-----	8,650,000
Government industries-----	338,000
Others-----	471,000
Grand Total-----	95,478,000 yuan

IV. COMPARISON WITH FORMER REGIME AND FUTURE OUTLOOK.

1. Revenues

Excluding the customs duties, the revenues actually received during the year between July 1, 1931 and June 30, 1932, reached 48,920,653 yuan, as compared to 70,893,079 yuan for the corresponding year preceding, which represent a reduction of 30.9%. This fact, as already pointed out, is attributable to unstable conditions and the temporary setback in the operation of the tax-collecting machinery following the Mukden Incident. As peace and order are restored there is ample reason to expect that revenues will increase. As regards the Maritime Customs, the year under review witnessed in general a drop of about 10% as compared with the previous year, but in this case also various conditions point to an increasing tendency for the present fiscal year.

2. Expenditures

It is only natural that the expenditures of a nation should swell as the administrative machinery is perfected and other necessary establishments are installed. A conservative and steady financial policy has been adopted by the Manchoukuo Government whereby the expenditures are increased only in proportion to the increase in revenues and accordingly each successive budget, it is certain, will exhibit a sounder fiscal policy.

The most outstanding features of the finances of the New State compared with those of the former regime are the complete absence of oppressive exploitation of the people by the ruling class and the removal of corruption from among the tax-collecting staff. Moreover, under the administration of the old militarists, fully 80% of the State income was used for military funds for the purpose of gratifying the selfish desires or ambitions of these militarists. With the Manchoukuo Government, national funds are used directly for the good of the country and the promotion of the people's welfare, in consequence of which we are confident that the life of the inhabitants will become secure and their standard of living gradually raised.

We now come to the question of unifying the currency, a matter which bears an important relation to the securing of a prosperous economic life of the nation. Ever since the founding of this nation, the Government has deeply realized the urgent need for the unification of the currency system. Accordingly, taking

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at Mukden, Kirin, Harbin and Tsitsihar each abolishing the Finance Department in all Provincial Governments. These District Revenue Inspectorates function as supervisory and directing organs of the local Revenue Bureaux and Prefectural Governments both of which collect national taxes.

3. Salt Gabelle.

The Liaoning Salt Gabelle Inspectorate has been taken over and abolished while the Three Eastern Provinces Salt Transportation Office was renamed Salt Gabelle Office. The Kirin-Heilungkiang Salt Transportation Bureau has become the Kirin-Heilungkiang Salt Transportation Office; necessary regulations have been published, and improvements have already been effected in the internal organization.

4. Match Monopoly Bureau and Saltpetre Bureau.

These two Bureaus, too, have carried on excellent work with changed staffs. New regulations governing their activities are expected to be issued shortly. (Refer to attached Diagram of Tax Collecting Organs).

Tax-collecting regulations, in general, are adopted from those existing hitherto with minor changes. Taxes are paid in with the new national currency or with old paper money and coins whose circulation has been recognized by the Law for Redeeming the Old Currency, as well as with the Harbin Tayang (big money) notes issued by the Bank of China and the Communications Bank. The rates of exchange are determined by the provisions contained in Article III of the Law for Redeeming the Old Currency, published as Departmental Regulation No.35 of the Department of Finance on

June 28, 1932. With this policy in mind we are pressing forward and the results obtained so far have been unexpectedly good, the inflow of Government revenues since the establishment of the New State being very steady.

III. GOVERNMENT REVENUES.

1. Revenues for March 9-June 30, 1932.

During the brief period between March 9 and June 30 this year, the domestic revenues, namely, those normally received by the finance offices of the old regime, and the Salt Gabelle totalled 19,063,666 yuan. Of this sum, 9,300,000 yuan was turned over to the Central Government, whose expenditures during these months totalled 9,100,000 yuan, the budget thus having been well balanced at the very outset of the New regime. This, indeed, is a healthy sign.

2. Budget Estimates for the 1st Year of Tatung (1932)

The New State tentatively decided the first fiscal year to be from July 1, 1932 (1st year of Tatung) to June 30, 1933. Taking into full account such depressing features as the economic instability due to bandit activities, fall in the price of agricultural produces and the great flood disaster of North Manchuria, the Government was able to obtain a total estimate of revenues for the period under consideration amounting to 95,478,00 yuan, itemized as follows:

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REEL No. A-0353

0035

アジア歴史資料センター

A SUMMARY OF THE FINANCIAL CONDITIONS OF
MANCHOUKUO

Prepared by The Department of Foreign Affairs
Manchoukuo Government

The State of Manchuria is well aware of the imperative necessity of two primary requirements for the existence of a Government, namely, the maintenance of peace and order within its borders and the securing of financial stability. The leaders of the New Government, fully realizing these necessities, have been devoting their energy and efforts to fulfilling these two requisites, as a result of which it is to be congratulated that a bright future in this regard is in store for the New State.

A brief survey of the financial standing of Manchoukuo since its foundation may be given as follows.

I. FINANCIAL POLICY.

The financial authorities of the New Government have endeavoured to achieve two objectives; first of all, to give psychologically the feeling of a stability and security so as to assure the means of obtaining a steady revenue. Following the September 18 incident the financial situation became rather inactive and under the circumstances it was deemed advisable to restore it gradually to a more normal condition of former days without causing radical changes in the financial machinery and organization.

Secondly, it was also deemed imperative, at the same time, to devise means to increase the incomes of the people without placing added material burden to them.

Thus a provisional plan was put to practice to meet the emergency need in the formative stage of the New State. When the financial condition is restored on a secure basis after a thorough study, a more fundamental reform will be made such as the reforms in the revenue system and machinery for tax collection.

