

1) [DEF. DOC. # 2772] [by T. SHIMAZU]

Minutes of the 75th Session of the Imperial Diet.

The Committee for Settlement of Accounts of the House
of Representatives (opened on Thursday, 21st
March 1940 (Showa 15), at 10:26 p.m.)

o Committee ^{member,} IMAI, Shinzō:

At today's meeting of the Committee, a detailed explanation is to be given by the Foreign Office authorities ⁷¹⁵ behind closed doors in regard to the progress up to ⁷¹⁵ this time and the forecast of future development of the Anglo-Japanese Talk concerning the Tientsin Problem. However, inasmuch as ^{the} people have grave concern about this problem, I requested the special presence of ^{the} Chief of the Bureau of Military Affairs, who was on the spot at that time and ~~was~~ directly connected with this problem, and should like to ask him a few questions briefly regarding this problem.

(四〇二八)

フアーガソン上院議員 思ふに日本が蘭印に侵入せんと欲した理由の少くとも一つは戦争目的の爲石油を得る事であり又石油に就て石油の禁輸が日本軍を敗北させるかどうかといふことが貴方及び幾人かの官吏の間に問題となつたと了解してもよいですか。

マーンヤル元帥 はい。

フアーガソン上院議員 では石油を得る爲にこれらの諸島へ彼等が侵入するのを防ぐ道は一つありそれは完全な準備を整へ彼等が到着するに先立ち或は彼等がやつて来る時にそれらの油田を破壊する事でありその點を彼等に知らせるといふ事に就て何か氣が附いた事がありましたか。以前に此の事に就て聞いた事がありましたか。

マーンヤル元帥 質問の最初の部分を讀んで下さいませんか。

(質問の最初の部分が讀まれる)

2) (Def. Doc. 2772)

As I have just spoken of, the people are still much concerned about this Anglo-Japanese Talk, and at the same time, it is true that there are many doubtful points regarding the progress of the Talk in the past which the people can not understand. Then I should like to ask the Chief of the Bureau of Military Affairs about ^{some} ~~the~~ points which I myself can not understand.

In the first place, it is an obvious fact that since the outbreak of the China Affair, the foreign settlements in North and Central China, etc. have become a sort of dens of anti-Japanese elements who, keeping close contact with CHIANG, Kai-shek, are hampering tactics and operations of the Imperial Army on one hand and disturbing the public peace on the other, in an attempt of harassing the rear. From this point of view, at a proper opportunity, if any, the Army must ~~take up~~ ^{and} ~~must restore~~ those foreign settlements which are ~~obstructing~~ obstructing the establishment of a new order by resolutely using force.

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(質問の最初の部分が讀まれる)

3)

We have ^{been holding} such views since the China Affair broke out.

We believe that the problem concerning the British settlement at Tientsin happened to offer ^{ed} the best chance for the Army to resolutely take such measures by using force. Therefore, the people expected earnestly that the Army would ~~have to~~ take such action at that time. Whereas, that was not realized, ^{however} ~~and~~ but the problem came to be dealt with in what is called the Anglo-Japanese Talk. Then, what I should like to ask is, whether the Army had ~~the~~ ^{an} intention to take the settlement by using force or not, or whether some circumstances prevented the Army from

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4) (Ref. Doc. 2772)

taking such ~~definite~~ resolute measures, or not.

If so, I should like to ask an explanation to be given with regard to such ~~or~~ circumstances ruling at that time. This is my first question.

Then, my second question is ^{about} as to the point which I can not understand even now. That is, the Anglo-Japanese Talk was opened at last and ^{fundamental} principles were decided ^{on} through negotiations between ARITA and CRAIGIE. With reference to the principles ^{we remember the} so decided, ^{having} newspapers reported at that time that Prime Minister HIRANUMA as well as Foreign Minister ARITA ^{stated} spoke that in the principles at least Britain

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5) (Def. Doc. 2772)

changed her policy toward China, or Britain changed her policy for supporting CHIANG taking advantage of this opportunity. ~~This is our recollection.~~ However,

