

ADDRESS OF MR. KOKI HIROTA, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
AT THE SEVENTY-THIRD SESSION OF THE IMPERIAL DIET,
DELIVERED ON JANUARY 22, 1938.

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At the last session of the Diet I had the honour to speak on the policy of the Japanese Government regarding the China Affair. Today I desire to address you on the subsequent developments which have occurred in the Chinese situation as well as on our foreign relations in general.

The attitude of the Japanese Government towards the present Affair has been clearly set forth in their statements made public from time to time in the past. Japan has no territorial ambitions in China, nor has she any intention of separating North China from the rest of the country. All she wants is that China, taking a broad view of the situation, will collaborate with Japan toward the fulfilment of the ideal of Sino-Japanese co-operation for the common prosperity and well-being of the two countries. Accordingly, even after the outbreak of the present Affair, we eagerly looked forward to joining forces with China for the purpose of securing peace in East Asia as soon as the Nationalist Government should have discarded their policy of opposition to Japan and Manchoukuo and evinced a sincere desire to work together for this idea of Japan. However, the Nationalist Government failed to understand our true intentions, and they were caught, so to speak, in the trap set by themselves, being bound by their commitments to the anti-Japanism that they had fostered for such long years. Unable to act wisely and well with a calm judgment, but relying upon third Powers, or allying

themselves

第七十三回帝國議會
外務大臣廣田
一九三八年一月二十二日

themselves with Communists, they are even now calling for a prolonged resistance, regardless of the plight of the 400 million people of China whom they have plunged into the depth of suffering and misery. Now ~~haehheric~~ heroic operations of our loyal and valiant forces in the north and in the south, have forced the Nationalist Government to abandon Nanking, their capital, and to flee far up the Yangtze River. Still unrepentant, they persist in their desperate opposition. It is a most lamentable thing for the sake of East Asia as a whole as well as for the people of China.

Some time ago when the Japanese Government received a proffer of good offices by the German Government to act as an intermediary for bringing about direct negotiations between Japan and China, they proposed, with a view to affording the Nationalist Government a last opportunity for reconsideration, the following four points as the basic conditions for the solution of the Affair:

1. China to abandon her pro-Communist and anti-Japanese and anti-Manchoukuo policies to collaborate with Japan and Manchoukuo in their anti-Comintern policy.
2. Establishment of demilitarized zones in the necessary localities, and of a special regime for the said localities.
3. Conclusion of an economic agreement between Japan, China and Manchoukuo.
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4. China to pay Japan the necessary indemnities.

These items summarized the minimum requirements which were considered absolutely indispensable by the Japanese Government. It was my earnest hope that the Nationalist Government would sue for peace on the basis of these fundamental conditions. However, that Government, blind to the larger interests of East Asia, and ignoring both our magnanimity and Germany's friendly intention, exhibited no readiness to ask frankly for peace, but only sought to delay the matter and ultimately failed to send a reply that could be regarded in any way as sincere. The Nationalist Government having thus wifully thrown away the last chance placed at their disposal by the Japanese Government, it became clear that there would be no hope of ever arriving at a solution by waiting indefinitely for any reconsideration on the part of the Nationalist Government. It is because of these circumstances that the Japanese Government issued on the 16th of this month the statement that they would from thence-forward cease to deal with the Nationalist Government. As is made plain in that statement our Government now look forward to the establishment^{ment} and the growth of a new Chinese regime capable of genuine co-operation with Japan, which it is their intention to assist in the building up of a new and rehabilitated China. I am fully convinced that is the only way of realizing our ideal of securing the stability of East Asia through Sino-Japanese co-operation.