II. PRINCIPAL MEASURES ADOPTED

1. Taking over of Maritime Customs.

The Manchoukuo Government from the outset of its establishment desired to reach an amicable compromise for the solution of the Maritime Customs question. The dismissal, however, of the collector of Dairen Customs, Mr. J. Fukumoto, by the Inspector General was effected on June 24 thereby causing a rather abrupt change in the situation.

As a result on the 27th of June Mr. Fukumoto and his staff of employees in the service at Dairen were all engaged to carry on the work for the Manchoukuo Customs Service. The order for the taking over of all other Customs was issued on June 25, and on July 3 the entire Customs service in Manchuria was placed under the control of the New Government.

2. Inspectorate of Revenues.

In order to carry out effectively the centralization plan of finances four District Revenue Inspectorates were established,

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REEL No. A-0353

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アジア歴史資料センター

REEL No. A-0353

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アジア歴史資料センター

A

SUMMARY OF THE FINANCIAL CONDITIONS
OF
MANCHOUKUO

Prepared by

The Department of Foreign Affairs
Manchoukuo Government

Hsinking

September 8, 1932.

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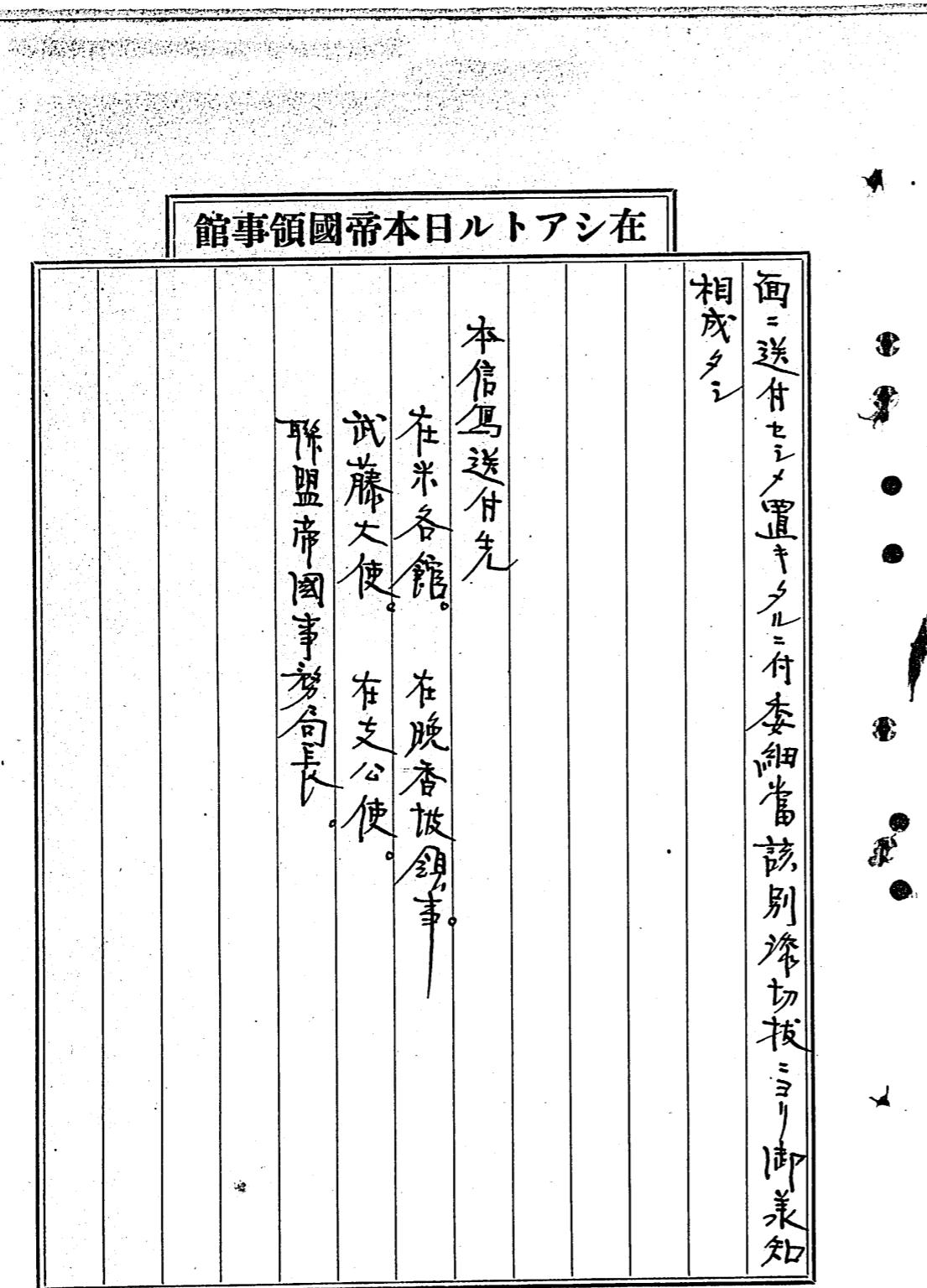
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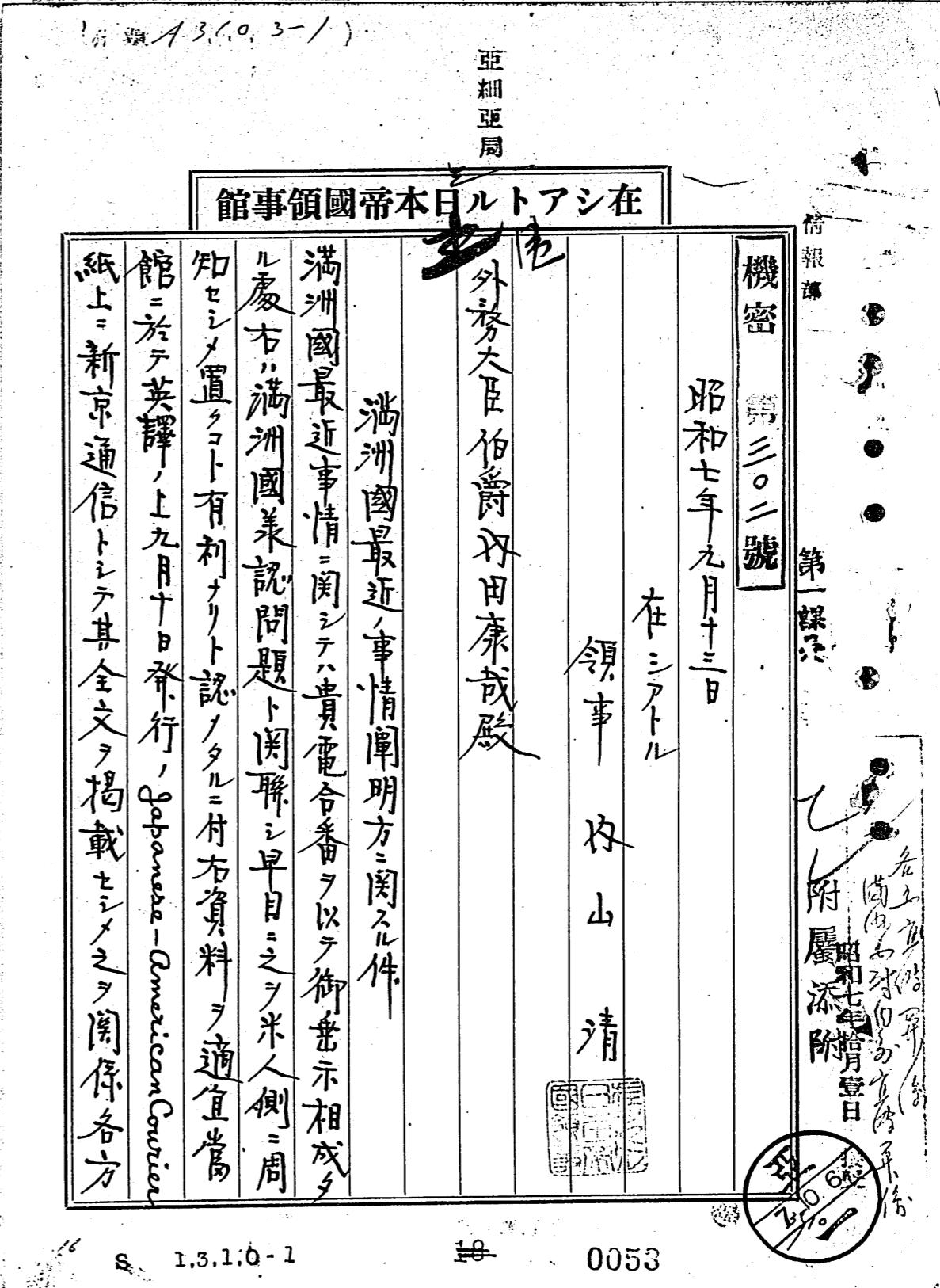
アジア歴史資料センター



