

尙、「ロ」及「ネ」社ハ右以外ニ政府ノ生産スル諸物産其ノ輸入諸物資ノ運輸ニ依リ相當多額ノ収入アル模様ナルモ詳細ハ目下不明ナリ

四⁽²⁾

和蘭議會ハ過般海運保護ノ爲八百萬盾ノ支出豫算ニ協賛ヲ與ヘタルカ右ハ和蘭船會社ニシテ同國ト外國間ニ航路ヲ有スルモノニ對シ無利子ノ融資ヲ爲スモノニシテ其ノ適用ヲ受ケ居ルハ目下「オランダ アメリカライン」ノミニシテJ、C、J、Lハ之ニ均霑セサル趣ナリ

五、尙J、C、J、Lニ關シ政府ハ蘭商及華商ニ對シ極力同社船ヲ利用スル様内密ニ命令的勸告ヲ爲シ居ル模様ニシテ假令補助金ハ交付セストモ他ノ總ユル手段ヲ以テ之ヲ

保護スル方針ト認メラル

六、追テ當領管船局長ヨリ本電冒頭ノ回答ト共ニ同局カ日本政府及臺灣總督府ノ下付スル海運補助金ニ關シ諸方面ヨリ集メタル資料區々ナル趣ヲ以テ正確ナル數字ノ供給方依頼越セルカ同局長トシテハ上記ノ内少クトモ(二)ノ(イ)ニ付テハ本官ニ之ヲ通報スヘカリシニ拘ラス不親切ナル回答ヲ爲セルハ不都合ニシテ我方モ默殺シテモ可ナルヘキモ今後ノ爲紳士的態度ヲ教示スルト同時ニ本官參考トシ度キニ付右數字御回電アリタシ

蘭、「スラバヤ」、「メダン」、臺灣外事課長ヘ暗送セリ

付 カナダに対する通商擁護法発動問題

346

昭和10年3月8日 広田外務大臣より
在カナダ後藤(鑑尾)臨時代理公使宛電報

対カナダ貿易が著しく日本側に不利である原因は
同国側の極端な為替ダンピング税および公定相場
制によるとして改善のための交渉開始方訓令

本省 3月8日後6時発

第三號

晚香坡宛往電第二號ニ關シ

一、本邦對加輸出改善方ニ關シテハ關係廳トモ充分打合せ且當方對原案(二月廿六日附通二機密第一〇號 貴地到着ノ上折衝開始ノ意嚮ナリシモ在京「マラー」公使ハ目下頻ニ本國政府ヲツ、キツ、アル趣ニテ巧機會ニ於テ話ヲ切出スコト有利ナリト思考セラル、ニ付テハ貴官ハ加奈陀當局ニ對シ客年往電第四〇號前半ノ本邦側立前ヲ述ヘラル、ト共ニ日加間貿易カ今日ノ如キ顯著ナル片貿易トナリタルハ全ク加奈陀カ本邦物價乃至貿易ノ實狀ニ關係ナク制度全体トシテ理論ニ偏スルノ嫌アル「ダンピン

グ」税及公定相場制度ヲ我方ニ極端迄實行シツ、アルカ爲ニ外ナラサルヲ以テ日加貿易改善ハ是非共我輸出障礙ノ根本原因ヲナス右諸制度ニ觸ルルノ要アル所以ヲ數衍力説セラレ左記ニ及ニ理由ト合セ先ツ「ダンピング」税及四十九弗八十五仙ノ公定相場廢止方御申入相成度シニ「ダンピング」税廢止理由

一、爲替ノ關係上邦品ノ價格低廉ナリトセバ從量税ハ右ニ對シ極メテ大ナル負擔トナルノミナラス從價從量税共累次ノ引上ニ依リ極メテ高率トナリ居リ之以上猶「ダンピング」税ヲ賦課スルハ過酷ノ措置ト云ハサルヲ得ス

二、本邦ハ原料輸入ノ爲高キ爲替ヲ支拂居リ且金輸出禁止以來内地物價モ非常ニ騰貴シ居レリ

三、公定相場制ニ關シテハ加奈陀モ金輸出禁止ヲナシ居リ現實ノ爲替相場存スルニ不拘課税評價額算定ノ爲實在セサル相場ヲ基礎トスルハ了解シ難シ

晚香坡ヘ暗送アリタシ

編注 『日本外交文書』昭和期Ⅱ第二部第三卷410文書。

347

昭和10年3月27日 在カナダ後藤臨時代理公使より
広田外務大臣宛(電報)対カナダ貿易改善交渉開始につき同国外務次
官に申入れについて

オタワ 3月27日後発

本省 3月28日後着

第八號

貴電第三號ニ關シ(對加輸出改善方ニ關スル件)

三月十三日外務次官(首相兼外相數週間以前ヨリ病氣引籠中)ヲ往訪シ客年貴電第四〇號前段並ニ冒頭貴電ノ次第ヲ申入レタル上二月十六日紐育ノ「カネデイヤン、ソサエチイ」ニ於ケル「ベネット」首相ノ演說ニ言及シ同演說中首相力加奈陀ノ關稅ハ高キニ過キルコトヲ率直ニ承認シ米國力加奈陀生産物ニ對スル關稅ヲ引上ケタル際加奈陀ハ事業ノ繁榮ノ爲輸出ノ適當ナル均衡ヲ保ツ要アルニ鑑ミOne way trade routeヲ承認シ得サリシ旨ヲ述ヘ米加間ノ貿易改善ノ爲ニハ vast two way tradeノ必要ナルコトヲ力說シ米國並ニ世界ノ諸國ト公正ニシテ相互ニ利益アル貿易關係ヲ維持スルハ一部ハ加奈陀ノ責任ニシテ加奈陀

角協議中ニテ近ク加奈陀政府ノ意嚮ヲ開示スヘキニ付暫ク猶豫アリタキ旨ヲ述ヘタリ

編注 『日本外交文書』昭和期Ⅱ第二部第三卷410文書。

348

昭和10年4月27日 広田外務大臣より
在カナダ後藤臨時代理公使宛(電報)通商審議委員会總會においてカナダに対する
緊急的措置研究のための小委員会設置決定に
ついて

こいつ

本省 4月27日後1時20分発

第八號

四月二十六日通商審議委員会總會ヲ開催シ諸外國ニ於ケル本邦品輸入防遏措置ニ關スル對策ニ付審議セル結果速ニ適當對策ヲ講スルノ必要ヲ認メ
ニ一般的對策(特ニ輸入統制)ヲ研究スルモノ
ニ特ニ本邦品ニ對シテ不當措置ヲ執リ居ル加奈陀ニ對スル緊急的措置ヲ研究スルモノ
ノ二箇ノ小委員會ヲ設クルコトニ決セリ

ハ此ノ責任ヲ果サンコトヲ心掛クルモノナルカ右ハ又同時ニ米國ノ責任ナル旨ヲ說ケル數節ヲ利用シ右ハ正ニ日本力加奈陀ニ向ツテ言ハント欲スル所ニシテ日本ノ加奈陀ニ對スル立場ハ加奈陀ノ米國ニ對スル立場ニ酷似シ居リ

兩者ノ相違點ノ一ハ米國ノ高關稅ニ對シ加奈陀ハ高關稅ヲ以テ報ヒタルモ日本ハ加奈陀ニ對シテ未タ何等報復的措置ニ出テタルコト無キコトナルカ前記首相演說ノ精神ニ照シ我方今回ノ申入ハ必スヤ加奈陀政府ノ好意的考慮ヲ受クルコトト信スル旨ヲ述ヘタルニ次官ハ加奈陀ハ日本品ニ對シ差別的待遇ヲ爲シタルコト無シト言ヘルニ付加奈陀ノ「ダンプینگ」稅及公定相場制度ノ適用アルハ少數國ニ過キス其ノ中日本以外ノ諸國ハ貿易額モ尠ク且公定相場ト現實爲替相場ノ開キモ少ク事實上同制度ノ爲大打擊ヲ受クルハ日本ノミナル旨ヲ述ヘタルニ次官ハ本件ハ重要問題ナルヲ以テ篤ト研究ノ上更ニ會談シ度キ旨ヲ答ヘタルニ付成ル可ク速ニ再會ヲ希望スル旨ヲ述ヘテ引取りタルカ其ノ後何等先方ヨリ挨拶無キニ付二十七日再ヒ同次官ヲ往訪シ本件ニ關スル加奈陀政府詮議ノ模様ヲ尋ネタルニ目下關係各省ト折

依テ會長タル本大臣ヨリ不日小委員會委員ヲ任命シ具体的方法ヲ詳細研究セシムル意嚮ナリ
英、米及晚香坡ニ轉電シ英ヲシテ露ヲ除ク在歐各大公使ニ郵送セシメラレタシ

349

昭和10年5月9日 広田外務大臣より
在カナダ後藤臨時代理公使宛(電報)対カナダ貿易改善問題につき我が方申入れに
対する回答督促方訓令

本省 5月9日後6時発

第一一號

貴電第八號ニ關シ

本邦側希望乃至要求ハ客年末以來既ニ「マラー」公使ヨリモ屢々本國政府宛稟請セル筈ニテ加奈陀側ニ於テモ既ニ研究シ居ルモノト思考セラル、處貴官御申入以來二ヶ月ヲ經過スル今日未ダニ先方意嚮ノ片鱗サヘ回示シ來ラサルハ諒解ニ苦シム所ナリ然ルニ四日更ニ加奈陀公使通商局長ヲ來訪シ從來自分ノ電請ニテハ充分ニ意ヲ盡サザル嫌アリ旁「ベネット」モ本月末位ニハ歸國ノ豫定ニ付今回詳細書

面ニテ申送り電訓ヲ乞フコトセルニ付茲ニ週間程猶豫アリ度キ旨申出テタル趣ナルニ付テハ貴官ハ右御含ノ上適當ノ時期ヲ見計ヒ成ルヘク早目ニ御督促相成リ先方ノ意嚮大體ナリトモ同電アリタシ

晚香坡へ暗送アリタシ

350 昭和10年5月11日 在カナダ後藤臨時代理公使より
広田外務大臣宛

ダンピング税・公定相場制撤廃申入れに対す
るカナダ政府回答要旨並びに回答公文写送付
について

機密公第一〇八號 (6月3日接受)

昭和十年五月十一日

在加奈陀

臨時代理公使 後藤 鑑尾(印)

外務大臣 廣田 弘毅 殿

本邦品取扱措置緩和方交渉ニ関スル件

三月上旬御訓令ニ依リ本件ニ関スル我方要求ヲ加奈陀政府ニ申入レ其ノ後回答方督促ノ次第ハ曩ニ電報ヲ以テ報告致

以前半世紀以上ニ亘リ加奈陀ハ日本ヨリ輸入超過ヲ續ケタルカ加奈陀ハ何等抗議シタルコトナシ、二國間ノ輸出入カ自然ニ均衡スルカ如キコトハ極メテ稀ニシテ二國間貿易ノ不均衡カ一方ノ差別待遇ニヨルカ又ハ其ノ貿易總額カ巨額ニシテ投資其ノ他ノ關係ト相俟テ一方ノ經濟上ノ安定ニ重大ナル影響アルカ如キ特殊ノ場合ヲ除キ二國間ノ貿易ニノミ注意ヲ局限シ他ノ諸國トノ通商其ノ他ノ取引ニヨル權衡ヲ度外視スルハ不当ナリ國家ノ繁榮並ニ國際平和ニ必要缺クヘカラサル世界貿易ノ回復ハ特殊ノ事態ヲ無視シテ二國間ノ貿易ヲ人爲的ニ均衡セシムルコトニヨリ達シ得ルモノニアラス

(四)世界貿易ノ一般的趨勢ニ洩レス日加貿易モ最近六ヶ年ノ間ニ輸出入共減少シタルカ加奈陀ノ対日輸出減少高ハ日本ノ対加輸出減少高二比三倍ニ及ヒ居ルモ加奈陀ノ輸出力日本ヨリノ輸入ニ倍スルコト同様抗議ノ理由トナスニ足ラス

(五)加奈陀貿易上ニ於ケル日本ノ順位ハ一九二九年輸出入共第五位ヲ占メ一九三四年ニハ日本ハ加奈陀ノ輸入ニ於テ第八位、輸出ニ於テ第七位ニシテ日本ノ比較的順位ハ此

置タル所ナルカ其後相當期間ヲ經過スルモ尙回答ナキニ付更ニ同答方督促シ置キタル処五月十一日「スケルトン」外務次官ヨリ本官ノ來訪ヲ求メ來レルニ付同日往訪シタルニ同次官ハ我方申入レニ對スル加奈陀政府ノ意見漸ク同示シ得ル運トナリタルカ相當複雑シ居ルヲ以テ書面ニ認メ置キタリトテ公文ヲ手交シ之レヲ説明シタルカ同日ハ先方時間ノ都合ニヨリ其以上談合ノ暇ナカリシニ付数日中再會ヲ約シテ引取りタリ

加奈陀政府回答ノ主要点ノミ不取敢電報シ置タルカ回答ノ要旨ハ左ノ如シ

(一)加奈陀政府ハ日加貿易カ最近加奈陀側ノ輸出超過ナルコトハ認ムルモ此ノ不均衡カ爲替補償税ニ基因スルモノニシテ是正ヲ要ストノ日本側ノ意見ニハ以下述フル理由ニヨリ同意スルコトヲ得ス

(二)日加間直接貿易統計ニ表ハレ居ラサルモ米國ヲ通シテ來ル絹等ノ日本品ヲ計算ニ入ル、時ハ加奈陀ノ輸出超過額ハ大イニ減セラル

(三)此ノ程度ノ輸出入ノ不均衡ハ國際通商上通常ノ狀態ニシテ説明又ハ是正ヲ要スル特殊ノ事態ニアラス一九二二年

ノ通貨及爲替變動ノ時代ニ於テ不利ナル變化ヲ受ケ居ラス(六)爲替補償税等ナカリシ一九二二年ヨリ一九三〇年迄ノ期間ニ於テ日本ハ加奈陀ヨリ輸入超過ヲ繼續シタルニ徴スルモ最近日加間貿易不均衡ハ爲替補償税ニ基因スルモノニアラサルコト明ナリ

(七)加奈陀ノ対日輸出品ハ主トシテ進展シツ、アル日本産業ノ原料品ナルニ反シ日本ノ対加輸出品ノ主ナルモノハ絹類ニシテ最近他品ノ競争ト贅澤品ナルコトニ伴フ困難ニヨリ其ノ需要漸減ノ趨勢ニアルコト日加貿易關係決定ノ要因ナリ

(八)加奈陀ハ日本品ニ對シ差別的待遇ヲナシ居ラサルノミナラス特ニ有利ナル関稅上ノ待遇ヲ與ヘ居リ一九一三年以來日本品ハ最惠國待遇ヲ受ケ中間稅率並ニ加奈陀ト佛蘭西其ノ他トノ特別協定ニヨル中間稅率以下ノ稅率ニ均霑シ居ルニ反シ加奈陀品ハ日本ニ於テ最惠國待遇ヲ受クルモ日本ト佛蘭西及伊太利トノ間ノ協定ニ含マル、少数品目以外ハ一般稅率ノ適用ヲ受ケ居レリ右協定品目ハ事實上加奈陀ニハ殆ト無關係ナリ

(九)加奈陀ハ輸入ニ對シ「クオート」許可爲替管理等ニヨル

制限ヲナシ居ラス此ノ種制限ヲナシ居ラサルハ現在世界中少数國ニ過キス

(十)爲替補償税ニモ何等差別的取扱ナク爲替下落ノ理由ニヨリ総テノ國ニ対シテ適用セラル

(十一)然レトモ新ラシキ爲替率ニ順應シテ生産費並ニ物價力漸次調節セラル、ニ從ヒ安定セル競争狀態ヲ維持スル爲ノ應急的措置モ通貨ノ安定ト相俟テ調節セラルヘキハ加奈陀官憲ノ認ムル所ニシテ加奈陀政府ハ最近數ヶ月以來現行ノ補償的措置ヲ改訂スヘキ經濟狀態ノ變化アリタリヤ否ヤ又果シテ之レアリトセハ如何ナル程度迄改訂スヘキヤノ問題ニ慎重ナル注意ヲ拂ヒ居レリ此ノ爲替下落國ヨリノ輸入品ノ加奈陀市場ニ於ケル競争力ヲ決定スル諸原因ノ變化ニ関スル調査中爲替下落國ニ於ケル國內物價及生産費ノ騰貴力如何ナル程度ニ爲替下落ニヨル輸出上ノ利益ヲ相殺セルヤヲ考究シ居レリ就テハ輸入及國產原料品ノ價額貨銀其ノ他勞働ニ関スル諸經費並ニ利率等經營費ノ一九三一年以降出來得ル限り最近迄ノ變化ニ関スル完全ナル日本ノ統計ヲ至急供給セラレタク此ノ資料ヲ得ハ既ニ入手シ居ル資料ヲ補足シ前記調査ヲ速ヤカニ完結

As I recently advised you, the representations which you made some weeks ago regarding trade relations between Japan and Canada have been receiving consideration. I am now in a position to convey to you the views of the Canadian Government on the points you raise.

In the aide-memoire which you left with me, it was represented that the fact that Japanese imports from Canada are several times greater than Japanese exports to Canada indicates a disequilibrium of trade which should be corrected, and, further, that this unbalanced trade situation was wholly due to a rigid application by Canada of exchange compensation duties.

The Canadian Government has endeavoured to examine these representations with the care and sympathy warranted by the importance of the trade between our two countries, actual and potential, as well as by our general friendly relations.

シ爲替下落ニ対スル関税ノ取扱ヲ如何ニ調節スヘキヤヲ相当確心ヲ以テ決定スルコトヲ得ヘシ

上記(十)ニヨレハ加奈陀側ニ相當讓歩ノ意向アルモノノ如キモ生産費統計ニヨル本邦輸出品ノ競争力判定ノ調査ハ複雑困難ニシテ際限ナキ論争ニ陥ル虞アリ或ハ加奈陀側ニ於テ我方ニ多少讓歩ノ意向ヲ示シツ、決定ヲ延引シ我方要求ヲ有耶無耶ニ葬ラントスル意向ニアラスヤトノ疑ナキニアラス警戒ヲ要スルモ爲替補償税及公定相場引下ケノ程度決定ノ爲ニハ何等カ相當ノ根據ヲ要スヘク其ノ參考資料トシテ前記加奈陀側要求ノ統計資料ヲ供給スルハ已ムヲ得サル所ナルヘシト思料セラル、ニ付右統計資料御取揃ノ上御送附相煩度前記加奈陀政府公文寫並ニ同公文中引用セラレ居ル本官ノ「エード、メモアール」寫相添此段報告申進ス
本信寫送付先 在晚香坡領事

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

CANADA

No. 8. Ottawa, May 11th, 1935.

Sir,

The Canadian Government agree that Canadian exports to Japan in recent years do in fact substantially exceed imports but do not consider that the deductions which have been drawn from this fact are warranted by a review of the whole position.

In the first place, it may be noted that the figures of direct trade between Canada and Japan, whether taken from Canadian or from Japanese statistics, do not give the total Canadian imports from Japan, since they do not take account of the considerable imports of Japanese products which reach Canada via the United States of America. To take one example only - Canada imported from the United States of America Japanese raw silk valued at \$4,433,930 in the calendar year 1932, \$3,807,396 in the calendar year 1933, and \$3,578,569 in the calendar year 1934. This silk would, if added to the statistics of Canadian imports coming direct, very considerably reduce the trade balance in favour of Canada.

When allowance is made for this indirect trade the discrepancy will be much reduced, though a balance of Canadian exports over imports will still remain. That there should be such a balance, one way or the other, in the trade between two countries is, in our view, not an abnormal situation which requires explanation or remedy, but the normal condition in international trade. Indeed for more than half a century prior to 1922 Canadian purchases from Japan greatly exceeded Japanese purchases from Canada. On many occasions during this long period Japanese exports to Canada exceeded Japanese purchases from Canada in much higher proportion than is the case, in the reverse direction, at present. We did not, however, raise any objection to such a situation. On the contrary, we were glad to secure, on favourable terms, from Japan both unmanufactured and manufactured goods required by our people. It can rarely happen that the commodities which the merchants and manufacturers

of one country find they can most satisfactorily obtain from another country will be exactly balanced in value by the commodities which the importers in the latter country, with different needs and different alternative sources of supply, find they can most satisfactorily obtain from the former. Where the lack of balance is due to discriminatory action by one country, or where the total trade between two countries is of exceptional magnitude and so interwoven with financial and other relations as to be of decisive moment for the stability of the economic structure of either, ground for complaint exists. But where these factors do not exist, we do not consider that it is possible to confine attention to the trade between two countries alone and to overlook the balancing effected by the results of trade and financial transactions with other countries. We believe that the Government of Japan will concur in our view that the restoration of world trade which is essential to national prosperity and international peace

cannot be effected by attempts to bring about an artificial balancing of the trade of every two countries, regardless of any special circumstances.