~~on the contrary,~~ according to CRAIGIE's statement, or

his talk to the ^{newspaper} reporters, or Prime Minister CHAMBERLAIN's

answer to the interpellation made by an MP, we find

^{that} it is not the case; ^{for} ~~that is,~~ they stated clearly that

the decision of those fundamental principles did

not mean the change of ^{British} ~~Britain's~~ policy toward

China at all. The Japanese people, believing in

the talk of our Foreign Office authorities, was delight-

ed at that time to consider that the decision of the

fundamental principles ~~was~~ reached between ARITA

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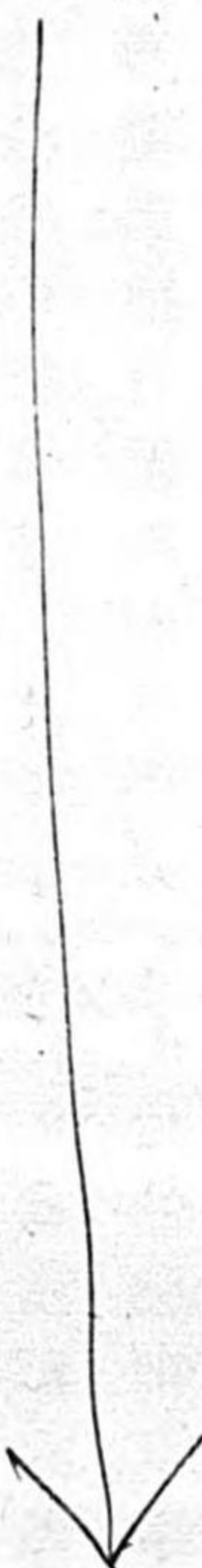
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6)

and CRAIGIE was indeed a great success of the
Anglo-Japanese Talk, or a great success of diplomacy
and thereby British policy for supporting CHIANG
would ~~be~~ ^{be} completely abandoned. Whereas, as I
have just spoken of, the fact is that CHAMBERLAIN
as well as CRAIGIE made quite ^{reverse} opposite statements.



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フアীগソン上院議員 思ふに日本が印に侵入せんと欲した理由の少くとも一つは戦争目的の爲石油を得る事であり又石油に就て石油の禁輸が日本軍を敗北させるかどうかといふことが貴方及び幾人かの官吏の間に問題となつたと了解してもよいですか。

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In addition, facts prove that the British assistance toward the Chiang regime has remained quite unchanged ever since.

In the light of these facts, we cannot but conclude that Foreign Minister ARITA and Premier HIRANUMA intentionally exaggerated the truth when they announced in their talks that the British agreement to those fundamental principles meant a thorough change of her policy toward China.

I should like to hear from the Chief of the Bureau of Military Affairs, who had direct connection with the matter, what opinion he entertained about this point.

Thirdly, it goes without saying that the establishment of a new order in East Asia should be based primarily upon making China an independent state. Then no such such irrational, humiliating things as extraterritoriality or foreign settlements can be allowed to exist in an independent state. Japan's intention of recognizing a regime about-to-be-born clearly shows that she is ready,

切で、また收容者も四人の代表を有し、規律もよく、精神状態もいい。視察員は結論として、此の收容所は理想的收容所だと述べ、收容者が述べた唯一の希望はもつと度々外出が出来る様にしてほしいといふ事だけであつた。

上海に於て、國際赤十字代表エグレ氏が委員會に當てた報告によれば、コルレジイドールの看護婦六十七名はマニラ大學に收容されて居るが收容中いづれも無事且つ健康で待遇もいい。尙エグレ氏よりのしらせによれば、一万三千の市民が、セントトーマスに收容中で、彼等から受けとつた二百通の手紙によれば待遇も生活状況もよい事を示して居る。

一九四二年七月 四六五頁から四六六頁

代表の日本訪問、パラグイッチニイ博士は五月三十日横濱縣廳第二收容所を訪問した。同地は海に面して居て、石と附近の小山から運んで來た粘土性の土で人工的に築き上げた土地であるが、排水、日當り、空氣の流通いづれもいい。英人十八名、米人七名、ギリシヤ人二名いづれも地方居住者が收容されて居る。一九四一年十二月十八日、第一收容所と

in principle, to take the initiative in returning settlements to the new government at a fit opportunity. But what must Japan do in case Britain or the United States does not take the same steps as Japan in returning settlements?
? I believe this question is of serious importance.

According to yesterday's papers, another ARITA-Craigie talk was held and we have learned that they are going to push negotiations in regard to the problem of silver kept at Tientsin. We are told, too, that Britain, as might be expected from her, still retains such a crafty attitude that she does neither openly deny nor recognize the new prospective government. On the other hand, we hear that the United States has made a plain representation that she will not recognize the new government. If so, neither China nor her leader Japan, in view of the KONOYE statement, can recognize any rights or interests belonging to the third powers which are co-operating

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with us in establishing a new order in East Asia with an understanding of what a new China should be. Such being the case, I believe that we must now be prepared to face a serious situation in future. I should like to have you express your ^{frank} opinion about these points, too.

Government Committee Member MUTO:-

Regarding the first question you asked me, that is whether we had any intention to take the British Tientsin settlement by force of arms, I would answer that the military authorities on the spot had no intention to do so at that time. As Commander of the Garrison Headquarters on the ~~sp~~ spot has several times announced in the press, and also as I answered the other day to Mr. INOUE's interpellation, it was because in ^{North} China the Tientsin settlement remained hostile


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to Japan, being a base of military operation for the Communist army in Shansi province and also of intelligence, war funds, or munition supply, that our troops had blockaded the outskirts of the settlement in self-defence. You know this measure was quite a negative one. We had no intention of taking the settlement. In fact, an action of taking the Tientsin settlement by force of arms would have led to war with a third power. Such an action could be taken only with an Imperial order. So no commander on the spot is authorized at all to decide anything like that at his own discretion.



