

附屬書類添付

情報部 第二課

公第六一號

大正十五年一月二十七日 綴込名

別紙添付

修書利用

附屬書類

外務省文書課
受第145
15.3.4

在佛日本大使館

加藤 外務大臣

外務大臣内務幣原喜重郎殿

持命全權子爵内井菊次郎

加藤總理大臣並幣原外務大臣演説公表方圓ル件

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在佛日本大使館

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右ハ一様テ報告セルルル佛國ノ輿論ハ平素ヨリ一般極東ノ政
況ニ関シ感興ヲ有セズ英米等ニ於ケルカ如ク多數ノ紙面ヲ有セサル
當國諸新聞トシテハ之レカ為ニ紙面ヲ割愛シ得サルノ根本的事
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内政記事 輻輳ニ所リ比較的利害關係薄キ本件報道ヲ掲載

JAPON

Un discours du baron Shidehara

On mande de Tokio :
Le baron Shidehara, ministre des affaires étrangères, a prononcé au Parlement japonais un important discours dans lequel il a exposé les directives de la politique étrangère du Japon et dont voici les passages essentiels.
Commentant les affaires de Chine, le baron Shidehara dit avec quelle joie le Japon avait accueilli la période de tranquillité et d'ordre qui s'ouvrait en Chine après la guerre civile de 1924. Mais au mois d'avril, on apprenait que certains éléments provoquaient des grèves dans les filatures de coton japonaises à Shanghai, à Taïng-Tao, etc. Après le très regrettable incident de Shanghai, le mouvement ouvrier ne tardait pas à dégénérer en une agitation politique tendant à exiger des puissances la dénonciation des arrangements internationaux en vigueur, et les désordres devinrent une menace sérieuse à la vie et aux biens de tous les étrangers en Chine. Le Japon s'adressa donc, soit conjointement avec les puissances, soit séparément, aux autorités chinoises pour chercher une solution à ces difficultés, dont plusieurs ont depuis été réglées.
Mais ce qui devait causer les plus vives inquiétudes au gouvernement japonais fut la nouvelle guerre civile d'octobre. Après avoir donné un résumé sommaire des événements, le ministre des affaires étrangères explique comment le Japon fut amené lorsque les hostilités s'étendirent à la Mandchourie, à renforcer ses troupes pour la protection des ressortissants japonais et de leurs biens, ainsi que du chemin de fer du Sud-mandchourien, puis à retirer les forces envoyées après la restauration de l'ordre.
Le Japon possède des droits et des intérêts essentiels matériels et moraux en Mandchourie. Ces intérêts matériels sont pour la plupart groupés le long de la voie ferrée du Sud-mandchourien, et des mesures de protection ont dû être prises à leur égard. Les droits et intérêts moraux du Japon n'ont pas souffert du fait de la guerre civile. Il est naturellement très désirable que ces provinces ne soient pas troublées par des actes de guerre, tant dans l'intérêt de la population chinoise que des ressortissants japonais. Mais cette responsabilité incombe au gouvernement chinois. L'assumer serait pour le Japon manifestement incompatible avec nos conceptions essentielles, avec nos relations internationales actuelles, avec le principe fondamental des accords de Washington et avec les déclarations répétées du gouvernement japonais. En usurpant ce rôle nous manquerions à la fois à notre honneur et à notre fierté nationale. Jamais le Japon n'accomplira une action aussi inconsidérée.
A propos de la conférence douanière, le baron Shidehara prend note du sain mouvement de progrès de la « jeune Chine », mais il ne peut empêcher de voir avec appréhension le danger que court une génération pleine de promesses qui, trompée par une propagande sinistre, est aisément attirée vers des activités politiques dangereuses et destructives.
Quant à l'extraterritorialité, le Japon voit avec sympathie cette légitime aspiration de la nation

chinoise et le gouvernement impérial attend les suggestions que fera le comité récemment constitué.
Touchant les relations avec l'Union des républiques socialistes soviétiques, le baron Shidehara se félicite de l'intérêt porté par les autorités soviétiques aux relations économiques russo-japonaises. Passant au problème politique, il dit que le Japon ne cherche pas d'amitié exclusive avec une seule nation. Il met le Parlement en garde contre le danger qu'il y a d'arriver à une conclusion hâtive sur les intentions d'un autre pays sans avoir des informations qui lui sont parvenues, il ne trouve aucune raison d'accueillir les bruits répandus sur de prétendus desseins agressifs en Mandchourie, septentrionale, de l'Union des républiques socialistes soviétiques avec laquelle de francs échanges de vues ont eu lieu concernant toutes les questions relatives aux relations des deux pays.
« Les rapports du Japon avec les puissances d'Europe sont des plus satisfaisants. Avec aucune d'entre elles il n'y a de difficultés ou d'appréhension. Le Japon n'est pas signataire des traités de Locarno, qui ne concernent que des questions purement européennes, mais il est convaincu que l'atmosphère de confiance que ces traités ont amenée dans la vie politique et économique de l'Europe ne manquera pas d'aider la marche en avant de la Société des Nations et d'exercer une influence favorable à la paix en général. »
L'amitié anglo-japonaise s'est de nouveau affirmée par les nombreuses attentions dont le prince Chichibu est l'objet en Angleterre.
Pour la première fois, le Japon procède à l'échange d'ambassadeurs avec la Turquie et il se déclare fermement résolu à ne pas s'immiscer dans les affaires compliquées du Proche-Orient; il espère que les relations turco-japonaises deviendront toujours de plus en plus amicales.
En ce qui concerne les rapports du Japon et des Etats-Unis, le baron Shidehara s'abstient de commenter à nouveau la clause d'exclusion de l'acte d'immigration de 1924, ayant déjà exposé ses vues aux deux précédentes sessions de la Diète, et considérant qu'une discussion à ce sujet ne pourrait avoir pour l'instant aucun résultat favorable. « Je désire pourtant établir avec clarté, dit-il, que nos sentiments de profond regret ne se sont modifiés en aucune façon. Cette clause nous semble inconciliable avec les règles de la courtoisie et de la justice internationales. » Le baron Shidehara constate avec satisfaction la compréhension et l'appréciation croissantes du Japon par le peuple américain.
Les relations du Japon avec les autres Etats américains sont « parfaitement agréables ».

TOKIO PREMIER OUTLINES POLICY

Reaffirms Stand On U.S. Exclusion Clause

TOKIO, Jan. 22.—Baron Shidehara, minister of foreign affairs, in a speech to the Diet yesterday, outlined Japan's foreign policy, touching upon the existing relations with the United States, the disturbances in China, friendship and commercial progress with Russia and the new treaty with Turkey.
After recalling his previous stand upon the Japanese exclusion clause in the United States immigration law of 1924, Baron Shidehara said, "I find no reason for modifying or supplementing my views then expressed, nor can a lengthy discussion serve any useful purpose. I only desire to make it clear that we remain unchanged in our feelings of deep regret at that particular clause, which seems to us irreconcilable with the rules of international comity and justice."
Growth In Understanding
He added that all well informed observers agreed that during the past few years there has been a steady growth of appreciation and understanding of Japan by the American people. "Correct understanding is the foundation of true friendship," he said. "Generally, the tendency now being manifested in the United States in its attitude toward Japan gives promise for a great future."
"It is not our policy to send emigrants to any country in which they are not welcomed," he continued. "Our constant desire is to supply capital and labor to underdeveloped regions of the world and to promote welfare and prosperity not only of the emigrants and of their mother country but also of the countries in which they enter. We have always made it a point not to be influenced unduly by considerations of monetary advantage."
Sympathy For China
In connection with the Chinese situation, he said that Japan is in full sympathy with the national aspiration of China, both as to customs rights and extraterritoriality and he denied that in Manchuria Japan had shown any favoritism between warring factions.
"It is a well-known fact that Japan possesses essential rights and interests, both tangible and intangible, in Manchuria and Mongolia. Those which are liable to destruction by acts of war are mainly to be found along the line of the south Manchurian railway. In

order to protect them from destruction, we have been constrained to make the necessary provisions," he declared.
"No doubt provinces undisturbed by the throes of war are desirable in the interest of the natives as well as the Japanese residents. This, however, is a responsibility which rests properly upon China. Assumption of such responsibility by Japan would be inconsistent with our conception of existing international relations, according to the basic principles laid down by the Washington conference. By taking such a course, we should forfeit our national honor and pride once for all."
Concessions From Soviets
Baron Shidehara said he was gratified to report that Japan's relations with the Soviet government continued to make steady progress and that valuable concessions had been secured in the coal and oil fields of northern Sakhalin. He denied that rumors of Soviet aggression in northern Manchuria had any foundation in fact. He also expressed pleasure that, for the first time in history, diplomatic relations had been opened with Turkey.
"Japan is not a party to the Locarno treaties which are intended to regulate questions of purely European concern," he said, "but the atmosphere of confidence which these treaties have inspired in the political and economic situation of Europe cannot fail to clear the way for the forward march of the League of Nations and exercise a salutary influence upon world peace."

Journal

23-1 1926

Japon

A la Diète japonaise

Tokio, 22 janvier. Les déclarations gouvernementales qui venaient d'être prononcées à l'ouverture de la session de la Diète ont marqué au coin de la prudence et du libéralisme.

Le président du conseil, le vicomte Kato, a été félicité de l'accord conclu avec les Soviets, accord qui vient de porter ses fruits dans le règlement des concessions de charbon et de pétrole à Sakhaline. Le Japon voit avec sympathie les aspirations chinoises tant en ce qui concerne la liberté des douanes que la suppression du régime.

La même thèse a été développée plus nettement encore par le ministre des affaires étrangères, le baron Shidehara.

En Mandchourie, le gouvernement japonais s'est borné à défendre ses droits et à plaider la cause de l'humanité en faveur des vaincus. La responsabilité de l'ordre incombe au gouvernement chinois. En usurpant ce rôle, le Japon a manqué à la fois à son honneur et à sa fierté nationale.

Le passage du discours du baron Shidehara où la modération apparaît avec le plus d'éclat est celui qui est consacré aux relations avec les Etats-Unis et à la question brûlante de l'émigration. Les Japonais continuent de protester contre la loi américaine mais il n'entre pas dans leur politique d'envoyer des émigrants à un pays qui n'en veut pas. (Journal.)

Nouveau Siècle 23-I-1926

Le Japon ne laissera pas occuper la Mandchourie

Tokio, 22 janvier (de notre correspondance). — Le baron Shidehara, ministre des Affaires étrangères du Japon, vient de prononcer, au Parlement japonais, un important discours sur la politique extérieure.

Après avoir rappelé avec quelle joie le Japon avait accueilli la période de tranquillité et d'ordre qui s'ouvrait en Chine après la guerre civile de 1924, l'exposé des événements de Shanghai et démontra comment, sous l'influence du Parti communiste chinois, l'agitation devint xénophobe et anti-japonaise.

Puis, il explique comment le Japon fut amené à intervenir en Mandchourie.

Le gouvernement japonais, a déclaré le baron Shidehara, a suivi la ligne de conduite qu'il s'était tracée et que l'avait définie la dernière session du Parlement : 1° non-intervention absolue dans les affaires intérieures de la Chine ; 2° sauvegarde des droits et des intérêts japonais par tous les moyens légaux en notre pouvoir.

Le baron Shidehara déclare alors que le Japon a des intérêts et des droits incontestables en Mandchourie ; ces intérêts sont surtout groupés le long de la voie du Sud-manchourien, et il est normal que le Japon intervienne quand ses intérêts sont menacés.

A propos de la Conférence douanière, le ministre des Affaires étrangères déclare sa retour du mouvement de la jeune Chine qui tend à se libérer des traites qui l'oppriment.

Mais il ne peut s'empêcher de voir avec appréhension le danger que court une génération pleine de promesses qui, trompée par une propagande simpliste, est aisément attirée vers des activités politiques dangereuses et destructives.

Examinant les relations du Japon et de l'U.R.S.S., le baron Shidehara se félicite de l'intérêt que porte la Russie au développement des relations économiques russo-japonaises. Il déclare alors que, si le Japon n'est pas signataire du pacte purement européen, il estime que ce pacte servira la cause de la paix.

A propos des relations entre les Etats-Unis et le Japon, le ministre des Affaires étrangères déclare que le Japon ne modifie pas sa position vis-à-vis de la clause d'exclusion de l'acte d'émigration de 1924.

Cette clause, déclare-t-il, nous semble inconciliable avec les règles de la courtoisie et de la justice internationale.

En terminant, le baron Shidehara déclare :

Le gouvernement japonais s'est efforcé dans la poursuite de sa politique à n'être pas influencé par l'avantage ou le désavantage du moment, la vie de la nation est en jeu, elle, le but suprême de la diplomatie doit être le maintien de l'honneur, du prestige et de l'intérêt permanents de la nation.

Ce discours a produit une grande impression dans les milieux politiques japonais.

Journal des Etats 23-1 1926

La politique du Japon
Débat 23-1-26

Un discours
du ministre des affaires étrangères
Tokio, le 21 janvier. — Le baron Shidehara, ministre des affaires étrangères, a prononcé au Parlement japonais un important discours dans lequel il a exposé les directives de la politique étrangère du Japon.

Sur les affaires de Chine, le ministre a dit, notamment :
Le Japon possède des droits et des intérêts essentiels, matériels et moraux, en Mandchourie. Ces intérêts matériels sont, pour la plupart, groupés le long de la voie ferrée au sud-mandchourien, et des mesures de protection ont dû être prises à leur égard. Les droits et intérêts moraux du Japon n'ont pas souffert du fait de la guerre civile. Il est naturellement très désirable que ces provinces ne soient pas troublées par des actes de guerre, tant dans l'intérêt de la population chinoise que des ressortissants japonais. Mais cette responsabilité incombe au gouvernement chinois. L'assumer serait pour le Japon manifestement incompatible avec nos conceptions essentielles, avec nos relations internationales actuelles, avec le principe fondamental des accords de Washington et avec les déclarations répétées du gouvernement japonais. En usurpant ce rôle, nous manquerions à la fois à notre honneur et à notre fierté nationale. Jamais le Japon n'accomplira une action aussi inconsiderée.

A propos de la conférence douanière, le baron Shidehara prend note du sain mouvement de progrès de la « jeune Chine », mais il ne peut s'empêcher de voir avec appréhension le danger que court une génération pleine de promesses qui, trompée par une propagande sinistrée, est aisément attirée vers des activités politiques dangereuses et destructives.

Les rapports du Japon avec les puissances européennes sont bons, et le gouvernement impérial ne veut pas croire aux mauvais desseins que l'on prête aux Soviets.