The trade between Japan and Canada has shared in the universal decline which has marked international trade in the past six years. According to Canadian statistics Canadian exports to Japan fell in the period from 1929 to 1934 by \$26,000,000. Japanese direct exports to Canada in the same period fell by \$8,000,000. If purely arithmetical comparisons were to be considered a sound basis of reaching conclusions, it is obvious that it would be Canada which had most reason to complain of a change in trade relations which resulted in a decline in her exports to Japan over three times as great as in her imports from Japan, but we recognize that such a comparison, ignoring changes in price level and in the general international position no more warrants complaint than does the fact that Canadian exports are

more than double our imports from Japan in value.

It is significant that there has been substantially no change in the relative position of Japanese imports and exports, as regards Canada, during the period in question. In 1929 Japan stood fifth among the countries from which Canada drew imports and fifth also among the countries to which Canada exported; in 1934 the positions were eighth and seventh respectively. It is at least clear from these figures that the relative position has not changed to Japan's disadvantage during the period of currency and exchange disturbance.

In the period from 1922 to 1930, when the normal and ordinary customs duties only were applied, Japanese purchases of Canadian goods greatly exceeded Canadian purchases of Japanese goods. It seems abundantly clear, therefore, that the present balance in favour of Canada is not due to our exchange compensation surtax.

The real determining factor in Japanese-Canadian trade is the fact that Canada's exports to Japan are predominantly raw materials and semi-manufactured products of use in Japan's expanding industries - lead, aluminium, asbestos, woodpulp, logs, lumber, newsprint, wheat and fish, while in Japan's exports the main place was taken by silk goods, which in recent years have found a lessening market owing to competition of other textiles and the general difficulties besetting luxury goods.

These considerations indicate that there is no special situation for which it is necessary to find an explanation in the discriminatory policy declared to have been followed by Canada. As a matter of fact, no such discrimination exists. Canada accords and long has accorded very favourable tariff treatment to Japanese products. You will recall that since 1913, at least, Japanese goods have received the benefit of most favoured nation treatment in Canada, securing

the reduced rates of the Canadian Intermediate Tariff and the rates below the Intermediate Tariff which were established by special agreements with other countries, particularly France. These reduced rates were, and are, applicable to a great many products, of which Japan also is a large exporter, including silk and artificial silk, woollen and cotton fabrics, medicinal preparations, brushes, fancy cases, manufactures of nickel, brass, etc. Canada, it is true, receives in return the benefit of most favoured nation treatment in Japan. Apart, however, from reduced rates on a very limited list of commodities included in Japanese Trade Agreements with France and Italy, there are no reductions below the General Tariff. Consequently, as the tariff reductions accorded to France and Italy are of very little practical value to Canada, Canadian goods, though accorded most favoured nation treatment in Japan, are, almost without exception, dutiable under the rates of the General Tariff of Japan.

It may be pointed out also that Canada is one of the few countries where imports are not subjected to quotas, licences, exchange blocking or similar restrictions.

Nor is there any discrimination as regards exchange compensation duties. The provisions of our law designed to prevent countries receiving an undue advantage over Canadian producers by reason of the depreciation of their currencies apply to all foreign countries alike.

It has always been recognized by the Canadian authorities that with the gradual adjustment of costs and prices to new exchange ratios the emergency measures taken to maintain more or less stable competitive conditions would themselves be adjusted, as currency stabilization was achieved. The question of whether, and if so to what extent, changing economic conditions might warrant some modification of the compensatory measures which the Government

of Canada had taken has been engaging its serious attention for some months past.

In this survey of the changes in the factors which together determine the competitive position in the Canadian market of imports from countries with depreciated currencies, consideration has been given to the extent to which an increase in domestic prices and costs of production in countries with depreciated currencies may have tended to offset the export advantage accruing from a decline in the rate of exchange. As regards Japan you will recall it was stated in your aide-memoire that prices have gone up to a very high level since the abandonment of the gold standard. I should be grateful if you could furnish me at your early convenience with the most recent and complete Japanese statistics which may be available relating to the changes that have taken place since 1931 in the general level of prices of materials of foreign and domestic origin, in wage rates and labour

第三號

往電第八號ニ關シ

三十日加奈陀ニ關スル小委員會ヲ開催

「本邦トノ輸出入貿易著シク自國ニ有利ナルニ拘ラズ本邦品ニ對シ極端ナル輸入防遏措置ヲ講ジ居ル國ニシテ之ガ是正方ニ關スル我方ノ要求ニ應ゼザルモノニ對シテハ速ニ我方貿易擁護上必要ナル措置ヲ講ズルノ要アリト認ム」

ナル答申案ヲ採擇シ之ヲ引續キ通商審議委員會總會ニ附議セリ右總會ニ於テハ前記小委員會ニ於ケルト同様右案ヲ生溫シトスル強硬論續出セルカ

ニ相手國ヲ加奈陀ト特定セサルハ同様不當措置ヲ執ル諸外國ニ對シテハ一樣ニ對策ヲ考慮スヘキ趣旨ニ出ツ

ニ具体的措置方法ニ言及セサルハ關係官廳及法律ニ依ル特定機關ノ決定ニ一任スル趣旨ニ出ツ

等ノ點ヲ外務省側委員ヨリ説明シタルヲ以テ結局右案ヲ滿場一致可決セリ

英、米及晚香坡ニ轉電シ英ヲシテ露ヲ除ク在歐各大公使ニ

costs, and in such overhead costs as interest on capital investments. With this data at hand, supplementing information already available here, it would, I believe, be possible to bring the study to which I have referred to an early conclusion and establish with some confidence what adjustments in the Customs treatment of depreciated currencies might be warranted.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) O.D.SKELTON

for

Acting Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

351 昭和10年5月31日 広田外務大臣より
在カナダ後藤臨時代理公使宛(電報)

対カナダを想定した我が方通商擁護のための
小委員会答申案を通商審議委員会總會におい
て満場一致可決について

郵送セシメラレタシ

352 昭和10年5月31日 広田外務大臣より
在カナダ後藤臨時代理公使宛(電報)

在本邦カナダ公使提示の日加貿易問題に関す
る覚書要旨について

付記 五月二十七日付

右覚書

本省 5月31日後6時40分発

第二四號

(一)五月二十八日在京加奈陀公使重光次官ヲ來訪シ本國政府ノ命令ニ依ル趣ヲ以テ左記(二)覺書ノ要旨ヲ説明シ特ニ其ノ中ノ(ロ)及(イ)ノ點ニ付申入レタル後右覺書及附屬説明書ヲ手交シタルヲ以テ次官ハ從來交渉ノ遷延セラレ來レルコトヲ指摘シ此ノ上ハ速ニ本件ヲ解決スル様通商局長トモ篤ト協議アリタキ旨述ヘ置キタル趣ナルカ(尙其ノ際同公使ハ五月十四日日加協會評議會ノ決議セル外務大臣宛通商擁護法發動建議書ニ對スル反駁文寫ヲモ併セテ提示セリ)右覺書ノ(イ)ニ關スル反駁及加奈陀ノ不當措置ニ

付テノ抗議ハ近日中ニ文書ヲ以テ責任國政府及同公使宛提出スベキ豫定ナリ貴方ヘハ作成次第全文電報スベシ

(二)イ)日本政府ノ言分タル日加貿易不均衡ハ生絲ヲ考慮ニ入ルレハ左迄大ナラス又加奈陀ハ何等日本品ニ差別待遇ヲナシ居ラス右不均衡ハ爲替補償稅實施以前ヨリ存在シ居リ其ノ原因ハ加奈陀ハ日本ノ必要原料ヲ多量ニ供給シ得ル立場ニアルニ反シ同國ノ日本品必要量ハ極メテ限定セラレ居ルカ爲ナリ

(ロ)加奈陀政府ハ爲替補償稅修正ノ要否ヲ調査スル爲既ニ其ノ資料提供方ヲ在「オタワ」日本公使館ニ依頼シ置キタルニ付日本政府ニ於テモ右資料供給方ニ協力アリタシ(ハ)日加貿易特ニ前記(イ)ノ點ニ關シ事實ニ相違スル記事カ日本ノ新聞紙上ニ掲載セラルルハ加奈陀政府ニ依ル本件調整措置ヲ益々困難ナラシムルモノナリ

(三)尙加奈陀公使ノ申出ニ基キ五月二十九日日加協會評議會開催、會長阪谷男外日加貿易及海運ニ關係アル大商社代表者ト同公使及同公使館商務官トノ間ニ意見ノ交換ヲ行ヒタルカ右會合出席者ノ談ニ依レハ公使自身ノ態度ハ頗ル熱心眞面目ナリシモ加奈陀政府ハ依然トシテ實際的妥

協方法ヲ考慮シ居ラサルモノノ如ク察知セラレタルヲ以
テ我方側委員ハ何レモ私益ヲ超越シテ通商擁護法發動ノ
外無カルハシトノ感ヲ深クセル趣ナリ
「ペンクーバー」ハ轉電ブリタニ

(付 記)

AIDE-MEMOIRE

His Majesty's Government in Canada has every
desire to maintain and develop the most friendly trade
relations between Canada and Japan to the mutual
advantage of the two countries.

His Majesty's Government in Canada has given
careful consideration to the complaints received from
His Imperial Majesty's Government in Japan in respect to:

(a) The ratio of exports from Japan to Canada
compared with the exports from Canada to Japan.

(b) The claim that the excess of Canadian exports
to Japan over the exports from Japan to Canada is due
to discriminatory action on the part of the Canadian

Government against Japanese goods.

His Majesty's Government in Canada desires
to indicate to His Imperial Majesty's Government
in Japan that it fears the latter in respect to its
complaint as to ratio of exports has not taken into
consideration the large purchases which Canada
indirectly makes from Japan. It submits that in respect
to such purchases Canada is entitled to credit in any
discussion as to ratio of exports and imports. If Canada
was so credited then the disproportion complained
of between Canadian exports to Japan and Japanese
exports to Canada will be found to be far less than
is contended - and indeed in recent years to show
no real appreciable change in comparison with the
previous periods of trade between the two countries.

His Majesty's Government in Canada expresses the
opinion that any disparity in trade between Canada
and Japan cannot be attributed to any discriminatory
action on its part against Japanese goods. There has

been no such discrimination. Disparity in trade existed
long before exchange fell in value or any questions in
respect thereto arose or any exchange compensation
duty existed in Canada. The reasons for disparity in
trade between Canada and Japan must therefore be
sought on other grounds.

As to the disparity in trade which has always
existed between Canada and Japan His Majesty's
Government in Canada takes the present opportunity
of reminding His Imperial Majesty's Government
in Japan that such disparity is due to the dissimilar
conditions which exist in the two countries. Japan is
a great manufacturing country. For her manufactured
goods she requires the raw materials which Canada
in part is able to supply. Canada on the other hand
is able to absorb only a limited amount of the goods
which Japan exports and in particular of Japan's main
export of raw silk the sale of which no doubt would
be greater to Canada had not depressed economic

conditions there prevailed during the past few years
and the competition of other textiles increased.

That while any exchange compensation policy in
Canada is not discriminatory in respect to Japan and
is not applied to Japanese goods alone such policy is
a necessary safeguard against present and possible
future fluctuations in exchange relations between
Canada and other countries.

His Majesty's Government in Canada have already
indicated that insofar as rising costs of production may
have offset competitive advantage of falling exchange
it is fully prepared to consider appropriate revision of
its exchange compensation policy. To do so it requires
further information and in particular that requested of
the Japanese Legation at Ottawa on the 11 May 1935.
It hopes His Imperial Majesty's Government in Japan
will assist in the furnishing of such information as
soon as it is possible to do so.

His Majesty's Government in Canada expresses

deep regret and concern in respect to the statements appearing in the Japanese and Foreign press of Japan in respect, among other things, to Canadian imports from Japan and its alleged discriminatory policy. These statements are unfortunately not in accordance with the facts. Their publication makes a satisfactory adjustment of the complaints received more difficult to the Canadian Government.

The Canadian Legation, Tokyo.

27 May, 1935.

353

昭和10年6月13日 広田外務大臣より
在カナダ後藤臨時代理公使宛

対カナダ貿易改善問題につき我が方要求に對する同国回答は我が方見解と著しい懸隔があるため再度我が方要望提出について

通二機密第四二號

昭和十年六月十三日

外務大臣 廣田 弘毅

在加奈陀

臨時代理公使 後藤 鎰尾殿

日加通商交渉ニ關スル件

五月十一日附貴官宛「スケルトン」外務次官來翰及同月二十七日附ヲ以テ加奈陀公使ヨリ重光次官ニ手交セル覺書ニ對シ別添我方要求事項ヲ記載セル回答書ヲ六月十二日夕刻加奈陀公使宛送付セリ船便ノ都合モアリ右全文邦文ノ儘不取敢茲ニ送付ス

本信寫送付先 晚香坡

(別 添)

通二機密第八號

以書翰啓上致候。陳者、日本及加奈陀間通商問題ニ關シ、本年五月二十七日閣下ノ重光外務次官ニ手交セラレタル覺書及最近接到セル貴國「スケルトン」外務次官力在加奈陀帝國代理公使ニ與ヘラレタル本年五月十一日附來翰ノ趣旨ヲ綜合スルニ、加奈陀政府ガ有セラルル見解ハ左ノ三點ニ存スルモノト思考セラレ候。

(一)、日本及加奈陀間輸出入貿易ノ不均衡ハ、北米合衆國經由加奈陀ニ輸入セラルル日本品ノ額ヲ日本及加奈陀間ノ直接貿易額ニ加算スルトキハ、左迄過大ナルモノニアラズ。

(二)、右不均衡ハ加奈陀ノ日本品ニ對シ課シ居レル「ダンピング」税等ニ因ルモノニアラズ。

(三)、日本品ニ對シ課シ居レル「ダンピング」税等ハ日本品ニ對スル差別待遇ニアラズ。

右ニ對シ、帝國政府ハ順次左ノ諸點ヲ指摘セムトスルモノニ候。

(一)、帝國政府ハ、北米合衆國經由加奈陀ニ輸入セラルル日本品ノ額ヲ日加直接貿易額ニ算入スルトキハ日加貿易上ノ差額ハ相當減縮スルノ事實ハ之ヲ認ムルモ、該差額ハ猶依然トシテ多額ナルコトヲ指摘セムトス。若シ加奈陀ノ日本品ニ對スル課税力現在ノ如ク過重ナラサリシニ於テハ、右差額ハ著シク減縮シタルカ又ハ日本品ノ加奈陀ヘノ輸入ハ現在以上増進シ居タルベキコト疑フ容レズ。然レドモ、帝國政府ハ日加間貿易上ノ此不均衡ヲ今直ニ一對一ノ比率ニ引直サムコトヲ要望スルモノニアラズ、

日本ハ加奈陀ヨリ年々多額ノ木材、小麥、「パルプ」等ヲ購入シ居ルヲ以テ、加奈陀ニ對スル輸出ニ於テモ日本品ニ對スル現在ノ不條理ナル重税ノ改廢ヲ要求シ以テ公正ナル分前ニ與ラムトスルニ過ギズ。

(二)、現在ノ對加奈陀日本品輸出ノ不振ガ爲替「ダンピング」税等ニ因ルモノニアラズトノ見解ハ遺憾ナガラ何等理由ナキ獨斷ト認メザルヲ得ズ。加奈陀向日本品ノ輸出ガ致命的障害ヲ蒙リ居ル重大ナル原因ハ加奈陀政府ノ現ニ實施シ居ル諸税、即チ公定爲替相場及公定價格ヲ基準トスル課税、加奈陀關稅定率法第六條第九項ニ依リ公定爲替相場ト時價爲替相場トノ差額ヲ徵收スル爲替「ダンピング」稅竝加奈陀關稅法第四十三條及同關稅定率法第六條第一項ニ依リ公定價格ト實際價格トノ差額ヲ徵收スル保護稅トニ存スルコトハ公平ナル見地ヨリ見テ疑問ノ餘地ナシ。爲替「ダンピング」稅ガ不條理ニ過重ナルノミナラズ、公定價格ナルモノモ其ノ適用範圍ハ日本ノ重要輸出品目ノ殆ド全部ヲ網羅シ且ツ其ノ價格ハ專斷ノ二高價ニ見積ラレ居レリ。之ガ爲メ關係日本品ノ輸入價格ハ同種加奈陀生産品ノ市場價格ヨリ遙カニ高く、斯クノ如ク

シテ、日本品ヲシテ加奈陀ニ於テ公正ナル競争ノ餘地ナカラシメ居ル次第ナリ。

(三)、一九三二年十月十日附及一九三三年十一月二十八日附加奈陀勅令ニ依リ爲替「ダンピング」税ヲ課シ得ル相手國即チ加奈陀貨ニ比シ五%以上貨幣價值低落セル國ハ現在極メテ多數ナルニ拘ハラス在加奈陀帝國代理公使カ加奈陀政府當局ニ確メタル所ニ依レハ加奈陀政府ハ日本外數箇國ニ對シテノミ之ヲ賦課シ居ルニ過キス。且ツ是等數箇國ニ對シ調査セル所ニ依レハ、現在之カ適用ヲ受ケ居ラサル國アルコト判明セリ。右ハ前記勅令ニ照シ日本生産品カ加奈陀ニ於テ第三國品ヨリ差別待遇ヲ受ケ居レル證左トス。

加フルニ、「ダンピング」税（加奈陀關稅定率法第六條第九項ニ依ル課税ノ外同關稅法第四十三條及同關稅定率法第六條第一項ニ依ル課税ヲ含ム）課税品目ノ指定標準トセラルル所謂「同級同種」ノ認定方ニ至リテハ、甚タ獨斷のニシテ日本品ニ不利ナルモノ多キニ拘ラス、前記爲替「ダンピング」税ヲ課セラレ居ル數國ヨリノ輸入品ニシテ同税ノ課セラレ居ラサルモノ多ク、又其ノ貿易額

入日本品ノ評價引上ニ依リ右最惠國待遇ノ利益ハ全然沒却セラルルノミナラス日本品ハ第三國品ニ比シ著シク不利益ヲ蒙ムルノ結果トナリ居レリ。

（欄外記入）
帝國政府ハ、前記本年五月十一日附「スケルトン」外務次官來翰中ニ掲ゲラレ居ル如ク、加奈陀政府ガ兩國ノ友好

的關係ニモ鑑ミ兩國貿易ヲ益々増進セシメムト希望セラレ居ル旨ヲ開示セラレタルヲ欣快トスルモノニシテ、ソガ達成ノ爲加奈陀政府ト進ムデ協力スルノ用意アルコトヲ茲ニ言明致候。帝國政府ハ又國家ノ繁榮及國際平和ニ緊要ナル世界貿易ノ復興ハ兩國間ノ貿易ヲ人爲的ニ均衡セシメムトスルガ如キ企劃ニヨリ達成セラルルモノニアラズトセラルル加奈陀政府ト全然其ノ見解ヲ同クスルモノニシテ、其ノ理論的歸結トシテ國際貿易ノ發達ヲ阻止セントスル他ノ人爲的方策ガ又均シク世界經濟ノ回復ヲ招來スル所以ニアラザルヲ加奈陀政府ニ於テ容認セラルコトヲ確信スルト共ニ、加奈陀政府ガ爲替變動ノ初期ニ於テ産業ノ確立セル競争的地位ヲ多少トモ支持センガ爲設ケラレタル緊急の措置ガ爲替安定ト共ニ適宜是正セラルベキモノナルコトヲ表明セラレタルヲ欣快ト存ジ候。

モ日本トノ夫レニ比シ極メテ小額ナルヲ以テ本稅賦課ニ依リ最モ打撃ヲ蒙ムルハ日本ニシテ、即チ爲替「ダンピング」税ノ賦課ヲ受ケ居ル數國ニ比シ日本品カ事實上更ニ差別待遇ヲ受ケ居レルコトヲ附記セサルヲ得ス。

