

大臣 次官  
亞細亞 歐米 通商 條約 情報 文化 人事 文書 會計

電信課長

760

寫送先

分類 1.5.2.0-3

昭和4 一四八九 暗 華盛頓 本 省 二月二日前着 情  
田中外務大臣 出淵大使  
第三六號

帝國議會ニ關スル當國新聞電報ハ間々區々ノ報道ヲ爲スニ付諸重要問題殊ニ外交問題ノ質問應答ハ大要ナリトモ時々御電報相煩度

外務省

S 1.5.2.0 - 3 429

情報部

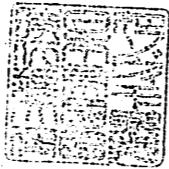
第一課

昭和四年貳月廿六日接受

公第三〇號

昭和四年二月二日

在「ソヴィエト」聯邦  
臨時代理大使 酒 匂 秀 一



外務大臣男爵 田 中 義 一 殿

外務大臣議會演說ニ關スル件

一月二十二日帝國議會ニ於ケル閣下ノ外交演說ハ全日東京發電「タ  
ツス」通信トシテ傳ヘラレ全二十四日「イズヴェスチヤ」ニ掲載  
セラレタリ右「タツス」通信ハ閣下カ先ツ「ケログ」條約ノ意義ヲ  
高調セラレ次ニ諸外國ト日本トノ關係ニ言及シ獨逸「ニユージ  
ランド」ト「ラトヴィヤ」トノ間ニ通商條約ヲ締結シ「ソ」聯邦ト

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情報部

第一課

普通公第三二號

昭和四年二月二日

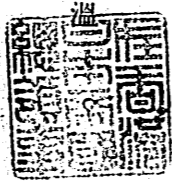
在香港

總領事 村上 義

外務大臣男爵 田中義一殿

外務大臣トシテノ議會演說ニ關スル件

貴電第一號ヲ以テ御來示相成タル本件演說ニ關シ當地邦字新聞ニ對シテハ邦文全部ヲ又英字新聞ニ對シテハ其前半中英國ニ言及セラレタル部分無カリシニ付土地柄ノ事情ヲ考慮シ「列國トノ國交ノ敦厚ナルヲ説キタル上」ト總括的ニ序述ノ上帝國ノ對支外交ニ關スル閣下御演說英文全部ヲ夫々送附セルニ各紙共別添甲號切抜一括ノ通り客月二十三



昭和四年貳月廿日

接収

S 1.5.2.0 - 3

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(記)

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ノ間ニ漁業條約ヲ締結セルコト米國ニ付テハ全國トノ國交鞏固ナルモ兩國ノ間ニハ猶幾多ノ懸案アリ其ノ解決ハ一ニ相互ノ諒解ニ俟タサルヘカラサルコト支那ニ付テハ日本ハ其ノ平和、統一及進歩ヲ歡迎シ支那ト密接ナル關係ヲ有スル列國ト共同シテ全國ノ建設事業ヲ助ケン意圖アルコトヲ述ヘラレ滿洲ニ付テハ全地方カ重大ナル權益ヲ有スル日本ニトリ政治上、國防上、歴史上特別ノ意義ヲ有スルコトヲ特言セラレ日本ハ支那ノ主張ヲ尊重シ門戶開放機會均等ノ主義ヲ維持センコトヲ希望スルモ滿洲ノ治安ヲ脅威シ日本ノ緊切ナル利益ヲ害スルカ如キ形勢起ラハ日本ハ適當ノ措置ヲ講スヘント論セラレタル后最後ニ日本トシテハ協調ノ精神ヲ以テ日支間ノ總テノ問題ヲ解決スルコトヲ希望スル旨述ヘラレタリト報ス  
尚閣下御閱說ニツキ社說論評ヲ掲ケタル新聞ナシ  
右報告ス

S 1.5.2.0 - 3

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池谷

在パナマ日領事館 760

6.11.0322

情報部	
公第	第 号
昭和四年二月三日	在パナマ
領事若林高	
外務大臣野田中義一殿	
外務大臣議會演說掲載新聞切抜送付件	
各地最有力新聞 Star & Herald 紙ハ別添切抜送	
リニ月二日外務大臣議會演說一掲載ニシテ付左	
送付ス。	

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記

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日紙上ニ洩レ無ク之ヲ掲載シ主ナル漢字新聞亦之ヲ譯出轉載セリ  
 先之大阪實業家ヲテレト大使招待ト日英協調方ノロイテル東京電ニ  
 關聯シ一月二十一日當地デーリー・プレス紙上別添乙號ノ如キ論說  
 表ハレ日本ノ對支態度緩和セラルレバ日英更ニ密切ニ協調シ得ント  
 說キタル間現帝國政府ノ對支方針ハ何人モ確知シ難ク多ク強硬ナル  
 態度ニ出ツルモ時ニ寛容ナル事アリ又外交々涉ノ行儀ムヤ私的使節  
 ヲ派スト評論セル折柄トテ前記演說ハ當方面英支人其他ヲシテ我對  
 支外交ノ趣旨ヲ明確ニ理解セシムル上ニ於テ妙カラズ效果アリ認  
 メラル

尚ホ從來當地英字紙ハ帝國外務大臣ノ議會演說ニ就テハ成ルベク論  
 論評ヲ差控フル傾キアリ今次閣下演說ニ對シテモ亦同様ニシテ尚又  
 漢字新聞ハ時局柄自然「中國ノ領土ヲ蔑視ス」「滿洲ヲ忘レズ」等  
 ノ標題ヲ以テ掲載セリ

右爲念申報ス

本信寫送附先 在支公使

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BII

*The Star and Herald 2700*  
**Extract Of Speech By Japan's Foreign Minister In The Diet**

The Imperial Japanese Consulate submits the following extract from an address delivered by Baron Tanaka, the Foreign Minister of the Imperial Government of Japan, before the session of the Japanese Diet (Parliament) on January 22 of this year.

It must be gratifying to you, as it is to me, to observe that the friendship between this Empire and the Treaty Powers is growing steadily in cordiality and that this Empire is making in full measure its contribution to the peace of the world, the foundations of which are being strengthened year by year.

As an instrument of world peace, the importance of the treaty that was signed at Paris on August 27 last, can hardly be overestimated. Considering the important character of the matter, the Government deemed it fit to despatch a plenipotentiary to Paris for the signing of the treaty, and appointed Count Uchida for that purpose.

In the matter of our friendly intercourse with individual nations, the Government have, since I last had the honour to speak before this House, concluded a commercial treaty and a commercial agreement, respectively, with Germany, New Zealand and Latvia, and the fishery convention with Russia was also ratified last year. It is a source for congratulation that the bond of friendship, economic and political with the United States is being more than ever strengthened. Only I wish to add that the matter of immigration law which has been pending for the past few years, has not yet been composed. A satisfactory solution of a problem I am fully confident, is growing year after year.

Turning now to the situation in China, it is highly gratifying for this Empire, which always has at heart the welfare of the Chinese people, to note that the strife and warfare which have been prevalent in China more than fifteen long years are gradually subsiding and everything now appears to point to peace.

This Government sincerely desires that the Chinese nation availing itself of this happy tendency in its affairs may speedily accomplish its great enterprise of peaceful unification. Deeply sympathizing as they do with the Chinese people, this Government is quite willing, in cooperation with other nations having close relations with China, to lend them, as assistance as far as possible in their task of reconstruction. It used hardly be pointed out that the path of China, both at home and abroad, is being beset with difficulties and the Chinese Government in order to attain their aims should more than ever be guided by the counsel of self-restraint and moderation.

In speaking of our relationship with China, I feel bound to say a few words about our position in Manchuria as distinguished from the rest of China. In view of the political and strategic importance which it bears to Japan on account of its geographic contiguity to our territory, and considering the historic significance which it possesses in that region restored to China by Japan at the risk of her national existence from the aggressive grip of the Czarist Russia, it is quite natural that this sentiment of the Japanese people toward Manchuria should be peculiarly keen and entirely different from that toward any other part of China. Further more, more than one million

Japanese subjects reside in that region today and Japan has many important rights and interests there. The interest and concern with which Japanese people have come to regard the affairs of Manchuria should therefore not cause the least wonder. It goes without saying that the Japanese Government will respect the sovereignty of China over Manchuria and will do all in their power for the preservation of the principles of the open door and equal opportunity, and desire that the region be made a safe abode for both natives and foreigners. They are at the same time fully determined to take appropriate steps should a state of affairs arise in Manchuria which would disturb the local tranquility and thus put their vital interests in jeopardy. This Government have always followed this policy in all their dealings with Manchuria.

In a word, what this Government desire in regard to China is that the two nations, mutually understanding the position of the other, should be animated by a spirit of conciliation in their exchange of views and in their efforts for the settlement of various questions pending between them, so that a relationship may be restored between them that will really not only contribute to their mutual well-being, but will be conducive to the tranquility of the Far East and eventually to the progress of world civilization.

I believe that I have sufficiently made clear the foreign policy of this Government in this regard. At which they expect to strengthen our friendly relations with China, and to protect fully our rights and interests and to contribute to the consolidation of world peace.