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1
The second problem is how the army ^{has taken} takes
the principle arranged between Arita and
Craigie. I do not memorize the original now,
but according to my remembrance I think
three items were included in it; one of
them, I understood, was that Britain ~~could~~ ^{would}
stop her obstruction to the operative action of the
Japanese army and her pro-Chiang action.
~~in that case~~ ^{however,} There would be difference according
to the point of view as to whether Britain has
~~fulfilled~~ ^{stuck} to that principle in ^{reality} fact. But ^{as} there
is a view which you pointed out, I want to
indicate that Japan is still continuing the
negotiations — one of them is, ^{namely,} the continuation
of negotiation ^{now going on with regard to} the Tientsin Problem.

Thus, I believe that we should ^{bring about} ~~show~~ the
^{materialization} significance of this principle by the future
negotiations. As to the third interpellation, it is

staff officers and unit commanders about problems of strategy, education and self-government. At each meeting General KIMURA gave necessary instructions. At the meeting on strategy when I presented myself, he delivered repeated addresses in reference to the maintenance of military discipline and to winning public favor. It was also emphasized to the same effect at other meetings. We, as his subordinates, concentrated our efforts to carry them out in obedience to his intentions.

Because of racial similarities, from the very beginning, the Japanese Army and the Burmese people were well disposed toward each other. Generally the Japanese Army was cautious and prudent in action and enforced strict military discipline and thereby had won the confidence of the Burmese people at large. With the increasingly heavier pressure of troubles by war, an anti-war feeling was gradually stealing into the hearts of the Burmese people. Particularly since the latter period of the battle of Irrawaddy, in view of Japan's obvious defeat, an anti-Japanese tendency seemed to have been brought about among a certain portion of the people, from the time of the revolt of the Burmese National Defense Army.

6. After the failure of the operations in the Impahl zone, the 15th Army suffered heavy losses both in number of troops and arms. Remarkable decline was seen of morale and physical strength. More than that, a great number of soldiers were

✓
clear from ^{our} the several statements ^{on several occasions} that
Japan has been considering ~~to~~ return ^{of the} foreign
settlements in China to China as soon as the
new order of East Asia would be ^{accomplished} constructed
in future. I believe Japan should realize
it ^{first of all} for China on the completion of the new
situation of ^{the} Far East. The point of your
interpellation, ^{I understand, is} that ~~in~~ that case when the
third powers would not return their settlements
to China, what Japan should do ~~for it~~.
I think, ^{on such an occasion,} Japan, Manchukuo and China
should cooperate and ^{build up} construct the new
order of East Asia and Japan should
return her settlements prior to the third
powers. And if the third powers still would
not take action to meet the new situation
of East Asia, Japan and China should
cooperate and make an effort up to the

Def. Doc. No. 1928

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Defense Language Branch

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

-vs-

ARAKI, Sadao, et al

SWORN DEPOSITION (Translation)

Deponent: YOSHIDA Gompachi

Having first duly sworn an oath as on attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country I hereby depose as follows.

My name is YOSHIDA, Gompachi. I was formerly in service as Major General. I was born on January 18, 1894, and now live at No. 55, 5 chome, Noborito, Chiba-shi. Chiba Pref. In December 1915, I entered the Military Academy. After graduating from the Academy, I occupied various posts. I was appointed Commander of the Rangoon Air Defense forces in August 1943, and late in September 1945 Chief of Staff of the 15th Army where I remained until the end of the war.

2. General KIMURA, Heitaro, came to the City of Rangoon to assume his office on September 12, 1944. The next day in the compounds of the Headquarters of the Burma Area Army, General KIMURA delivered an address to men and officers of the whole

the ^{realization} construction of ^{the} new order.

Then, about the measures for it, it is not proper to explain ^{at the present moment;} ~~now~~, and ~~so~~ I can only say we should take ^{timely and} suitable steps ^{in accordance with} according to ^{the} circumstances.

o Commissioner IMAI

According to your answer for my first interpellation, it ^{has} become clear that the army ~~itself~~ had no intention to use force and take it over, and I acknowledge it.

And as to the third interpellation, I admit your answer, as I think it is difficult to ask the ^{further} explanation.

~~However~~, with regard to your answer for the second interpellation, ^{however,} excuse me for repeating myself, but I should like to ask it again. I failed to hear ~~now~~

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whether the Chief of Military Affairs Bureau considered that the so-called ^{British} English policy to aid Chiang would change completely by the ~~formula~~ ^{agreement of principles reached}

between Arita and Craigie.
I want to have your answer again.

o Government Commissioner MUTO ^{of Great Britain}

I regarded the ~~English~~ attitude would change and ~~become~~ better gradually ^{along the line of} by that principle.

