

1311

Ambassy
05/37

Tokyo, 8 March 1937.

POLITICAL INFORMATION

Intensification of Japanese South Seas Policy

In recent years there has scarcely been one speech on foreign political program, or one Diet debate that has at least suggested and in stereotyped expression brought up the problem of Japanese South Sea Policy. The reason for this was besides the life and death problems for Japan of raw materials, markets and immigration, the prestige of the Navy which maintained, as is widely known, in contrast to the continental aims of the Army, the necessity of sufficient protection of peaceful expansion in the South Seas by Japan.

It is not surprising that the present day Diet is paying more than merely traditional or academic interest in the South Seas problem when one sees that the Washington Treaty has recently expired, that the English and American new powerful naval armament is causing disgust in Japan, that the question of the world division of raw materials has reached a decisive stage as a result of the meeting of the Committee in Geneva and the concrete taking up of the German colonial and raw material problems, and that lastly, the lengthy Japanese-Netherlands East Indian trade treaty negotiations have not yet shown any satisfactory results.

The Japanese government has also recently tended to show tendencies of a certain intensification of its South Seas Policy. Several measures have been taken, which at the same time should meet the endeavors, anchored generally in the internal-political reform program for the strengthening and unifying coordination of the foreign trade policy.

In this way, the Foreign Ministry here has established a South Seas Division, and its mission is to unify and lead all official work done concerning the South Seas questions.

Moreover, the newly appointed Japanese Ministry to the Hague, former Director of the East Asiatic Bureau of the Foreign Ministry Kiwashima, was despatched on an inspection tour to the Netherlands East Indies before going to his new post. His activities there will scarcely be restricted to simple courtesy contacts with the NEI officials or to accelerate the Japanese-NEI Trade Treaty negotiations.

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It is perhaps better to accept the view that Kuwashima, after his return to Japan, based on his impressions gained on the spot, will suggest to the concerned governmental quarters plans to further effectively carry out various Japanese projects in the South Seas, in order to, after his arrival at the Hague, lead Japanese-Dutch relations to a new and positive phase.

The highest leading principle for the Japanese policy will be in future as in the past -- this will be emphasized on all occasions -- the absolutely friendly economic development and penetration of extremely important raw material and market regions in close and friendly agreement with the Netherlands Government.

Concerning this gradual settling of the target by the government, a Minseitō M.P. who pays special attention to South Seas problems, Hyogoro Sakurai, in his interpellation, made a point that appeared to be premature and to overshoot its target. He proposed that Japan should lease eternally the Netherlands, New Guinea and other small neighboring islands and conclude a non-aggression pact with Holland. Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Hayashi made a reserved answer and said he would consider the proposal, and utilized the opportunity to again emphasize that Japan had no territorial ambitions concerning the NEI or the Philippines.

In the course of this debate, Hayashi in the end, touched briefly on the question of Australiam immigration and promised that the government would take the initiative also in this direction.

In the Diet, and therefore in the open forum of Japan and the world, all the problems included in the concept of "Impetus Toward the South" were one after another touched upon. The expressions were renewed that Japan sees in the peaceful penetration and development of the thinly populated South Seas raw material areas where Japanese labor and capital had already widely taken hold one of the most natural ways to satisfy Japanese material necessity in the sense of a justified division of raw material and colonial areas of the world.

On the morning following the debate, a Domei report from the Hague had the effect of a cold douche. According to this report, the Dutch Government's answer to the Japanese proposal was that the conclusion of a non-aggression pact was contradictory to the general attitude and

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political tradition of the Netherlands, however, that the Netherlands Government was ready within the scope of the policy of the open door, which has always been maintained by it, to consider sincerely the Japanese proposal to acquire rights in New Guinea, provided it turns out to be legally valid.

(Signed) VON DIRKSEN

German Embassy
J. Nr. 405/37.

Tokyo, 8 March 1937.

Political Information.

