

S

161212 571

一、右兩名ハ七月廿四日午前九時海拉爾着列車ニテ哈爾賓方面ヨリ滿洲里ニ至リ同地二道街ゾロイト旅館ニ到着後乗馬シテ市中ヲ一巡シ歸宿後馬車ヲ雇ヒ入レ蒙古視察ヲ爲スヘク準備中ナリ
二、七月廿五日夕刻リンドハ滿洲里國境警察隊ニ露人青年（通譯）ヲ伴ヒ出頭ノ上挨拶ヲ爲スト共ニ今般蒙古視察ヲ爲ス豫定ニ付蒙古政廳ニ交渉シ相當ノ便宜ヲ與ヘラレ度旨申込タルモ同隊ニ於テハ遺憾乍ラ要求ニ應シ兼ネル旨返答セリト
三、七月廿七日午前九時右兩名ハ通譯ヲ伴ヒ蒙古政廳ニ至リ蒙古「甘珠里」迄旅行視察スルヲ以テ便宜ヲ計ラレ度シト要求シタル處蒙古側ニ於テハ在哈市スイス領事ヲ經テ滿洲外交事宜署ノ護照ニ興安北分署宛ノモノアル時ハ查證スル旨回答セリ

S

161212 570

關機高外第三二一九號

昭和七年八月八日

關東廳警務局長

外務次官殿

（滿洲國民政部警務司長報）

（滿洲里國境警察隊報）

ゼネバ新聞特別通信社員 リンド（廿六年）

ニュヨークタイムス（米人記者）スチール（廿八年）

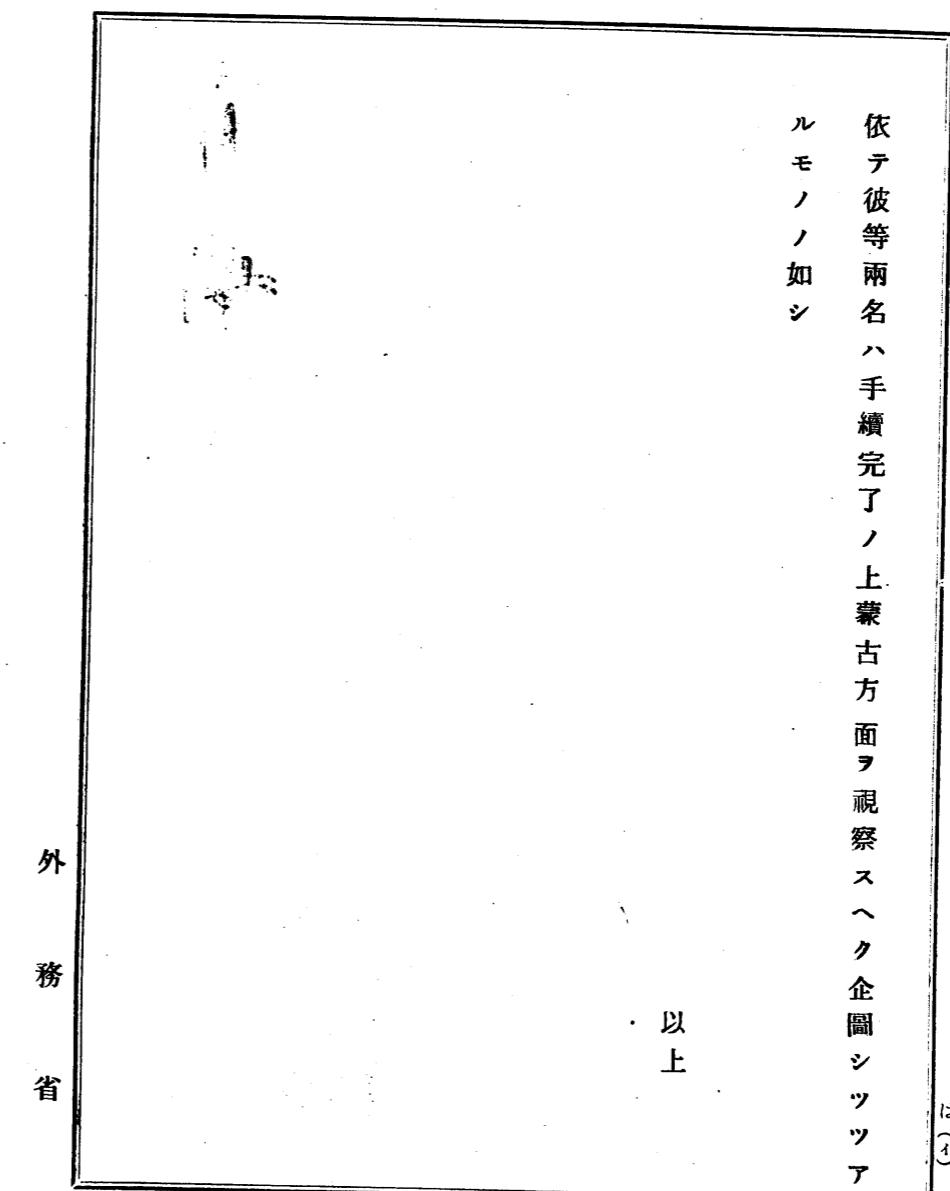
右兩名ノ海拉爾ニ於ケル行動ノ概要左記ノ通ナリ

記

REEL No. A-0746

0478

アジア歴史資料センター



S

161212 574

REEL No. A-0746

0479

昭和八年七月二十一日
在张家口領事館

事務代行橋本白水

東信機密文一五九

麥考平第三圖

統計及花旗銀行

南先生一一枝云

5、外蒙貿易復活ノ曙光

由來當張家口ハ周圍ノ物産ニ豐カナラサルモ平綫線ノ中央ニ位シ
且ツ後方内外蒙ヲ負ヒ古來ヨリ西北地方ニ於ケル外蒙貿易唯一ノ