But since success of such an international ^{agreement} arrangement depends on whether each of ^{party} ~~them~~ fulfills it in all sincerity.

I do not think the situation would change for the better ^{all of a sudden} ~~suddenly~~ even if that ^{agreement of} principle was made.

o Commissioner IMAI

I am ^{now} through ~~with~~ with

My interpellation for the Chief of Military

staff officers and unit commanders about problems of strategy, education and self-government. At each meeting General KIMURA gave necessary instructions. At the meeting on strategy when I presented myself, he delivered repeated addresses in reference to the maintenance of military discipline and to winning public favor. It was also emphasized to the same effect at other meetings. We, as his subordinates, concentrated our efforts to carry them out in obedience to his intentions.

Because of racial similarities, from the very beginning, the Japanese Army and the Burmese people were well disposed toward each other. Generally the Japanese Army was cautious and prudent in action and enforced strict military discipline and thereby had won the confidence of the Burmese people at large. With the increasingly heavier pressure of troubles by war, an anti-war feeling was gradually stealing into the hearts of the Burmese people. Particularly since the latter period of the battle of Irrawaddy, in view of Japan's obvious defeat, an anti-Japanese tendency seemed to have been brought about among a certain portion of the people, from the time of the revolt of the Burmese National Defense Army.

6. After the failure of the operations in the Impahl zone, the 15th Army suffered heavy losses both in number of troops and arms. Remarkable decline was seen of morale and physical strength. More than that, a great number of soldiers were

Affairs Bureau ~~was closed~~. I should
like to trouble foreign affairs authorities
to explain the progress of Japanese-
British talks in the past and ^{its} future
forecast.

Def. Doc. No. 1928

Translated by
Defense Language Branch

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

-vs-

ARAKI, Sadao, et al

SWORN DEPOSITION (Translation)

Deponent: YOSHIDA Gompachi

Having first duly sworn an oath as on attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country I hereby depose as follows.

My name is YOSHIDA, Gompachi. I was formerly in service as Major General. I was born on January 18, 1894, and now live at No. 55, 5 chome, Noborito, Chiba-shi, Chiba Pref. In December 1915, I entered the Military Academy. After graduating from the Academy, I occupied various posts. I was appointed Commander of the Rangoon Air Defense forces in August 1943, and late in September 1945 Chief of Staff of the 15th Army where I remained until the end of the war.

2. General KIMURA, Heitaro, came to the City of Rangoon to assume his office on September 12, 1944. The next day in the compounds of the Headquarters of the Burma Area Army, General KIMURA delivered an address to men and officers of the whole

Translated by K. Nakajima
~~Completed~~

INOUE, a member of the

Committee ~~INOUE~~:

I would like to ask some
simple questions concerning
the ^{matter} ~~problem~~. I would like to ask this
Especially, to of the

Chief of the Bureau of Military Affairs

~~at~~ ^{on} this occasion: The Japanese

policy is to assist Wang's

Central Régime ~~in future~~ and

to try positively to establish

Def. DOC#1575

ノ目的ヲ以テ千九百三十四年末之カ建設ニ着手シ千九百三十五年
ニ於テ差當リ「パラオ」 「サイパン」 同ノ航空ヲ開始セリ

and vindicate to the world

^ a new order in ~~the~~ East Asia.

~~and~~ If we ^{are to} try ^{to} honestly

to assist the new ^{Chinese} Central

Régime ^{standing on a footing} ~~from the view~~ of

neighbourly friendship, we

cannot feel ~~but~~ that the

Japanese Army should at least

^{set} ~~take~~ the ^{an} initiative ^{example} among

^(of the world by getting busy for the restoration of)
the powers ~~to returning the~~ ^{our}

POW's complaints are due to the difference of mentality between POW's and the Japanese. POW's have been placed on the same level with the Japanese soldiers not only from the general point of view, but also from the special viewpoint of food and clothing. In well-organized POW's camps, soaps, razor-blades, tooth-powder, and cigarettes have been distributed every month and other daily necessities can be bought at PX. Most of the POW's are not wanting in money.

Even in camps where order and compulsory labour are strictly enforced, time for amusement and sports has been given. Most of money presented to POW's from the Pope has been used to buy play things and musical instruments.

In some camps the living condition is being improved through acquisition of local products. At some camps vegetables and fruits are growing, and in others near the sea-shore fishes are found available. The strongest requirement of POW's is concerned with the informations of their family and reading. It is so difficult to obtain foreign books in Japan, but the Pope's envoy is taking every possible means and the Swedish minister to Japan also is making his special effort to obtain literary books for them.

