



RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS

HEARINGS

Before The

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS  
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on

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STATEMENT OF HON. CORDELL HULL, SECRETARY OF STATE

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Since 1929 the peoples of every part of the world have experienced economic distress and suffering without a parallel in peace time. I need not here undertake an analysis of the vastly confused and dislocated business and general economic conditions which have prevailed during the past four years on each of the five continents. Most all countries have been invoking every conceivable domestic policy, method and device in desperate efforts to extricate themselves from well-nigh unbearable depression conditions.

The field of international trade, however, upon the existence of which the economic lives of scores of nations depend, and the economic well-being of all nations in important measure depend, is hopelessly clogged and obstructed by prohibitions, embargoes, quotas, restrictions, and numerous other economic and currency impediments. The processes of exchange and distribution have broken down and adequate relief imperatively requires the restoration of confidence, employment, normal commodity prices, and normal trade, both internal and external.

\* \* \* \* \*



According to reliable estimates, if world trade had gone forward with the annual ratio of gain existing before the war, the nations during the intervening years would have had some \$275,000,000,000 more than they have actually enjoyed. And according to these estimates, if world trade had thus progressed here would be today an annual international commerce of near \$50,000,000,000, instead of the pitiable figures of less than \$12,000,000,000 for 1933.

International trade has steadily grown less each year since 1929. The reduction of international trade in the amount of \$40,000,000,000 means the reduction of world production by \$40,000,000,000, and this means a reduction in consumption of a like amount, and this means correspondingly lower standards of living.

\* \* \* \* \*

Many nations devise quotas, tariff rates, exchange restrictions, and other obstructions with special reference to bargaining possibilities or reduction on the basis of concession for concession. Many nations during the past 1 and 2 years have entered into reciprocal trade agreements and promptly carried them into effect. \* \* \*

\* \* \* \* \*

There are in the world today 30,000,000 wage earners accustomed to employment who are unemployed. Near 80 percent of the world's population of 2,000,000,000 persons are today living below the poverty line. Some enterprising nation or nations will and must produce and export the many different commodities necessary to supply these people thus in need. \* \* \*

\* \* \* \* \*

MR. HULL. In other words, Judge Hill, the international trade of the world is in a hard knot, and it is choked down to a small amount. At the same time there are probably 25 nations whose very economic lives, as I said, depend upon international trade, and this is an effort to join in meeting this crisis, which fundamentally has been growing worse in the world as a whole.

While there are some fluctuations upwards in prices in a number of other countries, due more or less to artificial stimulation, fundamentally, as I say, the economic situation is not improving as it should.

\* \* \* \* \*

MR. HULL. As to these trade obstructions there are different kinds of methods of obstructing trade, of which tariffs are one; there are quotas, exchange restrictions, licensing requirements, embargoes, sanitary rules and several others.

\* \* \* \* \*

MR. HULL. That language of the bill was chosen on account of the fact that a good many countries have made their chief weapon, both for offensive and defensive purposes, the collection of internal taxes, whatever they may be called, which are enacted and operated primarily at least for the purpose of defending national situations, by forcing other nations through keeping out every vestige of imports from given countries, to come seeking trade arrangements that would involve mutual concessions.



There are so many different names and such a large number of methods of obstruction and of impeding, with new devices being conceived and put into effect every week, that, unless this language is made sufficiently broad to cover them, it might not be possible to secure any concessions from any of those countries.

\* \* \* \* \*

MR. HULL. What I tried to say was that we have found that many countries throughout the world have been adopting the most amazing devices, calling them by every sort of name, but the sole purpose of which is to perform the identical function of tariffs at the custom-house, by obstructing imports; hence, in order to make it possible to approach some of these countries and to challenge some things that are out of reason and are provoking bitter controversies among countries, we must have full authority, otherwise, in respect of the things that are declared in purpose and effect and intended as a substitute for the ordinary name and function of tariffs, we would not get anywhere.

\* \* \* \* \*

(Secretary Hull subsequently submitted the following data:)

#### Devices for the Control of Imports

The principal devices which have been utilized in the control of international trade in recent years are:

1. Higher tariff duties.
  2. Import quotas and license restrictions.
  3. Exchange controls.
  4. Exchange clearing and compensation agreements.
- Supplementary administrative devices which limit importation include:
1. Milling or mixing regulations which require that in the process of manufacture certain proportions of domestic products must be combined with imported goods.
  2. The raising of consular, import, and other administrative fees.
  3. Increasing severity of legislative requiring marks of origin.
  4. Sanitary regulations.