中心地タルコトヲ以テソノ繁盛ヲ稱セラレタリ

然ルニ民國十七年頃ヨリ外蒙庫倫トノ交通杜絶スルヤ當地ハソノ
唯一ノ活路ヲ失ヒ年々悲境ニ沈ミ加ハルニコノ數年來絶エサル天
災兵匪ノ難ノ爲當市人口ハ殆ント半減スルノ状態ヲ呈セリ

本市商會ニテハ久シキ以前ヨリソノ打開策ニ焦慮シ幾度カ地方政府
ノミナラス駐露支那全權莫德惠等ニ對シテモ外蒙貿易復活方ヲ
請願セシモ實現スルニ至ラス然ルニ日支事變後露支復交ノ聲起ル
ヤ前月頃ヨリ當地商會ハ省政府ノ諒解ヲ得庫倫政府ト聯絡アル當

外務省

S

161212 573

アジア歴史資料センター

秘

亞細亞局

關機高支第六九五五號

昭和八年四月七日

關東廳警務局長

昭和八年四月拾壹日

施務次官殿
内閣書記官長殿
外務次官殿
内務省警保局長殿
管下各警察署長殿

庫倫附近ノ情況

(民政部警務司報)

三ヶ年前北京張家口ア經テ外蒙ニ於テ商業ヲ
營ミ居タルモ外蒙一帯ニ於ケル私店壓迫ニ堪ヘ
スニ月二十七日庫倫出發「サンベース」經由入満
セル劉文波ナルモノ、庫倫附近ノ情況ニ聞シ
語ル處左ノ如ク
一年號ニ就テ

本年八蒙吉共和國ニ十三年ニシテ年號ノ
通算ハ知ラサルモ昨年七月十一日ヨリ十七
日迄七日間第十一週年紀念祝賀會ヲ盛
大ニ行ヘリ

二國旗

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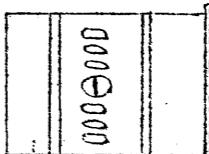
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アジア歴史資料センター