En ce qui concerne les rapports du Japon et des Etats-Unis, le baron Shidehara s'abstient de commenter à nouveau la clause d'exclusion de l'acte d'immigration de 1924, ayant déjà exposé ses vues aux deux précédentes sessions de la Diète, et considérant qu'une discussion à ce sujet ne pourrait avoir pour l'instant aucun résultat favorable.

Je désire pourtant établir, avec clarté, dit-il, que nos sentiments de profond regret ne se sont modifiés en aucune façon. Cette clause nous semble inconciliable avec les règles de la courtoisie et de la justice internationales.

Le baron Shidehara constate avec satisfaction la compréhension et l'appréciation croissantes du Japon par le peuple américain.

Pour terminer, le baron Shidehara déclare qu'il n'entre pas dans la politique du Japon d'envoyer des émigrants à un pays qui n'en veut pas.

Humanité

23-1 1926

Un discours du Ministre
des Affaires étrangères japonais

Tokio, 21 janvier. — Le baron Shidehara, ministre des affaires étrangères, a prononcé au Parlement japonais un important discours.

La plus grande partie est consacrée aux rapports du Japon avec la Chine.

Mais ce qui inquiète surtout est la nouvelle guerre civile d'octobre et l'explication de l'intervention japonaise par l'argument connu de la nécessité de protéger les ressortissants japonais et leurs biens, ainsi que le chemin de fer sud-mandchoulien.

A propos de la conférence douanière, le baron Shidehara prend note du sain mouvement de progrès de la « jeune Chine », mais il ne peut s'empêcher de voir avec appréhension le danger que court une génération pleine de promesses qui, trompée par une propagande sinistrée, est aisément attirée vers des activités politiques dangereuses et destructives.

C'est le mouvement de libération chinoise que le ministre japonais appelle « une propagande sinistrée ».

Il est cependant obligé plus loin de reconnaître la force morale de ce mouvement.

Quant aux relations avec l'U. R. S. S., le baron Shidehara se félicite de l'intérêt porté par les autorités soviétiques aux relations économiques russo-japonaises.

« Passant au problème politique, il dit que le Japon ne cherche pas d'amitié exclusive avec une seule nation. Il met le parlement en garde contre le danger qu'il y a d'arriver à une conclusion hâtive sur les intentions d'un autre pays sans avoir

des faits à l'appui, et déclare que dans la mesure des informations qui lui sont parvenues, il ne trouve aucune raison d'accueillir les bruits répandus sur de prétendus desseins agressifs en Mandchourie septentrionale de l'U. R. S. S. avec laquelle de francs échanges de vues ont eu lieu concernant toutes les questions relatives aux relations des deux pays.

« Quant à nos rapports avec les puissances d'Europe, ils sont des plus satisfaisants. Avec aucune d'entre elles nous n'avons de difficultés, ni d'appréhension... Le Japon n'est pas signataire des traités de Locarno, qui ne concernent que des questions purement européennes, mais il est convaincu que l'atmosphère de confiance que ces traités ont amenée dans la vie politique et économique de l'Europe ne manquera pas d'aider la marche en avant de la Société des Nations et d'exercer une influence favorable à la paix en général. »

« L'amitié anglo-japonaise s'est de nouveau affirmée par les nombreuses attentions dont le prince Chichibu est l'objet en Angleterre.

Pour la première fois, nous procédons à l'échange d'ambassadeurs avec la Turquie. Le Japon se déclare fermement résolu à ne pas s'immiscer dans les affaires compliquées du proche Orient, et il espère que les relations turco-japonaises deviendront toujours de plus en plus amicales. »

En ce qui concerne les rapports du Japon et des Etats-Unis, le baron Shidehara s'abstient de commenter à nouveau la clause d'exclusion de l'acte d'immigration de 1924, ayant déjà exposé ses vues aux deux précédentes sessions de la Diète, et considérant qu'une discussion, avec ce sujet ne pourrait avoir pour l'instant aucun résultat favorable. Je désire pourtant établir avec clarté, dit-il, que nos sentiments de profond regret ne se sont modifiés en aucune façon. Cette clause nous semble inconciliable avec les règles de la courtoisie et de la justice internationales. Le baron Shidehara constate avec satisfaction la compréhension et l'appréciation croissantes du Japon par le peuple américain.

Les relations du Japon avec le Mexique et les autres Etats américains sont « très agréables », et ajoute le ministre « le Japon n'a dans ses relations avec ces pays, aucun projet à visées politiques. Nous sentons que là s'offrent à nos compatriotes d'équitables opportunités pour leurs entreprises économiques et c'est notre désir d'encourager leurs légitimes initiatives autant qu'il nous sera possible. »

Pour terminer, le baron Shidehara déclare qu'il n'entre pas dans la politique du Japon d'envoyer des émigrants à un pays qui n'en veut pas. « Notre désir constant est d'offrir des bras ou des capitaux aux contrées non encore développées et de favoriser le bien-être et la prospérité

non seulement des émigrants et de leur mère Patrie, mais également des pays où ils sont accueillis. »

« Le gouvernement japonais s'est efforcé dans la poursuite de sa politique de n'être pas influencé par l'avantage ou le désavantage du moment. La vie de la nation est éternelle. Le but suprême de la diplomatie doit être le maintien de l'honneur, du prestige et de l'intérêt permanents de la nation. » (Havas)

Tempo - 22-1-26

JAPON

Déclarations du président du conseil

On mande de Tokio à la date du 21 janvier : La session de la Diète japonaise s'est ouverte aujourd'hui. Le président du conseil, vicomte Kato, a prononcé un discours dont voici les passages essentiels :

Au mois de janvier de l'année dernière un traité fondamental a été conclu avec l'Union des Soviets pour la reprise des relations diplomatiques entre nos deux pays et ainsi a été ouverte la voie au règlement de nombreuses questions pendantes. Au mois de décembre, des contrats ont été amicalement conclus entre les sociétés japonaises intéressées et les autorités soviétiques concernant les concessions de pétrole et de charbon de Sakhaline du nord. Nous sommes très heureux de ce résultat, car le gouvernement impérial tient vivement à renforcer nos liens d'amitié et à développer nos relations économiques avec l'Union des Soviets.

En ce qui concerne les réformes à apporter au tarif douanier chinois, le gouvernement japonais, mu par les sentiments de bon voisinage qui caractérisent sa politique envers la Chine, a proclamé qu'il était prêt à donner immédiatement son assentiment de principe au vœu de la Chine d'obtenir l'autonomie tarifaire.

Cette déclaration a été dictée par notre désir de voir la Chine améliorer son administration intérieure et développer son industrie. Nous sommes décidés à considérer les vœux de la grande République voisine, à ce point de vue comme à tous autres égards, avec la plus grande sympathie. En même temps, nous sommes décidés à n'épargner aucun effort pour la sauvegarde du commerce japonais avec la Chine, tout en maintenant une heureuse entente avec les autres puissances.

En ce qui concerne l'abolition de l'extraterritorialité, nous n'y avons aucune objection de principe, mais il est superflu de dire qu'il faut que la Chine remette d'abord de l'ordre dans ses affaires.

Au mois d'octobre, de graves troubles éclatèrent de nouveau en Chine et la sécurité des ressortissants japonais a préoccupé le gouvernement et le peuple du Japon. Le gouvernement impérial, tout en observant strictement le principe de non-intervention absolu dans les affaires intérieures de la Chine, eut recours à tous les moyens légitimes pour protéger les droits et les intérêts japonais dans ce pays. Lorsque les hostilités s'étendirent du côté de la Mandchourie et de la Mongolie, et menacèrent nos très importants intérêts dans ces régions, nous fûmes contraints à prendre les mesures nécessaires à leur sauvegarde. Les forces japonaises en Mandchourie avaient été réduites de moitié par le renvoi à leurs foyers des hommes et des officiers dont le temps de service était écoulé. On craignait qu'avec des effectifs ainsi réduits, nos troupes ne fussent point en mesure de parer à la situation. Les vides furent comblés d'urgence par l'envoi de troupes de Corée et du Japon. Cependant, les troubles ne tardèrent pas à s'apaiser et en conséquence toutes les forces envoyées ont été rappelées.

Le vicomte Kato exposa en terminant diverses questions de politique intérieure.

Haruo

JAPON

Discours du ministre des Affaires Etrangères

Tokio, 21 janvier.

Le baron Shidehara, ministre des Affaires Etrangères, a prononcé au Parlement japonais un important discours dans lequel il a exposé les directives de la politique étrangère du Japon.

Commentant les affaires de Chine, le baron Shidehara dit avec quelle joie le Japon avait accueilli la période de tranquillité et d'ordre qui s'ouvrait en Chine après la guerre civile de 1924 : à l'intérieur les factions militaires semblaient lassées de la guerre, la Conférence de reconstruction terminait ses travaux, les réformes administratives suivaient leur cours ; à l'extérieur, la question des paiements en francs or était réglée, au mois d'août étaient échangées les ratifications des accords de Washington entre les 9 Puissances. Plus d'une fois le gouvernement japonais avait été heureux d'apporter son aide amicale à la Chine dans cette voie.

Mais au mois d'avril, on apprenait que certains éléments provoquaient des graves dans les filatures de coton japonaises à Shanghai, à Tsintao etc... Après le très regrettable incident de Shanghai, le mouvement ouvrier ne tardait pas à dégénérer en une agitation politique tendant à exiger des Puissances la dénonciation des arrangements internationaux en vigueur et les désordres devinrent une menace sérieuse à la vie et aux biens de tous les étrangers en Chine. Le Japon s'adressa donc, soit conjointement avec les Puissances, soit séparément, aux autorités chinoises pour chercher une solution à ces difficultés, dont plusieurs ont depuis été réglées.

Mais ce qui devait causer les plus vives inquiétudes au gouvernement japonais fut la nouvelle guerre civile d'octobre. Après avoir donné un résumé sommaire des événements, le ministre des Affaires Etrangères expliqua comment le Japon fut amené, lorsque les hostilités s'étendirent à la Mandchourie, à renforcer ses troupes pour la protection des ressortissants japonais et de leurs biens, ainsi que le chemin de fer du sud-mandchourien, puis à retirer les forces envoyées après la restauration de l'ordre.

Le gouvernement japonais, a déclaré le baron Shidehara, a suivi la ligne de conduite qu'il s'était tracée et que j'avais définie à la dernière session du Parlement : 1° non-intervention absolue dans les affaires intérieures de la Chine ; 2° sauvegarde des droits et des intérêts japonais par tous les moyens légaux en notre pouvoir.

Niant catégoriquement les accusations sans aucun fondement suivant lesquelles le Japon aurait soutenu le parti de Fengtien, le baron Shidehara en appella à l'histoire qui se pronon-

cera en dernier lieu sur la netteté de notre conscience.

Il y a, dit-il, matière à satisfaction à constater que nos autorités civiles et militaires ont avec succès appliqué la politique du gouvernement en tendant vers un but purement humanitaire à savoir : sauver la vie des soldats et des partisans du côté vaincu.

Le Japon possède des droits et des intérêts essentiels, matériels et moraux en Mandchourie. Ces intérêts matériels sont pour la plupart groupés le long de la voie ferrée du sud-mandchourien et des mesures de protection ont dû être prises à leur égard. Les droits et intérêts moraux du Japon n'ont pas souffert du fait de la guerre civile. Il est naturellement très désirable que ces provinces ne soient pas troublées par des actes de guerre, tant dans l'intérêt de la population chinoise que des ressortissants japonais. Mais cette responsabilité incombe au gouvernement chinois. L'assumer serait pour le Japon manifestement incompatible avec nos conceptions essentielles, avec nos relations internationales actuelles, avec le principe fondamental des accords de Washington et avec les déclarations répétées du gouvernement japonais. En usurpant ce rôle nous manquerions à la fois à notre honneur et à notre fierté nationale. Jamais le Japon n'accomplira une action aussi inconsidérée.

A propos de la conférence douanière, le baron Shidehara prend note du sain mouvement de progrès de la « Jeune Chine », mais il ne peut s'empêcher de voir avec appréhension le danger que court une génération pleine de promesses qui, trompée par une propagande sinistre, est aisément attirée vers des activités politiques dangereuses et destructives.

Ce serait, dit-il, commettre une lourde faute que de méconnaître les changements considérables qui ont eu lieu en Chine pendant ces dernières années. Les potentats militaires peuvent, selon la fortune de la guerre, s'élever ou s'effondrer, mais la conscience nationale une fois éveillée, ne peut plus être refoulée. Toute pression ne fait que la rendre plus vigoureuse. Le désir ardent de l'autonomie tarifaire est une des manifestations de l'éveil de cette conscience nationale chinoise. C'est l'appréciation de ce fait qui a décidé le Japon à adopter la ligne de conduite suivie à la conférence douanière, et à assurer la Chine de son sympathique appui, lorsque les délégués de ce pays mirent sur le tapis la question de l'autonomie.

Quant à l'extraterritorialité, le Japon voit avec sympathie cette légitime aspiration de la nation chinoise, et le gouvernement impérial attend les suggestions que fera le Comité récemment constitué. Quant aux relations avec l'U. R. S. S., le baron Shidehara se félicite de l'intérêt porté par les autorités soviétiques aux relations économiques russo-japon-

T.S.V.P

Havas

21-1-1926

JAPON

Un discours du vicomte Kato

Tokio, 21 Janvier

A la réouverture du Parlement japonais après les vacances du jour de l'An, le Président du Conseil a prononcé le discours suivant :

Le gouvernement impérial se réjouit profondément dans l'intérêt de la paix du monde et du bien général de l'humanité, de ce que nos relations avec les puissances auxquelles nous rattachent des liens diplomatiques se poursuivent dans une atmosphère de grande cordialité. Au mois de janvier de l'année dernière un traité fondamental a été conclu avec l'Union des Soviets pour la reprise des relations diplomatiques entre nos deux pays et ainsi a été ouverte la voie au règlement de nombreuses questions pendantes. Au mois de décembre, des contrats ont été amicalement conclus entre les sociétés japonaises intéressées et les autorités soviétiques concernant les concessions de pétrole et de charbon de Sakhaline du Nord. Nous sommes très heureux de ce résultat car le gouvernement impérial tient vivement à renforcer nos liens d'amitié et à développer nos relations économiques avec l'Union des Soviets.

En ce qui concerne les réformes à apporter au tarif douanier chinois, le gouvernement japonais, mu par les sentiments de bon voisinage qui caractérisent sa politique envers la Chine, a proclamé qu'il était prêt à donner immédiatement

son assentiment de principe au vœu de la Chine d'obtenir l'autonomie tarifaire.

Cette déclaration a été dictée par notre désir de voir la Chine améliorer son administration intérieure et développer son industrie. Nous sommes décidés à considérer les vœux de la grande République voisine, à ce point de vue comme à tous autres égards, avec la plus grande sympathie. En même temps, nous sommes décidés à n'épargner aucun effort pour la sauvegarde du commerce japonais avec la Chine, tout en maintenant une heureuse entente avec les autres puissances.

