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機密第七七號

昭和十三年四月二日

在シカゴ

領事 林谷 秀夫

13.6.2

昭和十三年四月廿八日

附屬添付

外務大臣廣田弘毅殿

米滿通商關係スル「ステイル」通信記事送附件

「デイリーニース」ハ殆ント連日ノ如ク同社東洋特派員「ステイル」ノ極東通信ヲ掲載シ右通信ハ一般米人間ニ相當廣ク愛讀セラレ居ルカ「ス」報導振リハハスシモ我方ニ有利ナラス或ハ南京ニ於ケル我軍ノ軍紀弛緩婦女子ニ對スル暴行凌辱ヲ蘇滿國

在シカゴ日本領事館

東亞局 第三課

滿大使ハ 務農ノ一 分類 E 3. 1. 1. 2-1

境地方ニ於ケル日蘇兩軍ノ防備振東京ニ於ケル「フアツ」目的傾向ノ強化思想展 (Strength Central Exhibition)ニ關スル柳揄外國人ニ對スル私服敬言官ノ尾行振等史對リタル通信ヲ寄セ居ルカ三月二十六日新京發米滿通商ニ關スル同人ノ記事ハ米滿貿易特ニ滿州國ト米國中西部地方トノ貿易カ滿州國成立以來著シク増加シタル事實ヲ指摘シ同人ノ過去ニ於ケル報導振リカ我方ニ有利ナラザリシタケニ却テ當地一般米人ノ注意ヲ惹キ居ルヤニ存セラルルニ付何等御參考迄右新聞記事切抜一部送附申進ス

在シカゴ日本領事館

E-1011

0249

Chicago Daily News
March 26, 1938

U. S. Trade Up in Manchuria Despite Japanese Restrictions

BY A. T. STEELE.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE
Of The Chicago Daily News Foreign Service
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Hankling, Manchukuo. — By a queer twist of circumstance more American goods are being sold in Manchuria today than for many years past, despite the fact that the Open Door policy has long since become nothing more than a collection of high-sounding but empty words. During the first 11 months of last year Manchuria bought American products to the value of United States \$14,000,000 and sold only \$5,000,000 worth of its own goods to the United States. It was the biggest year for American trade in Manchuria since the Mukden incident representing a growth of more than 100 per cent over the year before.

But no right-about-face in Japanese trade policy is responsible for this transformation. In fact, restrictions on foreign imports have become almost unbearably oppressive since the outbreak of the war in China. The Manchukuo government had to have vast amounts of machinery, automobiles and oil for the carrying out of its newly-launched five-year plan. These supplies could not be obtained in Japan, so the Manchukuo government was forced, rather reluctantly, to buy them in the United States.

Midwest Dealers Benefit.

Midwestern manufacturers of tractors and agricultural machinery are among those benefiting most from the Manchukuo government's spending spree. Agents for American firms in north Manchuria told me that their sales during the last year were the biggest in history. Most of the purchases have been made by the Manchukuo government on behalf of Japanese colonists who have settled along the Manchurian frontier. The tractors and harvesting equipment are loaned out to the colonists on a co-operative basis. The Japanese claim they'll be wanting a lot more American equipment during the next several years for the further carrying out of their program. The five-year plan provides for the establishment of steel works, automobile factories, gold refineries and coal liquefaction plants. It proposes also to settle thousands of Japanese immigrants on Manchurian farms.

But the war in China has put a crimp in this ambitious paper program. It has reduced the reservoirs of available capital. The plan may have to be modified unless some American "angel" can be found who will finance long-term credits. Although Manchuria's hopes are high, the chances that American credit can be obtained in the face of the American nonrecognition policy are slight.

Headache for Japan.

Manchukuo's unfavorable balance of payments with the United States is a headache to the Japanese government, which is doing its best to strengthen Manchuria's favorable trade balance with the world at large. After six years of Japanese occupation Manchuria is still a losing business proposition as far as Japan is concerned.

Cold figures show that Japan is juggling each year into Manchuria about \$4,000,000 more than she is getting out. Half of the Japanese expenditures go into investments and more than half of the remainder is eaten up by the Japanese military machine in Manchuria.

The biggest flow of income comes from Japan-Manchuria commerce, which is heavily in Japan's favor, and from profits of the South Manchuria Railway. Japanese officials contend that the red ink balance is more than offset by military and strategic considerations and by the availability of considerable reserves of essential raw materials. Furthermore, Japan and Manchukuo have become a single economic bloc which has mitigated the effect of the lopsided financial relations between the two countries.

