

Def. Dec. 1626

(Excerpt from: "The Japan Year Book 1941-42" pp 188, 189, 190 and 191.)

RELATIONS WITH GERMANY

Anti-Comintern Agreement

The Governments of Japan and Germany having decided on the fundamental policy of creating a common front against Communism, detailed negotiations were commenced during the latter part of July 1936, at Berlin between the Japanese Ambassador to Germany and the German authorities. The negotiations resulted in an agreement which was signed provisionally on October 23. After the approval of the Japanese Privy Council had been secured, the anti-Comintern pact was formally signed on November 25 between Viscount Kintomo Mushakoji, the Japanese Ambassador in Berlin, and Colonel von Ribbentrop, the German representative. The pact went into effect simultaneously with the signing.

The conclusion of this agreement with Germany attracted a great deal of public attention all over the world as the most important diplomatic step taken by Japan since her withdrawal from the League of Nations in 1933. On November 25, 1936, the Japanese Foreign Office issued a statement announcing the signing of the agreement and explaining its significance as follows:

I. Ever since its establishment the Communist International, or the so-called Comintern, with its headquarters in Moscow, has been engaged in all sorts of activities, greatly menacing the peace of the world, for the purpose of destroying the national and social structures in every country in pursuance of the fundamental policy of world revolution. At its Seventh Congress, held in the summer of last year, the Comintern decided on a policy of organizing a united front with the Second International, to oppose Fascism and imperialism and at the same time made it plain that the future objectives of Comintern activities were to be Japan, Germany and Poland. It further resolved to support the Chinese Communist armies in order to fight Japan. The actual operations subsequently carried on by the Comintern have become extremely ingenious, rendering them all the more dangerous.

As to the extent to which the Comintern interferes with the internal affairs of all countries and exerts a baneful influence on the well-being of nations and the peace of the world, it is only necessary to recall the disturbances in Spain to realize its magnitude. At least those countries that lodged protests with the Government of the Soviet Union at the time of the Comintern congress certainly have full cognizance of the harmfulness of Comintern activities.

2. The Communist invasion has hitherto been more marked in the Orient, especially in China, than elsewhere. Outer Mongolia and Sinkiang have already suffered from its calamitous effects, and China proper is now being subjected to the depredations of the Communist armies. As a matter of fact, the activities of the Comintern in China have increased notably in vigor since its Seventh Congress.

In Manchoukue also the Comintern through the Manchurian district committee of the Chinese Communist Party has been surreptitiously endeavoring to organize cells, to win over and instigate bandits and to direct the raids by partisan troops all over the country.

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In Japan, the extreme leftist movement temporarily showed signs of decline after the Manchurian incident, but since the Seventh Congress of the Comintern it has again become energetic. It has crept into the channels of lawful agitation in conformity with the resolution of that congress and has launched a unified front movement that is intended to be the basis for revival of the Communist movement.

3. The Japanese Government, which, in order to safeguard Japan's immutable national policy and insure national security and to maintain everlasting peace in East Asia, has pursued a clearcut and consistent policy toward the Comintern, finds it necessary to take more rigorous measures of self-defense against the increased menace set forth above.

The organization and activities of the Comintern being of an international character, any program of counter-action should necessarily be based on international cooperation. Germany, ever since the establishment of the present regime in 1933, has put into execution drastic anti-Communist policies. Last year at the Seventh Congress of the Comintern, Germany and Japan were selected as the special objectives of Comintern operations. Thus Japan and Germany are placed in similar circumstances vis-avis the Comintern. Consequently the Japanese Government, as the first step in its defensive undertaking, conducted negotiations with Germany and concluded an agreement on November 25, to take effect immediately.

4. This agreement, the fundamental object of which is common defense against the destructive operations of the Comintern, contains provisions for the exchange of information regarding Comintern activities, for consultation and execution of joint invitations to third Powers. There is, besides, a supplementary protocol stipulating in concrete terms the manner in which the agreement is to be executed.

5. The Japanese Government is desirous of cooperating with as many Powers as possible for the purpose of perfecting its defensive measures against the Comintern menace, but for that purpose alone. It should be pointed out that in connection with, or behind, this agreement there exists no other agreement whatsoever, that the Japanese Government has no intention to form, or join in, any special international bloc for any other purpose and finally that the present agreement is not directed against the Soviet Union or any other specific country.