情報部

第一課

昭和四年貳月廿參日發

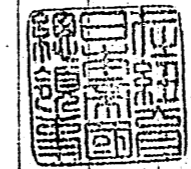
機密第三七号

別紙添附

昭和四年二月四日

在紐育

總領事代理領事内山清



外務大臣岡田中義一殿

議會ニ於ケル張作霖爆死事件討論ニ

關スル新聞報道振報告ノ件

本件ニ關シ在米大使宛電報第四五号ヲ以テ  
当地方新報ノ報道振査報方御訓令アリ

611.0323

不取敢往電報七号ヲ以テ報告申送メ置

キタル處今日迄主要新聞ノ掲載ル報道

ハ別添切換ノ通り一月二十二日及三十一日東京及

A.P.通信、同二十九日及二月二日東京及紐育

タイムズ宛電報等ニシテ之ニ關シホク社設等

ヲ掲ケタルモノナキモ右各紙ノ報道振大要左ノ如シ

一月二十三日發行ノ主要紙ハ二十二日東京及A.P.

通信トシテ張作霖爆死事件ハ曩ニ田中首相

ヨリ本件ニ關シ議場ニ於テ發言ナキ様及對

黨幹部側(一ノ申入アリタルニモ拘ハラス同日ノ

議場ヲ賑ハシタリトテ永井代議士對田中首相

ノ討論ヲ略記シ及對黨ハ本件ヲ未解決

トナシ置クモトハ日本ノ對外信用ニモ關スルスト、

シテ政府ニ肉迫ス一キヲ述ハ  
 一月三十日ノ紐育タイムズ紙ハ二十九日東京電  
 同社宛電報トシテ前記往電第七号所報  
 ノ通り滿洲獨立共和國建設計劃ニ於テ日本  
 カ楊ト共謀セリトノ北京報道ニ對シ外務省  
 ハ全然之ヲ否認セリト同頭シタル後  
 貴冢兩院ハ張燾死ニ關シ公報発表ヲ迫リ  
 居ルモ田中首相ハ引續キ之ヲ拒絶シ居リ又  
 本事件ニハ所謂浪人組ト稱スル日本人中ノ  
 或者モ支那人ト關係セリト東京ニテハ殆ハ一般  
 ニ信セラレ居リ内閣及軍部以外ニテ官僚秘密  
 主義ヲ攻撃セサルモノ殆トナキモ調査ハ十日以降  
 繼續シテ今尙未完結貴冢ナシ尙ホ実証ナキモ

日本陸軍ノ或者モ關與セリトノ臆説モアリテ  
 右ハ首相ノ沈黙ヲ説明スルモノナリト觀測スル  
 モノアリト報シ  
 一月三十日及二月一日ノ各主要新聞ソハ三十一日  
 東京電 A.P. 電報トシテ本事件ニ關シ同日  
 議會ニ於テ政府ニ其ノ真相發表ヲ要求  
 セル及對黨提出決議案ノ否決セラレタルト及  
 及對黨代議士對首相及木村次官ノ質問應  
 答振ヲ掲ケ  
 二月三日ノ紐育タイムズ紙ハ二日東京電報  
 トシテ現内閣ノ對支政策其他ニ關シ同日ノ議  
 會ニ於ケル若槻総裁及幣原男對首相ノ  
 討論ヲ報シ又及對黨カ既ニ同日ノ議場ニ

2760

此テ張爆死事件ヲ以テ、主要攻撃ノ材料ト
セサリシハ其遺側ノ説明ニテハ及対克幹部
モ知人共謀ノ主眼カ何等政府ニ影響者セズ
得ル所ナキヲ知ルカ爲メナリト報道セリ
右往電第 七 号ノ補足トシテ所系考述ニ報告
申進ス

CHI

S 15.2.0 - 3

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### TANAKA RESENTS QUERY AS TO CHANG

#### Japanese Premier Tried to Avoid Question.

TOKIO, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—Despite pleas by Premier Tanaka to opposition leaders not to mention the subject, the unlaid ghost of Chang Tso-lin, once ruler of northern China, stalked through the Japanese Diet this afternoon.

Ryutaro Nagai, a member of the Minseitō (opposition) party, led off the interpellators by asking the Premier why the Government had not cleared up the mystery of Chang's death, which reflected unfavorably toward Japan.

"Abroad there are rumors concerning the bombing of Chang Tso-lin

which should be allayed," said Nagai. "The Government claims the matter is under investigation, but the investigation should have finished long ago."

Baron Tanaka's reply was blunt. He said the Government was still investigating.

Marshal Chang, one-time head of the Northern Chinese Government, died from injuries received when the special train in which he fled from Peking to Mukden last June was blown up in Manchuria. It had been understood that the Government would be assailed by the opposition for failure to clear up the mystery of Chang's death, it being claimed that as long as the facts are now known a cloud rests on Japan's international reputation.

Speaking in the Diet, Finance Minister Mitsuichi observed that the economic condition of Japan was steadily recovering from the effects of the financial panic of last April and that the readjustment banks are making satisfactory progress.

He concluded by stating that the Government was doing its best to stabilize the exchange, for which reason it wished to raise the gold embargo as soon as possible.

### TOMIO DENIES AIDING YANG.

Takes Exception to Reports of Anti-Manchurian Connivance.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, Jan. 29.—The Japanese Foreign Office denied in toto today reports emanating from the Chinese garrison at Peking that Japan had conspired with Yang Yu-ting, who was recently summarily executed by Chang Hsueh-liang, the Governor of Manchuria, in plans to establish an independent republic of Manchuria.

Members of both Houses of Parliament continue to press for publication of official reports on Chang Tso-lin's death, but Baron Tanaka, the Prime Minister, continues to refuse.

"It is almost universally believed here that some Japanese of the 'Ronin' [outcast], or hyper-patriotic type, were involved with some Chinese in the crime, and there is scarcely any public man outside the Cabinet and War Office who fails to condemn the official secrecy. An investigation, the results of which Premier Tanaka awaits, has been proceeding since October and seems as far as ever from finality.

A hypothesis that some members of the Japanese Army were implicated, of which there is no evidence, has been suggested as the explanation of the Prime Minister's obstinate silence, which is exposing him to damaging political attacks.



## TOKIO REFUSES CHANG DOCUMENTS

### Opposition Fails to Force Government's Hand.

TOKIO, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—An unsuccessful attempt to compel the Government to publish the results of its investigation into the bombing of Chang Tso-lin's special train outside of Mukden last year, today brought to an end the warmest debate which has yet been held on this question in the House of Representatives.

The Minseitō, or opposition party, introduced a resolution demanding that the Government reveal all its available information regarding Chang's death, but the resolution was defeated, 220 to 193, the Seiyūkai, or Government party, closing its ranks solidly.

The resolution followed a speech by Joichi Camada, member of the Minseitō party, who charged the Government with gross negligence because of failure to investigate the case fully while the evidence was fresh. He also declared that the Government, in view of its pronouncement of May 18 last year promising the maintenance of peace and order in Manchuria, must accept responsibility for Chang Tso-lin's death.

Kanichiro Kamel, proletarian, alleged that the Government had received a Mukden report implicating Japanese ronin (irresponsible adventurers) in the bombing.

Premier Tanaka denied the existence of such a report. Kamel then asked if it would be disadvantageous to Japan to publish the report drawn up by Goro Uchida, Japanese Consul at Mukden.

Kaku Mori, Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replied that it would be disadvantageous in view of the existing circumstances.

## TANAKA IS ATTACKED ON CHINESE POLICY

### Opposition Declares His Old Attitude to Nanking Roused Anti-Japanese Sentiment.

### SHANTUNG MOVE SCORED

#### Prime Minister Attributes Altered Manner as Due to Ever Changing Situation in China.

Feb. 3. *Times*  
Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, Feb. 2.—The first round of the Opposition's attack on the government reached a climax today when Reijiro Wakatsuki and Kijuro Shidehara submitted the whole of Premier Tanaka's performance and policy to destructive criticism. No resolutions were proposed, as the Opposition leaders purpose is not to force a vote but to present to the public an indictment of the government's policies.

Before starting its main attack the Opposition had cleared away the question of Chang Tso-lin's death by moving a resolution demanding the publication of the facts, a resolution which the government defeated by a margin of twenty-two votes. The explanation suggested by the government supporters for the abandonment of the question, which gave ample scope for baiting Baron Tanaka, was that the Opposition leaders knew the allegations of Japanese complicity did not affect the government and could not be pressed to an issue. Anyhow it did not figure in the Opposition's main attack.

M. Wakatsuki scored a debating triumph over Premier Tanaka, whose oratory is of the soldierly kind, but he introduced no new factors.

M. Shidehara's attack on the new foreign policy of the government,

which, he said implied that China's policy was growing more formidable, gave great encouragement to the government's opponents. He repeated the charge that Baron Tanaka's positive policy had produced nothing but anti-Japanese agitations. The dispatch of troops to Shantung had failed to protect Japanese lives, and had embittered Chinese feeling against Japan. The famous advice to Mukden against union with Nanking, Mr. Shidehara declared, had not prevented unification. The Premier's efforts to obtain British cooperation disclosed the failure of his own. Mr. Shidehara demanded the publication of the documents exchanged with London on this matter. Finally he drew an effective picture of Japan lagging behind the rest of the world on the tariff question.

Premier Tanaka put up his customary stonewall defense. His policy had altered, he admitted, but it was because the Chinese situation was always changing. He declared no documents had been exchanged regarding Anglo-Japanese cooperation, Baron Uchida's conversation in London having been intended merely to explain Japan's position and to correct the British impression that Japan was indifferent when British interests were suffering a few years ago.

