

F-0094

0349

歐亞局長

第二課長



來

昭和十四年八月三十一日

臺灣總督官房外務部長 千葉葵

外務省歐亞局長 井上庚二郎 殿

外發第一七二九號

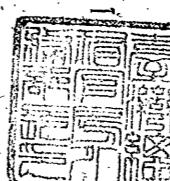
英國領事ノ英國商船々長ニ宛テタル告示ニ關スル件

世界各地ニ在ル英國商船ガ今般同國海軍省ノ統轄下ニ入レラレタルコトト成リタルヲ以テ在淡水英國領事ハ別紙原文寫ノ如ク英國商船船長ニ宛テ告示ヲ發シタル趣本官ニ内報致候ニ付テハ其ノ旨關係方面ニ可然手配致置キ候右何等御参考迄及報告候也

臺灣總督官房外務部

(日本標準規格 B.4)

タイプライター用紙



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COPY

- 2 -

Notice to Masters of British Ships
visiting Keelung and Takao.

As Masters will probably already have learned by Wireless, the Admiralty has assumed the control of all British merchant shipping throughout the world; and the organisation for official wireless messages described in Admiralty Notice to Mariners No. 3 is now in force.

As there is no British Consular Officer at Keelung or Takao, the working of the ordinary control system is impracticable. It is, however, most necessary for me to have full particulars of all British ships visiting any Formosan port. Masters should therefore immediately upon arrival at Keelung or Takao send me the following particulars by post:-

Name of ship. Name of Master.

Name of local agents or stevedores. Net tonnage.

Date of arrival.

Immediately before departure they should send the following further particulars:-

Name of ship. Date of departure.

Next port of call. Probable date of arrival at next port of call.

There may, moreover, be some British Masters who will not yet have had an opportunity of visiting any British

Consular Officer or Port Authority since the control was announced. Such a personal visit is urgently necessary in order that each Master may be informed of the general working of the system, the more so as failure to obey Admiralty instructions may render vessels ineligible for War Risks Insurance. Any Masters therefore who have not yet made such a visit, and are not in the immediate future proceeding either to a British port, or to a port at which a British Consul resides, should immediately seek permission from the Japanese Water Police to visit me here, giving me previous notice of their arrival by telegraph or telephone.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
TAMSUI.

August 29th 1939.

H. B. M. CONSUL,

F-0094

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東亞局長

第一課

昭和十四年九月一日

別紙添付

普通第二九三九號

昭和十四年九月一日

在上海

總領事 三浦義秋

外務大臣 阿部信行殿

英國商船會社ニ對シ秘密訓令發出ノ件

歐洲政情ノ緊迫ニ伴ヒ當地外人側ニモ不安情勢觀取セラル處八月三十日「チャイナプレス」ハ左記要旨ノ注目スヘキ記事ヲ掲載セリ八月二十九日當地「バタースイールド」「マヂソン」「マツケンデー」及「モーラー」各英國商船會社ニ對シ歐洲戰亂ノ場合英商船ノ探ルヘキ警戒手段ニ關スル秘密訓令カ發セラレタルカ右ハ極秘ニ附サレ内容判明セサルモ萬一英國カ戰爭ニ捲込マレタル際ニハ全世界

在上海日本總領事館

ノ英國商船ノ最高支配權ヲ有スル海軍大臣ハ全商船ニ對シ夫々最近接ノ海軍基地ニ集合方訓令ヲ發スヘク他方支那沿海所在ノ商船ハ新嘉坡ヘ直航スルコトトナラン而シテ斯ノ場合英商船ノ大半ハ英本國ヘノ食料原料輸送用ニ供サルルモ極東商船ノミハ多數現在ノ貿易ニ從事スルヤニ思考セラル尙且下極東沿海ニ在ル獨逸商船ハ數日前本國ノ命ニ依リ至近ノ中立港ニ全速力ニテ航行中ニテ其他佛、加、伊ノ各商船會社ハ未タ本國ノ命ニ接シ居ラサル趣ナリ
右新聞切抜添付報告申進ス

本信寫送付先

(附屬物省略)

在北京參事官

南京 漢口 香港 新嘉坡

在上海日本總領事館

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Secret Orders Given British Steamers Here

**Company Officials Say
Instructions Received
But Not Made Public**

day's scheduled departure for Italy for an indefinite period. The vessel's agents here hinted that on her return passage the Giulio Cesare will avoid such routine ports as Hongkong and Singapore. A Reuters despatch from Bombay received late yesterday morning stated that the Italian passenger steamer Conte Biancamano bound for the Far East with 700 passengers had failed to put in an appearance at the port as scheduled.

Officials Reticent

Italian and British naval officials here were extremely reticent as to movement of warships around Shanghai. The Italian troopship E. Carlotto was scheduled to leave Shanghai yesterday but the sailing was cancelled suddenly until further notice. The British authorities had no knowledge of British warships either entering or leaving Shanghai.

While German merchant ships in eastern waters are steaming with all speed to the nearest neutral ports on orders received from their government several days ago, no new developments are reported by the German firms here. The Nord-Deutscher Lloyd's s.s. Scharnhorst which left Shanghai August 21 for Europe is still lying in Manila where she returned several days ago after having started out for Singapore.

The French Messageries Maritimes Steamship Company was without special government instructions yesterday as to disposal of its vessels in the event of international hostilities. The Canadian Pacific Steamship Company had received no orders from the British Embassy here.

Direct Orders

It was emphasized by most of the shipping companies yesterday that schedules of their ships now on the high seas had not been altered. All emergency movements would be received by the individual vessels direct from the Admiralty. It was believed that many of the ships involved would be used to transport food and raw materials to Europe for the allied armies, but that a large number would remain in their present trade in East Asian waters.

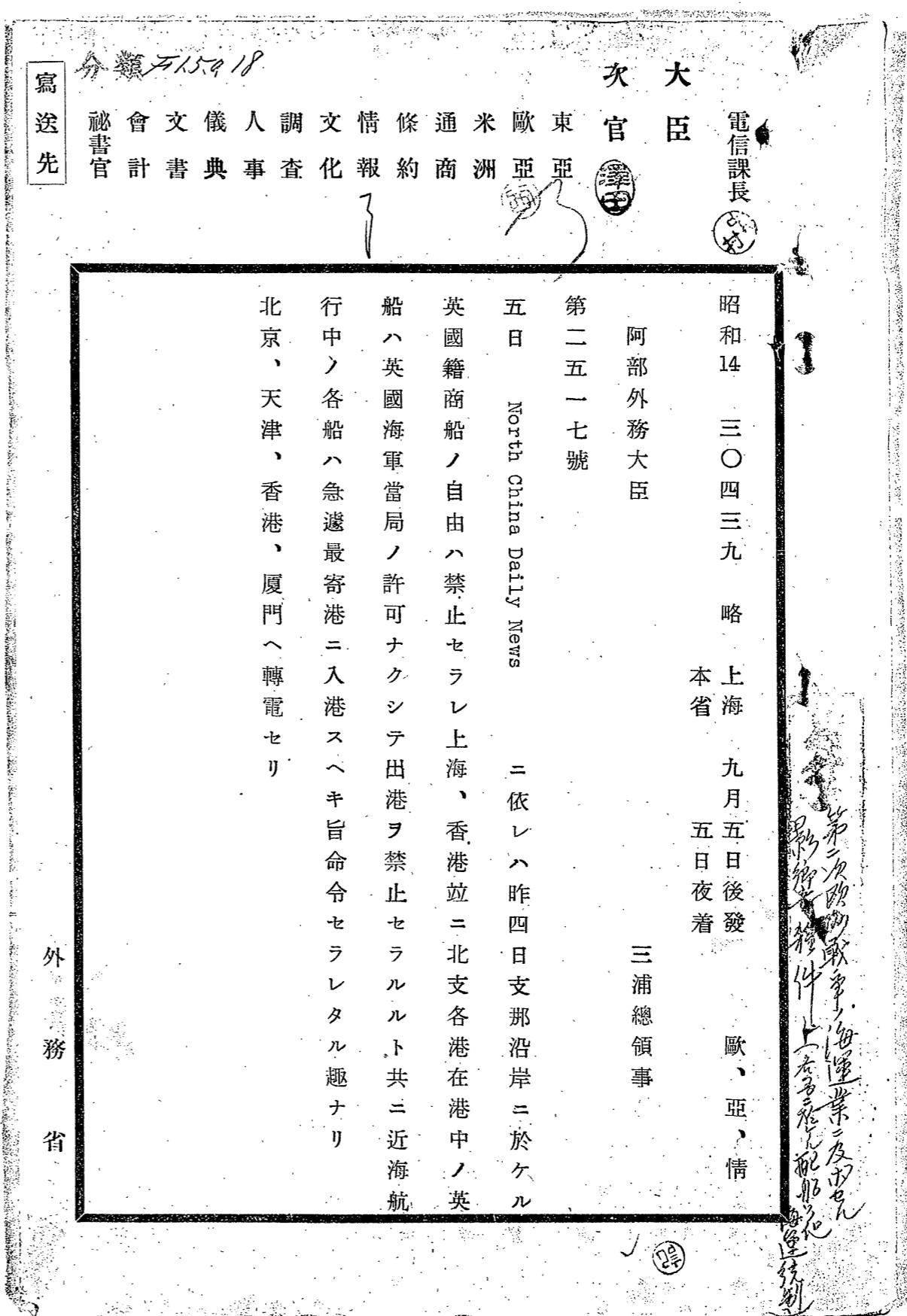
Meanwhile the Italian express liner Giulio Cesare postponed to

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東亞局長
歐亞局長
亞米利加局長
條約局長
情報部長
文化事業部長
調查部長
人事課長
文書課長
會計課長
勅任事務官
通商局第一課長
通商局第三課長
通商局第四課長
通商局第五課長
通商局第六課長

(分類 ~~五~~ / 18-18-2)

益積油航中、英國船七隻又及本月下旬回船
予定、モニ二隻又及ヒ其ノ航油支障ナカミ
シテル様、關係商社ニ努力シ居トカドリ被存
キ右協会ヨリ事情御聽取、上御見送ニヨリ
ニ於テ好意的考慮ヲ加ヘ特別便宣傳方
貴任國政府可然申入アリ度シ

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8355

本年度第三回鹽輸入狀況

專賣局

鹽種		輸入總量	輸入未濟量	輸入未濟數量	內貿	實付未濟
土耳其鹽	47000	1000	1000	1000	47000	47000
埃及鹽	10000	1000	1000	1000	10000	10000
印度尼西亞鹽	10000	1000	1000	1000	10000	10000
西班牙鹽	10000	1000	1000	1000	10000	10000
獨逸鹽	1000	100	100	100	1000	1000
小計	100000	10000	10000	10000	100000	100000
紅海鹽	10000	1000	1000	1000	10000	10000
斯里蘭卡鹽	10000	1000	1000	1000	10000	10000
尼泊爾鹽	10000	1000	1000	1000	10000	10000
佛領索馬里鹽	10000	1000	1000	1000	10000	10000
伊領索馬里鹽	10000	1000	1000	1000	10000	10000
阿丹鹽	10000	1000	1000	1000	10000	10000
小計	100000	10000	10000	10000	100000	100000

規格 B.5.

鹽種		輸入總量	輸入未濟量	輸入未濟數量	內貿	實付未濟
佛領印度支那鹽	10000	1000	1000	1000	10000	10000
泰國鹽	10000	1000	1000	1000	10000	10000
小計	20000	2000	2000	2000	20000	20000
米國鹽	10000	1000	1000	1000	10000	10000
合計	30000	3000	3000	3000	30000	30000

規格 B.6.

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Japan Center for Asian Historical Records

<http://www.jacar.go.jp>

遠海監視取配船状況

西 14.0.6

(a) 出行中ノモニ

No.	航社	船名	國籍	監視種	數量	出帆	渡先	備考
50	岩井	Perse King	英國	アソシエ	8,800	八月9日	電解	九月十二日入港
51	三井	Oleatic Monarch	英國	アソシエ	8,600	11	東洋	九月十八日
52	三井	Saxtergate	英國	アソシエ	8,400	12	旭硝子	
53	日興	Triglav	スロバキア	アソシエ	10,000	13	旭硝子	
54	化成	Samuel	日本	アソシエ	8,800	15	九州	鹿児島
55	Dowell	Imperial	英國	アソシエ	10,500	16	宇都	
56	化成	Lamellen	英國	アソシエ	8,000	16	電解	
57	三井	Rio Grande	チリ	アソシエ	8,500	18	旭硝子	田原セメント告ナルモ
58	日興	Ranulf	日本	アソシエ	5,000	18	電解	

(b) 回船中ノモニ

No.	航社	船名	國籍	監視種	數量	回船	渡先	備考
59	化成	Dorius	英國	アソシエ	4,000	-	旭硝子	回船ノ告ナルモ出帆十日
60	岩井	Ingola	マダガスカル	アソシエ	6,000	八月30	旭硝子	川南
61	三井	Runda	ノルウェー	アソシエ	8,800	九月1日	旭硝子	山

(c) 九月中回船豫定ノモニ

No.	三井	Azores	ギリシャ	アソシエ	9,500	九月15	東洋	
62	日興	Hartingdal	英國	アソシエ	8,500	15	電解	
63	三井	Mesos	ギリシャ	アソシエ	8,400	16	旭硝子	
64	三井	Kiln	瑞典	アソシエ	9,500	15	旭硝子	
65	日興	Tyndall	英國	アソシエ	7,500	20	宇部	九州
66	化成	Lippe	獨逸	アソシエ	2,500	20	電解	
67	化成	Alster	英國	アソシエ	4,000	20		

外 輸 輸 入 協 會



各社買付先調(現ニ契約ヲ有スルモノ)

岩井商店	Assab Salt — Saremine, London Massawa — Turner, "
	Ras Hafun — Spratt, "
三井物産	Alexandria — Hambley, "
	Aden — Grahams Trading Co. "
大日本鹽業	Turkish — Haladjan, Istanbul Spanish — Saremine, London
	Jibuti — Spratt, "
化學鹽業	Port Said — Dodwell, "

外 輸 輸 入 協 會



各社買付先調(現ニ契約ヲ有スルモノ)

岩井商店	Assab Salt — Saremine, London Massawa — Turner, "
	Ras Hafun — Spratt, "
三井物産	Alexandria — Hambley, "
	Aden — Grahams Trading Co. "
大日本鹽業	Turkish — Haladjan, Istanbul Spanish — Saremine, London
	Jibuti — Spratt, "
化學鹽業	Port Said — Dodwell, "

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欽定四庫全書

卷一百一十一

第一講

昭和廿九年九月招九田接受

昭和十四年九月十五日

御茶ノ類考事

卷之三

外務大臣西部信行殿
陸軍大臣畠山後六殿
海軍大臣告田善吾殿
内務大臣伊藤長蔵殿
農林大臣井上馨殿
財政大臣大隈重信殿
司法大臣大庭義理殿
鐵道大臣伊集院五郎
外務省主事小原正良

中國書畫之研究，當以宋元為主。宋人之筆，其妙在於「意」；元人之筆，其妙在於「氣」。故國學研究，尤宜以宋元為中心。

一九二九年十一月一日
蘇聯二四六航行中
浙東北船會社於
日本向北

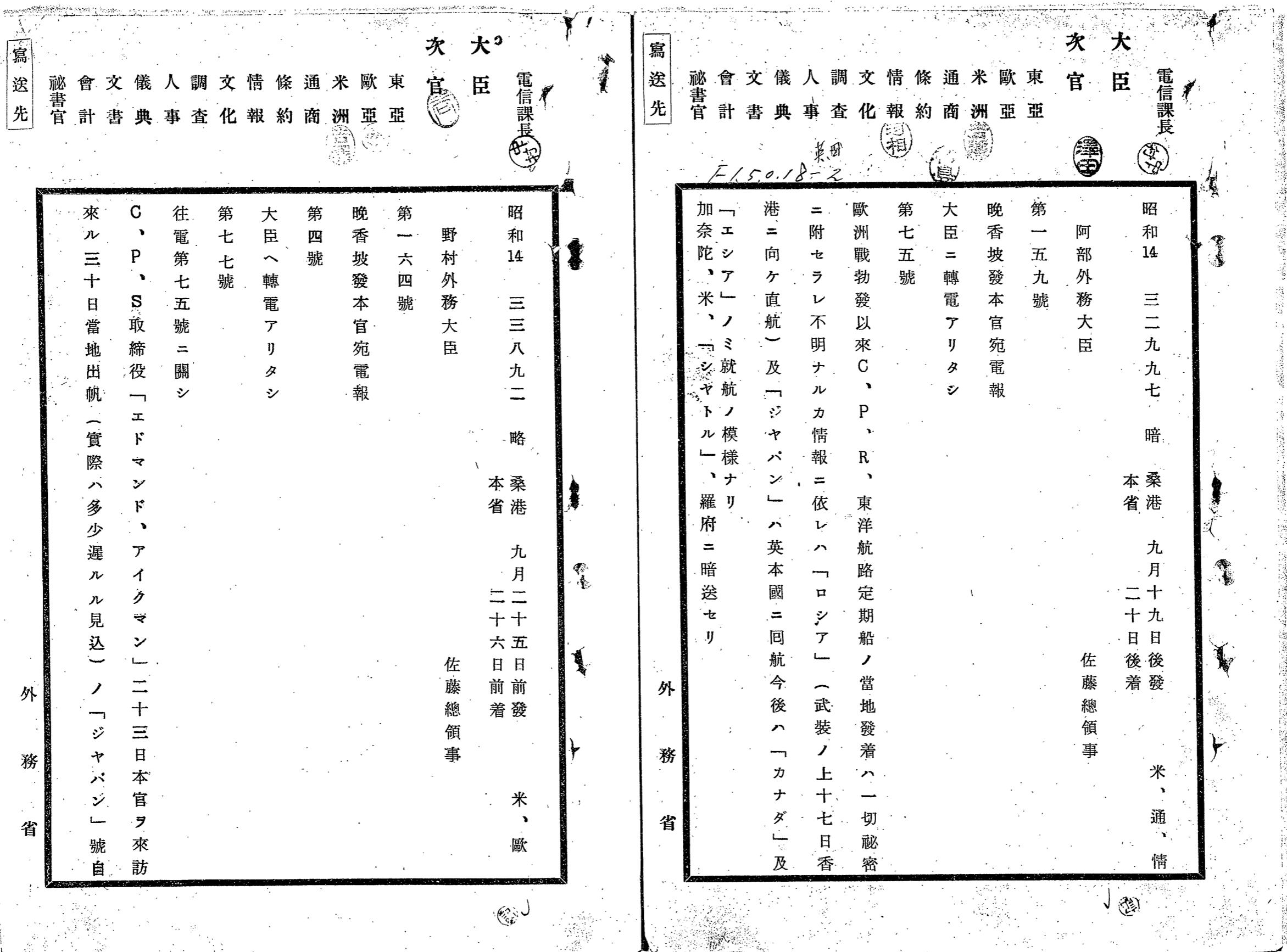
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門司ニ幾度セヨハ無電トシテタルカ無電、摩羅
禁止中ノアリタルヲビテ其處ニテ通、續々ニ活シタル
所取次店ヨリ、販賣門司ニ直航ノキ媒指シハリタリ、空氣
田航セレ、運シ小國十萬程トシテ少日午後二時二十五分
門司ニ回ケ始、脱スルニ至リタルカ英國、浙東船舶ニ列ハル
船之無電ヲ利用セラシテ敵國、詳艦火、舊不艦二日數
擧文也、タク若キ機體ニ至シ、這次大動亂一六二七敵國
ノ斯ル謀略行焉ハシモノ、一萬シ事前ニシレ力讐我ノ事ニ
太テタ、運航ニ有ツ
行、中道航行也

