入りたる公報に依るも大火云々は誇大に過ぐ等眞面目なる報道振も見受けらる。

△シンガポール會議の内容

香港英、漢字紙は「印度、緬甸、新西蘭、馬來及香港よりの英國代表に佛蘭西を加へた約六十名の代表は六月二十二日より向ふ一週間ノーブル長官主宰し嚴重警戒裡に會議を開いたか、議事内容は嚴秘に附せらるるも大體日獨を對照とし極東に於ける英佛軍事合作問題を主とし佛國艦隊に對する便宜供與、武器食料品の授給、友邦軍艦修理に新嘉坡軍港利用等討議され、尚米國及和蘭は會議に參加せさるも追て協力するたらう」と報してゐる。

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△英の態度に支那慷慨す

六月二十四日香港工商日報は英首相及外相の議會演説を引用し「英國は日本より斯くも暴虐を受け今設こそは立ちて痛棒を喰はすへしと信したのに、右両大臣の言は正に冷水三斗の感かあり、支那今次の流血は十字架上のキリストの如くである。然るに國際間には正義も無く理法も無く私利に對する執着あるのみ、支那は七、七事件には最後の關頭に臨んだ。英國は果して何時に至らは最後の關頭に臨むやし」と慷慨してゐるか政廳側の機関の爲伏字か多い。

四、佛　國

△英佛蘇交渉行惱み

六月廿三日の佛國西各紙は汕頭に於て英米兩國軍艦の退去を要求した日本の通告を英米兩國か拒絶したといふ趣旨の報道を大きく掲載し、其の強硬態度を稱讃して居るか、之に關する論説は未た殆と現れて居ない。論評の中心は專ら英佛蘇交渉に向けられ何れ

も英佛の新提案は交渉の進展に何等寄與せすタス通信社報道に依り交渉か難關に逢着して居る點を指摘して居る中には決裂を豫想するものさへあり、右親系オルドル紙、保守系フイガロ紙を始め一般に蘇聯に協定締結の希望ありや否やを疑ふものか多い。主なる各紙の論調は左の通りてある。

〔倫敦では蘇聯の頑強な態度に苛立つて居る。バルチック諸國保障問題か解決しない時は妥協案として英佛蘇三國間に直接の侵略に對する相互援助に關する簡單な宣言か出來るのではないかと噂されて居る。蘇聯の強硬態度の理由としてはチエンバレン首相退陣の希望と獨蘇通商協定の折衝結果を待つて居ることの二つか擧げられて居るか、後者に付ては獨逸經濟使節の莫斯科行の報道に關聯して憂慮して居る向か多い。」〕

ス・ソワール紙（共產黨系）

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「英佛新協定案は寧ろ退歩てある。卽ち英佛蘇三國か第三國に援助を與へる時は事前に三國間に協議する建前となつて居り自動的に援助か發動する方針か避けられて居る。」

アントランシジアン紙（報道紙）

「英蘇交渉開始後日本は英國に對して俄に強硬態度を示して居るから此の際佛蘭西は日英間の紛爭に和解の一役を買ふへきてある。夫れにつけても駐佛日本大使か居ないのは殘念てあるか、夫れか駄目なら印度支那か極めて大なる危險に曝されるへきことを覺悟せねはならぬ。」

△米艦油頭港立退問題

六月二十三日華府發紙は油頭占領に關し「ヤーネル司令長官は日本側の要求（命令最後通牒）を無視し驅逐艦を油頭港内に止め英も之に倣つてゐるか、華府官邊に於ては日本の油頭占領に依り同地は平穩となりたるを以て事件は終結せりと見るに傾いてゐる」と報し、「米海軍省より發表せるヤーネルの我方警告に對し囘答せる米艦艇は何處にも赴くべく、但し軍事行動に出來得る限り支障を起さざる樣努むべし云々」の通告全文を掲げた。

六月二十二日上海發エービー通信は我方の警告に付香港英海軍側では期限附の命令なりと稱してゐるか、現地海軍スポークスマンは從來通りの警告て期限を限れるものに非すと言つた旨を傳へた。

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六月二十二日ハル長官は新聞會見に於てヤーネルの立場を支持する事日本の通告は從來新なる占領ある場合に受取りたる單なる警告なる事從て之に就き何等處置を執る考無き事等述へた趣てある。

