

至 自
 年 年
 月 月
 日 日

大東亞戰爭關係一件
 ABCD 対日包圍陣
 形成關係

第 卷

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 日 日

大東亞戰爭關係一件
 ABCD 対日包圍陣
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REEL No. A-1076

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福澤の
手記

「大西洋憲章」ニ關スル「チャーチル」首相演說抜粹

(一九四一年八月二十四日英下院ニ於ケル)

歐洲ノミカ侵略ニ依リ惱マサレ荒廢ニ歸シ居ルニ非ラス。過去五ヶ
年間日本軍閥ハ、「ヒットラー」及「ムソソリーニ」ノ道リ口ヲ恰
モ歐洲ニ於ケル新福音ナルカニ考ヘ、彼等ト競ヒテ、支那五億ノ住
民ニ對シ強ニ侵略及蹂躪ヲ行ヒ來レリ。日本軍ハ無益ナル遠征ノ爲
メ曠野ヲ彷徨シ、殺戮、荒廢、腐敗ヲ招來セシメ、コレヲ「支那專
婁」ト呼ビ居レリ。然ルニ、今ヤ支那ノ南方ニモ觸手ヲ伸バシ、印
度支那ヲ憚ムベキ「ヴィーシー」佛蘭西ヨリ奪ヒ、暹羅、新嘉坡、
英國ト濠洲新西蘭トノ連絡線及米合衆國ノ保護下ニアル比律賓諸島
ニ脅威ヲ與ヘ居レリ。

斯カル日本ノ侵略行爲ハ喰止メザルベカラズ。平和的手段ニ依ル解
決ノ爲アラユル努力ヲ拂フベシ。米合衆國ハ、異常ナル忍耐ヲ以テ、
日本ノ正當ナル權益ニ對シテハ最高ノ保證ヲ與フベキ公正且友誼的

外務省

解決ニ到達セント努力シ居レリ。吾人ハ、右交渉ノ成功ヲ衷心ヨリ
祈ルモノナルガ、右希望ニシテ萬一叶ヘラレザル際ハ、當然、米合
衆國ト躊躇ナク行動ヲ共ニスルコトヲ茲ニ明言セザルベカラズ。

外務省

對日警告ニ關スル「チャーチル」首相ノ演説抜萃
 (一九四〇年十一月十日「マンチン・ハウス」ニ於ケル)

上述ノ如ク伊太利海軍ノ士氣喪失ヲ初メ、大西洋ニ於テ米國合衆國ヨリ受ケ居ル脅威ナル援助、戦艦「ビスマルク」ノ撃沈、堂々タル新戦艦及最大型ノ航空母艦ノ完成ニ依リ、吾人ハ今ヤ必要トアラバ印度洋、太平洋ニ於テモ行動シ得ルニ足ル強力ナル戦艦並ニ補助艦ノ準備ヲ整ヘタリトノ自信ヲ抱クニ至レルコトヲ聲明シ得ル次第ナリ。

米合衆國ガ久シク他國ニ權益ヲ有シ來レルハ周知ノ事實ナルガ、彼等ハ太平洋ノ平和維持ノ方式發見ノ爲全力ヲ盡シ居レリ。右努力ガ成功スルヤ否ヤハ判ラザルモ、余ハ此ノ機會ニ、余ノ義務トシテ、次ノ事ヲ聲明セザルベカラズ。即チ、萬一彼等ノ努力ガ失敗ニ歸シ米國ガ對日戰爭ニ捲キ込マルルナラバ、英國ハ一時間以内ニ續イテ

外務省

對日宣戰ヲ布告スベシト。

出來得ル限り冷靜ニ、期クテ展開スベキ暗澹タル大局面ヲ想見スルナラバ、日本國民ガ全ク不安ナシテ世界戰爭ノ渦中ニ飛ビ込ムコトハ危險極ムル旨儉ト言ハザルベカラズ。右ノ場合太平洋ニ於テ全人類ノ約分ノ三ヲ擁スル諸國家ト對立スルニ至ルベシ。

若シ鋼鐵ガ近代戰ニ於ケル基礎ナリトセバ、年産七百萬噸前後ニ過ギヌ日本ノ如キ國家ニトシテ、年産約九千萬噸ニモ達セル米國ニ對シイハレナキ闘争ヲ挑發スルハ、寧ろ危険ナルベシ。余ハ英帝國ガ種々ナル方法ニテ爲シ得ル強力ナル奇策ニ關シ言及セザルモ、唯日本ガ其ノ最も賢明ナル政治家ノ明言セル重圍ニ從ヒ太平洋ノ平和ノ維持セラレシコトヲ衷心希望スルモノナリ。然レドモ他國ニ於ケル英國ノ權益、並ニ現在危險ニ瀕シ居ル共通ノ正義ヲ防衛スル爲ノアラユル準備ハ既ニ爲サレ又現ニ爲シツツアリ。

他方支那民衆ガ偉大ナル亞細亞ノ英雄蔣介石ノ指揮下ニ五ヶ年ノ長

外務省

キニ亘リ、獨力以テ祖國ノ土地、自由、獨立ヲ防衛シ來レル驚異的
事實ハ成^政物^政ナクシテ見ルコトヲ得ズ。侵略並ニ採取ニ對スル全支那
民族ニヨル毎キ抵抗カ)彼等ノ社稷ノ解放ヲ齎ラン得ストセバ、世
界又明ニトリ最大級ノ)不幸ナルベシ。以上ハ吾人ノ心底ニ融シ居
ル感情ナリト余ハ思考ス。