I desire to avail myself of this occasion to say that in Europe and America there are some who are apt to entertain misgivings regarding Japan's intentions as though she were trying to close the Chinese door, and expel the interests of the Powers from China. Let me state explicitly that not only will Japan respect to the fullest extent the rights and interests of the Powers in the occupied areas, but she is prepared, for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the Chinese people, to leave the door wide open to all Powers and to welcome their cultural and economic cooperation there. It is earnestly to be hoped that the Powers, by recognizing the new conditions prevailing in China, and by appreciating the propriety of such Japanese demands for necessary and national adjustments as have been submitted, or may be submitted hereafter, in order to meet those conditions, will cooperate for the establishment of a new order in the Far East.

As regards our relations with Manchoukuo, it is the fundamental principle of our national policy to help that country to achieve a healthy progress as an independent state, maintaining all the while its intimate and inseparable relationship with our own. In accordance with this basic principle our Government decided upon the abolition of the extraterritoriality long enjoyed by Japan and transfer of her administrative rights in the South Manchuria Railway zone.

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And in the execution of that programme the first treaty was concluded in June, 1936, and the second treaty in November last year, the operation of both of which has proved exceedingly satisfactory. As for the international status of Manchoukuo, because of the various governmental reforms and improvements accomplished through her strenuous efforts exerted with the help of Japan for their materialization, the Powers have come to revise their appraisal of the new state. Italy, first of all, extended formal recognition towards the end of November last, and the mutual extension of formal recognition with the Franco Government of Spain took place in the early days of the following December.

Japan's policy towards the Soviet Union has always been guided by our conviction of the urgent need of placing the relations of the two countries upon a normal footing for the sake of the peace of East Asia. It is in accordance with this policy that we endeavoured within the past year to solve the long pending issue of the revision of the Fishery Treaty; but unfortunately, owing to the attitude of the Soviet authorities, we were obliged to conclude a modus vivendi at the year end as in the year before last. I should add, however, that since the Soviet Government are proceeding with the necessary internal preparations for the conclusion of an agreement providing for a revision of the treaty now in force, we are taking steps for the continuance of the negotiations and the signing of the new agreement at the earliest possible date.

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This Government attach great importance to a smooth operation of the Japanese concession enterprises in North Saghalien. Let me say that the Japanese Government will never allow these rights and interests derived from the Soviet-Japanese Basic Treaty to be nullified through unreasonable pressure. Again, the relations between the Soviet Union and China are attracting the special attention of our nation. China concluded in August last a non-aggression pact with the Soviet Union, while members of the Communist International have penetrated all classes of the Chinese, destroying the social order of the country and endangering the stability of East Asia, Japan, ever solicitous for the civilization of East Asia and the welfare of its people, cannot but view the situation with the gravest concern.

In conducting military operations in China, Japan has been exercising special care lest the nationals and the rights and interest of third Powers should suffer. But there have occurred, I regret to say, toward the end of last year the Panay Incident and the Ladybird Incident, involving Great Britain and the United States. While it is needless to say that their occurrence was entirely unintentional, it was feared for a time that these incidents might lead to an alienation of feeling between Japan and those two countries. I rejoice that thanks to the calm and fair-minded attitude taken by the Governments of both countries and the sincerity of our Government and people, the incidents have been brought

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in each case to an amicable settlement.

Since the outbreak of the present Affair, the United States has always maintained a fair and just attitude, acting, on all occasions with such careful regard for the cause of Japanese-American friendship that, despite such mishaps as the Panay Incident, the relations of the two countries, I am happy to say, have suffered no impairment. The importance to the conduct of our foreign affairs of American understanding needs scarcely to be mentioned. We shall continue to do our best towards the furtherance of Japanese-American amity and good will.

As regards Great Britain, there has been no change in the policy of the Japanese Government, which aims at the maintenance of the traditional friendship between the two countries. I hope that the British Government and people, grasping fully the importance of Anglo-Japanese relations, will endeavour to comprehend correctly Japan's position in East Asia and to cooperate with Japan for the furtherance of peace and good understanding between the two nations. At the same time, I desire to urge upon our own people to stand solidly behind this policy of the Government, in view of the seriousness of the general situation.

