

Rejected
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VII-IX

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Exh. No.

Translated by
Defense Language Branch

Chairman (Mr. FUJISAWA, Munosuke): Acting
Prime Minister, Foreign Minister SHIDEHARA

(State Minister, Baron SHIDEHARA, Kijuro ascended the rostrum)

State Minister (Baron SHIDEHARA, Kijuro): Gentlemen.
Prime Minister HAMAGUCHI met with an unforeseen disaster on
November 14, last year. He is now recuperating, and his
presence is expected in the near future, his recovery being
very favorable. He will see you very soon. (Applause.)
I have been appointed Acting Prime Minister according to
Art. VIII of the Cabinet Organization Law. I deem it a
great honor to state the outline of the Government's policy
in this 59th session of the Imperial Diet. (Applause.)

The most important event in international political
affairs during the last year was the conclusion of the
London Naval Treaty. The treaty was signed on April 22,
last year, by the plenipotentiaries of Japan, Great Britain,
the United States of America, France and Italy, and ratifica-
tion was completed in so far as Japan, Great Britain and the
United States of America are concerned. Thus the treaty
completely came into effect from December 31, last year.
It is a matter for congratulation that a new security has
been added to world peace by the cooperation of the three

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great naval powers (Applause).

The London Treaty, as you all know, together with the Washington Treaty of 1922, will serve internationally to prevent dangers which may arise from a naval construction race, to open new prospects for friendship among the main naval powers and, internally, to decrease the national expenditure as well as to reduce burden on our national life. (Applause) I believe it is the great responsibility of all the nations concerned to maintain and further to promote the spiritual and material effect of this treaty. The hope of the whole world, I believe, turns on this point. (Applause)

The civil war in our neighbouring country, China, came to a conclusion last autumn, and it seems that China is now endeavoring to restore internal order and to renew every department of her domestic administration. Peace and unity in China will not only bring happiness to China herself but will be welcomed by every nation. Japan has expected favorable development in her relation with China, attaching great importance thereto.

The relations between the Japanese Empire and the Powers in Europe are now in a satisfactory state, and we can expect with certainty that these relations will further be strengthened and promoted. (Applause)

As regards the budget of 1931, the Government, in view of financial conditions and of the national income, has

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decided to curtail as far as possible the established expenditures and not to recognize new undertakings which are not truly indispensable. (Applause) The estimated expenditure in the budget of 1931 thus framed amounts to ¥1,400,000,000. This is a sum ¥320,000,000 smaller than the estimated expenditure of the budget of 1929. (Applause) Thus, though there are many difficulties in financial administration, we have shaped a plan for strengthening our naval forces for several years from 1931 in order to perfect national defense. This plan, which is aimed to cover only the most urgent matters, will serve to form for the time being a basic framework for national defense.

Further the Government, recognizing the necessity of improving the conditions of the people, decided to reduce the annual amount of taxes for the period from 1931 to 1936 by more than ¥9,000,000 for the first year and about ¥25,000,000 for each of the other five years, which will be a part of the fund reserved for naval construction which will be saved in consequence of the conclusion of the Naval Treaty. (Applause)

As regards public loans, we are intending to retain the principle of the last year except to suspend the inclusion of German indemnity in the National Bond Liquidation Funds. (Applause) But we planned, in view of the urgent necessity

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of relief of the unemployed, to mitigate conditions for the flotation of loans by prefectural organizations for relief purposes. And in the national budget, too, recognizing the necessity for establishing proper plans for that purpose we decided to issue only for this year public bonds exceeding the sums which are fixed in the general and special budget. (Applause) But we avoided placing it on the open market for fear of a threat to the financial circles.

When we look at the financial situation after the lifting of the gold embargo, we see that the whole nation was struck with uneasiness for a time, as our financial circles encountered the world-wide depression on their way to recovery. But we took measures, -- industrial rationalization, encouragement of the home consumption of national products, adjustment of money circulation, relief of the unemployed --- (Speaker was interrupted by shouts and jeers.)

Chairman (Mr. FUJISAWA, Ikunosuke).

Please, be quiet, gentlemen.

State Minister (Baron SAIDARA, Kijuro): (continuing his speech).

As we took every possible step the disturbances have been gradually subdued. (Interrupted by the shouts, "No. no." applause).

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There were many difficulties in 1930, but our nation alone could not be excepted from the world-wide depression. I think our whole nation needs great resolution to tide over these difficulties. When we look back at our history, our nation, from time to time, has encountered many difficulties which were not less than the present one. But each time our ancestors survived the trial. I believe that this national spirit will never wither. (Interrupted by the shouts, "No.no." Applause).

