

Doc. 2204 Evid



Folder 8

(126)

Defense Document No. 540

*Balance of
IPS 2204*

*Sandusky
Unofficial*

RECORDS OF PRIVY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

REPORT ON THE MANCHURIAN INCIDENT

The meeting was held in the East Ante-chamber of the Imperial Palace at 10:30 a.m., on October 28 (Wednesday), 1931.

Those present at the meeting:

KURATOMI, President.
HIRANUMA, Vice-president.

Ministers:

WAKATSUKI, Prime Minister and concurrently Minister of Overseas Affairs.
SHIDEHARA, Foreign Minister

Councillors:

TOMII
ISHIGURO
KURODA
FURUICHI
EGI
SAKURAI
ARAI
KAWAI
KAMATA
ISHII
MIZUMACHI
OKADA
FUKUDA

Chief Secretary /of the Privy Council/:

FUTAGAMI

Secretaries /of the Privy Council/:

HORIE
MUTO

President, KURATOMI:

We shall now hear a report on the Manchurian Incident from the Foreign Minister.

Foreign Minister, SHIDEHARA:

The first meeting of the Council of the League of Nations was opened on the 22nd of September, passed a resolution on the 30th and adjourned till the 14th,

inst., however, there broke out the so-called "Chinchow Incident" which caused great excitement throughout the world.

There were many who sharply criticized this incident saying that merely flying over Chinchow would be an act of offence from the point of international law, and that it should be inexcusable to launch a bombardment in time of peace when such an act could be a question even in time of war.

The President of the League Council notified our Government on the 11th that this act was only deplorable because it was contrary to the Japanese Government's declaration not to aggravate the situation.

To this the Imperial Government answered that it had inevitably resorted to this measure in self-defence. But the League Council advanced the date of meeting and the second meeting was held on the 13th. At the beginning of the meeting a motion was introduced requesting that the United States be invited to send an observer to the Council. The Imperial Government maintained that there were some doubtful points in the interpretation of the Covenant regarding this matter; that there was no such precedent; and that this was not a mere matter of procedure but contained various important problems and therefore the matter could not be decided unless approved by all the members of the League.

The general trend in the League Council, however, seemed to be that it would be advantageous and not in the least contrary to the Covenant, to request the United States to dispatch her representative in the form of an observer because she had long been interested in this problem. Moreover, it seemed that the Council inwardly wished to take the opportunity to induce the United States to join the League and cooperate with it as a matter of fact. Our representative was

persistently opposed to the proposition, but it was finally decided by a majority.

Upon this the Japanese Government sent a letter to the President, inquiring the reason why, in spite of some doubtful points in the interpretation of whether the problem of admitting an observer should be decided by a unanimous vote or by a majority, a resolution was made by a majority to send a letter of invitation /to the United States/ reserving the solution of the doubtful points for a later date. The President's reply to our question did not answer the points of our inquiry, but said that the Council had only continued its previous activities as a matter of fact. The attitude of the United States towards this problem was very fair. Both the Secretary of State and the Under-Secretary of State stated that they had no intention to interfere in the Manchurian problem, and that the United States, as the sponsor of the Anti-War Pact, might make her observer speak insofar as the said Pact was concerned. Otherwise, he would only be required to report the proceedings of the Council. They, in fact, had made no impertinent remarks.

Next was the question regarding the application of the Anti-War Pact. As each member of the League Council present at the second meeting communicated the result of the discussions at the meeting to the Contracting Powers of the Anti-War Pact not in the form of a resolution, the result was that the countries which received the said communication issued notifications to the Japanese Government calling our attention to the Anti-War Pact. The United States also sent a notification, desiring a peaceful settlement of the Sino-Japanese question. In reply to them, the Imperial Government stated, as was published in the newspapers,

that we have always regarded the Anti-War Pact and have no intention whatever to take any action against it in the future, and an act on the part of the Chinese that such as the boycott of Japanese goods is undoubtedly a violation of the spirit of the said Pact.

The League Council spent several days in discussing the method for a practical settlement of the Manchurian problem. The Chinese representative stressed that China would not object to the settlement through direct negotiations between Japan and China but that the withdrawal of the Japanese troops from China should be the first requisite. The Japanese representative maintained that, if the Japanese forces would be withdrawn under the present circumstances, public order would be seriously threatened and things would be in a more dangerous situation than before the eighteenth of September, and that for this reason the Japanese troops could not be withdrawn unless basic principles necessary for the establishment of normal relations were agreed upon. The League Council was at a loss for counter-measures and on the 21st, inst., made three different plans for a decision. The first was a plan to advise that the fundamental points of the agreement should be decided by the Japanese Government within the limit of the decision of September 30th and that it should be directly agreed upon between Japan and China along with the provisions regarding the withdrawal of troops. The League Council was then to adjourn its session for the time being to sit again on November 11th, and to observe the consequences. No mention was made to the time of the withdrawal of our troops. The second plan was that the League Council would make a declaration regarding the fundamental points of the Sino-Japanese agreement plan and make China consent to it. The third plan was to decide on an agreement plan through the unanimous opinion of all the members of the League Council except Japan and China and also to fix the

time for the withdrawal of troops. The Secretary-General of the League of Nations Secretariat made a proposition to our representative, requesting Japan to consider the first plan, as it generally seems to conform to the opinion of the Japanese Government. The Imperial Government, after due consideration, consented to the first plan. On the 25th, however, the third plan, for various reasons, was suddenly submitted to the League Council for discussion. According to those who were concerned with the drafting of the plan, the fundamental points of the agreement maintained by Japan were adopted in the plan, and as to the /Japanese/ were interests in Manchuria, details thereof were to be arranged between Japan and China. But the wording was very vague and our position was not expressed clearly. Why was the third plan so unexpectedly brought up for discussion? Firstly, it was brought about through the scheme on the part of certain Big Powers having interests in China. But, generally speaking, there are many nations that fear that China will be subjected to Japanese pressure, if negotiations will be entered upon under the present situation. Especially, there are many small nations among the members of the League Council which are strongly inclined to strengthen the authority of the League of Nations thereby getting rid of oppression from Big Powers. In addition, the bombardment incident which happened in North Manchuria on the 26th gave a great shock to the League Council and made the situation worse. Our representative proposed an amendment to the resolution plan but was finally rejected by a majority.

Councillor Egi -- We have never before experienced such a failure as the recent blunders at Geneva and it is very regretful. It is my wish that the misfortune be turned into a blessing. I earnestly desire that the government authorities will do their utmost for the country without adhering to previous conditions or to their own positions.

Almost all the members of the League Council seem to be opposed to the claims of our country. This may be partly due to their interests, but on the whole it is because of the Chinese victory in their propaganda campaign. The bombardment may have hurt their feelings, but since we have already joined the League of Nations, I believe we should carry through our just demands at all cost. I think the representatives of the League Council are supporting China's claim that, though Japan insists that the safety of the Japanese nationals in Manchuria should be guaranteed, China can do nothing under the present circumstances when Japanese forces are occupying Manchuria. Why doesn't our Government point out each instance in a concrete way and demand the reply of the Chinese representative to such questions as, "Why doesn't China prohibit anti-Japanese movements? If she does so, Japan will not hesitate to withdraw her troops at any time." or "Why does China promote anti-Japanese sentiment and instigate hostile actions among her younger generation by using /anti-Japanese/ national textbooks?" etc? As our representative only repeats claims in an abstract and vague way, Europeans and Americans who have but little knowledge about Asia cannot understand us. The Pacific Conference had once passed a resolution advising China to stop anti-Japanese education by using anti-Japanese national textbooks and didn't the Chinese representative at that time consent to it? I regret that our Government authorities are making no effort to put an end to such unlawful anti-Japanese movements. I think we must be determined to gain a sure victory over China both in speech and in arms in our future negotiations with her. I should like, first of all, to hear the opinion of the authorities on this point.

Our country intends to negotiate directly with China for a practical settlement of the Manchurian problem, but China has no such intention. She intends to settle it to her advantage by appealing the matter to the League

of Nations and the Court of International Justice. Therefore, I think there is but little hope for direct negotiation with China. What is the opinion of the Government authorities on this point?

Next, Great Britain has assumed a very unfaithful attitude toward Japan. There is something we cannot understand in the attitude of her representative at the League of Nations and also in her internal situation. This might be brought about owing to her own interests. What is the opinion of the Government authorities on this question?

