

大正九年一月一日  
至昭和元年十二月一日

民族問題関係雑件  
猶太人問題

第一卷

外務省  
記録  
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第一卷

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猶太人ニ關スル研究



名簿  
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# 猶太人ニ關スル研究

情報部員 森 權 吉

我國ニ於テハ從來猶太人種トノ交渉深カラザリシ爲メ、同人種ニ就テソノ興味ハ至ツテ尠ク從テ之ニ對スル研究モ等閑視セラレタル様ナリルカ、近代ノ經濟問題ヨリ社會問題乃至國際問題ヲ研究スルニハ、猶太人問題ヲ不問ニ附スル能ハザルニ至レリ。是レ近來マテ世界民族中ノ謎トサレ居タル猶太人問題カ、今日ニテハ世界問題トシテ多大ノ興味ヲ以テ、歐米一部ノ識者ニ依テ研究セラル、所以ナリ。

猶太人問題ノ範圍ハ極メテ廣ク、爲ニ本研究ハ僅カニ其ノ輪廓ヲ描クニ過キサルモ、過去二千年間迫害ト壓迫ノ標的トナリ、基督教社會ヨリ絶ヘス排斥セラレ、虐ケラレツ、今日ニ至リシ此ノ人種ノ運命程不思議ナルハナシ。彼等ハ彼等自身ニハ寸尺ノ領土ナモ有セザレトモ廣ク全世界ヲ自己ノ郷土トシ、外見上ハ敗者ノ如キモ事實ニ於テハ勝利者タルノ實權ヲ掌握シ居レリ。彼等ハ其ノ信仰ニ於テハ是モ古代的ナルモ、其ノ思想ニ於テハ最モ近代のナリ。而シテ物質主義ト理想主義トヲ兼ネ、一面ニ於テハ愛國主義者ナルト同時ニ、一面亦世界主義者ナリ。殊ニ資本家トシテ、社會主義者トシテ、彼等ハ世界ヲ有スル民族ニ拔クテ他ヲ利用スルト同時ニ又自ラモ利用サレツ、ナルナリ。



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世界ニ於ケル猶太民族ノ總人口ハ「皮ツヒン」博士ノ調査ニ依レハ、約一、〇〇〇、〇〇〇人ニシテ其内約八、八〇〇、〇〇〇人、即チ七六%ハ歐羅巴ニ居住シ、更ニ其内五、一〇〇、〇〇〇人即チ四四%ハ露西亞ニ、二、九〇〇、〇〇〇人即チ二六%ハ亞米利加ニ、更ニ亞細亞ニ八四三、〇〇〇人三、七%、亞弗利加ニ三三六、〇〇〇人三、一%、濠洲ニハ一七、〇〇〇人(二%)居住シ居レリ。

斯クノ如ク猶太民族ノ總人口ハ朝鮮民族ノ總人口ヨリ少キモ、此ノ信仰ヲ共ニシ、民族的自負ニ富メル同種族ノ地理的分布ト、彼等カ殆ト因襲的ニ商業及金融業ニ從事シテ刻苦セルコト、又彼等同業者間ニ於テ創立セラレタル銀行組織ヲ背景トシテ努メテ各國ノ王室及政府ニ財政上ノ便宜ヲ與ヘタル事等ハ、彼等カ聽テ國際政治家トシテ成功セル主因ナルヘシ。今日世界ノ金融市場ヲ實際ニ支配スルハ彼等ニシテ「フランクフオート」ヨリ出テ、英、露、佛、澳ニ手ヲ擴ケシ「ロスチャイルド」一家ノ歴史ハ一般猶太人政治家ノ歴史ト云ヒ得ヘク、從テ彼等カ歐米ノ政治、經濟界ニ有スル勢力ノ偉大ナルコトヲ想像スルハ難事ニ非ス。事實、過般ノ巴里講和會議ニ於テ何人ノ掣肘ヲモ受ケス、否、寧ロ列強代表者ノ支持後援ヲ得テ其ノ主張セル總テノ要求ヲ贏テ得タルハ彼等ノミナリキ。

「ザヨセフ、コーレル」ハ猶太民族ニ就テ「大天才ニ於テハ多産ナラサルモ、大才能ヲ以テスレハ、大多産ナルハ人類カ産出セル最モ天賦アル一種族ナリ」ト述ヘタルカ、猶太人ノ天賦ハ商業ノミナラス、凡ユル他ノ職業ニモ能ク發揮セラレツ、アリ。彼等ハ最近百年間ニ歐米

ニ於テ最モ優秀ナル法律家、政治家、哲學者、思想家、藝術家等ヲ何レノ大民族ヨリモ多ク出セルナリ。十九世紀ニ最モ傑出セル英國政治家ハ「オスレリー」ニシテ、又伊太利ヲ統一セル「ガブリア」ハ其ノ智囊タル猶太人「ハートルム」ニ負フ所尠カラザリシナリ。獨逸帝國議會及大審院最初ノ議長ハ猶太人「シュムソン」ナリキ。哲學者ニハ古クハ「スヘノヅ」、近クハ「カールグリン」ヲ出セリ。又近代ノ最モ重要ナル科學的發見、即チ電話機、電氣、飛行機等ノ搖籃ニアリシモノハ「エダソン」、「ハインリッヒ」、「ヘルツ」及ヒ「リリエンタール」ナリ。而シテ十九世紀ヨリ今日ニ至ルマテ最大ナル社會運動カ猶太人「マルクス」及ヒ「ラサール」ニ依リテ起サレタルユトハ周知ノ事實ニシテ、猶太人ハ更ニ「メンデルソーン」ノ如キ音樂家、「ハイネ」ノ如キ詩人、「マクス、リーベルマン」ノ如キ美術家ヲモ出セルナリ。此レ固ヨリ最近百年間ニ於ケル著名ナル猶太人ヲ網羅セルモノニハ非サルモ、以上列舉セル人物カ近世文化ニ與ヘタル影響ヨリスルモ猶太人カ優秀民族ヲ以テ自任スルハ無理カラヌ事ナリ。然リト雖モ吾人ニ資本主義及社會主義ヲ教ヘタル此ノ小數民族ノ世界的勢力ハ何レノ方面ヨリ見ルモ金力ニ基礎ヲ置クモノニシテ、現在英國ノ樞密院ニハ先般印度總督トシテ赴任セシ「レツデイング」卿ヲ初メ十人ノ猶太人カ籍ヲ置キ、又其ノ議會ニハ多數ノ猶太人議員有ルカ、是等ノ人々ハ殆ント全部資本家ナリ。更ニ「ロスチャイルド」、「フリエリシグ」、「ゴツシエン」、「セリグマン」、「ロンドキニ」、「シニコエダ」等ノ諸銀行、諸會社ハ歐米ヲ初メ亞弗利加、亞細亞ニ跨リテ投資ヲカシ居レ候。又英、猶太人資本家ト密接ナル關



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係ニアル米ノ猶太人資本家ハ、自給自足ヲ以テ誇ル同國ノ國家的産業ノ大部分ヲ支配スル地位ニアリ。例ヘハ近時國民教育ノ機關トシテ又營利事業トシテ驚クヘキ發達ヲ遂ゲツアル活動寫眞業ヲ初メ、歌舞劇場ノ經營、砂糖、煙草、靴、衣服ノ製造販賣、一部ノ鑛山業、寶石商、新聞記事ノ配布、金融業、肉類、穀物、木綿等ニ關スル取引ハ總テ猶太人ノ支配下ニアルナリ。英ニ於ケルト同様米ニモ「シッフ」、「ロエプ」、「キニトシ」、「ワーバーク」、「ストラウス」、「カーン」ノ如キ猶太人大資本家アルカ上ニ又「ゴムバース」ノ如キ勞動黨ノ首領等モアル故ニ、猶太人ノ金權ニ飽ラサル一部ノ歐米人ハ、「猶太人ノ目的ハ世界ノ金融市場ヲ支配スルト共ニ、産業組織ヲ支配スルニアリ」ト稱シ居レリ。

猶太人カ露國ノ革命ヲ醸成シ、之ニ參與シタルコトハ周知ノ事實ナルカ、佛蘭西革命ノ原動力トナリシモ亦猶太人ナリキ。現代ノ教科書ニ「シヤコピン」俱樂部トシテ知ラレ居ル團體ハ、「イルミナツテイ」ト稱スル「フリーメイソンリー」ノ一派ニシテ、猶太人「アダム、ワイズハ」ヲ「別名」スバルダクスニ依テ力説セラレシ自由平等主義ヲ敷衍シテ遂ニ彼ノ大騷擾ヲ醸スニ至レルナリ。「元來「フリーメイソンリー」ハ猶太人ノ設立セルモノラシク、現ニ橫濱ニモ「ロツジ」カアル由ナルカ、此ノ世界的祕密結社ノ中心人物ハ猶太人ナリト云フ。英米ニ於ケル「ロツジ」ノ色彩ハ兎ニ角、佛獨露ニ於ケル「ロツジ」カ猶太人ノ政治的機關ナルコトハ否定スル能ハサル事實ニシテ、革命ニ依ツテ佛蘭西ノ君權政治ヲ根抵ヨリ覆シタル猶太人ハ今日ニ於テハ此ノ共和國ニ非常ナル勢力ヲ有シ、爲ニ其ノ内閣ニ「常ニ猶太人或ハ猶太

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系ノ人物ヲ見ルナリ。現大統領「ミララン」ノ母モ猶太人ナルカ、「猶太人ハ佛蘭西ノ統治者ナリ」トハ「ブリユムヘン」カ言ヘルトコロナリ。

露西亞ニ於ケル革命ノ經過ハ佛蘭西ノ其レト大同小異ニシテ、革命ノ主動者ハ「ケレンスキ」、「レニン」、「トロツキ」ノ徒ヲ始メ、殆ント皆猶太人或ハ猶太系ノ人物ナリ。獨、英米ノ猶太人資本家等カ彼等ヲ援助セルコトハ公然ノ祕密ナルカ、現在ノ過激派政府カ早晩崩壊スル時機アリトスルモ、今後露國ノ向背ヲ決スルハ恐ラク猶太人ノ勢力ナルヘシ。過激派猶太人カ高唱スル共產主義ノ目的ハ他民族ノ資本主義ヲ破壊スルニアルヘク、從テ佛蘭西革命ニ於ケル自由、平等ノ標語ト同シク、猶太人ノ優越權ヲ建設スル一ノ手段ナリト稱サレツ、アリ。「猶太人ハ大資本ト過激思想トヲ以テ世界ノ征服ヲ企テ居レリ」ト、近頃佛國ノ上院議員ハ議會ニテ明言セルカ、歐米列強ノ政府ハ既ニ或ル意味ニ於テ彼等ノ掌中ニ在リト云フヲ得ヘク、獨逸ヲ初メ波蘭、伊太利、匈牙利、羅馬尼等ニ於ケル諸問題ノ背後ニハ彼等ノ利害問題カ伏在シ居レルコトハ疑フ餘地ナキ事實ナリ。

歐米各國ニ於ケル猶太人ノ活動ハ斯クノ如ク多種多様ニシテ彼等ハ一見其ノ住居スル國ノ民族ニ同化シ、其ノ社會ニ融和シ居レルカ如キモ、事實ハ然ラス、猶太人ハ何處マデモ猶太人ナリ。尤モ彼等ノ中ニハ偶々猶太教ヲ拋棄スル者アリ、又階級打破ニ餘念ナキ者アルカ如キモ、彼等ノ民族の團結ハ宗教ニ依リ、或ハ又國境ニ依テ支配セラルルモノニ非ラス、而シテ彼等ハ彼等ノ共通利益ヲ保護シ其ノ民族的發展ヲ計ルヘシ、一ノ中央機關トモ稱スヘキ

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モノヲ有スルカ如シ。之レ或ハ「サンヘドリ」カ今日モ尙ホ存在スルナキヤヲ疑ハシムル所  
以ナリ。「サンヘドリ」ハ本來七十一名ヨリ成レル猶太ノ世襲的元老院ナリシカ、猶太滅亡  
後モ尙ホ其ノ集合ヲ繼續セルモノ、如ク、一千八百〇七年二月ニハ奈翁ト團體的交渉ヲ開  
始スル必要上「パリ」ニ集合シテ其ノ決議セル事項ハ各國ニ於ケル猶太人ヲ法律的ニ拘束  
スルモノナルコトヲ宣明セリ。近來モ「ザネオニスト」ノ會合以外ニ、此ノ「サンヘドリ」ニ類  
似セル同人種ノ集會ハ殆ント年々ノ恒例ノ如クニ開カレ、歐米ノ政治經濟界ニ於テ有力ナ  
ル猶太人カ之ニ列席スルハ特ニ注目ニ値スルモノナリ。猶太人ノ勢力範圍外ニ在ル二部  
ノ歐米新聞雜誌ハ彼等ヲ評シテ「猶太人ハ各國ノ政府ヲ超越セル政治機關ナ有スル」「イン  
ナシヨナリス」トニシテ、其ノ民族的野心ヲ達スル爲ニハ手段ヲ選ハサル人種ナリ」ト言ヒ  
居レルカ、所謂「各國ノ政府ヲ超越セル政治機關」ナルモノハ「サンヘドリ」ノ事ナランガ  
ト思考セラル、ナリ。  
目下英、米、佛等ニ於テハ盛シナル猶太人排斥運動勃興シ居レルカ、此ノ運動ノ直接原因ト  
ナリシモノハ「ザイオン」長老ノ「記録」ナル一冊子ナリ。其ノ眞偽ニ就テハ種々喧シキ  
議論アルモ、千九百〇五年此ノ書ヲ「ザイオン」ニテ出版セル「サーギー、ニルス」ト云フ  
露人ノ序言ニ依レハ、右小冊子ハ「猶太人首領ニ遺恨アル一婦人」ノ手ニ依リテ、同人ノ許ヨ  
リ盗マレタル祕密書類ヨリ成ルモノニシテ、露國ノ猶太人ハ種々ノ方法ヲ以テ其ノ發表ヲ  
妨ケタル事ヲ述ヘ居レリ。「ザイオン」長老ノ「記録」ハ昨年更ニ「ロンドン」ニ「パ  
リ」ニ「ゴッセル」

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ノ如キ大都市ニテ出版サレシカ、出版者ハ露國反過激派ノ人士ナルカ如ク、露國初メ歐米  
ニ於ケル猶太人ニ對シテ反感ヲ喚起スルカ其ノ目的ナルヘシ。記録ノ内容ハ猶太人ノ長老  
等ニ依リテ計畫セラレタル世界征服策ヲ釋明書ト云フヘキモノニシテ、原本ハ千八百九十  
六年頃ニ開催セラレタル、前記「サンヘドリ」ニモ比スヘキ猶太人ノ會合ニテ、近世同人種  
中ノ一大人物ナリシ「セオドア、ハーゼル」カナセル講演ノ草稿ナル由。假リニ此ノ世界征  
服策ナルモノシカ反猶太人宣傳ノ爲メニ執筆セラレタリトスルモ、該執筆者カ非凡ナル頭腦  
ヲ有シ且ツ能ク世事人情ニ通シタル者ナリシコトハ右記録ヲ一讀首肯スルヲ得ヘシ。「ザイ  
オン」長老ノ「記録」ハ主トシテ基督教國ニ關スルモノナルカ、次ノ諸點ハ同記録カ列擧シテ以  
テ猶太民族ノ覇權ヲ確立スル手段トナスモノナリ。  
(一) 世界ノ金融及産業ノ支配  
(二) 教育機關ノ支配  
(三) 公衆民心ノ誘惑及錯亂  
(四) 經濟上ノ不安ヲ醸成及革命的氣分ノ煽動  
(五) 各國ノ統治權ノ分割及政治的支配  
(六) 此ノ記録ハ更ニ歐米諸國ニ於ケル通信機關カ猶太人ノ支配下ニ屬スルコト、並ニ猶太人  
ハ各國ノ外交上ノ祕密ヲモ知り得ルコトヲ明記シアルカ、ルーター、「ウォルフ」、「ハバ  
スピン」  
如キ報道機關ヲ設立セシ者ハ猶太人ニシテ、又「アソシエーテッド、プレス」ノ如キ機關ノ

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管理者中ニモ彼等ノ資本家若クハ其ノ代表者居ルカ上ニ、彼等ノ中ニハ諸國ノ樞機ニ參與スル者ヌラアルヲ想ヘ、右ハ強ナ無稽ノ言ニハ非サルヘシ。尙ホ同記録ニハ歐米諸國ニ於ケル新聞雜誌モ亦猶太人ノ勢力下ニ在ル事ヲ反復述ヘ居レルカ、彼等ヲ異分子ト見做シテ排斥スル基督教徒ノ社會カ彼等ニ不利ナル問題ヲ廣ク論議シ得サルハ實ニ面白キ現象ニシテ、尠クトモ彼等カ言論機關、特ニ新聞紙ノ操縦ニ成功セルコトヲ證スルモノナリ。獨佛、伊ハ之レヲ置クモ、彼等カ英米ノ新聞界ニ對シテ有スル勢力ハ豫想以上ニシテ、彼等ハ廣告ヲ利用シテ大小新聞紙ノ服從ヲ強ユルノミナラス、其所有者或ハ株主トシテ輿論ヲ喚起シ指揮スル地位ニアルナリ。彼ノ「ニューヨーク、タイムズ」カ猶太人ノ機關紙ナルコトハ蔽フ可ラサル事實ナルカ、「ハースト」ノ諸新聞ノ如キ猶太系ノモノヲ初メ、米國ニ於ケル新聞紙ハ皆同種族ノ勢力ヲ知悉スルカ故ニ、猶太人ハ米國ニ忠良ニシテ、其資本家ハ慈善的ナル事ヲ賞讃スル以外、彼等ニ關シテハ何等言フヘキ事ヲ有セザルナリ。英國ノ諸新聞ニ就テモ同様ニ斷定スルヲ得ヘシ。勿論「モーニング、ポスト」ノ如キ例外ハアルモ「デイリー、テングラフ」ヲ初メ、「タイムズ」、「デイリー、エクスプレス」、「イブニング、ニュース」、「デイリー、グライク」、「ウエストミンスター」、「ガゼット」、「デイリー、ニュース」、「デイリー、ヘラルド」等ハ悉ク彼等ニ依テ經營セラレ、或ハ管理セラレツ、アルカ故ニ英國ノ輿論カ猶太人ニ依テ支配セラレ、ハ寧日當然ノコトナリ。現代列強ノ政治家或ハ政黨中ニ彼等ニ猶太人ノ歐米ニ於ケル勢力ハ大略右ノ通りナルカ、現列強ノ政治家或ハ政黨中ニ彼等ニ

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利用セラレ、而シテ彼等ヲ利用セザルモノハ皆無ク有様ニテ、彼等ノ好意及援助ハ何レノ政府ニ取リテモ必要トセラルカ如シ。佛伊カ巴里講和會議ニ「クロツ」及「ソニ」ニ代表者ヲ參列シタルモ、既ニ史實ニ屬スルモ、「クレマンソー」ノ秘書官長ハ猶太人「ダビデ」ニシテ、ロンドン「ユリシ」並ニ「カイルツ」ノ助言者中ニモ「レツテイシダ」、「モンタギュー」、「ストラウス」、「カーン」等ノ猶太人「リシ」トハ尙ホ吾人カ記憶ニ新ナル所ナリ。或消息通曰ク「猶太人ノ背後ニハ猶太民族全體ノ後援アリ」ト、是レ實ニ大統領「ウエル」カ激烈ナル反對ヲ顧ミス猶太人「ブランダイス」ヲ合衆國大審院判事ニ任命セル理由ヲ簡單ニ説明スル言ナリト云フヘシ。米國ノ自動車王トシテ有名ナル「ヘンリー、フォード」ハ自己所有ノ「デアボーン、インデペンデント」ニテ昨年來猶太人ヲ攻撃シツ、アルカ、同人ハ此ノ爲メ猶太人資本家ヨリ事業上ノ壓迫ヲ蒙リ居ルヲミナラス、「プライアシ」、「カトデネナル」、「ギネシス」、「ゴトバ」、「ヒューズ」、「ラジジング」、「ダフト」、「カトデネナル」、「ホゴシネル」、「ユルピト」、「キングスレイ」、「デニソン」、「モルガン」、「ウイルソン」、「ハイデイング」等猶太人ニ同情シ、又ハ彼等ト密接ナル關係ニ在ル米國朝野人士ノ批難ノ焦點トナリツ、アル有様ナリ。是等ノ事實ニ徴スルモ、彼等カ列強ノ外交問題ニモ直接、間接ノ影響ヲ與フルコトハ今更贅言ヲ要セサル所ナリ。今左ニ其ノ一例トシテ英國ト「サイオニス」ト「運動」トノ關係ヲ引證セン。世人周知ノ如ク「サイオニス」トハ「サイオン」即チ「パレスティン」ニ猶太國ヲ再建セシトスル同民族ノ國際的運動ニシテ、故「セオドア、ハーセル」、「マクス、ラアド」、「ナエイム、ウイ

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ズマン」等ハ代表的ノ「ザイオニスト」ナリ。各國ニ於ケル「ザイオニスト」ハ千八百九十七年ニ初メテ其ノ總會ヲ催セル以來、大戰前迄年々一回集會スルヲ例トセルカ、彼等ノ運動ヲシテ急速ニ國際的ナラシメタル主因トモ云フヘキハ、露國ニ於ケル猶太人虐待問題ト之ニ對スル他國(殊ニ英米)居住ノ同民族ノ同情ナリキ。

而シテ英國ハ千九百〇三年八月「バーゼル」ニ開催セラレタル第六總會ヲ機トシテ「ザイオニズム」ヲ是認セル以來一貫セル態度ヲ以テ之ニ接シ居レリ。此ノ會議中英國政府カ正式ニ通牒ヲ發シテ、猶太民族ノ爲メニ亞弗利加ノ「ニューガンダ」ニ自治殖民地ヲ提供セルハ「ザイオニズム」ノ歴史ニ特筆スヘキ事件ナリト云フヘク、「ハーゼル」以下ノ人々ハ「パレスタイン」カ各國ニ於ケル「ザイオニスト」ノ目的地ナリシニ拘ラス、英國トノ政治的關係ヲ維持スヘク之ヲ受領セルナリ。「ノアド」ハ名實共ニ「ハーゼル」ノ後繼者ナルカ、彼ノ言ニ據レハ、當時「ハーゼル」ハ既ニ近キ將來ニ於ケル世界大戰ヲ豫期セルノミナラス、其ノ終局ノ平和會議ニ於テ英國ノ援助ヲ得テ、猶太民族ハ再モ「パレスタイン」ヲ祖國トスルコトヲ信シ居タルナリト。「ノアド」ハ千九百〇三年九月ニ巴里ノ「ザイオニスト」會合ニテ此ノ言明ヲ爲セルカ、「ハーゼル」ノ豫言ノ中ハ實ニ興味アル問題ト云フヘク、「歐米ノ外交史ヲ彩ルモノハ猶太人ノ金力ナリ」云ヘル史家ノ言ハ根據アルモノ、如シ。「ノアド」ノ言明ノ眞否ハ度外視スルモ、猶太民族ノ祖國復興運動ハ「ハーゼル」ノ豫想通りニ「ニューガンダ」ノ自治殖民地、世界大戰、平和會議「パレスタイン」ノ獲得、ト云フ順序ヲ以テ實現セラレタルナリ。