外務省

一九四一年九月八日「マニラ」ニ於ケル「ダフクーパー」
ノ記者會見談
(「タイムズ」紙九月九日掲載)

英國ノ極東ニ於ケル鞏固ナル態度ニ鑑ミ日本ハ其ノ將來ノ行動ヲ慎
重ニ考慮セザルベカラズ。日本ハ南進スベキ時機ヲ逸セリ、日本ニ
シテ行動開始ノ時機ヲ選ブ希望ヲ有スルニ於テハ一年前ニ行動ヲス
ベカリシナリ。現在英國ノ地位ハアラユル^地ニ於テ強化セラレ居リ
過去一年間ニ於ケル事態ハ英國ニトリ有利ニ展開シ來レリ。

外務省

極東總司令官「ボバム」ノ一九四一年十月三日
馬尼刺ニ於ケル記者會見談

(一九四一年十月四日)

馬尼刺會談ノ目的ハ支那ニ關シ英米カ完全ナル「コオーデイネイシ
ヨシ」ヲ計ラントスルニアリトノ日本側ノ推測ハ正確ナリ。極東ニ
於ケル現在ノ小康ハ日本カ何ウスレハヨキカヲ知ラズ、迷ヒ居ルカ爲
ニシテ日本人ハ間違タ馬ニ賭ヲ投シ居ルニアラスヤヲ疑ヒ、極メテ
不利ナル地位ニ自ヲ陥リ如何ニシテ脱出センカニ迷ヒ居レリ。日本
ハ獨逸ト同様露國ノ實力ヲ過少評價セリ。又日本ハ樞軸側ニ依リ引
摺リ下サレタリ。英國ハ極東ニ於テ戰爭ヲ欲セサルモ新嘉坡ノ防備
ハ日々強化サレ如何ナル攻撃ニモ對抗スルノ用意アリ。英國カ日本
ヲ攻撃シツツアリト言フカ如キ口實ヲ日本ノ「ジンゴウ」ニ與ヘサ
ル様注意ノ要アリ

外務省

駐英濠洲特派使節「ページ」ノ海外聯盟協會午宴ノ略

(「タイムズ」一九四一年一月二六日掲載)

同氏ハ二萬五千哩ニ亘ル旅程ヲ終テ英國ニ到着セルカ途中濠洲並ニ
太平洋^洋其ノ他ノ地域ニ於ケル防備ヲ充分視察セル處、聽衆ニ向ヒ次
ノ如ク述ヘタリ。「此等ノ地域ニ於ケル防備ハ未タ曾テ見ザル程強化
セラレ居リ現ニ着々ト強固ナルモノトナリツツアリ。其レ故必要起
ル際ニハ之等ノ防備ハ難攻不落ナルモノナルコト判明スヘシ。余ノ
英國ニ對スル特殊使命ノ一ツハ新嘉坡ハ強力ニシテ太平洋ニ於ケル
恒久平和確保ノ爲ニハ防禦並ニ攻撃ヲ爲シ得ル能力アルヲ確ムルニ
アリタリ。馬來並ニ極東防備軍ハ英帝國ノ各方面ヨリ派遣セラレタ
ルモノナル處、^全英米ノ軍需品^{生産}必須ナル之等ノ地域ニ於ケル大資
源ヲ防禦スル爲結合シ居レリ
蘭印ニ於テ余ハ防備カ異常ナル速度ヲ以テ進行シ居ルヲ見タリ。

外務省

多數ノ新航空場モ既ニ完成シ、住民ハ元氣ニシテ英國軍ト緊密ナル協
力ヲ爲シ居レリ。更ニ太平洋諸島特ニ米國ノ支配下ニ在ル地域ニ於
ケル防禦情況ハ過去一、二ヶ年間ニ全ク面目ヲ一新セリト

外務省

「日本ニ對スル警戒」ト題スル「タイムズ」
論説抜萃

（一九四一年一月一日）

英米ノ輿論ハ日本ノ「スポークスマン」ガ容易ニ日本ハ無實ノ罪ヲ
負ハサレ居レリト裝フ態度ニ何等ノ感動ヲモ受ケサルニ至レリ。二
日前ノ如キモ御用通信社同盟ハ「米合衆國ガA、B、C、D包圍政
策ヲ強化シ且英蘇ト協同シテ對日新政勢「フランド」ヲ組織シツツ
アリ」ト依然非難セリ。然レトモカカル奇怪ナル主張ノ眞想ヲ考フ
ルニ日本ハ過去約十年間、程度ニ於テコン時ニ變化アルモ常ニ全東亞
細亞及太平洋諸島ヲ制覇セントスル方向又ハ目的ニ於テハ變化ナキ
不斷ノ政策ニ邁進シ居レリ。即チ或ル時ハ直接攻撃ニ依リ或ル時ハ經
濟壓迫又ハ威嚇脅迫手段ニ依リテ右目的ヲ達成セントシ居レリ。強固
ナル障害ニ逢着セハ止マリ又ハ後退シテ前進カ阻害セララル毎ニ包
圍政策云々ト聲ヲ大ニシテ叫ビタリ。最近「イーデン」外相ガ下院