Subject: Intensification of Japanese South Seas Policy.
In recent years there has scarcely been one speech or one Diet-debate ~~that has not referred to Japan's foreign policy~~ ^{on foreign political programs} that has not at least suggested and in stereotyped expressions ^{brought up} the problem of Japanese South Sea Policy. The reason for this was besides the life and death problems for Japan of raw materials, markets and immigrations ~~but also concerns the~~ prestige of the Navy, ^(which maintained) as is widely known, in contrast to the continental aims of the Army ~~conflicts with the~~ necessity of sufficient protection of peaceful expansion in the South Seas by Japan.

It is not surprising that the present-day Diet is paying more than ^{merely} traditional or academic interest in the South Sea problem when one sees that the Washington Treaty has recently expired, that the English and American new powerful naval armament is causing disquiet in Japan, that the ^{question of the} world division of raw materials has reached a decisive stage as a result of the meeting of the Committee in Geneva and the concrete taking up of the German colonial and raw material problems, and that lastly, the lengthy Japanese-Netherlands East Indian trade treaty negotiations have not yet shown any satisfactory results.

mines and oilfields, at power stations, on railway transport, in agriculture, in offices and educational institutions.

Workers pledge to turn out more products than the plan calls for and they appeal to other groups to follow their examples. This movement, which in the U.S.S.R. is called the socialist competition, embraces all industrial establishments and branches of production and eventually the entire country.

Winners of socialist competitions are honored as heroes of labor. At holiday meetings they are elected to the presidium, at demonstrations they march at the front of their columns, their portraits are published in newspapers and magazine writers and poets sing their praise and from the government they receive orders and medals.

In the Soviet Union the riches of the country and the means of production are the property of the people, and every citizen who multiplies these riches contributes to the welfare of his country. This year the enthusiasm of the Soviet people is greater than ever.

The Japanese government has also recently tended to show ^(tendencies of) a certain intensification of its South Seas policy. Several measures have been taken, which at the same time should meet the endeavours, anchored generally in the internal-political reform program, ~~efforts~~ for the strengthening and unifying coordination of the foreign trade policy.

In this way, the Foreign Ministry here has established a South Seas Division, and its mission is to unify and lead all official work done concerning the South Seas questions.

Moreover, the newly appointed Japanese Minister to the Hague, former Director of the East Asiatic Bureau of the Foreign Ministry, Kuwashima, was dispatched on an inspection tour to the Netherlands East Indies before going to his new post. His activities there will scarcely be restricted to simple courtesy contacts with the NEI officials or to accelerate the Japanese-NEI trade treaty negotiations. It is perhaps better to accept the view that Kuwashima ~~will~~, after his return to Japan, based on his impressions gained on the spot, will suggest to the concerned governmental quarters plans to further effectively carry out various Japanese projects in the South Seas, in ^{order to} after his arrival at the Hague, he will

JLJI SPECIAL

NEWS FROM MOSCOW
FIRST POST-WAR MAY DAY

MOSCOW, April 24.--For the big holidays, the towns and villages of the Soviet Union dress up in their best as public buildings and dwelling houses are decorated with flags, flowers and portraits of popular Communist Party leaders and members of the Soviet Government. The holiday spirit is reflected in the happy faces of the people.

On November 7, the anniversary of the great October revolution and on May 1, huge demonstrations are held throughout the country. In Moscow a large part of the capital's population numbering many millions generally take part. The demonstrators march across the Red Square past the old Kremlin walls where they greet the head of the Soviet Government, Comrade Iosif Stalin, and his close associates.

The May Day celebration is always preceded by a new rise in production at plants and factories, in the

lead Japanese-Dutch relations to a new and positive phase.

The highest leading principle for the Japanese policy will be in future as in the past - this will be emphasized on all occasions - the absolutely friendly economic development and penetration ~~government and the wholly peaceful economic development and penetration~~ of extremely important raw material and market regions in close and friendly agreement with the Netherlands Government.

