貳字削除　壹字削除　貳字削除　壹字削除　壹字訂正　壹字訂　壹字訂正

官報号外　昭和七年六月十五日

〇第六十二回帝国議会衆議院議事速記録第九号

昭和七年六月十四日（火曜日）午前十時五十二分用議

決議案（満洲国ノ承認ニ関スル件）

（久原房之助君外四十五名提出）

決議案

決議

政府ハ速ニ満洲国ヲ承認ス可シ

右決議ス

（一八六頁ノ一段）

ハ議案ノ趣旨ヲ申述ヨウト思

一致ノ外交要義ニ関スル決議

ラザル事柄デアリマス、斯ハ国

ガ即チ民衆的デアリ、[illegible]交

ハ、世界ノ[illegible]列国モ亦之ヲ認メル

ナ外交ガ人類ノ、所謂人種平等ニ立脚セナケレバナラヌト云フコトハ、近頃ノ英吉利亜米利加ノ新聞モ盛ニ議論シテ居ラレルヤウデアリマスルガ、私共ハ此機会ニ於テ、欧米ノ新聞ガ日本帝国ノ立場ニ同情ヲ表セラレ、或ハ英吉利ノ「ゼ、タイムス」トカ「デーリーメール」「マンチエスターガーディアン」ナドノ所論ニ対シテ、或ハ仏蘭西ノ各新聞ガ、「ル、タン」トカ「ジユルナル」ナド云フ新聞ガ、日本帝国ノ立場ニ同情シテ、率直ニ満洲ヲ日本ニ与フベシトカ、或ハ満洲国ノ幸福ハ、文化的日本帝国ノ援助ニ俟タナケレバナラヌトカ云フヤウナ所論ヲ拝見致シマシテ、吾々日本帝国民衆ヲ代表スル者、勿論上下一致ノ心ヨリ此新聞社ノ諸君ニ敬意ヲ表サナケレバナラヌト思ヒマス。

（中略）

〇児玉右二君（続）

（中略）

（一八七頁ノ三段）

満蒙ノ特殊権利ト云フモノハドウナッテ居ルカ、「ルーズヴエルト」ヤ「ジイツテ」ガ小村寿太郎先輩ト共ニ、日本帝国万代ノ礎ノ為築

官報 号外 昭和七年六月十九日

○第六十三回帝国議会 衆議院議事速記録第九号

昭和七年六月十四日(火曜日)午前十時五十三分開議

○児玉右二君 満洲国承認ニ関スル決議案ノ趣旨ヲ申述ベヨウト思ヒマス、挙国致ノ内閣ノ下ニ、衆議院一致ノ外交要義ニ関スル決議案ノ上程サレタコトハ、実ニ未ダ曾テアラザル事柄デアリマス、斯ル国民ノ総意ヲ議論スルコト是レ自体ガ既ニ民衆的デアル、外交要求ノ処論ガ平和ニ立脚シテ居ルコトハ、世界諸列国モ亦之ヲ認メルデアラウト思フノデアリマス、自由公正ナル外交ガ人類ノ所謂人種平等ニ立脚セナケレバナラヌトスルコトハ、近頃ノ英吉利、亜米利加ノ新聞モ盛ニ議論シテ居ラレルヤウデアリマスルガ、私共ハ此機会ニ於テ、欧米ノ新聞ガ日本帝国ノ立場ニ同情ヲ表セラレ、或ハ英吉利ノ

「ゼ、タイムス」トカ「デーリー、メール」ハ「マンチエスター、ガーディアン」ナトノ所論ニ対シテ、或ハ佛蘭西ノ各新聞ガ、「ル、タン」トカ「ジユルナル」ナドヲ始メ新聞ガ、日本帝国ノ立場ニ同情シテ、率直ニ満洲ヲ基ニシテ、或ハ満洲国ノ幸福ハ、文化的日本帝国ノ援助ニ俟タナケレバナラヌトカヤウナ所論ヲ拝見致シマシテ、吾々日本帝国ノ民衆ヲ代表スル者、勿論上下一致ノ意ヲ表サナケレバナラヌト思ヒマス。

(後略)

○児玉右二君(続)

(中略)

満蒙ノ特殊権利トスルモノハトウナッテ居ルカ、「ルース、ヴエルト」ヤ「シイフテ」ガ小村寿太郎失事ト共ニ、日本帝国万代ノ礎ノ写築

(二八七頁ノ三段)

(二八六頁ノ一段)

壹字削除

壹字削除

貳字削除

壹字削除

壹字訂正

壹字訂

壹字訂正

1345

イテ呉レタ満蒙ノ特殊権益ハ、軟弱ナル欧米追随外交ノ為ニ、悉ク水泡ニ帰シタコトヲ考ヘルナラバ、是ハ冗談事デハナカラウ（「原内閣ガヤッタノダト呼ブ者アリ」）ト内閣デモ構ハズ、吾々ハ眞ニ国ヲ憂フル挙国一致ノ点ヨリ議論シテ居ルノデアル、其結果ドウスフヤウナコトニナッタ、満蒙ノ鉄道、一番ノ権益トシテ算ヘラレル鉄道ハ五大鉄道悉ク皆日本ノ権益ヲ離レタデハナイカ、日本人ガ眞ニ満蒙権益ノ為ニ儲ケタモノハ一ツモ無イ、満蒙権益ノ為ニ悉ク失敗ヲシテ居ル、為替ノ上ニ、関税ノ上ニ、三聯單ノ上ニ、専照單ノ上ニ、悉ク日本帝国ハ大失敗、大蹉跌ヲシテ、財政計画ノ上ニ日本ノ富ニ貢献ヲシタモノハ、唯ニ満鉄ガ纔ニ存シテ居ル位デアッテ、一タリトモ有意義ノ何等ノ発展ヲ見テ居ラヌノハ事実デアリマス