As regards the present condition of administration and finance of the nation, we think it is necessary to harmonize the suddenly decreased national expenditure with the national administration, and to revise the present administrative organization in order to make it suit present conditions of national economy. (Applause) We consider that there is a necessity, too, to revise the tax system. So the Government is intending, in order to prepare for such adjustments to establish investigation committees relating to administration, finance and tax-system early in the next year in order to renew future administration, to strengthen the financial basis and to equalize the people's burdens. What we call "adjustment" here does not mean mere curtailment and saving. It means that the Government will meet the present social need by making every effort to develop

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industry and execute social policy as well as by curtailing what is unnecessary and to retaining what is necessary.

(Applause)

The revision of the pension system is a long pending question, which does not permit any further delay. This is also one of the problems of administrative adjustment which the Government is planning to solve quickly.

As for the question of reorganizing the set-up of the Army, the army authorities have, since August of the year before last, been studying the matter through an investigation committee specially organized for that purpose. Recently, as the time seems to be gradually ripening for the League of Nations to convene a principal session of the Armament Reduction Conference, covering land, sea and air forces, it has become necessary for us to take this circumstance into consideration in studying the above matter. Therefore we are now carrying on our study with these considerations in view. (Applause)

To sum up, this is not a time for us to indulge in an extravagant budget policy, which would only cause too many enterprises to spring up one after another. (Applause) We must on the one hand improve the general condition of the people in order to prepare for further development in the future and must on the other lay a firm basis for our

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economy and public finance so that our national strength may further be enhanced. These two, I believe, are the most urgent needs of the time. (Applause) The Government intends to shape the budget and submit bills along these lines with such future considerations in view. I hope you will understand the Government's true intention and approve the bills after due deliberation. (Applause)

Next I wish to state my views on foreign affairs in my capacity as Foreign Minister. (Applause) One of the events which have had the most important influence upon our foreign relations during the past year is the conclusion of the London Naval Treaty. On October 27 last year the ratification of this treaty was made by Japan, the United States and the British Commonwealth, with the exception of Irish Free State. And since on December 31 the Irish Free State also made her ratification, the treaty is already in force among Japan, the United States and Britain. (Applause) Inasmuch as the full text of the treaty has been published and detailed discussions were made at the preceding Diet regarding its specific contents, I don't attempt here to enter into the details of the document. But one thing seems to be worth mentioning here --- this is the psychological effect it has brought about. The London Treaty has put an end to the steadily intensifying naval race among the

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major naval Powers as regards auxiliary vessels, and has thus solved at one stroke the question which was annoying the statesmen of the world since the time of the Washington Conference. It would be unnecessary here to dwell upon the significance of this document for the stabilization of world politics. (Applause) In fact it is the agreed opinion of all those who have contact with the current of world events that its conclusion has deepened good understanding among the Powers concerned. (Applause) This will further give favorable influence to the Naval Conference to be opened in 1935. The peace and progress of the world are possible only through such conscious moral efforts of man as was witnessed in the conclusion of this treaty. (Applause)

The internal strife in China spread over to Shantung Province around May and June last year, and at one time the Japanese residing in Chinan and along the Kiao-Chi Railway east of Chinan were often in danger. Thanks, however, to the coordinated efforts of the Japanese government and people and thanks also to the scrupulous care of the belligerent parties about the protection of Japanese residents, no Japanese was killed or injured. (Applause) Damage to Japanese property was also very small. At about the same time so-called 'red bandits' were very rampant throughout China, especially in the central and southern provinces.

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This tendency culminated in the Chiangsha Incident, and for a period all was in a state of utter confusion. In August, however, a favorable turn set in, and the work of the peaceful unification of the nation has been resumed. It is a matter for congratulation for China as well as for entire East Asia. (Applause)

We cannot of course deny that there are many obstacles that lie in the way ahead of the Chinese nation. It is clear that more than ordinary patience and courage on the part of the Chinese statesmen and a deep feeling of friendship on the part of the other nations will be needed for surmounting these obstacles. (Applause)

Recently, in China, there are signs which suggest a promising future for China and for us. It is a fact that the governing body of the Chinese Republic is putting great stress in their statements and actions upon the constructive works in the internal administration. Generalissimo Chiang, after his return to Nanking from the front, has advocated, in his messages to the whole nation, the necessity of sweeping away the bandits in the provinces and has emphasized financial adjustment, enforcement of official discipline, absorption of foreign capital for economic development and encouragement of provincial autonomy. Moreover they manifested their resolution in the 4th session

of the Assembly of whole Nation of last November to open a National Assembly early this May, to make the immediate aim to stabilize order, to build up national power and to popularize education as well as internationally abolishing "liken" duty and liquidating internal and external loans.