En ce qui concerne l'abolition de l'extraterritorialité, nous n'y avons aucune objection de principe, mais il est superflu de dire qu'il faut que la Chine remette d'abord de l'ordre dans ses affaires.

Au mois d'octobre de graves troubles éclatèrent de nouveau en Chine et la sécurité des ressortissants japonais a préoccupé le Gouvernement et le peuple du Japon. Le Gouvernement impérial, tout en observant strictement le principe de non-intervention absolue dans les affaires intérieures de la Chine, eut recours à tous les moyens légitimes

pour protéger les droits et les intérêts japonais dans ce pays. Lorsque les hostilités s'élevèrent du côté de la Mandchourie et de la Mongolie et menacèrent nos très importants intérêts dans ces régions, nous fûmes contraints de prendre les mesures nécessaires à leur sauvegarde. Les forces japonaises en Mandchourie avaient été réduites de moitié par le renvoi à leurs foyers des hommes et des officiers dont le temps de service était écoulé. On craignait qu'avec des effectifs ainsi réduits, nos troupes ne fussent point en mesure de parer à la situation. Les vides furent comblés d'urgence par l'envoi de troupes de Corée et du Japon. Cependant, les troubles ne tardèrent pas à s'apaiser et en conséquence toutes les forces envoyées ont été rappelées.

Nous avons la ferme conviction que l'esprit de justice et d'équité qui est à la base de notre politique en Chine et dont notre attitude a été une manifestation évidente, sera parfaitement apprécié par la nation chinoise tout entière.

Le Président du Conseil a parlé ensuite de l'élargissement des Assemblées législatives locales par suite de l'adoption du suffrage universel, des réformes fiscales, certains impôts ayant été soit supprimés, soit réduits, de nouveaux impôts créés et d'autres augmentés en vue de couvrir le déficit du budget. Il a passé ensuite à la mise en vigueur de la loi d'assurances sanitaires, de la loi sur les unions ouvrières, de la loi d'arbitrage des conflits ouvriers, la révision de la loi concernant le maintien de la paix et de la sécurité publiques. Il a terminé en proclamant l'intention du Gouvernement de poursuivre sa politique d'épargne et d'économies. (Havas)

外務省文書課
受第 52 號
15.3.23

附屬書類添附

三月二十八日

情報部 第三課

別紙添附

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書

長領事

吉村祐之

印

外務大臣官邸附設中野村邸

一、長官の演説掲載紙を二枚送付し、

半角の電報を二枚送付し、

教へ、

当地井ノアツチに接し、

別紙に送付す

CONSULADO GERAL DO JAPÃO - S. PAULO

As relações do Japão com os países da América

O ministro das Relações Exteriores do Japão, barão Shidehara, em discurso que pronunciou no dia 11 do corrente, por ocasião da abertura da Dieta Imperial, referindo-se às relações entre o Japão e os países da América, declarou o seguinte:

"Relativamente às relações entre o Japão e os Estados Unidos, tive ocasião, nas duas últimas sessões da Dieta, de expor o pensamento do governo sobre a chamada 'Cláusula da exclusão dos japoneses' da lei de imigração norte-americana, de 1924.

Nada acho para modificar ou acrescentar às palavras então proferidas, nem tão pouco poderia servir uma prolongada discussão dessa questão, neste momento, a qualquer propósito útil. Desejo unicamente deixar bem claro que nos conservamos imutáveis em nossos sentimentos de profundo pesar, relativamente a essa cláusula particular, que nos parece inconciliável com as regras da justiça e da cortesia internacional. Passando em revista, entretanto, o curso geral da situação nos Estados Unidos, todos os espíritos bem formados concordarão sem dificuldade em que tem havido nestes últimos anos um accentuado espírito de melhor apreciação e entendimento, dos americanos para com os japoneses. Entre aqueles que outrora dirigiam a agitação anti-japonesa, não são raros os que hoje estão abertamente reconciliados com pontos de vista mais moderados; entre os que durante muito tempo nenhum interesse manifestaram pelo Japão, ou participaram dos preconceitos injustos contra o nosso país, não são poucos os que hoje mostram o desejo, presuroso e imparcial de conhecer a verdade sobre tudo quanto diz respeito ao Japão. O entendimento correcto é a base da verdadeira amizade. Essa tendência geral, actualmente manifestada nos Estados Unidos e na atitude dessa nação para com o Japão, é promissora de grande futuro.

Mantemos relações perfeitamente cordiais com o México, assim como com os países da América do Sul. Não temos quaisquer planos de carácter político nas nossas relações com qualquer desses países; pensamos, entretanto, que nelles se oferecem excelentes oportunidades de empreendimentos económicos aos nossos compatriotas; e nossa intenção encorajar quanto possível essa actividade legítima.

Sobre tal assumpto, acrescentarei ainda algumas palavras. Não é nossa politica enviar emigrantes a qualquer país onde não sejam desejados; o nosso desejo constante é supprir capital ou trabalho às regiões ainda não desenvolvidas do mundo e promover o bem estar e a prosperidade, não só dos proprios emigrantes e da sua patria de origem, mas também dos países que acolherem para nelles estabelecer permanentemente os seus lares.

Para esse fim, estamos preparados para exercer incansáveis esforços.

Espero ter tornado sufficientemente claras, com a exposição acima, as linhas geraes da nossa politica externa. Adoptando tal politica e realizando-a, fizemos sempre ponto de honra em não nos deixarmos influenciar por considerações de vantagem ou desvantagem momentanea para o país.

Sendo eterna a vida das nações, a meta ultima e definitiva da diplomacia deve ser a honra, o prestigio e os interesses duradouros da nação. Firme nesta convicção, enfrentarei as pesadas responsabilidades que me pozam sobre os hombros, confiante no vosso generoso apoio."

オコシテ、ハリスターノ紙 (大正十三年一月二十七日)

通分ノニキリノ紙

DECLARAÇÃO DO MINISTRO DO EXTERIOR
 TOKIO, 22 (H). — O Ministro do Exterior discursando hoje perante a Camara Baixa declarou que era pensamento do governo preparar eventualmente o estabelecimento de direitos de commercio com as paragens no territorio da Manchuria.

オシヨルナルドコメルシオ
 テ、サレハラハ紙
 (大正十三年一月二十三日)

JAPAO
AS RELACOES COM OS PAISES DA AMERICA DO SUL E COM O MEXICO. — Washington, 21 (U. P.). — A embaixada japonesa nesta capital publicou um memorial lido pelo ministro do Exterior do Japão, barão Shidehara, perante a dieta imperial. Nesse documento o barão Shidehara diz que as relações do Japão com o México e os países da America do Sul são as melhores que se poderiam desejar. Apesar de não ter novos politicos, o Japão sente de tudo, que a America do Sul lhe apresenta excelentes oportunidades para a realização de empreendimentos economicos e financeiros. É intenção do governo japonês intensificar e estimular o mais possível as actividades dos seus súbditos naquelles países. "Nossa politica", diz o memorial, "é absolutamente contraria a emigração para os países onde os nossos compatriotas sejam mal recebidos. Temos grande desejo de auxiliar, com capitães e braços, as regiões pouco desenvolvidas, afim de promover o bem estar e a prosperidade, não só dos nossos emigrantes como, também de pais onde os mesmos se estabeleceram."

オエスシード、テ、サレハラハ紙
 (大正十三年一月二十三日)

通分ノニキリノ紙

附屬書類

情報部 第二課

公信第二四號

大正十五年一月二十七日

在カルカ文

總領事代理伊藤憲三



外務大臣男爵幣原喜重郎殿

局長

外務省文書部 受第 65 15.3.5

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CONSULATE-GENERAL OF JAPAN, CALCUTTA.

THE ENGLISHMAN

Founded 1821.

MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1920.

THE CHINESE PERIL

CHINA IS INDEED A COUNTRY OF DRAMATIC surprises. It is little more than a month since CHANG TSO-LIN, the great Manchurian War Lord, seemed to have encountered and to have accepted irremediable defeat. His long rivalry with the so-called Christian General, FENG YU-HSIANG, whose professed religion does not prevent him from maintaining very close relations with the distinctly anti-Christian gentry from Moscow, seemed to have come to an end owing to the defection and rebellion of KUO SUNG-LING, one of CHANG's chief lieutenants. CHANG had apparently given up all hopes of Peking and announced that henceforth he would devote himself to the great province of Manchuria. But, as the sequel has proved, CHANG has been by no means done with. Though FENG was able to defeat another of CHANG's lieutenants and to capture Tientsin, the Manchurian leader signally defeated Kuo's rebellious army and captured and promptly beheaded Kuo. While FENG has always looked for moral support to Soviet Russia, CHANG has been described as the creature of Japan which has vast interests in Manchuria. When it seemed as though CHANG was finally defeated, Japan, therefore as a precautionary measure occupied the important Manchurian city of Mukden, where the troops of Nippon still remain. Now, however, thanks to his success against the unfortunate Kuo, CHANG is more full of fight than ever and has arrested M. IVANOFF, the Russian General Manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway, thereby creating a diplomatic situation which is full of peril and which may have portentous results. The Soviet Government which accuses CHANG and his friends of endeavouring to usurp the administration of the railway in addition to being some millions of dollars in that railway's debt, has protested vigorously, demanding the immediate release of M.

IVANOFF and exemplary satisfaction for a grave insult which is in "un-heard of violation of the agreement of 1924". The stage is thus set for what may be a very sanguinary conflict, if the Soviet is determined to take practical measures to bring the formidable CHANG to book. For, though the recent fighting between the warring Chinese generals was conducted with more spirit and with a larger proportion of casualties than in the days when the sole purpose of Chinese manoeuvres was to keep out of the other man's way, no Chinese army can be compared as regards efficiency to the expeditionary force that Moscow could put into the field. For, whatever may be said of Bolshevik administration in other respects, it has improved the Russian Army which is believed to be a very efficient fighting force to-day. FENG with the assistance of a couple of Russian corps could probably go through CHANG's army like a knife through a pat of butter, and CHANG's expressed determination to make Manchuria definitely independent of the rest of China is calculated to make the weak administration at Peking, which has, however, at least found the courage to give CHANG orders beyond its powers of enforcement, bless any anti-Manchurian manoeuvres on the part of FENG and his Russian friends, even though it is temporarily over-awed by the Chihli army which professes hostility towards Russia. Here, however, Japan could hardly help taking a hand in the game. Whether it be true that CHANG is the creature of Tokyo or whether, as the *Asahi* puts it, he is merely old in the game of stirring up trouble between Russia and the Japanese, Japan could not look with equanimity at a situation which would introduce Russian troops into Manchuria. It is true that officially Russia and Japan are on friendly terms, that a Russo-Japanese Treaty, with which the Bolsheviks have expressed their immense satisfaction, has been recently concluded, and that the Japanese Foreign Minister has been discreetly silent in regard to the present position. But the

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CONSULATE-GENERAL OF JAPAN, CALCUTTA.

situation is one that cannot but be causing great uneasiness in the Island Empire. If it is still too early to say that the world is threatened by another Russo-Japanese War, recent events in China suggest this as a grim possibility. For Japan, despite her protestations of friendship and cordiality towards Moscow, simply cannot afford to see a "Red" regime in Manchuria. Memories of what happened when last Russia tried conclusions with Japan will perhaps deter the Bolsheviks from deciding to enter upon a campaign *a outrance* against CHANG and may therefore cause Russian activities in China to be less all-pervasive. Should that prove to be the case, it would not be the first occasion upon which high-handed and arbitrary action, as exemplified by CHANG's arrest of M. IVANOFF, had proved of real service to humanity.



THE STATESMAN

CALCUTTA, SUNDAY, JAN. 21.

L OF JAPAN, CALCUTTA.

THE CLOUD IN CHINA.

There has been war in China, for the last fourteen years, but the struggles of the men fighting each other for the dictatorship have been carried on as a rule in localities sufficiently far removed from the capital and the treaty ports to permit the sea-borne and the coast-trade to continue unhampered, and it is in this trade that foreign interests are chiefly concerned. It has also been the policy of rival generals and Tuhuns to keep their armies as far as possible from the foreign settlements. Each candidate for the dictatorship desired, to begin with, the moral support of the Powers, and in any case the settlements provided places of refuge for the defeated. Recently, however, in the South, power has been passing into the hands of people with less foresight than the generals and district-magistrates who have hitherto struggled for it. Canton is in the possession of a rabble, which is determined to oust both foreigners and foreign trade from the city, but it has so far not gone beyond the institution of boycotts and a kind of blockade of the river. No foreign property has been confiscated nor have any lives been taken. The intervention of the Powers may, however, be called for at any moment, but it need hardly assume a more violent form than the dispatch of a gun-boat or two, for the Cantonese "Reds" are small men and control small, unorganized forces. The situation in the North is much more perilous, for there are in the vicinity of Peking, Tientsin, and Mukden big, well-trained and well-armed armies, which if combined and fighting in a common cause might give any foreign Power attempting to dictate to them a great deal of trouble. Hitherto these armies have been manoeuvring against each other, sometimes coming to blows but never risking a really big battle.

The animosities and excitements roused by the personal rivalries of generals FENG and CHANG, naturally provided the Bolsheviks with a fine field for the display of their peculiar activities: so while the generals reviewed their armies in the country, in the towns students and coolies paraded the streets with blood-red banners and the usual communistic cries. The foreign Legations in Peking till quite recently watched these developments calmly, believing that CHANG was as afraid of marching on the capital as FENG was of invading Manchuria. As for the students and coolies their processions were noisy but harmless. Two months ago when it seemed that FENG's army intended to march through the gap in the Great Wall and attack CHANG in Mukden itself, Japan made it known that she would permit no such thing, for she had lent CHANG much money and her merchants had accepted CHANG's bank-notes. So the invasion was stayed. A week or two later FENG announced that he was tired of politics and intended to retire to foreign parts, and he is said to have left for the United States by way of Moscow. Not to be outdone CHANG gave out that he would in future devote himself solely to the development of Manchuria. What was Peking to him? It seemed therefore that Northern China was at last to have a real peace, but within the last week a development of a really alarming character has taken place, for a quarrel has arisen between CHANG and the Soviet, and the Pekinese so far from rejoicing at the prospect have come forward to espouse CHANG's cause. It is true that the students and coolies who paraded with red flags are still pro-Bolshevik, but they hardly count when it comes to armies and the Chihli army is now ready to fight shoulder to shoulder with the Manchurian. Of course, it is impossible to say whether Moscow intends to push the quarrel to the extreme, though many people believe that the Bolsheviks do desire a war with

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF JAPAN, CALCUTTA.

somebody to distract attention from their dire domestic policy. But if they fight CHANG and defeat CHANG, as they are very likely to do, and arrive before the gates of Mukden, will the Japanese, who have so much at stake in Manchuria, remain neutral? The Soviet is hardly likely to honour CHANG's notes-of-hand and where there are "Red" soldiers trade disappears. Many are the Japanese residents in Mukden and they are rich. Viscount KATO, opening the Japanese Diet on Thursday, seems to have made no reference to this new situation. Indeed, he spoke in friendly terms about the Soviet. That, however, does not alter the fact that if Manchuria should fall into Bolshevik hands Japanese investors in that province will be ruined.