1. Higher tariff duties.—Since 1929, extensive increases in tariff duties have been made by the United States, Canada, Cuba, Mexico, France, Italy, Spain, India, Peru, Argentina, Brazil, China, and Lithuania. In 1932 general tariff increases were made in the United Kingdom, Egypt, Norway, Japan, Portugal, Greece, Siam, South Africa, Australia, Belgium, Latvia, the Netherlands, the Dutch East Indies, Nicaragua, Persia, and Venezuela. In addition to these general increases, partial increases frequently repeated several times, were almost universal. Sweden, Norway, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Switzerland, Hungary, and the United Kingdom are among the nations which have raised their tariffs in whole or in part since the beginning of 1933.

This list covers practically the whole of Europe as well as numerous other widespread areas. The movement toward higher tariff duties has been less pronounced on the whole in Latin America. While the majority of the Latin American import duty changes during 1932 were increases, numerous significant reductions were made also.



2. Import quotas and license regulations.--These are devices for the direct quantitative limitation of importation of specified commodities.

The method of allocation of import quotas varies considerably in different countries, but most frequently the total importation to be permitted is divided into national quotas, the amount allocated to any given country for a given year or quarter being declared to be determined by the relative imports from that country during earlier unrestricted years.

A simpler device consists of a system whereby imports of a particular commodity are prohibited except under license obtained from an official body. Such a system may or may not be combined with an advance announcement of the total importation which will be permitted.

The method of allocation of national quotas in proportion to earlier trade does not appear to have been uniformly carried out, and has led to considerable complaint both from governments and merchants of various countries concerning alleged discrimination. Variations in the prior-base period for different commodities, the amount of the quota to be allocated to a given country, and the freedom of certain commodities from quota restrictions, have frequently been made bargaining matter and adjusted in conformity with counter-considerations obtainable from other governments.

So general do quotas appear to have been accepted that promises with regard to the size of quotas have been written into European commercial agreements and other agreements have been made for the purpose of settling reciprocal complaints.

The extent to which quantitative restrictions on trade have been enforced varies widely from country to country. In the early months of 1933, France had applied quotas to over 1,200 items, covering more than one third of the total value of imports, including many of the chief import groups. These restrictions have been materially extended since that period.

Italy, which imposes quotas affecting imports from countries which impose quotas on Italian goods, illustrates how quotas and counter-quotas can tend constantly to constrict the total volume of international trade.

In the first quarter of 1933, quotas covered about one tenth of the total imports of Holland, and about one fourth of the imports of Switzerland and of Poland.

Quotas and licensing systems have become practically universal throughout continental Europe. The British Empire and Latin American countries have made much less extensive use of these devices.

3. Exchange controls.--Free importation of commodities has been further restricted in nearly all European countries and in many Latin-American countries by the existence of some form of exchange control. Numerous methods of control have been devised, but their common element is the impounding in some central authority of the foreign exchange derived from export and other foreign receipts, and the allotment of these funds to nationals of the country in question for payment for imports, debt services, etcetera. While such controls have not always been fully effective, they have acted as powerful factors in restricting the total quantities and values of imports, and thus of exports.



Such controls not only affect the total of foreign payments, but frequently operate to curtail imports from some countries more severely than from others. In part this arises from the allocation of exchange for food-stuffs, raw materials and other essentials at the expense of dispensable luxuries. In part this unequal treatment has arisen from more severe limitation on the amount of foreign exchange for which permit is given for the purchase of a particular class of goods from one country than from another.

Where exchange limitations were themselves in the nature of restrictive offsets against countries which themselves had limited the amount of funds available for the purchase of imports from the first country, the difficulty has sometimes been resolved by an arrangement for the clearing of credits between the two countries. (See (4) below.) In other cases preferential treatment in the granting of exchange for the purchase of imports from certain countries, has been frankly admitted by the administering authorities who have justified their actions on the grounds of great volume of purchases by one country than another of the export products of the controlling nation.

Countries using exchange-control systems have also shown a tendency to use them as bargaining weapons by making the amount of exchange allotments (and hence of import allotments) conditional upon larger import quotas for the products of the country in question or the release of "blocked accounts" due its citizens.

