

英國外交部解密檔案：1919-1952 日本強權興起之路

Foreign Office Files for Japan, 1919-1952

— 透過英國《國家檔案館》典藏之英國政府官方文獻，探索日本現代化及其與全球強權的關係

AM Primary sources reimagined

1919年，結束第一次世界大戰的凡爾賽條約(Treaty of Versailles)簽訂後，英國和日本成為親密盟友，然而它們的關係卻在惡化中。兩國在二次世界大戰期間交戰，直到1952年又恢復成為盟友。此文獻庫收錄英國《國家檔案館》第一手文獻，完成後將透過信件、外交電報、地圖、合約、事件摘要等，提供該時期以英國觀點為基礎的概觀。內容包含許多發送到倫敦的打字電報，以及剪報、手繪地圖、報告、信件等。文件是按照英國外交部原件的系列和歸檔結構整理。「年表」頁籤結合了來自不同文獻集的相關事件，對於了解單一文獻集的主題如何與世界其他部分交互影響特別有助益。功能優勢包含：數位化的品質非常出色。瀏覽、儲存文獻的工具也很傑出。針對整個文獻集內容提供詳盡的主題標籤-包含國家、地名、人名和主題等。

By 美國參考書年刊(ARBA Online) 2017

此文獻集提供日本從第一次世界大戰獲勝到第二次世界大戰戰敗期間所發生事件的重要洞見，對理解日本的政治歷程至關重要。

涵蓋主題包括極端民族主義、日本帝國主義稱霸遠東地區的進程、全球經濟不穩定時期日本國內的就業和社會情形，以及1923年將東京夷為平地的關東大地震。文獻也記錄成員更迭的背景軸心國間的關係、二次大戰延燒至太平洋地區時日本與盟國的關係惡化，以及戰後美國占領日本。



收錄英國《國家檔案館》內容豐富的FO 371和FO 262兩個系列，集合過去以日本為焦點不公開的文獻，並加入FO 371遠東檔案(Far Eastern General)次檔案的選集以及西方與美國部門論文，強化文獻集內容。

文獻集分為3部分

- 1931 - 1945年，日本帝國主義與太平洋戰爭
- 1946 - 1952年，美國佔領日本
- 1919 - 1930年，新日本與強權地位

主題

- 日本文化與社會
- 英日關係的變遷
- 日本帝國主義
- 太平洋戰爭
- 中日關係與滿洲國
- 日俄關係
- 美國佔領日本
- 日本經濟
- 二次戰後環太平洋經濟
- 日本的住房與教育

資料類型

- 書信
- 年報
- 政情摘要
- 地圖
- 內閣會議紀錄
- 印刷的傳單/小冊子
- 印刷的引文
- 經濟現況摘要



【資料庫特色】

■ 檢索結果呈現：有關鍵字當頁，以紅框特別標註，文件內文則加註黃底

The screenshot shows the Archives Direct search results page. At the top, there are navigation links: MY ARCHIVE, Search entire portal, GO, and Advanced Search. Below this is a banner with a TIP: "Use the image thumbnail links below to view document pages in high-res." A row of document thumbnails is displayed, with two thumbnails highlighted by red boxes. Below the thumbnails, there are search filters and a list of results. One result is highlighted with a red box, showing a document titled "Japan and the War: peace feelers. Code 23". The document preview shows a page with the text: "THIS DOCUMENT IS THE PROPERTY OF HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT", "JAPAN", "October 3, 1944.", "CONFIDENTIAL.", "SECTION 4.", "[F 4636/206/23]", "ARCHIVES", "Copy No. 8", "Report on Status of War with Japan.—(Received in Foreign Office 3rd October.)", "United States Office of War Information, 27th September, 1944.", "Washington, Wednesday.—Reporting on the status of the Pacific War, the United States Office of War Information to-day stated the following conclusions, based on facts and figures, estimates and opinions, of authorities in the United States Navy, War, and State Departments, and the United States Foreign Economic Administration:—", "(1) Overall military plans, including those concerned with war production, are based on the assumption that it may take years, rather than months, to defeat Japan. One and a half to two years after the defeat of Germany is considered an absolute minimum.", "(2) No internal collapse of Japan is expected. Even if the unexpected should happen, it would not give the Allies a quick or easy victory. On the second point, the words of Mr. Joseph C. Grew, for ten years Ambassador to Japan, were cited:—"

■ 互動式地圖

The screenshot shows the Archives Direct interactive map interface. At the top, there are navigation links: MY ARCHIVE, Search entire portal, GO, and Advanced Search. Below this is a banner with a TIP: "Use the image thumbnail links below to view document pages in high-res." A row of document thumbnails is displayed, with two thumbnails highlighted by red boxes. Below the thumbnails, there are search filters and a list of results. One result is highlighted with a red box, showing a document titled "Japan and the War: peace feelers. Code 23". The document preview shows a page with the text: "THIS DOCUMENT IS THE PROPERTY OF HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT", "JAPAN", "October 3, 1944.", "CONFIDENTIAL.", "SECTION 4.", "[F 4636/206/23]", "ARCHIVES", "Copy No. 8", "Report on Status of War with Japan.—(Received in Foreign Office 3rd October.)", "United States Office of War Information, 27th September, 1944.", "Washington, Wednesday.—Reporting on the status of the Pacific War, the United States Office of War Information to-day stated the following conclusions, based on facts and figures, estimates and opinions, of authorities in the United States Navy, War, and State Departments, and the United States Foreign Economic Administration:—", "(1) Overall military plans, including those concerned with war production, are based on the assumption that it may take years, rather than months, to defeat Japan. One and a half to two years after the defeat of Germany is considered an absolute minimum.", "(2) No internal collapse of Japan is expected. Even if the unexpected should happen, it would not give the Allies a quick or easy victory. On the second point, the words of Mr. Joseph C. Grew, for ten years Ambassador to Japan, were cited:—"

選擇區域後，可複選國家進行搜尋