Cultural Cooperation

On November 25, 1938, the two countries entered into an agreement for furthering their traditional cultural relations.

RELATIONS WITH ITALY

An Understanding

The friendly relations between Japan and Italy were greatly improved by the avowed intention of the Italian Government to create a consulate-general in Manchukuo and the decision of the Japanese Government to close its legation in Ethiopia following the annexation of that territory by Italy. Taking advantage of the situation, negotiations were opened between the two Governments, concerned during the early part of November 1936, following the conclusion of the German-Japanese anti-Comintern pact, for the conclusion of an Italo-Japanese agreement.

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The negotiations were aimed at the virtual recognition of Manchoukue by the Italian Government, the creation of a Japanese consulate in Ethiopia and the maintenance and promotion of the economic interests of Japan in that territory. Announcements were issued on December 28, 1936, both in Tokyo and Rome, concerning the Italo-Japanese agreement which took the form of an understanding.

Anti-Comintern Agreement

Italy entered the Agreement on November 6, 1937. The account is given in the "Tripartite Agreement against the Comintern Activity," contained in this Chapter.

Cultural Cooperation

The relation of Japan and Italy was further strengthened with the conclusion of an agreement on cultural cooperation on March 23, 1939.

Italy Helping Japan

From the beginning of the China Affair in 1937, Italy, understanding Japan's true motives, had collaborated with Japan along all lines. At the Brussels Conference of the Signatory Powers to the Nine Power Treaty, the Italian Government supported Japan most consistently and energetically. A supplementary agreement to the Italo-Japanese Treaty of Commerce relating to the Italian colonies was signed in 1937.

THE TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT AGAINST THE COMINTERN ACTIVITY

The German-Japanese Agreement against the Communist International which had been concluded on November 25, 1936, was reinforced by the participation therein of Italy. The tripartite protocol was made public on November 6, 1937, when the Sino-Japanese conflict was in full swing, and the Nine-Power Conference was in session at Brussels. With the signing of the tripartite protocol the solid front that had been built against the Comintern activities both in Europe and Asia was further strengthened, making the communist bulwarks morally and materially weaker. Some indirect results of the tripartite agreement were the Japanese recognition of the Franco Government in Spain on December 1, 1937, mutual recognition between the Manchoukue Government and the Franco Government on December 2, and the withdrawal of Italy from the League of Nations on December 11, thereby Italy concluding the dispute with the League regarding her claim on Abyssinia.

The gist of the statement of the Japanese Foreign Office concerning the conclusion of the Tripartite protocol published on November 6, 1937, and the English translation of the main clauses of the protocol are given below: (For the original text of the protocol see Appendix, the Japan Year Book, 1939-40)

At 11:00 a.m. (7:00 p.m. Tokyo time) today, November 6, the Protocol concerning the participation of Italy in the Japanese-German Agreement against the Communist International has been signed in Rome between the delegates of Japan, German and Italy, and has immediately come into effect.

Article 2 of the Agreement against the Communist International, which was concluded in Berlin between Japan and Germany on the 25th November last year, provides that the two countries should jointly invite participation of third Powers in the agreement.

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It is in accordance with this provision that the participation of Italy has been brought about, the country being as firmly determined as Japan and Germany to oppose the destructive operations of the Communist International.

Protocol between Japan, Germany and Italy.

The Imperial Government of Japan, the Government of Italy and the Government of Germany, in consideration of the fact that the Communist International is constantly endangering the peace and order of the civilized world in the Orient and the Occident, were convinced that only a close collaboration between all the Powers interested in the maintenance of peace and order can check and eliminate that danger. Italy, which since the establishment of the Fascist regime has combated that danger with inflexible determination, has decided to range herself against that common enemy and agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

Italy participates in the Agreement against the Communist International and subscribes to the Supplementary Protocol concluded on November 25, 1936, between Japan and Germany, texts of which are attached to the present Protocol.

ARTICLE 2I

The three Powers signatory to the present protocol agree that Italy is to be considered as an original signatory of the agreement and the supplementary protocol mentioned in the preceding Article, the signature of the present protocol being equivalent to signature of the original texts of the agreement and the supplementary protocol.

ARTICLE 3

The present protocol shall form an integral part of the agreement and the supplementary protocol mentioned above.

MANCHOUKUO AND HUNGARY'S ENTRANCE

On February 24, 1939, Manchoukue and Hungary signed at Hsinking and Budapest respectively the Protocols for their participation in the Agreement for Safe-guarding against the Communist International with Japan, Germany and Italy.