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戰後第一回ノ「ザイオニスト」總會ハ昨年七月「ロンドン」ニテ開催セラレタルカ廿八箇國ヨリ參列セル代表者等ハ「ノアド」ヲ名譽會長ニ、合衆國大審院判事「ブランダイス」ヲ會長ニ選舉セル後「サンレモ」會議ノ結果獨立シテ、猶太人ノ希望ニ依リ英國ノ委任統治ニ移サレシ「パレスタイン」ニ關スル事項ヲ討議セリ。七月十二日ノ會合ニハ英國政府ノ「パレスタイン」宣言書ニ署名セル「バルフォア」氏ヲ初メ、「クリュー」「ロバート」「セシル」ノ二卿モ出席シ、「ロスチャイルド」卿ハ司會者ナリシカ、席上「バルフォア」ノ祝辭ニ對シ「ノアド」ハ、「猶太ヲ強大ナル國家タラシムルハ「スエズ」運河、及ヒ英ノ亞細亞ニ於ケル利權ヲ保護スル賢明ナル政策ナリ」ト答ヘタリ。現在英國政府ノ命ヲ承ケテ「パレスタイン」統治ノ任ニアルハ猶太人「サー」「ハーバート」「サムエル」ナルカ、羅馬法王廳ノ機關紙「コリエア」デ、イタリヤノ記事ニ依レハ、法王及伊太利政府ハ基督ニ關係アル「パレスタイン」ノ聖地カ猶太人ノ手中ニ入ルコトヲ好マサルモノ、如ク、從テ兩者ト英國政府トノ間ニハ意見ノ扞格アルカ如シ。此ノ爲ニカ、近時猶太人ノ有力者等ハ法王廳ノ財政難ヲ機會トシテ、法王ニ接近スヘク努力シツ、アルヤニテ、彼等ハ此ノ目的ヲ貫徹スル爲メ米國ノ「レシモン」及舊教徒ノ團體タル「ナイト」「オプ」「ヨロムプス」ヲ利用シ、日英同盟ノ改訂ニモ反對ノ態度ヲ執リツ、アリト云フ。

省ミテ、四圍ノ事情カ我カ國際關係ニ多大ノ變化ヲ齎ラセル今日、我カ國ノ猶太人ニ對スル方針如何ハ實ニ重大ナル問題ニシテ、時間ト勢力ヲ惜マズ、充分ニ研究スル價值アル問題ナ

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此れ、何レニモ、彼等ノ同情ヲ得ルハ、總テ列強ニ有力ナル味方ヲ得ル所以ナリト確信ス。  
換言スレバ、若シ彼等ノ勢力ニシテ能ク列強ノ政府ヲ動かスニ足ルモノトセハ、彼等ノ日本  
ニ對スル態度ハ慎重ニ考慮スヘキモノナリ。而シテ此ノ重大問題ヲ決定スルハ畢竟彼我ノ  
利害關係ナレハ、或ハ「パレンスタイン」ヲ中心トスル彼等ノ國家的運動ニ贊助ヲ與ヘ、或ハ彼  
等ノ代表者ヲシテ希望通りニ聯盟會議ニ參加セシムヘシ。盡力スル等ハ、彼等ノ好感ヲ得ル  
ニ手段ナルヘク、又我國カ彼等ニ事業上ノ便宜ヲ與ヘ、若クハ我範圍内ニ彼等ノ投資ヲ獎勵  
スルハ、經濟方面ヨリ打算シテモ亦我ニ有利ナル他ノ一手段ナラシカ。  
世界金融ノ中心カ猶太人ノ移動ニ伴ヒテ西班牙、葡萄牙、伊太利ヨリ、和蘭、獨逸、英吉利ニ、  
最近ニテハ亞米利加ニ推移シ、又推移シツ、アルゴトハ、經濟史ノ立證スル所ナルカ、之ヲ  
要スルニ猶太人ニ利用セラレ、ユトハ、猶太人ヲ利用スル唯一ノ方法ナルヤモ知ルヘカラ  
ス。今假リニ當面ノ問題タル我カ國際關係改善ノ立場ヨリ離レテ將來ヲ豫側スルモ、彼等ノ  
利用ヲ否トスル理由ハ全然無キカ如シ。惟フニ、我國カ極東ニ位シ、大和民族ノ團結力カ猶  
太民族ノ其レニモ優ルユトハ、歐米ニ於ケルガ如キ猶太人問題カ、我國ニハ起リ得ヘカトサ  
ル事ヲ保證スルモノナルヘシ。  
此ノ見地ヨリシテ我カ當局者ニ於テハ、適宜ノ方法ヲ以テ彼等ノ有力者ト交渉和親ノ途ヲ開  
カレ、以テ我カ利益ノ擁護我カ國運ノ發展ヲ企圖セラシムコトヲ切ニ希望スル次第ナリ。

(天正十年三月十六日)



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〔猶太人研究附屬書類〕

英佛米ニ於ケル猶太人有力者

参考人名

森 權 吉

英國ノ部

秘

レツディング(ロイド・ジョージ)ノ親友、印度總督

スチユワート・サムエル(英國猶太人會々長)

アーネスト・カッセル(樞密顧問官、政治家、日露戦争當時日本ノ外債

募集ニ関係セリ)

エドガアースペイアー(樞密顧問官、政治家、(アスクワイスト)親交アリ

アルフレッド・モンド(政治家、下院議員、(ロイド・ジョージ)ノ友人(ウエ

スト・ミンスター)ガゼット)其ノ他ノ新聞ト関係アリ

ハーバート・サムエル(樞密顧問官、(ロイド・ジョージ)ト親交アリ、(パ

スタイン)ノ統治者

ヘンリー・アーンホルツ(資本家、(多イマス)ノ有力ナル株主

バーナム(新聞界ノ有力者、(デイリー・テレグラフ)ノ所有主

ラルフ・ブリュメンフェルド(デイリー・エクスプレス)ノ株主及主筆

ジョージ・ジョーリス(辯護士、多数(ロンドン)新聞紙ノ顧問

ライオネル・ワルター(ロス子ヤイルド(ロス子ヤイルド)本家々督

ナサニエル・シロ(ロス子ヤイルド(ロス子ヤイルド)商會監査役

チエイム・ワイズマン(ガイオニスト)總會幹事長

佛國ノ部

マクス・ノアドー(ガイオニスト)總會若譽會長

エル・エル・クワツ(前藏相)

ナトシツス・レヴン(萬國猶太人協會々長、最モ有力ナル猶太人ノ統治

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機関ナル由

エドワード・テロスチヤイルド 同上佛國中央委員會々長、資本家

エドモンド・テロスチヤイルド 同上委員、資本家

ジョセフ・ライナク 前陸軍委員會副會長、政客、外交記者(サロニア所

有、石井大使ニ面識アリ

ステファーン・ローザン (ルマタン) 記者、戦争中対米宣傳ニ従事セリ

ポール・レイ 著名ナル外交記者、(ルプ子パリジアン)ニ關係アリ

ボリス・スヴァリン 共産主義者、第三(インターナショナル)佛國幹事露

ノ(ドロツキ)其ノ他ト親交アリ

アルバート・カーン 銀行家、日清戦争當時日本ノ外債募集ニ關係セリ

我國ニ縁故深シ

ラファエル・ジョージレ 政治家、我國歴代ノ大使

ニ面識アリ

ヘンリ・ベルグソン 哲學者

米國ノ部

ルイス・マインヤル 著名ナル辯護士、米國猶太人會々長

オット・エツチカーン 有カナル財政家、(キューンロエ) 商會監査役

ジュリアン・マツク 判事、米國(サイオニスト)會々長

アドルフ・エス・オックス 紐育(タイムズ)社主

モアティマー・シツフ(シツフ)本家々督

オスカー・ストラウス 前大使、(ルイスベルト)内閣委員、日本ニ好意ヲ

有ス。

ナサン・ストラウス 資本家、(オスカト)ストラウスノ弟

ヘンリー・モアゲンソ 前土耳其大使、政界ニ勢力アリ

アブラハム・アイエルクス 判事、前土耳其大使

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ジュリアス・カール「加州選出下院議員、陸軍委員長」  
アイザック・シイゲル「資本家、紐育選出下院議員、移民委員ニシテ在  
米日本人ノ状態ヲ視察セル一人、好意ヲ有ス」  
ルイス・ブランドイス「大審院判事、(ガイオニス上)總會々長」  
バーナード・バル「財政家、紐育株式取引所員、巴里講和會議經濟顧問」  
「問」  
サムエル・ウインタマイアー「辯護士、(ハトスト)ノ顧問トモ云フヘキ地位  
ニアリ」  
ポール・ワーバーク「銀行家、故(ジャコブレツ)ノ姻戚」

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極秘

次官

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猶太人ニ關スル第一案

歐米局長

第三課

情報部

権吉

主文

爾今我當局者ニ於テハ英佛米ニ在ル帝國大使館若クハ總領事館ヲシテ適宜ニ猶太人ノ有力者ト交際接觸セシメラレンコトヲ申進ス。

提案理由

猶太人カ歐米列強ノ政治經濟及言論界ニ對シテ有スル勢力ノ偉大ナルコトハ今更贅言ヲ要セサルトコロナルカ我國際關係ノ改善ヲ期スル爲ニ彼等ト協力提携スルハ最モ時宜ニ適シタル處置ト信ス。然ルニ總ヘテ有利ナル交渉ハ圓滿ナル親交ヲ基礎トスルモノナレハ英佛米ニ在ル帝國大使館若クハ總領事館カ英國ニ於テハ「レツディング」、「スチユワート・サムエル」

猶太人ニ關スル第一案

外務省

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「アーネスト・カッセル」、  
「エドガー・スベイアイ」、  
「アルフレッド・モンド」、  
「ハーバート・サムエル」、  
「ヘンリー・アインホルツ」、  
「バーナム」、  
「ラルフ・ブリュメンフェルド」、  
「ジョージ・ジェー・ルイス」、  
「ライオネル・ワルター・ロスチャイルド」、  
「ナサニエル・シー・ロスチャイルド」、  
「チエイム・ワイズマン」等ノ如キ猶太人ノ有力者ト、又佛國ニ於テハ「マクス・ノアドー」、  
「エル・エル・クロツ」、  
「ナイシツス・レヴン」、  
「エドワード・デ・ロスチャイルド」、  
「エドモンド・デ・ロスチャイルド」、  
「ジョセフ・ライナク」、  
「ステファン・ローザン」、  
「ポール・ルイ」、  
「ボリス・スヴァリン」、  
「アルバート・カイン」、  
「ラファエル・ジー・レヴィ」、  
「ヘンリ・ベルグソン」ノ如キ有力者ト、更ニ米國ニテハ「ルイス・マーシャル」、  
「オツ

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ト・エッチ・カーン」、「ジュリアン・マツク」、「アドルフ・エス・オ  
ツクス」、「モアテイマー・シツフ」、「オスカー・ストラウス」、「ナ  
サン・ストラウス」、「ヘンリー・モアゲンソー」、「アブラハム・エル  
クス」、「ジュリアス・カーン」、「アイザック・シイゲル」、「ルイス  
・フランダイス」、「バーナード・バルー」、「サムエル・ウンターメイ  
アー」ノ如キ同人種間ニ於ケル有力者ト適宜ニ交際接觸スルハ上記ノ結果  
ヲ齎スニ必要ナル前提ト云フヲ得ヘシ。是レ本案ヲ提出セル理由ニシテ且  
其ノ認容ヲ希望スル所以ナリ。(大正十年四月一日)

人名備考

英國ノ部

レツディング「(ロイド・ジョージ)ノ親友、印度總督)

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スチユワート・サムエル「英國猶太人會々長」  
アーネスト・カツセル「樞密顧問官、財政家、日露戦争當時日本ノ外債募  
集ニ關係セリ」  
エドガアー・スベイアー「樞密顧問官、財政家、(アスクイス)ト親交ア  
リ」  
アルフレッド・モンド「財政家、下院議員、(ロイド・ジョージ)ノ友人  
(ウエストミンスター・ガゼット)其ノ他ノ新聞ト關係アリ」  
ハーバート・サムエル「樞密顧問官、(ロイド・ジョージ)ト親交アリ、  
(パレスタイン)ノ統治者」  
ヘンリー・アーンホルツ「資本家、(タイムス)ノ有力ナル株主」  
バーナム「新聞界ノ有力者、(デイリー・テレグラフ)ノ所有者」

外務省

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I-0870

ラルフ・プリュメンフェルド「(デイリー・エクスプレス)ノ株主及主筆」

ジョージ・ジー・ルイス「辯護士、多数(ロンドン)新聞紙ノ顧問」  
ライオネル・ワルター・ロスチャイルド「(ロスチャイルド)本家々督」  
ナサニエル・シー・ロスチャイルド「(ロスチャイルド)商會監査役」  
チエーム・ワイズマン「(ザイオニスト)總會幹事長」

佛國ノ部

マクス・ノアドー「(ザイオニスト)總會名譽會長」  
エル・エル・クロツ「前蔵相」  
ナーシツス・レヴン「萬國猶太人協會々長、最モ有力ナル猶太人ノ統治機關ナル由」

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エドワード・デ・ロスチャイルド「同上佛國中央委員會々長、資本家」  
エドモンド・デ・ロスチャイルド「同上委員、資本家」  
ジヨセフ・ライナク「前陸軍委員會副會長、政客、外交記者、(サロン)ヲ所有、石井大使ニ面談アリ」

ステファン・ローザン「(ル・マタン)記者、戰爭中對米宣傳ニ從事セリ」  
ポール・ルイ「著名ナル外交記者、(ル・フチ・パリジアン)ニ關係アリ」  
ボリス・スヴァリン「共產主義者、第三(インターナショナル)佛國幹事露ノ(トロツキー)其ノ他ト親交アリ」

アルバート・カイン「銀行家、日清戰爭當時日本ノ外債ニ關係セリ、但狹  
猾ナル注意人物ニシテ鮮人ノ獨立運動ヲ援助シツ、アル由」  
ラファエル・ジョージ・レヴィ「財政學者ニシテ人格者、我國歴代ノ大使

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ニ面識アリ」

ヘンリー・ベルグソン「哲學者」

米國ノ部

ルイス・マーシャル「著名ナル辯護士、米國猶太人會々長」

オット・エツチ・カーン「有力ナル財政家、(キューン・ロエフ)商會監査役」

ジュリアン・マツク「判事、米國(ザイオニスト)會々長」

アドルフ・エス・オツクス「紐育(タイムズ)社主」

モアティマー・シツフ「(シツフ)本家々督」

オスカー・ストラウス「前大使、(ルーズベルト)内閣々員、日本ニ好意ヲ有ス」

外務省

S 9460-3 025

ナサン・ストラウス「資本家、(オスカー・ストラウス)ノ弟」

ヘンリー・モアゲンソー「前土耳其大使、政界ニ勢力アリ」

アブラハム・アイ・エルクス「判事、前土耳其大使」

ジュリアス・カーン「加州選出下院議員、陸軍委員長」

アイザック・シイゲル「資本家、紐育選出下院議員、移民委員ニシテ在米日本人ノ状態ヲ觀察セル一人、好意ヲ有ス」

ルイス・ブランドイス「大審院判事、(ザイオニスト)總會々長」

バーナード・バルー「財政家、紐育株式取引所員、巴里講和會議經濟顧問」

サムエル・ウンタメイアー「辯護士、(ハースト)ノ顧問トモ云フヘキ地位ニアリ」

外務省

S 9460-3 026

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ISRAEL'S MESSENGER  
 Official Organ of the  
 SHANGHAI ZIONIST ASSOCIATION  
 ISSUED AT IRREGULAR INTERVALS

N. E. B. EZRA,  
 EDITOR.

情  
 16  
 1920  
 K. 9

13165 號 SHANGHAI, CHINA, 27th April 1920

Your Excellency :

I take the liberty of mailing you a copy of our recent publication which I hope you will find interesting.

As an organ of the Zionist Movement, which aims to establish a legally secured and publicly recognised home in Palestine for the Jewish people, in accordance with the famous Balfour Declaration in November 1917, we record with intense satisfaction the support of your Government given to the latter in December, 1918, and which brings it in line with all the Allied and Neutral Powers.

At this moment the Supreme Council at San Remo is expected to say the last word in favor of our National aspirations, to which Jews throughout the world look forward with intense eagerness and impatience.

It is indeed a pleasant opportunity for the Asiatic Powers to identify themselves closely with the rejuvenated Asiatic Nation, now, happily, destined to be restored to its ancient glory, and a re-affirmation of your future policy towards the latter will be hailed with intense joy and satisfaction by the whole House of Ancient Israel.

Earnestly hoping that your Excellency will direct a few lines to be cabled to us for publication in our Organ on the eve of the realization of our two thousand year old dreams, and assuring your Excellency of our profound appreciation for the benefits which you already conferred on our Nation.

I remain,  
 Your obedient servant,

*[Handwritten Signature]*

To His Excellency,  
 Viscount Uchida,  
 H. I. J. M.'s Minister for Foreign Affairs,  
 Tokyo, Japan.

S 9460-3 027

次官性

電信案

情報部次長

平

駐情報部第二部  
 杉岡

K. 9

Mr. N. E. B. Ezra,  
 Editor, Israel's Messenger,  
 52 Avenue Road, Shanghai, China.

Accept my hearty congratulations on the achievement of your two thousand year old aspirations. Have followed with keen interest the progress of your movement for which you now enjoy the well-earned reward.

Viscount Yasuya Uchida,  
 The Gaimusho, Tokyo.

電送第 3564 號 平  
 大正 9 年 5 月 12 日 5 時 0 分 發

S 9460-3 028

I-0870

所謂バルフォア宣言

一九一七年十一月六日時ノ英國外相バルフォアハロスチャイルド卿ニ面ヲ送り、下ノ如クニ云ヘリ。

余ハ陛下ノ政府ヲ代表シテ、ザイオニスト運動ニ對シテノ如キ同情ノ宣言ヲ、貴下ニ對シテ送り得ル事ヲ欣幸トス。

陛下ノ政府ハパレスティンニ於テ猶太民族ノ爲メニ、一個ノ民族的國家(ナシヨナル、ホーム)ヲ樹立スルコトヲ是認シ、從テ此ノ目的ノ到達ヲ便ニスル爲メ、出來得ル限りノ盡力ヲ與フベシ。然レドモ此レト同時ニ、パレスティンニ現存スル非猶太族ノ行政及ビ宗教ニ關スル諸權利ハ、決シテ侵害セラル、モノニアラス、又パレスティン以外ニアル猶太人ノ諸權利及ビ政治的位置モ、何等危

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S 9460-3 029

害セラル、事ナカルベキハ勿論ノ事ナリ。

余ハ貴下ガ此ノ宣言ヲザイオニスト聯合會ニ通告セラレン事ヲ希望ス。

外務省

S 9460-3 030

I-0870

This magazine intend-  
ing to publish an  
Extra Japan Number to  
bring more knowledge  
about Japan and  
Japanese matters in the  
D. E. I.

Het Indische Reven  
(The Indian Life).

Published every week at  
Batavia with an issue  
of 10,000 copies.

The best and greatest  
magazine on general  
matters of the D. E. I.

The Gov. General is one of  
the subscribers.

By the newspaper  
"Het Nieuws des Dags"  
(Daily News).

I-0870

門	1
冊	3
頁	1
號	

八三二一  
 (備) 并巻領事 大宛 十月 三頁 六三〇  
 本者 着

次官 大宛

内田外務大臣 都原大使

至急

第四七九號

紅首に於て發行に猶外人機関  
 雜誌 American Journal 十月  
 あり、日誌 Seiki 紀念號 同氏  
 亦亦在出版行政、スティーブ止ラ  
 掲載に在り、十月十日昔迄に在り

得て操及力り方申出ありたり  
 勅行等カ首相ノ言下レテ在り  
 有修領事宛に電報に操中  
 可計ナリ  
 且有修領事ニ電報セリ

I-0870



暗

Chicago

門  
類  
項  
號

要再回

電信課長

大正九年十月十日

第三部

内田外務大臣

シカゴ

永老号 領事宛

最近、猶太人問題 争議

及 American Hebrew Independent

概 送 附 アリタニ 卷 American

外務省

Herbert 貴地ニテ、手出来サレシ

ニ、紐育ニ依頼セラレタシ

電送第九一五號  
九年十月九日

東京電報局

I-0870

附屬書類  
大正九年三月廿七日發  
第一號

門類  
種別  
號  
37920

在 紐 育 總 領 事 館

公第ニ八三号

大正九年十二月一日

在 紐 育 總 領 事 館

能 崎

外務大臣御旨内用 康哉殿

猶太人陰謀ニ関スル米名猶太人諸候  
会聯合分表書送付ノ件

近次英米西亞ニ於テ公刊セラルル「プロトコル」ニ因テ  
シ「フー」氏等ハ猶太人ノ陰謀ヲ攻撃ス  
シ「ア」氏次第ニ「信機」第二八号ヲ以テ及  
告置キ今般米名猶太人諸候會ニ聯合シ  
テ別紙ノ通「フー」氏等ニ對シテ表書送付ノ件

紐 育 猶 太 人 本 館 印

在 紐 育 總 領 事 館

界的陰謀ノ存セサルコト 茲ホルセリ「カ」カ右種陰  
謀ヲ有スル猶太人ニ依リ支持セラルル居ルニシテ此ガ  
コトヲ宣言致シ向テ表書送付ノ件 閣下相成  
此般及相成ニテ 敬具

附屬書類

十二月一日 紐育總領事館 一通

I-0870

門類  
項  
號

才三郎

彦助

要再回

文書課長 松原

大正拾年一月廿四日 接受

4

御覽  
御返

大正十年一月廿四日 起 大正十年一月廿五日 發送

同 年 一 月 二 五 日 附

機 密 機 密 第一 二 號

主任 菅野 三郎 氏

主管

内田 方一

宛先 別紙

猫老入の頭と頭を利の物  
送付方ハ此

弘ノ猫老入の頭研究ノ為矣  
外務省

・此見し交りより貴地方品に於てハ  
猫老入の頭、横濱に目せらる。利ノ  
物並に猫老入種例より利  
り物にシテノ通、中ト云々、此等ノ  
各地造り出有、皆指部、先  
送付方ハ此等ノ相次、以て  
一送付

I-0870

在末矣佛独各大使宛  
在瑞西瑞典西班牙各公使宛  
在土身古特<sup>由田松</sup>大使宛  
在桑港<sup>如方</sup>总領事宛  
在<sup>シヤム</sup>总領事宛

外務省

I-0870









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（原文露語）  
一千九百二十年二月二十九日ヲ以テ  
横濱市ニ開催セル猶太會總會決議録

總會ハ先ツサムソノウイナ氏臨時議長席ニ着キ  
本總會ノ議長及書記ノ選舉ヲ附議セリ  
満場一致ヲ以テサムソノウイナ氏ヲ議長ニ  
ホトレヤシク氏ヲ書記ニ選舉セリ  
新選ノ議長ハ臨時委員會ニ於テ立案セル  
議事ノ日程順序ヲ議事ニ附シ直ニ總會ノ  
可決スル事トナレリ  
右日程ニ依リ會議ヲ開キ日程各項ニ付キ順

