

which will be derived by deducting two hundred million yards from yearly quota calculated on basis of estimated export of Indian raw cotton to Japan in corresponding cotton year.

Adjustment of export of Japanese cotton piece-goods to India shall be made by the end of said period on basis of exact quantity of Indian raw cotton exported to Japan in corresponding cotton year subject to rules of allowances between periods.

(4) A transfer from quota of first half-yearly period to quota of second half-yearly period shall be permitted up to a maximum of twenty million yards.

From second half-yearly period to first half-yearly period of succeeding piece-goods year and vice versa transfer up to a maximum of twenty million yards shall be permitted.

(d) Classification of quota into categories.

Quota of cotton piece-goods shall be classified into following categories in conformity with following percentage;

Plain greys .....	forty-five per cent.
Bordered greys .....	thirteen per cent.
Bleached .....	eight per cent.
Coloured and others .....	thirty-four per cent.

The percentage allotted to each of the above categories may be modified subject to following conditions;

(a) Increase in category either of bordered greys or bleached shall not exceed twenty per cent of quantity allotted to that category and increase in any other category shall not exceed ten per cent of quantity allotted to that category.

(b) Quantity transferable from category either of bordered greys or bleached shall not exceed twenty per cent of quantity allotted to that category and quantity transferable from any other category shall not exceed ten per cent of quantity allotted to that category; and

(c) Total quota of cotton piece-goods for any piece-goods year shall not be increased by above modification of quantity allotted to each category.

(E) The quota for the period intervening the enforcement of the arrangement and the commencement of the first piece-goods year.

(1) The quota of cotton piece-goods for the period between the date on which the present Indian customs duty on cotton piece-goods will be reduced to 50% and the 1st April on which the 1st piece-goods year begins to run shall be the proportionate fraction of the quantity that would have been allotted to the whole piece-goods year from the 1st April, 1933, to the 31st March 1934, on the basis of the quantity

of Indian raw cotton imported into Japan in the cotton year of 1933 (from the 1st January to the 31st December).

(2) The quota for this period and the first half-yearly instalment of the 1st piece-goods year quota should be consolidated into one for the period of approximately 9 months ending at the end of September, 1934.

(6) Enforcement of new agreement.

(a) Separation of Burma.

It has been agreed that terms of new treaty shall remain in force throughout its full term whether or not Burma is separated.

(b) Duration of new treaty.

It has been understood that new treaty shall be signed as soon as possible at London by respective representatives of Japanese Government and British Government Treaty shall come into force immediately after exchange of ratifications and shall remain in force until 31st March 1937.

I have above stated substance of agreement of views that have been arrived at between two delegations in course of negotiations since September last and I trust that Indian delegation are ready to concur that these agreements have been reached.

Sir Joseph Bhore replied as follows:

I have great pleasure in informing Your Excellency and Your Excellency's colleagues that Indian Delegates find themselves in full agreement with substance of statement which has just been made by Your Excellency. I would, however, offer following remark not by way of modification of anything which Your Excellency has said but in order to secure elucidation of point which might otherwise be ambiguous and in order to remove apparent inconsistency. I refer to provision that allotment for first part of cotton piece-goods year shall be 200 million yards. In event of purchase of raw cotton by Japan being less than quantity which would justify total yearly quota of this amount I assume that Your Excellency agrees that necessary adjustment should be made from next year's quota.

His Excellency Mr. Sawada then stated as follows:

I am happy that my statement has been concurred in by Sir Joseph Bhore. I wish therefore to propose that the Delegations proceed immediately to actual drafting of new agreement to be formulated upon basis of agreement of views that has been reached. I trust that Indian Delegation are ready to accede to proposition.

Sir Joseph Bhore replied as follows:

Indian delegation agree to suggestion put forward by Your Excellency. Agreement to be drafted will of course further include conclusions on minor subsidiary

details which still remain to be filled in.

His Excellency Mr. Sawada stated as follows:—

“According to information just received from my Government, cotton spinners association of Japan at committee meeting held at Osaka on 4th January decided to withdraw on 8th January 1934 the resolution concerning suspension of purchase of Indian raw cotton.

Sir Joseph Bhore replied as follows:—

“In view of withdrawal of resolution referred to by Your Excellency and in view of agreement of views between two delegations referred to above, Government of India will reduce customs duties on Japanese cotton piece-goods imported into India to rates which have been agreed upon between two delegations from 8th of January, date from which the resolution of cotton spinners association of Japan concerning suspension of purchase of Indian raw cotton is withdrawn, and will accord most-favoured-nation treatment in respect of customs duties on Japanese cotton piece-goods imported into India. From same date such conditions as have been agreed upon between two delegations will be applied to imports of Japanese cotton piece-goods into India.”

Specific duties newly imposed by the Government of India became effective on

the 23rd December last. In view of the fact that these duties have become applicable to large part of Japanese miscellaneous goods exported to India, the Departments concerned of the Japanese Government have been examining the effects which the imposition of such duties may have on the Indo-Japanese trade relation.

The results of their examination so far obtained have revealed that the increase in duties has been so heavy in general as to deal a serious blow to the export of miscellaneous goods from Japan to India, and it is deemed inevitable that Japanese export trade to India will signally decline in the future. In respect of certain goods, notably cost on hosiery, earthen wares and potteries, enamelled iron wares and pencils, the new duties are regarded as being prohibitive. Japanese manufacturers and exporters are seriously concerned as to the effect of these duties upon their respective trade with India, and they have appealed to the Japanese Government as well as the Japanese Delegation here to take steps with the Government of India with a view to mitigating such effects. We have been informed that in a large number of cases, importers in India have been compelled to cancel the contracts for the purchase of Japanese goods made previous to the imposition of these duties. In cotton hosiery alone, the quantity thus cancelled is estimated to have amounted to 1.5 million dozens.

It is feared that these unfortunate circumstances will seriously dislocate the

trade relations between Japan and India. It is particularly regrettable that such apprehension should have been caused to arise at the moment when agreement of views has been reached between the two Delegations on all outstanding problems relative to Indo-Japanese trade. In view of the importance which the Japanese Government have always attached to the export of miscellaneous goods from Japan to India, they may make representation to the Government of India on the basis of the examination now being made concerning the effect of these specific duties on the Japanese goods. The Japanese Delegation trust that the Government of India are ready to give an assurance to the effect that they will give a most careful and close consideration to any official representation on the subject with a view to the present situation being ameliorated.

Government of India have no intention of prohibiting importation of any Japanese goods. In interests of consumer, they do not wish to place any unnecessary obstacles in way of imports which do not compete directly or indirectly with products of country. They are fully aware that prohibitive duties will eventually result in decline of customs revenue, and that total elimination of foreign competition is not always conducive to efficient development of home industries. In imposing new specific duties upon miscellaneous goods, Government of India desired to restore fair

competitive conditions and have limited duties to such rates as are deemed necessary for protection of Indian industries. These rates have been fixed after exhaustive examination and mature deliberation on part of Government of India who have endeavoured, by means of these duties, merely to afford adequate protection to home industries and have not been influenced by any hostility towards Japanese trade. If, however, Japanese Government desire to make any representation in regard to these specific duties with object of showing that measures taken by Government of India have been unnecessary or based on misunderstanding, Government of India will be ready to give due consideration to any such representations.

## 第二、日印通商交渉ニ關スル廣田外務大臣談話

(二月七日公表)

日英兩國ハ嘗テ同盟ノ關係ニ在ツテ、兩國民ハ相互ニ厚ク信頼シ、深キ理解ヲ有シテ居タノテアルカ、華府會議ニ於テ日英同盟カ廢棄セラレテ四國協約カ之ニ代ルニ及ンテモ、兩國關係ハ親睦ニ終始シテ來タノテアル。

英本國並英領地ニ於テハ、相踵イテ關稅引上ヲ行ヒ、日本商品ノ輸入阻止策ヲ講スルニ至リ、殊ニ印度ハ其ノ魁トシテ日本綿製品ニ對シ急激ニ關稅引上ヲナシタノテ、我國當業者ハ之ニ應シテ印棉不買決議ヲ宣言シ、當時ノ狀勢ハ之ヲ放置スルニ於テハ、日英、日印間ノ傳統的友好關係ニ憂慮スヘキ影響ヲ與フル虞カアツタノテアル。茲ニ於テ局面打開ノ爲、日英、日印當局間ニ交渉ヲ開始スルコトニナリ、日印交渉ハ客年九月二十五日「シムラ」ニ於テ開催ノ運ヒトナツタ。爾來三ヶ月有半ニ亙リ、會議ハ私談會合ノ外十六回ニ及ヒ、此ノ間兩國ノ主張ハ合致セサルコトモアリ、交渉ハ屢難關ニ逢着シテ停頓ヲ懸念セラレタコトモ一再ニ止ラサリシカ、雙方代表ノ努力ニ依リ、結局互讓友好ノ精神ニ基キ、愈今般交渉妥結ニ達シタノハ、日英、日印關係ノ大局ヨ

リ觀テ洵ニ慶賀ノ至テアル。將來トモ此ノ種通商競争ノ諸問題ハ、英帝國及其ノ他諸國ト我國トノ間ニ多々發生スルコトト察スルカ、相互ニ互讓友好ノ精神ヲ以テ交渉ニ當レハ、難問題モ解決スルコト必ラシモ至難ノコトトハ思ハレナイ。

近時日本ノ産業ハ著シク發達シ、其ノ結果、我商品ハ廣ク世界ニ進出シテ居ルノテアルカ、各國ニ於テハ關稅政策其ノ他ノ措置ヲ講スルノテ、自然此ノ種協定ヲ爲スノ外ナキ事情ニアル爲、我カ當業者ニ對シテハ折角發展セントスル進路ヲ幾分閉塞サルル結果トナリ、誠ニ同情ニ堪ヘサル所テアル。然シ日本トシテハ、貿易上世界各國ト共存共榮ヲ計ルヲ念トスルモノナレハ、當業者ニ於テモ協調ノ精神ニ則テ、通商ノ案件解決ニ協力セラレンコトヲ希望スルノテアル。

STATEMENT OF HIS EXCELLENCY KOKI HIROTA, MINISTER FOR  
FOREIGN AFFAIRS, CONCERNING THE INDO-  
JAPANESE NEGOTIATIONS.

Japan and England were once allies and the peoples of the two countries were closely bound by the tie of warm trust and deep sympathy. The friendly relations

that for so long subsisted between the two countries have been never in the slightest degree affected by the abrogation of the old alliance which was replaced by the Quadruple Treaty of Washington. Recently, however, in England and her Empire the tariff-barriers have been raised with the view to excluding the Japanese goods from their domestic markets. Especially, India was one of the first to take drastic measures against import from Japan raising all suddenly her customs duties on Japanese cotton fabrics to which the spinners in Japan have retaliated by instituting a boycott against the Indian raw cotton. There developed an irritating situation fraught with harmful possibilities which, if left uncorrected, seemed not unlikely to injure the traditional Anglo-Japanese and Indo-Japanese good will. To cope with the grave situation, trade conferences were arranged for between Japan and England on one hand and Japan and India on the other. The second was convened at Simla on September 25th last year. Negotiations were made difficult by the conflicts of divergent interests of the two countries and the parley met not infrequently impasse, often seemingly hovering on the verge of an impending rupture. Three and one half months were spent in seeking a composition of differences during which time sixteen formal conferences were held beside many informal conversations. Finally, as a fruit of the tireless efforts on the part of the delegates of the two countries an

agreement was successfully made on the basis of mutual accommodation and appreciation. This is an achievement which mightily contributes to the improvement in the relations of Japan with England and India and must be greatly rejoiced at. Naturally, there may develop in the future similar trade competitions between Japan and the British Empire and other countries giving rise to a number of embarrassing questions but with a spirit of concord and conciliation such questions may not necessarily be found too difficult to solve with satisfaction.

The Japanese industry has recently made great achievements in its progress and the foreign trade of Japan has expanded enormously, Japanese goods advancing in every part of the world. As many countries have either raised their tariffs or adopted other stringent means thereby to impede the importation of Japanese goods, it has become unavoidable for this country to negotiate for trade agreements like the present one. The domestic industry suffers some handicaps in the overseas markets which deserves our sympathy. However, the commercial policy of Japan is to "live and let live" for the countries of the whole world and it is most desirable that the industry should also endorse this fair policy of universal cooperation and extend useful assistance to the Government in settling the trade questions amicably and satisfactorily.

### 第三、滿洲國ノ帝政實施ニ關スル廣田外務大臣談

(一月二十日公表)

滿洲國政府ハ、此ノ度溥儀執政閣下天命ニ順ヒ帝位ニ即カレ度旨ノ全國官民ノ熱意ヲ言上スルト共ニ、帝政實施ノ準備ニ着手シタトノコトヲアルカ、我カ國ト特ニ關係深キ友邦滿洲國カ、其ノ國體ヲ確定シ新興獨立國トシテノ地歩ヲ愈鞏固ナラシメムトスルコトハ誠ニ結構ヲアル。右ハ滿洲國民ニ取ツテハ勿論、日本國民トシテモ衷心カラ其ノ慶祝ヲ共ニスルノ情ニ堪ヘナイモノテアル。

#### STATEMENT OF HIS EXCELLENCY KOKI HOROTA, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MONARCHICAL REGIME IN MANCHOUKUO.

It is reported that the government of Manchoukuo have expressed to His Excellency Pu Yi, the Regent, the ardent desire of the entire nation that he ascend, as ordained by Heaven, the imperial throne, and are making preparations for the establishment of a monarchical regime. I am very happy that Manchoukuo, with whom Japan's relations are specially intimate, has decided upon the form of government, which she will adopt definitively and which will further consolidate the country's foundation as an independent state. It is a matter of hearty congratulation for the Japanese nation as well as for the people of Manchoukuo.

### 第四、滿洲國ノ帝政實施ニ關スル外務當局談

(一月二十日公表)

滿洲國執政閣下ノ明德、天意ニ感應シ、天命ニ遵由シテ登極セラルルコトニ決定シ同國政府ハ帝制準備ニ着手シタトノ報道ニ接シ、外務當局ハ隣邦日本ノ立場カラノ觀測トシテ大要左ノ通語ツタ。

- 一、溥儀執政閣下カ、滿洲國建國以來約二ケ年間執政トシテ賢德ヲ積マレ、善政ヲ布カレタ結果滿洲國民三千萬ハ至情ヲ盡シテ執政ノ登極ヲ渴望シ、最近ニハ無數ノ請願トナツテ現ハレタノテアルカラ、登極ハ同國民ニ對シ非常ナル満足ヲ與ヘルモノテアル。
- 二、最近漸ヲ逐ウテ鞏固ヲ加ヘツツアル滿洲國ノ國礎ハ、登極ニ依ツテ益確立セラレ、政府ノ威望モ益加重セラレ、國家トシテモ人民統治上非常ナル利益ヲ見ルニ至ルテアラウ。
- 三、今回ノ登極ハ清朝ノ復辟テハナク、滿洲國カ一昨年三月ノ建國ノ精神ニ遵由セル新ラシイ國家テアルコトニハ何等變リカナイ。又登極ノ爲ニ固有ノ國境ニ變更ヲ加ヘルコトモナイカラ、北支那方面ニハ何等ノ影響モナク、從テ北支方面侵入ノ疑惑モ解消スル事トナル。

四、滿洲國ノ獨立ハ、登極ニ依リ益高調セラレルコトナルヲ、所謂日本ノ滿洲國併合ノ如キ無根ノ流言ハ自ラ消失スルコトト思ハレル。

五、滿洲國ハ今後モ、内ハ順天安民ヲ念トシ、外ハ國際信義ヲ重シ國際間ノ親善關係ヲ謀ルトノ從來ノ方針ニハ、何等ノ變更ヲ加ヘナイトノ事アルカラ、今後同國內ノ政治ハ必スヤ益滿足ナル治蹟ヲ舉ケラル可ク、同時ニ同國ト他諸國トノ關係モ漸次親善ニ赴クコトト思ハレル。等ノ諸理由ニ依リ、日本國トシテモ慶賀ニ堪ヘナイトコロテアル。

STATEMENT OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MONARCHICAL REGIME IN MANCHOUKUO.

1. For nearly two years since the establishment of Manchoukuo His Excellency Pu Yi has as regent administered the affairs of the state so wisely and benevolently so that the 30,000,000 people of Manchoukuo, genuinely eager to acclaim him as their monarch, has of late presented the government with countless petitions. His enthronement will no doubt be hailed by the entire populace with profound satisfaction.

2. The definitive establishment of monarchical regime, should go far to strengthen the national foundations of Manchoukuo. It will add to the prestige of her government, and confer upon the state various advantages in the general administration of the country.

3. The Manchoukuo authorities have made it clear that the accession of the Regent to the throne does not mean the restoration of the Manchu dynasty of the former Chinese Empire. Manchoukuo will remain a new state as before and abide by the same principles on which the state was first founded. There will be no change in the frontiers of the country, so that North China will not be affected in any way, disposing of the apprehensions for invasion of that territory.

4. The accession will serve to emphasize the fact of the independence of Manchoukuo, and serve to dissipate the baseless rumors of her annexation by Japan.

5. The policies of Manchoukuo to administer the country in accordance "with the will of Heaven and for the happiness of the people", and to cultivate international friendship and abide by international law and morality, will not be altered in any way. I am certain that the domestic administration will continue to make progress in the satisfactory direction, while her relations with other Powers will become closer.



## 第五、北鐵「ソ」聯邦人職員釋放ニ關スル外務當局談

(二月二十五日公表)

拘禁中ノ北鐵「ソ」聯邦人職員六名ハ釋放歸國スルコトナレルカ、其ノ後任者問題ニ付テハ滿「ソ」間ノ意見一致セザリシ爲、曩ニ在本邦「ソ」大使ヨリ外務大臣ノ斡旋ヲ求メ來リタルニ依リ同大臣ニ於テ仲介中ナリシ處、今般協議纏マリ、追テ北鐵理事會ニ依リ正式課長ノ任命ヲ見ルニ至ル迄、北鐵管理局長及「ソ」滿兩副管理局長ノ署名ニ依リ臨時課長ヲ任命スルコトナリ、本件ハ茲ニ終決ヲ見ルニ至レリ。

### STATEMENT OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN CONCERNING THE RELEASE OF THE SOVIET OFFICIALS OF THE NORTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

According to the report just received here it was decided that the six Soviet officials under arrest of the North Manchuria Railway be released and repatriated.

As Manchoukuo and the U.S.S.R. could not reach an agreement as to the appointment of the successors of those six officials, the Soviet Ambassador in Tokio requested good offices of Mr. Hirota, Foreign Minister. The Minister was endeavoring to pave the way for a solution of the question between the two parties. Now they have arrived at an accord that pending the formal appointment of the chiefs of the sections by the Board of Directors of the N.M.R. the acting chiefs shall be appointed under joint signature of the Manager and the two (Soviet and Manchoukuo) Assistant Managers of the N.M.R.

### 第六、滿洲國帝政樹立ニ關スル日滿交換公文

(三月一日公表)

三月一日滿洲帝國皇帝御即位式後新京ニ於テ鄭滿洲國國務總理大臣ト菱刈駐滿日本帝國特命全權大使トノ間ニ滿洲國帝制樹立ニ關シ別紙ノ公文交換セラレタリ。

(來翰)

滿洲帝國國務總理大臣鄭

照會事滿洲國於康德元年三月一日

執政登極爲

滿洲帝國皇帝以立君主制本總理大臣特將此事向

貴大使知照並請

貴大使轉達貴國政府爲荷本總理大臣於此機會希望兩國間所存特別且緊密之關係益加深厚相應照會

貴大使查照可也須至照會者

右照會

日本帝國特命全權大使菱刈

康德元年三月一日

鄭 孝 胥 印

(來翰譯文)

以書翰啓上致候。陳者本總理大臣ハ滿洲國ニ於テハ康德元年三月一日執政滿洲帝國皇帝ノ位ニ即カレ、茲ニ君主制樹立セラルルニ至リタルコトヲ閣下ニ通報シ、且閣下ヨリ之ヲ貴國政府ニ傳達セラレンコトヲ希望スルノ光榮ヲ有シ候。

本總理大臣ハ此ノ機會ニ於テ、兩國間ニ存スル特別且緊密ナル關係カ益深厚ナランコトヲ希望致候。

右申進旁本總理大臣ハ茲ニ重テ閣下ニ向テ敬意ヲ表シ候。 敬具。

康德元年三月一日

滿洲帝國國務總理大臣 鄭 孝 胥 印

日本帝國特命全權大使 菱 刈 隆 閣 下

(往翰)

四〇

以書翰啓上致候。陳者本年三月一日附貴翰ヲ以テ、滿洲國ニ於テハ康德元年三月一日執政滿洲帝國皇帝ノ位ニ即カレ、茲ニ君主制樹立セラルルニ至リタル趣御通報ノ上之ヲ帝國政府ニ傳達アリタキ旨御申越相成敬承致候。

本使ハ帝國政府ノ訓令ニ基キ、帝國政府ニ於テハ右御通報ノ趣ヲ諒承スルヲ欣快トスル旨閣下ニ回答スルノ光榮ヲ有シ候。

本使ハ此ノ機會ニ於テ兩國間ニ存スル特別且緊密ナル關係カ益深厚ナランコトヲ希望致候。右申進旁本使ハ茲ニ重テ閣下ニ向テ敬意ヲ表シ候。敬具。

昭和九年三月一日

日本帝國特命全權大使 菱 刈 隆 印

滿洲帝國國務總理大臣 鄭 孝 胥 閣下

ON MARCH 1st, 1934, AFTER THE ENTHRONEMENT CEREMONY OF THE EMPEROR OF MANCHOU TIKUO, FOLLOWING NOTES RELATIVE TO THE INAUGURATION OF THE IMPERIAL REGIME IN MANCHOUKUO WERE EXCHANGED AT HSINKING BETWEEN HIS EXCELLENCY CHENG HSIAO-HSU, PRIME MINISTER OF MANCHOU TIKUO, AND HIS EXCELLENCY TAKA HISHIGARI, JAPANESE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Note of the Prime Minister of Manchoukuo

(Translation)

March 1, 1934.

Your Excellency,

I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that monarchy has now been established in Manchoukuo through the accession of the Chief Executive to the Throne as Emperor of the Manchou Tikuo on March 1, the First Year of Kangte, and to request you to transmit this information to your Government.

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I avail myself of this occasion to express my hope that the special and intimate relations existing between the two countries will grow more cordial than ever.

Accept, Your Excellency, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Cheng Hsiao-hsu,

Prime Minister of the  
Manchou Tikuo.

His Excellency Taka Hishigari,  
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary  
of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

Reply of the Japanese Ambassador  
(Translation)

March 1, 1934.

Your Excellency,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Note dated March 1, 1934, informing me that monarchy has now been established in Manchou-kuo through the accession of the Chief Executive to the Throne as Emperor of the

Manchou Tikuo on March 1, the First Year of Kangte, and requesting me to transmit this information to my Government.

Under instructions from my Government I have the honour to reply to Your Excellency that it has afforded the Japanese Government great pleasure to take note of the above communication.

I avail myself of this occasion to express my hope that the special and intimate relations existing between the two countries will grow more cordial than ever.

Accept, Your Excellency, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Taka Hishigari,

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary of His  
Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

His Excellency Cheng Hsiao-hsu,  
Prime Minister of the Manchou Tikuo.

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第七、滿洲國帝政樹立ニ關スル駐日滿洲國公使ノ  
廣田外務大臣宛通告公文

(三月一日公表)

拜啓陳者茲ニ本國政府ノ通知ヲ奉スルニ、本國皇帝陛下ノ登極ノ大典ハ業ニ本日禮成リ候ニ付、特ニ茲ニ函達シ御査照ヲ煩ハシ候。

本公使ハ此ノ機會ニ於テ、貴大臣ニ向ツテ最崇高ノ敬意ヲ表シ候。敬具。

康德元年三月一日

駐日本滿洲國特命全權公使 丁 士 源

日本外務大臣 廣 田 弘 毅 閣下

第八、輸入ノ禁止制限撤廢條約ヨリノ義務免除及  
關稅休戰決議脫退ニ關スル件

(三月十七日公表)

帝國政府ハ、在「ジュネーヴ」横山國際會議帝國事務局長代理ニ對シテ、帝國政府カ輸出入ノ禁止制限撤廢條約ノ義務ヲ免除セラルヘキ旨ノ宣言、及關稅休戰決議ヨリ脫退スヘキ旨ノ通告ヲ國際聯盟事務總長ニ送付スヘキ旨ノ訓令ヲ發シタ。

帝國政府ハ現下世界各國民ノ直面シツツアル經濟難局ヲ打開シ、世界的繁榮ヲ招來スル爲ニハ國際通商ヲ阻害スル各種障害ヲ除去シ、世界貿易ノ恢復増進ヲ計ルヲ緊要トストノ不變ノ確信ニ基イテ、各國トノ經濟的協力ヲ緊密ニシ、共存共榮ノ實ヲ擧ケンコトヲ冀望スルモノニシテ、此ノ冀望ニ則リ、國際通商ノ自由ヲ恢復スル目的ヲ以テ前記ノ條約及決議ニ參加シタノテアルカ、世界各國ニ於テハ經濟上又ハ財政上ノ困難ニ當面シテ大局ヲ顧慮スルノ遑ナク、狹隘ナル自國本位ノ政策ニ走ラントスルノ傾向カ増大シ、前記ノ條約及決議ヨリモ續々脫退ヲ爲スニ至ツタ。輸出入ノ禁止制限撤廢條約ハ、昭和二年十一月八日「ジュネーヴ」ニ於テ署名セラレ、昭和五年

一月一日ヨリ關係國間ニ於テ實施セラレタノテアルカ（本邦ハ昭和四年九月二十八日批准書ヲ寄託シタ）、其ノ内容トスル所ハ、締約國間ニ於テハ原則トシテ輸出入ノ禁止制限ヲ爲ササルコト、及締約國カ其ノ法令ニ從ヒ輸出入ヲ或手續又ハ條件等ニ從ハシムル場合ニハ、之ヲ以テ變裝セル禁止又ハ專斷ナル制限ノ手段タラシメサルコトヲ規定スルト共ニ、例外トシテ締約國ハ非常且變則ノ場合ニ於テ、國ノ緊切ナル利益ヲ保護スル爲ニハ輸出入ノ禁止制限ヲ爲シ得ルコト、特定ノ締約國ハ特定ノ品目ニ關シテハ輸出入ノ禁止制限ヲ爲シ得ルコト、及締約國カ外國ノ產品ニ對シ禁止又ハ制限ノ措置ヲ執ルノ已ムナキニ至ツタ場合ニ於テハ、右締約國ハ他ノ締約國ノ貿易ニ對スル損害ヲ成ルヘク少カラシムル様右措置ヲ定ムヘキコト等ニ關シテ規定シタモノテアル。本條約ノ締約國ハ、客年六月三十日英國、米國、諾威國及丁抹國ノ條約ノ義務離脱ニ依リ、現在ニ於テハ本邦及和蘭ノ二國ノミトナツタカ、和蘭國ハ既ニ國際聯盟事務總長ニ對シテ本年六月三十日ヲ以テ條約ノ義務ヨリ免カルヘキ旨ノ通告ヲ爲シタノテ、帝國政府モ亦遺憾乍ラ本年六月三十日（條約ノ義務免除ハ毎年六月三十日ニ限り之ヲ爲シ得ルコトトナツテ居ル）ヲ以テ本條約ノ義務ヨリ免カルヘキ旨ノ宣言ヲ爲シタ次第テアル。

關稅休戰決議ハ、客年貨幣及經濟會議ノ開催ニ先チ右會議ノ組織委員會ニ於テ採擇セラレタモノテ、其ノ内容トスル所ハ、決議ノ參加國カ貨幣及經濟會議ノ終了ニ至ル迄、國際通商ヲ阻害スルカ如キ新ナル發意的措置ヲ執ラサルヘキコトヲ約シタルモノテアルカ、各國カ其ノ參加ニ當リ種々ナル留保ヲ爲シタ爲、其ノ實効カ著シク弱メラレタノミナラス、客年七月二十七日貨幣及經濟會議カ殆ント何等ノ成果ヲ收メスシテ休會スルヤ、其ノ後「アイルランド」、和蘭、瑞西、瑞典、英國、「ニュージールランド」、印度、南阿聯邦、支那等ノ二十餘個國ハ相次テ脫退シ、佛國、伊太利國、丁抹、「アイスランド」ノ諸國ハ留保ヲ追加シタ爲、本決議ハ實際上殆ンド無價值ノモノト爲リ、我國トシテハ斯カル狀況ニ於テ本決議ニ對スル參加ヲ繼續スルモ、世界ノ通商自由確保ニ何等資スル所ナキノミナラス、各國ハ恣ニ關稅引上、輸入額割當其ノ他各種ノ通商障害ヲ増大シツツアル。之カ爲本邦ノ輸出貿易ノ蒙ル影響ハ少クナイ。曩ニ帝國政府ハ本決議ヲ受諾スルニ當ツテ

- (イ) 他國政府カ其ノ留保ニ基キ執リタル措置ヲ受諾スルノ義務ヲ負フモノニ非ルコト
- (ロ) 千九百三十三年五月十二日後ニ他國政府ノ執リタル本邦ノ貿易ヲ阻害スヘキ一切ノ措置ニ對シ、帝國政府ニ於テ防衛ノ爲必要ト認ムル一切ノ措置ヲ執ルノ自由ヲ有スルコト
- (ハ) 非常且變則ノ場合ニ於テ、帝國ノ緊密ナル利益ヲ保護スル爲必要ト認ムル一切ノ措置ヲ執ル

ノ三ヶ條ノ留保ヲ附シタカ、尙最近ニ於ケル關係諸國ノ本邦商品防遏諸措置ニ對抗スル上ニ遺憾ノ點アルヲ免レヌ、且貨幣及經濟會議モ目下無期限ニ休會ノ状態ニアルヲ以テ、帝國政府ハ此ノ際其ノ利益ヲ保護スル爲必要ナリト思惟スル一切ノ措置ヲ執ルノ自由ヲ恢復スルコトニ決シ、本決議ヨリ脱退シタ次第ナル。因ニ右脱退ハ通告後一ヶ月ヲ經テ效力ヲ發生スルノテアル。

STATEMENT OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE CONCERNING JAPAN'S DENUNCIATION OF THE CONVENTION FOR THE ABOLITION OF IMPORT AND EXPORT PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS AND HER WITHDRAWAL FROM THE TARIFF TRUCE RESOLUTION.

The declaration of the Japanese Government, denouncing the Convention for the Abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions and also notice of Japan's withdrawal from the Resolution on tariff truce were sent to the Secretary General of the League of Nations through Mr. Yokoyama, Japanese Consul General at Geneva.

It is the settled conviction of the Japanese Government that world prosperity

can not be brought back save by the restoration and development of international commerce. They desire to promote effective economic co-operation between all nations for their mutual advantage and well-being.

Prompted by this desire, Japan became party to the above Convention and Resolution, hoping that these instruments might serve the purpose of restoring liberty of international trade. But the tendency has grown among the Powers, to lose sight of the larger and general interest, and to resort to narrow and selfish policies with the result that the above Treaty and Resolution have been abandoned by one country after another.