I am glad to say that Japan and Germany have been brought closer together than ever through such auspicious events as the visit of H.I.H. Prince Chichibu who was pleased to make a tour of that country on his way home from England last year, and also the cruise of the H.I.M.S. Ashigara, which included a call

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at Kiel. Especially do this Government appreciate the friendly and most sympathetic attitude Germany has taken in consonance with the spirit of the German-Japanese Anti-Comintern Agreement. We will strive to strengthen further the cooperation between the two countries.

From the beginning of the present Affair, Italy, understanding our true motives, has collaborated with us along all lines. It is well known to you how consistently and how energetically the Italian Government supported our country in November last year at the Brussels Conference of the Signatory Powers to the Nine Power Treaty. In connection with the question already mentioned of the settlement of the present Affair, the Italian Government again manifested their sympathetic concern. This Government are most grateful for these proofs of good will on the part of Italy, which had taken actually the same position as Japan in the matter of combatting the Comintern, joined in the German-Japanese Anti-Comintern Agreement in November last. It is a subject for congratulation from the standpoint of securing world peace that Japan, Germany and Italy have come to join forces under the Anti-Comintern banner. This Government will seek to extend further the effective operation of this agreement in concert with Germany and Italy.

In Spain, the civil war which broke out in July 1936 has developed steadily in favour of the régime under General Franco, which has now succeeded in bringing the greater part of the country under its control, and in consolidating its foundations. Moreover, the Franco Government is identified with

with the Government of this country in the policy adopted against the Comintern. In the light of these facts we have decided to recognize that Government, and the necessary steps to that end were taken early in December last year.

A survey of our foreign trade shows that there has been in the past year a notable increase, as compared with the preceding year, of more than 35 per cent. in value as regards imports and 18 percent. in value as regards exports -- the total value of imports and exports together exceeding 7,270,000,000 yen, which is an unprecedented sum in the history of our foreign commerce.

Nevertheless, there still remain the economic barriers as heretofore. While endeavouring on the one hand to eliminate these obstacles through diplomatic means by dealing individually with the various countries according to their respective circumstances and the measures employed by them, this Government are exerting on the other hand unremitting efforts to promote our foreign trade by every means available. During the past year trade agreements have been concluded with British India, Burma, and Turkey. There were also signed in December a Treaty of Commerce with Siam and a supplementary agreement to the Italo-Japanese Treaty of Commerce relating to the Italian colonies. Negotiations are now in progress with other countries for the conclusion of the necessary trade agreements, covering both old and new markets.

A boycott of Japanese goods has been initiated in certain countries

countries owing to misleading Chinese propaganda concerning the present Affair and to the machinations of the Chinese who reside there in large numbers. However, nowhere has it developed into any serious proportions, thanks to the united efforts of the Government and people and the fair attitude of the general public in the countries concerned.

The Japanese Government believe it to be one of the necessary conditions of the peace and harmony and the prosperity of Japan, Manchoukuo and China, and consequently of the entire world, to increase rationally the productive power of those three countries, and to strengthen their economic ties, and at the same time to promote their trade with the rest of the world. For the realization of this purpose the Government are now carefully preparing appropriate plans at home and abroad.

Finally I desire to say a few words on cultural work. In order to promote international friendship and to bring about a real peace among mankind it is necessary that nations should form intimate cultural bonds and cultivate a full understanding of one another's ideals and aspirations. The present Affair is traceable in no small degree to Chinese lack of understanding in this regard. If Japan and China are to build up a lasting friendship, they should understand each other's national conditions and characteristics, and cooperate culturally according to the fundamental spirit of the Orient. Taking this standpoint, the Government intend

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to carry on in China more intensively than heretofore the cultural work which will serve as a foundation for the permanent peace and prosperity of the two nations. At the same time the Government will not relax their cultural work elsewhere since there is a special need, in the face of the present international situation, of making other peoples better acquainted with our unique culture and the national traits of our people who love justice and peace.