The Prime Minister's speech had obviously been prepared with a view to reaching a wider and more influential circle than that which heard it. It was apparently intended to present to the country at large a contrast between the liberal policy which Shidehara consistently advocated and Baron Tanaka's policy. The two are expected later in an exchange of influential opinion regarding the best method of dealing with China.

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情報部 第一課

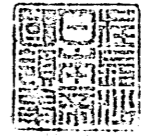
公信第五七號

昭和四年二月七日

在長沙

領事館事務代理 有久直忠

外務大臣男爵 田中 義一 殿



貴大臣ノ議會演說反響ニ關スル件

本件ニ關シ今日迄當地新聞ニシテ社説ヲ揭ケ或ハ論評ヲ加ヘタルモノナシ只湖南國民日報ハ一月二十二日東京電トシテ同月三十一日ノ同紙上ニ「形勢緊張セル日議會、田中外交内政ヲ演說ス、滿蒙ニ對シテハ終始其攘奪政策ヲ保持ス」トノ大見出ノ下ニ全文別紙ヲ如ク掲載セルニ付何等御參考迄ニ報告ス

本信寫送附先、在支公使在上海、漢口各總領事、南京領事。

在長沙日本領事館

昭和四年貳月拾八日接受

別紙添附

S 1.5.2.0 - 3

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形勢緊張之日議會

田中演說外交內政

對滿蒙始終保持其攘奪政策

決定設拓殖省統轄殖民行政

東京一月二十二日電 田中首相本日上午在議會休會再開會於上院演說施政方針 繼以外相資格 作如左之演說

「余於去年一月、曾以外務大臣資格、向本院說明我國對外關係、茲請再陳述自該時起以迄今日之外交問題之經過、帝國與締盟各國之國交愈益親善、世界之和平、其基礎與日俱固、帝國對此、從事充分之貢獻、此乃余與諸君同深慶賀者也、由世界和平之點觀之、去年八月二十七日在巴黎簽字之非戰公約、乃一

在長沙日本領事館

重要之約束、帝國知其性質之重要、特派內田伯爵為全權委員、赴巴黎簽訂此項非戰公約、由帝國與諸列國之國交關係上觀之、帝國與德國、英領紐西蘭及拉德維亞國之間、近已分別成通商條約、又日俄兩國間之新漁業條約、亦經批准、而與北美合眾國經濟的關係、愈益成為密切、國交上深臻親睦、唯數年來成為懸案之所謂排日移民法、尚未解決、此問題之解決、全俟日美兩國之民互相諒解、深信此種諒解正與年俱進也。  
其次試觀中國之情況、過去十五年間、中國兵亂相尋、殆無甯息、茲已漸歸鎮靜、而呈和平氣運之形勢、此則帝國所引為欣慰者也、日本政府不僅希望中國之民善用此氣運、俾早日完成和平統一建設之大業、且欲與始終一貫深表同情與中國深有關係之列國協

力向中國有所貢獻，惟國民政府今於內政外交咸尚  
 有幾多之難關，故欲謀達成所期之目的，該政府向後  
 尚須以增一層之自重與穩健態度，以當此衝，此固不待  
 贅言之事。關於滿洲問題，該地與我國為接壤地帶，  
 不但國防上政治上咸有極重大關係，且我國對於帝政  
 俄國之侵畧，財德國運曾有恢復該地方之自由之歷  
 史，因此關係上我國之民對於該地方之國民的感情當  
 然與對於中國其他地方者不同，再者該地方現任有帝  
 國臣民一百餘萬，持有幾多重要權益，因此日本國民  
 對於滿洲之事，自應加以一層深刻之注意。帝國政府  
 一向尊重在滿洲之中國領土主權，澈底確保門戶開  
 放機會均等之主旨，俾該地成為中外國人安居之地，  
 故對於紊亂該地安謐，或侵害我重大權益等事，應之

在長沙日本領事館

發生，抱有予以排除之覺悟。政府根基以上之方針，一  
 切作適宜之措置。要之帝國政府之所希望者，為中  
 日兩國互相理解其立場，基於此項理解，以互讓妥協  
 之精神，盡情交換意見，俾不僅解決從來一切懸案，更  
 進一層協力謀中日兩國之民共榮之道，維持極東和平，  
 進而於世界之文化亦謀有所貢獻。以上概畧之說明，乃政  
 府外交方針之大要，深信諸君必予以諒解。政府今後將  
 以此方針，愈益增進與列國之友交關係，擁護伸張帝  
 國之權益，同時謀於人類之和平，有所貢獻焉。

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情報部

第一課

機密第八〇號

昭和四年二月九日

在 廣 東

總領事

矢 野

眞

外務大臣男爵 田 中 義 一 殿



首相ノ議會ニ於ケル外交演説ノ當地方ニ及ホセル  
影響ニ關シ報告ノ件

第五十六回帝國議會ニ於ケル閣下ノ外交方針ニ關スル演説ハ御來電  
接到ト共ニ別添甲號ノ通直ニ支那文ニ翻譯シ東方電ノ名義ヲ以テ當  
地漢字新聞社ニ配布スルト共ニ政界要人ニモ夫々頒布シ置キタリ漢

6 11. 1322

昭和四年貳月廿五日接受

圖記

別紙添附

S 1.5.2.0 - 3

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字新聞側ニ於テハ廣州日々新聞及國華報等右ヲ其儘採録セルカ本月  
一日發行英文廣東「ガゼット」ハ

田中男ハ其ノ外交演説ニ於テ「日本ハ支那拾有五年來ノ内亂安定  
シ平和來ノ日ヲ希望シテ已マス」ト稱スルモ日本政府ノ劃策セル  
西原借款、二十一ヶ條問題、滿州山東ニ於ケル支那主權侵害問題  
特ニ田中男ノ積極政策ニ基ク滿州易幟防止計畫更ニ山東ニ於ケル  
北伐軍ノ妨害ト支那人虐殺事件、列國トノ協調ニ依ル支那國民運  
動ノ壓迫等ヲ懷古スレハ所謂日本ノ「支那民衆ノ和平ヲ熱望シテ  
已マス」ト放言スルヲ聞キ今更啞然タルモノアリ  
更ニ日本ハ「滿州ニ於ケル支那ノ主權尊重」ヲ唱◎ヘ田中外相又  
「東三省ニ於ケル貿易、投資ノ開放」ヲ主張シ同時ニ「東三省

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本信寫送付先

在支公使

在香港

上海

汕頭

南京各總領事及

領事

ニ於ケル右原則乃チ機會均等ヲ亂リ又ハ危殆ニ頻セシムル事態ニ  
 對シテハ適當ノ措置ヲ執ル可キ旨宣言居ルモ其ノ實際行動ヨリ案  
 スルニ彼ノ所謂「平等」觀念ハ「一切ヲ自己ニ收メ他人ニ一物ヲ  
 モ餘サ、ル」ノ意ナルヘシ云々（別添乙號）  
 ト評論セリ漢字紙中ニハ特ニ評論ヲ掲ケタルモノナキモ路透社又ハ  
 邦字紙ノ記事ニ依リ當方面ニ廣ク傳ヘラルル帝國議會ニ於ケル在野  
 黨ノ政府攻撃振ハ比較的詳細ニ全テノ漢字紙ニ轉載セラレ各紙ハ之  
 ヲ以テ首相ノ演說又ハ帝國政府ノ政策ニ對スル批評ニ代ユルニ充分  
 ナリトナス觀アリ 御參考迄別添丙號ノ新聞切抜添附ス  
 要路方面ヨリハ善惡共右ニ關シ何等ノ批評ヲ聞カス  
 右御參考迄報告ス

首相相田中在議會之演說詞

(東京社廿二日東京電)日首相相田中。本日在議會演說施政方針後。旋以外相資格。演說如下。

余於去年一月。以外相資格。在議會報告我國對外關係以來。瞬經一年。茲將一年來外交問題之經過報告。我國與締盟各國之國交。日益親善。世界和平之基礎。又日臻鞏固。而我國對此已有充分之貢獻者。誠屬慶賀。以世界和平而論。去年八月廿七日在巴黎簽押廢除戰爭條約。該約乃一重要之協定。我國因以該約性質之重要。特派內田伯爵為全權委員赴巴黎簽約。復觀我國與列強之國交關係。其與德國英領紐西倫及羅特維爾等國。則從新訂立通商條約或協定。又日俄兩國間之漁業新協約。亦經批准成立。其他與北美合眾國之經濟的關係。現方日益親密。國交日臻親善。無任欣慰。惟數年以來成為懸案之所謂排日移民法。迄今尚未解決。其解決之道。惟俟日美兩國國民互相諒解。可信此項諒解當必與日俱增。其次細觀中國之狀況。十五年來之戰亂。現經平息。漸呈和平之氣象。恆以鄰邦之慶福為懷之我國。深為欣慰。政府深望中國國民善用此種氣象。早日完成和平統一及建設事業。日本對此始終深表同情。又擬協同與中國關係甚多之各國有所貢獻。惟國民政府之前途。內外均有幾許之難關。故為到達所期之目的計。中國政府更須以自重及穩健之態度臨事者。固無俟言。滿洲乃接壤我國。故於國防上政治上。有重大之關係。我國對於俄國之侵畧。曾不惜以國運為孤注。而恢復該地方之自由。既有此種歷史關係。故我國國民對該處之國民的感情。當異於對中國其他之