國旗ノ狀況左ノ如シ



三、庫倫ノ人口

庫倫ハ東西部落アリテ人口約八萬ヲ有シ
蒙古人五萬、中國人一萬五千、蘇聯人一萬
五千アリ。

中國人ハ以前商業ヲ營ミ居タルモ現在苦
力（勞働）ヲ爲シ展レリト

四、家屋

高家及蒙古人宅ハ土造ナリ

露人宅及蒙古人役所ハ煉瓦造ナリ。

五、各機關

(一)國會委員(二)中央部トモニノ長ハ蒙古人「カアン
トン」ニシテ其ノ指導ノ爲露人ニ名アリ。

(二)財政部長ハ蒙古人ニシテ「トーブチン」ト稱シ銀
行ノ事務ハ全部露人ニヨリテ執ラレアリ。
(三)教育部長ハ不詳ナルモ部内ニ露人相当アリ。

(四)農業部長ハ蒙古人「シヨウイブサン」ニシテ指導
ノ爲露人アリ。

(五)商業部長ハ不詳ナルモ露人相当アリ。

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(六) 級育部=ハ蒙古人女及露人女特ニ多シ、

体操ヲ實施スル場合=ハ露人男カ教育シアリ、

(七) 外交部長不詳

(八) 司法部長ハ蒙古人「トルチ」ニシテ外=露人沢山
アリ、

(九) 内務部長ハ蒙古人「スフバイエル」ニシテ外=露人
モ多シ、部内=「ブリヤート」人ニ名アリテ通訳
ヲナシ居レリ、尚、バスポートヲモ发行シ係員ハ
露人ナリ、

(十) 市政廳長ハ蒙古人ナリ、外=露人一名アリ、

(十一) 警察廳長ハ蒙古人ニシテ外=露人アリ、

乗馬ニシテ小銃ヲ携行シ、紅色ノ眼ヲ着ス、
綱成ハ大隊綱成ナリ、

(十二) 郵便局長ハ蒙古人ナリ、

(十三) 電報局、電報ノ取扱ハ全部露人之ヲ掌ル

(十四) 電話局

電話交換事務ハ交換手二名(露人一名、蒙古人一
名)=依リテ行ハレ蒙古人ハ聞クノミニシテ露人
ハ接續ヲナス、

(十五) 電、

歩哨在リテ構内入ルコトヲ得サルモ高ナ五丈位

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アジア歴史資料センター

ノ鉄柱三本ヨリ成リ山ノ中間ニアリ

(夫) 學校

蒙古人學校ハ澤山アルモ數不明、
內師範學校一、露人小學校一アリ。

六、市内商况

商况不振ニシテ私店ヲ許可セス
私店ヲ出ス場合ニハ左記商店ヨリ商品ヲ入手
シ販賣スルモノナルモ一日ノ定額ヲ商店ニ限定
シ定額以上販賣スルヲ許ナス。

記

一、協和公司(蒙古人經營)

二、スタモン(露人經營)

右商店ハ傳票制度ナリ。

七、軍事

- (一) 兵營ハ無電ト近接シ、少シモ近付クヲ得ス。
- (二) 兵力數千ニシテ全部蒙古人ナリ。
- (三) 徵兵制度ナリ。
- (四) 眼裝ハ鼠色ノ眼ヲ着シ襟ハ赤ナリ。
- (五) 飛行機ハ相當アリト言ハル、モ數不明ナリ、祭日
記念日ニハニ量位飛行シアリ。
- (六) 裝甲自動車ハ綠色ニシテ記念日ニ六量運轉シ
居ルヲ認ム。

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八市價情況

麥	麥粉(等)	バ	煙	マツチ	呂名
酒	(三)	ソ	草	一包	数量
四合	一ポンド	一ポンド	三斤	一ツ	價格
曲三	一ポンド	六五。	一、六五	三一五八	元二
短	長	薪	牛	砂	呂名
靴	靴	下上	猪(豚)肉	糠	数量
一	一	一	肉	砂	呂名
足	足	一馬車	一斤	一キロ	数量
		一一二八〇〇〇〇	四〇〇〇	八五	價格
		三五〇〇〇〇	一八	五	

右商品ハ國境恰圖ヨリ牛車ニテ運搬サル
全部露人製品ナリ

二

五

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アジア歴史資料センター

TRADE WITH OUTER MONGOLIA.