The convention for the Abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions were signed at Geneva on November 8, 1927, and came into force from January 1, 1929 (Japan's ratification was deposited on September 28, 1929). The Convention forbids as a general principle the imposition of import and export prohibitions and restrictions and the employment of trade regulations as a means of disguised prohibitions or arbitrary restrictions, excepting that in "extraordinary and abnormal circumstances" any signatory Power is free to adopt measures prohibiting or restricting importation or exportation for the purpose of protecting the vital interest of the country. It is also provided that specially designated Parties may impose prohibitions or restrictions on specially designated articles of import or export. This

convention was denounced by Great Britain, the United States, Norway, and Denmark, on June 30, 1933, leaving only Japan and Holland on the list of the signatory Powers. Now Holland has already notified the League of her denunciation to take effect on June 30 this year. The Japanese Government have, therefore, also made the declaration that Japan is relieved from the obligations of the Convention as from June 30, 1934.

The Tariff Truce Resolution was adopted last year by the Organizing Committee for the Monetary and Economic Conference. By that Resolution the participating Powers undertook not to adopt, pending the adjournment of the Conference, "any new initiatives which might increase the many varieties of difficulties now arresting international commerce." But this Resolution was deprived of much of its intrinsic value owing to the various reservations that were attached to it by the Powers. Moreover, as soon as the Monetary and Economic Conference adjourned on July 24 without having achieved any tangible results, twenty countries including Ireland, Holland, Switzerland, Sweden, Great Britain, New Zealand, India, Union of South Africa, China, withdrew from the Resolution while France, Italy, Denmark and Iceland and other Powers made further reservations, so that the instrument has been rendered practically worthless. In these circumstances, Japan, by continuing to ad-

here to the Resolution, can contribute nothing toward insuring liberty of international commerce. In the mean time the export trade is being seriously affected by the ever-increasing trade barriers set up by various Powers in such forms as higher tariffs or quota system.

In approving the Resolution the Japanese Government made the reservations to the effect that:

- 1) They were not under any obligation to agree to any measures which other governments might take on the basis of their own reservations.
- 2) They were free to adopt necessary steps by way of defense against all measures, adopted by other Governments, which were deemed detrimental to Japanese foreign trade.

- 3) They were entitled to take any such measures as they might consider it necessary for safeguarding Japan's vital interests in case of emergency.

But, in view of the fact these reservations do not seem to afford Japan full freedom of action in combating the measures, taken by various countries against our export trade, and also that the Monetary and Economic Conference is unlikely to be reopened in the near future, the Japanese Government has deemed it expedient to withdraw from the Resolution. The withdrawal comes into force after one month from the date of notification.



## 第九、廣田外務大臣、「ハル」米國國務長官間交換ノ 非公式個人的挨拶

(三月二十二日公表)

二月二十一日齋藤在米大使カ「ハル」國務長官ニ廣田外務大臣ノ非公式個人的挨拶ヲ述ヘタルニ對シ、三月三日「ハル」國務長官ヨリ齋藤大使ヲ通シ廣田外務大臣ニ宛テテ書面ノ形式ニ依リテ非公式個人的挨拶ヲ爲サレタ。其ノ内容ハ各左ノ通テアル。

廣田外務大臣ノ「ハル」國務長官宛非公式個人的挨拶趣旨 (二月二十一日)

本年ハ日米兩國國交開始以來滿八十週年ニ該當スル處、此ノ長年月ニ涉リ、兩國カ常ニ親善友好ノ關係ヲ持續シ來リタルハ顯著ナル事實テアツテ、經濟關係ニ於テハ雙方商品間ニ競争ノ地位ニアルモノ極メテ尠ク、兩國ハ互ニ他方商品ノ一大顧客トシテ有無相通スルノ基礎ニ立脚シ、相互依存關係ヲ促進シツツアルコトハ御同慶ニ堪ヘナイ。更ニ又日米兩國全般ノ關係ヲ大所高處ヨリ觀察シ、又詳細ニ考究スルニ於テハ、予ハ兩國間ニハ根本的ニ解決ヲ困難トスル問題ノ存在セヌコトヲ確信スルモノテアツテ、兩國間ニ現存シ又ハ將來發生スヘキ案件ニ關シテハ、兩國互ニ他方ノ立場ニ對シ正當ナル諒解ヲ持チ、隔意ナキ協議ヲ行ヒ、協調ノ精神ヲ以テ之カ處理ニ當ルニ於

テハ、遂ニ圓滿ナル解決ヲ見ルニ至ルヘキハ當然ナリト信スル。

帝國外交ノ根本政策ハ萬邦協和ヲ念トシ、何レノ國ニ對シテモ進ンテ事ヲ構ヘムトスル様ナ意圖ナキハ勿論テアツテ、殊ニ太平洋ヲ距ツル大隣邦タル北米合衆國ニ對シ、善隣平和ノ關係ヲ確立セムコトヲ冀望スルモノテアル。予ハ就任以來此ノ目的達成ノ爲微力ヲ致シツツアル次第テアルカ、今回齋藤大使カ新ニ重任ヲ負ヒ貴國ニ赴任スルノ機會ニ於テ、日米兩國ノ傳統的親善關係ノ増進ニ對スル所懷ヲ披瀝スルヲ欣幸トスルモノテアツテ、貴國政府モ右日本政府ノ冀望ニ對シ、全幅ノ支持贊同ヲ與ヘラルヘキヲ信スルモノテアル。

「ハル」米國國務長官ノ廣田外務大臣宛非公式個人的挨拶 (三月三日)

新任駐米日本大使齋藤氏ハ、貴大臣カ予ニ寄セラレタ個人的非公式挨拶ヲ予ニ交付セラレタ。貴大臣カ右挨拶中ニ表明セラレタ懇篤ナル感情ハ予ノ深く感銘スル所テアツテ、予モ亦均シク同様ノ感情ヲ茲ニ表明スルモノテアル。

予ハ他諸國トノ友好關係ヲ促進セントセララル閣下ノ御努力ハ、欣快ノ念ヲ以テ確ニ之ヲ了承シタ。此等一切ノ御努力ニ當リ、予ハ貴大臣カ凡ユル可能ナ範圍ノ協力ヲ予ニ期待セラレ得ヘキコトヲ認メラルルコトヲ確信スル。

貴大臣ハ大所高處ヨリ觀察シ、又詳細ニ考究スルニ於テハ、貴我兩國間ニハ和協的解決ヲ根本的ニ困難トスル問題存在セサル旨ノ見解ヲ表明セラレタカ、予ハ貴大臣ト全然右見解ヲ同シウスルモノテアル。更ニ予ハ貴我兩國間ニハ、兩國ニ於テ適切ナル見方ヲ以テ觀ルニ於テハ、平和的手段ニ依リ容易ニ調整シ得ナイモノト正當ニ看做サルヘキ問題カ、事實上存在シナイコトヲ信スルモノテアル。米國ノ國策遂行ニ當リ、斯カル手段ニ據ルハ米國政府ノ既定方針テアル。若シ不幸ニシテ貴我兩國間ニ將來何等紛議ヲ生スルコトアラハ、米國政府ハ過去ニ於ケルト同様ニ親善ノ精神及平和的且正當ナル解決ヲ希望スルノ精神ヲ以テ、日本ノ地位ヲ檢討スルノ用意アルヘク、日本政府ニ於テモ、同様ノ精神ヲ以テ合衆國ノ地位ヲ檢討セラルルノ用意アルヘキヲ確信ヲ以テ期待スルモノテアル。

貴大臣ハ通商ノ方面ニ於テハ、貴我兩國ノ利害關係ハ低觸セスシテ通商上ノ紐帶ハ絶ヘス強化セラレツツアルノ喜ハシキ事實ニ言及セラレタ。予ハ合衆國及日本カ、其ノ相互的貿易ヲ兩國ニ利益ヲ齎ラス様、而シテ又競争ノ行ハルル場合ニハ、常ニ相互的好意ヲ以テ進展セシムルコトヲ持續スヘキヲ期待スル十分ノ理由アルヲ認ムルモノテアル。

貴大臣ハ日本ハ他ノ何レノ國ニ對シテモ進ンテ事ヲ構ヘムトスルノ意ナキコトヲ強調セラレタカ、予ハ右陳述ヲ特別ノ欣快ノ念ヲ以テ之ヲ受ケ、米國側ニ於テモ他國トノ關係ニ於テ何等問題ヲ惹起セムトスルノ希望及何等紛争ヲ創始セムトスルノ意圖ハ、毫モ之ヲ有セサルコトヲ此ノ機會ニ於テ明確ニ言明スルヲ欣幸トスル。

此等ノ事實ニ顧ミ、予モ亦此ノ機會ヲ利用シテ東亞ニ利害關係ヲ有スル一切ノ諸國カ、其ノ間ニ現ニ存シ若クハ將來發生スルコトアルヘキ一切ノ問題ヲ何レノ國ヲモ害スルコトナク、且一切ノ諸國ニ確實且永久的ノ利益ヲ齎ス様、調整若クハ解決スルノ精神及方法ニヨリ討究スルコト可能トナラムコトヲ、予ノ熱誠ナル冀望トシテ表明スヘキモノナルコトヲ感スルモノテアル。

予ハ日米間最初ノ條約締結以來、貴我兩國間ノ關係ヲ常ニ特色附ケ來リタル友好親睦ヲ維持増進セムカ爲、如何ナル提議ニテモ駐米日本大使若クハ駐日米國大使ヲ通シテ之ヲ受クルヲ欣幸トスルコト勿論テアル。貴大臣ハ右目的ノ爲又同時ニ平和、友誼及國際團體ノ全員間ノ一般的利益助成ノ爲ニ實行シ得ヘキ如何ナル措置又ハ手段ニ對シテモ之ニ贊成セムトスル予ノ熱心ナル冀望ニ信頼セラルヘキテアル。

コーデル、ハル(署名)

廣田 外務 大臣閣下

MK

ON FEBRUARY 21ST, 1934, AMBASSADOR SAITO PRESENTED SECRETARY OF STATE MR. CORDELL HULL WITH A PERSONAL AND INFORMAL MESSAGE OF FOREIGN MINISTER MR. KOKI HIROTA, ON MARCH 3RD, MR. HULL SENT THROUGH AMBASSADOR SAITO HIS PERSONAL AND INFORMAL MESSAGE IN WRITING ADDRESSED TO MR. HIROTA. THE FOLLOWING ARE THE CONTENTS AND TEXT RESPECTIVELY OF THE ABOVE MESSAGES.

Contents of the personal message of the Japanese Foreign Minister to the American Secretary of State. (February 21st, 1934.)

It is a significant fact that ever since Japan and the United States opened their doors to each other exactly eighty years ago, the two countries have always maintained a relationship of friendliness and cordiality.

It is a matter for gratification to both our countries that they produce very few commodities which represent conflicting interests in their foreign trade, that each supplies what the other wants, that they are good customers of each other's products, and that they are strengthening their relation of interdependence year after year.

I firmly believe that viewed in the light of the broad aspect of the situation and studied from all possible angles, no question exists between our two countries that is fundamentally incapable of amicable solution. I do not doubt that all issues pending between the two nations will be settled in a satisfactory manner, when examined with a good understanding on the part of each of the other's position, discussed with an open mind and in all frankness, and approached with a spirit of co-operation and conciliation.

I can state with all emphasis at my command that the Japanese nation makes it its basic principle to collaborate in peace and harmony with all nations and has no intention whatever to provoke and make trouble with any other power.

It is the sincere desire of Japan that a most peaceful and friendly relation will be firmly established between her and her great neighbor across the Pacific, the United States. And to this end I have been exerting my best efforts since I took the post of Foreign Minister.

I am happy, therefore, to avail myself of the occasion of the arrival in your country of Mr. Saito, the new ambassador, to lay before you, through him, Mr. Secretary, my thoughts as to the necessity of promoting our traditional friendship as above.

MP

HR

I hope and believe that the desire of the Japanese Government in this respect will be reciprocated by a full support and countenance on the part of your Government.

March 3rd, 1934, Washington, D.C.

Informal and personal Message from Mr. Hull, Secretary of State.

To His Excellency

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan.

Mr. Saito, the new Ambassador of Japan to the United States, has delivered to me the personal and informal message which you have been so good as to send me. The cordial sentiments which you express in this message I highly appreciate and reciprocate.

I have not failed to note, with gratification, Your Excellency's effort to foster friendly relations with other powers. In all such effort I am sure that you realize that you may rely upon me for the fullest possible measure of cooperation.

You express the opinion that viewed in the light of the broad aspects of the situation and studied from all possible angles no question exists between our two countries that is fundamentally incapable of amicable solution. I fully concur with

you in that opinion. Further I believe that there are in fact no questions between our two countries which if they be viewed in proper perspective in both countries can with any warrant be regarded as not readily susceptible to adjustment by pacific processes. It is the fixed intention of the American Government to rely, in prosecution of its national policies, upon such processes. If unhappily there should arise in the future any controversy between our two countries, the American Government will be prepared, as I believe it always has been in the past, to examine the position of Japan in a spirit of amity and of desire for peaceful and just settlement, with the confident expectation that the Japanese Government will be prepared to examine the position of the United States in the same spirit.

You refer to the gratifying fact that in the field of trade the interests of our two countries are not in conflict and commercial ties are being constantly strengthened. I perceive every reason to anticipate that the United States and Japan will continue to develop their reciprocal trade with benefit to both countries and, where there may be competition, with constant reciprocal good will.

You state emphatically that Japan has no intention whatever to provoke and make trouble with any other power. I receive this statement with special gratification and I am glad to take this opportunity to state categorically that the United

HR

States on its part has no desire to create any issues and no intention to initiate any conflict in its relations with other countries.

In the light of these facts I feel that I should also avail myself of this opportunity to express my earnest hope that it may be possible for all of the countries which have interests in the Far East to approach every question existing or which may arise between or among them in such spirit and manner that these questions may be regulated or resolved with injury to none and with definite and lasting advantage to all.

I shall of course be glad to receive through the Ambassador of Japan to the United States or the Ambassador of the United States to Japan any suggestions calculated to maintain and to increase that friendliness and cordiality which have constantly marked since the conclusion of our first treaty the relations between our two countries. You may count upon my earnest desire to favor any measure or steps which may be practicable toward this end toward fostering at the same time relations of peace, good will and general benefit among all members of the family of nations.

Cordell Hull (signature)

## 第十、日印通商條約案文「イニシアル」ニ關スル件

(四月二十日公表)

十九日午後六時「デリー」ニ於テ日印兩代表ハ、曩ニ本年一月七日兩國政府ヨリ發表セル同月五日ノ本會議議事録、即チ左記事項ヲ内容トセル日印通商條約案文ニ「イニシアル」ヲ了セリ。

- 一、兩國物品ノ輸入關稅ニ關スル最惠國待遇ノ許與
  - 二、兩國貿易上ノ利益ニ惡影響ヲ與フルカ如キ關稅變更ニ關シ行ハルヘキ商議
  - 三、爲替比價變動ニ依ル影響ヲ是正スヘキ措置
  - 四、印度ニ輸入セラルル日本綿布ニ適用セラルヘキ關稅
  - 五、右日本綿布ニ適用セラルヘキ割當數量
  - 六、新條約ノ實施
- 尙本條約ハ近ク倫敦ニ於テ兩國全權ニ依リ正式調印行ハルル筈。

## 第十一、「貿易調節及通商擁護ニ關スル法律」施行ニ 關スル外務當局談

(四月三十日公表)

過般議會ノ協賛ヲ得四月七日附官報ヲ以テ公布セラレタ「貿易調節及通商擁護ニ關スル法律」ハ、來ル五月一日ヨリ施行セラルヘキコトニ決定シ、本日附ノ官報ヲ以テ右ニ關スル勅令カ公布セラレタ。

同法ハ最近世界通商上ニ於テ有無相通スル經濟原則ニ則リ、國際的協力ニ依リ人類福祉ノ増進ニ貢獻セントスル精神カ乏シクナリ、或ハ高率ナル關稅ヲ課シ、或ハ輸入ヲ制限スル等方法ニ依リ外國品ノ輸入ヲ抑止セントスル傾向強ク、殊ニ我國ノ輸出貿易ニ對シ障壁ヲ築カントスルモノカ漸ク多キヲ加ヘントスル様ナ情勢ニ在ルノテ、各國ノ措置如何ニ依リテハ之ニ對應シテ貿易ヲ調節シ、以テ國際收支ノ均衡ヲ圖リ、又ハ通商ヲ擁護スル爲臨機應變ノ措置ヲ執ルノ必要アルコトヲ慮リ制定セラレタモノテアルカ、我國トシテハ固ヨリ自ラ好シテ國際間ニ事端ヲ滋カラシメントスルカ如キ態度ニ出ツル考ヘハナク、寧ろ本法ヲ活用スルノ必要ヲ生スルカ如キ機會ノ生セ

サランコトヲ希望スルモノテアル。

同法全文ハ次ノ通テアル。

### 貿易調節及通商擁護ニ關スル法律

第一條 政府ハ外國ノ執リ又ハ執ラントスル措置ニ對應シテ貿易ヲ調節シ又ハ通商ヲ擁護スル爲特ニ必要アリト認ムルトキハ勅令ノ定ムル所ニ依リ關稅調査委員會ノ議ヲ經テ期間及物品ヲ指定シ關稅定率法別表輸入稅表ニ定ムル輸入稅ノ外其ノ物品ノ價格ト同額以下ノ輸入稅ヲ課シ若ハ輸入稅ヲ減免シ又ハ輸出若ハ輸入ノ禁止若ハ制限ヲ爲スコトヲ得

第二條 政府ハ勅令ノ定ムル所ニ依リ前條ノ規定ニ依リテ爲ス禁止又ハ制限ニ關係アル事項ニ付報告ヲ徵シ又ハ帳簿其ノ他ノ検査ヲ行フコトヲ得

第三條 第一條ノ規定ニ依リテ爲ス禁止又ハ制限ニ違反シテ輸出若ハ輸入ヲ爲シ又ハ爲サントシタル者ハ二年以下ノ懲役若ハ禁錮又ハ七千圓以下ノ罰金ニ處ス但シ犯罪ニ係ル物品ノ價額ノ三倍カ七千圓ヲ超ユルトキハ罰金ハ當該價額ノ三倍以下トス

前條ノ規定ニ基キテ發スル勅令ニ違反シ報告ヲ爲サス虛偽ノ報告ヲ發シ帳簿其ノ他ノ検査ヲ拒ミ又ハ帳簿書類ノ隱蔽不實ノ申立其ノ他ノ方法ニ依リ検査ヲ妨ケタル者ハ六月以下ノ禁錮又ハ

三千圓以下ノ罰金ニ處ス本法ニ基キテ發スル勅令ニ依リ政府ニ提出スル許可ノ申請書其ノ他ノ書類ニ虚偽ノ記載ヲ爲シタル者亦同シ

第四條 法人ノ代表者又ハ法人若ハ人ノ代理人、使用人其ノ他ノ從業者カ其ノ法人又ハ人ノ業務ニ關シテ前條ノ違反行爲ヲ爲シタルトキハ行爲者ヲ罰スルノ外其ノ法人又ハ人ニ對シ亦前條ノ罰金刑ヲ課ス

第五條 本法ノ罰則ハ本法施行地ニ本店又ハ主タル事務所ヲ有スル法人ノ代表者、代理人、使用人其ノ他ノ從業者カ本法施行地外ニ於テ爲シタル行爲ニモ之ヲ適用ス本法施行地ニ住所ヲ有スル人又ハ其ノ代理人、使用人其ノ他ノ從業者カ本法施行地外ニ於テ爲シタル行爲ニ付亦同シ

附 則

本法施行ノ期日ハ勅令ヲ以テ之ヲ定ム

本法ハ施行後三年間ヲ限リ其ノ效力ヲ有ス

前項ノ期間内ニ爲サレタル本法ニ依リ處罰セララル行爲ニ付テハ本法ノ罰則ハ前項ノ期間經過後ト雖モ仍之ヲ適用ス

STATEMENT OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN ABOUT THE LAW  
CONCERNING ADJUSTMENT OF TRADE AND SAFEGUARDING  
OF COMMERCE.

It has been decided to put into force as from May 1st the Law concerning Adjustment of Trade and Safeguarding of Commerce, which has been passed by the Imperial Diet and published in the Official Bulletin of the 7th of April. An Imperial Ordinance to that effect is to be issued through the Official Bulletin of today's date.

The promulgation of this Law has been made necessary, because there is a growing tendency in other countries to ignore the fundamental economic principle of ministering to one another's wants and promoting through their cooperative efforts the progress and prosperity of mankind—all of which are being reflected in their attempts to suppress importation of foreign goods by means of high tariffs, restriction of imports, etc., and particularly because there seems to be an increasing number of countries which are setting up barriers against Japan's export trade.

The Law is intended to enable Japan to adjust her trade to the above situation and to balance thereby her international payments, and at the same time to take, if necessary, appropriate measures for safeguarding her commerce.

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Of course, Japan has no intention to take any step that is likely to increase the present difficulties of the world. Rather, she hopes that there will be no occasion requiring an actual operation of this Law.

The full text of the Law is as follows:

LAW CONCERNING ADJUSTMENT OF TRADE AND SAFEGUARDING  
OF COMMERCE.

(Law No. 45, Promulgated on April 7th, 1934.)

ART. 1. The Government, whenever they consider it specially necessary so to do for the purpose of adjusting trade or safeguarding commerce in answer to the measures that have been, or are to be, taken by foreign countries, may, in accordance with the provisions of Imperial Ordinance and with the approval of the Tariff Investigation Committee, in respect of specified articles and during a specified period of time, impose on such articles, in addition to the import duties enumerated in the Import Tariff annexed to the Customs Tariff Law, import duties not exceeding in amount their value; or reduce, or exempt them from, import duties; or prohibit or restrict the exportation or importation thereof.

ART. 2. The Government may, as laid down by Imperial Ordinance, in respect of matters relating to the prohibitions or restrictions enforced in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article, require reports or inspect books and other materials concerned.

ART. 3. Any person who exports or imports, or attempts to export or import, in contravention of the prohibitions or restrictions enforced in accordance with the provisions of Article 1, shall be liable to penal servitude or imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years or to a fine not exceeding ¥7,000; provided, however, that, in case an amount corresponding to three times the value of the articles in connection with which the aforesaid offence is committed exceeds ¥7,000, the fine shall not exceed three times the value in question.

Any person who, in contravention of Imperial Ordinance issued under the provisions of the preceding Article, fails to make reports, makes false reports, refuses to yield to the inspection of books and other materials or who obstructs the inspection by concealing books or documents, making untrue statements or in any other manner shall be liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding ¥3,000; the same shall apply as regards any person who makes any false

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entry in applications for permits or in other documents submitted to the Government in accordance with Imperial Ordinance issued under this Law.

ART. 4. In case a representative of a juridical person, or an agent, employee or other person connected with the business of a juridical or natural person commits, in connection with the business of such juridical or natural person, an act in contravention of the preceding Article, the offender shall be punished, and the fine mentioned in the preceding Article shall be imposed on such juridical or natural person.

ART. 5. The penal provisions of this Law shall apply also in respect of such acts as are committed outside the territory in which this Law is in force by a representative, agent, employee or other person connected with the business of a juridical person having its head office or principal place of business within the territory in which this Law is in force; the same shall apply in respect of such acts as are committed outside the territory in which this Law is in force by a natural person having his residence within the territory in which this Law is in force, or by his agent, employee or other person connected with his business.

Supplementary Provisions

The date from which this Law shall come into force shall be determined by Imperial Ordinance.

This Law shall remain in force not longer than three years after its coming into force.

The penal provisions of this Law shall apply, notwithstanding the expiration of the period prescribed in the preceding Paragraph, in respect of acts committed within the said period and punishable under this Law.

## 第十二、帝國政府ノ對支政策非公式談話ニ關スル 駐日英、米兩國大使宛通達ニ關スル件

(五月一日公表)

四月二十五日在京英國大使ハ廣田外務大臣ヲ來訪シ、本國政府ノ訓令ニ依ル趣ヲ以テ、過般ノ外務省員非公式談話ニ關シ帝國政府ノ所見ヲ求メタ。其ノ際英國大使ハ英國ノ條約上ノ立場ヲ説明スルト共ニ、英國政府ハ「右談話ハ支那ニ於ケル列國ノ或種ノ行動カ東洋ノ平和若クハ日支國交乃至支那ノ保全ニ有害ナル可シトノ不安ニ基キ發表セラレタモノノ様テアルカ、英國ノ政策カラ斯カル不安ノ生スル筈ナク、英國トシテハ實際右ノ如キ有害ナル措置ヲ避ケツツアリ」トノ議會ニ於ケル英國外相ノ説明ヲ陳述シタ。廣田外務大臣ハ右陳述ヲ多トスルト共ニ、右外務省員非公式談話ニ付我方ノ立場ヲ説明シ、特ニ日本ノ東亞ニ於ケル地理的地位ニモ鑑ミ、日本ハ東亞ニ於ケル平和及秩序ノ維持ニ對シ最大ノ關心ヲ有スルモノニシテ、右ハ到底遠方ノモノノ比ニ非サル可キハ寧ロ當然ナル所以ヲ説イタ。尙、外務大臣ハ、大體帝國政府ノ立場ヲ表明スルモノトシテ、曩ニ外務省係官カ説明シタルモノノ要領左ノ通米國大使ニ通達スルト同時ニ、之ヲ英國大使ニ送

付シタ。

日本ハ何等支那ノ獨立性ヲモ又其ノ利益ヲモ害シタルコトナク、又之ヲ害セントスル意志モナイ許リテナク、衷心カラ其ノ保全、統一及繁榮ヲ希望スル。而シテ支那ノ保全、統一及繁榮ハ、主義トシテ支那自身ノ覺醒及努力ニ委セラルヘキモノテアル。

日本ハ支那ニ於ケル第三國ノ如何ナル利益ヲモ害セントスル意向ヲ有シナイ。第三國カ善意ヲ以テ經濟通商上ノ取引ヨリ支那ニ接スルコトハ支那ノ爲ニ利益ヲ齎スヘク、日本トシテハ寧ロ之ヲ歡迎スルモノテアル。日本ハ素ヨリ支那ニ於ケル門戶開放、機會均等等ノ主義ヲ支持シ、又支那ニ關スル現ニ有效ナル諸條約及取極ヲ遵守スルモノテアル。

然シ乍ラ、日本ハ如何ナル形ニ於テモ、東亞ノ平和及秩序維持ニ反スル行動ヲ取ルモノニ對シテハ默視スルコトヲ得ナイ。日本ハ東亞ニ於ケル其ノ地理的地位ニモ顧ミ、同方面ノ平和及秩序ノ維持ニ付テハ最緊切ナル關心ヲ有スルモノテアツテ、從テ支那問題ニ付テハ如何ナル第三者ト雖、右ノ事情ヲ考慮ニ入レサル自己本位ノ政策實行ノ爲ニ之ヲ利用スルコトヲ默過シ得ヌ次第テアル。

STATEMENT OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE CONCERNING THE INFORMAL  
STATEMENT OF THE SPOKESMAN ON JAPAN'S CHINA POLICY.

On the twenty fifth of April the British Ambassador Sir Francis Lindley called, under instruction from London, upon the Foreign Minister to inquire about the views of the Japanese Government concerning the recent informal statement of a Foreign Office official. The Ambassador explained the British position from the standpoint of existing treaties, and acquainted the Minister with the statement made by Sir John Simon in Parliament to the effect that while the British Government believed the statement in question to have been issued because of apprehensions of a danger, from certain actions on the part of foreign Powers, to the peace in the Orient, the integrity of China, and the friendly relations between Japan and China, such apprehensions should not arise from the policy of the British Government as Great Britain in fact was avoiding any measure likely to create such a danger. Mr. Hirota expressed his appreciation of this assurance on the part of the British Foreign Secretary and set forth the views of the Japanese Government relative to the unofficial statement by the Foreign Office official. He emphasized the point that, if only in view of the geographic position, Japan of all Powers has naturally the greatest concern, incomparable to that of any Power distantly situated, for the maintenance of

peace and order in East Asia. Later he furnished the Ambassador with a gist of the explanation made by the Foreign Office spokesman about the statement, clarifying Japan's position which was also delivered to the Ambassador of the United States.

Japan has not infringed upon China's independence or interests, nor has she the slightest intention to do so. In fact, she sincerely desires the preservation of territorial integrity of China and her unification and prosperity. These ends should, fundamentally speaking, be attained by China herself through her self-awakening and voluntary efforts.

Japan has no intention to trespass upon the rights of other Powers in China. Their bona-fide financial and commercial activities will redound to the benefit of China which is quite welcome to Japan. She, of course, subscribes to the Principles of the Open Door and Equal Opportunity in China. She is observing scrupulously all existing treaties and agreements concerning that country.

However, Japan cannot remain indifferent to anyone's taking action under any pretext, which is prejudicial to the maintenance of law and order in East Asia for which she, if only in view of her geographic position, has the most vital concern. Consequently, she cannot afford to have questions of China exploited by any third party for the execution of a selfish policy which does not take into consideration the above circumstances.