外務省

ニ於テ聲明セル如ク包圍政策ノ罪ハ英國政府ニモ又米國政府ニモ存
 セス。今ヤ蘇聯モ一員トナレル所謂 A、B、C、D 強國ハ幾度トナ
 ク日本ノ侵略カ何處ニテ終ルヘキヤト自問自答ヲ余儀無クセラレ居
 ル有様ナリ。假令煽動セラレタル日本民衆ニトリテハ包圍政策トシテ
 映スルヤモ知レサルモ A、B、C、D 國ノ緊密ナル協力ハ太平洋全
 地域ヲシテ日本ノ野望ノ犠牲ニ供セシメザル唯一明白ナル手段ナリ
 英米兩國ガ讓歩シ得ル限度モ久キ前ヨリ過ギタリ。ココニ日前露洲
 ニ於テハ日本ガ何等商業的又ハ平和的動機ニ基カスシテ葡領「チモ
 ール」ニ對シ必要ナキ航空路ヲ開設セルコトニ對シ危惧ト憤怒ヲ感
 シ居レリ。右航空路ノ開設ハ露洲ニ對スルト同シク蘭印ニトリテモ心
 良キモノニハ非ス。新嘉坡ノ防備ハ最近増強セラレ今ヤ世界ノ大要
 塞ノ一ツトナレリ、然レトモ右要塞ガ日本又ハ其ノ他何レノ國ニ對
 シモ攻撃ノ目的ニテ使用セラルル意圖アリト眞實目ニ疑フモノナカ
 ルヘシ。「マニラ」露洲、蘭印ノ視察ヨリ歸英セル「ブルクボバム」

外務省

空軍大將ハ之等ノ地域ニ於ケル對日防禦戰線ハ「今迄ニナク強固ナ
 リ」トノ新シキ自信ヲ表明セリ。去ル八月「チャーチル」首相モ太
 平洋ニ於テ防禦的行動ヲ必要トスル事態起ルニ於テハ英國ハ躊躇ナ
 ク米合衆國ト行動ヲ共ニスヘシトノ保障ヲ與ヘタルカ、現在英國ハ斯
 ル精神ニテ行動スヘキ充分且衷心ヨリノ準備ヲ今迄ニホキ程度ニ完
 了セリ。

外務省

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対日警告に関する「チャーチル」首相の演説抜萃
（一九四一年十一月十日「マンシヨンハウス」に於ける）

上述の如く伊太利海軍の士名喪失を初め、大西洋に於て米国合衆国より受け居る有効なる援助、戦艦「ビスマルク」の撃沈、堂々たる新戦斗艦及最大型の航空母艦の完成に依り、吾人は今や必要とあらば印度洋、太平洋に於ても行動し得るに足る強力なる戦艦並に補助艦の準備を整えたりとの自信を抱くに至れることを声明し得る次第なり。……米合衆国が久しく極東に權益を有し来れるは周知の事実なるが、彼等は太平洋の平和維持の方式発見の為全力を尽し居れり、右努力が成功するや否やは判らざるも、余は此の機会に、余の義務として、次の事を言明せざるべからず。即ち、萬一彼等の努力が失敗に帰し米国が対日戦争に捲き込まれるならば、英国は一時間以

外務省

内に続いて対日宣戦を布告すべしと。

出来得る限り冷静に、斯くて展開すべき暗澹たる大局面を想見するならば、日本国民が全く不必要に世界戦争の渦中に飛び込むことは危険極まる冒険と言はざるべからず。右の場合太平洋に於て全人類の約四分の三を擁する諸国家と対立するに至るべし。若し鋼鉄が近代戦に於ける基礎なりとせば、年産七百萬噸前後に過ぎぬ日本の如き国家にとりて、年産約九千萬噸にも達せる米國に對し、^心はれなき斗争を挑発するは、寧ろ危険なるべし。余は英帝國が種々なる方法にて為し得る強力なる寄与に關し言及せざるも、唯日本が其の最も賢明なる政治家の明言せる意図に従い太平洋の平和の維持せられんことを衷心希望するものなり。然れども極東に於ける英国の權益、並に現在危険に瀕し居る共通の正義を防衛する為のあらゆる準備は既に為され又現に為しつつあり。他方支那民衆が偉大なる匪細匪の英雄蔣介石の指揮下に五カ年の

外務省

長きに亘り、独力以て祖国の土地、自由、独立を防衛し来れる驚
異的事実は感激なくして見ることが得ず。侵略並に搾取に対する
全支那民族による尊厳を抵抗が彼等の杜撰の解放を齎らし得ずとせ
ば、世界文明にとり最大級の不幸なるべし。以上は吾人の心底に
蔵し居る感情なりと余は思考す。