Manchoukue had been endeavoring in cooperation with Japan to eradicate Communism. Her international position had been greatly strengthened through formal recognition extended by Hungary, following a similar step taken by Salvador, Germany, Italy and Spain, and now with her participation in the Agreement it was further strengthened so that she may act with a greater conviction in her own power as an important factor in the formation of the new East Asiatic Order.

A faction of cummunist radicals under Bela Kuhn usurped the power of the Hungarian Government in 1919, by taking advantage of the confusion resulting from the World War, and attempted to form a socialistic league of nations by entering into a military alliance with the Soviet Union.

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But Hungary succeeded in suppressing the communistic revolution and has since continued to exert her utmost effort to combat the Comintern. When Hungary declared that she would join the Agreement, the Soviet Union recalled her Minister at Budapest, demanding at the same time the closure of the Hungarian legation at Moscow, in an attempt to check Hungary. Hungary, nevertheless joined the Agreement fully demonstrating her strong determination.

Spain's Entrance

Spain, reborn under the leadership of General Francisco Franco, formally participated in the Anti-Comintern Agreement on March 27. The Comintern, which failed utterly in its efforts to bolshevize Germany and Italy in previous years, laid the front line in Spain for the bolshevization of all Europe. As a result, Spain was divided into two opposing factions, and the faction led by General Franco, surmounting numerous difficulties, finally occupied Barcelona early in 1939 and succeeded in pacifying the Catalonian sector. The Communist regime immediately collapsed, and Madrid finally capitulated on March 28. The Spanish civil war which began two and a half years ago was thus brought to a close, culminating in a decisive victory for General Franco. The Powers in the Anti-Comintern Front have early extended recognition to General Franco's Government and have been giving full support to that Government's work of subduing Communism.

Ref 126

并護文書目 十六二九

日本書鑑 昭和十一年十二月

一八八、一八九、一九〇、一九一頁 拔萃

対独關係

Japanese Record

防共協定

日本及ドイツ政府はコミンユニズムに對して共同戦線
を張るに於ての基として本方針を決定し詳細につ
いての會談は一九三三年六月下旬、ベルリンに於
て駐独大使と独乙方當局との間に開始された。
この會談は纏めて十月二十三日には假調印となり、
日本樞密院の承認を得られた後、十一月二十五日防
共協定は日本駐独大使武石若路公共と独乙
代表リッベントロップ大佐との間に正式に調印され、
その後、~~この協定は~~ 調印と同時に效力を及ぼ
せられた。

この対独協定の締結は、^(昭和八年)一九三三年日本の國際

史

聯盟脫退以來、日本がとうてい、最も多量に
 外交手段として全世界の注目を一身とせしむるに
 一九三六年^(昭和十一年)十一月二十五日、日本外務省は
 協定調印並にその意思を後述にいつく次の如き聲
 明をなした。

一 共産党イデオロギカル、即ち所謂コミンテルンは
 その結成以來、本邦をモスコに定めて、世
 界革命の根本方針に従って、各國の國
 家的社會的機構を破壊する目的を以て
 あらゆる種類の活動をして世界の平和を脅
 して来た。 昨年の夏のコミンテルン第七回大会
 には於ては、コミンテルンは、オニイターナルと共同
 戦線を張り、ファシズム及帝國主義に對抗す
 る方針を決定、同時に、將來に於けるコミ
 ンテルンの活動の目標は日本・ドイツ並にお
 いてラントなることを明かにしつゝある。 ^(更に)コミンテルン
 は亦日本と戦つる為には支那共産軍^軍を
 支援することに定めた。 従つてコミンテルンによつて
 行はれたる実行手段は巧妙と極め、為に一層

危険なものとなつた。

コミンテルンがあらゆる國の國內問題に手を入れ
國家の安寧と世界平和の上に如何に有害
なる影響を及ぼすかにつけては、スペインに於
ける擧げを見ればその力の大ききことがわかる
である。かくとも、コミンテルン大會は、ソヴィエト
連邦政府に對して抗議を呈した國々は、
コミンテルンの活動が有害であることを
充分認めざるを得ない。

二、現在のところ共産黨の侵入は東洋、殊に
支那に於て他地方より著しきものがある。
外蒙及新疆は已にその災厄を蒙る所なり。
支那本土亦今や共産黨軍の劫掠する所
となりて居る。支那に於けるコミンテルンの活動
は實に驚かす回を重ねる。著しく活潑
になりて居るものである。