4. Exchange clearing and compensation agreements.---Compensation agreements and clearing agreements have this element in common: Both seek to temper the full severity of exchange controls and import restrictions by bilateral agreements, providing for increased trade. Compensation agreements sometimes approach direct international barter as in the agreement of December 22, 1932, between Hungary and Czechoslovakia, by which 29,000 Hungarian pigs were to be exchanged for 20,000 wagons of Czechoslovak wood fuel, and 1,500,000 crowns worth of Hungarian eggs are to be paid for by facilities accorded to Hungarian tourists in Czechoslovak terminal stations. The wheat-coffee agreement between Brazil and the United States Grain Stabilization Corporation is another example of this type of agreement.

Exchange clearing agreements differ from compensation agreements in not specifying, as a general rule, the exchange of particular commodities, but provide for the direct balancing of credits derived from transactions between the two countries, leaving trade to be regulated, within certain limits, by the ordinary commercial channels. Like compensation agreements the intent of these agreements is to loosen restrictions that otherwise might apply as a result of exchange controls or import restrictions.

In the first 3 months of 1933 clearing agreements were concluded by Switzerland with Rumania and Yugoslavia, by France with Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Hungary, by Italy with Rumania and Sweden, and by Germany with Rumania.

Supplementary administrative restrictions.---The major types of controls over importation outlined above have been supplemented by a wide variety of administrative devices. Among these may be mentioned:

(a) Milling or mixing regulations which stipulate that, in the processes of fabrication, certain proportions of domestic products must be combined with the imported goods. Where imported raw materials had been wholly or chiefly used prior to these regulations, the effect, of course, has been to restrict the use of these materials and hence the quantities imported.



(L) Excessive requirements as to marks of origin: Requirements that marks of origin be so affixed as to inform the purchaser in regard to the goods he buys can be and have been used excessively to burden imports from other countries without changing tariff rates. An extreme example of these requirements is the order of an important commercial country that individual cork bottle stoppers bear the name of the country from which imported.

With the exception of increases in tariff duties the restrictive devices outlined above have come into general use only in recent years. In large part they represent administrative controls which can be and have been easily and frequently changed, usually in the direction of greater trade restriction. Furthermore the new quantitative restrictions, such as quota systems, directly limit the imports of particular commodities. From that type of limitation there is no escape, even in part, by way of price adjustments, as is possible in the case of changed tariff duties--the trade simply stops when the quota limit is reached. When such restrictions become drastic and widespread the inevitable result is a sharp reduction in the quantity of trade and the piling up of commodities despite the extremely low prices upon which the raw material exporting countries are forced to rely in trade.

MR. HULL. There are a number of methods we know of that are intended to obstruct the process of international finance and trade, the purpose being to shut out any sort of international trade on the theory that it was not necessary or helpful or beneficial in any way except as to such scattering commodities as a country could not possibly produce and which it could not possibly do without.

That is the policy of extending obstructions and impediments and barriers, or whatever similar name you might call them by, of expanding them to every import that might be brought into a country.

MR. TREADWAY. With what countries are we now suffering from the so-called trade barriers?

MR. HULL. I think there are 65 in the world.

MR. TREADWAY. We are suffering with every country?

MR. HULL. Yes; all of them. Everybody is suffering from everybody else's trade barriers.

\* \* \* \* \*

MR. HULL. I don't think, Governor Shallenberger, it was the fault of any one country during recent years that all countries are now in the situation that they are in as to trade obstructions. When one would commence it, maybe another one in self-defense would follow suit, and another in retaliation would follow suit, and so it went until we have this vast network of obstructions.

\* \* \* \* \*

MR. HULL. As I said, the authority of the legislative branch to empower the executive branch of the Government to perform these functions in a manner approved by the Supreme Court, will, I think, be generally conceded.



Furthermore, unless our Government does assert some leadership in calling attention to the importance of nations trading with each other in a commercial way, the time will soon come when we will have forced other nations to raise all of their tobacco, when we will have forced them to raise all of their cotton and all of their wheat and all of their hog products and all of these other vast and valuable surpluses which have given us a favorable balance of trade in this Nation for 75 years.

