

セラル然ルニ吾國ノ立場トシテ補助艦比率七割ノ問題ハ英米間ノ「バリテイ」ト同様ノ重要性ヲ帶フルモノナルニ付英米カ「バリテイ」問題ヲ商議ノ基礎的條件トスル態度ニ鑑ミ我方ニ於テモ相談會ニ入ルニ先立テ豫メ本件ノ了解ヲ取付ケ置クコト此際最モ必要ノ措置ナリト認ム

一六、前記二項ハ差當リ松平大使ニ於テ具體的交渉ヲ進メラルル場合御了知置テ願度要項ナリ
本電外務省ト打合濟

追テ英米兩國ノ八吋砲搭載巡洋艦ニ對スル協定隻數ハ特ニ我方態度ニ影響スル所大ナルモノアルノミナラス新補充計畫上ニモ考慮ヲ要スル點ナルニ付之ニ關スル兩國商議ノ成行ニハ特ニ留意アリ度

第七節 英米兩國ニ於ケル造艦中止聲明

第一項 「マクドナルド」首相及「フーヴァー」大統領ノ造艦中止聲明

七月十五日松平大使「ドーズ」大使ニ會見ノ際「ドーズ」大使ハ特ニ極秘トシテ「十二日「マクドナルド」首相ニ面會ノ節首相ハ近ク議會ニ於テ大型巡洋艦二隻ノ龍骨据付ヲ延期(allow down)スヘキ旨聲明スル積リナルカ米國ニ於テモ之ニ「レスポンド」サルレハ好都合ト思考スル旨語リタルニ付右本國政府ニ電報シ置キタルカ米國ニ於テモ巡洋艦三隻ノ龍骨据付ヲ延期スルコトナルヘシ日本ニ於テモ本件ハ考量ニ入レルルコト望マシ」ト語リタルコトアリシカ其後七月二十二日同大使ハ「マクドナルド」首相ハ巡洋艦二隻ノ龍骨据付クノ延期ニ關シ二十四日午后議會ニ於テ聲明ヲ爲ス筈ナリ」ト述ヘ「尤モ右ハ英國側ノ自發的措置トシテ米國ト交換的約束ニ基クモノトセス米國政府側ニテハ本週金曜日前ニ自國側ノ延期ヲ發表スル事望マシキニ付其ノ旨上申セル」趣ヲ附言セリ本件建造延期ノ聲明ハ「マクドナルド」首相ニ於テ軍縮商議ニ關シ英米兩國ノ輿論ニ良好ナル刺激ヲ與ヘン事ヲ目的トシテ發意セルモノニシテ右ノ趣旨ニ對シテハ米國政府ニ於テモ素ヨリ賛成ナルヲ以テ「ドーズ」大使ノ上申ニ基キ英米相呼應シテ同趣旨ノ聲明ヲ爲スコトナリタルモノナリ

斯クテ上述ノ打合セニ基キ七月二十四日「マクドナルド」首相ハ下院ニ於テ「英國政府ハ巡洋艦二隻(「サレー」及「ノーサンバーランド」)ノ建造工事中止シ潛水母艦「メイドストーン」ヲ「キャンセル」シ潛水艦二隻ノ建造契約ヲ取消シ且其他ノ海軍建設工事を遅延スル旨ヲ聲明シ且千九百二十九年乃至三十年ノ建造計畫ニ付テハ更ニ研究ノ上ニ非サレハ何等ノ措置ヲ執ラサル旨ヲ述ヘタリ