Settlements to the new Central

Régime. ^(This appears necessary) From various angles

of view ^{for the} such as, annihilation

of Chang Kai-Shek's Army,

assurance of ^{peace and order in} ~~the stability of~~

the occupied territories, winning

of the confidence of the ^{Chinese} people,

etc. I would like to hear

at this opportunity the opinion

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of the military authorities
concerning this point.

MUTŌ, a ^{member of} ~~Delegate~~ from the
Governmental Committee:

As for that ~~problem~~, ^{let me state that} as
the Government have ^{s repeatedly} announced,
~~several times~~, Japan is
going to consider ^{to} returning ^{to the Chinese Government}
^{items as these} ~~such kind of things~~ as soon
as possible; ^{that} and, we are

昭和二十二年（一九四七年）七月廿四日 於 京都市ケ谷

極東國際軍事裁判所

辯護人室

供 述 者 京 京 都 世 田 ヶ 谷 區 北 澤 二 丁 目 一 七 四

杉 田 一 次

右ハ當立合人ノ面前ニテ宣誓シ且ツ署名捺印シタルマトヲ證明シマス

同 日 於 同 所

立 合 人

是

恒

道

見

working in accordance with
that principle.

AOKI, a member of the
Committee ~~AOKI~~:

By the Government's request,
~~the~~ ^{this} conference will be a
secret conference from now on.

All the ^{people} ~~personnel~~ except
members of the
the ¹ Committee and the
Government's ^{al} ~~Delegates~~ Committee are ^{requested} ~~required~~

Def. Doc. # 1990

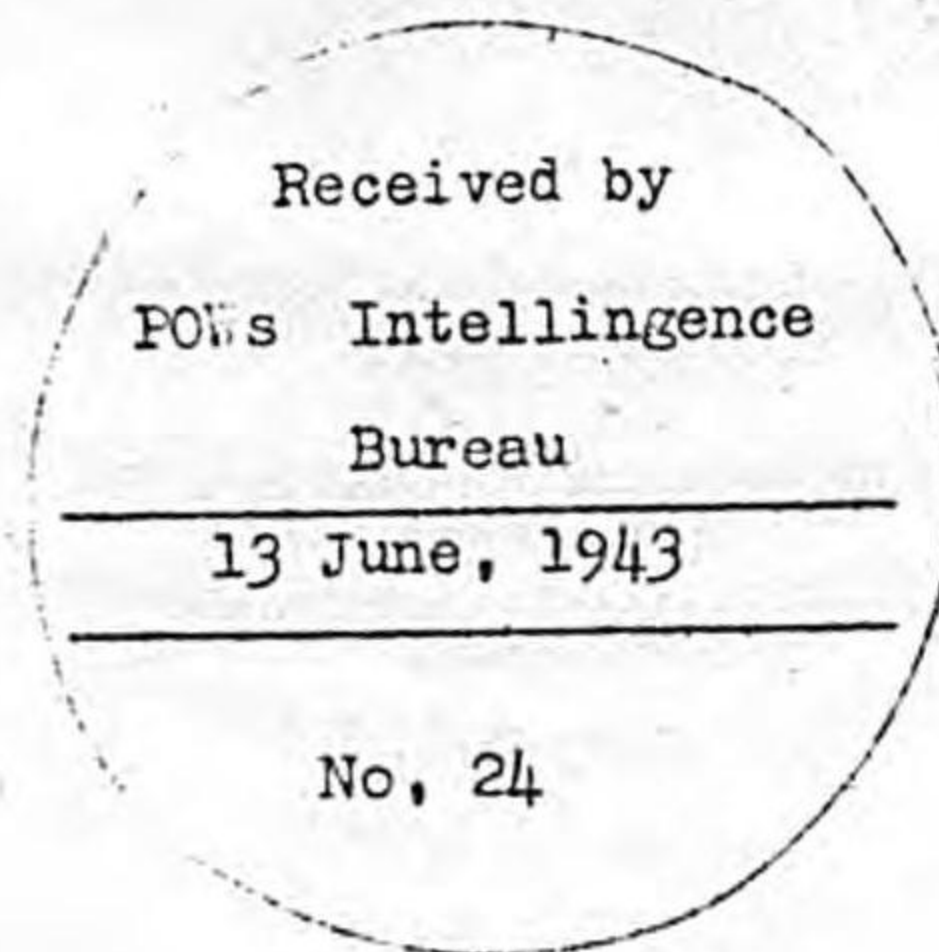
Exhibit # _____

To : Chief of POW's Information Bureau
From: Minister Suzuki, attending to the Section of Residents in Hostile Powers, Foreign Ministry.

The matters regarding the manners in which the London Times correspondent reports on our treatment of POW's

Seals of:

Chief Odajima Hoda Yokoi Takada Yotsumoto Fujikura
Hamada



For your information, I report that according to the telegram from our Domei correspond~~ence~~ at Berlin, a London Times correspondent at Melbourne in his cablegram, dated May 24th, informed the report of the Pope's envoy in our country regarding our treatment of POWs as follows: Reports which Bishop Banico, the nuncio, received from the Pope's envoy in Japan who had often visited the internment camps and prisoner's quarters in every part of Japan are as follows:

The Japanese Government has been observing the international treaties so far as the general treatment of POWs interned in Japan proper are concerned.

