

情報部 第一課長

普通公第二九五號

昭和十二年四月二十八日

昭和十三年五月廿四日接受

在米

特命全權大使 齋藤

外務大臣 佐藤 尚武 殿

日本ニ關スル新聞切抜送付ノ件

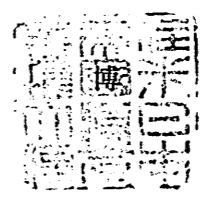
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記

「佐藤大臣「ユレネフ」大使第二次會見ト日本ノ對外關係ニ關スル
「フレイジャー」東京電報（「ヘラルド、トリビューン」四月廿
二日）後半日英關係ニ關スル部分ノ摘要

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記事付 日本外務省新聞切抜送付ノ件

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ニ日本軍部ニ關スル「ヘツジス」東京通信（華府「ポスト」四月廿
七日）

四 Edwin Henry Colpitts ニ對スル勳章授與ニ關スル論評（「ボル
チモア、サン」四月廿六日）

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REEL No. A-0427

0333

アジア歴史資料センター

THURSDAY APR 22 1937

Russian Threat On Manchukuo Voiced to Japan

Soviet Envoy Warns Tokio
Rail Link Will Be Cut if
Border Pact Is Delayed

Act Might Bring Crisis

Japanese-Supported State
Would Face Isolation

By Wilfrid Fleisher

By Telephone to the Herald Tribune
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TOKIO, April 21.—Soviet Ambassador Konstantin Yurenev informed Foreign Minister Naotake Sato in an interview at the Foreign Office yesterday that the Soviet Union intends to cut railway communication between Siberia and Manchukuo at Manchull on May 3 unless Japan shows a disposition to adjust certain pending questions between the two countries which have been the source of growing irritation, it was learned in a reliable diplomatic quarter today.

Ambassador Yurenev returned last week from Moscow, after conferences with Soviet officials on the whole problem of Russia's Far Eastern policy, and particularly on the effect of the German-Japanese pact on Soviet-Japanese relations.

The Russians not only resent this pact, but are annoyed at what they regard as dilatory tactics in the negotiations for delimitation of the frontier between Manchukuo and the Soviet Union, and are understood to have decided upon a firmer policy in dealing with Japan. The Russians are said to no longer fear Japan, believing their Far Eastern forces adequate to meet any contingency.

Crisis Threatened

The threat to cut the railway at Manchull has been rumored at various times, but was not taken seriously here until now. The severance of the railway line would not greatly inconvenience the Russians, who could route their Far Eastern traffic by way of Vladivostok, but would virtually isolate Manchukuo. Such a development, it is recognized in diplomatic quarters here, would bring Soviet-Japanese relations to a new crisis.

A number of important questions between Russia and Japan have been left pending since the conclusion of the German-Japanese pact. The Russians first refused to sign the new fisheries treaty, which was on the point of being ratified, but later agreed to a provisional extension of the old treaty which was less favorable to Japan.

Three Ministers Confer

The negotiations for demarcation of the Soviet-Manchukuo frontier also have been at a standstill, the Russians refusing to accept a commission which would include both Japanese and Manchukuo representatives who could outvote them two to one. The Russians further contend that the negotiations are merely to certify the frontier previously fixed by treaty between

China and Russia, and not to draw a new boundary. Commenting on the interview yesterday between Ambassador Yurenev and Foreign Minister Sato, the newspaper "Asahi" says this morning that "the attitude of the Soviet Union was quite unfriendly, and if it was motivated by a desire to show a strong front it is incumbent upon Japan to express her views in regard to the defiant attitude of the Soviets if Japan is to maintain her prestige."

The interview between Yurenev and Sato was their second since Yurenev's return from Moscow and followed an important conference held at the Foreign Minister's official residence yesterday morning among Sato, War Minister General Gen Sugiyama and Navy Minister Mitsumasa Yonai, at which Japan's relations with Russia, as well as with Great Britain, are understood to have been discussed.

"Nichi Nichi" reports this morning that negotiations are to be undertaken with Britain looking to Anglo-Japanese co-operation in China. According to this report, Britain is to recognize Manchukuo's and Japan's special interest in north China, in return for which Japan will respect Britain's vested interests and rights in central and south China. "Nichi Nichi" contends that these negotiations have been prompted by Britain, which is described as anxious to push her economic advance in central and south China and to pursue the general British policy of establishing a balance of power.

British Advances Denied

It was learned in a reliable British quarter this morning that Britain has made no such advances to Japan. There has been some improvement in Anglo-Japanese relations of late, particularly because of the settlement of the Keelung incident and the presence of Prince and Princess Chichibu in London to attend the coronation, but no diplomatic move has come from the British side, which considers that the report is merely the reflection of a sentiment prevailing in certain Japanese official quarters which have been intermittently proposing a rapprochement with Britain.

Similar reports have appeared in the Japanese press several times in

recent years, and invariably have been attributed to a British desire for rapprochement.

The Foreign Office spokesman declared this morning that while relations between Japan and Britain had improved of late, the change for the better would not necessarily lead to an agreement.

MONDAY APR 26 1937

REAL TRIBUTE

American travelers who have sat for an hour in the hotel at Tokyo waiting for a telephone call to Yokohama, twenty miles away, will be entertained to note that Emperor Hirohito has decorated Edwin Henry Colpitts, engineer, for his promotion of telephone development in the island empire. In a country bristling with Western ideas and techniques, the telephone stands in a state of retarded development which is distinctly anachronistic. The telephone directory for the great city of Tokyo is about the same size as that for Towson, Ruxton, Riderwood and their environs, and the delays and annoyances placed in the way of installing a Japanese telephone do not suggest that the Government wishes the system extended.

All this is no reflection on Mr. Colpitts, who has accomplished a great deal in the development of transpacific communication and other fields of telephony. Undoubtedly the Japanese telephone system is years ahead of what it might have been without his assistance. Japan is not a rich country and the problem of making the telephone a widely used necessity instead of a luxury is very difficult. The inevitable "agents" have already taken charge and made subscribing to a telephone a process somewhat more difficult than for a pacifist to join the National Security League. But Mr. Colpitts is not responsible for the strange customs of the Japanese, and if given a few years more he may produce a telephone system in Japan which will be almost as good as the French. Indeed, if he could persuade the Japanese to use telephones he might have done so already.

find the men in ranks on the side of the people and against the army. There is still another extremely important element of the Japanese army to consider, and that is the thousands upon thousands of men in the Imperial Reservists Association. Every man who has served with the colors remains on the army reserve list until he is 45 years old, and every one of these men is eligible to membership in this association. It is controlled directly by the army and, like most former soldiers, the men look back on their days in barracks or in the field with fond memories, no matter how bitter and trying the experience may have been at the time.

In this Imperial Reservists Association the army, if it dare to do so, has more than a nucleus for the pro-Fascist Rightist political party which the middle stratum desires to see organized and wax strong enough to defeat the existing political parties, capture control of the Diet and then enact the extremist army program through present governmental channels and thus preserve the facade of democratic institutions. Whether the majority of the reservists would line up behind such a program is unknown.

The army also finds support in the extreme Right wing of the civilian element in the empire. This is decidedly a minority section of the Japanese public, but it is a very active minority. A few businessmen, principally those who profit from fat army or navy contracts, will be found in it. The self-convinced superpatriots are there, of course. In addition, some of the more unscrupulous figures in political life who are eager to snatch any opportunity to gain power are willing to sell themselves out to the army extremists, and a substantial section of the younger bureaucrats (corresponding to the military middle stratum) is genuinely converted to the military program.

New Tactics Now Being Tried Out.

THERE ARE indications that the army, finding itself unable to cope successfully with the House of Representatives, is altering its tactics to those first followed by the creator of the modern Japanese army, the late Field Marshal Arimoto Yamagata.

Prince Yamagata set about building up a place for the army in the Japanese state that would make it almost impregnable from attack by the political parties or any other element in the empire. Chief among these defenses is the imperial ordinance whereby the minister of war must be a lieutenant general or a full general on the active list. There are others, however, such as giving the war minister direct access to the throne, securing a prince of the blood as chief of staff, the provision that if the Diet refuse to pass the budget last year's budget automatically continues in force, the control of "secret" funds which at times are enormous, and still other measures.

In its insistent demand that there be a reorganization of the governmental structure, the army is now evidently following Prince Yamagata's precedent and hopes by this method to regain what it has lost through the Diet attacks. That is one string to its bow; the other is the fostering of the movement for a strong military Rightist pro-Fascist political party which will capture control of Parliament. But this move, the current electoral campaign has revealed, is not likely to succeed.

Shortly after the military insurrection last year there appeared in this correspondence the statement that the place of the army in the Japanese state was secure, given present world conditions and particularly the precarious situation in the Far East. Therefore, it was added, what becomes of most importance is to watch what type of thought and action dominates army circles.

That question is temporarily answered; it is the extremist type. The older and saner military heads have lost control of the radical middle stratum, or at least are not willing to risk putting their authority to the test. They are seeking to regain that control, which is what they mean by the "restoration of discipline." Simultaneously, the liberals and the party leaders are seeking to wrest all control of government, save technical defense of the empire, from the hands of the war office. The election of April 30 may only be a stage in that struggle for control rather than a deciding factor.

0433

THURSDAY APR 22 1937

PACT WITH BRITAIN SOUGHT BY JAPAN

Tokyo Article Asserts London Has Asked Negotiations on Cooperation in China.

SOVIET STRENGTH FEARED

Most Japanese Prefer Bonds to Democratic Nations—Doubtful of Dictators' Future

By HUGH BYAS

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES. TOKYO, April 21.—Evidence that the public expects Foreign Minister Naotake Sato will inaugurate a policy that will terminate Japan's isolation appears in the newspaper Nichi Nichi this morning in the form of a ballon d'essai regarding the revival of Anglo-Japanese friendship. The article states that negotiations are about to begin on British initiative for cooperation in China.

The trend of the article shows that British friendship is sought as a counterpoise to the Soviet's rising strength. Britain is represented as desiring to resume her traditional policy of balance of power.

How much, if anything, this speculative article owes to inside information or inspiration it is impossible to say. Probably it is intelligent guesswork rather than an officially conceived overture. Its chief value is its evidence that Japanese opinion and policy are turning away from the extreme nationalism that has governed them since the Manchurian incident made military influences predominant.

It is now realized that it can be openly stated that the restoration of a fair, good-neighborly attitude toward China is the foundation on which Japan can rebuild friendship with Great Britain and the United States. Those relations with the democratic powers are still valued by most Japanese people and civilian officials who are doubtful of the friendships of the "have not" dictatorships whose futures are unpredictable.

The prospect of receiving British support as a counterpoise against the Soviet thus appears as part of the advantages to be gained from a settlement with China. Incidentally, it is again revealed how little importance any Japanese outside the army attaches to the Berlin pact.

In stating that the British are taking the initiative Nichi Nichi misrepresents the situation. Britain has received too many rebuffs from Japan in recent years to take the lead readily, but to represent the first step as coming from the other side is a familiar subterfuge. Nichi Nichi in effect is making the overture for cooperation, which implies large alteration in Japan's recent policy in China.

0433

Japan's Army

"Middle Strata" Composed For Most Part Of Officers Below General Rank Are Principal Troublemakers, Writer Says.

By Frank H. Hedges.

Special Correspondence of The Post.

Tokyo.

A SPOILED CHILD naturally becomes extremely difficult to control; the more it is humored the more difficult this control becomes. This, in simple terms, is the problem that the Empire of Japan now faces in regard to its own army or, rather, in regard to one section of the army, which a year ago was called the Younger Element but is now known as the Middle Strata.

This spoiled child was recently given some very severe spanking by the members of the House of Representatives before that body was dissolved and a new election ordered. Like the average spoiled child, the Japanese army is sulky and resentful, but it is also scheming to get back at its attackers and reverse their respective positions, once more to become the spoiled darling of the empire that everyone will humor and let have its own way.

The army has had very much its own way for more than five years past. Not only has it dictated the formation of every cabinet since the fall of that headed by Premier Inukai because of his assassination on May 15, but it has been the determined voice in such vital matters of foreign affairs as Japan's withdrawal from the League of Nations, its conquistadorial attitude toward China, its flouting of the Soviet Union, its pact with Germany and its spiteful flings at the British Empire.

Not only has it year after year greedily gobbled up more and more of the national budget, but it has to a large extent forced private business to shape its course to fit military needs or wishes. Not only has it effectively silenced its critics until the very recent past revived them, but it has posed as the prime organ of patriotism and loyalty to the throne.

Much of this privileged position has been lost during the past 12 months. The military insurrection of February 28-29 started this reversal in the fortunes of the Japanese army; the conclusion of the anti-Communist pact with Berlin greatly accelerated it; the outspoken criticism of the army and army methods in the recent session of the Diet has placed the army distinctly on the defensive, putting it at bay, and that is a dangerous position for Japan.

Occasion has been taken before now to point out that the Japanese army is far from being a unit, that not all Japanese in army uniforms are militarists by any means, and that not all of Japan's rabid militarists are in uniform. A glance at the Japanese army will reveal certain interesting facts.

Senior Officers Generally Moderate.

THE SENIOR officers are, on the whole, fairly moderate in their views and outlook, are genuinely patriotic with something of an intelligent understanding of the proper functions and legitimate rights of an army in any nation. In themselves, there is little to object to, but the trouble arises from the fact that these men no longer govern and control the whole of the army. The survival of the feudalistic concept of individualistic warfare makes it possible for some of their subordinates to flout the properly constituted authority and to disregard military discipline which in most countries would be met with discharge at least, perhaps with court martial and drastic punishment.

This group of semi-independent army officers constitutes what is now known as the Middle Strata. Among them are some major generals and even a few lieutenant generals, but most of them are colonels, majors and on down into the ranks of captains and lieutenants. They have drunk deeply of the glory of conquest on the soil of Manchuria and they have imbibed of the strong wine of intense nationalism, of sovereign worship, of what they conceive to be Japan's destiny which is not unlike the dreams of Napoleon and of the general superiority of the Japanese people as the Children of the Gods. They are called the Middle Strata now because, as in some geological formations, they constitute a granite-like strata between the sen-

ior officers and the junior officers and enlisted men. So far, all attempts to blast through this strata, both from above and from below, have failed. Many Japanese believe there is no hope for the end of militaristic rule in the worst sense of that term until this strata has worked itself on up to the top of the army and then passed over to the retired list. That will require a decade, perhaps longer, and in the meantime the grave danger is risked that as the now junior officers rise in rank they will be absorbed into this Middle Strata.

There are very strong forces at work on this nationalistic granite in the army, however. Some of them are attempting to blast holes in it; others are endeavoring to wear it down gradually as water finally dissolves hard rock. Success may or may not attend these efforts, but what is more likely is that the anti-military sentiment of the nation will grow around and encyst the middle stratum, will strangle and render it powerless, due to the increasing anti-army attitude of the Japanese public, to the fact that the army is so steadily augmenting its bill that the day will come when Japan simply will not be able to pay that bill, and to the general mismanagement of nonmilitary affairs by military men.

Younger Element Are As Yet Unknown Quantity.

BELOW THIS middle stratum in the Japanese army are the younger officers, and they are as yet an unknown quantity. They are nearer to civilian life in point of years, and so better able to hear and heed the voice of the people, but at the same time they are possessed with a hero worship of the leaders of the middle stratum.

The enlisted personnel of Japan's army, roughly a quarter of a million men, is largely obtained by the selective service law. This means that about half are mustered out annually and a new crop of men takes their place. They, of course, are very close to the people and to the soil, for most of them come from the farm, rather than the city. On the whole, they are docile and obedient, but if the army went too greatly against the wishes of the masses of the Japanese people the officers might easily

情報部

第一課

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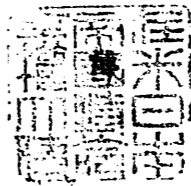
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外務大臣 佐藤 尚武 殿



日本ニ關スル新聞切抜送付ノ件

紐育「タイムズ」マガジン」所載日本ニ於ケル言論取締状況ニ關スル「バイアス」通信並ニ現狀維持派ト革新派トノ對立狀況ニ關スル「ペファア」通信切抜御参考迄ニ茲ニ送付ス
本信寫送付先 紐育（附屬省略）

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arently; partly because the army cannot make up its mind. If it could, the prospect of success would be better than it seems at the moment. In fact, success might have been attained already.

AS it is, the army has antagonized Russia without completing the conquest of China, and it has embittered China without making any material advance in Outer Mongolia and Siberia. It has had its way with neither and alienated both. And it concentrated on either and simultaneously made efforts to conciliate the other, it probably would have succeeded with one and perhaps ultimately with both. Instead it now has two irreconcilable enemies.

The weakness of the Japanese Army's position is that the army has never been

able to settle what it really wants more: to dominate China or to take Outer Mongolia and Siberia. It is compelled, therefore, to attempt now one and now the other and sometimes both at once. And this is one of the flaws in the whole Japanese structure. The diplomatic and political classes know enough of the world to apprehend that Japan is not strong enough to be a colossus and that the Western powers, though weakened, are not impotent.

But these classes have little voice in the country's critical decisions. The army decides. And the army knows little or nothing of the world. For all its high technical accoutrement it still dwells in a self-contained, semi-medieval world. In result it has brought Japan to the present pass, one which frightens all thoughtful Japanese. The country has incurred at least the suspicion and in most cases the hostility of all other countries, with the dubious asset of the German alliance, an obligation that frightens rather than reassures most Japanese.

THAT the army's course in China in the last six years has little positive support in the country is certain. Of criticism there is no lack, voiced discreetly until recently and now more openly. But just what is being criticized is never quite clear. Is it the attempt to make China yield or the failure of the attempt? Is it the aggression on China or only the method by which aggression is carried out? Those newly come to Japan hear the criticism and jump lightly to the conclusion that a liberal backfire against militarism is being built up within the country. The conclusion does not follow.

Even when there is unmistakable condemnation of both object and method, it cannot be assumed that the alternative is advocated, namely, clearing out of China. Again and again I have had the experience of hearing Japanese in private conversation asserting without qualification that the whole China policy is wrong, that China cannot be coerced without an expenditure greater than any possible gain, that Japan must have China's goodwill in order to get the trade without which it cannot subsist, and that all that Japan has done in recent years is calculated to earn China's ill-will.

That would seem to be conclusive, and if the conversation stopped there, one would naturally leave with the conviction that there are large and influential pro-China classes in Japan, especially among business men. I have learned, however, not to stop the conversations there. I have found that when the argument is advanced to the logical corollary of these admissions, which is that the Japanese Army must quit North China and that Japan's relations with China must be exclusively the relations of one trading nation with another, then we come to an area of tacit reservations, of withdrawals and reticences.