私共ハ斯ウスフヤウニ段々ト諸君ト共ニ考ヘルト、眞ニ満蒙特殊権益ナモノハ段々々々ト剥ギ取ラレテ、十万ノ同胞、百万ノ朝鮮人、実ニ汚ナイ言葉デアリマスケレドモ、強姦ヲサレル者、虐殺サレル者、殆ト悲惨ノ極ニ達シテ居ッタ、其時ニ柳條溝ノ爆発ガ起ッタ、天来ノ我ガ日本帝国ヲ棄テサルノデアリマス、軍部ガ憤然トシテ起ッタノハ民衆ノ声デアリマス、軍部ガ身ヲ挺デテ国家ニ尽シタノハ天ノ声デアリ、神ノ声デアリマス（拍手）私共ハ此意気ノ上ニ立ッテ、自衛権ノ発動デアルトスフコトヲ考ヘニ及ンデ「ルーズヴエルト」「ウイッテ」ナドガ、日本帝国ノ永遠ノ為ニ考ヘテ呉レタ、先輩諸公ノ正当ナル権力ノ発動ガ、漸ク現レテ来タ、無能外交ニ蹂躙ヲサレタ其反撥力デアルト断言スルモノデアリマス

（中略）

（二八頁ノ一段）

私共ハ現在ノ不戦條約ノ実際ト九箇国條約ノ実際、民族自決

ノ議論ヨリシテモ、如何ニシテモ満洲国ニ対シテ、速ニ承認ヲ与ヘルト云フコトハ、当然日本人ノ執ルベキ正義ノ議論デアリ、国民ノ総意デナケレバナラヌト信ズル者デアリマス（拍手）外国ノ例ヲ引クコトヲ御許ヲ願ヒタイ「パナマ」地峡ノ為ニ「ヘイラン」條約ガ「コロンビヤ」ノ上院デ否決セラレタ時ノ結果ハドウデアッタカ、亜米利加ノ軍艦ガ「コロン」ニ上陸シテ、「コロンビヤ」ノ兵隊ヲ買収シタデハナイカ、見ハ公然事実ダ、コンナコトヲ表明スルマトハ自由奔放デナケレバナラヌ買収シタ結果ハドウダ、七日目ニ「パナマ」ヲ承認シタデハナイカ

（中略）

帝国ニ「パナマ」独立ノ問題ノミナラズ、例ヲ引ケバ幾ラモアル「ルーター」ト云フ新聞ハ、世界ノ文明国ガ日本ニ対シテ色々ナ異議ヲ唱ヘルケレドモ自分共カヤッテ来タ外交ノ実歴ヲ振返ッテ見ルナラバ――後略

（二八頁ノ二段）

3

「デモ振返ッテ見ルナラバ、日本ニハ何モ言ヒ得ナイ」デアラウト言ッテ居ルデハナイカ、

（中略）

幸ニシテ斎藤総理大臣ハ、正義ヲ愛スル、平和ヲ愛スル所ノ政治家デアリ、近ク外務大臣タラルル内田伯ハ、私共ハ此御方ハ外交ノ長者デアッテ、而モ満洲国ニ付テハ、非常ナル深イ造詣ノアル、眞ニ満洲国ニ於テ総テヲ洗練サレ来ッタ所ノ大ナル外交家デアルトスルナラバ、此人達ノカニ依ッテ、満洲国ノ為ヲ整正シ、経済ヲ整正シ、而シテ関税問題ニ付テハ、日本帝国ノ殊ニ特殊権益ノ上ニ、此満洲国承認ニ依ッテ偉大ナル効果ノ挙ガルマトハ、大ヨ瞭ハヨリモ明デアルト私ハ断言致シマス

（中略）

壹字訂正

九字削除

○山道襄一君

（一八八頁四段）

（中略）

満洲国ノ独立ハ既ニ現存ノ事実デアリマス、若シ満洲国ノ国家ノ内容カ、未ダ十分ニ整備セラレテ居ラザルカ爲ニ、其承認カ延引セラレ居ラザルコトハ、甚タ心配ヲ若起サザルヲ得ナイノデアリマス、何国ノ將来ニ対シ、重大ナ心配ヲ若起サシムルトスレバ、若シ非常ニ熱烈ニ満洲三千万ノ住民ニ依ッテ独立承認カ希望セラレテ居ルニ拘ラズ、其隣接国家デアル我国デスラ其承認ヲ与ヘザルト云フコトニナリマスナラバ、此三千万住民ハ一大不安ニ襲ハレ、由々シキ結果ヲ若起スコトハ誰シモ想像シ得ル

（一八九頁ノ二段）

壹字削除

満洲国ハ国家学上カラ申シマスト、国家トシテノ形式ヲ具備致シテ居ルコトハ申ス迄モナイ、更ニ満洲国ノ宣言、其建国ノ宣言ニ依リマスレバ、国際信義ノ尊重、門戸開放、機会均等ナドノ宣明ヲ致シテ居ルノデアリマス、此点ヨリ見マスレバ、国家トシテノ形態ヲ備ヘ、其国家ノ国際的宣明カ以上ノ如クデアルト致シマスナラバ、世界列国ハ此新国家ヲ承認スルコトニ付テ異議ヲ挟ム理由ハ少クトモ存在シテ居ラヌト私ハ考ヘル（拍手）殊ニ「ソウイエト」露西亜ハ事実上ニ於テ満洲国ヲ承認シタト思ハレルヤウナ事実ヲ提示致シテ居ルノデアリマス、又亜米利加ハ御承知ノ如ク「キューバ」ノ独立其保護條約ノ締結等ノ事情ヲ自ラ考ヘテ見マシタナラバ、此満洲国ヲ承認スルトシタコトニハ、何等異議ヲ挟ミハ致シマスマイシ、又異議ヲ挟ムベキ理由ハ其処ニナイト云フコトヲ明カニ認ムルノデアリマス。

檜垣稔人

（中略）　（一八九頁ノ四段）

吾々ハ此決議ヲ爲スニ當リマシテハ、一切ノ私心ヲ去リ、党派心ヲ離レ、共ニ重大ナル決意ヲ以テ、莊嚴ニ此決議ヲ致シタイト云フコトガ同志一同ノ希望デアルト云フコトヲ、更メテ茲ニ申述ベテ本決議ニ賛成ノ意ヲ表スル次第デアリマス。

（中略）

○議長（秋田清君）起立多員（拍手）本案ハ全会一致可決致シマシタ。

（後略）

証　明　書

自分、山崎　高は衆議院参事の職にある者なるところ、別紙日本文五枚より成る書類は、自分が其の職務上保管に係る、昭和七年六月十四日開議の、衆議院議事速記録第九号自一八七至一九〇頁の部分の正確なる写なることを証明します

昭和二十二年五月十六日

於衆議院　山崎高

右は自分の面前に於て署名捺印せられたることを証明します

同日於同所

立会人　吉井俊男

Doc No 1519

The Official Gazette, Extra, dated 15, June 1932. The Stenographic Record of the Proceedings in the House of Representatives at the 62nd Session of the Imperial Diet, No. 9.