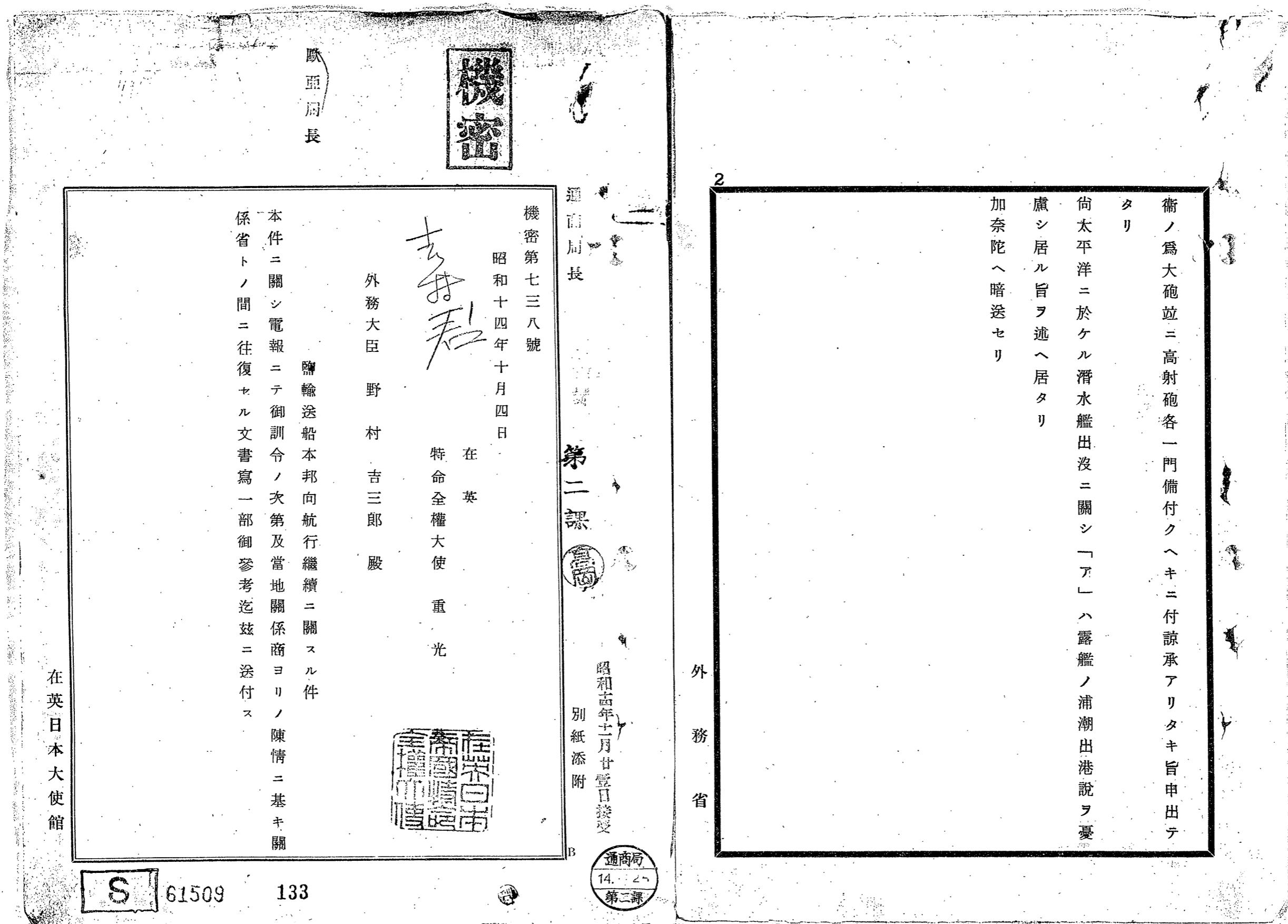
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Copy.

BOARD OF TRADE

30th September, 1939.

Dear Sir,

I have looked into the case of the S.S. "Ingola" under contract to carry salt to Japan about which you wrote to me on 26th September. The position is that this ship is now on the way to load on behalf of the Brocklebank Line at Calcutta. The question of her obligations under her earlier charter is one of law, and I am afraid I cannot intervene in the dispute.

As regards the other six ships included in the list which accompanied the formal note from the Embassy to the Foreign Office, five, the "TYMERICK", "BAXTERGATE", "CELTIC MONARCH", "LLANGOLLEN" and "PYRRHUS", were able to proceed to Japan without interference. The sixth, the "HARDINGHAM", unfortunately had to be requisitioned by the Government for urgent reasons of State.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) W.B. BROWN

Yasuto Shudo, Esq.

[S]

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0363

13th September. Information by the Charterer's Solicitor.

"...British ship shall not proceed to Italian ports within or outside the Mediterranean, was given by the Admiralty..... on the 27th August, 1939."

18th September. Information by the Charterers' Solicitor.

"....the embargo on Italian Ports within or outside the Mediterranean has been lifted and therefore British ships can proceed to such ports. We confirm our advice that you should communicate with the Shipping Federation or the Chamber of Shipping, and obtain official confirmation of the cancellation..."

15th September. The Charterers issued to the Owners' Agents :

"....We must therefore insist upon your performing the C/P in respect of the above steamer forthwith".

16th September. They received from the Owners' Agents:

"....does not affect the position in any way, and even supposing that the Italian ports were available for British ships the Owners would rely upon the war clause which specifically states that the C/P is null and void on the declaration of war. As a matter of fact the notice regarding the opening of Italian ports does not apply to Italian Colonial ports but only to Italian ports in the Mediterranean."

16th September. The Charterers to the Owners' Agents:-

"....Massua is a free port for British shipping, and that the above steamer can proceed to that port..."

We do not agree that in the circumstances Owners are entitled to cancel under the War Clause and if they fail to send the steamer to Massua we hold them responsible for all consequences arising therefrom."

19th September. The Owners' Agents to the Charterers:-

"We must formally repudiate all responsibility on behalf of the Owners..."

We do not see what purpose is served by continuing this correspondence which is degenerating with an exchange of assertions unsupported....."

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Since the above date, the Charterers have negotiated with the Owners through their Agents Turners & Co. enquiring whether without prejudice they were prepared to make any suggestion for the amicable settlement of this matter. The Charterers have subsequently received news from Messrs. Turner to the effect that whilst Owners do not in so many words refuse the Charterers' suggestion it is clear they are not amenable to same.

In spite of the Charterers' negotiation the Owners' attitude is unchanged in so far as they feel entitled or justified in maintaining that the War Clause of the Charter Party invalidates the contract in view of the simple declaration of war. It would seem on this basis that legal proceeding only could elucidate the question. The Charterers however much prefer to settle this matter amicably if at all possible, and are prepared to pay a reasonable increase in freight based on the increased War Risk premium and the extra cost of bankers.

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The outline of the case
regarding the S.S.
"INGOLA"

Salt Charter Party dated 19th July, 1939.

Ports:- from Massua to Japan.

Quantity:- Massua Salt 5700/6300 tons.

Freight:- 14/4 $\frac{1}{2}$, but if two ports discharge 14/7 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Cancelling date:- on or before 18th September, 1939.

Charterers:- Iwai & Co.Ltd.
7, Laurence Pountney Hill, London, E.C. 4.

Owner:- Steamship "Indura" Co.Ltd.
Messrs. Maclay & McIntyre Ltd.

Owners' Agents:- Glover Bros. (London) Ltd.

Broker of above contract:- Geoffrey Turner & Co.Ltd.

25th August. The charterers received the following letter from
Owners' Agents:

"Steamer's present position is that she expects to complete discharge at Port Sudan on Monday (28th August) after which she will require to ship about 2/300 tons bankers at Port Sudan before proceeding to Massowah where, ordinarily she would arrive about 30th August.

On the basis of six days for loading at Massowah,
the steamer should arrive at Moji about 10th/11th October...."

4th September. They received the following letter from Owners'
Agents:-

"....that this steamer is prevented from tendering under this C/P owing to instructions from the Admiralty forbidding any British ship to enter an Italian port. They regret therefore that the C/P is void....."

6th September. From the Charterers to the Owners' Agents.

"As to Owners claim that the charter Party in regard to the above steamer is thereby void, we have to point out that under the C/P, the "Ingola" should be ready to load up to the 18th September and we shall therefore expect her to do so unless it can be shown that Admiralty Orders have been issued, and moreover, maintained up to that date, otherwise we cannot admit that C/P is void."

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Japan Center for Asian Historical Records

<http://www.jacar.go.jp>

Copy.

JAPANESE EMBASSY,
LONDON, W.
26th September, 1939.

Sir,

By our note of 14th September, addressed to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of which is attached herewith, we made request that the British Government should be good enough to enable several British vessels to fulfil their contracts to carry salt from various ports in the Mediterranean to Japan, in spite of the unexpected outbreak of hostilities in Europe.

In this connection, I should like to bring to your notice the fact that Messrs. Maclay and Macintyre, Ltd. - the Steamship "Indura" Co. Ltd: Agents:- Glover Brothers (London) Ltd., - the owners of the s.s. "Ingola", which was one of the British vessels chartered for salt carriage, desire to cancel the charter contract under the war clause; while the charterers, Messrs. Iwai & Co. Ltd., - of 7, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C. 4. - contend that the war clause could not be applied to this case on the grounds that neither Japan nor Italy is engaged in war and further that Massua in the Italian colony where the salt should be loaded, is ranked by the Admiralty as a free port for British shipping. The charterers, however, ~~were prepared to pay a reasonable increase in~~

Sir William Brown, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

The Board of Trade.

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freight based on the increased war risk premium and the extra cost of bankers as the other party is still insisting on the cancellation of the contract.

As described in the note mentioned above, the salt from the Mediterranean ports is a vitally important material for Japanese industries and the Japanese Government are very anxious to obtain the salt as intended under such contracts.

Therefore, I should be extremely grateful if you would be so good as to approach the owners of the vessel in question to persuade them to come to an amicable settlement of the matter with the other party. I am sure, if such settlement is possible through your good offices, the Japanese Government would be highly appreciative and it would bring about a good atmosphere for the future trade relationship between the United Kingdom and Japan, which should prove helpful to both sides particularly at the present time.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) Y. SHUDO

Commercial Counsellor
of Japanese Embassy

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SALT CARGOES carried or will be carried by BRITISH STEAMERS.

Firms	Name of steamer	Nationality	Shipping Port	Sailing date	Loaded quantity	Remarks.
MITSUI	"Baxtergate"	British	Aden	20/8/39	9400 tons.	
MITSUBISHI	"Celtic Monarch"	British	Alexandria	11/8/39	8690 tons,	
MITSUBISHI	"Langollen"	British	Alexandria	26/8/39	8000 tons.	
MISSHO	"Pyrrhus"	British	Port Said (now loading)		1300 tons.	
IWAI	"Ingola"	British	Massaua	18/9/39	6000 tons.	"Waiting at Sudan. for instructions from Admiralty"
NISSHO	"Tymeric"	British	Djibouti	Sept./ Oct.	7200/ 7900 tons	
NISSHO	"Harrington"	British	Port Said	15th Sept.	7200/ 8000 tons	

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No.198

JAPANESE EMBASSY,

LONDON.

My Lord,

14th September, 1939.

Under instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform Your Lordship that there are, as detailed in the list attached herewith, several British vessels which shall carry Salt Cargoes from certain ports in North Africa to Japan under existing contracts made with Japanese firms in London. In view of the fact that most of those vessels have been specially chartered for the purpose and, in addition, that the salt from North Africa is a vital necessity for various industries in Japan, I have the honour to request that the British Government would be good enough to see their way to enable these vessels to fulfil their contracts by continuing their navigation as far as Japan. It would be greatly appreciated if special permission to enter an Italian Port for such purpose were granted to the S.S. "Ingola" mentioned in the list, and also if the three vessels last mentioned in the list, namely the S.S. "Ingola", S.S. "Tymric" and S.S. "Harrington" were permitted to engage in the fulfilment of contracts already entered into.

I should be very grateful if you would immediately approach the competent authorities on this matter.

I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration,

My Lord,
etc.,

The Right Honourable The Viscount Halifax, K.C., P.C., G.C.V.O.
His Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs



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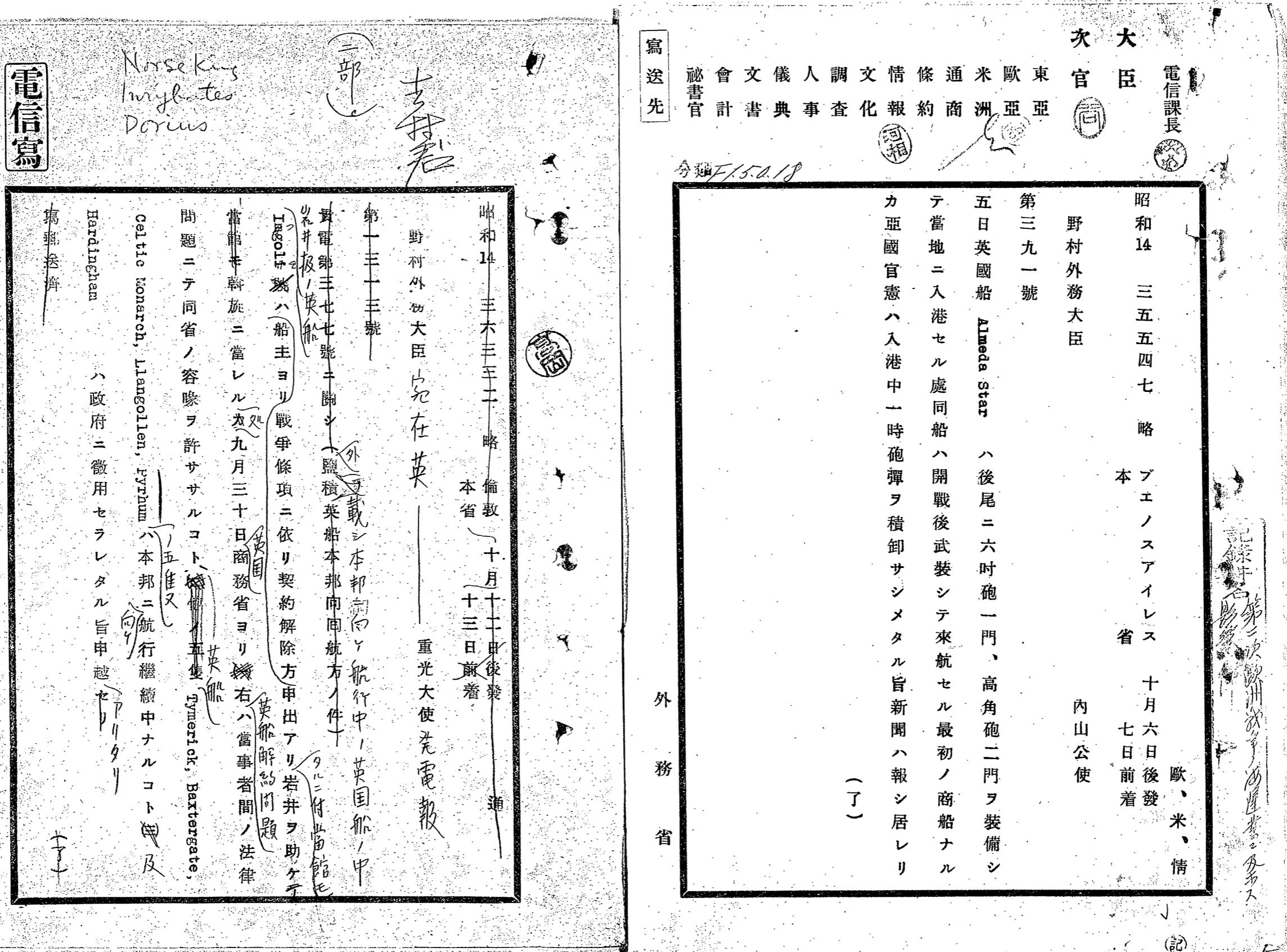
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F-0094

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分類 F.15.0.18

外務省

(日本標準規格 B5)

昭和14年三月六日乙平倫敦十月十四日後發
外務省
野村外務大臣
第一三二一號
一般的情報
十三日政府ハ船舶省（商務省ノ船舶關係事務ヲ移管ス）ヲ新設シ
John Grimshaw（下院議員ニテ舊テ農務大臣内務大臣等ニ歴任セリ）ヲ同省大臣ニ任命セリ（了）
重光大使
本省十五日前着

京書 1660.1
英國內政部等錄
雜纂三編

昭和十四年十月十五日前着
倫敦本省
重光大使
野村外務大臣
第一三二一號
一般的情報
十三日政府ハ船舶省（商務省ノ船舶關係事務ヲ移管ス）ヲ新設シ
Sir John Grimmon（下院議員ニテ嘗テ農務大臣内務大臣等ニ歴任セリ）ヲ同省大臣ニ任命セリ（了）

国立公文書館 アジア歴史資料センター
Japan Center for Asian Historical Records
<http://www.jacar.go.jp>

F-0094

039:

寫送先	次官大臣	電信課長	東歐米通條文調人儀文會祕書官計書典事查報化約商洲亞	寫送先	次官大臣	電信課長	東歐米通條文調人儀文會祕書官計書典事查報化約商洲亞
(分類 5.0.18)				3			
外務省	野村外務大臣	昭和14 三七九五六 暗 香港 十月二十七日後發 本省 二十七日夜着 亞、通	第一三四〇號	上海へ轉電セリ	外務省	岡崎總領事	二十七日上海ヨリ入港セル太古洋行新京ハNYKト同様ノ煙突「マーク」ヲ附シ居タルヲ以テNYKヨリ太古ニ注意ヲ喚起シ「ペイント、アウト」セシムルコトトシ且當方ヨリモ政廳側ニ注意シ置キタリ
第一〇一號	野村外務大臣	昭和14 四一九〇九 暗 晚香坡 十一月二十八日後發 通、米 本省 二十九日前着	仲内領事	往電第七五號ニ關シ	第一〇一號	外務省	「ジャバニ」及「ロシア」(或ハ「カナダ」)二隻東洋航路ヲ當分休止ノ旨C.P.S.ヨリ發表サレ(多分英本国徵用船トナリタルモノト認メラル)二十五日當地發ノ豫定ナリシ「ジャバニ」ノ東洋及「ホノルル」行乘客二百五十名ハ次便ヲ待ツカ又ハ桑港經由米國船ニ依ルカ迷ヒ居ル由報セラレ居ル處右ニ關聯シ郵船支店ニ於テ現在神戸晚香坡「シャトル」間航路ノ三隻ヲ四隻(歐洲航路ヨリ一隻ヲ振向