右聲明中首相ハ先ツ「ドーズ」大使着任以來英米間ノ有ラユル相異點ニ付吟味ヲ爲シ其ノ解決ニ向テ新ニ出發セリ兩國ハ「バリテイ」ノ主義ニ同意シ且「バリテイ」ヲ離レスシテ英米兩國ノ平和的必要ヲ滿タスニ足ル或程度ノ伸縮性ヲ認ムルコトニ合致シ尙專門的事項ノ爲協定成立ノ大目的ヲ妨ケサラシムルコトヲ決セル」旨ヲ述ヘ「英國政府カ閣議ノ參考ニ資スル爲設立セル陸海空三軍及外務省代表者ヨリ成ル委員會ノ意見モ大局ノ狀勢上英國ノ造艦計畫直シテ正當ト爲セルヲ以テ充分ナル研究ノ結果造艦計畫ヲ變更スルニ決シタルカ英國海軍省ハ其ノ必要ト認ムル最少限度ノ海軍力ニ對スル專門的意見ヲ述ヘテ良ク軍縮目的ノ達成ヲ援助セリ英米間ノ相異點ヲ先ツ解決スルハ一般海軍軍縮協定ノ成立ニ必要缺クヘカラサルモノニシテ右解決次第「ワシントン」條約調印國ヲ招請シテ豫備會議ヲ開キ總括的協定成立ニ努ムヘク最終協定調印ノ場所ハ各國ノ同意ヲ得テ米國ノ選擇ニ委ネタク且之ヲ聯盟軍縮準備委員會ニ通告スルコトスヘシ斯克セハ千九百二十八年三月十五日該委員會議長ノ聯盟各國ハ相互間ノ協定成立ニ努ムヘシトノ「ジュネーヴ」ニ於ケル要求實現セララルル次第ニシテ吾人ハ進ンテ該委員會ト協力シテ講和條約及不戰條約ニ基ク他ノ諸種ノ軍備縮少中必須ノ難問解決ニ取懸リ得ヘク斯クテ一般の軍縮會議ノ開催モ可能トナルヘシ」ト述ヘタリ(註一)

右聲明中海軍省側ノ「最少限度ノ必要」(minimum requirements)ハ今回ノ造艦計畫縮少ニ依リ充分滿タサレ得ヘキヤトノ質問ニ對シ首相ハ英米協定成立迄ハ何等言明シ得サル旨ヲ答ヘタリ

尙右聲明ニ於テハ首相ハ米國大統領訪問ハ目下協議中ナルカ多分十月ナランカト述ヘタリ

一方米國ニ於テハ七月二十三日「フーヴァー」大統領ハ定例新聞記者會見日ニ於テ聲明書(註二)ヲ發シ四年後ノ米國豫算ハ

千九百二十九年度ニ比シ二億五千萬乃至三億弗ノ増加又四年前ニ比スレハ四億乃至五億弗ノ増加ヲ見ルニ至ルヘキ見込ナル處右増加金額ノ約半分ハ純然タル陸海軍費ニ屬シ尙議會ニハ軍事費ノ増加ヲ要スル多數ノ法案提出セラレ居ルカ過去五十年間ノ何レノ時期ヨリモ平和ヲ亂ルノ危險ナキ現在ニ於テ米國ノ純然タル軍事費カ列國中最も大ナル事ハ米國カ充分諒知シ置クヲ要ス租稅削減ノ希望ハ軍事費ヲ節約シ同時ニ必要ナル國防ヲ維持シ得ルヤ否ヤノ點ニ係ル所大ナルモノアル處不戰條約ニ依リ事態ノ變化セル今日海軍費ニ付テハ國際的協定ニ依リ之カ節約ヲ計リ度又陸軍費ニ付テハ參謀本部内ニ一委員會ヲ設ケ陸軍ノ全計畫ヲ更ニ考慮セントスル陸軍長官ノ意嚮ニ同意ナル旨ヲ述ヘタルカ更ニ翌二十四日前記「マクドナルド」首相ノ聲明ニ答ヘ大要左ノ如キ聲明ヲ爲セリ（註三）