(未完)

760 地方。况該處現有百餘萬之日本臣民居住。及有重要之權利利益甚多。因此日本國民對於滿洲之事情。當然有深刻之注意。日政府固切望尊重在滿洲之中國領土主權。及維持開放門戶機會均等之趣旨。而使其為內外國人安居之地。故該處凡有擾亂安謐或損害我國重大之權利利益之事件發生。有排除之決心。日政府向來根挾此項方針。措置一切。要之日政府之所希望者。中日兩國互相諒解其所處地位。並根挾其諒解以相讓妥協之精神。坦懷交換意見。而解決以前一切之懸案。進而協謀中日兩國國民之共榮。維持遠東之和平。及貢獻於世界文化之進展。依上述概略之說明。對於日政府外交方針之大要。可信當已明白。日政府今後仍以此方針。增進與各國之友誼關係。擁護及伸張日本之權利利益。同時貢獻於世界人類之和平焉。



BARON GENERAL TANAKA REPROVES SIN

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BARON GENERAL TANAKA, in the capacity of Minister for Foreign Affairs, he is Premier as well, spoke in the House of Peers on January 22 on the policy of Japan in China in a manner intended to allay universal suspicion of diplomatic methods but which is not likely to achieve the object. He expressed the gratification of the Empire "which always has at heart the welfare of the Chinese people" to note that the warfare and the strife which have been prevalent in China for more than fifteen long years, are gradually subsiding and everything appears to point to peace. The various efforts of the Japanese Government in recent years to disrupt and dismember China from the Nishibara loans and the presentation of the Twenty One Demands to the interference with Chinese Sovereignty in Manchuria and Shantung, do not convince us that Japan has ever had the welfare of the Chinese nation at heart. We are surprised that after preventing the flying of the Nationalist flag in Manchuria and after causing the slaughter of Chinese in Shantung by the Japanese in their effort to halt the Nationalist advance to Peking, Baron-General Tanaka, exponent of positive policies, champion of international co-operation, for the suppression of Chinese Nationalism, sabre-rattler, could have the audacity to talk of Japan's anxiety for the welfare of the Chinese people.

Having paved the way through paid propagandists with the assurance that Japan respects the Sovereignty of China in Manchuria, the Japanese Premier-cum-Minister for Foreign Affairs would have us believe that Japan welcomes one and all to trade and invest to the utmost limit in the Three Eastern Provinces. At the same time he affirms that Japan is fully determined to take appropriate steps when a state of affairs arises in Manchuria which disturbs those principles (of equal opportunities) or places them in jeopardy. Again we would like to point out that the actions of Japan in recent years in regard to Manchuria belie the assurances of the Tokyo Government that it upholds at all times equal opportunities for all in Manchuria. Judging from such actions it would seem that Japan's idea in respect of "equality" is everything for herself and nothing for the rest!

We are as anxious for goodwill and mutual understanding between Japan and China as Baron-General Tanaka professes himself to be, but so long as the Japanese do not stop from running away with the idea that the Chinese could for ever be treated as an underdog, there will be no such goodwill and mutual understanding.

S 15.2.0 - 3

458 Canton, February 1st, 1929.

丙 號

丙 號

### 日民政黨 質問炸張案

▲路透社廿五日東京電(日本衆議院今日會議。審查是年預算案。民政黨(反對黨)代表中野。提出炸張案。並要求政府解釋。將採用何方法。以期宣佈大案。而使政府擺脫受嫌疑地位。田中答謂。該項方法現在考慮中。然目下不能多為詳述。至是中野復行提出質問。謂張作霖通書之處。為中日兩國鐵路交通地點。政府應負責保護其通過。田中問竟。不復耐。答曰。凡事余不能伴件詳撰。若日本軍官在外所伴所為。皆為首相負責。則一萬首相仍不敢用矣。

### 皇姑屯事件 與日本責任問題

▲日議會將借此抨擊田中  
字林報七日東京通訊云。張作霖被炸事件。及日本之責任問題。行將在日本本屆國會中。作為辯論資料。該會即於本月二十一日開會。現反對黨方面。正擬借此質問政府。而政府則對此形勢大感不發。恐反對黨之意。固不遠欲借此不幸事件。窘迫政府。但一旦在國會公開辯論後。將於中日邦交有嚴重影響。而於外交界尤甚。故田中首相力圖將此問題引出黨外與議會辯論範圍之外。擬在國會開會前。與民政黨領袖口頭商榷。以期相安無事。然際此中日關係正在緊急時期。此事且國會中無產各黨議員。亦正欲將此事構成問題。據報紙記載。若輩已得有證據。確足以資困政府。所以即令濱口能從田中要求。不以此事件牽入黨爭漩渦。尚有無產派議員在。儘足令田中濱口間伴礙之瞭解。終歸於無益也。昨日政府為此會在首相官邸舉行特別會議。討論應付策。及將來在國會報告時免除矛盾方法。結果以政府對於張作霖被炸一案。目下僅有關東區正式呈報。其內容只敘述當時事情情形。於此案應負責任人物。既未提及或證明。又於奉張被炸後身死情形。亦未提及。故決定更求詳細之報告。俾聞陸軍省及外務省所得報告。較為詳盡。故各閣員現除搜羅其他有關紀錄外。更將一復研究兩省報告也。至一般輿論。則對田中於此次演說時。即提及此案。正式宣佈日本與此遺留事件絕無關係。並引炸案發生後中日調查委員會之報告為證。藉以杜絕對者之藉口。此外則謂兩省事件。亦將於國會中有劇烈辯論。反對黨此時正欲借此案嚴厲質問。抨擊政府。無產派議員且宣稱已獲有大批注意而未曾披露之證據。足以攻擊政府云。

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情報部

第一課

昭和四年貳月廿七日接受

BII

昭和四年二月十日

香港

日本總領事



外務省  
文書課 中

昭和四年二月十日附普通公文第一号者能覽  
外務大臣宛の信「外務大臣トシテノ議會演説  
ニ関スル」係付物中切抜一摺及送附  
ニ付可然片進條方中取計和煩度

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### JAPAN'S POLICY.

#### OPENING SESSION OF IMPERIAL DIET.

#### BARON TANAKA SPEAKS ON CHINA.

#### MANCHURIA.

According to advices from Tokyo, Premier Tanaka made a speech in his capacity of Minister for Foreign Affairs, yesterday, at the opening session of the Imperial Diet, on the foreign policy of Japan.

After speaking of the cordial relationship existing between Japan and foreign powers, he spoke on Japan's policy toward China as follows:

Turning now to the situation in China, it is highly gratifying for this Empire, which always has at heart the welfare of the Chinese people, to note that the strife and warfare which have been prevalent in China for more than fifteen long years are gradually subsiding and everything appears to point to peace. This Government is sincerely desirous that the Chinese nation, availing itself of this happy tendency in its affairs, may speedily be enabled to accomplish its great enterprise of peaceful unification.

Deeply sympathizing as they do with the Chinese people, this Government is quite willing, in co-operation with other nations having close relations with China, to lend them assistance as far as possible in their task of reconstruction. It need hardly be pointed out that the path of China both at home and abroad is beset with difficulties, and the Chinese Government, in order to attain their aims, should more than ever be guided by counsel of self-restraint and moderation.

#### Position in Manchuria.

"In speaking of our relationship with China, I feel bound to say a few words about our position in Manchuria as distinguished from the rest of China. In view of the

political and strategic importance which it bears to Japan on account of the geographic contiguity with our territory and considering the historic significance which it possesses in that the region was restored to China by Japan at risk of her national existence from the aggressive grip of Tsarist Russia, it is quite natural that the sentiment of Japanese people toward Manchuria should be peculiarly keen and entirely different from that toward any other part of China. Furthermore, more than a million Japanese subjects reside in that region to-day and Japan has many important rights and interests there. The interest and concern with which the Japanese people have come to regard the affairs of Manchuria should, therefore, not cause the least wonder.

#### The Open Door.

"It goes without saying that the Japanese Government will respect sovereignty of China over Manchuria, do all in its power for the preservation of the principles of the open door and equal opportunity, and desire that the region be made a safe abode for both natives and foreigners. They are, at the same time, fully determined to take appropriate steps whenever a state of affairs arises in Manchuria which is likely to disturb the peace. This Government has always followed this policy in all their dealings with Manchuria. In a word, the two nations, mutually understanding the position of the other, should be animated by a spirit of conciliation in their exchange of views and in their efforts for settlement of various questions pending between them, so that the relationship may be restored between them that will really not only contribute to their mutual well being but will be conducive to the tranquility of the Far East and eventually to the progress of the world civilization.

"I believe that I have sufficiently made clear the foreign policies of this Government, in pursuance of which they expect to strengthen our friendly relations with other powers, to protect fully our rights and interests, and to contribute to the consolidation of world peace."

### JAPAN AND CHINA.

#### BARON TANAKA'S DECLARATION OF POLICY.

#### CHINESE SOVEREIGNTY OVER MANCHURIA.

Premier Tanaka, speaking in his capacity of Minister for Foreign Affairs, yesterday at the opening session of the Imperial Diet, on the foreign policy of Japan, emphasized the cordial relationship existing between Japan and foreign powers.

