

外機密

昭和十六年九月十五日前九時二十分發電

31

1383

在米
驥村大使

松岡外務大臣

電信寫

1383

587

第三六六號（別電、至急、外機密、館長符號）

(一)米國案前文列舉項目「リスト」中ノ再「太平洋地域」ノ上ニ「南西」ハ二字ヲ加フ米案中ハ獨立ノ一章をセス六ノ四トシテ制定ス（後出本文六ノ部参照）

(二)歐洲戰爭ニ對スル兩國政府ノ態度

(1)日本側第一次案第一項ニ若干ノ修正ヲ加ヘ第一項トシテ復姓セシム即チ「日本國及合衆國政府ハ世界平和ノ維持ヲ共同、

目標トシ根柢立テ歐洲戰爭ノ擴大ヲ防止ヘルノミナラヌ道當ナル時期至シ時ハ其ノ遠カナル平和克復ニ努力ス」

(2)日本側第一次案第二項ヲ左ノ通り修正シテ第二項トシ米案第一項ヲ削除ス即チ「日本國政府ハ三國條約ノ目的ヲ過去ニ於テモ亦現在ニ於テモ防禦的ニシテ觀ニ歐洲戰爭ヲ摄入シ居ラナル國家ノ戰爭參加ヲ防止セ以テ歐洲戰爭ノ擴大母止ニ寄與セントスルニアルモ若シ不幸ニシテ歐洲戰爭カ擴大セラルル場合ニ於テハ日本國政府ハ條約上の義務ヲ越行シ且自國ノ體社ト安全ヲ防衛スル考慮ニ依リテノミ真ノ態度ヲ決スヘシ

(3)我方修正案第四項ヲ復活シ米案第二項ヲ削除ス

(4)米案末尾ノ註ヲ削除ス

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0 444

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電信寫

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(2) 三四支間、和平解決、對外、實質

左、西、修正、且、兩、社、創、除、

日本國政府及合衆國政府、對外、該、事、解、決、關、外、小、工、業、所、
一般條件、近、衛、證、明、示、其、之、原、則、及、右、據、則、基、本、質、確、
也、可、以、取、極、及、事、項、上、矛、盾、也、不、可、以、宣、明、之、合、衆、

國、大、統、領、蔣、政、權、對、外、戰、圓、行、為、終、結、及、平、戰、圓、係、舊、復、之、

及、本、國、政、府、交、涉、八、九、樣、懲、滅、又、不、一、不、參、與、一、參、與、

削、除、

西、太平、洋、地、域、於、中、兩、國、經、濟、約、活、動、

左、之、通、往、修、正、

南、西、太、平、洋、方、面、於、中、日、本、國、及、美、國、之、活、動、平、和、的、手、段、

依、且、國、際、通、商、關、係、於、中、無、差、別、待、遇、原、則、並、述、上、行、ハ、ル、

寺、下、ト、開、明、キ、ラ、シ、ダ、ル、三、經、ミ、日、本、國、政、府、及、合、衆、國、政、府、六、兩、國、

力、欲、ス、ル、同、方、面、於、中、天、然、資、源、(例、ヘ、石、油、鐵、礦、金、銀、)