Sitting opened at 10:52 a.m., 14 June Tuesday 1932.

Resolution (regarding recognition of Manchukuo) ~~passed~~ proposed by Mr. ~~Fu~~ Kukara, Fusanosuke and other 45 members.

Resolution: ~~we have~~ Resolved that the Government should recognize Manchukuo.

Mr. Kodama Yoji: "I should like to ~~state~~ explain the purport of the resolution for the recognition of Manchukuo. ~~Indeed never before has~~ It is indeed an unprecedented happening that a resolution on an important dip-

V345

lomatic move unanimously agreed upon by ~~at~~ the House of Representatives ~~been~~ was laid before the Diet under a ~~wholemation~~ coalition cabinet.

I believe the world Powers will also recognize that the discussion of a matter supported by the whole nation is, in itself, democratic and that the ultimate objective of this diplomatic action consists in the establishment of peace. It has lately been much discussed by British and ~~Am~~ American newspapers that free and unbiassed diplomacy should be based on the principle of equality of mankind, equality of all races.

I think that we, who represent the Japanese people must heartily appreciate the unprejudiced comments of some European and American papers with regard to this matter. "The Times", "The Daily Mail", "The Manchester Guardian" in Great Britain and the French Papers such as "Le Temps" "Le Journal" and others, showing sympathy with the position of the Japanese Empire, frankly admit that Manchuria should be given to Japan or that the welfare of Manchukuo depends upon the help of a cultured state like the Japanese Empire .....

(Part omitted)

..... What have become of our special rights and interests in Manchuria and in Mongolia? When we consider that our special rights and interests in Manchuria and in Mongolia which were, through the efforts of our senior diplomat KOMURA Jutaro as well as of Roosevelt and Witte, established in those regions for the eternal prosperity of the Japanese Empire have all been brought to naught as a result of the weak-kneed policy of submission to European and American Powers, this is no joking matter. (Someone shouts "the Itara Cabinet did it!)

We are now discussing from the viewpoint of a truly ~~united~~ national front. regardless of the cabinets in power.

What was the result of such a policy?

As regards the railways in Manchuria and in Mongolia that ~~can be~~ are considered as the foremost of our rights and interests, all the big five railways have gone out of Japan's control, have they not? There is nothing that Japan has truly gained by her rights and interests in Manchuria and Mongolia.

Japan has failed in everything because of her rights and interests in Manchuria and in Mongolia.

Japan made big mistakes and failures in dealing with foreign exchange, tariff, 3 Liantan and Chuanchaotan. S. M. R. is the only interest which helped Japan in her financial plan. It is a fact that all other

interests made no development worth mentioning.
Thus, our rights and interests in Manchuria and in Mongolia had been gradually stripped off; our one thousand fellow countrymen and a million Koreans had been subjected to outrages and slaughters, and driven to the depths of misery.) At that moment, the Liuchaokou Incident broke out. Heaven ~~did~~ has not ~~still~~ yet forsaken the Japanese Empire.

It was in response to the cry of the Japanese people that the army sprung to its feet in indignation. It was in response to the call of Heaven, the call of God that the Army came

forward to serve the state. (applause).

When we consider that they rose in this spirit and that it was the exercise of the legitemate rights which our predecessors, Roosevelt, Witte and others had established for the eternal prosperity of Japan, we may say that the repulsive forces latent in the nation at last asserted them-selves against inefficiency in diploma-cy ~~tic policy~~.....

Both from the practical consideration of the Anti-War Pact and the 9-Power Treaty, and from the theory of racial

self-determination, we feel convinced that to recognize Manchukuo as soon as possible at all costs is a righteous step which the Japanese should of necessity take as the expression of the will of the whole Japanese. (Applause).

Allow me to quote an example from a foreign country. What was the result when the Hay-Herran Treaty was rejected at the Senate of Columbia because of the Isthmus of Panama? The United States warships proceeded to Colon, landed men and bought off the soldiers of Columbia, did they not?

This is an open fact. Expression of a nation's intention should be made freely and at will. What was the result of their buying off?

Seven days after that, the United States recognized Panama, did she not? .....

(Part omitted)

"..... Not only the problem of Panaman independence but many other examples can be cited. Does not the newspaper 'Le Temps' say that, though the civilized countries in the world are raising objections to Japan, they have no right to say anything to Japan if they look back, even a little

upon the past — upon what they have actually done in their history of diplomacy? .....

(Part omitted)

..... Since Premier Saito is fortunately a statesman with a great love for justice and peace and Count Uchida, who is to become the minister of Foreign Affairs is held in esteem by us as a senior and furthermore a great diplomat who has a profound knowledge about Manchoukuo, I may say positively it is as clear as day that through the efforts of the statesmen Manchukuo's exchange will be adjusted, her economy

put to ~~disposal~~ order, and, as for the customs question, this recognition of Manchukuo will have favorable effects ~~on it~~, thereby exerting good influences on our special rights and interests....."

(Part omitted)

Mr. Yamaji Joichi: "..... The independence of Manchukuo is already an established fact. If its recognition is delayed on the ground that Manchukuo as a state is not yet sufficiently well organized, we cannot help feeling great anxiety about her future. Because, anyone can easily imagine that, whereas the recognition of independence is very ardently hoped for

by the 30 million inhabitants of Manchuria, if even our country, which is her immediate neighbour does not recognize her, the 30 million inhabitants will feel exceedingly uneasy and it will cause a grave consequence.....

(Part omitted)

"..... Speaking from the standpoint of state science, it goes without saying that Manchukuo is provided with the form of a State. Moreover, the declaration of Manchukuo of its founding, proclaims respect for international fidelity, ~~the~~ Open Door,

~~the~~ equal opportunity, etc. Since it is provided with the form of a State and the international declaration of that State is such as mentioned above, I think there is no reason for the world Powers to make any objection to the recognition of this new country. (Applause). Particularly, the Soviet Union furnishes a fact that can be regarded as having virtually recognized Manchukuo. Besides, we may expect that the United States will not make any objection to this recognition of Manchouchuo and there

would be no reason for making such an ~~that~~ objection, if she herself ~~thought~~ thinks of similar instances, such as the independence of Cuba, the conclusion of the treaty for its protection, the independence of Panama, the conclusion of its canal treaty, etc. . . . . .

