

第六九〇〇號

關係各位

アメリカ合衆國
國務省

茲に交付する書状は、國務省保存書状一九四五年

(昭和二十年)五月十四日附在巴里米亞大使館からの

受信電報解讀文を自ら手記してあること

証明す

右證明として一九四七年(昭和廿年)八月一日
余、國務長官デヨーヂ、シー、マーシャルはコロ
ンビア區ワシントン市に於て本省認證官をして
國務省印を押捺、余の姓名を記せしめた。

國務長官デヨーヂ、シー、マーシャル

國務省認證官エム。ビー、デョヴァイン作成

秘

一九四五年（昭和二十年）五月十四日
附受信電報解讀文

受信者 巴黎 アメリカ大使館
受信者 國務省

日附 一九四五年（昭和二十年）
五月十四日

本至る心電報の受信者はマーフィー
大使である。

駐独日本大使大島氏及日本大使

兼館並に領事館員約百三十名

かアメリカ軍に抑留された報告は本

者に於て既に承知のことと思ふ。

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eventually impedes the development of trade. These evils are gradually being reformed through the development of the industrial guild system, but as there is a regrettable point in connection with the method of securing control, we recognized the need for planning this arrangement. Particularly since, in the recent situation of international trade, as I have already mentioned there is an urgent nature of securing the import and export control. Therefore in order to plan for the smooth enforcement, an appropriate system is necessary for control on the part of the industrialists concerned in coping with the trade control. Hence, at this juncture, by realizing afresh the industrial guild system which makes control its principal, together with expanding the applicable sphere of the industrial guild law, we shall devise a method of securing control and the amplification of the industrial guild control system. At the same time, together with this, we here are planning an appropriate control to cope with the present actual situation of industrial economy by arranging the industrial guild system such as supplementing the superintendence regulations towards the industrial guilds.

就るは、次の事項に就りて至る心
指しおしと戴き度い。

大使館員
大島大使の一行は 外交官、領

事館員及其他の政府職員に
班別し得るが、より班別により、

^{中談}関係者に対し、如何なる程度

の訊問さすべしとか、又、訊問は
全然せぬことにするか。

キャフェリー

特別本部課
解讀
E. E. S. M. S.

QSH (T.N. / ST)

QSH (T.N. / ST)

problems with utter and complete candour and I think I knew his mind as well as anyone could and that he, at all times, believed that the future of his country lay in the closest relations with Great Britain and the United States.

I find, among my notes, that on Sunday, December 21, 1930, I discussed with Shigemitsu, Chinese Minister of Finance T. V. Soong's plan for settling the outstanding difficulties between China and Japan, particularly in relationship with loans and loan agreements. At that time Mr. Soong was discussing this problem with representatives of the Japanese Government and Japanese banking interests. Conversations had been held at various times and places prior to my conversation with Shigemitsu. The previous June, I had been in Tokyo and had discussed this question with Baron Shidehara and Mr. Inouye of the Yokohama Specie Bank and it appears that both expected an early settlement of the financial and political problems and expressed great hope for it. Shigemitsu, during that conversation, made the point that it would be simpler to find a soft spot in Japan than it was in China; that the anti-Japanese movement in China was stronger than the resistance to China in Japan. At any rate, we talked for some three hours, covering the entire field, and Shigemitsu then expressed a desire that a settlement should be reached with great speed as he feared that there might be trouble between the two countries, if nothing were done. He did not threaten trouble, but clearly hoped that a way could be found to settle once and for all the impediments to friendly relations.