Excerpts, pages 2-27



Ref Doc 1908-111

辯護側書類第一九〇八號(一)

互 惠 通 商 協 約



下院第八四三〇號ニ關スル第七十三議  
會第二會期  
下院財源委員會ニ於ケル聽取會  
一九三四年自三月八日至十四日

一九三四年、華盛頓

台衆國政府印刷局

國務長官コーデル・ハル氏ノ陳述

X X X X X

一九二九年以降、世界各地ノ國民ハ何レモ、平和  
時ニ於テ類ヲ見ザル經濟的窮迫ト苦痛トヲ經驗シ來  
レリ。

余ハ茲ニ、五大國ノ各地ニ於テ、過去四年ニ亘リ、  
見ラレタル非常ニ混亂シ且ツ脱臼セル實業及ビ金融  
的經濟的状態ノ分析ヲ、爲ス必妥ナシ、殆ンド頁ヒ  
切レザル不景氣カラ免レルダメデ、考案シ得ル限り  
ノ國內政策方法及ビ方策ヲ求メテ必死ノ努力ヲナシ



來レリ。

然シナガラ、幾十ヲ算スル國民ノ經濟的生活ト、各國民ノ福利ガ大部分依存スル國際貿易界ハ、諸種ノ禁止、割當制、諸制限其ノ他種々ナル經濟的及ビ通貨障礙ニ依ツテ絶望的ニ妨害サレ且ツ遮斷サレ居リ。爲替相場及ビ利潤分配ノ過程ハ破壊サレ、適當ナル救済策トシテ、信用、航路、正常ナル商品價格正當ナル貿易ノ復舊等ハ國內的ニモ對外的ニモ、絶對必要トスルトコロナリ。

X X X X X X

確實ナル見積ニ依レバ、若シ世界貿易が戰前利益ノ年次的比率ヲ以テ前進セルモノト假定スレバ、各口ハ戰時中ニ、實際ニ享受セルヨリモ約二七五、〇〇〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇ドル以上ノ實績ヲ擧ゲ得タル筈ナリ。又其ノ見積ニ依レバ若シ世界貿易ガ石ノ如ク進展セルモノトセバ今日ノ年次國際通商ハ、一九三三年度ノ一二、〇〇〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇ドル以下トイフ貧弱ナル數字ニアラズシテ五〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇ドル近クナリタル筈ナリ

國際貿易減少額四〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇ドルハ、世界生産額四〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇ドルノ減少ヲ意味シ且ツコレハ同額ノ消費減少ヲ意味シ、且ツコレハ、之ニ相當スル生活水準ノ低下ヲ意味スルモノナリ。

X X X X X X

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諸國家ハ割當割、關稅率、爲替制限其ノ他ノ障礙方策ヲ提出スルモ又互讓精神ニ基ツギ可能ナル場合ハ驅引ヲナシ或ハ提供物資ノ數量ヲ減ジ得ル様特別ナル考慮ヲナス。多クノ國家ハ過去一、二年ノ間ニ互惠通商協約ヲ結ビ速カニ之ヲ實施セリ。

X X X X X X X X

全世界ニハ現今失業中ノ賃銀労働者三〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇人アリ。世界ノ人口二、〇〇〇、〇〇〇人中約八〇パーセントハ、今日貧乏線以下ノ生活ヲ營ミツツアリ。企業的ナル一國家又ハ數國家ハコレヲノ貧窮状態ニ在ル人々ニ供給スルタメニ各種多量ノ必需日用品ヲ生産シ且輸出スベシ否カクセザルヲ爲サザルベシ。

X X X X X X X X

ハル氏。ヒル判事ヨ換言スレバ世界ノ國際貿易ニ非常ナ難局ニアリ而シテ小規模ノモノトナレリ。同時ニ前述ノ如ク、悉ラク二十五ノ國家ハソノ經濟生活ハ國際貿易ニ依存スルモノナリ而シテ本業ハ此ノ危機ニ對シテ協力スル一努力ナルガ此ノ危機ハ根本的ニ全世界ニ於テ愈々惡化シ來レルモノナリ。諸外國ニ於テハ諸物價ニ騰貴的變動アルモ、



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ソレハ余ノ言フ通り根本ニ於テ幾分人爲的刺戟ニ由來スルモノニシテ經濟的情勢ハ理想通りニハ改善サレ居ラズ。