(Part omitted)

. . . . . Now, I express my approval of this resolution by stating here again that it is the hope of all of us to adopt it solemnly with a truly serious determination, with a disinterested motive and free from all party feeling." (Part omitted).

Speaker (Mr. Akita Kiyoshi). "All members have stood up."
(Applause). This bill has been passed unanimously.

(Latter part omitted)

MASUDA

TRANSLATION BY KANEHIRO Yoshihide COMPLETED 1 Apr. '47

CHECKED BY T. Hamaki COMPLETED Apr 2 '47

TYPED BY MASUDA. COMPLETED

1)

THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE, Extra, dated 15 June, 1932 ~~(No. 14 pages Shown)~~.

The Stenographic Record ~~on~~ of the Proceedings in

the House of Representatives at the 62nd Session

of the Imperial Diet, No.9.

Sitting opened ~~Held~~ at 10:52 a.m., ~~on~~ Tuesday, 14 June, 1932.

RESOLUTION (regarding recognition of Manchukuo) passed by Mr. FUKUHARA, Fusanosuke and other 45 members. Resolution: we have resolved that the Government should recognize — state Manchukuo.

Mr. KODAMA Yuji: "I should like to ~~tell you~~ the purport of the

resolution ~~on~~ for the recognition of Manchukuo. Indeed, never before ~~had~~ has

a resolution on an important ~~the essential of~~ diplomatic ~~the diplomatic essence agreed~~ more unanimously agreed upon by at the House of Representatives been ~~placed on the order of the house~~ laid before the Diet, under a whole-nation cabinet.

I believe the world Powers will also ~~appreciate~~ recognize that ~~to~~ the discuss, ~~such will of~~ action of a matter supported by the ~~whole~~ whole nation is, in itself, ~~that is, popular~~ democratic, and that the ~~discussion~~ argument ultimate objective of ~~about~~ this diplomatic ~~requirement takes its ground on the~~ action ~~sequent~~ consists in the establishment of peace. It

~~seems that the latest newspapers in~~ has lately been much discussed by ~~recent~~ Britain and ~~the United States are~~ American newspapers

~~having heated discussions about the fact~~ ~~on the point~~ that ~~the~~ free and ~~fair~~ unbiased diplomacy

should be based on ~~they call, race~~ the principle of equality of ~~the mankind~~ all races. Just as

what have been maintained by such British papers as 'The Times','The

Daily ~~Times~~ Mail', 'The Manchester Guardian', etc., or the views of such

French papers as 'Le Temps', 'Le Journal', etc., which frankly maintained

that Manchuria should be allotted to Japan or that the welfare of

Manchuria could be expected by counting on the help by the civilized

Japanese Empire, the newspapers of both Europe and the United States

are sympathizing with Japan in her position. Taking this opportunity,

Continued

2)

I think that we, who represent the Japanese people, must heartily appreciate the unprejudiced comments of some European and American papers with regard to this matter.

~~As this occasion, for the sympathy shown by the newspapers of Europe and America for the position of the Japanese Empire, or for the opinions expressed by Britain's~~ "The Times", "The Daily Mail", "The Manchester Guardian" in Britain, and ~~other, or having read the opinions maintained by the various news-papers in France~~ the French papers, such as "Le Temps" ~~and~~ and others showing "Le Journal" ~~which, are~~ sympathy with the position of the Japanese Empire, frankly admit that Manchuria should be given to Japan or that the ~~happiness~~ welfare of Manchoukuo ~~must~~ depends upon

3)

the help of ~~the~~ a cultural State like the Japanese Empire, ... ~~who~~

~~represent the people of the Japanese Empire, of course, all in perfect harmony, and from the bottom of our heart, must pay our respects submit our esteem to the gentlemen of these newspapers.~~

~~(Omitted).~~

4)

in reading through these papers, I think, we, the representatives of the people of Japan, should, of course, unanimously pay heart-felt respect to the staffs of these newspapers." (Omitted).

~~Mr. KOBAYASHI (Continued)~~

~~(omitted)~~. "~~How are~~ What have become of our special rights and interests in Manchuria and in Mongolia? When we consider that ~~the~~ our special rights and interests in Manchuria and in Mongolia, which were ~~that President Roosevelt and~~ as well as of Roosevelt and ~~Count~~ Witte, ~~in cooperation with~~ through the efforts of our senior diplomat, KOMURA Jutaro, established in those regions for the ~~perpetual foundation~~ eternal prosperity of the Japanese Empire, ~~had all ended in~~ have all been brought to naught ~~smoke~~ as ~~the~~ a result of the ~~effominate~~ weak-kneed policy of submission to ~~diplomacy preceded by~~ Europe and America, ~~there is not a nonsense~~. This is no joking matter. (Someone ~~said~~ shouts 'Hara ~~C~~ The Cabinet ~~had done~~ did it!) I do not care what ~~C~~ Cabinet did it ~~was~~. We are now discussing from the viewpoint of a truly ~~patriotic~~ ~~Imp~~ united front. What was the result of ~~it~~ such policy? ~~About~~ As regards the railways in Manchuria and ~~in~~ Mongolia that can be ~~estimated~~ considered as the ~~first~~ foremost of our rights and interests, all the big five railways have ~~been separated from the Japanese rights and interests~~ gone out of Japan's control, have they not? There is nothing that Japan has truly ~~earned thanks to her~~ gained by her rights and interests in Manchuria and Mongolia. In Japan failed in everything ~~on account of her~~ because of her rights and interests in Manchuria and ~~in~~ Mongolia. In exchange, in customs ~~duty~~, in San lien tan(1), ~~and~~ in Chuan chao tan(2), ~~the Japanese Empire perfectly~~ Japan has made failures and miscarriages. ~~Only the Manchurian railway has contributed to Japan's the Japanese wealth on her financial plan. It is true that, except this~~ ~~Those that have are only the Manchurian Railways and nothing else~~ ~~a fact that~~ As a matter of fact, there is nothing that has made significant development, except only for the South Manchurian Railway, which contributed favorably to the execution of Japan's financial program

railway, nothing has developed significantly".