尙右ニ關聯シ前記在加奈陀帝國代理公使宛「スケルトン」外務次官來翰ニ於テ、加奈陀ハ日本品ニ對シ甚タ有利ナル待遇ヲ與ヘ居レルニ反シ日本ニ於テハ加奈陀品ハ最惠國待遇ヲ受クルモ一般稅率ヨリ輕減ヲ受ケ居ラサル旨ヲ指摘セラレタル處、日本ノ輸入稅制ハ概シテ低率ナル單一稅制ナルヲ以テ加奈陀ノ如キ複關稅制度ノ下ニ於ケル高率ナル一般稅率ト之ヲ混同セラレサラムコトヲ要ス、且加奈陀品ハ日本ニ於テ最惠國待遇ヲ受クル結果、現行條約ノ存スル限り日本カ第三國ニ對シ現ニ約シ居リ又ハ將來約スルコトアルヘキ協定稅率ニハ無條件ニテ均霑スルモノナリ、反之日本品ハ加奈陀ニ於テ最惠國待遇ヲ受クト雖右ハ單ニ關稅定率法附屬稅表記載ノ稅率ノミニ關シ之ヲ享受スルニ止マリ關稅定率法第六條第九項ニ依ル爲替「ダンピング」税及關稅法第四十三條ト關稅定率法第六條第一項トニ依ル保護稅ノ適用竝前記各條ニ依ル輸

帝國政府ハ、如上ノ確信ト加奈陀政府ノ右ノ表明トニ基キ、加奈陀政府ガ日本品ニ對スル現行課稅振ヲ速ニ是正セラルル爲加奈陀政府ニ對シ左ノ各項ヲ至急實現セラレムコトヲ切望スルモノニ有之候。

記

- (一)、日本品ニ對スル課稅價格ヲ現實爲替相場トスルコト。
- (二)、日本品ニ對シ加奈陀關稅定率法第六條第九項ニ依ル爲替「ダンピング」税ヲ課セザルコト
- (三)、加奈陀關稅法第四十三條ニ依リ定メラルル公定價格竝加奈陀關稅定率法第六條第一項ニ依ル保護稅ヲ日本品ニ適用セザルコト。尤モ、加奈陀ノ基本産業ニ大ナル影響ヲ與フルノ惧アル日本品ノ輸出ニ對シテハ之ガ妥當ナル調節方ニ關シ協議ヲ爲スニ異議ナキコト。
- (四)、課稅額及關稅課稅手續等ヲ明確ニシ前廣ニ公表スルコト。
- (五)、前記各項ヲ實行シタル後右實行ノ趣旨ヲ沒却スルガ如キ日本品ニ對スル關稅ノ引上、輸入ノ禁止又ハ制限措置ヲ採ラザルコト。

右申入旁、本大臣ハ茲ニ重ネテ閣下ニ向テ敬意ヲ表シ候。

敬具

昭和十年六月十二日

外務大臣 廣田 弘毅

カナダ特命全權公使

オノラブル、ハーバート、マラー 閣下

(欄外記入)

斯ル表示ハ來翰ニ見当ラズ、訳文ハ來翰ノ字句ト(第三パラグラフ)合致スル様セリ

354

昭和十年六月二十五日

広田外務大臣より
在カナダ加藤(外松)公使宛(電報)

通商局長より在本邦カナダ公使に対し通商擁護法発動もやむなしとする関税調査委員会の討議状況を伝達し同国側譲歩を要求について

本省 6月25日午後5時45分発

第三五號

往電第二七號ニ關シ

先週末加公使來訪、十二日附我方「ノート」ノ要領本國政府ニ電報セルト行違ニ同政府ヨリ主義上ノ問題ニ關シ

相當譲歩セル具体案ヲ接受セルモ當方「ノート」ノ趣旨ヲ考慮シ更ニ譲歩方電請シタル結果本國政府ヨリ今週始

メニ改メテ具体案ヲ電送スヘキ旨ノ回電ニ接シタルヲ以テ恐ク週末迄ニハ加奈陀側ノ提案ヲ示シ得可キ旨ヲ述ヘタリ

一方加奈陀ニ對スル通商擁護法發動方ニ關スル關稅調查委員會ノ準備ハ著々トシテ進捗シ二十四日開催シタル對加特別委員會ニ於テ大綱ノ決定ヲ見タル關係モアリ同日午後通商局長ハ加公使ニ面會ノ上右特別委員會ノ空氣ヲ傳フルト共ニ本件ノ至急解決ノ爲左ノ通申入レタリ

特別委員會ニ於テハ(一)加奈陀側力從來ノ通り遷延策ニ出テムトスルニアラズヤトノ疑惑極メテ濃厚ナルコト

(二)既ニ長期ニ互リ加奈陀ハ本邦品ニ對シ酷稅ヲ課シ居ル關係上加トノ商議ハ先ツ加品ニ對スル擁護法ヲ發動シテ均等ノ立場ヲ占メ置クヘシトノ論強カリシコト

(三)此上右發動ヲ不定ノ狀態ニ置クコトヲ罷メ以テ速ニ見越輸入ノ増加及注文差控等ニ依ル市場ノ不安ヲ除去スヘシトノ意見強キコト

ノ三事實ヲ擧ケ右ノ如キ情勢ナルニ付此際加奈陀側ニ於テ

ハ此上交渉ノ長引クヲ避ケル爲眞ニ懸引ナキ譲歩案ヲ示シ以テ速ニ解決ヲ圖ルコト目下ノ危機ヲ救フ唯一ノ途ナルヲ説セルニ加公使ハ前記加奈陀側提案ニツキ至急商議ヲ進メ愈々加奈陀ノ最後案ニ對シ日本側不満足ノ場合ニ於テモ直ニ擁護法ヲ發動セシムルコトナク猶豫ヲ得度旨希望セルニ付我方ニ於テハ其場合一定ノ期限付ニテ加奈陀側ノ決意ヲ求ムルガ如キコトハ望マシカラサルモ前記ノ狀態上餘リ長クハ待チ得ザルベシト述ヘタルニ同公使ハ右様ノ場合ニハ日本側トシテハ單ニ至急回答ヲ求ムルコトセラレ本國政府ニ對シテハ自分ヨリ一週間乃至十日位ノ期間ヲ附シ再考ヲ促スコトトスヘシト答ヘタリ

晚香坡ヘ轉電アリタシ

355

昭和十年六月二十七日

広田外務大臣より
在カナダ加藤公使宛(電報)

対カナダ通商擁護法適用案骨子につき通報

本省 6月27日午後5時30分発

第三六號

往電第三五號ニ關シ

對加通商擁護法適用案ハ廿六日ノ特別委員會ニ於テ満場一致可決セラレタルカ近々總會議決ヲ經テ關係勅令ノ公布ヲ見ル答

右適用案ハ小麦、小麦粉、木材、パルプ、包装用紙、製紙用フェルト、ニ對シ一般輸入税ノ外從價五割ノ課税ヲナシ(右物品ヲ原料トシテ保税工場内ニテ製造セラレタル物品ニ對シテモ同様課税ス)期間一ケ年トスル趣旨ニシテ本邦ニ向ケ海上輸送中ノ物品及保税地域ニ藏置中ノ物品ニハ適用セサルコト、ナリ居レリ右貴官御含迄

晚香坡ニ轉電アリタシ

356

昭和十年六月二十七日

広田外務大臣より
在カナダ加藤公使宛(電報)

カナダ側に日本側要望受入れ督促および通商擁護法発動が同国の選挙結果に及ぼす影響につき回報方訓令

本省 6月27日午後6時30分発

第三七號

當方ノ事態ハ大体往電第三五號及第三六號ニテ御承知ノ通

り此上荏苒加奈陀側ノ回答ヲ俟ツヲ得サル實狀ナリ就テハ貴官ハ當方「マール」公使トノ交渉ト併行シ加奈陀政府ニ對シ往電第三五號中段特別委員會ノ空氣ヲモ適宜引用シ機ヲ逸セス往電第二九號當方申入應諾方ニ付極力御交渉相成り結果回電アリタシ尙貴電第三四號ノ次第ハアルモ通商擁護法發動ノ結果力保守自由兩黨ノ選舉上ノ地位ニ及ホス影響ニ關スル觀測等モ回電アリタシ

晚香坡へ轉電アリタシ

357

昭和10年7月6日 在カナダ加藤公使より
広田外務大臣宛(電報)

カナダ首相より七月六日付同国政府回答文受

領について

別電 七月六日発在カナダ加藤公使より広田外務大臣

宛第五三号

右回答文中、主要部分

オタワ 7月6日後発

本省 7月7日後着

第五二號

結果物價騰貴ノ割合ニ應シテ之ヲ引下ケタル例ニ倣ヒ日本品ニ對シテモ右引下方ヲ提議スルモノナル旨ヲ述ヘタリ

前記公文文中加奈陀側提議ノ實體トモ認メラルル部分ハ別電第五三號、其ノ他ノ部分ハ別電第五四號^(第電)ノ通ナリ

晚香坡へ轉電シ英、米へ暗送セリ

(別電)

オタワ 7月6日後発
本省 7月7日後着

第五三號

⁽¹⁾ In any case, any substantial ground of complaint can be met in other ways. I have already stated in reviewing the exchange compensation duties, it has been felt that it would be desirable to give weight to the effect upon the situation of rising costs and price levels in countries with relatively depreciated currencies. I may now outline two important modifications of our regulations, of general application

往電第五〇號ニ關シ

六日「ベネツト」首相ノ求ニ應シ往訪シタルニ同首相ハ議會ノ關係ニテ日本政府ノ申入ニ對スル回答ノ遅レタルヲ詫ヒ只今閣議ニ於テ全員ノ同意ヲ得タルモノナリトテ加奈陀政府回答公文ヲ手交シタル上特ニ一言シ度キハ日本側ニテハ加奈陀カ日本ニ對シテ差別待遇ヲ爲シ居ルカ如ク考へ居ラルルモ此ノ點ハ全ク誤解ニシテ大戰ノ刺戟ニ依リ漸ク發達シ來リシ東部加奈陀ノ製造業ハ尙幼稚ニシテ英米獨伊等ノ産業ニ對シ保護スルノ要アリ最近獨逸ヨリ加奈陀農産物ト交換ニ獨逸製造品輸入ノ提議アリシモ之ヲ拒絕シ居ル狀態ニシテ尙右ノ外農産物中ニハ米國ノ競争ニ對シテ保護ヲ要スルモノアリ又日本品ニ對シテ保護ヲ要スル産業モアル次第ニテ加奈陀政府カ日支紛争ニ際シテモ亦日本移民等ノ問題ニ關シテモ常ニ日本ニ好意アル態度ヲ持シ來リタルニ徴シテモ明カナル通り加奈陀ハ日本トノ親善ヲ希望シ又日本ノ市場ヲ確保センコトヲ望ムモノニシテ決シテ日本ニ對シテ差別待遇ヲ爲スカ如キ意思無キニ付此ノ點充分御了解ヲ得度ク只爲替相場ノ問題ニ付テハ先年英國品ニ對シ爲替補償稅ヲ課シタル際英國側ヨリ抗議出テ協議ノ

to all countries in the circumstances indicated, which the Canadian Government propose to effect.

It has been decided it will be practicable to modify the present regulations to provide that goods not of a class or kind made in Canada may be entered for Customs purposes at the current rate of exchange, that is, in the case of Japanese goods, at approximately 29 cents instead of the proclaimed par of exchange 49.85 cents. Such goods constitute much the larger part of Japanese exports to Canada and are not subject to dumping or exchange compensation duty.

⁽²⁾ When entitled to entry free of customs duty they would benefit by the reduced value for the assessment of sales and special excise taxes and when not entitled to free entry would benefit by the reduced value for ordinary duty as well as for sales and special excise taxes.

It will further be practicable to provide that goods of a class or kind made in Canada may be entered

(approximately *)
of approximately 40 per cent. This procedure, it may be observed, is substantially that which was applied to United Kingdom imports in 1931 and 1932 when the pound sterling was depreciated in terms of the Canadian dollar.

(欄外記入)

要領丈ヶニ止メ後ハ郵送セシメ在京加公使提出ノ分ニテ事足ル
ン

358

昭和10年7月7日

在カナダ加藤公使より
広田外務大臣宛(電報)

カナダとの今後の交渉は同国の総選挙後に新政府
と行つてこの当面の間通商擁護法発動を見合わ
せるべき旨意見具申

オタワ 7月7日後発

本省 7月8日前着

第五五號 (極秘扱)

⁽¹⁾ 貴電第二七號及往電第五二號ニ關シ

for purposes of ordinary duty at the proclaimed rate and for special duty purposes at a rate which will make allowance for the rise in the level of prices in the country of export. This rate would be based on the changes in the index numbers of wholesale prices, as recorded in the Bulletin of statistics issued by the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

⁽³⁾ Applying this principle in the case of Japan, the rate would be determined by the rise in the Bank of Japan index number of wholesale prices, since the beginning of 1932 when exchange compensation duty became applicable to Japanese goods, computed in relation to the Canadian index of wholesale prices. At the present level of the Bank of Japan index number of wholesale prices the yen would be valued for special duty at 31.5 cents instead of 39.85 cents as at present. The amount of dumping duty per yen on the basis of the present rate of exchange would thus be reduced from 20.85 cents to 12.5 cents, a reduction

一我擁護法ノ對加發動ハ之ヲ保守黨ヲシテ云ハシムレハ同黨ノ産業保護政策ハ着々效ヲ奏シ貿易關係ノ改善等加奈陀ノ繁榮ニ資スル所大ナルモノアリタル處最近日本側ヨリ苦情出テタルニ付出來得ル限り之ニ考慮ヲ加ヘタル上相當ト認ムル對策ヲ提出シタルニ拘ラス日本ハ今回加奈陀產品ノ或物ニ對シ差別的高關稅ヲ課スルニ至レル次第ナリトテ極力自黨ノ立場ヲ辯スヘク又自由黨側ニテハ今回日本政府カ

斯ノ如キ措置ニ出テタルハ全ク保守黨ノ高關稅政策ニ原因スルモノナリトテ關稅問題ニ對スル同黨年來ノ主張ヲ強調シ保守黨攻撃ノ具ニ供スルモノト認メラルル處他面日本ノ措置ハ加奈陀ニ對スル差別的の不利ノ待遇ナリトシテ加奈陀全体ノ對日態度ハ保守、自由兩黨ヲ通シ多少惡化スルニ至ルヘキコト想像ニ難カラサルモ日加貿易ノ總量カ加奈陀輸出入總額ノ比較的僅少部分ヲ占ムルニ過キササル事實ニモ鑑ミ本問題カ次回選舉ニ當リ兩黨何レカノ興廢ヲ決スルカ如キ大問題トナルヘシトハ認メ難シ

ニ選舉ノ結果ハ豫斷シ難キモ大勢自由黨ニ有利ナルコト萬人ノ認ムル所ナルカ勿論自由黨カ政權ヲ執リタレハトテ直ニ從來ノ高關稅政策ヲ急激ニ轉向セシムルコトハ不可能ナ

ランモ同黨多年ノ主張ニモ鑑ミ我對加貿易ヲ調整セントスルカ如キ交渉ニ對シテハ過去ノ行懸無キ丈ヶニ相當考慮ヲ加フルニ都合好キ事情ニアリト認メ得ヘク又我方ニ對シ大ナル賣込ヲ爲シ居リ且現ニ絶對多數ノ自由黨政府ヲ有スルB、C州ノ本問題ニ對スル發言ノ效果亦今日ニ比シ著シク増大スル可能性等モアリ旁自由黨政府ノ出現ハ本問題ニ關スル我交渉相手トシテ現政府ニ比シ遙ニ都合ナルヘシ

三⁽²⁾ 我方ニ於テ加奈陀側今回ノ提議ノ我主張ト相去ルコト遠キニ付擁護法ヲ發動セシムルノ外ナシトシテ之ヲ實行シタリトセンカ加奈陀側モ亦其ノ提議ヲ撤回シ從來ノ事態ヲ其ノ儘持續スルノ外ナカルヘキ處右ハ擁護法ノ適用ヲ通シ加奈陀ヨリノ我輸入ニ一應ノ抑制ヲ加フルコトハナリ得ルモ我對加輸出ニハ差當リ何等ノ改善ヲモ齎シ得サルノミナラス高關稅障壁ニ依リ不當ニ利得シツツアル東部製造業者ハ日本ノ報復ニ何等痛痒ヲ感セス却テ日本市場ヲ重要視スル西部ノ所謂親日家達ノミヲ苦ムルカ如キ不思議ナル結果トナルヘシ勿論我方ハ加奈陀ニ對スル問題ノミニアラス根本政策ニ關スルコト故ニ右ノ如キ事態トナリタリトテ差支

ハナカルヘキモ少クトモ對加輸出貿易上ノ障礙ヲ除去セントノ試トシテハ何等具體的ノ利得ヲ齎ササルノミナラス却テ相當有害ナル副作用ヲ引起サシムルニ至ル可能性アリ
 四 我報復措置ニ依リ直接痛手ヲ蒙ムルハ主トシテ西部沿岸ノ所謂親日家連ナルコト前記ノ通ナル處彼等ヲ餘リニ憤慨セシムルコトハ最モ無力ニシテ典型的少數民族タル我在加居留民カ今後直接間接今日以上ノ壓迫ヲ蒙ルコトトモナリ得ヘク之カ爲大局上ノ見地ヲ動カスヘキニアラサルコトハ勿論ノ儀ナレトモ此ノ種ノ問題ハ兎角我國民一般ノ感情ヲ刺戟シ爲ニ將來日加間ニ越ユヘカラサル感情上ノ溝渠ヲ作ルカ如キ事態ヲ醸スコトナキヲ保シ難ク此ノ邊ノ事情ハ夙ニ御考慮ノコトト承知シ居ルモ他ノ意味ニ於ケル大局論トシテ此ノ際更ニ御考量ヲ仰キ度シ

五⁽³⁾ 今假ニ我擁護法ノ實施ヲ暫ク見合せ(現ニ昨今ハ日本ヨリノ註文見合せニ依リ擁護法ヲ實施シ居ルト同様ノ狀態ニアリ)加奈陀側ヲシテ公定相場ニ關スル今回ノ提議ニ相當程度ノ修正ヲ加ヘシメタル上之ヲ直ニ實施セシムルコトトセンカ右ハ不充分乍ラ夫レ丈ケ我輸出貿易上ノ障礙改善ニシテ之カ爲或種ノ商品ニシテ加奈陀ヘノ輸入可能トナルニ

陀側ニ於テ我物價指數ヲモ考慮ノ上「ダンブ」税賦課ノ標準ヲ四一、五ト爲サントスル趣旨トハ一致セス先方提議ノ弱點トモ認メラルルニ付普通税賦課ノ標準ヲモ四一、五トスル様一應御交渉相成ル方至當カト存セラルルモ之トテモ果シテ先方カ容易ニ承知スルヤ否ヤ甚タ疑ハシク殊ニ爲替率ヲ四一、五以下ニ引下ケシメントノ試ノ如キハ現政府ヲ相手方トシテハ結局無益ナルヘキニ付我主張ハ主張トシテ將來ニ留保シ置キ此ノ際ハ先方ノ納得シ得ル丈ケノ修正ヲ認メテ時機ヲ待ツ方實際的ナルヘシト思考ス
 晚香坡ニ暗送セリ

359 昭和10年7月11日

広田外務大臣より
 在カナダ加藤公使宛(電報)

対カナダ通商擁護法の発動止むを得ざる事情について

第四三號

貴電第五五號ニ關シ

本件發動期不確定ノ爲市場關係ニ與フル不安愈嵩ジ居レル

本省 7月11日發

至ルヘキモノ鮮カラサルヘシ

六 上記諸般ノ事情ヲ綜合スルニ我對加貿易調整ニ關スル今後ノ交渉ハ選舉後ノ新政府ヲ相手トスル方有利ナリト認メラルル處新政府ト交渉スルニ當リ擁護法實施ノ既成事實ヲ作りタル上ノコトトスル方先方說得上有利ナリヤ否ヤ大ナル疑問ニシテ茲四ヶ月位ノコト故其ノ間現政府ノ提議ハ之ヲ一應試験的ニ實施セシメ我對加輸出貿易ニ如何ナル影響ヲ及ホスヘキヤヲ見極ムルト共ニ他方我根本主張ハ其ノ儘之ヲ留保シツツ何日ニテモ擁護法ヲ施行シ得ル様國內ノ準備ヲ完了シ置キ本年十月頃新政府成立ノ上之ニ對シ實際的交渉ヲ始ムル方有利ナリト思考ス

七⁽⁴⁾ 加奈陀ハ日本ニ對シ差別的待遇ヲ爲シ居ラストノ一點ハ今回加奈陀側回答ヲ一貫セル主張トモ認メラルル處我方ニ於テ此ノ點ヲ繰返シ餘リ強ク主張サルルコトハ結局先方ノ態度ヲ反撥のナラシムル丈ケニテ議論トシテハ水掛論ニ終ルヘク旁此ノ點ハ先般我公文ノ程度ニ止メ置カルル方有利ナルヤニ思考セラル又今回加奈陀ノ申出中加奈陀ニ於テ製造セラルル「クラス」又ハ「カインド」ノ製品ニ對シ普通税賦課ノ標準ヲ公定相場(四九、八五)トストノ點ハ加奈