Concerning this gradual settling of the target by the government, a Minseito MP who pays special attention to South Seas problems, Hyogoro Sakurai, in his interpellation ~~that the policy was being pushed too rapidly and had overshot its target.~~ ^{it appeared that}

made a point that appeared to be premature and to overshoot its target. He proposed that Japan ~~and Holland~~ should lease eternally the Netherlands New Guinea and other small neighbouring islands and conclude a non-aggression pact with Holland. Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Hayashi made a reserved answer and said he would consider the proposal, and utilized the opportunity to ~~and~~ again emphasize that Japan had no territorial ambitions concerning the NEI or the Philippines.

In the course of this debate, Hayashi touched briefly ^{in the end} on the question of Australian immigration and promised

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economic cooperation are still progressing
they would not be completed
but reiterated that until all Russians withdraw
and the Government forces take over Manchuria.

.....

that the government would take the initiative, ^{also} in ⁽⁴⁾
~~in~~ this direction.

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Japan and the world, ^{all} the various problems included in
the concept of "Impetus toward the South" ^{on after another} were touched
upon. The expressions were renewed that ^{Japan sees in the} ~~Japanese~~
peaceful penetration and development of the thinly
populated South Sea ^{raw materials} areas where Japanese labour and
capital had ^{plready} widely taken hold ~~as~~ one of the most
natural ways to satisfy Japanese national necessity
in the sense ~~that it was~~ a justified division of
raw material ~~areas~~ and colonial areas of the world.

On the morning following the debate, a Dornier
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answer to the Japanese proposal was that the conclusion
of a non-aggression pact with Japan was contradictory to
the general attitude and ^{political tradition of the} ~~the Netherlands Government was ready~~
Netherlands, however, ^{that within the scope of}
^{which has always been maintained by it,}
the policy of the open door, ^{to consider sincerely the}
^{Japanese proposal} to acquire rights in New Guinea, ~~would be~~
~~considered~~ provided it ~~was~~ ^{legally valid.}
^{sincerely} turns out to be

signed: von Dirksen.

The Council vote, a dramatic climax after two hours increasing tension, came on the French resolution to drop the Iranian question as settled. The Soviet delegate associated himself with the French resolution in order to make it a test vote on the entire question and the Council steamroller ran him down by eight to three vote against the Soviet Union.

Only the Soviet Union, France and Poland voted for the French resolution and no negative vote was necessary as the Council majority is seven out of eleven votes. Seven delegations insisted keeping the Iran issue on the program until both countries reported on May 6 whether the Red Army kept the promise to leave Iran. The effect was ^{an} eight to three defeat for the Soviet Union. As the vote was announced, the Soviet delegate tensely said that the decision to keep the Iran item on the agenda is contrary to the United Nations Charter. The Soviet delegation, he said, does not consider it possible to continue to take part in any Council discussions on the

{more}

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Auswärtiges Amt

Deutsche Botschaft.

Pol. VIII

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Tokyo, den 8. März 1937.

J.Nr. 405/37.

eing. 30. MRZ 1937

Ant. (fach) Dopp. u. Eing.

Die hier beifolgende Arbeit ist mit dem St. G. beglaubigt worden.

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- 2. *[Handwritten]*
- 3. *[Handwritten]*
- 4. *[Handwritten]*

Politischer Bericht.

x/1. an Pol I

Inhalt: Aktivierung der japanischen Südseepolitik.

*Orig. des Original
i. d. Pol III Japan*

Es ist in den letzten Jahren kaum eine aussenpolitische Programmrede gehalten oder eine Reichstagsdebatte geführt worden, ohne dass das Problem der japanischen Südseepolitik darin wenigstens andeutungsweise und in stereotypen Wendungen aufgetaucht wäre. Dafür sorgte neben den lebenswichtigen japanischen Rohstoff-, Absatz- und Auswanderungsinteressen schon der Prestigestandpunkt der Marine, die bekanntlich den kontinentalen Zielen der Armee stets die Notwendigkeit eines ausreichenden Schutzes für die friedliche japanische Südsee-Expansion entgegenhält.