外
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REEL No. A-1076

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アジア歴史資料センター

「日本ノ撰擇」ト題スル「タイムス」論説抜萃一九四一年十一月十日「マンシヨハウス」ニ於テ爲セル「チャーチル」首相ノ演説ニ關スル論評
（一九四一年十一月十一日）

「チャーチル」首相ハ米國カ對日戰爭ニ捲込マルルナラハ英國ハ一時間以内ニ對日宣戰ヲ布告スヘシトノ誓約ヲ與ヘ、右ノ聲明ニ力ヲ與フル爲善人ハ今ヤ必要トアラベ、印度洋太平洋ニ於テモ行動シ得ル艦並ニ補助艦ノ準備ヲ整ヘタリトノ自信ヲ抱クニ至レリト述ヘタルガ此ノ明白ナル聲明ハ全極東ニ異常ナル満足ヲ與ヘタリ。既ニ同方面ニ於テハ新嘉坡及馬來地方ニ於ケル英國軍ハ増強サレ太平洋ニ於ケル平和ノ爲有益ナル寄與ヲ爲シ居ルモノト見做サレ居レリ。未タ何人ト雖モ日本カ獨逸及國內過激派ノ壓迫ニ依リ自殺的行爲ニ出ルヤ若クハ英國ノ盟邦、且米國ノ友邦國タリシ物ノ政策ヲ指導シ居リシ慎重ナル傳統ニ戻ルヘキヤ不知ラズ。恐ラク日本ハ其ノ野望ヲ米國ヨリモ直接英蘇支ノ權益ニ影響ヲ與フヘキ方向ニ向ケテ米國トノ正

外務省

面衝突ヲ避ケン事ヲ希望シ居ルニ非スヤ。斯ル政策ハ少クトモ危険ナル方向ナルヘシ。「タイムス」華府特派員ハ十一月「チャーチル」首相ガ米國カ極東戰爭ニ捲込マルル場合ニハ直ニ参加スヘシトノ上述聲明ニ關シ次ノ如ク述ヘ居レリ。「右ノ逆ノ場合ニ於ケル米國ノ態度カ同様確定的ナリヤ否ヤハ重要問」題ナルガ右回答ニシテ肯定的ナルコト判明セ）バ日本ノ政策ニ深甚ノ影響ヲ與フヘシ。然レトモ右ハ其ノ時機到來スル迄テハ確答ヲ得ラレズト
右事情ハ英國ニ於テハ良ク了解セラレ他方米國一般ノ態度ニ疑フヘクモナク明白ナリ。而シテ「チャーチル」ノ誓約ニ依リ英國ハ自國ノ權益並ニ聯合國ノ大義名分ニ新シキ挑戰カ與ヘラルルニ於テハ斷乎タル行動ニ出ルコトトナルヘシ。極東ニ於ケル英國ノ地位、聯合國ニ對スル責任、支那ノ自由及獨立ニ對スル關心ハ吾人ニ逃ルルコトヲ待サル義務ヲ負ハシメ居レリ。

外務省

馬來ノ空軍力(「タイムズ」紙一九四一年十月廿三日)

「シンガポール」紙一九四一年十月二十二日

今夕新西蘭兵領リナル馬來第一航空隊が同地ノ空軍基地ヲ中心トシテ活動中ナリト發表セラレタル原右ハ極東ニ於ケル英空軍力カ増強セラレツツアル一證ナリ。

同隊ハ斯ノ編軍ニヨル英本土空爆ノ際「デキ・エフ・シー」ヲ授ケラレタル一將校ノ指揮ノ下ニアリテ且ツ「シンガポール」防禦ノ戰闘機隊ノ根幹ヲ爲ス。米戰闘機「ブリススター・バツマアロー」ヲ有ス、該洲軍モ既ニ馬來ニ在リテ一基地ハ全ク該洲軍ニヨリ防禦セラレ居ル。新嘉坡當局ハ自治領諸國ヨリノ増員ノ到着ト相俟ツテ更ニ近ク多數該洲及ヒ新西蘭軍編成セラルヘント旨明セ居レリ。

外務省

濠洲ノ防衛(「タイムズ」紙一九四一年十月廿四日) 現在

一九四二年十月二十三日
在「メルボルン」本社特派員發

本日新西蘭代理首相「ウォルター・ナッシュ」氏モ列席シタル濠洲戰時會議ニ於テ過去二週間ニ亘リ進展セル太平洋ノ他ノ民主主義諸國トノ協力ニヨル北濠洲防衛ノ計畫案ヲ承認セリ。

在野黨領袖「ファツデン」氏ハ同會議終了後、假令同氏カ内閣ヲ組織シテモ同シ事態ニ直面セハ政府ト同様ノ決定ヲ爲スヘント語レリ。「カーティン」首相ハ合衆國政府ト交換セル電報並ニ右題目ニ關スル駐濠公使「ネルスン・ジョンソン」ノ覺書ヲ會議ニ提出セリ。同會議ハ、將來空軍「オブザーバー」ヲ濠洲ニ派遣スルニ對シ合衆國空

外務省

軍參謀部トノ連絡將校トシテ濠洲空軍上級將校ヲ極盛頓派遣スル事ト
 セリ。討論中濠洲新西蘭間ニ其ノ共通ノ利害ヲ有スル作戰上ノ諸問
 題ニ關シ完全ナル一致成立セル事明白ニセラレタリ。「ナツシュ」
 氏ハ濠洲ヨリノ軍備資材供給増加ヲ求メ政府ハ在「デリー」東部軍
 需院ノ發給ニカカル注文ノ履行ニ全力ヲ盡スヘキ事ヲ引受けタリ。
 極東軍最高指揮官「ロバート・ブルック・ボバム」空軍大將ハ空軍
 司令官「チャールズ・ステュアート・バーネット」空軍大將ト共ニ
 聯邦各地ノ防衛基地ヲ訪問后北部防衛地區ノ空軍基地ニ於ケル防衛
 ノ進捗振リニ關シ協議ヲ續ケツツ有リ。
 既ニ「ロバート・ブルック・ボバム」海ト協議濟ノ「ナツシュ」氏
 ハ更ニ濠洲政府ト會談ノ爲週末「キャンベラ」ニ赴キタリ。