次議事ヲ進メタリ。第一ニ臨時委員會ノ  
經過ノ報告アリ臨時委員會ノ委員長ノ資  
格ヲ以テサムソノウイナ氏報告ノ任ニ當リ  
タルガ氏ハ簡短ニ現時横浜居住ノ猶太人ハ  
何レモ困難ナル境遇ニ在リテ各自連合シテ  
其居住場所ヲ設ケサルヘカラスルニ至リ此ノ圍  
内ハ本年一月九日ヲ以テ集會ヲ開キ猶  
太人ノ利害ヲ配慮スヘキ臨時委員會ヲ選ビ  
横浜居住ノ一般猶太人ノ次回ノ總會ニ付スル  
常任委員會ヲ選舉シテ臨時委員會ノ集  
會ヲ終リタリ。其報告ニ依リ臨時委員  
會ノ會費ハ何レモ主トシテ慈善家ニ且ツ

I-0870



如何ニ其金ヲ釀出シテ又如何ニ之ヲ分配セル  
カヲ詳知スルヲ得タリ 尙統計的報告アリ  
且ツ現在現金二千円ヨリ 露亜銀行ニ當座  
預金ヲナセリ尙報告者ハ終リニ臨ミ臨時委  
員會ハ爾今其権限ヲ解キテ之ヲ總會ニ引  
継ク旨ヲ報告セリ  
議長ハ此ノ報告ニ付キテ議場意見ヲキヤリ  
向ヒタルニ満場報告ニ異議ナク之ヲ承認セリ  
サムソノウイッヂ氏ノ報告ヲ終リ第二ノ日  
程ナル常設委員選擧ノ議事ニ入りテリ  
右選擧事ニ関シテ或人々ノ提言アリ之ヲ要  
スルニ尤ノニ様ノ意見ナリキ

- (一) 委員選定ニ付キ意見ヲ交換シ議  
事ニ付スヘキ候補者ヲ指定スル爲メニ  
暫時休會セントノ意見
- (二) 候補者ヲ記名投票ニテ選擧スヘシトノ  
意見

右ニ様ノ意見ヲ彙記名ニテ採決ス  
議長ハ採決ノ結果第一項ノ原案多數ナ  
ルヲ宣シ十分間ノ休會ヲナシテ休會後ニ  
議長ニ四通ノ候補者人名表ヲ提出セラレタ  
ルカ其中ノ第參號表多數ヲ賛成ニテ採決  
セリ此ノ表ニ依リテ五名ノ委員ト二名ノ  
委員候補者 監查役参人選擧セラルレ

I-0870

タリ即チ其ノ人名左ノ如シ

横濱市山手町八丁目 獨吉系 葉子 口ツセリ

山手一七九番 会長 ムア、サムソノウイチ

山手二七番 ポリヤコフ

山手三七番 イズリン

山手一〇〇番 ツビエラスキ

山手七五番 ホトレヤシク

山手三七番 チエルノーフスキ

山手一〇〇番 ツイブリニツク

山手一七九番 ア、ア、サムソノウイチ

カエリモ 獨吉系 葉子 オリトシ

委員ノ職務分担ハ該委員會ノ最初ノ

會議ニテ決定スルコトニ決仕セリ

右選舉問題ヨリ終リ第三ノ日程ナル資金

募集方法如何ノ問題ヨリ附議セリ

此ノ總會ニ出席セル横濱居住ノ獨大人

全部ニ賦課シテ資金スヘシトノ提議ナ

リタリ

I-0870

第四ノ日程ナル委員會ノ權限ヲ附議シタル  
 ニ種々ノ意見ノ陳述アリタルガ其意見ノ  
 同様ナルモノヲ總合スレバ尤ノ如シ  
 委員會ハ猶太人ノ社會ノ要求ガ如何ナ  
 ナル形式ニテ表現セラルモ出来得ル限  
 リ其要求ヲ満足スヘキコトヲ計ルベシ右  
 ニ要シテハ尤ノ根本問題ニ注意スルベシ  
 (一) 最モ應テ慈善的ノ事業ハ必要ナル  
 場合ニハ何處ニテモ何時ニテモ實行セラル  
 べシ  
 (二) 宗教的徳義上ノ義務及猶太人社會  
 ノ旧慣ヲ出来得ル如ク遵守スルベシ

(三) 猶太人社會ノ教育上ノ要求ニ應テ  
 ルタメニ學校ヲ設ケ圖書館ヲ築クヘ  
 シ此ノ意見ニハ多数議員ノ賛成アリ  
 タリ

第五ノ日程ニ付テ議長ハ議場ノ同意ヲ  
 得テ尤ノ如ク改メタリ  
 即チ今則制定ノタメニ委員會ヲ留スル  
 ヤ否ヤトノ議題コレナリ討議ノ結果尤  
 ノ如ク決定セリ即チ今則ニ要スル問題  
 ハ之ヲ常設委員會ノ決定ニ附批スルニ  
 ト  
 第六日程ハ種々ノ問題ナリレガボウンスコム長

I-0870

ノ給料増加ヲ決議シタリ同氏ニ臨時委  
員令之於テ月給百圓ヲ支出セリ  
委員令ノ豫算不定ナルヲ以テ此問題ノ  
解決ハ之ヲ委員令ノ職責ニ依ルニ  
決議ヲナセリ  
日程ノ他ノ議スルキ問題ナキヲ以テ議長  
ハ總令ノ結果ヲ一言ニ議員ノ演説ハ  
何等政治的ノ傾向ヲ有セザリレコトヲ  
述ベ且ツ總令ハ自分ノ議長タルノ名  
譽ヲ與ヘラレタルコトヲ總令ニ感謝シ  
茲ニ總令ヲ閉ル者ヲ宣セリ  
議長長ア、サムソノノウイナ

書記

自署

I-0870

名符 神戸福千人協会  
 会場 神戸市中山区三田五丁目 R. Yamawaki 氏  
 会長 福千人 R. Yamawaki  
 副会長 福千人 R. Piccolotto  
 書記 福千人 G. Gublogg

會則

第一条 神戸在任、福千人協会、「神戸福千人」  
 徒、名符、下ニ但テサレ、  
 其規則、公的の本文、英國友愛國、其  
 本總會、福千人徒、篤友の智的及  
 物質的、所為、毎フルヲ以テ目的トス

警 視 廳

第三条 本協会、何等政治的、目的ヲ有セズ而  
 ニテ政談ハ凡テ之ヲ嚴禁ス

第四条

満十七八歳以上、男子及女子ハ「神戸福  
 千人徒」トスルコトヲ得  
 会費ハ左記ノ程額ヲ取ル  
 A. 普通会員、毎月会費限一月、  
 会費ヲ納付スル者  
 B. 維持会員、一時ニ納付スル者限  
 尚毎月会費トシテ限五円ヲ納  
 付スル者  
 C. 賛助会員、常会費トシテ、申上リ  
 厚薄ニテ一時ニ納付スル者限  
 五円以上

(小川節)

4

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6

7

第五條

本協会員タラント欲スル者ハ入会料ヲ提出スル事ニ定メタル者ニ限リ、入会料ヲ提出スル者ハ、退会料ヲ提出スル事ニ定メタル者ニ限リ、

第六條

三月間ニ在リテ、入会料ヲ納付セタル者ハ、其ノ後、退会料ヲ提出スル事ニ定メタル者ニ限リ、

A. 会費

B. 會費

C. 協賛金、寄附金、及他、入会費

第七條

協会、三月間以上在リテ、入会料ヲ提出スル者ハ、退会料ヲ提出スル事ニ定メタル者ニ限リ、

警視廳

第八條

協会、三月間以上在リテ、入会料ヲ提出スル者ハ、退会料ヲ提出スル事ニ定メタル者ニ限リ、

協会、三月間以上在リテ、入会料ヲ提出スル者ハ、退会料ヲ提出スル事ニ定メタル者ニ限リ、

小川

I-0870

提出ニテ其承認ヲ取ルルニシテ  
決議事項ニ付ニ関シ、基金及事務  
解ク管理スル

第九条

委員ハ毎年總會ヲ召集ス。而シテ  
會ノ為メニ必要ナリト思惟セラルル時、何種  
ニテモ特別總會ヲ召集スル權利ヲ有ス  
委員會、決議ハ也并多額ノ金ヲ行フ  
監督役三名ハ監督役候補者ノ一任  
トシテ(總會、所任命大、期百十五日)  
委員、會計報告(四月一回)ヲ受ケテ  
費用、項目ノ精査シ不正行為ヲ発見  
スルトキハ總會ヲ召集シテ委員、改  
選スルニ付テ報告ヲ受ケテトス

警 視 廳

第十條

監督役ハ報告ヲ受ケテ為メ、臨時普通  
會ヲ召集スルコトヲ得  
左記ノ者ハ臨時普通總會ヲ召集スル權  
利アリ

- A. 執行委員、
  - B. 監督役、
  - C. 種々種々後述シ居ル五名ハ委員
- 會ニ總會開會シテ取入ルル場合、  
 派會總裁ハ委員中ニ總會之ヲ  
 召集ス

第十一條

(附則)  
總會ハ毎年一回三月中旬開會ス  
而シテ委員、總會開會ノ時トシテ

(小川)

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三 令 令 員 之 直 出 入 也  
 其 四 令 令 員 之 出 席 人 員 定 員  
 二 連 日 行 時 一 日 行 後 二 日 亦 二 日  
 令 令 員 之 定 員 也  
 其 二 四 令 令 員 之 出 席 人 員 定 員  
 出 席 人 員 數 大 小 二 日 均 任 行  
 知 令 員 之 定 員 也  
 令 令 員 之 出 席 人 員 定 員 之 改 正 事  
 其 三 令 令 員 之 出 席 人 員 定 員 之 改 正 事  
 其 四 令 令 員 之 出 席 人 員 定 員 之 改 正 事  
 其 五 令 令 員 之 出 席 人 員 定 員 之 改 正 事  
 其 六 令 令 員 之 出 席 人 員 定 員 之 改 正 事  
 其 七 令 令 員 之 出 席 人 員 定 員 之 改 正 事  
 其 八 令 令 員 之 出 席 人 員 定 員 之 改 正 事  
 其 九 令 令 員 之 出 席 人 員 定 員 之 改 正 事  
 其 十 令 令 員 之 出 席 人 員 定 員 之 改 正 事

警 視 廳

小川也

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国籍		氏名	種別	記事
British		Yuzurovsky	President of the Party	
"		Bidenky & Mrs.	Comrade	
"		Dukovskiy & Mrs.	"	
"		Andriyevskiy & Mrs.	"	
"		Putroff & Mrs.	"	
British		Antoka	"	
"		Pieletto	"	
"		Budakov	"	
British		Bodimman	Member	
"		Podack	"	
British		Carvick	"	
			警視廳	
Russian		Beathovitsky	"	
"		Dorra	"	
"		Enenkong	"	
"		Epstein	"	
"		Evans	"	
British		Spea	"	
Russian		Farkh B. Mrs.	"	
"		Fomkov	"	
"		Galatky	"	
"		Garson	"	
"		Israelovitch	"	
"		Goldensky	"	
"		Goldman	"	

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Prussian	Dracini Hans.	Member	
"	Druckery	"	
"	Druckery	"	Member
"	Druckery & Post.	"	
"	Hess. Halilunt	"	
British	Nyong	"	
"	Joseph	"	
Prussian	Kennet	"	
"	Rennet		
British	Sein 9th. Hess		
"	Sein 7.		
"	Sein 8.		
"	Sein 9.		
Prussian	Maletot		
"	Hess. Hess.		
British	Noda		
Prussian	Nygalin		in charge
"	Rakowitza Hess		
"	Rennet		
"	Rakow		
"	Salokit A.		
British	Sadon		
Prussian	Seydman		in charge
British	Sitten		
Prussian	Stephan		
"	Tomos	Member	in charge

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(小川 穂)

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	Russian	Japan	"	"
	"	Breditsky	"	in R.S.A.
	"	Mos	"	
	"	Wooler & Press	"	
	"	Malyshev & Press	"	
	"	Samoylov	"	
	"	Shinin & Co. Moscow	"	
	"	Shinnor	"	
	"	Skarskiy, J.	"	
	"	Moscow	"	

警視廳

(小川稿)

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次官

秋

猶太人ニ關スル研究

情報第三部

森 權 吉

第三編

我國ニ於テハ從來猶太人種トノ交渉深カラサリシ爲メ、同人種ニ就テノ興味ハ至ツテ妙ク從テ之ニ對スル研究モ等閑視セラレタル緣ナルカ、近代ノ經濟問題ヨリ社會問題乃至國際問題ヲ研究スルニハ、猶太人問題ヲ不問ニ附ス能ハサルニ至レリ。是レ近來マテ世界民族中ノ謎トサレ居タル猶太人問題カ、今日ニテハ世界問題トシテ多大ノ興味ヲ以テ、歐米一部ノ觀者ニ依テ研究サル、所以ナリ。

猶太人問題ノ範圍ハ極メテ廣ク、爲ニ本研究ハ僅カニ、其ノ輪廓ヲ描クニ過キサルモ、過去貳千年間迫害ト壓迫ノ標的トナリ、基督教社會ヨリ

外務省

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9460-3

031

絶ヘス排斥サレ、膚ケラレツ、今日ニ至リシ、此ノ人種ノ運命程不思議ナルハナン。彼等ハ彼等自身ニハ寸尺ノ領土ヲモ有セサレトモ廣ク全世界ヲ自己ノ郷土トシ、外見上ハ敗者ノ如キモ事實ニ於テハ勝利者タルノ實權ヲ掌握シ居レリ。尙彼等ハ其信仰ニ於テハ最モ古代的ナルモ、其ノ思想ニ於テハ最モ近代的ナリ。而シテ物質主義ト理想主義トヲ兼ネ、一面ニ於テハ愛國主義者ナルト同時ニ、一面亦世界主義者ナリ。殊ニ資本家トシテ、社會主義者トシテノ彼等ハ世界ノ有ユル民族ニ抽ンテ、他ヲ利用スルト同時ニ又自ラモ利用サレツ、アルナリ。

世界ニ於ケル猶太人ノ總人口ハ「ルツピン」博士ノ調査ニ依レハ、約一千〇〇〇、〇〇〇人ニテ其内約八、八〇〇、〇〇〇人、即チ七六〇ハ歐羅巴ニ居住シ、更ニ其内五、一〇〇、〇〇〇人即チ四四〇ハ歐西亞ニ

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一、九〇〇、〇〇〇人即チ一六〇ハ亞米利加ニ、更ニ亞細亞ニハ四三〇、〇〇〇人(三、七%)、亞米利加ニハ三六〇、〇〇〇人(三、一%)、歐洲ニハ一七、〇〇〇人(、二%)居住シ居レリ。

斯クノ如ク猶太民族ノ總人口ハ朝鮮民族ノ總人口ヨリモ渺キモ、此ノ信仰ヲ共ニシ、民族的自負ニ富メル同種族ノ地理的分布ト、彼等カ殆ント因襲的ニ商業及ヒ金融業ニ從事シテ刻苦セルコト、又彼等同業者間ニ於テ創立セラレタル銀行組織ヲ背景トシテ努メテ各國ノ王室及政府ニ財政上ノ便宜ヲ與ヘタル事等ハ、彼等カ繼テ國際財政家トシテ成功セル主因ナルヘシ。今日世界ノ金融市場ヲ實際ニ支配スルハ彼等ニテ「フランクフォートヨリ出テ英、露、佛、奧ニ手ヲ擴ケシ「ロスチャイルド」一家ノ歴史ハ一般猶太人財政家ノ歴史ト云ヒ得ヘク、從テ彼等カ歐米ノ政治、經濟界ニ

外務省

S

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033

有スル勢力ノ偉大ナルコトヲ想像スルハ難事ニ非ス、(過般ノ巴里講和會議ニテ何人ノ對峙ヲモ受ケス、否、寧ろ列強代表者ノ支持後援ヲ得テ其ノ主張セル總テノ要求ヲ順テ得タルハ彼等ノミナリキ。

「チヨセフ・コーレル」ハ猶太民族ニ就テ「大天才ニ於テハ多産ナラサルモ、大才能ヲ以テスレハ、大多産ナル人類カ産出セル最モ天賦アル一種族ナリ」ト述ヘタルカ、猶太人ノ天賦ハ商業ノミナラス、凡テ他ノ職業ニモ能ク發揮セラレツ、アリ。彼等ハ最近百年間ニ、歐米ニ於テ最モ優秀ナル法律家、政治家、哲學者、思想家、藝術家等ヲ何レノ大民族ヨリモ多ク出セルナリ。十九世紀ニ最モ傑出セル英國政治家ハ「チスレリー」ニテ、又伊太利ヲ統一セル「カプリア」ハ其ノ智囊タル猶太人「ハートルム」ニ負フ所渺カラサリシナリ。

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獨逸帝國議會及大審院最初ノ議長ハ猶太人「ジムソン」ナリキ。哲學者ニハ亦古クハ「スピノサ」、近クハ「ベルグソン」ヲ出セリ。又近代ノ最も重要ナル科學的發見、即チ電話機、電氣、飛行機等ノ搖籃ニアリシモノハ「エヂソン」、「ハインリッヒ」、「ヘルツ」及ヒ「リリエントール」ナリ。而シテ十九世紀ヨリ今日ニ至ルマテ最大ナル社會運動カ猶太人「マルクス」及ヒ「ラサール」ニ依ツテ起サレタル事ハ周知ノ事實ニシテ、猶太人ハ更ニ「メンデルソーン」ノ如キ音樂家、「ハイネ」ノ如キ詩人、「マクス・リーベルマン」ノ如キ美術家ヲモ出セルナリ。

此レ因ヨリ最近百年間ニ於ケル著名ナル猶太人ヲ網羅セルモノナラサレトモ、以上列舉セシ人物カ近世文化ニ與ヘタル影響ヨリスルモ、猶太人カ優秀民族ヲ以テ自任スルハ無理カラヌ事ナリ。然レ吾人ニ資本主義及社會

外務省



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035

主義ヲ教ヘタル此ノ少數民族ノ世界的努力ハ、何レノ方面ヨリ見ルモ金力ニ基礎ヲ置クモノニシテ、現在英國ノ樞密院ニハ先般印度總督トシテ赴任セシ「レツディング」卿ヲ初メ、十人ノ猶太人カ籍ヲ置キ、又其ノ議會ニハ多數ノ猶太人議員有ルカ、是等ノ人々ハ殆ント全部資本家ナリ。更ニ「ロスチャイルド」、「フリユリング」、「ゴツシユン」、「セリグマン」、「モンタギュー」、「シユロエダー」等ノ諸銀行、諸會社ハ歐米ヲ初メ亞米利加、亞細亞ニ跨リテ投資ヲナシ居レリ。又英ノ猶太人資本家ト密接ナル關係ニアル米ノ猶太人資本家ハ、自給自足ヲ以テ誇ル同國ノ國家的産業ノ大部分ヲ支配スル地位ニアリ。例ヘハ近時國民教育ノ機關トシテ、又營利事業トシテ驚クヘキ發達ヲ遂ケツ、アル活動寫眞業ヲ初メ、歌舞劇場ノ經營、砂糖、煙草、靴、衣服ノ製造販賣、一部ノ鑛山業、寶石商、新聞

外務省



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流  
行  
手  
紙

配下ニアルナリ。英ニ於ケルト同様、米ニモ「ラソフ」・「ロエブ」・「キユーン」・「ワーバーク」・「ストラウス」・「カーン」ノ如キ大資本家アルカ上ニ又「コムバース」ノ如キ労働黨ノ首領等モアル故ニ、猶太人ノ金權ニ飽ラサル一部ノ歐米人ハ、「猶太人ノ目的ハ世界ノ金融市場ヲ支配スルト共ニ、産業組織ヲモ支配スルニアリ」ト稱シ居レリ。

彼等カ露國ノ革命ヲ醸成シ、之ニ參與シタルコトハ周知ノ事實ナルカ、佛蘭西革命ノ原動力トナリシモ亦猶太人ナリキ。現代ノ教科書ニ「ジヤコピン」俱樂部トシテ知ラレ居ル團體ハ、「イルミナツテイ」ト稱スル「フリーメイソンリー」ノ一派ニテ、猶太人「アダム・ワイズハウプト」別名「スバルタクス」ニ依テ力説セラレシ自由平等主義ヲ敷衍シテ、遂ニ彼ノ

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大廠ヲ醸スニ至レルナリ。元來「フリーメイソンリー」ハ猶太人ノ設立セルモノラシク、現ニ根拠エモ「ロツジ」カアル由ナルカ、此ノ世界的秘密結社ノ中心人物ハ猶太人ナリト云フ。英米ニ於ケル「ロツジ」ノ色彩ハ鬼エ角、佛、獨、露ニ於ケル「ロツジ」カ猶太人ノ政治的機關ナルコトハ否定スル能ハサル事實ニシテ、革命ニ依ツテ佛蘭西ノ君權政治ヲ根柢ヨリ撤シタル猶太人ハ今日ニ於テハ此ノ共和國ニ非常ナル勢力ヲ有シ、爲ニ其ノ内閣ニハ常ニ猶太人或ハ猶太系ノ人物ヲ見ルナリ。現大統領「ミルラン」ノ母モ猶太人ナルカ、「猶太人ハ佛蘭西ノ統治者ナリ」ト云「ブリュムケン」カ言ヘルトコロナリ。

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社説

系ノ人物ナリ。獨、英、米ノ猶太人資本家カ彼等ヲ援助セルコトハ公然ノ  
秘密ナルカ、現在ノ過激派政府カ早晚崩壊スル時彼等アリトスルモ、今後  
國ノ向背ヲ決スルハ悉ク猶太人ナルヘシ。過激派猶太人カ高唱スル共產  
主義ノ目的ハ他民族ノ資本主義ヲ破壊スルニアルヘク、從テ佛蘭西革命ニ  
於ケル自由、平等ノ標語ト同シク、猶太人ノ優越權ヲ建設スル一ノ手段ナ  
リト稱サレツ、アリ。「猶太人ハ大資本ト過激思想トヲ以テ、世界ノ征復  
ヲ企テ、居レリ」ト、近頃佛蘭西ノ一上院議員ハ議會ニテ明言セルカ、歐米  
列強ノ政府ハ既ニ或ル意味ニ於テ彼等ノ黨中ニ在リト云フヲ得ヘク、獨逸  
ヲ初メ波蘭、伊太利、匈牙利、羅馬尼等ニ於ケル諸問題ノ背後ニハ彼等ノ  
利害問題カ伏在シ居レルコトハ疑フ餘地ノナキ事實ナリ。

歐米各國ニ於ケル猶太人ノ活動ハ斯クノ如ク多種多様ニテ彼等ハ一見其

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ノ住居スル國ノ民族ニ同化シ、其ノ社會ニ融和シ居レルカ如キモ、事實ハ  
然ラス、猶太人ハ何處マテモ猶太人ナリ。又モ彼等ノ中ニハ偶々猶太教ヲ  
拋棄スル者アルモ、彼等ノ民族的團結ハ宗教ニ依リ、或ハ又國境ニ依テ支  
配サル、モノニ非ラス、而シテ彼等ハ彼等ノ共同利益ヲ保護シ其ノ民族的  
發展ヲ計ルヘク、一ノ中央機關トモ稱スヘキモノヲ有スルカ如シ。之レ或  
ハ「サンヘドリン」カ今日尙ホ存在スルナキヤヲ疑ハシムル所以ナリ。「  
サンヘドリン」ハ本來七十一名ヨリ成ル猶太ノ世襲的元老院ナリシカ、猶  
太滅亡後モ尙ホ其ノ集合ヲ繼續セルモノ、如ク、一千八百〇七年二月ニハ  
奈翁ト團體的交渉ヲ開始スル必要上「パリ」ニ集合シテ其ノ決議セル事  
項ハ各國ニ於ケル猶太人ヲ法律的ニ拘束スルモノナルコトヲ宣明セリ。近  
來「サイオニスト」ノ會合以外ニ、此ノ「サンヘドリン」ニ類似セル同