Das weit mehr als nur traditionelle oder akademische Interesse, das der gegenwärtige Reichstag den Südseefragen widmet, erscheint nicht überraschend, wenn man sich vor Augen hält, dass vor kurzem der Washingtoner Vertrag abgelaufen ist, dass die gewaltigen neuen Seerüstungen Englands und Amerikas Japan beunruhigen, dass die Frage der Weltrohstoffverteilung mit dem Zusammentritt des Genfer Ausschusses und mit der konkreten Inangriffnahme der deutschen Kolonial- und Rohstoffprobleme in ein entscheidendes Stadium gerückt ist und dass schliesslich die langwierigen japanisch - niederländisch-indischen Handelsvertragsverhandlungen noch immer zu keinem befriedigenden Endergebnis geführt haben.

An das

Auswärtige Amt,
Berlin.

289 Auch

Pol. Japan *Pol III Japan*

Auch die amtlichen japanischen Stellen haben in letzter Zeit Ansätze zu einer gewissen Aktivierung der Südseepolitik erkennen lassen, indem sie einige Massnahmen ergriffen, die gleichzeitig den im allgemeinen innerjapanischen Reformprogramm verankerten Bestrebungen um eine Verstärkung und einheitliche Zusammenfassung der Aussenhandelspolitik entgegenkommen sollten.

So wurde im hiesigen Aussenministerium unlängst ein Südseereferat eingerichtet, dessen Aufgabe es ist, die Arbeit sämtlicher mit Südseefragen befasster Regierungsstellen einheitlich zu leiten.

Ferner wurde der neu ernannte japanische Gesandte im Haag und frühere Leiter der Ostasien-Abteilung des Aussenministeriums Kuwashima vor Antritt seines neuen Postens zunächst auf eine Erkundungsreise nach Niederländisch-Indien entsandt. Seine Tätigkeit daselbst wird sich kaum auf eine blosser höfliche Fühlungnahme mit den niederländisch-indischen Behörden oder auf den Versuch einer Beschleunigung der japanisch - niederländisch-indischen Handelsvertragsverhandlungen beschränken. Es spricht vielmehr manches für die Annahme, dass Kuwashima bei seiner Rückkehr nach Japan auf Grund der an Ort und Stelle gewonnenen Eindrücke den hiesigen Stellen Vorschläge für eine wirksamere Verfolgung der verschiedenen japanischen Südseeprojekte unterbreiten wird, um dann mit seinem Eintreffen im Haag gewissermassen eine neue aktivere Phase der japanisch - niederländischen Beziehungen einzuleiten.

Oberster Leitsatz für die japanische Politik soll hierbei nach wie vor - dies wird bei jeder Gelegenheit betont - die ausschliesslich friedliche wirtschaftliche Erschliessung und Durchdringung lebenswichtiger Rohstoff- und Absatzgebiete in engem, freundschaftlichen Einvernehmen mit der Niederländischen Regierung sein.

Über diese schrittweise Zielsetzung der Regierung scheint Hioguro Sakurai, ein Abgeordneter aus den Reihen der Minseito, die den Südseefragen besondere Aufmerksamkeit schenkt, im Verlaufe einer Reichstagsinterpellation dieser Tage voreilig hinausgeschossen zu sein, indem er eine Dauerpachtung Holländisch-Neuguineas und der benachbarten kleinen Inseln durch Japan und den Abschluss eines japanisch-niederländischen Nichtangriffspaktes empfahl. In seiner zurückhaltenden Antwort sagte Premier- und Aussenminister Hayashi Prüfung dieser Vorschläge zu und nahm Gelegenheit, nochmals zu betonen, dass Japan keinerlei territoriale Ziele - sei es in Niederländisch-Indien oder auf den Philippinen - verfolge.