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CONSULATE-GENERAL OF JAPAN, CALCUTTA.

THE ENGLISHMAN, MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1926.

JAPANESE IN MANCHURIA

WHY THE GARRISON WAS INCREASED
REPLY TO CHARGES

The following telegram has been received by the Consulate-General of Japan, Calcutta, from the Foreign Minister of Japan of his address in the Japanese Diet on January 21:—

Referring to the strikes in the Japanese Cotton Mills at Shanghai, Tsingtao and elsewhere the Foreign Minister said.—

We have been in communication with the Central Government and the local authorities of China either jointly or separately with other powers interested. Some of these issues have already been successfully adjusted. What has been of still more serious concern to us was the outbreak of the new civil war in China last October. Whatever causes may have led General Sun Chuanfang of Chekiang to rise against Fengtien Army they are China's domestic affairs on which I shall reserve all comment. It is, however, known in fact that no sooner had General Sun commenced his warlike operations than the Fengtien forces evacuated Shanghai. Notwithstanding these successive reverses of the Fengtien army in Central China the situation in the three eastern provinces in the middle of November showed no appreciable signs of unrest, nor was there any indication of approaching changes that the line of battle might extend to that region. In this situation the men in the Japanese garrison in Manchuria, whose terms of active service had then expired were recalled and discharged in accordance with the usual procedure.

On November 21, General Kuo Sungting suddenly rose against his chief Marshal Chang Tso-lin and began to march towards Mukden. In accepting the challenge Marshal Chang seemed to set up his first line of defence at Lienshan, far behind the Manchurian front-

ier. His forces again retreated from Lienshan without offering much resistance to the invaders and it became increasingly evident that he had decided to stake his last fortunes on a decisive battle along the Liaohe. With these developments in view the Commander of the Japanese garrison in Manchuria issued a warning to both the opposing forces calling their attention to the nature and scope of duty incumbent upon the Japanese garrison.

A NEW SITUATION

The deficiency in strength of the garrison, due to the departure of discharged soldiers in the middle of November, was originally to be supplemented in January according to the annual programme. Any inferior despatch of men in replacement was to be withheld until the last moment of absolute necessity. A new situation entirely, however, presented itself when reports from Manchuria came successively to hand from the night of December 14, to the next morning confirming the arrival of a detachment of General Kuo's army at the opposite bank of Yingkow. We had been led seriously to consider the possibility of the impending conflict between the respective forces of Marshal Chang and General Kuo in the open port of Yingkow. Our garrison had now to keep special watch over the zone extending from Yingkow in south to Tichling in north. It became obvious that with the actual reduced strength of the garrison, the satisfactory fulfilment of its mission over such an unextensive zone was well-nigh impossible.

It was not doubted that both Marshal Chang and General Kuo had taken due note of the warning given by the Japanese Commander and that in their military operations they would fully respect the rights and interests of Japan. We could not, however, dismiss from our mind the apprehension that in the event of a desperate engagement lasting for several days on all the fronts the belligerents might unconsciously be driven to the railway zone to carry on street fighting and other forms of warlike operations. It has also happened in many past instances that the remnants of the defeated army let loose from all control and discipline, have sacked towns and terrorised the population. Having regard to imminence of

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF JAPAN, CALCUTTA.

such danger which manifested itself in December 15, the Government decided at once to the reinstatement of the Japanese garrison in Manchuria at its normal strength as maintained prior to the middle of November last.

With the restoration of general peace in that region, following the decisive battle of the Liaohe, the supplementary troops sent to Manchuria in the circumstances above described were promptly recalled to their original posts and all emergency measures came to an end. It will thus be observed that throughout the recent civil strife in China, as in the case of Fengtien-Chili conflict of 1924, the Japanese government have consistently followed the definite and settled policy announced in the last session of the Diet.

That policy has in view absolute non-interference in China's domestic affairs and safeguarding of Japan's rights and interests by all legitimate means at our disposal there. Apparently a certain section of public opinion has been awayed by prejudice in its judgment of Japan's action in Manchuria and the reinstatement of our Manchuria garrison at its pre-existing strength has been misconstrued to mean help for the Fengtien army. The objection, interposed by the Japanese commander against either of the warring parties entering Yingkow has been misrepresented as acts directed solely against General Kuo's military operations. Thus, every occasion has been utilised to place Japan in false light.

RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA

It is gratifying to note that our relations with the Soviet Union continue to make steady progress. Contracts for concessions of oil and coal fields in northern Saghalien were signed in December 14, by the Russian authorities and the representative of our industrial concerns. Such results assured as they were under the treaty of Peking of a year ago would not have been attained if the Soviet Government had taken no interest in the promotion of Russo-Japanese Economic Co-operation. We welcome the successful issue of these negotiations as fitting testimony to sentiments of good neighbourliness ini-

tiating to nations. We seek no exclusive friendship with any nation. We extend honest friendship to all nations. We believe that this is the wisest course for Japan to pursue. With this end in view we should avoid all hasty conclusions as to intentions of other powers based on mere stretches of imagination unsupported by concrete evidence. In many cases unjust suspicion and unwarranted prejudice have been at the root of serious international complications. In approaching at this juncture the questions of Russo-Japanese relationship we should carefully bear in mind these considerations. Rumours have recently been circulated changing the Soviet Union with certain aggressive designs in North-Manchuria. So far as my information extends I have discovered no ground for attaching any credence to such reports. Since the resumption of official relations between Japan and the Soviet Union a year ago we have constantly maintained close contact with and have effected frank exchanges of views and the information from time to time on all questions affecting mutual relations of the two countries. Throughout such proceedings we have been striving to dispel all groundless misunderstandings and promote friendly intercourse between the two nations. We shall continue to use our best efforts in the same direction.

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CONSULATE-GENERAL OF JAPAN, CALCUTTA.

THE PIONEER, MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1926.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN POLICY.

RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA AND CHINA.

PRIME MINISTER'S REVIEW.

[From a correspondent.]

Calcutta, 22nd January.

The following telegram has been received by the Acting Consul-General for Japan from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Tokio.

The Prime Minister, speaking in the Diet on the 21st instant, said:

It is a matter of congratulation in the interests of world peace and the well-being of humanity that our relations with the Treaty Powers continue in cordiality. In January of last year the basic treaty was concluded between Japan and the Soviet Union for the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries and the foundation was thereby laid of the settlement of many outstanding problems. Early last December a contract was amicably concluded between the Japanese Government and the Soviet authorities with respect to oil and coal concessions in Northern Sakhalin. We are greatly pleased with this result, having at heart as we do the cultivation of friendship with the Soviet Union and our mutual economic development.

With regard to the proposed reform of customs tariff in China, the Japanese Government, said the Premier, prompted by sentiments of good neighbourliness, which underlie their policy towards China, have declared their readiness immediately to ascertain in principle, her aspiration for the restoration of her tariff autonomy. This action on the part of Japan sprang from a desire to assist China in her domestic administration and from Japan's earnest wish for the development of its trade and industry. In this and all other respects Japan would consider China's requirements with the utmost sympathy. At the same time it was their intention to spare no efforts to safeguard Japan's trade with China while maintaining happy relations with the other Powers.

Regarding the abolition of extra-territoriality in China, no objection was in principle to be raised, but before that end could be realised China should first put her institutions in order. In October last disturbances again broke out in China and caused misgivings in the minds of the Government and people of Japan for the safety of Japanese subjects in China. The Japanese Government, while strictly adhering to the principle of absolute non-interference in China's domestic affairs, have had recourse to all legitimate means for the preservation of Japan's rights and interests in China.

When subsequently warlike disturbances spread in the direction of Manchuria and Mongolia and threatened Japan's rights and interests of paramount importance in that region, Japan was constrained to take necessary steps to safeguard them. It so happened that the strength of the Japanese garrison in Manchuria had been reduced to one half by sending home men and officers whose term of service with the garrison had expired. With its strength thus depleted it was apprehended that the garrison might be unable to cope adequately with the situation. Therefore, as an emergency measure, troops were dispatched from Korea and Japan, proper of a number approximately equal to that of the returned soldiers. It was not long, however, before the disturbances subsided and all the troops dispatched have consequently been recalled.

Our policy and action in regard to China, continued the Premier, are entirely based on justice and fairness and confidently count on this spirit and this attitude of ours is coming to be fully appreciated by every section of the Chinese public.

Proceeding, the Premier, referred to the extension of local legislative assemblies consequent on the adoption of universal suffrage, the taxation system of readjustment, abrogating and reducing certain existing taxes in order to make good the deficit in the revenue, imposing new taxes and increasing certain existing taxes and to the adoption of the Health Insurance Law, the Labour Dispute Arbitration Law, the Revision of Pence Police Law and the continuation of a policy of thrift and economy.

外務省文書課
受第 / 號
15. 3. 10.

一得長

附屬書類添付

情報部 第二課

機込名

情報利用

館事領本日サッデオ在

公第 載参 號
大正十五年一月二十七日

功長 奉書

在オデッサ
領事 佐々木 静

在オデッサ
領事 佐々木 静

外務大臣 爲 爵 爵 爵 殿

幣 照 外 務 省 議 會 演 說 會 議 事 切
披 送 一 付 一 付

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館事領本日サッデオ在

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**ЯПОНСКИЙ МИНИСТР ИН. ДЕЛ О ЯПО-
НО-СОВЕТСКИХ ОТНОШЕНИЯХ.**
ТОКИО, 22 января. На открытии японского парламента министр иностранных дел Шидехара, касаясь вопроса о взаимных отношениях Японии и СССР, с удовлетворением отметил, что эти отношения продолжают успешно развиваться.

Далее Шидехара заявил: «В последнее время стали распространяться слухи, в которых Советскому Союзу приписывались некоторые агрессивные намерения в Северной Маньчжурии. Те сведения, которыми я на этот счет располагаю, не дают никакого основания для того, чтобы и мог прийти к какому-либо веру этим слухам. Со времени возобновления официальных отношений между Японией и Советским Союзом год тому назад, мы постоянно сохранили тесный контакт с советским правительством, и от времени до времени открыто обменивались мнениями по всем вопросам, затрагивающим взаимоотношения наших двух стран. С помощью этой постоянной связи мы стремились устранить всякого рода безосновательные недоразумения и содействовать дружественным отношениям между двумя народами».

日本外務省
 東京
 1月22日
 伊藤
 外務省
 東京

THE JAPANESE CONSULATE,
No. 12, Phayre Street,
RANGOON.
Post Box No. 816.

總理大臣演説 一月二十日蘭頁タイムス掲載別紙才二号
 〃 一月二十日蘭頁タイムス掲載別紙才二号
 〃 別紙才三号
 外務大臣演説 一月二十五日蘭頁タイムス掲載別紙才四号
 〃 一月二十六日蘭頁タイムス掲載別紙才五号
 備考
 當館ニ於テ右演説寫テ前記ニ新中社ノ外朝刊蘭頁
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 記事ハ總テ外交部長ノ意思ヲ反映ト觀察セシ居リ

寄附文書部
 第 30 號
 1927

THE JAPANESE CONSULATE,
No. 12, Phayre Street,
RANGOON.
Post Box No. 816.

一課長

附屬書類添付

情報部

第一課

観込名 佐藤 啓三

1927

蘭頁第 一九 號

大正十五年一月二十七日

在蘭頁

領事代理 内 藤 啓 三



外務大臣 野村 胡堂 閣下 啓

總理及外務大臣ノ議會演説掲載

新中紙切抜キ送附ノ件

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THE JAPANESE CONSULATE,
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THE JAPANESE CONSULATE,
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RANGOON.
Post Box No. 816.

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two countries. Throughout such proceedings, we have been striving to dispel all groundless misunderstanding and to promote friendly intercourse between the two nations. We shall continue to use our best efforts in the same direction. Our relations with each of the European Powers are eminently satisfactory. With none of them have we any difficulty of the nature that portends the developments calculated to create apprehension. On the contrary, there is every assurance of growing friendship on all sides.

JAPAN AND LOCARNO.

Japan is not a party to the Locarno Treaties, recently signed, which are intended to regulate the question of purely European concern but the atmosphere of confidence which these Treaties are known to have inspired in the political and economic situation of Europe cannot fail to clear. We are touched by the forward march of the League of Nations and the exercise of salutary influence upon the general peace and progress of the world.

BRITAIN.

We are also deeply touched by the sincerity and the devoted attention with which Prince Chichibu is being everywhere received in England and we rejoice in the thought that the friendship between the two nations rests on the solid and enduring foundation for the first time in history.

TURKEY.

Japan inaugurated last year the exchange of Ambassadors with Turkey, determined as we are to remain an independent and a disinterested third party in the phase of the tangled problems of Europe and the Near East. We indulge the confident hope that sentiments of good will fostered between the Turkish people and ours, since the Ertogrul affair of 1891 will gain in strength and solidarity and that a new field of enterprise for Japanese industry and commerce will be opened in Turkey and in neighbouring regions.

AMERICA.

Turning to relations between Japan and the United States, I permitted myself in the last two sessions of the Diet to set forth the views of the Government on the subjects of so-called Japanese exclusion clause in the U. S. Immigration Act of 1925. I find nothing here to modify or to supplement the views then expressed, nor can a lengthy discussion or question at this moment serve any useful purpose. I only desire to make it clear that we remain unchanged in our feelings of deep regret at that particular clause which seems to us irreconcilable with the rules of International Community and justice. Reviewing however the trend of the general situation in the United States, all well-informed observers will readily agree that there has been a steady growth in recent years of appreciation and understanding of Japan by the American people. Among those who once championed the cause of anti-Japanese agitation, not a few are now openly reconciled to more moderate views. Among those who at one time took no interest in Japan or displayed innate prejudice against her, not a few seem to-day eagerly and impartially willing to know the truth of all that relates to this country. A correct understanding is the foundation of true friendship. The general tendency now being manifested in the United States in the attitude of that nation towards Japan gives promise for a great future. We are in perfect and agreeable relations with Mexico as well as with the South American States. We have no plan whatever of political significance in our intercourse with any of these countries. We feel, however, that fair opportunities are there afforded for economic enterprises of our countrymen and it is our intention to encourage such legitimate activities as far as possible. I would add a few words with regard to the question. It is not our policy to send emigrants to any country, in which they are not welcomed. Our constant desire is to supply capital or labour to undeveloped regions of the world and to promote the welfare and prosperity, not only of the emigrants themselves and of their mother country but also of the countries in which they choose to establish their permanent homes towards this end. We are prepared to exert our unremitting efforts.