## 第十三、日英通商問題ニ關スル交渉經過

七四

(五月十二日公表)

### 第一 日英當業者會商ニ至ル迄ノ日英兩國政府ノ交渉經過

- (一) 昭和八年四月二十五日附英國商相ハ在英松平大使宛覺書ヲ以テ、「日本商品殊ニ綿製品カ、英國經濟狀態ニテ對抗シ得ル標準價格ヨリ遙ニ低廉ナル價格ニテ世界市場へ輸出セラレ居ルニ鑑ミ、英本國及日本工業雙方ノ利益ノ爲、關係當業者間ニ英帝國及外國領域ニ於ケル市場ノ公平ナル配分ニ關スル協定ノ爲、兩國當業者間ニ倫敦ニ於テ商議開始ヲ希望スル旨」ヲ申越シ、次テ五月十六日西部阿弗利加ニ關スル限り、日英通商條約ヨリ脫退スヘキ旨通告シ來レリ。
- (二) 右ニ對シ、帝國政府ハ綿業關係業者ト協議ノ結果、我當業者ノ意嚮ヲ同年五月二十四日附左ノ通在英大使ヲ通シ英國政府ニ回答セリ。
- 一、日英會商ニ同意シ右會商ニハ兩國政府ノ援助ヲ必要トスルコト。
  - 二、協定品目ハ差當リ綿布ニ限ルコト。
  - 三、協定成立ノ場合自治領側ニテ本邦品ヲ目的トスル關稅引上等ノ措置ニ出テサル様英國政府

ヲシテ有效ナル措置ヲ講セシムルコト。若シ右保障ヲ取付ケ得ザレハ會商ヨリ自治領ヲ除外スルコト。

四、協定地域中ヨリ外國市場ヲ除外スルコト。

五、印度市場問題ハ日英會商ノ中心トナルヲ以テ本會商ハ印度ニ於テ行フコト(註、當時ハ日印通商會商開始セラレ居ラス)

(三) 右ニ往復文書ヲ基礎トシテ、爾來兩國政府間ニ、(イ)協定品目、(ロ)協定地域ノ二問題ヲ中心トシテ數次意見ノ交換アリタリ。

(イ) 協定品目ニ付テハ、英國側ハ綿及人絹工業ハ相互密接ナル關係アリ、且人絹製品ニシテ綿製品ニ代用セララルモノ増加シツツアルノ理由ヲ以テ、人絹織物及綿人絹交織物モ一括討議シ度キコトヲ提議シ來リ、右ニ對シ、我方ハ人絹織物工業ハ最近發展ヲ見タルモノニテ、而モ右ハ中小工業組織ニシテ綿業ノ如キ統制行ハレ居ラス、且又同業ヲ代表スル機關モ無キヲ以テ、討議品目ヲ人絹ニ迄押及ホスコトニハ當初反對シタルモ、會議ノ圓滿解決ヲ期待シテケテ人絹討議ニ賛成スルコトトシ、但シ先ツ綿業ニ付協議ヲ進メ、其ノ經過如何ニ依リ必要ナル範圍ニテ人絹ニ付協議スヘキコトニ讓步セリ。

七五

(ロ) 協定地域ニ關シテハ、英國側ハ自治領及第三國ヲ包含セシムルコトヲ固執シ、前記協定成立後自治領側ニ於ケル本邦品ヲ目的トスル關稅引上等ノ措置防止方ノ我方申出ニ對シテハ、自治領カ財政自治權ヲ有スルノ理由ニ基キ、右措置防止ノ爲ノ保障ヲ與ヘ得スト主張シ、單ニ自治領カ商議ノ結果ニ依ル事態ヲ考慮セサルカ如キコトナカルヘシトノ漠然タル回答ヲ爲スニ止リタリ。將又第三國市場ニ付テハ、日英間ニ假令協定ヲ行フモ日英以外ノ他國ノ競争ヲ防止シ得サルノミナラス、當該第三國カ果シテ如何ノ措置ヲ採ルヘキヤ全然保障ナキ次第ニ付、徒ニ問題ヲ複雑化スルコトニ過キサルニ鑑ミ討議範圍ヨリ除外スルコト當然ナリトノ我方ノ主張ニ對シテハ、英國側ハ第三國ヲ包含セシメサルハ兩國ノ當面スル困難ヲ解決スル所以ニアラストナシ、遂ニ其ノ主張ヲ緩和セス專ラ當業者代表ノ派英アリ度旨請求シ來レリ。

第二 日英當業者正式會商

(一) 日英會商ニ對スル兩國政府ノ態度ハ前述ノ通ナル處、兩國當業者カ一堂ニ會シ懇談スルニ於テハ、此等意見ノ差違モ或ハ容易ニ諒解シ得ヘキコトト思惟セラレ、他面會商ヲ徒ラニ遲延セシムルコトハ兩國ノ感情ヲ惡化セシムル虞アリ、旁正式會商ノ地均シノ爲ニモ不取敢代表派遣ノ得策ナルヘキコトヲ認メ、帝國政府ハ當業者ト協議ノ上大日本紡績聯合會代表岡田以下四名

ヲ八月十一日米國經由ニテ渡英セシムルコトニ決シ、一行ハ九月六日倫敦ニ到着シ、爾後引續キ英國當業者ト非公式ニ會談ヲ續行シ來レリ。

本年ニ入り日印會商モ重要事項ニ付妥結ヲ見タルヲ以テ、前述綿業代表二人絹代表ヲモ加ヘ、二月十四日倫敦ニ於テ第一回正式會商ハ開催セラレタリ。

(二) 爾來數回ニ互リ會商行ハレタルモ、彼我當業者ノ意向ハ協定市場ノ範圍ニ付最初ヨリ一致セス、英國側ハ前頭政府間交渉當時ト同様、自治領ハ勿論世界全市場ニ迄之ヲ及ホサンコトヲ固執シ、剩ヘ自國側ハ何等ノ犧牲ヲ拂フコトナク、專ラ日本ニ對シテノミ輸出ノ減退ヲ求メ來リ、其ノ儘ニテハ會商ハ遂ニ決裂ノ已ムナキヲ得サルニ立至ルヘキ模様明確ニ看取セラレタリ。依テ我方代表ハ、主義上ノ問題ノミニテ行詰リ實質的細目ニ入ラスシテ決裂スルハ如何ニモ遺憾ナルニ付、第三國市場問題ハ姑ク其ノ儘ニシ置キ、先方案ノ具體的細目ヲ承知セハ何トカ打開ノ途アルヘシトノ見地ヨリ、斯カル具體的ノ細目案ノ提出ヲ求メタル處、英國側カ最後ニ提示シタル新案ナルモノハ第三國市場ヲ全體トシテ討議スル代リニ、世界市場ヲ數個ノ地域ニ分割シ討議ヲ試ミ、依然我方ノミノ退讓ヲ求メントスル案ニシテ、結局以前ノ案ト同巧異曲ノモノ即チ英國側ノ主張ノ要點ハ、全然兩國ノ權力ノ及ハサル第三國ヲ含ム世界全部ノ市場ニ互リ、

兩國ノ間ニ協定セントシ、且日本ノ貿易進出未タ大ナラザリシ以前ノ状態ヲ恢復セントスルヲ主眼トスルモノナルコト明カトナレリ。茲ニ於テ我方當業者ノ和協的態度ヲ以テシテモ到底之ヲ考慮スルニ途ナカリシ爲、已ムヲ得ス三月十四日本會商ハ打切ラルルコトナレリ。

### 第三 其ノ後ノ日英兩國政府間ノ交渉經過

日英當業者會商決裂ヲ見ルヤ、三月十六日英國政府ハ右決裂善後措置トシテ、日本政府カ採ラントスル態度ヲ承知シ度キ旨申出テタリ。英帝國トノ傳統的親善關係ニ基キ、通商關係ニ於テモ飽ク迄利害ノ調節ヲ行フハ帝國政府ノ方針ナルニ依リ、右申出ニ對シ、帝國政府ハ本會商ノ不成立ニ終リタルハ遺憾ナルモ、兩國當業者ノ利益ヲ公正且合理的ニ調整セントスル帝國政府ノ意嚮ハ、本件會商ノ成否ニ依リ何等變更ナキ次第ニシテ、英國政府カ本件會商ノ提議國タル關係上、右決裂ノ後ヲ承ケ公正且合理的基礎ニ於テ新ニ商議ノ對照タリ得ヘキ提案ヲ示スニ於テハ、帝國政府ハ欣然之ニ應スヘキ旨ヲ回答シタリ。爾來一ヶ月英國側カ如何ナル提案ヲ齎ラスヘキヤヲ待チ且東京ニ於テハ非公式交渉ヲ續ケ居リタル際、五月三日英國政府ハ我在英大使ヲ通シ前記日本政府ノ回答カ本件解決ニ資スヘキ何等ノ提案ヲモ示スコトナキモノト認め、最早此ノ上ハ同國產業保護ノ爲必要ト思惟スル措置ヲ執ラサルヘカラサルニ至レル趣ヲ以テ、英帝國內屬領ニ於テ一般の

性質ヲ有スル行動ニ出ツヘキ旨申越シ、次テ同月七日議會ニ於テ英國商務大臣ハ、右ニ關シ左ノ要領ノ重大ナル聲明ヲ爲スニ至レリ。

英本國市場ニ於テハ絹稅增加措置ヲ執ルヘク、植民地市場ニ付イテハ植民地及保護領政府(西部アフリカ)ヲ除ク)ニ對シ夫々外國ヨリ輸入セラルル綿及人絹製品ニ對シ輸入「クオート」ヲ適用セシムヘク、右「クオート」割當基準ハ一九二七年乃至一九三一年ノ輸入數量ノ平均額ニ依リ度意嚮ナリ。「クオート」規定ハ遡及的ニ五月七日ヨリ效力ヲ發生スルコトトスヘシ。尙西部「アフリカ」植民地ニ於テハ既ニ通商條約ノ廢棄ヲ爲シタル結果、日本製品ニノミ制限ヲ適用シ得ル次第ナリ。又絹及人絹織物以外ノ生産品ニ關シテモ、植民地市場ニ於テ如何ナル關稅措置ヲ講スヘキカヲ考慮中ニテ、英本國市場ニ關シテハ輸入稅法ノ通常手續ニ依リ處置シ得ヘシ。帝國政府ハ斯ノ如クシテ兩國政府間ノ交渉ニ據ラス、一方的ニ執ラルヘキ英國政府ノ措置カ如何ナルモノカヲ詳細ニ觀察シ、右カ通商上又ハ其ノ他ノ關係ニ於テ如何ナル影響ヲ齎ラスカニ付テ極メテ慎重且冷靜ニ考察シ、之ニ對スル必要ナル對策ヲモ考究シツツアリ。素ヨリ我國ノ有スル關係各種ノ條約上ノ權利利益ニ付イテハ、十分ニ其ノ確保ヲ期セントスルモノナリ。

A REVIEW OF THE NEGOTIATIONS ON THE QUESTION OF  
ANGLO-JAPANESE TRADE.

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I. Negotiations between the Japanese and the British Governments preceding  
the Conference of the Industrialists.

I. In his Memorandum of April 25, 1933, addressed to Ambassador Matsudaira at London, the President of the Board of Trade of Great Britain made a proposal, stating that "having had under consideration the question of the increasing exports of Japanese goods, especially cotton textiles, to the markets of the world at a level of prices far below that which it is impossible for United Kingdom manufacturers in the economic conditions of this country to meet—it is the view of His Majesty's Government that a correct approach to the problem in the interests both of the United Kingdom and the Japanese industries is that these industries should arrive at agreements for a fair distribution between themselves of the markets available both in British and in foreign territories;" and that "the British Government would welcome discussions to be opened in London between the two industries."

On May 16, the Japanese Government were served notice that the British Govern-

ment were, in so far as West Africa was concerned, withdrawing from the Anglo-Japanese commercial treaty.

II. The Japanese Government, after consulting those interested in the cotton industry, sent their reply through Ambassador Matsudaira to the British Government, on May 24, to the following effect, embodying the views of the Japanese industrialists.

1. The Japanese Government accepted the proposal for a conference between British and Japanese industrialists, and that she deemed the assistance of the two Governments to be necessary for such conference.
2. The goods to be put under agreement were to be confined to cotton textiles.
3. In case agreements were reached, the British Government should take effective steps to prevent the Dominions from resorting to actions, such as raising tariffs, aiming chiefly at Japanese goods. And if such guarantee for Japanese merchandise was deemed unobtainable, the Dominions were to be excluded from the agenda of the conference.
4. Foreign markets were to be excluded from the territories to be put under agreement.
5. In view of the fact that the question of the Indian market was the central subject of the British-Japanese conversations, the proposed conference should be held in India.

(Note: At that time the Indo-Japanese Conference had not yet been called).

III. The two governments exchanged views several times since then on the subject centering about the two questions of (a) Goods to be put under agreement and

(b) Areas to be put under agreement.

(a) In regard to the goods to be put under agreement, it was suggested by the British that, in view of the close relation between cotton and rayon industries, and the increasing production of rayon goods as substitutes of cotton goods, they desired to discuss *en bloc* both rayon fabrics and mixed fabrics of cotton and rayon, together with cotton textiles.

The Japanese opposed at the outset the extension of discussion to rayon goods for the reason that the Japanese rayon textile industry has only recently begun its development, and, moreover, this particular industry is in the hands of small scale manufacturers having no representative organ of their own, nor the means of control such as is employed in the cotton industry. However, in their eager desire for a satisfactory conclusion of the conference, they yielded reluctantly and agreed to discuss rayon, provided the conference proceeded first with deliberations on the subject of cotton industry, in the course of which they would take up the subject of rayon to such extent as was rendered necessary by the developments of the deliberations on cotton.

(b) In respect of the markets to be put under agreement, the British insisted upon inclusion of the Dominions and third countries, while, regarding the Japanese demand for the prevention, after the conclusion of agreement, of any action on the part of the Dominions, such as raising tariffs, etc., aiming chiefly at Japanese goods, they maintained that they could not give such guarantee owing to the financial autonomy of the Dominions. The British reply did not go beyond stating merely that it was unlikely that the Dominions would not give consideration to the situation arising as a result of the conference.

Furthermore, against the Japanese contention that, these should be left out of discussion, because, even though an agreement was made between Great Britain and Japan concerning those markets, it would not be possible to prevent competition from other countries, and moreover, because there being no assurance as to what the third countries might do, the situation would only be complicated, the British Government held that the non-inclusion of the third countries was not the way to solve the difficulty facing the two countries. Refusing to the end to concede a single point, the British Government persistently asked Japan to send her representatives of the industry.



II. The Formal Conference between the Japanese and British Industrialists.

1. The respective attitudes of the Japanese and the British Governments were such as described above. However, since it was hoped on the one hand that the industrialists of the two countries, meeting and conversing together might find it easy to understand the real nature of their differences, and it was feared on the other hand that an indefinite postponement of the conference might needlessly irritate the feelings on both sides, the Japanese Government deemed it advisable to send the trade representatives in any case, if only for the sake of preparing grounds for the formal conference. The Japanese Government, therefore, decided after consulting the industrialists, to send to London by way of America four delegates, including Mr. Okada, representing the Japan Cotton Mill Owners' Association, who embarked on August 11th. Since their arrival in London on September 6 the Japanese representatives continued to carry on informal conversations with the British.

Following the settlement of major questions at the Indo-Japanese Conference early this year, Japanese rayon representatives joined the four representatives mentioned above. On February 14 the formal Conference was opened in London.

2. Since then, the conference was called into session several times. From the

very beginning, and throughout, the Japanese and the British industrialists failed to agree on the question of the markets to be put under agreement. The British insisted, as much as during the negotiation between the Governments, upon the inclusion not only of all the Dominions but also of all the markets of the world. Moreover, conceding nothing on their part, they demanded Japan to curtail her exports. It became obvious that the conference would have to break down, if matters were left to drift by themselves. Our representatives, unwilling to break up the conference on the question of principles without ever touching any concrete details, asked the British to submit a detailed plan of their own, leaving aside the question of the markets of third countries. It was their hope that, if such a concrete and detailed plan was presented by the British, it might be possible to find a way out of the deadlock. However, the new British plan, which was submitted finally, proposed discussion of the world markets by dividing them into several areas instead of taking up the markets of third countries as a whole, and contained the same demand for unilateral concession on the part of Japan. After all, the plan was nothing but the original one in disguise, looking toward the conclusion of an Anglo-Japanese agreement covering all the markets of the world, which included third countries entirely beyond the jurisdiction of either Japan or Great Britain, and also at the resuscita-

tion of the situation that had prevailed previous to the marked expansion of Japan's export trade. The Japanese representatives, even in their most conciliatory spirit, found it impossible to consider at all the British plan such as it was. The conference was adjourned on March 14th.

### III. Subsequent Negotiations between the Japanese and the British Governments.

Upon the break-down of the Conference of the industrialists, the British Government addressed the Japanese Government on March 16, desiring to know the attitude Japan would assume in consequence of that outcome.

It being the policy of the Japanese Government to seek by all means the adjustments of interests in trade as well as in other fields between Japan and Great Britain, whose relations are governed by their traditional friendship of long standing, they replied that though they regretted much the failure of the conference, their desire to harmonize the interests of the industrialists of the two countries in an equitable and reasonable manner remained unaffected by the outcome of the conference, and that they were, therefore, prepared to take any fresh proposal which the British government might see fit to submit, which was reasonable and fair, and which could serve as a basis for discussion. For a full month, the Japanese Govern-

ment kept on looking forward to receiving a British proposal, while conducting in the mean time informal negotiations in Tokio. On May 3, they were notified through the British Ambassador that Great Britain, seeing that the above reply of the Japanese Government contained no proposal for the solution of the problem, and concluding that she was thenceforth obliged to take such steps as were considered necessary to safeguard her industries, would resort to measures of a general character in the colonial empire. Later on May 7 the President of the Board of Trade made in Parliament an important statement on the subject, the gist of which is as follows:

"For the United Kingdom market steps will be taken to raise duties on silk, while in case of the colonial markets, the colonies and protectorates (excepting West Africa) will be asked to apply import quotas to all foreign imports of cotton and rayon goods. The basis for apportioning these quotas as between the foreign countries are to be the average of their imports in the years 1927 to 1931. The quota regulation will be put into force retrospectively as from May 7. In case of the West African colonies, as the result of the abrogation of the commercial treaty, restrictions will be applied only to Japanese goods. As regards goods other than cotton and rayon textiles, the British Government are considering what tariff action in the

colonial markets is called for, while regarding the home market the matter can be dealt with by means of the ordinary procedure of the Import Duties Act."

The Japanese Government are observing minutely the nature of the action thus taken by the British government unilaterally without negotiations between the two governments. They are studying carefully and calmly the bearing the action will have on trade and other relations, and also considering necessary counter-action to be taken. It goes without saying that the Japanese Government intend to safeguard fully the rights and interests Japan possesses under the various treaties involved.

#### 第十四、「サルバドル」共和國政府ノ滿洲帝國承認ニ 關スル廣田外務大臣宛通告文

(五月二十二日公表)

以書翰啓上致候。陳者「サルバドル」共和國政府ニ於テハ三月三日附ヲ以テ新滿洲帝國ヲ承認セ  
ル旨ヲ本官ニ通知越シタル公信本國外務省ヨリ接到シタル旨閣下ニ通報スルノ光榮ヲ有シ候。  
本官ハ此ノ機會ニ於テ、閣下ニ向テ重ネテ敬意ヲ表シ候。

敬具。

一九三四年五月十九日

日本駐在「サルバドル」國總領事

レラン、シグエンサ(署名)

外務大臣 廣田 弘毅 閣下

## 第十五、海軍軍備豫備會談延期ニ關スル件

(七月十七日公表)

昭和十年海軍軍備會議ニ關スル手續問題ニ付テハ、既ニ倫敦ニ於テ在英日本大使及英國主管大臣間並在英日本大使及米國政府代表者間ニ討議セラレツツアツタカ、他ノ諸問題ニ關スル日本代表者トノ話合ハ、日本政府カ右目的ノ爲専門家ヲ派遣セムトスル時期即大體十月頃迄ハ行ハレナイ筈デアレ。

## STATEMENT OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE CONCERNING THE NAVAL CONVERSATIONS AT LONDON.

Discussions have been taking place in London between the Japanese Ambassador and British Ministers and also the Japanese Ambassador and the representatives of the Government of the U. S. A. on matters of procedure. It is not anticipated that any talks on other naval questions will take place with the Japanese representatives until about October, when the Japanese Government expect to send over experts for the purpose.

## 第十六、日本國「エストニア」國間通商暫定

## 取極ニ關スル件

(七月二十日公表)

我國ト「エストニア」國トハ無條約關係テアル爲、兩國間ニ通商條約ヲ締結スルノ件ハ昭和二年以來問題トナリ、今日迄數回ニ互ツテ商議カ行ハレタカ妥結ニ至ラナカッタ。然ル處、最近本邦品ノ「エストニア」國ニ輸入セラルルモノ次第ニ増加ノ趨勢ヲ示スニ至ツタカ、兩國間ハ無條約關係ノ爲同國ニ輸入セラルル本邦品ハ他ノ條約國商品ニ比シ高率關稅ヲ課セラレテ居リ、本邦ニトリ不利益テアルカラ、差當リ正式通商條約締結セララル迄ノ措置トシテ兩國間ニ暫定取極ヲ締結スルコト適當ナリト認メ、本年六月二十一日附ヲ以テ在「ワルソー」日本公使ト同地駐劄「エストニア」公使トノ間ニ公文ヲ交換スルコトニ依リ、兩國間ニ通商關稅及航海ニ關スル暫定的取極ヲ締結シタ。

本取極ノ要旨ハ、兩國相互ニ通商關稅及航海ニ關シ最惠國待遇ヲ與フルト共ニ、之ニ對シ若干ノ例外ヲ設ケタモノテ、本取極ハ右日附後三十日目ニ實施セララルヘク、且兩國ノ一方カ其ノ廢棄通告ヲナシタ日ヨリ三月ノ期間滿了ニ至ル迄引續キ效力ヲ有スルコトトシテ居ル。

STATEMENT OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE ON THE CONCLUSION OF A  
PROVISIONAL COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN  
JAPAN AND ESTONIA.

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In view of the fact that there existed no treaty relations between Japan and Estonia, the question of concluding a commercial treaty between them has been under consideration since 1927; and, in fact, several conversations have been held for the purpose, but with no definite results. Because of the absence of treaty between the two countries, the Japanese goods exported into Estonia, steadily increasing in volume of late, have been placed, to the disadvantage of Japan, under higher tariffs as compared with the exports from the other countries having treaties with Estonia.

It has been deemed advisable, therefore, that the two countries negotiate a provisional commercial agreement, pending the conclusion of a formal treaty of commerce between them; and through the exchange of official notes, under the date of June 21, 1934, between the Japanese Minister and the Estonian Minister at Warsaw, the two countries have entered into the provisional agreement on commerce, customs and navigation.

The substance of the new agreement is as follows:—

Japan and Estonia accord to each other the most-favored-nation treatment in matters of commerce, customs and navigation, with certain exceptions thereto.

The agreement is to be put into force on the thirtieth day from the date of the exchange of official notes: and it will remain in force until the expiration of three months from the date of the notification of its abrogation which may be made by either one of the contracting parties.

## 第十七、日印通商條約內容

(七月二十三日公表)

七月十二日「ロンドン」ニ於テ帝國全權委員松平大使ト英國全權委員「サー、ジオン、サイモン」外相及「サー、サミュエル、ホーア」印度相トノ間ニ署名調印セラレタ日本國及印度間ノ通商關係ニ關スル條約ノ内容ハ略々左ノ通テアル。

- (一) 條約ノ適用區域ハ、日本側ニ於テハ日本ニ屬シ又ハ其ノ管治スル一切ノ地域及屬地トシ、印度側ニ於テハ英領印度及英國皇帝トノ條約其ノ他ニ依リ本條約ノ規定ニ關シ英領印度ト同一ノ地歩ニ置カルヘキ印度内ノ諸邦トス。
- (二) 税金又ハ課金ニ關シ、日印雙方ハ輸入セララルル相手國品ニ對シ相互的ニ最惠國待遇ヲ爲スヘキコトヲ約ス。
- (三) 一九三三年十二月三十一日後ニ於ケル圓對「ルービー」ノ爲替比價變動ノ影響ヲ是正スル爲印度政府ハ其ノ必要ト認ムル率ニテ日本品ノ印度ヘノ輸入ニ關シ、別國品ニ課セラルル所ト異ナルカ又ハ之ヨリ高キ特別關稅ヲ課シ、又ハ隨時之カ變更ヲ爲スノ權利ヲ有スヘシ。尤モ前記

ノ率カ少クトモ五週間以上實施セラレタル後ニ非サレハ之ヲ變更セサルモノトス。

右特別關稅ヲ課シ若クハ變更スル場合、又ハ日本政府ヨリ之カ變更ヲ要求セラレタル場合ニハ、印度政府ハ日本品ノ輸出價格ヲ騰貴セシムヘキ一切ノ關係要因ニ付十分考慮ヲ拂フヘク、且其ノ率ハ爲替變動ノ影響ヲ是正スルニ必要ナル限度ニ止ムヘシ。

相互的ニ日本政府ハ同様ノ情況ノ下ニ、且同様ノ條件ニ從ヒ印度品ニ對シ前記同様ノ特別關稅ヲ課シ、又ハ之カ變更ヲ爲スノ權利ヲ有ス。但シ右權利ハ「ルービー」對圓ノ爲替比價カ法定平價即七十三錢二厘未滿ニ低落スルニ非サレハ發生セサルモノトス。

(四) 一方ノ國ノ關稅變更カ相手國ノ貿易上ノ利益ニ相當ノ惡影響ヲ及ホシタル場合ハ、該相手國政府ノ要求ニ基キ日印兩政府ハ能ク限リ兩國ノ利益ヲ調節スル目的ヲ以テ直ニ商議ヲ開始スヘシ。

(五) 批准書ハ成ルヘク速ニ「ロンドン」ニ於テ交換セララルヘシ。尤モ本條約ハ批准書交換ニ先タテ兩締結國ノ相互ニ行フ批准書完成ノ通知ノ内、後ニ爲サレタル通知ノ日ヨリ實施セララルヘシ。

(六) 本條約ハ一九三七年三月三十一日迄有效トシ、締約國何レモ本條約ヲ終了セシムルノ意思ヲ右ノ日ヨリ六月前ニ他方ニ通告セサル場合ニハ、本條約ハ締約國ノ一方カ他方ニ對シ之カ終了

ノ通告ヲ爲シタル日ヨリ六月ノ期間満了スル迄引續キ效力ヲ有ス。  
右條約ニ附屬セル議定書ハ日本綿布ノ印度ヘノ輸入ニ關シ規定セルモノナルカ、其ノ内容ハ略左ノ通テアル。

(一) 本議定書ニ於テハ

「棉花年度」ナル用語ハ一月一日ニ始マル一年ヲ意味シ、

「綿布年度」ナル用語ハ四月一日ニ始マル一年ヲ意味ス。

或棉花年度ト當該棉花年度中ニ於テ開始スル綿布年度トハ「對應スル」ト稱セラレ、又「碼」トハ長サノ碼ヲ意味ス。

(二) 印度ニ於ケル日本綿布ノ輸入關稅ハ左ノ率ヲ超エサルヘシ。

(イ) 生無地 從價五割又ハ每「ポンド」五「アンナ」四分ノ一ノ何レカ高キ方

(ロ) 其ノ他 從價五割

將來印度政府カ生無地以外ノ綿布ニ從量稅ヲ課スル場合ニ於テハ、日本綿布ニ對シ每「ポンド」五「アンナ」四分ノ一ヲ超ユル稅ヲ課セサルヘシ。

(三) (イ) 一棉花年度ニ於テ印度ヨリ棉花百萬俵ヲ日本ニ輸出シタル時ハ、之ニ對應スル綿布年度ニ

於ケル日本綿布ノ對印輸出ハ、基準割當量三億二千五百萬碼トス。

(ロ) 一棉花年度ニ於ケル印棉ノ日本向輸出カ百萬俵ニ足ラサルトキハ、之ニ對應スル綿布年度ニ對スル綿布ノ割當量ハ、基準割當量ヨリ右不足數量一萬俵毎ニ又ハ五千俵ヲ超ユル其ノ端數ニ付二百萬碼丈ケ差引ケルモノトス。

(ハ) 一棉花年度ニ於ケル印度ヨリ日本ヘノ棉花ノ輸出カ百萬俵ヲ超ユルトキハ、之ニ對應スル綿布年度ニ對スル綿布ノ割當量ハ、基準割當量ニ右超過數量一萬俵毎ニ又ハ五千俵ヲ超ユル其ノ端數ニ付百五十萬碼丈ケ加ヘタルモノトス。

尤モ綿布ノ割當量ハ、何レノ場合ニ於テモ一綿布年度ニ對シ四億碼ヲ超ユルコトヲ得ス。

(ニ) 一棉花年度ニ於ケル印度ヨリ日本ヘノ棉花ノ輸出カ百五十萬俵ヲ超ユルトキハ、右超過數量ハ次期棉花年度ニ對應スル綿布年度ニ對スル綿布ノ割當量決定上、右次期棉花年度ニ於テ日本ヘ輸出セララル印棉數量ニ加算セラル。

(ホ) 綿布割當量ニ關スル計算上再輸出セラレタル一切ノ棉花及綿布ノ量ハ之ヲ除外スヘシ。

(四) (イ) 一綿布年度ノ前半期中ニ日本ヨリ印度ヘ輸出シ得ヘキ綿布ノ割當量ハ二億碼トス。

尤モ一綿布年度ノ前半期ニ於テ日本ヨリ印度ヘノ綿布ノ輸出カ、右綿布年度ノ全年ニ對スル割當量ヲ超ユルトキハ、次期綿布年度ノ前半期ニ對スル割當量ハ二億碼ヨリ右ノ超過數量ヲ差引ケルモノトス。

(ロ) 一綿布年度ノ後半期中ニ日本ヨリ印度ヘ輸出シ得ヘキ綿布ノ割當量ハ、右全年度ニ對スル割當量ヨリ二億碼ヲ差引ケルモノトス。

尤モ一綿布年度ノ前半期ニ於テ、日本ヨリ印度ヘ輸出セラレタル數量カ二億碼又ハ次項ノ規定ニヨリ二億碼ヨリ増加セラレ、又ハ夫ヨリ減少セラレタル前半期割當量ニ充タサルトキハ、右綿布年度ノ後半期ニ對スル割當量ニハ右不足數量ヲ加算スヘシ。但シ該加算量ハ二千萬碼ヲ超エサルモノトス。

(五) 以上ノ規定ニ拘ラス

(イ) 一綿布年度ニ於テ日本ヨリ印度ヘ輸出セラレタル綿布數量カ、右年度ニ對スル割當量ニ達セサルトキハ、當該不足數量ヲ次期綿布年度ノ前半期ニ對スル割當量ニ加算スヘシ。但シ該加算量ハ二千萬碼ヲ超エサルモノトス。

(ロ) 本議定書ノ終了スヘキ最終綿布年度以外ノ綿布年度ニ於テハ、右年度ニ對スル割當量ノ外

ニ綿布二千萬碼ヲ超エサル數量ヲ日本ヨリ印度ヘ輸出シ得ヘシ。

(六) 尤モ右割當量外ノ輸出數量ハ、次期綿布年度ノ前半期ニ對スル割當量ヨリ控除スルモノトス。本議定書カ綿布年度ノ始期タル四月一日以外ノ時ニ於テ效力ヲ發生スルトキハ、本議定書ノ適用上第一棉花年度ハ一九三四年一月一日ニ始マリ、第一綿布年度ハ一九三四年四月一日ニ始マルモノト看做スヘシ。

(七イ) 一綿布年度ニ對スル割當量ハ左ノ四品種ニ對シ左ノ割合ヲ以テ細別割當セラル。

生無地 四割五分

縁附生地 一割三分

晒(白)地 八分

色(捺染、無地染又ハ糸染)地 三割四分

尙左記(ロ)ノ規定ニ依ル外一綿布年度ニ於ケル各品種綿布ノ輸出ハ右割當分量ヲ超ユルコトヲ要ス。

(ロ) 一ノ細別割當量ヨリ他ノ細別割當量ヘノ移讓ハ、左ノ條件ニ從ヒテ之ヲ爲スコトヲ得。

(甲) 縁附生地又ハ晒(白)地ニ對スル細別割當量ニアリテハ、當該細別割當量ノ二割以下



ノ數量ヲ移讓スルコトヲ得。其ノ他ノ細別割當量ニアリテハ、當該細別割當量ノ一割以下ノ數量ヲ移讓スルコトヲ得。

(乙) 緣附生地又ハ晒(白)地ニ對スル細別割當量ハ、當該細別割當量ノ二割ヨリ多クハ増加スルヲ得ス。其ノ他ノ細別割當量ハ當該割當量ノ一割ヨリ多クハ増加スルコトヲ得ス。

(丙) 全綿布年度ニ對スル割當量ハ、右移讓ニ依リ増加スルコトヲ得ス。

(ハ) 本項ノ原則ハ前項(五)ノ規定ニ依リ割當量以上ニ輸出セラルル綿布數量ニ對シテモ同様ニ適用セラル。

(八) 本議定書ハ前記基本條約中ノ(二)及(三)ノ規定ニ對シ何等ノ影響ヲ及ボササルモノトス。

(九) 本議定書ハ右基本條約ト同時ニ實施セラレ、一九三七年三月三十一日迄有效ナリ。

513960

### 第十八、日印通商條約ニ關スル外務當局談

(七月二十三日公表)

昨年九月以來「シムラ」及「デリー」ニ於テ日印兩國代表部ノ間ニ商議セラレタ日印通商條約及日本綿布ノ印度輸入ニ關スル議定書ハ、去ル四月十九日「デリー」ニ於テ兩代表部間ニ「イニシアル」ヲ了シ、次テ七月十二日倫敦ニ於テ在英松平大使ト「サイモン」外相及「ホーア」印度相トノ間ニ正式ニ署名調印セラレタノテアル。昨年四月十日英國政府ハ印度政府ノ希望ニヨリ一九〇五年以來殆ト三十年ニ互リ日印通商關係ノ基本ヲ爲シテ居タ日印通商條約ヲ廢棄スル旨ノ通告ヲ爲シ來リ、之カ爲日印通商ノ將來ニ對シ一抹ノ不安ノ念ヲ與ヘタノミナラス、假令一時的ニモセヨ、日印間ニ所謂無條約關係ノ狀態ヲ生シタコトハ、日印ノ關係上頗ル遺憾トシタ所テアル。然シ日印代表部カ約七ヶ月ニ互リ商議ノ結果、幾多ノ迂餘曲折ヲ經テ遂ニ新條約ノ締結ヲ見ルニ至ツタコトハ、單ニ兩者通商關係上ノミナラス、日英印國交ノ大局ヨリ見ルモ洵ニ慶賀スヘキ次第テアル。右條約ニ對シテハ我國民間ノ一部ニ不滿ノ聲ヲ聞カナイテハ無カツタカ、今回ノ會商ニ於テ日印官民カ相互ニ相手國ノ立場ト必要トヲ理解スルニ努メ、互讓友好ノ精神ニヨリ幾多ノ

難問ヲ解決スルト共ニ、之ヲ機會トシテ兩國民ノ接觸交易ノ機運増進ニ多大ノ貢獻ヲ爲シタコトハ、誠ニ貴重ナル收穫ト言ハネハナラヌ。更ニ貿易ノ方面ヨリ見レハ、印度ハ北米合衆國及支那ト共ニ我國ニトリ最重要ナル市場テアルト共ニ、我國ハ印度ニトリ英帝國ニ次ク最大ノ顧客テアルカ、今回兩者カ再ヒ正常ナル條約關係ニ復歸シテ、其ノ通商關係カ新ナル保障ノ下ニ置カルルニ至ツタコトハ、將來尠カラヌ其ノ貿易ノ進展ニ資メルトコロカアルテアラウ。

STATEMENT OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN ON THE  
INDO-JAPANESE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

The Indo-Japanese Commercial Convention and the Protocol concerning the importation of Japanese cotton piece goods, which had been under deliberation between the representatives of Japan and India since September of last year, were initialed at Delhi on the 19th of April last. The two instruments were signed formally at London on July 12 by Ambassador Matsudaira and Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, and Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for India.