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サイオン長老

人種ノ集會ハ殆ント年々ノ恒例ノ如クニ開カレ、歐米ノ政治經濟界ノ有力ナル猶太人カ之レニ列席スルハ特ニ注目ニ値スルモノナリ。猶太人ノ勢力範圍外ニ在ル一部ノ歐米新聞雜誌ハ彼等ヲ評シテ「猶太人ハ各國ノ政府ヲ超越シテ政治機關ヲ有スル」「インターナショナルニシテ、其ノ民族的野心ヲ達スル爲ニハ手段ヲ選ハサル人種ナリ」ト言ヒ居レルカ、所謂「各國ノ政府ヲ超越シテ政治機關」ナルモノハ「サンヘドリン」ノ事ナランカト思ハル、節ナキニ非ラス。

目下英、米、佛等ニテハ盛ナル猶太人排斥運動勃興シ居レルカ、此ノ運動ノ直接原因トモナリシモノハ「サイオン長老ノ記録」ナル一小冊子ナリ。其ノ眞偽ニ就キテハ種々喧シキ議論アルモ、千九百〇五年此書ヲ「ザースコ・セロ」ヨリ出版セル「サーギー・ニルス」ト云フ露人ノ序言ニ依

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S 9460-3 041

レハ右小冊子ハ一猶太人首領ニ遺恨アル一婦人ノ手ニ依リテ、同人ノ許ヨリ盗マレタル秘密書類ヨリ成ルモノニテ、露國ノ猶太人ハ種々ノ方法ヲ以テ其ノ發表ヲ妨ケタル事ヲ述ヘ居レリ。「サイオン長老ノ記録」ハ昨年更ニ「ロンドン」「ハリイ」「ボストン」ノ如キ大都市ニテ出版サレシカ、出版者ハ露國反過激派ノ人士ナルカ如ク、露國ヲ初メ歐米ニ於ケル猶太人ニ對シテ反感ヲ喚起スルカ其ノ目的ナラン。記録ノ内容ハ猶太人ノ長老等ニ依リテ計畫セラレタル世界征服策ノ釋明書ト云フヘキモノニシテ、原本ハ千八百九十六年頃ニ開催セラレタル、前記「サンヘドリン」ニモ比スヘキ猶太人ノ會合ニテ、近世同人種中ノ一大人物ナリシ「セオドア・ハーゼル」カナヤル講演ノ草稿ナル由。假リニ此ノ世界征服策ナルモノカ、反猶太人宣傳ノ爲メニ執筆セラレタリトスルモ、該執筆者カ非凡ナル頭腦ヲ有

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シ且ツ世事人情ニ迫シタル者ナリシ事ハ一顧首肯スルヲ得ヘシ。右記録ハ主トシテ基督教國ニ關スルモノナルカ、次ノ諸點ハ同記録カ列擧シテ以テ猶太民族ノ勳權ヲ確立スル手段トナスモノナリ。

(イ) 世界ノ金融及産業ノ支配  
(ロ) 教育機關ノ支配

(ハ) 公衆民心ノ誘惑及鉅亂

(ニ) 經濟上ノ不安ノ醸成及革命的氣分ノ煽動

(ホ) 各國ノ統治權ノ分割及政治的支配

此ノ記録ニハ更ニ歐米諸國ニ於ケル通信機關カ猶太人ノ支配下ニ屬スルコト並ニ猶太人ハ各國外交上ノ秘密ヲモ知り得ヘキコトヲ明記シアルカ、「ルーター」、「ウォルフ」、「ハパス」ノ如キ報道機關ノ設立セシ者ハ猶

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太人ニシテ、又「アソシエーテッド・プレス」ノ如キ機關ノ管理者中モ彼等ノ資本家若クハ其ノ代表者居ルカ上ニ、彼等ノ中ニハ諸國ノ權機ニ參與スル者アラアルヲ想ヘハ、右ハ強チ無難ノ言ナラサルヲ知ルヘシ。尙ホ同記録ニハ歐米諸國ニ於ケル新聞雜誌モ亦猶太人ノ勢力下ニ在ル事ヲ反復述ヘ居レルカ、彼等ヲ異分子ト見做シテ排斥スル基督教徒ノ社會カ彼等ニ不利ナル問題ヲ廣ク論議シ得サルハ實ニ面白キ現象ニシテ妙クトモ彼等カ言論機關、特ニ新聞紙ノ操縦ニ成功セルヲ證スルモノナリ。獨、佛、伊ハ之レヲ直クモ、彼等カ英米ノ新聞界ニ對シテ有スル勢力ハ豫想以上ニテ、彼等ハ廣告ヲ利用シテ大小新聞紙ノ服從ヲ強ユルノミナラス其所有者或ハ株主トシテ輿論ヲ喚起シ、指揮スル地位ニアルナリ。彼ノ「ニューヨーク・タイムス」カ猶太人ノ機關紙ナルコトハ蔽フ可ラサル事實ナルモ、「ハ

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改定

「スト」ノ諸新聞ノ如キ猶太系ノモノヲ初メ、米國ニ於ケル新聞紙ハ皆同  
種族ノ勢力ヲ知悉スルカ故ニ、猶太人ハ米國ニ忠良ナアリ、其資本家ハ慈  
善的ナ事ヲ賞讃スル以外、彼等ニ關シテハ何等言フヘキ事ヲ有セサルナ  
リ。英國ノ諸新聞ニ就テモ同様ニ断定スルヲ得ヘシ。勿論「モーニング・  
ホースト」ノ如キ例外アルモ「デイリー・テレグラフ」ヲ初メ「タイムス」  
「デイリー・エクスプレス」「イブニング・ニュース」「デイリー・グ  
ラフィック」「ウエストミンスター・ガゼット」「デイリー・ニュース」  
「デイリー・ヘラルド」等ハ悉ク彼等ニ依テ經營セラレ、或ハ管理セララル、  
カ故ニ英國ノ輿論カ猶太人ニ依テ支配セラル、ハ寧ろ當然ノコトナリ。  
猶太人ノ歐米ニ於ケル勢力ハ大略右ノ如クナルカ、現代列強ノ政治家或  
ハ政黨中ニ彼等ニ利用セラレ、又彼等ヲ利用セサルハ皆無ノ有様ニテ、彼

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等ノ好意及援助ハ何レノ政府ニ取リテモ必要トセララルカ如シ。佛伊カ巴  
里講和會議ニ「クロツ」及ヒ「ソニノ」ノ二代表者ヲ参列セシメタル事ハ  
既ニ史實ニ屬スルモ、「クレマンソー」ノ秘書官長ハ猶太人「マンデル」  
ニシテ、「ロイドジョージ」並ニ「ウイルソン」ノ助言者中ニモ「レツデ  
インク」、「モンタギュー」、「ストラウス」、「カーン」等ノキ亦猶太人  
アリシコトハ、尙ホ吾人カ記憶ニ新タナル所ナリ。或ル消息通ノ曰ク「一  
猶太人ノ背後ニハ猶太民族全隊ノ後援アリ」ト、是レ實ニ大統領「ウイル  
ソン」カ激烈ナル反對ヲモ顧ミス猶太人「ブランドアイス」ヲ合衆國大審院  
判事ニ任命セル理由ヲ簡單ニ説明スル言ナリト云フヘシ。米國ノ自働車王  
トシテ有名ナル「ヘンリー・フォード」ハ自己所有ノ「デアボン・インデ  
ペンデント」ニテ昨年來猶太人ヲ攻撃シツツアルカ、同人ハ此ノ爲メ猶太

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人ヨリ激烈ナル事業上ノ壓迫ヲ蒙リ居ルノミナラス、「フライアン」「カ  
ーディナル・デボンス」「フーパー」「ヒュース」「ランシング」「タフ  
ト」「カーディナル・オコンネル」「コルビー」「キングスレイ」「デニ  
ソン」「モルガン」「ウイルソン」「ハーディング」等猶太人ニ同情シ、  
又ハ彼等ト密接ナル關係ニ在ル米國朝野人士ノ批難ノ焦點トナリツツアル  
有様ナリ。是等ノ事實ニ徴スルモ彼等カ列強ノ外交問題ニモ直接、間接ノ  
影響ヲ與フルハ今更贅言ヲ要セザル所ナリ。

今左ニ其ノ一例トシテ英國ト「ザイオニスト」運動トノ關係ヲ引證セン。  
世間周知ノ如ク「ザイオニズム」トハ「ザイオン」即チ「パレスタイン」  
ニ猶太國ヲ再建セントスル同民族ノ國際的運動ニシテ、故「セオドア・ハ  
ーゼル」「マクス・ノアドー」「チエイム・ワイズマン」等ハ代表的ノ「

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ザイオニスト」ナリ。各國ニ於ケル「ザイオニスト」ハ千八百九十七年初  
メテ其ノ總會ヲ催セル以來、大戰前迄年々一回集合スルヲ例トセルカ、彼  
等ノ運動ヲシテ急速ニ國際的ナラシメタル主因トモ云フヘキハ、露國ニ於  
ケル猶太人虐待問題ト之レニ對スル他國（殊ニ英米）居住ノ同民族ノ同情  
ナリキ。

而シテ英國ハ千九百〇三年八月「バーゼル」ニ開催セラレタル第六總會  
ヲ機トシテ「ザイオニズム」ヲ是認セル以來一貫セル態度ヲ以テ之ニ接シ  
居レリ。此ノ會議中英國政府カ正式ニ通牒ヲ發シテ、猶太民族ノ爲ニ亞弗  
利加ノ「ユーガンダ」ニ自治殖民地ヲ提供セルハ「ザイオニズム」ノ歴史  
ニ特筆スヘキ事件ナリト云フヘク、「ハーゼル」以下ノ人々ハ「パレスタ  
イン」カ各國ニ於ケル「ザイオニスト」ノ目的地ナリシニ拘ラス、英國ト

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トノ政治的關係ヲ維持スヘク、之ヲ受領セルナリ。「ノアドー」ハ名實共ニ「ハーゼル」ノ後繼者ナルカ、彼ノ言ニ據レハ、當時「ハーゼル」ハ既ニ既ニ近キ將來ニ於ケル世界大戰ヲ豫期セシメナラス、其ノ終局ノ平和會議ニ於テ英國ノ援助ヲ得テ、猶太民族ハ再ビ「パレスタイン」ヲ祖國トスルコトヲ信シ居タルナリト。「ノアドー」ハ千九百三年九月ニ巴里ノ「ザイオニスト」會合ニテ此ノ言明ヲ爲セルカ、「ハーゼル」ノ豫言ノ的中ハ實ニ興味アル問題ト云フヘク、「歐米ノ外交史ヲ彩ルモノハ猶太人ノ並力ナリ」ト云ヘル史家ノ言ハ根據アルモノ、如シ。「ノアドー」ノ言明ノ眞否ハ度外視スルモ、猶太民族ノ祖國復興運動ハ「ハーゼル」ノ豫想通り「ユーガンダ」ノ自治殖民地、世界大戰、平和會議、「パレスタイン」ノ獲得、ト云フ順序ヲ以テ實現セラレタルナリ。

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戦後第一回ノ「ザイオニスト」總會ハ昨年七月「ロンドン」ニ開催セルカ廿八箇國ヨリ参列セル代表者等ハ「ノアドー」ヲ名譽會長ニ、合衆國大審院判事「ブランダイス」ヲ會長ニ選舉セル後「サンレモ」會議ノ結果獨立シテ、猶太人ノ希望ニ依リ英ノ委任統治ニ移サレシ「パレスタイン」ニ關スル事項ヲ討議セリ。七月十二日ノ會合ニハ英國政府ノ「パレスタイン」宣言書ニ署名セル「バルフォア」氏ヲ初メ、「クリュー」「ロバート・セシル」ノ二卿モ出席シ、「ロスチャイルド」卿ハ司會者ナリシカ、席上「バルフォア」ノ祝辭ニ對シ「ノアドー」ハ、「猶太ヲ祖國タル國家トラシムハスエズ遼河、及ヒ英ノ亞細亞ニ於ケル利權ヲ保護スル賢明ナル政策ナリ」ト答ヘタリ。現在英國政府ノ命ヲ承ケテ「パレスタイン」統治ノ任ニ當レルハ、猶太人「サー・ハーバート・サムエル」ナルカ、羅馬法王

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廳ノ概論「コリエア・テ・イタリア」ノ記事ニ依レハ、法王及伊太利政  
府ハ基督ニ關係アル「ハレスタイン」ノ聖地カ猶太人ノ手中ニ入ルコトヲ  
好マサルモノ、如ク、從テ兩者ト英國政府トノ間ニハ意見ノ扞格アルカ如  
シ。此爲ニカ、近時猶太人ノ有力者等ハ、法王廳ノ財政難ヲ機會トシテ、  
法王ニ接近スヘク努力シツ、アルヤニテ、彼等ハ此ノ目的ヲ貫徹スル爲メ  
米國ノ「レジヨン」及舊教徒ノ團體タル「ナイト・オブ・コロムブス」ヲ  
利用シ、日英同盟ノ改訂ニモ反對ノ態度ヲ執リツ、アリト云フ。  
省ミテ、四國ノ事情カ我カ國際關係ニ多大ノ變化ヲ齎ラセル今日、我カ  
國ノ猶太人ニ對スル方針如何ハ實ニ重大ナル問題ニシテ、時間ト努力ヲ措  
マス、充分ニ研究ヲ要スル價値アル問題ナルカ、何レニセヨ、彼等ノ同情  
ヲ得ルハ、驕テ列強ニ有力ナル味方ヲ得ル所以ナリト確信スルモ換言スレ

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ハ、若シ彼等ノ勢力ニシテ、能ク列強ノ政府ヲ動かスニ足ルモノトセハ、  
彼等ノ日本ニ對スル態度ハ慎重ニ考慮スヘキモノナリ。而シテ此ノ重大問  
題ヲ決定スルハ、彼我ノ利害關係ナレハ、或ハ「ハレスタイン」ヲ中心ト  
スル彼等ノ國家的運動ニ贊助ヲ與ヘ、或ハ彼等ノ代表者ヲシテ希望通りニ  
聯盟會議ニ参加セシムヘク盡力スル等ハ、彼等ノ好感ヲ得ル一手段ナルヘ  
ク、又我國カ彼等ニ事業上ノ便宜ヲ與ヘ、若クハ我範圍内ニ彼等ノ投資ヲ  
奨励スルハ、經濟方面ヨリ打算シテ亦我レニモ有利ナル他ノ一手段ナラ  
ンカ。  
世界金融ノ中心カ、猶太人ノ移動ニ伴ヒテ、西班牙、葡萄牙、伊太利ヨ  
リ、和蘭、獨逸、英吉利ニ、最近ニハ亞米利加ニト推移シ、又推移シツ、  
アルゴトハ、經濟史ノ立證スル所ナルカ、要スルニ猶太人ニ利用サル、事

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ハ、是レ彼等ヲ利用スル唯一ノ方法ナルヤモ知レス。今假リニ當面ノ問題  
タル我カ國際關係改善ノ立場ヨリ離レテ、將來ヲ豫測スルモ、彼等ノ利用  
ヲ否トスル理由ハ全然無キカ如シ。惟フニ、我國カ極東ニ位シ、大和民族  
ノ團結力カ猶太民族ノ其レニモ優レルコトハ、歐米ニ於ケルカ如キ猶太人  
問題カ、我國ニ起リ得ヘカラサル事ヲ保障スルモノナルヘシ。

此ノ見地ヨリシテ我カ當局者ニ於テハ適宜ノ方法ヲ以テ彼等ノ有力者ト  
交渉和親ノ途ヲ開カレ、以テ我カ利益ノ擁護我カ國運ノ發展ヲ企圖セラレ  
シコトヲ切ニ希望スル次第ナリ。(大正十年三月十六日)

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極秘

英佛米ニ於ケル猶太人有力者參考人名

英國ノ部

レツディング「(ロイド・ジョージ)ノ親友、印度總督」  
 スチュワート・サムエル「英國猶太人會々長」  
 アイネスト・カツセル「樞密顧問官、財政家、日露戰爭當時日本ノ外債募  
 集ニ關係セリ」  
 エドガアー・スベイアー「樞密顧問官、財政家、(アスクイス)ト親交ア  
 リ」  
 アルフレッド・モンド「財政家、下院議員、(ロイドジョージ)ノ友人、  
 (ウエストミンスター・ガゼット)其ノ他ノ新聞ト關係アリ」  
 ハーバート・サムエル「樞密顧問官、(ロイド・ジョージ)ト親交アリ、

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(パレスタイン)ノ統治者

ヘンリー・アーンホルツ「資本家、(タイムス)ノ有力ナル株主」  
 バーナム「新聞界ノ有力者、(デイリー・テレグラフ)ノ所有主」  
 ラルフ・ブリュメンフェルド「(デイリー・エクスプレス)ノ株主及  
 主筆」  
 ジョージ・ジー・ルイス「辯護士、多数(ロンドン)新聞紙ノ顧問」  
 ライオネル・ワルター・ロスチャイルド「(ロスチャイルド)本家々會」  
 ナサニエル・シー・ロスチャイルド「(ロスチャイルド)商會監査役」  
 チェイム・ワイズマン「(ザイニスト)總會幹事長」  
 佛國ノ部  
 マクス・ノアドー「(ザイオニスト)總會名譽會長」

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エル・エル・クロツ「前蔵相」  
ナリシツス・レヴン「萬國猶太人協會々長、最モ有力ナル猶太人ノ統治  
機關ナル由」

エドワード・デ・ロステヤイルド「同上佛國中央委員會々長、資本家」  
エドモンド・デ・ロステヤイルド「同上委員、資本家」

ジヨセフ・ライナク「前陸軍委員會副會長、政客、外交記者、(サロン)  
ヲ所有、石井大使ニ面談アリ」

ステファン・ローザン「(ル・マタン)記者、戰爭中對米宣傳ニ從事セ  
リ」

ポール・ルイ「著名ナル外交記者、(ル・プチ・パリジアン)ニ關係ア  
リ」

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ボリス・スヴァリン「共產主義者、第三(インターナショナル)佛國幹  
事、露ノ(トロツキー)其ノ他ト親交アリ」

アルバート・カーン「銀行家、日清戰爭當時日本ノ外債募集ニ關係セリ  
我國ニ縁故深シ」

ラファエル・ジヨージ・レヴィ「財政學者ニシテ人格者、我國歴代ノ大  
使ニ面談アリ」

ヘンリ・ベルグソン「哲學者」  
米國ノ部

ルイス・マーシャル「著名ナル辯護士、米國猶太人會々長」  
オット・エツチ・カーン「有力ナル財政家、(キューン・ロエフ)商會  
監査役」

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ジュリアン・マツク「判事、米國（ザイオニスト）會々長」  
アドルフ・エス・オツクス「紐育（タイムス）社主」  
モアテイマー・シツフ「（シツフ）本家々督」  
オスカー・ストラウス「前大使、（ルーズベルト）内閣々員、日本ニ好  
意ヲ有ス」  
ナサン・ストラウス「資本家、（オスカー・ストラウス）ノ弟」  
ヘンリー・モアゲンソー「前土耳其大使、政界ニ勢力アリ」  
アラハム・アイ・エルクス「判事、前土耳其大使」  
ジュリアス・カイン「下州選出下院議員、陸軍委員長」  
アイザック・シイゲル「資本家、紐育選出下院議員、移民委員ニシテ在  
米日本人ノ状態ヲ觀察セル一人、好意ヲ有ス」

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ルイス・フランダイス「大審院判事、（ザイオニスト）總會々長」  
バーナード・バルー「財政家、紐育株式取引所員、巴里講和會議經濟顧  
問」  
サムエル・ウンタマイアー「辯護士、（ハリスト）ノ顧問トモ云フベキ  
地位ニ在リ」  
ポール・ワーバーク「有力ナル資本家、故（ジャコブ・シツフ）ノ姻戚」

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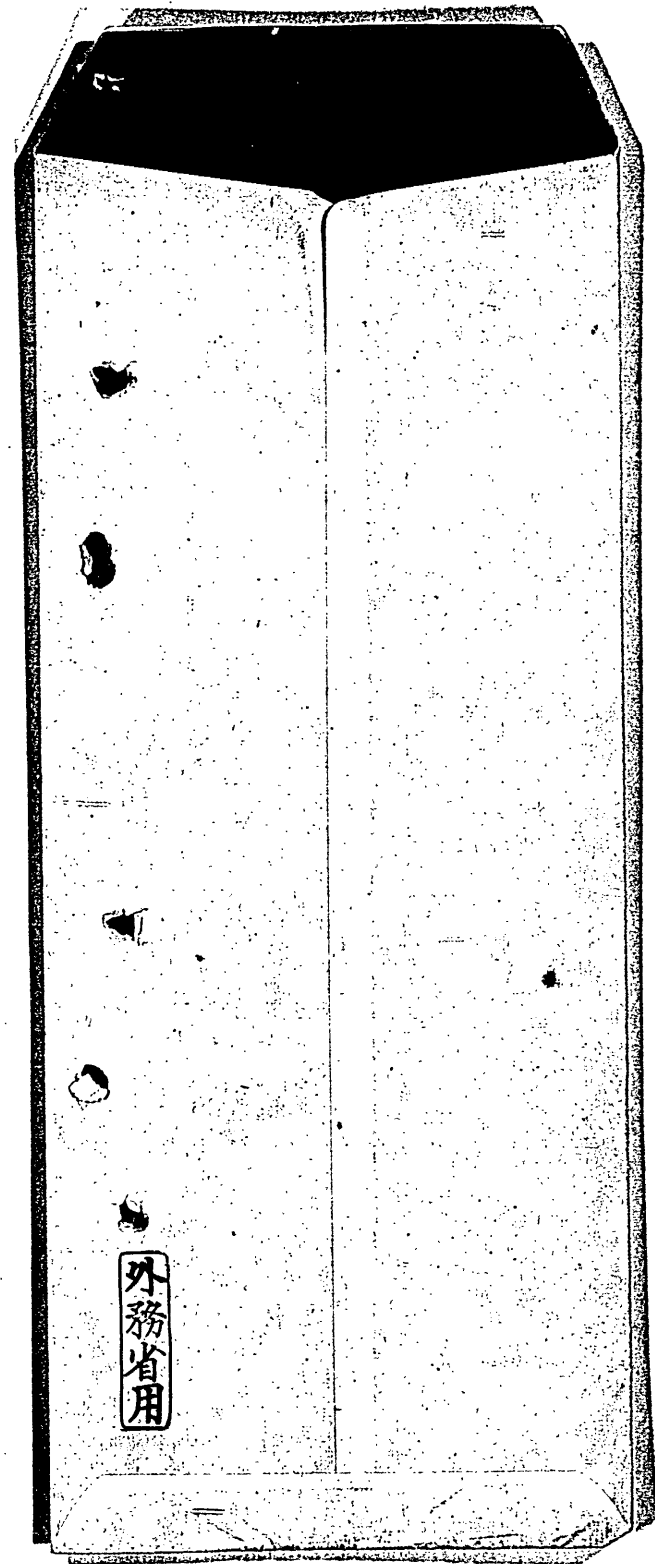
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正所忍の事  
公第三八三号附房  
猶大人の終報也

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CIRCULATED DURING WAR

No Such Organization as the "Elders of Zion," to Which It Is Credited.