寫送先

東歐米通條情文調人儀文會書計
祕書官

次官

大臣

電信課長

昭和14 四二一九〇 略

晚香坡 十一月三十日後發

通、米

本省 十二月一日後着

通、米

野村外務大臣

仲内領事

第一〇二號

往電第一〇一號ニ關シ

二十八日「プロビンス」紙ハ「エンプレス」線減少スルモ「ブルーファネル」、日本郵船、山下等ノ東洋航路アルヲ以テ太平洋ノ海運ニハ不便ナク又最近成立セラレタル比律賓「メールライン」ノ買取リタル「ブレジデント・マジソン」號モ近ク當地ニ廻航「ジャパンヨリ積替ノ豫定ナル旨報シ居レリ尙冒頭往電配船増加ニ付テハ郵船支店ヨリ本社ニ對シ未タ正式提案ノ運トハナリ居ラサル趣ナリ冒頭往電通り郵送セリ

クニ增加上海迄航路ヲ延長シ米加人及出來得レハ在米華僑（昨年度C.P.S.乗船華僑數ハ往復合計七千名以上ニ及フ外「ブルーファネル」ニ乘船スル者モ相當多數ナリ）ヲ吸收スル案ヲ樹テ居レルカ右ハ好機ヲ把ヘタルモノト認メラルノミナラス在米華僑ヲシテ乘船セシムルコトハ對華僑工作上ノ見地ヨリスルモ極メテ望マシキコトニ付右郵船支店案ノ實現方御取計相成様致度シ
在加公使及沿岸各領事ニ暗送セリ

外務省

2

F-0094

0392

次大臣

電信課長印

東歐亞洲米商約報文條通情調查人儀文會計

金雞 F1.5.0.18

昭和14年四二四五三

ブルエノスアイレス
十二月二日後發
米通
三日前着

內山公使

英國船ハ其ノ後ト雖隨時當港ニ出入シ居リ港外硫泊中ノモノニ就キ
テ見ルニ小型船ニモ船尾ニ砲一門ヲ搭載シ居レルカ目擊者人談ニ依
レハ十一月三十日ニハ同國船十七隻「コンヴァイ」ノ下ニ大舉來港
シ何レモ港外遠ク投錨シタル處右船舶ヘ歸リニハ亞國產小麥及肉ノ

卷之三

THE JOURNAL OF CLIMATE

卷之三

文書課發送日 昭和拾四年歲月七日 發送者 淨書
正校(原稿) 淨書
昭和拾四年歲月七日 起草

管
通一機
電
第一二三四號
昭和昭和拾肆年六月六日
日附
屬

人信
收納部收納課長
國府
漢文
名人信
高岡
通商課課長

付送寫
名件錄記

外鹽輸送共船一隻，即向航行繼續，一閱不冗。

失角
本件一函之本年十一月廿四日到此在英重光大使

卷兩電報一寫一當時及送付四面兌兒處今般同大使

發信用		執務用	
主 信			
甲			
乙			
丙			
丁			
備 考			

失
誤

本件一關之本年十一月中司機到也。在英士光大使
公 信 案

外 務 省

矣雨電報一寫一單據及袋付四百多兒處今般同大使

(日本標準規格 B5)

F-0094

333

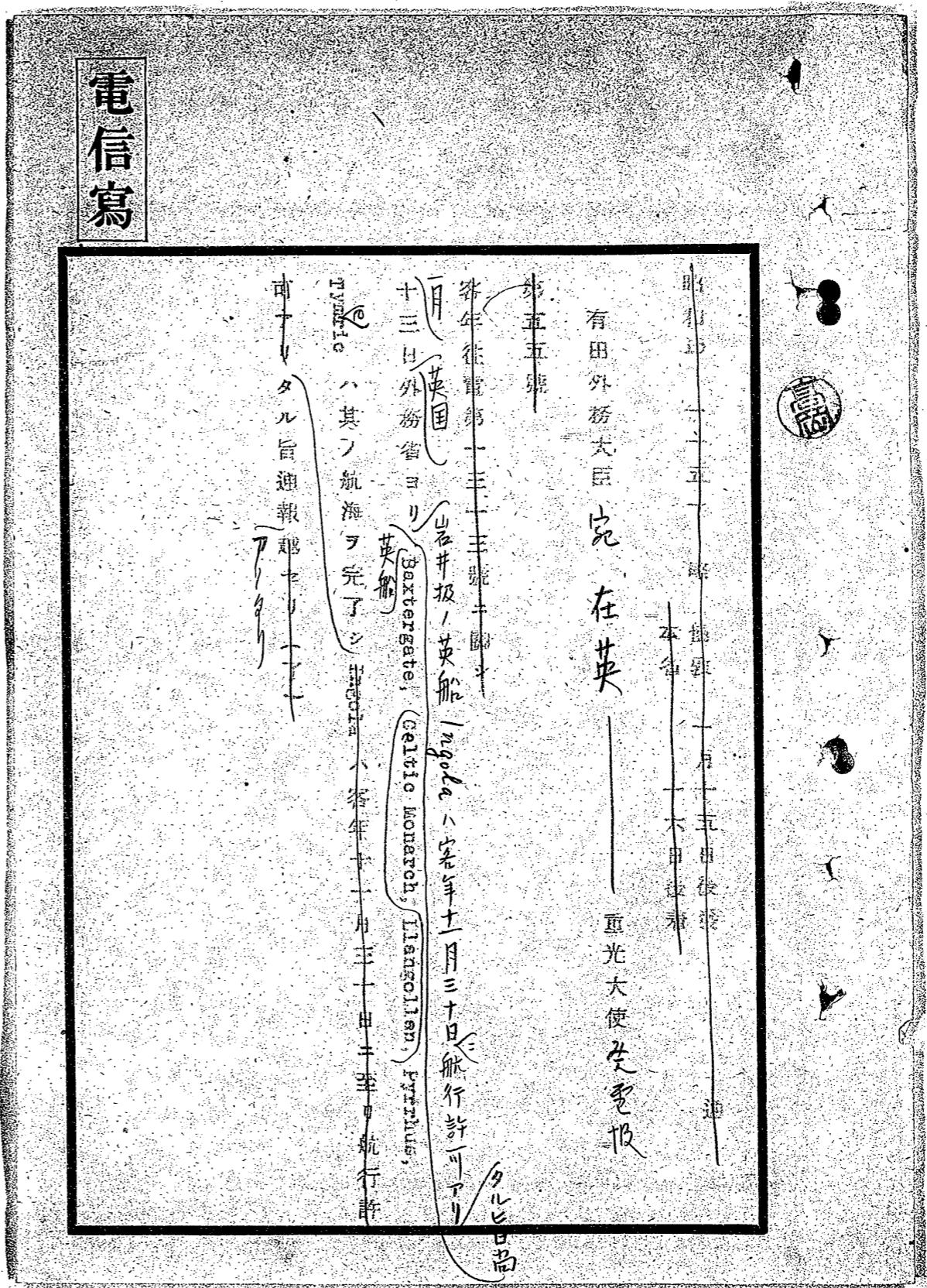
F-0094

公 信 案	外 務 省	ヨリ 英國政府トノ本件往復文書寫送付 ルニ 右一郵 送付ス
(日本標準規格B6)		

0394

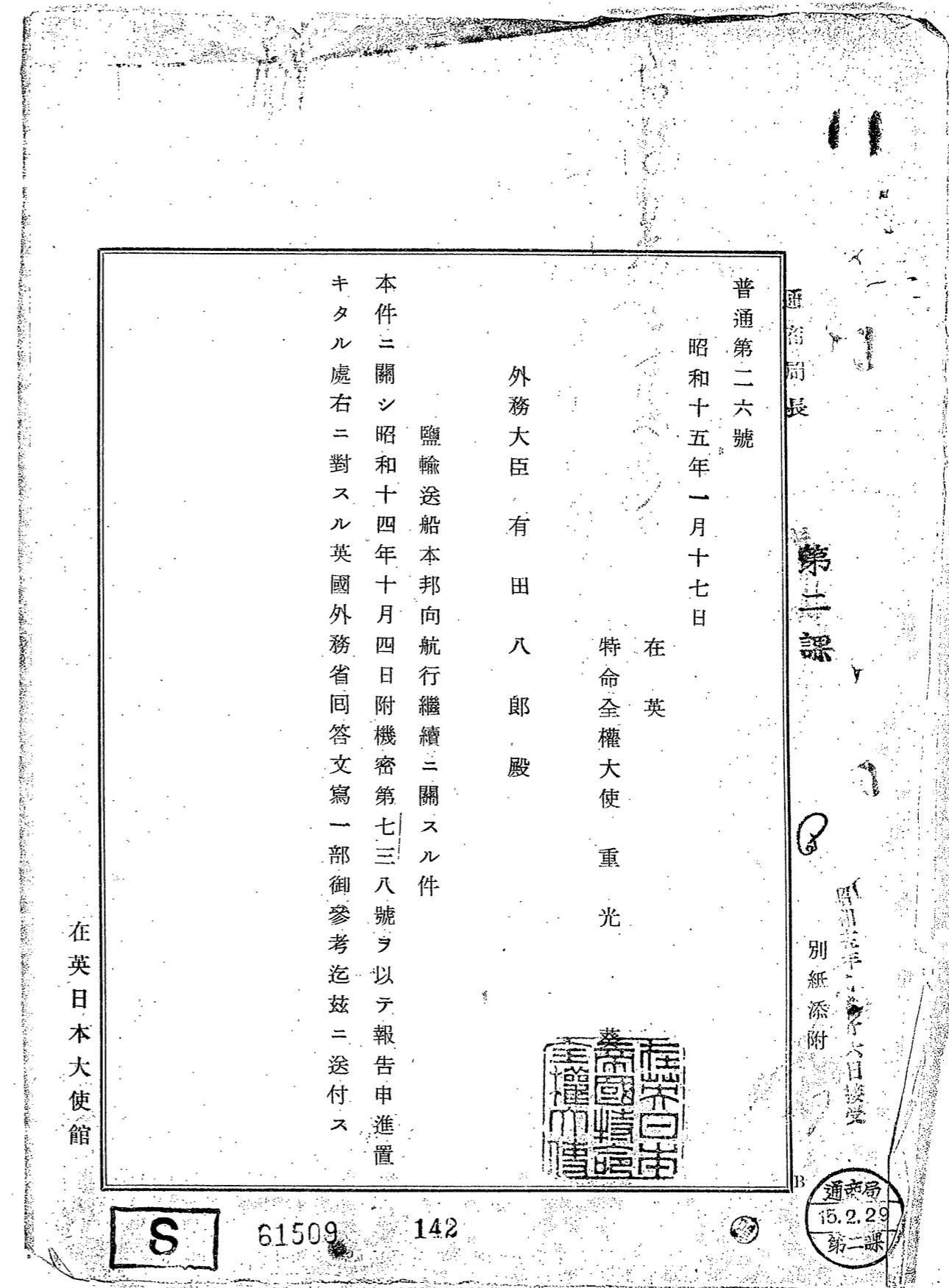
F-0094

0305



F-0094

0305



F-0094

0303

Copy.

No. F 185/103/23.

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W. 1.

13th January, 1940.

Your Excellency,

On receipt of your note No.198 of the 14th September I at once referred to the competent authorities Your Excellency's requests regarding certain British ships under contract to carry cargoes of salt from ports in North Africa to Japan.

2. Although the necessary enquiries were made and action taken at the time I have the honour to inform Your Excellency for purposes of record that of the ships mentioned in your note the Baxtergate, Celtic Monarch, Llangollen, Pyrrhus and Tymric completed their voyages; in the case of the Ingola, however, permission for British vessels to proceed to Italian ports in the Red Sea was not granted until the 30th November. I regret that no ship of the name of Harrington could be traced.

I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration,

Your Excellency's obedient Servant,

(For the Secretary of State)

(Sgd.) R.G. HOWE

His Excellency
Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu
etc., etc., etc.

S

61509

143

次大

局管臣長

文書課長
書課發送

正校(原稿) 淨書

寫一通電報越々夕ル付委曲右二テ步了知相成度
(則紙在英大使處霞乃五五号)訂正通一寫作成(上添付一)

(日本標準規格 B5)

F-0094

339

次大

局官臣

文書課長

10

卷之二

三

文書課發送印和標之
主 管 通商局長 3 勅任事務官 3 主 任 通商局第二課長 3
通二 機密 第 二 一 二 號 關稅局五年五月五日 日附 附屬
和十九年三月二日起草

人信
車賣局收納部
收納課長 国府種文

名人錄

卷二十一

東亞局長
歐亞局長
亞米利加局長
文化事業部長
調查部長
人事課長
會計課長
電信課長
翻譯課長
勅任事務官
通商局第一課長
通商局第三課長
通商局第四課長
通商局第五課長
通商局第六課長

23

	發信用	執務用	
主信	/	/	2
附	甲	/	2
	乙		
	丙		
屬	丁		
備考			

天申進一次市有之處如今般在英車光大使ヨリ右ニ開
スル英國外務省回合文寫送付越タルニ付右一部
公 信 案

(136. 1)

卷之二

(一月十七日附在英皇里光大使來信並日記第二十六號)

成務付一
二

(日本標準規格 B5)

F-0094

339

F-0094

0383

Copy.

No.F 185/103/23.

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W. 1.

13th January, 1940.

Your Excellency,

On receipt of your note No.198 of the 14th September I at once referred to the competent authorities Your Excellency's requests regarding certain British ships under contract to carry cargoes of salt from ports in North Africa to Japan.

2. Although the necessary enquiries were made and action taken at the time I have the honour to inform Your Excellency for purposes of record that of the ships mentioned in your note the Baxtergate, Celtic Monarch, Llangollen, Pyrrhus and Tymric completed their voyages; in the case of the Ingola, however, permission for British vessels to proceed to Italian ports in the Red Sea was not granted until the 30th November. I regret that no ship of the name of Harrington could be traced.

I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration,

Your Excellency's obedient Servant,

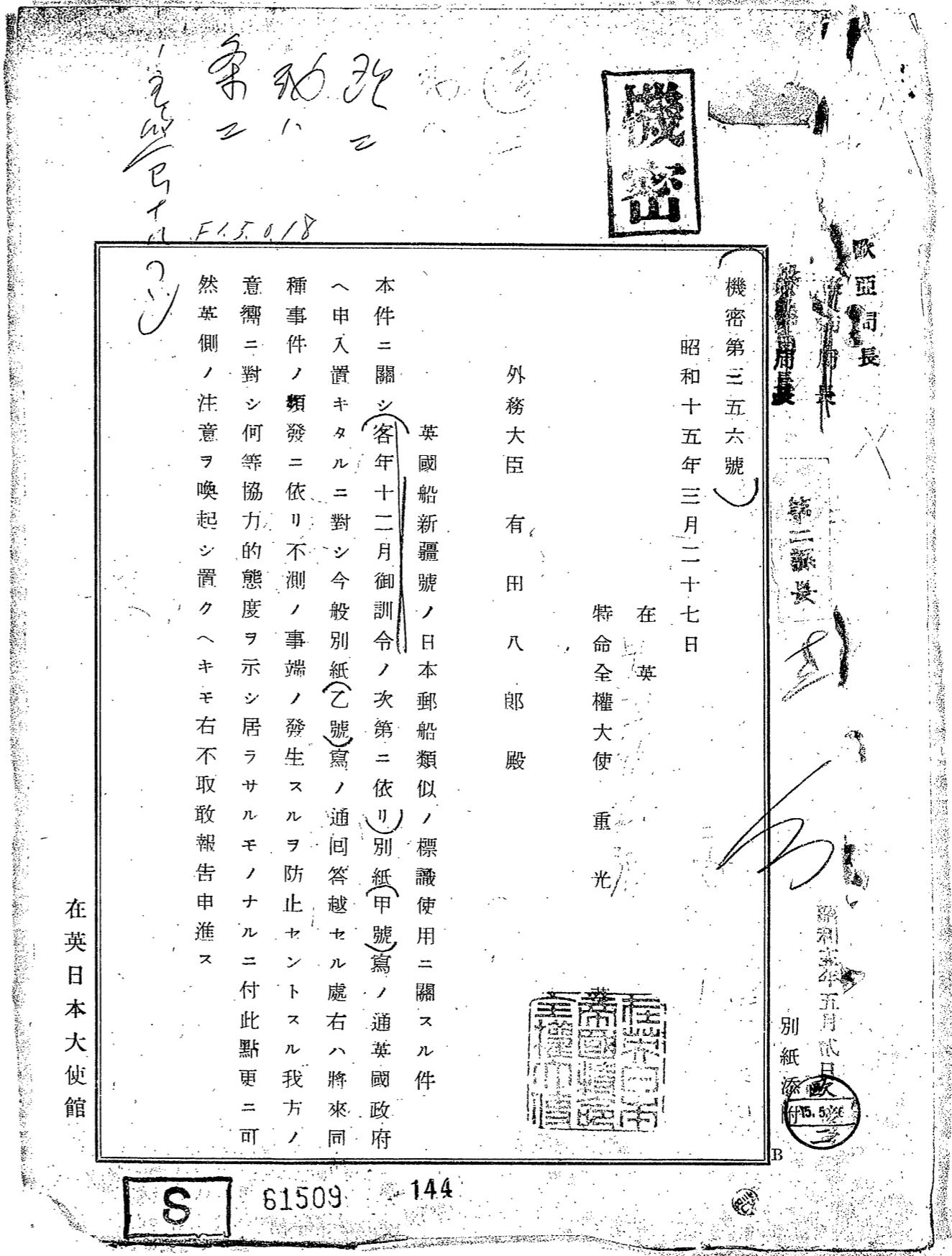
(For the Secretary of State)

(Sgd.) R.G. HOWE

His Excellency
Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu
etc., etc., etc.

F-0094

038 :



Copy.

No.341.

JAPANESE EMBASSY,

LONDON, W.

28th December, 1939.

My Lord,

Acting under the instructions of my Government, I have the honour to invite Your Lordship's attention to the fact that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, a Japanese steamship company, has recently reported that the funnel of the British steamer, s.s. "Sinkiang", which was lying at anchor in Hongkong, was painted to resemble the ships of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, i.e. two red lines on a white background.

The Japanese Government in their desire to avoid any untoward incident would request the British Government to ensure that camouflage does not entail the use of the markings of any Japanese shipping companies.

I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's obedient and humble servant,

(For the Ambassador)

(Sgd.) S. OKAMOTO.

The Right Honourable Viscount Halifax, etc.

S

61509

145

別紙
甲
號

Copy.

No.W 2465/1168/49.

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

16th March, 1940.