△日蘇空軍衝突と英蘇交渉

六月二十三日華府の夕刊及二十四日朝刊は二十三日關東軍發表を略全文掲載し一般に我方情報のみ注意を牽き莫斯科發通信としては僅にINSか日蘇空軍衝突の報は二十四日早朝到着せるも公報は未着の趣にて同地外交界に於ては事件を英蘇交渉と結付けて考ふる者多く、一部には葆論は歐洲問題に集中せられたる一般の注意を極東に轉し該交渉を失敗に導かんとするものなりとの說あり と傳へ居るのみ、尤も中には現地方面外人通信員居らさる爲日本側報道をコンファームするに由なき旨注意書を附してゐるものもある。

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△「日本確乎たる計畫を展開」

サンチヤゴ名紙は天津問題に關し倫敦、天津等發UP電報を連日重要紙面に詳報し歐洲政局等を第二次的に取扱つてあるが六月二十四日 El Mercurio 紙は「日本は確乎たる計畫を展開す」たる見出の下に大要左の論說を掲けた。

「極東に於ける事態は日々重大化しつつあるか、日英間の國交斷絶如何は歐米方面の情勢に左右せられる。卽ち英國の態度は米の援助獨伊の對日動向如何に依り決定せられるたらう。而して既に日本は極東より歐米の有する總ての政治經濟上の諸勢力を排除せんとの強き決意を爲し來れるもので三國干涉、人種平等案否決、米國の紳士協約廢棄以來自己の手に依り東洋に於ける運命を開拓せんとの政策を樹立せる次第である。滿洲及日支事變乃至今次の

對英直接強硬手段は何れも同國の右政策の表現て、日本は英國等の難局に直面せる事を承知し且獨伊の協力に信頼し躊躇する事無く今囘の行動に出たものてある。」

昭和十四年三月廿八日

外國新聞雜誌所載記事及論說　第六〇九號

"Trends in World Politics"

by Dr. M. A. Salmin

from "The Sentinel", February 5, 1939.

外務省情報部

「統一への世界の趨勢」

エム。エイ。サルミン

ランチ。「センテイネル」二月五日號

現時世界情勢中の顯著な傾向は、政治、文化、經濟の總ての人間活動の分野に於いて世界が分散より統一へと進みつつある事である。米國は汎米主義を中心として活潑に動きつつあり、一方歐洲は中世期的封建主義に囚はれ又共產主義國の存在に阻まれて依然分裂、對立の狀態で崩壞の一步手前にある。アジアはとうか。二大國日支は交戰中である。蔣政府の狂的な反日政策は餘りにも大きに過きた犧牲を自國民に齎した。

元來西歐の資本主義國の市場、資源供給の植民地に外ならなかつたアジアかアフリカ程に蹂躙されなかつたのは東亞の安定勢力たる日本の存在の爲てある。アジア人の爲のアジア建設か日本の目標てあり支那人間にも其の自覺は漸次高まりつつある。日本の指導の下に

相互尊重と協力を以つて東亜諸國が統一された暁に來るものはアジア人以外の國との非協力的態度ではない。平等な條件に依る又共同の利害の上に立つ白人、アジア人間の協力である。

From "The Sentinel", February 5th, 1939.

TRENDS IN WORLD POLITICS.

By Dr. M. A. Salmin

What is the most preponderant tendency in the world politics to-day? This is the question that is raised by every thinking student of the international politics. No discerning student will fail to answer that the most marked and significant tendency is the progress the world is making from disintegration to unification in all departments of human activity, political, cultural and economic.

That America has for a long time evinced keen interest in becoming one in culture, politics and trade is quite well known. We need recall only two instances in this direction. President Roosevelt, speaking at Kigston, Canada, on August 18th, 1938, declared that the United States would not stand by idly, if a domain of Canadian

soil

soil was threatened by any other empire. This declaration was interpreted by the State Department Officials as an extension of the Monroe Doctrine to Canada. The sentiment was reciprocated by Mr. Mackenzie King, Premier of Canada, who, on August 20th, 1938, declared at Woodbrige that no hostile Power could strike the United States through the Dominion. The two declarations show what way the wind blows. Earlier still, we had the news of the Pan-American Conference at Buenos Aires in 1936, participated by twenty-one nations in the two Americas. The delegates at the conference evinced keen enthusiasm in the idea of a Pan-American unity. Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State of the United States, stressed the necessity that the nations of the American continent must be made as one bloc. The delegates passed various resolutions on the Pan-American union, worth attention from the viewpoint of the world politics. The Conference adopted the declaration in principle of an inter-American solidarity and co-operation. It adopted an international code applicable only to the American continent. It decided that the tariff walls be made lower and that the freedom of trade and commerce be approved. But they are

continuing

continuing to go further. Now they have translated these generalizations into realities. Already there is Pan-American route. There is a motor road connecting Alaska, Canada, the United States and South American countries. A plan has been mapped out to construct an international traffic route to connect the two Americas by land and water.