國、大、太平、洋、地、域、於、中、爾、政、治、的、安、定、關、以、爾、兩、國、之、方、針、

四、參、修、正、案、其、ノ、僅、第、一、項、各、細、之、留、頭、以、附、次、

四、此、律、賓、團、之、我、主、第、一、方、案、復、括、之、接、之、賈、頭、以、附、入、

(6) 第、三、項、左、八、通、り、

一、約、合、衆、國、政、府、及、合、衆、國、之、對、外、事、務、方、便、熟、之、考、慮、也、

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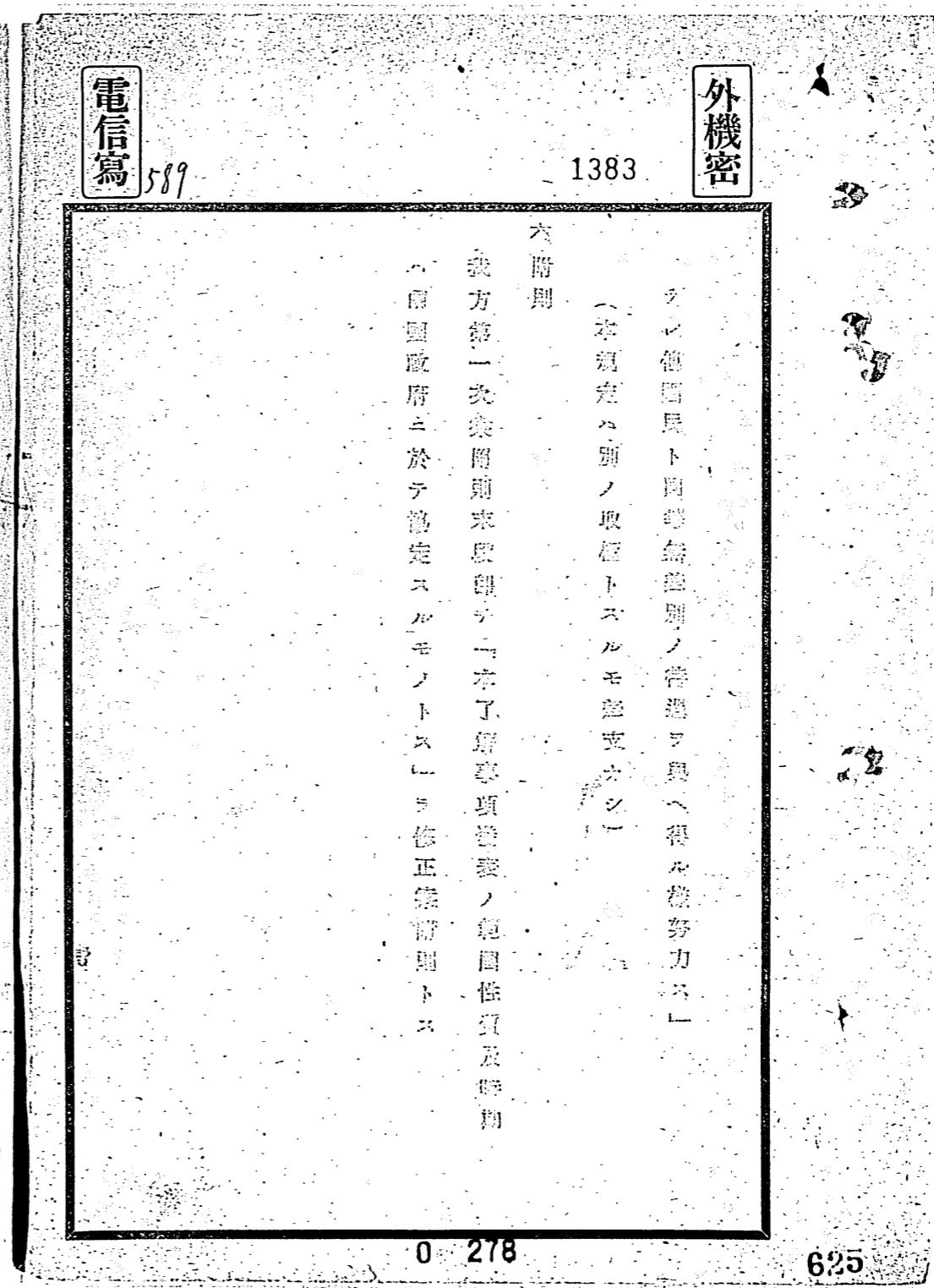
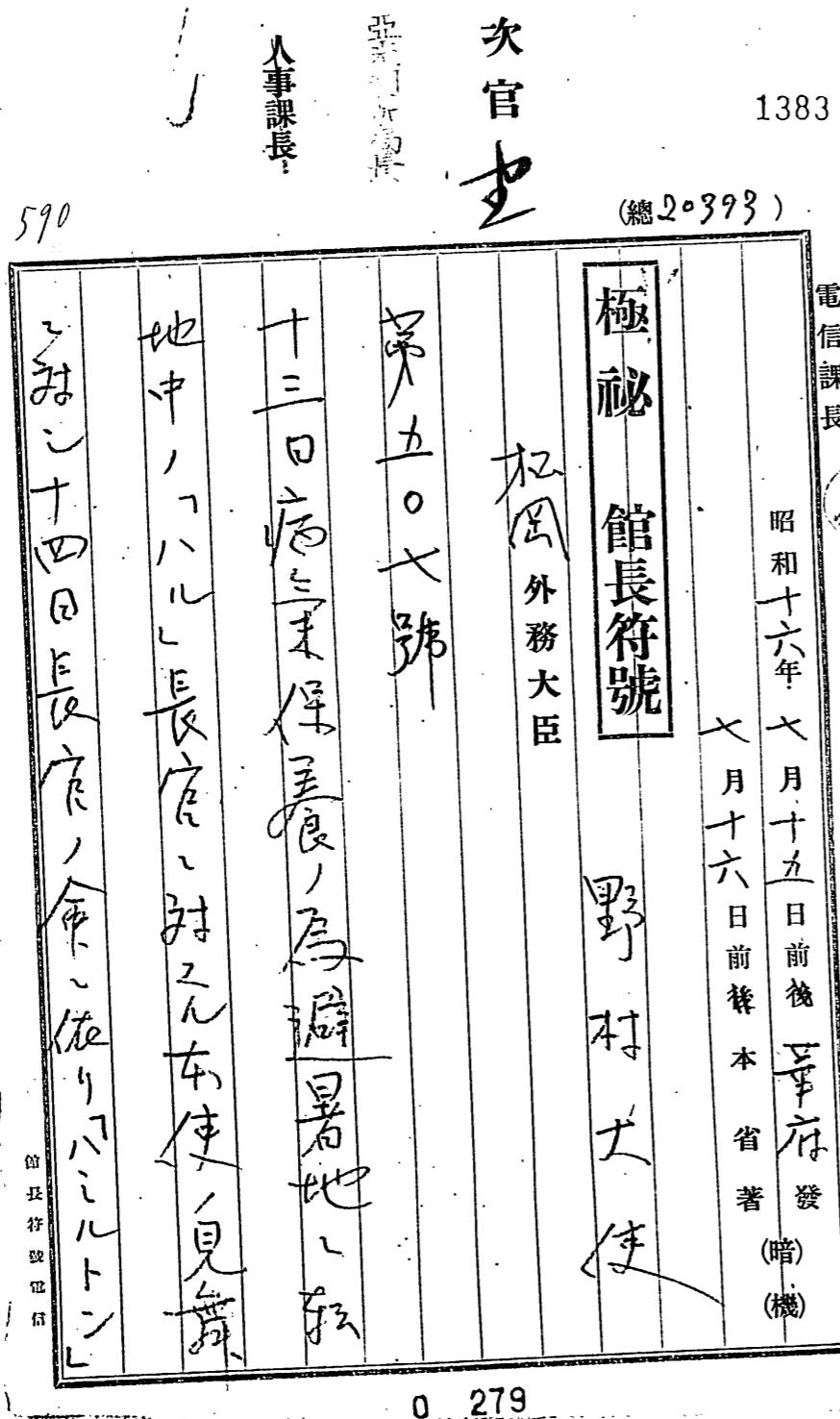
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REEL No. A-0287