別紙
乙
號

Your Excellency,

I have the honour to invite reference to your note No.341 of the 28th December last in which you informed me that the British s.s. "Sinkiang" was alleged to have painted her funnel to resemble the ships of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

2. In reply, I have the honour to state that funnel markings have no legal significance in the United Kingdom and, so far as I am aware, shipowners are free to adopt, in international law, any markings they may wish. The danger of untoward incidents, to which Your Excellency refers, exists only because German warships fail to observe the obligation which rests upon them to ascertain the nationality and character of a merchant ship before attacking it. In consequence you will realise that His Majesty's Government cannot admit that British merchant vessels should forego their legitimate rights in attempting to evade hostile warships, while at the same time the enemy would be left free to violate the rules of warfare recognised by international law.

I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration,

Your Excellency's obedient Servant,

(For the Secretary of State)

(sgd.) CHRISTOPHER STEEL.

His Excellency

Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu,
etc., etc., etc.

S

61509

145

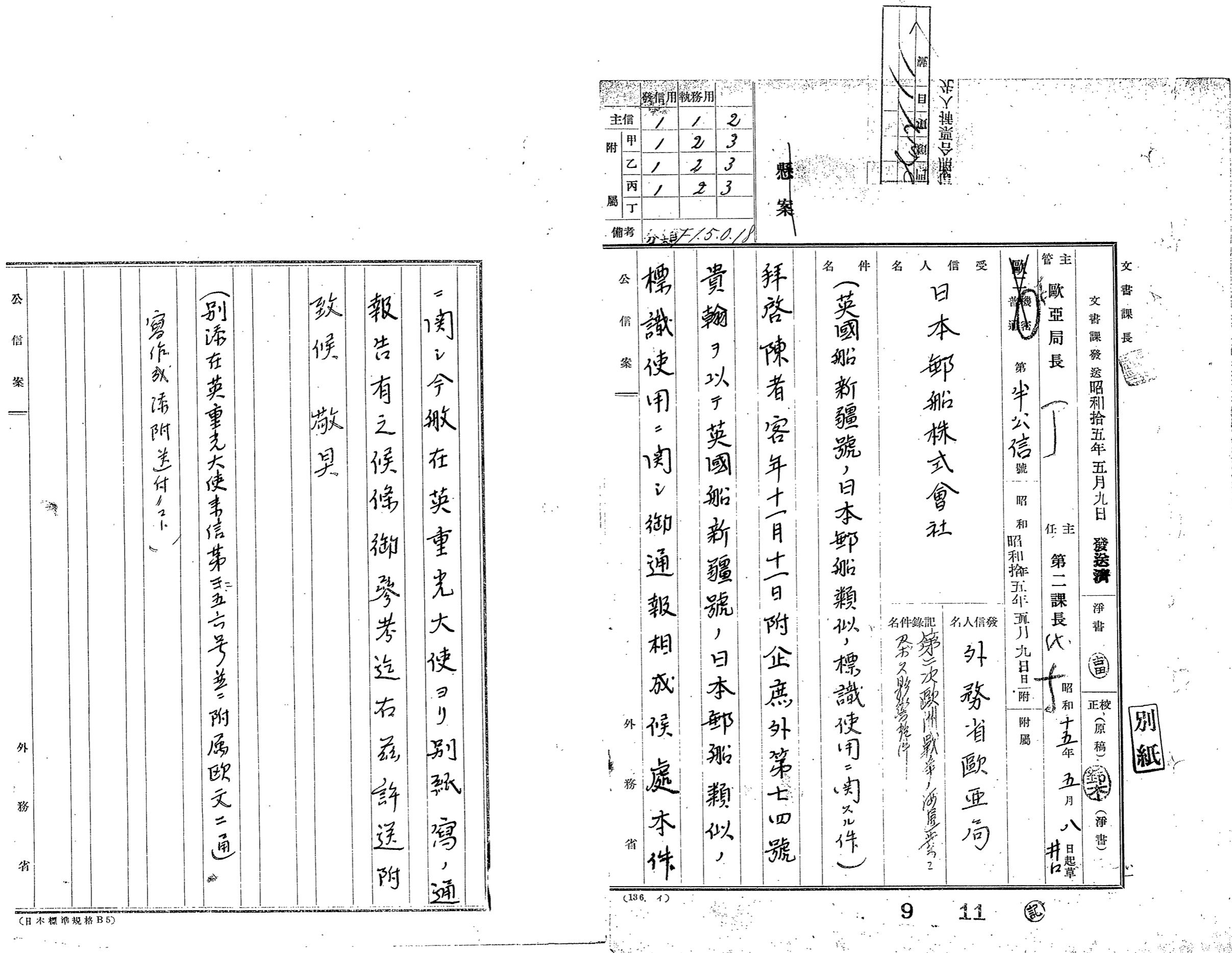
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0382

国立公文書館 アジア歴史資料センター

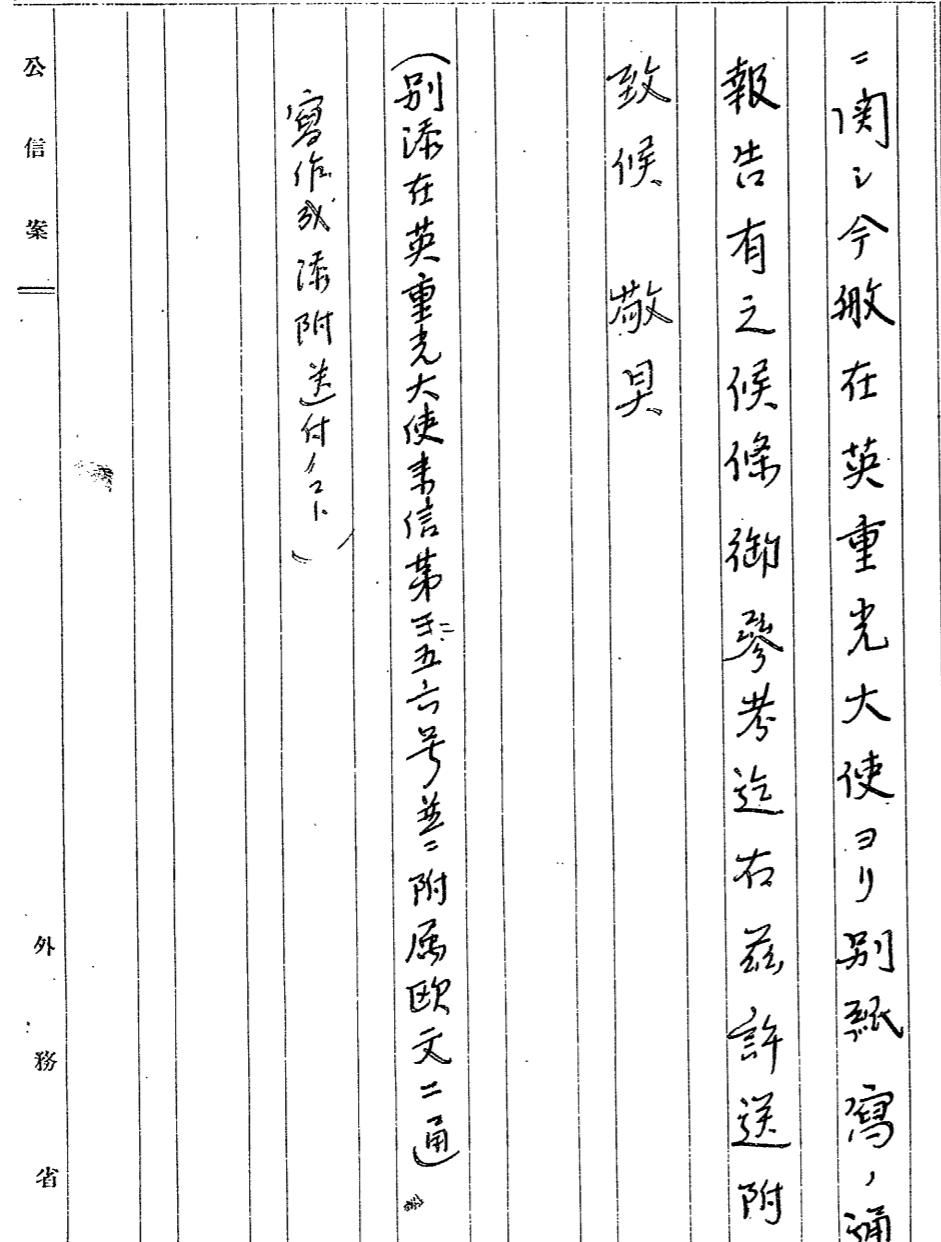
Japan Center for Asian Historical Records

<http://www.jacar.go.jp>



F-0094

9383



發信用	執務用	
主信	1	2
甲	1	3
乙	1	3
丙	1	3
丁		
備考	分送 T/15.0.18	
公 信 案		
懸案		
<p>貴輸ヲ以テ英國船新疆號，日本郵船類似，標識使用ニ關スル件</p> <p>拜啓陳者客年十一月十一日附企庶外第七四號</p> <p>標識使用ニ關シ御通報相成候處本件</p>		
<p>文書課長 歐亞局長</p> <p>半公信號</p> <p>昭和十五年五月九日附</p>		
<p>受</p> <p>主 管 歐 普 機 通 密</p> <p>第二課長代</p> <p>昭和十五年五月九日附</p>		
株式會社		
外務省歐亞局		
<p>名 人 信 發</p> <p>第 次 歐 洲 航 運 事 業 會 議 記 錄 件 名 外 務 省 歐 亞 局</p>		
<p>別紙</p>		

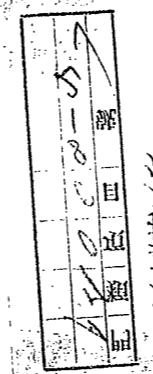
F-0094

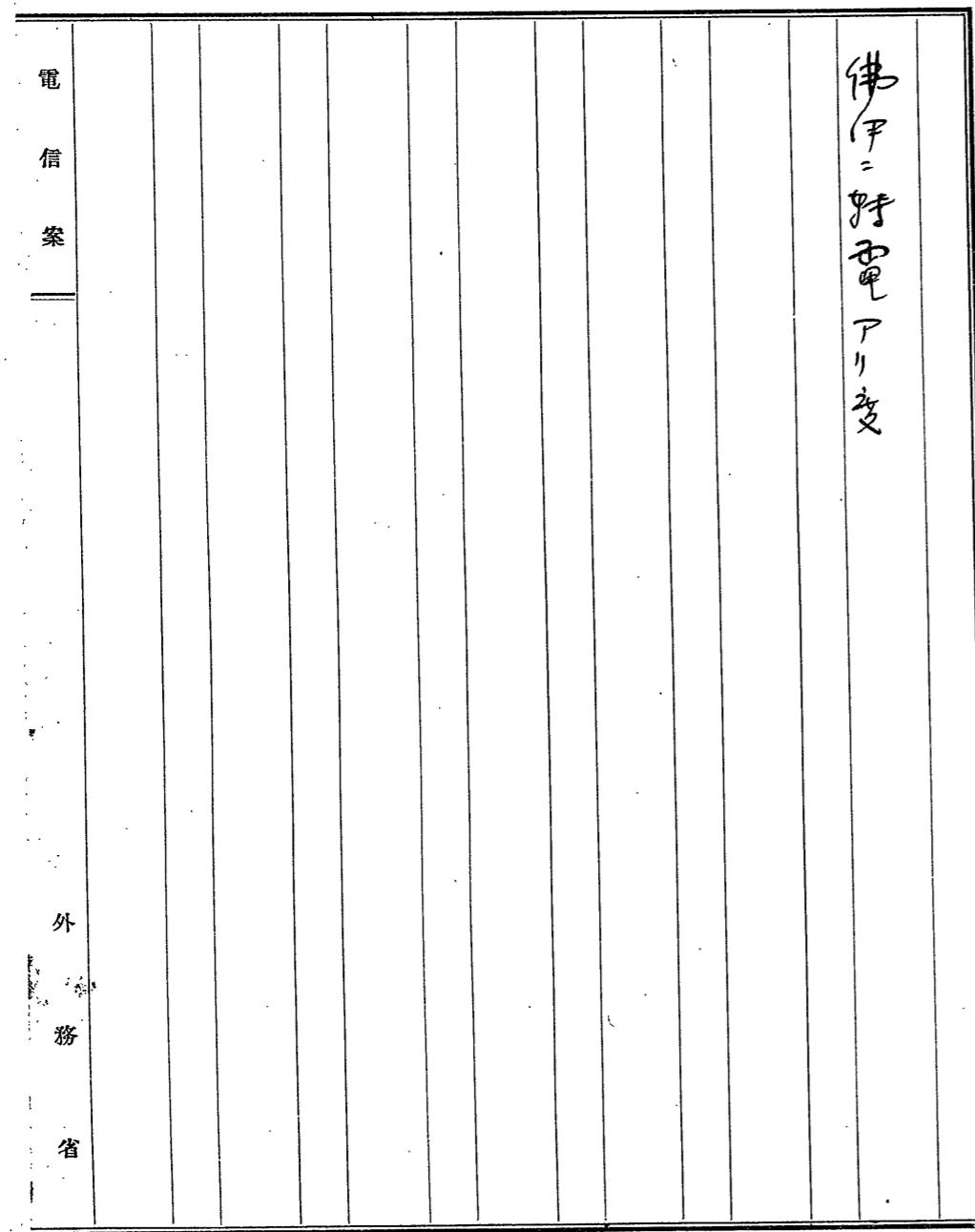
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F-0094

3395

電	信	案
外	務	省
佛	甲	時雨電アリ度





F-0094

8395

寫送先

東歐米通條情文調人儀會文書計書官祕書會計書官

大臣

官印

電信課長

官印

昭和15

一六七七九 暗 倫敦

本省

六月十二日後發

通

有田外務大臣

重光大使

第九八七號（依頼報）

郵船本社へ

歐洲航路繼續ノ件貴電見タ伊國參戰シ各船「ケープタウン」經由ト
ナリタルニ付當方意見左ノ通り

一、倫敦線客船七隻「リバプール」止當方異議ナシ是非實行願フ
英國寄港不可能トナリタル場合里斯本止トスルコト一案ナレ共船
客關係ハ絶望ニテ荷物モ復航「コルク」積取り得ルノミ往航同地
揚ケ又ハ接續荷物ハ多ク期待シ得ヌト思フ他ニ適當ナル寄港地無

分類 F-15.0.18
Mts 3

企庶外第九六號

外務省

歐 亞 局 御 中

企 畫

官印

昭和十五年五月十五日

一、英國船新疆號弊社船類似ノ煙突マーク使用ノ件
拜復 頭記ノ件ニ關スル在英特命全權大使英國政府トノ折衝ニツキ五
月九日附貴翰ヲ以テ御通報被下正ニ拜誦御手數奉謝候

敬 具

(30M 1-15)

日本郵船株式會社

日本郵船株式會社

官印

516

F-0094

0383

国立公文書館 アジア歴史資料センター

Japan Center for Asian Historical Records

<http://www.jacar.go.jp>

F-0094

0388

寫送先

歐東米通條人調儀會文書計典事查化商約洲亞亞祕書官

大臣

電信課長

昭和15年1月18日

一八二一 暗

カイロ

六月二十三日後發 通

本省

二十四日前着

外務省

第八九號

宇佐美公使

「ダーバン」丸「ブレジデント・ボーグ」號「チタン」號ハ各々本邦ヨリ埃及並ニ近東向積載貨物ヲ雅典ニ積卸シ夫々「ケープ」ニ廻航セル趣ナルカ之ニ關シ當地多數ノ關係商人ハ雅典カ目下危險ナルノミナラス同地ヨリ紅海經由當方面ヘノ引取方法モナキニ付成ルヘク至急適當ナル方法ヲ以テ右雅典積卸貨物ヲ孟買若クハ「バスラ」ニ廻航方取計アリタキ旨希望申出アリタルニ付テハ關係商人ニハ雅典カ危險地域ナラハ本邦船ノ廻航ハ至難ナルヘシト申シ置キタルモ何等御参考迄(了)

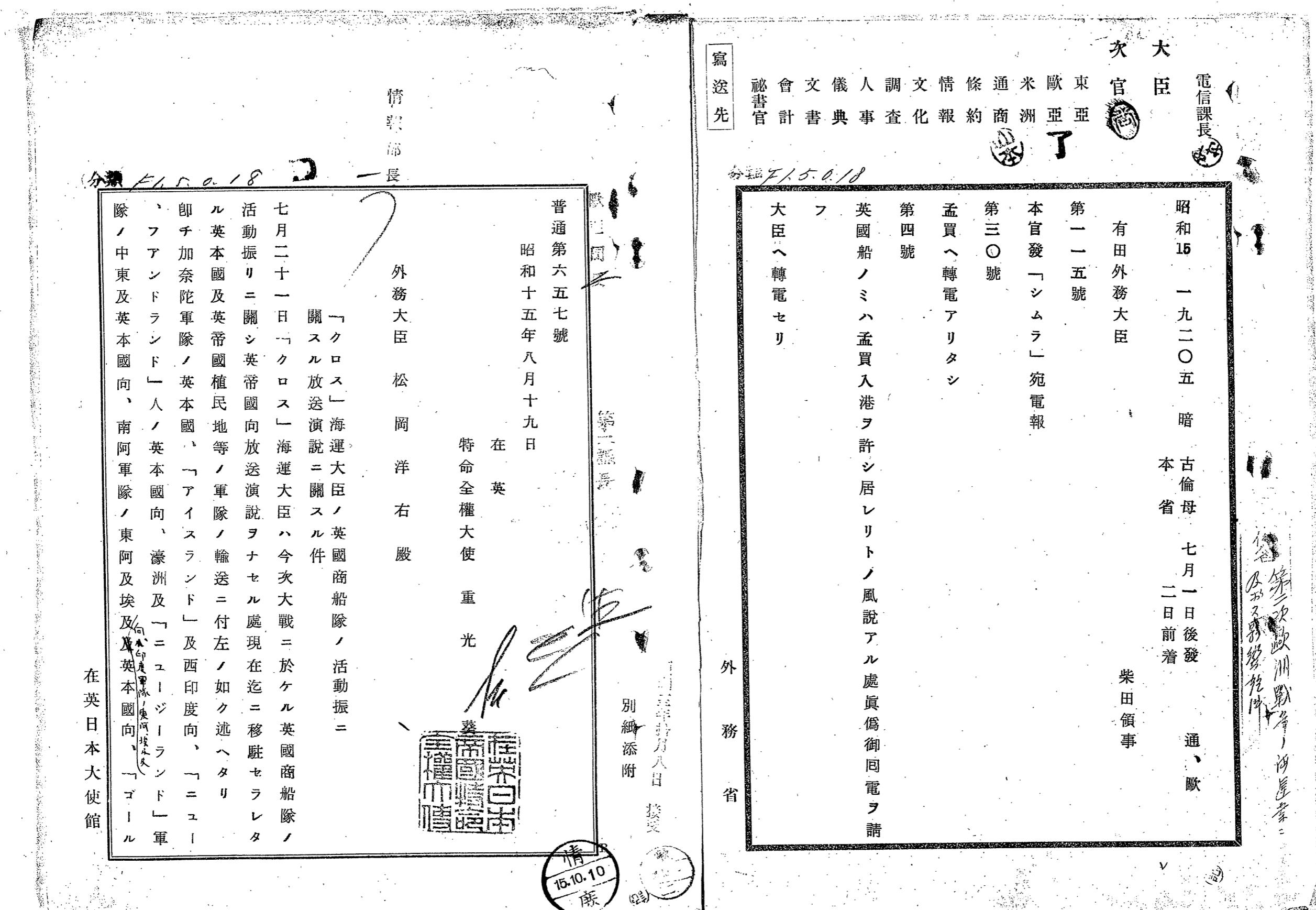
外務省

キヤ取調中結果判リ次第電信スル

一、近東線「スエズ」止ノ場合埃及棉花同地ニテ積取可能ナリト思ハル紅海航行危險トナラサル限り往復航積荷關係上「アデン」止ヨリモ得策ナルヘシ
ニテ可然決定アリタシ(了)

F-0094

6389



F-0094

0398

ド、コースト」及「ナイゼリア」軍隊ノ東阿向、「バレスタイン」及「サイブラス」軍隊ノ佛國及英本國向、竝ニ英本國軍隊ノ「バー
ミュータ」、「ジヤマイカ」、「アイスランド」、「セント・ヘレナ
」、印度、「セイロン」、新嘉坡、香港、埃及、東阿、「モウリシ
アス」、「マルタ」、「ジブルタル」、「サイブラス」、「バレ
スタイン」、「アデン」、「シーラレオン」及「ナイゼリア」向夫
々移駐アリ他ニ訓練學生ノ濠洲、南阿及加奈陀向移動行ハレアリ而
シテ之等輸送ニ一、五〇〇噸以上最大型迄ノ各種船舶ヲ使用シタル
力輸送中敵襲ニ依リ擊沈セラレタルモノ一隻モナク一員ノ損失ヲモ
出タササリシト誇稱セリ

在英日本大使館

何等御参考迄右演說原文添付茲ニ報告申進ス

This imperial flow of troops is still going on and we are planning ever increasing numbers for many months to come. That accounts for many great passenger liners, but others are now employed as hospital ships, and yet others are in service as armed merchant cruisers. Besides these, there are the ocean-going cargo liners; fine ships, with a reserve of speed necessary to enable them to run their services to a time-table, and they are making a great contribution to the war effort. Perhaps the most typical class is that of the handy ocean-going tramp; they are carrying the bulk of the raw materials we need for making munitions and for feeding our people.