Viewed from the above facts, the Chinese National Government seems to be intending to advance a step forward, with the end of the civil war, to the establishment of a firm national basis by means of an actual constructive revolution in politics in order to secure her position among the world Powers. (Applause) If it is so, the way China is now going is precisely the path through which Japan has raised herself from a position of international inferiority to that of one of the World Powers. We sincerely hope for the success of her efforts. (Applause) The Government is willing to do all it can to help her in her efforts. In fact it has become recently very frequent for the Chinese national government to dispatch students to Japan or seek reference materials from Japan regarding various subjects, such as education, military affairs, police, communications, local self-government etc. In response to those demands on the part of China, we are trying to open our doors and to furnish her with all possible facilities. (Applause) If the Chinese people will try hard to stabilize their domestic administration and to take adequate and

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effective steps to protect the life, property and lawful economic activity of foreign nationals and if they will smoothly discharge their obligations to other Powers, the so-called unequal treaties with other Powers will lose their raison d'être, and all the Powers concerned will no doubt be ready to abolish these treaties. (Applause)

Our present political and economic relationship with China, so close and so complicated, has its root deep in the long history of our mutual intercourse. In regard to the question as what elements among the various constituents of this relationship can, in view of the requirements of our national existence, admit of no change; what are capable of modification in accordance with the changing situation of the world, and especially of the new Sino-Japanese relations; and what means must be resorted to the effect such modifications, etc., there will be no great difference in our public opinion, at least as to the more basic points. (Applause) If in dealing with these matters either one of the two countries should resort to propaganda or threats, such actions will only end in further confusion instead of producing any good results. Peaceful cooperation between the two countries in the spirit of generosity and good understanding is the first prerequisite to the solution of the pending questions and to the

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furtherance of the true interests of both countries.
(Applause) This is the principle we are always acting upon. The disputes which have been pending for these several years between the two countries concerning indemnities for the Nanking and the Hankow Incidents have finally been brought to an agreement between the authorities of the two Governments. The question of the Shanghai-Nagasaki and Chingtao-Saseho submarine cables, which are the most important means of communication between Japan and China has, it is true, undergone very difficult negotiations for a few months. Recently, however, with the expiration of the old term of validity, both parties have agreed to conclude a new contract. As to the railway questions in Manchuria, there are no little number of disputes that have been pending for these several years

(The speaker interrupted by shouting.)

Chairman (Mr. FUJISAWA, Ikanosuke) Please, be quiet, gentlemen.

State Minister (Baron SHIDEMARU, Kijuro) (continuing his speech) The Government, on the above principle, is now striving to settle the matter adequately. (Applause) We have no intention to press China for our own selfish ends, ignoring her own legitimate standpoint. (Applause)

At the same time, I believe that China has never planned to endanger our South Manchurian Railways. (Interrupted by shouts. Someone shouted, "Keep them quiet, Chairman!")

Chairman (Mr. FUJISAWA, Ikunosuke) Please, be quiet, gentlemen.

State Minister (Baron SHIDEMATSU, Kijuro) (continuing his speech) and these plans can not be realized so easily. Further, in the bandit-infested Chientao district bordering upon Korea, as there have been many misunderstandings on the part of the Chinese authorities, peace and order has often been endangered, and the Koreans there have suffered various casualties. But as we frankly negotiated with the Chinese authorities and as at last we reached an understanding, the Chinese authorities are now realizing, as we do, the necessity of controlling bandits. At present the conditions in the district have been greatly improved, and the Koreans in the above district are again enjoying peace. (Applause.)

As for the relation between the Japanese Empire and the Soviet Union, there is a very favorable trend that the annual amount of trade has rapidly increased in recent years, until it has reached three times of the amount at the time when the diplomatic relations were restored. (Applause) There are several problems which are pending between both Governments, but I believe the Soviet Government is prepared to settle them from a fair standpoint, attaching

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importance to the friendly relations of both countries.
(Applause) Of course, both countries must find an impartial point of agreement considering each other's standpoint equally in order to settle these problems. As regards the fishery problem in Russian Territory in the Far East, the fishery right of the Japanese

(Interrupted by shouts and jeers.)

Chairman (Mr. FUJISAKI, Ikunosuko) Please, be quiet, gentlemen.

State Minister (Baron SHIDEHARA, Kijuro) (continuing his speech) originates from the Portsmouth Treaty. The Treaty relating to the Basis of Russo-Japanese Relation signed in 1925 expressly stipulates that the above Treaty is still effective. Again, it can not be considered that the Soviet Government has the intention of making it impossible for the Japanese to use their fishery rights. So this problem, too, is expected to be settled amicably.

The relations between the Japanese Empire and the European Powers are generally very favorable and will develop, as we believe, more and more so henceforward. As regards the American Immigration Law which has agitated our nation for these 7 years, there are manifest proofs that a greater part of the American nation recently has well under-

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stood our standpoint. We are quietly watching the development of the problem with deep interest. (Applause)

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CERTIFICATE OF AUTHENTICITY

I, who occupy the post of Chief of the General Affairs Section of the Printing Bureau, hereby certify that the document hereto attached, printed in Japanese, consisting of 20 pages and entitled "Extraordinary Gazette, January 23, 1931", is a document printed and issued by the Japanese Government (Cabinet Printing Bureau).