I want to ask another question on this occasion. I have been deeply deplored for a long time at hearing that there is a secret society among military men. I am most concerned because I know what caused them to form such a society. Our interests in Manchuria, of course, are nothing but the results of daring and dangerous efforts by the seniors of present soldiers. However, those interests are being gradually encroached upon by the outrageous acts of the Chinese, and the activities of our Foreign Office which is supposed to protect them, cannot be relied upon. Chinese, burning with revengeful thought against Japan, have been watching for a chance to pay off their old scores for more than twenty years, and yet our Foreign Office has been aimlessly advocating its old policy of co-existence and co-prosperity between Japan and China. Thereupon the Chinese growing more presumptuous, do everything they can to show hatred of and contempt for Japan which made the young officers so furious that they have organized a secret society. Their object, however, seems to be not only to protect our interests in Manchuria and Mongolia, but also to carry out a national socialistic, political and economical renovation.

The members of this society are said to be taking some part behind the scenes in the present situation. What is the opinion of the Government authorities on this question? I want to hear the real situation.

Foreign Minister SHIDEHARA -- Under the present grave situation, we adhere neither to our past circumstances nor to our positions. As for the bombardment, I simply stated the actual fact; I do not intend to give any excuse. When Representative YOSHIZAWA explained the fundamental points of our claims on China at the meeting of the League Council, he declared that those claims should be negotiated directly between Japan and China and should not be discussed at that meeting. I perfectly agree with your opinion that the anti-Japanese education should be forbidden prior to the withdrawal of our troops. So long as China continues to look for sympathizer nations, she will not consent to the opening of direct negotiation, but I think she will surely come to understand the situation since Japan declared at the meeting of the League Council that she could by no means withdraw her troops before an agreement was reached on the fundamental points of our claims. Years ago, China refused to enter into direct negotiation with Japan on the Shantung problem and, after laying aside the question for a few years, attempted to introduce it to the Washington Conference. I told the American Secretary of State, "Do you desire the settlement of the Shantung problem? If so, please don't interfere in this problem." The answer was that the United States would assume an unprejudiced attitude towards the dispute between Japan and China. This is also the case with the present Sino-Japanese question. I always tell foreign ambassadors that any intervention on the part of a third power will never bring about a rapid settlement of

the problem. As for the British attitude towards the Sino-Japanese problem, I don't think it proper to express my opinion here.

Prime Minister WAKATSUKI -- Like the Foreign Minister, I also have no intention of either adhering to past circumstances or to any position at this grave juncture. I always decide things according to the consensus of opinions manifested by the Cabinet members. I have attached much importance to the recent Incident, but it has become all the more important nowadays, and so I think all the people must be fully aware of its importance and do their best. I have not heard of the existence of a society in the Army, but I have heard reports of the outline of a certain Incident. I have not yet read any printed matter on national Socialism, but I deeply regret hearing your speech. The matter is now under investigation by the Army authorities, and I think there is no other way than to leave the matter to the War Minister's judgement. I am sorry that I cannot explain the matter any further at present.

Councillor TOMII -- I wish to speak briefly on one point. I am especially worried over the situation where most countries in the world have turned out to be enemies to our country at the time of the resolution of the League of Nations. I am afraid that Japan, under various misgivings, will be regarded as a militaristic nation. Some may say that it does not matter at all so long as Japan will stick to justice even if she is isolated, but the idea of justice is not the same with all. What our country believes to be right is not always thought so by other countries; thus it often leads to an endless dispute. We must of course be concerned about our national

prestige, but if our country is isolated, we will face difficulty in everything. The 16th of next month will come soon. China, relying upon the League of Nations, will not readily consent to direct negotiations, and as for Japan, we will not easily withdraw our troops. Under these circumstances, I fear that Japan will be regarded as a militaristic nation and consequently will be subject to pressure more than ever. I want to know how far the Government authorities intend to push forward their old policy.

Hasn't the Government any intention to withdraw /the troops/ if nothing happens until the 10th? If something should happen, we shall be obliged to pay dearly for it, but then, it will be easy for us to obtain the understanding of the Powers.

Prime Minister WAKATSUKI. -- The situation is grave, just as Councillors TOMII and EGI have pointed out. But the present Incident was caused by outrageous actions on the part of the Chinese troops and our country is merely acting in self-defence. Therefore, we must protect our interests even if it may cost a considerable amount of sacrifice. The maintenance of peace and interests in Manchuria and Mongolia will be a necessity for our existence. Once they are lost, the result will be hard to foresee. Therefore, we must maintain them by all means. Although the Chinese troops have been defeated by our forces, a number of remnants and bandits still remain in concealment in many places and public order is being maintained barely by our troops. The actual settlement of the Manchurian problem should be brought about through direct negotiations between Japan and China and no intervention by a third country shall be allowed. In case Japan does not withdraw her troops before November 16th, and does not open direct negotiations, the League of Nations may assume a stronger attitude towards our

country. There is nothing we can do about that. We have no alternative, I think, but to decide upon our course according to future situations.

Foreign Minister SHIDEHARA -- The resolution of the 24th has ended in failure. So if the Incident shows no development in future, a resolution of the same purport cannot be made once more. However, if there is any matter which comes under Article 15 of the League Covenant, a claim may be raised in the form of a resolution. Moreover, if the League of Nations considers that a war has begun, it will take actions against us according to Article 16 of the Covenant. Of course, it will be difficult to open direct negotiations with China, and even if opened, the negotiations will turn out to be very difficult, but I believe that there is no other way for us than to keep to the right course.

Councillor TOMII -- From a legal point of view, the Foreign Minister's reply may be right, but as a matter of fact, if China, at the meeting of the League Council of November 16th, appeals to the Council that nothing has happened since, but Japan does not withdraw her troops, Japan may be regarded as not respecting the decision of the League of Nations. Consequently, the attitude of the League of Nations toward Japan, will grow worse. It will be advisable for Japan to fully explain her position that she cannot withdraw her troops under the present circumstances, when the life and property of Japanese nationals in Manchuria are still endangered on account of remnants and bandits. If our troops can be withdrawn for the time being, I think it will greatly improve Japan's position and she will win sympathy from other Powers.

Foreign Minister SHIDEHARA -- Japan has emphasized to the League of Nations that the existence of bandits, who commit various atrocities to Koreans throughout Manchuria, was why Japan could not withdraw her troops. But China, on her part, maintains that she cannot hold herself responsible for it unless Japan withdraws her troops.

Councillor ISHII -- Only three weeks ago, Japan's claims were always accepted by the League Council. Moreover, it was reported that Chang Hsueh-liang could not return to Mukden and Chiang Kai-shek would resign his post, and things had been going on favourably for Japan. On the 22nd, however, the League Council suddenly changed its attitude, rejected Japanese claims totally and accepted the Chinese claim. This sudden change is said to have been caused by the aerial bombardment by our troops in North Manchuria. Thus, Japan has been internationally isolated and the dispute between Japan and China has now become a problem between Japan and the League of Nations. It seems that the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister are trying to open direct negotiations between Japan and China, but I fear that they will be disappointed. I think China, having attained her purpose by the claim of Article 11, will next try to beat us by the claim of Article 15. If Article 15 is applied, the League Council will be able to carry out a decision regardless of whether Japan will agree or not. Further, it is possible that Japan will be beaten by other Powers under the claim of Article 16. I think the situation has grown worse.

Although it is evident that the present incident was caused by the destruction of railway by the Chinese troops, how far will the Japanese people be involved in the incident? If Chinchow and North Manchuria districts were bombed before the War Minister and the Foreign Minister knew anything about it, if the Chief of General Staff cannot command our expeditionary forces, I fear there will be dreadful consequences in stock for us. The Prime Minister's answer to Councillor EGI's question seems to mean that he has no alternative but to leave the matter at the War Minister's disposal. It does not mitigate my worry at all.

Next, the notification of a certain incident which had happened in the Army must have been banned from publication by the Metropolitan Police Board. Such notifications, if appeared in newspapers and magazines, would no doubt have given a great shock to the general public, but the press ban has given rise to various speculations. I am afraid that an age of terror will come. My worry has been aggravated by the Prime Minister's answer that he will leave the matter at the disposal of the War Minister without immediately taking proper measures for it.

Prime Minister WAKATSUKI -- My answer did not mean that I would leave the matter wholly at the War Minister's disposal. I only stated that, as the matter is being investigated by the authorities under the War Minister, I cannot help but wait for the results.