Then there are the tankers on which we depend for oil supplies, and oil is very literally the driving force of modern warfare. Next come the little coasters in all their different types, colliers, liners, tankers and tramps and so on. They save a heavy strain on the railways by carrying cargoes round the coast and they are available as a reserve in another way too. If at any time some of our ports could temporarily be put out of action by the enemy, the coasters will take the cargo of the ocean-going vessels and distribute them to smaller ports which the ocean-going ships could not use.

Then there are the cross-channel packets and the local pleasure steamers, vessels which have been, and will again be, most valuable to the Services for the transport and maintenance of Expeditionary Forces across the narrow seas. Finally, enormous numbers of fishing vessels are employed on dangerous but vitally important Admiralty work, and the remainder of them make a very useful contribution to our food supplies.

Those are the main classes, but the list is by no means complete. There are highly specialised vessels; whale catchers, train ferries, cable ships, and types developed specially for local trades, like the bulk carriers of the Great Lakes of North America and the river traders of the Far East. And we must not forget the multiplicity of auxiliary craft which are necessary for the service of our ships - the tugs, dredgers and barges which serve their needs in peace and war in all the harbours of the world.

Our task at the Ministry of Shipping is to provide the ships wanted for the fighting services and for our imports of industrial materials and foodstuffs. For this purpose we have requisitioned all United Kingdom and Colonial registered tonnage engaged in the deep-sea trades. The needs of the services must be met without delay. The despatch of expeditionary forces to France and Norway, the withdrawal of the B.E.F. from France are examples of the military problems which may face us at any moment. Then, we maintain close contact with the Admiralty about convoy arrangements and other methods of ensuring their safety in waters infested with hostile aircraft, submarines and mines.

Nearly all our imports are now bought by either the Ministry of Supply or the Ministry of Food. We allot shipping to their needs according to their priority for war service. Similarly, we find space for export cargoes provided always that this does not interfere with the paramount need of getting in essential imports.

But ships are not our only preoccupation. Ports are just as important. Our seamen bring the ships in as fast as they can with full cargoes and it is the urgent duty of all concerned in shipping to make the dangerous work of the men fully effective. To this end they must see to it that every ship is unloaded and turned round as quickly as possible. Time saved on each voyage adds up and by the end of a year may mean one more voyage and one more cargo.

Enemy action might at any time make sudden changes in our port arrangements; and we have made plans to meet such emergencies. We cannot foresee the extent of enemy interference with our ports, but the conclusion is clear; we must now get in every cargo we can; we must keep our ports as clear of congestion as we possibly can; only then shall we be in the best position to

/meet

meet the storm when it breaks; and when the storm does break, I know the men in the ports will give us the utmost that spirit, brain and muscle can give.

We now have between us the greatest merchant navy the world has ever seen. The United Kingdom provides the largest number of ships and seamen, but the Dominions also have fine fleets. It is good to know that, in addition to our own shipbuilding output Canada is building over 100 ships of all kinds, and that this programme has made very rapid progress. As for seamen, the lascars of India and Malaya form about one-fifth of the total number of seamen employed in British ships, and there are many West Indians and West Africans serving in the Merchant Navy. The losses they have already suffered in this war are evidence of their continued devotion to duty. Newfoundland has also sent us a most useful contingent of 400 seamen.

Our European allies, Poland, Belgium, Norway and Holland make a very important contribution. By invading Scandinavia and the Low Countries, the enemy has put on our side several of the finest merchant fleets in the world. In addition, we have scores of ships seized from our enemies and a great quantity of chartered neutral tonnage.

What gives character to this mighty fleet is the men who serve the ships. It is voluntary service; there is no uniform; they are not trained fighting men, but they are exposed to the most violent and inhuman attacks; and I am sure that the heartfelt gratitude of the whole Empire goes out to the men who cheerfully risk their lives in this essential service.

Never has that gallantry been more vividly revealed than in the evacuation of our troops from the Continent, especially in the epic of Dunkirk. I believe that when the history of this war has been written, when children are doing their history lessons in school and learning of the war that we are fighting now, one of the feats that will stand out most vividly will be the story of that oddly-assorted fleet of hundreds of small ships of all types, manned by their ordinary crews, their owners and every kind of volunteer, who went out to fetch the lads from the bomb-ritten beaches of Dunkirk. It was a military movement which none could foresee, and it completely upset the German calculations. It was, moreover, typically British. The emergency came, volunteers were called for, they poured out, and, in conjunction with the Royal Navy, brought off the finest thing of its kind in military history.

To-day we have 160,000 men in the Merchant Navy; many of them from the Empire overseas, and taken together they represent an absolutely unrivalled seafaring knowledge. We are also assisted by hundreds of seamen from great seafaring nations such as Norway and Holland. Collectively, it is the greatest merchant fleet ever operated under a single direction, and it is going to play a very big part in the defeat of the enemy.

We shall bomb and we shall be bombed. We are destroying and shall continue to destroy enemy munition factories, and we must expect damage to our own. But we remain with a supreme advantage. Thanks to our Merchant Navy - and above all to the men who serve - we shall draw an ever-increasing flow of the munitions of war from across the oceans with which to fight our struggle for freedom to a victorious finish.

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checked against
delivery

31/7/40 - NO: 8.

BROADCAST TALK BY THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (MR. RONALD CROSS)
IN EMPIRE PROGRAMME AT 2.30, P.M., JULY 31ST., 1940.

The British Empire has always been based on sea power and shipping; and this fact is brought home to us with added force now that Great Britain stands alone in Europe to defend the cause of freedom. We enjoy the use of the shipping of our allies, but there are no continental countries to join us in our fight and all our support comes from overseas. Whether it is reinforcements of troops or supplies of raw materials to keep our industries going, or finished aeroplanes and munitions, we must rely on our ships to fetch them. Nearly all the materials essential for our war effort comes from overseas. We can no longer fetch these things from Scandinavia, the Baltic, the Low Countries and France. But we can get them from the Dominions and Colonies, and from North and South America.

I have not long enough to mention all the ways in which our Empire shipping is playing its part in maintaining our freedom. But I should like to tell you how deeply we in the home country appreciate the great contributions which arrive daily from all the countries of the Commonwealth. If the enemy thinks he has only Britain to deal with he is much mistaken. Australians in the Mediterranean, Canadians in England itself, to mention only two of the larger contingents, are there to prove to him when the time comes, what he is up against. In the air and on the sea men from the Dominions have already dealt the enemy heavy blows.

We have been deeply moved by the generous offers made by the Dominions of homes for children whom we may be able to remove from what I can almost describe as the field of battle. These offers are proofs of that wonderful open heartedness and will to help which have always characterised you, and as soon as we can spare the naval resources the children will be sent to accept your hospitality.

Now let me turn directly to the work of the Merchant Navy. Of outstanding Empire interest are the movements of Dominion and Colonial troops from and to all corners of the Empire - Canadian troops from Canada to this country, to Iceland and to the West Indies; Newfoundland men to this country for the Army, for the Navy and for log-cutting; Australian and New Zealand troops to the Middle East and to Britain; South African troops to East Africa and to Egypt; Indian troops to East Africa, Egypt and Britain; Gold Coast and Nigerian troops to East Africa, and Palestinian and Cypriot troops to France and Britain.

Moreover, troops from this country have moved to Bermuda and Jamaica, to Iceland, to St. Helena, to India, to Ceylon, to Singapore, Hong Kong, Egypt, East Africa, Mauritius, Malta, Gibraltar, Cyprus, Palestine, Aden, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Nigeria. What a list! and besides these, Training Schools have been moved to Australia, South Africa and Canada.

For these movements, every type of passenger ship has been used, ranging from vessels of only 1,500 tons gross up to the largest ship in service, and in all these operations, not one ship has been sunk nor a single life lost through enemy action. A magnificent record! Long may it last.

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普通第七〇七號

昭和十五年九月十六日

第二課長

在英

特命全權大使 重光

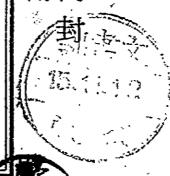
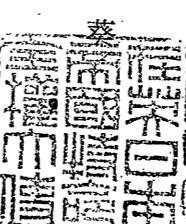
外務大臣 松岡洋右 殿

英國海軍御用商船名表送付ノ件

當國外務省ヨリ別紙ノ通英國海軍御用商船名表帝國政府へ轉達方依頼

越セルニ付右茲ニ送付ス

在英日本大使館



F-0094

0394

COPY.

W 9958/1219/49.

Circular.

FOREIGN OFFICE,

September 9, 1940.

Your Excellency,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a copy of the "List of Merchant Vessels commissioned for Service with the Royal Navy", and to request that it may be forwarded to your Government for their information.

Additions to this list will be circulated every three months.

I have the honour to be,
with the highest consideration,
Your Excellency's obedient Servant,

HALIFAX.

His Excellency
The Japanese Ambassador,
etc., etc., etc.

四	A	原 編 者 、 附 言
ア	7	
二	0	
月	0	
		8-24

昭和15年九月二十六日後着
倫敦本省
二十六日前着

松岡外務大臣

重光大使

第一六〇四號

(禁公表)

最近當地郵船支店長當局ノ許可ヲ得「テームス」河「ドツク」方面ヲ視察セルカ其ノ結果左ノ通り

「ビクトリア」及「アルバート」西「ドツク」附近ノ損害ハ相當ナルモ機能上ノ損傷ハ甚タシカラス兩「ドツク」郵船波止場其ノ他ノ郵船財產ニハ損害ナシ

「ビクトリアドツク」ニ於テ一萬噸級ノ船ヨガ肉類ノ積降シ行ハレ居ル現狀及海峽方面ヨリ數隻ノ船舶入來ルヲ目撃セリ附近倉庫ノ約半數ハ損傷アリ内全然使用不能ノモノ二、三割ノ見込

各社ノ「テームス」通過倫敦定期航路ハ先月迄ハ殆ト

(日本標準規格B5)

外務省

(日本標準規格B5)

ナシ但シ不定期ノ貨物船ハ尙「コンボイ」ニ依リ行ハル外國ヨリノ輸入貨物ハ「リバブール」其ノ他ニテ積換ヘノ上小型船舶ニ依リ倫敦へ廻送セラルル模様ナリ

四 「イーストエンド」細民街ノ被害ハ最悪ニシテ慘澹タル様相ヲ呈シ居ルモ住民ハ晝間ハ依然從來ノ場所ニ於テ營業シ夜間ノミ「ウエストエンド」ニテ就寝ス

獨ヘ轉電アリタシ

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東歐米通條文調人儀典事查化報約商洲亞
會文書計祕官書

寫送先

外務省

大臣

電信課長

寫送先

昭和 16 三八〇九 暗 晚 香坡 二月十四日後發
本省 十五日前着 米

仲内領事

松岡外務大臣

外務省

第一五號（極祕）
「エムブレス、オブ、エイシア」號軍需品食糧（罐詰等）ヲ滿載
シ十三日當地棧橋ヲ離レタル處出發前約四百五十名ノ支那人船員
ハ交戦區域ニ向フヲ恐レ動搖シタル爲二百名ノ加奈陀人ヲ以テ之
ニ代ヘタル由ニテ同船ハ數日前出發ソ「ロシャ」號其ノ他商船數
隻ト一體ト成リ巴奈馬經由「ハリファクス」又ヘ「リバプール」
ニ赴クヘシドノ說アリ又新嘉坡方面ト觀ルモノモアリ御参考迄
加ヘ暗送セリ

東歐米通條文調人儀典事查化報約商洲亞
會文書計祕官書

電信課長

寫送先

昭和 15 三五五二一 略 晚 香坡 十一月三十日後發
本省 十二月 一日後着 通
第五五五號

仲内領事

松岡外務大臣

外務省

最近「エムブレスオブロシア」徽用船ト成リ又「エシア」モ近ク
徽用セラルル見込ニテ「ブルーファネル」既ニ徽用濟ナルニ付英
系東洋航路ハ全廢ノ形ト成レリ
加、「シアトル」ヘ暗送セリ

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在ロスアンゼルス日本領事館

趣報セリ
右御参考迄新聞切抜相添へ茲許報告申進ス
本信寫送付先 在米大使一切拔省略)

(分類 F/5.0.18-2)

普通第一六二號

昭和十六年二月二十四日

在ロスアンゼルス

領事 福島慎太郎

外務大臣 松岡洋右殿

「エム・ブレス、オヴ、ロシア」及「エム・ブレス、オヴ、アシア」兩船ノ武裝々備ニ關スル件

二月十八日附羅府「エキザミナー」紙ハ十七日得タル情報トシテ
英國ハ太平洋、濠洲及加奈陀方面ニ於ケル獨逸側ノ巧ミナル來襲
振りニ備ヘ一武裝商船隊ヲ編成シツツアリ右ノ一部トシテ「カナ
ディアン、パシフィック」ノ「エム・ブレス、オヴ、ロシア」及「
エム・ブレス、オヴ、アシア」兩船ヲ晚香坡ニ於テ武裝々備シタル

在ロスアンゼルス日本領事館

亞米利加局長

新聞切抜添附

譯文
16.3.22

收

L.A. EXAMINER

FEB 18 1941

Hunt for Pacific Raiders Mapped

Alarmed by continued elusiveness of German raiders in the Pacific, Australia and Canada are assembling a fleet of armed merchant cruisers to "track them down to the death."

This was learned by the Examiner in shipping circles here yesterday with receipt of private information that two huge Canadian Pacific liners are fitting out in Vancouver as armed merchantmen.

The ships are the Empress of Russia and the Empress of Asia. Practically sister ships, the two vessels were built in 1913, with an estimated speed of 17 to 18 knots. The Empress of Russia is 16,810 gross tons, whereas the Empress of Asia is 16,909 gross tons, and each is 570 feet long.