T.N.—(1) San lien tan is a passage-licence issued by the custom-house when any foreign merchant exports any goods from the interior of China.

(2) Chuan chao tan is a licence for exemption from double taxation.

"Considering the things gradually like this together with you, we found the true rights and interests in Manchuria and in Mongolia had gradually been stripped off, Excuse me for using very mean words, but what with being violated and what with being slaughtered, hundred thousands of the fellow countrymen and a million of Koreans have been in the extremely miserable state. The explosion at Luihsukow broke out at the very this moment. We can say that the Heaven still does not desert our Japanese Empire. It was no more than the cry of the people, that the Military sprang to its feet in indignation. It must be the Heaven's cry and the God's voice that the Military voluntarily served the country. (Applause). Standing upon this spirit, and considering the words of the exercise of the right of self-defence, we can say positively that the exercise of legal rights by our seniors, President Roosevelt, Count Witte, etc. - who kindly considered for the the sake of the lasting welfare of Japan, has finally appeared and it is a repulsive power of what have been spoiled by the powerless diplomacy. (Quitted).

6)

..... Both from the practical consideration of ~~(Omitted). "In view of what have been done actually in the~~

~~execution of both~~ the Anti-War Pact ~~at present~~ and that of the Nine Powers from Treaty, and ~~in view of~~ the theory of racial self-determination ~~the self government of a nation~~, we

feel convinced that to recognize ~~the~~ Manchukuo ~~as soon as possible~~ at

all costs ~~must be~~ is a ~~the general sentiment of our nation as well as~~ the

righteous ~~theory~~ step which the Japanese should, as well as the will of the whole Japanese, ~~naturally have~~ ~~should~~ of necessity take. (Applause)

~~Excuse~~ Allow me ~~for~~ to quot~~ing~~e an example from ~~of~~ a foreign country. What was the

result ~~of the rejection at the Upper House of the Republic~~ when the Hay-Herran Treaty was rejected at the Senate of Columbia

~~of the Heren Treaty for~~ because of the Isthmus of Panama ~~strait~~? The United States warships ~~of the United~~

~~States went~~ proceeded to ~~Soron~~ Colon, landed ~~marines~~ men and bought off the soldiers of

Columbia, did~~n't~~ they not? This is an open fact. ~~The announcement~~ Expression of ~~such~~

~~fact~~ a nation's intention should be made freely and at will. What was the result of their buying off?

Seven days after that recognized Panama, did ~~they~~ she not? ..... ~~The Panama was recognized after seven days; wasn't it?" (Omitted).~~

(~~Omitted~~). "Not only the the United States problem of ~~the~~ Panaman independence ~~of Panama~~,

..... ~~what I cannot cite~~.

but ~~there are~~ many other examples ~~that~~ can be ~~quoted~~ cited. The newspaper ~~by the~~

~~Mr.~~ 'Le Temps' argue~~d~~ that, though the civilized countries in the world Does not

~~were~~ are raising ~~various~~ objections to Japan, they ~~might~~ may have no right to

say anything to Japan if they ~~would~~ look back, even a little, upon the past — upon ~~on what~~

~~The actual experiences in diplomacy which they have had~~ what they had actually done in ~~the path of~~ their diplomacy history of ~~(Omitted)~~. ..... (2)

..... SAITO

~~(Omitted) "Now that~~ Since Premier ~~Saito~~ is fortunately a ~~politician~~ statesman

with a great love for justice and peace, and Count ~~Uchida~~ UCHIDA, who is shortly

to become the Minister of Foreign Affair, held in esteem by us as a senior, is ~~an~~ expert of diplomacy ~~with~~

~~very deep knowledge on Manchuria as well as being~~ and furthermore a great diplomat who has a profound knowledge about Manchoukuo and ~~as~~ has had ~~having been refined greatly in Manchuria,~~ a wide experience in Manchoukuo, I ~~can~~ may say positively, ~~that their~~ it is as clear as day that ~~abilities will~~ no doubt ~~successfully fix up the exchange and finance~~ through the efforts of these statesmen Manchoukuo's exchange will be adjusted, her economy ~~of Manchukuo, and, by the recognition of Manchukuo, bear a great fruit,~~ put to rights, and, as for the customs question, this recognition of Manchoukuo will have favorable effect on ~~the Japanese Empire, especially on~~ our ~~about the problem of customs duty, on the special rights and interests~~ ~~of the Japanese Empire".~~ ~~(Omitted)~~. it, thereby exerting good influence on special rights and interests....."

Mr. YAMAJI Joichi ~~(Omitted)~~: "....The independence of Manchukuo is already an ~~existing truth~~ established fact. If the recognition ~~of it~~ is delayed ~~because~~ on the ground ~~of the fact~~ that ~~the substance of the country of Manchukuo have~~ Manchoukuo as a State ~~has~~ is not yet ~~been~~ sufficiently well organized ~~arranged~~, ~~we should be very seriously anxious~~ we cannot help ~~feeling~~ great anxiety about ~~the~~ her future, ~~of Manchukuo.~~ Because, ~~you~~ anyone can easily imagine that, whereas the recognition of independence is very ardently hoped for by the thirty million ~~residents~~ inhabitants of Manchuria, if even our country, which is ~~the very~~ ~~it~~ her immediate neighbour~~ing country~~, does not recognize ~~it~~ her, the ~~three~~ thirty million ~~redidents~~ inhabitants ~~would~~ will feel exceedingly uneasy and it ~~would~~ will cause a ~~matter of great~~ grave consequence....."

~~concern". (Omitted)~~.