『マクドナルド』首相ノ聲明ハ自分ノ極メテ満足トスル所ニテ右ハ海軍縮小問題ノ討議ニ新ナル出發點ヲ與フルモノナリ首相ハ「バリタイ」主義ヲ採用セラレタルカ右主義ノ確立ハ英米兩國カ互ニ假想敵トシテ軍備競争ニ從事スヘカラスシテ友人トシテ軍備縮少ニ付協力スヘキヲ意味スルモノナリ首相カ英國ノ今年度海軍計畫中一部分ノ建造ヲ中止シ以テ英國政府ノ好意ト意向ヲ表明セラレタルニ對シ米國モ本問題ヲ取扱フニ當リ等シク好意ヲ示シタキ願望ヲ有ス即チ米國ハ今年度建造計畫中ノ三隻ヲ海軍工廠ニテ着手セシムル事トセルカ其ノ龍骨据付ケハ今秋トナルヘキ處大體ニ於テ英國ノ巡洋艦勢力ハ現在米國ニ比シ著シク優勢ニシテ前記三隻ヲ建造スルモ不平等ノ結果トハナラサルヘキモ吾人ハ米國ノ行動ニ何等誤解ナカラシコトヲ望ムモノナルニ付「バリタイ」ニ關スル最終的協定ニ及ホス影響ヲ充分考慮スル機會アル迄右三隻ノ龍骨据付ケヲ爲ササルヘシ尤モ吾人ハ建造ヲ免レ得ル望ヲ主トシテ千九百二十九年度ノ海軍建造法ニ規定セル後期年度ニ懸ケ居ン」

（註一）

PRIME MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

(July 24, 1929.)

I am now in a position to make a statement of the immediate intentions of the Government regarding the Naval building programme. The Government's general position is that the defence of a country must be devised with two main considerations in view: First, the chances of the defences having to be used; then, the efficiency and economy shown in their magnitude and character. The Government have kept in view the changes in policy and in the problem of national security effected by the Peace Pact; if that Pact is to be made an effective influence in international relations. To make it so is the controlling purpose of the Government, and a systematic policy is being developed, which will take a little time to complete, to carry out that intention.

As is well known, in the midst of the multifarious concerns which the formation of a new Government entails and the specially pressing and complicated nature of our tasks, conversations have been actively carried on between the United States and ourselves for the purpose of opening the way for an agreement on naval matters which hitherto have defied a settlement. By a happy coincidence our assumption of office corresponded in time with the arrival in this country of the new American Ambassador, General Dawes, who has come here charged by the President of the United States of America with a mission for preparing the ground for an International Agreement on the Reduction and Limitation of Naval Armaments. Already the whole field of these differences with the United States has been surveyed, and the two Governments have made a fresh start on their solution. We have agreed upon the principle of parity; we have agreed that, without in any way departing from the conditions of parity, a measure of elasticity can be allowed so as to meet the peace requirements of the two nations. We have determined that we shall not allow technical points to override the great public issues involved in our being able to come to a settlement. And so soon as the rising of this House releases me from its day-to-day work, I propose to make this matter my chief concern until an issue is reached. A visit to the President of the United States is now the subject of conversation so that it may take place when it will be most helpful to promote the cordial relations of our two countries, and in particular advance the ends of disarmament and peace which we hold in common. It has to be fitted in with certain international conferences, but October at present looks a likely month.

A Committee to co-ordinate the three Services for the purposes of Cabinet consideration has been set up, but as that co-ordination is not comprehensive enough to meet the requirements of State policy, the Foreign Office is also represented upon it. This will enable us to systematise our work. In the opinion of this Committee, the general outlook is such as to justify a review of our own programme. Our predecessors did this from time to time as the outlook brightened. Therefore, after a thorough examination of our naval position, and not only as a proof of our own sincerity but as a duty imposed upon us to guard the expenditure of national money, we have decided as follows:

To suspend all work on the cruisers "Surrey" and "Northumberland."

To cancel the Submarine Depot Ship "Maidstone."

To cancel two contract submarines.

To slow down dockyard work on other naval construction.

As regards the 1920-30 programme, in any event no commitments would have to be entered into before the autumn, and no steps will be taken to proceed with it until the matter has received further consideration.

The Government, of course, recognises that a reduction in the Naval building programme must have a direct effect on employment in the dockyards, but I am glad to say that as a result of special rearrangements suggested by the Admiralty, it is hoped to be able to secure the absorption of a large amount of labour which would otherwise be discharged from the Royal Dockyards. The representatives of dockyard labour will at once be consulted.

We are indebted to the Board of Admiralty for the help which they have rendered, and I desire to state that, having expressed their technical view on the minimum armaments they consider to be necessary, they have furnished us with loyal help in achieving our object with the least possible dislocation and hardship.