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Sept. 10, 1932

MANCHUKUO, SINCE FREE, SHOWS RAPID PROGRESS

Sentiment Psychology Of Chinese Swinging Around To
Favor Policies Of New State; Confidence
In State Grows

FINANCIAL PROGRAM MAPPED

SINKING, Manchukuo—The rapid strides of progress that the new state of Manchukuo has achieved have become a matter of wonder and admiration, according to observers here who have been following the latest trend in this country.

Since its establishment as an independent state, Manchukuo has been making a healthy and steady progress. The foundation of the state, especially, has been placed on a firmer basis; that is to say, the present condition of Manchukuo as compared with the time of the visit of the Commission of Inquiry of the League of Nations, shows a marked improvement and development.

There is a steady improvement, it is pointed out, in the trend of the sentiment and psychology of the Chinese people living in Manchukuo toward the newly established government with its integral constitution and complete legislative body.

Notably, the policy of intrigue against the new state started by Chang Hsueh-liang has proved an utter failure.

Confidence Increases

Acknowledging these things as true facts, the people have increased their confidence in the new state, and thus the public enthusiasm to strengthen Manchukuo is becoming more fervent day by day. Moreover, quite recently, various cities of Manchukuo have been inspired with fresh animation. Among others, at Sinking, the new capital of Manchukuo, there has been an unexpected turn toward prosperity since it became a metropolis established on a sounder basis. It is said that the population of this city may be doubled within a year's time.

Since the transfer of the new capital here, many foreign firms of various countries have been contemplating the advisability of opening for business in Sinking. For instance, the demand for automobiles has increased so tremendously that it has inspired many automobile companies to establish sales offices here.

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REEL No. A-0353

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アジア歴史資料センター

Sept. 10, 1932

Out on the white-capped bay,
There's also a thrill in baseball
When the ash meets the
horsehide, fair;
But for me, the thrill is when
the pigskin pill
comes sailing through the air!

There's a glorious thrill of a
golfer.
Who makes a hole-in-one;
And the thrill of the racket
wielder.

When a close decision's won;
And the swimmer and the boxer.
Each has his moments, too;
But for this lad who is foot-

VANCOUVER, B. C.—S
ming what might have been
threat of the Vancouver Ai
for permanent possession
the three-year succession J
nese championship trophy.
Seattle Nippons copped with
quantifications the rubber m
of the three-game series as
Aoki, captain of the Pu
Sound nine, clicked with th
hitting to down the local
gregation 6 to 0, in the se
of a double bill, here on L
Day.

In the first encounter
cold Canadian morning air di
seem to have the Seattle
acclimated to weather con
ditions, and the Asahis ran
with a 7 to 0 victory. S
doing the slab work, Asahis
well-nigh Invincible while
Okada was set back in
fourth for the Nippons to
relieved by George Honda
traveled the remaining dist
in good style.