He spoke on Japan's policy toward China as follows:—

"Turning to the situation in China, it is highly gratifying for this Empire, which has always had at heart the welfare of the Chinese people, to note that strife and warfare which have been prevalent in China for more than fifteen long years are gradually subsiding and everything appears to point to peace. This Government are sincerely desirous that the Chinese nation, availing itself of this happy tendency in its affairs, may speedily be enabled to accomplish its great enterprise of peaceful unification. Deeply sympathizing as they do with Chinese people, this Government are willing, in co-operation with other nations having close relations with China, to lend them assistance as far as possible in their task of reconstruction. It need hardly be pointed out that the path of China both at home and abroad is beset with difficulties and the Chinese Government should more than ever be guided by counsels of self-restraint and moderation.

#### Manchuria—Japan's Interests Defined.

In speaking of our relationship with China, I feel bound to say a few words about our position in Manchuria as distinguished from

the rest of China. In view of the political and strategic importance which it bears to Japan on account of its geographic contiguity with our territory, and considering the historic significance which it possesses, in that the region was restored to China by Japan at risk of her national existence from the aggressive grip of tsarist Russia, it is quite natural that the feeling of the Japanese people toward Manchuria should be peculiarly keen and entirely different from that toward any other part of China.

Furthermore, over a million Japanese subjects reside in that region to-day and Japan has many important rights and interests there. The interest and concern with which the Japanese people have come to regard the affairs of Manchuria should, therefore, not cause the least wonder.

#### Spirit Of Conciliation.

The Japanese Government has always followed this policy in all their dealings with Manchuria. In a word, the two nations, mutually understanding the position of the other, should be animated by a spirit of conciliation in their exchange of views and in their efforts for the settlement of various questions pending between them, so that a relationship may be restored between them that will not only contribute to their mutual well-being but be conducive to the tranquillity of the Far East and eventually to the progress of world civilization.

It goes without saying that the Japanese Government will respect the sovereignty of China over Manchuria and do all in their power to preserve the principles of the Open Door and equal opportunity, and desire that the region be made a safe abode for both natives and foreigners. They are, at the same time, fully determined to take appropriate steps when a state of affairs arises in Manchuria which shall place these things in jeopardy.

I hope that I have made the foreign policies of this Government sufficiently clear, and we hope that it will strengthen our friendly relations with other Powers, protect fully our rights and interests, and contribute to the consolidation of world peace."

**JAPAN'S POLICY.**

**OPENING SESSION OF IMPERIAL DIET.**

According to advices from Tokyo, Premier Tanaka made a speech, in his capacity of Minister for Foreign Affairs, yesterday, at the opening session of the Imperial Diet, on the foreign policy of Japan.

After speaking of the cordial relationship existing between Japan and foreign powers, he spoke on Japan's policy toward China as follows:

"Turning now to the situation in China, it is highly gratifying for this Empire, which always has at heart the welfare of the Chinese people, to note that the strife and warfare which have been prevalent in China for more than fifteen long years are gradually subsiding and everything appears to point to peace. This Government is sincerely desirous that the Chinese nation, availing itself of this happy tendency in its affairs, may speedily be enabled to accomplish its great enterprise of peaceful unification.

"Deeply sympathizing as they do with the Chinese people, this Government is quite willing, in co-operation with other nations having close relations with China, to lend them assistance as far as possible in their task of reconstruction. It need hardly be pointed out that the path of China both at home and abroad is beset with difficulties, and the Chinese Government, in order to attain their aims, should more than ever be guided by counsel of self-restraint and moderation.

**Position in Manchuria.**

"In speaking of our relationship with China, I feel bound to say a few words about our position in Manchuria as distinguished from the rest of China. In view of the political and strategic importance which it bears to Japan on account of the geographic contiguity with our territory and considering the historic significance which it

possesses in that the region was restored to China by Japan at risk of her national existence from the aggressive grip of Tsarist Russia, it is quite natural that the sentiment of Japanese people toward Manchuria should be peculiarly keen and entirely different from that toward any other part of China. Furthermore, more than a million Japanese subjects reside in that region to-day, and Japan has many important rights and interests there. The interest and concern with which the Japanese people have come to regard the affairs of Manchuria should, therefore, not cause the least wonder.

**The Open Door.**

"It goes without saying that the Japanese Government will respect sovereignty of China over Manchuria, do all in its power for the preservation of the principles of the open door and equal opportunity, and desire that the region be made a safe abode for both natives and foreigners. They are, at the same time, fully determined to take appropriate steps whenever a state of affairs arises in Manchuria which is likely to disturb the peace. This Government has always followed this policy in all their dealings with Manchuria. In a word, the two nations, mutually understanding the position of the other, should be animated by a spirit of conciliation in their exchange of views and in their efforts for settlement of various questions pending between them, so that the relationship may be restored between them that will really not only contribute to their mutual well being but will be conducive to the tranquillity of the Far East and eventually to the progress of the world civilization.

"I believe that I have sufficiently made clear the foreign policies of this Government, in pursuance of which they expect to strengthen our friendly relations with other powers, to protect fully our rights and interests, and to contribute to the consolidation of world peace."

**JAPANESE DIET**

**Baron Tanaka on Relations With China**

**CHANG TSO-LIN'S DEATH**

**Japan Recovering From Last Financial Panic**

Tokyo, Yesterday.

As anticipated, the speech of Baron Tanaka (the Premier), in his capacity as Foreign Minister, to the Diet, dealt mainly with the Japanese Government's policy towards China, but the keynote of the whole speech was the reiteration of the stand regarding "Manchuria as distinguished from the rest of China."

**Cordial Relationship**

At the opening session of the Imperial Diet, in his speech on the foreign policy of Japan, Baron Tanaka referred to the cordial relationship existing between Japan and foreign powers. He spoke on Japan's policy toward China as follows:

"Turning now to the situation in China it is highly gratifying for this Empire which always has at heart the welfare of the Chinese people to note that strife and warfare which have been prevalent in China for more than fifteen long years are gradually subsiding and everything appears to point to peace.

"This Government is sincerely desirous that the Chinese nation, availing itself of this happy tendency in its affairs, may speedily be enabled to accomplish its great enterprise of peaceful unification.

**About Manchuria**

"Deeply sympathizing as they do with the Chinese people, this Government is quite willing, in co-operation with other nations having close relations with China, to lend them assistance as far as possible in their

task of construction. It need hardly be pointed out that, the path of China both at home and abroad being beset with difficulties, the Chinese Government, in order to attain its aims, should more than ever be guided by counsel of self-restraint and moderation.

"In speaking of our relationship with China, I feel bound to say a few words about our position in Manchuria as distinguished from the rest of China.

"In view of the political and strategic importance which it bears to Japan on account of its geographic contiguity with our territory and considering the historic significance which it possesses in that the region was restored to China by Japan at the risk of her national existence from the aggressive grip of Tsarist Russia, it is quite natural that the sentiment of the Japanese people towards Manchuria should be peculiarly keen and entirely different from that towards any other part of China.

**The Open Door**

"Furthermore, more than a million Japanese subjects reside in the region to-day and Japan has many important rights and interests there. The interest and concern with which the Japanese people have come to regard affairs of Manchuria should, therefore, not cause the least wonder. It goes without saying that the Japanese Government will respect the sovereignty of China over Manchuria, do all in its power for preservation of the principles of the open door and

equal opportunity, and desire that that region be made a safe abode for both natives and foreigners.

"It is, at the same time, fully determined to take appropriate steps when a state of affairs arises in Manchuria which shall disturb and jeopardise.

"This Government has always followed this policy in all its dealings with Manchuria.

Tranquillity

"In a word, Japan's policy towards China is that two nations, mutually understanding the position of the other, should be animated by a spirit of conciliation in their exchange of views and in their efforts for the settlement of various questions pending between them, so that relationship may be restored between them, that will really not only contribute to their mutual well-being, but will be conducive to the tranquillity of the Far East and eventually to the progress of world civilisation.

"I believe that I have sufficiently made clear the foreign policies of this Government, in pursuance of which it expects to strengthen our friendly relations with other powers, to protect fully our rights and interests, and to contribute to the consolidation of world peace."

Chang's Death

Tokyo, Yesterday.

A last minute attempt to prevent the question of the circumstances surrounding the death of Marshal Chang Tso-lin (whose train was bombed on his returning to Manchuria after a long absence) from becoming a party

issue, was made this afternoon when the Premier privately conversed with Mr. Hamaguchi and Mr. Tokonami and requested them to refrain from bringing up the subject in the Diet, owing to the far-reaching international consequences that might arise out of the controversy.

Mr. Hamaguchi is reported to have replied that he is unable to tie himself down to a definite promise, while Mr. Tokonami is said to have stated that he did not intend to interpolate the Government on the affair.

Stabilise Exchange

In the Diet, the Finance Minister, Mr. Mitsuchi, observed that the economic situation of Japan was steadily recovering from the effects of the financial panic of April, 1927.

The re-adjustment of banks was making satisfactory progress. A hundred and twenty banks had been dissolved for the purpose of amalgamation in 1927, while 197 were dealt with likewise last year.

Mr. Mitsuchi concluded by saying that the Government was doing its best to stabilise exchange, for which purpose it wishes to raise the gold embargo as soon as possible.—Reuter.