I hope that from what I have now said you have been able to understand the views of the Government regarding the present China Affair and foreign questions in general. In brief, the underlying aim of the foreign policy of the Government is to eradicate the root of evil in East Asia, to make known throughout the world the justice of our cause, and to contribute toward laying the foundations of world peace. To that end the Government are doing their very utmost. And I trust that you will appreciate the intentions of the Government and ~~willingly~~ your co-operation for the attainment of the objectives of our foreign policy in dealing with the grave emergency that confronts the nation today.

①. Chung Kai shek. Page 4 Ending of 1st Party ^{and}

②. Immediately

③. ~~of the affair~~

Page 3.

④. and it is our ^{obtained as}

⑤. Page 4. ~~which~~ was a reparation of the

Russo-Japanese War.

⑥. failing in our attempt as in last year.

⑦. Afrik raid on Bantich.

⑧. Page 9. Beginning part.

However, as before economic barriers
still exists in various foreign countries.

Ref. No. 1174

(三) 第十七回帝國議會於廣田外相演說

(一九三一年一月二十二日)

又三十一

支那事變對ル帝國政府方針ニ付キマシテハ、曩ニ第七十二回帝國議會ニ於テ、陳述スル所アリマシカ、本日茲ニ其後情勢及我對外國關係ノ全般ニ付テ、所見ヲ開陳致シテ存シマス。

今次事變ニ對スル帝國政府ノ態度ハ、屢次ニ皇政府所信ノ披瀝表テ明カテアリマシテ、帝國政府ハ支那對シ何等ノ領土的野心有セズ、又北支ヲ支那ノ分轄セシメトスルハ如キ意圖ヲ有シテ居ナイデアリマス。

即チ帝國ノ求ムル所ハ、唯支那ノ大局ニ自覺ノ日支提携共存共榮ノ理想ニ協力スルニ至ランコトニアルデアリマス。從テ事變勃発後ニ於テ

マシテモ、國民政府ニシテ排日抗滿ノ政策ヲ捨テ、右帝國ノ理想ニ協力スルノ誠意ヲ披瀝シテ来ルニ於テハ、帝國ノ之ト手ヲ携フハ東亞和平ノ確立ニ邁進セヨトテ期シテ居ルデアリマス。然ルニ國民政府ハ帝國ノ

ヒ要スルヲ解セズ、多年自ラ歎吹シ来ル排日抗日ノ主張ヨリ自縱自縛ニ陥リ、冷僻ニ大ニテ顧念シテ善處スルコトヲ得ズ、或ハ第三國ニ頼

リ、或ハ共產黨ト結ヒ、今尚長期抵抗ヲ唱ヘ、四億ノ民衆ヲ塗炭ノ苦ミニ投シ敢テ顧ミナイデアリマス。今チヤ帝國ノ忠勇ナル軍海兵北

南ニ勇戰奮闘シ、爲ニ國民政府ハ首府南京ヲ捨テテ遠ク長江上流ニ逃散セサルヲ得ナイコトニナリマシタガ、而カモ尚自ラ覺ルコト

ナリ、自暴自棄的抵抗ヲ續ケテ居リマス。

20. 斯ノ如キハ支那民衆ノ爲ニモ將又東亞ノ大局ノ爲ニモ痛惜措
ク能ハサル所テアリマス。帝國政府ハ曩ニ樞密政府リ、日支西國
ノ間ニ立テ直接交渉ノ橋渡シヲナス(キ旨)ノ好意的申出ニ接シ
マシマシテ、國民政府ニ最後ノ反有ラ共ハニカ爲、事變解決ノ
基礎條件トシテ次ノ四點ヲ提示シタリテアリマス。