0446



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0447

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1383
館長符號電信
余の書は見り相違ナキシテ
或に世一書は在向、説筆は在
東西大慶が餘處アリ傳等ハビルヤモ測ラ
上記ニヨリ其取引ノ事ハソレノ事アラト
不之久屬ハシハ同來向ノ事和木望
マニヨリトナリ三日後カ他ヨリ戰争ノ事
カサキ二十キ樺太布草王ニシテ
628

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館長符號電信
唐元ト共、在庄ガリ又等申出アラハ
トボヘタル、取次クノヒトノ年ニラレシ
東シハ所居経理ニ申百大日本ト等
シテナ希望セラレニ在リ陸海軍大日本
他余書は見り本一致元屋ウ甚ノ
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久ア波テ奉達フリ奉玉ニ於テモ他玉
體ニ軍事直塞地ヲ設ケルカ如ク摩サア
ルアラスニヤト注立シニ直すア御矣
考(3)

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REEL No. A-0287

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極
秘

~~7月~~
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Strictly Confidential

Oral

In the communication handed to me by His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs at the request of His Excellency the Prime Minister, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, for delivery to the President of the United States dated July 7, 1941, the request was made, "incidentally the Japanese Government would like to avail themselves of this opportunity for definitely ascertaining whether it is really the intention of the President or the American Government to intervene in the European war as they are naturally and very deeply concerned at the prospect, disturbed as they sincerely are, by reports reaching them from a variety of sources."

In reply to the foregoing request of the Japanese Government, I am instructed by my Government to state that the attitude of the United States in the face of movement which the utterances and acts of the leaders of Nazi Germany have made abundantly clear is directed toward conquest of the world by force, is based on the inalienable right of self-defense in pursuance of which the United States will, of course and of necessity, take such measures of self-defense as may be deemed necessary in order to resist this movement. Such measures of self-defense and protection as may be adopted in conformity with this policy will be determined by the acts of aggression which may be taken or which are likely to be taken by the aggressor nations.

Inasmuch

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- 2 -

Inasmuch as the policy of the United States is based upon the necessity of protecting its own security in the face of the clearly revealed plan of the aggressor nations for world conquest, information as to what future steps of aggression may be contemplated by those countries would assist the Japanese Government in reaching an estimate as to what steps of self-defense the Government of the United States may be forced to take in order to safeguard its own security in the future. It should be obvious that in the light of the experience of some fifteen countries in Europe which were given categoric assurances by the leaders of Germany that their security and territorial integrity would not be molested, it would be suicidal and absurd of the American Government to neglect any reasonable precautions necessary to insure the present or future security of the United States.

It can hardly be expected therefore that the United States Government will stand idly by and permit Germany to obtain control of the seas or any other strategic advantages which would directly threaten the security of the United States. Any intimations or suggestions that the United States should desist from its policy of self-defense and protection would, in actual fact, range those making such suggestions or intimations on the side of those favoring or facilitating the aims of the aggressor nations to conquer the world by force.