ト課税上先ツ加奈陀ト對等ノ地位ニ置ク爲速ニ本件發動ヲ實行スベシトスルハ最早官民一致ノ輿論トナリ居ルニ加ヘ今次ノ我措置振ヲ注視シ居レル第三國ニ對スル關係上加奈陀ガ此際急速我が原要求ヲ容レザル限り發動ヲ躊躇スルコトハ諸般ノ見地ヨリシテ有害ナリト認メラルルニ到レリ、斯ル情勢下ニ於テ新政府樹立期迄即貴電ノ如ク四ヶ月ニ涉リ右不安定狀態ヲ繼續スルガ如キハ之ヲ許サズ且又萬一依然トシテ保守黨政權存續スルガ如キコトアラバ此際ノ延期ハ永久的ニ是正ヲ不可能ナラシムベシ

本件發動ハ對加通商ノ改善ニ止マラズ第三國ニ對スル牽制ヲ以テ重要ナル眼目トスル一般通商政策ニ基クモノナルヲ以テ其ノ結果加奈陀トノ關係ノミヨリスレバ一時多少ノ不利不便ヲ受クベキハ已ムヲ得ザル所ナリ尤モ右不利ヲ出來得ル限り局限スルヲ要スルヲ以テ今次ノ事態發生以來先方政府ノ態度緩和方ニ關シ努力ヲ惜マザリシB、C州官民ニ對シテハ適宜我方ノ誠意ト謝意トヲ表明シ以テ中央政府ノ不當ナル措置ニ依リ已ムヲ得ザルニ出デタルコトヲ充分納得セシメ同地方ニ於ケル對本邦感情ノ惡化ヲ能フ限り防止シ出來得ル丈本問題ガ政治的色彩ヲ帶ビザル様致シ度所存

ナリ

右ノ事情ニテ發動ノ手續ハ既ニ全部完了セルニ付旬日内ニ勅令公布アルベキ處公布後ト雖加奈陀トノ商議ヲ打切ルノ所存ナク加奈陀ニ於テ是正スルニ於テハ何時ニテモ右發動ヲ直ニ停止スベク此點ハ在京加公使ニモ篤ト通シ置ケリ尙貴官ニ對スル六日附加奈陀來翰ニ對シテハ大体十二日我方ヨリ更ニ回答スル豫定ナリ

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晚香坡へ轉電シ英米へ暗送アリタシ

360 昭和10年7月18日 在カナダ加藤公使より  
広田外務大臣宛(電報)

カナダ首相よりの同国譲歩案提示および我が方通  
商擁護法発動の場合には我が方產品に付加税を課  
すとの意向表明について

オタワ 7月18日後発  
本省 7月19日前着

第五九號(至急)  
往電第五四號ニ關シ

七月十八日「ベネット」首相ハ本使ニ對シ左記ノ申出ヲ爲

第六〇號(至急)  
貴電第四五號ニ關シ

オタワ 7月18日後発  
本省 7月19日後着

十八日「ベネット」首相ノ求メニ應シ往訪シタルニ同首相ハ我方回答ノ要領「マラー」公使ヨリ電報アリタル處爲替補償税ハ曾テ英國ニ對シテモ課シタルコトアリ決シテ日本ノミニ對シテ差別的ニ之ヲ課セントスル意圖ナキハ勿論事實上モ亦差別的ニ非スト信シ居リ公定價格ノ制度モ亦爲替大變動時代以前ヨリ存シ其ノ品目及價格ハ産業ノ推移ニ應シテ變更セラルヘキモノナレトモ現在之ヲ定メ居ル三十一種ノ品目中加奈陀側ニテ承知シ居ル限り日本ニ關係アルハ七八種其ノ中稍々過重ナリヤニ認メラルモノ一二種ニ過キスト考ヘ居レリ加奈陀政府力日本トノ間ニ出來得ル限り友好關係ヲ持續シ度キ意圖ヲ有シ居ルコトハ漁業權歸化移民等ノ問題ニ對スル態度ニ依リテモ夙ニ御承知ノ通ニシテ今後モ亦之ヲ繼續センコトヲ希望シ關稅戰ニ陥ルカ如キコトハ極力之ヲ避ケ度キ意向ニシテ過日ノ加奈陀提案ニ對シ開陳サレタル日本側ノ意見ニモ鑑ミ今同新二次ノ如

シタリ

(一)前同ハ加奈陀製品ト同級同種ノ日本品ニ對シ爲替補償税ノミニ付公定相場ヲ四一、五迄引下方提議シタルカ今回ハ普通税ニ付テモ四一、五迄引下ヲ提議ス

(二)公定價格ニ付日本側ヨリ特定品目ニ付具体的ノ提議有ラハ調節方協議ニ應スル用意アリ

(三)右ハ加奈陀側ニ於テ考フル最大限ノ讓歩ナルカ之ニモ拘ラス日本側ニ於テ五割ノ *surtax*ヲ課セラルルニ於テハ加奈陀側トシテモ已ムヲ得サルニ付關稅定率法第七條ニ依リ有稅品タルト無稅品タルヲ問ハス日本品ニ對シ三割三分三分ノ一ノ *surtax*ヲ即時課スルコトナルヘシ委細追電ス

晚香坡へ轉電セリ

361 昭和10年7月18日 在カナダ加藤公使より  
広田外務大臣宛(電報)

カナダ首相より爲替補償税は日本のみに對シ  
て差別的に課すのではないなど并明の上通商  
擁護法発動見合わせ方要望表明について

ク提案セントストテ往電第五九號ノ趣旨ヲ述ヘタルニ付本使ハ日本政府ノ所見ハ「マラー」公使ヨリモ要領報告アリタル筈ナルモ本使ノ有シ居ル報道ハ次ノ通ナリトテ貴電第四六號ヲ各項別ニ説明シタル處「ベ」ハ

(一)日本ハ加奈陀ニ對シ公平ナルヘシト言ハルルモ貿易ノ順逆ハ時代ニ依リ變遷スルモノニシテ現ニ日加ノ貿易關係日本ニ不利ナレハトテ加奈陀トシテハ特ニ日本ノミニ有利ニシテ他ノ第三國ニ不利ナル待遇ヲ與フルコト能ハス加奈陀トシテハ日本ニ對シテハ勿論何國ニ對シテモ公平ナランコトヲ努メ居ル次第ナリ

(二)爲替補償税ハ曩ニモ申述ヘタル通り英國ニ對シテモ課シタルコトアリ其ノ後協議ノ結果之ヲ引下ケタルカ其ノ率ハ今回日本ニ對シ申出テタル約二割ヨリモ遙ニ少ナカリシ次第ニシテ本税ハ決シテ日本ノミニ對シ差別的ノモノニ非ス尙日本側ニ於テ爲替補償ニ關スル英佛間交渉ノ例ヲ採リ居ラルルモ自分ノ承知スル所ニテハ當時ノ佛國案ハ英國ノミヲ對象ト爲シ居リシモノニテ加奈陀ノ場合トハ同一ニ非ス

三(四) 同級同種ノ認定範圍ノ點ハ「マラー」公使ヨリノ電報

ニ洩レ居ル處同級同種ナリヤ否ヤハ加奈陀産業ノ消長ニ  
伴ヒ常ニ變化スルモノナルカ此ノ點ハ照會ノ方法其ノ他  
實際上ノ取扱振ニ依リ其ノ範圍ヲ相當明確ニスルコトヲ  
得ヘシ

四 公定價格ノ制定ハ爲替變動以前ヨリ存スルモノニシテ其  
ノ品目及價格ハ設定後既ニ三年以上ヲ經居ルモノモ鮮カ  
ラサルニ鑑ミ之ニ適當ノ修正ヲ加フルコト妥當ナリト認  
メ居ル次第ニ付日本側ヨリ具體的申出アレハ充分ニ考慮  
致スヘシ

五 加奈陀重要産業保護ノ目的ニ適用スル爲日本側ニ於テ輸  
出ヲ統制スヘシトノ抗議ハ勿論直ニ「クオート」制度設  
定ト稱スヘキニアラサレトモ或一國トノ間ニ此ノ種國際  
協定ニ端ヲ發スルコトハ結局他ノ主要貿易國トノ間ニモ  
類似ノ協定ヲ爲ササルヘカラサルコトナリ結果ニ於テ  
「クオート」制度ニ因ハルコトトナルヘキ處右ハ加奈  
陀ノ通商系統ヲ紊スニ至ルモノナリトシテ保護上自分ノ  
反對シ居ル所ナリ

六 日本側ニ於テ五割ノ附加税ヲ實行サルルニ至ラハ加  
奈陀トシテモ關稅定率法第七條ニ依リ三割三分三

## 第六一號

往電第六〇號ニ關シ

本邦ノ事情ハ尤モナルモ我方ニ於テ附加税ヲ課スルニ於テ  
ハ加奈陀側モ亦附加税ヲ課スヘク恰モ關稅戰爭ノ如キ狀態  
ヲ誘致スルコトトナルヘキ處一旦兩國ノ通商關係斯ノ如ク  
ニシテ根本的ニ破壊セラルル場合之ヲ原狀ニ復歸セシムル  
ニハ多大ノ困難ヲ伴フヘキニ今回加奈陀側ハ相當ノ讓歩ヲ  
爲シ居ルニ鑑ミ此ノ際一應先方ノ提議ヲ容レ之ヲ實施セシ  
メタル上更ニ我方ノ態度ヲ決定スルコトトシ夫レ迄ハ通商  
擁護法ノ實施ヲ見合セルコト穩當ナルヘシト思考ス  
晚香坡ヘ轉電セリ

## 363

昭和10年7月19日 広田外務大臣より  
在カナダ加藤公使宛(電報)

カナダ側の返答は遅れたのみならず我が方要  
望とは著しく懸隔があるため通商擁護法発動  
の延期は不可能な旨カナダ当局へ伝達方訓令

## 第五〇號(至急)

本省 7月19日後9時15分発

ノ一ノ附加税ヲ一律賦課スルノ已ムナキニ至ルヘク  
而シテ右ノ實施ハ日本側附加税實施後一兩日内ニ行  
ハルヘシ

七 日本側ニ於テ附加税ノ實施ヲ見合セラルル場合ニハ加奈  
陀ハ加奈陀側提議ヲ即刻實施スル用意アリ

ト述ヘ尙閣僚中ニハ日本側附加税實施ハ日加通商條約ノ一  
方的破棄ト認ムヘキモノニシテ右ノ結果加奈陀トシテハ最  
早日本品ニ對シ中間稅率賦課ノ義務ナキニ至ルヘク從テ今  
後ハ一般稅率ヲ課スルコトトナルニ至ルヘシトノ意見ヲ支  
持スル者アリタルモ自分ハ右ノ見解ヲ今直ニ實行ニ移スコ  
トヲ考ヘ居ラスト附言シ居タリ

晚香坡ヘ轉電セリ

## 362

昭和10年7月18日 在カナダ加藤公使より  
広田外務大臣宛(電報)

カナダ側讓歩に鑑み通商擁護法発動の見合わ  
せにつき意見具申

オタワ 7月18日後発  
本省 7月19日後着

貴電第五九號乃至第六一號及晚香坡來電第五號ニ關シ

不幸ニシテ先方ノ回答餘リニ遲延シタルノミナラズ貴電第  
五九號ノ(一)ニ關シテハ我希望ト猶懸隔アリ(二)ノ提案ハアル  
モ(一)共協議完了迄更ニ日子ヲ要スヘキ處既電ノ通り現時  
ノ市場不安定ノ事態ヲ此儘繼續シ得サル事情ニ基キ妥結ヲ  
見ルニ於テハ何時ニテモ即時擁護法ノ發動ヲ撤スヘキ建前  
ニテ既ニ勅令案ハ右貴電到達前御裁可濟ニテ明ニ二十日公布  
セラルルニ決定シ居ルニ付最早之ヲ延期スルコトヲ得ザル  
次第ナリ

尤モ本勅令ハ實施ノ日以前本邦ニ向ケ積出サレタル貨物ニ  
ハ適用ナキニ付實際上今後二週間位以内ニ輸入セラルル貨  
物ハ影響ヲ受ケザルヲ以テ急速妥結ヲ計レバ事實加奈陀國  
ハ本件課税ヲ受クルコトナキ次第ナリ

就テハ首相ニ對シ我方ニ於テハ前記ノ事情ヨリ已ムナク今  
回措置ヲ採リタル次第ナルガ引續キ交渉ヲ行ヒ一日モ速ニ  
妥結ヲ計リ以テ前記ノ如ク事實上加奈陀ニ對スル本件課税  
ガ適用ヲ見ズシテ撤シ得ルニ至ラムコトヲ切望シ居リ之カ  
爲最善ノ努力ヲ拂ハムトスルモノナル旨ヲ強調セラレ先方  
ノ應酬振回電アリタシ

晚香坡へ轉電アリタシ

364 昭和10年7月19日 在カナダ加藤公使より  
広田外務大臣宛(電報)

通商擁護法発動に対してカナダ政府も日本品  
に付加税を課す旨および本件に関しステート  
メント発表につき同国首相より言明について

オタワ 7月19日後発  
本省 7月20日後着

第六二號  
貴電第五〇號ニ關シ

十九日「ベネツト」首相ヲ往訪シ御來示ノ次第ヲ篤ト申入  
レタル處「ベ」ハ日本側ノ立場ハ能ク諒解シタリ實ハ公定  
相場引下ニ關スル總督令ノ準備モアリ總督ノ署名ヲ得レハ  
直ニ實施シ得ルコトナリ居リタルモ日本側ニテ附加税ニ  
關スル勅令ヲ公布セラルル以上加奈陀政府トシテモ輿論ニ  
對スル關係上拱手スルヲ得サルニ付定率法第七條ニ基ク附  
加税ヲ課スルノ外ナカルヘク此ノ邊ニ關スル自分ノ立場ハ  
日本側ニ於テモ御諒解ヲ願度來週月曜日ニハ右實施ノ手續

通商擁護法発動の勅令を七月二十日公布、即  
日実施及びカナダに適用の旨告示について

付記一 七月二十日付

勅令第二〇八号

二 七月二十日付

大蔵省告示第一六二号

三 七月二十日付

「通商擁護法発動ニ關スル當局談」

本省 7月20日後3時発

合第五三三號

「今般帝國政府ハ通商擁護法ニ基キ小麥、小麥粉、小麥澱  
粉、木材、パルプ、包装用紙、製紙用フェルト、麩素ノ本  
邦輸入ニ對シ一般輸入税ノ外從價五割ヲ課税スルコトトシ  
此旨今二十日勅令(期間一ヶ年)ヲ以テ公布セラレ即日實  
施セラレ同時ニ右勅令ヲ加奈陀ニ適用スル旨ノ大蔵省告示  
發セラレタリ

「右措置ハ本邦ニ對シ輸出超過ノ關係ニ在ルニ不拘邦品輸  
入ニ對シ不當ノ措置ヲ講シ我方ヨリ之力は正ヲ促スモ應セ  
サル國ヲシテ反省セシメントスル目的ニ出テタルモノニシ

ヲ採ルコトナルヘキモ日本側勅令ノ例ニ鑑ミ右公布前輸  
送中ノ貨物ニハ適用セサルコトト致度キ意嚮ナリ

尤モ日本側ヨリ其ノ中具體的提案アラハ喜ンテ協議ニ應  
スヘク自分ニ於テモ日本側同様一日モ速ニ圓滿ナル解決ニ  
到達センコトヲ希望スルモノナリ實ハB、C州ノ木材業者  
等ハ既ニ窮境ニ陥リ頻ニ救助ヲ求メ來リ居ル處愈日本側附  
加税實施ノコトトナラハ休業ノ已ム無キニ至ルモノ鮮カラ  
サルヘク困難ナル事態ニ立至ルヘシ尙先般來各方面ヨリ本  
件ニ關スル「ステートメント」ヲ求メラレ居ルモ今日迄交  
渉進行中ナリトノ理由ニテ之ヲ控ヘ居ル次第ナルカ二十日  
勅令公布ノコトトモナラハ已ムヲ得サルニ付近日中一應ノ  
「ステートメント」ヲ發スルニ至ルヘク豫メ御了解ヲ得置  
度シト述ヘタル上日本側ノ本件勅令「テキスト」入手方依  
賴シタルニ付翻譯ノ統一ヲ計ル爲右英文翻譯至急御作成ノ  
上御電報相煩度シ

晚香坡へ轉電シ英、米へ暗送セリ

365 昭和10年7月20日 広田外務大臣より  
在米國齋藤大使、在英国藤井臨時代理  
大使、在シドニー村井總領事他宛

テ換言スレハ我根本主張タル自由通商政策擁護ノ爲已ムヲ  
得ス採レル例外的手段ナリ

「加奈陀ハ現在本邦品ニ對シ理論上及事實上苛重ナル差別  
待遇ヲ爲シ居レリ例ヘハ日加間現實爲替相場ハ二十九弗見  
當ナルニ不拘加奈陀ハ百圓ノ實價ノ本邦品ヲ往時ノ法定平  
價ニヨリ約五十弗ト定メ右ニ輸入税ヲ課シ且邦品ノ多數ニ  
對シ右課税價額ト實價トノ差ヲ爲替ダンピング税トシテ課  
徴シ又或種本邦重要輸出品ニ付獨斷的ナル高値ニテ評價ノ  
上輸入税ヲ課シ且ツ右評價ト實價トノ差額ヲ産業保護税ト  
シテ徴シ居ル爲邦品ノ課税負擔ハ實價ノ三四倍乃至六七倍  
ニ達シ之力爲此種邦品ノ對加輸出ハ茲兩三年極度ニ減少セ  
リ

而シテ加奈陀貨ニ比シ爲替下落セル國ハ多數ナルニ不拘右  
ダンピング税ヲ課シ居ルハ僅カケ國ニシテ其内日本ノ外  
五ヶ國ハ貿易額モ少ク又事實上右ヲ免レ居ルモノモアリ課  
税評價及産業保護税ニ付テモ事實上最モ大ナル打撃ヲ受ケ  
居ルハ本邦品ナリ

「我方ハ夙ニ加奈陀ニ對シ右措置は正方ヲ要求セシモ交渉  
進捗セス然ルニ我國内ニハ加奈陀ノ如キ措置ヲ此儘放任シ

置クコトハ我一般通商擁護上ニ弊害アリ速ニ擁護法ヲ發動スヘシトノ輿論漸次激成セラレタル爲之カ先方ニ反映シ七月初旬以來多少ノ讓歩案ヲ示シ來レルモ我原要求トハ猶懸隔アリ他面現下日加通商上ノ不安ナル空氣ハ我市場ニ惡影響ヲ及ホシ此儘推移スルヲ許サズ遂ニ我方ニ於テ通商擁護ノ見地ヨリ加奈陀ニ對シ今次ノ措置ヲ採ルノ已ムヲ得サルニ至レリ尤モ今後モ繼續セラルベキ交渉ニ依リ先方カ反省シ邦品ニ對スル不當ナル措置ヲ是正セハ何時ニテモ右發動ヲ撤廢スル所存ナリ

英宛 在歐各館（露、倫敦、ストックホルム及商務官ヲ除ク）「イラン」、亞歷山、「ポートサイド」ニ轉報アリタシ

「ケープタウン」ニ轉電シ「モンバサ」ニ郵送セシメラレタシ

米 玖馬、墨、哥倫比亞、紐育、巴奈馬、ニューオルレアンズ、シカゴ、マサトラン、チワナヘ轉報シ加奈陀、桑港ヘ轉電シ桑港ヨリホノルル、晚香坡、シアトル、ポートランド、羅府ヘ郵送セシメラレタシ

前項ノ物品ハ關稅定率法別表輸入稅表ニ掲グル物品ニシテ本令ノ別表ニ掲グルモノニ限ル

第一項ニ規定スル國ハ主務大臣之ヲ告示ス

第二條 關稅定率法別表輸入稅表ニ掲グル物品ニシテ本令ノ別表ニ掲グルモノヲ輸入セントスル者ハ、輸入申告書ニ製產原地證明書ヲ添附スベシ、但シ郵便物ナルトキ、又ハ物品ノ原價百圓ヲ超エザルトキハ此ノ限ニ在ラズ、前項ノ製產原地證明書ニハ、物品ノ記號、番號、品名、箇數、數量及產出又ハ製造ノ地域ヲ記載シ、物品ノ產出地、製造地、仕入地又ハ積出地ノ帝國領事館、帝國領事館ナキトキハ其ノ地ノ稅關其ノ他ノ官廳、公署又ハ商工會議所ノ證明アルヲ要ス、但シ條約ニ別段ノ規定アルトキハ其ノ規定ニ從フ