× × × × × × × × × ×

ハル氏。貿易障礙ニ關シテハ貿易ヲ阻害スル方法ニハ種々アリ、例ヘバ關稅ハ其ノ中ノ一ツナリ。割當制爲替制限許可制、輸出禁止、衛生規則其ノ他數種アリ。

× × × × × × × × × ×

ハル氏。本法律案ノ用語ヲ多數國家ガ守勢的及攻勢的ノ二目的ノタメ、其ノ名目ノ如何ヲ問ハズ國內税金ノ徵集ヲ彼等ノ主タル武器トセル事實ニ由ツテ選定セラレタリ。而シテ此ノ關稅徵集ハ少オクトモ他國民ヲシテ或ル國ヨリノ輸入ノ形跡ヲ徹底的ニ閉メ出シ相互的讓歩ヲ包含スル貿易調整ヲ求メシメルコトニヨツテ國家情勢ヲ擁護スルコトヲ主要目的トシテ制定セラレ實施セラレタルモノナリ。



種々異レル名稱アリ、且ツ障礙、妨害ノ方法モ極  
メテ多數アリテ毎通ノ新方策案出セラレ實施サル、  
タメ、コノ用語ニ充分幅ヲ與ヘソレラノ方法ヲ網羅  
セシムルニ非レバ、コレヲ諸國ヨリ何ラカノ讓歩ヲ  
確保スルコトハ不可能ナルベシ。

X X X X X X

ハル氏。余ガ言ハントセル所ハ即チ、世界到ル所多  
數ノ諸國ガ最モ驚嘆スベキ方策ヲ採用シソレ等ニ種  
々ノ名稱ヲ附シ居レドモ、ソノ唯一ノ目的タルヤ、  
輸入ヲ妨害スルコトニヨリ税關ニ於ケル關稅ト全ク  
同一ノ機能ヲ果サントスルニ在ルコトナリ。從ツテ  
コレ等ノ或ル國々ト交渉シ不合理ニシテ諸國間ニ烈  
シキ論争ヲ生ゼシムルガ如キ事柄ニツキ異議ヲ述ブ  
ルコトヲ可能ナラシメンガタメニハ、我々ハ充分ナ  
權力ヲ有セザル可カラズ。然ラザレバソノ目的ト効  
果ニ於テ關稅ナル普通ノ名稱ト機能ニ代ルモノトシ  
テ布告サレ企登サレタル事柄ニ關シテハ何ラ解決ノ  
道ハ見出サレザル可シ。

輸入統制ノ諸方策  
近年國際貿易ノ統制ニ當ツテ利用サレタル主要方策  
ハ左ノ如シ



Def Doc 1908-(11)

- 一、高率關稅
  - 二、輸入割當及ビ許可制限制
  - 三、爲替管理
  - 四、爲替決済及ビ代償協定
- 輸入制限ノ補助的行政方策ニハ次ノ如キモノヲ含ム
- 一、製造過程ニ於テ國內生産品ノ一定割合ト輸入品ト併用スルコトヲ必要トスルコト、規定スル
  - 二、領事手数料、輸入手数料及ビ其ノ他ノ管理上ノ
  - 三、原産地ノマークヲ必要トスル法律ヲ更ニ嚴重ニ
  - 四、衛生諸規定。



## 一 高率關稅

一九二九年以來廣範圍ニ亘ル關稅ノ増率ヲ行ヒタルハ、合衆國、カナダ、キューバ、メキシコ、フランス、イタリー、スペイン、インド、ベルギー、アルゼンチン、ブラヂル、中國及ピリトワニヤナリ。一九三二年全般のニ關稅ノ増率ヲ行ヒタルハ、英國、エジプト、ノルウエイ、日本、ポルトガル、ギリシヤ、シヤム、南アフリカ、オーストラリヤ、ベルギー、ラトビヤ、オランダ、蘭領東印度、ニカラグワ、ベルシヤ及ビヴエズウエラノ諸國ナリ。コレ等全般の關稅増率ノ外ニ尙、數回ニ亘リ屢々部分的増率ヲ見タルガ、コレハ殆ど世界的ナリ。スエーデン、ノルウエイ、チエコスロヴァキヤ、ポーランド、スキス、ハンガリー及ビ英國ハ、一九三三年初頭以來全部又ハ一部關稅率ヲ引上げタル國々ナリ。

以上ノ諸國ハ事實上全歐洲ノミナラズ、他ノ廣範圍ニ在ル多クノ諸地域ニ亘リ居レリ。ラテン、アメリカニ於テハ概シテコノ高率關稅ニ對スル運動ハ左程顯著ナラズ。一九三二年ニ於ケルラテン、アメリカノ輸入稅改正ノ大半ハ増率ナリヤモ重要ナ稅率低減モ又多ク行ハレタリ。

