

一般に日中戦争、日米戦争は日本の民衆が帝国陸軍に扇動されて始まった点が強調さ易い(事例 CP2023-C02c)。しかしそれほど単純ではないのではないかと? その起源・つながりに関ることがらが当時の農業政策の朝鮮移民事業にあることを野本京子先生が報告しておられる。

<引用> -状況説明として-

1932(昭和7)年10月、満洲への第一次武装移民が開始され、その後、1936年には広田内閣のもとで「満洲移民20ヵ年100万戸移住計画」が国策として決定される。満洲への農業移民については当初、政府内(拓務省)や関東軍でも時期尚早論など、否定的な意見が強かったとされる。(*1) もともと国内事情としては日本の旧来の家督制度が長男優先であり、次男三男には不利な状況があった。また国外事情としては、米国の排日移民法(1924年)や国際連盟での人種平等法案否決(1919年)などがあった時代、その影響の中で移民事業が検討された。なお下記に加藤完治は満州移民の父と呼ばれる人物である。

<引用> ではなぜ、朝鮮への農業移民であったのか。加藤完治の「自治講習所十周年記念講話」(『弥栄』47号、1926年2月)を見てみよう。加藤はこの講話のなかで、農村の次三男に「活動の天地を与える」ことの必要性を説いている。

「アメリカの日本人移民排斥」に言及し、「米国がただ自分の都合ばかり考えて一切日本人を入れぬというのがときは、いかに考えても正義の行為とは申されぬ」と批判し、この日本人排斥に対して差別撤廃を要求しても欧米各国に受け入れられないのは「我が国力が振るわないからである」という。「ここにおいて我々は正義の実現には力が必要であると、迷わされずに確信することが大切だ。そこでいかにせば国の力をつける事が出来るかと考えぬいた揚句、私は第一步に植民問題と結びつけて日韓合邦の実をあげる事であると信ずるに至った」とする。(*2)

朝鮮への移民は1925年から数十戸を単位にすこしずつ進められた。その推進主体であった朝鮮開発協会は1932年2月に「満鮮開発協会」と改称する。(*3) 「満蒙経営大綱」を執筆した、疾病での退役軍人である角田一郎は1932年1月2日に加藤完治に面会しその後以下の働きかけを実施、さらに同意者たちによって軍部に展開することに成功している。

<引用> 加藤と角田は会談後、陸軍省に行き荒木貞夫陸軍大臣と面会するが、荒木は「満洲移民のことなら僕も反対だ。とても労働力、生活力のつよい中国の国民の中に、日本農民を入れても駄目だ」と反対したという。(中略) 荒木陸相との会見後、加藤はすぐに当時農林次官であった盟友の石黒忠篤邸を訪問し、経緯を説明している。石黒はすぐに賛成し、近日中に那須皓と橋本伝左衛門が奉天に行き、「満洲移民の可否をきめる大討論会」に出席するはずなので、明日、二人で那須に会って話そうということになり、翌日、三人で話し合っている。(中略) 橋本はこの会議に招聘されていた。二人は「満洲移民の突破口」を開こうという意図のもと、満洲農業移民の必要性を説いたのであった。会議では農業移民案には否定的意見が多かったが、関東軍参謀板垣征四郎と石原莞爾は支持に回ったという。板垣や石原は移住適地を見てほしいと述べ、那須と橋本は関東軍の飛行機で空から満洲の大地を視察している(*4)

この角田一郎は移民の選定についても触れている。下記は日本版コサック兵(武装農民)を考えた当時の陸軍と軌を一にする話に思われる。

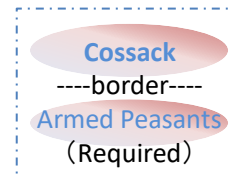
<引用> 「先ず目下の情況にありては主として在郷軍人より募集し、逐次貧家の二男以下の子弟を教養し徴兵検査後移民となす」という方針を示している。(*5)

以上のように、農家次男三男問題 → 開拓地の必要 → 朝鮮移民の開始と満洲への拡大 → 退役軍人の提案・はたらきかけ → 世界恐慌 → 貧農の次男三男の徴兵と移民化 という1930年代の流れ全体は、その後の「ソビエト連邦コサック兵に隣接する満州」という、日本の戦争の始源要素を考えるうえで重要に思われる。

(*1) 下記p.9を参照ください (*2) 同p.12 (*3) 同p.9 (*4) 同p.14

(*5) 同p.15

野本京子「日本の「満洲」農業移民政策の思想的系譜—前史としての朝鮮移民事業に注目して—」Quadrante No.22、東京外国語大学海外事情研究所、2020年、9-19頁 <https://tufs.repo.nii.ac.jp/record/3353/files/ifa022002.pdf>



晩鐘
ジャン・F・ミレー
1857年
パリ オルセー美術館



https://artmuseum.jpn.org/mu_bansyou.html

Title_J	The origins of Manchurian immigrants and agricultural policy	Page	2 / 2	Keyword	Agriculture, Military, Manchuria	Date	10/26_2024
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It is generally easy to explain that the Second Sino-Japanese War and the Japan-US War started when the Japanese people were instigated by the Imperial Army (Case Study CP2023-C02c). However, it is not so simple. Professor Nomoto Kyoko reports that the origin and connection of these conflicts lie in the Korean immigration program, which was part of the agricultural policy of the time.