Then there is a "but." There must be peace with China, there must be friendship with China, China must be on a plane of equality; but equality begins to take on definitions not generally given in dictionaries. China must be willing to "cooperate"; China needs technical advice and assistance; Japan has special interests which China must acknowledge; China must abandon its anti-Japanese attitude. The qualifications vary, but there are always qualifications; almost never is there willingness to accept the unequivocal proposition that Japan must buy and sell in China and invest private capital in China as British capital is invested in America and otherwise Japan must be to China as Japan is to England or France or America.

I DO not believe there are many Japanese who in their hearts are prepared to accept that relationship. Their reason may tell them that in the long run that relationship is the only feasible one and that the alternative, war with China, would be catastrophic for both. But their instincts have been fired by their early education and at white heat molded and hardened into the sense of national "mission"—Japan as savior of the East, master of the East for its own salvation. For Japanese education is inflammatory stuff. Renunciation of the rôle of a chosen

people does not come easily even when bidden by reason.

Equally important is the fact that although the Japanese and Chinese have common cultural origins and probably are also racially akin, the Japanese are completely unable to understand Chinese psychology, completely unable to anticipate how Chinese will react to any given situation. Men of any of the white nations, though knowing little or nothing of the

Chinese language or civilization, can understand the Chinese better.

Japanese will deplore the present hard feelings between the two nations and then tell you almost plaintively of the anti-Japanese bitterness now almost universal in China. There must be reconciliation, they say, but how can there be, so long as the Chinese are so inflamed with passion? That China has been on the defensive since 1931, that part of its territory has been taken by Japan, that thousands of its people were slaughtered by Japanese air bombs over Shanghai in 1932 and that Japanese Army officers still lay down the law in Peiping and Japanese naval ratings stage sham battles on the main shopping streets of Shanghai—of all these facts no cognizance is taken. There appears to be no awareness that such things bring emotional reactions in human beings.

ALLOWANCE must be made, of course, for the fact that on the part of many Japanese there is a good deal of disingenuousness and that few Japanese ever know what is going on. Many are sincerely surprised when told what everybody, not only in China but in Europe and America, knows Japanese representatives are doing in China. When, for example, Japanese tanks, planes and military "advisers" were taking part in the so-called Mongol invasion of Suiyuan last December, only the few on the inside in Tokyo knew that Japan had any part in the affair. There was no printed reference to the fact until the transsiberian mail brought the first London, Paris and Berlin papers. But with all such allowances made, the truth remains that in all but the exceptional Japanese there is a psychological blind spot.

To a degree this fact also colors Japanese relations with Soviet Russia. Many Japanese who genuinely regret the frantic arming that now is bleeding the country economically will ask what choice Japan has, so long as Soviet Russia masses troops on the

borders of Manchukuo. There appears to be no recollection or cognizance of the fact that Russian armament in Siberia began only after Japanese troops had overrun North Manchuria and parts of Mongolia, including parts officially acknowledged to be Russian zones.

Something of the same sort obtains internally. Japanese of the professional classes and still more the business classes do not like army dominance and are at least fearful of where it is leading the country. But they are not prepared to give up the advantages that military aggression brings by way of monopolizing markets and opportunities for investment. The army for its part at least believes itself to be anti-capitalistic. But it wants big banks that can buy a billion dollars' worth of bonds and huge capital sums to build strategic railways on the Asiatic Continent and big technical plants capable of turning out motorized artillery and planes and tanks. The army wants, or says it wants, better living conditions for the farmers; but it also wants all the surplus wealth of the country spent on adding to the country's military strength.

ESSENTIALLY the Japanese people as a whole want to have their cake and eat it, a desire not peculiar to the Japanese. They want the power their new place in the world gives them and they want the old security. They want preferred position in China without Chinese resistance or hostility. They want to be able to defy the world without being iso-

lated. They want the support of Germany without the opposition of Russia, France and England. They want a modernized, industrialized society without losing the qualities and characteristics of their old way of life, with its order and simplicity, its ceremonialism and fixed relationships.

Japan has never yet got its mind cleared as to which world it really wants to live in. It wants all the advantages of the modern world without the penalties. Its declarations of belief have little relation to its acts, and its allegiances little relation to its way of life. It is a country inwardly confused, turning this way and that and sometimes many ways at once, not at ease with itself or with its world and finally driving in the direction of least resistance—aggression against those that are weaker.

In consequence also it has taken a direction that threatens to lead to disaster in the future and that shows itself pathologically in the present. Socially Japan is an unhealthy nation, its strength drained from the body, gathered at the top and then expended on the attempt to maintain a position that the country is certainly not strong enough to maintain now and probably never will be strong enough to maintain. Of this fact many Japanese are conscious, but they, too, are carried on a tide. And if they were willing to go against the drift, the disposition of internal power is such that they would be helpless. To its army Japan owes its pride of place, and to the army also it owes its social perplexities and its perils.

its readers a picture of an elephant being taken aboard ship en route to the zoo, carefully added to the caption the words: "By kind permission of the commander of the Shimonoseki fortified area." Imagination staggers at the thought of what international spies might learn from a photograph of an elephant.

A Korean paper in publishing a picture of Son, the winner of the marathon at the Berlin Olympiad, reprehensibly removed the rising sun badge which Son wore on his coat and was suppressed for an indefinite period as a lesson.

The censorship on foreign press telegrams, both incoming and outgoing, is also now exercised with a severity formerly unknown. The task has been simplified by the merger of the Dentsu and Rengo news agencies. The great bulk of

the foreign news published in Japan now comes through one channel only, and that channel is closely connected with authority.

KARL MARX was long ago translated into Japanese and "Das Kapital" could be bought in the original German, in English or in Japanese at any big book store. Virtually any foreign book, desirable or undesirable, could be bought as easily. The Moscow Daily News was on sale as openly as "Lady Chatterley's Lover." The authorities were then actuated by the principle that since only a small minority could read foreign books, it was unnecessary to exclude any except the openly pornographic or revolutionary. In the last year or two, however, a characteristic change has come over the book stores.

All new books are now read

by the censor before they reach the shops, and he exercises his vigilance particularly on writers who criticize Japan. The principal result to date has been to give an unsolicited boost to a few not very important books

and to create abroad the impression that Japanese fear criticism. Like social climbers, they seem to feel unsure of their position and sensitive to things which thicker-skinned nations would ignore with contempt.

0442

BETWEEN TWO WORLDS LIES JAPAN

By NATHANIEL PEEFER

TOKYO.

WHOWER has tried to come to some understanding of Japan has had the same experience. It is like working through a cloud.

With the Japanese in the mass one has only agreeable and easy relations. In the mass they are kindly, considerate and helpful, and the small contacts the visitor has with them in everyday intercourse are singularly smooth, in view of the differences between his usual environment, customs and habits and theirs. It is when he tries to come to grips with them on matters that concern them as a nation that the invisible barriers descend, invisible and impalpable but also impenetrable.

What one wishes, above all, to understand of Japan now is, what do the Japanese want? They have kept all Eastern Asia in upheaval for six years by their military, political and economic aggressions. They have shaken the economic equilibrium of most of the rest of the world by their sudden commercial forays. They have added to the welter of world politics, first by their refusal to enter on a naval agreement except on their own terms, thus releasing a naval race, and then by their alliance with Germany. Now the national sentiment is to be tested in an election. What is it they want and how do they conceive their place in the world? A negligible factor only a few years ago, Japan is now a prime moving force. To what end?

I have talked these last three months to Japanese of all classes and conditions of all walks of life and stripes of opinion, including some whom I have known for years; and I am no nearer the answer. I suspect the truth is they do not know themselves and that the upheaval they

have wrought externally is a reflection of their own inner state.

Thus, too, may be explained the refuge all classes take in generalities never defined, among which the foreigner gropes vainly, looking for meaning. "Stabilization of the peace of East Asia"; "stabilization of the national livelihood"; "clarification of the national polity"; "renovation of the national spirit"; "Shows restoration"—these are the phrases that stud all political discourse. It is as if the race communicated only in rubrics.

What exactly is implied in stabilizing the peace of the Far East? Naturally,

She Faces a Choice of Old Order or New, And, to One Observer, She Seems Confused

that Japan shall be the stabilizing force. But on what terms, with what methods, having what relation to Siberia, Mongolia, China, the Philippines, British Malaya, the Netherlands East Indies? There may be Japanese who can answer but none will.

Clarification of the national polity, that which the military gentry talk so freely: let any venturesome foreigner try to find out what the national polity ought to be instead of what it is (if anybody can tell what it is) and what the new polity would require in internal affairs and external relations. If he can get an answer at all, which is unlikely, it will be an excursion into mystical phrases more esoteric than the original. The military and their supporters stentorianly demand that the national polity be clarified, but they never go into troublesome detail as to what a clear polity would be.

WHAT concretely does stabilization of the national livelihood mean? State socialism? State capitalism, just restriction of private business or only higher wages for factory workers and relief of peasants from landlords' exactions—or what? A solemn editorial or public speech on stabilization of the national livelihood marches ringingly to the peroration that the nation's livelihood must be stabilized. Incidentally, those who cry most lustily for stabilization of livelihood are those who would spend all the national wealth on arms and munitions.

From the point of view of the rest of the world what matters most is the translation of "stabilization of the peace of

East Asia." If one could know what Japan wants in China and what it visualizes as its rôle in that country, one could place Japan in its international setting and project the course of Far Eastern relations, if not all international relations. One would know, in short, what to expect in the Far East, and other nations could make their decisions accordingly.

BUT you may read your way through millions of words in books and articles and editorials and talk to individual Japanese of infinite number and never come upon a simple declarative sentence stating directly and unequivocally what Japan's relation to China should be.

Now and again one may meet an individual who says outright that Japan should let China entirely alone except for trade. But he is rare, generally of the Left wing and always far from the seats of power and influence. Now and again some army officer or, more seldom, a diplomatic official, may blurt out that Japanese domination of China is the way of destiny, to which China must submit. But he, too, is rare, though much closer to power and influence. In the main, the country moves in a half-light, but moves, it is true, unswervingly in one direction.

The army itself, clear as its acts may be, suffers from an apparent confusion of motives. Leaving out a small group, whose psychology is formed out of a colossus complex and who, seeing there is a world, would bestride it, there is no evidence that the army has ever thought out a body of principles on which to base a policy toward China and shaped its course accordingly.

Does the army want control of China for the sake of conquest alone? Or because only thus can Japan get free play for its economic forces and keep its population fed? Or because the army and navy must be able to draw on China's raw materials in case of war? Or because only by holding Northwest China can the Japanese outflank Siberia and at the same time drive a wedge between China and Soviet Russia? Which? All,

0443

JAPAN'S CENSORS ASPIRE TO "THOUGHT CONTROL"

Their Task It Is to Keep an Empire Free
From Ideas That Might Disturb the State

By HUGH BYAS

TOKYO.
A NEW gadget has been added to Japan's elaborate machinery for thought control. The Protective Surveillance Law provides aftercare for repentant Communists. It has been found that "thought criminals," once behind bars, are disposed to agree that Paris is worth a mass and liberty worth a timely renunciation of Marx and all his works.

The law provides that persons convicted of violating the Peace Preservation Act may be released under surveillance on giving proof that they have abjured their errors. So numerous are the penitents—or so skin-deep their heresies—that twenty-two supervisory offices under the District Appeal Courts have been opened to watch them.

In its beginning, as at its end, the machinery of thought control is operated by the police. The first turn of the wheel can be a very simple one. Two students walking across the university campus are reading a small book. A plainclothes man stops them. "Show me what you are reading." It is a student's crib, not a Communist pamphlet. If it happened to be the latter, the students would spend the night, and many more nights, answering questions in a police station.

A policeman, seated in his concrete sentry box at a street corner, motions to a shabby individual carrying a dilapidated valise. The man knows what to do. He lays his bag at the officer's feet and shows that it contains the humble plant of a shoeblack and not stolen watches.

The American observer thinks one of these cases a tactless offense against human liberty; the other he regards as a legitimate exercise of police power for the protection of society. To the Japanese mind the exercise of authority is as legitimate in one case as in the other. There are offenses of thought and offenses of action. The policeman is the executive agent of society in putting down both.

"Thought surveillance" is carried out by a special secret service (Tokuko

Kelsatsu) and the secret service police (Koto Kelsatsu). The former organization watches over "dangerous thoughts," social movements and espionage. It has a large staff and its secret expenditure is believed to amount to more than half a million yen annually. Its headquarters are in the Metropolitan Police Office in Tokyo, where it is organized in four bureaus: secret service; supervision of foreigners; labor; supervision of Koreans in Japan.

The secret service police (Koto Kelsatsu) have their headquarters in the police bureau of the Home Office. They are entrusted with supervision of national and local elections, political meetings, political parties and the activities of politicians.

The "supervision of foreigners" is occasionally the subject of romantic stories. It consists simply in keeping a register of foreign residents, with their names, ages, occupations, nationality and addresses. The work is done with smoothness. On first becoming a householder in Tokyo some twenty years ago, this correspondent supplied the information required and has never been asked to repeat it. The police check up their information from time to time, but they do so through the servants, and the foreigner who stolidly attends to his own business can live for years in Japan without knowing that a department of the secret police is looking after him.

THE power that drives the machinery of thought surveillance is the Peace Preservation Act. This law was strengthened in 1925 for the suppression of communism and again in 1934 when the puerile epidemic of student Marxism had subsided and when dangerous thinking was anything that clashed with the ways of militant nationalism which arose with the Manchurian adventure.

The offenses specified in the Peace Preservation Act are organization of, membership in or giving support to, associations formed to revolutionize the national Constitution or to repudiate the system of private property. These were at first bracketed together in one clause and the death penalty was provided for

the leaders of such organizations. The law of 1934 introduced a significant change. It separated the two offenses, maintained the death penalty for attempts to alter the Constitution, but reduced the punishment for repudiation of the private property system to a maximum of ten years' imprisonment.

These laws, plus the zeal of policemen specially deputed to smell out dangerous thoughts, produced a series of anti-Communist police raids with an imposing number of captures. But there were a thousand sprats for every red salmon in the police dragnets when the haul was examined by the courts.

FROM 1933 to 1936 the police arrested 59,013 persons for dangerous thoughts. After preliminary examination only 4,188 were sent for trial, though 6,056 were given the curious benefit of "suspended indictment," which means that the evidence was not strong enough to allow them to be sent before a judge. Of the 4,188 tried in court 2,144, or more than half, were given suspended sentences,

which means that they were released on probation.

Thus, out of nearly 60,000 arrested, only 2,044, or less than 3½ per cent, were found to deserve punishment. If real communism be compared to an epidemic of smallpox, it appears from those records that Japan only suffered from a mild outbreak of chickenpox.

The figures, however, do not tell the whole story, for they omit the stern paternalism with which the special police suppressed student communism. Scores of thousands of the students who passed through the hands of police were not "arrested" but "detained" in police stations. Japan has no Habeas Corpus Law, but has a corresponding regulation providing that a suspected person may not be held in a police station for more than a limited time. It is notoriously evaded by such expedients as moving a suspect from one station to

another or releasing him and immediately rearresting him.

Even these easy formalities are often ignored. In Tokyo alone thousands of youths, many of them of good family, were taken to police stations and kept there for several months. In theory they were being questioned; in reality, they were being given a lesson. In some cases of which this writer has knowledge the suspected youths were beaten and housed in verminous and overcrowded cells. In others they were questioned and reasoned with, not unkindly.

PUNISHMENT and supervision, supplemented by extra-legal police paternalism, fight "thought epidemics" after they have broken out. Subtler in its methods, which are largely unseen, is the censorship which tries to prevent dangerous thoughts from infecting Japan's people.

The visitor first encounters it when he is asked before he lands to make a list of his books. The list goes not to the customs inspectors but to an official of the Home Office. The efficiency of the examiners is not high. Words like "social" or "Soviet" fascinate them. If you should have a book called "Social Problems in Soviet Russia," no matter who was the author, you would do well to throw it overboard.

Recently the censors have cultivated a fine olfactory sense for works that might be derogatory of Japan. References to the Emperor are fatal. The case of the Vanity Fair cartoon and more recently the cases of Fortune and The Literary Digest, illustrate this side of thought surveillance. The magazine Time is a hardened offender. As those works, written in a foreign language, cannot affect the masses, the reader may draw the inference that the established order represented by the censorship is afraid of the educated people of Japan. In the writer's view, the only general inference that may safely be drawn is that the censorship is stupid.

THE newspaper censorship, after being reasonably administered for many years, has been tightened up recently. Its legal basis is the Press and Publications Law. The law prohibits the publication of matter which may disturb public peace or order or affect the national defense. Interpretation is left to the officials of various departments—the army and navy, the Communications Department, the Home Office (that is, the police), and the Foreign Office. The results are to be seen in the columns of the vernacular press, which are sometimes singularly silent on matters known to every reporter in the office. The German-Japanese agreement is a case in point. Its existence was known to every newspaper office in Tokyo, but not a word appeared in print until the pact had been signed.

The censorship is often unconsciously funny. When troops leave for Manchukuo the papers announce that "the OOO unit has left for OOOO." The public became able to guess that the Third Division had been sent to Kfirin, and it was announced that in future the use of circles would be prohibited.

The photographing of scenes within a fortified zone is naturally of celestial delicacy, and recently the Nichi Nichi, in giving

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林男了 記



情報部

第一課長

昭和三年五月廿四日

普通公第九一節

（別紙添付）

昭和十二年五月四日

在リヴァプール

領事 高瀬真

外務大臣 佐藤尚武 殿

地方新聞一対日論調ニ関スル件

当地朝刊紙「リヴァプール・デイリー・ポスト」紙ハ五月四日
「東洋流儀」ト題スル社説ヲ掲ケ日本ノ憲法制度ハ
其ノ範ヲ歐洲ニ採ルルモノトシテ案際上ノ運用ハ東洋
流儀トシテ歐洲人ニト誠ニ詳解シ難キモノトシテ先
ニ向歐洲人ヨリ見テ今次總選挙ノ結果ハ政府ニ対

在リヴァプール日本領事館

C446

スル不信感ノ一表示ナリト見受ケラレ他方反爾スル所
ニ依レハ目下日本政府ハ日英間ノ親善促進方ニ誠ニ折
向折衝中ナリトノ趣ニル處合ニリ東洋ニ於テ諸紛争
ヲ解決スルニ於テ其ノ最善方法ハ東洋方面ニ利益
關係ヲ有スル主要諸國即チ日英米蘇支ノ諸國間ニ
於テ或種ノ協定ヲ結フニ在リト認メラル云々ト述ヘタリ
右新聞切抜何等シテ送付ス

本信等送付先 在英大使

C447

在リヴァプール日本領事館

An Oriental Way

CONSTITUTIONALLY Japan is a mystery to the Western observer. Her Government is modelled on Western lines, but it operates orientally. Some departments seem to have a certain vague responsibility to Parliament, but, at any rate, two—those of the army and navy—act independently under the Emperor, whose precise position in the Japanese constitutional scheme is the greatest mystery of all. We have to-day news of a novel development in this curious state of things. Only a month ago the Diet was dissolved because of its critical attitude to the Government. But the appeal to the country has left the two chief parties almost as strong as ever. Labour, however, which is the most anti-Government party, has doubled its strength, though it is still a very small party. Out of the 466 seats, the supporters of the Government only secured forty. With us such a result would be a declaration of no confidence in the Government. But that is not how General Hayashi, the military Prime Minister, regards it. In the statement he issued yesterday he blandly hopes that the political parties have reconsidered their attitude, a rather odd thing to do after winning an election so handsomely. Anyway, General Hayashi does not care whether they have changed their minds or not. He and his Government are to remain in office. Japan, in fact, is to be treated to what is in effect a military dictatorship. In the circumstances, it will be interesting to see how Parliament is to fare. It will in any case be ignored if General Hayashi has his way, and it does not seem as if there was anything to prevent him, though in time the pressure of public opinion may effect a change.