Tokyo, July 16, 1941.

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0450

外務省

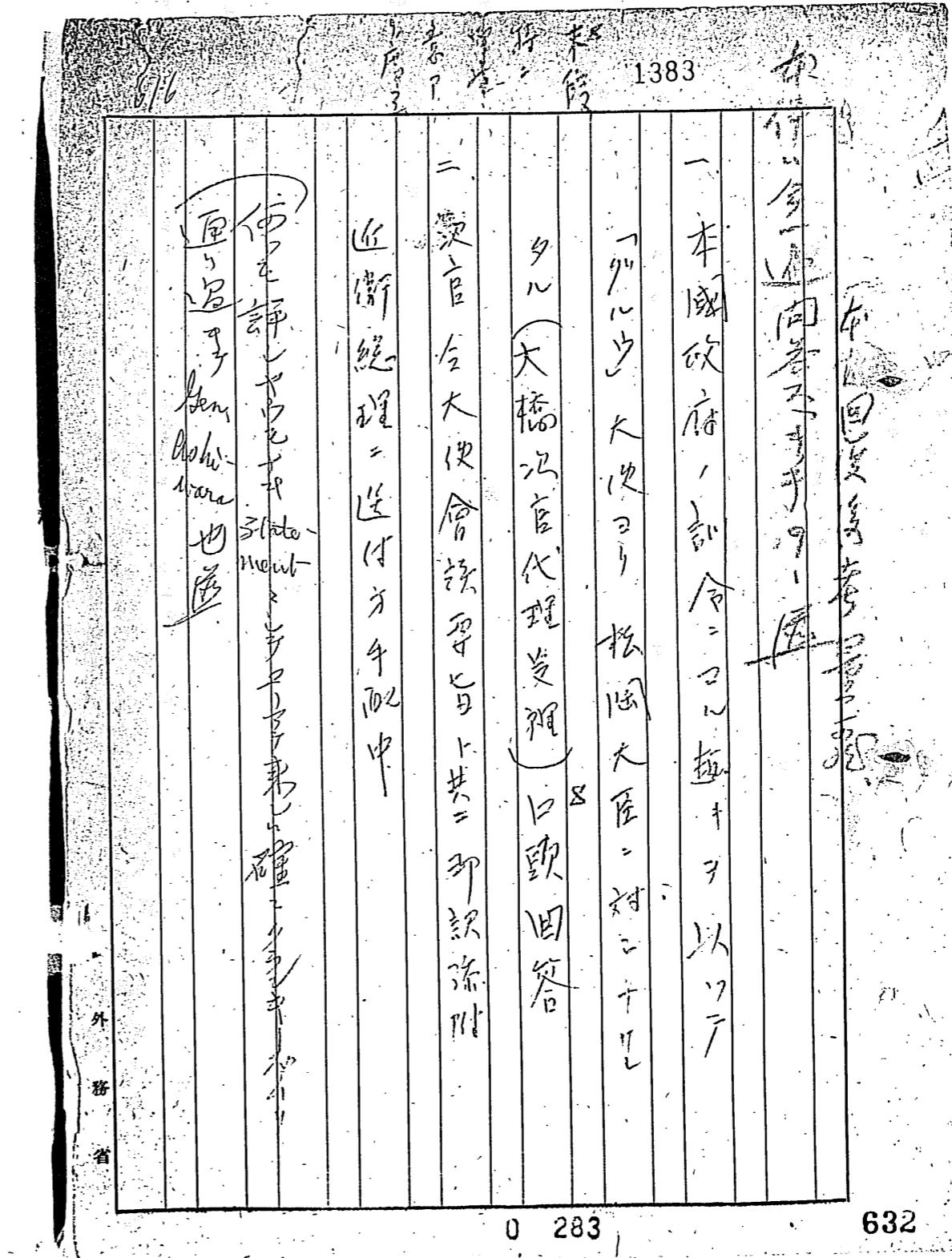