一、支那ハ容共抗日滿政策ヲ放棄シ日滿西國ノ防共政策ニ
協力スルコト。

二、所要地域ニ冰武裝地帯ヲ設ケ且該地方ニ特殊ノ機構ヲ設
定スルコト。

三、日滿支、三國間ニ密接ナル經濟協定ヲ締結スルコト。

四、支那ハ帝國ニ對シ所要ノ賠償ヲナスコト

右ノ何レモ帝國政府ノ絶対必要ト認メ、最少限度ノ要求ヲ

概括致シテモテアリマス。私ニ國民政府カ速此ノ基礎條件

ニヨリ、和ヲ求メ来ランコトヲ切望シテ居ルヲテアリマス。東亞ノ

大局ニ目覺メサル同政府ハ我方ノ寛容獨逸政府ノ好意トシ無

視シ、虚心坦懐ニ和ヲ乞フノ誠心度ニ出テス、徒ラ遷延ヲ事ト

シタル末遂ニ何等誠意ヲ認ム(キ)同答ヲシテカクテアリマス。

本國民政府ノ態度ハ、帝國政府ノ共ニシテ最後ノ好極ヲ目ヲ抛

抑シタルモノト云フヘキデアリコシテ、事態此處ニ至リテハ、此上荏苒
 同政府ノ反撥ヲ待ツモ、到底事變鮮味ノ見込ナキト明カト相成リタリ
 アリマス。之レ去ル十六日帝國政府ハ今後國民政府ヲ對テトセザル
 旨ノ聲明ヲナシマスニ至ル所デアリマス。尚該聲明中ニ之ヲ明示シテア
 リマスニ通り、今後帝國政府ハ帝國トシテ提擧スルニ足ル新興
 支那政權ノ成長ヲ期待シタリ。是ト西國ノ外交ヲ調整シ
 更生新支那ノ建設ニ協力スル決意ヲアリタリ。私ハ此レガ帝國
 ノ理想トスル日支提携ヲニルニ東亞ノ安定ヲ得ル唯一ノ途タルコトヲ
 信シテ疑ハズシテアリマス。

尚此ノ機會ニ一言致シ度イハ、欧米諸國ニ於キコシテハ動モスレバ
 帝國カ支那ノ閉鎖シ列國ノ權益ヲ驅逐セシメテ企圖
 シテ居ルカノ如キ證據ヲ有スルヘカアルコトアリマス。帝國政府ハ
 帝島軍隊ノ占據已、域内ニ在ル列國ノ權益ハ飽ク迄之ヲ尊重
 ス(キコトト勿論、庶ク支那民衆ノ副利増進ノ爲、諸外國ニモ
 門戸ヲ開放シ、其ノ資本ノ進出ヲモ歡迎スルモノナルコトヲ以テ

明ニシ度イト存シマス。私ノ關係列國ガ、支那ニ於ケル新事態
 ヲ直視シ、之ニ即應シテ帝國カ現ニ爲シテアリ、又ハ今後爲スベキ
 (キ合理的調整ノ要ホリ諒解シ、以テ東亞ノ新秩序ノ建設ニ協