I ought to add, in order to make the statement complete, that it is recognised by all the Powers concerned that a preliminary agreement on Anglo-American differences is essential to a general agreement on naval building, and the Government of the Powers represented at Washington, 1921-22, have been informed of the conversations. So soon as the way is cleared, they will be invited to a preliminary Conference so that

we may all together try to come to an agreement of a comprehensive kind. The final agreement would be ratified at a place which, I hope, will by common consent be chosen by the United States as a recognition of the splendid part played by its President in these transactions, and then reported to the Preparatory Commission of the League as a contribution to its work.

If these intentions are fulfilled, the request of the Chairman of the Preparatory Commission on Disarmament made at Geneva on 15th March, 1928, that the Powers should make an attempt to agree amongst themselves will be accomplished, and we shall be in a position to pursue with that Commission the difficult but essential problems of how to reduce other forms of armaments in accordance with the pledge given by the Allies at Versailles when imposing disarmament on Germany and its associated nations, and in pursuance of the Pact of Peace. To that His Majesty's Government will direct their thoughts and their energies, in cooperation with other nations, so soon as this more immediate work on naval agreement has been finished. A general Disarmament Conference will then be possible. I am anxious that the House should not minimise the difficulties in our way, nor the time that will be required for the negotiations, but they may be assured that it will be our care to make our own policy clear and our desire to put our energies into a settlement without unnecessary delay.

(11)

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S STATEMENT.

(July 23, 1929).

Last week there was published a statement showing the estimated increase in Federal expenditure over the next four years, as imposed by legislation already passed by Congress.

These estimates indicate by 1933 an increased burden of somewhere from \$250,000,000 to \$300,000,000 above the expenditures of the fiscal year just ended and from \$400,000,000 to \$500,000,000 above the expenditures of four years ago.

Of this, the purely military and naval expenditures excluding non-military activities of these depart-

ments, represent about one-half. The combined expenditure is estimated at \$803,000,000 in 1933, an increase of \$120,000,000 over the last fiscal year, and \$224,000,000 over four years ago. All of which compares with a total \$266,000,000 average total for the combined military services of the Army and Navy or an estimated increase by 1933 of \$530,000,000 over prewar. These amounts do not include any amount which we justly spend on veterans who suffered in past wars which in itself amounts to about \$820,000,000 per annum. Moreover, many bills are pending before Congress that will still further increase this sum.

The American people should understand that current expenditure on strictly military activities of the Army and Navy constitutes the largest military budget of any nation in the world today and at a time when there is less real danger of extensive disturbance to peace than at any time in more than half a century.

The hope of tax reduction lies in large degree in our ability to economize on the military and naval expenditure and still maintain adequate defense. Our whole situation is certainly modified by the Kellogg pact.

We hope to save materially on naval expenditure by international agreement on naval arms. In the matter of army outlay, I am in agreement with the Secretary of War to set up within the General Staff a Commission of leading Army officers to reconsider our whole Army program, to see what services and other outlays have become obsolete through advancement of science and war methods; and what development programs can be well spread over longer periods in view of the general world outlook and at the same time maintain completely adequate preparedness, such an investigation to be constructive and not destructive.

(註三)

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S STATEMENT

(July 24, 1929.)

I have read with real satisfaction the statement which the Prime Minister has made in the House of Commons. The American people are greatly complimented by his proposed visit and he will find a universal welcome.

Mr. MacDonald's statement marks a new departure in discussion of naval disarmament. The Prime Minister introduces the principle of parity which we have now adopted and its consummation means that Great Britain and the United States henceforth are not to compete in armament as potential opponents but to cooperate as friends in the reduction of it. The Prime Minister has stated clearly and unmistakably the principles on which he is acting. I cannot but be responsive to the generous terms in which he has spoken of the attitude and purpose of the United States. We join in his efforts in the same spirit.

Mr. MacDonald has indicated the good will and positive intention of the British government by suspension of construction of certain portions of this year's British Naval program. It is the desire of the United States to show equal good will in our approach to the problem.

We have three cruisers in this year's construction program which have been undertaken in the Government Navy Yards, the detailed drawings for which are now in course of preparation. The actual keels would, in the ordinary course, be laid down some time this fall. Generally speaking, the British cruiser strength considerably exceeds American strength at the present time and the actual construction of these three cruisers would not be likely in themselves to produce inequality in the final result.