Im Verlauf derselben Debatte kam Hayashi schliesslich noch kurz auf die australische Einwanderungsfrage zu sprechen und stellte eine Regierungsinitiative auch in dieser Richtung in Aussicht.

So wurden vor dem Reichstag und damit vor dem Forum der japanischen und Welt-Öffentlichkeit sämtliche Fragen, die im Begriff "Drang nach dem Süden" zusammengefasst sind, nacheinander angeschnitten, wobei erneut zum Ausdruck kam, dass Japan in der friedlichen Durchdringung und Erschliessung der schwach besiedelten und bereits weitgehend von japanischer Arbeitskraft und japanischem Kapital erfassten Rohstoffgebiete der Südsee einen der natürlichsten Wege zur Befriedigung seiner nationalen Bedürfnisse im Sinne einer gerechten Verteilung der Rohstoffquellen und Besiedelungsgebiete der Welt sieht.

Etwas wie eine kalte Dusche wirkte allerdings eine am Morgen nach der erwähnten Reichstagsdebatte aus dem Haag eingegangene Domeimeldung, wonach die zuständigen niederländischen Regierungsstellen sich zu den japanischen Vorschlägen dahin geäußert haben sollten, dass der Abschluss eines Nichtangriffspaktes

paktes

paktes der Gesamthaltung und der politischen Tradition der Niederlande widerspreche, dass aber die Niederländische Regierung im Rahmen der von ihr stets aufrecht erhaltenen Politik der offenen Tür bereit sei, japanische Anträge auf Erwerbung von Rechten in Neu-Guinea ernstlich in Erwägung zu ziehen, falls sie sich als gesetzmässig erwiesen.

gez. von Dirksen.

トシ大使館

東京一九三七年(昭和十二年)三月八日

J. No. 405/37

政治的報告

内容 日本南洋政策ノ積極化

最近數年間ニ行ヒテ外交政策ノプログラムヲ述ベテ演説或
 議合ノ討論ヲ日本南洋政策ノ問題カカケモ暗キサルカ
 或ヒハ又キヨリモタ言ヒ廻シテ提出サレナイコトハ一度モナカフ
 タムニハ日本ニ取ツテ生命ニ関ル程重大ノ原料販賣及口糧
 民利害ノ外ニ既ニ海軍ノ威信カ左ウケテ居ルヲ海軍ノ固
 知ノ如ク陸軍ノ大陸ニ於テ先目標ニ對シテ日本南洋ニ於テ先
 平和的ノ抗張ノタメノ充分ノ擁護ノ必要ヲ對抗セテキル
 最近ワシントン條約カ滿期ヲ効カテ英ヲ英及ロフアチ
 カノ強大ノ新ラシ海軍ニ備ケ日本ヲ不安ニサセテキルコト世界
 ニ於ケル原料分配ノ問題カソシユネーカ委員會カ其集合シテ
 ノト共ニ又ワシントン條約カ植民地原料問題ヲ具體的ニ取り上ルコト
 ト共ニ決定的ノ段階ニ入ラコト又最近ニ長引イテキル日本ト蘭
 印ノ貿易協定交渉カ今ナ何等満足スベキ最良ノ成果ニ
 達シテナイコトコレヲコトヲ見レハ現在ノ議合カ唯傳統的ナ或
 ヒ學問的ナ關心以上ノモノヲ南洋問題ニ接シテキルコトハ
 教馬クニサコラナイ

日本ノ政府當局モ亦最近南洋政策ヲ或ル方法ヲ積極化
 シヨウトスル契機ヲ示シテキル即チ當局ハニ、三ノ処置ヲ請ビ
 タカソレハ同時ニ日本内政上ノ一般的ノ改良計畫ニツカシテ
 中ノ貿易政策ノ強化ト統一的計畫中ノ努力ニ適合ス可キ
 ノナノコトナク