Perhaps there is the greater likelihood of this since the policy of the army in China has for some time been

a failure. The Japanese may give the army credit for Manchukuo, but that may yet turn out to be a liability rather than an asset. In any case, since then the militarists have achieved nothing, while China, whose weakness was their opportunity, has increased her resistance and her strength. In the circumstances, one would imagine that a military dictatorship in Japan, such as General Hayashi's defiance of the Diet would suggest, seems an unlikely development. Meanwhile, it is said that the Japanese Government is trying to negotiate a friendly arrangement with this country. Of course, we should all like to be on good terms with Japan, but the truth is that her recent history is not encouraging. Her conduct in seizing Manchukuo, the flagrant imperialism of her dominant militarists, her defiance of the League of Nations, and her recent agreement with Germany do not constitute a record with which this country can care to identify itself. The setting up of a military dictatorship would also be an impediment to a friendly arrangement. In the circumstances, our Government, however well disposed to Japan, cannot help being cautious. In any event, it is desirable that we should endeavour to co-operate with America in our Far Eastern policy, though there is no reason why this should bring us into conflict with Japan. There is, on the contrary, great and increasing reason why America, Japan, China, Russia and ourselves should work together in the Orient. It is time that an end was put to the troubles in the East, and the best way of securing that result is by some agreement between the Powers whose interests are chiefly involved.

6423

情報部

第一課長

別紙添附

普通第一〇七號

昭和十二年五月五日

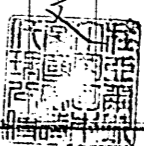
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臨時代理公使

寺嶋廣文



外務大臣 佐々尚武 殿

日本ニ関スル天津在苗米人談話記事切抜送付ノ件

五月二日附當地「フエス・アイス・ヘラルド」紙ハ最近「至久・アイス」ニテ

米亞セル天津在苗米人「スピリット」ノ日本ニ関スル理解アル談話

ヲ掲載セルニ付右切抜何等御参考送相添へ送付ス

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在アルゼンティン日本公使館

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0427

0343

Japan and the Chinese An American Viewpoint

THE Japanese is not the "big bad wolf" he is made out to be by some Occidental scaremongers, according to Mr. F. F. Spielman, an American businessman who has lived in the Far East for nearly thirty years. Mr. Spielman arrived yesterday morning on the Buenos Aires Maru on a health trip.

Asked by a HERALD representative for an impression on the situation in the East, especially with regard to the Japanese penetration of China, Mr. Spielman stated that he believed that there was no cause for alarm that Japan would, at any time attempt to conquer China by armed force.

The Japanese were too shrewd to attempt such a feat, for they had learned that armed force could never rule the Chinese, as not only were they spiritually indomitable but their country was so vast that to attempt to conquer it and maintain any semblance of order was virtually impossible.

"If they feel that their force-

ful-taking of Manchukuo was a mistake, they will not repeat it." The Japanese had resorted to economic penetration to "conquer" China. Despite the fact that this penetration was affecting the trading of other countries it was amply justified.

After her "modernisation" Japan had sought a market for her products. China had offered that first market, and the Chinese were not resenting the Japanese advances, for they promised a betterment of general conditions and the development of the country.

"I would like to see England or the United States undertake this development of China," declared Mr. Spielman, "but there is no doubt that the Japanese are better qualified to do it."

The Occidental attitude towards the growth of Japanese dominion in the East and her power in the markets of the world was not unmarked by suspicion that the yellow man had started on a campaign to conquer the universe. Such a suspicion was baseless, for not only was it almost an impossibility for one nation to dominate the world, but the Japanese, he believed, were far from contemplating such an idea.

They were merely seeking outlets for their trade. Their business and political aims should not be confused. Since the dawn of modern enlightenment in Japan, the Japanese wanted to be recognised on an equal footing with all other nations; they were determined not to be downtrodden.

Japanese commercial expansion in her big sister, China, had naturally aroused considerable resentment and opposition from foreigners, particularly Great Britain, the greatest foreign traders in the country, but it was not the signal for alarm.

Asked whether he thought all foreign commercial interests might be eventually driven out of China, Mr. Spielman replied:

"Such a thing is a very long way off. Foreign firms are still trading in China. British and American concerns are still doing business in Japan itself."

Each nation, he pointed out, specialised in certain types of raw materials or manufactured goods. Thus, although the Japanese were manufacturing automobiles, they would not be able to oust the American motor car business from China till such time as they could indulge in mass production. The same was the case with other commodities, both British and American.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Mr. Spielman stated that in his opinion, there was little likelihood of China ever being controlled by the Soviet Union.

Although China acted as an imaginary bone of contention between the two States, Japanese

penetration was far ahead of any Russian penetration. Japan's present actions were probably being taken with a view to strengthening her position in the East in anticipation of a future conflict with the Soviet.

There were many factors which lent colour to the theory that Russia would never gain control over China, prominent among them being that the Soviet was hardly able to manage its own vast country, let alone undertake to control another State, and that the Chinese and Russians were unable to understand each other, whereas the Japanese and Chinese had much in common, both being Orientals.

"I believe that the responsible Chinese feels that his country will be benefited by Japan gradually interesting herself in the development of China."

He suggested that the treatment of Chinese in Manchukuo tended to enhance such a view, for, whereas previously the residents of what is now known as Manchukuo lived in a disorderly, ungoverned State, to-day, under Japanese rule, they were reaping the benefits of an established currency, order, the suppression of banditry, and protection.

LIFE IN CHINA.

Mr. Spielman stated that he had lived in the East nearly thirty years. On leaving the United States when a young man, he first went to Japan, but after three years there he moved to China, and finally settled in Tientsin, where he has lived for over twenty years. Mr. Spielman is president of Frazar Federal Inc., Tientsin, an American firm, whose chief occupation was the distributing of Chrysler products in China.

Life in Tientsin, he declared, was reasonably quiet, and foreigners were able to enjoy the modern facilities and comforts known in their homelands.

Asked about the risings in China frequently reported abroad, Mr. Spielman stated that as a rule they did not disturb the peace of mind of foreigners. The majority were not directed against the Government, but consisted of conflicts between provincial governor or opposing factions.

The last disturbance of any importance took place when the young Marshal Chang Hsue-Liang kidnapped the Generalissimo of the Army and President of the Republic, Chiang Kai-Shek. After releasing his captive the young Marshal journeyed to the capital and delivered himself up to the man he had kidnapped. Mr. Spielman advanced the theory that Chang Hsue-Liang was dissatisfied with the post to which he had been assigned as general in an unimportant district in the interior of the country, and had taken such a drastic course with a view to attracting attention and having his position bettered.

情報部

第一課長

在沙市日本帝國領事館

普通第七六號

昭和十二年五月六日

在沙市

領事館事務代理 小森 喜久壽



外務大臣 佐藤 尚武 殿

總選舉ニ關スル新聞論調報告ノ件

當地各漢字紙ハ我國ノ總選舉ニ關シ連日中央社東京、上海電及同盟通信社電等ヲ目立テ報道シ多大ノ關心ヲ有スルヤニ看取セラ、ルル處五月五日ノ沙市荆報ハ「日本總選舉後ノ政局」ト題スル社説ヲ掲ケ左記ノ通論評シ居レルニ付何等御參考迄報告ス

第三課

(分類) 43. 5. 0.

在沙市日本帝國領事館

記

日本ノ政局ハ總選舉後政府及政黨ノ衝突益激烈トナリ其ノ結果内閣ハ總辭職ヲ行フカ或ハ議會ノ再解散ヲナスヘシト觀測スル向アルモ最近ノ情勢ヲ觀ルニ政黨ノ首領ハ政府排撃ノ宣言ヲ發シ且内閣打倒ノ計畫ヲ進メツ、アルモ今ニ至ル迄顯著ナル成果ナク政府當局亦政黨ノ企圖ヲ粉碎シ政策獨行ノ主張ヲ有スルモ此レ亦斷乎タル決定ヲ有スルモノニ非ス政府政黨共ニ俄ニ極端ニ趨ルヲ欲セサルモノノ如シ

政府ハ議會解散ノ際ニ於テハ頗ル自信強ク一旦政黨ニ遷延ト混亂ノ二大罪名ヲ嫁スレハ全國民ハ政府ノ行動ニ同情シ内閣支持ノ新ナル代表ヲ選出スヘキヲ豫斷シ急速ニ總選舉ヲ行ヒ一ハ國民ノ感

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情ヲ利用シ他方黨人運動ノ機會ヲ尠カラシメントシタルカ選舉ノ結果ハ依然政黨ノ勝利ニ歸シ政府方面ニ對シ重大ナル刺戟ヲ與ヘタリ即チ政民兩黨ハ議會ニ於テ永キ歴史ヲ有シ且社會上ニ於テモ確乎タル地位ヲ有スルヲ以テ縱令老衰散漫ノ狀態ニアリト雖モ一舉ニ此ヲ粉碎スルコト困難ニシテ又憲政ハ日本人ノ心裡ニ頗ル深刻ニ印象附ケラレ内閣ハ政黨ヲ攻撃スルモ政黨亦憲政ノ擁護ヲ宣傳シ政府ハ權威ヲ恃ミトスルモ政黨ハ組織ヲ重シ其ノ間自ラ人心ノ把握アリ兩黨者競選セハ其成敗自ラ明カナルコト是レニシテ内閣ハ此ノ經驗ヲ得タル後政黨輕視ノ成見ニ對シ變更スル所アラサルヘカラス

最近ノ東京同盟社電報ニ依レハ政府ノ方針ハ政策本位ヲ以テ總選

0453

舉後ニ於ケル内外ノ時局ニ對應スルト共ニ政黨ニ善處方ヲ希望セラルカ内閣ノ總辭職又ハ議會再解散問題ハ未タ何等決定セストノコトナルカ由此觀是政府ハ既ニ議會解散當時ニ於ケル強硬ナル態度ヲ緩和シタルカ政黨ニ至リテモ亦國民信任ノ動搖、内部ノ不健全、意見ノ紛岐等ニ依リ凋落ノ危期ヲ孕ミ政權ハ既ニ明ニ實力派ノ掌握スル所トナリ如何ナル政黨又ハ如何ナル集團モ實力派ノ強硬手段ニ勝ヲ制スルコト困難ニシテ政黨ノ内閣組織ノ如キハ既ニ過去ノ時代ニ屬スルニ至レリ

此ヲ以テ總選舉後政府ト政黨間ノ衝突益激烈ニ赴クカ或ハ却テ緩和セラレルカハ趣味アル問題ナルカ内閣カ若シ政黨ノ希望ヲ顧ミス敢然獨行セントセハ兩者ノ紛糾ハ益劇烈トナリ其底止スル所ヲ

0454

在沙市日本帝國領事館

知ラサルヘキモ現狀ヨリ之ヲ觀レハ内閣ト政黨ハ表面對立ノ状態
ニアルモ實際上ハ吳越同舟シ合流ヲ希望スルモノ、如ク最近關係
ニ於テハ新黨組織ノ困難ナルニ鑑ミ兩政黨ノ諒解ヲ求メ特別議會
召集ノ期日ヲ延期セントシ政府、黨間ノ妥協ヲ計リ居レルトノコ
トナルカ其ノ真相那邊ニ存スルヤハ自ラ明カナルヘシ
本信寫送付先

在支大使 上海 漢口 宜昌

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アジア歴史資料センター

第三理
資料
カ

情報部

第一課長

公第一三六號

昭和十一年五月六日

在加奈陀

特命全權公使 加藤外松

外務大臣 佐藤 尚武殿

本邦政情ニ関スル新聞論説報告件

五月四日「モントリオール・スター」の「Japan's Near Problem」題シ
大要左記趣旨ノ社説ヲ掲載セリ

記

先ツ今次総選挙ニ際テ政府側大敗シタル爲本邦政情愈混沌ト

在カナダ日本公使館

0436

加奈陀
総選挙
件
名
利
詔
12.10.15
録
昭和十一年五月廿五日接受

13.5.0.9

成レルト云ハテ後右ノ結果如何ナレ内閣出現スル共日本ハ今ヤ對外關係
ヲ再檢討シテ新外交政策ヲ樹立セザルハカウサルニ至レト説キ日本ノ最モ重要
ナルハ支那問題ナルガ最近東洋ニテ情報ニ依ルニ支那ニ國家統一運動進
展シ反日地方諸將僚及共產軍等ノ後援ヲ得テ南京政府ハ日本ニ對シ
近年ニテ強硬態度ヲ取ルニ至リ流石ノ日本軍部モ支那ニ對シテ慎重行動
ヲ示レバカウサルニ至レリ

又倫敦ヨリノ情報ニ依ルニ日本ハ英國トノ親善關係増進ヲ希望シツアリ
テ吉田大使ハ日英間ニ或種ノ協定締結ノ下準備ヲ爲シツアリ又認メ
ラレ、秩父宮殿下ノ御渡英モ亦好果ソ爾スヘク又近々日本經濟視察團
ノ渡英スルアリ日本海軍當局モ英國ニ對シテ建艦競争ヲ挑ムコトニ
可能ナルヲ認識シタルナルハシ要之日本ハ對外向題處理ニ當リ將
來一層合理的トナルモノト認メラルニ

在カナダ日本公使館

0437

情報部

第一課長

公第ニエニ號

昭和十二年五月七日

記
12.10.15
録

昭和十二年六月四日 接受

在新加坡

總領事 郡 司 喜



外務大臣 佐藤 尙武 殿

日本外交問題ニ關スル新聞論調ノ件

五月六日貴大臣カ外國通信員ニ對シテ爲サレタル日英、日支關係ヲ一層敦厚ナラシメ蘇聯邦トノ外交關係ヲ調整シ、日獨防共協定ニ對スル誤解ヲ一掃シ度ク尙日米間ニ何等難問題存在セサル旨ノ聲明ハ何故カ當方面ニ對スル「ルーター」通信ナク、數日後「アネタドウメイ」通信トシテ（多分「ジャバ」新聞ノ轉載）五月十日當地新聞ニ掲載セラレタリ

在新加坡日本總領事館

0453

右ニ關シ十一日「フリープレス」紙ハ左ノ如キ調評ヲ掲載セリ

「相互關係日々複雑多岐トナリ困難ヲ加ヘツツアル現世界ニ於テ日本ノ占ムル所ノ地位ハ重要且獨得ノモノニシテ日本カ歐洲各國トノ關係改善ノ爲ニ萬全ノ努力ヲ傾倒シツツアルモ亦宜ナリト言ハサルヲ得ス、日英兩國間ノ親善關係ハ世界大戰ノ際其ノ頂上ニ達シタルモノナルカ、戦後日本商業ハ著シキ進出ヲ遂ケ其ノ結果トシテ英國ハ自己ノ地盤ノ蠶食サルルヲ恐ルルト共ニ日本ノ領土擴張ノ野心ノ世界平和ニ害アルヘキヲ憂フル等ノ事ヨリ兩國關係昔日ノ如カラスシテ今日ニ立至レルモノナリ。日本ノ北支那及支那國境方面ニ於ケル活動ハ一般的ニ觀テ少クトモ平和擾亂ノ跡ハ免カレサリシ所ニシテ今回日本カ佐藤外相ヲ通シテ英國及支那トノ親善關係促進ノ爲直接力ヲ致シツツアルハ吾人ノ最モ欣快ニ堪ヘサル所ナリ。然レトモ本問題ヲ考察スルニ當リ日本ノ此等諸國ニ對スル關係改

在新加坡日本總領事館

0459

善ノ提議ニ幾何ノ誠意アルヤヲ先以テ決定スルノ要アリ、支那トシテハ日本カ北方舞臺ニ於テ其ノ侵透政策(平和的ナリシコトアルモ最近ニハ軍事的侵略ノ色濃シ)實行ヲ持續スル限リニ於テハ日本ニ對シテ好意ヲ示ス能ハス、又英國、和蘭、米國等ニ於テモ同様南方大太平洋方面ニ於ケル日本ノ活動ニ依リ其ノ權益ヲ侵害サルルコト少ナカラス。日本ノ運命ハ支那ト共ニアルコトハ明白ナルモ日本カ之ト全ク相反スル態度ヲ持スル限リ其ノ理想完成實現ニ對シ充分ノ同情及援助ヲ勝チ得サルヘシ。極ク最近ニ至ル迄日本ノ對支政策ハ英國ノ同情ヲ失ヒ支那ヲシテ益々蘇聯邦ニ援助ヲ求ムルニ至ラシメ居リタルモノニシテ、此ノ點ニ關シ其ノ政策ヲ變更スヘク日本カ努力ヲ爲シツツアル徵候ノ見エタルハ近々數週間ノコトニ屬ス、佐藤外相ノ日本外交政策ノ聲明ハ本問題ニ關スル累次聲明ト大差ハ無キモ日本ハ遅レタリト雖モ過去ニ於ケルヨリモ一層眞劍ニ本問題ニ當ルヘントノ實質的證佐ヲ與ヘタルモノトシ