11/27/20 Times

NEW YORK, Nov. 30, 1920.

A conference to discuss the widespread campaign of secret anti-Jewish propaganda in the United States was called by the American Jewish Committee...

To Our Fellow-Citizens:

During the war, by secret agencies, a movement, variously called, "The Protocols of the Elders of Zion," "The Protocols of the Wise Men of Zion," was clandestinely circulated in typewritten form...

What is the History of the Protocols?

Speaking as representatives of the Jewish people, familiar with the history of Judaism in its various phases and with the movements, past and present, in Jewish life, we say with all solemnity: (1) The Protocols are a base forgery...

Questions Unanswered.

Where is the habitat of these so-called Elders of Zion? Who are these hidden agents? Whence do they come? What is the nature of their organization? The distributors of the Protocols are almost on that subject...

No Statistics to Produce.

The Protocols as published bear no statistics. The identity of the Zionist representatives, by whom they are claimed to have been signed in fact, is not to have been stated in any official and of the secret, reveals from which the Protocols were secretly prepared...

What is the History of the Protocols?

Speaking as representatives of the Jewish people, familiar with the history of Judaism in its various phases and with the movements, past and present, in Jewish life, we say with all solemnity: (1) The Protocols are a base forgery...

It is an attempt to drive into the solidarity of the democracy of our country...

It is an attempt to drive into the solidarity of the democracy of our country that has been its pride and its strength the wedge of discord by availing itself not only against those of Jewish origin but also against those of Jewish origin in the hope of discrediting the government in the eyes of the European masses and thus facilitate the restoration of absolutism in government.

Feas of Bolshevism.

On the other hand, the leaders of the Bolshevism are to a large extent Jews. Among the chief of the Constitutional Democratic Party of Russia, who are strongly opposed to the Soviets, are Vladimir, Shostakov, Parnok, Kaminka, Landau and Friedman, all prominent Jews...

Exhorts to Patriotism.

It is a great tribute to the patriotism of the Russian Jews that, in spite of the hardships that they had to undergo, hundreds of thousands of them fought under the banner of the Czar, loyally and gallantly, and in large numbers held down their lives in the Allied cause...

Manufactured in Russia.

The Protocols were manufactured in Russia under the direction of the "Elders of Zion," and the campaign in connection has been furnished out of the arsenal of Imperialistic Germany and by those who are seeking to restore the Romanoffs on their former throne...

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE.

- By Louis Marshall, President.
By Cyrus Adler, Secretary.
By Julian W. Mack, Secretary.
By Jacob de Haas, Secretary.
By I. Walter Frenkel, Secretary.
By Gerson Zerni, Secretary.
By Oscar S. Straus, Secretary.
By Mayer Sulzberger, Secretary.
By Isaac M. Ullmann, Secretary.
By Nathan Straus, President.
By Bernard G. Richman, Secretary.
By Benai Brith and the Anti-Defamation League.
By Amos Kamin, President.
By Leo M. Frankel, President.
By Max D. Kahn, Secretary.
By Samuel Freedman, Secretary.
By M. S. Amoros, President.
The American Jewish Committee, 33 Union Square West, New York, is a national organization established in 1906 and incorporated by an act of the New York State Legislature in 1911.

Answering I
Articles by John Spargo and the conclusions reached by Mr. V shevich Russia.
Also the final article of the Shadow.
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機密公第一七號

大正十年二月廿一日

在佛

帝國大使館

外務省 御中

電報郵送一件

電報暗号、從志通送及郵送矣  
尚御查收相成矣也

波蘭、於此種大人物



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外務省

ハ之ヲ復書ニ材料ト思考スルニ付要領電

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外務省

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在俄市日本領事館

大正拾年参月廿五日 接受

情報部

八號

第二部

大正十年二月廿二日

在俄市古

領事 桑嶋主計



外務大臣白壽内田康哉致

猶本人権同歌之因る刊行物

送付ノ件

本件之因る各月二十五日附報三稿悉皆送付  
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在俄市日本領事館

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I-0870

# FORD MENACE TO AMERICAN IDEALS, SAYS BERNSTEIN

Following is the fourth of a series of articles by Herman Bernstein in reply to Henry Ford.

BY HERMAN BERNSTEIN

Author and Journalist of International Reputation, Authority on Judaism, Who Spent Months Investigating Henry Ford's Anti-Semitic Propaganda Campaign.

Copyright, 1921, by the Boston American.

Henry Ford is a very dangerous character. He is much more dangerous than any poor firebrand, than any deluded fanatic who has not the means of carrying out his peculiar designs. Mr. Ford backs his fanaticism with his millions. He backs his ignorance with his millions.

Unfamiliar with the history of the world and the history of this country, Mr. Ford acts as though he were proud of his ignorance. His phenomenal hunger for notoriety is of the kind that can never be satisfied. It is a disease that has been described both by Gentile and Jewish psychologists and criminologists.

Carried away by the power of his millions, he imagines himself lord of all he surveys. He is naive, yet obstinate and obstinate in his whims. He has neither the education nor the calm judgment to weigh and consider the effects of his whims. His actions indicate that he does not know the difference between right and wrong.

He depends entirely upon his lieutenants, upon his favorites who distort the truth to suit his whims. Moved by impulses, capricious as a spoiled child, he rushes to carry out his whimsical designs, putting all his trust in his money. He is, indeed, the most dangerous type of firebrand.

When Rosika Schwimmer drew a tempting picture to him of how he could immortalize himself as a peacemaker, and at the same time rub shoulders with the Kings of Europe, he immediately decided upon the peace expedition. He quickly chartered a boat, invited all sorts and conditions of men and women and started out on the strangest cruise recorded in history. When he saw that he was looked upon as an international clown, he suddenly abandoned the expedition, secretly and cowardly, without a word of explanation, without a word of apology to his fellow-peacemakers.

**WAR AGAINST JEWS.**

When the World War was over, Mr. Ford started a war of his own against the Jews. And he calls it an educational campaign of peace.

Men like Henry Ford are extremely unsafe. There is no telling how far their whims will carry them. Such men are easily deluded, duped and deceived. For all sorts of schemers and charlatans are ever present in large numbers, eager to win such an ignorant millionaire to their "cause," to their intrigues and their machinations for their selfish ends.

On the witness stand at the Chicago Tribune trial Henry Ford revealed himself better than the most gifted biographer could reveal him. On the Peace Ship some of the official biographers of Henry Ford described him as a "publicist." But that was before he gave the Peace Ship trial.

Even his staff biographers would hardly venture to characterize Ford as a "publicist."

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## TESTIMONY AT TRIAL

According to the report, Mr. Ford under examination answered the following questions as follows:

"You know of some persons who are, don't you?"

"I do not," replied Mr. Ford.

"Did you ever hear of Benedict Arnold?" he was asked.

"I have heard the name," said Mr. Ford.

"Who was he?"

"I have forgotten his name. He is a writer, I think," answered Mr. Ford.

"A writer?"

"What subjects do you recall he wrote on?"

"I don't remember."

"Did you ever read anything he wrote?"

"Possibly I have, but I don't know," answered Mr. Ford.

"Would you be surprised to be informed that Benedict Arnold was a general in the American army who was a traitor, and betrayed his country?"

"I don't know much about him," replied Mr. Ford.

"You thought he was a writer?"

**THOUGHT ARNOLD A WRITER.**

"I thought he was a writer," repeated Mr. Ford.

"As an educator, you assumed to educate the American people?"

"Assumed to cause them to think," answered Mr. Ford.

"You assumed to cause them to think about the undertaking which you called a campaign of education?"

"Yes."

"To instruct the American people as to their duties in citizenship at the time of a crisis?" Mr. Ford was asked.

"Instructing the people how they were exploited," answered Mr. Ford.

"Do you understand that it is the duty of a man that undertakes to educate the people to be educated himself and know what he is talking about?" Mr. Ford was asked.

"Educated, to a certain extent," replied Mr. Ford.

When Mr. Ford was further asked whether a certain passage published in a book bearing his name was correct, he answered:

"If it is in the book."

"If it is in the book."

"Yes."

"Would you like to see it in the book?"

"I tell you, if it is in the book, it is correct," he answered.

"Did you read it before this was published?"

"I don't think so."

**DID NOT RECALL IT.**

"You don't know whether what was set out in that connection was anything that you knew anything about at all?" he was asked.

"Perhaps not."

"What is that?"

"Perhaps not at all," replied Mr. Ford.

"Do you recall that you did know anything about it?"

"No, I don't recall."

Asked about the relations between Porto Rico and the United States, Mr. Ford answered:

"I could find a man in five minutes that could tell me all about it."

"You could not find a man who could fill your place in the United States Senate, could you?"

"I never wanted to go to the United States Senate," said Mr. Ford.

"You have heard of the Declaration of Independence?"

"Oh, yes," replied Mr. Ford. "That is based on justice."

## READ DECLARATION.

"Did you ever read it?"

"Yes, I have read it."

"Have you in mind any of the significant things in that?"

"No, I have not," said Mr. Ford.

"I know, I could find it in a few minutes somewhere; read it if I wanted to."

"Do you know where the United States was created?"

"I could find out in a few minutes," replied Mr. Ford.

"Do you know?"

"Don't know as I do, right off hand," was Mr. Ford's reply.

"Did you ever know?"

"I guess I have, yes."

"Can't you tell?"

"I don't know as I can."

"Do you think there is any school boy in the country that could not tell that?"

"Do I know that any schoolboy?"

"Didn't you say that you could name three bankers who started the European war?" Mr. Ford was asked.

"I don't remember?" he answered.

"If you did say so, was that true?"

**MAY HAVE KNOWN IT.**

"At that time I may have known something, or thought I knew something about it," said Mr. Ford.

"Did you know any three bankers that started any war?"

"I don't know whether I did or not. I think that, perhaps—"

"If you did, please tell us who they were."

"I don't know who they were," was Mr. Ford's reply.

This shows the mental and intellectual caliber of the man who is engaged in an anti-Semitic "educational" campaign, who preates of peace and wages, racial and religious war, who has discovered the cause of all wars, the problem that has baffled the greatest minds for ages.

Was there ever a more pathetic and ludicrous figure than the "publicist," "historian," "educator," "peacemaker," and "truthseeker," Henry Ford, under oath on the witness stand?

And now this profound student of history declares to an interviewer, who at one time acted as his press agent, with the brazenness and insolence of dense ignorance:

"In studying the possibilities of permanent world peace, from every angle, I studied also the causes of the war, and I am convinced that nearly all wars were caused so that some one would profit, and those who profited and are profiting now are the international financiers—the Jews, with possibly among them a few Gentiles with Jewish connections. They are what is called the international Jews, German Jews, French Jews, English Jews and American Jews. Peace is the real purpose behind this educational campaign."

**DUPED BY INTRIGUERS.**

Duped by unscrupulous intriguers and the agents of pogrom-makers, Mr. Ford has resumed here the work of the Russian Black Hundreds. His weekly is frequently quoting the forged "Protocols" to prove its case against the Jews. His "educational" campaign is based upon hypocrisy, falsehoods and forgeries. He is advocating prejudice and hatred, and is endeavoring to create a problem from which American life was free.

The Henry Ford anti-Semitic propaganda is not a Jewish issue at all. It is distinctly an American issue.

In his folly and in his blindness, backed by his millions, Henry Ford imagines that he can impose his will, his whims and his absurd and cruel

## caprices upon others to satisfy his sickly craving for notoriety.

Intelligent Americans, of course, laugh at Mr. Ford and his "educational" campaign.

A man may have the right to make a fool of himself, but there is a limit beyond which his folly should not be permitted to go.

The Prussian-Russian-Monarchist-anti-Semitic Henry Ford campaign is in conflict with the loftiest traditions of the American spirit of justice and fairness.

Henry Ford is thus a most dangerous firebrand. He is distinctly a real menace to America.

# FORD AID TO AUTOCRACY-- BERNSTEIN

Tells of Manuscripts So-Called  
the "Protocols of the Wise  
Men of Zion."

Following is the third of a series of articles by Herman Bernstein in reply to Henry Ford:

BY HERMAN BERNSTEIN,  
Author and Journalist of International Reputation, Authority on Judaism, Who Was a Passenger on Henry Ford's "Peace Ship," and Who Has Spent Months Investigating Ford's Anti-Semitic Propaganda.

Copyright, 1921, by Boston American.

In February, 1919, shortly after my return to New York from Siberia, where I was accredited as war correspondent to the American Expeditionary Forces, an American officer of the military intelligence department submitted to me a "document" which he said he considered of great importance and of far-reaching significance. He wanted me to examine it and give him my opinion of it.

He said that the manuscript had been translated from a Russian book, published in 1905, the entire edition of which was afterward destroyed. He told me that he had studied the "document" carefully, that he had also studied the writings of Dr. Theodor Herzl, the founder of modern Zionism, and he believed that it was the work of Dr. Herzl.

The manuscript he gave me was a translation of the so-called "protocols of the wise men of Zion," which have since then attained considerable notoriety through the efforts of the Jew baiters in Europe, in this country, and even in Japan.

He told me, that, according to the

Continued on Page 4, Column 1.

Introduction, the "protocols" had been stolen by an unknown woman somewhere in France from the archives of the "wise men of Zion," and that they finally found their way into the hands of a "Russian mystic," Sergius Nilus, who published them as a chapter of his religious book on the antichrist.

He said that the "protocols" contained an outline of a universal conspiracy, by the Jews for world domination and that it seemed to him that Bolshevism in Russia and the revolution in Germany had been planned years ago by the Jews, who sought to destroy the world.

The agent of the military intelligence department informed me at the time that the "protocols" had been submitted to a number of prominent American officials in Washington, and, though some of them at first were inclined to pay no attention to the "document," they were amazed when they found in present chaotic conditions the fulfillment of the "protocols" which had been published in 1905.

I examined the manuscript and told the agent of the military intelligence department that the "protocols" were obviously a forgery.

**HEARD OF IT EVERYWHERE.**  
I went to Europe again, as a correspondent of American newspapers

at the peace conference. I traveled through various European countries and everywhere I heard about the same newly discovered "protocols of the wise men of Zion." In Paris English translators of the "protocols" offered the manuscript to certain prominent Jews for sale, with a promise to suppress its publication in England. The Jews, of course, refused to enter into any such arrangement.

Suddenly the "protocols" made their appearance in Berlin toward the end of 1919. About two months later they appeared in England under the title of "The Jewish Peril." Then the Morning Post of London started an anti-Jewish campaign, based upon these "protocols." In 1920 an American edition was brought out in Boston, and afterward the "protocols" sprang up in Japan, in Finland, in the Scandinavian countries and in France. Recently another edition was published in New York.

**WELL-ORGANIZED CONSPIRACY.**  
It was clear that there was a well-organized conspiracy, after the world war, against the Jews who were blamed for all horrors under the sun, attacked on the one side as the founders of capitalism and on the other as the leaders of Bolshevism.

I then undertook an investigation of the so-called "protocols" and of the organizations that were employing these "protocols" as the basis for their new international crusade against the Jewish people.

I have found indisputable documentary evidence of the fabrication of the "protocols," which will be published next month in my book entitled "The History of a Lie." I have also found absolute evidence that the "protocols," which failed to attract any attention when they were published in autocratic Russia in 1915, because of their astounding absurdity, were resurrected in this country by Russian reactionaries and Monarchist officers who are endeavoring to transplant the destructive seeds of the Russian Black Hundreds upon American soil.

## STARTED TRANSLATION.

Early in February, 1918, Lieut. Boris Brasol, a Russian officer, called the attention of a Russian-American young lady employed by the agent of the American military intelligence department to the so-called "protocols," and asked her to inform her employer of the contents of the "document" as being of great importance in view of the Bolshevik activities in Russia.

The young lady told the American physician about the "document" and said that she had access to it. She asked for time to translate it into English. During the two months she was engaged on the translation of the "document" Lieut. Brasol and Gen. G. J. Sosnovsky were in conference with her concerning the manuscript.

During that time a characteristic episode occurred. The American agent of the military intelligence department came to the young lady with important news. He said that he had just learned from Russian sources that the assassin of the Russian Minister of the Interior Siplagin was a Jew. As it was mentioned by Nilus that Siplagin knew of the existence of the "protocols," and insinuated that he was murdered on that account, the information that his murderer was a Jew would be conclusive proof that the "protocols" were of Jewish origin.

## WOMAN DOUBTED.

The Russian-American young lady who is familiar with Russian revolutionary history, laughed at the American agent's information and assured him she knew that Balmashov, the student who assassinated Siplagin, was a Gentile and not a Jew.

Who is this Lieut. Brasol, the Russian who first revived the "protocols" in this country?

He is a Russian who knows him intimately describes him as follows: "Boris Brasol is a graduate of a Petrograd law school. He was a lieutenant in the reserve of the guards under the Czar. He subsequently served as an official in the ministry of the interior, which, in Russia, is in charge of the police department. Then he served in the Department of Justice under the notorious Anti-Semite Schegolevitch. Brasol's position was that of a special investigator in extraordinary matters. He was also connected with the Imperial investigation commission. His particular mission was to investigate the conduct of officials under suspicion. He was one of the prosecutors during the early stages of the Mendel Beilis case which was staged by the Russian Department of Justice and by the Black Hundreds to justify Jewish massacres in Russia.

"It is understood that Brasol, who came to this country in 1916 to investigate the Russian military mission, has worked also in the legal department of the American War Trade Board and that he was doing special work for the Department of Justice under Attorney General Palmer. It is believed that Brasol's views were consulted in the Department of Justice with regard to Russian affairs and the radical movement in this country."

Thus we see the hand of reactionary Russia, of the Black Hundreds, whose program was Jew-baiting, stretching across the Atlantic, resur-recting long exploded myths for the purpose of corrupting and poisoning the public opinion of free America.

The "documents" published under the auspices of the Czarist government and the Black Hundreds, forged by Russian secret police officials for political purposes, were introduced in this country by a reactionary Russian official, circulated at first clandestinely among American public officials and submitted to the military intelligence department, the Department of Justice and other departments of our government. Some people in Washington discussed the "protocols" at breakfast and at lunch, at tea and at dinner. The serpent of anti-semitism was thus cunningly forced into the American capital by the Russian Black Hundreds.

## PUBLISHED IN BOSTON.

Then Brasol's edition of the "Protocols" was published in book form in Boston. Some time afterwards, another edition was published by the Beckwith Company in New York, organized for the specific purpose of publishing anti-Jewish books. This publishing house used the text and comments prepared by the American physician, formerly connected with the military intelligence department. The authors' names are not given in these editions.

Henry Ford's Dearborn Independent worked hand in hand with the author of the Beckwith version of the "protocols," as is seen from the fact that

the Dearborn Independent in quoting portions of the "protocols" used his version before it appeared in book form.

Henry Ford has founded upon forged documents his stupid and venomous propaganda against the Jews. Henry Ford has become the dupo and co-worker of the darkest elements that disgraced and discredited the Russian autocracy and that are now trying hard to disgrace America.

## RUSSIAN CHURCH PLOTTER.

It is also believed that some one prominently connected with the Russian church mission in America has been instrumental in spreading this anti-Jewish propaganda in the United States.

In New York there were recently formed two Russian organizations, "The Russian National Society" and "The Association Unity of Russia." Lieut. Brasol plays an important part in both organizations. He is the head of one society and the vice president of the other.

The officers of the "Russian National Society," which is asking Americans for financial assistance, and which recently appealed to the American Red Cross for \$10,000,000 for Russian relief, consists of the following reactionary Russian officers: Lieut. Gen. C. V. Sakharo, chairman; B. L. Brasol and L. A. Shoumatoff, vice chairman; A. I. Kalpashnikoff, treasurer, and V. V. Golokhvasoff, secretary. In their literature appealing to Americans for financial aid they camouflage their anti-Semitic agitation under the pretext that they are merely combating Bolshevism.

Thus they write:

"Bolshevist Russia casts a tremendous shadow upon the rest of the world and as long as that country remains under the immoral, alien rule of a Communist gang, the rest of humanity will be threatened by the menace of a formidable social catastrophe."

In their by-laws they state their aims in part as follows: "To carry out all kinds of commissions received from the anti-Bolshevist leaders and represent them over here, in compliance with their instruction."

(It should be remembered that this society has nothing in common with the democratic anti-Bolshevist leaders.)

## SUPPORT ANTI-BOLSHEVISTS.

To give every possible other support to the Russian anti-Bolshevist leaders and governments."

In a note the society adds that it "refers only to such anti-Bolshevist formations which are of purely Russian national character."

"The Russian National Society shall, as far as possible, keep a record of Russians living in the United States and newly coming into this country." (This would indicate that they are organizing a Russian espionage system upon a large scale.)

"Active members of the Russian National Society shall be only those Russians who belong to the original and fundamental population of Russia."

"Associate members can be American citizens—friends of Russia and sympathizers with the aims of the Russian National Society."

The "Association Unity of Russia," published recently a pamphlet entitled "Who Rules Russia?" in which it tries to show by means of falsification that Russia is now ruled exclusively by Jews, and that Bolshevism, which has as little in common with Judaism as it has with Christianity, is a Jewish movement.

## TRUTH DISTORTED.

They also published, both in Russian and in English, a leaflet which they distributed widely, entitled "Who Are the Murderers of the Russian Tsars?" In this leaflet the truth is distorted again in the old-fashioned way of the Russian Black Hundreds.

"The Russian National Society" is issuing a bulletin in which the publications of the "Association Unity of Russia" are cited in order to convey the impression that these organizations are not directed by the same dark and mischievous elements which are doing in their own smaller way what Henry Ford is doing for them through his Dearborn Independent with the aid of his millions.

The thought has often been expressed that Bolshevism may unite Russia to Germany, and that such an alliance would become a grave menace to the world. Meanwhile Henry Ford has proved more successful. In his campaign of Judophobia, the Prussian monarchist anti-Semites and the Russian monarchist Black Hundreds have united. Henry Ford, the "pacifist and publicist," is working for the glory of all that was rotten both in Czaristic Russia and autocratic Prussia.



would ignore the expedition. The "Peacemaker" was disillusioned and sick at heart.

A reception to the peace party by the students of the Christiania University was arranged with great difficulty. Mr. Ford had to pay for the dinner in addition to the contribution he was asked to make to the university building fund.

It was then that Henry Ford suddenly decided to abandon the sinking peace ship. Without any explanation, without any apology to the men and the women he had invited to accompany him on the peace expedition, he fled secretly, like a coward, returning home, when the headless expedition proceeded to Stockholm. He thus made his expedition even more hopeless and ridiculous than it was before.

Desperate appeals with offers of large sums were sent by Mr. Gaston Plantiff, Mr. Ford's manager, to Mr. Bryan and Mr. Taft, asking them to come and save the collapsing expedition by merely delivering lectures on peace, but they declined.