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發信用			執務用		
主信	2	1	3		
附	甲	2	1	3	
	乙	2	1	3	
屬	丙				
	丁				
備考					

懸案

合類 5100-187

管 主	歐亞局長	昭和十六年三月二十一號	任主 第三課長	昭和十六年二月廿六日起草
歐三機密	今第六七〇號	昭和十六年三月二十一號	附任	正校(原稿) 3 淨書
件名	先付送寫	件名	發信人受信人	淨書
英海軍徵募セラレル高船日錄送付件		虎海 信者 麥爾西司長	昭和十六年三月二十一號	正校(原稿) 3 淨書
件名	件名	發信人受信人	件名	正校(原稿) 3 淨書
今般在英軍充力使事、英外務省商通報越セル本 件、日錄送付アリタルニ付御参考送呈ニ送付		昭和十六年三月二十一號	正校(原稿) 3 淨書	
件名	件名	發信人受信人	件名	正校(原稿) 3 淨書
英海軍徵募セラレル高船日錄送付件		虎海 信者 麥爾西司長	昭和十六年三月二十一號	正校(原稿) 3 淨書
件名	件名	發信人受信人	件名	正校(原稿) 3 淨書
今般在英軍充力使事、英外務省商通報越セル本 件、日錄送付アリタルニ付御参考送呈ニ送付		昭和十六年三月二十一號	正校(原稿) 3 淨書	

監利加局

第一課
新聞切抜添附

普通第二三六號

昭和十六年三月十三日

在ロスアンゼルス

領事 福島慎太郎

外務大臣 松岡洋右殿

英國貨物船二隻羅府來航ニ關スル件

三月十二日附羅府「エキザミナー」報ニ依レハ十一日 Empire Confidence (二)、八八五純噸、元「ノースチャーマン、ロイド、ライン」Dusseldorf 號太平洋ニテ英側力拿捕セルモノ及 Pacific Enterprise (四、一二五純噸、「ファーネス、ワイゼイ、ライン」)ノ兩英國貨物船羅府ニ入港セルカ何レモ砲ヲ裝備シ砲手乗組ミ獨逸側封鎖ヲ突破シ來航セルモノナリ

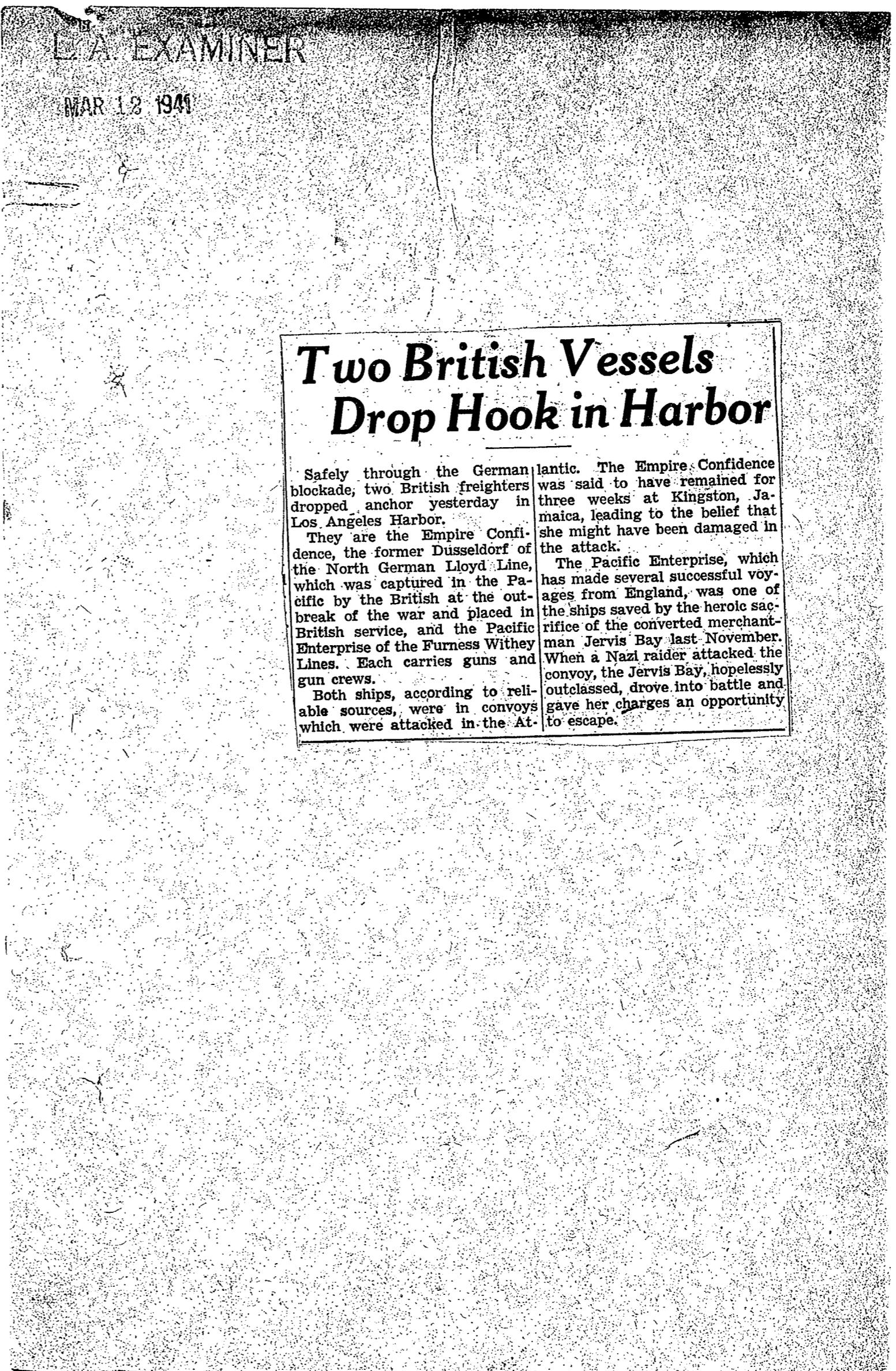
E號ハ「ジャマイカ」ノ「キングストン」ニ三週間避難碇泊シ居リタル由ニテP號ハ客年十一月獨逸側ノ襲撃ヲ受ケタル際其護衛タリシ武裝商船 *Enterprise* 號犠牲トナリ辛シテ逃避ノ暇ヲ與ヘラレタル趣ナリ

右何等御参考迄(新聞切抜相添)茲許報告申進ス
トレ(本信寫送付先 在米大使一切拔省略)

在ロスアンゼルス日本領事館

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機密

機密 第二六四號

昭和十六年三月二十一日

在ロスアンゼルス
領事 福島慎太郎

書文
16.4.22
東京

通商
外務省
の印

英國船ノ軍需品（飛行機ヲ含ム）輸送ニ關スル件
羅府「マリン・エクスチエインヂ」記録ニ依レハ英國船 *Weirum* 號ハ三月十五日前後羅府出港新西蘭、濠洲方面ヘ向^シカ當地積荷
中主タルモノ左ノ通り

英國船ノ軍需品（飛行機ヲ含ム）輸送ニ關スル件

仕向地	品名	数量	單位（封度）
「オークランド」 (新西蘭)	ディゼル油	三〇三〇「バレル」	九四五、三六〇
「メルボルン」	硼砂並硼酸	四七〇袋	五一、六四〇
「フリーマントル」	原油	一、二六二「バレル」	三九三、七四〇
「シドニー」	硼砂並硼酸	二〇袋	一一、三四〇
オーストラリア	飛行機部品	三〇〇袋	三三、六〇〇
「ウエリントン」	飛行機「ダイヤ」と「デューズ」	五五、一六〇	一、八〇〇
飛行機		一六八〇〇〇	三〇〇二〇
亜鉛合金			

右御参考迄此段報告申進ス
本信寫送付先 在米大使

亞米利加局長



普通第一〇號

昭和十六年三月三十一日

在ホノルル
別紙添付

臨時外務大臣事務管理
内閣總理大臣公爵 近衛文磨殿

元支那船エドナ號ノ當地寄港ニ關スル件

三月三十一日アドバタイザ一紙所報ニ依レハ日支事變勃發當時桑港ニアリタル支那人所有汽船Kwang Yuen號ハ當時日本ノ一會社ニチヤイターサレタルカ日本向屑鐵積出ヨリ船員ノストライキトナリ桑港裁判所ニテ繫争事件トナリタル處結局支那側ノ勝訴ニ歸シ同地支那總領事ハ之ヲ濠洲人Sir Walter Carpenter賣却、同號ハEdnaト改名サレ改裝ノ上晚香坡ヨリ木材ヲ搭載シドニー向ノ途中三月二十九日當

在ホノルル日本總領事館

地ニ寄港シ燃料ヲ搭載後出帆セル趣ナリ
同紙記事切抜添付右報告ス
本信寫送付先 在米大使、在桑港、シドニー各總領事
在晚香坡領事

在ホノルル日本總領事館

F-0094

0404



HOME TO THE SEA—The small freighter Edna, formerly Kwang Yuan, which called here Saturday en route to Australia from Canada with lumber, has returned to trade after lying idle three years on the Coast as result of a strike of her Chinese crew against carrying scrap to Japan. Now in service under the Panamanian flag, she will haul South Seas copra. **Inset:** Capt. Edgerton, left, and First Officer Wissig. (Advertiser Photos).

Steamer With Checkered Career Here; Has Been Idle For 3 Years

3/13 ad

Chinese Crew Refused To Take Ship to Japan

By LA SELLE GILMAN

At sea once more after three years of idleness on the Coast as result of Chinese reluctance to deliver war supplies to Japan, the 1,300-ton steamer Edna, formerly the Kwang Yuan, arrived in port Saturday 14 days from Vancouver, with a deck load of 1,895,000 board feet of lumber for Sydney, and sailed for the South Seas after refueling here.

She is now under the Panamanian flag, though owned by Sir Walter Carpenter, Australian shipping magnate, and henceforth will be engaged in hauling copra from the South Pacific to Sir Walter's new million-and-a-half dollar copra reduction plant in British Columbia, as a means of relieving the plight of South Sea planters.

International Crew

The Edna, 295 feet long with a 44-foot beam and drawing 18 feet, is commanded by Capt. Jack Edgerton, a hard-bitten "Down Easter" who visited his sister, Mrs. Henry Thompson of

Honolulu, while in port. First officer is Paul Wissig, and both are veteran sailing ship men, having been long in the U. S. transport service. The engineers are Belgian, and the crew of 34 is Malay and Chinese, Sir Walter having transferred them from his freighter Admiral Chase.

The Edna has had a checkered career. Launched in 1912 as the John A. Hoover, she later became the Edna Christiansen, and was finally laid up on the Pacific Coast. Some years ago she was purchased by Chinese interests and renamed the Kwang Yuan.

Patriotic Strike

When war between Japan and China broke out in 1937, she was in San Francisco, and was chartered by a Japanese firm to haul a load of scrap iron to Osaka. The Chinese officers and crew refused to sail her with such a cargo on patriotic grounds, and staged a strike. The crew subsequently walked off, but the captain and chief engineer remained aboard to see that the ship was not moved.

For three years the Kwang Yuan lay in San Francisco Bay with her scrap cargo, rusting and idle, while litigation raged

Vessel Took Pounding On Return to Service

New Name

Sir Walter has renamed her the Edna. The Chinese skipper and engineer, satisfied that she will haul no scrap to Japan, have left her and been repatriated.

Officers said yesterday that the vessel was in pretty bad shape when she was taken over, but they have managed to clean her up en route to Hawaii. Her return to service was marked by a baptism from the Pacific, which rolled her under constantly for the first five days of the voyage, pounding against a

HONOLULU ADVERTISER

MAR 31 1941

strong southwest gale against which she could make only four knots.

Capt. Edgerton and Mr. Wissig formerly called on Honolulu in lumber schooners from the Northwest, but have not been here for many years. The latter recalled that when he was last here, the monarchy had just passed after the revolution, and a republic had been formed.

"Honolulu sure has changed," he observed, looking at the city from the Edna's rail. "All these tall buildings and big wharves are astonishing. All the cars and people . . . This was a quiet little South Seas port when I last came here, with the Queen's yacht still lying out here in the harbor. A sailor could go ashore with five dollars and live like a king for days. There was a big coal dump over where pier 4 is now, I think. Never less than 100,000 tons on it, for refueling the transpacific ships. But I guess time marches on . . ."

MAR 31 1941
HONOLULU ADVERTISER

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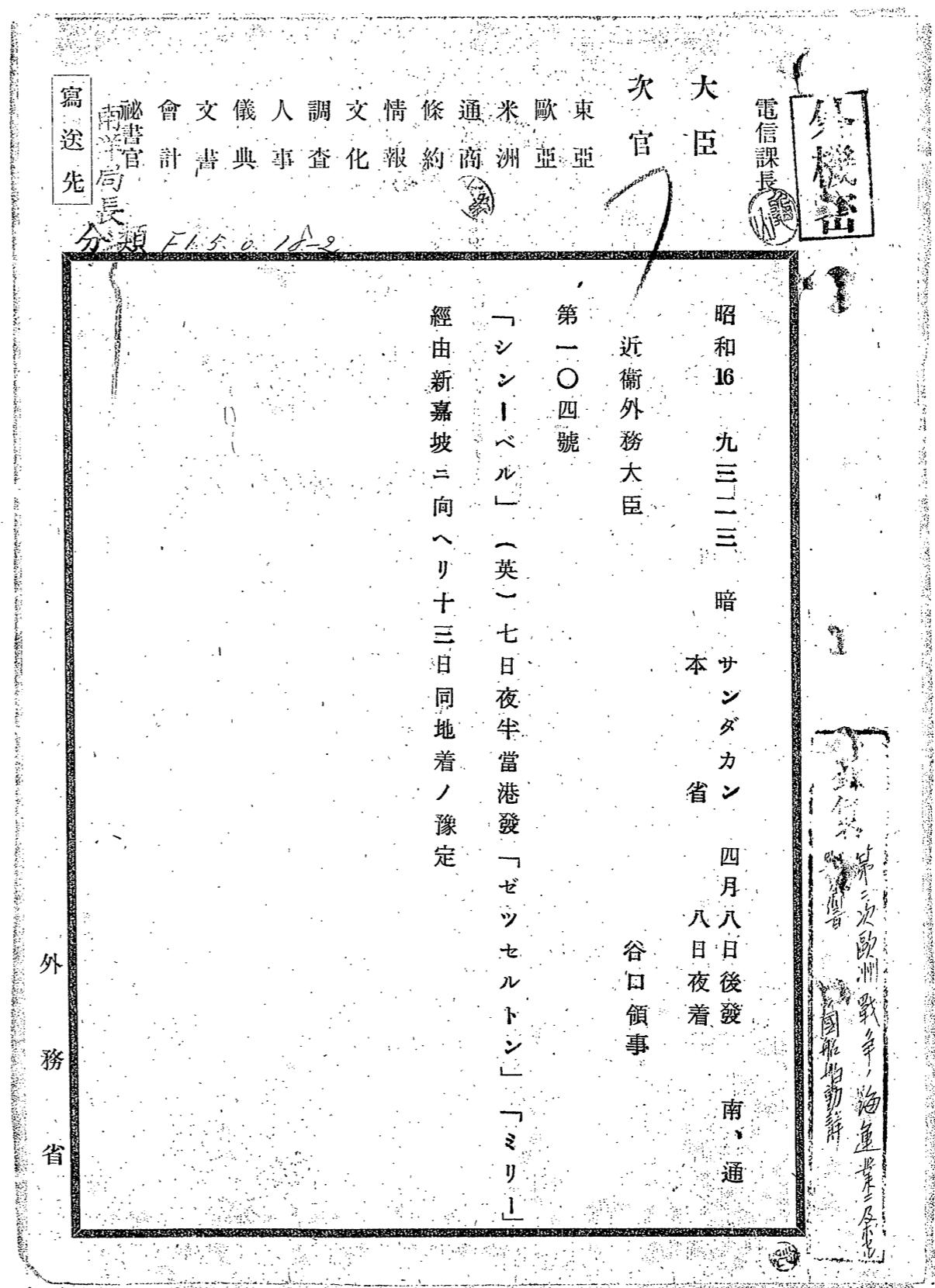
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F-0094

0405



機密

機密第三二九號

昭和十六年四月八日

在ロスアンゼルス

領事仲内憲治

外務大臣公爵近衛文麿殿

英船ノ新西蘭向飛行機、石油製品等輸送ニ關スル件

羅府「マリンエクスチエインヂ」記録ニ依レハ英船 Limerick 號ハ
三月末頃羅府發新西蘭方面ヘ向ヘルカ當地積荷中左ノモノ含マル

仕向地	品名	数量(単位封度)
「ウェリントン」	デイーゼル油 九・六三九「バレル」 八、九二七「ジル」	三〇〇七三七〇 二、九七二、六九〇
「オーランド」「ウェーリントン」	潤滑油 二八「バレル」 硅藻土 一二一八三袋	一五〇五四〇 一一一、五二〇 六八、一八〇

在ロスアンゼルス日本領事館

オーカランド 「ウェリントン」 「オーランド」「ウェーリントン」 「オーランド」「ウェーリントン」 Lyttleton	飛行機 二八機 潤滑油 二八「バレル」 硅藻土 一二一八三袋 ウツドン、ハンドル ウツドン、ハンドル 六八、一八〇	三九二「〇〇〇 一五〇五四〇 一一一、五二〇 六八、一八〇
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右御参考迄此段報告申進ス

本信寫送付先 在米大使

在ロスアンゼルス日本領事館

F-0094

0463

128.

機密

機密第三四〇號

昭和十六年四月九日

亞米利加局長

在ロシア大使館
領事仲内憲



通商

(分類 F. 15. 0. 18-2)

外務大臣 公爵 近衛 文麿 殿

濠洲等向英國船ノ積荷ニ關スル件

仕向地	品種	重量(封度)
「オークランド」	「ティーゼル」油	三六四、七三〇
「ケロシン」	「バール」	一四、八二〇

在ロシア大使館

「ハムブレイ、シリンドー」	一、四三〇
Freon Gas	一、三〇〇
Herveen Gas	四
佳潔士(三六二袋)	三六二一〇〇
(六〇袋)	六〇〇〇
(一一二袋)	一一一〇〇
「メルボルン」	同
「シドニー」	同

在ロシア大使館

右御参考迄此段報告申進ス

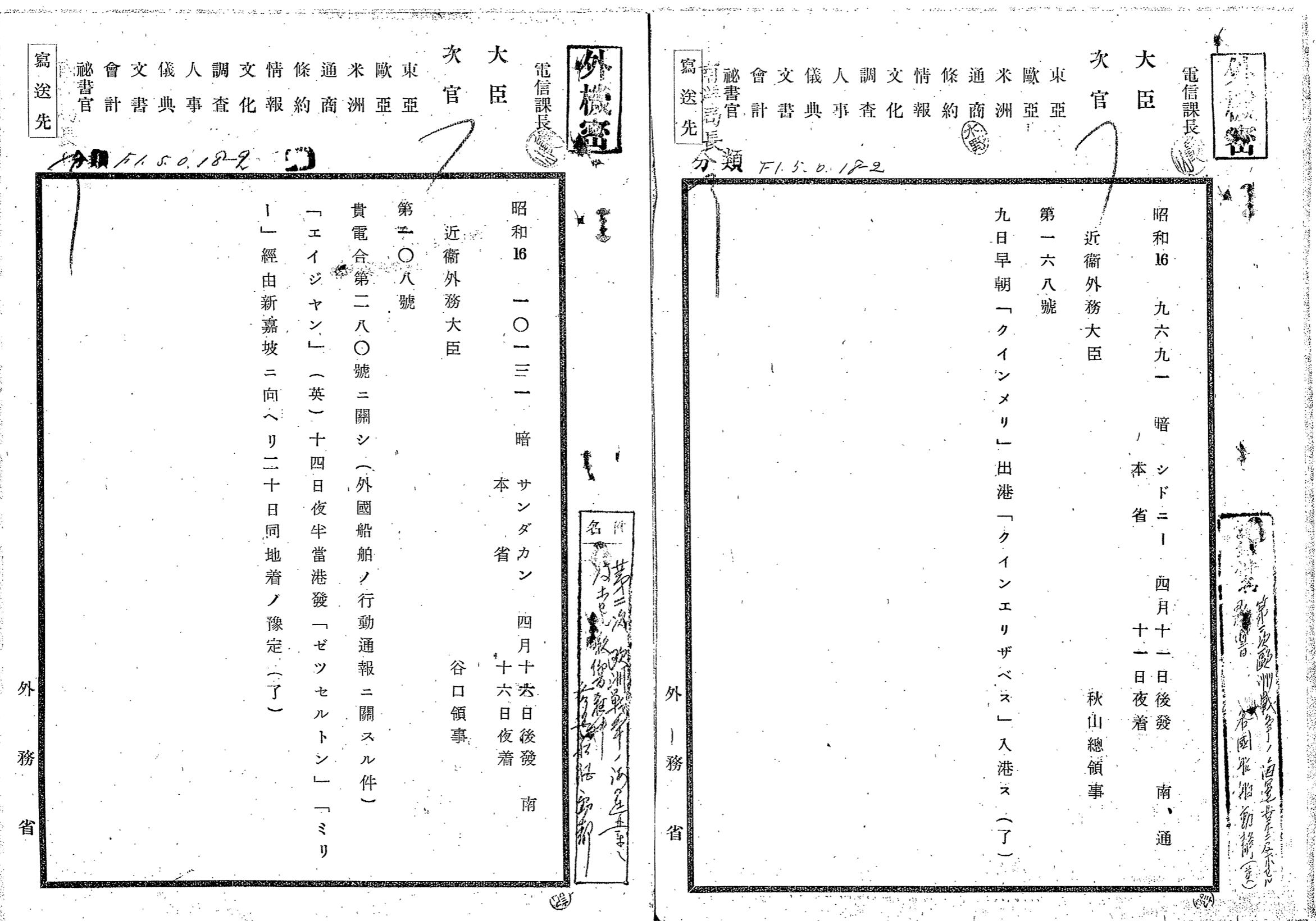
本信寫送付先 在米大使

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F-0094

04:13

寫送先

東歐米通條情報人儀調會文書典事查化報約商洲亞亞祕書官會計

次官

大臣

外機密

電信課長

入函 F.1.5.2.18-2.