While the first encounter
setback for the Seattleites
Asahis were given a so
trouncing in the afternoon
in which Aoki and Lefty Ya
uchi, who did the hurling, c
through with a brilliant
performance.

The Nippons started off v
a vengeance in the second
counter when Saki, Arai,
Chappy Umemoto both garnet
hits to land on bases. It
here that Aoki came thro
with the first of his four
in four-times to the plate.
ing a regular Rogers Horns
Aoki smacked out a double
bring both in.

With the tally two to a wh
wash for the Asahis, the N
pons again in the third ce
through with three tallies.
Aoki rose to the occasion
score the two runs and ta
ing himself.

The Asahis were kept wi
out a foothold on the scor
in the fourth.

In the fifth, the Nipp
again came back to sc
their final tally. Kesamura
on as a starter and after t
downs Aoki again came
amid loud cheers from
grandstand. Two strikes
then a healthy double mar
the efforts of Maekawa, to
the man who had been inst
mental in bringing in the N
pon runs until this point.

While the games, in both
instances, seem to indicate
easy victory for either one
the nines, no better exhibi
of baseball was dished up
local fans in some years.

In the first tilt, the Asa
seemed to get away with
easy time of it but it was ca
in that the Nippons were
threat at most any stage
the game and the utmost pi

State Set Firmly
Coupled with this increased
confidence on the part of the
people the attitude of the Man
churian government officials to
ward their new state has aided
in placing the nation on a
firmer basis.

There are two factions among
the Manchurian government of
ficials. One is a purely Man
churian clique; the other com
posed of those who returned
to swear allegiance to the new
state. The leader of the purely
Manchurian clique is Hsi Chia
Minister of Finance at present,
who after the Manchurian In
cident of last year, had been
in control of the government
of the Province of Kirin and
had exerted a great influence
for the good upon that province.
He is of pure Manchu blood
and belongs to one branch of
the Chin dynasty. Therefore, he
is one of the most prominent
and strongest supporters and
advocates of the present Chief
Executive and has formed a
firm resolution to cast his lot
with the new state of Manchu
kuo.

To Safeguard Interests

On the other hand, in view
of the present trend of Man
churian public opinion in Man
chukuo, those who have re
turned to swear allegiance to
the new state, think it is the
best policy to work for the new
state and furthermore that it is
the only way to protect them
selves. With such confidence,
the attitude of the Manchurian
government officials has be
come positive and for the bene
fit of the new government.

For example, Shi Lu-pen,
who was especially dispatched
to Northern Manchuria re
presenting the Department of
Foreign Affairs, and who
was once a member of the Ki
rin government and was the
chief of the anti-Japanese agi
tation, is now trying to call
his family to Harbin from Pelp
ing where he left them since the
Manchurian Incident.

Moreover, the group of intel
lectual leaders of the country
who at present hold no gov
ernment office are now zealously
trying to obtain government
positions.

Old Leaders Favorable
The attitude of the leaders
who occupied prominent posi
tions in the old regime is an

Sept. 10, 1932

Out on the white-capped bay,
There's also a thrill in baseball.
When the ash meets the
horsehide, fair;
But for me, the thrill is when
the pigskin pill
Comes sailing through the air!
There's a glorious thrill of a
golfer—
Who makes a hole-in-one;
And the thrill of the racket
wielder
When a close decision's won;
And the swimmer and the boxer
Each has his moments, too;
But for this lad, who is foot-

VANCOUVER, B. C.—S
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threat of the Vancouver Ai
for permanent possession
the three-year succession J
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Seattle Nippons coppered wit
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Aoki, captain of the Pu
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Genital and Rectal Diseases
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Phone MA. 6884 EL. 61
Egami & Ando
ELlott 9892

U. S. HOTEL

K. Ogawa, prop.
Clean and Light rooms
315 Maynard Ave. MA. 532
Dr. James Unosaw
General Surgery, Gynecology
Genital and Rectal Diseases
suchi, who
through w
Phone MA. 6884 EL. 61
Egami & Ando
ELlott 9892

Jackson Pool
Parlors

Egami & Ando
ELlott 9892

NIKKO LOW

PHONE ELlott 5325
Shizu Hirao, Prop.
522 Main St., Seattle

THEATER

Unity Showhouse

TRACTIONS

SUNDAY
Marion Davies
Clark Gable

POLLY OF THE CIRCUS

TUESDAY

Winnie Lightner
Charles Butterworth

MANHATTAN PARADE

THURSDAY

Fredric March
Kay Francis

STRANGER'S LOVE

FRIDAY

Bert Wheeler
Robt. Woolsey

GIRL CRAZY

In the fi
seemed to
easy time
ain that
hreat at
he game and the utmost

other matter of gratification to
the new state. The leaders of
the old regime either disappeared
leaving no trace of them
selves after the Manchuria Incident
or were cast aside into
the anti-Manchukuo military
lot. However, some of these leaders
who now thoroughly realize
the actual status of the new
Manchurian state, are gradually
returning to repatriate them
selves in the near future.

For instance, Chih-yu, who
was a member of the Kirin
Government Commissary before
the Manchurian Incident, forsook
the cause of the anti-Kirin
military faction because
he foresaw the gloomy future
of that group. Since April of
this year he returned to the
new state and now occupies a
very prominent position in the
military department.

Another example, Jung Hou
a very prominent financier and
former Minister of Finance of
Kirin, accepting the invitation
of the new state, assumed the
position of president of the
Manchurian Central Bank in
July of this year.

Leader In Office

Still another example is that
of the very prominent military
leader, Hsing Shih-lien, who
belonged to the Chang Hsueh-
liang clique and occupied a
position in the Fengtien Province
Commissary. He severed his re-
lations with Chang Hsueh-liang
and quite recently was expect-
ing to occupy some very im-
portant position in the new
state.