Certified at Tokyo,
on this 30 day of July, 1947.

/s/ FUJIWARA, Kota (seal)

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed hereto in the presence of the Witness.

at the same place,

on the same date.

Witness: /s/ OGUCHI, Mamoru (seal)

not used

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EXH NO

Per. noC #1969

○議長（藤澤淺之輔君）内閣總理大臣臨時代理幣原外務大臣

（國務大臣勇爵幣原喜重郎君答壇）

○國務大臣（勇爵幣原喜重郎君）諸君、濱口内閣總理大臣ハ、昨年十一月十四日不慮ノ難ニ逼ハレ、目下深養中デアリマスガ、幸ニ經過良好デアリマシテ速カラズ當議場ニ出席シ御目ニ掛ルコトガ出來ルデアラウト存ジマス（拍手）私ハ内閣官制第八條ニ依リ、内閣總理大臣臨時代理ヲ仰付ラレ本日茲ニ第五十九回帝國議會ニ臨ミマシテ、政府所信ノ要ヲ以述致シマスルコトハ、私ノ最モ光榮トスル所デアリマス（拍手）

過去一年^間通ジテ國際政局上、最モ重要ナル出來事ハ、倫敦海軍條約ノ締結デアリマス、同條約ハ昨年四月二十二日、日英米佛伊ノ五國全權委員ノ間ニ調印ヲ終リ、日英米三國ノ願スル限り、批准書全部ノ寄託ヲ了シ、舊曆三十一日ヨリ完全ニ其效力ヲ發生スルコトナツタデアリマシテ、世界三大海軍國ノ協力ニ依リ茲ニ國際平和ニ新タナル保障ガ加ハルニ至リマシタコトハ、海ニ養育ニ堪ヘヌ所デアリマス（拍手）

御承知ノ如ク倫敦條約ハ大正十一年ノ英府條約ト相俟ツテ外ハ復讐競争ニ伴フ危険防止シ、以テ主要海軍國間ノ友交關係ニ新生面ヲ開クト共ニ、内ハ國體ヲ護衛シ、以テ民力ノ休養ニ資スル所ニシテカラサルモノアルコトハ今更申ス迄セアリマセヌ（拍手）此條約ノ物質的並ニ精神的效果ヲ永ク維

持シ、更ニ海シテ之ガ擴充ヲ圖ルコトハ、關係列國ノ重要ナル資務デアリ
マシテ、將來ニ對スル全世界ノ希望セ亦緊ツテ此肆存スルモノト信ジマス
(拍手)

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隣邦中華民國ノ内亂ハ昨秋漸ク終局ヲ告ゲ、目下同國政府ハ宛意國內秩序
ノ回復ト、詔敎施政ノ刷新トニ努力致シテ在ルモノト認メラレマス、民衆
ノ和平統一ハ獨リ同國民ノ幸福タルノミナラス、列國ニ於テモ亦齊シク試
迎スル所デアリマス、帝國政府ハ夙ニ日華兩國ノ親交ニ重キヲ置キ、其關係
係ノ愈々圓熟ニ伸展センコトヲ期シテ厚ル次第デアリマス

帝國ト米各國トノ關係ハ、満足ナル状態ニ在リマシテ、今多益々密に
固ヲ加フベキコトハ確信ヲ以テ期待シ得ラル、所デアリマス(拍手)

昭和六年度ノ豫算ニ付キマシテハ財界並ニ國庫收入ノ情況ニ關シ、既定經
費ニ對シテ極力整理節約ヲ加フルト共ニ、新規事業ハ眞ニ緊急已ムヲ得ザ

#1969

ルモノノ除クノ外、一切之ヲ認メナイコトニ致シタノデアリマス(拍手)
斯クシテ編成セラレタル昭和六年度豫算ハ、歳出十四億四千萬圓、之ヲ

昭和四年度總豫算歳出ニ比較スルトキハ、三億二千餘萬圓ノ減額トナルノ
デアリマス(拍手)

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國防ニ遺憾ナカラシムル爲メ、昭和六年度以降數年ニ亘ル海軍兵力ノ整備
計畫ヲ進アタノデアリマス、斯ノ計畫ハ眞ニ緊要ナル事項ノミヲ整備セン