~~(Omitted)~~. "....Speaking ~~thro Manchukuo~~ from the standpoint of state~~craft~~ science, it goes without saying that ~~she~~ Manchoukuo is provided with the form of a ~~nation~~ State. Moreover, the declaration of ~~her foundation speaks of the~~ the declaration of Manchoukuo, its founding, proclaims respect for international fidelity, the ~~opening of the~~ open door, the equal opportunity, etc. ~~From this viewpoint, since~~ Since it is provided with the

form of a ~~country making the abovementioned~~ State and the international declaration of that State is such as mentioned above, I think there is no reason for the world Powers to make any objection ~~upon~~ to the recognition of this new State. (Applause). Particularly, the Soviet ~~Russia~~ Union ~~is offering~~ presents a fact that can be ~~interpreted to~~ regarded as having virtually recognized ~~the~~ Manchukuo ~~practically~~. Besides, we ~~can clearly admit~~ may expect that the United States will not make any objection to this recognition of ~~there would be neither any reason nor possibility for the United States~~ Manchukuo and there would be no reason for making that objection ~~to make any objection upon the recognition of Manchukuo, if she con-~~ if she herself thought of similar instances, such as ~~sidered by herself about, as you know,~~ the independence of Cuba, the conclusion of the ~~Protection~~ treaty ~~for the same country~~ for its protection, the independence of Panama, the conclusion of ~~the Panama~~ its canal treaty, etc.

~~(Omitted)~~

~~(Omitted)~~ "Now, on the occasion of passing this resolution, I express my approval of this resolution. ~~we wish to express our approval of it again~~ give ~~to the point resolution~~ by stating that it is the hope of all ~~our~~ of us ~~kindred spirits are hoping~~ to ~~resolve~~ adopt it solemnly with truly serious determination, ~~giving up all selfish~~ with a disinterested motive~~s~~ and ~~clique spirits~~ free from all party feeling".

(Omitted).

~~Chairman~~ Speaker (Mr. AKITA Kiyoshi). "All ~~personnel are standing~~ members have stood up.

(Applause). This bill has been passed unanimously."

- o -

Withdrawn

Exhibit # 3169

Def. Doc. #1869

Translated by
Defense Language Branch

The Official Gazette, Extra,

dated 15, June 1932.

The Stenographic Record of the Proceedings in the House of Representatives at the 62nd Session of the Imperial Diet, No. 9.

Sitting opened at 10:52 a.m., 14 June, Tuesday 1932.

Resolution (regarding recognition of Manchoukuo) proposed by Mr. KUHARA, Fusanosuke and other 45 other members.

Resolution: Resolved that the Government should recognize Manchoukuo.

Mr. KODAMA, Yuji: "I should like to explain the purport of the resolution for the recognition of Manchoukuo. It is indeed an unprecedented happening that a resolution on an important diplomatic move unanimously agreed upon by the House of Representatives was laid before the Diet under a coalition cabinet. I believe the world Powers will also recognize that the discussion of a matter supported by the whole nation is, in itself, democratic and that the ultimate objective of this diplomatic action consists in the establishment of peace. It has lately been much discussed by British and American

newspapers that free and unbiassed diplomacy should be based on the principle of equality of mankind, equality of all races.

I think that we, who represent the Japanese people must heartily appreciate the unprejudiced comments of some European and American papers with regard to this matter. "The Times", "The Daily Mail", "The Manchester Guardian" in Great Britain, and the French Papers such as "Le Temps" "Le Journal" and others, showing sympathy with the position of the Japanese Empire, frankly admit that Manchuria should be given to Japan or that the welfare of Manchoukuo depends upon the help of a cultured state like the Japanese Empire----------(Part Omitted)----------What have become of our special rights and interests in Manchuria and in Mongolia? When we consider that our special rights and interests in Manchuria and in Mongolia which were, through the efforts of our senior, diplomat KOMURA, Jutaro as well as of Roosevelt and Witte, established in those regions for the eternal prosperity of the Japanese Empire have all been brought to naught as a result of the weak-kneed policy of submission to European and American Powers, this is no joking matter. (Someone shouts "the HARA Cabinet did it!)

We are now discussing from the viewpoint of a truly national front regardless of the cabinets in power. What was the result of such a policy? As regards the railways in Manchuria and in Mongolia that are considered as the foremost of our rights and interests, all the big five railways have gone out of Japan's control, have they not?

There is nothing that Japan has truly gained by her rights and interests in Manchuria and Mongolia. Japan has failed in everything because of her rights and interests in Manchuria and in Mongolia. Japan made big mistakes and failures in dealing with foreign exchange, tariff, 3 Lientan and Chuanchaotan. S.M.R. is the only interest which helped Japan in her financial plan. It is a fact that all other interests made no development worth mentioning.

Thus, our rights and interests in Manchuria and in Mongolia had been gradually stripped off; our one thousand fellow countrymen and a million Koreans had been sujected to outrages and slaughters, and driven to the depths of misery. At that moment, the Liuchaokou Incident broke out. Heaven has not yet forsaken the Japanese Empire. It was in response to the cry of the Japanese people that the army spring to its feet in indignation. It was in response to the call of Heaven, the call of God that the Army came forward to serve the state. (Applause).

When we consider that they rose in this spirit and that it was the exercise of the legitemate rights which our predecessors, Roosevelt, Witte and others had established for the eternal prosperity of Japan, we may say that the repulsive forces latent in the nation at last asserted themselves against inefficiency in diplomacy

---

Def. Doc. #1869

Both from the practical consideration of the Anti-War Pact and the 9-Power Treaty, and from the theory of racial self-determination, we feel convinced that to recognize Manchoukuo as soon as possible at all costs is a righteous step which the Japanese should of necessity take as the expression of the will of the whole Japanese. (Applause).

Allow me to quote an example from a foreign country. What was the result when the Hay-Herran. Treaty was rejected at the Senate of Columbia because of the Isthmus of Panama? The United States warships proceeded to Colon, landed men and bought off the soldiers of Columbia, did they not?

This is an open fact. Expression of a nation's intention should be made freely and at will. What was the result of their buying off?

Seven days after that, the United States recognized Panama, did she not? ------ (Part Omitted) "----Not only the problem of Panaman independence but many other examples can be cited. Does not the newspaper 'Le Temps' say that, though the civilized countries in the world are raising objections to Japan, they have no right to say anything to Japan if they look back, even a little upon the past -- upon what they have actually done in their history of diplomacy? ---- (Part Omitted) ----- Since Premier SAITO is fortunately a stateman with a great love for justice and peace and Count UCHIDA, who is to become the Minister of Foreign Affairs is held in esteem by us as a senior and furthermore a great diplomat who has a profound knowledge

about Manchoukuo, I may say positively it is as clear as day that through the efforts of the statesmen Manchoukuo's exchange will be adjusted, her economy put to order, and, as for the customs question, this recognition of Manchoukuo will have favorable effects, thereby exerting good influences on our special rights and interests -----".