在新加坡日本總領事館

0460

テ歡迎サルヘク右ヲ望ムヤ切ナルモノアリ。
右ニ對スル動機ノ探索ハ之ヲ爲ササルモ日本ノ對英親善關係強化ニ對スル希望カ英支間ノヨリ緊密ナル聯繫運動及強力ナル隣邦蘇聯邦ノ對歐諸國關係ノ改善ノ徵候ト共ニアラハレタルハ眞ニ注目ニ値スヘキコトナリ。蘇聯邦ハ傳統的ニ日本ノ敵國ヲ形成シ居ルモノニシテ其ノ國內政治ニ對スル是非善惡ノ判斷ハ別トスルモ其ノ強力ナル國力ハ疑モ無ク日本ノ帝國主義的意圖ニ對シ最モ抑制的勢力ヲ爲シ居ルモノナリ。蘇聯邦ハ英支關係ノ日本ニ與フル影響ヲ見ルニ孔博士ノ倫敦訪問ハ英支同盟ヲ齎スニ非サヤトノ考察ハ東西ヲ問ハス有力ナル批評家ニ依リテ抱懷サレ居ル所ニシテ又斯ク信スル理由多分ニ存ス、結局日本トシテ右ノ如キ蓋然性ニ無關心タリ得サルハ理ノ當然ニシテ日本今回ノ態度ハ英支接近問題ト無關係タリ得サルモノナリ。

佐藤外相ハ日本外交政策聲明ニ於テ日獨防共協定ニ關スル誤解ノ

在新加坡日本總領事館

0461

一掃セラレサルヘカラサル所以ヲ慎重ニ述フル所アリタルカ右協
定ハ日本ノ最モ大ナル錯誤ナルコトハ一般ニ認メ居ラルル事實ニ
シテ之ハ日本自身ノ先ツ了解シタル點ナルヘシ、列國ヨリノ疑念
疑惑ニ包マレ乍ラ然モ協定成就ハ日本ニ何等ノ實質的利益ヲ齎ス
モノニ非ス、ヨリ大ナル不信ヲ招クニ至リタルノミナリ。今ニ至
リ日本ハ日蘇關係調整ノ希望ヲ述ヘ居ルモ日獨協定締結後ノ今日
ニ於テハ甚タ難事タルヘシ。
佐藤外相ハ尙日米關係ニモ言及シ居レリ、日米問題ハ主トシテ比
島ノ最後の運命ト關聯アルモノニシテ右ニ付テハ本爾ニ於テ大ニ
論スヘキコトアルヘキモ結局ノ所兩國間ノ關係ハ敵對的ニハアラ
サルモ左リトテ甚タ友好的トモ稱シ得サルハ疑無キ所ナリ。
佐藤外相ハ「兩國間ニハ何等面倒ナル問題存在セス」ト稱シ居ル
カ事實左様ニテ今後トモ日本ノ意圖野心動向ニ重大變化無キ限り
右ノ狀態持續セラルヘキモノト信ス。

在新加坡日本總領事館

0432

大局の見地ヨリ論スレハ日本ノ世界ニ對スル地位ハ甚タ奇妙且困
難ナルモノナリ。日本ハ他ノ諸國ヨリモ遙カニ後レテ領土の商業
的發展ヲ爲スニ至リタルモノニシテ他國ノ感情權^非ヲ害セスシテ
發展ヲ爲シ得サルモノナリ。如何ナル程度迄進^マ、如何ナル程度
ニ止マルヘキカハ日本自身ノ決定ニ俟ツ所ノモノナリ。現在ニ於
テ餘リニ進^ス進スヘキコトハ好マシカラスト理解シタルモノノ如ク
日本ハ今ヤ友好關係ヲ培養シ其ノ地位ヲ鞏固ニスヘ^ハ心構ヲ爲シ
居レリ。若^シ日本ノ列國トノ協調ノ希望ニシテ眞ニ誠意アルモノ
ナレハ其ノ求ムル協調ハ必スヤ達成シ得ヘキモ然ラサルニ於テハ
日本ノ將來ハ誠ニ^ニ難多キモノト知ルヘシ」
右何等御參考迄ニ申進ス

在新加坡日本總領事館

0433

32

後藤 勇
朝日
中野 勇
神風 之 國
ルモノ三郎
野 呂 八 分

第二課長

普通第一九九號

昭和十一年五月八日

在 埃

臨時代理公使 齋藤 音



外務大臣 佐藤 尚武 殿

当地新聞所載日本國係新聞記事送付件

最近当地新聞に掲載の日本國係新聞記事送付件

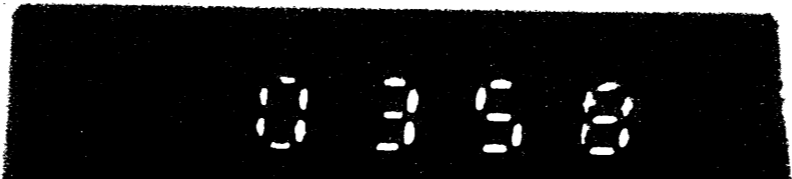
記事切抜別添通り送付す

件 12.10.15
記 録
昭和十一年六月八日 接受
(美濃半截野紙)

外務省

10.5

G-04



الصحف 12 ربيع 1937

"Al Ahram" du 12 avril 1937.



الدكتور ليرت (الى اليمين) محافظ برلين يستقبل الانسة ستسوكو هارا الممثلة اليابانية ذات الجمال الرائع وذلك في دار بلدية برلين لمناسبة نجاحها الكبير في تمثيل الدور الاول في الفيلم الالمانى «ابنة الساموراي»

Le Dr. Liberth (à droite) Gouverneur de Berlin recevant Mlle. Stusku Hara la très belle artiste Japonaise, et ce à la Municipalité de Berlin à l'occasion du succès qu'elle a obtenu en jouant son premier rôle dans le film allemand "La fille du Samuray".

0405

الصحف 13 ربيع 1937

"Al Balagh" du 13 avril 1937.



جد وحفيده يودعان احد الشبان اليابانيين المجندين أخيراً طبقاً لحركة التجنيد الاخيرة التي قامت بها الحكومة اليابانية لتزويد قواتها البرية والبحرية بالجنود اللازمة مجاراة لحطة التسليح بين الدول

Un grand père et son petit-fils faisant leurs adieux à un de la jeunesse japonaise recruté dernièrement conformément au dernier mouvement du recrutement suivi par le Gouvernement Japonais pour fournir à ses forces de terre et de mer les soldats nécessaires.

0406

البرق 19 / 4 / 1937

"Al Misri" du 19 avril 1937.



وصل ال بليوت سمو الامير شيشيبو شقيق اميراطور اليابان
ومندوب اليابان في حفلات التتويج ويرى سموه والى جانبه سمو
الاميرة زوجته وقد اقرن امانهما العلم
الياباني

S.A. le Prince Chichibu, Frère de S.M. l'Empereur du Japon
et Son représentant aux fêtes du Couronnement est arrivé à
Blymouth. A Son côté on voit S.A. la Princesse Son épouse et
on voit devant eux le drapeau Japonais.

0-107

الاهرام 20 / 4 / 1937

"Al Ahram" du 20 avril 1937.



سمو الامير «شيشيبو» شقيق جلالة اميراطور اليابان وسمو الاميرة عفتيانه على اثر وصولهما
الى فندقهما بلندن لحضور حفلات التتويج بالنيابة عن الاميراطور وقد ظهر بينهما الدوق ارف
جلوستر الذي اتي لزيارتهما مندوبا من شقيقة ملك الانجليز

S.A. le Prince Chichibu, Frère de S.M. L'Empereur du Japon
et S.A. la Princesse Son épouse, à l'issue de Leur arrivée
à l'hotel à Londres pour assister aux fêtes du Couronnement
représentant S.M. l'Empereur. On voit au milieu de Duc de
Gloucester, venu pour les visiter, délégué par Son Frère le
Roi d'Angleterre.

0-103

"LA BOURSE EGYPTIENNE" DU 24 avril 1937.

LE DÉPART DU CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES DU JAPON



M. Amagi, Chargé d'Affaires du Japon au Caire, vient d'être transféré à un autre poste diplomatique à l'étranger. Notre photo représente M. Amagi, accompagné de Mme Amagi et de ses enfants au moment de leur départ de la gare du Caire. Il a été salué par le chef du Protocole au ministère des Affaires Etrangères, au nom du gouvernement égyptien. (Photos «Bourses»).

0403

الإصرام ٢٤ / ١٩٣٧

Al Ahram du 24 avril 1937.

سفر القائم بأعمال المفوضية اليابانية



سافر بعد ظهر أمس السيد اماجي القائم بأعمال المفوضية اليابانية في قطار الساعة الخامسة والنصف قاصداً إلى بورسعيد ليبحر منها تهادناً إلى اليابان للعمل بوزارة الخارجية ويرى جنبه إلى اليمين قبيل مغادرته محطة القاصمة وإلى يمينه السيدة عقيلته وقد ظهر في توديعهما إلى جانب العقيلة الأنسة كريمة وزير ايزان المفوض ووراها محمود ثابت بك مدير ادارة المراسم بوزارة الخارجية وعبد القادر الكيلاني بك القائم بأعمال المفوضية العراقية

LE DEPART DU CHARGE D'AFFAIRES DE LA LEGATION JAPONAISE

Mr. Amagi, Chargé d'Affaires de la Légation du Japon en Egypte est parti hier par le train de 5h¹/₂ p.m. se rendant à Port-Saïd. De là il s'embarquera pour le Japon où il travaillera au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères. On le voit sur notre photo avant son départ, ayant à sa droite sa femme, la fille du Ministre Plénipotentiaire d'Iran. Derrière on voit Mahmoud Sabet Bey, Directeur du Protocole au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et Abdel Kader El Gaylani Bey, Chargé d'Affaires de la Légation d'Irak.

0410

الإدارة / ١٩٣٧

"Al Guehad" du 24 avril 1937.



سعادة قنصل اليابان في مصر في سراي عابدين مع
الوزير الجديد لمفوضية اليابان

S.E. le Consul du Japon en Egypte au Palais d'Abdine
avec le nouveau Ministre de la Légation du Japon en Egypte

0471

الإدارة / ١٩٣٧

"Al Guehad" du 25 avril 1937



البرنس تشيتشوبسي شقيق امبراطور اليابان مع الامير قريظه عند وصولهما
الى لندن لحضور حفلات التويج

Le Prince Chichibu, Frère de S.M. L'Empereur du Japon
avec la Princesse son épouse, à Leur arrivée à Londres
pour assister aux fêtes du Couronnement.

0472

"Al Misri" du 3 mai 1937.



صاحب البينوك الدوق جلوكستر والى يمينه الامير شيشيبو شقيق اميراطور اليابان والى يساره اميرة شيشيبو وقد اخذت لهم هذه الصورة في خلال زيارة سمو الدوق للامير في المفوضية اليابانية في لندن

S.A. le Duc de Gloucester ayant à sa droite S.A. le Prince Chichibu, Frère de S.M. l'Empereur du Japon et à sa gauche S.A. la Princesse Chichibu. Cette photo a été prise lors de la visite faite par le Duc à S.A. le Prince à la Légation du Japon à Londres.

C473

"Al Ahram" du 4 mai 1937.



المرأة اليابانية في عالم الفن : فرقة موسيقية يابانية مكونة كلها من الفتيات اليابانيات تعزف في

لجدي حانات طوكيو الليلية

La femme Japonaise dans le domaine artistique : Un orchestre Japonais composé de jeunes filles Japonaises jouant ses morceaux dans un cabaret de Tokio.

東京
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附報部

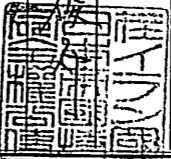
第一課長

普通公策五一號

昭和十二年五月九日

在伊蘭

臨時代理公使 渡田



外務大臣佐藤尚武殿

帝國政情ニ関スル新聞記事報告ニ付

最近当地伊蘭諸新聞ニ年報ニ関スル報道ニ細入等
ノ記事表ハルコト比較的頻繁トナリ又其ノ報道振
概ニ好意的ナル處多ク且日附伊蘭語朝刊新聞引
一セシ紙ハ外務省ニ總選挙前後ノ政情ニ関
シ當國ニ於テ著名ノ記者ニシテ國會會議ニ負タルサマ
イ

A. 3. 5. 0. 9

0475

日記
昭和十二年五月九日
伊蘭
渡田

寄稿ニ係ル長文ノ記事ヲ揚敷シ居リ右ハサアサイレノ
筆ニ成レモノヲ前在京ノラシ公使館参事官アルテシル
(現在当公外務省新聞課長)ノ加筆シタルモノニシテ
当公政存付對ノ是解ヲ反映シ居モノト見ルヲ得ヘキカ
如シ其内容ハ現下帝室ノ政情ヲ敘述シ且軍部對政
黨關係並林内閣將來ニ関シ親日的立場ヨリ同
情的觀察ヲ下セルモノニシテ要約スルニ林内閣成立ノ經
緯ニ涉ルハ今日ノ總選挙ニ於テ民政兩政黨カ勝利
ヲ占メタル結果トシテ林内閣ニカ互解スルヤ否ヤハ世
人ノ最興味ヲ惹ク所ナリトシ軍部ト政黨トノ關係ニ
付テハ兩者間ノ爭ハ真ノ抗爭ニ非スシテ右ハハ種ノ誤
解ニ出テタルモノト云フハク軍部ハ政黨ヲ以テ黨派ノ
利益ニ專念シテ時局ノ認識ヲ欠キ今日ノ重大時ニ

0476

際シ政治ヲ擔當スルニ非スト爲シ又政黨ハ軍部
ヲ急進ニ過クモノニシテ之ニ政治ヲ委ストキハ日英
國一百年ノ計ヲ誤ルニ至ルハシト見ル所ニ聞ク事ノ原因
存ストノ觀測ヲ下シ居レリ又政黨カ林内閣ニ反對セ
ル理由ハ人内閣ハ軍部ノ勢力ニ左右セシ居ルモノト
ナス莫ニアリ即チ軍部ニ指導ヲセラル内閣ハ國家ノ利益
ヲ害フモノナリトハ政黨側ノ意見ナルハ他而軍部ト雖
モ政黨側ノ立場ヲ全般的ニ否定セントスル意圖ナク又
政黨側ニ軍部被視ノ如キトナキハ明瞭ナリトシ例
之實田内閣當時濱田氏ノ如キモ軍部侮蔑スル意
志ハ毛頭無ク若シ侮辱セル言辭有リタリトハ割腹シ
テ果ツハシトサハ斷言セル事實ヲ援用スルニテ軍部ニ議
會會ヲ否認セントスルカ如キ意志無キト勿論ニシテ明治

0477

天皇ノ制定セラル憲法ハ軍部最尊重スル所ナリ唯
軍部ハ政黨議員ヲ以テ憲法ノ精神ヲ長ク保持セ
サルモノト爲シ居ルカ陸軍ノ意見トシテ發表セラル回
答ノ重大時ニ際シ政黨ハ國家經綸ノ任ニ非ス政黨ハ
自己ノ利益ニ没頭シテ互ニ抗争シテ爲ス所無ク皆來ニ於
ケル日本國家發展障害ノ重大ナル因ヲナセリ政黨指
導者カ今日ハ狀態ヲ改メ奥面目ニ憲法政治ヲ實踐ス
ルニ於テハ軍部ノ支援スルニ各ナラサルモノナリ云々ハ良ク
此間ノ事情ヲ説明シ得タルモノナリト諾キ更ニ今日
民政黨ハ議會ニ於テ最大多數黨員ヲ擁シ林内閣
ノ總辭職ヲ迫ラントス即議會解散迫政黨ノ要求
ハ所ハ再ニ繰返サルルルル政黨側ハ日獨條約日
支關係ニ關シ政府ノ政策ヲ是非難シ政府ヲ攻撃セシ

0478

トスレトモ林内閣ノ直ニ總辭職ヲ為スモトハ考ヘラレ
 何トナレハ日中議會ハ天皇ノ大權發軔ニ依リ新キ西
 歐諸國ニ於ケルモノト大ニ趣ヲ異ニシ日本固有ノ傳統ニ基
 礎ヲ有スレハナリ而シテ林内閣ハ依然軍部ノ支援ヲ受ケ
 政黨創見友對ハ林内閣ニ何等致命的影響ヲ
 與ウルヲ得サルハシトノ見解ヲ下シ最後ニ民政西黨カ
 總選舉ニ於テ大多數ノ議負ヲ獲得スベキトハ日本
 政情ヲ解スルモノノ豫想セル所ナカレ日本國民ノ満足
 スベキ狀態ハ近衛公ヲ領袖トスル新黨ノ出現ニ依
 リ得ラルハシ即日本國民全般ヨリ大ニ信頼ト好感
 ヲ持タル、今公ハ古キ由緒有ル家柄ノ出ニシテ且政
 治上特殊ノ地位ニ在リ今公ヲ黨首トスル新黨樹立
 セラル、ニ於テハ民政西黨議會負ノ多クハ新黨ニ

0479

参加スルニ至ルハ今公黨ハ大志成功ヲ収ムルニ至ルハ
 シト諒キ居レリ
 右何等御多考迄報告申進ス

0480

6

電信課長

大臣
次官

東亞 歐亞 米洲 通商 條約 情報 文化 調查 人事 文書 會計 秘書官

寫送先

日本ニ於テハ外國新報雑誌

昭和12 八九〇三 平 本省 五月十四日後着 情

佐藤外務大臣

内山代理大使

特情 巴里第一四號

特情

「ニューヨーク・ヘラルド」紙ノ巴里版ハ十二日ノ紙上ニ於テ「東京ハ蘇聯海軍ヲ危惧ス」ト題シ「日本ハ英米ニ比シ劣勢ナ地位ニ釘付ケサレタ二十一年及三十年條約ノ桎梏カラ脱却シタ今ヤ歐米列國亞細亞ニ攻撃的經濟進出ヲ爲シツツアリ又英米ノ極東海軍根據地ノ強化及蘇聯海軍ノ出現ハ日本ヲ驅ツテ東亞ノ制海權獲得ノ爲海軍擴張ヲ餘儀ナクサセル日本ハ海軍會議ニ參加ノ用意カアル難局打開ノ爲日本全國民ハ一致スヘキタ」トノ海軍省「パンフレット」一無條約時代ト我海軍」ノ趣旨ヲ述ヘタ「フライシャー」ノ長文通信ヲ

外務省

第一面ニ掲載シタ

「マタン」紙モ「東京ハ蘇聯海軍ニ驚ク」ト題シテ前記「ヘラルド」通信ノ蘇聯ニ關スル部分ヲ掲載シ露字新聞「デルニエル」、「ヌーウエル」兩紙モ亦對島海戰記念ト題シ「マタン」紙ト同趣旨ノ記事ヲ掲ケタ（了）