力セリシコトヲ希望スル次第デアリマス。

次ニ日滿兩國關係ヲ見コズニ、滿洲國ヲシテ帝國ト緊密不可分ノ

關係ヲ持シテ獨立國トシテ其健全ナル發展ヲ遂ケシムコトハ

帝國對滿國策ノ基調デアリマス。帝國カ多年滿洲ニ於テ享

有セル治外法權、及日露戰年ノ代償タル南滿洲鐵道附屬地行

政權ニ付キマシテモ、政府ハ右國策ノ基調ニ遵據シテ成建シ之カ

撤廢乃至移讓ヲナスヘキ方針ヲ決定シ、右實現ノ爲昭和十一年

帝ノ條約、並昨年十月ノ條約ヲ締結シタルデアリマス。

而シテ右兩條約ノ実施状況、極々順調デアリマス。一方國際

政局ニ於テ滿洲國ノ地位ヲ見マズニ、建國以來帝國ノ協力ノ

下、庶政ノ改革ニ邁進致シタル結果、今ヤ列國モ一ノ對滿

認識ヲ新ニスルに至リ、昨年十月末、先ツ伊國ノ正式承認

ヲ得、次テ十月初西班牙「フランコ」將軍ノ政府ト間ニ相互

ニ正式承認ヲ行ヒマシムコトハ、御同慶ノ至リデアリマス。

「ワグライエ」聯邦トノ關係ニ付キマシテハ、帝國政府トシテハ、由來

兩國關係ヲ出來得ル限り正當ナル扶助ニ遣リコトガ東亞

平和ノ爲喫緊ト信シ此方針ヲ以テ措置シ來タルデアリマス。

即チ西國同年来ノ懸案ヲ以テ漢業條約修正問題ヲ昨年中ニ
解決セシト努力致シ、コトモ、一ニ此ノ方針ニ基キテモ、アリキニ

カ、ソレガ、エト政府當局ノ態度ニシテ、昨年来、遂ニ一昨年と同

様ノ暫定取極ヲ結ブ、己ムヲ得サニ至リ、コトハ、私ノ遺憾

トスル所テアリキ。尤モ、ソレガ、エト政府ニ施テモ、現行條約ヲ

修正スルノ必要ニシテ、締結スルニ爲、必要ナル國內的準備ヲ進メテ居リ

スルカ故ニ、引續キ交渉ヲ行ヒ、以テ可成速ニ新協定ノ實

現ヲ見ル様折角手配中テアリキ。尙政府ハ此種太ニ

於テノ利權事業、正當ニ進行ヲ極ク重要視スル

ノテアリキ。且、其基本條約ニ由ルニ、此種利權力不

當、壓迫ニシテ有名無實トナルカ如キ、尙帝國政府ト

シテ、黙過シ得テアリキ。又、ソレガ、エト聯邦ト支那ト

間係ニ付テハ、我國一般、特ニ注意ヲ甚クシテ居ル所テ

アリキ。支那ハ昨年八月、ソレ聯邦ト間ニ不侵略條約

ヲ結ビ、殊ニ國際共產黨員カ支那ノ各層ニ喰入テ

同國ノ社会秩序ヲ破壞シ、延ク東亞ノ安定ニ

禍ニテ居リ、コトハ、東亞ノ文明ト諸民族ノ福祉ヲ

念トシテ帝國トシテ、多大ノ關心ヲ持テ、得テ

710. 6. 帝國對支軍事行動ヲ進ムル者ナリ。在支第三國
人及第三國權益ニ不測ノ被害ヲ及ハサル様ヲ持シ留

意シキトワタテアリマス。不幸ニシテ英米トノ間、昨年末

米艦ハヤク号及英艦「レティバルト」号ノ事件カ起リ

マシタトハ、甚ク遺憾トシテアリマス。此等ノ事件カ、我方、

故トモ出テタシモ、非然ハ申ス迄モナイ所アリマス。右

兩事件ハ、一時、我國ト右兩國ノ感情疎隔ノ因ヲ

成ニトキヤラ、氣遣ハシタテアリマス。幸ニシテ兩國政府、冷

靜且公正ナル態度ト、我官民一致ノ誠意トモヨリニシテ、

事件ノ圓滿ニ解決ヲ見シタツト、邦家、均欣快ニ堪

ヘテアリマス。

今次事變勃發シテ、米國政府ハ、常ニ公正ノ態度ヲ持シ

テ、日米關係ノ大局ヲ顧念シテ、善處ニ前述ノ如ク、

事件ノ如キ不祥事件ノ突發ニ不拘、兩國友好

關係ニ何等田系ヲ及ボサナカリシトハ、私、欣幸トシテアリ

マス。帝國ノ外交上、米國ノ理解認識、必要ニ付テハ、今

更ニ言フテ要シテ、所アリマス。此上、其日米親善

ノ美大、出テ不得限リ、努力ヲ續テテ行キ度ク、所存テ

アリマス。

英國トノ關係ニ付キミレテハ、帝國政府カ、日英兩國、

傳統的友好關係ヲ維持セントシ、從來ノ方針ニハ、不
等論ニ所カテテアリマス。私ハ英國政府及國民於テモ

日英關係、重大性ニ付充分、理解ヲ持テ東亞ニ
 於テ帝國ノ立場ヲ正解シ、我方ト協力シテ、兩國親
 善増進ニ如カカメントス能クモ、出テ来ルハ（キヤ）ヲ
 期待ス。我國民モ亦克ク時局ノ重キナルニ鑑ミ、右政
 府ノ方針ニ協力スル態度ニ出テ来テラ希望スルニ已マナ
 ン