Councillor ISHII -- I suppose that, if a society of young officers has been organized, there will be some civilians who have joined it. I hear that they are now being investigated at the court martial. I wish to know about this point.

Prime Minister WAKATSUKI -- I have not yet received any reports from the authorities so I don't know anything about it.

Councillor ISHIGURO -- I am greatly surprised to hear that a secret society has been organized in the Army. I ask the President to give us an opportunity to hear reports on this matter from the War Minister.

President KURATOMI -- After consulting the matter with the Cabinet, I will give you an answer. Now the meeting shall be adjourned for today.

(Adjourned at 1:30 p.m.)

Doc. No. 2204

Fully translated. Nothing
to be added.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 2204

Date: 25 June 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: Records of Privy Council Proceedings.

Date: 28 Oct. 31 Original () Copy (X) Language: Jap.

Has it been translated? Yes () No (X)

Has it been photostated? Yes () No (X)

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) Privy Council Secretariat

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Privy Council Secretariat

PERSONS IMPLICATED: SHIBEHARA, Kijuro; WAKATSUKI, Reijiro

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Manchurian Incident

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

This file contains a record of those present at this meeting and states that after the Emperor, Education Minister TANAKA, and Councillor SUZUKI had left, a report re Manchurian Incident was made. Foreign Minister SHIBEHARA explained re this situation at conference of League of Nations, following which Councillor HGI said that Japanese delegates must denounce anti-Japanese education being enforced in China and that Japan would withdraw her troops if China would suppress her anti-Japanese movements. Beginning on p. 48, HGI says, "I am deplered hearing that there is a secret society among military men. I am most concerned because I knew what caused them to form such a society. Our interests knowhahahaused thunsto fymranch subsiesydaring and dangerous efforts of seniors of present soldiers. However, these interests are entrenched upon by outrageous Chinese, and our Foreign Office cannot be relied upon. Chinese, growing presumptious, do everything they can to show hatred of and contempt for Japan which made young officers so furious that they organized a secrete secret society."

Premier WAKATSUKI and several councillors expressed amazement re existence of a secret Army organization, and WAKATSUKI said that the incident is being investigated by War Ministry.

Doc. No. 2204

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Doc. No. 2304 - SUMMARY CONT'D. - Page 2

Councillor ISHI stated that notification of incident must have been banned from publication by Metropolitan Police Board and that he regrets this, fearing a reign of terror due to spreading of rumors. Other members expressed surprise at possibility of secret Army organization and desire to hear War Minister's explanation.

Analyst: 2nd. Lt. Blumhagen

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Record of the Privy Council on 28 Oct. 1931

President KURATOMI

Vice-president HIRANUMA

Ministers WAKATSUKI

Premier, Overseas affairs

SHIDEHARA

Foreign minister

TANAKA

Education Minister

Privy Counsellors TOMII

ISHIGURO

KURODA

FURUICHI

EGI

SAKURAI

ARAI

KAWAI

KAMATA

SUZUKI

ISHII

MIZUMACHI

OKADA

FUKUDA

Lord Keeper of Privy Seal IKKI

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Matters submitted for discussion and approval are:

1. Reduction from and addition to the Imperial Estate. Each individual case is explained and is approved unanimously.
2. Grant of degree to the graduates of universities in Korea, Formosa, ^{South} Manchuria ^{and} ^{the} Railway zone. So far, they had to come over to Japan and study for two years before they could get the degree. It was very inconvenient, ~~that~~, this new regulation was decided upon.

After the Emperor's withdrawal, a report was made on the Manchurian Incident. Education Minister TANAKA and councillor SUZUKI had withdrawn.

Foreign Minister SHIDEHARA explained the situation at the conference of the League of Nations. Councillor EGI says the government's attitude is very awkward. Japanese delegates are always talking abstractly. They must denounce the anti-Japanese education enforced in China, and must declare Japan would withdraw her troops any time if China would suppress

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Anti-Japan movements. Japan wants to have direct negotiation with China, but China wants to appeal to the League of Nations and the International ~~Military~~ Tribunal. And he says:

178 "By the way, I want to ask one question: I am greatly deploring upon hearing that there is a secret society among the military men. I am most concerned because I know what caused them to form such a society. Our interests in Manchuria, of course, are the results of the daring and dangerous efforts of the seniors of the present soldiers. However, those interests are encroached ^{upon} by outrageous Chinese and our Foreign Office cannot be relied upon --- Chinese growing presumptuous, do everything they can to show their hatred and contempt to Japan which make young officers furious and ~~so~~ ^{hot} they organize a secret society. However, their object lies not only in the protection of our interests in Manchuria and Mongolia, but also in the accomplishment of political and economic reformation along the national socialistic principle. In connection with the present situations too, they are:

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reported to be very active ^{in the} interior. ---
Premier WAKATSUKI: "--- I have never heard of
(753) the existence of any kind of understanding among
some of the army men, but I have
heard ~~about~~ ~~in general terms~~ about a certain
event. Although I have had no occasion to
read national-socialistic writings, what
you told me just now is very regrettable.
At any rate, the said affair is being
investigated by the war ministry, and
I think, will be settled as the war minister
thinks best.

Councillor ISHII: "... There is no doubt about it
(763) that the incident was caused by the destruction
of the railroad by Chinese troops. However,
how far are we going to be led by this?
Attack was made on Chinchow and in north
Manchuria with the war minister and the Foreign
minister not knowing about it at all.
If the chief of general staff is unable to
command the despatched troops, the
consequences in future are to be
seriously concerned about. The premier's
answer to Councillor FGI's question gives
us the impression that we can not but
be led by the war minister as he wishes,
and it does not ease my anxiety at all.

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2204

"Next, regarding a certain incident in the army; it must be the Metropolitan Police Board that banned its publication in the newspapers. If such a serious incident is disclosed in the newspapers and magazines, the impression that would give to general public is really great, and I regret to hear that it is banned. Besides, because of its being kept in secrecy, many rumors are spreading around, and I fear that it is going to be a reign of terror. And my anxiety is increased as I understand that the Premier intends to leave everything in the War Minister's hand without taking any appropriate measure immediately.

WAKATSUKI: "I did not mean that we would unquestioningly follow the War Minister. I only meant that we had to wait until the result of the investigation being made by the officials under the War Ministry administration will come up."

Councillor ISHII: "If there is a group of young officers, I imagine there must be some civilians who act in concert with them."

Councillor ISHIGURO: "I am surprised that there should be a secret organization among the military men. Some day, we want to listen to the War Minister's explanation."

5 II

DEFENSE PANEL FOR THE MAJOR WAR CRIMINALS OF THE FAR EAST

TRANSLATION REQUEST FORM

Date 21 Feb. 1947

From: Defense Panel, Language Branch, Control Desk
To : IPS, Language Division

Request translation

from Japanese language into English language

from _____ language into _____ language

of complete Def. Doc. No. 540 being
excerpts of No. & Call Letter

IPS Doc. No. 2204 for Manchurian as follows:
Att'y or Phase

Heading of Document (as it will appear on translation and reproduced copies)

Proceedings of Privy Council (Oct 28, 1931) -
Report Concerning the Manchurian Incident

Specification of Request: (State clearly extent of excerpt by page, item or frame number, paragraph, etc., and indicate first and last words of excerpt. Excerpt including titles, headings, etc., must be clearly marked on original.)

Translate ~~the~~ document from
pp. 29 to pp. 67

Additional remarks: _____

V.D. Sheldon
Signature

540
Lamine -
I question whether this
will be used. Let's put
it with other translations
and wait at least until
it is processed.