On April 10 last year, the British Government, according to the desire of the Indian Government, notified the Japanese Government the abrogation of the Indo-

Japanese Commercial Convention, that had for thirty years since 1905 served as the foundation of the commercial relations between Japan and India. The abrogation was most regrettable in as much as it not only cast a shadow over the future of Indo-Japanese commerce but it would, even if temporary, leave the two countries without any treaty at all. It is a source of profound gratification for the sake of the Anglo-Japanese relations at large as well as of the trade relations between India and Japan, that a new treaty has now been concluded, thanks to the labors of the representatives of the two countries for nearly seven months.

Although criticism has been raised in some unofficial quarters in Japan against the present treaty, much has been gained by the successful solution of such a difficult problem through mutual understanding and good will and the spirit of conciliation on the part of both the people and governments of the two countries, and by the furtherance of Indo-Japanese contact and intercourse which the occasion served to foster. Moreover, from the standpoint of foreign trade, India, along with America and China, is one of Japan's most important markets, while Japan is India's second best customer after Great Britain. The restoration of normal treaty relations between the two countries, and the establishment of a new guarantee for their trade relations under the new treaty, should go far toward promoting the commerce between Japan and India.

## 第十九、北鐵讓渡交渉經過

(八月二十二日公表)

客年六月二十六日帝國政府幹旋ノ下ニ開始セラレタ北滿鐵道讓渡交渉ニ於テ、當初「ソ」聯邦代表ハ二億五千萬金留、即「ソ」聯邦政府ノ所謂公定相場ニ依レハ邦貨約六億二千五百萬圓ニ達スル價格ヲ提議スルト共ニ、鐵道從業員ニ對スル退職金ハ全部滿洲國ニ於テ負擔スヘキ旨ヲ主張シタニ對シ、滿洲國代表ハ北鐵カ滿「ソ」兩國ノ共同經營ノ下ニ在ルコト、並滿洲國鐵道建設事業進展ノ現狀等ニ鑑ミ、讓受代價額トシテ五千萬圓ヲ提議シタ。其ノ後「ソ」側ハ五千萬金留ノ値下ヲ爲シテ來タカ、會議ハ各種ノ抽象的議論ニ始終シテ進展セス、更ニ同年十月「ソ」側ハ日滿兩國ノ北鐵奪取計劃アリト宣傳シタ爲交渉停頓スルニ至ツタカ、本年二月再開ノ運ヒトナリ、「ソ」聯邦代表ハ廣田外相ニ對シ「ソ」側ノ北鐵賣却新値段トシテ紙幣圓二億圓ヲ提示シ、且我方ノ照會ニ對シ「ソ」聯邦人現從業員ニ對スル退職金邦貨約三千萬圓、並本年一月一日現在ニ於ケル北鐵貸借表ヲ通報越シタ。

仍テ四月二十六日ノ中間會商ニ於テ、滿洲國代表ハ交渉ノ圓滿ナル解決ヲ希望スルノ趣旨ニ依リ、

(イ) 北鐵一切ノ債權及「ソ」側提示ノ貸借表記載ノ債務ヲ滿洲國ニ於テ引繼クヘク、又(ロ) 退職金ハ賣主ノ負擔スヘキコト當然ナルニ依リ、「ソ」聯邦人現從業員ノ退職金ハ「ソ」側ニ於テ支拂フヘシ等ノ條件ノ下ニ、曩ニ提案シタ代價額五千萬圓ヲ一億圓ニ引上クヘキコトヲ提議シタ。然ルニ「ソ」聯邦代表ハ漸ク五月二十五日ニ至リ一千萬圓ヲ減額スヘキ旨申出來レルノミニテ交渉進展セス、再ヒ停頓ノ外ナキ狀況ニ陥ラムトシタルヲ以テ、廣田外相ハ在京「ソ」聯邦大使ニ對シ試案トシテ北鐵値段ハ一億圓トシ、「ソ」聯邦人現從業員ノ退職金ハ滿側負擔トシテ解決方勸告シタ。「ソ」側ハ之ニ對シ價格ヲ二千萬圓減額シテ一億七千萬圓トナスヘキコトヲ申出タカ、未タ猶滿「ソ」間價格ニ大ナル開アリ交渉進捗ノ見込附カサリシヲ以テ、七月二十三日廣田外相ヨリ「ソ」聯邦大使ニ對シ日、滿、「ソ」三國間國交ノ大局ニ着眼シ、問題ノ圓滿解決ヲ期スル爲仲介者トシテ公正妥當ト信スル値段ヲ提議スヘシトテ價格一億二千萬圓、「ソ」聯邦人現從業員ノ退職金ハ別ニ滿側負擔トスルノ案ヲ提示シ、之ト同時ニ鐵道讓受ニ關スル其ノ他ノ主要條件ニ付滿洲國側ノ主張ヲ傳達シタ。

然ルニ「ソ」聯邦政府ハ七月三十日右仲介案ヲ拒絕シ、對案トシテ従前ノ提示價格ヨリ僅ニ一千萬圓ヲ讓歩シタ一億六千萬圓案(「ソ」側從業員退職金ハ別ニ滿側負擔)ヲ提示スルト共ニ、右價

格ノ支拂條件中現金支拂ニ付所謂「ゴールド・クローズ」ヲ設ケ、商品ニ依ル支拂ニ付商品ノ價格ヲ讓渡協定ト同時ニ決定スヘシ等ノ新タナ條件ヲモ附加シ來ツタ。

於茲廣田外相ハ「ソ」側ノ慎重再考ヲ求メタカ、八月十日「ソ」側ハ再度之ヲ拒絕シタルニヨリ、同外相ハ此ノ上ハ滿「ソ」直接會商シテ妥決ノ道ヲ講スヘキ旨勸告シタ。

次テ滿洲國大橋代表ハ八月十三日「ソ」聯邦大使ヲ訪問シ、滿洲國政府ハ本件ヲ圓滿ニ解決セムトスル廣田外相ノ誠意ニ鑑ミ、難キヲ忍ンテ其ノ仲介案ヲ受諾セムトスルモノナル旨ヲ述フルト共ニ、「ソ」側ニ於テモ受諾方可然旨勸告シタカ、同大使ハ滿洲國側ヨリ値上ノ申出ナキ限リ直接交渉ヲ行フ意思ナシト述ヘタルヲ以テ、大橋代表ハ「ソ」側ノ深甚ナル反省ヲ求ムルト共ニ、此ノ儘ニテハ自分ノ滯京モ無用ナルニ付東京ヲ引揚クヘク、尤モ右ハ交渉ヲ決裂セシメントスル趣旨ニアラサル旨ヲ述ヘテ引取ツタ趣テアル。斯クテ同代表ハ退京シタカ丁首席代表ハ依然東京ニ在ル。

北滿鐵道讓渡交渉ノ經過ハ敍上ノ如ク、帝國政府ハ調停者トシテ常ニ誠意ヲ披瀝シ、本件交渉ノ成立ニ多大ノ努力ヲ傾倒セル次第テアルカ、「ソ」聯邦政府ハ近來廣田外相仲介案ヲ目シテ最後通牒的ナリトシ、又近時北鐵東部線上ニ頻發セル列車被害事件ニ伴フ檢舉ヲ以テ、何等讓渡交渉ト

關係アル旨喧傳シ居ル處、帝國外務大臣ハ北鐵交渉ニ於ケル仲介者タルニ止マルヲ以テ、最後通牒案ヲ提出スルノ地位ニ在ラサルコトハ同外相ヨリ「ソ」聯邦代表ニ特ニ説明ヲ加ヘテ置イタ譯テアツテ、「ソ」聯邦カ前記仲介案ヲ拒絕シタルニ對シテハ、同外相ハ滿「ソ」間直接交渉ヲ勸告シタルニ過キナイ。若シ夫レ列車被害事件ノ檢舉ニ至ツテハ、本年二三月以來頻發セル軍用列車顛覆ノ陰謀ニ對スル司直事件ニシテ、何等本件交渉ニ關係ナキコトハ極メテ明白テアル。尙「ソ」側ハ頻リニ其ノ讓步大ナリシヲ說示スルモ「ソ」側當初ノ提案タル二億五千萬金留（邦貨六億二千五百萬圓）又ハ二億金留（邦貨五億圓）ハ、本年二月以來「ソ」側ノ申出テタル讓渡價格（邦貨二億圓乃至一億六千萬圓）ニ對比シ其ノ如何ニ荒唐無稽ナル懸値ニ外ナラサリシカヲ告白スルニ過キナイ。

抑々「ソ」聯邦ノ北滿鐵道讓渡提議ニ對シテハ、同政府ノ眞意如何ニ付巷間種々ノ觀測カ行ハレタ。曰ク「ソ」聯邦ハ現ハニ平和交渉ヲ裝フト雖、反面帝國カ近ク國際「危局」ニ遭逢スルコトアルヘキヲ想定シテ、其ノ際迄交渉ノ遷延ヲ策セムトスルモノテアル。從テ假令北鐵價格ニ付意見ノ一致ヲ見ルモ、「ソ」側カ其ノ他ノ讓渡條件ニ付審議遷延ヲ策スルニ於テハ交渉ハ尠クトモ今年冬期迄持越スヲ得ヤウ。若シ「ソ」聯邦ノ眞意果シテ斯ノ如シトセハ、帝國政府ニ於テ如何

ニ斡旋ニ奔命スルト雖右ハ畢竟徒勞ニ歸スヘキノミナラス、事態ハ極メテ重大ナリト云ハサルヲ得ナイト。

帝國政府ハ、此等觀測ノ間ニ處シテ専ラ極東平和ヲ提唱スル「ソ」聯邦政府ノ誠意ニ信倚シ、波瀾重疊ノ裡努メテ當事國間ノ意見接近ヲ計リ、以テ漸ク前記程度ノ交渉段階ニ到達シタ次第テアルカ、本交渉カ果シテ一部論者ノ豫測スルカ如キ不幸ナル結果ニ了ルヘキヤ否ヤハ、結局之ヲ事實ニ依リ證明スルノ外ハナイ。帝國政府ハ今猶本件交渉ノ圓滿妥當ナル解決ヲ希望スルモノニシテ、他面滿洲國政府ハ「ソ」聯邦側ニ對シ總計一億五千萬圓ニ達スル巨額負擔ヲ爲スヘキ旨ヲ明カニシ、北滿鐵道ノ根本的解決ヲ平和交渉ニ依リ遂行スルノ意思アルコトヲ實證シタ。由來北鐵交渉ノ根本目的ハ、鐵道ノ讓渡ニ依ツテ現場ニ於ケル紛議ヲ除去シ、以テ日、滿、「ソ」三國關係ノ平和的發展ヲ期スルニアツテ、隨時發生スル現場ノ紛議ヲ理由トシテ交渉ヲ遅延セシメントスルニ於テハ、交渉ハ遂ニ妥結ノ時ハナイテアラウ。若シ夫レ「ソ」聯邦政府ニシテ眞ニ讓渡ノ意思ヲ有シ、且成ルヘク速カニ之ヲ實行スルノ希望アルニ於テハ、必スヤ之ニ對應スル適當ノ意思表示カアルヘキテアル。

#### STATEMENT OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE ON THE NEGOTIATIONS CONCERNING THE NORTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

At the outset of the negotiations between Manchoukuo and the U.S.S.R. on the transfer of the N.M.R. which are started on June 26 last year through the good offices of the Japanese Government, the Soviet representative proposed the sum of 250,000,000 gold rubles (or some 625,000,000 yen at the so-called official rate of exchange of the Soviet Government) as price for the railway, beside insisting upon the payment by Manchoukuo of the entire discharge allowances to the Soviet employees of the railway. The Manchoukuo representative presented a counter-proposal that the price be set at 50,000,000 yen in consideration of the actual progress of the railway construction work by Manchoukuo as well as of the fact that the N.M.R. was under the joint management of both Manchoukuo and the Soviet Union. Later the Soviet delegation offered to reduce the initial figure by 50,000,000 gold rubles. Obstructed by interminable abstract arguments, the negotiations dragged on until October when they were brought to a standstill on account of the Soviet propaganda accusing Japan and Manchoukuo of a conspiracy to seize the N.M.R. by force. However, in February this year, the negotiations were reopened. The Soviet representative

submitted to Foreign Minister Hirota a new figure of 200,000,000 yen, paper currency, as price of the N.M.R., and in reply to Japanese inquiry stated that the Soviet Union would also ask for an additional sum of about 30,000,000 yen for discharge allowances to Soviet employees of the railway. The table of assets and liabilities of the railway as of January 1, this year, was also transmitted to Mr. Hirota.

Accordingly at the intermediate conference of April 26 the Manchoukuo representative, wishing for a harmonious conclusion of the negotiations, proposed to raise the purchase price from 50,000,000 yen to 100,000,000 yen on condition that (a) Manchoukuo was to succeed to all the credits of the railway and also to assume the liabilities as shown in the above-mentioned table of assets and liabilities, while the Soviet Union was to pay the discharge allowances to Soviet Union was to pay the discharge allowances to Soviet employees since it was proper that she should do so as seller of the railway. But the Soviet representative only replied as late as May 25 that the Soviet Union was willing to reduce the price by 10,000,000 yen. The negotiations were once more in danger of reaching an impasse. At this juncture Foreign Minister Hirota presented to the Soviet Ambassador a tentative plan that the negotiation be concluded on the basis that the price was to be 100,000,000 yen and the discharge allowances in question were to be paid by Manchoukuo. Over

against the above plan, the Soviet representative offered to reduce the price of the railway further by 20,000,000 yen, to 170,000,000 yen, which still left a wide gap between the figures quoted by Manchoukuo and the Soviet, rendering it hopeless to carry the negotiations to a successful conclusion. On July 23 Mr. Hirota addressed the Soviet Ambassador with a proposal which aimed at an amicable solution of the problem from the large view-point of the friendly relationship between Japan, Manchoukuo and the Soviet Union, and which he, as mediator, believed to be fair and just. He proposed that the price of the railway be set at 120,000,000 yen, and Manchoukuo shoulder the obligations for discharge allowances to Soviet employees. At the same time Mr. Hirota communicated to the Soviet Ambassador the views of the Manchoukuo Government on other principal matters connected with the transfer of the N.M.R.

On July 30 the government of the Soviet Union, rejecting the above mediation plan of Mr. Hirota, submitted a counter-plan, in which the price was reduced merely by another 10,000,000 yen to 160,000,000 yen (the discharge allowances to Soviet employees to be paid by Manchoukuo) and which furthermore contained new conditions of the transfer including a so-called "gold clause" governing cash payment, and also

a proposal in connection with payment in goods that the value of the goods be fixed upon the conclusion of the transfer negotiations.

Foreign Minister Hirota sought to persuade the Soviet Government to reconsider his plan, but it was once more rejected by the U.S.S.R. on August 10, whereupon Mr. Hirota advised that Manchoukuo and the Soviet Union try to settle the affair by direct negotiation.

On the 13th August Mr. Ohashi, Manchoukuo's delegate, called upon the Soviet Ambassador. It is reported that while telling the Ambassador that the Manchoukuo Government, in consideration of the sincerity shown by Foreign Minister Hirota in his efforts to have the question amicably settled, would accept his mediation plan, Mr. Ohashi suggested that the Soviet Government would do well to accept the same plan. But the Ambassador in reply stated that, unless a proposal for a higher price was forthcoming from Manchoukuo the Soviet had no intention to enter upon a direct negotiation. Mr. Ohashi pleaded for further and careful consideration on the part of the Soviet Government, and informed the Ambassador that under the circumstances his stay in Tokyo was useless and he would leave, though his departure was not by any means to be taken as an intimation of Manchoukuo's intention to break up the negotiations. Mr. Ohashi accordingly left Tokyo, but the Chief Delegate Mr. Cheng is still staying in Tokyo.

As is clear from the above review of the negotiation, the Japanese Government has always been sincere as mediator and has left no stone unturned in its earnest endeavor to effect a successful solution of the question.

Notwithstanding this evident desire of our Government, the Soviet Government has of late come to regard the proposal of our Foreign Minister something like an ultimatum, and is furthermore disseminating propaganda alleging the existence of certain relationship between the arrests made in connection with the damages frequently caused to the trains on the eastern section of the N.M.R. and the negotiations for the transfer of the railway.

That the Japanese Foreign Minister is only a mediator, and as such he is not in a position to present an ultimatum had been specially explained by him to the Soviet delegate. Accordingly, upon the refusal of the aforementioned proposal by the Soviet, the Foreign Minister went no farther than recommending direct negotiation between Manchoukuo and the U.S.S.R.

On the other hand, it is manifest that the arrests made in connection with the damages caused to the trains are purely and simply judicial cases concerning the plots to overturn military trains, which have been of frequent occurrence since early

spring of this year, and that they have no relation whatever with the negotiations for the transfer of the N.M.R.

Furthermore, although the Soviet side maintains that it has made great concessions, the prices offered by the Soviet in the early stages of the negotiation, namely, 250,000,000 gold roubles (#625,000,000) and 200,000,000 gold roubles (#500,000,000), when compared with the later figures named since February this year (ranging from #200,000,000 to #160,000,000), constitute nothing other than a confession that the initial prices had been based on a gross exaggeration.

There have been, from the beginning, various observations as to the real intention of the Soviet Government with regard to its proposal to transfer the N.M.R. It has been said, for example, that although the U.S.S.R. professes its desire to negotiate peacefully, it is merely by way of a simulation and that it really tries to delay the parley in the hope of seeing Japan involved in an international "crisis" which the Soviet presumes to be imminent. Therefore, even if the price of the railway was agreed upon, the negotiation could yet be made to drag on indefinitely until at least coming winter, should the Soviet side choose to delay discussion on the other points of the transfer conditions. If such, indeed, were the real intention of the U.S.S.R., it was held, that all the labours, no matter how sincere and tireless, of

the Japanese Government for mediation must necessarily prove unfruitful and the situation, then, would be really very grave.

In spite of the fact that such observations have been current, the Japanese Government has relied upon the good faith of the Soviet Government in proposing to improve the peace of the Far East and succeeded at last in promoting the negotiation to the above stage by dint of its earnest endeavours to bring closer together the views of the interested parties amid troublesome circumstances. Whether or not the present negotiation will come to grief, as is predicted by some observers, can only be seen by future development. The Japanese Government still entertains hope for a suitable and satisfactory settlement of the present case while the Manchoukuo Government has shown itself ready to assume a huge obligation to the Soviet side amounting in total to #150,000,000 and thereby demonstrated by action its will to obtain a fundamental solution of the N.M.R. question by means of a peaceful negotiation. The essential aim of the present negotiation is to eradicate the causes of possible friction by the transfer of the railway and contribute to the peaceful development of the relations between Japan, Manchoukuo and the U.S.S.R. The parley, however, will never succeed if it is to be subjected to delays and postponements under the pretext of the disputes arising on the spot from time to time. If the Soviet Government really intends to transfer the railway and desires to do so as soon as possible, it certainly should make a proper demonstration of such intention.



## 第二十、北鐵從業員檢舉ニ關スル廣田外務大臣ノ

## 駐日「ソ」聯邦大使宛回答書翰

(九月四日公表)

北鐵從業員ノ檢舉ニ關シ、當地「ユレネフ」「ソ」聯邦大使ヨリ八月二十二日附書翰ヲ以テ廣田外務大臣ニ對シ申入レアリタルニ付、廣田外務大臣ハ九月四日附書翰ヲ以テ左ノ通回答セリ

以書翰啓上致候。陳者、八月二十二日附貴翰ヲ以テ同月十三日、十四日及十六日ノ北滿鐵道東部線ニ於ケル鐵道從業員ノ檢舉ニ關シ御申越ノ次第閱悉致候。然ル處、右檢舉ハ「ソヴィエト」聯邦政府ニ於テモ夙ニ承知ノ通、過去數ヶ月ニ互リ東部線ニ於テ頻發セル軍用列車顛覆ノ陰謀事件ニ關聯シテ行ハレタル滿洲國司法權ノ發動ニ基クモノニ外ナラス、尙又前記列車顛覆事件ニ關シテハ、帝國陸軍省ニ於テ何等御來示ノ如キ聲明ヲ公表シタルコト無之、他方本邦新聞紙ノ掲載スル各種報道ニ對シ、帝國政府ニ於テ其ノ責ニ任スヘキニ非サルコトハ詳述ヲ要セサル所ニ候。「ソ」聯邦側ニ於テハ本件列車顛覆ヲ以テ單ナル匪賊ノ所爲ナリトシ、甚タシキハ右ハ日滿側故意ノ怠慢乃至作爲ニ出ツルモノナリト放言スルモノアルモ、滿洲國防衛ノ責ニ任スル日滿兩國側

ニ於テ、何ヲ好ンテ北鐵線上ノ軍用列車顛覆ヲ企ツルモノナランヤ。他方現ニ右匪賊カ列車襲撃ニ際シ貨物ノ掠奪ヲ行ハサリシカ如キハ、以テ其ノ普通匪賊ノ所爲ト同一視スヘカラサルヲ實證スルモノニ候。

近時本邦新聞紙ニ東部線事件ニ關スル報道ノ増加シタルハ、本問題ニ對スル日本國民ノ關心大ナルヲ示スモノニコソアレ、此ノ種記事並本件檢舉ヲ以テ一部帝國官憲ノ侵略的企圖強化ノ徵ナリトスル「ソ」聯邦政府ノ主張ハ、全然事實ヲ曲解スルモノナルコト前述スル所ニ依リテモ明白ナリト謂フヘク、却テ「ソ」聯邦ニ於ケル要人ノ無責任ナル對日放言、近時屢發表セララル「ソ」聯邦政府及共產黨機關紙ノ挑發的對日記事論說カ、「ソ」聯邦政府ノ提唱スル平和政策ノ趣旨ニ背馳シ、日「ソ」國交關係ノ良好ナル發展ヲ阻害シツツアルコトニ付、本大臣ハ「ソ」聯邦政府ノ深甚ナル注意ヲ喚起致候。

更ニ本件軍用列車顛覆事件其ノ他北滿ニ於ケル類似ノ治安擾亂事件ニ關聯シ、今春以來多數ノ「ソ」聯邦人カ隨時檢舉セラレ來リタルコトハ、「ソ」聯邦政府ニ於テ夙ニ承知シ居ラルヘキ所ナルニ、特ニ最近行ハレタル檢舉ヲ以テ北鐵讓渡交渉ノ停頓ト何等關係アルカ如ク思惟シ、之ニ依リ鐵道作業ヲ破壞シ、北鐵ニ於ケル「ソ」聯邦ノ條約上ノ權利ヲ侵害スルモノナリト爲ス貴國政

府ノ見解ニ對シテハ、其ノ全然無根ニシテ事實ヲ誣ユルノ甚タシキモノナルコトヲ指摘セサルヲ得ス。蓋シ鐵道運行ノ確保並沿線ノ治安維持上絕對ニ必要ナル此ノ種司法事件ハ、假令同交渉カ停頓セサリシトスルモ當然生起スヘカリシモノニ有之、然ルニ拘ラス、前記ノ如キ臆測ヲ逞クスル「ソ」聯邦政府ノ真意果シテ奈邊ニ存スルヤ、帝國政府ノ全然諒解スル能ハサル所ニ候。抑々本件陰謀カ如何ナル方面ノ指揮ニ出ツルモノナルヤニ就テハ、帝國政府ニ於テモ重大ナル關心ヲ有スルモノニ有之、右ニ關聯シ、本件列車顛覆事件ニ於テ事故ノ發生カ北鐵東部線ノミニ限ラレ、被害列車ノ大部分ハ軍用貨物列車ニシテ、而モ貨物ノ掠奪ナク又被害者ハ主トシテ日滿人ニシテ「ソ」聯邦人ニハ殆ト被害者ナキ等、普通列車被害事件ニ於ケルト全然異ナル諸現象、並今次檢舉セラレタル東部線従業員ノ殆ト全部ハ、滿洲國ノ治安擾亂ヲ企圖スル非合法結社ニ參加シ居リ、且匪賊ニ對スル鐵道爆破ノ指令及所要爆藥ノ供與カ同鐵道従業員ニ依リ行ハレタルコト等ニ關スル報道アルコト、其ノ他諸般ノ事態ニ徴シ「ソ」聯邦人ノ一部カ何等カ本件計畫ニ關係アリトノ見解ヲ持スル者アルハ當然ノ義ト存候。

右回答申進旁本大臣ハ茲ニ閣下ニ向テ重テ敬意ヲ表シ候。

昭和九年九月四日

外務大臣 廣田 弘毅

「ソヴェト」社會主義共和國聯邦特命全權大使

「コンスタンチン、ムルネフ」閣下

IN REPLY TO THE NOTE OF REPRESENTATION DATED AUGUST 22ND OF THE SOVIET AMBASSADOR MR. YURENEFF REGARDING THE ARRESTS OF EMPLOYEES OF THE NORTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY, THE JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER MR. HIROTA SENT THE FOLLOWING NOTE UNDER THE DATE OF SEPTEMBER 4TH.

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Note dated August 22nd, 1934, concerning the arrests of certain employees of the North Manchuria Railway, which took place on August 13, 14 and 16 on the Eastern Line thereof.

In reply I beg to state that the arrests in question were effected by Manchou-kuo simply through the exercise of her jurisdiction, in connection with the plots to

overtake military trains, which, as is well known to the Soviet Government, frequently occurred on the Eastern Line in the course of the last several months. Furthermore, the Japanese War Office have never published any such official statements, concerning the said plots, as are mentioned in Your Excellency's Note. I need scarcely add that the Japanese Government should in no manner be held responsible for any news and reports that appear in the Japanese press.

On the Soviet side, the train incidents above alluded to are ascribed to the acts of ordinary bandits and, what is more, some go so far as to allege that they are attributable to international negligence or action on the part of Japan and Manchoukuo. But for what possible reason should the two countries, which are jointly responsible for the defence of Manchoukuo, try to overturn military trains on the North Manchuria Railway? The bandits, on the other hand, when attacking trains, did not even attempt to loot the cars, which testifies to the assertion that these outrages should not be regarded in the same light as the acts of ordinary bandits.

The recent increase in the volume of Japanese press reports of incidents on the Eastern Line of the North Manchuria Railway indicates, if anything, the greater interest which such incidents claim from the Japanese people. The contention of the Soviet Government that such newspaper reports and the arrests under consideration

“bear evidence of an intensification of aggressive attempts on the part of certain Japanese official circles” is a complete distortion of fact, as well be clearly understood from the statement above set forth. In this connection, I wish to call the sincere attention of the Soviet Government to the fact that irresponsible utterances directed against Japan by important persons of the Soviet Union, as well as the publication, by the organs of the Soviet Government and of the Communist Party, of articles and editorials of a provocative nature concerning Japan, which has become frequent recently, are manifestly at variance with the peace policy enunciated by the Soviet Government and are interfering with the normal development of the Japanese-Soviet relations.

The Soviet Government must be well aware of the fact, that in connection with the train incidents and similar disturbances of peace and order in North Manchuria, many Soviet citizens have from time to time been arrested since last spring, and yet they single out the particular instances of the latest arrests and, on the apparent presumption that these arrests have something to do with the suspension of the negotiations over the sale of the North Manchuria Railway, regard the arrests as having occasioned “disorganization of the work of the Railway” and as constituting “a rude infringement of the treaty rights of the USSR” therein. Such a view

of the situation taken by the Soviet Government is entirely groundless, and is the grossest distortion of fact. Even if the negotiations over the sale of the Railway suffered no setback, recourse to judicial measures under review must have been absolutely indispensable, in order to assure the normal operation of the Railway and to maintain peace and order along the lines. Such being the case, the Japanese Government are completely at a loss to make out the real motive of the Soviet Government in making such presumptions and allegations as above mentioned.