The Rev. Dr. Aked, who was also a member of the expedition, has expressed the belief that Mr. Ford's anti-Semitism is due to his having been duped by Rosika Schwimmer, who is said to be a Hungarian Jewess.

**FORD BECAME ILL.**  
"When Ford found that he had been tricked and deceived," says Dr. Aked, "when he found himself a hutt and a dupe, he became ill and left the expedition. I suggest now that his blood has been poisoned against the Jewish race by this wretched experience. Agreed, it is narrow-minded and unphilosophical to ascribe to a race the defects of an individual."

"But nobody has ever accused Mr. Ford of being a philosopher. Perhaps it is not anti-Semitism at all. Perhaps it is—Rosika Schwimmer."

Now Henry Ford, the "publicist," has launched a campaign of anti-Semitic propaganda in this country, basing his charges upon forged documents, upon German and Russian inventions. Another "Rosika Schwimmer" must have talked to Mr. Ford and explained to him in an hour, or in five minutes, the cause of the world unrest, the cause of war and the menace of the so-called International Jew, responsible for all the ills that have befallen the world.

Rosika Schwimmer, the Hungarian Jewess, whatever her motives may have been, so induced him to start his peace crusade. When it failed, he became embittered. His milk of human kindness turned sour. Now some anti-Semitic "Rosika Schwimmer," some Prussian or Russian anti-Jewish

schemers have apparently induced Mr. Ford to start a crusade against the Jews, resorting to methods of the refined savage.

Who knows? Perhaps some one in the near future will convince the learned Mr. Ford that a God-appointed German Kaiser or Russian Czar is needed in the United States instead of a President, and he may undertake and finance an impassioned crusade against American institutions and against our present form of government.

Upon my return from Europe several months ago I noticed the anti-Jewish article in Henry Ford's weekly. I sent him the following telegram:

"My attention was called to articles denouncing the Jews, published in the Dearborn Independent, with which you are identified.

"The articles in question are so malicious, filled with distortions of the truth, that I cannot imagine you sanctioned their publication. During my recent travels I have convinced myself that there is a huge conspiracy against the Jewish people, cunningly organized, to discredit them everywhere as the Czar's government attempted through the notorious Bellsis affair, but failed shamefully. I am asked to comment on your Dearborn Independent articles. Before doing so I should like to have a statement from you, whom I always regarded as a broad-minded, warm-hearted, humanitarian American."

In answer to this I received the following telegram from the Dearborn Independent:

**GETS SHORT ANSWER.**

"We have your telegram, to Mr. Ford. Its contents clearly indicate that you have reached your conclusions, and that any further comment we have to express in connection therewith would not influence your biased judgment thereon."

Mr. Louis Marshall, president of the American Jewish Committee, one of the greatest authorities on constitutional law in the United States, sent Mr. Ford the following telegram in June, 1920:

"In the issues of May 22 and 29 of the Dearborn Independent, which is understood to be your property, or under your control, there have appeared two articles which are disseminating anti-Semitism in its most insidious and pernicious form. The statements which they contain are palpable fabrications, and the insinuations with which they abound are the emanations of hatred and prejudice.

"They constitute a libel upon an entire people who had hoped that at

least in America they might be spared the insult, the humiliation and the obloquy which these articles are scattering throughout the land and which are echoes from the dark Middle Ages.

"Your agencies are said to be engaged in circulating the mischief-breeding sheet. On behalf of my brethren I ask you, from whom we had believed that justice might be expected, whether these offensive articles have your sanction, whether further publications of this nature are to be continued and whether you shall remain silent when your failure to disavow them will be regarded by the general public as an endorsement of them. Three million of deeply wounded Americans are awaiting your answer."

To this dignified request came the following telegraphic answer, from The Dearborn Independent:

"We regret the words in which you have seen fit to characterize The Dearborn Independent articles. Your terms 'insidious,' 'fabrications,' 'insinuations,' 'pernicious,' 'hatred,' 'prejudice,' 'libel,' 'insult,' 'humiliation,' 'obloquy,' 'mischief-making,' we resent and deny. Your rhetoric is that of a Bolshevik orator. You mistake our intention.

**CONTINUES TO WAGE WAR.**

"You misrepresent the tone of our articles. You evidently much mistake the persons whom you are addressing. Incidentally you cruelly overwork your most useful term, which is 'anti-Semitism.' These articles shall continue and we hope you will continue to read them, and when you have attained a more tolerable state of mind we shall be glad to discuss them with you."

With the obstinacy of ignorant fanaticism, the "Peacemaker" of Detroit has since continued to wage war against the Jews.

In my previous article I have shown how Henry Ford, through the medium of a fabricated "interview" with Prince Bismarck, endeavored to poison American public opinion with the wildest concoctions of Prussian anti-Semites. In my next article I shall describe the dark forces of the Russian Black Hundreds, that have pitched their tents in this country and whose nefarious task Henry Ford has made his own.

Henry Ford, whose "life is devoted to peace," is the dupe, the tool and the spokesman of the darkest evil forces of Europe that seek to breed confusion, unrest and violence.

The next article in this series will appear in the Chicago Evening American tomorrow.

# FORD IGNORANCE STARS MIRTH, SAYS BERNSTEIN

Following is the second of a series of articles by Herman Bernstein in reply to Henry Ford:

BY HERMAN BERNSTEIN.

Author and Journalist of International Reputation, Authorly on Judaism, Who Spent Months Investigating Henry Ford's Anti-Semitic Propaganda Campaign. Copyright, 1921, by the Boston American.

Georg Brandes, the world's leading critic and renowned authority on Shakespeare, discussing Henry Ford and his peace expedition, said to me in Copenhagen in 1915:

"I have always believed that American millionaires were clever and understood human nature, or they would be deceived by their lieutenants, but Henry Ford puzzles me. If a premium were to be awarded for stupidity, Denmark could secure it, but we have no men in Denmark so naive as your Henry Ford.

"All sensible people are for peace, but not all the people who are for peace are sensible.

"Henry Ford's secret departure from Christiania made his expedition still more ridiculous. His expedition has really hindered the idea of peace, for how people will only smile when peace is mentioned."

This was the great pacifist's estimate of Henry Ford and his peace expedition. Now Henry Ford, defending his anti-semitic agitation, explains that it is but a part of his peace campaign. "It is my desire to bring about world peace," he says. "My life is devoted to peace. Peace is the real purpose behind this educational campaign."

Since Henry Ford's anti-Jewish propaganda is a continuation of his peace expedition, it will be interesting to sketch a few outstanding incidents connected with the famous Atlantic cruise.

**BOY OF FORD'S GUESTS.**  
I was one of Mr. Ford's guests on his peace ship and I had occasion to talk with him during the voyage across the Atlantic. He impressed me then as a rather sincere, earnest man, with noble impulses, but somewhat timid and ignorant to an amazing degree. In my conversations with him on board the peace ship I noticed that though he talked of peace, his mind always reverted to his motor and to his tractor which he was eager to launch in Russia. He displayed an astonishing lack of knowledge of conditions in Europe. In fact, he seemed to know less than a normal 10-year-old schoolboy about the old world he set out to save.

When I joined the Ford peace party, I expressed my faith in the idea of advertising peace in the neutral countries. I believed that Henry Ford had a definite plan of action that he had certain adherents from authoritative quarters that such a peace expedition might prove helpful.

## IRRESPONSIBLE ADVENTURE.

Within a few days after our departure some of us began to realize that the whole affair was a bold piece of irresponsible adventure. The curious collection of well-meaning, naive reformers and faddists of all kinds and all ages—the women, men

and children of the Ford peace party, were whipped into line by a strange, unseen hand from behind the scenes. Those who would not be whipped into line were regarded as "rebels" while those who would be servile were to be rewarded, and a number of the "reformers" preferred to be servile.

Henry Ford was the most pathetic figure among a crowd of pathetic figures. The blunders made by the Ford peace party turned it into a war party. It was ridiculed in America. In England it was treated with contempt, in France it was regarded with disgust. And in Austria and Germany, where it was watched silently for a time in the hope that it might after all prove a medium for starting peace negotiations, it was also mocked as soon as its impotence and folly became apparent. In the neutral countries it failed to arouse even genuine curiosity.

## ALL NATIONS REPRESENTED.

I had several talks with Henry Ford. He explained to me that among the thousands of men working in his shops practically all nations were represented, that those working people were relatives of the men in the trenches, that those people felt the horrors of the war keenly, and that when the heartrending cries of the men in the trenches reached the workmen they also reached him. So he decided to get the boys out of the trenches by Christmas.

I recall how Henry Ford praised his Jewish workmen and pointed out that he could not understand why there should be any discrimination against Jews anywhere.

I also recall how Mme. Rosika Schwimmer, said to be a Hungarian Jewess, who inspired the Ford expedition, when cross-examined by some of the keener newspaper men on the peace ship, related details of how she had convinced the automobile manufacturer and inspired him to undertake the peace mission.

## INTRODUCED BY JANE ADDAMS.

She said that she was introduced to him by Jane Addams and other prominent American women, and that she talked to him for an hour about the horrors of the war. She then informed him that together with other representative women of the world she had visited a number of international conferences, held in England and she had visited a number of statesmen, premiers, foreign ministers and ambassadors, and that these statements had furnished her documents showing that they were in favor for a peace conference. She asserted that neutral nations and even would serve as this peace sentiment, as nothing failed her peace sentiment.

She said that she then offered to show him some of those documents, but he declined to look at them, saying that he would devote his life and his fortune to the cause of world peace. Mr. Ford believed everything she said. She told him that the women of Europe would welcome the Kaiser's open arms upon his arrival from the other side. And so Henry Ford was tempted.

## TO IMPRESS EUROPE.

On the boat the Ford staff was busy preparing a "who's who" for publication immediately on reaching Christiania. In order of official biography was Henry Ford several times. In one edition of "Who's Who" on the Peace Ship, Henry was described as a "publicist."

Rosika Schwimmer sent wireless messages from the peace ship to the American minister in Stockholm. Mr. Schmedemann asked for Ford with the King and of Norway. Henry Ford was scribbling a royal reception in Europe. But on reaching the shores of cold Norway, he discovered that the American government had instructed its representatives abroad to do nothing to do with the Ford expedition.

He also learned to his keen disgust that the King would not receive him. In fact, a statement was published in the Norwegian press to the effect that the King would not see Mr. Ford and that the government

strong resolution denouncing the unfair anti-Semitic propaganda spread in America.

Then came the striking statement signed by the President of the United States and by a large number of the foremost Christian Americans, also denouncing the propaganda sponsored by Henry Ford and carried out by his hirelings and scribes.

Henry Ford imagines that all history of human progress began and ends with the Ford motor.

By his actions he has shown that Christianity is foreign to him, and that he knows nothing of Judaism, from which Christianity came into being.

Under oath he has demonstrated that he is ignorant of American history.

**CITES JEWISH IMMIGRANTS.**  
I know many Jewish immigrants who have come to this country in quest of liberty and a home, who fled religious persecution abroad, and who love America with an intense love which Henry Ford could never understand—immigrants who have become part and parcel of America, workers and producers who are helping to build America and make it even greater, who are advancing American institutions and ideals which Henry Ford and his hirelings, in their ignorance and bitterness, are endeavoring to discredit, ridicule and pull down by their propaganda of hatred and falsehood.

In his despair and failure to spread the epidemic of anti-Semitism in America, Henry Ford has now dragged in a German who dragged in Prince Bismarck to tell Americans about Abraham Lincoln in order to help Ford in his "educational" propaganda against the Jews.

The writer of the article published in the Dearborn Independent, whose ideas Henry Ford is repeating parrot-like, is a German named Conrad Stem. He states in his article that, when he was a schoolboy, forty-five years ago, Prince Bismarck talked to him about Abraham Lincoln and the menace of the Jewish financiers. Bismarck did

not discuss these matters with any one else. And this boy, Conrad Stem, in whom the German chancellor confided exclusively forty-five years ago, now presents the story in Henry Ford's weekly. This is the explanation as to how it happened that Bismarck talked to the schoolboy on matters of such grave import.

"I was in the habit of wandering from my grandfather's garden into the adjoining grounds of Friedrichsruhe, and for some reason Bismarck seemed to take delight in talking to me, a boy just out of school. Maybe his heart was full with the wisdom of Lincoln, and deeming it unwise to discuss him with his contemporaries, who might have misinterpreted him, and not caring to formulate his thoughts in writing, he may have thought clearness of conceptions for himself by teaching me the greatness of the Emancipator. And I was a truth-hungry listener and eager to hear about the man whom Bismarck pronounced to have been the wisest statesman born in Christianity."

The "truth-hungry" schoolboy makes the following admissions in this very article on "what his idea was in teaching me I can surmise only that he was preparing me for a certain task. I was headstrong by nature, and there was in my makeup a certain amount of nonconformity; the very talks of Bismarck had served only to disturb my mental balance."

**CHARGES AGAINST JEWS.**  
But all this does not matter to Mr. Ford. He publishes in his weekly words put into the mouth of Prince Bismarck by the schoolboy, whose mental balance was disturbed, accusing the international Jews of having caused the Civil War, of having agitated on the one side for abolition, and on the other for secession, charging that the Jews abroad had been instrumental in electing Abraham Lincoln, and finally that the death of Abraham Lincoln was decreed by the inner council of the

Jews. Here is what Henry Ford's German collaborator says in Ford's weekly, revealing to the world Prince Bismarck's secret interview with him forty-five years ago:

"There cannot be any question; in fact, I know that many years before the actual outbreak of the Civil War in North America it had been secretly decreed by the inner financial circles of Europe to split the United States apart into the co-equal federations."

"Of course, in this inner circle, the voice of the Rothschilds was paramount. These bankers saw for themselves golden opportunities in the eventuality of a split that would divide a strong, self-reliant, debt-free republic into two weak, bickering, money-borrowing democracies, easy to be exploited, with the help of Jewish financial jugglers."

"So they sent adroit, clandestine agents into the field to bring about an open break between the North and South by agitating both sides of the slavery question. The question had naturally a very strong hold on the popular imagination, and, using it as a leverage, the hirelings of the Jew bankers found it easy enough work to raise the partisanship of the American people to the pitch of—here abolition; here secession."

"His new personality as President was to them rather a great surprise. They had not seriously opposed his candidacy for the presidency. On the contrary, their secret agents had done their full share in helping to elect him, thinking that this unscrupulous backwoodsman would prove himself an easy victim to oriental cunning. But Lincoln, on assuming the responsibility of his high office, had been gifted with the clear vision that saw through all the moves of their nefarious game. He fully realized that it would not be so much the southern states whom he would have to fight as it would be the cabals

of the Jew-ridden European capitalist system.

The inner circle of Europe was itself well aware of the high intention of the American people and their full confidence would give Lincoln the power to consummate his plan, and that the fulfillment of his plan would spell the downfall of Europe's Jewish financial control of the world. So by the dark inner council the death of Abraham Lincoln was decreed. It was an easy matter for his hirelings to make the half-witted actor to commit the actual deed.

"The death of Abraham Lincoln Christianity has received its greatest setback. In the United States there was no one big enough to step into his shoes. The unholy money game of Israel is again in full swing in the New World."

"I am fearful that the Jew bankers will acquire, with their crooked financial cunning, complete control over the exuberant wealth of America and will use their ill-gotten gains to corrupt systematically our modern civilization. They will not hesitate to plunge Christendom into war and chaos, if it will further the end of Israel inheriting the earth."

**CHARGES DENOUNCED.**  
The German schoolboy, who admitted that his mental balance was disturbed by the stories Bismarck had told him forty-five years ago, is introduced by Henry Ford in his weekly to prop up his anti-Semitic campaign in this country, making the most disgraceful and absurd charges against the Jews. And this interview was supposed to have been given by the former Chancellor exclusively to the schoolboy at about the time when, in answer to Prince Gortschakov, who declared that the Jews of Russia were so far behind Russian culture that the Russian government was compelled to introduce discriminatory laws against them, Prince Bismarck said: "Have you ever considered whether the condition of the Russian Jews is not the result of these very discriminatory laws?"

Mr. Henry Ford has now assumed

full responsibility for the vitriolic anti-Semitic campaign conducted in his weekly. He is now responsible for the reprehensible and blackguardly false accusations directed against the Jewish people. Even the black hundreds of the Russian autocracy, in staging the notorious Bellis case, involving the absurd charge of ritual murder, dared not go as far as the "peace-loving" Henry Ford is going.

He is endeavoring by foulest means to defame the Jewish people, whose history he does not know, and whose contribution to civilization he is incapable of understanding. He is disgracing America throughout the world by his irresponsible acts; he is insulting the American people when he tries to convey the impression that the great martyr President was elected with the aid of secret agents of Jewish bankers in foreign lands, and he is promoting strife and unrest in America by injecting here the poison of race-hatred, inciting one portion of its citizenry against another.

**JEWS IN CIVIL WAR.**  
I feel absolutely certain that Henry Ford does not know that before he was born between 7,000 and 8,000 Jews, in all ranks, saw service in the Civil War, some with rare distinction. Included in this number were 9 generals, 13 colonels, 3 lieutenant colonels, 40 majors, 205 captains, 325 lieutenants, 43 adjutants and 25 surgeons.

Simon Wolf, the prominent American Jew, in his historical work entitled "The Presidents I Have Known," enumerating some of the Jews who distinguished themselves in the Civil War, writes as follows in his chapter on Lincoln: "There was Gen. Edward S. Solomon, who on the field of Gettysburg, when the guns of Lee were thundering down on the plains, prior to the great charge of Pickett, had stood solitary and alone, smoking his cigar with a bravado that inspired the admiration of the whole army. There

was Gen. Leopold Blumenberg of Baltimore, who had lost one of his legs in the battle of Antietam. There was Capt. J. B. Greenhut of the famous Thirty-second Illinois, whose brilliant record in the army is still the inspiration around the campfires of the Grand Army of the Republic.

"There was Leopold Karpeles, one of the medal of honor men, who snatched a rebel flag in the midst of the carnage and bore it triumphantly to the Union side, and who in turn became the banner bearer of his own troop and stood in the midst of the most terrific fire, holding the flag of his adopted country aloft as a symbol and inspiration."

**"SOLDIERS OF REPUBLIC."**  
The men who marched down the avenue in those memorable May days of '65 were not Catholics, not Protestants, not Jews—they were soldiers of the Republic—American citizens who had left their homes in defense of the flag and the glorious institutions of their fathers, who were returning to their peaceful abodes not as conquerors, not triumphant over a fallen foe, but gladdened that their heroism and valor had brought the men of the North and the South closer together and cemented into indestructible friendship and better appreciation the common citizenship of the great Republic.

"At no period of the world's history was there a greater pageant or one that testified to the sublime teachings of our national life than that great review."

These lines, written by an American Jew who knew President Lincoln, are typical of the spirit of American Israel; while the anti-Semitic campaign conducted by Henry Ford is alien, un-American, un-Christian in spirit, inspired by the basest agents of decayed Prussian and Russian autocracies.



# FORD APOSTLE OF HATRED, AN INCITER OF MOB ACTS, BERNSTEIN CHARGES

Following is the first of a series of articles by Herman Bernstein in reply to Henry Ford:

BY HERMAN BERNSTEIN,  
Author and Journalist of International Reputation, Authority on Judaism,  
Who Was a Passenger on Henry Ford's "Peace Ship," and Who  
Has Spent Months Investigating Ford's Anti-Semitic Propaganda.

At last the sage of Michigan has spoken. Henry Ford has opened his mouth. After nine months of brazen, shameless insinuations and attacks against the Jewish people in his Dearborn Independent, Henry Ford has at last declared in authorized interviews published in The Chicago American and the New York World why he is heart and soul behind the "educational" anti-Jewish campaign.

Henry Ford gave the following explanations:  
"We are not anti-Semitic. Had the protest against anti-Semitism, which was signed by President Wilson, Cardinal O'Connell and others been presented to me I would have signed it.

"It is my desire to bring about world peace. There can be no world peace until the international Jewish bankers cease providing money for wars.  
"We do not blame the Jew for his earnestness and alertness, but we do blame the poor gentle boob for not waking up and being just as earnest and alert.

"The articles in the Dearborn Independent are not and have not been anti-Semitic in purpose and viewpoint. They simply state facts.  
"These articles are to promote a world peace," declared Henry Ford on Lincoln's Birthday.  
And then, speaking to a correspondent, Mr. Ford said:  
"You know back in 1915 I said I was going to devote my life and fortune to bring about an end to war. That was not just talk. I meant it then and I mean it more than ever now." In studying the possibilities of permanent world peace from every angle, I studied also the causes of war, and I am convinced that nearly all wars were caused so that some one would profit, and those who profited and are profiting now are the international financiers—the Jews, with possibly among them a few gentiles with Jewish connections. They are what are called the international Jews, German Jews, French Jews, English Jews and American Jews.

"My life is devoted to peace, peace is the real purpose behind this educational campaign. It is not anti-Semitism. It is not persecution."

When Ford undertook his peace cruise and people everywhere laughed at him, I was one of those few who defended him, because I considered him merely a deluded idealist. I believed he was not a knave but naive, that his motives were pure and his intentions good. It is impossible to believe that any longer. His ignorance is assuming most dangerous proportions.

The "good intentions" of this willful millionaire at large, engaged in what he calls an educational campaign of peace, are of the kind that turn heaven into hell, tacitly justifying, hatred and mob violence.

When Mr. Ford was on the witness stand at the Chicago trial and could

not answer simplest questions that any little school boy could have answered without difficulty, he often said that when he wanted to know things he could find some one who could tell him all about them in five minutes. Mr. Ford apparently wanted to know something about the Civil War and Abraham Lincoln and secured his information from a German.

In Henry Ford's Dearborn Independent of February 12 there appeared an article written by a German, containing the basis for the statements in Mr. Ford's interview denouncing the so-called international Jew. It betrays the source of Henry Ford's inspiration. It is the poisonous anti-Semitism of Germany, embodied in one of the most pernicious and perilous anti-Semitic concoctions brought from autocratic Germany by the "American" Henry Ford. It is on the face of it a fabrication intended to inject strife and race hatred in this country.

CAMPAIGN A FIASCO.  
Henry Ford's anti-Semitic campaign in this country has been a fiasco. None of the serious and important organs of the American press paid any attention to it. Craving notoriety and publicity, Mr. Ford was deeply disappointed. Though he had sent broadcast copies of "The International Jew," a book made up of the anti-Semitic articles published in the Dearborn Independent, the press of America ignored Henry Ford's "educational" campaign.

The dignified and authoritative statement issued by the American Jewish Committee and other American Jewish organizations, explaining the absurdity of the anti-Semitic charges, was reproduced throughout the country, and the voice of the American press was unmistakable in its denunciation of the alien, un-American and un-Christian methods movements in history have always been ridiculed in the beginning, but which Henry Ford did not appear to know that not all movements that were ridiculed were great.

And now Henry Ford, talking about the venomous and dastardly attacks made upon the Jews in his weekly says:

"My life is devoted to peace, peace is the real purpose behind this educational campaign. It is not anti-Semitism. It is not persecution."



Chicago American  
Feb. 26<sup>th</sup> - March 3<sup>rd</sup>

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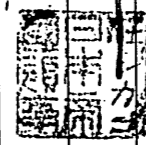
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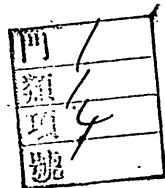
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(大正九年十月五日)

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(大正九年十月五日)

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THE HONORABLE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

THE SENATE April 8, 1931.