大使館

東京一九三七年（昭和十二年）三月八日

政治的報告

内容：日本南洋政策の積極化

Def Doc. 1311

最近数年間に於ける外交政策のプログラムを述べた演説或
 は議會の討論が日本南洋政策の問題がさかしく暗幕が
 取らるゝ言ひを述べた提言がさかしく一度はカウチン
 タムニ日本に取つて生命に關する重大な原料販賣及び特
 民被害の外に既に海軍威信の左ウケラテアツテ海軍の
 知れぬ陸軍大陸に於ける目標は対英日本南洋に於て
 平和的擴張のタムニ充分の擁護の必要が對抗されて
 最近ワシントン條約の満期が効力を失つた英國及び
 カレノ強人新レイ海軍の備の日本ヲ不安ニセテ且ルニ
 於ける原料分配の問題が日本に於て重要なる集會
 として共ニ注目し、植民地原料問題を具體的に取り上げた
 こと又決定的な段階に入つたこと又最近長引く日本南洋
 印の貿易協定交渉の今より何年猶更なる最右の成果
 達して居ることを見出し、現在議會の確信的な或
 は學問的の中心以上にも南洋問題に積極的なる
 動きが起つて居る

No. 1
 日本政府當局も亦最近南洋政策の積極化
 しようとする契機が示されて居る即ち當局は「ニニ」知照を請ひ
 たいと同時に日本内政上一般の改良計画に於ける
 原料貿易政策の確立と統一の努力が「ニニ」適合する
 べきものである

左様にて最近当地ノ外務省ニ南洋局ヲ設置サレ、ノ任務ハ南洋問題ニ関係スル總テノ政府内ノ部署ノ仕事ヲ統一的ニ指導スルニ在リ

更ニハ、駐在ノ新任日本公使、以前外務省ノ東亞局ノ局長カ、川島ハ新ニ任務ニ着ク前ニ先テ蘭印ノ調査旅行ニ派遣サレ、彼ノ其処ノ活動ハ法テ蘭印當局ト、單ニ儀礼上ノ接觸カモナシ、又日本ト蘭印ノ貿易協定交渉ノ促進ヲ企テ止マナイテアラウ、ムレ、次ニ移ニ取ルカ、確カケ即チ川島ハ日本ノ歸リテ、現在所得タ印象ヲ其ニカキ、日本ノ南洋ニ於テ、先ニ討画ヲ更ニ有効ニ續行スルタニ、当地ノ政府當局ニ提案ヲナス、テ、ア、ロウ、然レ、彼ハ、ハ、ク、ニ、到、着、シ、タ、後、日本ト、オ、ラ、ン、カ、ノ、関、係、ノ、新、シ、ヨ、リ、積、極、的、ノ、段、階、ヲ、導、入、ス、ル、カ、ラ、ク、ト、コ、ノ、際、日本ノ政策ニトシテ、至上命題ハ何時ノ機会ニモ強調サレ、中ルカ、以前ト同シ、移ニオランダノ政府トノ緊密ナ親善的一致ノ下ニ於テ、非常ニ重要ト原料及ビ販賣区域ノ全ク平和的ナ經濟的開拓及ビ経済進歩アル等ナル、民政黨ノ代議士ハ南洋問題ニ特ニ注目シ、中ル、櫻井兵五郎ハ最近ノ或ル議會演説ニ、政府ノ漸進的ノ目的設定ヲ急ヤ過切テ、乘リ越、エ、テ、レ、タ、移ニ見エ、即チ、彼ハ、蘭領ヲ、ニ、オ、ラ、ン、カ、ト、コ、レ、ニ、近、接、ス、ル、カ、サ、イ、島、々、ヲ、日本ノ恒久的ニ、併リ、受、ク、日本ト、オ、ラ、ン、カ、下、間、ニ、不、可、侵、條、約、ヲ、結、ブ、移ニ提案シ、タ、テ、ア、ワ、ク、首相兼外相ノ林ハ之ニ對スル、控、ハ、目、十、分、合、弁、ニ、於、テ、コ、ノ、提案ヲ、吟、味、ス、ル、ト、テ、約、シ、更、ニ、コ、ノ、機會ニ、日本ハ、蘭領印度ニ、ヨ、リ、リ、ン、ニ、セ、ヨ、何、等、ノ、領、土、的、目的ヲ、追、究、ス、ル、モ、カ、ナ、イ、ト、テ、モ、ウ、一、度、強、調、シ、タ、