No. 6

to leave
~~exit~~

(The secret conference
began at 10:50 A.M. and
was closed at 11:26 A.M.)

Def. Doc. # 1990

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Certificate of Source and Authenticity

I, NACHIGAMI, yasuhachi, who occupy the post of Chief of the Official Gazette Section, the ~~Government~~^{Cabinet} Printing Office, hereby certify that the ^{printed material} document hereto attached, written in Japanese, consisting of 10 pages and entitled "The Stenographic Minutes of the Committee for Settlement of Accounts of the House of Representatives, the 75th Session of the Imperial Diet. Volume IV." is one of the ~~an exact~~ and authorized excerpt from an official documents printed and published by the Japanese Government (The Cabinet Printing Office).

Certified at Tokyo,

on this 20th day of October, 1947

NACHIGAMI

1s/ Yasuhachi Nachigami (seal)

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed hereto in the presence of the Witness.

at the same place,
on this same date

OGUCHI

Witness: 1s/ Mamoru Oguchi (seal)

(譯文)

(四四頁)

(拔萃)

加之、我が共和國政府は、米國米國政府が佛蘭西の立場よりせる諸種の所見を満足せしむるが如き解釋を新規條約に與へることを喜ぶものであります。

此等の解釋を摘要すれば次の如くであります。
新規條約中には如何なる方式に於ても自衛權を制約又は侵害するものは一切存しない。此の點に就き、各國は侵略又は攻撃に對しその領土を防衛する自由を常に有する。狀勢が自衛戰を必要とするか否かを決定する能力はその國のみが有する。

(中略)

(四五頁)

かゝる狀勢條件下にあつて、わが共和國政府は、米國政府に對し、一九

第七十五回 帝國議會

衆議院決算委員會 (昭和十五年三月二十日(木曜)午前〇時六分)

○ 今井新造委員

今日ノ委員會ハ、天津問題ニ伴フ日英會談ノ從來ノ經過也ニ
 今後ノ見透シニ付キマシテ、外務當局カラ秘密會ニ於テ詳細御
 説明ヲ願フコトニサツテ居ルノデアリマスガ、此ノ問題ハ昨年以來國
 民ノ重大関心ヲ持ツテ居ル事件デアリマスカラ、當時現地ニ居ラシ
 マシテ、直接此ノ問題ニ付テ關係セラレタ軍務局長ニ、態々御出席ヲ
 御願シマシテ、私ヨリニ、三簡單ニ御尋ね致シタイト思フノデアリ
 マス、只今申シ上ゲマシタヤウニ、此ノ日英會談ニ付テハ、今日尚國民ガ
 非常ニ関心ヲ持ツテ居ル、同時ニ從來ノ經過ニ付テモ國民ニ了解致
 シ兼ネル幾多ノ疑点ノアルコトハ事實デアリマス、ソコテ私自身了解

致シ兼ネル点ニ付テ、軍務局長ニ御尋ヲ致シテ見ヌト思フテ
アリマス。其ノ
第一ハ、日支事変が始マリマシテカラ、北支中支等ニ於ケル外國
租界ガ、抗日分子ノ殆ド巢窟トナリマシテ、盛ニ蔣介石ト連
絡ヲ取ツテ、或時ハ皇軍ノ用兵作戰行動ヲ妨害シ、後方攪乱
ヲ企テテ、治安ヲ紊シテ居ル事實ハ明白デアリマス。斯ラ云フ觀
カラ致シマシテモ、機會ガアルナラバ軍トシテハ適當ノ機會ニ断乎
実カヲ行使シテ、此ノ新秩序ノ建設ニ妨害ヲ與ヘテ居ル外國租
界ニ対シテハ、當然之ヲ接收スベキデハナイカ。回收スベキデハナイカ
ト云フ考ヲ、私共事変勃発以來持ツテ居シタリマス。
偶々天津ニ於ケル英國租界ノ問題ハ軍ガ実カヲ行使シテ、之
ヲ断行スル絶好ノ機會デアツタト私共ハ信ジマス、隨テ當然ア