(Part Omitted)

Mr. YAMAJI, Joichi. "-----The independence of Manchoukuo is already an established fact. If its recognition is delayed on the ground that Manchoukuo as a state is not yet sufficiently well organized, we cannot help feeling great anxiety about her future. Because, anyone can easily imagine that, whereas the recognition of independence is very ardently hoped for by the 30 million inhabitants of Manchuria, if even our country, which is her immediate neighbour does not recognize her, the 30 million inhabitants will feel exceedingly uneasy and it will cause a grave consequence ------- (Part omitted)

"--------- Speaking from the stand point of state science, it goes without saying that Manchoukuo is provided with the form of a State. Moreover, the declaration of Manchoukuo of its founding, proclaims respect for international fidelity, Open Door, equal opportunity, etc. Since it is provided with the form of a State and the international declaration of that State is such as mentioned above, I think there is no reason for the world Powers to make any objection to the recognition of this new country. (Applause). Particularly,

the Soviet Union furnishes a fact that can be regarded as having virtually recognized Manchoukuo. Besides, we may expect that the United States will not make any objection to this recognition of Manchoukuo and there would be no reason for making such an objection, if she herself thinks of similar instances, such as the independence of Cuba, the conclusion of the treaty for its protection, the independence of Panama, the conclusion of its canal treaty, etc ----- (Part omitted) ---- Now, I express my approval of this resolution by stating here again that it is the hope of all of us to adopt it solemnly with a truly serious determination, with a disinterested motive and free from all party feeling" (Part omitted).

Speaker (Mr. AKITA, Kiyoshi). "All members have stood up." (Applause). This bill has been passed unanimously.

(Latter Part omitted)

官報號外　昭和七年六月十五日

○第六十二回帝國議會衆議院議事速記錄第九號

昭和七年六月十四日（火曜日）午前十時五十二分開議

決議案（滿洲國ノ承認ニ關スル件）

（久原房之助君外四十五名提出）

決議案

決議

政府ハ速ニ滿洲國ヲ承認ス可シ

（一八七頁ノ一段）

右決議ス

○兒玉右二君　滿洲國承認ニ關スル決議案ノ趣旨ヲ申述ヘヨウト思ヒマス、

米國一致ノ內閣ノ下ニ、衆議院一致ノ外交委員ニ關スル決議案ノ上程サレタ

コトハ、實ニ未ダ嘗テアラザル事柄デアリマス、所ル國民ノ輿論ヲ議論スル

コト是レ自体ガ即チ民衆的デアリ、此外交要求ノ輿論ガ平和ニ立脚シナ居ル

コトハ、世界列國モ亦之ヲ認メルデアラウト思フノデアリマス、自由公正ナ

外交ガ人類ノ、所謂人種平等ニ立脚セネバナラヌト云フコトハ近頃ノ英吉利

亞米利加ノ新聞モ盛ニ議論シテ居ラレルヤウデアリマスルガ、私共ハ此議會ニ於テ、歐米ノ新聞ガ日本帝國ノ立場ニ同情ヲ表セラレ、或ハ英吉利ノ「ビ・タイムス」ト「デーリーメール」「マンチエスターガーディアン」ナドノ所論ニ對シテ、或ハ佛蘭西ノ各新聞、「ル・タン」ト「ジユルナル」ナド云フ新聞ガ、日本帝國ノ立場ニ同情シテ、卒直ニ滿洲ヲ日本ニ與フベシトカ、或ハ滿洲國ノ幸福ハ、文化的日本帝國ノ援助ニ俟タナケレバナラヌトカ云フヤウナ所論ヲ拜見致シマシテ、吾々日本帝國民衆ヲ代表スル者、勿論上下一致心ヨリ此新聞社ノ諸君ニ敬意ヲ表サナケレバナラヌト思ヒマス。

（中　略）

○兒玉右二君（續）

（中　略）

滿蒙ノ特殊權利ト云フモノハドウナッテ居ルカ、「ルーズヴエルト」ヤ「ウイッテー」ガ小村壽太郎先輩ト共ニ、日本帝國萬代ノ礎ノ爲ニ築イテ呉レタ滿蒙ノ特殊權益ハ、軟弱ナル歐米追隨外交ノ爲ニ、悉ク水泡ニ歸シタコ

（一八七頁ノ三段）

トチ考ヘルナラバ、是ハ冗談事デハナカラウ（「原内閣ガヤツタノダ」ト呼フ者アリ）ドノ内閣デモ構ハヌ、吾々ハ眞ニ國ヲ憂フル學國一致ノ點ヨリ議論シテ居ルノデアル、其結果ドウ云フドウナコトニナツタ、滿蒙ノ鐵道、一番ノ重金トシテ算ヘラレル鐵道ハ五大鐵道悉ク皆日本ノ資金デ建ルタデハナイカ、日本人ガ眞ニ滿蒙資金ノ爲ニ儲ケタモノハ一ツモ無イ、滿蒙權益ノ爲ニ悉ク失敗ヲシテ居ル、高官ノ上ニ、間税ノ上ニ、三種單ノ上ニ、專賣單ノ上ニ、悉ク日本帝國ハ大失敗、大蹉跌ヲシテ、財政計畫ノ上ニ日本ノ富ニ貢獻ヲシタモノハ、唯々滿鐵ガ僅ニ存シテ居ル位デアツテ、一タリトモ有意義ニ何等ノ發展ヲ見テ居ラヌノハ事實デアリマス。

私共ハ斯ウ云フヤウニ段々ト諸君ト共ニ考ヘルト、眞ニ滿蒙ノ特殊權益ナルモノハ悉々ト剝ギ取ラレテ、十萬ノ同胞、百萬ノ朝鮮人、實ニ汚ナイ言葉デアリマスケレドモ、間接ヲサレル者、虐殺サレル者、殆ド悲慘ノ極ニ達シテ居ツタ、其時ニ柳條溝ノ爆發ガ起ツタ、天未ダ我ガ日本帝國ヲ棄テザルノデアリマス、軍部ガ憤然トシテ起ツタノハ民衆ノ聲