Kalgan-Urga Route
Opening Delayed.

FUTILITY OF NEGOTIATIONS
IN VIEW OF WAR SITUATION.

Delegates Accused of
Espionage for Japanese.

Peiping, April 9.
The Japanese occupation of Jehol and the present tense situation on the Jehol-Charhar border have apparently caused the Urga authorities to reconsider their decision to permit the resumption of the old caravan trade between Kalgan and Outer Mongolia.

According to a Chinese despatch from Kalgan; the Chinese Chamber of Commerce there last month sent three delegates to Urga to discuss with the Mongol authorities the resumption of trade relations. The delegates were warmly welcomed at Urga and treated as state guests for the first few days after their arrival, but then they were suddenly told by the officials of the trade department of the Mongolian Government that in view of the threatening situation on the Jehol-Charhar border created by the Japanese occupation of Chengteh, it would be futile to continue the negotiations for the resumption of trade relations.

This was followed by a curt note from the same department one day later saying that the delegates were Japanese spies and should leave Urga within 24 hours. The delegates are now on their way back to Kalgan.

Trade relations between Urga and Kalgan were suspended in the winter, or 1920 following the occupation of the Mongol capital city by the Reds and the establishment of a Soviet government. Great hopes were entertained by the Chinese merchants at Kalgan that they would be again able to trade with Outer Mongolia after the resumption of diplomatic relations between China and Soviet Russia last December. In fact, the suggestion that the Kalgan merchants send a trade mission to Urga, came from the Mongolian authorities themselves.—Reuter.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH MONGOLIA.

Kalgan Mission Returns.

PARTY PRACTICALLY EX-
PELLED FROM URGA.

Suspected by Soviet of
Being Japanese Agents.

Peiping, April 13.
Chinese despatches from Kalgan report the return of the party of seven members of the Kalgan Chamber of Commerce, who went to Kalgan early last month for the purpose of discussing the question of resuming trade relations with the department of commerce of the Mongol Government.

Mr. Liu Hsiao-ju, leader of the party, confirmed the recent report that he and his colleagues were practically expelled from Urga. They arrived at Urga in March 23, when they were warmly welcomed by officials of the Soviet Government. The next morning they had an interview with the minister of commerce, who was favourably disposed toward the proposal of resuming trade relations with Kalgan. On the morning of March 29 the Chinese merchants were suddenly informed that the Japanese were advancing on Kalgan and that this was no time for the discussion of a resumption of trade relations. At five o'clock the same afternoon, the delegates were told that they had to leave Urga within one hour, as the Soviet Government had just received information that they were in the pay of the Japanese secret service. This came as a great shock to the Chinese, who however had no alternative but to clear out within the stipulated time.

Mr. Liu said that Urga was a changed city now. 13 years ago the city had no modern buildings or electric lights but now it not only possessed these but also boasted of tanks and aeroplanes. There was an aviation school staffed by Russian instructors for the training of Mongolian pilots. Even the dress and ornaments of Mongol women had been modernized.

Mr. Liu further said that there was a great scarcity of daily necessities at Urga. Practically everything was sold under government monopoly. As in Soviet Russia, private trade was forbidden and the public had to go to government stores for their daily commodities. Prices had soared considerably. For example, eggs sold for 80 cents apiece. Mr. Liu estimated that the minimum cost of living at Urga was two dollars.—Reuter.

PROPAGANDA AMONG MONGOLS.

Both Sides Court Princes.

KUBLAI KHAN'S INVASION
RECALLED.

"Woes and Sorrows of
Korea."

Nanking, April 23.
Advices from Kalgan report that a counter-propaganda campaign is being waged by Chinese officials there to combat alleged Japanese activities aimed at stirring up an independence movement among the Mongol tribes.

The campaign is chiefly in the hands of the branch office of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Committee, which recently moved its headquarters from Peiping to Kalgan in order to facilitate contact with the Mongolian princes.

Thousands of propagandist leaflets are said to have been distributed among the Mongol nomads warning them to beware of Japanese. In addition, posters have been prepared stressing the importance of unity between Mongols and Chinese "for the purpose of saving their common republic."