HS

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Doc. No. 2204 - SUMMARY CONT'D. - Page 2

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Analyst: 2nd. Lt. Blumhagen

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 一世傳御料解除及編入ノ件
 一朝鮮、臺灣、關東州及南滿洲鐵道附屬地ニ於ケル學位授與ニ關スル件
 附 滿洲事變ニ關スル報告
 昭和六年十月二十八日
 會議筆記
 副

Proj. No.	295
S. A. No.	
Sack No.	
Item No.	1

#2204

樞密院會議筆記

一世傳御料解除及編入ノ件

朝鮮臺灣關東州及南滿洲鐵道附屬地ニ於ケル學位授與ニ關スル件

附 滿洲事變ニ關スル報告

品 庫 記

昭和六年十月二十八日(水曜日)午前十時十分開

議

聖上臨御

出席員

倉富議長

平沼副議長

大臣

若槻

内閣總理大臣
兼拓務大臣

四番

幣原外務大臣

五番

區
會
完

田中文部大臣 十一番

顧問官

富井顧問官 二十番

石黒顧問官 廿一番

黒田顧問官 廿二番

古市顧問官 廿三番

江木顧問官 廿四番

櫻井顧問官 廿五番

荒井顧問官 廿六番

河合顧問官 廿七番

櫻内商工大臣 十五番

顧問官

伊東顧問官 十七番

金子顧問官 十八番

久保田顧問官 十九番

石原顧問官 廿八番

宮内大臣

一木宮内大臣

委員

關室宮内大臣

委員 關屋宮内次官

三矢帝室林野局長官

宮内 渡部宮内省參事官

杉村帝室林野局事務官

和田帝室林野局御用掛

以上世傳御料解除及編入ノ件ニ付

黒崎法制局參事官

赤間文部省專門學務局長

堀切拓務次官

生駒拓務省管理局長

和宮院

以上朝鮮臺灣關東州及南滿洲鐵道附屬地
ニ於ケル學位授與ニ關スル件ニ付

報告員

富井審査委員長

世傳御料解除及編入ノ件並朝鮮臺灣關東
州及南滿洲鐵道附屬地ニ於ケル學位授與

ニ關スル件ニ付

書記官長

二上書記官長

書記官

堀江書記官

富井

議長(倉富)

之ヨリ會議ヲ開ク

世傳御料解除及編入ノ件

ヲ議題ニ供ス第一讀會ヲ開キ朗讀ヲ省略シ
テ審査報告ヲ求ム

報告員(富井)

今回御諮詢ノ世傳御料解除及編

入ノ件ニ付本官等審査委員タルノ命ヲ受ケ

客月二十九日委員會ヲ開キ宮内大臣及關係

諸官ノ説明ヲ聽キ以テ之カ審査ヲ遂ケタリ

本件ハ世傳御料ノ解除及編入ノ二項ヲ包含

スル勅書案ニシテ今其ノ各項ノ要旨ヲ分説

夏
野

完

スレハ大略左ノ如シ

第一 世傳御料ノ解除

抑世傳御料ハ明治二十三年十一月ノ欽定ニ

係リ當時宮城以下二十九箇所ノ土地物件ヲ

之ニ編入セラレ其ノ後明治四十四年三月富

士御料地以下四箇所ノ土地ノ一部ヲ解除セ

ラレ次テ大正十年八月宮城以下十六箇所ノ

土地ノ全部又ハ一部ヲ解除シ千頭御料地外

一箇所ニ於テ若干ノ普通御料地ヲ之ニ編入

セラレ今日ニ到レルモノニシテ現ニ世傳御

料タルモノハ十九箇所筆數二百六十六面積
 二十一萬六千六百二十四町步餘ナリ然ルニ
 此等世傳御料タル土地中ニハ其ノ編入ノ當
 時之ニ關スル調査未濟ニシテ之ヲ後日ノ詮
 議ニ委ネタルモノ及爾後該土地ニ關スル諸
 般ノ事情ニ著シキ變化ヲ來シタルモノアル
 カ故ニ宮内當局ニ於テ引續キ多年ニ亘リ精
 査審究ノ結果今後世傳御料トシテ存置スル
 ニ適セサルモノアルコトヲ認メ茲ニ皇室財
 産令第八條ノ規定ニ從ヒテ世傳御料ノ土地

二付必要ナル整理ヲ加フルノ趣旨ニ依リ大
 規模ノ解除ヲ行ハムトスルモノニシテ即チ
 本案ヲ以テ世傳御料ヨリ解除シテ普通御料
 ト爲サムトスル土地ハ南豊島千頭丹澤木曾
 段戸ノ各御料地ノ一部ニシテ其ノ合計筆數
 百四面積一萬三千三百七十一町步餘ヲ算ス
 而シテ之カ解除ノ理由ハ其ノ箇所ニ依リ固
 ヲリ一様ナラス別冊宮内省ノ作成ニ係ル世
 傳御料解除調書ニ記載スル所ノ如シ今之ヲ
 概括摘録スレハ(一)南豊島御料地ノ一部ハ環

境ノ變化ニ由リ(二)丹澤御料地ノ一部ハ關東
 地方ノ激震ニ因リ大崩壞地ヲ生シ爲ニ世傳
 御料タルノ價值ナキニ至リタルニ由リ(三)其
 ノ他或ハ土地高寒地勢嶮峻地味瘠惡又ハ土
 地崩落等ノ爲施業ニ適セサルモノアリ或ハ
 小面積ノ飛地ナル爲又ハ民有地トノ境界錯
 綜セル爲維持利用ニ不便ナルモノアリ或ハ
 入會的慣行存在ノ爲管理經營ヲ困難ナラシ
 ムルモノアル等ノ事情ニ由リ何レモ世傳御
 料トシテ之ヲ存置スルニ適セスト言フニ在

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第二 世傳御料ノ編入
 (一) 世傳御料タル南豊島御料地ニ介在スル普通御料ノ土地ハ現ニ新宿御苑ノ一部トシテ合同利用スル箇所ナルニ由リ (二) 世傳御料タル木曾御料地又ハ段戸御料地ニ存在介在又ハ接續スル普通御料ノ林地ハ何レモ林業經營上併合利用ヲ要スルニ由リ皇室典範第四十六條ノ規定ニ依リ本案ヲ以テ之ヲ世傳御料ニ編入セムトスルモノニシテ其ノ合計筆數ニ

相 寄 附

十六、面積五千八百三十六町步餘ヲ算ス
 以上ノ解除及編入ヲ行フトキハ世傳御料ノ
 土地ハ差引筆數ニ於テ七十八ヲ面積ニ於テ
 七千五百三十四町步餘ヲ減少シ全體ニテ筆
 數百八十八面積二十萬九千九十町步餘ト爲
 ル
 按スルニ本案ノ二項中先ツ世傳御料ノ解除
 ニ付考フルニ皇室典範第四十五條ノ規定ニ
 依レハ世傳御料ノ土地物件ハ分割讓與スル
 コトヲ得サルモノニシテ皇室財産令第八條

第一項ノ規定ニ依レハ世傳御料ニ屬スル財
 産ハ重大ナル事由ヲ生シタル場合ニ限り其
 ノ解除ヲ爲スコトヲ得ルモノナルカ故ニ之
 カ解除ノ處分ニ付テハ特ニ周到ナル注意ヲ
 拂フヘキコト言フ候タス今回當局ノ辯明ニ
 係ル解除ノ理由ヲ通覽スルニ畢竟該土地ハ
 始ヨリ又ハ爾後事情ノ變化ニ因リ世傳御料
 トシテ存置スルニ適セサルモノナルコトヲ
 認ムルニ到レリト言フニ歸著ス而シテ本件
 ニ掲クル土地ハ其ノ範圍廣大ナレトモ世傳

御料設定ノ本旨ニ照シ且前陳ノ事情ニ鑑ミ
何レモ重大ナル事由ヲ生シタルモノトシテ
之ヲ解除セラルルコト已ムヲ得サル所ナリ
ト考フ其ノ始ヨリ世傳御料タルニ適セサル
モノニ在リテハ當初欽定ノ際後日調査ニ委
ネラレタルノ趣旨ニ基キ當局ニ於テ精査ノ
結果其ノ事實ヲ發見シタルモノナルカ故ニ
之レ亦重大ナル事由ヲ生シタルモノトシテ
之ヲ是認スルノ外ナシト思料ス世傳御料ノ
編入ニ至リテハ當該土地ノ特殊ノ情態ニ顧

ミ之ニ接續スル世傳御料地ニ合同シテ管理
 スルヲ適切ナリト爲スノ趣旨ニ出ツルモノ
 ニシテ別ニ支障ノ廉ヲ認メス仍テ審査委員
 會ニ於テハ本案ハ當局ノ調査ニ信賴シテ此
 ノ儘之ヲ可決セラレ然ルヘキ旨全會一致ヲ
 以テ議決シタリ

右謹テ審査ノ結果ヲ報告ス

議長

(倉富)

別ニ御發言モナキ故第二讀會以下

ヲ省略シテ直ニ採決ニ付スヘシ本案賛成ノ
 各位ノ起立ヲ請フ

三六(全會一致可決)