### 田中首相の 對外政策に關する演説

#### 世界平和増進に對する日本の貢獻 中心をなす支那問題

〔東京、外務省發着地總領事館接電〕田中首相は廿一日午前休會明け議會の劈頭、貴族院に於て施政方針の演説に次ぎ、外相として左の如く演説した

私は外務大臣として昨年一月本院に對し我對外關係を御説明致したるが、それ以來本日に至るまでの外交問題の經過を茲に申述へ度いと存じます

帝國……と締結各國との國交が益々親善を加へ又世界の平和が日を逐ふて其の基礎を固し帝國が之に充分の貢獻となしつゝあることは諸君と共に慶賀に堪へない所でありませぬ、世界平和の點から見ましても昨年八月廿七日巴里に於て調印せられたる戦争放棄條約は一つの重要な約條であります、帝國は其の重要な性質に顧み特内田伯爵を全權委員として巴里に派遣し之に調印せしめたのであります、帝國と諸列國との國交關

係より見ますれば、ドイツ……英領ニュージランド及びブラチビア國との間に新たに各々通商條約若しくは取決めの成立を見、また日露兩國間の新漁業協約も御批准を了するに至りました、尙ほ北米合衆國とは益々經濟的關係が密接となり國交の親善を深めてまゐりますのは洵に欣快に堪へない次第であります、たゞ數年水懸案となつて居りました所謂「排日移民法」は猶ほ未だ解決に至つて居りませぬ、其の解決……は全く日米兩國國民相互の諒解に俟つのであります、此の諒解も年を逐ふて深厚となりつゝあることを確信するの

### 日支間の問題 主として對滿策を説く

列國と協力して當る

次に支那の情況を見まするに過去十有五年の間、殆んど絶ゆることなかつた戦亂も漸く鎮靜の域に入り一般に和平の機運が現れる形勢を呈するに至りました、斯の如きは恒に隣邦の慶福を念とする帝國の尚に喜ばしく感ずる所でありませぬ、政府は支那國民が斯る機運を善用して一日も早く和平統一建設の大業を完成せん事を望んで已まないのであります、之がためには終始一貫、深甚の同情を有し支那と關係多き列國と協力して貢獻せんと欲してゐるのであります、たゞ國民政府の前途には内外ともに幾多の難關があるものでありますから初期の目的を達成するがために同政府に於ても今後一層の自重と穩健なる態度を以て事に當るの要あることは言を俟たぬ所でありませぬ、若し夫れ

### 滿州

に關しては同地方が我國と接壤地帯なるがため國防上政治上極めて重大なる關係にあるのみならず、曾て我國は帝制露國の侵略に對し國運を賭して同地方の自由を恢復したる歴史的關係あるがため我國國民の同地方に對する國民的感情は支那の他の地方に對するとは異なるものあるは當然の次第であります

然も同地方に於ては今や百萬有餘の帝國臣民が居住し幾多重要な權利、利益が嚴存してゐるのであります、從つて日本國民としては滿州の事象に對し一層深刻なる注意を拂ふのは當然でありませぬ、帝國政府に於ては因も滿州に於ける支那の領土主權を尊重し門戸開放、機會均等の趣旨を確保徹底せしめ以て内外人安住の地たらしむることを切望するものなるがゆゑに此の地の靜安を紊し若しくは我が重大なる權益を害するが如き事態の發生に對しましては之を廢除する覺悟を有するものであります、政府はこれまでこの方針に基づき總てを適宜措置しつゝある次第であります、之を要するに帝國政府の希望する所は日支兩國互ひに其の立場を理解し其の理解に基づき互讓妥協の精神を以て腹藏なき意見の公開を行ひ依て以て從來の諸懸案を解決し掃蕩するのみならず更に一層戮力して日支兩國國民共榮の實を擧げ極東の平和を維持し延びては世界の文化進運に貢獻するにある次第であります、以上概略の説明によつて政府外交方針の大様を御諒解下さつた事と信じます、政府は今後ともこの方針によつて益々列國との友交關係を増進し帝國の權益を擁護伸張すると共に人類の平和に貢獻したいと考へてゐる次第であります

The Daily Press

HONG KONG, JANUARY 21st, 1929.

ANGLO-JAPANESE RELATIONS.

THE forthcoming visit to Osaka of the British Ambassador to Japan is reported to have given rise to some interesting comment. It appears His Excellency has accepted an invitation to attend a banquet which is being given by Japanese business-men in Osaka, and this somewhat unusual event has led to renewed talk about closer Anglo-Japanese "co-operation." Another interesting item of news contained in the same cable is that there is a scheme to establish an Anglo-Japanese Society in Osaka, similar to the British Society in Tokyo, which has Japanese and British members. One of the leading newspapers in Japan—the Osaka Asahi—welcomes the news that the British Ambassador is to be the guest of honour at the Osaka business-men's banquet, and hopes that as a result friendly relations between Japan and Great Britain will be further cemented. The Asahi, however, warns its readers against the possibility of this desire for closer Anglo-Japanese co-operation being misinterpreted—obviously in China and the United States—as indicating a wish to enforce oppressive measures upon and against China. The Osaka paper, indeed, is bold

enough to declare that in view of the liberal attitude which has been taken by Great Britain in its dealings with China, a re-casting of Japan's policy is an essential preliminary to closer Anglo-Japanese relations.

It will be remembered that some weeks ago there were rumours about an understanding between Great Britain and Japan. These reports varied in degree from a vague sort of entente to a definite revival of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, but there was no truth in any of the reports. Another alliance is obviously impossible, but there is in Japan a feeling that the present position of that country is one of isolation in regard to Chinese affairs, and the feeling is a decidedly uncomfortable one. Japan is not altogether satisfied by the assurance that although the letter of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is dead, the spirit of that compact still lives. Reference to this matter was made recently by a member of the Japanese Embassy in London during a public lecture on Japan's position in the Far East. Mr. SABURI, the Chargé d'Affaires, described Manchuria as the key to the security of Japan and to the peace and stability of the Far East. As the keystone of the defensive policy of Japan, strategically and politically, Manchuria is of even greater importance to her than it is to China. This does not mean that Japan has territorial ambitions there, or has any intention of establishing a protectorate. She desires that the territory shall remain under Chinese sovereignty, but insist that peace and good order shall be preserved, so that both Chinese and foreigners, in strict conformity

with the principle of the open door and of equal opportunity, may reside there in peace and prosecute their lawful occupations without interference or disturbance. Geographically and politically Japan occupies in the Far East a position similar to that of Great Britain in the West. Like Great Britain in the West, Japan is the strong stabilising element in the East. It naturally follows that the main purpose of Japan's policy in the Far East, like that of Great Britain in the West, is the maintenance of peace and the ordered progress of mankind, and her fixed determination to persist in that purpose has been made plain to all the world. Mr. SABURI concluded by saying that Japan believes that the spirit of peace which always animated the Anglo-Japanese Alliance should live on to animate and to render effective the wider understanding that replaced it as the guarantee of peace in the Far East.

Unfortunately, as the Osaka Asahi frankly admits, Japan's policy in and towards China has not been—and is not now—quite in line with the attitude taken by Great Britain. Two months ago Sir AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN told the House of Commons that the British and Japanese Governments had informally agreed to establish close contact between their respective Ministers in Peking, who would be thus able to inform their Governments of current developments in regard to various problems, "and be in a position to consider whether a common course of action would be desirable." If such co-operation were not desired, the frank exchange of views between the Ministers in Peking would enable them to understand and explain the reason for not deciding on common action. Sir AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN's statement put an end to the rumours of another Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and made it clear that nothing more than friendly co-operation was to be expected if and when a common course of action were desirable. But it is not on very many points that Britain and Japan can act together in China. Even when the avowed aims are identical, Great Britain is in a position to come to a decision and to take action more promptly than is Japan. This is not altogether the fault of the present TANAKA Ministry, which succeeded to a legacy of commitments reached by diplomacy and intrigue during a long period of years which will take much time and patience to disentangle.

Just what the policy of the TANAKA Government is nobody seems to know. Sometimes it appears that the Premier's military training predisposes him to favour the "firm hand" method; then suddenly he seems to favour a friendly policy of conciliation—to forgive

and forget. Then, seemingly in despair at ever reaching any understanding by ordinary diplomatic means, he sends an unofficial envoy to China, Mr. TOKONAMI, an act which was strongly criticised last month by the Japanese Press. The fact was recalled that a former Premier, Count TERACHI (also a military man) once sent a man named NISHIHARA to China, and the notorious loans arranged by that gentleman are to-day the subject of bitter controversy between the Chinese and Japanese Governments. When Mr. TOKONAMI was in Nanking last month, he was entertained at a banquet by General CHIANG KAI SHEK, and in expressing thanks for his friendly reception the unofficial Japanese envoy made a significant remark. He said that in China, as in Japan at the Restoration, it was the young men who were doing the work of national reconstruction. "The Japanese statesmen now in office are mostly old men, and the difference in age is perhaps one of the causes of the frequent clashes of opinion that occur between your statesmen and ours. I feel that we must co-operate with you in trying to understand the sentiments of the younger people." To what extent Mr. TOKONAMI was expressing the views of Baron TANAKA only they themselves know, but Britain's attitude towards China certainly shows sympathy for the sentiments of those "younger people" whom the unofficial Japanese envoy praised at Nanking. If the policy of the Tokyo Government is framed on similar lines, Anglo-Japanese co-operation will be not only possible but easy, nor need it raise apprehension either in Nanking or Washington. The close contact referred to by Sir AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN should have many favourable reactions. It should allay Japanese fears of isolation, and of Anglo-American opposition to Japan's legitimate claims. It should provide means for avoiding friction arising from commercial rivalries; it should afford opportunity to warn Japan quietly but earnestly of the consequences of a policy which persists either in ignoring or irritating those "young men" in Nanking whom Mr. TOKONAMI so warmly admires. After many delays, it seems that Sino-Japanese relations have improved to a degree which warrants the hope of a complete understanding being reached very shortly. The Japanese Minister to China has returned to Shanghai, and will be in Nanking before the British Ambassador in Tokyo takes his seat with the Osaka business-men at their banquet next Friday. It may be that the Ambassador will then have occasion to congratulate his hosts upon Japan having taken a step which will make Anglo-Japanese co-operation in China not only possible but desirable.