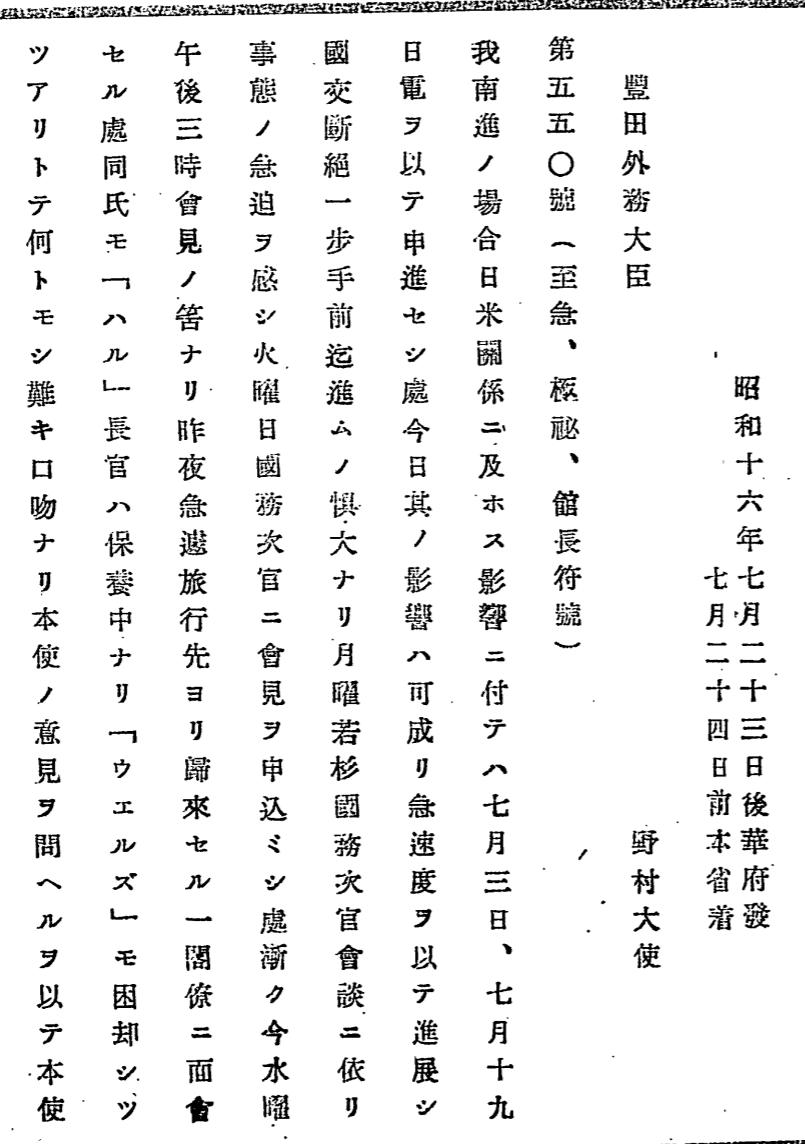
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