End Import of Luxuries.

Under the new trade restrictions imposed in Manchukuo as a result

of the war in China, the import of all luxury goods is forbidden. Manchurian businessmen have been warned, too, that they must not buy goods abroad which can be purchased in Japan. These regulations have worked a severe hardship on the few foreign importers who still remain in Manchukuo.

The American oil companies have long since been crowded out of Manchukuo, although American oil still finds its way into the country through indirect channels. The latest victims of the burdensome restrictions on foreign trade are the American motion picture distributors, who have stopped all sales in Manchuria rather than submit to extortionate levies demanded by the government. American businessmen in China proper are wondering whether these developments in Manchuria are symptomatic of what is going to happen in North China and the Yangtze Valley. There have already been indications that the Japanese government intends to make North China, at least, a part of the Japan-Manchuria economic bloc and to impose in that area an exchange control law similar to that which is operating here. Such a move would blast the hopes of those who continue to rely on Japan's promises of noninterference with foreign rights and interests.

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編者附言
原書E 3.1.1.2-1
満洲門戸開放一件
ニ在リ

寫

分類 E 3.1.1.2-1

昭和14 一一〇六五 平 本省 四月十二日前着
有田外務大臣 若杉總領事
特情 紐育第三三號

「ニューヨーク・タイムス」紙ハ九日ノ紙上ニ於テ米國ノ對滿貿易問題ニ付對滿貿易ハ一時増加ヲ示シテ居ルトハ言ヘ之ヲ以テ日本カ滿洲ノ門戸ヲ開放シテ居ル證左ニハナラヌ旨次ノ如ク述ヘテ居ル
「滿洲國ノ門戸開放ニ關シ「ハル」國務長官ハ滿洲國ノ米國品購入増加ハ主トシテ同國ノ軍需品大量貯藏ノ爲テアルト説明シ「ナイ」上院議員ノ説明ヲ反駁シタカ米國ノ在外市場ニ對スル日本ノ統制ノ影響ハ米國輸出業者ニトリ重大ナ問題トナツテ居ル門戸開放ノ定義ハ種々アリ得ルタラウカ兎モ角外國商社代表者等カ徐々ニ滿洲國外ニ追ヒ出サレツツアルノハ疑ナイ事實テアル
然シ右ノ事實ハ必スシモ米國ノ對滿輸出ヲ不可能ニスルモノテナク同國內ノ外國仲買人ヲ通シテ取引サレル代リニ外國商社ト滿洲國ノ

外務省

(日本標準規格B5)

半官的獨占企業トノ間ニ直接取引サレルニ至ツタトイフノカ真相テアル從テ或點テハ滿洲國ノ門戸開放問題ハ實ハ誰カ取引スルカトイフ問題ニナル
更ニ米國ノ對滿輸出増加ハ暫定的タト見得ル充分ナ理由カアル既ニ對滿輸出ハ再ヒ減退シ始メタノミナラス一旦日支紛争カ收マレハ戰争ニ依リ擴大サレタ日本工業ハ新市場獲得ニ邁進スルタラウカラ滿洲國カ依然米國品購入ヲ繼續スルトハ思ヘナイ從テ眞ノ門戸開放ハ滿洲ニ於テハ既ニ過去ノ產物テアルノハ明カテアル又日本ノ支配下ニ立ツ其ノ他ノ地方ニモ同様ノ事カ起ルニ違ヒナイ

外務省

(日本標準規格B5)

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寫送先

東亞 歐亞 米洲 通商 條約 情報 文書 調查 人典 儀典 文書 計書 秘書官

大臣 次官

電信課

分類 E2.1.1.2-1

昭和15 八六四七 略 馬尼刺 四月四日後發 通、米

有田外務大臣 吉田總領事

第八三號

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止シ滿洲國ヨリノ輸入品ハ一切日本品トシテ取扱ヒ圖貨記入送狀ニ
對シテハ總テ日本貨換算率ヲ適用スル旨發表セリ

外務省

各手印貿易局事務課長印

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電信課長

大臣
次官



東亞
歐亞
米洲
通商
條約
情報
文化
調査
人事

本信寫挿入先

年	月	日
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寫送先

昭和15 八六四七 略 馬尼刺 四月四日後發 通、米

有田外務大臣 吉田總領事

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外務省

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米へ轉電シ「ダヴァアオ」へ暗送セリ

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