滿洲國に於ても亦、コミンテルンは支那共産黨

滿洲地を委任會を通じ、秘かに細胞結成を
行^つれ^ば、之によつて匪賊を高手極し之を
唆^つか^せ、全滿に亘つて遊撃隊^を指導し、侵襲
を行はんとし^てある。

一時的に日本に於ては極左運動は、滿洲事變後は
凋落の徴候を見せたり、コミンテルンが廿七回大
會以後またその運動は活況にあり、その大
會の決議に基き、合法的攪亂を企て、統合
戦線工作を開始し、共産党運動の再興の
基盤^を作り^{出す}と^する^を企^てる[。]

三 日本政府は、日本の不変の國策を擁護し、國
家の安全と保障し、東西非難永遠の平和を
維持せんが爲にコミンテルンに対して明瞭且一目見せ
る方針を採るべきであるが、今や、上述の如
き加月威の加つた^に對して自衛上更に一段峻
嚴^な手段を採る必要を認めるのである。

元来コミンテルンの組織並に活動するものは國際性
性を帯びつつある可き係上、之が対応の策は如何と
しても國際的協力を必要とするのである。独逸
は一九三三年^(昭和八年)現存の政權の樹立されて以来断手
たる防共政策を實施し來たのであるが、昨午
の第七回コミンテルン大會に於て、独逸と日本とは
コミンテルン運動の目標として特に掲げられたのであ
る。かくて日独は遂にコミンテルンに対して同様の
立場に置かれるに至つた。その結果日本政府は
その防衛の策の第一歩として、独逸と會談を開始し
十一月二十五日協定を締結する協定は直ちに
效力を及ぼせし。

四、この協定の根本的はコミンテルンの破壊的工作
に對する共同防衛の策であつて、その條項の中に
はコミンテルン運動の要する情報、交換、カネ國
に對する参加の共同通告の、高議議の
行等が含まれて居る。尚、附屬議定書は
於て協定を履行方法に就き、具体事項が定

めらわし居る。

五. 日本政府は ^{出果得る限り多し} 可及的に ~~多~~ 数 國家 ~~に~~ 協力を
するを志す。然るに、かかる目的は、コミンテルン
の威嚇に對する防衛手段を完全にする
爲であつて、全然他意は無い。然し、かかる協定
に 連関して、或は、協定の批准後に、他の目的の
爲に特別の國際グループを形成し、或は
^{スロポツクヒ} 主権を加すが如き他の協定は、何等存在せ
ない。且、協定がソヴィエト連邦、或は、其他の特
定の國家を参照して、そのものでは無いと、そのことを
明記する。

文化事業に於ける協力

昭和十三年
一九三八年十月二十五日、日独兩國は、その

傳統的の文化遺産を助成す。爲に協
定を結んだ。

対伊関係

兩國間の諒解

日伊の友好関係は、イタリアが滿洲國內に總領事館を設けんとする公約と、日本政府が、エチオピアがイタリアに併合された後、その公使館を閉鎖することを決めた事によつて、非常な好轉を示したのであるが、その機を利^{（西國の）}用して、^{（西國の）}日独防共協定の締結に促りて、一九三六年十一月月上旬日伊協定締結の爲に會談が開かれた。

この會談の目的はイタリア政府による滿洲國承認の實現並にエチオピアに於ける日本領事館の設置、エチオピアに於ける日本の經濟利権の維持並に増進に於つた。一九三六年十二月二十八日東京並にローマに於て日伊協定を以てする聲明が交せられ、^{（この協定は）}諒解の形式の下に行はれた。

防共協定

(昭和十三年)