外務省

柴田領事

昭和16年5月6日 古倫母 本省 通
第六四號 往電第五九號 關

該件名
方ニ改別
各
船
動
行

外務省

請フ(了)

六月四日同地向
ニテ五〇噸積出シタル旨答ヘタルモ「デ
メル」ハ當地政廳ノ許可ナク本件「インフォーメーション」ヲ與
フルコトヲ得スト断乎拒絶シタルニ付此ノ上ハ政廳ニ交渉スル外
無キ處如何返(了)

東歐米通條情報人儀調會文書典事查化報約商洲亞亞祕書官會計

次官

大臣

外機密

電信課長

昭和16年5月6日 古倫母 本省 通
第五九號
松岡外務大臣 柴田領事

貴電第一九號ニ關シ(「インデリア」號及「サヴォイ」號積載貨
ニ關スル件)
「フェルナンド」ハ、五月六日向ケボルニテ五〇噸三
六月四日同地向セマタニテ五〇噸積出シタル旨答ヘタルモ「デ
メル」ハ當地政廳ノ許可ナク本件「インフォーメーション」ヲ與
フルコトヲ得スト断乎拒絶シタルニ付此ノ上ハ政廳ニ交渉スル外
無キ處如何返(了)

記録名
支那州海運業者
各
船
動
行

F-0094

04 : :

外務省

(本電解譯不能照會中ノ爲遲延 電信課)

在獨大使ヘ轉電アリタシ

(二)「ケープタウン」ニ於テ同時ニ内港ニ收容シ得ル船舶數ハ約二十隻ナルカ六月七日ヨリ十二日迄ノ間一日平均入出港數各五、六隻同期間外港碇泊數ハ七日ノ二十二隻ヲ最高十二日?(脱)ヲ最低トシ毎日二十隻ヲ下ラス

來リタル模様

尙右期間内同港ニハ三萬噸級ノ運送船七、八隻入港シタルカ右ハ「エチオピア」方面ヨリノ伊太利軍捕虜數千ヲ南阿ヘ輸送シ

外務省

寫送先 東歐米通條文調人儀典事查報化書計文秘書官

分類 F15.0.18-2

大臣 次官

電信課長

外機密

昭和16 一六四六二 暗ケープタウン 六月十四日後發
本省 十五日前着 歐

松岡外務大臣

吉田領事

第一六號(極秘)

往電第一四號ニ關シ

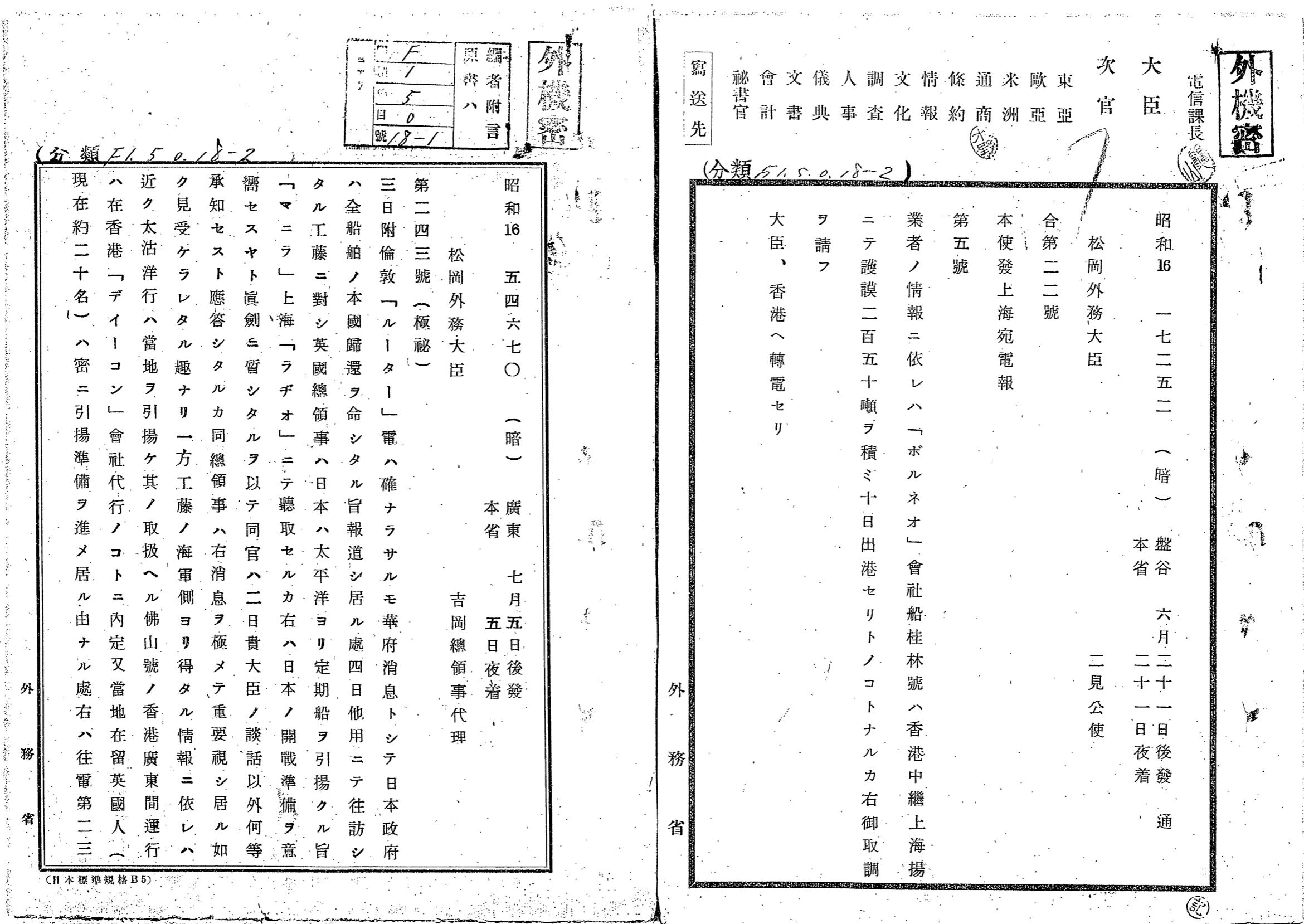
最近當館ニ於テ確カナル方面ヨリ入手シタル英國船交通情報左ノ通リ

(一)「ダーバン」港ニ於テ同時ニ内港(ニ)收容シ得ル船舶數ハ二十四、五隻ナルカ五月二十二日ヨリ一十八日迄ノ間同港外港碇泊英國船舶數ハ二十二日五隻二十四日以後二十八日迄毎日約二十隻一日平均内港入出港船數ハ大體ニ於テ五、六隻

付第三次歐洲戰爭海運業者及軍需品
英國船舶動靜

F-0094

04:2



寫送先

東歐米通條約亞洲贊成會計事典化報查約文調人儀文會祕書官

類 F1.5.0.182

電信課題

電信課長

昭和16年二月九四五平新嘉坡省
七月十九日夜着通

豐田外務大臣

御見絵領事

貴電第一七〇號ニ關シ（埃及船ノ本邦廻航方ノ件）
船長ヲ當館ニ招致シ事情ヲ質セル處船長ハ貨物ヲ當地ニ積卸ス等
ノ意嚮ヲ全然有セス船ハ十九日當地發本邦ニ向フ豫定ナル旨語レ
ルニ付航行ノ保障問題ニハ言及セス其ノ儘トシ置ケリ（了）

外務省

六號軍艦「シイミュー」ノ廣東引揚トモ關聯シ最近ニ於ケル英國ノ對南支政策ノ轉換ヲ示唆スルニアラスヤト觀察セラル

F-0094

84 : 3

F-0094

04:14

外機密

電信課長

大臣 次官

昭和 16 二二二〇八 暗

サンダカン 七月二十一日後發 南本省二十一日夜着

豊田外務大臣

山本領事

第一四二號

最近ニ於ケル當港船舶ノ動靜左ノ通

(1) 「クリアン」號（沿岸航路定期船）
六月三十日當港發蘭領「タラカン」島ニ向ヒ七月五日當港歸着
ヲ最後トシテ機關部修繕ノ爲新嘉坡ニ向ヒタルカ修繕ニ約三週間ヲ要スル豫定ナリ

(2) 「ベイナイン」號 Baynain (約八百噸當市「バカオ」木材會社所
有船) 前記「クリアン」ノ代船トシテ七月七日當港日本「タラ

東歐米通條文情報化調査委員會書典事查報商約洲亞亞

寫送先

外務省

カンニ向ヒ同十四日歸港同十八日正午當港發再ヒ「タラカン」ニ向ヘリ
(1) 「ネロラ」號 Nellora (濠洲船七千噸) 香港及馬尼刺經由本月十
七日未明當港ニ入港シ同十九日正午出帆濠洲ニ向ヘリ
(2) 裕安號（香港船二千噸）木材積取ノ爲本月十七日香港ヨリ入港
同十九日午後出帆香港ニ向ヘリ（了）

外務省

F-0094

04:5

電信課長

大臣

次官

東歐米通條約文化事典會計書祕官人調查商亞洲

昭和16年7月21日後發

新嘉坡

七月二十三日前着

通

本省 豊田外務大臣 鶴見總領事

第三五四號（至急）

往電第三四七號ニ關シ

同船本日ニ至ルモ出帆セサル由三菱ヨリ報告アリタルヲ以テ代理店ニ對シ右ハ契約違反ニシテ日本政府トシテモ默認シ難シ事實船主カ時局ヲ懸念シ日本ヘノ航行ヲ躊躇シ居ル様ナラハ帝國海軍ハ新嘉坡日本間ノ往復ニ對シ其ノ安全ヲ保證スルニ付速カニ出港セシメラレタキ旨申入レタル處代理店側ハ同船十九日午前出發ノ豫定ナリシモ其ノ後本國ノ船主ヨリ何分ノ通知アルマテ本船ヲ待機

答セルニ付右ノ次第文章ヲ以テ申入レ置ケリ
埃及へ轉電アリタシ

外務省

外務省

F-0094

84 : 6

歐洲米通商條約報情文化調查人事典書會計
祕書官

分類 F 15.0.18-0

昭和16年二月五日平新嘉坡七月二十二日後發
第三五七號（至急）
往電第三五四號ニ關シ
豊田外務大臣
本省
鶴見總領事
通
二十二日嶋貫ヲシテ代理店員ニ付其ノ後ノ事情ヲ確メシメタル處
香港迄航行ノ指令船長宛到達セルニ付二十三日出帆ノ豫定ナリト
語レルカ偶々同席セル船長ハ本船ヘ Bound for Kobe ナルヲ以テ同地
向出帆スルモノナルモ香港ニハ燃料補給ノ爲寄港スルヤモ測リ難
シト稱シ代理店側ノ言ト一致セサル節アリ右ハ恐ラク代理店員ノ
語レル如ク香港迄赴キ更ニ船主及英海軍ノ指圖ヲ仰クモノト推察

歐米通條、情文調人儀文會祕書官計書典事查化報約商洲亞寫送

(外) 湖 北 1949.10.29

次官

電信課長

昭和
16

昭和16年二月三〇三暗
サンダカン本省
七月二十二日前發
二十二日後着
弘南

外機密

卷之三

錄件名第海防戰爭之運營方
數即一外國船舶動靜

山本領事

寫送先

東歐米通條文調人儀書會計祕書官

分類 F 150, 18-2

大臣 次官

電信課長

昭和 16

二一八一〇 平

新嘉坡 本省

七月二十四日後發 通

豊田外務大臣

鶴見總領事

第三六五號 至急

往電第三五七號ニ關シ

同船二十三日出帆セル形跡ナキヲ以テ二十四日代理店ニ尋ネタル
處海軍當局ノ命令ニ依リ出港不能トナリ依然碇泊中ナル旨回答セ
リ(了)

外務省

件名 東洋亞洲通商事務所及支那通商事務所
卷之船舶、動物

外務省

セラル
傭船解約ニ關シテ船長ハ船荷證券ニ依リ貨物ノ輸送ヲ引受ケタル
モノニシテ傭船ニ非スト思ツテ代理店ト打合セ之ヲ取戻セリ(了)

F-0094

04 18

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24 :8

電信課長
昭和 16 二二四六〇 暗
本 省 三十日後着
南、通

大臣 豊田外務大臣 山本領事

次官 第一五〇號

東亞歐米洲通商
情報文化調査人事儀典文書會計
木野謹

十九日午後四時出帆セリ

二、「マーリドヴ」（新嘉坡船）二十四五日入港木村其ノ他積取ノ上本二
三、「カミラ」「CAMILLA」（船籍巴奈馬）七五四頓 比律賓ヨリ
「バタヴィア」「スラバヤ」ヲ經テ本二十九日早朝入港セルカ
石炭不足ニ依ルモノナリト同船ハ兩三日後馬尼刺ニ直航ノ豫定
ナリ 以上

外務省

寫送先
祕書官長

電信課長
昭和 16 二三四五七 暗
本 省 五月日夜着
南、弘

大臣 豊田外務大臣 山本領事

次官 東亞歐米洲通商條約情報文化調査人事儀典文書會計
大正
第一六一號

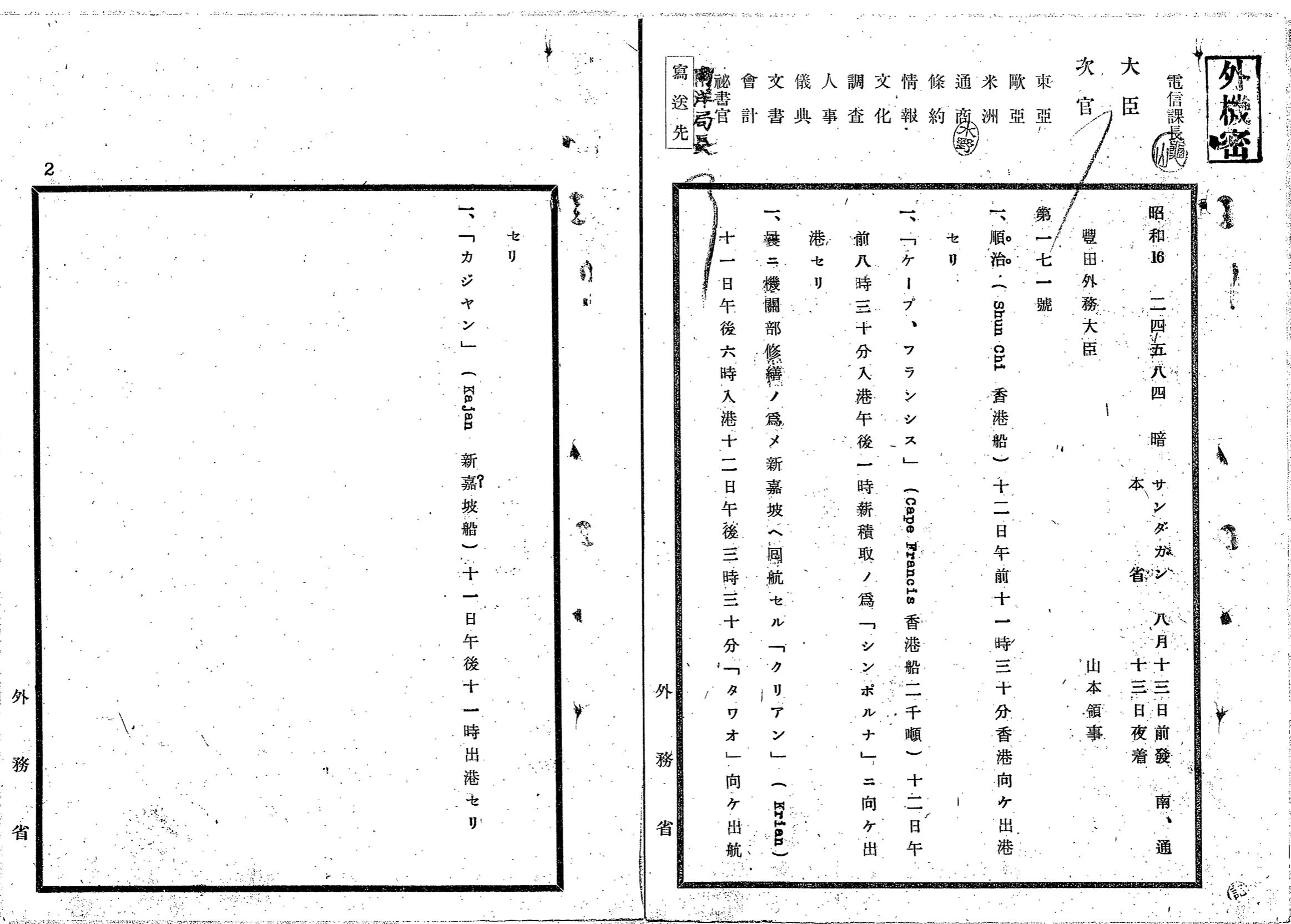
一、「チャウアン」Chang On (香港船) 三日朝入港薪積中
一、「ダーベル」(新嘉坡船) 一日入港四日午後十一時半新嘉坡向
出港セリ