聲明ニテ居ル而モ是ハ爾来事實ガ證明ニテ居ルデアリス
 ガ、英國ノ支那ニ対スル援蔣行為ト云フモノハ何等其ノ後改シテ
 居ラナイニテ見ルト當時アノ根本原則ヲ協定シタコトガ英國ノ
 对支政策一変デアルヤウニ聲明シタ有田外務大臣、平沼總理大
 臣ノ談話ナルモノハ故意ニ事實ト相違シタコトヲ発表致シタノデ
 アルト斯ウ云フヤウニ私共ハ今日解釋セザルヲ得ナイノデアリマスガ
 當時直接御關係ニテツテ居ツタ軍務局長ハ之ニ対シテドウ
 云フヤウナ御所見ヲ持タレテ居ツタノデアルカ此ノ点ヲ御説明願
 ヒタイト思ヒマス、ソレカラ
 第三ハ、東亞ノ新秩序ヲ建設スルト云フコトハ、申ヤスマデモナク
 支那ヲ独立ノ國家ニスルト云フコトガ、先ツ根本デナクシバナラヌ
 然ラバ独立ノ國家ニ治外法權デアルトカ、外國租界デアルトカ

云々、マウナ、屈辱的ナ不合理ナモノカ存在スルコトハ断ジテ許サレ
ナイ、随ツテ日本ノ方針トシテハ、新政権ヲ認ムル以上ハ、適當
ノ機會ニ卒先シテ、租界ヲ新政府ニ返還スルト云フ意思アルコト
ハ、是ハ既ニ明瞭デアリマスガ、若シ英國ナリ米國ナリガ、租界返
還ニ日本ト同ジ歩調ヲ取ラナカツタ場合ハ、日本ハドウスル、此
ノ問題ハ私ハ實ニ重大デアラウト思フ、昨日アタリ新聞ヲ見マ
スト有田「クレーギー」會見が行ハレマシテ、天津ノ銀問題ニ付テモ、
更ニ交渉ヲ進メルマウニ承ツテ居リマス、吾々ノ聞ク所ニ依ルト、英
國デハ今度生レル新政府ハ承認シナイ、承認シナイケレドモ、サリトテ
否認モシナイ、斯ウ云フマウナ相変ラズ老獐ナル態度ヲ執ツテ居ル
ラシク思ハレルケレドモ、一方米國ハ、ハッキリ新政府ハ認めナイト云フ
意思表示ヲ致シテ居ルマウニモ承ツテ居リマス、サウ云フコトニナルト

是ハ先般井上君ノ御質問ニ對シテモ御答シタノデゴザイマスルガ
 一方山西省方面ノ共產軍ノ武力的根據ト天津ニ於キマスル知
 能的ト申シマスルカ、或ハ軍資金ノ根據ト申シマスルカ、或ハ武器
 彈藥ノ補給基地ト申シマスルカ斯ウ云フ意味ニ於キマシテ、天津
 租界ガ其ノ敵性ヲ抛棄シナイ、是ガ爲ニ軍ハ自衛上其ノ外域
 ヲ封鎖シタノデゴザイマス、其ノ処置ハ極メテ消極的デ之ヲ回收
 スルト云フコトハ考ヘテ居リマセヌデシタ、又實際此ノ天津租界ヲ武
 カヲ以テ回收スルト云フコトニナリマスレバ更ニ第三國ニ對スル戰爭
 行爲ニナルノデアリマスノデ、是ハ大命ニ依ラザル限り不可能ノコトデア
 リマシテ、出先ノ軍司令官ガ獨斷デサウ云フ意思ヲ確定スル譯ニ
 ハ參ラナイノデゴザイマス、

第二ノ問題ハ有田「クレイギー」間ニ取決マシタ原則ヲ、軍ハ如

何ニ解釋ニテ居ルカト云フコトデゴザイマス、私ハ今其ノ原文ヲ
暗記ニテ居リマセヌガ、記憶ニ依リマスト、三ツノ事項ガ盛ラレテ
居ツタト思フノデアリマス、其ノ一ツハ支那ニ於テ日本軍ノ作戦
行爲ヲ妨害シ、援蔣行爲ヲスルコトハ止メラレルモノト解ニテ居ツ
タレドゴザイマス、事實然ラバアノ原則通り、英吉利ガヤツテ居
カドウカト云フコトニナリマスルト各々人ノ見方ニ依ツテ違フノデアリマ
セウガ、御指摘ノヤウナ点モゴザイマスルノデ、日本ハ依然トニテ交渉
ヲ續ケテ居ル、即ケ其ノ一ツガ天津問題ノ交渉ノ経續デゴザ
イマス。

斯ク致シマシテ、此原則ヲ事實ニ於テ今后ノ交渉ニ依ツテ其
ノ意義ヲ顯現スルヤウニシナケレバナラヌ、斯ウ思ツテ居リマス、
第三ノ御質問デアリマスガ支那ニ於ケル外國ノ租界ハ將來