第三條 本令中主務大臣トアルハ朝鮮ニ在リテハ朝鮮總督、臺灣ニ在リテハ臺灣總督トス

附 則

本令ハ公布ノ日ヨリ之ヲ施行ス  
本令施行ノ際、現ニ本邦ニ向ケ輸送ノ途ニ在ル物品、若ハ保稅地域ニ藏置中ノ物品、又ハ之ヲ原料トシテ保稅工場ニ

伯 祕露、智利、亞爾然丁、聖市、リベロン、サントス、ベレーン、パウルーヘ轉報  
支 上海、北平ヘ轉報アリタシ  
新嘉坡 シドニーニ轉電シ暹羅、アフガン、河内、カルカタ、マニラ、ダヴァオ、バタヴィア、西貢、蘭貢、コロンボ、孟買、スラバヤ、メダンヘ轉報アリタシ

（付記一）

昭和十年七月二十日

勅令第二百八號

第二條 昭和九年ニ於テ外國貿易上本邦ガ輸入超過ノ關係ニ在リタル國ニシテ本邦ノ產出又ハ製造ニ係ル物品ニ對シ、本令施行ノ際、輸入稅ノ賦課ニ付、專斷ナル課稅標準價格ヲ用ヒ、且一般ノ輸入稅ノ外、特別ニ租稅ヲ課スルモノノ產出又ハ製造ニ係ル物品ニハ、昭和九年法律第四十五號第一條ノ規定ニ依リ、本令施行ノ日ヨリ一年間關稅定率法別表輸入稅表ニ定ムル輸入稅ノ外、從價五割ノ輸入稅ヲ課ス、保稅工場ニ於テ該物品ヲ原料トシテ製造シタル物品ニ付亦同ジ

於テ製造スル物品ニハ本令ヲ適用セズ

（別表）

輸入稅  
表番號

品 名

- 一六 小麥
- 二二 穀粉及澱粉類
  - 一 小麥粉
  - 六 其ノ他ノ内 小麥澱粉
- 三六一 製紙用パルプ
- 三六七 包裝用紙及燐寸用紙（チツシユーペーパーヲ除ク）
- 六〇五 機械部分品（別號ニ掲ゲザルモノ）
  - 十一 製紙用フェルト（エンドレスノモノ）
- 六一二 木材
  - 一 單ニ切り、挽キ又ハ割リタルモノ

己 バイン、ファア、シダー其ノ他ノ針葉樹  
己ノ二 ヒノキ屬（ホワイトシダー及イエローシダー等）  
己ノ三 ネヅコ屬（レッドシダー等）及ツ

ガ屬（ヘムロック等）

己ノ四 モミ屬（トドマツ等）、タウヒ屬（エゾマツ、スプルス等）、マツ屬（紅松等）及カラマツ屬（落葉松等）

己ノ五 其ノ他（ドグラスファー等）

イ 厚六十ミリメートルヲ超エザルモノ

ロ 厚二百ミリメートルヲ超エザルモノ

ハ 厚二百ミリメートルヲ超エタルモノ

ニ 丸太及割材

ニノ二 長十メートルヲ超エ、末口ノ

直徑三十センチメートルヲ超

エザルモノ

ニノ三 其ノ他

二 其ノ他

戊 其ノ他ノ内 バイン、ファー、シダー其

ノ他ノ針葉樹（廣葉杉ヲ除ク）

六四七 別號ニ掲ゲザル物品

一 未製品ノ内 麩素

理 由

本邦ノ輸出品ニ對シ極端ナル輸入防遏措置ヲ執ル國アルニ依リ本邦ニ於テモ之ニ對應スル措置ヲ執ルノ必要アルニ由ル

## （付記二）

大藏省告示第百六十二號

昭和十年七月二十日

大藏大臣 高橋 是清

昭和十年勅令第二百八號第一條第三項ノ規定ニ依リ同條第一項ノ規定ニ依ル國左ノ通告示ス

カナダ

## （付記三）

（昭和十年七月二十日）

通商擁護法發動ニ關スル當局談

一、

現下世界ノ各國ハ凡ユル手段ヲ以テ貿易ノ制限方法ヲ講シテ居ルニ拘ラス、日本ハ自由通商ノ主義ヲ堅持シ、對外貿易ノ障害トナル手段ノ實施ヲ避ケルト同時ニ關係諸國ニ對

シテハ友好的交渉ニ依テ反省ヲ求メ、以テ國際通商ヲ軌道ニ復セシメ、人類ノ幸福増進ニ寄與セントシテ居ルコトハ今更説明ヲ必要トシナイテアラウ。

今次ノ勅令ニ依ル措置ハ、右ノ様ナ帝國政府ノ公正寛大ナル政策ニ依テ本邦ニ對スル貿易上非常ナ利益ヲ得テ居ルニ拘ラス、本邦品ノ輸入ニ對シテ不當ナ措置ヲ講シ、我方カラ條理ヲ盡シテ交渉スルモ如何シテモ改メナイ國ヲシテ自ラ反省セシメントスル目的ニ出テタモノテアル。換言スレハ、右ハ我國ノ根本方針タル自由通商政策擁護ノ爲已ムヲ得ス執ツタ例外的手段テアツテ、我通商政策ノ變更ヲ意味スルモノテハナイ。

從テ前記勅令中テハ之カ適用ヲ受クヘキ國ノ條件ヲ極メテ嚴重ニ規定シテ居ル。而シテ現在右ニ該當スルノハ加奈陀ノミテ、同國ニ對シ通商擁護法ヲ發動スルノ止ムナキニ至ツタノハ遺憾テアル。今茲ニ其ノ所以ヲ明ニシテ置キタイト思フ。

三、

加奈陀ハ現行日英通商條約ニ加入シ居ル關係上、日加兩國ハ相互ニ最惠國待遇ヲ許與シナケレハナラナイコトニナツ

テ居ル。然ルニ加奈陀ハ本邦貨幣ノ低落ヲ理由トシテ、凡テノ本邦品ニ對シテ各種從價稅ヲ賦課スルニ當リ、圓建ニ依ル輸出價格ヲ從來ノ兩國貨幣法定平價（百圓對四十九弗八十五仙）ニ依テ加貨ニ換算シ之ヲ課稅標準トシ、且加奈陀ノ生産品ト「同級同種」ト看做サレル物品ニ付テハ、法定平價ニ依ル換算價格ト現實爲替相場（百圓對約二十九弗）ニ依ル實際價格トノ差額ヲ所謂爲替「ダンピング」稅トシテ賦課シテ居ル。

加奈陀ノ法規ニハ右ノ様ナ課稅價格及爲替「ダンピング」稅ハ加貨ヨリモ五%以上多ク爲替相場ノ下落シタ貨幣ヲ有スル諸國（此ノ條件ニ該當スル國ハ殆ト二十ヶ國モアル）ノ產品ニ適用スル旨規定セラレテ居ルカ、現ニ之カ適用ヲ受ケテ居ルノハ日本外五ヶ國ノ產品ニ限ラレル。而モ日本以外ノ五ヶ國ノ對加貿易ハ微々タルモノテアリ、且爲替「ダンピング」稅ヲ賦課セラルル商品ハ極メテ少數ナルカラ、結局本邦品カ最不利ニ待遇ヲ受ケテ居ルノテアル。

又加奈陀政府ハ國內産業保護ノ理由ニヨリ、多數ノ外國品ニ對シ各商品別ニ課稅標準價格ヲ一定シ之ヲ一般從價稅賦課ノ基礎トシ、且右標準價格ト現實價格トノ差額ヲ特

別税トシテ徴收シテ居ルカ、本邦ニ關係アル商品ニ對スル標準價格ハ法外ニ高ク決定サレテ居ル。我當業者ノ調査シタ所ニ依ルト爲替「ダンピング」税又ハ前記特別税ヲ賦課セラレル本邦品ノ加奈陀ニ於ケル諸税込輸入價格ハ、同種加奈陀品ノ工場原價ニ比シ倍額以上ニ達スルモノモ少カラス、且之ヲ日本ニ於ケル輸出價格ニ比スレハ其ノ三倍乃至六、七倍ニ相當スル趣テアル。之カ爲此ノ種日本品ノ加奈陀輸出ハ減少シタカ、其ノ内ニハ此ノ兩三年間二十分ノ一以下ニ激減シタモノモアリ、長年加奈陀ニ在留シテ日加間ノ取引ニ從事シテ居タ邦人商社テ取引不能ノ爲最近同國ヲ引上ケテ歸國シタモノモ少クナイ狀態テアル。

## 三

本邦品ノ對加輸出ハ、昭和五年加奈陀ニ於テ一般關稅ノ引上力行ハレテ以來漸次困難トナツタカ、殊ニ昭和七年初頭前記ノ爲替「ダンピング」税等カ賦課セラレテカラ非常ナ障礙ニ遭遇シタノテ、帝國政府ハ爾來「オタワ」及東京ニ於テ本邦品ニ對スル不當課稅方法ノ是正方ニ就キ交渉ヲ續ケタノテアルカ、加奈陀政府ハ毫モ反省スル所カナカツタ。

望スルノテアルカ、我方ハ加奈陀側カラノ要求ニ依リ客月初旬右ノ趣旨ノ具体的要望ヲ提示スルト同時ニ、同政府カ右要望ヲ受諾實行スル結果トシテ同國ノ産業保護上支障ヲ來ス惧ノアル商品ニ付テハ、先方ト商議ノ上我方ニ於テ適當措置ヲ執ルコトニ咨カテナイト云フ誠意ヲモ披瀝シタノテアル。之ニ對シテ我方カラ數次ノ督促ノ結果漸ク本月十日附ノ回答ヲ得タノテアルカ、加奈陀政府ノ意嚮ハ我方ノ根本的要求ヲ去ルコト遙ニ遠ク又實際問題トシテモ右回答程度ノ讓歩テハ依然我カ對加輸出ノ困難ヲ除去シ得ナイモノテアルコトカ明カトナツタ。

## 四

之ヨリ先我國內ニハ、加奈陀ノ如キ措置ヲ此ノ儘放任シテ置クコトハ我カ一般通商擁護上ニモ弊害カアルカラ、速ニ通商擁護法ノ發動ニ依テ同國政府ヲ反省セシムヘシトノ輿論カ擡頭シタカ、本月八日關稅調查委員會モ慎重攻究ノ結果、通商擁護法ニ依テ加奈陀ノ產品ニ對シテ從價五割ノ附加税ヲ賦課スヘキ旨滿場一致決議シタ。他方日加外交交渉ハ前述ノ通到底速急ニ圓滿妥結ニ到達スル見込ノ無イコトカ明カニナリ、且通商擁護法發動ノ見込カラ生シタ日加貿

元來帝國政府ノ希望スル所ハ、必シモ近年久シク我方ニ不利トナツテ居ル日加間ノ貿易ヲ均衡セシメントスルノテナイ。唯日本カ加奈陀品ノ好顧客テアル事實ニ鑑ミ、衡平ノ見地カラ加奈陀政府ニ於テモ其ノ隣邦タル米國或ハ同シ英帝國ノ一員タル濠洲ノ如ク、友誼的態度ヲ以テ本邦品ノ輸入ニ對シ名實共ニ公正ナル取扱ヲ爲サンコトヲ要求シテ居ルノテアル。

又帝國政府ハ英本國政府ト同様爲替「ダンピング」税ヲ以テ最惠國條款違反テアルトノ見解ヲ持シテ居ルカラ、同税ノ賦課ニハ絕對ニ反對シテ居ルノテアルカ、殊ニ加奈陀政府カ近年本邦品ノ輸出價格カ著シク騰貴シタ事實ヲ全然無視シテ法定平價ヲ基準トスル課稅標準及右税ヲ繼續シ、且多數ノ爲替下落國產品ノ待遇ニ付國別ニ差別ヲ設ケ、更に産業保護ニ名ヲ藉リ極メテ高率ナル特別税ヲ課シ本邦品輸入ヲ防壓シテ居ルノハ甚シク不當テアルト言ハネハナラヌ。依テ帝國政府ハ、現實爲替相場ヲ基礎トスル課稅方法ヲ採用シ、爲替「ダンピング」税ノ適用ヲ全廢スルコト、産業保護ノ爲ノ公定課稅價格及特別税ノ適用ニ妥當ナル改廢ヲ加ヘルコト、稅關ノ課稅振ヲ公正且明確ニスルコト等ヲ希

易關係ノ不安狀態ヲ何時迄モ放置スルコトハ兩國市場ニ益惡影響ヲ及ホス惧カアル爲、遂ニ帝國政府ハ右委員會ノ決議ノ趣旨ヨリ成ル勅令ノ公布ヲ奏請スルコトヲ餘儀ナクセラレタノテアル。

要スルニ我方ノ執ラントスル措置ハ、加奈陀側現行措置ノ已ムヲ得サル反映テ、先方ノ採レル措置ノ範圍並程度ヲ逸脱セス、又加奈陀國又ハ加奈陀人ニ對スル從來ノ友好的精神ニ於テハ何等渝ルトコロハ無イノテアル。帝國政府トシテハ今後モ加奈陀政府ト交渉ヲ續ケテ飽迄先方ノ反省ヲ求メ、其ノ目的ヲ達シタ場合ハ直ニ今次ノ勅令ヲ撤廢スル用意ヲ有スルノテアル。我々ハ加奈陀政府カ善ク日本政府ノ眞意ヲ諒得シ速ニ現行措置ヲ是正シ、以テ兩國ノ通商關係ヲ常軌ニ復シ、日加兩國民雙方ノ幸福増進ニ資センコトヲ希望スル。

366

昭和10年7月23日

広田外務大臣より  
在カナダ加藤公使宛(電報)

カナダとの通商問題實際的解決方法商議のため交渉繼續希望につき申入れ方訓令



本省 7月23日後3時10分発

## 第五三號

貴電第六三號ニ關シ

日加兩國共交渉ヲ繼續シテ急速ニ圓滿妥結ニ到達センコトヲ希望シ居ル點ニ於テハ見解ヲ一ニシ居ルコト明トナレルヲ以テ此際暫ク差別待遇ノ存否ニ付果シナキ議論ヲ繰返スコトヲ避ケ實際的解決方法ヲ商議スルコト有意義ナリト存セラル然ルニ右解決上所謂「同級同種」ノ範圍ヲ妥當明確ニスルコトハ最も重要ナル點ノ一ナルカ右討議ハ現地ニ於テ之ヲ行フコト雙方ニ便宜多カルヘキニ付早速「オタワ」ニ於テ右ノ點其他解決問題ニツキ商議ヲ開始スルコトトシ内地ヨリ一兩名ノ専門家及本省員ヲ貴地ニ派遣シ石井領事ト共ニ貴官ヲ援助セシムルコトト致度シ

就テハ貴官ハ至急首相又ハ外務次官ニ面會シ本大臣ノ訓令トシテ上述ノ趣旨ヲ傳ヘ結果御回電アリタシ

晚香坡へ轉電アリタシ

367

昭和10年7月24日

在カナダ加藤公使より  
広田外務大臣宛(電報)

摘シタルニ同次官ハ良ク了解シタルニ付關係省ニモ相談シ置クヘキモ先年英國ヨリ tin plate ニ關シ同様ノ申出アリタルニ對シ現政府ハ頑強ニ國內產品ト同級種ナルコトヲ主張シタル例モアル旨ヲ述ヘ居タルニ徴スルモ同級種ノ問題ハ云ハハ現政府ノ根本政策ニモ關スルモノノ如ク現政府ノ存續スル限りハ解決ハ極メテ困難ナルヘキヤニ認メラル

三、公定價格ノ問題ハ先日「ベ」首相言明ノ次第モアリ我方ヨリノ具体的申出ニ對シテハ充分考慮ヲ加フヘキコトト思考セラルル處之トテモ八月下旬以降ハ政府主腦者凡テ選舉戰ニ没頭スヘキニ付事實上交渉ヲ進ムルコト殆ト不可能ナルヘシト認メラル

從テ此ノ際我方トシテハ先方カ向フ六箇月間公定率ヲ四一、五ニ引下ケタル讓歩ヲ認メテ勅令ヲ撤回スルカ又ハ先方ノ應諾不可能ト知リツツモ一應補償稅ノ全廢又ハ四一、五以下ニ引下方ヲ要求スルカ若ハ公定價格ニ關スルコト以外全然具体的ノ提議ヲ爲スコト無ク此ノ儘八月五日以後日加双方ニ於テ附加稅ノ競争ヲ實現セシムルカノ内軌レ(カ)ヲ選ハサルヘカヲサルヤニ認メラルル處補償稅ノ

カナダ側の報復的付加税は多方面に深刻な影響がある。そこで我が方通商擁護法発動關係勅令を廃し同国新政権成立後に交渉再開すべき旨意見具申

オタワ 7月24日後発

本省 7月24日後着

## 第七〇號

往電第六七號ニ關シ

「前記往電ヲ以テ報告ノ通り加奈陀側ノ三割三分附加稅ハ八月五日ヨリ賦課セラルルコトナリ居リ又加奈陀政府ハ向フ六箇月ノ期間ヲ以テ既ニ四一、五迄公定相場引下ヲ實施シ居ル關係上我方ニ於テ擁護法ノ適用ヲ撤回セサル限り加奈陀側ヲシテ附加稅ヲ撤回セシムルコト不可能ナルヘク又此ノ際補償稅ノ全廢若ハ四一、五以下ニ引下ヲ要求スルモ向フ六箇月ノ期間内ハ先方トシテモ應諾困難ナルヘシト認メラル

三、同級種ノ問題ニ付冒頭往電外務次官ト會談ノ際漁網ノ例ヲ舉ケテ加奈陀内ノ產出極メテ少額ナル物品ニモ補償稅ヲ課セラルル結果ハ加奈陀產業保護ト云フヨリハ寧口不當ニ第三國產品ヲ利スルニ過キサル結果トナルコトヲ指

全廢セラルルハ(脱)四一、五以下ヘノ引下ハ先方ニ於テ應諾至難ナルヘキコト前記ノ通りニシテ先方ノ拒絕ニ遭ツテ初メテ附加稅ノ競争狀態ニ入ル程ナラハ寧口先方今回ノ讓歩ハ我主張ニ合セストシテ當初ヨリ報復狀態ニ入ル方筋合正シカルヘキモ加奈陀側三割三分ノ附加稅ハサナキタニ高關稅ニ惱マサレ居ル我輸出貿易ニ對シ此ノ上ノ打撃ニシテ現ニ在紐育井上商務官ヨリモ加奈陀側今回ノ附加稅ハ米國經由ノ生絲ニモ課セラルヘク紐育生絲取扱邦商等ハ相當困惑シ居レリトテ應急措置ニ關シ提議シ越シタルカ如キ事情モアリ各方面ニ相當ノ惡影響アルヘキヤニ思考セラルルニ付種々困難ノ御事情アルヘシトハ拜察シ居ルモ此ノ際一時難キヲ忍ンテ向後六箇月間四一、五ノ率ヲ假ニ承認シ勅令ノ實施ヲ廢シテ來ル十月新政府成立後適當ノ時機ヲ選ンテ全般ノ問題ニ付新政府ニ對シ交渉ヲ開始セラルル方得策ナルヘシト思考ス

晚香坡へ轉電シ英、米へ暗送セリ

368

昭和10年7月24日

在カナダ加藤公使より  
広田外務大臣宛

通商擁護法発動に対するカナダ政府ステートメントについて

公第一八四號

(8月16日接受)

昭和十年七月廿四日

在加奈陀

特命全權公使 加藤 外松(印)

外務大臣 廣田 弘毅殿

日加通商交渉ニ関スル加奈陀政府「ステートメント」  
送付ノ件

日加通商交渉ニ関シ加奈陀政府カ「ステートメント」ヲ發表シタル経緯ニ関シテハ七月中旬往電ヲ以テ概要報告致置タル処右「ステートメント」寫御參考途茲ニ送付ス

本信寫送付先 在晚香坡領事

20th July, 1935

“The Canadian Government has learned with great regret of the decision of the Government of Japan to impose a discriminatory surtax on certain Canadian products, constituting approximately 50 per

cent in value of Canadian exports to Japan.

“Trade relations between the two countries have been the subject of discussion for some months past.

“In the discussion, the Canadian Government made it clear that complaints of discrimination against Japanese products were unfounded, Japanese goods being subject to exactly the same laws and regulations as those applied in similar circumstances to the products of all other foreign countries.

“The Japanese Government was informed of certain revisions of valuation procedure which have recently been adopted, applicable to all countries with depreciated currencies, and which, it is considered, take full account of the extent to which rising price levels and costs of production in the countries concerned, offset the export advantage accruing from currency depreciation.