We do not wish, however, to have any misunderstanding of our actions and therefore we shall not lay these keels until there has been an opportunity for full consideration of their effect upon the final agreement for parity which we expect to reach, although our hopes of relief from construction lie more largely in the latter years of the program under the law of 1929.

第二項 本件ニ關スル出淵大使「キャッスル」國務次官補會談

七月二十五日出淵大使「キャッスル」國務次官補ニ面會シ前項所述「マクドナルド」首相ノ軍縮ニ關スル議會演説及巡洋艦建造延期ニ關スル大統領ノ聲明等ニ關シ尋ネタル處次官補ハ私見トシテ大要左ノ通語リタリ右ハ如何ナル程度迄米國政府ノ意向ヲ反映スヘキヤ俄ニ斷定シ難キモ國務省ニ於ケル軍縮問題主任官ノ言トシテ參考ニ供スヘキ點少カラサルモノアリタリ

(一) 英國政府ハ當初「ロンドン」ニ於テ軍縮會議ヲ開キ單ニ條約ノ調印ヲ「ワシントン」ニ於テ行ヒ度下心ヲ有スルモノト認メラレタルカ米國政府ニ於テ俄ニ之ニ賛同セサリシ結果結局豫備會議タケテ「ロンドン」ニテ開キ本會議ハ之ヲ「ワシントン」ニテ開クコトニ大體ノ諒解ヲ見ルニ至レリ豫備會議ニ於テハ專ラ尺度ニ關スル協議ヲ纏メ本會議ニ於テ噸數割當其他最終的決定ヲ行フ豫定ナリ

(二) 今回「マクドナルド」首相カ來ル十月ニ渡來スヘキ事ヲ發表セルハ果シテ如何ナル見込ニ出テタリシヤ容易ニ推測シ得サルモ多分其ノ以前ニ豫備會議ヲ終ヘルカ少クトモ軍縮ニ關スル大體ノ見當ヲ付ケ得ヘシトノ見込ニ基キ豫定セラレタルモノナルヘシ米國政府ノ見ル所ニテハ豫備會議ハ關係各國ヨリナルヘク速ニ尺度ヲ提出シ得ルニ於テハ存外速ニ進行シ得ヘキモ本會議ヲ年内ニ開クコトハ相當困難ナルヘク其ノ實現ハ多分來年春頃トナルヘシト思料ス尤モ右ハ事實上明後年ノ會議事項ヲ合併セテ議スルコトトナルヘキニ付結局明後年ノ會議ハ不必要ナルヘシ

(三) 大統領聲明末段ノ意味ハ軍縮ニ關スル話合ノ進行次第ニテハ新巡洋艦十五隻ノ内後年度ノ分ニ付相當數ヲ減スル決心アルコトヲ明確ニ表示シタルモノナリ自分一己ノ考ニテハ恐ラク十五隻ヲ十隻ニ止ムルコトヲ得ヘク又驅逐艦ノ如キハ米國ハ何時ニテモ一時二十萬噸ヲ「スクラップ」スルコトヲ得ヘシ又巡洋艦ノ總噸數ハ英國ノ態度如何ニ依リ二十五萬噸ニ止ムルコトハ事實可能ナリト信ス

(四) 英米間ニ直ニ完全ナル「パリテ」ヲ實現セシムルコト實際問題トシテハ不可能ナリト認ム米國ニ於テ新巡洋艦十五隻ヲ十隻ニ止メ英國ニ於テ新艦建造ヲ見合ハスコトトセハ艦齡等ノ關係上千九百三十六年頃ニ至リ初メテ「パリテ」ヲ實現セシメ得ヘキ計算トナルニ付其ノ邊ノ話合ハ何トカ付ケ得ヘキカト思考ス

(五) 米國側ニ於テ今回巡洋艦三隻(私立會社ニ註文シタル二隻ハ契約済ノ今日延期不可能ナリ)ノ建造ヲ延期シタルコトニ付議會方面ニ或ハ多少ノ議論ハ起ルヘキモ建造延期ハ建造見合セト異ナリ當然大統領ノ權限内ニ屬スルコトナルノミナラス米國一般ノ輿論ハ寧ロ之ヲ歡迎シ居ルモノノ如シ