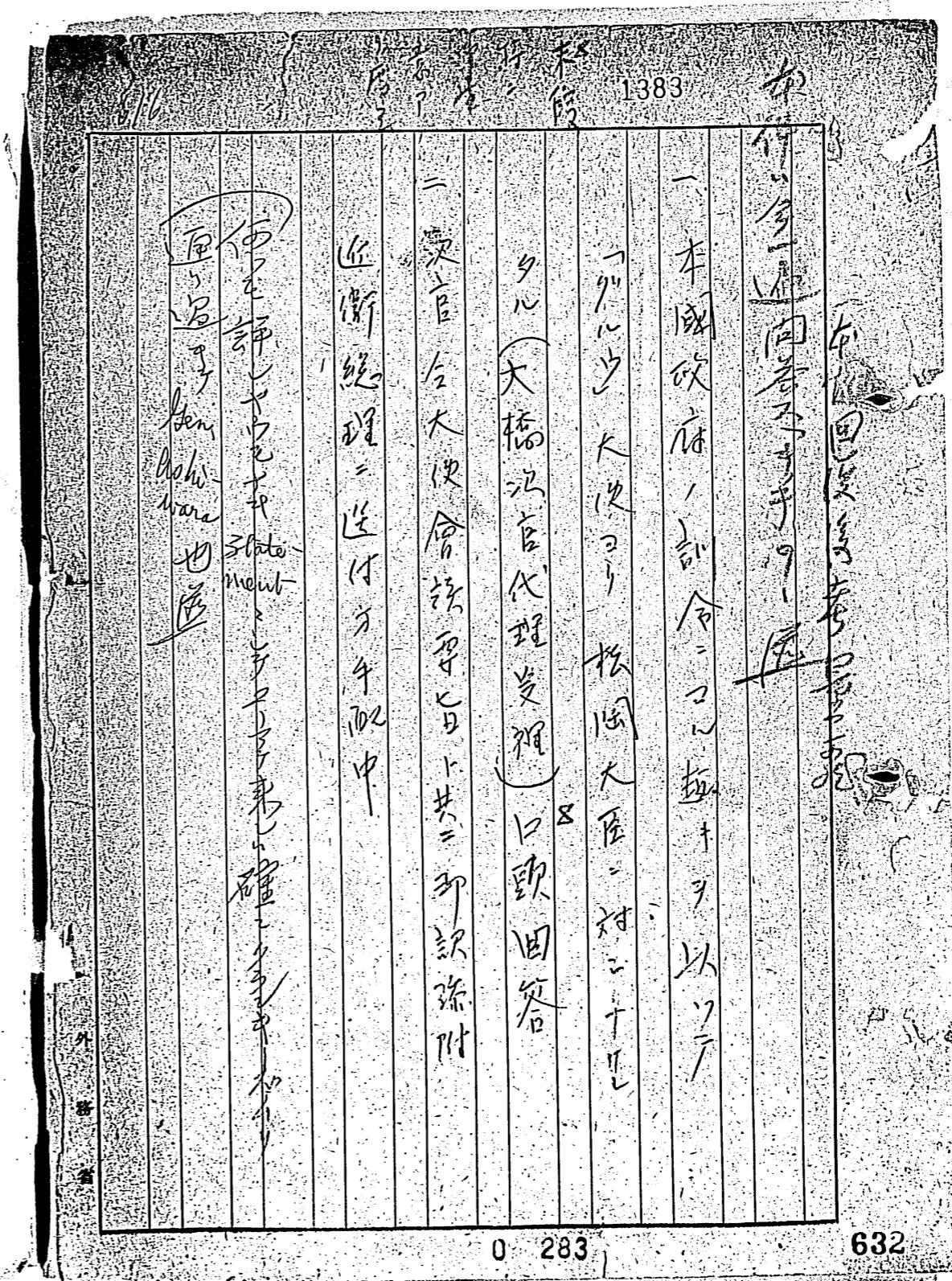
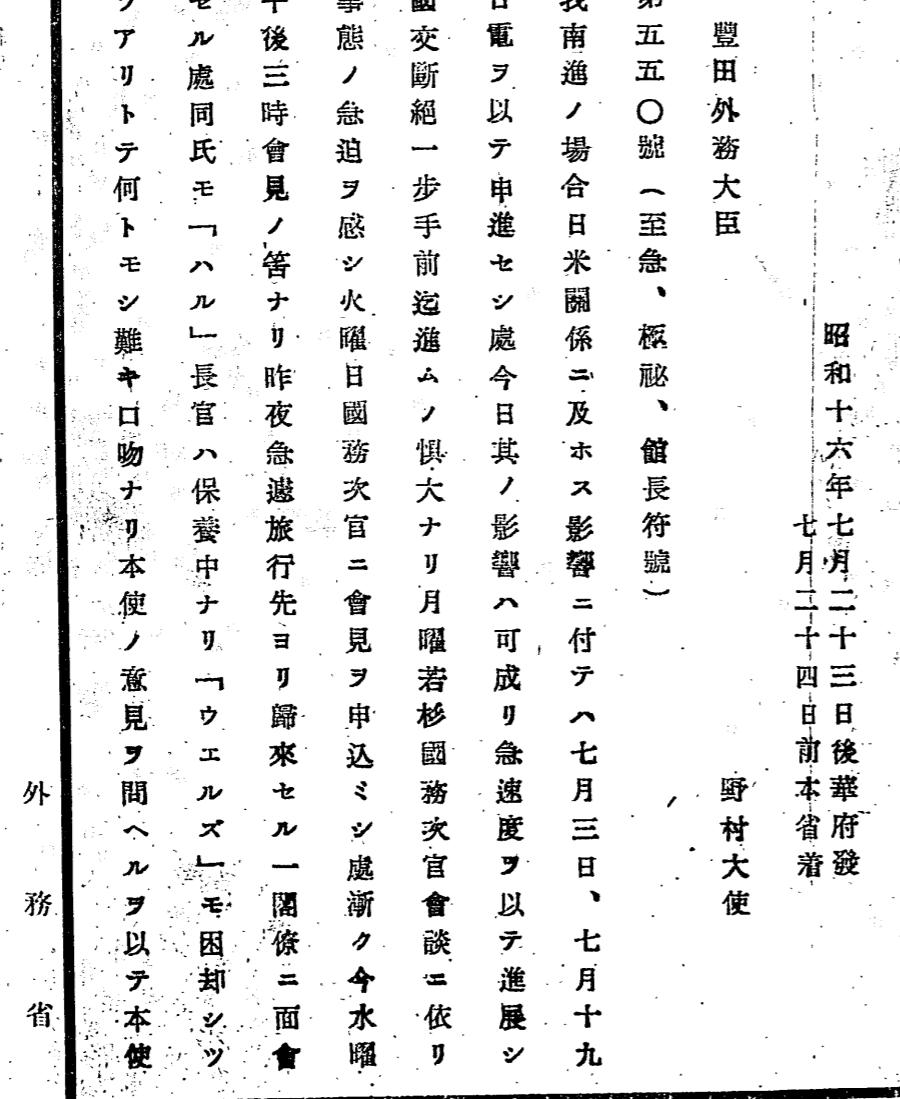
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外務省