外務省

0482

0481

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情報部 第一課長

機密第一七八號

別紙添付

昭和十二年五月十三日

在汕頭

領事 山崎誠一郎

外務大臣 佐 藤 尚 武 殿

昭和十二年五月十三日附 機密第八九號 不官 發

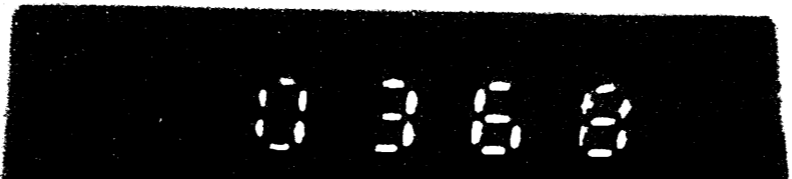
臺 外 事 課 長 宛 公 信 寫 送 付

件 名

一、當地支那紙商報ノ掲載記事ニ關スル件

記帳簿
身三至五元
外支紙商報
雜誌記事
係紙商報
等

0483



寫

機密第八九號

昭和十二年五月十三日

在汕頭

領事 山崎 誠一郎

臺灣總督府

外事課長 坂本龍起 殿

當地支那紙商報ノ掲載記事ニ關スル件

當地支那紙商報（社長張華餘本年一月創刊）ハ五月十二日「日本統治下之臺灣近況」ト題シ別紙譯文ノ如キ刺戟的記事ヲ掲ケタル處右ハ國交上甚タ面白カラス取消方要求ノ意向ナルニ付事實相違ノ點實見ト共ニ御回示相煩度此段申進ス

在汕頭日本領事館

0464

本信寫送付先 外務大臣、大使、上海、廣東、福州、廈門、

在汕頭日本領事館

0465

日本統治下之臺灣近況

臺人ノ子弟ハ只小學ノミ入學ヲ許ス

苛税重々ニシテ飲水ニモ税ヲ要ス

(臺灣特訊) 日本ハ甲午ノ役ニテ(明治二十八年ノ日清戦争) 臺灣ヲ攫取ノ後直チニ移民、愚民同化、滅種等ノ政策ヲ施シ今日ニ至レルカ今ヤ臺灣全島ハ既ニ日本化セリ日本統治下ノ臺灣五百餘萬ノ臺人高壓ノモトニ在リテ受ケツツアル痛苦ニ對シ吾等ハ之ヲ知リ置ク必要アリ日本カ今日ニ於テ臺人ニ施シ居ル政策ハ以前ニ比較シ更ニ惡辣ナリ教育方面ニ在リテハ臺人ノ子弟今日ニ於テ既ニ教育ト言ヒ得ヘキモノ無ク從テ臺灣全島ノ學校ハ全ク日本人ノ出資ニ依リ創設セラレ政府創設ノ公立學校ヲ除ク外何レモ私立ナリ日本所辦學校ノ教科書中ニ甚タシキニ至リテハ「臺灣ハ日本ノモノナリ」トノ辭句サヘアリ

臺人子弟ニシテ最高程度ノモノ僅カ六年ノ小學教育ノミ若シ中學ニ進マントスルモ甚タ困難ニシテ唯臺人子弟ノ親ニシテ若シモ日

在汕頭日本領事館

本人ニ諂フモノ或ハ父又ハ母カ日本人ナルモノハ即チ中學及大學入學ノ機會ヲ有ス私ノ知レルトコロニ依レハ臺北帝國大學ハ現ニ學生五六百人アリ臺人ニシテ二十餘人ノミ其他ハ日本人ニシテ此種ノ狀況ハ明カニ日本人ノ愚民同化政策ト云フヘシ
臺灣拓殖會社ハ日本人ノ組織ニ係ルモノナリ成立シテ既ニ永ク去年ニ至リ始メテ其組織ヲ擴大シタリ此ノ會社ノ組織ハ純然タル日本南進ノ先鋒ニシテ又臺人ノ生命ヲ買收スル機關トモ言ヒ得ヘシ此ノ會社ハ臺灣ノ土地ヲ管理スル責任ヲ負ヒ居ルモノニシテ並ニ政府モ臺灣人ノ土地ヲ買收スル資ヲ出シ居リ最近十年内ニ買收シタル額ハ既ニ半ヲ占メ彼等ハ之ヲ買收後臺人ニ耕作セシメ重税ヲ吸收スル外ニ猶ホ大多數ノ日本農民ヲ移來シ拓殖殖セシメ彼等ハ臺灣ニ來着後直チニ開拓耕作ニ田地ヲ有スル外政府ヨリモ毎年百元ノ獎勵補助金ヲ得ラレ當然彼等ハ喜色滿面ナルモ臺灣ノ土人ハ租税ノ苛重及耕地ナク生活ハ慘酷ノ極ニ達シ其上又金租税、契稅(登記税) 戶税、第一所得稅、第二所得稅、甚シキニ至リテハ飲

在汕頭日本領事館

水ニモ税ヲ課シ居レリ
臺人彼ノ統治下ニ於テ手ニ寸鐵ナク之カ爲反帝ノ聲ニ刺激サレ遂ニ
深山森林間ニ於テ軍器ヲ秘密ニ製造シ舉兵ヲ企圖シタルモ屢次日本
間諜ノ爲發覺サレ檢舉サルニ至レリ

在汕頭日本領事館

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情報部

第一課

記
12.10.15
録

昭和三年六月拾日 接受

普通公第一號三號

昭和十二年五月十九日

在暹羅國

臨時代理公使

森

外務大臣 佐 藤 尙 武 殿

新聞論調報告 二件

The Christian Science Monitor 紙モスコウ通信員(米人記者)Mr. William Henry Chamberlin カ東洋旅行中當地ニモ立寄りタカ全人カ臺灣

ニ於テ執筆シタル「日本ノ南進」ニ關スル論說今般五月十五日發行
カ當地「バンコック、タイムズ紙」ニ掲載セラレタルニ付右新聞切抜
何等御參考送付ス



0469

在暹羅日本公使館

“JAPAN'S SOUTHWARD THRUST.”

AMERICAN WRITER'S VIEWS.

Mr. William Henry Chamberlin, an American writer, who has been the Moscow correspondent of the *Christian Science Monitor* since 1922, has now been travelling in the Far East, and has even visited Siam. To the *Spectator* he has contributed an article on “Japan's Southward Thrust.” The article was written in Formosa. We give a few extracts containing some references to this country:—

The so-called South Seas countries, British India, Ceylon, the Dutch East Indies, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Malaya and Siam, represent an important and growing market for Japan's manufactured goods, and are a storehouse of minerals, raw materials and tropical foodstuffs which Japan needs and cannot obtain in Manchoukuo and North China. Cotton and wool, iron and gold, rubber and tin, oil, hemp and copra are only the main items in a long list of products which are obtained from India and from the countries of the South Pacific.

Formosa performs a double function. It is a natural base for trade with the South Seas, and Japanese freighters bound for such varied destinations as Hongkong, Singapore, Manila, Davao (centre of Japanese trade and industry in the Philippines), Bangkok and Melbourne may be seen at anchor in the two chief Formosan ports, Keelung and Takao.

This rich, semi-tropical island is a very important field of Japanese trade and investment in its own right. In an age of highly nationalistic economics it is an important advantage for Japan to be able to satisfy its sugar requirements entirely from Formosa; the total Japanese investment in Formosan sugar companies is at least 250,000,000 yen (almost £14,000,000 at present rates of exchange).

My visit to Formosa was a concluding stage in a trip to a number of South Pacific countries, including the Philippines, Malaya, Siam and French Indo-China. Everywhere, except in the latter country, where a strict protectionist policy prevails, Japan's “southward advance,” in the economic field, was very visible.

Japanese penetration of the Philippines is especially significant, because this rich archipelago is very close to Formosa and because the present transitional Commonwealth régime in 1946 will become an entirely independent government, severing its ties with the United States.

Japanese economic expansion in Malaya provoked the following sharp comment in the *Straits Times*, a leading Singapore newspaper, recently:

“Within a very few years the whole of the trade and banking of this Colony will be dominated by the Japanese if effective preventive measures are not taken promptly.”

One such “preventive measure” has been in effect since 1934: a quota limitation on Japanese textiles, which had been very sweepingly underselling British textiles in Malaya. Japanese shipping companies have obtained a large share (which some observers estimate as high as forty per cent.) of the carrying trade in rubber between Singapore and the United States and Japanese firms are playing an increasingly important rôle as middlemen in the tin trade. Japan also obtains a substantial portion of its iron imports from concessions in two of the Malay States, Trengganu and Johore. Japanese expansion in Siam finds its reflection in a large increase of exports, in the placing of orders for warships in Japan, and in the employment of a Japanese expert in drawing up plans for large-scale cultivation of cotton.

In economics, as in other fields, there is a marked similarity of outlook between Japan and Germany. Japan chafes under the quota restrictions which diminish its buying power by restricting its sales, and is inclined to attribute the embarrassing shortages of raw materials which it sometimes faces (pig iron has been abnormally scarce in recent months) to the lack of adequate supplies of raw materials within its own monetary frontier. These considerations, given favourable political circumstances, might well lend to Japan's “southward expansion” a more dynamic and less purely peaceful and commercial character than it has so far assumed.

情報部

第一課長

記
12.10.15
録

別紙添付

公第 八二 號

昭和十二年五月廿二日

在野利

特命全權公使

三宅 哲



外務大臣 佐 藤 尚 武 殿

手記
二深
72
R

本邦ニ齎スル雜誌記事ニ關スル件

富國「バルバライソ」市ニ於テ刊行スル週刊雜誌「ラ、セマナ、イ
ンテルナショナル」ハ「日本軍人ノ愛國心」ト題スル在「サンチア
ゴ」國防省在勤軍車大尉「ルイス、ミエリ、ピサロ」ノ寄稿文ヲ摘
載セルガ石ハ冒頭ニ於テ日登ノ親善ニ關スル本使ノ努力ヲ揮揚シ客
年及去ル 大長節ニ際シ本使ノ爲シタル演説ニ言及シタル後埃爾ノ
軍人精神ヲ讀ヘ最後ニ本使ノ友誼的言辭ヲ適シ營壘ガ從來ヨリモ更
ニ其關係ヲ密ニシ相互ノ了暎ヲ一層有效ナラシムルニ至ルベキヲ知

在チリ日本公使館

0401

ルコトハ欣快ニシテ文化の完成ノ爲ニ進セル日本人ヨリ智識人ハ多
ク學ブ所アルベシト結論セル至極難目的記事ナリ
右何等師參考迄切抜添附報告中進ス

在チリ日本公使館

0402

PAGINA MILITAR

ESPECIAL PARA "LA SEMANA INTERNACIONAL"

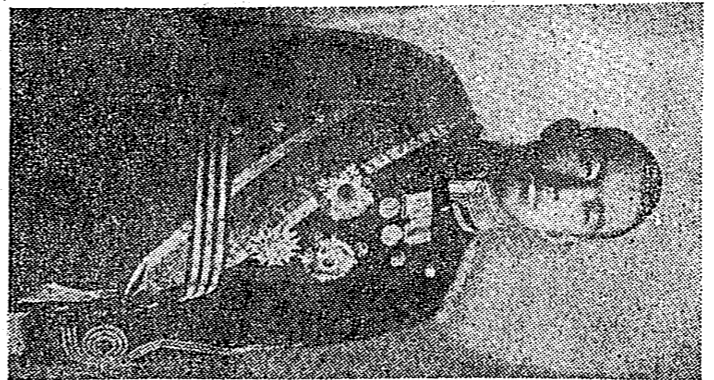
POR DON LUIS SERREY PIZARRO

EL PATRIOTISMO DEL MILITAR JAPONES

El pueblo que posee una moral superior, cristalizada en sus fuerzas armadas, que tenga concepto del cumplimiento de los deberes ciudadanos, — declinamos no hacer mucho en estas mismas columnas, — es un pueblo llamado a grandes destinos. En cambio, el pueblo que se desentiende de tan caros sentimientos y pospone los intereses colectivos, los intereses nacionales ante los individuales con mezquindad y egoísmo individualista, que menosprecia su patria ante las falsas doctrinas, fruto de importaciones inadaptables, es un pueblo que debilitado en sus propias bases, de cañita en cañita encontrará en los hijos de la más lamentable descomposición social. De aquí al cruz hay apenas un paso.

Hace algunos meses atrás, apenas llegado a Chile el actual Ministro del Japon, Excmo. señor Tetsuichiro Miyake, cuya incansable labor de acercamiento chileno-japonés mereció unánime aplauso, oímos de sus labios, dicho en inglés, cosas muy frescas que nos hablaban de la psicología de ese gran pueblo, en una conferencia interesante sobre el Japon, que se dictó en el Salón de Honor de la Universidad de Chile. Al final de la velada declaró que la mejor prueba que podría darnos de sus simpatías por Chile y los chilenos, sería el poder conversarnos en nuestro propio idioma. El Ministro ha cumplido su promesa y a través de las ondas hercianas, con ocasión de celebrarse el aniversario del natalicio de S. M. el Emperador Hirohito, ha hablado al pueblo chileno como se lo había prometido.

En una y en otra oportunidad se ha referido al alma de los de su raza, al progreso alcanzado, al bienestar de su pueblo que rinde culto a los derechos ciudadanos y a la libertad, atados por un solo gran sentimiento patrio, que es, como el epicentro de todas las manifestaciones espirituales y materiales de ese Estado, en donde el Emperador es el símbolo del alma nacional, la familia japonesa, que encarna en sí todas las tradiciones de gloria y del honor japones, a cuyo alrededor montan furiosamente las fuerzas armadas, que mantienen ineluctable la dignidad y el decoro nacional.



S. M. HIROHITO, Emperador del Japon

El Ejército ejerce una gran influencia en la vida de la nación japonesa. Frente que contiene aquellos cristalinis sentimientos de la más alta moral pública, ciudadana, ética y eleva a su pueblo, contagia y esperece en la mentalidad nueva, esos conceptos superiores que del patriotismo hacen escuela. El honor nacional está amalgamado con el honor de las fuerzas armadas, que son sus depositarias. El amor a la patria está por sobre toda otra consideración o sentimiento y es legítimo orgullo el ostentar un hecho o realizar una obra que hablé de esas manifestaciones que hablan el espíritu patriótico del japonés.

El patriotismo para el militar japonés no consiste en el sólo hecho de sentirse miembro de la institución que es su genuina personificación, ni de hablar de su patria con entusiasmo, con ardor o con cariño. Es algo más diferente a lo que en todas partes del mundo se entiende por tal. Para el japonés en general, no es sólo patriotismo saberse descubrir respetuoso al país de los estándares de los regimientos ni de presentarse en las calles, con banderitas que ondean en alto en días

festivos, a los atenuados, a los principios inmutables del deber ciudadano, que ha hecho grande a este pueblo ejemplo.

Conocimos el patriotismo del militar japonés a través de un libro interesante, que con avidez devorábamos sus páginas en nuestra niñez, siendo cadetes de la Escuela Militar. Ese libro es el "Nihondan", que quiere decir "sacrismos humanos" y que no es más que un diario de guerra de un oficial japonés perteneciente al Ejército que sirvió a Puerto Arturo, esa inexpugnable fortaleza que se rindió ante el esfuerzo titánico de las armas del Japon, en la Guerra Russo-Japonesa.

Sakurai, llamábase el joven oficial que nos relata en ese libro sus impresiones de guerra. Es una leyenda heroica en que el amor patrio del militar sobrepasa todo límite, donde sus sentimientos y las virtudes militares resultan magistralmente. El día en que este oficial parte a su regimiento, ora ante el altar de la familia y como si alguien a su oído le susurrara, oyó en su éxtasis estas palabras: "Tú no perteneces más a ti mismo, tú debes partir para felicidad de Su Majestad a salvar a su nación de la desgracia; prepárate a soportar que tus huesos sean triturados y tu carne despedazada. No avergüences a tus antepasados con un acto de cobardía. Sakurai alegremente, con los ojos ahispados de esperanza, abrazó a su padre, quien lo instigó al cumplimiento de sus sagrados deberes para con el suelo que lo vio nacer, que en hora tan precaria necesitaba de su fuerte brazo que lo defendiera. "Cumple, dios, tus antiguos principios y agréale una nueva flor al honor de nuestro nombre de familia, distinguiéndote al servicio, de la patria".

Bastaría con citar estas frases para comprender la concepción que el militar japonés tiene con respecto a sus obligaciones de soldado; pero, no podemos evitar la tentación de abondar el comentario. Tan interesante es cada cuadro, cada escena, tan bien se presenta ante nuestros ojos la personalidad en relieve de cada soldado, que en el curso de los años no han variado en sus sentimientos patrióticos, que traen a colación será el mejor retrato que podríamos hacer en estos instantes del militar japonés de nuestros días. Sakurai se ha incorporado a una compañía que comanda el capitán Kawahara, que forma un grupo heroicamente frente a su batallón en la acción de Puerto Arturo. "Los valientes soldados sentíanse, — narra describiendo su llegada al cuartel, — como las ranas y los peces de su comandante. Todos nos habíamos despedido de nuestros padres y de nuestras

casas; desde ahora debía ser nuestro comandante nuestro padre y las interminables alas de la Manchuria, nuestra patria".

Partió esa plegada de guerra, así respetuosamente, despreciando todo por la patria. Se hallan en Puerto Arturo, el principal objetivo era el oriente de Chikama-shan. Cuatro largos meses duró aquella ofensiva. La relación que los distintos combates revelan la heroicidad de los atacantes y la tenaz resistencia de los sitiados. El temple del patriotismo del militar japonés adquiere en estas acciones conternos epopéyicos y en medio del fragor de la lucha nace y se funde ese espíritu superior, que sin estar opuesto a los sentimientos del "yo", es decir, de piedad, de compasión, de humanidad, ha hecho del soldado japonés el más ferroz de los feroces cuando combate en defensa de la patria oprimida, cuando lesionado está el honor nacional, el honor del Ejército, la vida de S. M. el Emperador. Y en su Ejército cifra el japonés todas sus esperanzas de bienestar y de tranquilidad.