トスルセノデアリマシテ、之ニ依リ國防ノ骨幹ハ一先ツ整フ次第デアリマス
 尙ホ政府ハ氏力ノ涵養ヲ圖ルノ急務ナルコトヲ認メマシテ、海軍條約ノ成立
 ニ伴ヒ、豫テ軍艦建造ノ爲ニ留保セラレタル財源ノ内ヨリ、昭和六年度以降
 昭和十一年度ニ至ルマデ、初年度九百餘萬圓、平年度約二千五百萬圓ノ破綻
 ヲ行フコトニ定メタノデアリマス（拍手）
 公債ニ關シテハ、獨逸賠償金ヲ國債整理基金ニ繰入ル、コトヲ當分ノ内中止
 シタル外、大體前年度ノ方針ヲ繼續セントスルモデアリマス（拍手）併ナ
 ガラ失業者ノ救済ハ刻下急切ノ要務デアリマシテ、夙ニ地方ニ於テハ之ニ關
 スル事業ニ付キ起債ヲ緩和スルノ途ヲ開イタノデアリマスガ、國家ニ於テモ
 相當ノ計畫ヲ樹ツルノ必要ヲ認メマシテ、一般特別兩會計ニ於テ既定ノ起債
 額以外ニ、相當額ノ公債ヲ一年度限り發行スルコト、致シタノデアリマス
 （拍手）

但シ之ニ依テ財界ヲ厭迫スルコトヲ慮リマシテ、之ヲ公募ニ待ツコトヲ避ケ
 タノデアリマス
 金融政策執行以後ノ經濟狀況ヲ概観致シマスルニ、我財界ハ建直シノ中途ニ於
 テ世界的ノ不景氣ニ遭遇シタル爲メ、朝野ヲ總ゲテ一時ハ不安ノ氣分ニ變ハ
 レタノデアリマスガ、其間ニ於テ産業ノ合理化、國產愛用ノ奨励、金融ノ
 調節、失業ノ救済等

(此時發言スル者多シ)

○ 議長(藤澤幾之輔君) 討論ニ願ヒマス

○ 國務大臣(男爵幣原喜重郎君) (一) 種々ノ對策ヲ講ジタル結果人心ハ

漸次安定スルニ至ツタノデアリマス (ノ) (拍手)

願ヒマスレバ昭和五年ノ一年間ハ財界一般ニ多難ノ時デアリマシタガ、全世

界ヲ通ズル不景氣ノ中ニ於テ、我國獨リ其例外タルコトヲ程マセ多(拍手)

此際朝野共ニ忍不拔ノ精神ヲ以テ此難局ニ處スルノ覺悟ガ殊ニ肝要デア

ルト考ヘマス(拍手) 我國ノ歴史ニ鑑ミマスルニ、國民ハ從來成度カ今日以

上ノ艱難ニ逢著シテ、能ク其試練ニ耐ヘ來ツタノデアリマス、州カル國民ノ

元氣ハ今尚ホ決シテ衰ヘテ居ナイコトヲ信ジテ疑ヒマセヌ(ノ) (拍手)

強ツテ廣ク行政財政ノ現状ヲ看マスルニ、急激ニ減少シタル歳入ト、國務執

行トノ調和ヲ圖リ、今日ノ行政組織ヲ改正シテ、國民經濟ノ理ハニ適合セシ

ムルコトハ極メテ必要デアルト考ヘマス(拍手) 又稅制ニ付テモ改正ヲ要ス

ル點ガアルト思ヒマス、仍テ政府ハ將來ニ向ツテ行政ヲ刷新シ、財政ノ基礎

ヲ一層鞏固ナラシメ、國民負擔ノ公正ヲ圖ランガ爲メ、來年度早々行政財政

及稅制ニ關スル調査會ヲ設ケ、速ニ整理ノ實ヲ擧ゲンコトヲ期スル次第デア

リマス(拍手) 茲ニ整理ト申スノハ單ニ緊縮節約ノミヲ意味スルノデアアリ

マセヌ、調査檢討ノ結果、冗ヲ省キ要ヲ存シ、或ハ産業ノ振興ニ、或ハ社會

政策ノ實行ニ全力ヲ傾注シ、由テ以テ時代ノ要求ニ對應セントスルノ趣旨デ
 アリマス（拍手）
 恩給制度ノ改正ハ、多年ノ懸案デアリマシテ、最早久シク放任スベキモノデ
 ハアリマセヌ、此問題セ政府ノ速ニ解決セントスル行政整理ノ主要ナル一項
 目デアリマス
 陸軍軍制ノ改革ニ關シテハ、一昨年八月以來、陸軍當局ニ於テ軍制調査會ヲ
 設ケ研究中デアリマシタガ最近ニ至リ實際聯想ニ於テ陸。海。空ノ三軍ヲ通
 スル重編本會議ヲ召集スルノ機運セ熟シテ答ツタノデ、之ヲモ考軍シテ審議
 スルノ必要ヲ生ジ、目下其趣旨ニ於テ引當キ研究ヲ進メテ庶ルノデアリマス
 （拍手）