The Japanese Government are seriously concerned as to from what quarters the plots above referred to are directed. It must here be noted in this connection that throughout the train incidents in question, events happened only to the Eastern Line of the North Manchuria Railway, that most of the trains attacked were military goods trains, that no attempt was made at looting them, and that victims of the incidents were mostly the Japanese or Manchurians, while the Soviet citizens scarcely suffered from them, phenomena which are entirely different from those of ordinary attacks on trains. According to informations to hand, almost all the Eastern Line employees lately arrested belong to certain illegal societies which aim at disturbing peace and order in Manchoukuo, and some employees of the Railway issued directions to bandits for the blowing up of the railway and supplied them with ex-

platives, etc. It seems natural that viewed in the light of these and other facts and circumstances, some Soviet subjects should be considered to be in some way concerned in the plots under reference.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to Your Excellency, Monsieur l'Am-  
bassador, the assurance of my highest consideration.

Signed: Koki Hirota,  
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

His Excellency

Monsieur Constantin Youreneff,  
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary  
of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

## 第二十一、蘭印ノ營業條令ニ關スル日蘭交換 公文ニ關スル件

(十月二十五日公表)

一、蘭領印度政府ハ十月二十三日附ヲ以テ營業條令ヲ發布シタ。同條令ハ國營事業ニ非ラサル特定ノ營業又ハ其ノ「カテゴリー」ニ屬スル營業ヲ營ム爲ニハ經濟長官ノ免許ヲ必要トシ、且營業ノ擴張、變更又ハ停止セラレタル營業ノ再開ニ當リテモ經濟長官ノ免許ヲ必要トスヘキコトヲ定ムルト共ニ、右免許ヲ得スシテ營業ヲ營ミタル者ニ對スル罰則等ヲ詳細ニ規定セルモノヲアル。

二、我代表部ニ於テハ、蘭印政府ニ於テ右條令ヲ發布スヘキ意嚮アルコトヲ承知セルニ付、和蘭代表部ト折衝セル處、右條令ヲ發布セントスルノ動機ハ、最近蘭印内ニ於テ各種ノ相當大規模ノ工業ヲ計劃スルモノ發生シ來リタル處、蘭印ノ現行法制ニ於テハ此等要求ヲ拒否スヘキ法令上ノ根據ナキヲ以テ、不得已同政府ハ前記營業制限條令ヲ發布シタ次第テアツテ、蘭印ニ於ケル日本人ノ小營業壓迫ヲ目的トスルモノニ非ルコトカ明瞭ニナツタカ、我代表部ニ於テハ更ニ

文書ニ依リ右ノ趣旨ヲ確認セシムルコト可然トノ見地ヨリ、蘭印代表トノ間ニ左ノ公文ヲ交換シタ。

### 蘭印代表來翰翻譯

以書翰啓上致候。陳者本月二十八日閣下トノ會談ノ際、閣下ハ今次營業條令案ハ之カ發布ニ關スル最初ノ報道傳ハルヤ、日本商人就中蘭領印度在留日本商人間ニ甚シキ不安ヲ惹起セシメタル旨敘述セラレタルカ、余ハ閣下ニ對シ此ノ種憂慮ノ根據ナキ旨説明致シ置キ候處、遠カラス該條令ノ公布ヲ見ントスルノ此ノ際、本件ニ關シ余カ嚮ニ言明セル次第ヲ本書翰ニ依リテ確認スルコトヲ欣快ト致候。

本件營業ノ規律ハ、當國ノ經濟的及社會的ノ均衡並發展上ヨリ見テ望マシカラサル新營業ノ設立許可ヲ拒否スル權能ヲ當政府ニ與フルコトヲ目的トシ、且法律ノ效果ヲ弱メ若クハ法律ヲ濫ラントスルモノヲ防カンカ爲、新營業ノ設立ニ等シキ既存營業ノ擴張又ハ急激ナル改造及營業者ノ變更ハ之ヲ新營業ナリト認ムルモノニシテ、從テ斯カル場合ニハ認可ヲ必要トスルモノニ有之候。即チ本件規律ハ何等既存營業ヲ破壊シ、又ハ之ニ不利益ヲ加フルコトヲ企ツルモノニ無之、當政

府ハ新營業ノ設立許可ヲ受クルコトヲ必要トスル營業ノ種類ヲ指定スル權限ヲ有スヘク候。而シテ右種類ハ總督令ニ依リ指定セラレヘキ處、其ノ中ニ入りタル營業ニシテ既存ノモノハ登記ヲ必要トスル次第ニシテ、本登記ハ認可附與ヲ以テ完了スヘキ行政手續ニ過キサレモノニ有之、尙前記總督令ニ依リ指定セラレサル種類ノ營業ハ現狀通ニテ繼續シ得ヘキ次第ニ候。本件規律ノ目的ハ、固ヨリ經濟的發展ヲ阻害セントスルモノニ非スシテ、只之カ調和的且均衡的ナル發展ヲ促進シ、殊ニ既存ノモノ又ハ形成セラレツツアルモノヲ保護スルニ在ル次第ニ候。余ハ前記説明ニ依リ、本件營業條令カ何等閣下ノ懸念セラレツツアル營業ヲ目標トシタルモノニ非ラサルコトヲ確言スルハ些カ無用ナルヤニ思考スルト共ニ、本書翰カ閣下ノ余ニ告ケラレタル憂慮ヲ一掃シ得ヘキコトヲ切望致シ候。本書翰ノ内容ハ閣下ニ於テ適宜御利用有之何等差支無之候。余ハ茲ニ重ネテ閣下ニ向テ敬意ヲ表シ候。

敬具

九月二十九日

「ハルト」代表

長岡日本首席代表

帝國代表往輪翻譯

以書翰啓上致候。陳者余ハ本月二十三、二十四、二十九日ニ於ケル貴下トノ會談ノ結果トシテ送付セラレタル本日附貴翰ヲ諒承スルノ光榮ヲ有シ候。爾ノ會談ニ於テ余ハ貴下ニ對シ營業條令案ノ沿革ニ遡リ、本法案カ日本國民ニ深甚ナル憂慮ノ念ヲ惹起セシメ得ヘキ理由ヲ説明致シタルカ、貴下ノ詳細ニシテ且懇篤ナル説明ニ接シ、日本側ノ抱懐スルコトアルヘキ憂慮ハ何等根據ナキモノナルコトヲ確信シ得タルヲ欣快ト致シ候。本日附貴翰讀了ノ結果、余ハ該條令ノ實施ニ當リテハ營業ニ關シ日本人ノ既得權益就中小商人及小營業ニ對シ凡ユル考慮ヲ拂ハルヘキコトヲ確信致シ候。余ハ茲ニ重ネテ貴下ニ向ツテ敬意ヲ表シ候。

敬具

九月二十九日

長岡代表

「ハルト」蘭印首席代表

蘭印營業條令概譯（十月二十三日公布）

現時ノ異常ニシテ變則ナル情勢ニ鑑ミ、或ル種既存營業保護ノ爲一時的規定ヲ設クルノ必要ヲ認メ、印度評議員會ニ諮問シ國民參議會ノ協賛ヲ經テ左ノ通制定ス。

第一條

一、他ノ法規ニ規定スル所ノ免許ノ外、國營事業ニ非サル政府令ノ指定スル特定ノ營業ニ屬スルモノ、若クハ營業ノ「カテゴリー」ニ屬スルモノ、及右ニ關スル政府令施行ノ時ニ於テ既存ノ營業ヲ營ム爲ニハ經濟長官ノ免許ヲ必要トス。

二、當該政府令ノ施行後一ヶ月以内ニ善意ノ申請アリタル場合ニハ、第四條及第五條ノ規定ニ牴觸セサル限り之カ免許ヲ拒否スルヲ得ス。

第二條

一、國營事業ニ非サル第一條ノ規定ニ依リ指定セラレタル又ハ政府令ノ更ニ指定スヘキ營業或ハ營業「カテゴリー」ニ屬スル營業ニシテ、當該政府令施行ノトキニ於テ未タ存在セサル營業ノ設立ニハ經濟長官ノ許可ヲ要ス。

二、第一條第一項ニ謂フ營業並前項ニ依リ設立ノ許可ヲ受ケタル營業ヲ營ム者ハ、左ノ各場合ニ

於テ經濟長官ノ許可ヲ要ス。

a、營業ヲ擴張シ又ハ經濟長官ニ於テ營業ノ規模若クハ性質ヲ變更スルモノト認ムル他ノ營業方法ヲ採用セントスル場合

b、經濟長官ニ於テ停止セラレタル營業ヲ再ヒ開始スルモノト認ムル場合

三、經濟長官ニ於テ設立セントスル營業若クハ營業ノ擴張、營業方法ノ變更又ハ再開セントスル營業カ經濟的國益ニ反スルモノト認ムルトキハ、第一項及第二項規定ノ許可ハ之ヲ拒否スルコトヲ得。

第三條

一、第一條規定ノ免許及第二條ニ依リ必要トスル許可ノ申請ハ、政府令ノ指定スル内務省官吏宛之ヲ爲シ、當該官吏ハ政府令ニ依リ定ムル規則ニ遵ヒ之ヲ處理スルモノトス。

二、申請ニ際シテハ本條令適用ノ爲經濟長官ノ必要ト認ムル事項ヲ申告スヘシ。

第四條

一、免許狀及許可狀ハ申請者名義トス。

二、經濟長官ハ免許狀及許可狀ノ所持者ニ對シ條件ヲ附スルコトヲ得。

第五條

免許狀又ハ許可狀ノ讓渡ニハ豫メ經濟長官ノ同意ヲ要ス。

第六條

許可狀ノ下附ニ當リテハ營業ノ開始、擴張、再開又ハ營業方法ノ變更ノ爲サルヘキ期間ヲ附スルコトヲ得。

第七條

免許又ハ許可ハ左ノ各場合ニ於テ經濟長官之ヲ撤回ス。

- a、經濟長官ニ於テ賦課セラレタル條件カ履行セラレ居ラスト認ムルトキ
- b、第六條規定ノ期間ヲ延長ノ理由無クシテ超過シタルトキ
- c、第五條規定ノ同意無クシテ讓渡ノ爲サレタルトキ
- d、經濟長官ニ於テ第三條ニ依ル申告カ虚偽ナリシコトヲ知リタルトキ

第八條

本條例ニ違背シテ免許無ク既存營業ヲ繼續シ、之カ爲許可ヲ受クルコト無クシテ新營業ヲ設立シ、現存營業ヲ擴張シ、營業方法ヲ變更シ、停止中ノ營業ヲ再開シ、免許狀又ハ許可狀ノ讓渡ニ對ス

ル第五條ノ規定スル同意ヲ得ルコト無クシテ營業ヲ讓渡シ、若クハ下附ヲ受ケタル免許狀又ハ許可狀ノ撤回セラレタル後尙營業ヲ繼續スルトキハ、經濟長官又ハ政府令ノ指定スル官吏ハ當該營業ヲ閉鎖シ、之カ爲ニ使用セラレタル家屋、機械、器具及補助物品ニ封印ヲ施シ、又ハ他ノ方法ニ依リ之カ使用ヲ停止ス。

第九條

免許又ハ許可若クハ第五條ノ規定スル同意ノ拒否ニ關シテハ、該裁決入手後十四日以内ニ總督ニ訴願ヲ爲スコトヲ得。

第一〇條

一、本條令ノ規定又ハ本條令ニ基ク措置ノ實施ノ爲必要ナルトキハ、第一四條記載ノ官吏ハ常ニ營業ノ場所及家屋ニ入ルコトヲ得。

二、若シ之ヲ拒絶セラレタル場合ニ於テハ、必要ニ應シ強力ヲ以テ入ルコトヲ得。

第一一條

本條令實施ニ關スル職務上或ル營業ニ就キ知り得タルコトハ、該職務執行上必要ナル程度以外ニ之ヲ發表スルコトヲ禁ス。



第一二條

一、左ニ記載シタル者ハ一年以下ノ禁錮又ハ一萬盾以下ノ罰金ニ處ス。

a、本條令ニ依リ之カ爲必要トスル免許無クシテ第一條規定ノ營業ヲ營ム者

b、本條令ニ依リ之カ爲必要トスル許可無クシテ第二條規定ノ營業ノ設立、擴張、再開又ハ營業方法ノ變更ヲ爲ス者

c、之カ爲下附ヲ受ケタル免許狀又ハ許可狀ノ撤回セラレタル後第一條及第二條規定ノ營業ヲ續行スル者

d、第三條ニ依ル申告中ニ故意ニ虛偽ノ申立ヲ爲シ若クハ故意ニ之カ申立ニ付幫助シタル者

e、第四條ニ依リ賦課セラレタル條件ヲ履行セサル者

f、本條件ニ依リ必要トスル同意無クシテ營業ヲ讓渡シ若クハ讓渡セラレタル營業ヲ營ム者

二、犯罪行爲ヲ組成シタル家屋、機械及器具ハ之ヲ沒收スルコトヲ得。

三、第一項ノ處罰事項ハ之ヲ犯罪ト看做ス。

四、罪ヲ犯シタル者ニシテ法人ナルトキハ起訴及判決ハ蘭領東印度ニ住居ヲ有スル該邦人理事ニ對シテ之ヲ爲シ、斯カル理事無キトキハ該邦人ノ代表者若クハ該營業支配人又ハ監理人ニ對シ

之ヲ爲スモノトス。

五、前項ノ規定ハ他ノ法人ノ業務經營者又ハ代表者トシテ法律行爲ヲ爲ス法人ニ對シテモ同様之ヲ適用ス。

第一三條

一、故意ニ秘密保持ニ關スル第一一條ノ規定ニ違背シタル者ハ六ヶ月以下ノ懲役又ハ六百盾以下ノ罰金ニ處ス。

二、過失ニ依リ同秘密ヲ漏洩シタル者ハ三ヶ月以下ノ禁錮又ハ五千盾以下ノ罰金ニ處ス。

三、本條ノ罪ハ自己ニ關スル秘密ヲ漏洩セラレタル者ノ告訴ヲ待テ之ヲ論ス。

四、本條記載ノ處罰事項ハ之ヲ犯罪ト看做ス。

第一四條

本條令ノ定ムル犯罪ノ捜査ハ一般犯罪ノ捜査ヲ擔任スル官吏ノ外、政府令ニ依リ指定スル官吏之ヲ擔任ス。

第一五條

本條令ノ實施方法並之カ實施ニ要スル經費支辨ノ爲關係當人ヨリ徵收スヘキ金額ニ關スル細則ハ

政府令ヲ以テ之ヲ定ム。

第一六條

- 一、本條令ハ之ヲ「一九三四年營業制限條令」ト稱ス。
- 二、本條令ハ公布ノ翌日ヨリ之ヲ施行ス。

過渡規定

第一條第一項ノ禁止規定ハ本條令ノ適用ヲ受ケタル後一ヶ月以内ニ免許申請ヲ爲シタル營業ニ對シテハ右申請ニ對スル裁決ノアル迄之ヲ適用セス。

第二十二、滿洲國石油問題ニ關スル外務當局談

(十月二十六日公表)

滿洲國ノ石油統制計劃ニ付キ、英米等ヨリ日本政府ニ對シ抗議ノ申出カアツタ等ノ情報カ最近英米等ヨリノ新聞電報ニ依リ傳ヘラレテ居ル處、右ニ關スル真相ハ左ノ通テアル。

本年七月二日英國大使館ヨリ、又同七日米國大使館ヨリ非公式覺書ヲ以テ、夫々滿洲石油會社ノ設立及滿洲國官憲ノ石油專賣實施計劃等ニ關シ兩大使館ノ入手セル情報ノ眞否ヲ確メ度旨ヲ述フルト共ニ、本件ニ關スル同大使館ノ所見ヲ開示シ來ル所カアツタノテ、外務省ハ八月三日次ノ様ニ回答シタ。

- 一、滿洲石油會社ノ設立及滿洲國官憲ノ石油計劃自體ニ關スル滿洲國政府ノ方針ニ付テハ、帝國政府ノ關知シナイ所テアリ、從テ帝國政府トシテハ之ニ關シ何等説明ヲナス地位ニ在ラサル次第テアル。然シ乍ラ、參考トシテ帝國政府ノ最近得タ情報ヲ記述スレハ、大要左ノ通テアル。
- 滿洲國ニ於テハ本年二月二十一日公布セラレタ特別法ニ基キ、滿洲國法人タル滿洲石油會社カ設立セラレタカ、右法規ハ同會社ニ何等獨占權ヲ賦與シテ居ラス、又其ノ株式所有者ニ關シテ

モ右法規及會社定款ハ何等國籍ニ依ル制限ヲ規定シテ居ラヌ。  
目下滿洲國政府ハ歐洲諸國ノ事例ニモ鑑ミ、重要産業タル石油業統制ニ關スル法律ノ制定ヲ考  
慮中ノ模様ヲアル。情報ニ依レハ、右法案ノ趣旨ハ石油販賣ヲ政府ノ獨占トシテ統制ノ目的ヲ  
達シ様トスルモノテアツテ、石油ノ製造、輸出入迄政府ニ獨占シ様トスルモノテハナイ。又同  
法案ハ前記石油會社ニ對シ石油ノ製造、輸出入其ノ他ニ關シ何等獨占權ヲ與フルカ如キ規定ハ  
含ンテ居ラヌトイフコトアル。

尙情報ニ依レハ、滿洲國側ノ計劃ニ於テハ政府カ販賣スヘキ石油ノ全部ヲ滿洲石油會社製品ヲ  
以テ獨占セシムルトイフカ如キコトハ考慮シテ居ラヌ模様ヲアル。

二、南滿洲鐵道會社カ滿洲石油會社ニ出資シテ居ルコト、及同石油會社カ工場ヲ關東州ニ設置シ  
タコトハ事實ヲアルカ、此ノ點ニ關シ何等日本側ニ於テ既存條約牴觸ノ問題ヲ生スルモノトハ  
認メラレヌ。

三、以上ノ諸事情ニ鑑ミ、帝國政府トシテハ日本資本家ノ滿洲國法人タル石油會社ニ對スル出資  
ヲ阻止シ、又ハ滿洲國當局ニ對シ石油ニ關スル或種ノ統制ノ實施ヲ中止スルコトヲ說得スルコ  
トハ出來ヌカ、一方滿洲國政府ニ於テハ、石油ノ購入及販賣ニ關シ現在同國內ニ在ル外商ノ利  
益ヲ出來得ル限り考慮スルノ用意アル趣テアルカラ、兩國利害關係者ニ於テ直接滿洲國側ト接  
衝セラルルコト可然ト思考スルモノテアル。

以上ハ外務省ノ回答ノ要領テアルカ、尙滿洲國ニ於テハ門戶開放主義トハ、或外國ニ通商上ノ獨  
占的排他的ノ特權ヲ與ヘヌトイフコトヲ意味スルモノテアリ、從テ今次ノ石油統制制度ヲ實施ス  
ル場合ニ於テモ、右制度ニシテ日本其ノ他外國人ニ對シ其ノ國籍ヲ理由トスル差別待遇ヲ豫定ス  
ルモノニ非サル限り、所謂門戶開放主義ノ違反トハナラヌトイフ見解ヲ有シテ居ル趣テアル。

#### STATEMENT OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN ON THE MANCHURIAN PETROLEUM QUESTION

There have appeared of late newspaper despatches from England and the United States purportedly giving the information that protests were filed with the Japanese Government by Britain and the United States concerning the plan of Manchoukuo for the control of petroleum. The truth of the matter, however, is as follows:—

The British Embassy and the American Embassy sent informal memoranda on July 2 and July 7 of this year, respectively, in which they expressed their desire to ascertain whether the informations they had received concerning the establishment

of the Manchuria Petroleum Company and the plan of the Manchoukuo authorities to carry into effect monopoly of petroleum were correct or not, submitting at the same time the views held by the respective embassies on the question. To these, the Foreign Office replied on August 3rd as follows:

I. Inasmuch as the Japanese Government has nothing to do with the policy of the Manchoukuo Government on the establishment of the Manchuria Petroleum Company and the petroleum plan of the Manchoukuo authorities, it is in no position to make any explanation thereof. However, the gist of the information recently received by our Government may be stated for reference as follows:—

In Manchoukuo, there was established the Manchuria Petroleum Company, a corporation, in accordance with the Special Law, promulgated on February 21st this year, the said law having conferred no monopolistic right upon the company. Neither the Articles of Incorporation of the Company nor the Special Law contain any provisions for restriction on account of nationality concerning stock-holders of the company.

At present, it seems that the Manchoukuo Government, following the wide practice in European countries, is considering the enactment of law pertaining to the control of the vitally important petroleum industry. According to our information,

the object of the contemplated law is to achieve the purpose of control by making the sale of petroleum a Government monopoly, and is not to embrace either the refining nor the exportation and importation of petroleum under Government monopoly. It is further understood that the said law does not contain any provision granting any monopolistic right to the aforementioned petroleum company concerning the refining, the exportation and importation, etc. of petroleum.

Moreover, it appears from our information that nothing is contemplated in the plan of the Manchoukuo authorities to monopolize with the product of the Manchuria Petroleum Company all the petroleum sale to be made by the Government.

II. Although it is true that the South Manchuria Railway Company has invested in the Manchuria Petroleum Company and the latter has erected its plant in the Kwantung Leased Territory, these facts should in no wise give rise to the question of violation on the part of Japan of any existing treaty obligations.

III. In the light of the above circumstances, the Imperial Japanese Government can neither discourage Japanese capitalists from investing in the petroleum company, incorporated under the law of Manchoukuo, nor dissuade the Manchurian authorities from proceeding with certain measures of petroleum control. Since, however, we understand the Manchoukuo Government is willing to give as much consideration as

possible to the existing interest of foreign oil merchants in Manchoukuo as regards the importation and sale of petroleum, we believe it best for the interested parties of the two countries to enter into direct negotiations with the Manchoukuo authorities.

The above is the gist of the reply of the Japanese Foreign Office to the inquiries from the British and American Embassies. It may be added here that, according to the views embraced by the Manchoukuo authorities, the Principle of the Open Door means an obligation on her part to refrain from granting monopolistic and exclusive privilege of trade to certain of the foreign countries and that, therefore, in their opinion, the enforcement of the said law of petroleum control does not constitute a violation of the Open Door so long as it does not anticipate a different treatment of the Japanese or any other foreigners on account of nationality.

## 第二十三、華府海軍軍備制限條約廢止通告文

(十一月三十日公報)

### NOTICE OF TERMINATION OF THE WASHINGTON TREATY OF NAVAL LIMITATION.

December 29, 1934.

Sir,

I have the honour, under instructions from my Government, to communicate to you the following:—

In accordance with Article XXIII of the Treaty concerning the Limitation of Naval Armament, signed at Washington on 6th February, 1922, the Government of Japan hereby give notice to the Government of the United States of America of their intention to terminate the said Treaty, which will accordingly cease to be in force after the 31st December, 1936.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

The Honorable Cordell Hull,

Hiroshi Saito

Secretary of State,

Washington.

華府海軍軍備制限條約廢止通告文邦譯

以書翰啓上致候。陳者本使ハ本國政府ノ訓令ニ依リ左ノ通閣下ニ通報スルノ光榮ヲ有シ候。

日本國政府ハ千九百二十二年二月六日「ワシントン」ニ於テ署名セラレタル海軍軍備制限ニ關スル條約第二十三條ニ從ヒ茲ニ「アメリカ」合衆國政府ニ對シ右條約ヲ廢止スルノ意思ヲ通告ス依テ右條約ハ千九百三十六年十二月三十一日後ハ效力ヲ有セサルモノトス  
本使ハ茲ニ閣下ニ向テ重ネテ敬意ヲ表シ候。 敬具。

千九百三十四年十二月二十九日

「ワシントン」ニ於テ

齋 藤 博

在「ワシントン」

國務長官「コーデル・ハル」閣下

第二十四、華府海軍軍備制限條約廢止通告ニ

關スル外務當局談

(十二月三十日公表)

帝國政府ハ今次海軍軍備豫備交渉ニ際シテ、關係國ト協力シ、帝國國防ノ安固ヲ期シ、且軍縮ノ實ヲ十分發揮スル公正妥當ナ新協定ノ成立ヲ圖リ、以テ大海軍國間ニ脅威侵略ノ虞ヲ除キ、同時ニ成ルヘク國民ノ負擔ヲ輕減センコトヲ期シテ居ル。

帝國政府ハ此ノ見地カラ、新軍縮協定ノ根幹トスヘキ點ニ付慎重攻究ヲ遂ケタ結果

一、既存海軍條約ハ大海軍國間ノ兵力ノ差等ヲ認メル方式ニ依ツタモノテアルカ、艦船、兵器及航空機等ノ進歩ノ現狀ニ照シ、右方式ハ到底今後國防ノ安固ヲ確保シ難イカラ、新軍縮協定ニ於テハ右比率主義ニ代フルニ各國ノ保有シ得ヘキ兵力量ノ共通最大限度ヲ協定スル方式ニ依ラシメルコト

二、(イ) 而シテ軍縮ノ精神ヲ發揮スル爲、右限度ハ成ルヘク之ヲ小ナラシメルト共ニ

(ロ) 各國ヲシテ攻ムルニ難ク守ルニ不安ナカラシメル爲、攻撃的兵力ハ之ヲ全廢若クハ極力

縮減シ、防禦的兵力ハ之ヲ整備スルコト

ノ要旨ニ依ツテ新協定ノ締結ヲ圖ルコトヲ最軍縮ノ本義ニ合致スルト共ニ、各國國防ノ恒久的安固ヲ確保スル所以テアルトシ、之ヲ我方ノ根本的主張トシテ關係國ニ說示シ來ツタ。

然ルニ華府海軍軍備制限條約ハ、帝國政府カ最攻撃的ナ艦船トシテ全廢ヲ企圖スル艦種ノ保有ヲ認メルモノテアルノミナラス、比率主義ニ依リ大海軍國間ノ兵力ノ差等ヲ規定スルモノテアルカラ、同條約ノ存續ハ帝國政府ノ根本方針ニ照シ到底容認シ得ナイモノニ屬スル、且劣等比率ヲ以テ律セラルルコトハ我國民ノ自尊心ヲ傷クルモノテ、永遠ニ國民ニ對シ満足ヲ與フル所以テナイ。從テ帝國政府ハ同條約ヲ昭和十一年末、即チ同條約ニ規定セラルル最初ノ有効期限到來ト共ニ廢止セシムルコトヲ適當ト認メ、同條約ノ規定ニ從ヒ本年末迄ニ右廢止ノ意思ヲ通告スルヲ必要トシタ。右帝國政府ノ意嚮ハ夙ニ大體英米側ニモ豫告セラレタ所テアル。尙我方ハ今次ノ豫備交渉ヲ成ルヘク友好的且效果的ニ行フコトヲ希望シタノテ、出來得レハ關係國ト共同シテ右廢止通告ヲ行ヒ、然ル後更ニ協力シテ新條約ノ成立ニ努メルコトヲ適當ト認メタ。仍テ帝國政府ハ先般來關係諸國全部ニ對シ右趣旨ヲ說示シ、共同廢止通告方ヲ勸說シタ處、何レノ國モ之ニ同意シナカツタノテ、茲ニ帝國軍獨ニテ今回華府海軍條約廢止ノ意思ヲ同條約第二十三條ノ規定ニ基

キ書面ヲ以テ米國政府ニ通告スルニ決シタ次第テアル。右廢止ノ通告ハ該條約ノ規定ニ已ニ明瞭ニ豫見シテアル所テアツテ、各締約國カ條約上有スル權利テアルコトハ言フ迄モナイ。

右ニ依テ明カナル如ク、華府條約廢止ニ關スル帝國政府今回ノ措置ハ、同條約ニ代リ最公正妥當ニシテ軍縮ノ精神ニ合致スル新協定ノ締結ヲ期スル前記我方根本方針ノ當然ノ歸結ニ過キナイ。帝國政府ハ右條約廢止通告後ト雖勿論關係諸國トノ友好的商議ヲ爲スノ用意アルモノテ、公正合理的ナ新協定ノ成立ヲ見ルコトハ其ノ衷心ヨリ冀望スル所テアル。進テ軍擴ヲ行ヒ、或ハ國際平和ヲ害スルカ如キハ、全然帝國ノ夢想タニモシナイコトハ、我方カ攻撃的艦船ノ全廢又ハ大縮減ヲ要望シ、不脅威不侵略原則ノ確立ヲ期シ居ルニ鑑ミ明白テアルカラ、關係諸國ニシテ虛心坦率ニ此ノ點ニ思ヒヲ致スナラハ、必スヤ我提案ノ妥當ナル所以ヲ諒解スルテアラウ。斯クテ各國カ攻撃的艦船ノ全廢又ハ大縮減ニ依テ現有勢力ノ大縮少ニ同意スルト共ニ、其ノ保有シ得ヘキ兵力量ノ共通最大限度ヲ協定スルニ至レハ、各國ハ何國ヨリモ脅威サレナイ安全感ヲ確保セラレ、茲ニ創メテ恒久的平和關係ノ確立ヲ見ルヘキコトハ帝國政府ノ確信スル所テアル。

STATEMENT OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN CONCERNING THE  
NOTICE OF TERMINATION OF THE WASHINGTON TREATY  
OF NAVAL LIMITATION.

In the recent Preliminary Naval Conversations the Japanese Government have been exerting, in cooperation with the other Powers concerned, their most sincere efforts towards the achievement of a new agreement which will secure Japan's national defence and which will bring about a substantial measure of disarmament, eliminating all possibilities of aggression from among the great naval Powers while lightening as far as possible the tax burden of the peoples. The Japanese Government, after careful consideration from this viewpoint, are convinced that the cause of disarmament can best be served and the security of the Powers permanently assured by concluding an equitable agreement founded upon the following principles which have been submitted to the other Powers:

1. In view of the present state of extraordinary development in warships, aircraft, and other weapons of war, the existing naval treaties which recognize in-equality of armaments among the Powers can no longer afford security of national defence to Japan. For this reason, the new treaty should rest not upon a ratio

principle, but on the formula of an agreed common upper limit for the armaments to be retained by each Power. .

2. (a). In consonance with the spirit of disarmament the said common upper limit should be fixed as low as possible.

(b). In order to render it difficult for any Power to attack another but easy to defend itself, the offensive arms should be totally abolished or drastically reduced, and the defensive arms adequately provided.

In the light of these basic principles, it is impossible for the Japanese Government to acquiesce in the continuation for a further term of the Washington Treaty of Naval Limitation, which not only permits the retention of the offensive arms, but admits disparity in naval strength through the adoption of a ratio system. Moreover, the allocation of an inferior ratio, so detrimental to our national prestige, is bound to remain a source of permanent and profound discontent to our people. Consequently, our Government have long felt it incumbent upon them to give notice of their intention to terminate the said Treaty in accordance with its provisions at the end of the year 1936, namely, upon the expiration of the stipulated term of its life. Of this intention the British and American Governments were early given a fairly clear intimation. The Japanese Government, however, anxious to conduct the nego-



tations as amicably and effectively as possible, considered it preferable to make a joint notification of termination in concert with the Powers concerned and invited all of them to give such joint notice. It was only when those Powers failed to accept the invitation that our Government decided to act alone and gave notice to the Government of the United States of their intention to terminate the Washington Treaty in conformity with the stipulation under Article 23. Each contracting Power, has, of course, a full legal right to give such notice which is explicitly provided for in that instrument.

The present step taken by the Japanese Government is only a logical outcome of our fundamental policy which aims at the conclusion of another pact to supersede the Washington Treaty. Our Government desire fervently to arrive at an agreement which is just and fair for all the parties concerned and entirely in accord with the spirit of disarmament. They are prepared, despite the termination of the Washington Treaty, to pursue with undiminished zeal friendly negotiations with the other Powers.