While the government is
strengthening its foundations
in this manner, it is undertak-
ing another important work
toward improving the status
of the new nation. As is well
known, the campaign for the
suppression of banditry has
made quite a progress and peace
and order in all the districts
will soon be established.

During this month of
September, this campaign will
be greatly facilitated by the
fact that the kaoliang will be cut
away and thus the bandits will
lose one of their most valuable
means of hiding when the thick
growth of the kaoliang is cut
down. Therefore, this coming
winter peace and order will be
firmly established throughout
Manchukuo.

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REEL No. A-0353

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アジア歴史資料センター

Sept. 10, 1932

Out on the white-capped bay;
There's also a thrill in baseball;
When the ash meets the
horsehide, fair;
But for me, the thrill is when
the pigskin flies!
Comes sailing through the air!

There's a glorious thrill of a
golfer.
Who makes a hole-in-one;
And the thrill of the racket
wielder.

When a close decision's won;
And the swimmer and the boxer;
Each has his moments, too;
But for this lad, who is foot-

VANCOUVER, B. C.—S
ming what might have been
threat of the Vancouver A's
for permanent possession
the three-year succession J
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Seattle Nippons capped wit
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of the three-game series as
Aoki, captain of the Pu
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Shizu John J. Fan
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have blankets covered.
them. The rain is falling he
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PHOTOGRAPH
Shizu John J. Fan, shivering ur
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522 This wraps gazes at the str
overcoats and slickers; s
have blankets covered.
them. The rain is falling he
ly.

TRACTI
from his eyes, and remarks
he looks toward the star
out of a tackle, wipes the r
from his eyes, and remarks
"Imagine those poor saps fr
ing to death in the cold and
calling it fun!"

POLLY Things I Remember—
Welly Shibata's first last
only football game he ev
Charles played in. His brilliant tac
that saved a touchdown.
MANH
runner didn't see Welly
tumbled over him.

FREDERIC
Kay Fra Hal Shidler's famous try-f
point kick in the game agai
California with Washingt
trailing, by a lone point.
Bert Shidler only played the l
with only a few seconds to

STRAN
Robt. W.
few seconds of the tilt, yet
dick that barely went over
bars, saved the contest.

Financial Aspect Satisfactory
The financial aspect of the
new state of Manchukuo, con
sidering everything, has been
most satisfactory.

Since the establishment of the
new state, the nation has man
aged its financial affairs in a
surprisingly competent manner.
The actual result for the four
months beginning in March
when the new state of Manchukuo
was officially proclaimed
and ending in June is as fol
lows:

Income, about 18 million dol
lars, Mex.

Expenditure, 24 million dol
lars, Mex.

Deficit, 6 million dollars, Mex.

Compared to the budget plans
at the time of the establish
ment of the new government,
this deficit of merely 6 mil
lion dollars shows a decidedly
better outcome than had been
expected. There is about 14 mil
lion dollars increase in income
and about \$840,000 decreases in
expenditures.

Total Revenue \$70,000,000

For the fiscal year starting
in July, the total income is
computed at about 70 million
dollars. This income is divided
as follows:

Customs revenue, 19 million.
Salt gabelle income, 15 mil
lion.

Revenue from other sources,
27 million.

This gives a total 61 million
dollars, and added to this a
mount is the income from go
vernmental enterprises and go
vernment property, which totals
8 million, and the income from
miscellaneous sources computed
at \$700,000.

Since the expenditure is
estimated at 87 million dollars,
the deficit will be 17 million
dollars. In view of that fact
that Manchukuo is a newly
established government and
considering the general world
wide depression, the nation
should consider itself fortunate
that it has such a small a
mount for its deficit, because
together with the progress to
ward peace and order and with
the advancement of its enter
prises, it is clear that the fin
ancial condition of the state will
become more steady.

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REEL No. A-0353

8042

アジア歴史資料センター

THE JAPANESE-AMERICAN COURIER

Sept. 10, 1932

Out on the white-capped bay,
There's also a thrill in baseball
When the ash meets the
horsehide, fair;
But for me, the thrill is when
the pigskin pill
Comes sailing through the air!

There's a glorious thrill of a
golfer
Who makes a hole-in-one;
And the thrill of the racket
wielder
When a close decision's won;
And the swimmer and the boxer.
Each has his moments, too;
But for this lad, who is foot-

VANCOUVER, B. C.—S
ming what might have been
threat of the Vancouver As
for permanent possession
the three-year succession J
nese championship trophy,
Seattle Nippons copped wit
quantifications the rubber m
of the three-game series as
Aoki, captain of the Pu
Sound nine, clicked with it
hitting to caution pins ball mad,
gregation the game. These others will not
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Day, give me the California w
In the performers in the When Ernie Nevers, the

VANCOUVER, B. C.—S
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of the three-game series as
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Sound nine clicked with the
hitting to caution pinball mad
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Give me the
in the When Ernie Nevers, the g
Just before Stanford All-American, b
Then the t^hip against George Wilson,
and r^ustreat Washington All-American
(And the i^t Brick Muller's spiral he
heart; that traveled over 70 yards.
And the vict^o The famous Ziel-to-Hall
just rising combination.
That's a Wild Bill Kelly of Monta
tame, the one-man football team.
There's no b
me be
Football, if

Bonney Watson Co

Funeral Directors-

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n 1702 Broadway EA. 0013

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208-4th Ave. So., Seattle

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On Weekend Special

Your Community Store
Phone SE. 4054

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Little Tokio's C

**COMING
SATURDAY**

in
**THE PASSIONATE
PLUMBER**

MONDAY

in
TWO KIND OF WOMEN
WEDNESDAY

Dorothy Mackaill
Humphrey Bogart
in
LOVE AFFAIR

also
Tom Keene in

CHOST VALLEY

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ANSWER

1980-1981

1000-10000 mg/m³

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REEL No. A-0353

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アジア歴史資料センター

外務省

7.6

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駐滿全權ヨリ奉天へ轉報アリ度シ
大臣、哈爾賓、北平、牛莊、英へ轉電セリ