之ヲ要スルニ今日ノ時勢ハ漫然諸種ノ經濟ヲ膨脹セシメテ、事業ヲ濫興セシ
 ムベキ秋デハアリマセヌ（拍手）一ニハ民力ヲ培養シテ他日ノ伸展ニ備ヘ、
 一ニハ財政經濟ノ基礎ヲ鞏固ニシテ、国力ノ充實ヲ期スルコガ刻下ノ急務デ
 アルト確信スルノデアリマス（拍手）政府ハ以上ノ方針ヲ以テ豫算ヲ編成シ
 諸法案ヲ提出シ、又今後二期セントスル次第デアリマスカラ、何事政府ノ意
 ノ存スル所ヲ諒トセラレ、慎重審議各案ニ協賛ヲ與ハラレンコトヲ望ム次第
 デアリマス（拍手）
 是ヨリ私ハ外務大臣トシテ外交問題ニ關シ所見ヲ申述べタイノデアリマス
 （拍手）

過去一年間ニ於テ我ガ對外關係ニ最モ重要ナル影響ヲ及ボシタル出來事ハ、倫敦海軍條約ノ締結デアリマス、同條約ハ昨年十月二十七日愛蘭自由國ヲ除クノ外全英屬諸ノ各邦、及ニコ米兩國ノ批准書寄託ヲ了シ、十二月三十一日ニハ愛蘭自由國ノ批准書寄託サレマシタカラ、日、英、米ノ間スル限りハ愈々效力ヲ發生スルコトトナツタノデアリマス（拍手）其全文ハ暫ニ公布セラレ、又各條項ノ内容ニ付テハ前議會ニ於テ仔細ニ論議サレマシタカラ茲ニハ繰返シマセヌ、唯同條約ノ簽ラシタル精神的効果ニ至ツテハ、一言附加ヘタイコトガアリマス、倫敦條約ハ補助條ニ關シテ近年主要海軍國ノ間ニ漸ク萌シツツアリタル造幣競争ノ勢ヲ絶チ、華盛頓會議以來各國ノ政治家ヲ惱シタル懸案ヲ、一舉ニシテ解決シタノデアリマスルカラ、其成立ガ國際政局ノ安定ノ爲ニ如何ニ重大ナル意義ヲ有スルカハ申スマデセアリマセヌ（拍手）又甲ニ是ガ爲メ關係列國ノ間ニ各般ノ方面ニ亘ツテ甚ク相互ノ信頼同情ヲ深ウスルニ至ツタコトセ、内外ノ輿論ト不新ノ持牌ヲ持ツ者ノ一概ニ感スル事實デアルト信ジマス（拍手）其結果ハ昭和十年ヲ以テ更ニ開カルベキ海軍會議ノ舉辦ニ良好ナル影響ヲ與ヘルモノデアリマシテ、世界ノ平和進歩ハ結局斯ル人心ノ道德的ノ自覺ニ依ルノ外ガナイノデアリマス（拍手）中華民族ノ内亂ハ、昨年五六月ノ頃ニハ山東省ニマデ波及シ、濟南並ニ其以東ノ膠濟鐵道ノ沿線一帶ニ在習スル本邦人ハ、幾度カ危殆ニ曝サレタノデアリマスガ、同地方ニ於ケル我ガ官民一致ノ努力其宜シキヲ得タル爲メ又交戦

軍隊モ雙方共本邦人ノ保護ニ嚴密ナル注意ヲ加ハタル爲メ、幸ニ本邦人中一
名ノ死者者ヲモ出サズ（拍手）財産上ノ損害モ極メテ輕微ニ止マツタノデア
リマス、是ト同時ニ民國ノ各地方、殊ニ中部竝ニ南方ノ諸省ニハ所謂共匪橫
行シテ遂ニ長沙事件ヲ惹起シ、一時ハ容易ナラザル混亂狀態ニ陥リマシタガ
八月ニ入ツテ形勢一變シ國內ノ平和統一ガ再ビ其緒ニ就クニ至リマシタコト
ハ、鑒邦ノ爲メ精々又東亞ノ大局ノ爲メ洵ニ慶賀ノ至ニ堪ヘマセヌ（拍手）
固ヨリ民國ノ前途ニハ、今後尙ホ幾多ノ難關ガ横ハツテ居ルノヲ認メラレマ
ス、之ヲ逐次突破スルニハ同國政治家ニ於テ如何ニ忍耐ト、勇氣ト、而シテ
列國ノ友情トヲ必要トスルカヲ諒察スルニ難カラヌノデアリマス、（拍手）唯
茲ニ民國ノ爲ニ人意ヲ強ウスルモノガアリマスノハ最近民國首腦部ノ言動ガ
著シク國內政治ノ建設事業ニ重キヲ置イテ居ルコトデアリマス、即チ蔣總司
令ハ、滬粵南京ニ凱旋スルヤ否ヤ、全國民ニ通雪シテ地方匪賊ノ掃蕩ヲ圖ル
ノ急務ヲ唱フルト共ニ、財政上ノ整理、綱紀ノ肅正、經濟開發ノ爲ニスル外
資ノ吸引、地方自治ノ厲行等ヲ高調セルノミナラス、昨年十一月ノ第四回全
體會議ノ決議ニ依リマスレバ、今年五月初ヲ期シテ國民大會ノ開催ヲ豫定シ
且ツ政治ノ當面ノ目標ヲ秩序安定、民力培養並ニ教育普及ニ置キ、又對外關
係ノ事項トシテ八紘厚金ノ撤廢、内外債ノ整理等ニ對スル決心ヲ示シテ居リマ
ス、之ヲ以テ觀レバ國民政府ハ今ヤ内亂ノ終局ト共ニ、政治ノ理想ナル建設
的革新ニ依ツテ國家ノ基礎ヲ樹立シ、之ニ依ツテ列國ノ間ニ其當然ノ地位ヲ