ニ輸入割當及ビ輸入許可諸規定



Def Doc 1908-(1)

コレ等ノ方策ハ特ニ指定サレタル商品ノ輸入

ニ付直接其ノ量的制限ヲ行ハルモノナリ。  
輸入割當ノ方法ハ國ニヨリ可ナリノ相違アレド  
モ多クハ許可サルベキ總輸入高ヲ各回別割當ニ  
分テ、一定國ノ一年間若シクハ四半期間ニ對ス  
ル割當額ハ、無制限時代ニ於ケル該國ヨリノ輸

入額ニ比例シテ決定スルコトナリ居レリ。  
比較的單純ナ方策トシテハ特定商品ノ輸入ヲ或  
ル政府機關ヨリノ許可ナクシテハコレヲ禁止ス  
ル制度ナリ。斯カル制度ハ許可サルベキ輸入高  
ヲ前以テ發表スル制度ト結ビツケテ行フ場合モ  
然ラザル場合モアリ。

制限前ノ貿易額ニ比例シテ各回別輸入割當ヲ  
定ムル方法ハ一律ニ行ハレタルニ非ズ。從ツテ  
差別待遇ニ對スル諸國政府貿易商ノ不服モ可ナ  
リ多ク聞カレタリ。各種ノ商品ニ對スル制限前  
基本期間ノ相異、一定國ニ對スル割當額及ビ或  
ル種商品ノ割當制限免除等ハ屢々交渉問題トナ  
リ、他國政府ヨリ得タルソレニ對スル考慮對策  
ニ從ヒテ調整セラレタリ。



Def Doc 1908-11

割當制ハ廣ク容認セラレ、ヨーロッパニ於ケル通商諸協定中ニモ割當量ニ關スル取決メガ設ケラル、ニ至リ、ソノ他ニモ相互ノ苦情ヲ解決スル協定行ハレタリ。

貿易ニ對シ量的制限ノ行ハレル範圍ハ、ソノ國ニヨツテ大ナル相異アリ。一九三三年初頭ノ數ヶ月ニハ、フランスハ、主要輸入種目ノ多數ヲ含ム輸入總額ノ三分ノ一以上ニ亘ル千二百以上ノ品目ニ對シテ割當ヲ實施シタルガ、コレ等ノ制限ハソノ期間以來大口ニ擴張セラレタリ。

イタリーハ自國ノ商品ニ割當制ヲ課スル諸國ヨリノ輸入ニ對シ割當制ヲ課シ居レルガ、ソノ例ニ見ルモ、割當制トソレニ對スル報復的割當制ガ行ハレルコトガ如何ニ國際貿易ノ總量ヲ絶エズ壓縮スル傾向ヲ有スルカヲ知り得ベシ。

一九三三年ノ第一四半期ニ、オランダハ總輸入額ノ十分ノ一ニ對シ、スイス及ビポーランドハ各總輸入額ノ約四分ノ一ニ對シテ割當ヲ實施セリ。

輸入割當及ビ輸入許可制度ハヨーロッパ大陸ニ於テハ事實上全般ニ亘ツテ行ハレ居リ、英帝國及ビラテン、アメリカ諸國ハ、コレ等ノ方策ヲ左程廣範圍ニ實施シ居ラズ。

三、爲替管理　ヨーロッパ諸國ノ殆ンド全部及ビ多クノラテン、アメリカ諸國ニ於テハ、何等カノ







由カル管理ハ、外國ノ支拂金額ニ影響スル  
 ノミナラス、又往々ニシテ或ル國々ヨリノ輸入ヲ  
 他ノ國々ヨリノ輸入ヨリモ、甚シク減殺スルノ作  
 用ヲナス。コノ事ハ一部分不急不要ノ奢侈品ヲ犠  
 牲トシテ、食料品、原料及ビ其ノ他ノ必需品ニ、  
 爲替ヲ割當ツルタメニモ起因ス。又コノ不平等ノ  
 取扱ハ、或ル一國ヨリ或ル種ノ商品ヲ購入スルコ  
 トニ對シ許可サレル外國爲替ノ額ニ、他ノ國ノ場  
 合ヨリモ一層嚴シキ制限ヲ課スル爲メニモ起因ス  
 ルナリ。