外務省

「シンガポール」増援軍（「タイムズ」紙一九四一年十一月七日）
 一九四一年十一月七日在新嘉坡本社特派員發
 最近ニ於ケル陸空軍増援軍中最大ノモノノ一ハ本日護送船團ヨリ新
 嘉坡ニ上陸セル處ニ右船團中ニハ和蘭國旗ヲ掲揚セル船舶モ混リ居
 レリ。
 陸軍増援軍ハ主トシテ英本國ヨリ派遣セラレタル砲兵隊並ビニ工兵
 隊ヲ増強スルモノニシテ「マンチエスタ」聯隊軍樂隊ハ輸送船ノ
 緊留セララル際奏樂シ、馬來方面軍司令官「エイ・キ・パーシバル」
 陸軍中將モ將兵歡迎ノ爲乗船セリ。
 「シンガポール」港灣局長「エマ・エックス・ロッヂヤス」氏ハ
 本日馬來ノ戰時造船計畫中ニハ各五百馬力以上ノ動力ヲ有スル船舶
 六十三隻並ビニ多數ノ巡邏艇及ビ「ポート」ヲ包含シ居ル馬來産
 ノ船材ヲ以テ建造セラレ且ツ現地ニテ組立テラレタル「ディーゼル・
 エンヂン」ニテ走ル掃海艇及ビ驅潛艇ニモ言及セリ。更ニ同氏ハ開

外務省

戦前馬來ニ於ケル造船高ハ價格ニシテ年産五十萬海峽弗ニモ達セザ
リシガ現在造船高ハ既ニ一千五百萬海峽弗ニ達シ居リ本年末迄ニハ
二千萬弗ト成ルベシ。馬來造船所ハ濠洲軍艦ノ大修理ヲモ引受ケ居
リ、且ツ印度ニ於テ建造中ノ英國印度洋艦隊用汽艦ヲモ製作シツ
者アリト附言セリ。

外務省

(日本標準規格B5)

IMF 284

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強仕スル馬來 (1914年11月29日)
在「シンガポール」一九四一年十一月十九日
本社特派員記
馬來聯邦駐在高等辨務官「シエントン・トーマス」卿ハ本日「ク
ワラ・ナムプ」開催聯邦議會演說ノ席上ニ於テ昨年中ニ英
帝國ノ運命ガ好轉セル事ニ言及セリ
即チ同氏ハ戦局ノ大イニ改善セル事ヲ吾人ハ馬來ニ於テ目ノ當リ之
ヲ見ル事ヲ得、過去數ヶ月間部隊資材及戦用用品ハ益々大量ニ到着
シ居リ、英帝國ノ餘餘ノ地取ト同ジク馬來ニ強固ト成レリト述ベ且ツ
十一月十日ノ「チャーチル」首相ノ演說ニ觸レテ今ヤ英本國ハ強力
トナリ戦争勃發セバ馬來ノ要求スル援助ヲ與フル事ヲ約束セ
述ベタリ

外務省

(日本標準規格B5)

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「プリンス・オブ・ウエールズ」(「タイムズ」紙一九四一年十一月二十日) 在「グレイブ・タウン」本社特派員發

一九四一年十一月二十二日

當地海軍當局ハ艦ニ「チャーチル」^{首相}及「ローズヴェルト」大統領ガ艦上ニ於テ會見セル新戦艦「プリンス・オブ・ウエールズ」ガ最近喜望峯ヲ訪問セル旨ヲ發表セリ尙同艦訪問ニ關シ「クイプ・タイムズ」紙ハ次ノ如ク論述シ居レリ即チ

「プリンス・オブ・ウエールズ」ガ最近「テーブル」灣ニ派遣セラレタルハ「マンシヨン・ハウス」ニ於ケル「チャーチル」^{首相}ガ聲明ト何ラカノ關係ハ有リ得^{ト見ル}少クトモ極東ニ於テ行動シ得、且偉大ナル火力ト速力ト有スル同艦ガ同方面ニ於ケル海軍力ノ均衡ニ至

外務省

大ノ關係ヲ有シ、且ツ重要ナル戰略的影響ヲ與フヘキ^{疑ヒナシ}助由ナリ

同艦カ極東ヘノ中間基地ニ到着セル事ニヨリ、^今至ク現實的觀點ニ立チテ太平洋ニ於ケル侵略的行爲ニ直面スル用意アル英國政府ノ意思ヲ日本人一般ニ傳ヘ得ヘント希望スルモノナリ。

外務省

多分記事

Article from Times on "GROWING STRENGTH OF MALAYA" NOV. 19, 1941
FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

1221

SINGAPORE, Nov. 18

Sir Shenton Thomas, High Commissioner for the Federated Malay States, speaking at the Budget meeting of the Federal Council at the Budget meeting of the Federal Council at Kuala Lumpur to-day, referred to the vast change for the better in the fortunes of the British Empire which had taken place during the past year.