在極ニシテ最近当地、外務省有ニ南洋局の設置サレソノ任務ハ
南洋問題ニ關係スル總テノ政府内ノ部署ノ仕事ヲ統一的ニ
指導スルニトシラン

更ニシテハ、駐在、新任日本公使、以前外務省ノ東京局、
局長カワノ川島ハ新ニ任務ニ着、前ニ先ニ閣印へ調査旅
行ニ派遣セラレ、其処ノ活動ハ決テ閣印當局ト、單ニ
儀礼上ノ接觸ヲモテセバ、又日本ト閣印ノ貿易協定交渉ノ
促進ヲ企テシテ上ニ進マシメテラウムレバ、次ノ務ニ取ル方ハ確カク即チ
川島ハ日本ハ閣印ノ現在ヲ得テ、即チ其基ニ進マシメ日本ノ
南洋ニ於テハ計畫ヲ更ニ有効ニ進行スルニ志ス、政府當局
ニ提言ホクナスレバ、即チ然ラズ、然レバ、即チ閣印ニ到着シテ後日本ト
「オランダ」ノ關係、新シクヨリ積極的ニ段階ヲ進メ入ルルカ
トシテ、日本ノ政策ニトシテ、至シテ上ニ命題ハ何時ノ機会ニモ強調
サレテ来ルカ、以前ト同シク、オランダノ政府ト、親善ト親善的一
致ノ下ニ於テ、非常ニ重要ト原料ノ販賣區域ノ全ク平和的
ニ經濟的開拓及經濟進歩アルニシテ、民政方面ノ代議士ヲ南
洋問題ニ對シテ注目スル、櫻井兵三郎ハ最近、或レ議會演
説カ、政府ノ進歩的ノ目的設定ノ名ト過シテ、東ニ越シテ、
極ニ見エ、即チ閣印ノ關係、即チオランダトシテ、進歩スルカ、島
々ヲ日本ノ恒久的ニ佔リ居テ、日本トオランダノ間ニ不可侵條
約ヲ結ブ、極ニ提言、レテ、オランダノ首相兼外相ノ林ハ之ニ對
スル、極ニ目下ノ合併ニ於テ、コノ提言ヲ吟味スルコトヲ約シ、更
ニニ、機會ニ日本ハ閣印印度ニシテ、オランダニモ、何事ノ領
土的目的ヲ追究スルカ、オランダニモ、一度強調シテ、

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No. 3

この討議の間ニ林ハ最後ニオーストラリアノ移民問題ニ簡單ニ言及シテコノ方向ニ於テモ政府カツイニシテキコウヲ取テトテ約束シタ。

斯クノ如ク議會ヲ前ニシテソレ故ニ日本ト世界ニ公開ノ立場カ南方ヘノ進出ト云フ概念ニ集結セテキル全問題カ次ニ觸レシタソノ際日本ハ人口ノ稀薄ナ既ニ日本ノ労働力ト日本ノ資本カ広汎ニ捉ヘシテキル南洋ノ原料地域ヲ平和的ニ誘導シ開拓スルコトヲ世界ノ原料産地ト移民地帯ヲ正當ニ分割スルト云フ意味ニ於テ日本ノ國民的必需要ヲ満足セラルタメノ最モ自然的ナ方法ノ一トシテ見做スト云フコトカ改テ成マラシタカアワタ。