By the above explanation, I hope I have made sufficiently clear the general lines of our foreign policy. In adopting that policy and in carrying it into effect, we have always made it a point not to be influenced by considerations of monetary advantage or disadvantage to the country. The life of the nation being the external ultimate goal of diplomacy, must be lasting honour, prestige and interests of the nation. Firm in this conviction and relying on your generous support, I shall face the heavy responsibility that rests upon me.

Japanese garrison in Manchuria issued a warning to both the opposing forces calling their attention to the nature and scope of the duty incumbent upon the Japanese garrison. The deficiency in the strength of the garrison due to the departure of discharged soldiers in the middle of November was originally to be supplemented in January. According to the original programme, the prior despatch of men in replacement was to be withheld until the last moment of absolute necessity entirely. The new situation however presented itself when the report from Manchuria came successively to hand from the night of December 14th to the next morning confirming the arrival of the detachment of General Kuo's army at the opposite bank of Yingkow. We had been seriously to consider the possibility of impending conflict between the respective forces of Marshal Chang and General Kuo in the open port of Yingkow. Our garrison had now to keep a special watch over the zone extending from Yingkow in the south to Tieling in the north. It became obvious that with the actual reduced strength of the garrison satisfactory fulfillment of its mission over such an extensive zone was well-nigh impossible. It was not doubted that both Marshal Chang and General Kuo had taken due note of warning given by the Japanese Commander and that in their military operations they would fully respect the rights and interests of Japan. We could not however dismiss from our mind the apprehension that in event of a desperate engagement lasting for several days on all the fronts, the belligerents might unconsciously be driven to the railway zone to carry on a street fighting and other forms of warlike operations. It has also happened in many past instances that remnants of the defeated army let loose from the all control and discipline have sacked towns and terrorized the population. Having regard to such dangers which manifested itself on December 15th Government decided at once to proceed to the reinstatement of the Japanese garrison in Manchuria at its normal strength as maintained prior to the middle of November last. With the restoration of general peace in that region following a decisive battle of the Licho, the supplementary troops sent to Manchuria in the circumstances as above described were promptly recalled to their original posts and all emergency measures came to an

end. It will thus be observed that throughout the recent civil strife in China as in the case of the Fengtien-Chili conflict of 1924, the Japanese Government have consistently followed the definite and settled policy announced in the last session of the Diet. That policy has in view (1) absolute non-interference in China's domestic affairs and (2) safeguarding of Japan's rights and interests by all legitimate means at our disposal. There are apparently a certain section of public opinion which are swayed by prejudice in their judgment of Japan's action in Manchuria. The reinstatement of our Manchuria garrison at its pre-existing strength has been misconstrued as if it had been designed to help the Fengtien army. The objection interposed by the Japanese Commander against either of the warring parties entering Yingkow has been misrepresented as the fact directed solely against General Kuo's military operations. Every occasion has been utilized to place Japan in a false light. We deplore these unfounded and undeserved accusation and in denying them categorically. We are confident that history will be the final judge of our clear conscience. It is a matter of satisfaction that our civil and military authorities in Manchuria have successfully carried out the policy of Government solely in the interest of humanity to save the lives of soldiers and by adherence to the vanquished party. It is well-known fact that Japan possess the essential rights and interests, both corporeal and incorporeal in Manchuria and Mongolia. Of such rights and interests, those that have taken tangible shape and are liable to destruction by acts of war are now mainly to be found along the line of the South Manchuria railway. In order to protect them from destruction we have been constrained to make a necessary provision which has duly accomplished its end with regard to our rights and interests of an immaterial kind they did not seem likely to be affected by war. We are satisfied that they had in fact remained entirely unaffected. No doubt the completed tranquility of the whole region of three eastern provinces undisturbed by any course of war is highly to be desired in the interest of the native population as well as of the Japanese residents. It is however a responsibility that properly rest upon China. Assumption of that responsibility by Japan without just cause would be manifestly inconsistent

with the fundamental conception of the existing international relations with the basic principles of the Washington treaties and with the repeated declarations of the Japanese Government. By taking such a course we would forfeit our national honour and pride once for all. In no case and by no means can we be a party to such an action. I now turn to the subject of special conference on Chinese customs and tariffs actually in session. Close observers of the development in China cannot fail to note the growing signs of political awakening among the Chinese people in old China. Extending as we do our sincere good wishes for her healthy progress, we are not without a feeling of deep concern for the future of that nation. In witnessing the tendency of a certain section of promising young generation who insisted by groundless reports and sinister propaganda are easily attracted to political activities of a dangerous destructive nature. In any case it would be a gross mistake to ignore the considerable changes that have taken place in the situation of China in the recent years. Military potentates may rise or fall by fortunes of war but the national consciousness once kindled can never be suppressed and pressure brought to bear upon it will only make it still deeper. Such self-awakening among the Chinese people has taken the form of craving for tariff autonomy. In full realization of this situation, we formulated our line of policy relating to the Customs Conference. As soon as the Conference was opened in October 26 the Chinese delegation submitted the question of tariff autonomy pursuant to the defined policy of the Government. The Japanese delegation expressed themselves to be ready to take up the question in sympathy with the position of China and in close communication with the other powers. The manifold difficulties that have stood in the way of unanimous action were successfully overcome and on November 19 at a meeting of one of the Committees appointed by the Conference, a resolution was passed on the subject of acceptance of China's tariff autonomy. At the same time what we have constantly in view is co-existence and common prosperity of both Japan and China. What we are seeking to attain is an adjustment fair and equal to both parties. We are confident that the Chinese people entertain no such reasonable desire but one to satisfy exclusively their own position without any regard to whatever

effect may be suffered by Japanese industry and commerce. We trust that the work of the Conference will be continued and expedited as far as circumstances permit. The Commission on extraterritoriality in China is now also in session. We have always been sympathetically disposed towards the just aspirations of the Chinese people to recover the full judicial authority and we are looking forward with a keen interest to the findings and recommendations which are to be made by the Commission conformably to the resolution of the Washington Conference.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA

It is gratifying to note that our relations with the Soviet Union continue to make a steady progress. The contracts for concessions of oil and coal fields concessions in Northern Sakhalin were signed on December 14 by the Russian Authorities and representatives of our industrial concerns. Such results assured as they were under the Treaty of Peking of a year ago would not have been attained if the Soviet Government had taken no interest in the promotion of Russo-Japanese economic co-operation. We welcome the successful issue of these negotiations as a fitting testimony to the sentiments of good neighbourhood uniting two nations. We seek no exclusive friendship with any nation. We extend honest friendship to all nations. We believe that this is the wisest course for Japan to pursue. With this end in view, we should avoid all hasty conclusions as to the intentions of the other Powers based on the mere stretches of imagination unsupported by the concrete evidence. In many cases, unjust suspicion and unwarranted prejudice have been at the root of serious international complications. In approaching at this juncture the questions of Russo-Japanese relationship, we should carefully bear in mind these considerations. Rumours have recently been circulated charging the Soviet Union with certain aggressive designs in North Manchuria. So far as my information extends, I have discovered no ground for attaching any credence to such reports. Since resumption of the official relation between Japan and the Soviet Union a year ago have constantly maintained close contact with the Soviet Government and have effected the frank exchanges of views and information from time to time on all questions affecting the mutual relations of the

We had seriously to consider the possibility of an impending conflict between the respective forces of Marshall Chang and General Kuo in the open port of Yingkow. Our garrison had now to keep a special watch over the one extending from Yingkow in the south, to Tiehling in the north.

It became obvious that with the actual reduced strength of the garrison, satisfactory fulfilment of its mission over such an extensive zone was well-nigh impossible.

It was not doubted that both Marshall Chang and General Kuo had taken the due note of warning given by the Japanese Commander, and that in their military operations they would fully respect the rights and interests of Japan. We could not, however, dismiss from our mind the apprehension that in event of a desparate engagement lasting for several days on all the fronts, the belligerents might unconsciously be driven to the railway zone, to carry on street fighting and other forms of warlike operations. It has also happened in many past instances that remnants of a defeated army let loose from control and discipline had sacked towns and terrorized population.

Having regard to the threat of such a danger, which manifested itself on December 15th, the Government decided at once to proceed to the reinstatement of the Japanese garrison in Manchuria to its normal strength, as maintained prior to the middle of November last.

With the restoration of general peace in that region following the decisive battle of the Lioho, the supplementary troops sent to Manchuria were promptly recalled to their original posts, and all emergency measures came to an end.

It will be observed that throughout the recent civil strife in China, as in the case of the Fengtien Chihai conflict of 1924, the Japanese Government had consistently followed the definite and settled policy announced in the last session of the diet:—(1) absolute non-interference in China's domestic affairs and (2) the safeguarding of Japan's rights and interests by all the legitimate means at our disposal.

UNFOUNDED CRITICISM.

There are apparently certain sections of public opinion which are swayed by prejudice in their judgment of Japan's action in Manchuria. The reinstatement of our Manchuria garrison at its pre-existing strength has been misconstrued as if it had been designed to help the Fengtien army. The objection interposed by the Japanese Commander against either of warring parties entering Yingkow has been misrepresented as in fact directed solely against General Kuo's military operations. Every occasion has been utilized to place Japan in a false light.

We deplore these unfounded and undeserved accusations and in denying them categorically we are confident that history will be the final judge of our clear conscience.

It is a matter of satisfaction that our civil and military authorities in Manchuria have successfully carried out the policy of Government solely in the interest of humanity to save the lives of the soldiers and adherents of the vanquished party.

JAPAN'S RIGHTS.

It is a well known fact that Japan possesses essential rights and interests, both corporeal and incorporeal, in Manchuria and Mongolia. Of such rights and interests, those that have taken tangible shape and are liable to destruction by acts of war are now mainly to be found along the line of South Manchuria railway. In order to protect them from destruction, we have been constrained to mark a necessary provision which has duly accomplished its end.

With regard to our rights and interests of an immaterial kind, they did not seem likely to be affected by the war. We are satisfied that they had in fact remained entirely unaffected.

No doubt the completed tranquillity of the whole region of the three eastern provinces, undisturbed by any course of war, is highly to be desired in the interest of the native population as well as of the Japanese residents. It is, however, a responsibility that properly rest upon China. Assumption of that responsibility by Japan without just cause would be manifestly inconsistent with a fundamental conception of the existing international relations with the basic principles of Washington treaties, and with the repeated declarations of the Japanese Government.

By taking such a course, we would forfeit our national honour and pride.

TARIFF CONFERENCE.

I now turn to the subject of the special Conference on the Chinese Customs Tariffs actually in session. Close observers of the development in China cannot fail to note the growing signs of political awakening among the Chinese people in old China. We are not without a feeling of deep concern for the future of that nation when we witness the tendency of a certain section of the younger generation who, misled by groundless reports and sinister propaganda, are easily attracted to political activities of a dangerous destructive nature.

In full realization of this situation we have formulated our line of policy in relation to the Customs Conference. As soon as the Conference was opened in October 26, the Chinese delegation submitted the question of tariff autonomy pursuant to the defined policy of Government. The Japanese delegation expressed themselves ready to take up the question and in close communication with the other powers, the difficulties that stood in the way of unanimous action were successfully overcome. On 19th November at a meeting of one of the committee appointed by the Conference, a resolution was passed on the subject of acceptance of China's Tariff autonomy.

At the same time what we have constantly in view is the co-existence and common prosperity of both Japan and China. What we are seeking to attain is an adjustment fair and equal to both parties. We are confident that the Chinese people entertain no such unreasonable desire as to satisfy exclusively their own position without any regard to the effect that may be suffered by Japanese industry and commerce. We trust that the work of the Conference will be continued and expedited as far as circumstances permit.

The Commission on Extra-territoriality in China is now also in session. We have always been sympathetically disposed towards the just aspiration of the Chinese people to recover their full judicial authority and we are looking forward with keen interest to the findings and recommendations which are to be made by the commission, conformably to the resolution of the Washington Conference.

RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET.

It is gratifying to note that our relations with the Soviet Union continue to make steady progress. The contracts for concessions of oil and coal fields in Northern Saghalien were signed in December 14 by the Russian Authorities and representatives of our industrial concerns. We welcome the successful issue of these negotiations as a fitting testimony to the neighbourly sentiments uniting two nations.

We seek no exclusive friendship with any nation. We extend honest friendship to all nations. We believe that this is the wisest course for Japan. With this end in view, we should avoid all hasty conclusions as to the intentions of the other powers based on mere stretches of imagination unsupported by concrete evidence.

In many cases, unjust suspicions and unwarranted prejudice have been at the root of serious international complications. In approaching, at this juncture, the questions of Russo-Japanese relationship we should carefully bear in mind these considerations.

SOVIET AGGRESSION.

Rumours have recently been circulated charging the Soviet Union with certain aggressive designs in North Manchuria, but I have discovered no ground for attaching any credence to such reports. Our relations with each of the European powers are eminently satisfactory. Japan is not a party to the Locarno Treaties, which are intended to regulate a question of purely European concern, but the atmosphere of confidence which these treaties are known to have inspired in the political and economic situation of Europe cannot fail to clear the air.

ENGLAND'S FRIENDSHIP.

We are also deeply touched by the sincerity and the devoted attention with which Prince Chichibu is being everywhere received in England, and we rejoice in the thought that the friendship between the two nations rests on a solid and enduring foundation for the first time in history. Japan inaugurated last year an exchange of Ambassadors with Turkey. Determined as we are to remain an independent and disinterested third party in the phase of the tangled problem of Europe in the Near East, we have

The Japanese Government, while strictly adhering to the principle of absolute non-interference with China's domestic affairs, have had recourse to all legitimate means for the preservation of Japan's rights and interests in China. This is the naked truth about Japan's presence in China. We know what is meant by "all legitimate means" when we remember the tragic occurrences in China during the past few months. We do not think that an Asiatic Power like Japan has any right to keep another great Asiatic nation under her subjugation. We condemn Japanese Imperialism with the same vehemence as we do Western Imperialism. China, or for that matter, any other nation, big or small, in the world has all its inalienable right for self-determination, and no powerful nation whether Eastern or Western has a right to dominate over weaker nations for its own interest. We are not quite sure if the Imperial policy of Japan towards China is coming to be fully appreciated by every section of the Chinese public, as the Prime Minister of Japan told Parliament. The statement has to be taken with a grain of salt.