ニ休會多様ノ卒業生ト出シ學識ノ何處ニ關

ハ○ノ三大學令ニ準據シテハ大學ニシテモ指

議長(倉富)次ニ

朝鮮臺灣關東州及南滿洲鐵道附屬地ニ於

ケル學位授與ニ關スル件

ヲ議題ニ供ス第一讀會ヲ開キ朗讀ヲ省略シ

テ審査報告ヲ求ム

報告員(富井)又今同御諮詢ノ朝鮮臺灣關東州及

南滿洲鐵道附屬地ニ於ケル學位授與ニ關ス

此件ニ付本官等審査委員ヲ命セラレ去ル六
 月十八日以來數次委員會ヲ開キ當局大臣及
 關係諸官ノ辯明ヲ聽取シ以テ之カ審議ヲ遂
 ケ文リ
 抑朝鮮ニ於ケル京城帝國大學臺灣ニ於ケル
 臺北帝國大學關東州ニ於ケル旅順工科大学
 及南滿洲鐵道附屬地ニ於ケル滿洲醫科大学
 ハ何レモ大學令ニ準據シタル大學ニシテ既
 ニ相當多數ノ卒業生ヲ出シ學術ノ研究ニ關
 シテモ亦相當ノ業績ヲ擧ケツツアリ然ルニ

此等ノ地方ニハ未タ學位令施行セラレサル
爲右卒業生等ニシテ學位ヲ得ムトスル者ハ
内地ニ於テ更ニ大學學部研究科ニ入リテ二
年以上研究ニ從事シ論文ヲ提出シテ學部教
員會ノ審査ヲ受クルカ又ハ初ヨリ論文ヲ内
地ノ大學ニ提出シテ其ノ學部教員會ノ認定
ヲ受クルヲ要スルニ因リ不便歟カラス仍テ
此ノ不便ヲ除去シ學位ヲ受ケムトスル者ヲ
シテ各其ノ所在地方ニ於ケル大學ニ論文ヲ
提出シテ審査ヲ受ケシメ當該大學ヲシテ文

部大臣ノ認可ヲ經テ之ニ學位ヲ授與スルコ
 トヲ得シムル爲茲ニ本案ヲ以テ朝鮮臺灣關
 東州及南滿洲鐵道附屬地ニ於ケル學位授與
 ニ關シテハ學位令ニ依ル旨ヲ定メムトスル
 モノナリ
 要スルニ本案ハ朝鮮臺灣關東州及南滿洲鐵
 道附屬地ニ於テ大學教育ノ完成ニ伴ヒ實際
 ノ必要ニ應スル爲新ニ學位授與ニ關スル法
 規ヲ定メムトスルモノニシテ其ノ趣旨ニ於
 テ敢テ不可ナキノミナラス其ノ條項亦別ニ

支障ノ廉ナシト認ムルニ由リ此ノ儘之ヲ可

決セラレ然ル一キ旨全會一致ヲ以テ議決シ

タリ

右謹テ審査ノ結果ヲ報告ス

二十一番(石黒)本官ハ嘗テ當局ニ對シ博士論

文ヲ審査スルニ人格ヲモ調ヘラルルヤト質

シタルニ人格ハ之ヲ調ヘストノコトナリキ

右ハ當然ノコトナリヤ博士ハ學問サヘアレ

ハ可ナルモノナリヤ

十一番(田中)人格ニ付テハ取調ヲ爲サストノ

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ト	ナ	リ	シ	例	ハ	本	員	ノ	未	タ	記	憶	セ	サ	ル	所	ナ	リ	レ
為	長	キ	時	日	ヲ	要	シ	タ	ル	モ	ノ	ア	レ	ト	モ	不	認	可	
委	員	<small>(赤間)</small>	學	位	授	與	ノ	上	申	ア	リ	タ	ル	後	取	調	ノ		
ル	モ	ノ	幾	何	ア	リ	ヤ	ヲ	伺	ヒ	タ	シ							
二	十	一	番	<small>(石黒)</small>	然	ラ	ハ	學	位	ヲ	得	タ	ル	人	ニ	シ	テ		
二	人	格	上	ノ	缺	點	ノ	為	學	位	ノ	授	與	ヲ	取	消	サ	レ	タ
ヨ	リ	注	意	ス	ヘ	キ	モ	ノ	ナ	リ	ト	考	フ						
定	ア	レ	ハ	學	位	授	與	ノ	際	ハ	其	ノ	點	ニ	付	テ	モ	固	
二	ハ	學	位	ヲ	有	ス	ル	者	ノ	品	位	ノ	保	持	ニ	關	ス	ル	規
十	答	ハ	何	時	為	サ	レ	タ	ル	ヤ	知	ラ	サ	レ	ト	モ	學	位	令

二十一番(石黒) 已ニ學位ノ授與ヲ爲シタル後

人格上ノ缺陷ニ由リ之ヲ取消シタル事例及

教員會ニ於テ論文ヲ認メ學位授與ノ申請ヲ

爲シタル後人格上ノ理由ニ依リ之カ認可ノ

與ヘラレサリシ事例之レ無シト云フ御答ナ

リヤ全會一庭下

委員(赤間) 唯今記憶セル範圍内ニ於テハ之レ

ナシ過去ノ全部ニ付テハ今明カナラス

二十一番(石黒) 過去ノ事實御調査ノ上書面ニ

テ御答ヲ願ヒタシ

委員(赤間) 調査ノ上書面ヲ以テ御答スヘシ

議長(倉富) 別ニ御發言モナキ故第二讀會以下

ヲ省略シテ直ニ採決ニ付スヘシ本案賛成ノ

委各位ノ起立ヲ請フ

(全會一致可決)

議長(倉富) 本日ハ之ニテ閉會ス

聖上入御

(午前十時三十分閉會)

二十一番

議長男爵倉富勇三郎

書記官長二上 兵治

書記官

堀江 季雄

武藤 盛雄

國史記

I wish to ask where you are going.
are you "

滿洲事變ニ關スル報告

昭和六年十月二十八日(水曜日)午前十時三十分
宮中東溜間ニ於テ開會

出席員

倉富議長

平沼副議長

大臣

若槻内閣總理大臣
兼拓務大臣

幣原外務大臣

長
官
記

顧問官

富井顧問官

石黒顧問官

黒田顧問官

古市顧問官

江木顧問官

櫻井顧問官

荒井顧問官

河合顧問官

鎌田顧問官

石井顧問官

水町顧問官

岡田顧問官

福田顧問官

書記官長

二上書記官長

書記官

堀江書記官

武藤書記官

田中

倉富議長 只今ヨリ滿洲事變ニ關スル外務大臣ノ報告アリ

幣原外務大臣 國際聯盟ノ第一回理事會ハ九月二十二日ヨリ開會シ三十日ニ至リ決議ヲ爲シ本月十四日迄休會セリ然ルニ本月八日所謂錦州爆擊事件ナルモノ發生シテ少カラズ世界ノ人心ヲ刺戟シ國際法上ノ見地ヨリ飛行機ノ錦州上空飛行其ノモノカ既ニ不可ナルニ戰時スラ問題ト爲ル爆擊ヲ戰時ニ非サル今日之ヲ行フハ不都合ナリト攻撃スル

者多ク去ル十一日ニ到リ理事會議長ハ此ノ
 行動ハ日本政府カ事態ヲ擴大セスト云ヘル
 言明ヲ裏切ルモノニシテ甚タ憂慮ニ堪ヘス
 ト我政府ニ通告シ來リタルヲ以テ帝國政府
 ハ之ニ對シ自衛上已ムヲ得ス此ノ舉ニ出タ
 ル旨ヲ同答シタルカ遂ニ第二回理事會ハ豫
 定ヲ繰上ケ十三日ヲ以テ開會セララルニ到
 リ其ノ劈頭米國ニ對シ「オブザグア」ヲ出ス
 様案内スヘシトノ動議カ提出セラレタリ依
 テ帝國政府ハ右ハ規約ノ解釋上疑義アルノ

ミナラス其ノ先例モナク又本問題ハ單ナル
手續問題ニ非スシテ種々重要問題ヲ含ムモ
ノナレハ之カ決議ハ聯盟國全部ノ同意ヲ要
スト主張セリ然ルニ理事會内一般ノ空氣ハ
從來米國ハ本問題ニ關係シ來レルモノナル
カ故ニ寧ロ「オブザヴァー」トシテ代表者ヲ出
席セシムルヲ便利トスヘク毫モ規約ニ違反
スルモノニ非スト爲シ内心此ノ機會ニ於テ
米國ヲシテ事實上聯盟ニ加入協力セシムル
コトヲ欲求シタルモノノ如シ我代表ハ飽迄