第三項 本件聲明ニ關スル英米新聞論調

(一) 英 國

七月二十五日「ガーディアン」ハ首相ノ聲明ハ半ハ漠然タリ英米ノ「パリテ」ヲ認ムルト同時ニ「或程度ノ伸縮性」ヲ認メタルハ大ニ良シサレト問題ハ如何ニシテ伸縮性ヲ海軍力測定上表明スルヤニアリ是「ジュネーヴ」會議失敗ノ原因ナリ專門の事項ノ爲協定成立ヲ妨クル事無カラシメトスルハ大ニ可ナリサレト十六吋砲ト六吋砲トノ相違ト謂フカ如キ專門の事項ハ大ナル利害關係アリ政府ノ造艦計畫變更ハ交渉進捗上ヨリ謂ヘハ合理的政策ナリサレト造艦中止ニ伴ヒ海軍協定ヲ成立セシムルノ必要益々急ナリ若シ交渉決裂ノ結果更ニ製艦競争ヲ生スル場合ニハ事態ハ「ジュネーヴ」會議失敗後ヨリモ更ニ險惡トナルヘシト論シ同日「テレグラフ」ハ今次首相ノ聲明ハ一般ニ好感ヲ以テ迎ヘラルヘク各政黨共ニ首相ノ目的達成ヲ希望セサルヘカラス海軍計畫ノ縮少ニハ議論アルヘキモ右ハヨリ大ナル問題ノ決定ニ依リ左右セラレサルヘカラス「パリテ」ノ原則ナルモノハ過去ニ於テ既ニ同意セラレタルモノニシテ問題ハ「パリテ」ヲ海軍力測定ニ當リ如何ニ解決スルカニアリ「ジュネーヴ」會議ノ結果ニ徴スルモ會議ノ成功ハ單ニ「パリテ」ノ主義ノミナラス其ノ意味ニ關シテモ先ツ協定ヲ遂クルニ存スヘク首相ノ「或程度ノ伸縮性」ト謂ヘルハ明瞭ヲ缺クノ嫌アリサレト「パリテ」ヲ以テ軍備ノ擴張ニ非スシテ縮少ヲ意味スルモノト解釋スルノ重要ナルコトハ英米兩國國民ノ確信スル所タルヲ疑ハスト論シ更ニ二十六日「ヘラルド」ハ首相ノ聲明ハ問題ヲ總額の計算ヨリ國際政策ニ移セルモノニシテ不戰條約當然ノ歸結ナリ英國今回ノ海軍計畫縮少ハ英國ノ誠意ヲ表明スルモノニシテ首相自ラ事ニ當リ米國ヲ訪問セントスルハ喜フヘシト述ヘ同日「ボースト」ハ英國ノ二巡洋艦建造中止聲明ト同時ニ米國亦三巡洋艦ノ建造中止ヲ發表セルハ英米ノ相對的海軍力ニ於テ首相カ早急米國ニ屈服セルニ非サルモノトシテ吾人ニ安心ヲ與フルモ右ハ唯建造中止ニ過キスシテ雙方共ニ縮少ニ同意セリト見ルハ尙早ニ失ス海軍協定成立ハ固ヨリ望マシキモ國際協定ノ爲英帝國ノ必要ヲ充シ得サルカ如キハ其ノ犠牲餘リニ高價ニ過クルモノアリ英國海軍ハ其ノ長大ナル海岸線ヲ巡邏防止スルヲ要スル處之ニ必要ナル輕巡洋艦

ハ甚タ不足シ且老朽ニ達セントス然ルニ「ワシントン」會議ノ結果英國海軍ハ本意乍ラ大型巡洋艦建造ヲ強ヒラレツツアリト述ヘ巡洋艦ノ最大噸數一萬噸ハ過大ニ失シ英國ハヨリ安價且小型ノ艦船ヲ欲ス若シ首相カ此ノ點ニ付「ワシントン」ニ於テ成功セハ是軍縮並ニ英國海軍ニ貢獻スル所大ナルヘシト説キタリ