東亞ノ新秩序建設ト共ニ、日本ハ之ヲ支那ニ返シテヤルト云フ
コトヲ考慮スルコトハ数次ノ聲明デ明カデアリマス。實際極東ノ
新事態ヲ完成致シマシタ。日本ハ之ヲ具現シテヤラナケレ
バナラヌト思ヒマスルガ、此ノ場合ニ第三國ノ租界ニ付テ、第三國
ガ之ヲ支那ニ返還シテイ場合ハドウスルカト云フ御尋デアリマス
ガ日滿支カ協力致シマシテ東亞ノ新秩序建設ヲスル。日本
ハ第三國ニ先ンジテ租界ノ返還ヲシテヤル。此ノ場合尙且ツ第
三國ガ東亞ノ新事態ニ即應スルヤウナ処置ニ出サイト云フコ
トニナリマスレバ日支協力致シマシテ、眞ニ新シイ秩序ガ出来ル
ヤウニ努力カシナケレバナラヌト思ッテ居ルノデアリマス。
然ラバドウ云フ手段ニ依ッテマルカト云フコトニ付キマシテハ、只今
申ス限リデモアリマセヌシ、適時適切ナル処置ヲ執ルト云フ外ハ

ナイト思ハテテ可クマス。御持ハ願ヒタシ。軍務局長ニ此ノ御
ナイト思ハテテ可クマス。御持ハ願ヒタシ。軍務局長ニ此ノ御

○今井委員

第一ノ私ノ質問ニ対スル回答ニ依レバ當時軍自体が實力
ヲ行使シテ之ヲ接收スル意思がナカツタト云フコトが判明致
シタカラス。又第三ノ質問ニ付テモ是レ以

○兵ノ御説明ヲ求ムルコトハ困難ト存ジマスカラ諒承致シマシタ。
以テ第二ノ質問ニ対スル御答弁デアリマスガ、諄イヤウテスガ、
モウ一度御伺ヒ致シタイト思ヒマス。有田ノクモトギ山ノ原則論
協定ニ依ツテ英國ノ所謂援蔣政策が一変スルト云フヤウニ軍
務局長ハ當時御考ニテアルカ。此ノ事ヲ私今聽漏ラ
シマシタカラス。モウ一度御答ヲ願ヒタイト思ヒマス。

○武藤政府委員

○内務大臣委員

6

アノ原則ニ依リマシテ、英吉利ノ態度ハ逐次良クナルト思ツ
タノデアリマスガ斯ノ如キ國際間ノ取決メト云フモハ、一方ガ
誠意ヲ以テ実行スルカ否ヤニ懸ツテ居ルノデアリマシテ、アノ原
則ガ出来タマカラ、一擧ニ事態ガ急轉ニテ良クナルト云フヤウニ
思ヒシキカツタノデアリマス。

○今井委員
軍務局長ニ対スル質問ハ是レテ終リマス。尚外務當局カ
從來ノ日英會談ノ經過、今後ノ見透シ等ニ付テ御説
明ヲ煩シタイト思ヒマス。

○井上委員

簡單ニ關聯質問ヲ御許シ願ヒタイ。軍務局長ニ此ノ際
御尋シタイノデスガ、ソレハ將來汪中央政權ヲ援助致シマシテ

積極的ニ東亞新秩序建設ヲ敢行シ、此ノ新秩序ヲ世界
列強ニ認メサス方針ノ下ニ立ツ我ガ帝國ト致シマシテハ、少ク
トモ善隣友好ノ見地ニ立ツテ、吾々が新中央政權ヲ援助スルト
云フ立場ヲ正直ニ考ヘマス場合ナラ、少クトモ軍ハ、今後蔣介
石軍殲滅、或ハ又占領地域ノ治安ノ確保、人心ノ吸收、色
々ナ見地カラ列強ニ率先シテ日本ノ租界ハ新中央政權ニ返
還スルト云フ態度ヲ執ルコトガ、必要デハナイカト考ヘマスガ、此ノ
点ニ関シテ軍當局ハドウ御考ニナツテ居リマスカ、此ノ機會ニ
伺ツテ置キタイト思ヒマス

○ 武藤政府委員

其点ハ政府デ数次聲明セラレテ居ル通り、日本ハ速ニヤウ云フ
モノヲ返還シテヤルコトヲ考慮スルト云フコトニナツテ居ルノデアリマシ

テ、私共モ其ノ御趣旨ニ從ツテヤツテ居ルノテアリマス。

○青木委員長。政府ノ要求ニ依リマシテ是ヨリ秘密會ト致
シマス。委員及ビ政府委員以外ノ方々ハ退場ヲ願ヒマス。

(午前十時五十分秘密會ニ入ル)

(午前十一時三十六分秘密會ヲ終ル)

トテ馬場ビルに於テ午後六時三十分日本一陸軍ハ海中央及海軍ニ
石野海軍大臣又古原中將ハ治安警察長ハ人ノ一及海軍
大臣トシテ龍田中將ニ先ハス聯合ナラシクテ海軍ハ海軍大臣
ハ海軍大臣ハ馬場ビルに於テ、吾ルハ海中央及海軍ニ於テ
海軍大臣ハ海軍大臣トシテ海軍大臣トシテ海軍大臣トシテ
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