之ニ反對シタルモ遂ニ多數ヲ以テ可決セラ
レタリ依テ日本政府ハ理事會ノ議長ニ對シ
テ「オアザグア」認容問題ハ全會一致ヲ要ス
ル又多數決ヲ以テ足ルヤハ解釋上ノ疑義ナ
ルニ拘ラス之カ決定ヲ他日ニ留保シ多數決
ニ依リテ招請狀ヲ出サムトスルハ何事ソヤ
トノ質問書ヲ提出セルカ議長ノ之ニ對スル
回答ハ我質問ノ要點ニ答ヘス唯事實問題ト
シテ從來ノ行動ヲ繼續セルニ過キスト云フ
ノミナリキ米國ノ之ニ對スル態度ハ極メテ

公平ニシテ國務長官並同次官ハ何レモ滿洲
問題ニ關シテハ何等妨害ヲ爲スノ意ナキ旨
ヲ述一米國ハ不戰條約ノ發案者ナル關係上
同條約ニ關スル限り「オブザグア」ヲシテ發
言セシムルヤモ知レサレト然ラサル限り單
ニ會議ノ報告ヲ爲サシムルニ止ムト説明シ
現ニ實際ニ於テモ差出カマシキコトヲ言ハ
サリキ
次テ起リシハ不戰條約適用ノ問題ニシテ第
二回理事會ニ集合シタル各理事ハ席上話合

ノ結果ヲ決議ノ形式ニ依ラスシテ不戰條約
ノ各當事國ニ對シ通告シタル爲其ノ通告ヲ
受領シタル各國ハ何レモ日本政府ニ對シ不
戰條約ニ對スル注意喚起ノ通牒ヲ發シ米國
モ亦日支問題ノ平和的解決ヲ祈ル旨ノ通牒
ヲ送り來レリ此等ニ對シテ帝國政府ハ新聞
紙ニ公表ノ通不戰條約ニ對シテハ常ニ注意
ヲ怠ラス今後ト雖之ニ違反スル行動ヲ執ル
ノ意ナシ而シテ支那ノ日貨排斥運動ノ如キ
ハ正シク該條約ノ精神ヲ蹂躪スルモノナル

旨ヲ述ヘタリ
滿洲問題ノ實質的解決ヲ如何ニ取扱フヘキ
ヤニ付テハ理事會ニ於テ其ノ内議ニ數日ヲ
費シ支那代表ハ日支ノ直接交渉ニ依リテ之
ヲ解決スルヲ不可トセサルモ日本ノ撤兵力
前提條件ナリト論シ我代表ハ現状ニテ撤兵
スレハ治安上由々シキ事態ヲ生シ九月十八
日以前ヨリモ一層危險ノ状態ニ陥ルノ虞アリ
ルカ故ニ先ツ平常關係ノ確立ニ必要ナル基
礎的大綱ヲ協定スルニ非サレハ到底撤兵シ

得へカラサル旨ヲ述へタルカ理事會ニ於テ
ハ之カ對策ニ困惑シ本月二十一日ニ至リ三
種ノ決議案ヲ作成セリ其ノ第一案ハ協定ノ
大綱ハ九月三十日ノ決議ノ趣旨ノ範圍内ニ
於テ日本政府ニ於テ之ヲ定メ撤兵ニ關スル
條項ト共ニ日支兩國間ニ於テ直接協定セム
コトヲ勸告スルモノニシテ理事會ハ之ヲ以
テ一旦休會シ十一月十一日ニ到リテ再開ノ
上其ノ成果ヲ觀ムコトヲ豫定シ我撤兵ノ時
期ニ關シテハ何等言及スル所ナカリキ第二

案ハ理事會ニ於テ日支協定ノ大綱ノ要點ヲ
聲明シ支那ヲシテ之ヲ承認セシムトスル
モノニシテ第三案ハ日支兩國以外ノ理事國
一致ノ意見ニ依リ協定案ヲ定メ撤兵ノ時期
ヲモ明定セムトスルモノナリ而シテ右第一
案ハ大體ニ於テ日本政府ノ意見ト一致スト
考フルカ故ニ考慮セラレ度旨聯盟事務總長
ヨリ我代表ニ對シテ申出アリタルニ依リ帝
國政府ニ於テハ考慮ノ上第一案ニ同意スヘ
キ旨ヲ回答セリ然ルニ去ル二十五日ノ理事

會ニ於テハ種々ノ事情ニ依リ突如トシテ右
 第三ノ決議案ヲ上議セリ該案起草者ノ言ニ
 依レハ日本ノ主張スル協定ノ大綱ハ之ヲ取
 入レ滿洲ノ權益ニ關スル細目ハ日支兩國間
 ニ於テ協定スヘキモノトセリト云フモ文句
 甚タ曖昧ニシテ我主張明瞭ニ表ハレス何故
 ニ斯ノ如ク突如トシテ第三案カ提出セラレ
 タルヤト謂フニ第一ニハ支那ニ利害關係ア
 ル大國ノ策動ニ因ルモ一般ニ現狀ニテ日支
 間交渉ニ入ルトキハ支那ハ日本ノ壓迫ヲ被

ルノ虞アリト人感ヲ抱ケル者多ク殊ニ理事
國中ニハ小國多ク而シテ此等ノ小國ハ國際
聯盟ノ權威ヲ高メ之ニ依リ大國ヲ壓迫ヲ免
レムトスルノ念強キニ由ルモノナリ加之去
ル二十六日ノ北滿地方ニ於ケル爆彈投下事
件ハ更ニ理事會ニ大ナル衝動ヲ與ヘ益其ノ
空氣ヲ惡化シタルモノアリ帝國代表ハ右決
議案ニ對シ修正案ヲ提出シタルモ遂ニ多數
ヲ以テ否決セラレタリ

江木顧問官 今次ノ壽府ニ於ケル帝國ノ失策

ハ今日迄未ダ曾テナキコトニシテ遺憾千萬
ナリ願ハクハ禍ヲ轉シテ福ト爲シタキモノ
ナリ當局ニ於テモ從來ノ行懸又ハ自己ノ立
場ヲ念頭ニ置カス一意國家ノ爲最善ノ道ヲ
以テ今後ニ處セラレムコトヲ切望ス
理事國ノ殆ト總テハ我國ノ主張ニ反對ナルカ如シ是
レ各國ノ利害關係ヨリ來レルモノナラムモ大體上支
那ノ宣傳カ勝利ヲ占メタルニ由ルモノナルヘシ
爆彈投下ノ爲彼等ノ感情ヲ害シタルナラムモ帝國カ
既ニ聯盟ニ加入セル以上飽迄正義ノ主張ヲ

貫徹スルノ要アリト考フ然ルニ理事國ノ代
表者等ハ日本カ在滿日本人ノ安全ヲ保障セ
ヨト云フモ今日ノ如ク日本ノ軍隊ニ占領セ
ラレ居ルニ於テハ如何トモシ難シト爲ス支
那ノ主張ヲ尤ナリト考フルニ非サルヤ我當
局ハ何故ニ支那ハ排日運動ヲ取締ラサルヤ
之ヲ取締ラハ日本ハ何時ニテモ軍隊ヲ引上
クルニ躊躇セサル一シ又支那政府ハ何故ニ
小國民ニ對シ國定教科書ヲ以テ排日思想ヲ
養成シ敵對行爲ヲ教唆スルヤト一々具體的

事實ヲ摘示シテ其ノ代表ノ明答ヲ求メサル
ヤ唯抽象的ニ漠然タル主張ヲノミ繰返スカ
故ニ東洋ノ事情ニ暗キ歐米人ノ諒解ヲ得ル
能ハサルナリ曾テ太平洋會議ハ支那カ國定
教科書ヲ以テ排日教育ヲ行フヲ非トシ宜シ
ク之ヲ廢止スヘキモノナリト決議セルカ支
那ノ出席員ハ之ニ同意ヲ表シタル事實アル
ニアラスヤ本官ハ我當局カ斯カル不法ノ排
日運動ノ廢止ニ對シテ何等努力セラレサル
ヲ遺憾トス今後ニ於テハ宜シク支那トノ折

衝ニ付テハ口ニ於テモ武器ニ於テモ常ニ必
 勝ヲ期スルノ覺悟ナカラサルヘカラスト考
 フ先ツ以テ此ノ點ニ關スル當局ノ御意見ヲ
 承リタシ

帝國ハ滿洲問題ノ實質的解決ニ付テハ支那
 ト直接交渉ヲ爲スノ考ナルモ支那ニハ其ノ
 考ナク悉ク國際聯盟及國際裁判ニ依テ自國
 ノ有利ニ解決セムトノ考ナルカ如キヲ以テ
 支那ト直接交渉ヲ爲スノ望ハ殆ト之レナキ
 ニ非スヤト考フ此ノ點ニ關シ當局ハ如何ナ