IMT 265

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ケ出スニ至リタリト云フ說モアリ要スルニ交渉進行中既ニ第三國側ノ離間中傷アリ日米双方ニ夫々反對運動アリタルニ相違ナシ今ヤ真ニ六ヶ敷キ形勢ニ在リ

就テハ一面米國大使ニ機ヲ失セス日本政府ノ日米國交調節ニ關スル誠意ト佛印進駐ノ眞意トヲ御披瀝相成様致度シ又本使ニ對シテハ至急新内閣ノ對米御方針ヲ御内示相成度ク本使モ起死回生ノ積リニテ十二分ノ努力ヲ致シタキ覺悟ナリ（了）

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外務省

IMT 265

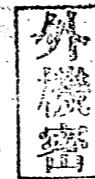
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ハ決シテ希望ヲ失ハス所信ニ從ヒ最善ヲ盡スト答ヘ置キタルモ國交斷絶一步手前迄行クモノト認メラル
當方面ノ對日空氣急變ノ原因ハ南進ニ在リ而シテ南進へ転テ新嘉坡、蘭印ニ進ム第一步ナリト認ムルニ在リ當國海軍軍人モ爾ク認メツツアル模様ナリ又日本ハ一面日米了解ヲ賣物ト爲シ反面南進ノ策ヲ立テ國務長官ノ如キハ驕サレタルナリトノ非難モアル趣ニテ長官ノ健康狀態ト相俟テ辭職說モアル由ナリ又東京ヨリハ我眞意ヲ疑ハシムル情報頻々トシテ來リ最モ顯著ナルモノバ(イ)本使等ノ交渉ハ東京ニ於テ爆破（「トルビドー」）サルヘシ(ロ)日本ハ樞軸側ニ對シ日米國交調節ハ南進準備完成迄ノ謀略ナリト云フ說明ヲ與ヘタリト云フニ在リ此等ノ情報ニハ最高責任者モ漸ク耳ヲ傾

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3121



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3121

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7/24/41

Off the Record conversation between Admiral Nomura and the President of the United States of America on July 24, 1941, at the White House.

A proposal was made to Admiral Nomura by the President of the United States. The President wished to leave nothing undone to avoid a situation which might lead to a serious misunderstanding between the peoples of Japan and the United States. If the Japanese Government would now restrain its military and naval forces from their intention of occupying bases in French Indo-China or, if this occupation had already been started, if those forces would be withdrawn by the Japanese Government, the President said that he was ready to give the Japanese Government assurances that he would do everything in his power to obtain from the British, the Dutch and the Chinese Governments and of course from the Government of the United States a solemn and binding declaration provided that the same undertaking were made by the Japanese Government to consider and treat French Indo-China as a neutralized area. The President said that such a declaration would mean the abstention by the interested Powers from any

act of aggression against Indo-China and from exerting any military control over and within that country. The President said that he would also endeavour to secure from the interested Powers a guarantee so long as the present emergency continued, Indo-China would remain within the control of the local French authorities and that no effort by the agents of General DeGaul to upset their control would be tolerated. The President said that this proposal offered to Japan conclusive proof that hostile intention against Indo-China and Japan were held by no other Power and that the most complete and free opportunity would be afforded to Japan to secure food supplies and access to raw materials which were being sought by Japan in that country.

(Note) This is a paraphrased portion of the telegram which Mr. Grew read to Admiral Toyoda during their off the record conversation on the 26 of July, 1941 at the Official Residence of the latter.

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~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

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~~OFF THE RECORD CONVERSATION~~ between Admiral Nomura and the President of the United States, arranged at the request of Admiral Nomura, on July 24, 1941, at the White House.

A proposal was made to Admiral Nomura by the President of the United States. The President wished to leave nothing undone to avoid a situation which might lead to a serious misunderstanding between the people of Japan and the United States. If the Japanese Government would now restrain its military and naval forces from their intention of occupying bases in French Indo-China or, if this occupation had already been started, if those forces would now be withdrawn by the Japanese Government, the President said that he was ready to give the Japanese Government assurances that he would do everything in his power to obtain from the British, the Dutch and the Chinese Governments and of course from the Government of the United States a solemn and binding declaration provided that the same undertaking were made by the Japanese Government to consider and treat Indo-China as a neutralized area. The President said that such a declaration would mean the abstention by the interested Powers from any act of aggression against Indo-China and from exerting any military control over and within that country. The President said that he would also endeavour to secure from the interested Powers a guarantee that so long as the present emergency continued, Indo-China would remain within the control of the local French authorities and that no efforts by the agents of General De Gaul to upset their control would be tolerated. The President said that this proposal offered to Japan conclusive proof that hostile intention against Indo-China and Japan were held by no other Power and that the most complete and free opportunity would be afforded to Japan to secure food supplies and access to raw materials which were being sought by Japan in that country.