爲替制限ソノモノガ、ソレ自身或ル一國ヨリノ  
 輸入品購入資金額ヲ制限セル國ニ對スル制限的相  
 殺ノ性質ヲ帶ブル場合ニ、コレ等二國間ニ、クレ  
 チツトヲ清算スル協定ヲ結ビ、コノ困難ガ解決ヲ  
 見タルコトアリ。(下記(4)参照)又他ノ場合ニハ  
 アル國々ヨリノ輸入品買入ノタメノ爲替ヲ許可ス  
 ルニ當ツテ、爲替管理ヲ行イタル或ル一國ノ購入  
 スル輸出生産物ガ、同様ノ他ノ一國ヨリノ購入ヨ  
 リ大量ナリトノ理由ヲ以テ、管理當局者ガ優先的  
 取扱ヲ卒直ニ認メタルコトアリ。

爲替管理制度ヲ實施セル諸國ニ於テハ、コレヲ  
 利用シ、爲替割當額(從ツテ輸入割當額)ヲ、或



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ル國ノ生産物ノ輸入割當額ノ増加、又ハ該國人ニ  
 支拂フベキ封鎖勘定ノ解除如何ニヨルモノトシ、  
 管理制度ヲ交渉ノ武器トナスノ傾向モ現ハレ居レ  
 リ。又ハ、爲替ノ決済及ビ代償協定  
 代償協定ト決済協定トハ次ノ如キ共通ノ要素ヲ  
 有ス。即チ、共ニ、貿易ノ増加ニ備ヘテ雙務協定  
 ニヨツテ、爲替管理並ニ輸入制限ノ苛酷サヲ緩分  
 ナリト緩和セントスル點ナリ。代償協定ハ一九三  
 二年十二月二十二日ハンガリー、チエツコスロバ  
 キヤ間ニ結バレタル協定ニ於ケルガ如ク、國際的  
 パイタナ制ニ近キモノトナスコトアリ。コノ協定  
 ニヨリハンガリー産豚二萬九千頭ヲチエツコスロ  
 バキヤ産薪二萬貨車ト交換シ、又ハンガリー産雞  
 卵、價格百五十萬クラウンノモノヲ、チエツコス  
 ロバキヤ所在終端驛ノハンガリー旅客ニ與ヘラル  
 ル便宜、設備ニ對シ支拂フコトトナリ居レリ。  
 ブラジルト合衆國穀類安定會社ノ間ニ結バレタル  
 小麥、珈琲協定モ亦此ノ種協定ノ一例ナリ。

此ノ種協定ハ、爲替ノ決済及ビ代償協定ノ一例ナリ。



爲替決済協定ハ概シテ物品ノ交換ヲ特定セザル點ニ於テ代償協定ト異レドモ二國間ノ取引ヨリ生ズルクレデットノ直接決済ヲ規定シ貿易ハ一定ノ制限ノ下ニ普通ノ通商手段ニヨリ調整セントスルモナリ。

代償協定ト同様コノ協定ノ意圖スル所ハ、爲替管理、輸入制限ノ結果行ハルベキ制限ヲ、緩和セントスルニアリ。

一九三三年初頭ノ三ヶ月間ニ、爲替決済協定ハ、瑞西トルーマニヤ及ビ、ユーゴスラビヤ間ニ、佛蘭西トブルガリヤ、ユーゴスラビヤ及ビハンガリ！間ニ、伊太利トルーマニヤ、瑞典間ニ、又獨逸トルーマニヤ間ニ結バレタリ。

補足的ナル行政上ノ制限。

以上ノ略説シタル重要ナル輸入統制ノ方式ヲ補足スルタメ廣汎ナ種類ノ行政的措置行ハレタリ。ソノ中ニハ次ノ如キモノアリ。

(a) 製造過程中ニ一定割合ノ國內生産物ヲ輸入品ト結合スベキ事ヲ規定スル事ヲ交ゼ又ハ混合ノ規則。輸入原料ガコノ規定以前ニ、全部若シ



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クハ大部分使用せられたル場合ニハ、ソノ結果トシテ、勿論コレ等原料ノ使用ハ制限セラレ、從ツテ輸入量モ制限セラレタリ。

(B) 原産地ノマークニ關スル適重ノ要求。  
原産地ノ印マークヲ附シテ輸入ル、物品ノ原産地ヲ購入者ニ知ラシムルコトヲ必要トスル規定ハ、關稅率ヲ變更セズシテ他國ノ輸入品ニ適重ノ負擔ヲ負ハシムル爲メニ利用シ得、又從來利用セラレタリ。ソノ極端ノ一例トシテハ個々ノコルクノ蠟栓ニ輸出品名ヲ記スベシトノ命令ヲ或ル重要通關國ガ發シタル事アリ。