昭和四年二月

新聞情報第五號

第五十六議會ニ於ケル田中外務大臣ノ外交方針演說ノ反響

秘

情報部

議會關係

- 一、帝國
- 二、英國
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- 四、佛蘭西
- 五、獨逸
- 六、白耳義
- 七、支那
- 1、奉天
- 2、哈爾濱
- 3、北平
- 4、天津

田中外務大臣ノ議會演說ニ關スル本邦各新聞ノ論調ヲ綜合スルニ外  
字新聞ニハ概ネ好評テアツタカ之ニ反シ邦字新聞ハ右演說カ抽象的  
テ所論カ空漠テアツタノヲ遺憾トセルモノカ多イ

東京朝日(廿三日)ハ、外相ノ演說ハ日支關係ニ付國民ノ憂ヲ解キ  
將來ノ希望ヲ認メシムルモノナク又某重大事件ニ關シテハ目下調査  
中ナリトシテ却ツテ痛クモナイ腹ヲ探クラセル様ナ事ヲシノミナラ  
ス之ヲ議會討議ノ外ニ置カントスルカ如キハ何トシテモ贊成出來ヌ  
ト難シ

東京日日(廿三日)ハ、外相カ其ノ議會演說ニ於テ國民ニ十分ナル  
満足ヲ與ヘ得ナカツタノハ政友會内閣トシテ多言ヲ憚ラサルヲ得ナ

イ情實ノ存スル爲テアル、ソレニシテモ山東出兵ニ就テ一言モ述ヘ  
ナカツタノハ失態テアル、ト云ヒ

報知(廿三日)ハ、我等ハ必スシモ某重大事件ヲ發クノミヲ以テ能  
トシナイ只我國家國民ニ負ハサレタ疑惑ヲ解クコトハ政府當局當然  
ノ責任テアリ政府之ヲ欲セサレハ議會代ツテ之ニ當ルヘキテアル然  
ルニ之カ議會ノ討議ニ上ルヲ避ケントスル行動ニ出テタコトハ聊カ  
當ヲ失シタト述ヘ

時事(廿三日)ハ、外相カ我對支外交ニ付テ言フヲ避ケ却テ國民政  
府ニ對シテ警告セル如キ願ミテ他ヲ言フノ類ニシテ滿洲ニ關スル所  
言ト共ニ國民ノ期待ニ副フ所鮮キヲ憾ム現政府ハ日支關係ノ大局ニ  
鑑ミ新方針ヲ樹立シ以テ國民ノ不安ヲ去レ、ト提言シ

3.  
 大阪朝日(廿三日)ハ、田中大臣ハ所謂某重大事件ノ眞偽明カナラサル報道ニ基ク外交上ノ悪影響ヲ除カントモセス該問題ニ付一切沈黙ヲ守リ却ツテ之カ議會ノ問題トナルコトヲ恐レタ如キ行動ニ出テタコトハ一層此問題ニ對スル疑惑ヲ深メル所以テアリ且斯クノ如キハ議會政治ノ上カラモ面白カラサル專柄テアルト述ヘ

大阪毎日(廿三日)ハ、外相カ對支外交ニ關スル國民ノ大ナル註文ニ對シテ一言モ觸レナカツタノハ甚タ遺憾トスル所テアル又滿洲ニ關スル所言ノ如キモ現在滿洲ニ於テ田中内閣ニ對スル重大ナル議論カ叫ハレツツアル事實ノ註脚トシテ較々出過キタ觀カ有ルト云ヒ

國民(廿三日)ハ、我等ハ外相ヨリ對支根本政策及排日運動ノ對策ニ關シ一言モ聞クヲ得ナカツタコトハ甚タ遺憾トスル所テアルト共

4.  
 ニ現内閣ノ對支方針ニ聊カ頼リナサヲ感スト述ヘ

中外商業(廿三日)ハ、政府トシテハアレ丈ノ方針テ進ムヨリ外ハナイノテアルカラ我國民一般カ日支關係ニ付キモツト眞劍ニナルコトカ必要タ又目下ノ日支間ノ細イ案件ニ付テハ此際ニ於ケル外交方針演說トシテハ別ニ改メテ説明スルニモ及ハナイノタカラ外相ノ態度ハ卑怯テハナイト云ツテ居ル

シヤパン・カインズ（廿二日）ハ、首相ハ滿洲ニ於ケル支那ノ主權ヲ認ムル一方主トシテ滿洲カ日本ノ國防上政治上極メテ重大ナル關係ニ在ル點、歴史的關係ヨリシテ日本ノ滿洲ニ對スル國民的感情ハ支那ノ他地方ト異ル點、滿洲ニハ百萬余ノ帝國臣民在住シ幾多重要ナル權利利益カ現存シ居ル點及日本ハ滿洲ニ於テ門戶開放機會均等ノ趣旨ヲ徹底確保セシメ以テ内外人安住ノ地タラシメントスル點等日本ノ滿洲ニ於ケル特殊地位ヲ再肯定シタモノテアルカ日本ノ主旨ハ利己的テハナク却テ何レニモ増シテ支那人ヲ利シ更ニ極東ニ於ケル進歩及文明ニ裨益セントスルモノテアルト共ニ右ハ四圍ノ狀況ニ因リ日本ノ對滿政策上最小限度ノ必要テアル、而シテ最少限度ナルカ故ニ此ノ上何等訂正スルコト能ハサルモノテアル、ト述ヘ

シヤパン・アドヴァカインズ（廿四日）ハ、首相ノ南京政府ニ對スル所言ハ友誼的テ同政府ノ承認ノ近キコトヲ思ハシメルト共ニ滿洲ニ關シテハ「ケロツグ」「チエンパレン」同様支那ノ主權ヲ認メタ而シテ滿洲ニ關スル所言ハ日本ノ同地方ニ於ケル地位及其ノ爲ニ拂ヘル代價ヲ思ヘハ如何ナル政府ト雖モ斯ク言フヨリ外ナク將又議會ニ於テモ何等之ニ異議ヲ挾ムモノハ無イテアラウ、尙日米移民問題ニ關シテ述ヘタ所ハ日本側ニ於テ本問題ヲ再ヒ提起スル意思ノ無イコトヲ友誼的ニ示シタモノテ、右ハ賢明且政治家ラシキ暗示テアルト共ニ日米双方カ眞摯ニ重要視シ居ル所ノ相互了解ノ促進上裨益スル所カ多イテアラウ、ト論シテ居ル

英  
國

知小ムス（獨立的保守主義、對日態度良好）（廿二日）ハ、田中外務大臣ハ對支親善ヲ表示シ支那カ自制ト穩健ヲ守ルヘキコトヲ説キ並ニ滿洲ノ平和亂レ日本ノ重大權益ニ危險アル場合ニハ適當ノ處置ヲ執ル覺悟アルコトヲ述ヘタ。ト冒頭シ右演說中支那關係ノ部分全  
体及別欄ニ日米關係ノ部分全文ヲ掲ケ  
テレダラフ（保守黨系、對日友好的）（廿二日）ハ、田中大臣ノ演說中最重大ナルハ對滿政策テアルト述ヘ同演說中ノ支那關係ノ部分全文ヲ載セ

尚廿二日ハカトデハ（自由黨系、對日態度不良）及ヘテハト（労働黨機關、日本ノ對支政策ヲ攻撃ス）ハ夫々對滿政策ノ部分ノ全文又ハ梗概ヲ掲載シタ

米 國

ワシントン。スオト（政府御用紙ノ傾アリ）（廿三日）ハ、田中大臣ノ演說中日米關係特ニ移民問題ニ關スル部分ヲ引用シ、該聲明ハ日本カ移民問題ニ對シ冷靜ニシテ確乎タル決意ヲ有スルコトヲ示スト共ニ威嚴及自省ヲ兼備シ專ラ米國人ノ正義心ニ訴フルモノタ、トノ趣旨ヲ述ヘタ  
ザ・ホハルル・スオトブレシ（共和黨系）（廿四日）ハ、田中男爵程ノ政治家カ移民問題ヲ再ヒ提起スル考アリト信セラレナイ同演說ハ排日移民法カ日米兩國永久ノ親善ノ爲及東西兩文明カ米國內ニ於テ衝突スルコトヲ防止スル爲必要ナル所以ヲ了解シナイ自國民衆ニ對シテ爲サレタモノテアル一說ニ日フカ如ク同男爵カ果シテ移民

法ハ兩國ノ國交ニ影響スル程重大問題ニ非スト述ヘタトスレハ同男  
爵ノ政治家的ニシテ其ノ寛容且眞面目ナ態度ハ米國人ノ敬意ニ値ス  
ルモノテアルト述ヘタ

佛蘭西

廿三日巴里ニ於ケル諸新聞ハ孰レモ外相演説ノ要領ヲ掲ケタカ急進  
社會黨機關紙ボロ、ン、テカ日本ノ對支政策ニ關スル部分ニ付多少皮肉  
ナ見出ヲ掲ケタ以外今日迄ノ處特ニ反響ト見ルヘキモノハナイ

獨逸

伯林ニ於テハ最近滿洲問題カ東三省易轍問題及楊常處刑事件等ニ關  
聯シテ一般ノ視聽ヲ集メタ際トテ多大ノ注意ヲ以テ迎ヘラレ差當リ  
左ノ二紙ノ外特ニ論評シタモノハ無イカ表題ノ文言及記事ノ取扱振

9.