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外務省

若シ帝國力領土的野望ヲ以テ南進ヲ企圖セシナラムニハ敢テ荏苒

本大臣ハ日米ノ友好關係ヲ極メテ重視スルモノナルカ故ニ日佛間ノ佛印共同防衛ノ件ニ關シ一般的公表ニ先チ特ニ昨夜當方ノ見解ヲ本直ニ披瀝シ貴政府ノ考慮ヲ煩シタルカ其後貴國側ヨリノ新聞情報等ニ現ニ居ル事項ニ鑑ミ今一應當方ノ見解ヲ極メテ端的ニ申述フルコトハ此以上事態ノ悪化ヲ防止スル途ナリト信シ再度御來訪ヲ煩シタル次第ナリ

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See page 573

Common defense 1383

No. 21814

| 時 間 | 平 常 | 本 外 | 省 | 七 月 二 六 日 午 前 | 五 月 二 五 日 午 後 | 十 二 時 三 時 三 大 分 | 備 |
|---|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| 外務大臣 | 第 五 六 八 號 | 大 使 官 署 | 大 使 官 署 | 7 月 2 6 日 午 前 | 5 月 2 5 日 午 後 | 10 時 3 大 分 | 考 |
| ス ヘ キ シ ム ト ア マ セ リ | 大 使 官 署 | 大 使 官 署 | 大 使 官 署 | ス ヘ キ シ ム ト ア マ セ リ | 大 使 官 署 | 大 使 官 署 | |
| 会 見 日 時 間 ス ヘ キ シ ム ト ア マ セ リ | 大 使 官 署 | 大 使 官 署 | 大 使 官 署 | 会 見 日 時 間 ス ヘ キ シ ム ト ア マ セ リ | 大 使 官 署 | 大 使 官 署 | |
| ス ヘ キ シ ム ト ア マ セ リ | 大 使 官 署 | 大 使 官 署 | 大 使 官 署 | ス ヘ キ シ ム ト ア マ セ リ | 大 使 官 署 | 大 使 官 署 | |

(甲
號)

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外務省

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如上ニヨリ明瞭ナルカ如ク本措置ハ佛印トシテモ帝國トシテモ防衛ニ必要ナルPrecautionary Measure トシテ眞ニ採ラサルヲ得サル所ニ屬スルモノニシテ昨夜貴大使ニ既ニ申述ヘタル如ク佛印其ノモノニ付テモ將又其ノ近接地域ニ對シ何等攻擊的意味合ヲ有スルモノニ非サルコトヲ改メテ茲ニ確言スルト共ニ斯ル手段ニヨリテコソ初メテ太平洋ノ全般的平和確保ノ可能ナルコトヲ確信スルモノナリ

斯ノ如キ帝國及佛印ノ自存防衛上已ヲ得サル共同防衛ノ處置ニ對シ貴政府カ抱懷スル一般的主義原則ト相冲突スルトノ理論上ノ理由ヨリ帝國ニ對シ今後更ニ刺戟的ナル態度乃至具體的措置ヲ採ラレンカサラヌダニ援蔣行爲其他ニ關聯シ今日迄貴國側ノ採ラレタ

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(641)

六ヶ月ニ亘ル蘭印會商ヲ堪ユル迄モナク何時ニテモ之ヲ遂行シ得タルナルヘシ然ルニ其舉ニ出テス又右交渉ノ不成功ヲモ忍耐セシハ飽迄太平洋ノ平和維持ヲ顧念セシニ外ナラス北部佛印進駐ハ支那事變完遂ノ爲ノ必要ニ出タルコトハ貴大使モ諒承セラルヘキヲ期待スル次第ナルカ最近ノ諸情報ヲ綜合スルニ佛印ニ對シ攻擊的Encircling ノ態度ノ存在ヲ看取ス右ノ如キハ支那事變完遂及資源確保上必要ナル佛印ニ對シ脅威ヲ加フルモノナルヲ以テ右ノ如キ脅威ニ對シ佛印共同防禦ノ措置ニ出タル次第ナリ

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ル態度ニ付不幸ニモ極度ノ刺戟ヲ受ケ居ル我國民ノ感情ヲ凡有可
能ナル手段ニヨリ抑制シ來レル政府ノ努力ヲ以テシテモ到底抑壓
シ得サルニ至ルヲ保シ難ク其ノ場合ニハ帝國トシテモ亦對抗的手
段ヲ講セサルヘカラサルノ已ヲ得サルニ立至ルヘキヲ虞ル斯ノ如
クムハ右ノ事態ノ發生ヲ今後共凡有ユル努力ヲ盡シ防止セシトス
ル現政府及本大臣ノ最後ノ希望モ根本的ニ破壊セラルヘク日米國
交及太平洋平和維持上眞ニ憂慮ニ不堪茲ニ重ネテ貴大使及貴國政
府ノ慎重ニシテ且大局的ナル考慮ヲ煩ハサントスルモノナリ

昭和拾六年七月貳拾六日

0 288

△643

外務省