(以下次頁ニ續ク)



關稅引上ヲ除イテハ、以上ニ略述セル制限手段ハ、近年ニ至リ一般ニ行ハル、ニ至レルモノナリ。コレ等ノ手段ノ多クハ、通例一層大ナル貿易制限ノ方向ニ容易ニ又屢々轉ジ得、又轉ジタル行政的統制ヲ示スモノナリ。更ニ又割當制度ノ如キ新シキ量的制限ハ、直接或ル物品ノ輸入ヲ制限スルモノニシテ、關稅率變更ノ場合ニ可能ナル如キ價格調整ノ方法ヲ以テシテモ、タトヘ幾分ナリトコノ種ノ制限ヲ充ル、コトハ不可能ナリ。即チ割當ノ限界ニ至スル時ハ貿易ハ全ク停止スルナリ。斯ル制限ガ苛酷トナリ廣汎ニ亘ル時、避ケ難キ結果トシテ貿易ノ量ハ甚ダシク低減シ且ツ原料輸出國ガ極端ニ低廉ナル原料價格ヲ以テ貿易セザルヲ得ザルニモ拘ラズ、商品ストックノ堆積ヲ見ルニ至ル。

ハル氏。國際財政及ビ貿易ノ進行ヲ阻止セントスル方法ニシテ吾人ノ知レルモノ多數アリ。ソノ目的タルヤ一國ガ生産シ得ザル而カモノソノ國ニ不可缺ナル分數品ニ就イテハ別トシテ、如何ナル國際貿易モ決シテ必要、有用、有益ナラズソノ理論ニ基イテ、アラユル國際貿易ヲ閉メ出スニアリ。



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コレ即チ、一國ニ入り來ル、アラユル輸入品ニ  
對シテ、防衛、阻止、障壁、(ソノ他如何ナル同様  
ノ名稱ニセヨ)等ノ手段ヲトリコレヲ擴大スル政  
策ナリ。  
トレッドウエイ氏。如何ナル一々ニ就イテ、吾  
人ハ目下所請貿易上ノ障壁ニ當リ居ルヤ。

(以下次頁へ續ク)



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ハル氏。世界中ニ六十五ヶ國アリト思フ。トレツドウェイ氏。吾人ハソノ各國ニ就イテ惱ミ居ルヤ。

ハル氏。然リ。ソレ等凡テノ國ニ就イテ。各國ガ各國ノ貿易障壁ニ惱ミ居ルナリ。

\* \* \* \*

ハル氏。シヤレンバーガー知事、予ハ貿易上ノ障壁ニ關シテ、各國ガ現在ノ如キ情勢ニアルコトハ近年ニ於ケル何レカ一國ノ過誤ニヨルモノトハ考ヘズ。一國ガ先ヅ貿易障壁ヲ始ムルヤ他ノ一國ガ自衛上ソノ例ニ倣ヒ、次イデ又他ノ一國ガ報復トシテソノ例ニ倣ヒ、カクシテ遂ニ今日ノ如キ、廣汎ナル妨害論ガ張リメダラサル、ニ至レルナリ。

\* \* \* \*

ハル氏。予ガ言ヘル通り、政府ノ行政部ニ、最高法院ノ是認シタル如キ方法ニテコレ等ノ機能ヲ行フ權限ヲ與ヘントスル立法部ノ機能ハ、一般ニ容認セラレルナラント、予ハ思フ。更ニ若シ我が政府ガ、國際間ノ貿易ハ相互的ニ商業道ニ立脚シテ行ハル、コトノ重要性ニ對シ注意



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ヲ喚起スル指導權ヲ主張スルニ非レバ、過去七十  
五年間合衆國ニ對シテ有利ナル貿易ノ均衡ヲ與ヘ  
來レル煙草ヤ、綿花ヤ、小麥ヤ、豚生産品ヤ、其  
他莫大ニシテ貴重ナル餘剩生産物一切ノモノヲ、  
他國民ヲシテ自ラ生産スルコトヲ餘儀ナクセシム  
ル時代ガヤガテ招來セラル、ニ至ルベシ。

第二頁ヨリ第二七頁マデノ抄