“The Canadian Government indicated that it was impossible to accede to Japanese requests for the

abolition of anti-dumping and exchange compensation duties and fixed valuations, and for assessment of ordinary duty at the depreciated current rate of exchange. Such a course would in practice involve discrimination against other countries, including Great Britain, and place Japan in a privileged position in our markets.

“The Japanese Government was informed that the

Government of Canada would consider the imposition of a surtax on Canadian goods a violation of the equal treatment guaranteed by the Anglo-Japanese treaty in 1911, to which Canada became a party in 1913, and that in such case, the Canadian Government would have no option but to impose on Japanese goods the surtax of 33 1/3 per cent ad valorem provided for in section VII of the Canadian Customs Tariff, as was done in the case of Germany in 1933.

“The Canadian Government was yesterday advised by the Japanese Government that the

ordinance imposing a surtax on certain Canadian

goods will not apply to goods in transit, and that in the meantime the Japanese Government is desirous of continuing negotiations for a settlement of the present dispute.

“In view of this statement the Canadian Order-in-Council applying the surtax to Japanese goods will allow a similar period to elapse to cover goods in transit, and in order not to increase controversy at the present time, the Canadian Government will refrain from issuing the detailed statement of the position which had been prepared.”



369 昭和10年7月25日 在カナダ加藤公使より  
広田外務大臣宛(電報)

公定相場引上げに関する総督令実施の見通しおよび第三国経由で輸入される日本品へ付加税適用の有無につきカナダ外務次官に照会について

## 第七二號

往電第六七號ニ關シ

オタワ 7月25日後発  
本省 7月26日後着

二十五日外務次官ヲ往訪ノ節一昨日ノ御話ニ拘ラス公定相場ヲ四一、五二引下方ニ關スル總督令ハ未タ公布セラレ居ラサル様見受ケラルル處事情如何ト尋ネタルニ同次官ハ右總督令ハ二十日裁可ヲ經效力ヲ生シ居ルモ關稅ニ關スル此ノ種ノ法令ハ其ノ全文ヲ實(施)ニ關スル詳細ナル訓令ト共ニ中央關稅當局ニ於テ印(刷)ニ付シ之ヲ各地稅關ニ送付シ右到達ヲ確メタル上總督令ヲ官報ニ掲載シテ實施スルコトトナル次第ニシテ本件總督令モ目下右手續中ナルカ多分二十七日又ハ二十九日より各地稅關ニ於テ一齊ニ實施セラルルコトトナルヘキ旨ヲ述ヘ又本使ヨリ加奈陀側附加稅ハ例ヘハ米國經由ニテ輸入セラルル生絲等ニモ課セラルル次第ナリヤト問ヘルニ對シ同次官ハ總督令ニ依レハ直接輸入タルト米國等第三國經由ノ輸入タルヲ問ハス一切ノ日本品ニ課セラルルコトトナリ居ルモ政府部内ニ附加稅ノ適用ヲ或種ノ日本品ニ限ルヘシトノ意見モアリタル位故愈之ヲ

ハ一應四一、五弗ヲ承認シタルコトトナルヲ以テ自由黨政府樹立後ト雖モヨリ好キ條件ヲ得ルコト困難トナルヘシ從テ當分ノ間附加稅競爭ハ已ムヲ得スト思考ス(在本邦加奈陀公使モ來栖ニ對シ一箇ノ私見トシテ今假リニ本邦側カ本勅令ヲ廢止スルトスルモ今後「同級同種」公正市價等ノ問題ニテ交渉「デットロツク」ニ入り再ヒ同勅令ヲ復活スルハ面白カラス何レニスルモ眞ノ交渉ハ選舉後トナリ急速解決ハ困難ナルヘク本事態ハ乍遺憾已ムヲ得スト述ヘタル由)然シ乍ラ加奈陀ノ輿論ヲシテ日本ハ非妥協的ニ依然要求ヲ固執シ居ルカ如ク誤解セシムルハ不得策ナルヲ以テ往電第五三號ノ提議ニ依リ我方ハ速ニ妥當ナル實際的解決方法ヲ商議センコトヲ希望シ居ル旨ヲ明示セル次第ナリ尤モ右商議ヲ直ニ開催スルモ其妥結ハ總選舉後トナルヘキモ夫迄無爲ニ交渉ヲ遷延シ得サルコト前述ノ通ナルニ付以上ノ趣旨貴官限り御含ノ上加奈陀政府ニ對シテハ往電第五三號ノ提議受諾方督促相成度

晚香坡ヘ轉電アリタシ

昭和10年8月7日

在カナダ加藤公使より  
広田外務大臣宛(電報)

實施スルコトトナラハ施行細則ヲ定ムル要アル處右施行細則ニ依リ或ハ或種ノ日本品ヲ除外スルコトトスルヤモ計リ難キモ其ノ邊ハ首相不在中ノコトニテモアリ今日ノ處何等決定シ居ラスト述ヘ居タリ

晚香坡、紐育ヘ轉電セリ

晚香坡ヨリ「シアトル」ヘ轉報アリタシ

英、米ヘ暗送セリ

370

昭和10年7月27日

広田外務大臣より  
在カナダ加藤公使宛(電報)

カナダ側の公定相場引下げにより通商擁護法發動を撤回するのは不可につき實際的解決のための商議開催を受諾するよう先方に督促方訓令

本省 7月27日発

第五五號(極秘)

貴電第七〇號ニ關シ

既ニ四一、五弗迄ノ引下ノミニテハ不満足ナリトテ勅令ヲ公布セル日本トシテハ右引下ノ實行セラレタル事實ヲ以テ直チニ勅令ヲ撤回スヘキ筋合ニ非ス且今之ヲ撤回セハ我方

總選舉前のブリティッシュ・コロンビア州における排日情報等に鑑みカナダ側讓歩案に対する我が方具體的提案を同国首相より督促について

オタワ 8月7日後発

本省 8月8日後着

第七七號(極秘)

往電第七四號ニ關シ

六日「ベネツト」首相ノ求メニ應シ往訪シタルニ同首相ハ加奈陀側附加稅モ愈實施ノ已ム無キニ至リ寔ニ不幸ナル事態トナリタルカ日本ノ附加稅ニ依リ打撃ヲ受クルハ殆トB、C州ノミニテ而モ同地方ニハ多數日本人居留民アリ對日惡感情ノ擡頭モ亦同地方ヨリナルヘシト豫テ憂惧シ居リタル次第ナル處最近B、C州ヨリ或ハ「ルミユウ」協定ノ即時廢棄方ヲ進言シ來ル者アリ又或ハ總選舉ヲ前ニシテ對日強硬態度ヲ闡明セハ同地方面選舉民ノ支持ヲ得ル事確實ナリトテ種々建策シ來ル者モアリ同地ノ空氣ハ相當險惡トナリツツアリト認メラル自分ハ多年加奈陀カ南ニ強大ナル米國ヲ控ヘ其ノ壓迫ニ對抗スル關係上ヨリ言フモ日本トノ親善關係ヲ維持増進スル事ノ必要アルヲ痛感シ居リ對日惡

感情ヲ挑發スルカ如キ策ニハ一切耳ヲ藉ササル方針ナルモ折惡ク選舉ニ差懸リ居ル事ニテモアリ又B、C州ハ由來人氣荒キ所ナルニ付現在ノ事態此ノ儘繼續セハ何時如何ナル不祥事勃發スルヤモ計リ難キ處此ノ種策動ハ到底中央ヨリ抑壓シ得サル所ナルノミナラス一旦擡頭セハ假令通商交渉圓滿解決ノ後ト雖モ容易ニ熄滅セシムル事困難ニシテ長ク日加ノ關係ヲ惡化セシムル事トナルヘク自分ハ此ノ點ヲ深ク憂慮シ居ル次第ナルニ付此ノ際日本側ヨリ自分ノ先日ノ讓歩提議ニ關聯シ何等カ具體的提案アラハ自分ハ責任ヲ以テ之ヲ充分慎重ニ考慮スヘク何ナリトモ御申出アリタシト述ヘタルニ付本使ヨリ此ノ旨本國ニ傳達方ヲ約スルト共ニ貴電第五三號ノ趣旨ヲ繰返シ申述ヘタル處「ベ」ハ今ノ事態ニ於テ日本ヨリ専門家ノ來加ヲ待チ當地ニ於テ交渉ヲ開クト言フカ如キ事ニテハ選舉ヲ控ヘ却テ各種ノ策動ニ機會ヲ與フル事トモナリ遺憾乍ラ右申出ニハ賛成シ難シト述ヘタリ尙右會談中「ベ」ハ加奈陀側附加税ノ實施ニ關シ補足ヲ要スル點ヲ規定スル爲新ニ總督令ヲ發スル事トナリタル旨ヲ語り居タリ右ノ詳細別ニ電報ス

晚香坡ヘ轉電セリ

晚香坡ヨリ「シヤトル」ヘ轉報アリタシ

372 昭和10年8月15日 広田外務大臣より  
在カナダ加藤公使宛(電報)

カナダ側讓歩案に対する我が方具體的提案につき同国首相へ申入れ方訓令

本省 8月15日後4時30分発

第六〇號  
貴電第七七號ニ關シ

(一)左記「ベネット」首相ニ申入レラレ結果回電アリタシ

「一般ノ課税(二及三ノ各補償税ヲ課セラルルモノタルト之ヲ課セラレザルモノタルトヲ問ハズ)ノ價額ハ日本品ノ實價ヲ現實爲替相場ニテ換算シタルモノナルコト

「日本品ニ對スル爲替補償税ノ撤廢ヲ期待スルモノナラガ加奈陀側ガ日本品ニ適用スベキ公定爲替相場ヲ三十五弗以下トスルニ於テハ日本側ハ右加奈陀ノ措置ヲ以テ爲替補償税撤廢ニ至ル一階梯ト認ムルコト

「特定日本品目ニ對シ適用セラルル公定價格(Fixed

value)ハ同品ニ前記三ニ依ル爲替補償税ヲ賦課ストセバ生ズベキ價格ヨリモ高カラザルベキコト

四爲替補償税及公定價格ニ基ク課税ヲ賦課セラルベキ加奈陀産品ト「同級同種」ノ品目ヲ比隣明確ニ限定スルコト

將來右品目中日本品ニ關係アルモノニシテ日本側ヨリ課税緩和方申出アルモノニ關シテハ加奈陀側ハ日加貿易促進ノ見地ヨリ之ニ關シ日本側ト話合ヲ爲スコト

五以上ニ付意見一致シ加奈陀側方實行スルニ於テハ日本側ハ「ベネット」外相ノ七月六日附來翰ニ記載セラレタル關稅法規ノ劃一的適用ノ保障ニ基キ日本品ニ對スル課税額及稅關課税手續ガ明確ニセラルベキヲ信賴シ且日本品ニ對スル待遇改善方ニ關スル前記ノ措置ニ扞格スルカ如キ新ナル措置ヲ加奈陀側ニ於テ採ラザルベシトノ信念ニ基キ直ニ國內手續ヲ採リ七月二十日ノ勅令廢止ノ措置ヲ採ルベク他方加奈陀側ハ七月二十二日ノ日本品ニ對スル附加税ニ關スル總督令ヲ廢止スヘキコト

(二)前記「ハ」曩ニ七月六日附加奈陀側回答書翰ニ於テ爲替補

償税ヲ課セザル物品ニ對シ提議越シタル處ナルヲ以テ更ニ之ヲ一般的ニ擴張セムトスルモノナリ「ハ」右加奈陀側回答提案ニ依ル四一、五ハ國際聯盟ノ統計表記載物價指數ノ騰貴ヲ基礎トシタルモノナルモ六月十二日附在京加公使宛往翰附屬商工省調査ノ我重要輸出品ノ物價指數ノ我金本位離脫直前ニ對スル現在ノ騰貴率ヲ基礎トスルコト合理公平ナリトスルニ依ル、尙我方ハ爲替補償税ノ撤廢ヲ期待シ居ルモノナルヲ以テ三十五弗以下ナレハ補償稅差支ナシトハ明言スルノ立場ニアラザルヲ以テ右程度ナラバ默認セムトスルノ趣旨ニテ本項ヲ作成セルモノナリ、三ハ公定價格ノ方法ニ依ル保護稅ヲ爲替補償税ヨリモ高カラシメザラムトスルノ趣旨ナリ、四ノ二項ハ三ト共ニ將來自由黨政府成立ノ曉爲替補償税撤廢ヲ求メ得ベキ素地ヲ造リ置カムトスルモノナリ

晚香坡ニ轉電アリタシ

373

昭和10年8月16日

在カナダ加藤公使より  
広田外務大臣宛(電報)

我が方要望に対し一般課税の価額問題については

日本品のみに有利な待遇を与えることとなり困難  
とのカナダ首相の内話について

オタワ 8月16日後発  
本省 8月17日後着

第八七號

十六日「ベネット」首相ヲ往訪シ貴電第六〇號(一)ノ諸點ヲ御來示ノ趣旨ニ從ヒ申入レタル處「ベ」ハ右申入ヲ謝スルト共ニ明日ニモ閣僚ト協議ノ上成ルヘク至急回答ノコトト致スヘキモ當座ノ思付トシテハ三、ノ點ニ付テハ豫テ調節方ヲ考慮シ居ル次第第二モアリ何トカ多少ノ鹽梅ヲ爲シ得ヘキカト思ハルモ一、ノ點ハ結局日本ノミニ對シ他國ヨリモ有利ノ待遇ヲ與フルカ如キコトトナルヤモ計リ難ク實行相當困難ナルヘシト思考セラルル旨述ヘ居リタリ尙其ノ節冒頭貴電(一)ノ一、乃至五、各項ノ要旨ノミヲ摘記シタル一ツ書ヲ先方參考ノ爲全然非公式ニ殘シ置キタリ晚香坡ヘ轉電セリ

374 昭和10年9月4日

在カナダ加藤公使より  
広田外務大臣宛(電報)

ルヘシトノ印象ヲ與フルカ如キ記事アリ諸方面ヨリ注意ヲ受ケ居ル處選舉モ間近トナリ且ツ本問題カ既ニ或程度迄政治問題化シ居ル現狀ニモ顧ミ自分トシテモ何トカ所見ヲ公示セサルヲ得サル事情ニアリ一兩日中聲明書ヲ發表スルコトトナルヘシト述ヘ居タリ

別電晚香坡ヘ郵送シ本電晚香坡ヘ轉電セリ

別電ト共ニ紐育、「シヤトル」、英、米ヘ暗送セリ

編

注 別電第九一号は見当たらないが、同公文の内容は375文書参照。

375 昭和10年9月4日

在カナダ加藤公使より  
広田外務大臣宛

九月四日付カナダ政府公文送付について

機密公第二二三二號

(9月27日接受)

昭和十年九月四日

在加奈陀

特命全權公使 加藤 外松(印)

外務大臣 廣田 弘毅殿

日本側申入れ案を拒否し日英通商航海条約廃棄  
を示唆せる公文をカナダ首相より提示について

オタワ 9月4日後発  
本省 9月5日後着

第九〇號

往電第八七號ニ關シ

四日「ベネット」首相ノ求ニ應シ往訪シタル處八月十六日御申入ノ日本政府提案ニ對シテハ其ノ後數回ニ亘リ慎重熟議ヲ加ヘタルモ遺憾ナラ貴意ニ應スルコト能ハサルニ至レリトテ別電第九一號<sup>(機密)</sup>ノ公文ヲ讀ミタルニ付本使ヨリ右ハ結局條約廢棄豫告ノ意味ナリヤト尋ネタル處「ベ」ハ過日モ一寸申述ヘタル通り(往電第六〇號末段參照)日本側附加稅ハ通商條約違反ナリトノ意見過般來政府部内ノ一部ニアリタル處八月十六日ノ日本政府提案ニモ鑑ミ右ノ意見漸次有力トナレルヲ以テ日本側ニシテ今日ノ態度ヲ繼續セラルル以上遺憾ナラ條約失效ノ通告ヲ爲スコトトナルヤモ測リ難シト述ヘ尙七月三十日英文大阪毎日ハ日加通商問題ニ關シ各方面ノ意見ヲ蒐集シ居ル處右ノ中現加奈陀政府ノ態度ハ總選舉ノ結果自由黨内閣出現セハ直ニ解消セラルルニ至

日加通商交渉ニ關スル件

本件ニ關シ九月四日「ベネット」首相カ本使ニ交付セル同日附書翰寫茲ニ送付ス

4th September, 1935.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to the representations which you conveyed to me by instruction of your Government on August 16th, 1935, regarding trade relations between Japan and Canada. The proposals made by your Government have received careful consideration by the Government of Canada.

The Government of Canada note with regret that these proposals indicate that there has been no essential change in the attitude of the Government of Japan in respect to the measures which the Government of Canada have been obliged to take to protect Canadian workers against the sale in Canada of goods produced under wage and currency

depreciation conditions which, without such protective measures, would have made impossible fair trade and fair competition between Japan and Canada.

In my note of July 6, 1935, I dealt with each of the specific grounds on which it was contended by the Government of Japan that the Government of Canada were discriminating against Japanese imports, and endeavoured to make clear that such charges were wholly without justification. On the other hand, the Government of Canada have maintained, and continue to maintain that the Government of Japan by bringing Canada, only, within the terms of Imperial Ordinance No.208, 1935, and thereby imposing upon Canadian imports into Japan a surtax of 50% ad valorem in addition to the duties imposed by its customs tariff law discriminate against Canada contrary to the provisions of Article VII of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United Kingdom and Japan, to which Canada acceded on May 1, 1913, and which

has since governed the commercial relations between Japan and Canada. You will recall that Article VII provides that Canadian products shall enjoy the lowest rates of customs duty applicable to similar articles of any other foreign country.

The unaltered attitude of the Government of Japan, as evidenced in your representations of August 16th, puts directly in issue the right of the Government of Canada to protect the wages of its workers and the standard of living of its people against the unfair competition of low cost labour paid in greatly depreciated currencies. The Government of Canada are unable to accept any compromise of the basic principle of fair competition which governs its commercial relations and upon the maintenance of which the welfare of Canada depends.

The Government of Japan have persisted in demanding a privileged position in the markets of

Canada, which would involve flat discrimination by Canada against the other members of the British Commonwealth of Nations and against the foreign countries to which Canada had extended most-favoured-nation terms by treaty. The Government of Japan have failed to recognise in any way the very substantial concession accorded to imports from Japan by our reduction of the exchange compensation duty, which made full allowance for the extent to which the competitive advantage arising from the depreciation of Japanese exchange has been offset by the relative increase in the price level in Japan. It is therefore

apparent that no good purpose will be served by mere restatement of the respective positions of the two Governments. The Government of Canada have therefore decided that unless the discriminatory action against Canada is discontinued they will be compelled to notify the Government of Japan that they consider the treaty null and void, in so far as it applies to

Canada, by reason of the aforesaid discriminatory action of Japan, and to take such further action as may be required in the national interest.

The Government of Canada have resolved upon this course with profound regret. They have been zealous to maintain and extend Canadian trade relations with all countries, and in particular have aspired to make the association of Japan and Canada mutually profitable. The Government therefore earnestly hope that the Government of Japan may yet be persuaded of the justness of the position taken by the Government of Canada and will take steps to remove the discriminatory surtax imposed on Canadian goods and thereby make it possible to attain a friendly settlement of the present unfortunate controversy.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) R. B. BENNETT

376 昭和10年9月6日 在カナダ加藤公使より  
広田外務大臣宛(電報)

日本カナダ間貿易問題に関するカナダ政府ス  
テートメントおよび公文公表について

別電 九月六日発在カナダ加藤公使より広田外務大臣  
宛第九四号

右ステートメント

オタワ 9月6日後発  
本省 9月7日前着

第九三号

往電第九〇號ニ關シ

五日午後加奈陀政府ハ別電第九四號「ステートメント」ヲ  
發スルト共ニ往電第九一號公文ヲ公表セリ  
晚香坡ニ轉電シ英「米」「シヤトル」紐育ヘ暗送セリ

(別電)

in substance were that Japanese goods be valued for duty purposes at the prevailing exchange rate or the Yen which is presently depreciated to approximately three fifths of its par value in relation to the Canadian dollar; that tariff safeguards, particularly dumping duty and exchange compensation duty, which were imposed by Canada to protect Canadian standards of wages and living, be removed, and that the Government of Canada give its undertaking not to further increase its Customs duties of import restrictions in the future against Japanese goods.