London, (J. T. A.) - Lord Swyngeling and Sir Marston  
General, two leading Jews in British commerce and industry  
have had high orders conferred upon them by the Japanese  
Government.

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情報部

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要項

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附 別紙 通

受信 人名

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件名

猶太人ノ要ニ付

級 込 名

猶太人ノ近時政本語王ノ政治  
在滿並ニ言論界ニ有テ勢力  
ニ及ニ調査ノ必要相認ル可貴

外 務 省

任ニ於テ同民族ノ責任並ニ得  
来我ニ於テ何モ同民族ノ接觸  
ヲ得ツリ利害關係方ニ及ニ及ニ  
研究ノ上ニ何モハ意見以テ示  
相成テ尚情報部ノ材料格者  
ヨリ提出シテ別紙ニ調査書以テ  
考査ニ及ニ送附スル可也  
尾續相成テ此段申進スル也

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宛名先

在英佛独伊宋

各大使

在自西瑞典 蘭

波蘭 揚太利 各公使

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印刷物

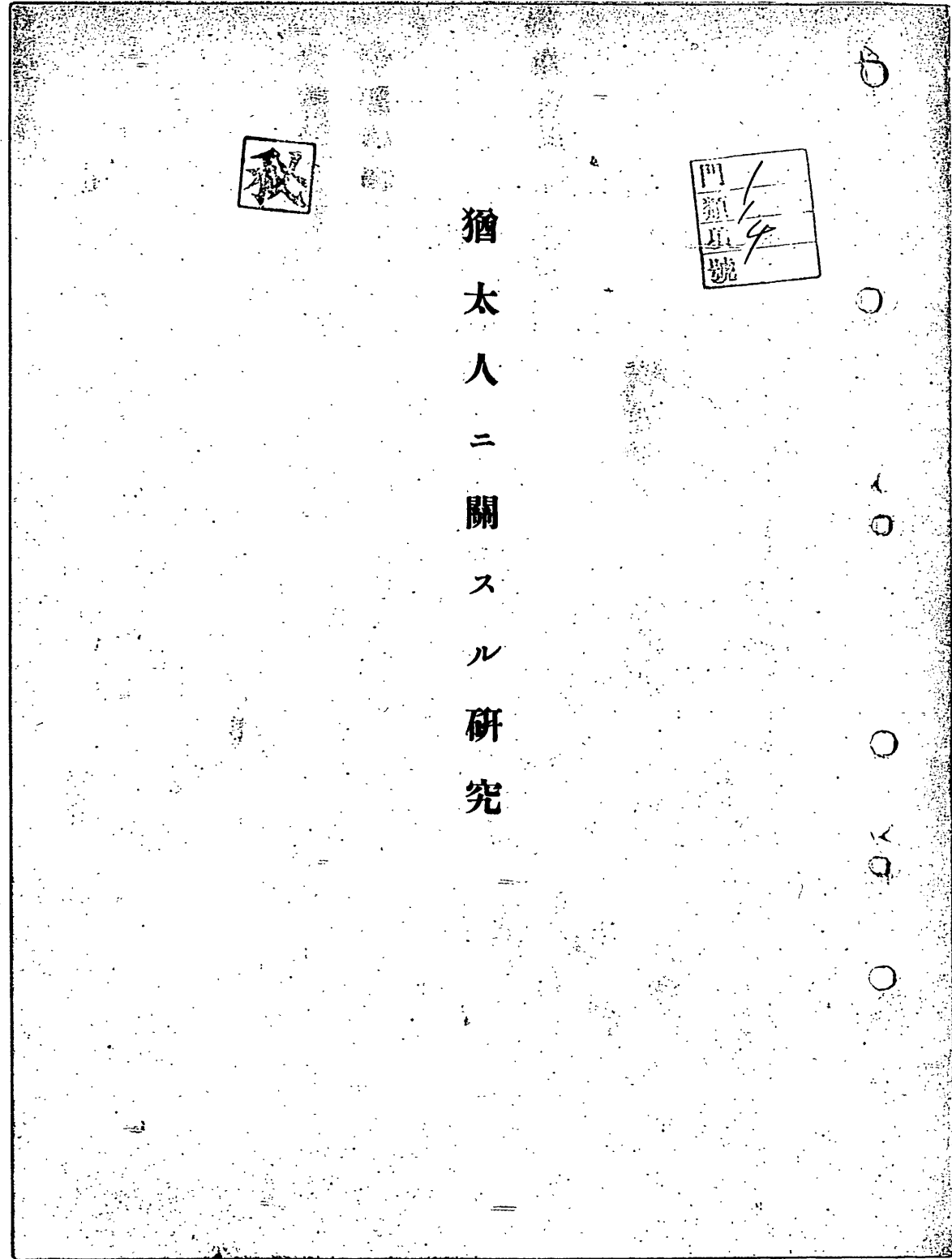
丁猶太人ニ関スル研究

附送書送附先 式部省 郵務司

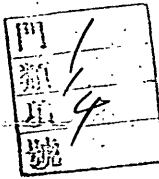
英佛 宋各大使館 倫敦

桑港 紐育 才多 各總領事宛各一部

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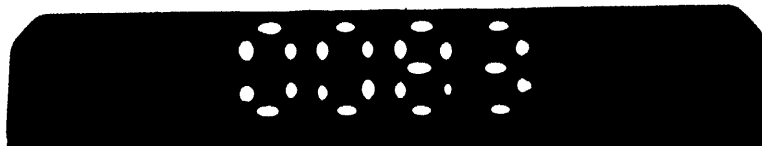


猶太人ニ關スル研究



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## 猶太人ニ關スル研究

情報部員 森 權 吉

我國ニ於テハ從來猶太人種トノ交渉深カラザリシ爲メ、同人種ニ就テシ興味ハ至ツテ尠ク從テ之ニ對スル研究モ等閑視セラレタル様ナルカ、近代ノ經濟問題ヨリ社會問題乃至國際問題ヲ研究スルニハ、猶太人問題ヲ不問ニ附スル能ハザルニ至リ。是レ近來マテ世界民族中リ謎トサレ居タル猶太人問題カ、今日ニテハ世界問題トシテ多大ノ興味ヲ以テ、歐米二部知識者ニ依テ研究セラル、所以ナリ。

猶太人問題ノ範圍ハ極メテ廣ク、爲ニ本研究ハ僅カニ其ノ輪廓ヲ描クニ過キザルモ、過去二千年間迫害ト壓迫ト標的トナリ、基督教社會ヨリ絶ヘス排斥セラレ、虐ケラレツタ。今日ニ至リシ此ノ人種ノ運命程不思議ナルハナシ。彼等ハ彼等自身ニハ寸尺ノ領土ヲモ有ラズ、今日ニ至リテモ廣ク全世界ヲ自己ノ郷土トシ、外見上ハ敗者ノ如キモ事實ニ於テハ勝利者タルノ實權ヲ掌握シ居レリ。彼等ハ其ノ信仰ニ於テハ是モ古代的ナルモ、其ノ思想ニ於テハ最モ近代的ナリ。而シテ物質主義ト理想主義トヲ兼テ、二面ニ於テハ愛國主義者ナルト同時ニ、二面亦世界主義者ナリ。殊ニ資本家トシテ、社會主義者トシテハ彼等ハ世界以テ有ユル民族ニ拔シテ、他ヲ利用スルト同時ニ又自ラモ利用サレツタルナリ。

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世界ニ於テ猶太民族ノ總人口ハ「ルツゼン」博士ノ調査ニ依レハ、約一、〇〇〇、〇〇〇人ニシテ其内約八八〇、〇〇〇人、即チ七六%ハ歐羅巴ニ居住シ、更ニ其内五、一〇〇、〇〇〇人即チ四四%ハ露西亞ニ、九〇〇、〇〇〇人即チ一六%ハ亞米利加ニ、更ニ亞細亞ニ八四三、〇〇〇人ニ、七%、亞弗利加ニハ三六〇、〇〇〇人ニ、一%、濠洲ニハ一七、〇〇〇人ニ(%)居住シ居レリ。

斯クノ如ク猶太民族ノ總人口ハ朝鮮民族ノ總人口ヨリ尠キモ、此ノ信仰ヲ共ニシ、民族的自負ニ富メル同種族ノ地理的分布ト、彼等カ殆ト因襲的ニ商業及金融業ニ從事シテ刻苦セルコト、又彼等同業者間ニ於テ創立セラレタル銀行組織ヲ背景トシテ努メテ各國ノ王室及政府ニ財政上ノ便宜ヲ與ヘタル事等ハ、彼等カ聽テ國際政治家トシテ成功セル主因ナルヘシ。今日世界ノ金融市場ヲ實際ニ支配スルハ彼等ニシテ「フランクフォート」ヨリ出テ、英、露、佛、埃ニ手ヲ擴ケシ「ロスチャイルド」一家ノ歴史ハ一般猶太人政治家ノ歴史ト云ヒ得ヘク、從テ彼等カ歐米ノ政治、經濟界ニ有スル勢力ノ偉大ナルコトヲ想像スルハ難事ニ非ス。事實、過般ニ巴里講和會議ニ於テ何人ノ掣肘ヲモ受ケス、否、寧ロ列強代表者ノ支持後援ヲ得テ其ノ主張セル總テノ要求ヲ贏テ得タルハ彼等ノミナリキ。

「ヂョセフ、コーレル」ハ猶太民族ニ就テ「大天才ニ於テハ多産ナラサルモ、大才能ヲ以テスレハ、大多産ナルハ人類カ産出セル最モ天賦アル一種族ナリ」ト述ヘタルカ、猶太人ノ天賦ハ商業ノミナラス、凡ユル他ノ職業ニモ能ク發揮セラレツ、アリ。彼等ハ最近百年間ニ歐米

ニ於テ最モ優秀ナル法律家、政治家、哲學者、思想家、藝術家等ヲ何レノ大民族ヨリモ多ク出セルナリ。十九世紀ニ最モ傑出セル英國政治家ハ「ダズレリー」ニシテ、又伊太利ヲ統一セル「ガブリア」ハ其ノ智囊タル猶太人「ハートラム」ニ負フ所尠カラザリシナリ。獨逸帝國議會及大審院最初ノ議長ハ猶太人「ジムソン」ナリキ。哲學者ニハ古クハ「スヒノヂ」、近クハ「ブルグソン」ヲ出セリ。又近代ノ最モ重要ナル科學的發見、即チ電話機、電氣、飛行機等ノ搖籃ニアリシモノハ「エザソン」、「ハインリッヒ」、「ヘルツ」及「リリエントール」ナリ。而シテ十九世紀ヨリ今日ニ至ルマテ最大ナル社會運動カ猶太人「マルクス」及「ラサール」ニ依リテ起サレタルコトハ周知ノ事實ニシテ、猶太人ハ更ニ「メンデルソーン」ノ如キ音樂家、「ハイネ」ノ如キ詩人、「マクス、リーベルマン」ノ如キ美術家ヲモ出セルナリ。

此レ固ヨリ最近百年間ニ於ケル著名ナル猶太人ヲ網羅セルモノニハ非サルモ、以上列舉セル人物カ近世文化ニ與ヘタル影響ヨリスルモ猶太人カ優秀民族ヲ以テ自任スルハ無理カラヌ事ナリ。然リト雖モ吾人ニ資本主義及社會主義ヲ教ヘタル此ノ小數民族ノ世界的勢力ハ何レノ方面ヨリ見ルモ金力ニ基礎ヲ置クモノニシテ、現在英國ノ樞密院ニハ先般印度總督トシテ赴任セシ「レツデザイン」卿ヲ初メ十人ノ猶太人カ籍ヲ置キ、又其ノ議會ニハ多數ノ猶太人議員有ルカ是等ノ人々ハ殆ト全部資本家ナリ。更ニ「ロスチャイルド」、「フリムリシグ」、「ゴツシエン」、「セリグマン」、「モンダギュー」、「シユロエダー」等ノ諸銀行、諸會社ハ歐米ヲ初メ亞弗利加、亞細亞ニ跨リテ投資ヲナシ居レリ。又英ノ猶太人資本家ト密接ナル關

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係ニアル米ノ猶太人資本家ハ、自給自足ヲ以テ誇ル同國ノ國家的産業ノ大部分ヲ支配スル地位ニアリ。例ヘハ近時國民教育ノ機關トシテ又營利事業トシテ驚クヘキ發達ヲ遂ケツ、アル活動寫眞業ヲ初メ、歌舞劇場ノ經營、砂糖、煙草、靴、衣服、製造販賣、一部ノ鑛山業、寶石商、新聞記事ノ配布、金融業、肉類、穀物、木綿等ニ關スル取引ハ總テ猶太人ノ支配下ニアルナリ。英ニ於ケルト同様米ニモ「シツフ」、「ロエブ」、「キニーン」、「ワーグ」、「ストラウス」、「カーン」ノ如キ猶太人大資本家アルカ上ニ又「ゴムバース」ノ如キ勞動黨ノ首領等モアル故ニ、猶太人ノ金權ニ飽ラサル一部ノ歐米人ハ、猶太人ノ目的ハ世界ノ金融市場ヲ支配スルト共ニ、産業組織ヲモ支配スルニアリト稱シ居レリ。

猶太人カ露國ノ革命ヲ醸成シ、之ニ參與シタルコトハ周知ノ事實ナルカ、佛蘭西革命ノ原動力トナリシモ亦猶太人ナリキ。現代ノ教科書ニ「シヤコピン」俱樂部トシテ知ラレ居ル團體ハ、「イルミナツテイ」ト稱スル「フリーメイソンリー」ノ一派ニシテ、猶太人「アダム、ワイズバウプト」別名「スバルダクス」ニ依テ力説セラレシ自由平等主義ヲ敷衍シテ遂ニ彼ノ大騷擾ヲ醸スニ至レルナリ。元來「フリーメイソンリー」ハ猶太人ノ設立セルモノラシク、現ニ橫濱ニモ「ロツジ」カアル由ナルカ、此ノ世界的祕密結社ノ中心人物ハ猶太人ナリト云フ。英米ニ於ケル「ロツジ」ノ色彩ハ兎ニ角、佛獨、露ニ於ケル「ロツジ」カ猶太人ノ政治的機關ナルコトハ否定スル能ハサル事實ニシテ、革命ニ依ツテ佛蘭西ノ君權政治ヲ根抵ヨリ覆シタル猶太人ハ今日ニ於テハ此ノ共和國ニ非常ナル勢力ヲ有シ、爲ニ其ノ内閣ニ「常ニ猶太人或ハ猶太

系ノ人物ヲ見ルナリ。現大統領「ミルラシ」ノ母モ猶太人ナルカ、猶太人ハ佛蘭西ノ統治者ナリトハ「プリユムヘン」カ言ヘルトコトナリ。露西亞ニ於ケル革命ノ經過ハ佛蘭西ニ其レト大同小異ニシテ、革命ノ主動者ハ「カレンスキ」、「レニン」、「ドロツキ」ノ徒ヲ始メ、殆ント皆猶太人或ハ猶太系ノ人物ナリ。獨、英、米ノ猶太人資本家等カ彼等ヲ援助セルコトハ公然ト祕密ナルカ、現在ニ過激派政府カ早晚崩壞スル時機アリトスルモ、今後露國ノ向背ヲ決スルハ恐ラク猶太人ノ勢力ナルベシ。過激派猶太人カ高唱スル共產主義ノ目的ハ他民族ノ資本主義ヲ破壞スルニアルヘク、從テ佛蘭西革命ニ於ケル自由、平等ノ標語ト同シク、猶太人ノ優越權ヲ建設スル一ノ手段ナリト稱サレツ、アリ。猶太人ハ大資本ト過激思想トヲ以テ世界ノ征服ヲ企テ居レリト、近頃佛國ノ上院議員ハ議會ニテ明言セルカ、歐米列強ノ政府ハ既ニ或ル意味ニ於テ彼等ノ掌中ニ在リト云フヲ得ヘク、獨逸ヲ初メ波蘭、伊太利、匈牙利、羅馬尼等ニ於ケル諸問題ノ背後ニハ彼等ノ利害問題カ伏在シ居レルコトハ疑フ餘地ナキ事實ナリ。歐米各國ニ於ケル猶太人ノ活動ハ斯クノ如ク多種多様ニシテ彼等ハ一見其ノ住居スル國ノ民族ニ同化シ、其ノ社會ニ融和シ居レルカ如キモ、事實ハ然ラズ、猶太人ハ何處ニモ猶太人ナリ。尤モ彼等ノ中ニハ偶々猶太教ヲ拋棄スル者アリ、又階級打破ニ餘念ナキ者アルカ如クモ、彼等ノ民族的團結ハ宗教ニ依リ、或ハ又國境ニ依テ支配セラレ、モノニ非ラズ、而シテ彼等ハ彼等ノ共通利益ヲ保護シ其ノ民族的發展ヲ計ルベク、中央機關ト稱スヘキ



モツナ有スルカ如シ。之レ或ハ「サンヘドリン」カ今日モ尙ホ存在スルヲ疑ハシムル所  
 以ナリ。「サンヘドリン」ハ本來七十二名ヨリ成レル猶太ノ世襲的元老院ナリシカ、猶太滅亡  
 後モ尙ホ其ノ集合ヲ繼續セルモノ、如ク、一千八百〇七年二月ニハ、奈翁ト團體的交渉ヲ開  
 始スル心上「パリ」ニ集合シテ其ノ決議セル事項ハ各國ニ於ケル猶太人ヲ法律的ニ拘束  
 スルモノナルコトヲ宣明セリ。近來モ「サイオニスト」ノ會合以外ニ、此ノ「サンヘドリン」ニ類  
 似セル同人種ノ集會ハ殆ント年々ノ恒例ノ如クニ開カレ、歐米ノ政治經濟界ニ於テ有力ナ  
 ル猶太人カ之ニ列席スルハ「特ニ注目」ニ値スルモノナリ。猶太人ノ勢力範圍外ニ在ル一部ノ  
 歐米新聞雜誌ハ彼等ヲ評シテ「猶太人ハ各國ノ政府ヲ超越セル政治機關ヲ有スル」「インダー  
 ナシヨナリスト」ニシテ、其ノ民族的野心ヲ達スル爲メ「露國ノ猶太人種ヲ選ハサル人種ヲ選ハサル」  
 居レルカ、所謂「各國ノ政府ヲ超越セル政治機關」ナルモノハ「サンヘドリン」ノ事ナラシガ  
 ト思考セラル、ナリ。  
 自下英、米、佛等ニ於テハ盛ナル猶太人排斥運動勃興シ居レルカ、此ノ運動ノ直接原因  
 ナリシモノハ「サイオン」長老ノ記録ナル「小冊子」ナリ。其ノ眞偽ニ就イテハ種々喧々  
 議論アルモ、千九百〇五年此ノ書ヲ「サイオニスト」ニテ出版セル「サイオン」ニルズト云フ  
 露人ノ序言ニ依レハ、右小冊子ハ「猶太人首領」ニ遺恨アル「婦人」ノ手ニ依リテ、同人ノ許ヨ  
 リ盗マレタル秘密書類ヨリ成ルモノニシテ、露國ノ猶太人ハ種々ノ方法ヲ以テ其ノ發表ヲ  
 妨ケタル事ヲ述ヘ居レリ。「サイオン」長老ノ記録ハ昨年更ニ「ロンドン」ニ「ボストン」

如キ大都市ニテ出版サレシカ、出版者ハ露國反過激派ノ人士ナルカ如ク、露國初メ歐米  
 ニ於ケル猶太人ニ對シテ反感ヲ喚起スルカ其ノ目的ナルヘシ。記録ノ内容ハ猶太人ノ長老  
 等ニ依リテ計畫セラレタル世界征服策ノ釋明書ト云フヘキモノニシテ、原本ハ千八百九十九  
 六年頃ニ開催セラレタル「サンヘドリン」ニモ比スヘキ猶太人ノ會合ニテ、近世同人種  
 中ノ一大人物ナリシ「セオドア、ハーゼル」カナセル講演ノ草稿ナル由。假リニ此ノ世界征  
 服策ナルモノカ反猶太人宣傳ノ爲メニ執筆セラレタリトズルモ、該執筆者カ非凡ナル頭腦  
 ヲ有シ且ツ能ク世事人情ニ通シタル者ナリシトハ右記録ヲ一讀首肯スルヲ得ヘシ。「サイ  
 オン」長老ノ記録ハ主トシテ基督教國ニ關スルモノナルカ、次ノ諸點ハ同記録カ列擧シテ以  
 テ猶太民族ノ覇權ヲ確立スル手段トナス事ヲ明カニシテ居ル。其ノ要點ハ左ノ如クナリ。  
 (一) 世界ノ金融及産業ノ支配  
 (二) 教育機關ノ支配  
 (三) 公衆民心ノ誘惑及錯亂  
 (四) 經濟上ノ不安ヲ醸成及革命的氣分ヲ煽動  
 (五) 各國ノ統治權ノ分割及政治的支配  
 (六) 各國ノ外交上ノ秘密ヲモ知り得ルコトヲ明記シアルカ、ルイタト、「ウオルフ」、  
 如キ報道機關ヲ設立セシ者ハ猶太人ニシテ、又「アソシエーテッド、ナレツス」ノ如キ機關ノ



ズマン」等ハ代表的ノ「ザイオニスト」ナリ。各國ニ於ケル「ザイオニスト」ハ千八百九十七年  
ニ初メテ其ノ總會ヲ催セル以來、大戦前迄年々一回集會スルヲ例トセルカ、彼等ノ運動ヲシ  
テ急速ニ國際的ナラシメタル主因トモ云フヘキハ、露國ニ於ケル猶太人虐待問題ト之ニ對  
スル他國(殊ニ英米)居住ノ同民族ノ同情ナリキ。

而シテ英國ハ千九百〇三年八月「バーゼル」ニ開催セラレタル第六總會ヲ機トシテ「ザイオ  
ニズム」ヲ是認セル以來一貫セル態度ヲ以テ之ニ接シ居レリ。此ノ會議中英國政府カ正式ニ  
通牒ヲ發シテ、猶太民族ノ爲メニ亞弗利加ノ「ユーガンダ」ニ自治殖民地ヲ提供セルハ「ザイ  
オニズム」ノ歴史ニ特筆スヘキ事件ナリト云フヘク、「ハーゼル」以下ノ人々ハ「パレスタイン」  
カ各國ニ於ケル「ザイオニスト」ノ目的地ナリシニ拘ラス、英國トノ政治的關係ヲ維持スヘ  
ク之ヲ受領セルナリ。「ノアド」ハ名實共ニ「ハーゼル」ノ後繼者ナルカ、彼ノ言ニ據レハ、當  
時「ハーゼル」ハ既ニ近キ將來ニ於ケル世界大戦ヲ豫期セルノミナラス、其ノ終局ノ平和會  
議ニ於テ英國ノ援助ヲ得テ、猶太民族ハ再モ「パレスタイン」ヲ祖國トスルコトヲ信シ居タル  
ナリト。「ノアド」ハ千九百〇二年九月ニ巴里ノ「ザイオニスト」會合ニテ此ノ言明ヲ爲セル  
カ、「ハーゼル」ノ豫言ノ的中ハ實ニ興味アル問題ト云フヘク、「歐米」ノ外交史ヲ彩ルモノハ猶  
太人ノ金力ナリ」云ヘル史家ノ言ハ根據アルモノ、如シ。「ノアド」ノ言明ノ眞否ハ度外視  
スルモ、猶太民族ノ祖國復興運動ハ「ハーゼル」ノ豫想通りニ「ユーガンダ」ノ自治殖民地、世  
界大戦、平和會議「パレスタイン」ノ獲得、ト云フ順序ヲ以テ實現セラレタルナリ。