So far from entertaining the slightest wish to enlarge her armaments, Japan endeavours to promote the cause of peace by establishing the principle of non-menace and non-aggression through the suppression or drastic reduction of the offensive wea-

pons of war. It is their firm belief that when the other Powers, appreciating the essential fairness of Japan's claims, consent to make a sweeping reduction in fighting strength along the lines proposed by our Government, then, will a full measure of security be afforded to the Powers through the elimination of any possible menace from one another, and on enduring peace established upon a solid basis.

附

錄

## 附 錄

### 一、廣田外務大臣ノ年頭之辭（諸新聞元旦號掲載）

内外ニ各種ノ問題ヲ藏シツツ吾人ハ茲ニ昭和第九年ヲ迎ヘタ。新年度ニ於テ各國ハ其ノ景氣恢復ノ爲、又國際關係整調ノ爲、前年ニ引續キ又前年ニ倍加セル努力ヲ爲スモノト思ハレル。今日ノ世界環境ニ於ケル日本ノ地位ノ如何ニ重要テアルカハ今更歎々ヲ用ヒナイ所、吾人ハ時勢ニ對スル的確ナル認識ノ下ニ、而モ平生無畏ノ心ヲ失フコトナク、與ヘラレタル使命ヲ遂行セネハナラヌ。

何ヨリモ肝要ナコトハ、我國民ノ道義的基礎ヲ強化スルコトデアル。一國ノ興隆ヲ支配スルモノハ、結局ニ於テ其ノ精神的訓練ノ高度ノ問題デアル。學問事業ニナラス、一人ノ心天下ニ繫カルコトヲ思ハネハナラス。斷乎タル國家の自信、冷靜ナル判斷、國際上ノ公明正大ノ精神カ、今日ノ大事ヲ處スルニ不可缺ノ要素テアラネハナラス。滿洲事件以後、日本ヲ圍繞セル所ノ種々ノ誤解ハ其ノ幾分ハ已ニ解消シタ。誤解ノ他ノ部分モ難テ解消スヘキコトヲ確信スル。蓋シ日本ハ全

力ヲ擧ケテ滿洲國ヲ支持シタカ、此ノ日本ノ態度カ正シカツタコトハ、獨立後二ケ年間ノ滿洲國ノ實狀カ有力ニ語ツテ居ル。

日本ハ凡ユル諸國トノ協和ヲ熱望スルカ、特ニ隣接諸國トノ善隣的友誼ヲ希望スル。卒直ニ云ヘハ、近年世界各國ハ近視眼的昂奮ニ屢理性ヲ暗マサレタ感カアル。予ハ此ノ新ニ迎ヘタル年ヲ徒爾ナラシムルコトナク、眞ノ人類ノ進化過程ヲ大觀スルトコロノ歴史的視角カラ見直シ、世界平和ノ爲建設的努力ヲ爲スコトカ、各國ノ指導的地位ニアル者ノ義務ヲアルト信スル。

## 二、第六十五回帝國議會ニ於ケル廣田外務大臣ノ演說

(一月二十三日)

私ハ、昨年九月國ラスマ外務ノ重責ヲ負フコトト爲リマシテ、今日茲ニ帝國ノ對外關係ニ付所見ヲ開陳スルヲ得ルハ、私ノ光榮トスル所テアリマス。

滿洲事變及滿洲國問題ニ關シ、帝國ト國際聯盟トハ、東亞ニ於ケル平和維持ノ根本義ニ付、不幸ニシテ大ナル意見ノ相違カアリマシタ爲、帝國政府ハ、遂ニ昨年三月二十七日ヲ以テ脫退ヲ通告スルノ已ムヲ得サルニ至ツタノテアリマス。此ノ重大ナル決定ヲ致シマシタ際、畏クモ 天皇陛下ニハ詔書ヲ煥發セラレ、我帝國ノ向フヘキ進路ヲ明確ニ宣示遊サレタノテアリマス。即チ、

「今次滿洲國ノ新興ニ當リ帝國ハ其ノ獨立ヲ尊重シ健全ナル發達ヲ促スヲ以テ東亞ノ禍根ヲ除キ世界ノ平和ヲ保ツノ基ナリト爲ス」ト宣ハセ給ヒ、更ニ「然リト雖國際平和ノ確立ハ朕常ニ之ヲ冀求シテ止マス是ヲ以テ平和各般ノ企圖ハ向後亦協力シテ渝ルナシ今ヤ聯盟ト手ヲ分チ帝國ノ所信ニ是レ從フト雖固ヨリ東亞ニ偏シテ友邦ノ誼ヲ疎カニスルモノニアラス愈信ヲ國際ニ篤クシ大義ヲ宇内ニ顯揚スルハ夙夜朕カ念トスル所ナリ」ト仰セラレテ居ルノテアリマス。我國民ニシテ

今後益協力一致、以テ聖旨ニ副ヒ奉ルコトニ努力スルニ於キマシテハ、帝國ノ公明正大ナル態度ハ、必スヤ世界ニ徹底スルニ至リ、帝國ノ前途ハ實ニ光輝ニ滿ツルコトト確信スルノテアリマス。私ト致シマシテモ、我對外關係ノ處理ニ當リ右聖旨ヲ奉體シ、「世界平和ヲ念トシ外交手段ニ依リ我方針ノ貫徹ヲ圖ル」コトニ渾身ノ努力ヲ傾注セントスルモノテアリマス。

幸ニ帝國ト友好各國トノ關係ハ、聯盟脫退後ニ於テモ外交上ハ勿論、通商貿易上モ一層密接トナリ、親善ヲ加ヘツツアルハ同慶ノ至リテアリマス。今私ハ其ノ内帝國ト隣接ノ關係ヲ有スル諸國ニ付テ、最近ノ外交關係ヲ少シク述ヘタイト思フノテアリマス。

帝國ト緊密且特別ノ關係ニ在ル滿洲國ニ於キマシテハ、建國以來英邁ナル溥儀執政閣下初メ、同國政府當局ノ倦ムコトナキ努力ト、日滿議定書ノ精神ニ基ク帝國ノ全幅ノ援助トニ依リマシテ、著々ト其ノ建設ノ歩ヲ進メ、諸般ノ施設漸次其ノ緒ニ就キ、殊ニ治安ノ維持、産業交通ノ發展、財政ノ確立及文教ノ進展等ニ付顯著ナル成績ヲ擧クルニ至リマシタノミナラス、同國朝野ノ翹望スル帝政問題モ近ク實現セラレ、新興獨立國トシテノ國礎モ愈固キヲ加フルノ運ヒニ至ラントスルコトハ、獨リ滿洲國ノ爲ノミナラス、東洋ノ平和延テ世界平和ノ爲、慶賀ニ堪ヘヌ次第テアリマス。吾人ハ今後共聖旨ノ在ル所ヲ奉體シ、官民相携ヘテ同國發展ノ爲ニ極力寄與セネハナラヌ

ト考ヘテ居リマス。

次ニ帝國政府ハ、東亞ニ於ケル平和ノ維持ニ付重大ナル責任ヲ感シ、且確固タル決意ヲ有スルモノテアリマス。之カ爲ニハ支那自體ノ安定カ最肝要ナリト思考スルノテアリマス。從テ、支那カ速ニ其ノ治安ト繁榮トヲ恢復スルハ、帝國政府ノ衷心ヨリ希望スル所テアリマシテ、兩國カ常ニ善隣互助ノ關係ヲ保チ、以テ東亞ノ平和及發達ニ貢獻スルコトハ、當然ノ使命ト云ハナケレハナラヌノテアリマス。然ルニ、支那ノ政局ヲ見マスニ、未タ斯ノ如キ希望ノ實現ニ遠サカリ居リマスノハ誠ニ遺憾テアリマス。近來ニ至リ支那政府ハ、其ノ從前執リ來レル抗日政策ノ非ナルヲ悟リ、日支關係打開ノ方針ヲ決定セルヤノ情報モアリマス。今日迄ノ處右情報ヲ裏書スヘキ具體的事實ヲ認メ得サル狀況テアリマス。若シ支那ニシテ帝國ノ真意ヲ諒解シ、誠意ヲ現實ニ示シテ來マスナラハ、帝國トシテモ之ニ順應シ、十分好意的態度ヲ以テ之ニ報ユルニ吝ナラサルモノテアリマス。目下北支地方ハ政務整理委員會ノ統制ノ下ニ比較的平穩ナル状態ヲ維持シテ居リマスノハ、誠ニ喜ハシキコトテアリマス。帝國政府トシテハ、滿洲國ト同地方トノ接壤關係並北支停戰協定維持ノ見地等ニ顧ミ、其ノ治安維持ニ付テハ特別ノ關心ヲ持ツモノテアリマシテ、苟モ同地方ノ治安ヲ亂スカ如キ事態ノ發現セザランコトヲ期待スルモノテアリマス。

又同時ニ、支那ニ於ケル共產黨ノ活動及共產軍跳梁ノ狀況ニ付テハ、帝國政府トシテモ、深甚ナル關心ヲ以テ注意ヲ拂ウテ居ル次第アリマス。

帝國ト「ソ」聯邦トノ國交關係ヲ顧ミマスニ、大正十四年北京基本條約ノ成立以來、兩國ハ正常ナル接觸ヲ續ケ來リ、滿洲事變發生後モ相互ノ立場ヲ善ク諒解シマシテ、其ノ間難問題ノ發生ヲ見ナカッタノテアリマス。然ルニ、近來「ソ」聯邦ノ我國ニ對スル態度ニハ、若干ノ變調ヲ呈シタルヤノ觀カアリマスノミナラス、「ソ」聯邦ハ頻リニ新聞通信等ニ依リ内外ニ向ツテ我國ニ對スル非難ノ聲ヲ放チ、殊更事態ノ惡化ヲ吹聴シテ其ノ内治外交上ニ之ヲ利用スルノ感アルハ、誠ニ意外且遺憾トスル所テアリマス。由來帝國政府ノ「ソ」聯邦ニ對スル公正ナル態度ハ、滿洲事變ノ以前ト以後トヲ問ハス、終始一貫シテ居リ、國體思想等ニ於テハ根本的ニ相容レサルモノアルニ拘ラス、常ニ善隣ノ關係ヲ持續シ、且平和手段ヲ以テ案件ノ解決ニ努メタノテアリマス。特ニ滿洲國ノ成立後ニ於キマシテハ、直接境ヲ接スル日、滿、「ソ」三國間ノ國交關係ノ調整カ、東亞平和ノ爲極メテ必要テアルトノ信念ニ基キマシテ、帝國政府ハ常ニ之カ爲努力ヲ續ケテ居ル次第テアリマス。現ニ「ソ」聯邦側ノ宣傳ニ拘ラス、我日本軍ハ實際滿、「ソ」國境ニ於テ何等ナル軍事的施設ヲ爲シ居ラサルハ勿論、昨年六月以來北滿鐵道ノ讓渡交渉ニ付、帝國政府カ滿、

「ソ」兩國ノ間ニ、仲介斡旋ノ勞ヲ執リ來ツタノモ亦右方針ヲ實行スルノ趣旨ニ外ナラナイノテアリマス。事態斯ノ如クテアリマシテ、「ソ」聯邦ニ於テモ必スヤ遠カラス我誠意ヲ十分諒得スルニ至ルヘキヲ確信シテ居リマス。而シテ、北滿鐵道讓渡ノ交渉ハ、不幸停頓ノ狀態トナツテ居ルノテアリマスカ、右交渉モ遠カラス再開ニ至ランコトヲ冀望スルモノテアリマス。

次ニ、帝國ト北米合衆國トノ關係ヲ觀察シマスニ、本來兩國間ニハ根本的ニ解決困難ナル問題ハ存在セスト言ヒ得ルノテアリマス。抑帝國ハ米國ニ對シ、常ニ衷心ヨリ善隣ノ關係ヲ希望スルモノテアリマシテ、進ンテ事ヲ構ヘントスルカ如キコトナキハ勿論テアリマスカ、同時ニ米國ニ於テモ東亞ニ於ケル帝國ノ地位ヲ正當ニ諒得スルニ吝ナラサルヘキヲ信スル次第テアリマス。唯滿洲事變發生以來、米國ノ對日輿論ハ一時惡化シ、爲ニ兩國民間ニ感情ノ疎隔ヲ生シタルヤノ觀ヲ呈スルニ至リマシタカ、固ヨリ帝國トシテハ、東亞百年ノ平和ヲ樹立セントスルノ外何等他意ナキ次第テアリマスカラ、米國側ニ於テモ複雑ニシテ特異ナル東亞ノ事態ヲ十分ニ認識シ、我國カ東亞平和ノ安定力タル所以ヲ諒解スルニ於キマシテハ、日米間ノ感情ノ緊張ハ自ラ緩和セラルヘキヲ確信シテ疑ハサル次第テアリマス。依テ彼我兩國ハ、其ノ通商貿易上ノ重要ナル關係ニモ鑑ミ、今後相互ニ益諒解ヲ深メ、歴史的親善關係ヲ増進シ、太平洋ヲ距ツル二大隣邦ノ間ニ、名實

共ニ太平ノ氣ヲ漂ハスニ至ランコトヲ冀望シテ已マヌノテアリマス。又帝國ト英帝國トノ傳統的親交關係ハ、今日ト雖何等動搖セス、洋ノ東西ニ於テ類似ノ地理的位置ニ在ル兩帝國カ、世界各方面ニ於テ互ニ其ノ立場ヲ理解シ協力ヲ爲スコトハ、世界平和ノ爲ニ貢獻スル所以ト思ヒマス。此ノ意味ニ於テ、英帝國トノ間ニ通商貿易ノ問題ニ付其ノ利害ノ調節ヲ計リ、以テ更ニ兩國親交關係ノ増進ヲ期セントスルモノテアリマス。英帝國ノ重要ナル一員タル印度トノ間ニ於テハ、困難ナル通商問題ノ交渉カ大體ニ於テ結了ヲ見マシタコトハ、雙方全局ノ爲ニ慶賀スヘキコトテアリマス。

蘇テ輓近世界ノ狀勢ヲ通觀致シマスニ、政治上ノ不安、經濟上ノ動搖、思想上ノ混亂等ノ爲、國際關係ハ動モスレハ平調ヲ失ハントスルノ感カアリマシテ、世界各國民間ニ相互信頼ノ念カ稀薄ト爲ツタ様ニ考ヘラレマスノハ頗ル遺憾トスル所テアリマス。若シ各國互ニ其ノ誠意ヲ披瀝シテ相互ノ立場ヲ正解シ、以テ萬邦協和ノ大精神ヲ發揮スルニ於テハ、如何ナル問題ニテモ其ノ解決ヲ計ルコト必スシモ至難テハ無イ様ニ思ヒマス。要ハ各國カ無用ナル猜疑排他ノ風ヲ改メ、互ニ信頼協力ノ念ヲ益高クスルニ在リト信スルモノテアリマス。然ルニ、通商貿易ノ方面ニ於キマシテハ、之ニ對スル障礙ハ何等緩和ノ跡ヲ示サス、却テ増加スルノ傾向テアリマシテ、曩ニ開カレ

マシタ「ロンドン」經濟會議モ、遂ニ所期ノ成果ヲ舉クルコトナクシテ休會シタ次第テアリマス。而シテ、近時我國ノ産業ハ著シク發達シマシタ結果、對外貿易モ亦大ニ進展スルニ至リマシタカ、諸外國中ニハ一般的通商制限ノ傾向ト相俟テ、我商品ノ海外進出ニ對シ各種ノ障礙ヲ設クルモノ續出スル形勢テアリマスカラ、帝國政府ハ之ニ對シ銳意機宜ノ對策ヲ講シツツアル次第テアリマス。他方國際間ノ理解ヲ進ムル爲ニハ、各國相互ニ其ノ獨自ノ文化ヲ諒解セシムルコトカ與テ力アル譯テアリマスカラ、政府ハ此ノ方面ニ於テ朝野相應シ、内外ニ於ケル適切ナル施設ヲ爲サントスルモノテアリマス。

以上説明申上ケタル所ニ依リマシテモ、我對外關係ハ現在ニ於テモ、將又將來ニ於テモ、種々多事テアルコトハ否マレマセヌ。然シナカラ、凡ソ國勢ノ向上スル場合ニハ、其ノ遭遇スヘキ事端多々アルモノテアリマスカラ、我國民ニシテ協力一致シ、如何ナル難局ニ逢著スルモ、少シモ動セサルノ覺悟ト準備トヲ怠ラサルト同時ニ、冷靜ニ且著實ニ、「嚮フ所正ヲ履ミ行フ所中ヲ執リ」以テ事ニ當ツテ行キマスナラハ、帝國ノ將來ニ付何等不安ヲ感スルノ要ナキノミナラス、前途定ニ洋々タルモノアリト思フノテアリマス。之ヲ要スルニ、帝國ハ東亞ニ於ケル平和維持ノ唯一ノ礎トシテ、其ノ全責任ヲ荷フモノテアリマスカラ、吾人ハ一日モ此ノ意識ヲ離レテハナラヌノテ

アリマス。我外交モ亦國防モ、固ヨリ帝國ノ有スル此ノ重大ナル地位及責任ヨリ發スルモノデア  
リマシテ、我國防ハ既ニ其ノ性質自體ニ於テ全然防禦的デアリ、自衛的デアルト共ニ、我外交モ  
亦、帝國ノ使命ニ基ク正當且合理的主張ヲ貫徹セントスルモノデアリマス。我帝國ノ此ノ自然且  
現實ノ地位カ、世界各國ニ依リテモ明白ニ理解セラレハキハ、當然ノコトト信スルノデアリマ  
ス。

THE ADDRESS OF KOKI HIROTA, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS,  
AT THE 65TH SESSION OF THE IMPERIAL DIET,  
JANUARY 23RD, 1934.

I was in September last unexpectedly appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs.  
I have the honor today to speak on the foreign relations of Japan.

The Japanese Government were obliged to serve notice of withdrawal from the  
League of Nations on the 27th of March last year, because the Manchurian Incident  
and the questions regarding the State of Manchoukuo showed that there was no  
agreement between Japan and the League, on the fundamental principles of preserv-  
ing peace in East Asia. At the time when the decisive step was taken His Majesty

the Emperor graciously issued a Rescript, pointing out clearly and precisely the path  
this nation should henceforth pursue. It reads: "Now that Manchoukuo has been  
founded, Our Empire deems it essential to respect the independence of the new state  
and to encourage its healthy development, in order that the sources of evil in the  
Far East may be eradicated and an enduring peace thereby established." Further it  
reads: "However, the advancement of international peace is what, as evermore,  
We desire, and Our attitude toward enterprises of peace shall sustain no change.  
By quitting the League and embarking on a course of its own, Our Empire does not  
mean that it will stand aloof in the Extreme Orient, nor that it will isolate itself  
thereby from the fraternity of nations. It is Our desire to promote mutual confidence  
between Our Empire and all the other Powers and to make known the justice of its  
cause throughout the world." I am convinced that if we all unite in our endeavours  
to act in accordance with the wishes of our August Sovereign the world will surely  
come to realize the fairness and justice of Japan's position, and bright will be the  
future of our Empire. Personally speaking, in obedience to the imperial message I  
am determined to use every ounce of my energy to "carry out our national policy  
by diplomatic means in the interest of world peace." Fortunately, today after our  
withdrawal from the League the commercial, as well as diplomatic, relations between



Japan and the friendly Powers in general have become even closer and more cordial than before. I wish to avail myself of this occasion to dwell somewhat on the recent phases of our relations with those countries which are situated in our immediate neighbourhood.

Manchoukuo, thanks to the tireless labours of His Excellency the Regent, and of the government authorities, and also to the whole-hearted assistance and collaboration extended to her by this country, true to the spirit of the Japan-Manchoukuo Protocol, has been making steady progress along all lines of her constructive work. In ordering the various governmental institutions, especially in the maintenance of law and order, in the development of industry and communication, in the consolidation of national finance, and in the advancement of education and culture signal success has been achieved. Moreover, a decision is about to be made on the establishment of a monarchical regime, which has been so eagerly awaited by all her people, and which will go far to solidify the foundations of Manchoukuo as a young independent nation. This is a matter of congratulation not for Manchoukuo alone but for the peace of the Orient and the peace of the world. I think it behooves our government and people, always mindful of the Imperial Rescript, to exert their efforts unremittingly in assisting the healthy growth of the new state.

The Japanese government have serious responsibilities for the maintenance of peace in East Asia, and have a firm resolve in that regard. But what is most essential in the matter is the stabilization of China herself. Our government sincerely hope for the political and economic rehabilitation of China. They hope that she will be enabled to unite with Japan in performing the obvious mission of both Japan and China to contribute through mutual aid and co-operation to the peaceful development of their part of the globe. Unfortunately the actual situation of the present day China belies all such hopes. It has been reported that of late the Chinese government, realizing the mistake of persisting in their anti-Japanese attitude, have decided to take steps looking toward the rectification of Sino-Japanese relations, but so far no concrete evidence has come to our notice to confirm the truth of the report. Should China appreciate our true motives and give tangible signs of sincerity on her part, Japan would be glad to reciprocate and meet her more than half way in a spirit of good will. It is gratifying to note that North China under the control of the Peiping Political Committee remains comparatively quiet. In view of the important rights and interests of Japan in that region and of its territorial contiguity with Manchoukuo and also from the standpoint of the Tangku Truce Agreement the question of the maintenance of peace and order in North China is of special concern to

Japan. She expects China to see to it that nothing will happen that may bring chaos to that area. Meanwhile we are watching not without grave misgivings the activities of the Communist Party and the increasing rampancy of "Red Armies" in China.

Regarding Japan's relations with the Soviet Union it may be recalled that subsequently to the conclusion of the Peking Basic Treaty in 1925 normal contact was maintained between the two countries, and that even after the Manchurian Incident there was a thorough mutual understanding between the two Powers of their respective positions so that no difficult question was encountered. However, more recently the attitude of the Soviet Union toward Japan seems to have undergone a change of some sort. It is most surprising and regrettable that the Soviet Union should take to now broadcasting at home and abroad through the press and other channels unwarranted criticisms directed against Japan, and circulate exaggerated stories about aggravations of this or that situation evidently for the political and diplomatic purposes which such rumours are calculated to serve. Japan has consistently preserved her fair and equitable attitude toward the Soviet Union throughout these years past before and after the Manchurian Incident. Despite the fundamental differences in both theory and constitution of the state that divide the two countries,

we have always endeavoured to keep on good neighborly terms with Soviet Russia and sought the solution of all questions by pacific means. Especially since the establishment of Manchoukuo, the Japanese Government have been acting solely upon their conviction that the proper adjustment of the tripartite relationship between Japan, Manchoukuo and the Soviet Union was of paramount importance for the tranquillity of East Asia. Japan is setting up certainly no new military establishments along the Manchoukuo-Soviet frontiers, Moscow propaganda notwithstanding. Indeed, it is only as part of the above-mentioned friendly policy that Japan has undertaken since last June to act as intermediary between Manchoukuo and the Soviet Union in their negotiations on the proposed transfer of the North Manchuria Railway. Such being the case, I am sure that before long the Soviet Union must come to appreciate fully the true intentions of Japan. It is earnestly hoped that the North Manchuria Railway negotiations, which have unfortunately been at a standstill for some time past will soon be resumed.

It may be definitely stated that between Japan and the United States of America there exists no question that is intrinsically difficult of solution. Far from having any thought of picking a quarrel with America, Japan fervently desires American friendship. At the same time, I am confident that the United States will not fail to

appraise correctly Japan's position in East Asia. Only for a time following the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident public opinion in America was aroused against Japan, bringing about something like temporary estrangement of the two peoples. It is hardly necessary to reiterate that Japan is actuated by no ulterior motive other than her desire to establish an enduring peace in East Asia. Therefore, if only America will clearly perceive the actual condition of the Orient and realize Japan's rôle as a stabilizing force in East Asia, whatever emotional tention may yet linger between the two peoples is bound to disappear. I sincerely hope that the two great nations across the Pacific will, in view of their important relations, commercial and otherwise, continue to join forces in cultivating their historical friendship and good understanding so as to keep the ocean forever true to its name.

Japan's traditional amity with the British Empire remains unshaken even to these times. I believe the two sea Powers, occupying geographically similar key positions, one in the East and the other in the West, can effectually serve the cause of universal peace, through sympathetic appreciation of their respective stands and whole-hearted collaboration in all quarters of the world. It is in this sense that our government are seeking to readjust whatever conflict of interests relating to questions of trade there may be, and to strengthen further the ties of friendship that

bind our empires. That our negotiations with India, an important member of the British Empire, over knotty problems of commerce have now been substantially concluded is a source of gratification on both sides.

Now a survey of the world as a whole reveals a sorry situation in which economic disorder, political unrest and confusion and conflict of ideas threaten to destroy international equilibrium at any moment, while mutual confidence of the nations in one another appears to have witted not a little. I consider that no insuperable difficulties need be anticipated in settling any question if the nations manifest their sincerity and, with a true comprehension of one another's position, meet in a genuine and generous spirit of universal brotherhood. What is wanted is the abandonment of rootless jealousy and antagonism and the re-inforcement of the sense of unity and mutual interdependence. However, international trade barriers, instead of decreasing, are fast multiplying. The World Economic Conference was forced to adjourn without having achieved the desired results. Of late our industries have taken marked strides with a corresponding expansion in our oversea trade, while, owing to the prevailing economic nationalism, one country after another has begun to set up fresh obstacles against the advance of our export industries. Our government are making earnest efforts to deal effectively with the situation. Since mutual under-

standing of one another's unique national culture is of no small value in fostering good will between nations, our government are planning to take suitable measures in concert with private institutions for facilitating the cultural intercourse of our nation with the outside world.

In the light of what I have already stated it is impossible for me to deny that our foreign relations are now, and will be in the future, beset with many serious problems. However, the path of a rising nation is always strewn with problems. As long as our people are united and well prepared to face courageously whatever difficulties may arise, and as long as we retain our composure and sobriety, and "stray not from the path of rectitude, and in action always embrace the golden mean", I am confident that Japan has nothing to fear, and her future will be full of hope. We should not forget for a moment that Japan, serving as the only cornerstone for the edifice of the peace of East Asia, bears the entire burden of responsibilities. It is this important position and these vast responsibilities in which Japan's diplomacy and national defense are rooted. Our national defense is organized in its very nature for defensive and self-protective purposes. At the same time our diplomacy has no claims to put forth save what is legitimate and rational and consonant with our national mission. That eventually this position, in which Japan naturally and actually finds herself, will be rightly understood by other Powers is, I believe, a foregone conclusion.

### 三、滿洲帝國皇帝陛下ノ御登極ヲ祝ス 外務大臣廣田弘毅

(三月一日)

滿洲國ニ於テハ、建國後二年ノ短期間ニ益其ノ搖キ無キ國本ヲ固メ庶政ヲ大ニ更張シタルカ、今日其ノ第三年ヲ迎フル當ツテ、國基ヲ奠メ皇帝陛下登極ノ盛典ヲ見ルコトハ天意ノ命スル所人民ノ希求ト符節ヲ合シタモノテアツテ、滿洲國ノ爲ニ全力的支持ヲ客マナカツタ善隣日本トシテハ、殊ニ慶祝ノ情ニ堪ヘナイモノテアル。

想フニ、新皇帝陛下カ其ノ執政閣下時代、民ノ勞ヲ勞トシ、民ノ喜ヲ喜トシテ日夜盡瘁セラレタル德望ト功績トハ、新國家ノ大父タルニ相應シイモノテアツタ。今陛下ノ登極ニ依リ滿洲帝國ノ國礎ハ愈固ク、王道善政ノ前途益輝キヲ加フルテアラウ。而シテ、其ノ建國宣言ニ於テ示サレタル趣旨ニ從ツテ隣邦諸國トノ親善關係カ増進セラレンカ、東亞平和カ確保セラルルコトナリ、世界福祉ノ爲祝賀スヘキテアルト思フ。

STATEMENT OF HIS EXCELLENCY KOKI HIROTA, FOREIGN MINISTER  
OF JAPAN, ON THE ACCESSION TO THE IMPERIAL THRONE OF HIS  
MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF MANCHOU TIKUO.

Japan, as a good neighbour and staunch supporter of Manchoukuo, rejoices to witness the solemn festivities of the enthronement of His Majesty the Emperor of Manchou Tikuo, on the second anniversary of the foundation of the state.

In the brief period of two years since its establishment, Manchoukuo has succeeded in carrying out extensive renovations and successive improvements in all aspects of government and in placing the country on a more solid and immutable basis. The happy event of today is brought about by the will of Heaven and is in perfect accord with the wish of the people.

The virtues and achievements of the Emperor, who as Chief Executive has shared in both the hardships and the joys of his subjects and laboured night and day in discharging the heavy responsibilities of state, are such as to make His Majesty truly the father of the new nation.

The inauguration of the Imperial regime will serve to consolidate further the national foundation of the country and add lustre to the benevolent rule of the

**Kingly Way.** At the same time, the realization of the aim of the new Empire to promote friendly relations with other Powers in pursuance of the policy laid down in the Declaration of Independence, will go far to insure the peace of Eastern Asia which will certainly be a matter of congratulation for the sake of the welfare of the entire world.