Cuando el militar japonés está a la defensiva de aquellos principios, su moral es tal, que no teme a la muerte, es totalmente la espera y es honrar inmensamente morir por la patria. Y Sakurai nos lo dice en este pasaje de su libro maravilloso: "Nuestro capitán, — dice refiriéndose a la situación de guerra en la noche del 22 de agosto de 1905 — llamó a reunión a sus tenientes y dijo: 'Sakurai! No tengo otra cosa que decirles. He resuelto en el campo de batalla del día de mañana dejar mi vida. Tened la bondad de beber esta agua conmigo, como brindis de despedida. Ya antes de las palabras de nuestro capitán habíamos resuelto también nosotros morir en esta batalla. Pabimos del agua de nuestras centimponas, el brindis de despedida y sus últimos: Hoy esta agua será más exquisita que el mejor de los néctares". No obstante la temeridad del soldado japonés, es tan humano en sus sentimientos, de tan tierno corazón, que hasta se llega a no concebir aquel carácter con esto otro, que es como el adverso de la moneda. Revela, por el jefe protunda veneración, su lealtad no tiene murallas y su fidelidad es absoluta. Un hecho que nos retrata estas virtudes es la siguiente: "En las zonas de tiradores de los tiradores se combatía con granadas de mano. Las bombas que arrojábamos hacían explosión formando columna se cubría de llamas entre las cuales volaban tablas, cestones, cueros hinchados, brazos y piernas arrancados. Las llamas entremetidos rostros una vistumbre roja. El enemigo — presenciamos en su naceración — tenía Sakurai — dió entonces por

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portilla la posesión y aban-
donó el trincher. Adelante,
adelante, ahora es tiempo de
avanzar! Adelante a la carga.
Y tomar la posición al asalto!
Y orgullosos de nuestro trin-
fo corrimos hacia el enemigo.
El capitán Kawakami, man-
dante su sable, gritó: ¡adelan-
te! — y, yo entonces, que
marchaba cerca de él, repetí:
¡Palón Sakurai, adelante!
Así gritando abandoné el cos-
tado izquierdo del capitan y
me dirigí, por un sendero
hacia el muro del fuerte. ¡Te-
niente Sakurai!... ¡el eston-
cer una voz que llamaba re-
peliadas veces! ¡Voy! ¡hacia
donde salía el sonido y en-
contré al cabo Ito flotando
en alta voz. Por qué Ito
usted? ¿Qué pasó? le pre-
gunté y el atrevido cabo se me
acercó al oído y me dijo: "Mi
capitan ha muerto". Y esem-
plos como este, los hay por
millares en la historia japone-
sa.

Veinte meses atrás esta
campaña en donde tomaron
parte un millón doscientos mil
soldados japoneses. Hallaron
la muerte, enfrentándose va-
lientemente, sesenta mil, de-

to más cuanto que la seguri-
dad nacional y el prestigio del
país descansan en el valor mi-
liar, y en la lealtad de sus
soldados, cifra el japon su
desiderio, que está por com-
plido en sus manos entregado.
Los conceptos de disciplina
se consustancia en toda su am-
plitud. El coraje militar es
cosa sagrada y no podría ser
japones quien de este caracte-
ra. La rectitud de proceder
es una virtud que no debe fal-
tar en ningún militar que
tenga en su corazón bien pue-
to el sentimiento patrio, es-
tando en ella comprendida el
cumplimiento de la palabra
comprometida y el de los deberes
personales. La soltería es
otra de las virtudes capitales
del militar japonés, quien la
pierde vélese débil y sin
energía. De nada le servirán
al soldado japonés la lealtad
y el coraje si por falta de so-
berbia se llegan a ser odio-
sos a todos. He aquí en breves
líneas el Código de Honor del
soldado japonés, preceptos
que pretican con una escu-
pulosidad admirable. Forman
ellos la mejor escuela donde
se temple el alma nacional.

Es patriotismo del militar
japonés saber cumplir y prece-
tuar estos preceptos. Vive el
militar entregado en cuerpo y
alma al Ejército, por cuyo
prestigio se esfuerza y por cuyo
yo progreso no descansa ja-
mas. Así se entiende en el
japón el cumplimiento de los
deberes militares y deja de
ser patriota quien revela ne-
glijencia en llenar estas fun-
ciones. Como depositario del
mas grande de los sentimientos
que del japonés hace un
ser superior, el honor nacio-
nal, honradamente, con sincer-
idad espontánea, se franstor-
va en su protector y extirpa
drásticamente la raíz de los
males que pretenden socavar-
lo. Y como el militar japonés
entiende este concepto así lo
comprende el resto de la po-
blación civil, sin que nada
consigan por menoscabar este
patriotismo idealizado, ni los
"Kibyoshi", especies de libelos
anónimos ni los "documentos
misteriosos", especies de pan-
fletos, que por militares se di-
funden, atacando veladamente
el régimen imperante, ya
predicando el comunismo, ya
abogando por reformas soci-

NOTAS E INDICES MILITARES

Noticias de nuestro Ejército
Se concedió retiro absoluto
del Ejército al general de Di-
vision don René Ponce del
Carlo, que con singular aple-
to desempeñaba las funciones
de Intendente de Materiales.
—Subdirector de la Escuela
Militar se nombró al mayor
don Guillermo Xilnes.
—En carácter provisorio se
aprobó el Reglamento de Ré-
gimen Interior del Preventorio
de Pehuelón, establecimiento
que se ha inaugurado recién-
amente y que tiene por objeto
mejorar las condiciones fisi-
cas, higiénicas y morales de
los hijos del personal de sub-
oficiales, clases y soldados de
la institución.
—A la secretaría del Quar-
tel General del Ejército se ha
destinado al capitán don Luis
Soroy Pizarro, dejando de per-
tencer al Comando de la II
División y de ser secretario
del 2.º Juzgado Militar.
—Autorización para traha-
darse a las Repúblicas de Ar-
gentina y Bolivia se concedió
por el término de un mes al
capitán don Alberto Martínez
Tringogul.

—Permiso para usar la Me-
dalla de Oro otorgada por la
Municipalidad de Concep-
ción se concedió al gene-
ral don Humberto Gorran Ben-
avides; y al mayor don Emilio
Alvarez Reyes, para usar la
condecoración "El Condor de
Los Andes, en el Grado de O-
ficial, que le ha otorgado el
Gobierno de Bolivia.
—Se dispusieron las si-
guientes designaciones: mayor
don Oscar de la Barra R., al
Departamento de Material de
Guerra de la Dirección de Ar-
tillería, capitán don An-
gusto Silva, al R. C. 2.º "Ca-
rabineros", don Salvador Tapia
Zaldívar, don Salvador Tapia
Zaldívar, al R. C. 4.º "Conce-
pción", don Humberto Medina
P., al Dep. de Mat. de Gu-
erra, don Rodolfo Otero Muñoz,
profesor de planta de la Aca-
demia de Guerra, don Enrique
Rodríguez, al Dep. Organizaci-
ón y Reglamentación del Es-
tado Mayor del Ejército, don
Carlos Villalobos O., ayudante
del Comando de la Artillería

—El Batallón de Perro-
neros No. 1 "General He-
rrera", Frente Alto, come-
movió su cuartel, con este
motivo se realizó un brillante
programa de festejos, han-
durando la Plaza de Honor
en homenaje de los caídos en
cumplimiento del deber. El
comandante de esta unidad,
mayor don Alberto Muñoz,
tuvo objeto de numerosas felicitaciones con ocasión a un
festa hecha.
—Con carácter de armen-
to al contenido de "Armen-
to" resultando fué el siguiente:
"Primer puesto, lo obtuvo
el Grupo de Artillería N.º 4
"Matanzas"; segundo puesto,
el N.º 2 "Matanzas"; tercer
puesto, el Premio del Concurso
y el de "Ministerio de Defensa";
segundo puesto, lo ocupó el
Regimiento de Artillería N.º 4
"Mitriles"; que ostentaba
el primer lugar el año ante-
rior, obteniendo el premio de
la Dirección de Establecimen-
tos de Instrucción Militar;
el tercer puesto, lo logró el
Grupo de Comunicaciones. La
distribución de premios espe-
ciales fué hecha así: Premio
Comando en jefe del Ejército,
para el título que hiciera el re-
corrido en forma más regular,
premio que lo obtuvo la Es-
tación de Artillería premio Di-
rección de Establecimientos
de Instrucción Militar, para la
mejor pareja del rally, fué ga-
nando por el Regimiento de Ar-
tillería N.º 3 "Chorrillos".

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ZAPATERIAS FAGAIDE
Calle Valparaíso 529 — Teléfono 80447
VIÑA DEL MAR
Calle Prat 141 — QUILLOTA

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ZADO DE SEÑORAS Y NIÑOS

Ultimas Novedades
de Invierno

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Edificio de las Ovejas, C. B. 118
Calle 200 N.º 1150, Valparaíso

LA ESTACION DE MAYOR NITIDEZ
Y MAYOR PRESTIGIO EN VALPARAISO
Oficina, Batido y Departamento Técnico: Prat 778
11.º piso: Teléfono 4125.
Planta Transmisora, Las Placeres, telef. 4108.
Fisicólogo: Oscar Ormeño Barrios
Director Técnico: Arturo Fied, Ingeniero de
plomo en Alemania.

La propaganda que se hace en la Radio Emisora
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0404

情報部

第一課長

擔任者

附屬添附

B11

普通公第四二九號

昭和十二年六月三日

記録付 日本ニ關スル新聞切抜送付ノ件
昭和十二年七月三日 接受
下添 陸軍部

在米 特命全權大使 齋藤

外務大臣 佐藤 尚武 殿



日本ニ關スル新聞切抜送付ノ件

過去一週間中ニ於ケル主ナル日本ニ關スル新聞記事切抜何等御參考迄ニ別添ノ通り送付ス

記

一 政民兩黨相結ンテ倒閣運動ニ邁進（五月廿九日「ボルチモア、サン」紙記事）

二 林内閣ハ政黨ノ反對ヲ押切ルコトカ出來ルカ（同廿一日華府「ポスト」

類 12.5.0.9

記

0405

三 林内閣總辭職（六月一日華府「ポスト」社説）
四 同上（同日 同紙 記事）
五 同上（同二日「ボルチモア、サン」社説）
六 政黨、軍部ノ融合成ルカ（同二日 同紙記事）
本信寫送付先 在紐育總領事（附屬首書）

B11

0406

WEDNESDAY JUN 2 1937

HAYASHI'S SURRENDER

In the Japanese Parliamentary elections on April 30 the Hayashi Cabinet received at the hands of the electorate what amounted to a sharp vote of censure. Despite this defeat at the polls, Premier Hayashi repeatedly declared that he would not resign or give up his plan to force another dissolution of the Diet as a means of stripping the political parties of such influence as they still command. In taking this stand he was eagerly supported by the militarists, speaking through General Sugiyama, the Minister of War.

Nevertheless, on Monday the Premier and his Cabinet submitted their resignations, which were promptly accepted by Emperor Hirohito. There can be no question that Hayashi and his colleagues were compelled by public opinion to surrender. In the political struggle that followed the April elections the party leaders made it known that they would not yield an inch. Indeed, far from allowing themselves to be maneuvered out of their victory at the polls, they took the offensive against Hayashi and the militarists with the announcement that they were determined to drive the Cabinet out of office. In this they had the support of most of the Japanese people, including even the most conservative elements who are afraid that the military budget may bring financial calamity to Japan.

In a sense Premier Hayashi defeated himself. He was so confident of his position that he did not even bother to enter candidates of his own in the April elections. He felt certain that the continued stalemate between the militarists and the parties would make it easy to dissolve the Diet again and thereby so thoroughly disgust the voters that they would rally behind the extremists who want to "liquidate" the party system. In his eagerness to have the thing over with he moved the opening of the Diet up from August to June. But by his maneuvers and attitude he succeeded only in rallying popular opinion behind the lately aggressive party leaders.

With the retirement of Premier Hayashi another effort will be made to form a moderate Cabinet. It would seem that if there is to be any solution for Japan's economic difficulties, which at bottom are to blame for the country's recurrent political crisis and which have been greatly accentuated by the extraordinary military expenditures, it can only be achieved through a moderate or liberal

Government in which the military would have a subordinate rather than a dominant rôle. Unfortunately, the militarists have more than enough power under the constitution to prevent the formation of any Cabinet not to their liking, which means that it is highly improbable that Japan will be permitted to have the sort of liberal régime it really needs.

It also means that the basic political crisis will be prolonged. In the end, perhaps, the Japanese people will be so fed up with the confusion that they will demand and obtain such changes in the constitution as may be necessary to curb the militarists. But there will also be present the danger that the militarists will take advantage of this continued confusion to seize power outright.

0501

WEDNESDAY JUN 2 1937

**UNION OF FACTIONS
INDICATED IN JAPAN**

New Cabinet Expected To
Reconcile Opposing Military
And Political Leaders

Organization Undertaken By
Prince Konoye—Strong
Foreign Policy Stressed

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, June 1—Forty-five-year-old Prince Fumimaro Konoye, member of one of Japan's old-st families, began today the formation of a new Cabinet amid favorable indications that he would be able to unite the opposing military and political party leaders.

It was the political party element which forced Gen. Senjuro Hayashi and his army-inclined Cabinet to resign after only four months in office. The politicians charged Hayashi with favoring a type of Fascist government and criticized his foreign policy, particularly his asserted failure to adjust Sino-Japanese relations.

But Prince Konoye, president of the House of Peers, prominent in Japanese public life since he left law school in 1917 and well known in the United States, appeared to be building a coalition government, with Japan's ablest leaders to support him.

Foreign Policy Stressed

His program was based on a large army and navy, administrative reform and a strong foreign policy, directed particularly toward improving relations, economic and political, with China.

Former Premier Koki Hirota was considered the probable choice for Foreign Minister. Gen. Gen Sugiyama gave first indication of army support by deciding to retain his post as Minister of War. The Minister of Marine, Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, was expected to be another holdover from the Hayashi régime.

Kakichi Kowarada was named chief of the new Premier's staff. He was Home Minister with General Hayashi.

Visited United States

Prince Konoye is a friend of Prince Kimmochi Saionji, Japan's elder statesman. He was a member of the Japanese delegation to the Paris Peace Conference, was vice-president of the House of Peers in 1931 and became president of that body in 1933.

He visited the United States in 1934 to further friendly relations between the countries, is chairman of the International Cultural Relations Society and of the Indo-Chinese Association.

0502

TUESDAY JUN 1 1937

Premier Hayashi Resigns.

The resignation of Premier Senjuro Hayashi of Japan is a real victory for the democratic elements in that army-ridden land.

Despite his overwhelming defeat at the polls a month ago, the premier had let it be known that he would stay in office just the same and, if need be, dissolve the newly elected Diet and force another election. But, in the face of the almost completely united opposition of the leading political parties, of the business and industrial elements and, last but not least, of the Privy Council, Hayashi finally changed his mind.

His resignation does not necessarily mean that civilian control of the Japanese government is about to be established. That may be a long way off. The army's power and influence are still considerable. Constitutionally, the cards are stacked for them, so far as control of the government is concerned. Possibly, as Mr. Hedges suggested in his article on the page opposite yesterday, there may now follow only a shuffling of the cards in the cabinet, with the two dominant parties, the Seiyukai and the Minseitō, given one or two posts in return for their support of the new government.

The significant thing, however, is not the speed of the change from militarist to civilian control of the government but the fact that such a change is taking place at all. Hayashi's departure is the shadow of coming events, despite the probability that the substance of power will, in the next months as in past years, remain in the hands of the militarists.

0433

TUESDAY JUN 1 1937

Hayashi Quits; Mikado Seeks New Premier**Emperor Calls In Last of 'Elder Statesmen' for Advice in Crisis.***By the Associated Press.*

Tokyo, May 31.—Emperor Hirohito tonight sent an imperial envoy to consult the aged Prince Kimmochi Saionji, last of Japan's "elder statesmen," on selection of a new premier to succeed Gen. Senjuro Hayashi, whose cabinet resigned suddenly in a body today.

Resignation of the army-supported cabinet after only four months in office—the second shortest term in modern Japanese history—eased the tension which resulted when Hayashi threatened to govern without a parliament if necessary after opposition parties won all but 11 of the 466 Diet seats in the April 30 election.

Victory for People.

The cabinet's withdrawal under terrific pounding by the opposition was regarded by majority parties as a victory for constitutional government and vindication of the people's verdict.

Those discussed as possible successors included Gen. Jiro Minami, governor general of Korea; Baron Kichiro Hiranuma, president of the privy council, and Prince Fumimaro Kenoye, president of the House of Peers.

It was generally believed the semi-military Hayashi government will be succeeded by a national coalition cabinet committed to a large army and navy, drastic administrative reforms, and a strong foreign policy.

Hayashi will carry on in office until the emperor designates a successor.

Unless the new cabinet includes some members of the now powerful political parties, it is believed its life may be as short as that of the Hayashi government. It was pointed out that with nearly 400 of the 466 seats in the lower house, the Minseitō and Seiyukai parties can defeat government legislation, force out a cabinet, and block military control of government.

One of the difficulties in forming the cabinet will come when the premier-designate tries to obtain a

war minister and a navy minister, who must be chosen from the active ranks of the army and navy.

In the past, the fighting services have not approved the selections unless they were satisfied with the rest of the cabinet. Thus the army and navy are in a position to hold up formation of a new government for some time.

Frank H. Hedges, Tokyo correspondent of The Washington Post, in an article published yesterday, predicted the early fall of the Hayashi government.

0500

JAPAN'S POLITICAL CONFLICT IN OPEN

Massmeeting Held By Hayashi Opposition And Reactionary Groups

Premier Determined To Carry On Despite Agitation From Both Sides

[Special Dispatch to The Sun]

Tokyo, Saturday, May 29—The conflict between the political parties opposing the Hayashi Government and the reactionary element advocating abolition of the political parties was brought into the open yesterday when both sides held massmeetings.

Minseito and Seiyukai Diet members held their joint meeting at their newly organized "Cabinet overthrowing headquarters," while the reactionary group held another meeting in an attempt to form a single Right Wing group.

The Minseito and Seiyukai adopted a joint resolution at their meeting calling for the immediate resignation of the Hayashi Cabinet and the formation of "a national cabinet in the true sense of the word." The reactionary groups, on the other hand, adopted a resolution urging dissolution of the existing political parties, elimination of liberal ideas and calling for reform of the Diet "based on the imperial way."

Determined To Carry On

Despite this agitation from both sides, Premier Gen. Senjuro Hayashi seems determined to carry on, not wishing to give the impression that the Government is yielding to the pressure of the political parties.

Members of the Cabinet, however, are said to be divided in their views regarding the Cabinet's future course, with Premier Hayashi, Gen. Gen. Fugiyama, War Minister; Toyotaro Zuki, Finance Minister; Suehiko Shiono, Justice Minister, and Takuo Hodo, Minister of Commerce and Industry, favoring remaining in office until the special session of the Diet is convened, while Mitsumasa Yoni, Navy Minister; Kakachi Kawaarada, Home Minister; Tatsunosuke Yamazaki, Agriculture and Forestry Minister, and Count Hideo Kodama, Communications Minister, are of the opinion that the Government should resign now. It is notable that the War and Navy Ministers are on opposite sides in this conflict.

Cites Antagonism

Home Minister Kawaarada drew the attention of his colleagues at the Cabinet meeting yesterday to the "growing antagonism" between the political parties and the reactionary elements, but said he felt "there was no immediate cause for anxiety."

Domel says this morning, however, "that there is necessity for quick control of the present unsettled situation before the struggle between the politicians and anti-politicians becomes too intensified."

Much attention is being focused on the return to Tokyo today of Prince Konoye, President of the House of Peers and most prominently mentioned as likely to be next Premier in case of a cabinet change.