は(イ)

外務省

7.6

S 1,3,1,0-1

0056

分類手 3.1.1.3-1

昭和7年9月20日 暗 長春 二十日後發 本省 九月二十日後着 亞
内田外務大臣 田中總領事代理
第六二十四號 本官發駐滿全權宛電報
第五四號 貴電第一一號ニ關シ
外交部川崎ノ内話ニ依レハ今般倫敦「デーリー、エキスプレス」主
筆ヨリ執政及國務總理ニ對シ同様ノ申出アリタルニ依リ十九日謝外
交總長ノ名ヲ以テ同主筆宛英文電報ヲ發シタル趣ナリ原文寫郵送ス
要旨ハ二十日電通ニ依リ御了知ヲ請フ

支那事變圖像總件

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REEL No. A-0353

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アジア歴史資料センター

(3.1.0.3-1)

		電送第 19728 號		管 主 情報部長 旅ス	電信課長
		昭和7年10月2日 落後 2時30分發		任主 第一課長	昭和七年十月二十一日起草
		件 在奉天 武藤全権	宛		
		"Manchoukuo" 再版方		閻スル件	
電 信 案	暗 告 廢	第一九〇號			
外 務 省	外 務 省			名件錄記 在奉天武藤全権 關係事項の宣傳 事項	

電 信 案	貴電第ニ五號ニ閻シ	至急再版ノ上三百部奉府へ送附方御取	計相成度シ費用専方ニテ負担シ差支ナシ	尚同書"間々日本カ滿洲國、建設 タルカ如ク求ヘ居ル處(例ハ第45頁、第50 九頁、第75頁)右ハ出東得レハ削除又ハ訂 正ノ上印刷セラレタシ
外 務 省				

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アジア歴史資料センター

Q. A 3. (Q. 3-1)

亞洲圖局

情報部

第一課長

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~~外~~勢大臣伯爵内田康哉

丁志源、新軍記者——，即見該函件。

近頃地有力新興紙 Berliner ^{Börsen}Courier 紙代表者ト、アーヴィングテ先ツ其使節ハ改進諸國ニ於ニ新國家、直規ヲ即ラニスルト同時ニ英國、米利堅、オランダ等諸國ヲ取得シ得レキ國債ヲ權ナシニ在レバ述レバ此ニ英國政府ハ JAPAN 的

工事投資ニヨメ大、萬心ヲ有シ近キ将来ニ於テ發電所建設・大規
模、土木事業及天然物利用等ヲ計劃シ居ルトヲ述べタル後
同國、財政状態ニ付キ数字ヲ擧ヘケテ詳細ナル說曰ラカ、新
國求、財政ハ策ハ今迄、軍閥の政權時代ト異リ國民、幸
福ヲ其根本観念トセハシトヲ高調ニ最後ニ新國求へ手取ラ
其理想トスルモノニテ勞農聯合ト、萬能モ至極良好ナル旨述

委細の別等を宣切抜=付御准知アリタク、右伺奉事參考

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REEL No. A-0353

アジア歴史資料センター

- II -

löst und die drei östlichen Provinzen, in denen das Salz gewonnen wird, sind einer Salz-Monopol-Verwaltung unterstellt worden. Das Salpeter- und das Zündholz-Monopol werden in Kürze einer Neuorganisation unterworfen werden. Die Steuereintreibung ist mit unwesentlichen Veränderungen dieselbe geblieben. Die Steuern werden in der neuen Mandschukuo-Währung entrichtet oder in altem Papiergegeld oder in Münzen, die bis zum Umtausch in die Mandschukuo-Währung ihre Giltigkeit behalten. Auch die von der Bank von China herausgegebenen grossen Noten, die sog. Harbin Tayangs, sind gültig.

Um sich ein Bild von den Einnahmen des neuen Staates zu machen, können die Staatseinkünfte aus der Zeit vom 9. März bis zum 30. Juni 1932 zum Vergleich herangezogen werden. In dieser kurzen Zeit sind 19 063 666 Yuan an Steuern und Salzmonopoleinnahmen eingebroacht worden. Von dieser Summe wurden 9,3 Millionen Yuan der Zentralregierung überwiesen, deren Ausgaben in derselben Zeit 9,1 Millionen Yuan ausmachten. Daraus kann man schliessen, dass die Einnahmen die Ausgaben übertreffen, und dass das Finanzprogramm der Regierung auf einer gesunden Basis aufgebaut worden ist.

Der neue Staat hat den Beginn des fiskalischen Jahres auf den 1. Juli festgesetzt. Unter Berücksichtigung der durch die Banditen verursachten Unsicherheit im Lande, des Sinkens der Preise für ländliche Produkte und der grossen furchtbaren Ueberschwemmungskatastrophe in der nördlichen Mandschurei ist die gesamte steuerliche Einnahme für das laufende Steuerjahr auf 95 478 000 Yuan eingeschätzt worden. Davon entfallen auf Zölle 38 826 000, auf das Salzmonopol 18 880 000, auf Steuern 28 312 000, auf Einnahmen aus den übrigen Monopolen 8 650 000, Einnahmen aus staatlichen Unternehmen 338 000 und anderen Einnahmen 478 000 Yuan. Mit einem Zunehmen der Stabilität der Regierung werden diese Einnahmen anwachsen. Der Hauptunterschied zwischen den Massnahmen des neuen Staates und dem früheren Zustand ist die Tatsache, dass die Steuereintreibung nicht mehr auf einer ausbeuterischen Unterdrückung der Bevölkerung durch eine regierende Schicht und korrupte Steuereintreiber beruht. Ja noch mehr, unter den früheren Militärmachthabern sind volle 80% der Staatseinnahmen für militärische Fonds ausgegeben worden, um die Selbstsucht dieser Militärs zu befriedigen. Durch die neue Mandschu-Regierung werden alle Einnahmen zum Wohl des Landes und für die Fortbildung der Volkswohl-

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- III -

fahrt verwendet werden.