## 四、伯國移民法修正ニ關スル廣田外務大臣ノ答辯書

(三月二十四日)

三月二十三日衆議院本會議ニ於テ政友會代議士中村嘉壽氏ハ伯國憲法中ノ差別的移民條項挿入ノアルヲ指摘シ、之ニ對スル日本政府ノ對策ヲ質問シ、之ニ對シ廣田外務大臣ハ二十四日書面ヲ以テ左ノ通答辯セリ。

「ブラジル」憲法制定議會ニ於テ一部議員ヨリ日本移民問題ニ關シ相當論議行ハレ、日本移民ヲ含メタ亞細亞人排斥條項案ヲ提出シタ者アリマシタカ、右ハ起草委員會ニ於テ採擇スル所トナラス、一般外國移民ノ同化ニ就テ規定(草案第一六一條)カ採擇セラレタノテアリマス。依テ前顯亞細亞移民排斥條項挿入ノ目的ヲ達シナカツタ一部ノ議員ハ、目下開會中ノ本會議ニ於テ遮二無二之カ蒸シ返シヲナサントシ、亞細亞移民一年ノ入國數ヲ現在伯數ノ二分ニ制限セントスル修正條項ノ本會議提出方ニ就テ目下贊成議員ノ獲得ニ奔走中ノ趣テアリマス。

抑々「ブラジル」ニ對スル本邦移民ハ優良ナル農業移民ニシテ、其ノ「ブラジル」ノ國土及産業ヘノ貢獻ハ同國識者ノ夙ニ認ムル所トナリ、我カ移民ハ「ブラジル」將來ノ發展上實ニ有益ナル要素ト認メラレテ居ルノテアリマス。近年「ブラジル」ハ失業問題ノ關係上一般外國移民ノ入國ヲ制限シ來レルニモ拘ラス、我カ移民ニ對シテハ年々可成ノ數ノ自由入國ヲ許容シ來レル如キ、

右ノ消息ヲ有力ニ物語ルモノト信スルノテアリマス。

一方帝國政府トシテハ、在伯邦人カ善良ナル「ブラジル」住民トシテ同國ノ發展ニ貢獻スルコトハ、畢竟彼我兩國ノ親善ヲ増進スルモノナルコトヲ確信シ、從來此ノ見地ヨリ在伯邦人ヲ勸奨シ、在伯邦人モ右ニ依リ著々同國ノ開發ニ努メ來ツタノテアリマス。從ヒマシテ、今回日本移民ノ不  
同化云々カ論議セラレ、他面憲法中ニ同化條項挿入セラレ、動モスレハ日本移民ニ對スル規定ノ如ク解セラレントスルカ如キハ甚タ遺憾ナル現象ニシテ、帝國政府トシテハ日伯友好關係維持ノ見地ヨリシテ夫々出先官憲ヲシテ適宜善處セシメツツアリマス。

從來日本移民ヲ大ニ歡迎シ來レル「ブラジル」ニ於テ、今回日本移民入國差別制限ノ條項ヲ憲法中ニ挿入セントスルノ運動起ルニ至リマシタコトハ、實ニ帝國政府ノ心外トスル所テアリマス。尤モ此ノ如キ運動ヲ畫策シツツアルハ一部少數者テアツテ、多數ノ者ハ日伯ノ傳統的友誼關係ト我カ移民ノ實情ニ鑑ミ冷靜穩健ナル態度ヲ採リ、同國ノ輿論モ亦大體公正ナル判斷ヲ下シツツアルノテアリマス。然シナカラ、若シ萬々一右實現スルカ如キコトトナリマスレハ、是レ實ニ日伯親善ノ歴史ニ汚點ヲ附スルモノニ外ナラス、依テ現ニ存スル親善良好ノ關係ニ萬一ニモ將來暗影

ヲ投メルカ如キコトヲ前以テ防イテ置キタノト云フ意思ヨリ、我カ政府ハ本件ニ對シ十分ニ出先官憲ヲ督勵シテ最善ノ努力ヲ盡サシメツマレノテマツライヌ。

ON 23RD INSTANT AT THE PLENARY SESSION OF THE LOWER HOUSE OF THE DIET, MR. KAJI NAKAMURA OF THE SEIYUKAI PARTY ADDRESSED AN INTERPELLATION TO THE FOREIGN MINISTER ON THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY RELATIVE TO THE MOVEMENT NOW ON FOOT IN BRAZIL TO INSERT AN EXCLUSIONARY IMMIGRATION CLAUSE IN HER CONSTITUTION. THE FOLLOWING IS THE CONTENTS OF THE MINISTER'S REPLY IN WRITING DATED MARCH 24TH.

Considerable discussions took place in the Brazilian Constitutional Assembly on the subject of Japanese immigration introduced by some of its members, in the course of which a bill for an insertion of a clause providing for the exclusion of Asiatics including Japanese was proposed. The measure failed of adoption by the Draft Committee of the Assembly, and regulation concerning assimilation of all foreign immigrants (Draft Measure No. 161) was accepted.

These members, having failed in inserting the anti-Asiatic Immigration clause,

are said to be endeavouring by all means to resuscitate the subject in the Assembly now in Session. They are understood to be busily engaged to obtain signatures of members who are favourable to presentation of an amendment clause, which will restrict the number of Asiatic immigrants to be admitted into Brazil to 2 per cent. of those now residing in that country.

The Japanese immigrants to Brazil make excellent farmers. Their contribution to the prosperity of that country is a fact already recognized by intelligent Brazilians. They are regarded as both profitable and essential for the future development of that Republic. I believe that the very fact that a fairly large number of our immigrants have been freely admitted annually into that country, while it has limited the entry of other foreign immigrants in general owing to the unemployment problem, speaks eloquently for the situation above mentioned.

Strongly convinced that the mutual amity and friendship between our two countries will be promoted through the Japanese living in Brazil in good fellowship with her people as commendable citizens and contributing towards the progress of that country, the Imperial Government has continued to give all encouragement to our nationals in that country who have put forth every effort for its steady development.

In view of these circumstances, it is very unfortunate that questions are raised

as to assimilability of Japanese immigrants and that a clause concerning assimilation which is apt to be construed as directed against Japanese is to be inserted in the Constitution. The Imperial Government is now having its representatives at their posts in Brazil to deal with the matter in an appropriate manner.

It is to be deeply regretted that, in Brazil, which hitherto has heartily welcomed Japanese immigrants, there has cropped up a movement to insert a clause in the Constitution to restrict the admission of Japanese immigrants in discrimination. Of course, it is a small minority who are promoting the movement: the vast majority of Brazilians are unaffected and show favourable attitude on the matter. Public opinion in that country is also generally fair.

However, in case the clause under discussion be adopted, it will leave a blot on the history of mutually cordial relations between our two countries. In order to forestall such an unfortunate development inimical to the friendly intercourse now subsisting between Brazil and our country, our Government is exerting the utmost effort through our representatives on the spots.

## 五、日米修交八十週年ニ際スル廣田外務大臣談話

(三月三十日)

本年ハ嘉永六年夏彼理提督來朝シ、翌七年日米和親條約カ締結セラレテカラ滿八十年目ニ當ルノテアルカ、其ノ締結記念日タル本日ヲ期シテ日米兩國各地ニ於テ盛大ナル「ベリー、デー」ノ祝賀祭カ催サレ、日米間ニ國民的交驛カ行ハレツツアルノハ眞ニ近來ノ慶事テアル。

日本ハ彼理提督ノ浦賀來航ヲ機トシ、初メテ寛永以來二百餘年ノ鎖國制度カラ脱却シ、門戸ヲ廣ク世界ニ開放シ、國際團體ノ一員トシテ國際場裡ニ巢立チヲシタノテアルカ、爾來八十星霜ノ長キニ互リ、日米間ニ時ニ或ハ問題起リタルモ淪リ無キ親和敦厚ノ友誼カ維持且増進セラレ、日米條約ニ兩國民ハ「永世不朽ノ親和ヲ結ヒ」ト言明セラレタ。兩國修交ノ基礎カ愈鞏固ニ赴キツツアルノハ衷心慶賀ニ堪ヘサル次第テアル。

蓋シ、日米兩國ハ太平洋ヲ挾ム隣國トシテ、文化的ニモ經濟的ニモ相倚リ相助クヘキ立場ニアリ、其ノ不變ノ親交ハ過去ニ於ケルト同様將來モ亦益世界ノ進歩繁榮ニ顯著至大ナル貢獻ヲナスモノト確信スルノテアル。



余ハ日米修交八十週年記念日ヲ迎フニ際シ、日米國交ノ厚誼カ永世不朽ナリトノ確信ヲ新ニシ、此ノ光輝フル國交カ愈健實ニ發達センコトヲ希念スルモノナラン。

STATEMENT OF HIS EXCELLENCY KOKI HIROTA, FOREIGN MINISTER, ON  
THE EIGHTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CONCLUSION OF THE FIRST  
JAPANESE-AMERICAN TREATY OF AMITY.

I am very happy today to witness the spontaneous exchanges of good-will between the peoples of the United States and Japan in commemoration of the eightieth anniversary of the conclusion of the first treaty of amity between our two countries.

When Commodore Perry came to our shores in the summer of 1853, he found Japan in complete seclusion from the rest of the world. His arrival afforded an opportunity for Japan to abandon the policy of national isolation she had pursued for the past two hundred years, and to join the family of nations, throwing her doors open to intercourse with the whole world.

In the four score years which have passed since then the cordial and friendly

relations between our two nations have been maintained in unbroken peace and continued to improve in spite of occasional strains; and it is a matter for hearty congratulation that the foundation of our traditional friendship, true to the spirit of the first treaty in which "a perfect, permanent, and universal peace, and a sincere and cordial amity" was pledged, is increasing in firmness and solidity.

It is my strong conviction that our two countries, close neighbours across the Pacific, are bound to cooperate economically and culturally, and that the continued cooperation must powerfully contribute, as in the past, to the peace and prosperity of the entire world.

On this day of the eightieth anniversary of the commencement of our intercourse, I express the fervent hope that our cordial relations will continue to be still further promoted to the lasting benefit of both nations.

## 六、廣田外務大臣ノ對米「メッセージ」

(三月三十日)

MESSAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY, KOKI HIROTA, FOREIGN  
MINISTER, TO AMERICA.

I am happy to tender my cordial greetings and hearty congratulations on the felicitous occasion of the celebration held in honour of Commodore Perry.

The service he performed eighty years ago in opening the ports of Japan for trade with your country has never ceased to stir in us a sense of gratitude not unmixed with personal admiration for his sterling qualities as a pioneer of American-Japanese treaty relations.

The ever-increasing volume of trade together with the constant cultural exchanges between the peoples of the United States and Japan do much to strengthen the ties of intimate friendship which connect us. In fact, such relations were envisioned in the Treaty of 1854 in which both countries mutually pledged that "there shall

be a perfect, permanent and a universal peace and a sincere cordial amity" between them.

I am glad to state that no problem incapable of an amicable solution exists at the present time nor do the peoples of either country see any possibility of a menacing cloud rising over the horizon of the Pacific. I am positively certain that our future relations are fraught with the promise of further mutual economic expansion and cultural development, bringing us still nearer to the ultimate goal of our aspirations—a Pacific Era of everlasting peace and prosperity.

## 七、對支國際援助問題ニ關スル情報部長ノ非公式談話

(四月十七日及二十日)

(イ) 四月十七日情報部長ハ定期會見ノ際記者團ニ東亞ニ於ケル日本ノ立場ニ付左ノ  
 趣意ノ非公式談話ヲ試ミタ。

日本ハ滿洲事變及滿洲國問題ニ關シテ昨年三月聯盟脫退ヲ通告スルノ止ムヲ得サルニ至ツタカ、  
 之ハ東亞ニ於ケル平和維持ノ根本義ニ就キ、日本ト國際聯盟トノ間ニ意見ノ相違ヲ見タ爲テアル。  
 日本ハ諸外國ニ對シテ常ニ友好關係ノ維持増進ニ努メテ居ルノハ云フ迄モナイカ、東亞ニ關スル  
 問題ニ就テハ、其ノ立場及使命カ列國ノ夫レト一致シナイモノカアルカモ知レナイ。日本ハ東亞  
 ニ於ケル平和及秩序ノ維持ハ當然東亞ノ諸國ト責ヲ分ツヘキテアル。日本ハ東亞ニ於ケル平和及  
 秩序ヲ維持スヘキ使命ヲ全フスル決意ヲ有シテ居ルカ、右使命ヲ遂行スルカ爲ニハ、日本ハ先ツ  
 友邦支那ト共ニ平和及秩序ノ維持ニ努メナケレハナラナイ。  
 從ツテ支那ノ保全、統一乃至秩序ノ恢復ハ、日本ノ最切望スル所テアル。併シ支那ノ保全、統一  
 及秩序ノ恢復ハ、支那自身ノ自覺又ハ努力ニ待ツ他ナキハ、過去ノ歴史ニ徴シテモ明テアル。故

ニ支那ニシテ、若シ他國ヲ利用シテ日本ヲ排斥シ東亞ノ平和ニ反スル如キ措置ニ出テ、或ハ夷ヲ  
 以テ夷ヲ制スルノ排外策ヲ採ルカ如キ事アラハ、日本ハ之ニ反對セサルヲ得ナイ。他方列國側ニ  
 於テモ、滿洲事變、上海事變カラ生シタ特殊ノ狀態ヲ考慮ニ入レ、支那ニ對シテ共同動作ヲ執ラ  
 ントスル如キ事アラハ、假令名目ハ財政的又ハ技術的援助ニアルニセヨ、政治的意味ヲ帶フル事  
 ハ必然テアツテ、若シ其ノ形勢カ助長セラルル時ハ、遂ニ支那ニ於ケル勢力範圍ノ設定トナリ、  
 或ハ國際管理又ハ分割ノ端緒ヲ開クコトトナリ、支那ニ取ツテハ非常ナル不幸ヲ來タスノミナラ  
 ス、東亞ノ安全惹ヒテハ日本ニ對シテモ重大ナル結果ヲ及ホス虞カアルノテアル。從テ日本ハ主  
 義トシテ之ニ反對セサルヲ得ナイ。併シ各國カ支那ニ對シ個別的ニ經濟貿易上ノ交渉ヲナスカ如  
 キハ、東亞ノ平和及秩序維持ニ支障ヲ及ホササル限り、之ニ干涉スル必要ヲ認メナイ。併シ右ノ  
 如キ行動カ東亞ノ平和及秩序ヲ擾亂スル性質ナラハ、之ニ反對セサルヲ得ナイ。例ヘハ武器、軍  
 用飛行機等ヲ供給シ、軍事教官ヲ派遣シ、政治借款ヲ起スカ如キ事ハ、結局支那ト日本其ノ他諸  
 國トノ關係トヲ離間シ、極東平和及秩序ノ維持ニ反スル結果ヲ生スル事ハ明テアルカラ、日本ト  
 シテハ之ヲ默過スル事カ出來ナイ。

敍上ハ日本ノ從來ノ方針カラ當然演繹セラレヘキモノテアルカ、最近諸外國カ支那ニ對シ共同援

助等ノ名義ヲ積極的進出ノ形跡顯著ナルモノアルカ故ニ、此ノ際我日本ノ立場ヲ明ニスルノモ必シモ徒爾ナラスト信スルモノテアル。

(ロ) 四月二十日情報部長ハ外國新聞記者トノ定期會見ニ於テ質問ニ應シ、前記ノ談話ニ付左ノ通説明ヲ加ヘタ。

余ハ先日ノ談話ニ對スル海外ノ反響ヲ意外トシテ居ル。先日ノ談話ハ今年一月外務大臣ノ議會ニ於ケル演說ノ趣旨ヲ敷衍シタニ過キナイ。此ノ演說ハ世界ニ好感ヲ以テ迎ヘラレタノテアル。外務大臣ハ議會ニ於テ

「帝國ハ東亞ニ於ケル平和維持ノ唯一ノ礎トシテ其ノ全責任ヲ荷フモノテアリマスカラ、吾人ハ一日モ此ノ意識ヲ離レテハナラヌノテアリマス」云々又

「米國側ニ於テモ複雜ニシテ特異ナル東亞ノ事態ヲ十分ニ認識シ、我國カ東亞平和ノ安定力タル所以ヲ諒解スルニ於キマシテハ、日米間ノ感情ノ緊張ハ自ラ緩和セラルヘキヲ確信シテ疑ハサル次第テアリマス」云々又

「帝國政府ハ東亞ニ於ケル平和ノ維持ニ付重大ナル責任ヲ感シ、且確固タル決意ヲ有スルモノテアリマス」云々ト述ヘラレテ居ル。

日本ハ支那ノ獨立及權益ヲ侵害スル意思ハナイ。日本ハ支那ノ保全、統一及繁榮ヲ希望シテ居ル。若シ支那カ統一セラレ繁榮ヲ見ル場合ハ、日本ハ地理的關係ヨリ其ノ利益ヲ分タルヘキ立場ニアル。然シ統一及繁榮ハ支那自身ノ覺醒及努力ニ待ツヘキモノテ、他國ノ利己的開發ニ依ル可キテナイ。

日本ハ第三國ノ權利ヲ害スル意思ハナイ。第三國カ支那人ノ利益ノ爲ニ支那ト通商上ノ取引ヲナスハ日本ハ之ヲ歡迎スル。日本ハ素ヨリ支那ニ於ケル門戶開放及機會均等主義若クハ現ニ有效ナル諸取極ヲ無視スル意思ハナイ。併シ日本ハ各國カ如何ナル形ニ於テモ東亞ノ平和及秩序ノ擾亂ニ導ク行動ヲ爲スコトニ對シテ反對スル。日本ハ東亞ニ於ケル平和秩序ノ維持ニ就テハ、東亞ノ諸國殊ニ支那ト其ノ責ヲ分ツノテアル。諸外國又ハ聯盟カ支那ニ對シ利己本位ノ政策ヲ實行スル時代ハ過キ去ツタ。

(ハ) 外務大臣ハ四月二十六日駐日英、米兩國大使ノ質問ニ對シ、四月二十日頃ノ係官ノ應答ハ大體帝國政府ノ立場ヲ説明シテ居ルモノテアルトテ左ノ如キ應答要領譯文ヲ交附シタ。

(一) 日本ハ何等支那ノ獨立性ヲモ又其ノ利益ヲモ害シタルコトナク、又之ヲ害セントスル意志モ

ナイ許リテナク、衷心カラ其ノ保全、統一及繁榮ヲ希望スル。而シテ支那ノ保全、統一及繁榮ハ主義トシテ支那自身ノ覺醒及努力ニ委セラルヘキモノテアル。

(二) 日本ハ支那ニ於ケル第三國ノ如何ナル利益ヲモ害セントスル意向ヲ有シナイ。第三國カ善意ヲ以テ經濟通商上ノ取引ヨリ支那ニ接スルコトハ支那ノ爲ニ利益ヲ齎スヘク、日本トシテハ寧ロ之ヲ歡迎スルモノテアル。日本ハ素ヨリ支那ニ於ケル門戶開放、機會均等等ノ主義ヲ支持シ、又支那ニ關スル現ニ有效ナル諸條約及取極ヲ遵守スルモノテアル。

(三) 併シ乍ラ日本ハ如何ナル形ニ於テモ東亞ノ平和及秩序維持ニ反スル行動ヲ取ルモノニ對シテハ默視スルコトヲ得ナイ。日本ハ東亞ニ於ケル其ノ地理的地位ニモ顧ミ、同方面ノ平和及秩序ノ維持ニ付テハ最緊切ナル關心ヲ有スルモノテアツテ、從テ支那問題ニ付テハ、如何ナル第三者ト雖右ノ事情ヲ考慮ニ入レサル自己本位ノ政策實行ノ爲ニ之ヲ利用スルコトヲ默過シ得ヌ次第テアル。

(Translation)

1. Japan has not infringed upon China's independence or interests, nor has she the slightest intention to do so. In fact, she sincerely desires the preservation of territorial integrity of China and her unification and prosperity. These ends should, fundamentally speaking, be attained by China herself through her self awakening and voluntary efforts.

2. Japan has no intention to trespass upon the rights of other Powers in China. Their bona-fide financial and commercial activities will redound to the benefit of China which is quite welcome to Japan. She, or course, subscribes to the Principles of the Open Door and Equal Opportunity in China. She is observing scrupulously all existing treaties and agreements concerning that country.

3. However, Japan cannot remain indifferent to anyone's taking action under any pretext, which is prejudicial to the maintenance of law and order in East Asia for which she, if only in view of her geographic position, has the most vital concern. Consequently, she cannot afford to have questions of China exploited by any third party for the execution of a selfish policy which does not take into consideration the above circumstances.

## 八、在外社會事業團體へノ御下賜金ニ關シ

## 廣田外務大臣ノ謹話

(四月二十八日)

畏クモ 天皇后兩陛下ニ於カセラレマシテハ、本日ノ佳節ニ際シ在外邦人ノ經營ニ係ル各種優良社會事業團體ニ對シ、事業御補助ノ特別ノ御思召ヲ以テ多額ノ金員ヲ御下賜アラセラレマシタコトハ、誠ニ國民ト共ニ感激ニ堪ヘナイ所テアリマス。

目下在外本邦人ノ數ハ約八十萬ニ達シ、各其ノ地ニ於テ活躍シツツアルノテアリマスカ、此ノ際彌々大御心ヲ體シ奉リ、一層其ノ職務ヲ勵ミ、鴻恩ノ萬分ノ一ニモ報ヒ奉ル覺悟カ無クテハナラヌト存スル次第テアリマス。

## 九、地方長官會議ニ於ケル廣田外務大臣ノ演說

(五月四日)

地方長官會議ノ席上、帝國ノ對外關係ニ付聊所見ヲ述フルコトヲ得マスノハ、私ノ仕合トスル所テアリマス。

昨年三月二十七日帝國カ國際聯盟脫退ノ通告ヲ發スルニ至リマシタル際、畏クモ大詔ヲ煥發セラレテ帝國ノ向フ所ヲ明示シ給ヘル次第ハ、既ニ御承知ノ通テアリマス。政府ハ右御詔勅ノ御趣旨ヲ體シ努力ヲ續ケテ居ルノテアリマシテ、政府ノ方針トスル所ハ已ニ第六十五回帝國議會ノ劈頭、本年一月末私ノ爲シタル外交演說ニ於テ詳述致シテ居リ、コレハ諸君ノ已ニ十分御存知ノ通テアリマス。而シテ右ノ方針ハ、其ノ後今日ニ於テモ何等變ル所カナインテアリマス。

帝國ハ滿洲、上海事件發生以來東亞ノ事態ニ關シテ不幸列國ト全然所見ヲ異ニシ、我主張ハ列國ノ容ルル所トナラス、遂ニ已ムヲ得ス多年協力シ來ツタ國際聯盟ニ脫退ヲ通告スルノ餘儀ナキニ立至ツタノテアリマス。併シ乍ラ、右ハ帝國カ東亞ニ於ケル使命責任ヲ果ス爲ニ止ムヲ得ス探ラナケレハナラナカツタ處置テアリマシテ、之カ爲列國ト對立シ、其ノ友好關係ノ毀損モ意トセス

ト云フノテハ決シテナイノテアリマス。帝國ハ東亞ニ於ケル右立場ニ關シ、列國トノ間ニ理解ヲ進メ、益列國ト親善關係ノ増進ヲ計ルヘク努力セネハナラナイノテアリマス。從テ帝國ハ、決シテ東亞ニ偏シ何等排外的態度ヲ持スルモノテナク、又他國ノ條約上ノ權利利益ヲ侵害スルノ意向ヲ有シマセヌ。所謂萬邦協和ハ帝國ノ衷心ヨリ切望スル所テアリマシテ、帝國ノ對外政策ノ基幹モ、要スルニ右ニ外ナラナイノテアリマス。即チ帝國ハ諸外國ニ對シテハ飽ク迄親睦ヲ旨トシ、他ノ長ヲ採リ我短ヲ棄テ廣ク世界ト交リ、決シテ排外鎖國ニ墮シテハナラヌノテアリマス。抑々近代國家間ノ外交ナルモノハ、單ニ外交機關ノ交渉ノミニ止マラス國民相互ノ接觸カ大ニ關係スルモノテアリマスカラ、其ノ邊ニ十分留意シ、日本ニ於ケル在留外國人ニ對シテハ溫情ヲ以テ之ニ接スルト同時ニ、最近日本ニ對スル研究熱ノ勃興ニ伴ヒ、視察又ハ觀光ノ爲來航スル外國名士等ニ對シテハ十分ノ便宜ヲ與ヘ、且好感ヲ以テ接スルコトカ必要テアリマス。苟クモ排外偏狹ノ態度ヲ外國人ニ示スコトハ、自ラ其ノ品位ヲ落スモノテアリマス。以上ノ點ニ付テハ、諸君ノ職權内ノ事項ニ付テ特ニ御盡力ヲ煩ハスコトカ多クアラウト思ヒマス。

帝國ハ前述ノ通飽ク迄諸外國トハ親善友好ノ關係ヲ樹立シ増進シテ行クト共ニ、帝國カ東亞ニ於テ有スル使命ハ一日モ之ヲ忘レテハナラナイノテアリマス。帝國ノ使命トハ何テアルカ。是ハ帝國カ東亞平和ノ安定力テアリマシテ、其ノ平和及秩序維持ニ付テ、東亞ニ於ケル他ノ諸國ト共ニ負擔スル重大ナル責任ヲ果スコトヲ意味スルノテアリマス。此ノ使命ヲ自覺シ努力スルコトハ、帝國カ大國トシテ存立スル所以ノ根幹テアリマシテ、其ノ自覺力徹底スレハスル程、帝國及帝國臣民ノ責任ノ大ニシテ、益自重努力ヲ要スルコトカ明瞭トナルノテアリマス。

帝國ハ衷心隣邦支那カ保全セラレ統一セラレ、且繁榮向上スルコトヲ希望スルモノテアリマシテ、右目的ヲ達成スル方法ハ、先ツ主義トシテ支那自身ノ覺醒及努力ニ委セラルヘキモノテ、徒ラニ外部ヨリノ自己本位ノ所謂援助行動ハ、却ツテ右ノ目的ヲ達成スル所以テナイト信スルノテアリマス。況ヤ第三者カ日支ノ關係ヲ紛淆セシムルカ如キ行動ヲ爲シ、又ハ東亞ノ平和及秩序ノ維持ニ逆行スルカ如キ策動ヲ爲ス場合ニハ、帝國トシテハ之ヲ默視スルヲ得サル次第テアリマス。從ツテ支那ノ排日行爲乃至策動ノ如キモ亦勿論之カ終熄ヲ期待スルモノテアリマス。最近ノ情勢ヲ見マスルニ、支那ノ情勢ハ漸次帝國ノ真意ヲ諒解スルノ傾向カアリマシテ、幾分ニテモ兩國親善關係ニ對シ基礎的理解カ進ミツツアル様ニ見エマスノハ、満足スヘキ現象テアリマス。此ノ點ハ益努力シテ眞ニ日支兩國ノ幸福ヲ齎シ、進ンテ相共ニ東亞ノ平和及秩序ノ維持ニ向ツテ大ニ貢獻セナクレハナラヌト考ヘマス。

帝國ハ勿論現ニ有效ニ存在スル各國トノ間ノ諸條約乃至ハ取極ハ素ヨリ十分ニ尊重シ、決シテ如何ナル外國ノ條約上ノ權利又ハ利益ヲモ侵スノ意向ナキハ、今更申述フル迄モナイ所デアリマス。又必要ナルニ於テハ、條約上ノ權利利益ニ付テハ他ノ關係國ト各別ニ意見ノ交換ヲ行フニ何等反對スルモノテハアリマセヌ。然シ乍ラ、東亞ノ問題ニ付テハ曩ニ申述ヘマシタル通、「ゼネバ」ニ於ケル聯盟會議ノ席上ニ於テモ、不幸我方ノ見解ハ他國ノ承認スル所トナラス、遂ニ帝國ハ東亞ノ平和及秩序維持ニ關スル責任自覺ノ下ニ聯盟脫退ヲ決定スルノ餘儀ナキニ立到リマシタ譯テ、今後東亞ノ問題ニ就キ曩ノ「ゼネバ」聯盟會議ニ於ケルカ如キ事態ヲ更ニ繰返スコトハ斷シテ不可デアリマシテ、帝國トシテハ飽ク迄自己ノ使命ヲ堅持シテ關係諸國ノ理解ヲ進ムルコトニ努ムルノ要アル次第デアリマス。

滿洲國ト帝國トノ關係ニ就テハ既ニ齋藤總理大臣ヨリ御述ヘニナリマシタ通デアリマシテ、帝國トシテハ率先獨立國トシテ之ヲ承認シ、新ニ新皇帝ノ登極ヲモ實現セラレ、國礎ハ益強固トナリツツアルノデアリマス。滿洲國ノ發展ハ帝國ノ重大ナル關心事デアリマシテ、最親切ナル援助ノ下ニ益之ヲ向上發展セシムルコトカ極メテ必要デアリマス。幸ニ同國ノ秩序ハ各方面ニ亘ツテ十分ニ保タレ、各方面ノ施設ハ益完成シツツアル有様ヲ慶賀ニ堪ヘマセヌ。由テ苟モ同國ノ獨立性

ヲ害スルカ如キ所爲ハ勿論、之ヲ弱カラシムルカ如キ措置ハ右根本方針ニ反スルモノデアリマスカラ、滿洲國ニ於ケル我權益擁護ノ必要ナルハ勿論デアルト同時ニ、此ノ點ニ付テハ十二分ノ注意ヲ要スル次第デアリマス。若シ此ノ點ニ誤解アル人々カアリマスナラハ、之ハ十分ニ矯正ノ必要カアルノデアリマス。

尙茲ニ言及ヲ要スルノハ、最近ノ國際通商上ノ問題デアリマス。世界不況ノ影響トシテ、通商上茲ニ新ナル傾向トシテ通商ノ自由主義ハ漸次貿易統制ノ主義ニ變化スルコトトナリマシテ、諸外國トモ輸出入ノ統制ヲ行フ結果帝國ノ對外通商ハ到ル處故障ニ遭遇シ、帝國モ亦止ムヲ得ス貿易ノ統制ヲ行ヒ、以テ我對外貿易ノ擁護ニ努ムルノ必要ヲ生シマシタ。而シテ又我貿易ノ信用ヲ維持スル見地ヨリ、不正競争ヲ防止スルノ必要ヲ感スルニ至リマシテ、此ノ目的ヲ以テ不正競争防止法並貿易調節及通商擁護ニ關スル法律カ今期帝國議會ヲ通過致シマシタ次第アリマス。此ノ二ツノ法律ノ運用ハ特ニ慎重ノ取扱ヲ要スル次第デアリマス、此ノ點ニ付テハ、特ニ諸君ノ御盡力ヲ煩ハサナケレハナラナイ事柄カ多イト思ヒマス。我對外通商貿易ハ凡ユル場合ニ之ヲ擁護増進スルニ努ムルノ必要ナルコトモ、改メテ申述フルヲ要シマセヌ。

以上申述フルカ如キ帝國ノ對外方針ノ實現ニ就キマシテハ、政府當局ノ努力ニ對シ國民全般ノ支



持ヲ必要トスヘキコトハ申ス迄モナク、而シテ之カ前提ト致シマシテハ、國際關係及帝國ノ地位使命ニ關スル正シキ知識ノ普及カ極メテ重要テアルノテアリマス。此ノ點ニ付マシテハ、民間ニ存スル各種ノ團體ヲ輔育善導セラレ、右ノ目的達成ニ御盡力ヲ煩シ度イ次第テアリマス。尙是迄外務省關係ノ事柄ニ付テ大少トナク諸君ノ御力添ニ預ツタコトカ極メテ多イノテアリマシテ、此ノ機會ニ之ニ對シ謝意ヲ述ヘテ置キマス。

大體上述ノコトニ依ツテ、諸君ハ我國ノ對外的ニ向フ所ヲ十分御諒解ニナツタコトト考フルノテアリマスカ、目下世界ノ政治經濟上ノ形勢ノ激變ニモ鑑ミマシテ、我國ノ對外關係ハ相當多事テアルト思ヒマス。今日ニ於テハ幸ヒ我國國際關係次第ニ平靜ノ途ヲ辿ツテ居リマスケレトモ、今後尙決シテ油斷シテハナラナイノテアリマス。然シ乍ラ、苟モ國家民族ノ發展向上ノ姿勢ニアル場合ハ、難關ハ當然ノコトヲアリ且覺悟シ居ルヘキ所テアリマス。否他面ヨリ見レハ、難關ハ向上發展ノ證左トモ云フヘキテアリマシテ、即チ不撓不屈ノ意氣ヲ以テセハ如何ナル難關モ敢テ恐ルルニ足ラスノテアリマス。而シテ如何ナル場合ニ於テモ國民ハ極メテ謙抑ノ態度ヲ以テ事ヲ處スヘキテアルト思ヒマス。要スルニ外交ハ國力ノ反映テアリマシテ、國民精神ヲ旺ニシ上一致各方面ニ努力シ、眞ニ國力ノ増進ヲ期スルコトカ基本條件テアリマシテ、此ノ點ニ付テハ一ニ諸君

ノ御盡瘁ニ俟タネハナリマセヌ。茲ニ外交問題ニ付テ所懐ヲ述ヘテ諸君ノ執務ニ資スル次第デアリマス。

THE ADDRESS OF HIS EXCELLENCY, KOKI HIROTA, FOREIGN MINISTER  
BEFORE THE GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE.