等ヨリ推シテ我方ハ滿洲ニ幾多ノ特殊權益ヲ有スル點及日本ハ滿洲  
ニ關スル支那ノ主權ヲ尊重スルハ勿論ナルモ我特殊權益ヲ害スルカ  
如キ事態ニ對シテハ斷乎タル決意アル點ヲ改メテ能ク了解シタモノ  
ノ様テアル

ハルゼン、ハ、ト、リ、エ、(民主黨系)ハ、田中外相ノ演説ハ其ノ論旨穩健  
ニシテ支那ニ對シ平和的意圖ヲ有スルコトハ十分認メラレルカ之カ  
實現ニハ尙條件ヲ伴フ、トノ意見ヲ述ヘ

ハ、田中兼攝外相ノ議會ニ於ケ  
ル滿洲ニ關スル支那ノ主權ヲ尊重スル旨ノ聲明ハ日支間ノ了解ヲ容  
易ナラシメル様テハアルカ國民政府ハ更ニ日本ニ對シ右言明ヲ具體  
化センカ爲山東撤兵ヲ要求スルテアラウ、ト述ヘタ

10.

白耳義

ブラッセルニ於ケルソ、アール、アンデパンダンス及リブルベルジツク等ノ諸新聞ハ廿三日又ハ廿四日ノ紙上ニ外相ノ演説ノ全文又ハ支那及滿洲ニ關スル部分ヲ掲ケ日支間目下ノ關係ハ必スシモ特ニ親密テアルトハ云ヘナイ即チ現ニ南京政府ハ最近ノ内亂ニ於ケル日本ノ北方發助及今尙山東ニ駐兵シツツアル事實ヲ忘レルモノテハナイ日本モ亦支那ノ條約廢棄及張學良ノ態度ニ對シ釋然タラサルモノカアル又滿洲ニ對シ機宜ノ措置ヲ執ル覺悟アリトノ聲明ハ由來外交術ニ長セル支那人トシテ決シテ其ノ眞意ヲ誤解スル様ナコトハアルマイト云ヒ其言辭ハ稍々支那ニ對シ同情的ナ所カアル

支那

奉天

當地ニ於テ外相ノ議會演説ニ關シ論評ヲ加ヘタルモノハ醒時報一紙テアル、尙同紙ハ別ニ京城東亞報ニ載レル「田中内閣ノ運命」ヲ世界社ノ通信トシテ掲載シタ

醒時報（黨派關係ナシ對日態度不良）（廿六日）ハ其論題ニ、日本

ノ對外中心ハ支那ニアリ、對支外交ノ中心ハ滿洲ニアリ、山東問題ニハ觸レスト述ヘ外相ノ演説ノ全文ヲ掲ケタカ別ニ何等論評ヲ加ヘナイ

哈爾濱

ハ、日露戰爭ハ帝政露國時代ノ無責任ナル重臣カ露國ノ國威ヲ朝鮮

ニ迄及ホサントシタコトカ禍ヒシタモノテアル、故ニ田中首相カ該戰爭ヲ以テ露國ノ對滿侵略政策ニ起因スルモノト爲シタノハ誤テア

ル、從テ此點ニ出發スル田中内閣ノ對滿政策ノ論據ハ聊カ當ヲ失シテ居ル、然シ乍ラ日本ノ對支政策ノ將來ニ多少ノ光明ヲ認メシメルモノハ日支間ノ諸懸案ハ兩國互<sup>議</sup>妥協ノ精神ヲ以テ解決セントノ首相<sup>言明テアル、西ヤスルニ同意相ノ</sup>相ノ議會演說ハ依然國防ヲ基礎トシテ滿洲ニ於ケル政治上並經濟上ノ利益ヲ擁護セントスル日本ノ傳統的對滿政策ノ舊態ヲ墨守シテ何等新規ナルモノハナイ、ト述ヘテ居ル

尙當地漢字紙ハ外相ノ演說ニ關スル記事ノ取扱振及表題ノ文言等ヨリ推シテ相當重大視シテ居ルモノノ如クテアルカ論評ヲナシタモノハナイ

◎北平。 當地ニ於ケル各新聞ハ夫々田中外相ノ演說ノ全文又ハ梗概ヲ掲ケタカ論評ヲ試ミタノハ左ノ一紙テアル

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京報（國民黨系ト見ルヘシ）（廿四日）ハ、田中外相ノ議會演說ハ帝國主義ノ眞面目ヲ發揮シテ居リ從テ東三省カ今ヤ五色旗下ヨリ青天白日旗下ニ移レル時ニ願ミ我國ノ統一ヲ破壞スル危險性アルカ故ニ吾人ハ之ニ對シ一大捧喝ヲ加ヘナケレハナラナイト共ニ國民政府ニ對シ對日交渉ニ際シテハ青天白日旗ノ名譽ヲ傷ツケナイ爲滿蒙問題ニ關シ慎重ノ態度ヲ執リ滿蒙關係ノ條約又ハ借款ニ對シテハ交換條件ノ妥協ヲ爲スコトナキ様要望スト云ヒ

◎天津。 當地ノ各紙ハ夫々記事トシテ外相演說ヲ掲載シ中ニハ激越ナ表題ヲ附シタモノモアツタカ論評ヲ加ヘタモノハ左ノ一紙テアル

ベキン、テンシン、タイムス（廿四日）ハ、田中外相ハ支那問題ニ

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關シテ言及スル所少ク又其ノ對滿意見ニモ何等目新シキモノハ無イ  
カ日本政府ハ東三省ノ外交權力南京ニ移管サレルノヲ憂慮シテ居ル  
様テアル然乍ラ滿洲問題ニ關シテハ今後モ奉天官憲ト直接交渉スル  
意嚮テアル、張學良カ之ニ對シ假令反對ノ意見ヲ表明シナイトスル  
モ今後懸案交渉ニ當リ日本ノ要求カ都合好イモノテナイ限り奉天官  
憲ハ南京政府ノ指揮下ニ在テ常ニ之ヲ遷延シ若ハ妨害スルテアラウ  
從テ該交渉ハ頗ル困難トナルノハ明カテアル

又某重大事件ニ關シ首相ハ何等言明スル所ハ無カツタカ右ハ張作霖  
爆死事件ヲ指スノハ明ナ事實テ同事件カ支那人ノ手テ爲サレタルモ  
ノトハ信セラレナイ若シ無責任ナル日本人ノ所業テアルトスレハ日  
本政府ハ其ノ名譽ノ爲ヨリスルモ之ヲ公表シ犯人ニ對シテ取ツタ合

法上ノ措置ヲ明ニスル義務カアル然ルニ首相ハ之カ議會ニ於テ論議  
サレルノヲ極力避ケ事實ノ卒直ナル曝露ヲ隱蔽セントスルカ如キハ  
不得策テアルト思フト述ヘテ居ル

◎上海 營地ニ於ケル各外字紙モ夫々外相演說ニ關スル記事ヲ  
掲ケタカ別ニ論評ヲ試ミタモノハナイ參考迄ニ主要漢字紙ノ  
右記事表題ヲ舉ケテ見ルニ左ノ如クテアル

申報 (中立標榜、對日態度良好) (廿三日)、「滿蒙ニ對シテハ終始  
其壞奪政策ヲ保持、日支關係ニ付テハ認識ノ不徹底ヲ顯ス」  
時事新報 (特ニ政治的色彩ハナイ、對日態度不良) (廿三日)「外  
ニ對シテハ列國トノ協調ヲ冀ヒ支那ニ對シテハ滿蒙ノ地位ヲ重視ス」  
時報 (中立標榜、對日態度普通) (廿三日)「日支懸案ハ互讓ノ精

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神ニ依ル解決ヲ欲シ、滿洲ニ對シテハ深甚ノ注意ヲ拂フ

◎漢口◎

當地ニ於ケル各新聞ハ外相ノ演說ニ關シ論評ヲ試ミタモノナ  
ク只廿四日ノ新民報（國民黨機關紙）カ「田中ノ對支態度漸  
ク軟化ス、昨日國會ニ於ケル演說ハ事實ヲ紛飾ス」トノ見出し  
ノ下ニ其ノ全文ヲ掲ケタニ過キナイ  
（備考）前記以外ノ各地ヨリハ報告未到

（終）

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