獨逸トノ關係ニ付キミテハ、昨年秋又官殿下英國ヲ
 御歸朝ノ途次、同國ヲ御訪問遊幸、又帝國軍艦
 足柄ノヤリニ迴航等ノ事カアリテ、兩國ノ關係益々
 親善ヲ加ヘマシタリトハ、御同慶ニ堪ヘテ所アリマス。
 殊ニ同國カ日独防共協定、精神ヲ体シテ我方ニ
 對シ極大理解ノ態度ニ出テマシタリトハ、帝國政府
 大ニ喜トシテ所アリマス。政府ハ今後益々兩國ノ提
 携強化ニ努力致シタリト考ヘテ居ル所アリマス。
 茲ニ伊國政府ハ今次事變ノ首初ニ帝國ノ真意
 ヲ了解シ、各方面ニ巨ク協力ヲ著カシクアリマス。殊ニ
 昨年土日武府ニ於テ九國條約關係國會議ノ開
 催ニ當リマシテ、終始一貫極力我方支持ノ態度ヲ
 示サレタリトハ、御承知ノ通りナリマス。前述ノ事變
 解決方ニ付キミテモ、伊國政府ハ同情心ヲ

不レテ居タリテアリシレテ、右伊國則段ノ好意ハ帝國ノ深ク感謝ス所ナリシニ、同國ノ豫テ及共、點ニ於テ

帝國ノ事實ト其通リ立場ニ在リシレカ、昨斗十日日独

防共協定ニ参加シ、茲ニ日独伊三國カ防共ノ義務トシテ

提携スニ至リシタトハ、在野ノ平和確保ノ見地ヨリ慶

加目ニ堪ヘテリ所ナリシニ、政府ハ独伊兩國ト協力シ

テ今後益々本協定ノ知果ヲ發揮セシム期シテ

居ル次第ナリシニ、西班牙ニ於キモテハ、一昨年七月内乱

勃發以來、戰況ハ次第ニフランスニ將軍ノ政府側

ニ有利ニ展開シ、最近同政府ハ西班牙ノ大半ヲ

其ノ勢力ノ下ニ收メ、政府ノ基礎モ大ニ鞏固ツ

加ヘタリテアリシニ、他方、同政府カ防共ヲ以テ國策トシ

テ、帝國政府ノ方針ト相通ス所ナルテアリ

マシテ、帝國政府ハ此等諸般事情ニ鑑ミ、同

政府ヲ承認スラ適当ト認メ、昨斗十二月初承認

ノ手續ヲ執ツタリテアリシニ、

次ニ、昨斗ニ於テ通商關係ヲ概觀致シ、昨

斗ニ比シ、輸入金額ニ於テ、三割五分餘又輸

出金額ニ於テ一割五分餘ノ激増ヲ示シ、貿易

總額亦七十億七千餘萬円ト云フモノ、昨斗有、巨

類ニ達スルアリマス。

然レテ下ラ、諸外國於ル經濟的障害ハ、其後依然トシテ存続シテ居リマス。政府ト致シマシテハ、諸國事情鑑其ハ、措置ニ應ジ、各個ニ外交手段等ヲ依ニ打開ヲ圖リマシテ、貿易促進ノ對不斷、努力カヲ致シマシテ、昨年中英領印度ニ及ニ及土耳其トノ間ニハ通商協定ノ締結ヲ完了シ、又暹羅トノ間ノ通商條約及伊領植民地ニ關スル伊間通商追加協定モ、舊臘調印ヲ了シ、次第テアリマシテ、更ニ尙新舊市場ニ巨ク諸國ト通商ニ關シテ要タル取極、締結ヲ交渉中ナリマス。