A typical leaflet, just received here, begins by recalling the abortive campaign undertaken by Kublai Khan against Japan, resulting in the "death of all Mongol warriors." It says that "the piratical marauders who harassed the China coast during the Ming dynasty were the ancestors of the Japanese who now over-run Manchuria and Mongol land—Jehol."

Emphasising the need of solidarity among the five ethnic groups under the Chinese Republic, the leaflet uses the comparison of "five brothers within one family." "If the brothers cannot resist the enemy together," it says, "how can they be able to defend themselves individually?"

It then describes the "woes and sorrows" of the Koreans since their declaration of independence from China and the subsequent annexation of their country by the Japanese Empire and concludes with an appeal that "All Mongols should once organise and take part in the struggle against Japan." —Reuter.

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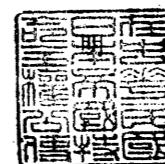
公幸

昭和八年四月二十五日

外務大臣伯爵 内田康哉 殿

支那邊境各省事情ニ關スル新聞記事切抜送付ノ件

支那ノ邊境問題ニ付テハ時節柄夫々御研究中ノコトト存セラル
最近當地支那紙ニ川康邊區、青海、外蒙古、新疆、綏遠等各方面事
情ニ關スル記事掲載セラレタルヲ以テ何等御参考迄切拝送付ス



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アジア歴史資料センター

夷人火葬
龍門陣
任無謂且保身家、刀老爺聞
已六十六歲、據云係去年來蘇
漢爲工人治病之醫生、即詢莫
人對於工人的死因、答稱是人
飲食衛生、兼之營養、精神非
常強壯、故疾病甚少、偶然染
有、即請醫士令經研尋、重則抬
出住房、以免染毒、輕則不吃藥、
人死療法、有水葬、火葬、天葬
、之別。天葬者、將尸切成肉塊
、置諸山頂、令雀雀來食他、
火葬以火焚尸、水葬將尸投諸
河、三者以火葬爲最普遍、
墳墓這件東西、在那方面都是找
不到的。

到了灌縣
擺陣最易
間、另一位指余曰、前面不遠
、即是漢室仰首一望、據列目
前者、爲半壁高山、在烟霧欲認
者、尙有一位邱老先生、此人
已六十六歲、據云係去年來蘇
漢爲工人治病之醫生、即詢莫
人對於工人的死因、答稱是人
飲食衛生、兼之營養、精神非
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人死療法、有水葬、火葬、天葬
、之別。天葬者、將尸切成肉塊
、置諸山頂、令雀雀來食他、
火葬以火焚尸、水葬將尸投諸
河、三者以火葬爲最普遍、
墳墓這件東西、在那方面都是找
不到的。

另一天地

木廠生涯

(成都通信)康藏問題發生後，國人對西康形勢極為重視，記者為明瞭川康二省邊境情況起見，特於一月十七日乘川康邊防觀察、沿邊經過瀘縣、龍溪、況寧、理番、雜谷關等縣，所得印象極深，茲將及民情風土者之前，想亦讀者所樂聞也。