<sup>(2)</sup>The Canadian Government declined to comply with these conditions, on the ground that they would have a devastating effect upon Canadian industry and upon the means of livelihood of Canadian workmen and upon the standard of living of the Canadian people. Dumping duties have been a continuous feature of Canadian tariff policy since the fielding budget of nineteen hundred and four. Exchange

第九四號

<sup>(3)</sup>The Canadian Government yesterday informed the Japanese Minister that, if the discriminatory surtax of fifty percent ad valorem imposed on certain Canadian goods is not discontinued, the Canadian Government will be obliged to give notice that they consider that, as a result of their discriminatory action against Canadian goods, the Anglo-Japanese Commercial Treaty, which has regulated trade between Canada and Japan since May 1st, 1913, is no longer applicable to Canada; and that it will be free to take such other steps as the national interest may require.

This action follows nearly seven weeks of negotiations in which the Japanese Government made clear that they would consider no substantial modification of their demands on the Government of Canada. The demands of the Government of Japan

compensation duties were in force and applied to imports from the United Kingdom and other countries before the rapid fall in Japanese exchange brought Japanese exports also within the scope of the law. There has at no time been discrimination against Japan.

Exchange compensation duty is a form of the original dumping duty adopted in order to meet the unfair competitive advantage according to countries with heavily depreciated currencies. If a foreign currency suddenly drops by fifty percent in relation to Canadian currency, it is obvious that the foreign producer is at once, in effect, given a corresponding bonus in competing with Canadian producers.

The Japanese proposals would not only involve placing Japan in privileged position in Canadian markets and requiring Canada to discriminate against the other members of the British commonwealth and foreign countries entitled by treaty to

most-favoured-national rights. They would also involve the surrender of the right of the Government of Canada to maintain the customs duties or other protective measures necessary to safeguard our people from the harmful consequences of the sale in Canada of goods whose production costs are so low that open competition between them and Canadian goods would be disastrous to this country.

<sup>③</sup> Thus is put in issue the great principle of the right of a people to maintain its standard of living by all means available. The action of Japan is a direct attack upon that principle. The Government of Canada proposes resolutely to resist this attack for it maintains that failure to do so would be to endanger, and perhaps destroy, the economic and social conditions which, after many years of struggle, we have succeeded in establishing in Canada.

The Government of Canada have reached this decision with the utmost regret. They sincerely desire

to maintain, and still further improve, Canada's trade relations with Japan and all the countries of the world. The prosperity of Canada depends in large measure upon our power to broaden our channels trade. The Government have been, and will continue to be, constantly diligent in the pursuit of greater export markets, and it will make possible and welcome a corresponding increase imports. But such imports, if unrestricted, must be of goods produced under social and economic conditions similar to those, prevailing in this country, so that their importation will not constitute a threat to the well-being of the Canadian people.

377 昭和10年9月9日 広田外務大臣より  
在カナダ加藤公使宛(電報)

通商問題に関する我が方要求を不当とし通商擁護  
法発動を非難するカナダ政府声明に対し外務当局  
談発表について

本省 9月9日後1時発

第六五號

貴電第九四號加奈陀側聲明ニ對シ七日不取敢左記要旨ノ外  
務當局談ヲ發表シ置ケリ

九月五日「ベンネット」首相ハ加奈陀ガ日本ノ要求ヲ容認  
スルニ於テハ爲替低落シ、且賃銀低廉ナル日本品ニ依リ加  
奈陀ノ産業及労働者ノ生活ハ脅威ヲ蒙ルヘキヲ以テ之ヲ放  
置スルコトヲ得サルノミナラス、加奈陀市場ニ於テ日本品  
ノミニ特惠的地位ヲ與フルコトナルヘク、且又日本側ノ  
課シタル五割ノ附加税ハ加奈陀ニ對スル差別待遇ニシテ、  
明ニ日英通商條約違反ナリ故ニ日本カ此ノ差別待遇ヲ撤ス  
ルニ非レハ現行通商條約ノ無效ヲ宣言セサルヲ得ストノ趣  
旨ノ聲明書ヲ發表セリ本邦側ニ於テハ、邦品輸入ニヨリ加  
奈陀産業並労働者ヲ脅威スルノ意思毫モ無シ。想フニ加奈  
陀労働者ト隣接國米國労働者トノ生活標準ニ相違アリトハ  
認メラレザル處米國側ニ於テハ現ニ邦品ニ對シ爲替補償税  
ヲ賦課スルコトナク、僅カニ數種邦品ノ對米輸出統制ニ依  
リ兩國通商關係ハ支障ナク發展シ居レリ。  
右ノ事實ニ鑑ミ、我方ハ曩ニ加奈陀ニ對シ之ト同一ノ措置

ニ依リ調整センコトヲ提議シタルモ不幸ニシテ加奈陀側ノ  
容ルル所トナラサリシヲ以テ、更ニ現地ニ於テ加奈陀側ノ  
懸念スル事由ヲ検討シ之ヲ調整スル爲、本邦ヨリ専門委員  
ヲ派シ加奈陀委員ト協議セシメンコトヲ提議シタルモ是亦  
加奈陀政府ノ斥クル所トナレリ。

次ニ帝國政府ノ見解ニ依レハ、爲替補償税ハ最惠國待遇違  
反ナルノミナラス、假ニ一步ヲ譲リ之ヲ認ムルトスルモ該  
税ハ爲替ノ低落ニ依リ實際上邦品ニ有利ニ作用シタル程度  
ニ止ムヘキモノニシテ即本邦ノ如ク輸出品製造原料ノ大部  
分ヲ海外ニ仰キ居ル國柄ニ於テハ、少クトモ原料輸入値段  
ハ爲替ノ低落ニ依リ騰貴スル結果トナルヲ以テ、爲替低落  
ニヨル利益ハ夥シク減殺セラルル次第ナリ。故ニ此等ノ事  
情ヲモ考慮スレハ日本品ニ對スル課税ニ當リテハ邦品ノ輸  
出價格ノ値上リヲ基礎トスヘキモノナリ。從テ本邦側ニ於  
テハ加奈陀ニ對シ公定爲替相場ヲ合理的程度ニ引下クヘキ  
様要求シタル次第ナリ。加奈陀側ノ云フカ如ク他國ニ比シ  
何等特惠的地位ヲ要望セシモノニ非ズ。

次ニ加奈陀側ハ本邦側ノ五割附加税課徴ヲ以テ加奈陀ニ對  
スル差別待遇ト爲スモ、元來加奈陀側ノ邦品ニ對スル課税



ハ何レノ國ノ商品ニ對スルヨリモ著シク過重ニシテ、加奈陀コソ日英條約第七條ニ定ムル日本品ニ對スル最低稅率適用ノ義務ニ違反シ居レリ。元來本邦側ノ採レル措置ハ右加奈陀側ノ措置ニ對應センカ爲已ムヲ得サルニ出テタルモノナルカ、豫テ宣明シタル通加奈陀側現行措置ノ公正ナル匡正ヲ見ルニ於テハ即時之ヲ撤廢スルノ用意アル次第ナリ。我方ニ於テハ日加通商關係ノ圓滿ナル進展ヲ顧念スルカ故ニ終始商議ニ依リ現下ノ懸案ヲ解決セントスルモノナルカ、此ノ努力ニ不拘若シ加奈陀カ條約ノ無効ヲ宣言スルカ如キコトアルニ於テハ、日加通商關係ハ今後一層紛糾ヲ見ルコトナルヘク、日本政府トシテハ引續キ交渉ヲ繼續シ以テ本件カ圓滿妥決ニ到ランコトヲ切望スルモノナリ。晚香坡ニ轉電シ英、米、「シヤトル」紐育ニ暗送アリタシ

378 昭和10年10月12日 在カナダ加藤公使より  
広田外務大臣宛

カナダ外相書翰および声明に対し我が方が反駁した回答公文送付について

付記 十月八日カナダ政府へ提出

1. Though the trade relations between Japan and Canada had been driven into an unfortunate state, my Government were convinced, from their experience in conducting similar negotiations with other countries that, if the two parties exchanged frank opinions and conferred in a fair and conciliatory spirit, it would surely be possible to attain an amicable settlement. Actuated by this conviction, my Government have, hitherto, submitted various proposals for a solution, but unfortunately these proposals have failed to receive the approval of your Government.

On August 16th, I handed to you, under instructions from my Government, certain concrete proposals in the expectation that negotiations would be commenced between the two Governments on the bases of these proposals. But without any previous intimation you handed to me a note on September 4th declining the Japanese proposals and referring to the possible suspension of the application at Canada

「加奈陀政府ノ九月四日附書翰及九月五日公表文ニ對スル帝國政府ノ回答文」(和訳)

機密公第二六八號 (10月29日接受)

昭和十年十月十二日

在加奈陀

特命全權公使 加藤 外松(印)

外務大臣 廣田 弘毅殿

日加間通商問題ニ關スル公文及公表文寫送付ノ件

日加通商問題ニ關シ十月上旬御訓令ニ基キ提出シタル十月八日附「ベネット」外務大臣宛本使公文寫並ニ十月十一日公表シタル公文摘要寫茲ニ送付ス御査閱相成度此段申進ス

Summary of the Japanese Minister's

Note, dated October 8, 1935, addressed to

The Right Honourable R. B. Bennett, Secretary

of State for External Affairs of Canada, on the

question of trade between Japan and

Canada.

of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United Kingdom and Japan, and on the 5th your Government issued a statement which is liable to create a seriously wrong impression in the public mind concerning the intentions of the Japanese Government. They cannot but note this fact with deep regret.

Nevertheless, my Government, relying upon the statements repeatedly made by your Government in the past, would like to believe that the Canadian Government are still desirous, no less than the Japanese Government to continue negotiations in order to bring about a fair and amicable settlement of the question at issue.

2. Your Government emphasize in their note of September 4th the necessity of protecting wages and the standard of living in Canada. According to the trade returns of the Canadian Government for 1934, imports from Japan, excluding raw silk imported into

Canada via the United States as material necessary for Canadian industries, amount in value to no more than 0.7 per cent. of the total amount of Canadian imports. If, as a result of the modification by the Canadian Government of the “fixed value” of commodities and of the “proclaimed rate of exchange”, the amount of Japanese imports into Canada were doubled, the value would be but 1.4 per cent.; if trebled, it would still be only about 2 per cent.

Moreover, as imports from Japan seem to be overvalued in the trade returns of the Canadian Government by approximately 70 per cent. through customs assessments, the actual percentage of Japanese imports to Canada must be far smaller than the above figures. Even if it is assumed that the above-mentioned direct imports from Japan entirely consist of finished articles, there can be no possible ground for apprehension that the importation of so insignificant an amount of Japanese goods might

threaten Canadian workers and the standard of living in Canada. In this connection, it must be remembered that my Government, with consistent regard for the safeguarding on the part of Canada of her interests embodied in her basic industries and the persons employed therein, repeatedly proposed that, in respect of such Japanese exports as might be considered likely to affect them, Japan would be willing to adopt measures of voluntary control of exportation, similar to those which she is taking for the regulation of the export of certain articles to Great Britain, the United States, etc. This proposal, however, was declined by your Government.

Thereupon, as an alternative, my Government suggested a joint study by Japanese and Canadian experts on the spot, with a view to devising means to harmonize the interests of the import trade in Japanese goods with those of the Canadian basic industries concerned. This suggestion also was not

accepted.

While declining all practical projects proposed by my Government for a settlement, the Canadian Government abruptly issued a statement which declares, without any reference whatever to those reasonable Japanese proposals, that the Japanese demands, if adopted, would “endanger and perhaps destroy the economic and social conditions” existing in Canada. The Japanese Government, who always rely upon the friendly spirit of the Canadian Government, find it difficult to comprehend the motive underlying the statement in question.

3. The note dated September 4th of your Government states that Japan is demanding a privileged position in respect of Customs Duties in Canada, and maintains that acquiescence in the Japanese demand would involve discrimination against the other members of the British Commonwealth of Nations and other countries. But no demand was made

by my Government that Japanese goods alone should be treated more favourably than the commodities of third countries. In view of the fact that the actual treatment of Japanese products by Canada is markedly more onerous in comparison with that accorded to the merchandise of any other country and is manifestly wanting in fairness, my Government are simply requesting a reasonable adjustment of the inequitable state of affairs. To be more precise -

(a) Hitherto the term “class of kind” has been given unlimited scope for interpretation as far as Japanese articles are concerned. My Government therefore, requested that the said scope be properly restricted and made explicit, thus eliminating the cause of unnecessary anxiety, and unforeseen loss to Japanese merchants.

(b) It is true that the Canadian Government, making allowance for the general rise in the price level in the countries concerned, have lowered the

basis of the exchange compensation duty, in the case of Japanese goods, to \$41.51. But the rate of this duty ought to be limited to the extent to which our products have actually been benefited by the decline in exchange. In a country like Japan, where the bulk of the materials for the manufacture of articles for export is purchased from abroad, the prices of such imports undergo a rise owing to the falling exchange, and this rise substantially counterbalances any advantage accruing from the depreciation of currency. It is only fair, therefore, that, in levying the compensation duty on Japanese goods, full consideration should be given to the increase in their export prices caused by the low exchange.

(c) With regard to the articles covered by the "fixed value" of commodities, the Japanese Government, having fully in mind the safeguarding of the interests of Canadian basic industries, had

previously made two proposals, viz: for voluntary control on the part of Japan of her exports, and for joint study by experts of the two countries on the spot. As these proposals were declined by the Canadian Government my Government formulated a new proposal with the idea that the factory cost price of Canadian products be made the general standard of protection, that the "fixed value" should not fall below that level.

In short, I wish to ask that the Canadian Government should fully realize that my Government had never failed to take the industrial condition of Canada into full consideration.

My Government also suggested that Customs duties should be based on the actually prevailing rate of exchange. They submitted this suggestion because they believed that, as a similar proposal had previously been made by Canada herself with respect to articles free from dumping duties, she would

have no particular difficulty in extending the above Canadian proposal also to articles in general, so long as the protection of Canadian products was otherwise provided for.

It may be specially observed that, in case the exchange compensation duty and the ordinary dumping duty are excessively high so far as the protection of Canadian industries is concerned, a reduction of these duties can, under the present legal system of Canada, be effected by administrative procedure without any modification of the law, and that such a reduction carried out within fair limits can by no means constitute any discrimination against Great Britain or any other third country.

4. The statement issued by your Government on September 5th observes that Japan demanded of Canada "an undertaking not to further increase her Customs duties or import restrictions in the future, against Japanese goods" and reads as if Japan

sought to restrain the Customs autonomy of Canada. Nothing is farther from the thought of the Japanese Government. My Government only desired to make sure that Canada, after ameliorating her treatment of Japanese goods, would not introduce any fresh measures of restriction which would tend to defeat the purpose of such amelioration. They believe that on this point there can be no misunderstanding in Canada, but in view of the seriousness of the effect which the Canadian Statement might cause in the minds of the general public, they wish to draw the attention of the Canadian Government to the matter.

5. The Japanese Government, equally with the Canadian Government, earnestly wish to foster the best commercial relations between Canada and Japan, and desire to put a speedy end to the unfortunate state of their relations. From this standpoint, the Japanese Government hereby give the assurance once again that, upon the attainment of a satisfactory

settlement, they will immediately rescind the application of the Trade Protection Law through the appropriate procedure. Still convinced that free and frank discussions in a fair and conciliatory spirit on both sides are certain to bring the question to a happy conclusion, the Japanese Government take this opportunity of reiterating their desire that the Canadian Government may agree to the opening at the earliest possible date of negotiations between the two Governments.

## (付 記)

加奈陀政府ノ九月四日附書翰及九月五日公表文ニ對スル帝國政府ノ回答文(十月八日加奈陀政府ヘ提出)

以書翰啓上致候。陳者、本使ハ帝國政府ノ訓令ニ基キ本月四日貴大臣ヨリ本使ニ手交セラレタル貴翰及同五日公表セラレタル加奈陀政府聲明ニ對スル帝國政府ノ見解ヲ左ニ開陳スルノ光榮ヲ有シ候。

一、日加兩國間ノ通商關係ハ曩ニ不幸ナル態度ニ陥ルノ不得

政府ノ深く遺憾トセザルヲ得ザル所ナリ。

然レドモ帝國政府ハ加奈陀政府ガ累次表明セラレタル所ニ信賴シ加奈陀政府ガ帝國政府ト等シク本件ノ公正圓滿ナル妥結ヲ求ムルノ目的ヲ以テ引續キ交渉ヲ繼續セラレムトスル意嚮ヲ保持セラルルモノナルコトヲ確信セムト欲ス

二、加奈陀政府ハ其公文中加奈陀勞働賃銀及生活標準保護ノ必要ヲ高唱シ居ル處一九三四年度加奈陀政府貿易統計ニ依レバ日本ヨリノ輸入額ハ加奈陀産業ノ原料トシテ米國經由輸入セラレツツアル生糸ヲ除キ加奈陀總輸入額ノ七厘ヲ出デズ。假ニ加奈陀政府ガ其公定價格及公定爲替相場ヲ緩和シタルガ爲日本品ガ右ニ比シ二倍ノ輸出増加ヲ見タリトスルモ一分四厘、三倍トスルモ僅カ二分程度ニ過ギズ且加奈陀政府統計ニヨル日本ヨリノ輸入額ハ約七割程多額ニ評價セラレ居ルヲ以テ邦品ノ實際輸入額ノ加奈陀總輸入額ニ對スル割合ハ前記數字ヨリ遙ニ少キ次第ナリ。假令右直接輸入ノ本邦品ヲ全部全製品ト見ルモ右程度ノ日本品輸入ガ加奈陀勞働者及生活標準ヲ壓迫スベシトノ懸念ハ根據ヲ缺クモノト謂ハザルヲ得ズ、而カモ

已ニ至レルモ帝國政府ハ諸國ニ對スル此種折衝ノ經驗ニ鑑ミ相互ニ腹藏ナキ意見ヲ交換シ公正互讓ノ精神ヲ以テ協議ヲ行フニ於テハ必ズ圓滿ナル妥結ニ到達シ得ベキヲ確信シ今日迄種々ノ解決案ヲ提案シタルモ不幸加奈陀政府ノ容ルル所トナラザリシ次第ナリ。現ニ八月六日會議ノ際加奈陀外務大臣ヨリ在加帝國公使ニ對シ帝國政府ヨリ何等申出アラバ慎重考慮スベキ旨述べラレタル關係モアリ、帝國政府ニ於テ急遽具體案作成ノ上右ヲ基礎トシテ加奈陀側ニ於テモ協議ヲ開始セラルベキヲ期待シ八月十六日附公文ヲ以テ在加帝國公使ヲシテ之ヲ加奈陀政府ニ提案セシメタル次第ニシテ當時加奈陀外務大臣ヨリ右帝國政府提案ニ付加奈陀政府ニ於テモ充分審議スベキ旨ノ意嚮ヲ表示セラレタル當然ノ順序トシテ加奈陀政府ヨリ何等對策ノ提出アルベキヲ期待シタルニモ不拘加奈陀政府ハ豫メ帝國政府トノ間ニ何等ノ話合ヲモ爲スコトナク九月四日附ヲ以テ右提案ヲ受諾不能ナリトシ突如日英通商條約ノ適用停止ヲ云々スル公文ヲ在加帝國公使ニ手交シ、續イテ翌五日帝國政府ノ眞意ニ關シ重大ナル誤解ヲ與フルノ惧アル聲明書ヲ公表セラレタリ。右ハ帝國

帝國政府ハ當初ヨリ一貫シテ加奈陀重要産業及從業者ノ利益保護ヲ考慮シ現實ニ之ヲ脅威スルノ虞アル種類ノ日本品輸出ニ付テハ現ニ日本ガ英米兩國等ニ對シ實行シツツアル輸出統制ノ例ニ倣ヒ、輸出自措置ヲ執ルモ差支ナキ旨ヲ累次申出テ、右ガ加奈陀政府ノ容ルル所トナラザルヤ次デ右ノ代案トシテ專門家ニ依ル此種加奈陀重要産業ト邦品輸入ノ利益調和ニ關スル現地協議案ヲ提出シタル次第ナリ。然ルニ本提案モ亦加奈陀政府ノ承認スル所トナラザリキ、加奈陀政府ガ右帝國政府ノ實際的解決策ヲ悉ク斥ケ乍ラ今突如トシテ斯ル帝國政府ノ合理的ナル申出ニハ何等言及スル所ナク帝國政府ノ主張ガ恰モ加奈陀ノ經濟及社會情勢ヲ危クセントスルモノナルカノ如キ印象ヲ與フベキ聲明ヲ發シタルハ常ニ加奈陀政府ノ友好的態度ニ信賴セル帝國政府トシテハ其ノ眞意ヲ捕捉スルニ苦シム所ナリ