(二) 米 國

七月二十六日米國新聞ハ大統領カ英首相ノ言明ニ應シテ直ニ聲明ヲ爲セルハ近來例ヲ見サル快事ニシテ右ハ英米兩國カ充分ナル理解ヲ以テ協力シツツアル事ヲ明證スルモノナリトテ殆ント例外ナク讚辭ヲ呈シ又米國側ニ於テ建艦ヲ延期セシハ良好ナル機運ヲ作ル爲ニテ吾人ハ數字上の確ナル「バリティ」ヲ欲スルモノニアラス「バリティ」ニ基ク實際的協定ニ達セムコトヲ望ムモノニシテ英米兩國政府ニ於テモ此ノ點ヲ認メ居ルハ幸ナリト述ヘタルカ只一二新聞ノミハ米國ノ巡洋艦勢力カ現在ニテモ英國ニ比シ劣勢ナルニ此際三隻ノ建造ヲ延期セハ益々「バリティ」ヲ得サルニ至ルヘシト論セリ

又各新聞「ワシントン」通信ハ議會方面ニ於テハ大體大統領ノ聲明ニ賛成シ居ルモ大海軍論者(上院海軍委員長「ヘール」、下院海軍委員長「ブリッテン」等)中ニハ相當議論ヲ爲スモノアリ又本聲明ト海軍建造法第四條(第一章第一節第七項參照)トノ關係ニ付論議スル向モアルモ政府筋ニテハ大統領ハ建造ヲ一時延期シタルニ止マリ且同法第一條(b)ニ依レハ起工ヲ次年度ニ繰越スコトヲ得ル次第ナリト解シ居ル旨ヲ傳ヘ尙國務長官ハ二十五日「ワシントン」條約所定ノ主力艦ニ關スル「バリティ」ノ主義ハ英米兩國間ノ各種軍艦ニ適用セラルコトニ主義上意見ノ一致ヲ見ルニ至レル旨言明セル趣ヲ報シタリ

第八節 英米豫備交渉ノ進捗及之ニ伴フ我方ノ折衝

第一項 軍縮會議ノ基礎の問題ニ關スル英米ノ意見交換及比率問題ニ關スル日米懇談

(一) 軍縮商議ノ基礎ニ關スル英米ノ具體的意見

七月十五日松平大使「ドーズ」大使ニ會見ノ際「ドーズ」大使ハ「マクドナルド」首相トノ話合ノ進展ニ關シ(一)七月八日附「ドーズ」大使宛「マクドナルド」首相書翰(二)七月十一日發「ドーズ」大使宛國務長官訓電及(三)七月十二日發「ドーズ」大使宛國務長官訓電ヲ松平大使ニ貸與シ吳レタリ右ハ何レモ英米雙方ノ軍縮商議ノ基礎ニ關スル具體的意見ヲ表明シ居ルモノニシテ其ノ全文左ノ如シ

(一) 「ドーズ」大使宛「マクドナルド」首相書翰

I have been giving a good deal of consideration to the situation which has been clarified by the talks we have had up to now, and this is what is in my mind as to the result:

1. I think it would be a very useful thing if our two governments were to announce our agreement that we are to take the Pact of Peace—the Kellogg Pact—as a vital and controlling fact in our relations and use it as the starting point in negotiations regarding disarmament.
2. We should then proceed to declare that on that basis the object of negotiations must be reductions in existing armaments, and that between us the relations are such that we both agree to parity.
3. We adopt the United States proposal that parity should be measured by an agreed “yardstick” which enables the slightly different values in our respective national needs to be reduced to equality.
4. In order that the elements which enter into the “yardstick” be determined, I venture to ask you to send for an officer of your Navy—or Naval Department—with the requisite knowledge to come here and be at your service and act with a similar officer whom I shall appoint, to guide both of us in agreeing as to the “yardstick”.
5. I think it expedient matters if your officer would take with him a proposal which your people are prepared to make as to the “yardstick” in all fairness to us.
6. When we agree as to the “yardstick” we can proceed as to its arrangement, and so far as I can see, little trouble will arise about this between us. If it does its cause has certainly not been evident to me yet.