確保セントスル方針ノ實行ニ歩ヲ進ムルニ至ツタセノト推測シ進ラレルノ
 デアリマス（拍手）果シテ然ラバ此方針ハ我國ガ曾テ實際的不平等ノ地位
 ヨリ進進シタルト同様ノ徑路ヲ履ムモノデアリマシテ、吾々ハ衷心ヨリ新
 カル努力ノ成功ヲ祝福セサルヲ望マセヌ（拍手）是ガ爲ニ政府ハ及ブ限リ
 協力ヲ各マザル覺悟デアリマシテ、現ニ國民政府ノ各部ヨリ教育、軍事、
 警察、交通、自治行政、其他施設ノ事項ニ亘ツテ我國ニ研究員ヲ派遣シ又
 ハ資料ヲ求ムルコトハ、最近頻繁トナルニ至ツタノデアリマスガ、吾々ハ
 其要ニ應ジテ廣ク門戸ヲ開キ、一切ノ便宜ヲ供シツツアル希望デアリマ
 ス（拍手）民國ガ眞面目ニ國內政治ノ建設ニ努メ、殊ニ内外人ノ生命財產
 並ニ正當ナル經濟的活動ニ對シテ有效適切ナル保護ヲ與ハ又列國トノ關係
 ニ於テセ、民國ノ負擔スル義務ガ圓滿ニ履行セラレマスルナラバ、所謂列
 國トノ不平等條約ハ自然ニ其存在ノ理由ヲ失ヒ、何レノ國セ欣ム之ガ敬
 ニ同意スベキコトハ一點ノ疑ヲ容レマセヌ（拍手）
 抑々日華兩國ハ久シキ歴史ヲ背京トシテ、今日ノ如キ密接連絡ナル政治的
 並ニ經濟的ノ關係ヲ築キ上ゲテ居ルノデアリマス、其關係ヲ構成スル各種
 ノ分子中、如何ナルモノガ我が國民的生存ノ必要上變改ヲ許ササル性質ヲ
 有スルカ、又如何ナルモノガ世界ノ標準、殊ニ日華兩國ノ新異態ニ應ジテ調

整シ得ラルベキセノデアルカ、而シテ之ヲ調整スルニハ如何ナル順序方法
 ニ依ルベキカ、是等ノ問題ニ付テハ、我が政府ハ根本ニ於テ其側面ヲ一ニ
 スルモノト信ジマス（相手）是等ノ問題ヲ處理スル上ニ於テ兩國間ノ一
 方モ宜シクヤ威嚇ヲ以テ他ノ一方ニ對スルガ如キコトガアリマシテハ、定ラ
 ニ事態ヲ紛糾セシムルノミデアリマシテ、何等有益ナル目的ヲモ體シ得ラ
 レルモノデアリマセヌ、互ニ寛大ナル精神ト、理解アル態度トヲ以テ、
 共存共栄ノ途ヲ講ジテこそ兩國間ノ交渉事件ハ解決セラレ、雙方ノ利益ナル
 利益ハ増進シ得ラルルモノト考ヘマス（相手）吾々ハ寧ニ此信念ヲ以テ事
 ニ當ツテハ、ルノデアリマス、數年間ノ懸案タル南京事件並ニ漢口事件ノ損害
 賠償問題セ、最近兩國當局者間ニ意見ノ一致ヲ見ルニ至リマシタ、口率兩
 國間ノ重要通信機ニタル上海長崎間並ニ青島在野保備ノ海底電線問題起セ敷
 毎月ニ亘ツテ困難ナル交渉ヲ重ネマシタガ、遂ニ暫約定期間ノ満了ト共ニ
 新約定締結ノ誠ガ盡マリマシタ