Unter der neuen Regierung sollen für die Mandschurei keinerlei Waffen gekauft werden, wie es in den letzten 10 Jahren von den früheren Machthabern gemacht worden war. Mandschukuo ist ein friedlicher Staat. Er will in Frieden leben. Unsere nächsten Nachbarn, die Russen, stehen mit dem neuen Staat in guten Beziehungen; wir können uns über die Sowjetrussen nicht beklagen. Die Sowjets sind, das muss hervorgehoben werden, keine Konkurrenz für die Europäer in der Mandschurei. Sie haben nichts, was sich zum Export nach der Mandschurei eignet, ausser Produkten, die die Mandschurei selber exportieren könnte.

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アジア歴史資料センター

Berliner Börsen-Courier vom 18. November 1932, Nr: 528., Abendausgabe

AUFBAU des neuen MANDSCHUSTAATES .

Möglichkeiten für die deutsche Industrie - Interview des "B.B.C."

General W.S.Y.Tinge, der bevollmächtigte Vertreter des Präsidenten des neuen mandschurischen Staates, der in besonderem Auftrag nach Europa entsandt worden ist, hat unserem Penk.-Mitarbeiter eine längere Unterredung gewährt. General Tinge, der an der Leitung der Geschicke des Staates Mandschukuo hervorragenden Anteil hat, führt folgendes aus:

Meine Mission in Europa bezweckt, dieses über die wahre Sachlage in dem neuen mandschurischen Staat aufzuklären und Beziehungen anzuknüpfen, um solche industriellen Erzeugnisse zu erwerben, die zur Erschliessung des neuen Staates notwendig sind. Die mandschurische Wirtschaft benötigt Sojabohnenmühlen, landwirtschaftliche Maschinen und vieles andere.

Die Frage, ob die Mandschurei eine Anleihe suche, wie kürzlich aus Tokio gemeldet wurde, beantwortete General Tinge dahin, dass das Land nur an produktiven industriellen Investitionen ein Interesse habe, die den Aufbau des Landes fördern. Schon für die nächste Zeit plant die Regierung die Errichtung grosser Wasserkraftwerke zur Elektrifizierung des Landes, öffentliche Arbeiten grössten Ausmasses und die Errichtung von Möglichkeiten, die Naturschätze auszunutzen. Die grossen Flüsse enthalten ausgezeichnete Fische, desgleichen verspricht man sich von der Errichtung von Fischkonsernenfabriken namhafte Vorteile.

Die Finanzsachverständigen Mandschukuo's haben es als ihre erste Aufgabe betrachtet, die Einkünfte des neuen Staates auf einer soliden Grundlage aufzubauen. Zunächst ist ein provisorischer Plan zur Hebung der Staatseinkünfte in Kraft gesetzt worden, der später durch eine Reform der Steuergesetzgebung ersetzt wird. Die hauptsächliche Massnahme: die Uebernahme der Seezölle (maritimen Zölle) durch den neuen Staat. Seit dem 3. Juli befindet sich bereits der gesamte Zollapparat in den Händen der Regierung. Um eine erfolgreiche Zentralisierung der finanziellen Einkünfte zu ermöglichen, ist das Land in vier Steuerdistrikte eingeteilt worden; Mukden, Kiri Charbin, Tsitsikar. Das Lisoning-Salzsteuer-Inspectorat wurde aufge-

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アジア歴史資料センター

情報部

第一課長

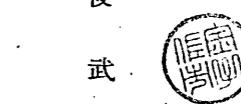
昭和八年十一月六日
附屬書別便

公機密第一八二號

昭和七年十一月二十八日

在滿帝國特派全權大使 武 藤 信

外務大臣伯爵 内田 康哉 殿



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0065

溌洲國外交部公表印刷物送付ノ件
今般當地外交部ヨリ同部英文公表集第一輯、英文官公署一覽表及外交部公表集（日滿文）第二輯（但第一輯ハ英文公表集第一輯ト同一内容ナルニ付外交部ニテ作成セサリシ由）夫々相當部數送付越シ之力利用方申出ノ次第アリ當方ニ於テハ不取敢右英文ノモノ各三百部在壽府帝國代表部宛發送シ尙在滿各館へハ右三種トモ直接適宜送付シ置キタル處茲ニ右英文公表集第一輯五百部、官公署一覽百五十部及公表集第二輯二百五十部送付スルニ付右可然利用方御配慮相煩シ度シ