●●●●●工業落後
●●●●●人民塗炭

圖視察記

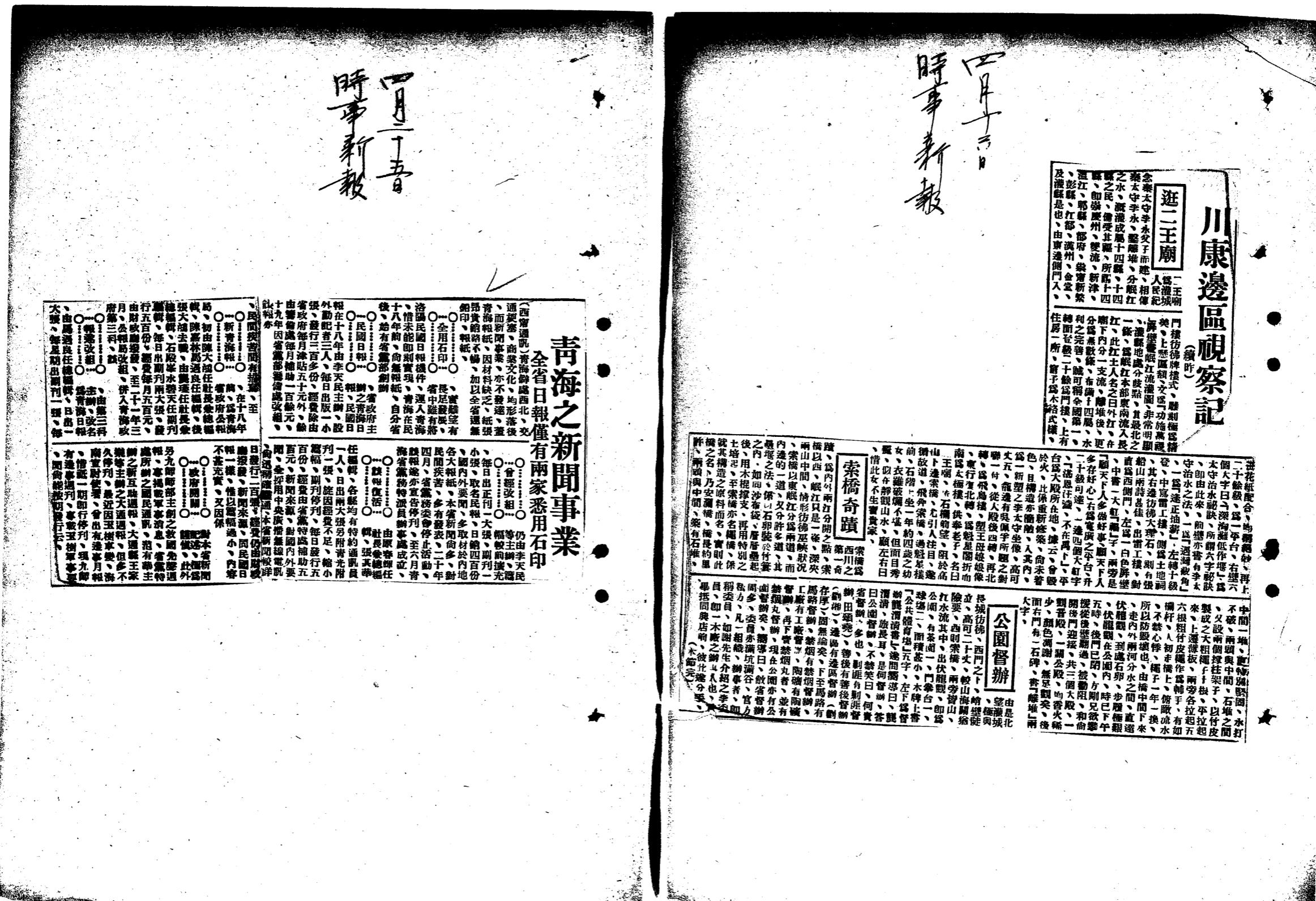
爲全川冠、稻草多用之以覆屋、然其顏色淡黃、比黑瓦尤悅目、多矣、然在陰雨纏綿、而竹大同小異、異者一在其遇高離低、則其形如背弓、倘遇高丈許、蒼翠欲滴、與淡黃之色相間、確登世外仙莊、一村多只一家、蓋破陋之甚、而漢川縱橫、阡陌錯亂、土墳黑色、其肥可見、現彌漫田中者、據云係菜子、兼淡綠、中者、據云係菜子、兼淡綠、甚至三分之一、步行快者一日工夫亦可、若欲沿邊光、則自後由成都動身、晚宿縣城、宿一晚、即次日早起、到達縣城、（距城五里）次日午後到達、非常從容。