（此時發言スル者多シ）

○議長（藤澤幾之輔君） 靜肅ニ願ヒマス
 ○國務大臣（勇爵幣原喜重郎君）（譯）政府ハ以上ノ方針ニ依ツテ、適當
 ニ之ヲ調整セシガ爲ニ、折角努力中デアリマス（相手）

吾々ハ西ヨリ氏國ノ止當ナル立場ヲ無視シテ、妄リニ利己的ノ要求ヲ爲スガ
如キ意思ヲ有スルモノデハアリマセヌ（拍手）同時ニ氏國側ニ於テセ、我ガ
南洋洲鐵道ノ地位ヲ危クセントスルガ如キ計略ガアリ得ベキモノトハ信ゼラ
レマセヌ

（發言スル者多ク）「議長注意シロ」ト呼フ者アリ

○議長一藤澤淺之輔君一（譯音ニ願ヒマス）

○國務大臣一男爵幣原喜重郎君一（譯音）又斯ル企ガ谷員ニ實現シ得ラレルモ

ノデハアリマセヌ、尙ホ朝鮮ニ隣接セル蘭島地方ハ、從來屢々不逞ノ徒ノ暴

行下ナリ、而セ氏國ノ地方官憲ニハ、豫テ我國ノ眞意ニ誤解ガアリ、是ガ爲

ニ同地方ノ治安維持上頗ル憂慮スベキ情態ヲ呈シ在留鮮人中ニモ被害罹出致

シタノデアリマスガ、吾々ハ胸襟ヲ披イテ氏國官憲ト折衝シタル結果、相互

ノ意思疏通シ、今ヤ氏國官憲自ラ吾々ト同ジク匪徒取締ノ必要ヲ切實ニ感ス

ルニ至リマシテ、同地方ノ情勢ハ著シク改善セラレ、在留鮮人モ漸次其垢ニ

安ンズルコト、ナツタノデアリマス（拍手）

帝國ト一ソヴイエット一聯邦トノ關係ニ於テハ、貿易額モ近年急激ナル増加

ノ勢ヲ示シマシテ、既ニ歐亞回復當時ノ三倍ニ達スルニ至リマシタコトハ悦

ブベキ極同デアリマス（拍手）目下兩國政府間ニ交渉中ノ若干障礙ガアリマ

スガ、吾々ハ一ソヴイエット一政府ガ吾々ト等シク兩國ノ協交ニ重キラ置キ

此大局上ノ見地ヨリ各般ノ問題ヲ解決セントスル用意アルモノト信ジマス

(相手)

固ヨリ是等ノ問題ヲ解決スルニハ、等シク雙方ノ立場ヲ考慮シテ、其間ニ公正ナル一致點ヲ見出サナケレバナリマセヌ、極東露領方面ノ漁業問題ニ至ツテハ本邦人ノ漁業權ハ。

(發言スル者多シ)

○議長(藤澤綾之輔君)辭ニ成ヒマス

○國務大臣(男爵原喜重郎君)「ボースマス」條約ニ根源ヲ發ス

ルモノデアリマシテ、同條約ガ現ニ效力ヲ有スルコトハ大正十四年ニ調印サレタル日露交際基本條約中ニ明文ガアリマス又「ソウワイエツト」政府ニ於

テモ、上本邦人ノ漁業權行使ヲ不可能ナラシメントスルガ如キ意圖アルモノトハ認めラレマセヌ、從テ此問題モ亦必ズ相當ナル解決ニ達シ得ラレル

モノト期待致シアデルノデアリマス

帝國、以テ米諸國トノ關係ハ一般ニ強メテ滿ルスベキ情態デアリマシテ今後モ亦益々順調ニ發展スベキコトハ吾々ノ確信スル所デアリマス、過去七年

間絶エズ我が國船ニ利便ヲ與ヘタル米露條約ニ付テモ同國ニ於テ國民ノ多數ガ最近如何ニ能ク我國ノ立場ヲ諒解スルニ至ツタカハ最早

容レマセヌ、吾々ハ深キ興味ヲ以テ此問題ノ推移ニ注目スルモノデアリマス(相手)

文書成立ニ關スル證明書

自分ハ印刷局庶務課長ノ職ニ居ル者ナル處、茲ニ添付セル日本語ニ依リ印刷セラレ奉給頁ヨリ成ル官報號外昭和六年一月二十三日ト題スル印刷物ハ日本政府（内閣印刷局）ノ印刷發行ニ係ル文書ノ一ナルコトヲ證明ヘ

昭和二十二年七月三十日 於 東京

藤原孝太

右署名ノ出ハ自分ノ面前ニ於テ爲サレタルモノナルコトヲ證明ス

日 於 同 所

立 會 人 小 口 守