外機密
寫送先
祕書官長

外務省

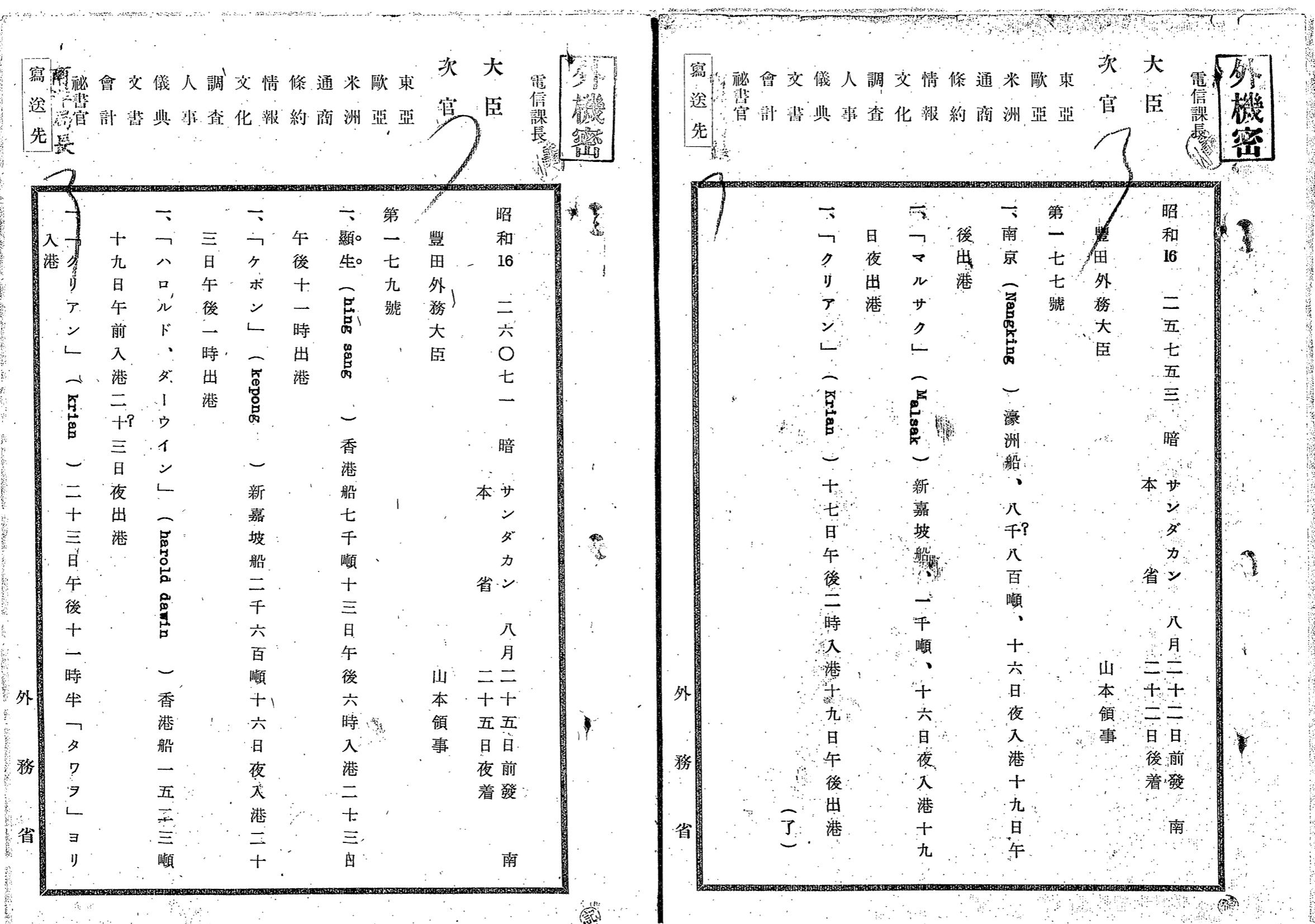
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外機密

電信課長

大臣 次官

昭和 16 二七〇一六 暗 サンダカン 九月二日後發 南

本省 二日夜着

豐田外務大臣

山本領事

第一八七號

一、「ホラブリー」(Forsterie) 香港船三二一八噸八月二十六日午前

入港九月二日午後出港

一、長安 (Chong Ang) 香港船八月二十四日午後入港三十一日午後出港

一、「ヘルディス」(Heldis) 香港船九八二噸八月三十日入港三十一

日午後出港

一、「ニン・コン」(Ning Kwoong) 香港船一三六噸八月三十一日入港

九月一日出港

外務省

寫送先
電信課長

一、「クリアン」(Kejen) 新嘉坡船八月三十日夜入港九月一日午後
出港(了)

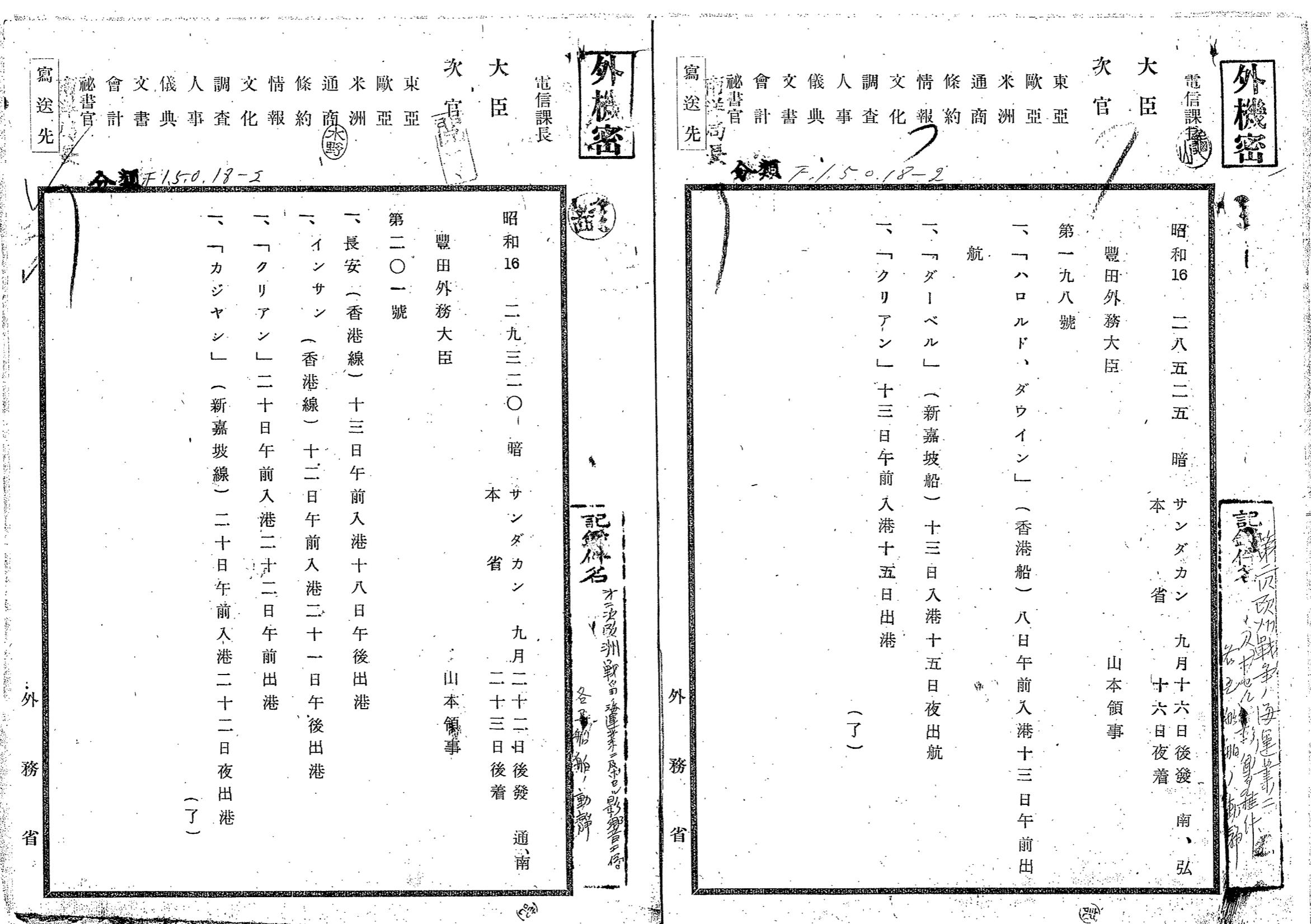
外務省

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外
機
密
電信課長

大臣

昭和16年一九八七七月新嘉坡

本省二十八日後着

鶴見總領事

東歐米通條情文調人儀報化典查事會計
亞亞洲商約文書

寫送先

類

F. 5. 0. 10-2

第五八三號

艦船情報(甲)

一、砲艦 Derby 其他二隻二十四日午後二時濠洲ヨリ
貨物船 Marta 一一日桑港ヨリ飛行機十五箱搭載同 Jenanette 十六日午
イア等搭載

前九時英本國ヨリ鐵材二七〇〇噸搭載軍港着
同 Japara 十三日桑港ヨリ飛行機十五箱搭載同 Jenanette 十六日午

外務省

船名	會社名	出發港	到着日	載貨	仕向地	出發日
Bennomond	Benn line	香港	十二日	雜貨	倫敦	
Silver Star Silverline	BP	香港	十三日	雜貨	倫敦	
Theseus	BP	香港	十三日	雜貨	倫敦	
Karaoa	BT	蘭貢	十五日	雜貨	倫敦	
Shinal	BT	上海	十六日	雜貨	倫敦	
Milda	BF	倫敦	十七日	軍需品	蘭貢	
Hongpeng	BT	蘭貢	十九日	麥粉	蘭貢	
Merkur	Buns line	濠洲	二十日	雜貨	蘭貢	
Eridium	BT	マドラス	二十一日	麥粉	カルカッタ	
Nevada	Boustead	マドラス	二十一日	食料品	リバプール	十九日

外務省

寫送先

歐亞洲米通條約文報化查事典書會計官祕書

次官

電信誌長

外
卷之三

昭和16年三〇一〇六暗
サンダカン九月三十日前發
本省三十日夜着
南

正本命事

「ダーベル」（新嘉坡船）二十六日夜入港二十九日夜出港
「ハロルドーダーウイン」（香港船）二十七日午前入港同日夜
「シンボルナ」へ向ヶ出港

一
了

外務省

Hupeh	Boustead	蘭貢	一十一日	雜貨	カルカツタ
Silverash	Silver	孟買	一一一一日	雜貨	ロスアンゼルス
Polydorus	BP	リバプール	二十二日	軍需品	香港
Kut Sang	Jardine	香港	二十一日	雜貨	カルカツタ
			二十七日		

一一

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<http://www.jacar.go.jp>

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次  大臣  外機密 					
電信課長 					
昭和 16 三三〇七一 (暗) 新嘉坡 十月二十八日後發 本省 二十九日後着 東鄉外務大臣 鶴見總領事					
第六六三號 (分類番号 150.18-2)					
I. 船舶情報 (甲)					
船名	會社	出發港	入港日	載荷	仕向港
Warrsirder (油船)	-	香港	二十一日 「リヴァーブル」	〔ガソリン〕 (軍港着) 滿載 軍需品	-
Nordnes	Norway	濠洲	二十三日 二十四日	軍需品 鐵、糧食 (軍港着)	香港
Demodocuo	-	濠洲	-	-	-
Neleus	-	濠洲	-	-	-
TG. Balei	-	濠洲	-	-	-
編海參軍 					
二 其ノ他 (甲)					
(1) 砲艦 Gnat 掃海艇 Stoke 二十一日 (本國ヨリ) 軍港着					
(2) 二十二日ヨリ三日間ニ貨物船・香港・印度・「リヴァーブル」					
濟洲等ヨリ雜貨塔載計八隻入港セリ (了)					
外務省					

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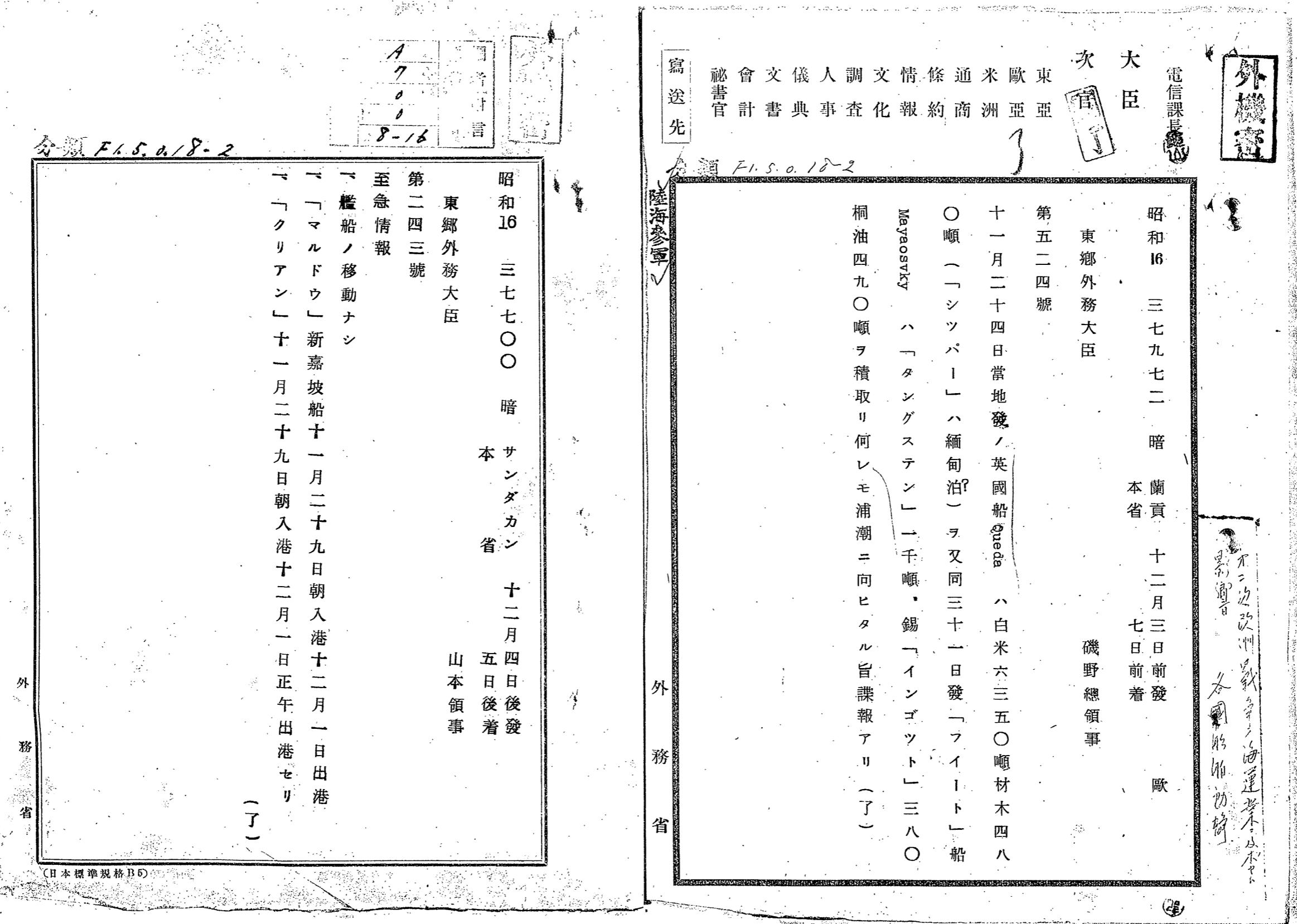
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次官 大臣	電信課長 秘書官 會計	東歐米通條約文書典事調人儀文秘書官 亞洲商會計事調人儀文秘書官 亞洲商會計事調人儀文秘書官 亞洲商會計事調人儀文秘書官	次官 大臣	電信課長 秘書官 會計	東歐米通條約文書典事調人儀文秘書官 亞洲商會計事調人儀文秘書官 亞洲商會計事調人儀文秘書官 亞洲商會計事調人儀文秘書官
寫送先 南洋局長	外務省	(分類 515.0.18-2)	寫送先 木野	外務省	(分類 515.0.18-2)
昭和 16 三五三一二 暗 本省 十八日夜着	東鄉外務大臣 第二三二號	山本領事	昭和 16 三三九〇三 (暗) 盤谷 十一月六日後發 通 本省 七日前着	東鄉外務大臣 坪上大使	第七七三號
「モンゴリア」(濠洲船)十二日午後一時入港十七日出港 「ダーベル」(新嘉坡船)十四日夜入港十七日夜出港 「クリアン」十五日朝入港十七日朝出港	東鄉外務大臣 第一	港	貴電第六六三號ニ關シ(「タイ」國避難船「スマトラ」號引取貨物ノ本邦向積出ノ件)	外務省	第三次改訂戰爭海運叢書及附錄 支那事變 英領行貨物(武器ヲ含ム)モ多量ニアリ是等ニ對シ一率再輸出ヲ禁シ居レルカ最近外務省ト協議ノ結果同船積貨物全部ニ對シ再輸出許可方ヲ考慮シ總理ニ上申其ノ決裁ヲ仰キ居レル次第ナルカ更ニ至急決定方ヲ促スヘシ云々ト不取敢(了)

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043:



件名第3次欧洲輸入貨物
支那輸入貨物
英國船舶動向

外務省
電傳課長
電報
昭和十六年三月二日發
次長宛
第六一四號
泰國大使館附武官
當地米國系船舶會社ニ達シタル情報（三日）
昨日英國ヘ香港及盤谷ニ在ル英船ノ出港ヲ禁シ既ニ香港ノ出港セル
二船ヲ香港ニ呼ビ戻シ且本三日盤谷「コーリシチヤン」入港ノ英船
「ヘルス」號ニ積荷貨物卸下取止メ又命ジタリト
通電先 參 西貢
(終)

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外機密

電信課長

大臣

次官

昭和17年一月七八日 暗里斯本

本省

四月二十日夜着

歐

東郷外務大臣

千葉公使

第三二四號

「マ」情報

第一七號

南阿弗利加印度間航路ノウニ週一回左記各英國客船就航シ居レリ

「ウンヘンガ」・Boodlawa. Inconati-Keragola-Ushipinga. Khandaia.

右各船ヘ Durban. Lourenco Marques. 「ウベラ」. Mozambique. Dar Es Salam.

Mombasa. Isole. Seychelles. Porbandar. Mormugao. Bonbay. 諸港ノ寄港ス

東歐米通條弘調南人儀文會祕書官計書典事洋洲商約報查

寫送先

外務省

陸海參軍

尙「コンボイ」ヘ右「ローベ」ヲ航行シ居ルカ如キモ何レノ港ニ
モ寄港セス(了)

外務省

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外機密

A	7	0	0
ニアツ			
門類項			
原書ハ 編者附言			

昭和17 一三〇七三 暗 里斯本 五月十日後發
 東郷外務大臣 本省 十一夜着
 千葉公使

第三七九號（外機密）

「マ」情報第二九號

八日「ケーブタウン」ヨリ入手セル情報ニ依レハ *Queen Elizabeth* 號軍隊輸送ノ爲同港ニ入港セルモノノ如ク右ハ軍隊ヲ
 英國ヨリ印度ニ輸送中ノモノト信セラル
 「ロレンソマルケス」入港六日 *Serial* 號「バイラ」ヨリ（煙突ヘ）
 本ニテ一本トアルハ誤ナリ

同日 *Cig-y-kay* 號（船尾砲一、機關銃二）

同日「モーターンツップ」*Brand* 號（機關銃一）

八日 *Vel miliana* 號石炭積載「ロレンソマルケス」出港 *Reynold* 號

外務省

（日本標準規格B5）

號英國行、銅積載
 七日 *Skyjata* 號「ダーバン」行
 同日 *Opuntia* 號行先不明
 同日 *Pacifica* 號行先南方

同日英國船（船名不明）一日乃至六日ニ入港セルモノノ一ナリ「ベラ」入港四日英國船 *James Cook* 號（船尾砲一、高射砲一、機關銃四）小麥ヲ積卸シ「三〇」ヲ積込メリ

「ベラ」出港四日 *Canberra City* 號行先南方「クローム」鑛積載
 （了）

外務省

（日本標準規格B5）

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