The war situation, he said, had greatly improved, and in Malaya they had been able to see this for themselves. For months men, materials, and engines of war had been arriving in an ever-increasing stream. In common with the rest of the Empire Malaya had become strong. Referring to Mr. Churchill's speech on November 10, Sir Shenton Thomas said that the Mother Country was strong and had promised that the help which Malaya would require in time of war would be sent to her.

INT 234 26

多分記事

Article from Times on H.M.S. PRINCE OF WALES NOV. 20, 1941

1221

VISIT TO THE CAPE
FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 19

It is stated by naval authorities here that the new battleship Prince of Wales, on board which Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt met, has recently paid a visit to the Cape. Commenting on the visit the Cape Times says:-

It is possible that the recent presence of H.M.S. Prince of Wales in Table Bay has some relation to Mr. Churchill's statement at the Mansion House. It is obvious, at least, that a battleship of the tremendous gun-power and speed of the Prince of Wales at some point which will at least "cover" activities in the Far East would have a most important bearing on the balance of naval power in the Far East and should have important strategical consequences. Indeed it might well be hoped that the arrival of such a vessel at this half-way house to the Far East might convey to the Japanese mind the completely realistic point of view with which the British Government are prepared to face aggressive action in the Pacific.

INT 234 25

1221

Oct. 23

Article from Times on
AIR STRENGTH IN MALAYA

Oct. 23, 1941

SINGAPORE, OCT. 22

Further evidence of Britain's growing air strength in the Far East is provided by the announcement to-night that the first squadron in Malaya to be manned entirely by men from New Zealand is now operating from the air station here.

The squadron is commanded by an officer who won the D.F.C. in the Battle of Britain, and it is equipped with Brewster Buffaloes, American-built fighters which provide the main fighter forces for the defence of Singapore. Australian squadrons are already in Malaya - one station is entirely Australian - and the authorities intimate that with the continued arrival of additional personnel from the Dominions, the formation of more Australian and New Zealand squadrons is likely soon.

IMT 234

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1221

Article from Times on
REINFORCEMENTS FOR SINGAPORE

Nov. 7, 1941

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT
Times

SINGAPORE, Nov. 6

One of the biggest reinforcements for the Army and Air Force to arrive at Singapore for some time landed to-day from a convoy, which included a vessel sailing under the Netherlands flag.

The Army reinforcements were principally for the Royal Artillery and the Royal Engineers. The band of The Manchester Regiment played as the troopships tied up, and the G.O.C., Malaya, Lieutenant-General A.E. Percival, went on board to welcome the men.

Mr. E. K. Rodgers, chairman of the Singapore Harbour Board, stated to-day that Malaya's war shipbuilding programme included 83 vessels powered by units of over 500 h.p. each, as well as considerable numbers of fast patrol launches and boats. He mentioned minesweepers built from Malayan timbers and driven by locally built Diesel engines, and also anti-submarine craft. The value of the work in hand had already touched the 15,000,000 Straits dollar mark, and before the end of the year would be \$20,000,000. Pre-war Malaya's shipbuilding output was under \$500,000 a year. Malayan shipyards, Mr. Rodgers added, had undertaken extensive refits to Australian warships, and artisans were building engines for ships being constructed in India for the Royal Indian Navy.

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REEL No. A-1076

0486

アジア歴史資料センター

1221

Oct. 24

Article from Times on
AUSTRALIA'S DEFENCE

Oct. 24

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

MELBOURNE, OCT. 23, 1941

A meeting of the Australian War Council, in which the Deputy Prime Minister of New Zealand, Mr. Walter Nash, took part, to-day approved plans developed in the last two weeks for the defence of northern Australia, in collaboration with the other democracies of the Pacific.

Mr. Fadden, the Leader of the Opposition, said after the meeting that the Government's decisions were such as his Government would have made if faced by the same circumstances. Mr. Curtin, the Prime Minister, submitted to the meeting cables exchanged with the United States Government, also an aide memoire from the United States Minister, Mr. Nelson Johnson, confirming the subjectmatter thereof.

The Council approved the dispatch to Washington of a senior officer of the R.A.A.F. as a liaison with the United States Air Staff, which will send an air observer to Australia. The discussions disclosed complete agreement between Australia and New Zealand on strategic issues of common interest. Mr. Nash indicated New Zealand's desire for additional supplies of war materials from Australia, and the Government undertook to do their utmost to supply these subject to the fulfilment of the rapidly increasing orders from Delhi placed by the Supply Council of the Far East.

Air

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- 2 -

1221

Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Commander-in-Chief, Far East, is continuing his discussions with Service chiefs, visiting defence stations in various parts of the Commonwealth with Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Stuart Burnett, Chief of Air Staff, R.A.A.F., with whom he is conferring on the expediting of the work on air bases in the northern defence zone.

Mr. Nash, who has already conferred with Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, has gone to Canberra for the week-end for further conversations with the Cabinet.

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REEL No. A-1076

0480

アジア歴史資料センター

the question whether the converse would be equally certain is the vital issue. If the answer were known to be in the affirmative it would have a profound effect on Japanese policy... and there is no certain answer till the test comes.