It is believed that Prince Konoye, if he can be persuaded to accept the premiership at this time, would be agreeable to both political parties and the reactionaries, who always have looked upon him as a sympathizer.

Diet Ignored, He Says

Addressing the joint meeting of the Minseito and Seiyukai yesterday, Chuji Machida, president of the Minseito, the largest party numerically in the newly elected House of Representatives, declared, in part:

"The Cabinet is ignoring the diet and trampling upon the will of the people. This is hardly the proper attitude for those whose duty it is to assist the throne in governing the nation."

"We believe there is need for the emergence of a strong and united Cabinet, based on the will of the people, so as to tide over the difficulties of the emergency. To attain that end, we herewith demand the resignation of the Hayashi Cabinet, a Cabinet that has broken national unanimity and lost the confidence of the people."

Ichiro Hatoyama, Seiyukai leader, declared that the Hayashi Cabinet "lacks common sense and morality" and must be replaced by a government representing the collective will

0407

'Hayashi Must Go!'

Tokyo Correspondent Sees Ministry Doomed In Attempt To Govern Japan By Committee; Privy Council Important Influence.

By Frank H. Hedges
Special Correspondence of The Post.

Tokyo.

GIVEN a humiliating defeat at the polls but refusing to acknowledge that defeat, the Hayashi ministry still clings to power in Japan, yet its days are numbered. Not unless it is willing and able to resort to the most drastic methods can it hope to last out the summer, for the people of Japan have spoken in no uncertain voice and have said, through the ballot box: "Hayashi must go!"

Even in Japan, where parliamentary politics are still very much in eclipse and where what the Japanese press calls the "unseen forces" are in control, the will of the people must sooner or later make itself felt. Now there comes, coupled with the public disapproval of the Hayashi government, a growing condemnation of it also among certain of these "unseen forces," which means that its fate is sealed.

Premier Seen Wrong In Designing Strategy.

ONLY LACK OF political experience and ignorance of the technique of political strategy can account for the belief which the premier held when he asked for a dissolution of the Diet on March 31. That inexplicable belief was that, during the short 30-day election campaign, he would be willing to bring into existence a strong rightist party which would capture a majority of the seats in the House of Representatives. It took about a fortnight for him to realize that this dream was destined to be unfulfilled.

No Japanese leader of ability was willing to head the movement for the creation of such a party and it faded for the time being, although the nature of the Japanese political scene is such that it is destined to come into being ere long. Its growth can be no 30 days of hot-house forcing, however.

Instead, therefore, of controlling the lower house, the premier finds that only about 50 of the members of the new Diet are supporters of the government. The two old-established parties, the Minseito and Seiyukai, returned 179 and 175 members, respectively, while Japan's principal labor party, the Shakkai Taishuto or Social Mass Party, increased its Diet delegation from 18 to 37. All three of these parties are violently anti-government, and among them they control 383 votes out of a total of 466 in the House of Representatives. A resolution of nonconfidence is certain to be introduced and overwhelmingly adopted if the Hayashi ministry stays in power long enough to meet the extraordinary session of the Diet which must constitutionally be called not later than August 31.

Government Explains Its Refusal To Resign.

THE GOVERNMENT explains its refusal to resign following its elec-

tion defeat on the grounds that it had no party in the field and therefore has not been defeated at all. It goes on to contend that the party men do not understand the "emergency" in which Japan finds itself, and hence must be replaced by M. P.'s who do—in other words, by M. P.'s who think like Premier Hayashi and his bureaucratic, militaristic colleagues and friends.

All of this gives every indication that the premier is contemplating a second dissolution and a second general election when the vote of non-confidence is introduced. That would be folly if he has any desire to preserve even the forms of parliamentary government, for the outcome of such a second election is even more certain than the one just held. The people at large, who do the voting, are feeling with increasing animosity that the premier is flouting the constitution, and they will not brook that if they can help themselves. Perhaps they cannot; that remains to be seen.

An even stronger factor pointing to the downfall of the present ministry before many weeks have passed is the growing dissatisfaction with Premier Hayashi and his methods among the privy councilors of Japan. The privy council, like the Supreme Court in the United States, is charged with the interpretation of the constitution in Japan, and is exceedingly jealous of this prerogative. Conservative to a degree, the councilors are adamant against change in any direction. They cling to the interpretations of Prince Ito and all the privy councilors who have succeeded him.

In 20s Privy Council Discouraged Democracy.

WHEN THE PARTIES were in power during the '20s this attitude of the privy council hampered them and prevented a more rapid growth of democratic government. Now that the executive branch of the Tokyo regime is of a pro-Fascist trend, the conservatism of the privy council threatens to act as a brake on that trend and to operate in favor of democracy. The councilors would keep the constitution and constitutional practices as they have been, and will endeavor to block any radical change either to right or left. The curious paradox is thus offered of a group of elderly and conservative bureaucrats barring the path toward Fascist teachings and operating, in fact although not in intention, in favor of the democratic form of government.

There are distinct murmurs against the present cabinet to be heard within the ranks of the "Younger Element" of the army as well. The premier does not go nearly as far to the right as they wish. He is too conciliatory to the parties and does not adopt the high-handed methods they favor. In consequence, there has begun to arise in these extremist military circles a demand that the army withdraw its support from the Hayashi ministry. If this be done, and if the privy council remain firm, the government will be left high and dry without any support at all. It long ago lost the support of the parties; is it now to lose also the support of the "unseen forces?"

Realizing that the privy council has it within its power to wreck the government overnight, the government has bowed to that group of 24 men and has altered some of its plans to accord with their demand. Chief of these is the Central Planning Board, originally designed as a sort of general staff to run the country as a super-government. This original idea has been somewhat modified as a result of privy council pressure, however. Other objections have been raised by those close advisers to the throne to certain government policies.

Hayashi Attempting To Outmaneuver Diet.

IT IS EVIDENT that, thwarted in his attempt to capture control of the Diet, Premier Hayashi is resorting to an ancient Japanese practice of governing the committee, so to speak. That is, he is now setting about the creation of various boards, bureaus and commissions which would be given such great powers as virtually to make the Diet a useless appendage to the machinery of state.

Here again he is forced to encounter tremendous and undoubtedly effective—ultimately, at least—resistance. This resistance will come from the people at large, from the political parties, from the privy council and quite likely from still other of the "unseen forces" in the empire.

It is impossible to believe that the Hayashi government can remain in power much longer. The cards are all stacked against it. When it falls, however, it is certain to be succeeded by another ministry of very much the same type. The new premier will probably be a retired army or navy officer, or perhaps a bureaucrat. Certainly he will not be a party leader, and the Minseito-Seiyukai combine will not be charged with the task of forming the next cabinet. Even the two parties themselves realize this. They realize that neither they as parties, nor the state of public opinion in Japan is yet ready to return to the party form of government, and they will make no serious effort to achieve such a goal at this time.

What will they do—and the chances are for their success—will be to demand that the next government co-operate with the political parties as parties. They will demand at least one seat, probably two each, in the succeeding cabinet, as the price for which they will give an appreciable degree of support to that cabinet. It will not be much progress for them, but it will be better than the intolerable situation in which they find themselves today.

0403

電信課長

林

大臣

次官

東亞 歐亞 米洲 通商 條約 情報 文化 調査 人事 文書 會計 秘書官

寫送先

日本ニ在ル外國新聞雑誌

昭和12 一〇七九五 略

莫斯科 八日後發
本省 六月八日夜着

情、歐

廣田外務大臣

重光大使

第四四二號

最近共產黨出版部ヨリ「ハマダン」著「日本ノ間諜行爲」ナル小冊子發行セラレテ新聞ニモ廣告セラレ其ノ全文ハ雜誌「ポリシエビク」第十一號ニモ掲載セラレタルカ内容ハ往電第二三三號ノ「ハマダン」論文ヲ敷衍シ且往電第三九四號極東ニ於ケル「スパイ」往電第五四號「クニヤーゼフ」ノ供述其ノ他ノ記事ヲモ挿入編纂セルモノニシテ露骨ナル宣傳ヲ目的トシ外國ノ抗議ニ備フル爲之迄外國及國內ニ發表セラレタルモノヲ主トシ特ニ黨部ノ出版トナシタルモノト

外務省

認めラル冊子郵送ス(了)

外務省

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0503

情報部第三課

三課の通
マズカ?

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情報部 第一課長

普通第二六二號

昭和十二年六月八日

在甲谷陀

總領事 米澤菊二

外務大臣 廣田弘毅 殿

日本ニ關スル印度新聞論調ノ件

六月七日當地「ステーツマン」紙ハ「日本ニ於ケル新精神」ト題シ興味アル社説ヲ掲ゲタルヲ以テ何等御參考迄大要摘譯報告申進ス

記

林首相ガ總選舉ノ結果ノ重大性ニモ屈スルコトナク引續キ留任スベシトノ聲明ヲ發シタルハ僅々數週ヲ出デザル以前ノコトナリキ。新議會ノ議員ニ對シテ首相ハ虚心且獻身ノ精神ヲ以テ困難ナル時局ヲ認識シ日本ニ特有ナル立憲政治ノ發達ニ盡力アリタキ旨ヲ希望シ以テ議員ノ支持ヲ期待シタルモ遂ニ四圍ノ事情ニ抵抗スル能ハズ其ノ努力失敗ニ



昭和十二年七月拾參日接受



0505

歸シタルヲ以テ後繼者ニ地位ヲ讓ルノ止ムナキニ到リシモノナリ。此ノ政變ガ如何ナル程度ヲデ日本ノ對外政策ニ反響スルカハ何人モ豫斷シ得ザル所ナルモ日本ハ最近國家ノ戰略的乃至經濟的必要ニ付軍人ノ解釋ニ從ヒテ力ヲ濫費シタル概アリ。而シテ軍部ハ未ダニ貿易ハ常ニ國旗ニ從フノ諺ヲ信ジ居ル状態ニ在ルモ軍部ヲ別トスレバ國民ハ過去數年ノ歴史ヲ徐ロニ顧ミ滿洲事變ノ徒ニ費用大ニシテ收穫小ナリシヲ遺憾トシ今ヤ自國ノ執リ來リシ道ニ疑惑ヲ抱キツツアリ。地圖ノ上ニ滿洲國ヲ所有スルハ外觀ハヨク又或種ノ公ノ刊行物ニ於テハ日本ノ指導ノ下ニ輝カシキ前途ヲ有ストセラルルモ日本國內ニ於ケル一般輿論ハカカル樂觀ヲナサズ又他ノ何處ニ於テモ右ノ如ク考フルモノナカルベシ。最近ノ選舉及林首相ノ失敗ハ日本ノ輿論ガ余リニ多ク犠牲トスルコトナク又甚シク面目ヲ失スルコトナクシテ可能ナラ對支政策ノ修正ヲ希望シ居ルコトヲ物語ルモノト支那側ハ觀察スルナルベシ。蓋シ軍略的利益ハ別トシ經濟的見地ヨリシテ日本ガ滿洲國ヨリ得ル所少キハ最早明瞭ナル事實トセラル。日本ハ優ニ一新國家ヲ形成スルニ

0506

足ル過剩人口ヲ有スレドモ彼等ハ滿州ノ氣候其他ノ狀態ヲ快シトセズ又支那人住民ト折合ハズカクテ種々ノ事情ハ相俟チテ滿州ヲ嫌惡シ居ル有様ニシテ殖民地化微々トシテ進行セズ。二千八百万ノ支那人ハ完全ナル軍事的支配竝ニ理論上完全ナル經濟的勢力ヲ有スル侵入者ヲ侮蔑シツツモ其ノ侵入者ヲ多ク氣ニスルコトナク靜ニ土地ヲ耕シ又小産業ヲ經營シ來リシガ實ニ之等ノ靜ナル勞働者コソ事態ヲカクモ日本ニ對シ至難ナラシメタルモノニシテ彼等ノ消極的抵抗ト言ハンヨリハ寧ロ其ノ無關心竝ニ彼等自身ノ利益ニ對スル不撓ノ追求ハ日本ノ大ニ苦痛トシ來リシ所ナリ。愛スル地ニ土着シ小ナル土地ト永ヘニ支那人タラントスル外何物ヲモ欲セザル彼等ハ日本人ノ越ユル能ハザル障礙ヲナスモノニシテ再ビ支那ニ屬セントスル彼等ノ自然ノ願望ガ早晚時局ニ強ク反映シ來ルベキコト必然ナリ。

此ノ乏シキ收穫ニ對シ日本ノ支拂ヒタル價格ハ余リニ大ニシテ之ガ爲日本ハ四億ノ民ヲ有スル支那トノ貿易ノ大半ヲ失ヒタリ。人口過剩ニシテ自給自存ノ途ナキ日本ハ大國トシテ生存シ行カントセバ大ナル輸

0507

出貿易ヲ有セザルベカラザルベク而シテ日本ニトリ便宜ナル唯一ノ大市場ハ支那ヲ措イテ他ニ無シ。サレド市場ハ必ズシモ武力ニ依リテ獲得スルコト能ハザルモノニシテ滿洲事件ヲ契機トシテ支那人ハ日本商人ト交易スルヲ欲セザルニ至レルガ茲ニ於テ侵略ハ經濟的ニハ收支相償ハザリシモノト云ハザルベカラズ。若シ日本ガ支那ト手ヲ握リテ協調セバ地理的地位、民族等ノ自然的有利條件ニ惠マレ居ルニ鑑ミ容易ニ支那貿易ノ最大分 (Lion's share) ヲ占ムルコトヲ得ベキニ日本ノ軍部ノ指導者ハ右ヲ洞察セザリシモノト云フベシ。

軍略的ニハ滿洲事變ハヨリ大ナル結果ヲ齎シタルモ軍略ハ動的ニシテ一國ニ靜止スルコトナシ。「ロシア」トテモ拱手傍觀ハセザリキ。日本ガ滿洲ノ野ニ多忙ナリシトキ「ロシア」ハ「シベリア」工作ニ孜孜トシテ余念ナカリシガカクテ今日「シベリア」ハ日本ノ手ニ届カザル交通機關ニ依リテ「ヨーロッパ」ト結バレ「ウラヂオストク」ハ空軍根據地ト化シ同地ヨリ日本ノ都市陸海軍根據地ノ爆撃モ可能トナレリ、又ロシア人ハ有能且果敢ナル飛行士ニシテ其ノ機械タルヤ優

0508

秀、民間航空モ「アジアロシア」ニ於テ迅速ニ發達シ目下露、支、日
米間ノ航空サーヴイス企圖中ナリト言フ。
嘗テ大戦ノ終ニ日本ノ民間ノ意見ハ軍部ヲ凌駕シ「ワシントン」會議
ナル好結果ヲ生ミタルガ今ヤ一般民衆ハ日獨協定ニ臨ムニ不信ノ眼ヲ
以テシ若シフアシスト國家ガ他國ト戰爭ノ余儀ナキニ到ラバ獨、伊ヲ
シテ獨力ニテ戦ヒヌカシメヨトナシ居ルモノノ如シ。更ニ又太平洋諸
問題解決ノ提議ヲ提テ日本政府ガ進ミテ列強ニ近ヅカントシツツアリ
トノ噂廣マリ居レリ。世界ノ歴史ハ最初ハ地中海次イデ大西洋ニ於テ
演ゼラレタルガ次ノ舞臺ハ支、日、米、露、英、佛、和ヲ繞リテ太平
洋上ニ展開セララルベント稱セララル云々

本信寫送付先 阿富汗、孟買

0509

REEL No. A-0427

0303

アジア歴史資料センター

電報

次長宛

蘇邦大使館附武官

昭和一二、六、一九

件
此中三筆を以て
外務省に送付
す

外務省

十八日各新聞ハ「ハバロスク」電トシテ左ノ
報道ヲ為セリ

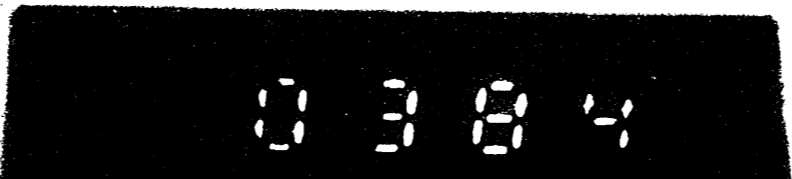
最近日本ノ壓政ニ耐ヘス家財、家畜ト共
ニ滿洲國ヨリ蘇國領ニ逃避シ來ル滿人及
朝鮮人増加ス 例ヘハ「スンガチヤ」ヲ渡リ六

分送

月三日七名、四日二十名、五日十三名ニ及ヘルガ如シ

六、一九、前後
五、三、五着

0510



ソノ側室

日本ニ関スル新聞雜誌ノ擔任者

昭和三年七月五日 接受

第三課長

取

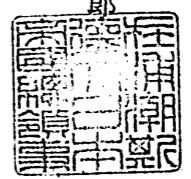


普通第一〇七號

昭和十二年六月二十日

在浦潮斯德

總領事 杉下裕次郎



外務大臣 廣田弘毅 殿

分類 4 3 5 9 7

日本ノ對支政策ヲ中傷セル新聞記事譯報ノ件

蘇聯邦ニ於ケル言論機關カ日刊新聞ヨリ各種高級雜誌ニ至ル迄日本及其ノ各般ノ行動ヲ中傷シ又ハ歪曲シテ記述スルニ努メ居ルハ固ヨリナル處右ハ最近當地新聞紙上ニ現ハル、日本ノ對滿、對支政策ノ報道ニ於テ特ニ顯著ナルモノアリ、本月六日ノ當地機關紙上ニ掲載セラレタル「ア、ドルガーノフ」ノ「日本帝國主義者ハ麻酔劑ヲ以テ支那大衆ヲ毒ス」ナル記事モ其一例ナルニ付右茲

在浦潮日本帝國總領事館

ニ譯報シ御參考ニ供ス

本信寫送付先

在蘇聯邦大使
在滿大使

在浦潮日本帝國總領事館

0512

0511

0385

REEL No. A-0427

アジア歴史資料センター

日本帝國主義者麻醉劑ヲ以テ支那大衆ヲ毒ス

「ドルガーノフ」

支那勤勞大衆ノ困難ナ状態ハ日本帝國主義者カ不幸半ハ飢エテ居ル支那大衆ノ日常生活ニ執拗ニ植付ケル麻醉劑ノ播布ニ依リ一層悪化シテ居ル、

支那ニ於ケル麻醉劑常用者ノ數ハ恐ルヘキ速度ヲ以テ増加シテ居ル支那雜誌「チャイナ、ウイクリー、レヴュー」ノ報道ニ依レハ一九三五年度支那ニ於テ九四六人ノ「全治ノ見込ナキ麻醉劑中毒者」カ死刑ニ處セラレタ「南京政府ノ決定ニ依リ「全治見込ナキ麻醉劑中毒者」ハ死刑ニ處セラル」同年度公式ノ資料ニ依レハ「尤モ之ハ實際數ヨリモ明ニ少ク見積モラレテ居ルカ」百五十七萬人ノ麻醉劑常用者カ登録セラレテ居ル北平ノミニ付之ヲ見テモ一九三六年度ニ十五萬人以上ノ麻醉劑常用者カアル即市民九人ニ一人ノ割テアル、河北省ニ於テハ一九三六年ノ始ニ一五萬八千四百人ノ麻醉劑常用者カ登録サレテ居ル、

