

日本の侵略に対する非難

一九三三(昭和八)年の春、大統領に対し、^{或る種の効力の下に於て}条件付で合衆国の武器輸出を禁止する

権限を與ふる法律案と閣議して、日本に対する武器輸出禁止の可能性も

考慮された。一九三三(昭和八)年五月十七日に於けるハル國務長官代理の上院外交委

員會に対する聲明の中で、合衆国政府は「現在^{中朝}に進行中の國際紛争の

主なる責任は日本に在るとなすリットン委員会報告と大体に於て」同意見な

る旨が強調されてゐる。同法案に關する此の聲明の中でハル長官は日支間の

平和回復の手段としてこの権限を行使することは同政府の意圖する所では

ないと述べた。更之又、武器禁輸は此の場合平和回復の有効な手段ではない、

日本は重要な武器生産国でその工業は自国の必要を充分に満し得るまでに

到達して居るが、^{中朝}は之等の武器の^{いそ日本に}輸入は仰いで居り、従つて武器禁

輸を日支兩國に適用すれば、不利となるのは^{中朝}であり日本には有利であ

る。禁輸を日本のみに限るとしても恐らく^{中朝}向けの武器は日本によつて

押へられてしまひ、結局^{中朝}の武器供給量を減じ日本の供給量を増す

ことにならうと述べてゐる。長官は、同政府は日本軍の作戦を利する

やうな措置を執る氣は毛頭ないと聲明し、更に、此の種の國際的禁輸

には、日本が之に対し執るべき報復手段に対しその効力を保障すべき實

質的な保障をすべての大國政府から得られぬ限り、之に参加すること

に同意しないと述べた。

同武器輸出禁止法案は成立に至らなかつた。

合衆國國務省公刊「平和と戦争」

第七、八頁より抄出

Def Doc No. 1819

Ministers: Minister of Home Affairs NAKAHASHI (3)

Minister of Communication MITSUCHI (10)

Councillors: ITO (18), ICHIHARA (29), OKADA (34)

Commissioners: President of the Legislation Bureau SHIMADA,

Councillor of the Legislation Bureau KUROSAKI,

(21) Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs NAGAI,

Secretary of Foreign Affairs MATSUMIYA,

(20) Vice-Minister of Finance KURODA,

(25) Chief of the Financing Bureau of the

Finance Ministry TOMIYA,

(25) Chief of the Accounts Bureau of the

Finance Ministry FUJII,

Vice-Minister of War SUGIYAMA,

Intendant-colonel OUCHI,

Paymaster Vice-admiral KATO,

Paymaster-captain ARAKI,

Reporter Chairman of Investigation Committee KANEKO

Chief Secretary: Chief Secretary FUTAGAMI

Secretaries: Secretary HORIE, Secretary MUTO

Chairman (KURATAMI): The Meeting is opened. I hope you have no objection to the fact that the usual procedure was not adopted to open today's Meeting on account of a request made by the Cabinet. The following two bills are brought up en bloc for deliberation:

- (1) Partial suspension of the transfer of the sinking-fund for the year 1931.

CONDEMNATION OF JAPANESE AGGRESSION

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In the spring of 1933, in connection with proposed legislation to authorize the President under certain conditions to apply embargoes on the export of arms from the United States, consideration was given to the possibility of an arms embargo against Japan. In a statement made on behalf of Secretary of State Hull to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, May 17, 1933, it was emphasized that the United States Government concurred "in general in the findings of the Lytton Commission which place the major responsibility upon Japan for the international conflict now proceeding in China". In this statement concerning the proposed legislation, Secretary Hull said that it was not the intention of this Government to use the authority as a means of restoring peace between China and Japan. He said that an arms embargo would not be an effective means of restoring peace in this instance; that Japan was an important producer of arms with industries sufficiently developed to supply its own needs; that China was dependent upon her importation of these commodities; that an arms embargo applied to both China and Japan would, therefore, militate against China and in favor of Japan; that an embargo directed against Japan alone would probably result in the seizure by the Japanese of arms intended for China, thus ultimately decreasing China's supply of arms and increasing Japan's supply. The Secretary stated that this Government would not be disposed to take any action which would favor the military operations of the Japanese. Further, he said that we would not under any circumstances agree to participate in an international embargo of this kind unless we had secured substantial guaranties from the Governments of all the great powers which would insure against the effects of any retaliatory measures which the Japanese might undertake.

The proposed arms-embargo legislation was not enacted.

Excerpt from "Peace and War"
Official publication
Department of State, U. S. A.
Pages 7 and 8

禁輸を日本のみに限るとしても恐らく中國向けの武器は日本によつて押へられてしまひ、結局中國の武器供給量を減じ日本の供給量を増すことにならうと述べてゐる。長官は、同政府は日本軍の作戰を利するやうな措置を執る氣は毛頭ないと聲明し、更に、此の種の國際的禁輸には、日本がこれに對し執るべき報復手段に對しその效力を保障すべき實質的な保障をすべての大國政府から得られぬ限り、之に参加することには同意しない、と述べた。

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合衆國國務省公刊「平和と戦争」

第七、八頁より抄出

EXHIBIT

Defense Document 401 (1)

CONSIDERATION OF JAPANESE AGGRESSION

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