Rangoon Times.

25th January 1926.

JAPAN'S RIGHTS IN MANCHURIA.

FOREIGN MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

RAPPROCHEMENT WITH THE SOVIET.

Tokio, 22nd January: Speaking yesterday in Parliament, Baron K. Shidehara, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said that China recently presented a development of prime importance in her national and international affairs with the termination of the conflict between the Fengtien and Chihli forces.

In 1924 the old military factions holding their own forces in the various parts of China seemed weary of internecine warfare, and general repose and stability reigned for a while.

THE SHANGHAI RIOTS.

Suddenly came reports that certain elements in China were inciting strikes in Japanese cotton mills at Shanghai, Tsingtao and elsewhere. Demands for better terms of employment soon developed into threats and violence against employers and police, and there followed the most unfortunate incidents that transpired at Shanghai.

Towards the end of May the agitation took the form of a political movement designed to extort from the powers the cancellational arrangements.

Disorder then rapidly spread to a great many localities. Such disturbances could no longer be regarded as a pure labour dispute. They were calculated to threaten by force the security of the lives and property of Japanese and other foreigners. We were accordingly compelled to take at once necessary measures for the protection of our country-men residing in the localities affected.

For the settlement of the international question occasioned by these disturbances in China, we have been in communication with the Central Government and the local authorities of China, either jointly or separately with the other powers interested. Some of these issues have already been successfully adjusted.

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A NEW CIVIL WAR.

What was of still more serious concern to us was the outbreak of a new civil war in China last October. The causes that led General Sun Chuan-fang of Chekiang to rise against the Fengtien army are China's domestic affair on which I shall reserve all comment. It is however known in fact that no sooner had General Sun commenced his warlike operations than the Fengtien forces evacuated Shanghai.

Notwithstanding these successive reverses of the Fengtien army in central China, the situation in the three eastern provinces in the middle of November showed no appreciable signs of unrest, nor was there any indication that the line of battle might extend to that region. In this situation men of the Japanese garrison in Manchuria whose terms of active service had then expired were recalled and discharged, in accordance with the usual procedure.

On 24th November, General Kuo Sung-Ling suddenly rose against his chief Marshal, Chang Tso-Lin, and began to march towards Mukden. In accepting the challenge, Marshal Chang seemed to set up his first line of defence at Lienshan, far behind the Manchuria Frontier. His forces again retreated from Lienshan, without offering much resistance to the invaders, and it became increasingly evident that he had decided to stake his last fortunes on a decisive battle along the Liaoh. With this development in view, the commander of the Japanese garrison in Manchuria issued a warning to both opposing forces, calling their attention to the nature and scope of the duty incumbent upon the Japanese garrison.

The deficiency in the strength of the garrison due to the departure of discharged soldiers in the middle of November was originally to be supplemented in January. According to the annual programme any prior despatch of men in replacement was to be withheld until the last moment of absolute necessity.

A NEW SITUATION.

A new situation, however, presented itself when the report from Manchuria came to hand on the night of 14th December confirming the arrival of the detachment of General Kuo's army at the opposite bank of Ying-kow.

JAPAN AND FOREIGN POWERS.

PREMIER'S SPEECH.

The following is the gist of the Address made by Viscount T. Kato, Prime Minister of Japan in Parliament on the 21st. January:—

"It is a matter of congratulation in the interest of world peace and well being of humanity that our relations with the Treaty Powers continue cordially. In January of last year, the basic treaty concluded between Japan and the Soviet Union for restoration of the diplomatic relations between the two countries and the foundation was thereby laid of the settlement of many outstanding problems. In early December last, contracts were amicably concluded between the Japanese concerns interested and the Soviet authorities with respect to oil and coal concessions in Northern Saghalien. We are greatly pleased with this result, having at heart, as we do, the cultivation of friendship with the Soviet Union and our mutual economic development. With regard to the proposed reforms of the Customs Tariff in China, the Japanese Government prompted by sentiments of good neighbourliness which underlie their policy towards China have declared their readiness immediately to entertain in principle her aspiration for the restoration of her Tariff Autonomy. This action on our part springs from a desire to assist China in ameliorating her domestic administration and our earnest wishes for development of its trade and industry. In this as in all other respects, we shall consider China's requirements with utmost sympathy. At the same time, it is our intention to spare no efforts in safeguarding Japan's trade with China while maintaining the happy accord with the other Powers. Regarding the abolition of extraterritoriality in China, no objection is, in principle, being raised, but it need scarcely be said that before that end can be realised, China should first put her institutions in

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order. In October last, disturbances again broke out in China causing misgivings in the minds of the Government and people in this country for the safety of the Japanese subjects in China. The Japanese Government, while strictly adhering to the principle of the absolute non-interference with China's domestic affairs, have had recourse to all legitimate means for the preservation of Japan's rights and interests in China. When subsequently warlike disturbances spread in the direction of Manchuria and Mongolia and threatened Japan's rights and interests of paramount importance in that region, Japan was constrained to take the necessary steps to safeguard them. It happened that the strength of the Japanese garrison in Manchuria had been reduced by one half by sending home men and officers whose terms of service with the garrison had expired. With its strength thus depleted it was apprehended that the garrison might be unable adequately to cope with the situation. Therefore, as an emergency measure, troops were despatched from Korea and Japan. Proper of the number approximately equal to that of the returned soldiers. It was not long however before the disturbances subsided and all the troops despatched have been consequently recalled. Our policy and action in regard to China are entirely based on justice and fairness and even confidently count on this spirit and the attitude of ours is coming to be fully appreciated by every section of the Chinese public."

Proceeding, he referred to the extension of the local legislative assemblies, consequent adoption of the universal suffrage, taxation system re-adjustment, abrogating and reducing certain existing taxes on one hand and to make good on the deficit of revenue on the other, imposing new taxes and increasing certain existing taxes and to adoption of health insurance law, labour union law, labour dispute arbitration law, revision of peace, police law, and continuation of thrift and economy policy."

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JAPAN AND THE POWERS.

WE HAVE RECEIVED A short summary of the speech made by Viscount Kato, Prime Minister of Japan in the Japanese Parliament regarding Japan's relations with foreign Powers.

It is a matter for gratification to learn that Japan's relations with the Treaty Powers continue to be one of cordiality, which Japan has tried to maintain in the interest of the peace of the world. The two outstanding points in Viscount Kato's speech are the conclusion of a treaty of friendship between Japan and the Soviet Union and her vastly modified attitude towards China. The decision in both cases deserves comment. For the mutual benefit of both Russia and Japan, it is essential that diplomatic relations between the two countries are restored. The recent contracts concerning oil and coal concessions in Northern Saghalien concluded between the two countries were the direct outcome of the Treaty of mutual understanding. It was in the interest of the two great Powers that such

A consummation had been brought about. The Japanese Prime Minister has pointed out in his speech, that the objects underlying the Treaty were the cultivation of mutual friendship and economic development. We wish it were so. But a different interpretation may be attached to the Treaty between the two countries by the Western Powers who might regard it as a counter-move to the Western Bloc formed at Locarno, and the beginning of a Pan-Asiatic Federation.

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That the Western Powers should view it in that perspective is not unnatural. Soviet Russia having been outcast by the Western Powers has been trying to make alliances with Asiatic Powers and her design is obvious. Japan who also feels that she has not been dealt with justly by Western Powers has been seeking means to consolidate her position as against the designs of rival Powers. In Soviet Russia she has found an ally who is not only a sworn enemy of Western Civilization but is also a potential power. The commercial treaties referred to in the Premier's speech as regards oil and coal concessions which are the two essentials of modern progress are in their mutual interest to the exclusion of the Western Powers. One might think that the alliance between these two nations is an unholy one because Soviet Russia being an enemy of Western Civilization is equally an enemy of the same civilization with which modern Japan is saturated through and through. If the Soviet's abhorrence of that Civilization is to be given credence to, then how was this new alliance made possible? Japan is as much Imperialistic in her ambitions as the Western Powers. In fact, between the two, hardly any distinction is perceptible. The only cause which has precipitated the estrangement is colour. The West thinks it to be beneath its dignity to give an Asiatic nation equal treatment. Thus we may safely conclude that the Russo-Japanese alliance is but a reply to the European bloc as enshrined in the Locarno Pact. Coming to China, the Japanese Premier says that "the Japanese Government prompted by sentiments of good neighbourliness which underlie their policy towards China have declared their readiness immediately to entertain in principle her aspiration for the restoration of her tariff autonomy, and that this action on our part springs from a desire to assist China in ameliorating her domestic administration and our earnest wishes for development of its trade and industry." These remarks sound very much Imperialistic. Beneath a bundle of high-sounding wishes and goodwill, there unfortunately lurks the desire of Japan to exploit China to the former's own advantage. And Viscount Kato lets the cat out of the bag when he says, "at the same time it is our intention to spare no efforts in safeguarding Japan's trade with China, while maintaining the happy accord with other Powers."

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Rangoon Times.
23rd January 1926.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

TOKYO'S "NEIGHBOURLY" POLICY.

VISCOUNT KATO'S STATEMENT.

Tokyo, 21st January. The following is the gist of the address made by Viscount T. Kato, Premier of Japan, in Parliament to-day:

With regard to the proposed reform of the Customs Tariff in China the Japanese Government, prompted by the sentiments of neighbourliness which underlie their policy towards China, have declared their readiness immediately to entertain in principle her aspiration for the restoration of Tariff Autonomy.

This action on our part springs from a desire to assist China in ameliorating her domestic administration, and from earnest wishes for the development of her trade and industry. In this and all other respects we shall consider China's requirements with the utmost sympathy. At the same time it is our intention to spare no efforts in safeguarding Japan's trade with China, while maintaining happy accord with the other Powers.

Regarding the abolition of extraterritoriality in China there is no objection in principle to be raised, but it need scarcely be said that before that end can be realised China should first put her institutions in order.

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MISGIVINGS.

In October last, disturbances again broke out in China, causing misgivings in mind of Government and the people of this country for the safety of the Japanese subjects in China.

The Japanese Government, while strictly adhering to the principle of absolute non-interference with China's domestic affairs, has had recourse to legitimate means for the preservation of Japan's rights and interests in China.

When, subsequently, the warlike disturbances spread in the direction of Manchuria and Mongolia, and threatened Japan's rights and interests of paramount importance in that region, Japan was constrained to take the necessary steps to safeguard them. It so happened that the strength of the Japanese garrison in Manchuria had been reduced to one half by sending home the men and officers whose term of service with the garrison had expired. With its strength thus depleted, it was apprehended that the garrison might be unable adequately to cope with the situation. Therefore, as an emergency measure, a number of troops was despatched from Korea and Japan Proper, approximately equal to that of the returned soldiers. It was not long, however, before the disturbances subsided, and all the troops despatched have in consequence been recalled.

A POLICY OF JUSTICE.

Our policy and our actions in regard to China are entirely based on justice and fairness, China can confidently count on this spirit, and our attitude is coming to be fully appreciated by every section of the Chinese public.

(Official Cablegram forwarded by the Acting Consul for Japan.)

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The general tendency now being manifested in the United States in the attitude of that nation towards Japan gives promise for a great future. We are in perfectly agreeable relation with Mexico as well as with the South American States. We have no

plan whatever of political significance in our intercourse with any of these countries. We feel, however, that fair opportunities are there afforded for the economic enterprises of our countrymen and it is our intention to encourage such legitimate activities as far as possible. I would add a few words with regard to this question. It is not in our policy to send emigrants to any country in which they are not welcomed. Our constant desire is to supply capital or labour to undeveloped regions of the world and to promote welfare and prosperity not only of the emigrants themselves and of their mother country, but also of the countries in which they choose to establish their permanent homes. Towards this end we are prepared to exert our unremitting efforts. By the above explanation I hope to have made sufficiently clear the general lines of our foreign policy. In adopting that policy and in carrying it into effect we have always made a point of not being influenced by considerations of momentary importance. The eternal, ultimate goal of diplomacy must be lasting.

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to our rights and interests of an im-
material kind we are satisfied that
they have in fact remained entirely
unaffected. No doubt a complete tran-
quility of the whole region of the
three Eastern provinces, undis-
turbed by any scourge of war, is
highly to be desired in the interest
of the native population as well as of
the Japanese residents. For Japan
however, to undertake that respon-
sibility without just cause would be
manifestly inconsistent with the funda-
mental conception of existing interna-
tional relations, with the basic principle
of the Washington Treaties and with
the repeated declarations of the Japa-
nese Government. We should forfeit our
national honour and pride, and once
for all in no case and by no means can
we be a party to such an action.

(Continued on page 7)

JAPAN AND CHINA

(Continued from page 6)

THE CUSTOMS TARIFF

I now turn to the subject of the
special Conference on the Chinese
Customs Tariffs actually in session.
Close observers of development in
China cannot fail to note the growing
signs of political awakening among
the Chinese people. Old China is giv-
ing way to a new China. Extending as
we do our sincere good wishes for her
healthy progress, we are not without
a feeling of deep concern for the future
of that nation in witnessing the ten-
dency of certain sections of the pro-
mising young generation. Misled by
groundless reports and sinister propa-
ganda these sections are easily attract-
ed to political activities of a dangerous
and destructive nature. It would be
a gross mistake to ignore the consid-
erable changes that have taken place in
the situation in China in recent years.
Military potentates may rise or fall by
fortune of war, but national conscious-
ness once awakened can never be sup-
pressed. Opposition will only make the

feeling still deeper. One phase of such
self-awakening among the Chinese
people has taken the form of organiz-
ing for tariff autonomy in full realiza-
tion of this situation. We formulated
our line of policy relating to Customs
Conference as soon as the conference
was opened. The manifold difficulties
that stood in the way of unanimous
action were successfully overcome and
on November 19 at the meeting
of one of the Committees appointed
by the Conference a resolution was
passed on the subject of the ac-
ceptance of Chinese Tariff Autono-
my. At the same time what we
have constantly in view is the
common prosperity of both Japan
and China, and what we are seeking
to attain is an adjustment fair and
equal to both parties. We trust that
the work of the conference will be
continued and expedited as far as
circumstances permit. The Commis-
sion on extra-territoriality in China
is now also in session. We have
always been sympathetically dis-
posed towards the just aspiration
of the Chinese people to recover full
judicial authority and we are looking
forward with keen interest to the
findings and recommendations which
are to be made by the Commission
conformably to the resolution of the
Washington Conference.

RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA

It is gratifying to note that our
relations with the Soviet Union con-
tinue to make steady progress. Con-
tracts for concessions of oil and coal
fields in Northern Sakhalin were
signed on December 14 by the Rus-
sian Authorities and representatives
of our industrial concerns. Such re-
sults, assured as they were under
Treaty of Peking of a year ago
would not have been attained if
the Soviet Government had taken
no interest in the promotion of the
Russo-Japanese economic corporation.
We welcome the successful issue of
these negotiations as a fitting expres-
sion of the sentiments of good neigh-

bourhood uniting the two nations. We
seek no exclusive friendship with any
nation, we extend honest friendship to
all nations. We believe that this is the
wisest course for Japan to pursue
with this end in view.

We should avoid all hasty con-
clusions as to the intentions of other
Powers based on mere stretches of
imagination unsupported by concrete
evidence. In many cases unjust sus-
picion and unwarranted prejudice have
been at the root of serious interna-
tional complications. In approaching
at this juncture questions of Russo-
Japanese relationship we should care-
fully bear in mind these considerations.
Rumours have recently been circulated
in Manchuria, but I have discovered
no ground for attaching any credence
to such reports. Since the resump-
tion of official relations between Japan
and the Soviet a year ago we have
constantly maintained close contact
with the Soviet Government and we
have effected frank exchanges of views
and information from time to time on
all questions affecting the mutual re-
lations of the two countries. We
shall continue to use our best efforts
in the same direction.

RELATIONS WITH EUROPE

Our relations with each of the Eu-
ropean Powers are eminently satis-
factory. With none of them have we
any difficulty of a nature that portends
developments calculated to create ap-
prehension. On the contrary there is
every assurance of growing friend-
ship on all sides. Japan is not a
party to the Locarno Treaties recent-
ly signed, which are intended to regu-
late questions of purely European
concern. But the atmosphere of the
Conference which these treaties are
known to have inspired in the politi-

cal and economic situation of Europe
cannot fail to assist the forward
march of the League of Nations and
exercise a salutary influence on the
general peace and progress of the world.

We are also deeply touched by the
sincerity and devoted attention with
which Russia's friendship is being
everywhere received in England and
we rejoice to think that the friendship
between the two nations rests on a
solid foundation.

For the first time in history Japan
inaugurated last year an exchange of
ambassadors with Turkey. Deter-
mined as we are to remain an in-
dependent and disinterested third party
in any phase of the tangled problem
of Europe in the Near East we indulge
a confident hope of sentiments of good
will between the Turkish people and
ours.

RELATIONS WITH AMERICA

Turning to the relations between
Japan and the United States I per-
mitted myself in the last two sessions
of the Diet to set forth the views of
this Government on the subject of the
so-called exclusion clause in an Im-
migration Act of 1924. I find nothing
here to modify or to supplement to
the view then expressed nor can I en-
ter on any lengthy discussion of the
question at this moment. I only desire
to make it clear that we remain un-
changed in our feelings of deep regret
at that particular clause which seems
to us in irreconcilable contradiction of
international comity and justice. Re-
viewing, however, the trend of the
general situation in the United States
all well informed observers will readily
agree that there has been steady
growth of good will among the Amer-
ican people. Of those who once
championed the cause of anti-Japanese
agitation, not a few are now openly
reconciled to more moderate views.
Among those who at one time took no
interest in Japan or displayed innate
prejudice against her, not a few seem
today eagerly and impartially willing
to know the truth of all that relates to
this country. Correct understanding
is the foundation of true friendship.

在暹羅日本公使館

JAPAN AND CHINA

FOREIGN POLICY RESTATED

We are indebted to the Japanese Legation for the following translation of the Address delivered by the Foreign Minister of Japan at the opening of the 51st session of the Diet.

"China recently presented a development of prime importance in her national and international affairs with the termination of the conflict between the Fengtien and Chihli forces in 1924. All military factions holding their own troops in various parts of China seemed weary, and a reorganization conference took place last February. Its labours met with a due measure of success in regard to the gold franc question, which had remained a long outstanding difficulty in China's external relations. This question being finally brought to an amicable adjustment the deposit of the ratifications by all the signatory Powers of the Nine Power Treaty of Washington was effected on the 5th August. Administrative reforms promised at one time to make fair progress, and we have watched these peaceful and orderly developments of China with sincere gratification in more than one instance. We have extended our friendly support to the efforts of Chinese made in that direction.

Suddenly came reports last April that certain elements in China were inciting strikes in the Japanese cotton mills in Shanghai, Tsingtao and elsewhere, demanding better terms of employment. This soon developed into threats and violence against employers and police, and there followed the most unfortunate incidents which transpired at Shanghai towards the end of May. The agitation took the form of a political movement designed to extort from the Powers the cancellation of the existing international arrangements. Disorders then rapidly spread to a great many localities.

Such disturbances could no longer be regarded as purely a labour dispute. They were threatening the security of the lives and property of Japanese and other foreigners. We were accordingly compelled to take at once necessary measures for the protection of our countrymen residing in localities affected, and to seek for a settlement of the international questions occasioned by these disturbances in China. We have been in communication with the Central Government and Local Authorities of China either jointly or separately with other Powers interested, and some of these issues have already been successfully adjusted.

"What has been of still more serious concern to us was the outbreak of the new civil war in China last October. Whatever causes may have led General Sun Chun-fang of Chekiang to rise against the Fengtien army, these are China's domestic affair on which I shall reserve all comment. It is however known in fact that no sooner had General Sun commenced his warlike operations than the Fengtien forces evacuated Shanghai. Notwithstanding these successive reverses the provinces in the middle of November showed no appreciable signs of unrest, nor was there any indication of approaching change. The line of battle might not be extended to that region and in this situation the men of the Japanese garrison in Manchuria whose terms of active service had then expired were recalled and discharged in accordance with usual procedure. On November 24 General Kuo Sun-ling suddenly rose against his chief Chang Teo-lin, and began a march towards Mukden. In accepting the challenge Marshal Chang seemed to set up his first line of defence at Lienshan, far behind the Manchuria frontier. His force again retreated from Lienshan without offering much resistance to the invaders, and it became increasingly evident that he had decided to stake his last fortunes on a decisive battle along the Liaoho.

With these developments in view the Commander of the Japanese Garrison in Manchuria issued a warning to both the opposing forces calling their attention to the nature and scope of the garrison. The departure of discharged soldiers in the middle of November was originally to be supplemented in January according to annual programme. An entirely new situation, however, presents itself when reports from Manchuria came successively to hand from the night of December 14, confirming the arrival of a detachment of General Kuo's army on the bank of the river opposite Yingkow. We had then seriously to consider the possibility of an impending conflict between the forces of Marshal Chang and General Kuo in the open port of Yingkow. Our garrison had now to keep the special zone in good order, and it be-

came obvious that with the actual reduced strength of the garrison satisfactory fulfilment of its mission over such an extensive zone was wellnigh impossible. It was not doubted that both Marshal Chang and General Kuo had taken due note of the warning given by the Japanese Commander and that they would fully respect the rights and interests of Japan. We could not, however, dismiss from our mind the apprehension that in the event of a desperate engagement lasting for several days on all fronts, the forces might unconsciously be driven into the railway zone to carry on fighting and other forms of warlike operations. It has also happened in many past instances that remnants of a defeated army, let loose from all control and discipline have sacked towns and terrorized populations. Having regard to the imminence of such danger, which manifested itself on December 15, the Government decided at once to proceed to the reinstatement of the Japanese Garrison in Manchuria at its normal strength as maintained prior to middle of November last.

Following the decisive battle of the Liaoho, the supplementary troops sent to Manchuria in the circumstances above described were promptly recalled to their original posts and all emergency measures came to end. It will thus be observed that throughout the recent civil strife in China, as in the case of the Fengtien-Chihli conflict of 1924, the Japanese Government have consistently followed the definite and settled policy announced in the last session of the Diet. That policy has in view (1) absolute non-interference in China's domestic affairs and (2) safeguarding of Japanese rights and interests by all legitimate means at our disposal.

PREJUDICE AGAINST JAPAN

There are apparently certain sections of public opinion which are swayed by prejudice in their judgment of Japan's action in Manchuria. Reinstatement of our Manchuria garrison at its pre-existing strength has been misconstrued as if it had been designed to help the Fengtien army. The objection interposed by the Japanese commander against either of the warring parties entering Yingkow has been misrepresented as being in fact directed solely against General Kuo's military operations. Every occasion has been utilized to place Japan in a false light. We deplore these unfounded reports and are confident that history will be the final judge of our clear conscience. It is a matter of satisfaction that our civil and military authorities in Manchuria have successfully carried out the policy of the Government. It is a well known fact that Japan possesses essential rights and interests in Manchuria and Mongolia. Of such rights and interests those that have taken tangible shape and are liable to destruction by acts of war are now mainly to be found along the line of the south Manchuria Railway. In order to protect them from destruction we have been constrained to make necessary provisions which have duly accomplished that end. With regard

一月十六日 陸軍省 資料 紙 封 裁

在暹羅日本公使館

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF JAPAN.

We are indebted to the Japanese Legation for the following translation of the address delivered by the Prime Minister of Japan at the opening of the 51st session of the Diet:—

It is a matter of congratulation, in the interest of the world's peace and the well-being of humanity, that our relations with the Treaty Powers continue to be marked by cordiality. In January of last year a Basis Treaty was concluded between Japan and the Soviet Union for the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries, and the foundation was thereby laid of the settlement of many outstanding problems. Early in December last contracts were amicably concluded between the Japanese concerns interested and the Soviet Authorities with respect to oil and coal concessions in the Northern part of Saghalien.

I am greatly pleased with this result for the Government have at heart the cultivation of friendship with the Soviet Union and our mutual economic development.

With regard to the proposed reform of the Customs Tariff in China, the Japanese Government, prompted by the sentiments of good neighbourhood which underlie their policy towards China, have declared their readiness immediately to entertain in principle the tariff autonomy of China. This action on our part springs from our desire to assist China in ameliorating her domestic administration and from our earnest wishes for the development of her trade and industry. In this and in all respects we shall consider China's requirements with the utmost sympathy. At the same time it is our intention to spare no effort to safeguard Japan's trade with China, while maintaining happy accord with the other Powers.

Regarding the abolition of extra-territoriality in China no objection is in principle to be raised. But it need scarcely be said that before that end can be realised China should first put her institutions in order.

In October last disturbances again broke out in China and caused misgivings in the minds of the Government and people of this country for the safety of Japanese subjects in China. The Japanese Government, while strictly adhering to the principle of absolute non-interference with China's domestic affairs, have had recourse to all legitimate means for the preservation of Japan's rights and interests in China. When subsequently warlike disturbances spread in districts of Manchuria and Mongolia and threatened Japan's rights and interests which are of paramount importance in that region, Japan was constrained to take the necessary steps to safeguard them. It happened then that the strength of the Japanese Garrison in Manchuria had been reduced one-half by sending back home men and officers whose term of service with the garrison had expired. With its strength thus depleted some apprehension was felt that the garrison might be unable adequately to cope with the situation. Therefore, as an emergency measure, troops were dispatched from Korea and Japan, approximately equal to the number of returned soldiers. It was not long, however, before the disturbances subsided and all the troops despatched have consequently been recalled.

Our policy and action in regard to China are entirely based on justice and fairness and this attitude of ours is coming to be fully appreciated by every section of the Chinese public.

Thereafter the Prime Minister proceeded to deal with the various problems of domestic affairs.

一月二十五日 閣議 タイムス 載

右は漢語日本新聞

附屬書類添付

情報部

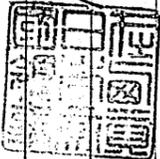
公領簿 二九二號

大正十五年一月二十八日

在西貢

領事

寺島 廣文



附屬書類添付

記

15.2.17

課長

外務大臣男爵幣原喜重郎殿

總理大臣及外務大臣演説ニ関スル件

總理大臣議會演説ハ本月二十一日貴閣下演説ハ本月二十三日夫々

在新嘉坡總領事館ヨリ轉電アリ總理大臣演説ハ二十日夕

貴閣下演説ハ二十五日朝 *Impartial, Opinion* 及 *Journal*

Singapore 三社ニ夫々來電寫ヲ配布セルカ *Southern*

Singapore カ別添切抜ノ通二十三日ノ紙上ニ總理大臣演説ヲ掲載

在西貢領事館

第 49 號
15.2.17

セハ止マレリ

尤モ二十一日當地各新聞ハ東京來電トシテ貴大臣ノ對米移民
ニ関スル聲明ヲ掲載セリ右切抜御参考迄併セラ送付ス

在西貢領事館

Impartial le 22 janvier 1926

L'immigration japonaise en Amérique latine
Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, M. Shidehara, a affirmé que le Japon ne cherche pas à diriger les émigrants japonais vers les pays où l'on ne désire pas voir arriver d'immigrants; mais il a l'intention d'encourager autant que possibles les entreprises japonaises pacifiques et légitimes au Mexique et dans l'Amérique du Sud.

Courrier Saigonnais, le 23 janvier 1926

Nouvelles du Japon

La politique extérieure du Japon

Le consul du Japon à Saigon a bien voulu nous donner la copie d'un télégramme résumant le discours prononcé par le Premier Ministre du Japon, à l'occasion de l'ouverture de session de la Diète japonaise.

Voici ce document.

Nous devons nous féliciter, dans l'intérêt de la paix et de bien-être du monde, de ce que nos relations avec les puissances à traité continuent d'être cordiales.

En janvier de l'autre année, un traité a été conclu entre le Japon et les Soviets pour la reprise des relations diplomatiques entre les deux pays, ce qui doit permettre le règlement de plusieurs autres questions importantes. Au commencement de décembre, dernier, des contrats ont été conclus, à l'amiable, entre les compagnies japonaises intéressées et les autorités soviétiques, au sujet des concessions de charbon et de pétrole de Sakhaline. Nous sommes extrêmement heureux de ce résultat, ayant à cœur d'assurer notre mutuel développement économique. En ce qui regarde la réforme du tarif douanier en Chine, le gouvernement japonais animé par le désir de bon voisinage qui dirige sa politique vis-à-vis de la Chine, a exprimé qu'il était

prêt à admettre, en principe, les aspirations chinoises à l'autonomie du tarif douanier.

Cette attitude de notre part procède de la volonté d'aider la Chine, d'améliorer son administration intérieure, et d'assister au développement de son commerce et de son industrie. En ceci, et à tous autres égards, nous considérerons toujours les réclamations de la Chine avec la plus grande sympathie. Notre intention est, en même temps, de ne regarder à aucune peine pour sauvegarder le commerce du Japon avec la Chine, tout en maintenant nos bonnes relations avec les autres puissances.

Pour ce qui est de l'abolition de l'extraterritorialité en Chine, nous n'y voyons pas, en principe, d'objections mais il n'est pas besoin de dire qu'avant de pouvoir y arriver, il faudra que la Chine ait recouvré l'ordre intérieur.

