

*Finney*

United States of America

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

I Certify That the document hereunto annexed is a true copy from the files of this Department.

In testimony whereof, I, GEORGE C. MARSHALL,

Secretary of State, have hereunto caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed and my name subscribed by the Acting the Authentication Officer of the said Department, at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, this twenty-third day of January, 1947.

George C. Marshall  
Secretary of State.

By B.E. Cash  
Acting Authentication Officer,  
Department of State.

SHIGEMITSU Mamoru

## COMMENTS:

SHIGEMITSU Mamoru was ~~BOR~~ born in a Samurai family of Oita Prefecture, Kyushu, on ~~July~~ July 29, ~~1889~~ 1887. He graduated from the Law College of Tokyo Imperial University in 1911 and, in the same year, passed the diplomatic and higher civil service examination and entered the Foreign Service. Shortly afterwards, he was appointed Diplomatic Probationer at the Japanese Embassy in Berlin. He served for a short period in the United States as Consul at Portland, Oregon at the close of the First World War, and was a member of the Japanese Delegation to the Paris Peace Conference in 1919. Prior to 1931 he rose from minor to more important diplomatic posts in Europe, Asia, and in the Foreign Ministry at Tokyo, finally becoming Minister to China in that year.

SHIGEMITSU's long career in China began in 1925 when he was appointed First Secretary to the Legation at Peiping. In 1929 he was named Consul-General at Shanghai, with the concurrent position of Legation Counsellor. In addition to his duties as Shanghai, he was appointed Japanese Charge d'Affaires in China on January 11, 1930. As Charge d'Affaires he successfully negotiated the Sino-Japanese Tariff Treaty of 1930. As a reward for his successful accomplishment of this assignment, and in recognition of his ability and experience, SHIGEMITSU was promoted to the top Japanese diplomatic position in China, Minister Plenipotentiary, on 5 August 1931.

At the time of his appointment as Minister to China, SHIGEMITSU was regarded by non-Japanese officials in Shanghai and elsewhere as a liberal, cosmopolitan minded diplomat whose moderate, conciliatory approach toward a solution of the dangerous state of Sino-Japanese relations then existing was in sharp contrast to that of Japan's military representatives in China.

Official United States circles in Peiping regarded him as an "able career diplomat" whose attitude toward the United States was "friendly." In commenting on his appointment, these sources noted that SHIGEMITSU was the first career diplomat to be appointed by the Japanese Government to such an important office, and were of the opinion that he received his promotion "in recognition of his outstanding ability and broad experience."

A reliable American source, who had come into close official contact with SHIGEMITSU in ~~Shanghai~~ Shanghai in 1929 and afterwards, stated that when hostilities between China and Japan threatened to flare up around Shanghai following the Manchuria Incident of September 18, 1931, SHIGEMITSU counselled restraint and stated to source that he had urged the same on the Japanese naval authorities in Shanghai. SHIGEMITSU, source continues, told him a few weeks before hostilities commenced that ~~ix~~ he was journeying to Tokyo with the object of averting a clash.

## 重光葵

## 人物評

重光葵ハ明治二十年七月二十九日九州大分縣士族ノ家ニ生レ、明治四十四年東京帝國大學法學部ヲ卒業、同年外交官試験及高等文官試験ニ合格シ、外務省ニ入リ、同モ無ク在独大使館附外交官補ニ任命セラレ、第一次世界大戰ノ末期ニ「オレゴン州」ポルトランド領事トシテ短期間米國ニ在勤シ、大正八年巴里平和會議日本代表部ノ一員トナリ。昭和六年「マテ」ニ欧州、亞細亞又ハ東京外務省ニ勤務シ下級ノ地位ヨリ重要ナ地位ニ昇進シ、最後ニ同年駐支公使トナリ。

重光ノ中國ニ於ケル長キ經歷ハ在北平公使館一等書記官ニ任命セラレシ大正十四年ニ初マリ、昭和四年ハ上海總領事トナリ大使館參事官ヲ兼テ。昭和五年一月十一日ハ上海ニ於ケル職務ハ他ニ在中國日本代理公使ニ

任命セラレタ。代理公使トシテ昭和五年ノ日支関稅協定  
ノ交渉ニ成功シタ。右交渉ノ成功<sup>功</sup>ニ報ルルヲ及<sup>及</sup>其ノ  
力量經驗ヲ認ナラシテ重光ハ昭和六年八月五日中國ニ於  
ケル日本外交官ノ最高地位タル特命全權公使ニ任命  
セラレタ。

重光ノ駐支公使任命當時、同人ハ上海其他各地ニ於テ  
ル日本人以外ノ官吏カラ自由主義的ナ、國際的思想  
ヲ持ツテ外交官トシテ視ラレ、當時ノ危險テ日支關係  
ノ解決ニ対スル其ノ穩健ヲ互讓的ナ造リ口ハ中國ニ在リ  
日本軍部代表者ノ夫ニ対シ著シク対照ヲナシ居タ。  
在北平米國官邸筋ハ同人ヲ以テ「有能ヲ生拔キノ外交官  
トシ、其ノ米國ニ対スル態度ハ「友好的」デアルト見テ居タ。  
右官邸筋テハ彼ノ任命ヲ評シテ重光ハ日本政府ガ斯ル  
重要ノ官職ニ任命シタ最<sup>最</sup>初ノ生拔キノ外交官ト見  
彼ノ界仕ハ「卓越シタ力量ト廣<sup>廣</sup>ク經驗ヲ認<sup>認</sup>シタ」モノナル

トノ意見ニアラフ。

信ズベキ一米國人ヲ昭和四年及其後上海ニ於テ重光ト密接  
ナ公的接觸ヲ持ツニ至ラフ者ガ、昭和六年九月十八日ノ滿洲事  
變ニ次リテ上海附近ニ於テ日華間ニ敵對行動ガ勃發セントシ  
テ時重光ハ自制ヲ從心通心ニ在上海日本海軍當局ニ對シテモ  
同様從心通心ニテ日ヲ語ラト述ベテ居ル。尚右米國人ハ  
重光ガ敵對行為勃發ノ數週間前滿洲街突發事件  
回避スル目的ニ於テ東京ニ赴クニ日ヲ語ラト述ベタ。

第九六一八號

米合衆国 國務省

本文書ヲ閱スル各位ニ敬意ヲ表ス  
余ハ茲ニ添付セラレタル文書ガ当省ノ綴込ヨリノ真正ナル寫ナルコトヲ證明ス

右證據トシテ國務長官タル余「ジョージ・シー・マーシャル」  
「ハーバート・ワシントン」市國務省證  
明官代理ヲシテ同省ノ官印ヲ押捺シ余ノ姓名ヲ記入セシ  
メタリ

國務長官 ジョージ・シー・マーシャル (署名)  
國務省證明官代理 ビー・イー・キャツシユ (署名)