諸國中ニハ、事變ニ關シテ支那側ノ虚構ノ宣傳ニ惑ハサレ、其ハ多數在在シ、華僑ノ策動ノ結果、本邦品排斥ノ舉ニ出テタルヤキアリマシタトハ、

誠ニ遺憾ニ堪ヘテアリマス。我カ官民一致ノ努力カト諸國民一般ノ公正ナル態度ト依リマシテ、其ノ擴大ヲ見ルニ至ラナカッタフトハ、誠ニ幸トシテアリマス。

日滿支三國ノ生産力ヲ合理的ニ擴充シ、其ノ經濟的連繫ヲ鞏固ニスルト共ニ、之ト諸外國トノ貿易關係ヲ發展シ、圖ルニテ、日滿支三國、延クシテ

東亞全体ノ繁榮ト在リテ、協和ト有テ、育マシテ、獨條

仲、ト信ニセリデアリシテ、之カ實現ノ為、政府ハ目下
内外ニ亘リ萬金ノ措置ヲ講シツアルコトアリマス。

最後ニ付言致シ度クも、用ヒユコトハ文化事業ニ付テ

テアリマス、國際間ノ親善ヲ増進シ人類ノ眞ノ平

和ヲ招キセントセハ、各國民カ相互ニ文化的連繫ヲ

緊密ニシ、相互ノ真意ヲ充分ニ理解スルコトハ必要

ナリマス、今次事變ノ如キモ、一面ニ於テ、支那側カ此ノ真

ニ於テ缺クル所アリマス、起因ニ所カ甚クナイテアリ

マカ故ニ、日支間恒久ノ親善關係ヲ樹立スル為ニ

日支兩國國民カ相互ニ其ノ國情ト國民性トヲ理解

シ、東洋本然ノ精神ニ立脚シ文化的提携ノ實

ヲ圖存スルハ要カアルナリマス、政府ハ此ノ見地ヲ對

支文化事業ニ一層ノ努メヲ為シ、之ヲ以テ兩國

間百年ノ計ノ基礎ヲラネトスルコトヲ期シテ居ル

第テアリマス、尚右ト同時ニ、我國文化ノ海外一般

對シテ紹介ヲ行フコトヲ、正義ト平和ヲ愛好ス

我ノ國民性ト我が國有ノ文化トヲ海外ニ宣揚

スルコトハ、現下ノ國際情勢カニ鑑ミ、特ニ必要

ナルコトアルト考ヘズニテ、政府ハ益々國際文化事

業ニ努メセシムルコトアリマス。

以上陳述シヨレタ所ヨリ、今次事變、並對外問題
 全般ニ關シテ政府ノ所見ヲ大体御諒察願
 ヘドト存スルテアリマス、之ヲ要スニ政府ノ對外政
 策ノ根柢ヲ示スルハ、一ニ東亞ノ禍根ヲ除キ、
 大義ヲ宇内ニ顯揚シ、以テ在野ノ平和ヲ基テ
 樹テントスニアリマシテ、此ノ目的、為政府ノ最善ヲ
 畫シテ居ルテアリマス、何卒諸君ニ於カセヨレテモ、
 政府ノ意ニ祈テ御了解ニ現下非常重
 大ノ時局ニ處ルニ帝國外交ノ目的達成、為
 切ニ御協力アリテトテ希望スル次第ヲアリマス。

文書ノ出所竝ニ成立ニ關スル證明書

(三號)

自分、林

警ハ外務省文書課長

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正確ニシテ眞實ナル寫シナルコトヲ證明ス

昭和二十二年 四月 九 日

於東京

右署名捺印ハ自分ノ面前ニ於テ爲サレタリ

同日於同所

立會人

浦部 勝馬

林

林

三〇ノ