戰後第一回ノ「ザイオニスト」總會ハ昨年七月「ロンドン」ニテ開催セラレタルカ廿八箇國ヨ  
リ參列セル代表者等ハ「ノアド」ヲ名譽會長ニ、合衆國大審院判事「ブランダイス」ヲ會長ニ  
選舉セル後「サンレモ」會議ノ結果獨立シテ、猶太人ノ希望ニ依リ英國ノ委任統治ニ移サレ  
シ「パレスタイン」ニ關スル事項ヲ討議セリ。七月十二日ノ會合ニハ英國政府ノ「パレスタイ  
ン」宣言書ニ署名セル「バルフォア」氏ヲ初メ、「クリュー」「ロバート」「セシル」ノ二卿モ出席シ、  
「ロスチャイルド」卿ハ司會者ナリシカ、席上「バルフォア」ノ祝辭ニ對シ「ノアド」ハ「猶  
太ヲ強大ナル國家タラシムルハ「スエズ」運河、及ヒ英ノ亞細亞ニ於ケル利權ヲ保護スル賢  
明ナル政策ナリ」ト答ヘタリ。現在英國政府ノ命ヲ承ケテ「パレスタイン」統治ノ任ニアルハ  
猶太人「サー」「ハーバート」「サムエル」ナルカ、羅馬法王廳ノ機關紙「ユリエア、デ、イタリヤ」  
ノ記事ニ依レハ、法王及伊太利政府ハ基督ニ關係アル「パレスタイン」ノ聖地カ猶太人ノ手中  
ニ入ルコトヲ好マサルモノ、如ク、從テ兩者ト英國政府トノ間ニハ意見ノ扞格アルカ如シ。  
此ノ爲ニカ、近時猶太人ノ有力者等ハ法王廳ノ財政難ヲ機會トシテ、法王ニ接近スヘク努力  
シツ、アルヤニテ、彼等ハ此ノ目的ヲ貫徹スル爲メ米國ノ「レシモン」及舊教徒ノ團體タル  
「ナイト、オブ、コロムバス」ヲ利用シ、日英同盟ノ改訂ニモ反對ノ態度ヲ執リツ、アリト云  
フ。

省ミテ、四圍ノ事情カ我カ國際關係ニ多大ノ變化ヲ齎ラセル今日、我カ國ノ猶太人ニ對スル  
方針如何ハ實ニ重大ナル問題ニシテ、時間ト努力ヲ惜マズ充分ニ研究スル價值アル問題ナ  
リ。

然レ何レニモ、彼等ノ同情ヲ得ルハ、總テ列強ニ有力ナル味方ヲ得ル所以ナリト確信ス。  
 換言スレバ、若シ彼等ノ勢力ニシテ能ク列強ノ政府ヲ動かスニ足ルモノトモ、彼等ハ日本  
 ニ對スル態度ハ慎重ニ考慮スヘキモノナリ。而シテ此ノ重大問題ヲ決定スルハ畢竟彼我ノ  
 利害關係ナレハ、或ハ「パレンスタイン」ヲ中心トスル彼等ノ國家的運動ニ贊助ヲ與ヘ、或ハ彼  
 等ノ代表者ヲシテ希望通りニ聯盟會議ニ參加セシムル等ク盡力スル等ハ、彼等ノ好感ヲ得ル  
 手段ナルヘク、又我國カ彼等ニ事業上ノ便宜ヲ與ヘ、若クハ我範圍内ニ彼等ノ投資ヲ獎勵  
 スレハ、經濟方面ヨリ打算シテモ亦我レニモ有利ナル他ノ一手段ナラシカ。  
 世界金融ノ中心カ猶太人ノ移動ニ伴ヒテ西班牙、葡萄牙、伊太利ヨリ、和蘭、獨逸、英吉利ニ  
 最近ニテハ、亞米利加ニ推移シ、又推移シツ、アルゴトハ、經濟史ヲ立證スル所ナルカ、之ヲ  
 要スルニ猶太人ニ利用セララル、ゴトハ、猶太人ヲ利用スル唯一ノ方法ナルヤモ知ルヘカラ  
 ス。今假リニ當面ノ問題タル我カ國際關係改善ノ立場ヨリ離レテ將來ヲ豫側スルモ、彼等ノ  
 利用ヲ否トスル理由ハ全然無キカ如シ。惟ラニ我國カ極東ニ位シ、大和民族ノ團結力カ猶  
 太民族ノ其レニモ優ルコトハ、歐米ニ於ケルカ如キ猶太人問題カ、我國ニハ起リ得ヘカラサ  
 ル事ヲ保證スルモノナルヘシ。  
 此ノ見地ヨリシテ我カ當局者ニ於テハ適宜ノ方法ヲ以テ彼等ノ有力者ト交渉和親ノ途ヲ開  
 カレ、以テ我カ利益ノ擁護我カ國運ノ發展ヲ企圖セラレシコトヲ切ニ希望スル次第ナリ。

(大正十年三月十六日)

大正十年五月三日

情報部

第七九

第二部

大正十年三月二十一日

在在俄古

領事 桑嶋 主計

田原

情報

情報

外務大臣の爵内田原裁取

在在俄古本日領事館

通商

反猶外人雜誌 THE DEARBORN INDEPENDENT、近來禁止ノ件  
 當取管内ニ在在市中発行ノ猶外人排國雜誌  
 Dearest - 對シテ三三三三州ヲテ禁止發行ノハ、ハシリノ一ト  
 反猶外人雜誌 The Dearborn Independent 有之向者  
 トハ當市内ニ於テ此賣致居候処者ハ亦二日兩  
 雜誌賣子ノ間ニ場席ノ事ヨリ拘衡米...

通商

在在俄古本日領事館

當市 YOUNG PEOPLE HEBREW REPUBLICAN CLUB ヨリ之ヲ取締ヲ當  
 局ニ請出シテ 結果當市警察署ニ於テハ衛隊ノ  
 角ニ設ケルニ定席以外ニ於テハ一切新聞雜誌ノ  
 此賣ヲ禁止セシ市当局ニ基テ右定席ニ當市発行  
 ノ刊行物ニ限ルニシテ The Dearborn Independent、此  
 賣ヲ一切禁止致シ候処目下猶外人排國ノ到ル所ニ  
 海關ナルハ折換券ノ跨大ニ通信セシヤハ不訂  
 ニ付右要領報告申進候 敬具

I-0870

# 猶太人全滅を計る 露西亞人の宣傳文

横濱居住五百人に送られ  
三百名の猶太人と睨み合ふ

亡國の民ユダヤ人の生存を世界より奪ひ取らんとする露西亞人は、徳々の罪はユダヤ人なりとして世界全土現れの捕りも追ひ拂はんとする。露西亞の大戦に際し、露國の被れたのはユダヤ人を第一敵に立たしめた結果であると同時に露内を血の

印刷し、約一尺五寸に  
世界同時全滅よりユダヤ排斥の機文が輝ひ込んだ、これを  
見ると頗る粗雑なる西洋紙に露文を以て

極端な、方法を用いて追  
ひ捲つてゐる者は人も知る如くだが、最近横濱居住の露西亞人約五百名を對し、ユダヤ人

横濱に、は約八百名の  
露人が居住してゐるが右の内約  
三百名は猶太人の露人であつて  
之等は常に互に睨み合つてゐる、また之等猶太人露人は山下  
町、伊豆山、赤坂、目黒、大塚、  
等、ユダヤ人協會なるものを組織  
し、サムソノフキフチ氏は専ら  
海外より

日本に、海を渡り、  
十八の猶太人に従事してゐる  
露國に依れば之等ユダヤ人は  
露國の立憲を破るべきと露國  
人と對立し、極力露國を破る  
へてゐる由

I-0870

有附屬物

大正拾年五月 九日接受

情報部

有附屬物

別便

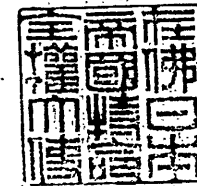
機密公第 三〇 號 第二部

大正十年三月二十六日

在 佛

特命全權大使子爵 石井 菊次郎

外務大臣伯爵 内 田 康 哉 殿



在佛國日本大使館

門 4  
號 5390

要覽

猶太人種問題ニ關スル刊行物送付方ノ件  
本件ニ關シ本年一月二十五日附報三機密合送第一二號ヲ以テ御訓令  
ノ趣敬承當國ニ於ケル猶太人機關新聞 *Le peuple juif* 一箇年分  
及猶太人反對機關雜誌 *La vieille France* 一箇年分情報部宛送付方  
注文ニ及置候向本件ニ關スル參考書トシテ左記ノ書籍別封ヲ以テ及  
送付候條御查收相成度此段申進候 敬具  
記

在佛國日本大使館

*Sylvain Hallé — La Fidélité Française*  
*des Sociétés d'Alace et de*  
*Lorraine (1871-1918)*  
*Mgr Jovin — Le Pèril Judéo-Maçonnique*

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有附屬物

大正拾年六月 七日 接

情報部

附屬物

別紙

三

新受 6625

館使大本日國佛在

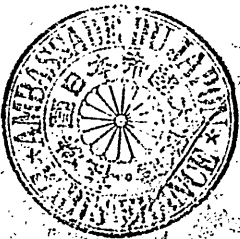
機密公第 三九

大正十年四月二十六日

外務省情報部

中

在 帝 國 大 使 館



猶太人種問題ニ關スル刊行物送付ノ件  
本年一月二十五日附實信報三機密合送第一二號ニ關シ左記刊行物ニ  
部以別便及追送候條御查收相成度候也

左記

*de France*

第二卷

以上

I-0870

天正拾年六月卅日 變一 雙通馬 第三課

外高萩芽九六五號

大正十年六月廿五日

長崎縣知事 赤星典大

號受 7616 番

内務大臣 床次竹二郎殿

外務大臣 白濱内田庸哉殿

指定應行縣長官殿

傷者部  
毒欠

猶太人 關スル件

日下笠原下ニ在留スル猶太人ハ左ノ如ク

国籍	職業	名前	年齢
羅馬尼亞	米テシ兼酒場	Anna Hailing Lawrence	妻及女子四名
土耳其	洋酒類販賣場	Solomon Cohen	妻

土耳其	醫學	Abraham Yakov Cohen	前欄ノソニンチ
埃太利	無職	Joseph Lawrence	
米國	無職	Robert Rappaport	女子一
露國	無職	Maria Chusky	
英國	雜貨	Albert Russell	

右ノ内 Russell ハ元來猶太人ナルモ基督教徒タル現在ノ妻ト結婚シ以テ改宗シテ基督教徒トナリ Chusky ハ希臘正教徒タル現在ノ夫ト結婚シテ以テ猶太人タルノ秋レキトテ其ト交際スル希臘正教ニ改宗スル横柄アリ又 Rappaport ハ近日常止留地ヨリ佛ヒテ上海方面ニ渡航スル筈ナル由ルガ元來猶太人ノ男尊女卑ノ種族ニ趣キテ其ノ年ヲ十三歳以上ノ男子十名以上ニ達スルコトナレハ出リ行テソレ得ルガ為ニ其ノ留地ニ在リテ市街大博梅香崎ニシテソレテカノ教會ニシテ猶太教會堂ニシテ留地ニ在留者ノ一ニ定數ニ達スルガ爲ニ稀

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猶太人の土地滞在者等々、皆セレナラ奉事ヲ行フ過キカ  
目下閉鎖シテ荒廢ニ任セテ抗レル状態ナリ  
前示( )ノ子ニ就キ猶太人ノ明ナル事情ヲ曉ラセタレ

記

一、日中在留猶太人ノ為ニ目下連絡ヲシ、パレスティンヨリハ時々通信  
アリ先般ハ全邦ヨリ家屋買入ノ豫約申込リ勸誘シ来レリ  
パレスティン再興ニ猶太人全部ノ希望ニシテ族運動團體トシテ  
紐育、倫敦、巴里、伯林、事柄所ヲ常ニシテ數百萬人會々ナリ有  
スル、レオニスト團アリテ數百年前ヨリ運動ヲ継続シ来リ今四ノ改め  
大戦ニ際シテ英國政府ハ該團體ニ對シパレスティンノ復興ヲ援助  
スル條件トシテ猶太人ノ國境トシ、一個離隊ヲ編成シ英  
軍ニ屬シテ最モ危険ナル地ニテ担当シ惡辣者等ノ結果パレス  
ティンヲ奪回シテ而シテ大戦終了ニシテ人地方ハ英國ニ委

任該國トシテ特ニ猶太人高級官吏ヲシテ政務ヲ行ハレナレ  
ニ亦國ヲ數千ノ猶太人全地ニ渡ルベシカ英國ハ此當初ノ責  
ニテ表面ニ猶太人ノ人地ヲ相任シ勸誘シテ抗レル也ナリ近來  
其ノ海軍ノ疑ヲ不モアル感ナキ能ハズ然レハ大帝國トシテ一  
物ニシタル事、トルコ以テパレスティンノ復興ヲ許スル疑ヒリ合ハルト  
コ早ルモ現状ヲ以テスレバ信レノ目下ナリトハ出現スルキヤ欲ント想  
像、若ムシノミシテ一而ニ停修ナレト再在人ハ絶クハパレスティン奪  
回ヲ計リ極壞地ニ進出スルニ對シ關係給ハルナリ我々等ハ全  
地ノ秩序回復レ日俄割ノ布カル、ニ至ラバ人地ニ相任スル事  
望リ有レシキリ然レモ龍ノ思ニ現下吾界ノ約千五百萬ノ  
猶太人ノ存シ我々種族ニ吾界ノ各國ニ於テ虐遇ナレシ  
ト以テ其ノ反動トシテ不新ノ努力ヲ以テ勸勉シタル者  
今ハ此ノ行キ、我々猶太人ノ手ニ吾界ノ金ノ三分ノ二ナリ有

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ルに至り優劣を定むる者技術家等亦多キヲ以テ是等國其  
有識者等が然レバレストアインシニ稱任スルに至リテ政米米國  
大恐慌ヲ來シバレストアインシニ壓迫ヲ加フルルヲ生カルに至ル又ノ備  
大入ノ將來又多事ナリト云々

一、猶云、人々四階級アリテ王族、コヘン族、レノウイ族、イスラエル族  
ノ順ナリ猶大、人の羅馬、為メバレストアインシニ追ハレシル也當時ノ  
王族、十二家族、レノ系國ニ分岐シ今日、十一家族ノ所在判  
明セズ他ノ一族ノ行衛不明ナク思フ日本ノ神道ハ我々猶大  
教ニ似ル所アルヲ以テ或ハ日本ニ渡来シタルハアムヤト考ク  
古事記等ヲ考據シテ研究中ナリコヘン族ハ王族、次ハ古時  
事ヲ行フ者、古級ノ部族ニ就キタル家族ニシテ其ノ古時  
初平少後アリコヘンニ近キ姓ヲ有スルヲ云ナリ即チ予ノ  
姓ノ姓 *Shimon* ノヨリ取テ *Shimon* ト稱スル也レノウイ族  
ハ其ノ當時數百家族アリ同レシコヘン族ニ次ハ神事ヲ司リ  
タレトウイウイシテ、レニシテ其ノ屬クイスラエル族、一般民衆  
ニシテ日本ノ神代ノ名也

一、上海ニ猶大、人自教、在任レ數年、所々ハカクイ語新ヲ令  
地ニ於テ發刊サレ又最近右留猶大、人ノ大候年都、後生  
サレテ、ト云々  
由テ、土那人中、ニ多ク、猶大、人アル事、人々、知ラザル也  
ナリ云々

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門  
1/4

20585

大正拾年七月貳日 鑒 情報部 在瑞西日本帝國公使館

公第四〇號 第二部 右附屬物

大正十年五月二十八日

在瑞西

特命全權公使 有吉



外務大臣伯爵内田康哉殿

猶太人ニ關スル刊行物送付ノ件

本年一月二十五日附報ニ機密合送第一ニ號ヲ以テ猶太人ノ機關的刊行物非猶太人種側ノ刊行物等隨時送付方法申紙相成候處當國內ニ特ニ定マラル此種機關魚之体テ最近猶太人ニ關スル記事ヲ掲載セシムルヴエウバ、リコネグ、四月締法參考也ニ以別便法送付致置

附屬未着

在瑞西日本帝國公使館

候明法直附相成度此段回答申進候 敬具

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在米國日本大使館

左記
Spargo; The Jew and American State. 1冊
G. K. Chesterton; The New Jerusalem. 1冊
計二冊

在米國日本大使館

23082

有附  
本

大正十年七月十日  
第二二二號

情報部

第三部

別冊添附

大正十年六月十五日

在米

特命全權大使男爵幣原喜重

在米  
幣原喜重  
印

外務大臣伯爵内田康哉殿

猶太人種問題之關スル刊行物

送附ノ件

右ノ關シ本年一月二五ニ附報三機密合送券  
一二部ヲ以テ所申越ノ次第有之候處不  
取敷別記ノ通及所送附候ニ付所查收相成  
度此般申進候也

青  
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LEGACIÓN DEL JAPÓN  
MADRID  
CALLE DE ALCALÁ, 103

書收打取  
 延和右考籍代金ハ拾五ハ七夕五拾仙ヲ部  
 償ニテ天俸四田五十新ニ相当取候存右ハ  
 便宜出被贈送資金中ニ納入打取候  
 右申添特

京  
 手  
 本  
 本  
 本

LEGACIÓN DEL JAPÓN  
MADRID  
CALLE DE ALCALÁ, 103

新  
 9007

有附屬物

大正拾年八月貳日 接受

情報部

第一課

附屬物

機密第四號

大正十年六月十三日

午初

特命全權使伯耆齋藤金次

齋藤金次  
 伯耆齋藤

外務大臣伯耆齋藤金次

猶太人種問題ニ係ル刊片物送付方

件

本件ニ係ル本年一月廿五日付報ニ據密合送  
 第一二號ヲ以テ御奉命ニ係ル御取候依  
 本件著書分冊二部及御送付候条也

庶務課主任

附屬  
 本  
 本

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大正拾年八月參日 接受 情報部 第二課

情報部長

9035

情報部次

亞細亞局

歐米局

通商局

本局  
海防

機密公第一二號

在オタワ

總領事

清水精三



好務大臣伯爵田原康哉殿

猶太人ニ関スル事

本報ニ載シ本年四月十日時報ニ載合送券  
七五號費信ヲ以テ御来意ノ強敵ヲ  
ト遂調査候処加余地ニ於テ同民族ノ  
居住者數ニ案付テ九百九十一年ニ行ハ  
ルニ國勢調査報告ニ依リ總數三萬九千  
五百九十四人ニシテ内モントリオール市ニ  
九百四十八人トシトテ一萬四千二百三十七  
人ニシテ他ノ市ニ九千四百三十三人  
トシテ晚者被テヘック等ノ諸市ニ四千七百  
人トシテ教百人ノ振合ニ有テ Canada Jewish  
Association 一會長 A. J. Freeman 一  
員ニ依リ一千九百二十年迄ノ戦亂勃発  
迄ノ間ニ多教ノ移入者有テ其總數ハ目  
下十餘萬ニ達シタムナラト云フ然レモ  
ハ一新来者之概ニテハ小商人職工又ハ勞  
働者等ノ階級ニ屬スルモノノ如シ  
同民族ノ改異新事業界法曹界等  
多方面ニ於テハ有力者ノ有無多ク探

在オタワ日本總領事館

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院ニ改界ニテハ 領議會 下院議員  
名クエバツ州議會ニ 名ニ過キス 富業  
界ニ此クハ

for Assistance Paris (四ノニキリオー  
此ニ進ニ煙草製成及及蓄買業ニテ  
大成即チ泰ニ幾百萬ノ富ヲ積ミ同  
民族ノ可共事業ニ及カシ且大戦中  
曩者其地軍需後援等ニ助力シタル  
切方ニ依リ叙勳セリ同族中傑出ノ  
トナリ

Yank Wakeman エントウキニ進ニ  
The Dominion Steel Corporation 株式  
ニトニシテ其社長トシテアリ

在オタワ日本總領事館

同社役員界知 銘ノ人ナリ

A. J. Freeman カタウチニ進ニ名取  
ノノデパートストアノ 特産ニシテ現ニ  
Canada Zionist Association 會長  
ナリ

Lion Frankel 上院議員ニ進ニ 府鉄道  
ニテ巨額ノ富ヲ存スル私利ヲ言ハ  
專ラトシ公衆的 事業ニ冷胆ナリト云フ  
又古昔界ニ名ヲ知ラシモノニ J. W. Jacobs  
氏ノ外聞ヲ所ナシモソトリアニ進ニ 理ニ  
領議會 下院議員ナリ

前記姓名ノ外加奈陀府同民族中格別  
知名ノ人ナリ

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如一次漢十ニ付加藤院ニ於テ同民族ハ  
何レノ方面ニ於テモ微トシテ振ハス我方ニ  
於テ民族関係上深ク關心有ルニ備道ヲ  
有セザルニト破存像  
右回及右申進像  
敬具

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附屬書類添附

大正拾年九月廿九日接受

情報部

本機密公文一九一九年第二課 (添付書類一)

大正十年八月十三日

在独

特命全權大使 日置

外務大臣 伯爵内田康哉 殿

九月三日

猶太人種問題ニ関スル刊行物送付方件

本年一月二十五日附報ニ機密令送才一ニ号ノ貴

信ニ関シ申越ノ猶太人種問題ニ関スル刊行

物別紙目錄(當館支拂證明書一紙添付)ノ通購

入ノ上漢僑ヨリ船便ヲ以テ可及送付候条

帝承知相成度尚右代金独貸二百五十麻克

九十五片也ノ金額ハ一円三十麻克ノ割ニ當館

依託購送 資金中ニ帝總ノ相成度此段申進候也

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支拂證明書

一、独貨貳百五拾麻克九拾五片也

右猶六人種問題之資料購入費ト  
シテ支拂ト候也

大正十年八月一日

在独帝國大使館



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	Vortrag	II 144.00
I Semigotins		30.---
I Sombart, Juden		48.---
I Roderich, Rätsel d. jud. Krieleges		6.---
I Strack, Jüdische Geheimnisse		3.---
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I Wahrheit, Gesetz über das Nomadentum		7.80
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I Werner, der Wahrheit eine Gasse		3.60
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I Wilbrowskiwitsch, Industrie in Palästina		5.40
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II 250.95

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RECHNUNG für die JAPANISCHE BOTSCHAFT, Königspl. 4  
von PUTTKAMER & MEHLBRECHT.

1921 April 15.

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1. Buber, Der heilige Weg	6.--
1. Chamberlain, Rasse u. Nation	-.56
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1. Mayer, Jüd. Kaufmann	10.80
1. v. Oppeln, Antisemitismus?	7.20
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1. Roderich, Anti-Ratheman	1.20
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	M 144.85

二十年一月十五日附報三機密合送第一二号  
有未信