ル見込ヲ有セラルヤ
 次ニ英國ハ日本ニ對シ非常ニ不信ノ態度ヲ
 持セリ現ニ國際聯盟ニ於ケル其ノ代表ノ態
 度ニモ亦國內ノ情勢ニモ不可解ノ點アリ是レ
 或ハ自國ノ利害關係ヨリ來ルヤモ知レサレ
 トモ之ニ對スル當局ノ見解如何
 尚此ノ機會ニ於テ承リタキ一事アリ近頃軍
 人間ニ一ノ秘密結社アリト聞キテ本官ハ浩
 歎之ヲ久ウセリ蓋シ斯ノ如キ結社ヲ生セシ
 ムルニ到レル原因ニ想到スレハナリ滿洲ノ

我權益ハ言フ迄モ無ク今日ノ軍人ノ先輩等
カ眞ニ生命ヲ賭シテ働キタル結果ニ外ナラ
ス然ルニ其ノ權益ハ支那ノ暴虐ニ依リテ逐
年侵害セラレ而モ之ヲ擁護スヘキ外務省ノ
働キハ少シモ頼ムニ足ラス支那ハ日本ニ對
スル報復ノ念燃ルカ如ク二十餘年一劍ヲ研
ケルニ拘ラス我外務省ハ只漫然トシテ日支
ノ共存共榮ヲ唱フル有様ナルカ故ニ支那ハ
益增長シテ排日侮日ノ行動ヲ恣ニスルニ到
レリ若キ士官等ニ依テ結ハレタル結社ハ斯

ノ事態ヲ憤慨シタル結果ナリト云フ然レト
モ其ノ目的ハ單ニ滿蒙ノ權益擁護ニ止ラス
國家社會主義ニ依ル政治的經濟的革新ノ遂
行ヲモ包含スルモノノ如シ而シテ時局ニ對
シテモ此ノ結社ノ連中カ内部ニ於テ活躍セ
リトノ尊アリ當局ニ於テハ之ヲ如何ニ觀察
シ居ラルルヤ其ノ實況ヲ伺ヒタシ
幣原外務大臣 此ノ重大ナル事局ニ當リ吾々
ハ行懸ヤ立場等ニ囚ヘラルルコトナシ爆彈
投下ノ如キ唯實情ヲ一言申述ヘタルノミ敢

一テ辯解セムトスルモノニ非ス理事會ノ席
上ニ於テ芳澤代表ハ支那ニ對スル要求ノ大
綱ヲ説明シタル際此ノ要求事項ハ日支間ニ
於テ直接協定スヘキモノニシテ此ノ席上ニ
於テ議スヘキモノニ非スト言明セリ日本カ
撤兵前ニ於テ先ツ排日教育ヲ廢止セシムル
ノ必要アリトノ御主旨ニハ至極同感ナリ支
那ハ自國ニ對スル同情者ヲ求メツツアル間
ハ直接交渉ノ開始ヲ肯セサルヘキモ日本ハ理
事會席上ニ於テ要求大綱ノ協定成立前ニ於

テハ斷シテ撤兵スルヲ得スト述ヘ居レハ支
那モ理解セサルヘカラスト考フ往年支那ハ
山東問題ニ付日本トノ直接交渉ヲ拒否シ二
三年間之ヲ放棄シタル後ワシントン會議ニ
際シテ之ヲ列國會議ニ持出サムトセリ依テ
本官ハ米國國務長官ニ對シ費下ハ山東問題
ノ解決ヲ欲セラルルヤ若シ之ヲ欲セハ乞フ
本問題ニ對シ敢ヘテ干涉スルコト勿レト申
込ミタル處米國ハ日支ノ爭ニ對シテハ全ク
公平ノ態度ヲ執ルヘキ旨ヲ言明シタリ今次

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ノ日支問題ニ付テモ亦同シ本官ハ諸外國使
節ニ對シテモ第三國ノ干涉ハ決シテ問題ノ
迅速ナル解決ヲ期スル所以ニ非スト説キツ
ツアリ英國ノ日支問題ニ對スル態度ニ付テ
ハ今本官ヨリ所感ヲ述フルハ穩當ナラサル
一シト考フ

若槻内閣總理大臣 此ノ重大ナル時期ニ於テ
行懸立場等ノコトヲ考ヘ居サルハ本官モ亦
外務大臣ト同様ナリ何事モ閣員ノ意見ヲ取
纏メテ處理セリ今次ノ事變ハ非常ニ重大ナ

リト考へタルカ今日ハ更ニ重大ヲ加へタル
ヲ以テ國民全體カ十分ニ之ヲ意識シテ善處
セサルヘカラスト考フ陸軍部内ニ於ケル一
部ノ人々ニ申合アルコトハ未タ之ヲ聞カサ
ルモ或出來事ニ付テハ概略ノ報告ヲ聞ケリ
國家社會主義ニ關スル印刷物ハ讀ミタルコ
トナキモ今御話ヲ聽キテ甚タ遺憾ニ覺ユ何
レ其ノ事柄ニ付テハ今尚陸軍當局ニ於テ調
査中ナルヲ以テ其ノ結果陸軍大臣ノ考ニ因
リ事ヲ運ブ外ナシト考フ本官ハ只今是レ

以上辯明シ難キヲ遺憾トス
富井顧問官 本官ハ簡單ニ或一點ニ付申述一
タシ本官ノ特ニ心配スルハ此ノ度ノ聯盟ノ
決議ニ於テ世界中ノ多數ノ國力皆我國ノ敵
ト爲リシカ如キ狀勢ナリ本官ハ日本カ種々
ノ疑惑ヲ受ケ軍國主義國ノ如ク見ラルルコ
トヲ恐ルル者ナリ假令孤立ト爲ルモ正義ヲ
守ラハ可ナリトセムモ正義觀念ハ各人必シ
モ同様ナラス我ハ正義ナリト信スルモ外國
ハ正義トセサルコトアリテ終ニ水掛論ト爲

ルコト必カラス國家ノ體面モ元ヨリ考ヘサ
 ルヘカラサルモ孤立ニ陷ラハ何事ヲ爲スニ
 モ非常ニ困難ナルヘシ來月十六日八間モナク到
 來スヘク支那ハ國際聯盟ニ倚リテ容易ニ直
 接交渉ヲ爲ササルヘク而モ日本カ何時迄モ
 撤兵セサルトキハ如何ニモ軍國主義ノ如ク
 解セラレ一層壓迫ヲ加ヘラルコトナキヤ
 當局ハ何所迄從來ノ行懸ヲ通ス考ナリヤ伺
 ヒタシ來ル十日迄何事モ起ラストセハ一度
 引上ヲ試ミルノ考ハナキヤ萬一事故ヲ生セハ

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相當ノ犠牲ヲ拂ハサルヘカラサルモ其ノ時ハ
列國ノ諒解ヲ得ルコト容易ナルヘシト考フ
若槻内閣總理大臣 時局ノ重大ナルハ富井江
木兩顧問官ノ申サルル通ナリ然レトモ本事
變ハ全ク支那兵ノ兇暴ナル侵害ニ原因スル
モノニシテ我國ハ之ニ對シテ自衛行爲ヲ執
ルモノニ外ナラサルカ故ニ相當ノ犠牲ヲ拂
フトモ我權益ハ之ヲ確保セサルヘカラスト
考フ滿蒙ノ平和ト權益ノ維持ハ帝國生存上
ノ必要ニ係リ一朝之ヲ喪失スルコトアラハ

其ノ影響ハ實ニ計ルヘカヲサルモノアリ
ルヘキカ故ニ必ス之ヲ確保スルノ必要アリ
ト考フ支那軍ハ皇軍ノ一撃ニ遇ヒテ敗退セ
ルモ多數ノ敗殘兵馬賊等ハ今尚各地ニ潜伏
スルカ故ニ兵力ニ依リテ僅ニ秩序ヲ維持シ
ツツアリ而シテ滿洲ニ關スル問題ノ實質的
解決ハ日支間ノ直接交渉ヲ以テスヘク第三
者ノ干涉ヲ許ササルモトス日本カ來ル十
一月十六日迄ニ撤兵ヲ實行セズ又直接交渉
ヲモ開始セサルトキハ聯盟ニ於テハ我國ニ