I am glad to have this opportunity to speak on Japan's foreign relations at this meeting of the Governors' Conference.

On the 27th of March last year Japan sent notice of withdrawal from the League of Nations, and an Imperial Rescript was issued indicating clearly the path this nation should henceforth pursue. Our Government are continuing their labors in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Rescript.

The foreign policy of the Japanese Government is already known to you all, as I spoke in detail on the subject at the opening session of the Diet in January this year. This policy has not since been altered in any respect whatsoever. Following the Manchurian and Shanghai Incidents there was discovered unfortun-

ately the existence of a wide divergence of views between Japan and other Powers concerning the affairs of East Asia. Our proposition having been rejected by the Powers, we were compelled to serve notice of withdrawal from the League of Nations with which we had maintained a close co-operation for so many years. However, that step was one which Japan had perforce to take in order that we might fulfil her mission and responsibilities in East Asia. No affront to the Powers was ever intended, nor did we mean to impair wilfully our friendly relations with them. Regarding this above position of Japan in East Asia we must try to obtain a better understanding with other Powers and promote our friendly relations with them. Japan has no wish to remain aloof in East Asia and to maintain an attitude of antagonism toward other Powers. She has no intention to trespass upon their treaty rights and interests. On the contrary, "universal brotherhood" is what we sincerely desire and our foreign policy is guided by that desire. It behooves us therefore, to make friends with all countries, to adopt their virtues and cast away our own faults, and to live in fellowship with all the world, never permitting ourselves to fall into the error of anti-foreignism or national isolation. Diplomacy in these days is not confined to transactions of official organs but has much to do with direct contact of peoples themselves. I hope you will bear this point in mind, and see to

it that all Japanese in their intercourse with foreigners in our country treat them with kindness, and especially receive cordially and extend every courtesy and facility to those distinguished visitors from abroad, who are coming to our shores in greater numbers owing to the increasing interest in Japan. To exhibit narrow-minded and antagonistic attitude toward foreigners is to injure the dignity of one's own. I believe that you, in the performance of your duties, will have not a few occasions to act concerning such points.

Now, while endeavoring, as I have said, to further our friendly relations with other countries, we should not for a moment forget the mission of our country in East Asia. What is that mission? It is the obligations that Japan must bear in common with other East Asiatic States for the maintenance of peace and order in their part of the globe. The very significance of Japan's existence as a great Power lies essentially in our awareness, and acceptance, of this mission. And the more we realize this mission, the clearer becomes the magnitude of our responsibilities and the need for the utmost efforts on our part.

Japan sincerely desires the preservation of the integrity of China, her unification, and her prosperity and progress. But the attainment of these ends is fundamentally a matter that should be left to China's own self-awakening and voluntary efforts.

What is termed gratuitous assistance of outsiders from selfish standpoints will not, I believe, help China realize her aspirations. It would, of course, be impossible for Japan to remain indifferent to any such action of a third party as will complicate sino-Japanese relations, or any act of conspiracy against the peace and order of East Asia. The acts and schemes on the part of China herself against Japan are fully expected to cease. It is gratifying that the more recent developments in China seem to indicate that China is gradually coming to comprehend our true motives so that our two countries appear to be nearer arriving at a fundamental understanding relative to their relations. In this regard, I think we should redouble our efforts so that we may really secure happiness for both China and Japan, and the two countries may together contribute abundantly to the maintenance of peace and order in East Asia.

I need not repeat that Japan without question fully respects all treaties and engagements subsisting between her and other Powers, and she has no thought of trespassing upon their rights and interests under existing treaties. Moreover, we have no objection whatsoever to exchanging views, if necessary, with each individual Power regarding treaty rights and interests. But in view of the fact that on questions of East Asia our views were, as I have said, rejected by the Powers at the meeting in Geneva of the League of Nations, which forced our decision to withdraw from the League, it would surely be unwise to reproduce a situation such as was encountered at the League meeting in Geneva. We will therefore, hold on to our responsibilities and try to promote understanding with other Powers concerned.

As regards the relations between our country and Manchoukuo, we have in advance of other Powers, as already stated by Premier Saito, extended recognition. Now under monarchical regime newly instituted, the foundations of that country are being solidified more than ever. The development of Manchoukuo is to us a matter of serious concern, and it is very necessary that Manchoukuo is afforded most generous assistance and support in order to enable her to achieve further progress and advancement. We are all gratified that the country is rapidly completing the machinery of government along all lines. While we must safeguard our rights and interests in Manchoukuo, we should be extremely careful not to commit any act which may in any way weaken the independence of the country because such an act is in direct contravention of our policy.

Now, I must say a few words on the subject of international commerce. The world-wide depression has brought in its train a new tendency among many countries to turn away from free trade to trade control. One country after another has

begun to resort to the control of imports and exports. In consequence, our country, confronted everywhere by difficulties in its foreign trade has found it necessary to follow suit, by instituting trade control in order to safeguard our foreign commerce. The prevention of unfair competition abroad has also been deemed necessary for the maintenance of the reputation of Japanese goods. Two bills with these ends in view have already been passed by the Imperial Diet. Considerable care is required in the enforcement of these two laws, in many phases of which, I think, the Government will have to rely on your cooperation. It needs no reiteration on my part that we must put forth our efforts, under all circumstances, for the safeguarding and promotion of our foreign trade.

As for the execution of our foreign policy, as described above, it goes without saying that the labors of the Government authorities should have the support of the entire nation. As a preliminary for that, propagation of an accurate knowledge concerning the foreign relations and the position and mission of our country is of paramount importance. I ask that you will try to guide and instruct various civilian organizations toward a full realization of the purpose. You have given us on numerous occasions in the past assistance on matters, great and small, concerning the work of

the Foreign Office, for which I wish to take this opportunity to express my cordial thanks.

I hope I have made clear to you the objectives of Japan's foreign policy. Yet, in view of the radical changes the world is undergoing, politically and economically, I believe that we shall encounter in our foreign relations not a few difficulties in the future, although fortunately our path at present is more or less uneventful. We, therefore, should never be off our guard.

Any nation or race on the road of progress should naturally be prepared to meet with obstacles, which may be said to be proof of its progress. We need not fear them, as long as we have an indomitable will to surmount them. At the same time, our people should always show modesty and restraint in their conduct.

Diplomacy in brief is a reflection of national strength. It is the fundamental prerequisite for the nation to increase its strength by heightening the national morale and putting forth in every direction the united effort of all classes, in regard to which I request your earnest cooperation.

I hope that what I have expressed on the subject of our foreign intercourse will be of use to you gentlemen in your administrative work.

十、濠洲親善使節「レーサム」外務大臣一行歓迎  
 晩餐會ニ於ケル廣田外務大臣挨拶要旨

(五月十一日)

今般「レーサム」外相閣下カ、濠洲聯邦政府ヲ代表シ親善友好使節トシテ來訪セラレタルニ對シ、我國朝野ハ舉テ衷心ヨリ歓迎ノ意ヲ表スルモノニシテ、茲ニ本夕外相閣下夫人令嬢及一行ヲ迎ヘテ、諸君ト共ニ親シク好誼ヲ結フノ機會ヲ得タルコトハ、余ノ極メテ光榮且欣快トスルトコロナリ。

惟フニ濠洲及日本ハ終始變ラサル友好關係ヲ持續シ來レルノミナラス、往年世界大戰ニ際シ互ニ提携シテ行動セル事實ハ、今猶吾人ノ記憶ニ新ナル所ニシテ、其ノ後モ兩國相協力シテ世界平和ノ爲盡シ來レル關係ハ、兩國ノ均シク誇リトスル所ニシテ、右協力ノ精神ハ將來亦變ル所ナカルヘキヲ確信スルモノナリ。

世界大戰ハ亦經濟關係ニ於テモ濠洲及日本ノ間ニ一轉機ヲ劃シタルモノト云フヲ得ヘク、即チ日濠間ノ貿易ハ戰前ニ於テ約二百萬磅ナリシモ近年逐次増加ノ傾向ヲ示シ、客年中ニ於テハ約二千五百萬磅ニ達セル狀態ナリ。元來濠洲及日本ノ經濟關係ハ自然的連鎖ヲ爲スモノナルヲ以テ、今後兩者ノ通商關係ハ愈緊密ナルノ將來ヲ有スル次第ナルカ、之ト同時ニ兩者ノ貿易ニ付調節ヲ計ルノ必要モ亦之ヲ認メサル可ラス。從テ日濠ノ間ニ何等カノ約定ノ存在スルコト必要且便益ナリト信スルモノナリ。

帝國ハ萬邦協和ヲ外交ノ根本義トナスモノニシテ、日濠ノ間ニモ親善友好關係ヲ促進スルト共ニ、經濟關係ヲモ愈緊密ナラシメムトスルノ熱心ナル希望ヲ有ス。從テ「レーサム」外相閣下一行ノ來訪カ、上述日濠ノ親善友好關係ヲ更ニ増進スルノ礎石タルノ機會トナラムコトハ余ノ信シテ疑ハサル所ナリ。

茲ニ盃ヲ舉ケテ閣下並一行ノ健康ヲ祝ス。

ADDRESS OF HIS EXCELLENCY KOKI HIROTA, FOREIGN MINISTER OF  
JAPAN, AT THE DINNER IN HONOUR OF HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN  
G. LATHAM, MINISTER FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS OF AUSTRALIA,

MAY 11TH, 1934.

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Ladies and Gentlemen:

The Government and people of Japan are rejoiced at the arrival of His Excellency the Right Honourable John G. Latham, Deputy Prime Minister, Envoy of Good Will from the Australian Commonwealth, and it is, indeed, an honour, no less than a pleasure, for me to have the opportunity to join you all in bidding a hearty welcome to Mr. and Mrs. Latham, their daughter and the members of the Mission.

Japan and Australia have continually maintained most cordial relations. Our cooperation in the Great War is still fresh in our memory. Neither has our collaboration since then for the cause of world peace been less whole-hearted, of which we may well be proud. I firmly believe that this spirit of harmony that has animated our relations will suffer no change through all the years to come.

The Great War marked a turning point in the economic relations of our two

countries, and in recent years, trade between us has been steadily expanding. The volume of the annual Japan-Australia trade which before the War was valued at about £2,000,000 has grown so fast that statistics for last year showed the impressive figure of £25,000,000, an increase of more than ten times in a decade. Inasmuch as the economic position of our two countries calls for a mutual interdependence and our trade relations are destined to grow even closer in the future, it behoves us to recognize the need of regularizing this trade, in which connection, I think it is highly necessary, as it is convenient, to have some sort of agreement between us.

Concord with all the nations of the world being the guiding principle of Japan's foreign policy, we most fervently desire to foster our friendship with Australia and improve our economic relations with her. I am fully convinced that the visit of Mr. Latham and the members of the Mission will serve to lay the foundation for closer amity and good understanding between Japan and the Australian Commonwealth.

I have the honour to drink to the health of His Excellency Mr. Latham and the members of the party.

## 十一、本邦と和蘭並蘭領印度との通商關係

(六月十六日公表)

本邦と和蘭本國との貿易ハ本邦ヨリ主トシテ陶磁器、玩具、魚油、鯨油、絹製品、木材等ヲ輸出シ、屑鐵、印刷料紙、油脂及同製品等ヲ輸入シ、其ノ貿易額ヲ昭和六年以來ノ三ケ年ニ付テ見ルニ、輸出ハ一千萬圓乃至一千二百萬圓、輸入ハ二百八、九十萬圓乃至三百七、八十萬圓テアル。又本邦ハ蘭領印度ニ對シ主トシテ綿織物、絹及人絹織物、「セメント」、鐵製品、「メリヤス」製品、陶磁器、「タイヤー」、硝子及同製品等ヲ輸出シ、鑛油、生「ゴム」、砂糖、採油用原料、木材等ヲ輸入スルカ、最近三ケ年ニ於テ輸出額ハ昭和六年ノ六千三百萬圓ヨリ昭和八年ノ一億五千七百萬圓ニ増加シ、輸入ハ昭和六年ニ於テ四千六百萬圓、昭和八年ニハ五千五百萬圓トナツテ居ル。

右ノ通蘭領印度ハ本邦ノ貿易上最重要ナ市場ノ一テアツテ、人口三億數千萬ノ印度へノ我カ輸出額カ二億圓テアルニ對シ、人口六千萬ノ蘭領印度ノ我商品輸入額カ一億五千萬ニ達シテ居ルノハ、其ノ通商關係ノ密接ヲ語ルモノテアル。

和蘭及蘭領印度政府カ、十九世紀以來自由通商主義ヲ採用シ來ツタノハ、和蘭本國カ生活必需品及工業原料等ヲ輸入ニ仰ク必要カアルノミナラス、通過貿易ニ依ツテ得ル所モ少ク無イ事情、及蘭領印度ニ於テハ未タ工業ノ見ルヘキモノカ少ク、且土人ノ生活擁護ノ爲低物價政策ヲ採用スル必要カアルコト等ニ因ルモノテアツタカ、輒近ノ世界的經濟不況ハ金本位維持國タル和蘭本國ノ地位ヲ困難ニ陷レ、其ノ對蘭印輸出額ノ如キモ昭和三年ヨリ昭和五年迄ノ五ケ年間ニ十六億「ギルダ」カラ五億「ギルダ」ニ減少シタ爲、之カ對策トシテ和蘭ハ昭和七年一月以降一時且暫行的措置トシテ非常時輸入制限令ヲ實施シ、互惠主義的色彩カ漸ク濃厚トナリ、蘭領印度モ之ニ倣ヒ昭和八年九月非常時輸入制限令及輸出制限令ヲ實施シ、昭和九年一月ニハ輸入税ノ中奢侈品ノ原料並若干消費用品ノ税率ヲ引上タ外、昭和九年二月和蘭ハ蘭領印度産ノ玉蜀黍ニ對シ特惠關稅ヲ設定スルニ至ツタ。右ノ輸入制限ハ輸入割當率ヲ各國ニ等シク適用シテ居ルカ、過去ノ數字ヲ基礎トスル爲、本邦品ノ如ク最近ニ於テ進出顯著ナルモノニ取ツテハ其ノ影響カ甚タ不公平テアル。

從來モ和蘭本國ト蘭領印度トノ間ニハ本國保護ノ爲ニ特惠關稅ヲ設定スル議論モ無イテハ無カッタカ、蘭領印度ノ低物價政策ノ實現ヲ見ルニ至ラナカッタ。昭和八年五月和蘭本國ニ於テ「コラ

イン」氏カ内閣ヲ作ルニ及ヒ、從來ノ自由主義ヲ拋棄シ漸次保護主義ニ轉換シタノテアル。  
 「コライン」内閣カ成立シタ當時、和蘭ヨリノ對蘭印綿布輸出カ激減シタ一方、蘭領印度ニ對スル本邦綿布ノ輸出額ハ昭和六年ニ於テ二千八百萬圓、昭和七年ニハ五千萬圓、昭和八年ニハ七千八百萬圓ニ達シタ爲、同國內テハ右減少ノ主ナル原因ヲ日本品ノ進出ニ置キ、和蘭政府ハ營業者ノ要望ニヨリ日蘭營業者間ニ協定カ成立セハ之ニ基イテ割當ヲ行ヒ度キ意向ヲ申出タノテ、本邦側ハ昨年十二月滯英中ノ本邦綿業代表者ノ一行ヲ渡蘭セシメ、同國營業者ト私的商議ヲ行ハシメタカ、其ノ後和蘭本國及蘭領印度政府ハ綿製品以外ニ付テモ本邦ト蘭領印度間ニ於ケル貿易關係不均衡ノ調整方ヲ希望シ、之カ爲「バタヴィア」ニ於テ貿易問題ヲ全面的ニ協議シ、彼我貿易調整ノ途ヲ講シ度キ旨ヲ提議シ來ツタカ、右希望ハ事情已ムヲ得ナイモノトシテ本邦ハ之ニ同意シ、今回ノ會商ヲ見ルニ至ツタノテアル。

和蘭及蘭印政府ノ執ツタ措置ニヨツテ、本邦側ノ受ケタル影響ハ大要左ノ通テアル。  
 蘭領印度ハ其ノ特殊産業カ他ニ移植セラレル危險ヲ防止スル爲、先ツ茶ノ種子、規那皮等ノ輸出ヲ禁止シタカ、本邦ハ規那皮ハ殆ト全部蘭領印度カラ輸入シテ居ノテ非常ナル打撃ヲアル。  
 尙蘭領印度ノ輸入制限令ノ適用ヲ受ケタノハ「セメント」、麥酒、「サロン」及晒綿布ノ四品目テ

アルカ、「セメント」ノ輸入制限ニ付テハ昨年本邦營業者ト蘭領印度唯一ノ「バダン」ノ「セメント」會社並蘭領印度ノ「セメント」輸入業者トノ間ニ協定カ成立シ、全需要ヲ九十萬樽トシ「バダン」會社ノ生産量ト本邦ヨリノ輸入量トヲ六十萬樽及三十萬樽トシ、需要増加ノ場合ニハ本邦側ノ率ヲ良クスルコトニ話カ決ツタノテアルカ、此ノ協定成立ノ下ニ公布セラレタル「セメント」制限令ハ認可制度ヲ採用シ、認可ノ資格ハ蘭印ノ輸入業者ト「バダン」會社トノ間ニ取り決メテ居ル「ボーナス」協定（日本ヨリ輸入スル「セメント」一袋ニ付三十仙ノ「ボーナス」ヲ輸入業者カラ「バダン」會社ニ支拂フ）ニ參加シテ居ル者ニ限ツタ爲、事實上本邦人ハ同地ニ於テ「セメント」ノ輸入ヲ取扱ヒ得ヌコトトナツタ。次ニ昭和八年十二月ニ制定セラレタ麥酒ノ輸入制限ハ、昭和七年ノ輸入數量ヲ基礎トシテ國別ニ輸入數量ヲ定メタノテ、昨年初メテ大量ノ麥酒ヲ蘭印ニ輸入シタ本邦人ハ著シク數量ヲ減セラルコトトナツタ上ニ、認可制度ヲ採用シ昭和六年ニ繼續的ニ麥酒ヲ輸入シタ者ニノミ輸入ノ「ライセンズ」ヲ與ヘルコトトシタノテ、當時大口ノ麥酒輸入業者テアツタ本邦商社ノ大部分ハ權利ヲ失ツタノテアル。

「サロン」ニ付テハ本年二月非常時織物輸入制限令ヲ以テ蘭領印度ニ輸入セラルル「サロン」類九種ニ付テ數量ヲ決メ、其ノ中テ或數量ハ和蘭本國ニ優先割當ヲ行ヒ、右割當以外ノモノハ自由競



争ニ任セルコトトナツタカ、是亦昭和五年中繼續的ニ「サロン」ヲ輸入シテ居ツタ者丈ケニ輸入ヲ認可スル爲、同年中ニ人絹製品百三「コルゼ」ヲ輸入シタ一社ニ對シ四十八「コルゼ」ノ許可カアツタ丈テ、最近相當活躍シテ居タ他ノ本邦五社ハ此ノ輸入權利ヲ持チ得ナク無ツタ。又本年三月制定セラレタ晒綿布輸入制限令ハ向フ十ヶ月間ニ於ケル各種ノ晒綿布ノ需要量ニ付テ或數量ヲ和蘭本國ニ優先割當シ、ソレ以外ハ自由トスルケレトモ、取扱業者ノ資格決定ハ本年一月一日現在ニ於テ「バタヴィア」ノ商業組合及蘭印ニアル歐羅巴人商業組合ノ組合員ヲ十以上兼ネテ居ル者ニ全輸入量數ノ六割ヲ與ヘ、九以下ヲ兼ネル者ニ三割ヲ供シ、残りノ一割丈ヲ自由トシタカ、本邦人ニシテ十ノ組合員ヲ兼ネル者無ク、九以下ヲ兼ネル者モ只一軒アル丈テアルカラ、其ノ結果昨年中本邦ヨリ蘭印ニ輸入セラレタ晒綿布一億二千四百餘萬碼（蘭印カ各國ヨリ輸入スル總量ノ約七割七分ニ當リ右ノ中邦商ノ取扱量五千九百餘萬碼）ニ對シ、本邦商社ハ二千七百餘萬碼丈ノ輸入ヲ許サルコトトナリ、而カモ其ノ内一千四百八十餘萬碼ハ和蘭品ヲ割當テスル爲、自由割當數量ハ約一千二百五十萬碼ニ過キナイ。蘭領印度ニ於テハヤハリ低物價主義ニ異リカ無ク、良質廉價ノ日本商品ヲ欲スルコトモ從前通テアルカ、其ノ取扱ヲ和蘭系商人ノ手ニ移ス目的カラ右ノ制限ヲ設ケタモノトモ見ラレルカ、少クトモ結果ニ於テハ類例ノ少ナイ排他的措置テアル。然

シ本邦側カラノ累次ノ抗議ニ對シ、蘭印側ハ右ノ措置ハ暫定的テアツテ日蘭會商ニ於テ解決シヤウト云ツテ居ルカラ、會議ニ於テ本邦側ノ公正ナル主張ハ必ス認めララルモノト期待セラレ。

## 十二、滿洲國承認第三週年所感

外務大臣廣田弘毅談話

(九月十五日)

滿洲事變ハ日露戦争以來帝國カ遭遇シタ國際事變中最大ノモノテアツタカ、今日滿洲國承認第三週年ニ當リ多難テアツタ過去ヲ追懷シ、今健カニ成育シツツアル新興滿洲帝國ノ現状ヲ見テ無量ノ感慨ニ打タレサルヲ得ナイ。殊ニ本事件ノ爲尊イ犠牲トナツタ軍人其ノ他ノ人々ニ對シテハ、滿腔ノ敬意ト感謝ノ意ヲ表シタイノテアル。

由來帝國ノ對外方策ノ根幹ハ、建國以來終始一貫シテ居ル。即チ帝國ハ東亞ノ安寧秩序ヲ維持スルコトニ努力シテ來タカ、滿洲事變ニ際シ國力ヲ盡シテ起ツニ至ツタノモ、畢竟此ノ帝國ノ使命ヲ果ス爲ニ外ナラナカツタ。次テ滿洲國カ獨立シタ際、帝國カ其ノ獨立ヲ援助シ、其ノ健全ナル發達ヲ促進スル爲全力ヲ傾注シタノモ、所詮之ヨリ外ニハ東洋ノ恒久的平和ヲ確立スル術カナイト確信シタカラテアツタ。

幸ニモ我々ノ努力ハ酬ヒラレ、今ヤ滿洲帝國ハ著々建設ノ實ヲ舉ケ、其ノ獨立ハ何人モ之ヲ無視

スルヲ得ナクナツタ。從テ「サルバドル」國政府ハ既ニ滿洲國ヲ承認シタカ、各國ニ於テモ滿洲問題再檢討ノ聲擡頭シ、滿洲國承認論カ英佛其ノ他ノ大新聞ニ掲ケラレルニ至ツタ。

ケレトモ日清、日露ノ兩大戰後ノ經驗ニ徴シテモ明カナ通、事變後ノ經營ハ事變前ニ比シテ一層重要且困難テアルノミナラス、歴史上向上發展セントスル國家ノ前途ハ常ニ多事多難テアル。從テ國民ハ舉國一致全力ヲ盡シテ此ノ時艱ヲ克服シナケレハナラヌ。我々外務當局トシテハ、外交方面ニ於テ常ニ右ノ精神ヲ以テ如何ナル難問題ニ遭遇シヤウトモ全力ヲ舉ケテ善處スル覺悟テアル。

## 十三、第六十六回帝國議會ニ於ケル廣田外務大臣ノ演說

(十一月三十日)

私ハ前回第六十五議會ニ於テ、帝國ノ對外方針ヲ開陳スルノ機會ヲ得マシタカ、其ノ後内閣ノ更迭後ニ於キマシテモ、引續キ當時開陳シタル方針ニ從ツテ、外交案件ノ處理ニ當ツテ居ル次第アリマス。

其ノ後ニ於ケル我カ對外關係ニ付概觀シマスニ、帝國ノ東亞ニ於ケル地位ハ漸次列強ノ理解認識ヲ加フルニ至リマシテ、歐米諸國及中華民國等トノ關係ハ、從ツテ漸次親善ヲ増シツツアルコトハ、私ノ至極欣幸ニ存スル所テアリマス。

私ハ茲ニ前議會後ニ於ケル帝國外交上ノ重要ナル二、三ノ問題ニ付テ、其ノ經過ヲ報告シタイト思ヒマス。

我盟邦滿洲國カ獨立國トシテ健全ナル發達ヲ遂クルコトハ、聯盟脫退ノ當時煥發セラレマシタ詔書ニ於テ御垂示ノ通、帝國ノ根本的關心事テアリマスカ、爾來同國ニ於テハ内外ノ諸政愈進ミ、本年三月ニ帝政樹立セラレ、國基永遠ニ奠マルニ至リマシタコトハ、誠ニ慶祝ニ堪ヘマセヌ。畏

クモ 天皇陛下ニハ本年五月秩父宮殿下ヲ滿洲國ニ御差遣遊ハサレテ慶賀ノ意ヲ表セラレ、日滿兩國ノ關係愈緊密ノ度ヲ加ヘマシタコトハ、吾人一同ノ感激措ク能ハサル所テアリマス。

帝國ト「ソ」聯邦トノ關係ニ付キマシテハ、前議會ニ於テ御報告シマシタ以來稍良好ニ向ヒツツアル次第テアリマシテ、北洋漁業ノ如キモ本年ハ平穩ニ事業ヲ遂行シ得マシタコトハ、兩國國交ノ爲慶賀スヘキコトテアリマス。又北滿鐵道ノ讓渡交渉ハ本年初頃一時停頓ノ狀態ニ在リマシタカ、其ノ後三月頃ヨリ再ヒ交渉カ開始セララルニ至ツタノテアリマス。然ルニ其ノ後更ニ幾度カ難關ニ遭逢セルコトモアリマシタカ、其ノ間帝國政府ノ仲介斡旋ニ依リマシテ、今ヤ代價額其ノ他讓渡ニ關スル重要條件ノ大部分ニ付テハ既ニ意見ノ一致ヲ見ルニ至リマシテ、目下ノ所テハ三、四ノ手續問題カ未解決ノ狀態ニ在ルノテアリマス。此等ノ事項ハ細目ノ點ニ互ルモノカアリマスノテ、其ノ解決迄ニハ尙多少ノ時日ヲ要スル次第テアリマスカ、成ルヘク速ニ交渉ノ成立ヲ見ムコトヲ期待致シテ居リマス。

目下倫敦ニ於テ開催中ノ海軍軍縮豫備交渉ハ、主トシテ日英米ノ三大海軍國ノ間ニ行ハレ、實質ニ於テ極メテ重要ナル交渉トシテ、其ノ成行ハ帝國ノ注視ヲ怠ラサル所テアリマス。英國政府ヨリ海軍軍縮會議ヲ容易ナラシムル爲、倫敦ニ於テ關係國間ニ個別的ニ豫備交渉ヲ行ヒタキ旨申出

カアリマシタノハ本年ノ五月十七日テアリマスカ、帝國政府ニ於テハ右豫備交渉ノ開催ヲ適當ト認メマシテ之ニ同意ノ旨ヲ通報シ、結局六月十八日以來倫敦ニ於テ關係國間ニ交渉ノ開始ヲ見ルニ至リマシタ。大體最初ハ明年開催セラルヘキ會議ノ手續問題ニ付意見ノ交換カ行ハレ、十月ヨリ再開ノ交渉ニ於テハ、日英米ノ三國間ニ軍縮ノ實質問題ニ關スル交渉カ行ハレツツアルノテアリマス。

右交渉ニ當リマシテハ、帝國ハ我國防ノ安固ニ十分ナル兵力ノ保有ヲ期スルト共ニ、不脅威不侵略ノ原則ヲ確立セムトスルモノテアリマシテ、帝國カ從來ノ比率主義ヲ廢シ、關係國間ニ兵力量ノ共通最大限度ヲ設クヘキコトヲ主張スルノモ此ノ趣旨ニ基クモノテアリマス。而シテ又帝國ハ軍縮ノ精神ヲ發揮スル爲、極力軍備ノ縮減ヲ計リ、以テ將來成ルヘク國民負擔ノ緩和ニ資セムトスルモノテアリマシテ、之カ協定ニ當リマシテハ、右共通ノ限度ヲ成ルヘク低下セシムルト共ニ、攻撃的兵力ハ之ヲ極力縮減シ、防禦的兵力ハ之ヲ整備シ、以テ各國ヲシテ攻ムルニ難ク守ルニ不安ナカラシメムトスルノテアリマス。而シテ帝國代表ニ於テハ右ノ方針ヲ體シ我主張ノ貫徹ヲ圖ルト共ニ、合理的ナル新條約ノ妥結ヲ見ルニ至ル様努力ヲ續ケテ居ル次第テアリマシテ、帝國ニ於テハ英米其ノ他關係國ニ於テ我主張ノ公正妥當ナルヲ諒解シ、新ナル軍縮協定ノ成立ニ依リ、

世界的平和カ更ニ確保増進セラレムコトヲ希望スルモノテアリマス。尙豫備交渉ノ經過ハ公表セサルコトトナツテ居リマスカラ、只今ノ所詳細ニ申上クルコトハ出來マセヌカ、何レ他日更ニ申上ケル機會アラシコトヲ期待シテ居ルノテアリマス。

次ニ我對外通商關係ニ付キマシテ主要ナル案件ノ經過ヲ申述ヘマス。

英領印度トノ通商交渉ハ本年一月、日印代表者間ニ大體實質的意見ノ一致ヲ見マシタ處、愈條文ノ作成ニ際シ印度側ヨリ二、三重要ナル原則的問題提起セラレ、之カ爲交渉ハ一時澁滞スルニ至リマシタカ、漸ク四月十九日ニ至リ、兩國代表間ニ條約案ノ假調印ヲ行フコトトナリマシタ。其ノ後日英兩政府間ニ於テ日印通商條約及附屬議定書ニ正式調印ヲ濟マセ雙方ノ批准ヲ經テ本年九月十四日ヨリ實施セラルルニ至リマシタ。爾來今日迄ノ實績ニ徴シマスレハ本條約ノ運用ハ誠ニ順調ニ行ハレ、大局ニ於テ日印貿易ハ満足ナル發展ヲ續ケツツアリマスコトハ、兩國ノ爲極メテ悦フヘキコトテアルト在シマス。

終リニ目下「バダヴィア」ニ於テ開催中ノ日蘭會商ニ付キマシテハ、實ハ近年ニ於ケル和蘭本國及蘭領印度ノ貿易不況及日本ノ對蘭印輸出ノ激増ニ鑑ミマシテ、本年一月和蘭政府ヨリ之カ調節ノ爲、現行日蘭通商條約ノ補足的協定ヲ作ルコトヲ目的トスル會商ノ開催方申出カアリマシタノ