デアリマス、軍部ガ身チ挺デテ国家ニ盡シタノハ天ノ使命デアリ、神ノ聲デアリマス（拍手）私共ハ此点気ノ上ニ立ツテ、自衛權ノ發動デアルト云フコトヲ考ヘルニ及ンデ「ルーズヴエルト」「ウイツテ」ナドガ、日本帝國ノ永遠ノ爲ニ考ヘテ、吳レタ、先輩諸公ノ正當ナル權力ノ發動ガ新ク現レテ來タ、無能外交ニ縋圍チサレタ其反撥力デアルト言スルモノデアリマス

（中略）（一八八頁ノ一段）

私共ハ現在ノ不戰條約ノ實際ト九箇國條約ノ實際、民族自決ノ議論ヨリシテモ、如何ニシテモ滿洲國ニ對シテ、遠ニ承認ヲ與ヘルト云フコトハ、4

當然日本人ノ執ルベキ正義ノ議論デアリ、國民ノ總意デナケレバナラヌト信ズル者デアリマス（拍手）外國ノ例ヲ引クコトヲ御許ヲ願ヒタイ「パナマ」地峡ノ爲ニ「ヘー」「ヘランー」條約ガ「コロンビヤ」ノ上院デ否決セラレタ時ノ結果ハドウデアツタカ、亞米利加ノ軍艦ガ「コロン」ニ上陸シテ、「コロンビヤ」ノ兵隊ヲ買收シタデハナイカ、是ハ公然ノ事實ダ、コンナコトヲ表明スルコトハ自由奔放デナケレバナラヌ買收シタ結論ハドウダ、七日目ニ「パナマ」ヲ承認シタデハナイカ

（中略）、

（一八八頁ノ二段ノ

曾ニ「パナマ」獨立ノ問題ノミナラズ、例チ引ケバ幾ラモアル「ル・タン」ト云フ新聞ハ、世界ノ文明國ガ日本ニ對シテ色々ナ異議チ唱ヘルケレドモ自分共ガドウテ來タ外交ノ實績チ振返ツテ見ルナラバ——後ヘ少シデモ振返ツテ見ルナラバ、日本ニハ何モ言ヒ得ナイデアラウト言ツテ居ルデハナイカ

（中略）

幸ニシテ齋藤總理大臣ハ、正義チ擁スル、平和チ愛スル所ノ政治家デアリ、近ク外務大臣タラルル内田伯ハ、私共ハ此御方ハ外交ノ長者デアツテ、而モ滿洲國ニ付テハ、非常ナル深イ造詣ノアル、又ニ滿洲國ニ於テ滿テチ洗東サレ來ツタ所ノ大ナル外交家デアルトスルナラバ、此人達ノ力ニ依ツテ、滿洲國ノ爲巷チ整正シ、經濟チ整正シ、而シテ國稅問題ニ付テハ、日本帝國ノ眼ニ特殊ノ金ノ上ニ、此滿洲國ガ認ニ成ツテ偉大ナル、效果ノ表ガルコトハ、火チ睹ルヨリモ明デアルト私ハ斷言致シマス

（中略）

○山道襄一君

（中略）

滿洲國ノ獨立ハ既ニ現存ノ事實デアリマス、若シ滿洲國ノ國家ノ內容ガ、未ダ十分ニ整備セラレテ居ラザルガ爲ニ、其承認ガ延引セラレルト云フガ如キコトガアルトシマスナラバ、滿洲國ノ將來ニ對シ、重大ナル心配ヲ惹起サザルヲ得ナイノデアリマス、何トナレバ若シ非常ニ熱烈ニ滿洲三千萬ノ住民ニ依ツテ獨立承認ガ希望セラレテ居ルニ拘ラズ、其隣接國家デアル我國デスラ承認ヲ與ヘザルト云フコトニナリマスナラバ、此三千萬住民ハ一大不安ニ襲ハレ、由々シキ結果ヲ惹起スコトハ誰シモ想像シ得ルコトト思フノデアリマス

（中略）

（一八八頁ノ四段）

滿洲國ハ國家擧上カラ申シマスト、國家トシテノ形式ヲ具備シテ居ルコトハ申ス迄モナイ、更ニ滿洲國ノ宣言、其建國ノ宣言ニ依リマスレバ、國際言義ノ尊重、門戶開放、機會均等ナドノ宣明ヲ致シテ居ルノデアリマス、此點ヨリ見マスレバ、國家トシテノ形態ヲ備ヘ、其國家ノ國際的宣明ガ以

（一八九頁ノ二段）

上ノ如クデアルト致シマスナラバ、世界ノ列国ハ此新国家ヲ承認スルコトニ付テ異議ヲ挟ム理由ハ少シモ存在シテ居ラヌト私ハ考ヘル（拍手）茲ニ一ツソヴイエト露西亞ハ事実上ニ於テ満洲国ヲ承認シタト思ハレルヤウナ事實ヲ提示致シテ居ルノデアリマス、又亞米利加ハ国家如ノ如ク「キユーバ」ノ独立、其保護條約ノ廃止バナマノ独立、其ノ運河條約ノ廃止等ノ事情ヲ由ラ考ヘテ見マシタナラバ、此満洲国ヲ承認スルト云フコトハ、何等異議ヲ挟ミハ致シマスマイシ、又異議ヲ挟ムベキ理由ハ其意ニナイト云フコトヲ明カニ認ムルノデアリマス。

（中略）

吾々ハ此決議ヲ爲スニ當リマシテハ、一切ノ私心ヲ去リ、党派心ヲ除レ國家ニ重大ナル決意ヲ以テ、茲ニ此決議ヲ致シタイト云フコトガ同志一同ノ希望デアルト云フコトヲ、更メテ茲ニ日露ベキ本決議案ニ賛成ノ意ヲ表スル次第デアリマス。

（中略）

○議長（秋田清君）起立多数（拍手）本案ハ全會一致可決致シマシタ。

（一九〇頁ノ一段ノ一九行目）

（後略）

Def. Doc. # 1869

證　明　書

自分、山崎、高は衆議院參事の職にある者なるところ、別紙日本文五枚より成る書類は、自分が其の職務上保管に係る、昭和七年六月十四日開議の、衆議院議事速記錄第九號自一八七頁至一九〇頁の部分の正本なる旨なることを証明します

昭和二十二年五月十六日

於衆議員

山崎　高

右は自分の面前に於て署名捺印せられたることを證明します

同日於同所

立會人　武井　次男

8