En octobre dernier, des troubles ont de nouveau éclaté en Chine et ont vivement préoccupé le gouvernement et le peuple japonais au sujet de la sécurité de leurs nationaux établis en Chine.

Le gouvernement japonais tout en adhérant strictement au principe absolu de la non-intervention dans les affaires civiles de la Chine a dû recourir aux moyens légitimes pour assurer la protection des droits et des intérêts japonais.

Quand la guerre a étendu ses ravages dans la direction de la Mandchourie et de la Mongolie et a menacé les intérêts japonais — supérieurs en cette région — le Japon a été contraint de prendre les mesures nécessaires pour les sauvegarder. Or, les forces japonaises en garnison en Mandchourie venaient d'être réduites de moitié par la libération des hommes et officiers dont le temps de service de garnison était écoulé. Les forces ainsi diminuées, le gouvernement a pu craindre que la garnison soit incapable de faire face à la situation. C'est pourquoi des troupes ont été dépêchées de Corée et de Japon, de manière à remplacer approximativement les contingents libérés. Ce n'était pas très longtemps avant la fin des troubles, et toutes les troupes envoyées ont été ensuite rappelées. Notre action politique vis-à-vis de la Chine est entièrement basée sur la justice et la droiture, et nous comptons avec confiance que cet esprit et cette attitude de notre part seront pleinement appréciés de tous les Chinois.

外務省文書録
第 174 號
15.2.19

在

附屬書類

本第一七號

情報部 第二課

大正十五年一月二十八日

在独

臨時代理大使

伊藤 達 中

在獨
帝國
代理
中

外務大臣 芳澤 謙吉 重即殿

總理 五外務大臣 議會ニ於ケル 演説 掲載

新聞 切抜 送付 件

御訓令ニ基キ 本件 切抜 別添 送付ス

尚右 兩演説ニ関スル 電報ハ 二十三日 朝 全部 接到セ

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綴込名

有附屬

事務 利用

15.2.19
三

Kato's Programmrede

Funkdienst der Vossischen Zeitung

London, 23. Januar

Der japanische Premierminister Kato drückte in seiner Eröffnungsrede im Parlament seine Befriedigung über das Ergebnis der japanisch-russischen Verhandlungen betreffend die Öl- und Kohlenkonzessionen in Nordschahalin und die gegenseitige Wirtschaftsentwicklung aus. Er drückte seine Sympathie für China aus und den Wunsch, zu helfen, die Verwaltung in Ordnung zu bringen, um den Handel und die Industrie Chinas zu entwickeln.

Eine Rede des japanischen Außenministers.

Der japanische Außenminister hielt im Parlament eine programmatische Rede über die Außenpolitik Japans, in der er einleitend einen Rückblick auf die Ursachen in China gab und dann weiter u. a. ausführte:

Es ist eine allgemein bekannte Tatsache, daß Japan in der Mandchurei und in der Mongolei wesentliche Rechte und Interessen besitzt. Um diese zu schützen, waren wir gezwungen, die erforderlichen Vorkehrungen zu treffen. Obwohl die Wiederherstellung der Ruhe in den drei äußersten Ostprovinzen sowohl im Interesse der dort lebenden japanischen Staatsangehörigen als des chinesischen Volkes zu wünschen ist, ist hierfür China allein verantwortlich.

Vor kurzer Zeit waren Gerüchte im Umlauf, die der Sowjet-Union gewisse Ansprüche in der nördlichen Mandchurei vorwarfen. Nach meinen Informationen sind solche Meldungen nicht glaubhaft. Seit der offiziellen Wiederaufnahme der Beziehungen zwischen Japan und der Sowjet-Union vor einem Jahre haben wir mit der Sowjet-Regierung in ständiger enger Verbindung gestanden und von Zeit zu Zeit alle die Beziehungen dieser beiden Länder berührenden Fragen in offenem Meinungsaustausch besprochen. Wir haben darüber hinaus es uns angelegen sein lassen, alle grundlosen Mißverständnisse zu zerstreuen und zwischen den beiden Völkern freundschaftliche Beziehungen zu fördern. Wir werden auch in Zukunft unsere Anstrengungen in der gleichen Richtung fortsetzen.

Wünsche für einen gesunden Fortschritt, wir sind aber hinsichtlich der Zukunft dieses Volkes, zugleich von dieser Sorge erfüllt, wenn wir die Richtung einiger Teile der jungen Generation berücksichtigen, die von falschen Nachrichten und einer unheilvollen Propaganda mißleitet, leicht zu politischer Aktivität gefährlicher und zerstörender Art hingezogen wird. In alle Fälle würde es ein schwerer Fehler sein, die veränderten Verhältnisse in China zu ignorieren. Mögen die militärischen Machthaber durch Glück oder Krieg aufzusteigen oder fallen, das einmal erwachte Nationalbewußtsein kann nie wieder unterdrückt werden, und jeder Druck würde es nur noch vertiefen. In voller Erkenntnis dieser Lage haben wir unsere politische Linie hinsichtlich der Zollkonferenz festgelegt. Als die chinesische Delegation die Frage der Zollautonomie aufwarf, hat die japanische Delegation sich bereit erklärt, die Frage wohlwollend und in enger Verbindung mit den anderen Mächten zu erörtern. Gleichzeitig sind wir ständig bestrebt, das Nebeneinanderbestehen und die gemeinsame Wohlfahrt beider Länder im Auge zu behalten. Stets haben wir den gerechten Wünschen des chinesischen Volkes auf volle Herstellung seiner Justizhoheit mit Sympathie gegenüberstanden und wir sehen den Mitteilungen und Empfehlungen, die von der Kommission gemäß den Beschlüssen von Washington ausgearbeitet worden sind, mit großem Interesse entgegen.

Unsere Beziehungen zur Sowjetunion sind erfreulicherweise auch weiterhin in ständiger Entwicklung begriffen. Wir begrüßen den erfolgreichen Abschluß der Verträge bezüglich der Öl- und Kohlenkonzessionen und der Konzessionen in Nord-Sachalin; diese Verhandlungen sind ein Beweis dafür, daß die Gefühle guter Nachbarschaft beide Völker in gleicher Weise befehlen. Wir suchen keine ausschließliche Freundschaft mit einer Nation, wir wollen christliche Freundschaft mit allen Völkern. Wir glauben, daß dies die klügste Politik für Japan ist. Vor kurzer Zeit waren Gerüchte im Umlauf, die der Sowjetunion gewisse Angriffsabsichten in der nördlichen Mandchurei vorwarfen. Nach meinen Informationen sind solche Meldungen nicht glaubhaft. Seit der offiziellen Wiederaufnahme der Beziehungen zwischen Japan und der Sowjetunion vor einem Jahre haben wir mit der Sowjetregierung in ständiger enger Verbindung gestanden und von Zeit zu Zeit alle die Beziehungen dieser beiden Länder betreffenden Fragen in offenem Meinungsaustausch besprochen. Wir haben darüber hinaus es uns angelegen sein lassen, alle grundlosen Mißverständnisse zu zerstreuen und zwischen den beiden Völkern freundschaftliche Beziehungen zu fördern. Wir werden auch in Zukunft unsere Anstrengungen in der gleichen Richtung fortsetzen.

Unsere Beziehungen zu den europäischen Mächten sind hervorragend befriedigend. Mit keiner dieser Mächte bestehen irgendwelche Schwierigkeiten, die hinsichtlich der weiteren Entwicklung Beschränkungen aufliegen. Es besteht im Gegenteil Gewißheit darüber, daß die freundschaftlichen Beziehungen nach allen Seiten sich weiter entwickeln. Japan ist an den Locarno-Verträgen nicht beteiligt, die lediglich europäische Fragen zu ordnen bestimmt sind; die Atmosphäre des Vertrauens aber, das diese Verträge in die politische und wirtschaftliche Lage Europas gebracht haben, muß unerschütterlich dazu beitragen, den Weg für ein Vorwärtsschreiten des Völkerbundes zu bereiten und einen guten Einfluß auf den allgemeinen Frieden und den Fortschritt der Welt auszuüben. Zum ersten Male in der Geschichte hat Japan im vergangenen Jahre einen Botschafter nach der Türkei entsandt. Wir sind entschlossen, hinsichtlich der europäischen Fragen im Orient unabhängig und desinteressiert zu bleiben.

Hinsichtlich der Beziehungen zwischen Japan und den Vereinigten Staaten habe ich in den beiden letzten Sessionen des Parlamentes die Ansichten der Regierung über die sogenannte "Japanische Anschließungsklausel" im amerikanischen Einwanderungsgesetz vom Jahre 1924 dar-

gelegt. Ich habe keine Verantwortung, diese Darlegungen hier zu ändern oder zu ergänzen, auch kann eine ausgedehnte Erörterung dieser Frage zurzeit einen praktischen Zweck nicht haben. Ich möchte lediglich erklären, daß wir auch weiterhin diese Sonderbestimmungen, die uns mit den Regeln der internationalen Höflichkeit und Gerechtigkeit nicht vereinbar erscheinen, mit tiefem Bedauern betrachten. Wenn man jedoch die allgemeine Lage überblickt, so werden gutunterrichtete Beobachter zugeben, daß in den letzten Jahren sich die Wertschätzung und das Verständnis für Japan im amerikanischen Volke ständig gehoben haben. Von denjenigen, die die Hauptträger der japanfeindlichen Agitation waren, sind nicht wenige jetzt offen zu gemäßigteren Ansichten gelangt.

Mit Mexiko und den südamerikanischen Staaten bestehen sehr gute Beziehungen. Ich muß dem einige Worte noch hinzufügen. Es ist nicht unsere Politik, Auswanderer nach irgendeinem Lande zu entsenden, in dem diese nicht willkommen sind. Es ist unser ständiges Bemühen, Kapital und Arbeit den noch nicht entwickelten Gegenden der Welt zukommen zu lassen, und zwar zur Wohlfahrt und zum Glück nicht nur der Auswanderer selbst und ihres Vaterlandes, sondern auch zur Wohlfahrt derjenigen Länder, in denen sich die Auswanderer niederlassen wollen.

Ministerpräsident Noto über die allgemeine Lage.

Tokio, 23. 1. Der Ministerpräsident erklärte in seiner Rede, er freute sich im Interesse des Weltfriedens, daß Japans Beziehungen zu den Weltmächten nach wie vor herzlich seien. Er freute sich ebenfalls über den zwischen

Japan und den Sowjets abgeschlossenen Vertrag, namentlich im Hinblick auf die Entwicklung des gegenseitigen Handels. Was China anbetreffe, so wünsche Japan, ihm bei der Verbesserung seiner inneren Verwaltung zu helfen, sowie bei der Entwicklung seines Handels und seiner Industrie zu unterstützen, es beabsichtige aber keine Mühe zu scheuen, um den japanischen Handel mit China zu sichern. Die japanische Regierung bleibe dem Grundsatz der Nicht-einmischung in die inneren Angelegenheiten Chinas treu und habe deswegen alle friedlichen Mittel angewendet, um Japans Rechte und Interessen in China zu schützen. Die Sendung von Truppen aus Korea und Japan nach der Mandchurei sei infolge der Unruhen notwendig gewesen, dadurch sei aber die japanische Besatzung nur auf ihre früheren Stützpunkte gebracht worden; übrigens seien diese Truppen längst zurückgezogen worden.

Der Ministerpräsident sprach dann über die Konsequenzen der Wahlreform, über die Steuerreform und über die Annahme verschiedener Sozialgesetze.

Nede des japanischen Außenministers.

Tokio, 23. 1. Der japanische Außenminister hielt im Parlament eine programmatische Rede über die Außenpolitik Japans, in der er einleitend einen Rückblick auf die Unruhen in China gab und dann weiter u. a. ausführte: Eine neue Lage ergab sich für die japanische Regierung, als in der Nacht des 14. Dezember Berichte aus der Mandchurei einliefen, die das Eintreffen des Detachements des Generals Kuo an dem gegenüberliegenden Ufer von Jingsau meldeten. Damit war die Möglichkeit eines Zusammenstießens der Streitkräfte Tschangholins und Kuos vor den offenen Toren von Jingsau gegeben. Obwohl wir nicht daran zweifelten, daß sowohl Marschall Tschangholin wie General Kuo bei ihren militärischen Operationen die Rechte und Interessen Japans voll achten würden, mußten wir doch befürchten, daß die Kriegführenden gegen ihren Willen nach der Eisenbahnzone hin gedrängt werden könnten, und daß es in den Straßen zu Kämpfen kommen könnte. Die Regierung entschloß sich daher am 15. Dezember, die japanischen Truppen in der Mandchurei auf die normale Stärke zu erhöhen, die bis November dort beibehalten worden war. Nachdem der Friede in jener Gegend wiederhergestellt war, sind diese Verstärkungstruppen sofort zurückgerufen worden. Die japanische Regierung hat in diesem Falle, wie auch schon früher im Jahre 1924, wie sich hieraus ergibt, sich an die in der letzten Session des Parlaments dargelegte Politik gehalten, die darin besteht, sich in die inneren Angelegenheiten Chinas nicht einzumischen und die Rechte und Interessen Japans mit allen gesetzlichen Mitteln, die zur Verfügung stehen, zu schützen. Nachträglich ist die Zurückziehung der Verstärkungen der japanischen Truppen in der Mandchurei in Vertennung der wahren Lage so dargestellt worden, als ob die Verstärkung lediglich erfolgt wäre, um gegen die Fengtien-Armee verhandelt zu werden. Wir müssen das kategorisch in Abrede stellen. Es ist eine allgemein bekannte Tatsache, daß Japan in der Mandchurei und in der Mongolei wesentliche Rechte und Interessen besitzt. Um diese zu schützen, waren wir gezwungen, die erforderlichen Vorkehrungen zu treffen. Obwohl die Wiederherstellung der Ruhe in den drei äußersten Ostprovinzen sowohl im Interesse der dort lebenden japanischen Staats-

angehörigen als des chinesischen Volkes zu wünschen ist, ist hierfür China allein verantwortlich. Würde Japan ohne triftigen Grund die Verantwortung für die Verhinderung friedlicher Zustände übernehmen, so würde dies im Widerspruch zu den grundlegenden Begriffen über die internationalen Beziehungen, zu den Grundätzen der Verträge von Washington und den wiederholten Erklärungen der japanischen Regierung stehen. Durch solche Maßnahmen würden wir unsere nationale Ehre verwirken. An einer solchen Aktion können wir keinesfalls teilnehmen.

Ich wende mich nun der zurzeit tagenden chinesischen Kongferenz zu. Wer die Entwicklung in China aufmerksam verfolgt, wird unbedingt feststellen müssen, daß sich die Anzeichen dafür mehren, daß das chinesische Volk politisch erwacht. Das alte China verschwindet und macht einem neuen China Platz. Wir begen aufrichtige und gute