花費高尺許收穫、每年九月用稻、次年八月收穫、收後接著種稻、稻、菜子可以製油、名曰青油、外表彷彿下邊之荔枝油、故可炒菜、亦可點燈、而點油燈消耗大、現在兩個電燈工廠、一小電、一煤電、用者少、因過東大街、春熙路、商業場、幾個商店、地方、與幾個大公館、個別的、軍事機關、商民所以不信用而故作裝置者、厥有兩個、一因爲裝置電線普遍二十元一尺、因時明暗、不甚可靠、美孚公司、則甚少、並非別的緣故、只是太貴、戰以前、即七串錢一斤、接近戰事的時候、每八串、每根一丈、每根一磅半、每磅半、算卦者也已經搆起、催車之法、獨創兄乘空汽車來灌水、八點到車站、汽車站在西門外、因守成都、已五月、出西門、此爲首部、往來街道中者非一堵一牆的洋車、蓋牆、即築一條的洋車、此距離之無不及、較之川東、彼南有過之無不及、此距離之無不及、較之川東、彼南整齊而美麗、房舍多保稻草、亦已罷車開轉、深入另一世界、一

君子之外、沿途所見者、競參子、然此與上較不過百分之一二、本地以米食爲大宗、食不遑、遞送者、其味道甚色、俱設下邊遠空、只是麵條、麵包餅而已、馬路寬兩丈餘、鋪稱平坦、公司、白成濱為路主、由商家經手、所乘汽車即該公司之營業管理着、路修築於民國五年、爲全省最早、而未發售者、皆貯庫房、車中三點時間、輒以消遣者、爲「撫龍門陣」、即聞談也、中并遇到一位屯區之農人、他極為驚異、說到這位老百姓、彷彿一個同地塊著五個獨輪車、一捆稻草、一捆燒柴、李其相、羅澤深、各等軍隊、及各處的稅收、算具頂好的、因爲頂好的豐年、老百姓反而頂苦的年更苦、原因是生產多、開銷少、種價高、原因为是、成都實多、開銷少、則較往年的多、腰錢因爲多、腰死的人數也不少、有一千元收入的家庭、一年出的捐稅、七八百元、甚至超過千元、（宋元）

政治情形 諸君其細考之，狀況之謂也。然則謂「無政治可言」，現在之謂也。

川康邊區觀察記



REEL No. A-0746

0486

アジア歴史資料センター

景報

三

青海財政狀元

財源未開闢，而用費則月漸增多，改等每戶人頭銀兩，每年增加一成，現已抵負空空，等長官于產生十三項改善辦法，致功虧

、折糧加板及開墾地價收入。」公佈者，軍費在二十年爲一
年爲二十三萬二千五百餘元，產
消稅以皮毛手料爲五十萬另三千餘
毛不綱、收入爲五十萬另三千餘
元、雜稅七萬四千六百餘元、印
花稅六萬餘元、鹽稅四萬餘元、
赤酒稅四萬一千餘元、銀茶稅七
萬餘元、銀類收入一十六萬餘元
、共計全年收入「百一十八萬已達
一百四十三萬餘元」。此係指
於此第二十年全年之總收入。方所言經費，即以記者觀察，估十
分之五，財政廳估十之三，「我軍經費不過年文七萬餘元」。
大至軍械各費廿年爲七十七萬
餘元，小至軍械各費廿年爲七十五萬，內中行
使十九年，收入數「一萬八千五百餘元」，故以記者觀察，估十
分之三，以此收入均約不至，故僅列數字，而現有軍隊四
百人由一月鵝至七月既止只收養費，恐不止百十萬也。香港財政
三十四萬餘元，至年終收入「尚無此之處，而軍費文少之數
未超前年韻歡」。一、「因資政大員不止此，故青海財政困難」。
作，牛死八十餘萬、羊死一百餘
萬、致皮毛產量低弱。一、「因東北
論亡」，皮毛出口疲乏，又加稅收
過重，每擔價值口疲乏，又加稅收
過重，每擔價值口疲乏，然商人
因稅收過重，無利可圖，向少經
商，青藏地而難深，而用駒以四
萬頭左右，因地制宜，兼之轉
運商新開主堆，多不稱職，省
府出銀四千五百兩，然商人
之難，在舉辦之初，預計易佔取
利，總司增加一半，又加各項銀
法均皆公善，如能按步進行。

四月
丁未日

青海財政瀕破產

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