乍然上述ノ議會討論カアツタ翌朝ツヘイコノ登壇ノ次ニ稀ナ同盟情報ハ冷水ヲ浴セタ移ニ作用シタコノ情報ニヨリ日本ノ提案ニ對スルツオランダ當局ノ答ハ不可侵條約締結ハツオランダノ全般的態度ト政治的傳統ニ矛盾スルコト併シ「オランダ」政府ハ何時モ保持シテキル門戸開放ノ政策ノ枠内ニ於テ「ニューヨーク」ニ於テ權利取得ノ日本ノ申込ミヲ以テシカ法律的ニ妥當ナル限り眞誠ニ考慮スル用意アルコトヲ述ベタノデアワタ。

フオン、マイルクセン (四者名)

Def Dec. 13 11

No. 3

この討議の間に林の最後三ノホーストヤレ、特氏問題ニ簡單ニ言及シテコト方向ニ於テモ政府ハインニシテチーカレラ取ルコトヲ約束シタ。

斯クハ如ク議會ヲ前ニシテソレ故ニ日本ト吾界ニハ開ノ立場ヲ南方ヘト進出シテ下ニテ概念ニ集結セシテキル全問題カ次ニ觸レシタソノ途日本ハ人口ノ稀薄ナ既ニ日本ハ労働力ト日本ノ資本ヲ充足ニ提シテキル南洋ノ原料地帯ヲ平和的ニ交渉シ開拓スルコトヲ吾界ノ原料地帯ト特氏地帯ヲ正当ニ分割スルトスルヲ意味ニ於テ日本ノ國民的世帯ヲ満足セシメタメノ最モ自然的ナ方法ノ一ツトシテ見做ストスルコトカ政府ニ成マラセタリテアワタ

乍然上述ノ議會討論カラテ即王朝トヘテ進出スルノ決ヲ持テ同盟情報ニ冷水ヲ浴セタリテ作用シテコト情報ニシテ日本ノ提議案ニ對スルコトオラシク吾界ノ答ハ不可優待的討議ニオラシクシ、全般的態度ト政治的傳統ニ矛盾スルニテ、併シ「オラシク政府ハ何時モ（指括シテ）門戶開放ノ政策ノ執行ニ於テ「ニシカレ」ニ於ケル權利取得ノ日本ノ申込ニミテソレカ法律的ニ否答アル限りニ具欽ニ考慮スル用意アルコトヲ述ベルノアワタ

「スタン、マイルセン」(署名)

ドイツ大使館

東京一九三七年(昭和十二年)三月八日

J. No. 405/37

政治的報告

Wef/Aboc 1311-1
内容 日本、南洋政策、積極化

最近数年内に於ける外交政策の方向は「ホルムス海の海運」
 への議會討論が日本、南洋政策の向きの一つも暗示さ
 して来た。ヒルスマンが「提出された」程の「原料販
 買」及び「民利會」の外に「海軍」^{威信}が「左の」^{左の}「テラス」
 海軍の用を、如く陸軍の大陸に於ける目標に対して、日本、南
 洋に於ける平和的擴張、^又「マニラ」の「擁護」の要を「対抗
 する」^に「マニラ」

~~「マニラ」~~「マニラ」の「強大」な「新」な「海軍」の「備」が「日本」を「不安」に「させ」て
 「マニラ」の「強大」な「新」な「海軍」の「備」が「日本」を「不安」に「させ」て
 「マニラ」の「強大」な「新」な「海軍」の「備」が「日本」を「不安」に「させ」て
 「マニラ」の「強大」な「新」な「海軍」の「備」が「日本」を「不安」に「させ」て

Wef/klæ 1311 - 5

「オランダ」全般の態度と西俗の傳統と矛盾を以て、解「大」
「政府」の「も」保持「し」て「カ」を開放「し」母「策」「禁」め「た」
「ニ」「キ」「カ」に「テ」「権」利「を」得「る」日本「申」出「し」「法」律「を」
「キ」「テ」「保」護「し」「用」「を」「シ」「テ」「出」「し」「タ」
「シ」

「オランダ」(Oland)

Russia

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