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對シ一層強硬ニ出ツルヤモ知レサレト詮方
 ナク其ノ時ハ其ノ時ノ形勢ニ依リ決心ヲ爲
 スノ外ナシト考フ

幣原外務大臣 二十四日ノ決議ハ不成立ニ終
 レリ從テ今後ノ事變ニシテ變ラサレハ同一
 ノ決議ヲ爲スコトヲ得サルヘシ尤モ聯盟規
 約第十五條ニ該當スル事項アラハ決議ヲ以
 テ要求セララルコトナキヲ保セス又戰爭カ
 開始セラレタリト爲ストキハ聯盟規約第十
 六條ノ制裁附行動ヲ執ルコトアルヘシ支那

トノ直接交渉開始ハ元ヨリ困難ナルヘク又
開始後ノ折衝モ困難ナラムモ正道ヲ蹈ミテ
進ムノ外ナシト考フ

富井顧問官 法律上ハ外務大臣ノ答辯ノ如ク
ナラムモ實際問題トシテハ來ル十一月十六
日ノ理事會ニ於テ支那ハ其ノ後何事モ起ラサ
リシニ拘ラス日本ハ撤兵セスト訴及セハ日
本ハ聯盟ノ決議ヲ尊重セサルモノトシテ益
聯盟ノ空氣ヲ惡化スヘシ日本ハ敗殘兵馬賊
等ノ爲在滿日本人ノ生命財産今尚危險ニシ

テ到底現状ニ於テ撤兵スルコト不可能ナル
旨ヲ詳述スルヲ可トスト考フ尤モ一應撤兵
スルコトヲ得ハ非常ニ日本ノ立場ヲ能クシ
列國ノ同情起ルヘシト考フ

幣原外務大臣 我方ハ聯盟ニ對シ撤兵ヲ爲サ
サルコトハ滿洲各地ニ於ケル朝鮮人ニ對ス
ル暴戾殘忍ナル匪賊ノ存在ニ由ル旨ヲ強調
セリ然ルニ支那側ハ日本カ撤兵セサレハ責
任ノ取り様ナシト主張シツツアリ

石井顧問官 三週間前ニ於テハ日本ノ意見ハ

理事會ニ於テ常ニ採用セラレ張學良ハ歸奉
 スルコト能ハス蔣介石ハ下野スヘシト傳ヘ
 ラレ帝國ノ爲ニハ萬事好都合ニ進展シツツ
 アリキ然ルニ去ル二十一日ニ到リ理事會ノ
 態度ハ俄然一變シ日本ノ主張ハ悉ク却下セ
 ラレ支那ノ言分カ容レラルコトト爲レリ
 此ノ急激ナル變化ハ北滿ニ於ケル我軍ノ爆
 彈投下ニ刺戟セラレタル結果ナリト云フ斯
 クテ日本ハ國際的ニ孤立ト爲リ今ヤ日支ノ問
 題ハ一轉シテ日本對國際聯盟ノ問題ト爲レ

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リ總理大臣及外務大臣ハ日支間ニ於テ直接
 交渉ニ入ルノ考ナラムモ果シテ事志ト違ハ
 サルヤ本官ハ聯盟規約第十一條ニテ目的ヲ
 達シタル支那ハ更ニ第十五條ヲ以テ對抗シ
 來ルヘシト考フ第十五條ヲ出サハ日本ノ贊
 否ヲ問ハス理事會ニ於テ決定スルコトヲ得
 ヘク或ハ第十六條ニ依テ袋叩トセラルルコ
 トアリ得ヘク時局ハ益重大化シタリト考フ
 今次ノ事變カ支那軍ノ鐵道破壊ニ端ヲ發シ
 タルコトハ明白ナルモ之カ爲日本國民ハ何

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聞雜誌ニ出レハ一般民衆ニ非常ナル感動ヲ
 與フヘキコト勿論ナルモ而モ禁止セラレタ
 ル爲種々ノ臆説行ハレツツアリ今後ハ恐怖
 時代カ出現セサルヤト心配セララル本官ハ斯
 カル事件ニ對シ今日直ニ剴切ナル對策ヲ執
 ルコトナクシテ陸軍大臣ノ處置ヲ俟タムト
 スル總理大臣ノ答辯ヲ聞キテ一層心配ヲ増
 セリ

若槻内閣總理大臣 先刻ノ答辯ハ決シテ陸軍

大臣ノ行ク儘ニ行クト謂フ意ニアラス目下

陸軍大臣管下ノ官憲ニ於テ取調中ナレハ其
ノ結果ヲ俟ツノ外ナシト考ヘタルコトヲ申
述ヘタルノミ

石井顧問官 本官ノ想像ニ依レハ青年士官ノ
團體カ出來居レハ民間ニモ之ニ應スル者ア
ルニ非スヤト考テ目下軍法會議ニ於テ審理
中ナリトノコトナルカ此ノ邊ノ事情如何
若槻内閣總理大臣 未タ當局ノ報告ニ接セサ
ルヲ以テ其ノ邊ノ事情判明セズ
石黒顧問官 軍人ニ秘密團體アリトハ驚キ入

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リタルコトナリ此ノ事ハ更ニ他日陸軍大臣
ヨリ報告ヲ聽クノ機會ヲ得ル様御取計ヲ願
ヒタシ

倉富議長 内閣ト交渉ノ上何分ノ御知セヲ

爲スヘシ本日ハ之ニテ散會ス

(午後一時三十分散會)

秘

朕樞密顧問ノ諮詢ヲ經テ世傳御料ノ解除及編入
左記ノ通定ム

御名御璽

昭和年月日

宮内大臣

解除

一南豐島御料地ノ内

東京府武藏國東京市四谷區内藤町拾壹番ノ壹

雜地拾壹萬八千七百六拾六坪四合八勺ノ内百

六拾參坪七合六勺

同府同國豐多摩郡澁谷町羽澤壹番宅地五百八

拾八坪五合四勺

同府同國同郡同町同百參番宅地四千參百參拾

五坪七合六勺

同府同國同郡同町同百參番ノ貳宅地四拾坪

同府同國同郡同町同百四番宅地千九百四拾六

坪貳合四勺

一千頭御料地ノ内

一 靜岡縣遠江國榛原郡上川根村大字奥泉字高橋
 山百參拾番林地拾九町參段六畝貳拾四步
 同縣同國同郡中川根村大字藤川九百七拾六番
 一 丹澤御料地ノ内
 一 壹林地五拾八町七段拾九步
 神奈川縣相模國愛甲郡煤谷瀨村字丹澤山壹番
 林地千八百四拾六町參段參畝貳拾五步
 同縣同國足柄上郡三保村大字玄倉五百九拾七
 番林地參千參百七町八畝貳拾四步
 同縣同國同郡同村大字中川九百貳拾七番林地
 四千四百四拾參町壹段四畝壹步ノ内貳千四百
 壹町五段貳拾六步
 一 水曾御料地ノ内

長野縣信濃國上伊那郡赤穂村大字赤穂壹番林
 地貳千五百八拾四町八段六畝貳步ノ内五百貳
 拾參町壹段六畝貳步
 同縣同國同郡飯島村大字飯島參千九百拾九番
 林地千五百參拾六町八段四畝五步
 同縣同國同郡七久保村字烏帽子ヶ岳裏山參千
 拾五番林地四百參拾八町九段九畝參步
 同縣同國下伊那郡大島村大字大島山貳
 千七百四拾九番林地參百九拾貳町四段九畝拾
 七步
 同縣同國同郡上飯田町八千七百七拾八番林地參
 百七拾四町九段四畝壹步
 同縣同國同郡同町八千七百七拾九番林地八拾四

町壹段四畝拾七步
 同縣同國同郡同町八千百拾六番林地百參拾九
 町六段九畝八步
 同縣同國西筑摩郡楢川村大字奈良井字本澤九
 拾九番林地拾六町九段參畝四步
 同縣同國同郡同村大字贄川貳百四拾四番一壹
 林地百七拾九町六段貳畝七步一内拾九町五段
 五畝八步
 同縣同國同郡同村大字同字大岨貳百四拾四番
 一貳林地壹畝貳拾步
 同縣同國同郡同村大字同字巢山澤貳千七百七
 番一壹林地八拾壹町六段六畝壹步
 同縣同國同郡水祖村大字藪原參百四拾貳番林