イタリイは一九三七年十一月六日防共協定に締結した。これにイタリイは本々早ヨコミンテルン運動に對する三國協定の中に述べる。

文化事業に於ける協力

日伊不關係は一九三九年三月二十三日の文化

事業に於ける協定に於ける協定の締結によつて更に強固にされた。

イタリイの日本援助

一九三七年(昭和十二年)支那事變の開始後、日本の真

意を理解し日本に對して全面的協力した。又

九國國條約參加國のブルジョア會議に於ては

イタリイ政府は日本に對して一貫力強く

日本を支持して居る。イタリイ植民地に於て

する日伊通商條約に對する附加協定が調

印された。

コミンテルン運動に対する三國協定

一九三六年^(昭和十一年)十一月二十三日締結せられたる共産党

イニシヤナシヨナシに対する日独協定は、伊支利の

考案によるもので強化された。一九三七年^(昭和十二年)十一月六日

三國協定は、其の時は日支

事変の最中であり、ブルジョアに於ては九國國會議

加開催されて居た。三國協定は其日の調印による

既にヨーロッパ及びアジアに於て形成されて居る

防共戦線は更に一段の強化され、共産党陣

營は精神的に物質的に力を殺かすに必すたの

あり、この三國協定の間接的結果として、日本

は一九三七年^(昭和十二年)十二月一日スペインのフランコ政府と

承認し十二月二日には滿洲國政府とフランコ

政府との間に相互の承認が行はれ、十二月十日

にはイタリイは國際聯盟と脱退し茲にイタ

リはアビシニアに対するその要求はラスと國際

聯盟との紛争に終止符を打った。

(昭和十二年)

一九三七年十一月六日公表された三國議定書は締結に際して日本外務省が聲明の要領並に該議定書の重要條項の英譯は次の如くである。
(議定書の本文は一九三九一四。日本年鑑附録参照)

日本年鑑附録
昭和十二年十一月六日

今日十一月七日午前十時(東京おける午前十時)共産黨イタリヤナシヨナルに對する日独協定にイタリヤが参加せる事は一応の議定書はローマに於て日独伊各國代表間に調印され同時に效力を發せられた。

昨年十一月二十三日日独協定に締結を見届

防共協定は第一條は兩國は互に協定に對し第三國の参加することを共同して總意通すことを定めて居る。イタリヤが此の度参加したのはこの條項に從つたので、イタリヤは共産黨イタリヤナシヨナルの破壊的運動防止日独と同様に堅き決意をもち、みるゝのである。

日独伊三國議定書

日本帝國政府、イタリー政府及ドイツ政府は、共々意國
イタリー政府が東洋並に西洋に於て文明世界の平
和と秩序を危殆に陥らしめんとしつゝあるに對し、
この危険を防止除去せんが爲には、平和と秩序
を維持せんとするあらゆる國家の緊密なる協
力は依りしむ地^たを^確信する。イタリーはその
ファシスト政府の樹立以來不撓の決意を以て
この危険に對し開かれ^るが、今回遂にこの
共同の敵を^防ぐことに協力することを決意
し次の如く協定する。

第一條

イタリーは共々意國、イタリーと自らは對する協定に
加り、本議定書にその本文を添付せし一九
三六年^(昭和十一年)十一月二十五日日獨伊に締結せる附
屬議定書に署名す。

第二章

本議定書に調印する之國は、イタリーが本協定の
の自調印國と見做し、本議定書の調印は
本協定並に附屬議定書の原文を調印せる
ものと同等と認めらるることに同意する

第三條

本議定書は前記協定並に^{附屬}議定書の肝要
なる部分とある。

滿洲國及ハンガリーの考加

(昭和十四年)

一九三九年二月二十四日滿洲國及ハンガリーは夫々
新京並にブダペストに於て^{自強の}共々意欲インテナショナルに
対する自衛協定に考加する議定書に調
印せらる。

日本と協カして

滿洲國は共々意欲義

撲滅

その國際的地位はサルヴァトル、ドム、イタリー及

スロインの承認に續き、ハンガリーによつて更に承認されたる為著しく強化せられ、今あるこの協定に考加へられたことによつて更に一段以革命國となり、新東亞新秩序の樹立に重要なる構成分子としてその自力に更に大なる自信を以て活動することゝ出来るようになった。

(大正八年)

一九一九年、ヘラ・クレーンの率する過激なる共産黨の一派は、世界大戦後の混乱に乗じてハンガリアの政權を篡奪し、ソヴィエト聯邦と軍事同盟を結ぶ。社會主義國家聯盟を結成せんと企てらるゝであつた。然るにハンガリーは共産黨の革命的革命を制圧することを以て成功。爾來コミンテルンとの闘争を続けて来たのである。ハンガリーが防共協定に考加することを宣言し、此際ソヴィエト聯邦はブダペスト駐在公使を本島に召還し、同時にモスコウのハンガリー公使館の閉鎖を要求して、ハンガリーの考加を妨げんとしたのであるが、ハンガリーはその強き決意を斷乎表明して協定に考加し、