在滿特派全權事務所

0066

追而外交部ヨリノ通報ニ依レハ左記ヘハ同部ヨリ適宜直接發送濟ノ趣ナリ爲念申添ユ
記

(一)英文二種

在セネバ「レー」顧問（公表集五〇〇部、一覽表二〇〇部）

駐日代表（代表ヨリ在日外國大使館其他ヘ配布ノ筈）（公表集五〇〇部、一覽表二〇〇部外交部公表集第二輯三〇〇部）

米國各地「ジャパンソサイテー」主要都市商業會議所其他主要團體歐米主要大學

圖書館、新聞社等

在中國及滿洲外國公使館、領事館主要團體等

(二)外交部公表集第二輯

駐日代表（三〇〇部）

在滿特派全權事務所

REEL No. A-0353

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アジア歴史資料センター

照合票

件名 記録

機公第 一八六號

昭和七年十二月一日

發信者 在西
臨時代理公使 越田佐一郎

受信者 外務大臣 伯爵 内田 康哉 殿

件名 プロンソンレー氏講演、滿州國、西訳本作成
配布オニテ添付

原書ハ左記ニ在リ

記

ノ門ノ類ヲ項〇目イニ號 帝國对外宣傳手稿一件

上宣傳資料翻訳出版

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0050

アジア歴史資料センター



文書課發送 昭和七年三月六日 發送済 洋書 正(原稿) 6起 (淨書) 通
普通 第三公文之三號 大正一年月日 附 正校(原稿) 6起 (淨書) 通
任第二課長

津喜喜任證

管 情報部長

昭和七年三月六日

6 40

受信

滿鉄

發信

名

人名

石本寅次

滿洲事情紀介甲

人名

白鳥情報部長

白鳥情報部長

通

件名

滿洲事情紀介甲

名

事

滿洲事情紀介甲

白鳥情報部長

人名

白鳥情報部長

白鳥情報部長

件名

滿洲事情紀介甲

白鳥情報部長

名

シメ高官竹田明二同地方一事情ノ報併シ得ル様

通商大臣映画ヲ作成シ之ヲ各國ニ配布スルト

附要ト在ジ四報ニ貴方東京支社ト易却

トノアズ右趣意ノフライル作成方ニ關シ御済、

上保タル要領ノ既ニ右文社ヨリ貴方ニ通報

諸ニ車ト移スル度四年前遠洋航海、

途ニ上トベキ窮屈海軍練習船隊ニ於テ

外務省

公信案

三ヲ利用スルト極メテ有効ト思考セラルテ

是非共大レ迄ニ向ニ合セ及ブ差向英文字

幕幕無一聲式ニニ善支世ニ保向委細前記

要領ニ就キ少々余心一上至急仰成方ト高配

相頼及此後シ依頼旁ロ得貴意候教具

追而細目ニ關シテハ引續キ貴方東京支社

ニ通シテ御識一事ト致度候

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アジア歴史資料センター

在滿特派全權事務所

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以上

- 一、在「ゼネバ」「レー」顧問三〇〇部
二、駐日代表公署ヨリ在日大使館其他へ配布ノ旨二五〇
三、米國各地「ジャパン、ソサイテー」主要都市商業會議所、歐米國際團體、大學、圖書館、新聞社等各若干部宛

在滿特派全權事務所

S 1.3.1.0-1

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昭和七年十二月十四日
第一課長
附昭和七年十二月十四日接受
在滿洲國
特命全權大使 武藤信



情報部

普通第二一二號 第三記

昭和七年十二月十四日

第一課長

在滿洲國

特命全權大使 武藤信

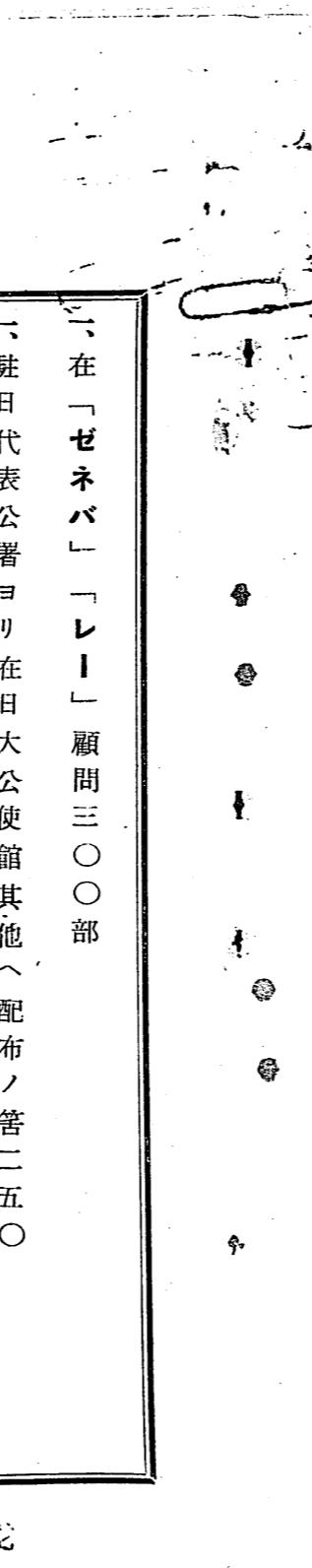


滿洲國外交部公表印刷物送付ノ件

会計課
用度係
ルニ付前例ニ依リ可然御利用方御取計相成度此段申進ス

追而在滿各館へハ當館ヨリ夫々直接送付濟ニ有之尙又外交部ヨリ左記ノ通り直接發送濟ノ旨申越アリタルニ付爲念申添フ

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REEL No. A-0353

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アジア歴史資料センター

公 信 案

外 務 省

S 1.3.1.0-1

0076

英佛土ノ三公館ニ夫々配布、
被乙=於ハ萬鐵板車氏一括利用シリ
皆ナルガ右コウビー日本瑞貨約六
百法ノ模寫シ得ル付方然ルベシ
地方十七同上ノ事送付方公館外
ト也、上場金其一出向請付

=英佛土ノ三公館ニ夫々配布、

(被乙=於ハ萬鐵板車氏一括利用シリ)

一本及コウビー三本ヲ作成シ未週中

呈シタルニ依リ右「ファイル」ニ付「ネガチード」

聯明調查團滿洲旅行活動眞八金
(一九〇九年十二月)ニ
鄉五倉經大吉ル八日我代表部主催

ニテ映畫會ヲ開キタル所頗ル盛況ヲ

在奉府澤田局長矣内田大臣宛電報
常赤壁露二便
萬仙西博

公 信 案

外 務 省

S 1.3.1.0-1

0075

REEL No. A-0353

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アジア歴史資料センター