That is well understood over here. On the other hand the general attitude of the United States is not in doubt. Nor does Mr. CHURCHILL'S pledge bar Britain from any action that a new challenge to her interests and the Allied cause might invite. Our position in the Far East, our responsibilities to our Ally and our concern for the freedom and independence of China - all impose upon us obligations which we cannot abdicate.

極東總司令官「ボグアム」カ十月三日馬尼刺ニ於テ與ヘタル左記趣
 旨ノ會見談ハ「ユービー」ニ依リ當地ニ電報サレ多大ノ注意ヲ惹キ
 居レリ馬尼刺會談ノ目的ハ支那ニ關シ英米カ完全ナル「コオーテイ
 ネイション」ヲ計ラントスルニアリトノ日本側ノ推測ハ正確ナリ極
 東ニ於ケル現在ノ小廉ハ日本カ何ウスレハヨキカヲ知ラス迷ヒ居ル
 カ爲ニシテ日本人ハ間違タ馬ニ踏キ投シ居ルニアラスヤヲ疑ヒ極メ
 テ不利ナル地位ニ自ヲ陥リ如何ニシテ脱出センカニ迷ヒ居レリ日本
 ハ獨逸ト同様露國ノ實力ヲ過少評價セリ又日本ハ福軸側ニ依リ引摺
 リ下サレタリ英國ハ極東ニ於テ戰爭ヲ欲セサルモ新嘉坡ノ防備ハ日
 ヲ強化サレ如何ナル攻撃ニモ對抗スルノ用意アリ英國カ日本ヲ攻撃
 シツツアリト言フカ如キ口實ヲ日本ノ「シンゴウ」ニ與ヘサル様注

外務省

意ノ要アリ

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外務省

1221

For Great Britain, as for the United States, the limits of compromise have long been passed. During the past two days Australian anxiety and indignation have been excited by the gratuitous establishment, justified by no commercial or other peaceful motive, of a Japanese air line to Portuguese Timor - a measure which can hardly be more agreeable to the Netherlands than it is to Australia. The defences of Singapore have been reinforced in recent months to a degree which makes it one of the great strong points of the world; and nobody will seriously suspect any shadow of design to use it for purposes of attack against Japan or against anyone else. AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR R. BROOKE-POPHAM, returning from a tour which took him to Manila, to Australia, and to the Netherlands East Indies, has just expressed renewed confidence that the defensive front against any further Japanese aggression in these regions is "stronger than ever before." Last August the PRIME MINISTER gave the assurance that Great Britain would range herself unhesitatingly with the United States should defensive action become necessary in the Pacific. To-day Great Britain is more fully equipped than ever, and as whole-heartedly prepared, to act in this spirit,

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Extract from editorial of Times on 1221
 Japan's choice Nov. 18, 1941

This is the considered policy not of the United States alone, but of Great Britain as well and of the whole British Commonwealth. MR. CHURCHILL gave the pledge that if it involved the United States in war, our declaration would follow within the hour, and he gave force to his words by the statement that we now feel ourselves strong enough to provide a powerful naval force of heavy ships with the necessary auxiliary vessels for service if needed in the Indian and Pacific Oceans." This plain statement has given enormous satisfaction throughout the Far East, where the mounting strength of the British forces at Singapore and elsewhere in Malaya is regarded as an effective contribution to the cause of peace in the Pacific. No one yet knows whether Japan will allow herself to be goaded into suicidal action by the pressure of Germany and of her own extremists or whether she will decide to return to the more prudent traditions which guided her policy when she was the ally of Great Britain and the friend of the United States. Is it her hope, perhaps, to obviate a head-on collision with American determination by pursuing her ambitions on lines calculated to affect Great Britain or her Russian ally or China more directly than the United States? This, to say the least of it, would be a precarious line of action. Our Washington Correspondent in his message published yesterday wrote of Mr. CHURCHILL'S undertaking to participate forthwith in a Far Eastern war involving the United States.

「チャーチル演説」
 「増進」
 「海軍」

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32

That if these hopes should fail we shall, of course, range ourselves unhesitatingly at the side of the United States.

Excerpt of editorial from Times on 1221

"WATCH ON JAPAN" Oct. 18, 1941
~~Oct. 18~~

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Both British and American opinion have long since ceased to be impressed by the air of injured innocence so readily assumed by Japanese spokesmen. Two days ago the inspired Domei Agency was still accusing the United States of "strengthening the A.B.C.D. encirclement" and "organizing a new offensive against Japan in collaboration with Great Britain and Russia." The hard truth which lies behind these strange assertions is that, for almost exactly ten years, Japan has pursued a consistent policy, varying in intensity from time to time but never in direction or purpose, of extending her domination over the whole area of Eastern Asia and the Pacific islands. She has sought to achieve her ends sometimes by direct attack, sometimes by economic pressure, sometimes by menace and blackmail. Confronted by a solid obstacle, she has halted or recoiled, raising loud cries of "encirclement" at every point where her advance has been checked. As MR. EDEN said recently in the House of Commons, "the fault does not lie with his Majesty's Government" - and equally not with the American Government - "if Japan complains of encirclement." The so-called A.B.C.D. Powers, "with whom Russia is now associated, have been compelled again and again to ask themselves where the process of Japanese penetration will end. Close collaboration between them, even if this appears in the light of "encirclement" to inflamed Japanese minds, is the one clear alternative to the abandonment of the whole Pacific area as a prey to Japanese ambition.