<Quote> - Explaining the situation -

The first armed immigration to Manchuria began in October 1932 (Showa 7), and then in 1936, the "Manchuria Immigration Plan for 1 Million Households over 20 Years" was decided as national policy under the Hirota Cabinet. At first, there were strong negative opinions about agricultural immigration to Manchuria, including within the government (Ministry of Colonial Affairs) and the Kwantung Army, such as the view that it was premature. (*1) Originally, in terms of domestic circumstances, Japan's traditional family succession system gave priority to the eldest son, which put the second and third sons at a disadvantage. As for overseas circumstances, immigration projects were considered in the era of the US's Japanese Exclusion Act (1924) and the rejection of the Racial Equality Bill at the League of Nations (1919). Kato Kanji below is known as the father of Manchurian immigration.

<Quote>So why did they choose agricultural immigration to Korea? Let's take a look at Kato Kanji's "Lecture in Commemoration of the 10th Anniversary of the Jichi Koushusho" (Yaei, No. 47, February 1926). In this lecture, Kato explains the need to "provide a place of activity" to the second and third sons of a farming family.

He refers to "America's exclusion of Japanese immigrants," criticizing, "No matter how you look at it, America's refusal to let in any Japanese people out of its own convenience cannot be called a just act," and says that the reason why demands for the elimination of discrimination against Japanese people are not accepted by Western countries is "because our country's power is weak." "In this situation, it is important that we remain convinced, without any wavering, that power is necessary to realize justice. After pondering over how to strengthen the country, I came to the conclusion that the first step should be to link it to the colonial issue and bring results about the union of Japan and Korea." (*2)

Immigration to Korea began in 1925, little by little, in units of several dozen households. The Korea Development Association, which was the driving force behind this, changed its name to the Manchuria-Korea Development Association in February 1932. (*3) Sumita Ichiro, a sick veteran who wrote the "Manchuria-Mongolia Management Principles," met with Kato Kanji on January 2, 1932, and thereafter made the following appeals, which he then succeeded in relaying to the military with the help of those who agreed.

<Quote> After the meeting, Kato and Sumita went to the Ministry of the Army to meet with Army Minister Araki Sadao, but Araki said, "I am also against Manchuria immigration. It would be no good to have Japanese farmers among the Chinese people, who have a strong labor force and a strong life force." (Omitted) After meeting with Army Minister Araki, Kato immediately visited the home of his ally Ishiguro Tadaatsu, who was then Vice Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, and explained the situation. Ishiguro immediately agreed, and since Nasu Akira and Hashimoto Denzaemon were going to Mukden in the near future to attend the "Great Debate to Decide on the Possibility of Manchuria Immigration," it was decided that the two of them would meet Nasu the next day to discuss the matter, and the three of them discussed it the next day. (Omitted) Hashimoto had been invited to this conference. With the intention of opening a "breakthrough for Manchuria immigration," the two of them explained the necessity of Manchuria agricultural immigration. At the meeting, many people were against the agricultural immigration plan, but Kwantung Army staff officers Itagaki Seishiro and Ishihara Kanji supported it. Itagaki and Ishihara asked them to see suitable places for immigration, and Nasu and Hashimoto inspected the land of Manchuria from the air in a Kwantung Army plane (*4).

Sumita Ichiro also mentioned the selection of immigrants. The following seems to be in line with the Army's ideas for a Japanese version of Cossack soldiers (armed peasants).

<Quote> "First of all, in the current situation, we will mainly recruit from reservists, and gradually educate the second son and younger children of poor families, and let them immigrate after the conscription examination." This was a plan that would later be implemented with armed immigration. (*5)

As mentioned above, the whole flow of the 1930s, from the problem of the second and third sons of farmers → the need for land to develop → the start of Korean immigration and its expansion to Manchuria → the proposals and lobbying of veterans → the Great Depression → conscription and immigration of the second and third sons of poor farmers, seems important in considering the factors that led to the origin of Japan's war, which was "Manchuria adjacent to the Soviet Union's Cossack soldiers."