The Pan-American Conference held in December 1938, at Lima, under the leadership of the Washington Government again ratified the solidarity Declaration, re-affirming their Continental Solidarity and their determination to maintain the principle of it.

On the continent of Europe there is not the same readiness to come together. On the map of Europe, there are several small countries whose existence on it is purely historical. It looks as though Europe is not very ready to cast off its medieval feudalism. But an eminent European critic once pointed out that the only way to save Europe which was on the verge of ruin with the feelings of hatred, fear, unrest and discontent prevalling everywhere, was for it to be closely united in political, economic and cultural

spheres.

spheres. Even Aristide B. Briand, the great French statesman envisaged the formation of an European League. But the only difficulty to such a unity is the presence of a communist state which is unable to see eye to eye with the political and economic principles of the rest of the world. One can see that unless Pan-Europeanism becomes a reality, Europe cannot be saved from danger of collapse.

If this is the position of these world areas, what about Asia? One finds the continent divided against itself. The two great nations of Asia, China and Japan, are now at war which was provocated by Chiang Kai-Shek Government in the summer 1937. The mad anti-Japanese policy of Chiang's regime has cost China one million precious lives and the suffering of ten millions of people and the depletion of her national wealth worth ten billion yuan. All this human misery and wastage might have been easily avoided if the Chinese had co-operated with the Japanese and had worked with a common zeal.

Asia has always been the coveted object of all western imperialistic nations. The Whites have desired to exploit either its natural resources or to treat it as the widest

market

market for their goods. A large part of Asia to-day is in the hands of the Whites as their colonies or semi-colonies. Is it not significant that there is not a single colony in Europe or America, and not a single free country in Africa? Asia has not fallen entirely a victim to Whites so completely as Africa. To whom does the credit go for this? Certainly to Japan. She has stood up with a moral strength and military power to resist the Western powers. Japan is the stabilising force of Asia. She is purely Asiatic in her culture and politics and is to-day the most advanced nation is Science, warfare and industrial progress. Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, the late father of the Chinese Republic said that, because of fact that there existed in Asia a mighty power, Japan, the Whites throughout the world not only did not slight Japan but did not slight the Asiatics as a whole.

In the present war, Japan now controls all the three important river valleys of China -- those of the Yangtze, the Yellow and the Pearl, which makes for the nation the vital parts, political, economic and military. Chiang regime is now reduced to only a local factor in the interior part of

<u>China</u>

China of no importance in any sense. On November 3rd, 1938, Japan clarified her basic policy to cope with this situation and declared:

"So long as it (the Chiang regime) persists in it anti-Japanese and pro-communist policy, our country will not down its arms -- never until the regime is crushed."

"What Japan seeks is the establishment of a new order which will insure the permanent stability of East Asia. In this lies the ultimate purpose of our present military campaign."

"The new order has for its foundation a tripartite relationship of mutual aid and co-operation between Japan, Manchukuo and China in political, cultural, economic and other fields. Its object is to secure international justice, to perfect the joint defence against communist and to create a new culture and realize a close economic cohesion throughout East Asia."

Again, on December 22nd, 1938, Japan declared that what she sought was neither territory nor indemnity for costs of military operations. Japan not only respects the sovereignty of China but she is prepared to give positive consideration

to

to questions of abolishing of extraterritoriality and of rendition of concessions and settlement of matters which are necessary for full independence of China.

Japan now moves to emancipate China from being a semi-colony of Western Powers towards her way to the establishment of Asia for Asia. Western Powers are keenly interested in holding China to a permanent state of semi-colony and are, therefore, backing Chiang regime with money and arms to sustain the resistance against Japan. But there is no hope for the Chiang regime to restore its influence over China. On the contrary, the awakened Chinese bretheren have come to realize that great misfortune has been brought to them as the result of the Chiang regime's mistaken anti-Japanese policy, and that if China had collaborated with Japan, what marvellous strides she might have by this time. Chinese leaders and citizens who are willingly ready to co-operate with Japan to establish a new order are swelling in number.

If Japan takes the leadership of East Asia, what then? It will mean the establishment of East Asian political structure that will bring about the unification of all East Asiatic countries.

countries. It will be the beginning of an era of progress on the lines of mutual respect and co-operation.

This, of course, does not mean that the Asiatics will not co-operate with the other world areas. The plan is not evolved in a spirit of hostility. They will co-operate with them in terms of equality and on matters of common interest. There is one force that will counteract such a harmonious co-operation -- the force of communism. It is to the common advantage of all Asiatic races that the Red influence must be combated and exterminated. Therefore, the nations of East Asian political structure rightly realize the importance of defending against the Red menace -- the menace to modern civilization.