在浦潮日本帝國總領事館

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前顯「チャイナ、ウイクリー、レヴュー」誌ニ依レハ日本人ハ彼等ノ占領シタ土地即チ滿洲、内蒙古、北支那ニ於テノミハカリテ無ク揚子江流域、福建省、南支那海岸等ニ於テ「コカイン」「モルヒネ」「ヘロイン」阿片等ヲ宣傳シ總ユル方法テ其販賣ヲ奨励シテ居ル同誌ハ更ニ日本人ハ自己ノ收入ノ増加ヲ計ル爲ノミテナク占領シタ土地ノ住民ヲ鎮撫スル爲ニモ麻醉劑ヲ利用シテキルト言ツテ居ル斯クテ同誌ノ言ニ依レハ麻醉劑ノ播布ハ滿洲ニ於ケル日本占領軍參謀部ノ一ノ任務ヲ爲シテキルノテアル、

關東軍ニ依リ滿洲國ニ實施セラレタル阿片專賣ハ住民ノ鎮撫ト共ニ日本人ニ確實ナ收入ヲ與ヘル、米誌「フア、イースタン、サージュエイ」ノ記事ニ依レハ阿片專賣ノ利益ノ滿洲國豫算ニ反映シタ部分ノミテモ第一年度ニ五百萬圓第二年度ニ九百八十萬圓第三年度ニ八千三百二十萬圓ト言フ風ニ表ハレテ居ル、

滿洲國並ニ日本人ノ創設シタ停戰區域（北支那）ニ於ケル阿片、麻醉劑ノ取引狀況ニ對スル其ノ觀察ヲ發表セル英國婦人「レスタ

在浦潮日本帝國總領事館

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「」ノ證スルトコロニ依レハ此區域ハ日本人ノ手ヲ以テ長城以南
ヘノ麻醉劑播布根據地トセラレテキルトノコトテアル、北支那ノ
都市ニ於ケル阿片吸飲所ハ總テ日本ノ商人カラ阿片ヲ手ニ入レ且
日本ノ保護ヲ保障セラレテキル、天津ノ如キ阿片吸飲所並賭博場
ハ全部日本租界ニ集中サレテ居リ、又市ノ支那街ニハ阿片販賣ノ
爲五〇ノ正式代理店カ開カレテキル、
日本ハ新疆省ヨリ阿片ヲ手ニ入レル方法ヲ獲得シタ、張家口ノ支
那新聞ノ報道ニ依レハ日本ノ武裝巡察隊ハ西部支那ヨリ「ハダビ
ヤン」察哈爾ヲ經テ其送付先テアル北平、天津ニ赴ク阿片ノ隊商
ヲ護送シテ居ル天津ニハ既ニ滿洲國ニ於ケル阿片專賣局ノ出張所
カ開設サレテ居ル、

熱河省テハ一九三六年度ニ三百五十萬「ムー」(「ムー」ハ一
ヘクタール)ノ十六分ノ一)即チ約二十五萬「ヘクタール」ノ土地ニ
罂粟カ栽培サレタ之ハ一九三五年度ニ比シ百萬「ムー」ノ増加テ
アル、日本人ハ罂粟ノ栽培狀況ニ依リ省ヲ區ニ細分シ最新式農業

在浦潮日本帝國總領事館

0515

技術ヲ基礎ニ罂粟ノ栽培ヲ行ツテ居ル、

「申報」紙ノ報道ニ依ルト熱河省ニ於ケル阿片ヨリスル收入ハ日
本占領軍ノ軍事的並行政的支出ノ大部分ヲ保障スルト言ハレル、
「チャイナ、ウイクリー、レヴュー」ニ依ルト麻醉劑ヲ販賣スル
阿片吸飲所、阿片窟ノ網カ全滿ニ亘リ張ラレ之等「企業」ハ全部
日本人ト朝鮮人トノ經營ヲ屬スルト言フ、蓋シ滿洲ニ於ケル日本
人ノ根本的政策ハ住民ヲ魯鈍從順タラシメンカ爲麻醉劑ヲ以テ之
ヲ中毒セシムルニアルノヲ哈爾濱ニ於テモ日本ノ麻醉劑販賣店ハ
全市ニ設ケラレ、日本人藥局、煙草小賣店、寫真附屬品販賣店等
ハ皆麻醉劑ヲ取扱ツテ居ル、麻醉劑ハ總ユル露路、人力者ノ溜リ
ニ於テ分量ノ如何ヲ問ハス非常ニ廉價ニ賣ラレテ居ル、從而大人
テモ子供テモ容易ニ入手出來ルノテアル、同誌ハ曰ク「如何ハ麻
醉劑ニ依リ滿洲住民ヲ中毒セシメントスル考慮ニ出ツル政策トシ
カ考ヘラレヌノテアル」ト、
大人ハカリテ無ク八才乃至十才位ノ子供モ阿片「ヘイロン」ヲ吸

在浦潮日本帝國總領事館

0516

フテ居ル、
日本ノ植民地台湾ニ最モ近接シテ居ル福建省ノ首都福州ニハ非常ニ澤山ノ阿片吸飲所カアル、阿片窟ノ大部分ハ日本人ノ特別保護ノ下ニアル台湾人カ開設シテ居ルノテアル、此處ニハ麻酔劑常用者カラ品物ヲ買ヒ之ニ非常ニ高利子テ金ヲ貸與シテキル仲買高利貸商カ數多クアル、麻酔劑ハ福州ノ主ナル街ニアル料理店「ダンスホール」ニ於テモ自由ニ販賣サレテ居ル、之等ノ施設ノ屋根ニ懸ツテ居ル日本ノ旗ハ彼等ニ完全ナル不可侵ヲ保證シテ居ル、市内ノ苦力ヤ車夫ノ住ンテ居ル街ニ於テハ殆ント到ル處麻酔劑販賣ノ爲ノ阿片吸飲所及阿片窟ヨリナツテ居ル所カアル扉ニ「ピラ」カ張ツテアリ「良イ阿片アリマス」「オンス」十仙」ト書イテアル、之ハ「民族ヲ滅ス最モ殘忍ナ方法テアル」ト通信員ハ言ツテ居ル、
斯ノ如ク日本ノ帝國主義者等ハ阿片及麻酔劑ヲ支那ニ於ケル其侵略政策ノ武器トナシ、支那民衆ヲ毒シ、其抵抗力ヲ奪ヒ帝國主義

在浦潮日本帝國總領事館

的暴壓者ノ手ヨリ逃レントスル意志力ヲ失ハシメテ居ル、
支那ニ於ケル占領地ノ住民ヲ斯クシテ「鎮撫」シ又ハ民衆ヲ中毒サセルコトニ依リ新タナル侵略ノ準備ヲ爲スト共ニ日本ノ帝國主義者等ハ武器、艦船、飛行機製造ノ資金ヲ支那民衆ヨリ搾リ取り而シテ之等ヲ用ヒテ日本ノ占領者ニ屈服スルヲ欲セサル者ヲ鎮壓シテ居ルノテアル、

在浦潮日本帝國總領事館

0517

本三平外五新...
天日

第一課

昭和五年七月五日 差受

東亞局
警高秘甲第一二〇一一號

昭和十二年六月二十四日

台灣總督府警務局長 二 見直三

拓務省	外務省	關東局	駐台	台	駐台	台	官	各
管理局長	東亞局長	警務部長	海軍參謀長	海軍參謀長	憲兵隊長	外務局長	知事廳長	州知事廳長
殿	殿	殿	殿	殿	殿	殿	殿	殿

關東軍内ニ於ケル反戦分子ノ行動ト題
スル支那紙記事並ニ之ニ對スル廣東地
方ノ民情ニ關スル件

五月初旬以來南支各地支那紙ニ天津、北平電トシテ關東軍内ニ反戦分
子カ行動ヲ開始セル旨ノ報道揚載セラレ殊ニ香港發刊大衆報ハ日本軍
内ニ畏戰心理醗酵シ益々普遍化ス此際吾人ハ自重以テ漁夫ノ利ヲ占ム
ルヲ要スト論シ又珠江日報ハ別添譯文ノ如ク「日本ノ後方」ト題シ日
本大衆ニハ反戦思想激發シ居リ最後ノ勝利ハ吾レニ在リト強調シ居レ
リ

兩紙共廣東ヘノ輸入ヲ禁セラレ一般ニハ發賣頒布セラレ居ラサルモ巷
間漸ク對日戰爭。中國必勝ヲ眞面目ニ論シ且ツ之ヲ信セシメツツアル
傾向アリ
此種ノ風説ハ延テ本島ヘノ影響モ大ナルモノアリト認メラルルニ付テ
ハ各州廳ニ於テハ取締上相當注意相成度
右通報(原)候也

0518



現代ノ戦争ノ勝敗ハ前線ノミニ依ツテ決セラレルモノニ非スレテ後方亦一條件テアル。後方ノ如何ハ直接前線ノ志氣ニ影響スルモノテアル。後方若シ擾亂サルレハ前線ノ戦争ハ完全ニ進展セシメ得ナイ。一九一七年ニ於ケル露西亞革命ハ遂ニ歐洲戦争ニ参加シ能ハサラシメ。特百年來ノ專制統治モ一明ニシテ推翻サレタ之レ歴史カ表示セル好例テアル。

最近華北ニ於ケル日本前線軍隊ハ特多ノ不穩事件ヲ發生シタ。五月一日天津日本兵營ニ於テハ反軍問題發生ノタメ十三名ノ士兵ハ銃殺サレ。五月五日晚ハ熱河ヨリ察哈爾ニ進ム日本軍隊ニケ聯隊ハ都河子方面ニ到ルヤ突然進軍ヲ停止シ蒙匪軍ヲ援ケ中國ヲ進攻スルコトニ反對セシ爲メ關東軍ニ於テハ翌朝直チニ兩聯隊長ト最モ關係深キ高石、藤村、磨久利等參謀ヲ特派シ慰撫ニ努メタ。

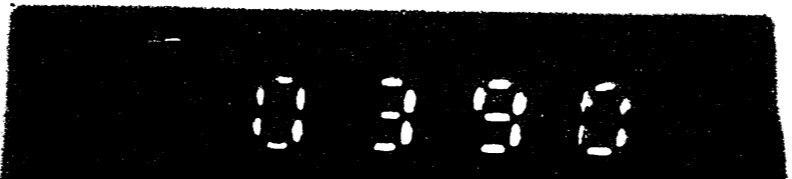
五月八日北平電ニ依レハ日本軍事當局ハ中國抗日軍ノ勝利情報ヲ嚴重封鎖シ西侵軍ノ志氣ニ影響スルヲ恐レテ居ルト云フ。

最近日本ニ於ケル反戰主義者ハ關東軍ノ華北ニ於ケル宣傳甚ダシキ爲メ熱河日軍ハ已ニ時々反戰運動を固化セリト云フ。

之等日軍ノ「提戰心理」ハ普遍的トナリ往々ニシテ暴發シテ居ル。承德附近六ヶ處ニ散ケラレタル野戰病院ハ捕虜ノ露況ヲ呈シテ居リ砲兵隊ノ多クハ演習ニ名ヲ懸リ暗ニ兵器重要部分ヲ破壊シ處刑セラレタルモノ一再ニ此ヲラスト云フ。

之レ日本統治者ニ對スル一極ノ驚人的圖面テアル。但シ如斯現象ハ決シテ日本ノ侵襲軍隊中ニ於テハ初メテノ出來事テハナイ。一九三二年上海戰ニ於テ會テ多クノ士兵ハ中國ニ對シテ同情シタ結果慘殺サレタ事實モアル。

一九三四年滿洲ニ於テ日本士兵カ多數ノ武器ヲ中國義勇軍ニ贈ツタ實



例モアリ何等奇トスルニ足リナイ
何ントナレハ、中國ヲ進攻スルコトハ廣大ナル日本人民ニハ何等ノ利
益モナキノミナラス却ツテ流離ト飢寒疾病ト死亡ヲ與ヘラレル
經濟的恐慌ノ爲メ勞苦大衆ノ生活ハ益々脅カサレ軍部ノ氣焰ノ高揚ハ
日本統治者ノ本營ヲ四分五裂タラシムルノミナラズ下層大衆ヲシテ日
々ニ不安ニ導ク

一九三六年ニ於ケル日本ノ勞働爭議ハ官邊ノ統計ニ依レハ一九二二件
之ヲ一九三五年ニ比スレハ三六五件ノ増加ヲ見罷工參加者ハ合計九萬
人ナリ一九三六年ノ罷工ハ重工業及機械工業ガ最モ多クツタ此ノ罷工
ヲ一九三五年ニ比較スレハ六〇%ノ増加トナツテ居ル之等工業部門ハ
何レモ戰爭準備品ヲ以テ基礎トナツテ居ルコト勿論テアル
一九三五年三月中ニ於ケル勞働爭議ハ例年ニ比シ特ニ多ク東京及其近
郊ノミニテ一〇四回參加者八七八二名之ヲ一年前同期間ニ比セハ同數

ニ於テ五六參加員數ニ於テ四六四八ノ奇數ヲ示シテ居ル、日本ニ於ケ
ル無産黨ト農民協會ノ運動ハ最近殊ノ外活潑トナツタ之等ノ組織ハ孰
レモ反戰テアリ彼等ハ「日本ノ對蘇及對支政策ニ對シテハ已ニ失敗テ
アル日本ハ此ノ兩國家五億七千萬ノ人民トノ關係ヲ改善セス却ツテ仇
恨ヲ招イテ居ル」ト認メテ居ル
吾人ハ單ニ此等事實ニ徴シ始メテ日本ノ駐華軍隊内ニ於テ最近表現セ
ル反戰情緒ノ來源ヲ了解シ得ラレル
士兵ノ前線ニ於ケル動搖ハ正シク後方ニ於ケル不穩ノ反映テアル如何
ナル軍隊ニシテモ後方人心動搖シ前線士兵カ糧カテアリ得ナイ
見來レハ日本統治者ノ前途ハ頗ル悲觀セラレ
不穩ハ更ニ中日戰爭ヨリ説明スレハ吾等ハ必ス勝利テアルト同時ニ
焦土抗戰ノ理論亦根據アルコトヲ實証サレル譯テアル

了

電信課長

老

大臣
次官

東亞 歐亞 米洲 通商 條約 情報 文化 調查 人事 文書 會計 秘書官

寫送先 老總内侍 發濟

日本ニ於テハ外國新聞雑誌記

昭和12 一三一〇七 略 莫斯科 廿五日後發 情、歐、亞
本省 六月廿六日前着

廣田外務大臣

重光大使

第五一三號

支那ニ於ケル日本ノ「スパイ」工作ニ付テハ蘇側ハ頻リニ宣傳的記
事ヲ報道シ居ル處十九日上海發「タス」ハ日本人ニ依リ多數ノ支那
人密偵綏遠及山西ニ派遣セラレタル旨ノ申報ノ記事ヲ傳へ諸新聞ニ
掲載セラレ又二十三日上海發「タス」ハ二十九日歐亞航空公司ノ北
平、廣東定期航空路開始ニ關聯シ支那側ニ於テハ獨逸飛行士カ日獨
協定ニ依リ日本ノ「スパイ」工作ト關係シ得ヘシトノ重大ナル疑ヲ
有シ居ル旨ノ「ワイルン」ノ報道ヲ轉報シ右報道ハ二十五日ノ「プ

外務省

0521

ラウダ」ニ掲載セラレタリ（了）

外務省

0522

電信課長
老總

大臣
次官

東亞 歐亞 米洲 通商 條約 情報 文化 調查 人事 文書 會計 祕書官

寫送先
老總
內侍
發送
濟

昭和12 一二二七一 略 莫斯科 廿八日後發 情、歐
本省 六月廿八日夜着

廣田外務大臣

第五二四號

十七日「イズヴェスチャ」ハ「リヤス」ナル署名入りニテ極東蘇領ノ占領ヲ空想スル一隣國ノ軍部ニ於テハ攪亂者及「スパイ」ノ派遣ニ依リ蘇聯國防ノ重要施設ニ實害ヲ與ヘ得ヘシトノ希望ヲ棄テズ就中央及極東ヲ連絡スル鐵道ノ破壊工作ヲ企圖シ居ル處今回又復機密資料ヲ蒐集シ列車ノ爆破及顛復ニ依リ鐵道業務ヲ破壊セントセル多數ノ攪亂者及「スパイ」抑留セラレタリ其ノ中ニハ不用意ニ鐵道従業員カ制服轉賣ノ禁ヲ破リタル爲右制服ヲ著シテ保線本部ニ入

外務省

0523

込ミタル者アリ鐵道交叉點ニ達シテ要圖ヲ作製セル者アリ「トンネル」ヲ破壊セントシテ近ツキ發見セラレテ警備兵ヲ殺害セントセルモ果ササリシ者アリ其ノ他種々變裝シテ仲仕、土工ニ化ケ或ハ旅行者ト自稱セル者アリ右事例ニ於テ鐵道従業員ハ其ノ不用意カ國家ニ及ホス損害ノ如何ニ大ナルカヲ知り得タルヘシトノ記事ヲ掲ケ居レ

満へ轉電セリ

外務省

0524

情報部

第二十二號

第三號

昭和三年七月卅日接受



Bruno Lessing 関係

山口尾
總てり
附屬物
所有

昭和十二年六月三十日

在桑港

總領事 鹽崎 觀三



外務大臣 廣田 弘毅 殿

エキザミナー紙ニ連載セラレタルブルノー、

レツシングノ本邦印象記送附ノ件

當國ハースト系新聞特別寄稿家トシテ知ラレ居ルブルノー、レツシ
ング (Bruno Lessing) (本名 Rudolph Block) ハ過般歐洲經由ニテ本邦ニ
赴キ先月上旬歸米シタルコトハ御承知ノ通ナル處同入ノ本邦滞在中

在桑港日本總領事館

0525

執筆シタル旅行印象記二ヶ月ニ亘リ當地エキザミナー紙ニ連載セラ
レタルニ付右切抜一括何等御参考迄別添ノ通送附ス

在桑港日本總領事館

0526

0394