For

Extract from Winston Churchill's speech on "Warning to Japan" delivered at the Mansion House on November 10th, 1941.

マニラ
11月10日
演説

To-day I am able to go farther Owing to the effective help we are getting from the United States in the Atlantic, owing to the sinking of the Bismarck, owing to the completion of our splendid new battleships and aircraft carriers of the largest size, as well as the cowing of the Italian Navy already mentioned, I am able to announce to you that we now feel ourselves strong enough to provide a powerful naval force of heavy ships, with its necessary ancillary vessels, for service if needed in the India and Pacific Oceans.

Extract from Winston Churchill's speech on "Atlantic Charter" delivered in the House of Commons on August 24th, 1941.

大西洋
演説

大西洋
演説

But Europe is not the only continent to be tormented and devastated by aggression. For five long years the Japanese military factions, seeking to emulate the style of Hitler and Mussolini, taking all their posturing as if it were a new European revelation, have been invading and harrying the 500,000,000 inhabitants of China. Japanese armies have been wandering about that vast land in futile excursions, carrying with them carnage, ruin and corruption, and calling it, "The Chinese Incident." Now, they stretch a grasping hand into the southern seas of China. They snatch Indo-China from the wretched Vichy French. They menace by their movements Siam, menace Singapore, the British link with Australasia, and menace the Philippine Islands under the protection of the United States.

It is certain that this has got to stop. Every effort will be made to secure a peaceful settlement. The United States are laboring with infinite patience to arrive at a fair and amicable settlement which will give Japan the utmost reassurance for her legitimate interests. We earnestly hope these negotiations will succeed. But this I must say:

That

Extract from Winston Churchill's Speech
on "Warning to Japan" delivered at
the Mansion House on November
10th, 1941.

The United States' time-honoured interests in the Far East are well known. They are doing their utmost to find a way of preserving peace in the Pacific. We do not know whether their efforts will be successful, but if they fail, I take this occasion to say - and it is my duty to say - that should the United States become involved in war with Japan the British declaration will follow within the hour.

Viewing the vast, sombre scene as dispassionately as possible, it would seem a very hazardous adventure for the Japanese people to plunge, quite needlessly, into a world struggle in which they will find themselves opposed in the Pacific by States whose populations comprise nearly three-quarters of the human race.

If steel is a nation's foundation of modern war it would be rather dangerous for a power like Japan, whose steel production is only about 7,000,000 tons a year, to provoke quite gratuitously a struggle with the United States, whose

steel

steel production is now about 90,000,000 tons a year. And I take no account of the powerful contribution which the British Empire can make in many ways. I hope devoutly that the peace of the Pacific will be preserved in accordance with the known wishes of the wisest statesmen of Japan, but every preparation to defend British interests in the Far East and to defend the common cause now at stake has been, and is being, made.

Meanwhile, how can we watch without emotion the wonderful defence of their native soil, and of their freedom and independence, which has been maintained single-handed for five long years by the Chinese people under the leadership of that great Asiatic hero and commander, General Chiang Kai-shek. It would be a disaster of the first magnitude to world civilization if the noble resistance to invasion and exploitation which has been made by the whole Chinese race were not to result in the liberation of their hearths and homes. That, I feel, is a sentiment which is deep in our hearts.

PACIFIC DEFENCES IMPREGNABLE

article from Times on
SIR E. PAGE ON STRENGTH OF SINGAPORE Nov. 28. 1941
Nov. 28

Sir Earle Page, the special representative of the Australian Government to the British Government, spoke of the importance of the defences of the Pacific, especially Singapore, at a luncheon of the Over-Seas League yesterday.

In his circuitous journey of 25,000 miles to Britain SIR EARLE PAGE said he saw a great deal of the defences of Australia and other parts of the Pacific, and he assured his audience that to-day these were stronger than at any previous period in their history. These defences were rapidly being made stronger still, and, if the need to use them arose, they would be found, he believed, impregnable.

It was one of his special missions to the United Kingdom to make certain that Singapore was made so strong as not only to be able to defend itself but also to be capable of an offensive, in order to ensure permanent peace in the Pacific. The forces defending Malaya and the Far East were drawn from every quarter of the Empire. All were combined in the defence of the great material resources of those areas, which were vital to the production of war manufactures in Britain and the United States.

In the Dutch East Indies he found preparations for defence had been made with incredible speed. New aerodromes had been built, the people were in great heart, and their cooperation with the British Empire Forces was of the closest. In the Pacific islands, especially those under the control of the U.S.A., he found there had been a complete transformation in the last year or two.

Alfred Duff Cooper, British Government coordinator for the Far East, to the Press in Manila on Sep. 8 1941

"Japan should consider most carefully her future actions because of the expectedly firm British stand in the Far East. Japan waited too long to hope for any further expansion southward. If the Japanese wanted to move at the most auspicious time, they should have done so a year ago. Today we are in a stronger position in every way. Everything in the last twelve months has been to our advantage."

島尾昭三
記者会見
ノボリス
ノボリス
ノボリス