三、加奈陀政府ハ前記公文及聲明中賃銀及貨幣低落國品ノ不正競争ヲ指摘セラルル處日本生産品ガ競争上比較的有利ナリトセバ右ハ日本ニ於ケル永年ノ産業合理化其他正當ナル努力ニ待ツ所多ク右事實ハ今日均シク各方面ノ認

ムル所ニシテ右競争ニ對シ内地産業ヲ保護スルノ必要アル場合ニモ現ニ加奈陀側ガ日本品ニ課シツツアルガ如キ過重ナル課税ヲ以テ其輸入ヲ阻止スルガ如キハ不當ナリト謂ハザルヲ得ズ。加奈陀側ノ所謂公正競争維持ノ手段タル「公正市場價格」制度ナルモノハ實際上加奈陀産品ノ生産費ト殆ド何等ノ關係ナキ獨斷的高値ニシテ不公正ナルモノナルヲ以テ適當ナル限界ヲ超ユルモノト認メラル。依テ帝國政府ハ之ガ是正ヲ要望セルモノナリ

四 加奈陀政府ハ又九月四日附公文ニ於テ帝國政府ガ關稅上ノ特權的地位ヲ要求シ居リ而シテ右ヲ容認スルコトハ他ノ英帝國諸國及第三國ニ對スル差別待遇トナルベキ旨ヲ主張シ居ル處、帝國政府ハ日本品ノミヲ第三國品ヨリ有利ニ取扱フベキヲ要求セルモノニ非ズ、日本品ニ對スル加奈陀側ノ實際上ノ取扱振ガ何レノ國ノ商品ニ對スルヨリモ著シク苛酷ニシテ且公正ヲ缺クノ事實ニ鑑ミ之ガ合理的の調整方ヲ要請セルニ過ギズ。即チ

(イ)所謂同種同級ノ範圍ニ關シテハ從來ノ無制限ナル解釋ヲ適當ニ制限シ且之ヲ明確ニシ以テ日本當業者ノ不必要ナル懸念及其ノ豫測シ得ザル損害ヲ除去セムコトヲ

(ハ)同公文中公定價格關係品目ニ付前記基準ニ依ル爲替補償稅ガ賦課セラルルニ比シ之ヨリ高カラザル程度ニ公定價格ヲ引下グベキ旨提案シタルハ帝國政府ガ加奈陀重要産業ノ保護ヲ考慮シタルニ出デタルモノニシテ、即チ新提案ハ曩ニ提案セル輸出自制裁及現地協議案ガ斥ケラレタル結果、加奈陀品ノ工場原價ヲ大體産業保護ノ一般の基準トシ公定價格ヲ右以下トナサザル様作成シタル次第ナリ。加之此點ニ關シテハ加奈陀外務大臣ハ曩ニ加奈陀側ニ於テモ豫テ調節方ヲ考慮シ居ル關係モアリ何等カノ方法ニ依リ然ルベク鹽梅ヲナシ得ルヤニ思考セラルル旨在加帝國公使ニ語ラレタルコトアル事實ヲ指摘セムトス。

要スルニ帝國政府ガ終始一貫加奈陀産業ノ狀態ヲ充分ニ考慮ニ入レ居ルコトハ加奈陀政府ニ於テモ看過セラルルコトナカルベキ筈ナリ。

又帝國政府ガ課税基準ヲ現實爲替相場トナスベキ旨併セテ要望セルハ右ガ曩ニ加奈陀側ヨリ**ダンピング**税ノ賦課ナキ品目ニ付一旦提議越サレタル所ナルヲ以テ之ガ實行ハ加奈陀政府ニトリサシテ困難ニ非ザルベシト思考シタ

要請シタルモノナリ。

(ロ)又爲替補償稅ニ付テハ加奈陀政府ハ不取敢關係國一般物價ノ値上リヲ斟酌シ日本ニ對シテハ四十一弗五十一仙ヲ基礎トスル程度迄引下ゲタルモ元來該税ハ爲替ノ低落ガ實際上日本品ニ有利ニ作用シタル程度ニ止ムルヲ至當トシ即チ日本ノ如ク輸出品製造原料ノ大部分ヲ海外ニ仰ギ居ル國柄ニ在リテハ少クトモ原料輸入値段ハ爲替ノ低落ニ依リ騰貴スル結果トナルヲ以テ爲替低落ニ依ル利益ハ夥シク減殺セラルル次第ナルガ故ニ日本品ニ對スル該税賦課ニ當リテハ日本品ノ輸出價格ノ値上リヲ基準トスルコト最モ妥當ナルニ鑑ミ、帝國政府ハ常ニ爲替補償稅ハ最惠國約款違反ナリトノ見解ヲ有シ居ルニ不拘此點根本的の調整ヲ見ルニ至ル迄特ニ暫定的の二前記ノ觀念ニ基キ三十五弗程度迄引下グルニ於テハ此際之ヲ問題トセザルベキ旨八月十六日申入レタル次第ナリ。尤モ右ニ依ルモ尙日本ノ重要輸出品タルベキ絹織物及綿靴下ノ如キハ從量税ノ併課ニ禍セラレ到底同種加奈陀品ト競争ノ餘地ナキコトヲ茲ニ特記ス。

ルニ依ル。

尙爲替補償稅及公定價格ガ加奈陀産業保護上高キニ失スル場合之ヲ引下グルコトハ現在ノ加奈陀法制ニ於テハ法律ノ改廢ナクモ行政的の措置ニヨリ實行シ得ル所ニシテ又右引下ヲ公正ナル限度ニ於テ實行シタルガ爲何等英本國及其他ノ第三國ニ對スル差別待遇トナルモノニ非ザルベキ點ヲ特ニ明記セムトス。

五 九月五日ノ加奈陀政府聲明中ニハ帝國政府ガ日本品ニ對シ將來關稅引上及輸入制限ヲ爲サザルベキ旨ヲ加奈陀政府ニ要求セル旨記述セラレ恰カモ帝國政府ガ加奈陀ノ關稅自主權ヲ拘束セムトスルモノナルカノ如キ印象ヲ與ヘ居ル處、帝國政府ハ加奈陀ガ日本品ノ取扱措置ヲ改善シタル後ニ於テ右改善ノ趣旨ヲ沒却スルガ如キ別個ノ制限方法ヲ採ラザランコトヲ要望セルモノニシテ加奈陀側ニ於テ右ニ誤解アルベキ筈ナシトハ思考スルモ同聲明ガ一般ニ與フル影響甚大ナルニ鑑ミ茲ニ特記シテ加奈陀政府ノ注意ヲ喚起スルモノナリ。

六 加奈陀政府ハ帝國政府ノ執リタル通商擁護法ノ適用措置ハ加奈陀品ニ對スル差別待遇ニシテ最惠國約款違反ナリ

ト言ハルルモ既ニ累次指摘セル通り加奈陀側從來ノ措置  
コソ日英通商條約第七條ニ定ムル日本品ニ對スル最低稅  
率適用ノ義務ニ違反セルモノニシテ通商擁護法ハ右加奈  
陀措置ノ已ムヲ得ザル反影トシテ加奈陀側措置ニ遙ニ遲  
レテ適用セラレタルモノナリ。

又勅令第二〇八號ハ其ノ第一條ニ明記セル如ク加奈陀ノ  
ミヲ目標トセルモノニ非ズ、他二同一ノ條件ニ適合スル  
國アラバ之ニモ適用セラレベシ

七、加奈陀ハ既ニ日本品ノ輸入ニ對シ有稅品無稅品ノ區別ナ  
ク三割三分三分ノ一ノ附加稅ヲ課シ今又帝國政府ガ問題  
解決方ニ極力努力中ナルニ不拘、日英通商條約ノ適用停  
止ヲ云々セラルル處、抑々通商條約ノ廢棄ハ理論上各締  
約國ノ自由ナリトスルモ帝國政府ハ右ガ事實上更ニ複雑  
ナル問題ヲ惹起シ問題解決ニ何等資スル所ナカルベキコ  
トハ廢棄國側ニ於テモ既ニ承知ノ筈ナルベキコトヲ指摘  
スルヲ以テ其責務ナリト思考シ居レリ

八、帝國政府ハ加奈陀政府ト均シク兩國通商及親善關係ヲ顧  
念シ兩國現在ノ通商關係ノ不幸ナル狀態ヲ速ニ終止セシ  
メンコトヲ希望スルガ故ニ妥結成立ノ上ハ制規ノ手續ヲ

旨ヲ述ヘタルニ付右ニ付テハ既ニ本使ヨリ本國政府ノ意ヲ  
問合セタル處之ニ應諾シ得サル旨回答ニ接シ居ル次第ナリ  
ト告ケ置キタルカ二十六日本使答禮ノ爲「キング」首相往  
訪ノ機會ニ通商問題ニ關スル我方主張ノ要點ヲ説明シタル  
上是等ノ點ニ付加奈陀側（ヨリ）満足ノ回答ヲ得サル限り  
勅令ノ撤廢不可能ナルヘキ旨重ネテ述ヘタル處首相ハ「ベ  
ネット」政府ノ政策ト異リ新政府ハ各國ト協調シテ貿易ヲ  
増進セシコトヲ方針トスルモノニシテ日本側ノ要求ハ自由  
黨多年ノ主張ニモ鑑ミ何レモ自分ノ良ク了解スル所ナルカ  
反對黨ノ策動其ノ他ニ對スル關係モアリ各方面ニ對シテ充  
分説明シ得ルカ如キ措置ヲ執ル要アリ之カ爲ニハ個々ノ點  
ニ付相當研究ノ要アル次第ニシテ他ニ英米兩國トノ間ノ差  
迫レル通商問題等モアリ具体的ニ態度ヲ決定スル迄ニハ相  
當手間取ルヘキカト考ヘラルル處其ノ間日加間現在ノ不幸  
ナル狀態ヲ續クルコトハ各方面ヨリ急速解決ヲ迫ラレ居ル  
關係モアリ如何ニモ遺憾ノ次第ニテ日本側ニ於テ附加稅撤  
廢ノ困難ナルヘキ事情ハ充分了解シ得ルモ此ノ際友好關係  
ノ「ゼスチュアー」トシテ例ヘハ十一月初ヨリ今年末迄ニ  
箇月間双方附加稅ノ「ツルース」ヲ實施シ其ノ間交渉取纏

經テ通商擁護法ノ適用ヲ速ニ撤回スベキヲ再ビ茲ニ通告  
スルト共ニ、兩國間ノ懸案ガ双方ノ公正互讓ノ精神ニ基  
ク隔意ナキ討議ニ依リ必ス解決セラルベキヲ確信シ加奈  
陀政府ガ速ニ協議ヲ開始スルコトニ同意セラレムコトヲ  
希望スル旨茲ニ繰返シ闡明ス。

右申進旁本使ハ茲ニ重テ閣下ニ向テ敬意ヲ表シ候。敬具。

昭和10年10月27日 在カナダ加藤公使より  
広田外務大臣宛（電報）

379

日本カナダ間通商問題解決のため二カ月間双  
方附加稅を休止し、その間に交渉を進めると  
のカナダ新首相の提案について

オタワ 10月27日前発  
本省 10月28日前着

第一一七號

二十四日休日ニ拘ラス「キング」首相挨拶旁本使ヲ來訪、  
日加通商問題ニ言及シ關稅戰爭ノ如キハ誠ニ双方ニ取り馬  
鹿ラシキコトニテ出來得ル限り速ニ終熄セシメ度ク差當リ  
双方ニテ附加稅ヲ撤廢スルコトトシテハ如何カト考ヘ居ル

メノ爲全力ヲ盡クスコトト爲シ得間敷キヤ改メテ日本政府  
ニ請訓煩度キ旨ヲ懇望シタリ就テハ右ニ關シ何分ノ御意嚮  
至急御回電ヲ請フ  
晚香坡へ暗送セリ

昭和10年10月31日 広田外務大臣より  
在カナダ加藤公使宛（電報）

380

カナダ新首相の附加稅相互休止案は受入れ困  
難であるが早期解決のため我が方提案に対す  
る意向につき回答督促方訓令

本省 10月31日後5時発

第八二號

貴電第一一七號ニ關シ

附加稅休戰案ニ同意スルニ於テハ本件發生ノ素因タル加奈  
陀側ノ措置ハ其儘ニ殘リ、右ニ關スル先方讓歩ノ大筋サヘ  
モ判明セサル今日先方ノ内閣更迭ノミヲ理由トシ從來ノ態  
度ヲ急變スルコトトナル處斯ノ如キハ本件勅令公布ノ根本  
趣旨ヲ没却スルコトトナリ從テ關稅調查委員會ノ贊成ヲ取  
付クル餘地ナキノミナラス本邦側ハ「マツケンジ」、キン

「内閣ノ出現ヲ待ち居ルモノニシテ恰モ同氏カ本邦側ニ特別ノ諒解ヲ與ヘ居ルカノ如ク宣傳セル反對黨ニ對シ同氏トシテモ恐ラク「オークワード」ノ地位ニ立ツコトナリ將來ノ交渉上ニモ面白カラサル影響アリト思考セラルルニ付今直ニ先方今次ノ申出ヲ容ルルコトハ之ヲ避ケ度シ。尤モ日加間懸案ノ急速解決方ニ付テハ彼我ノ意見正ニ一致スル所ナルニ依リ此際往電第七八號我方公文ニ對スル先方ノ意向至急同示方御督促相成リ度ク當方ニ於テハ右回答内容如何ヲ檢討ノ上適當ト認メタル場合勅令廢止方關稅調查委員會ニ附議スルコトト致スヘシ

晚香坡ヘ轉電アリタシ

381

昭和10年10月31日 在カナダ加藤公使より  
広田外務大臣宛(電報)

我が方提案への回答督促に対しカナダ新首相  
は前向きに検討する旨確約の上休戦記念日ま  
でに本件を解決することを提案について

オタワ 10月31日後発  
本省 11月1日後着

困難につき同記念日に共同声明を発する案を提示  
方訓令

本省 11月4日後6時50分発

第八三號

貴電第一二〇號ニ關シ

「キング首相ガ近ク提示方約シタル先方回答ノ内容ハ從來ノ經緯モアリ「ベ」首相ノ夫レニ比シ著シク我方ニ有利ナルモノト思考シ居ルモ豫則<sup>(前)</sup>ニ反シ何等「インブルーブメント」ヲ認メサルニ於テハ我方擁護法ノ撤回困難ナルコト云フ迄モナク却テ事態ヲ拗ラスノ惧アルニ付テハ貴官ハ先方回答接到ニ先立チ加奈陀政府ニ於テ慎重事態ヲ考慮シ回答ヲ爲ス様仕向ケラレタシ

ニ休戦記念日ヲ期シ解決ヲ爲スコトハ加奈陀ヨリ我方ノ満足スヘキ回答到來スト假定スルモ關係省トノ打合、關稅調查委員會ノ開催等勅令廢止ノ手續ニ相當手間取り到底實行困難ナリ。就テハ貴官ハ「キ」首相ニ對シ其邊ノ事情何等誤解ナキ様豫メ説明セラルルト共ニ我方ニ於テハ記念日ニ際シ例ヘハ「兩國政府ハ問題ノ急速解決ヲナスヘシト謂フニ意見一致シ目下友好的精神ニ依リ交渉中ナ

第二二〇號

貴電第八二號ニ關シ(加奈陀新首相ノ附加稅相互撤廢申出ノ件)

三十一日「キング」首相ヲ往訪シ御來示ノ御趣旨ニ依リ此ノ儘ニテハ休戦ノ申出ニ應シ難キ旨ヲ述ヘタル上月八日附我方公文ニ對シ至急先方ノ意嚮同示方ヲ促シ置キタル處同首相ハ我方ノ即時勅令撤廢ノ困難ナル事情ハ能ク了解シタルニ付此ノ上ハ加奈陀側トシテ如何ナル程度迄日本ノ希望ニ應シ得ヘキヤ早速攻究ノ上出來得ル限り速ニ回答スヘキ旨ヲ述ヘ尙餘談トシテ自分ハ十一月十一日休戦記念日迄ニ本問題ノ解決ヲ實現シ得ハ各方面ニ與フル好印象絶大ナルヘシト考ヘ居リ其ノ心組ニテ促進ヲ圖ルヘキニ付日本側ニ於テモ妥結促進方ニ付豫メ手筈ヲ整ヘ置カルル様御取計ヲ得ハ好都合ナリト述ヘ居リタリ

晚香坡ヘ轉電セリ

382

昭和10年11月4日 広田外務大臣より  
在カナダ加藤公使宛(電報)

休戦記念日を期しての解決は我が方国内手続き上

ルヲ以テ近ク圓滿解決ヲ期待シ居レリ』トイフカ如キ共同聲明ヲ發スルモ一案ナルヘシト思考シ居ル旨附言シ先方意向確メ回電アリタシ

晚香坡ヘ轉電アリタシ

383

昭和10年11月7日 在カナダ加藤公使より  
広田外務大臣宛(電報)

我が方提案に対するカナダ側回答受領および  
休戦記念日に共同宣言発表案同国首相より表  
明について

別電 十一月六日発在カナダ加藤公使より広田外務大臣宛第一二二三号  
右カナダ政府回答文

オタワ 11月7日前発  
本省 11月7日後着

第二二一號

貴電第八三號ニ關シ(日加間懸案解決方ニ關スル件)

(一)四日「キ」首相ニ面會貴電「ノ趣旨ヲ申入レタル處御尤ノ次第ニシテ其ノ趣旨ニ依リ實ハ目下財政及商工兩大臣

ノ手許ニ於テ精査中ナルカ多分五日中ニハ何分ノ成案ヲ得ルニ至ル筈ナルニ付六日迄ニハ回答シ得ルコトト考ヘ居ル旨ヲ述ヘ尙貴電<sup>三</sup>ノ點ニ關シテハ先日貴公使トノ會見後加奈陀側ニテモ手續上種々ノ困難アリ同日以前ニ諸事完了ト迄ハ運ヒ難キコトヲ發見シタル次第第二テ日本側ノ事情ハ良ク了解シ得ル所ナリ又一切ノ手續ヲ了スルニ至ラサルモ御來示ノ如キ趣旨ノ共同聲明ヲ爲スコトハ此ノ際誠ニ結構ニテ右ハ單ニ加奈陀ノミナラス英帝國全体ニ對シテモ多大ノ好印象ヲ與フヘキニ付加奈陀側回答ノ内容日本ニ満足ナル場合ハ更ニ御打合ノ上兩地ニテ双方ヨリ同趣旨ノ聲明ヲ發スルコトト致度キ旨ヲ答ヘタル上自分ハ來ル六日ヨリ十日間位急用ノ爲米國南部ニ赴クコトト爲シ居リ其ノ機會ニ大統領ニモ面會ノ豫定ナルカ不在中ト雖「オタワ」トハ常ニ聯絡ヲ保ツコトト爲シ居ルニ付日本トノ交渉ハ何等差支無ク繼續シ得ル様手配シ置クヘシト述ヘ居リタリ

(二)六日「キ」首相ノ求ニ應シ往訪シタル處別電第一二二號公文(六日附)ヲ手交シタル上左ノ趣旨ヲ述ヘタリ  
 一<sup>②</sup>同級同種ノ問題ニ付實ハ品目ヲ一々列舉セント試ミタ

希望シ交渉ノ途中掛引ヲ排シ又從來ノ論爭ヲ一切忘却シ直ニ加奈陀トシテ讓歩シ得ル最大限度ヲ示スヘシトノ方針ノ下ニ今回ノ回答ヲ立案シタル次第ナルニ付日本政府ニ於テモ此ノ點ヲ能ク了解セラレンコトヲ希望ス

(三)尙「キ」首相ハ自分ハ六日ヨリ十日位米國ニ赴ク豫定ナルモ若シ日本側ニテ今回加奈陀政府ノ提案ヲ満足ト認メラルルニ於テハ休戰記念日前一旦米國ヨリ引返シ十一日朝ノ新聞ニ間ニ合フ様十日中ニ「日加双方ニ満足ナル交渉ノ基礎發見セラレタルニ付近ク協定成立ヲ見ルニ至ルヘシ」トノ趣旨ノ聲明ヲ自分ノ手ニテ日本側ト同時に發シ度キ希望ナルニ付若シ右ニ御同意ナラハ其ノ旨至急御回示ヲ得度キ旨ヲ述ヘタリ何分ノ儀御回示ヲ請フ

本電晚香港坡ヘ轉電シ別電郵報ス

## (別電)

オタワ 11月6日後発  
 本省 11月7日後着

第一二二號

ルモ複雑多岐ニ亘リ到底短時日ニ爲シ得サリシヲ以テ公文記載ノ通り「コムマーシャル、クオンテイテイー」ス<sup>二</sup>ニ於テ加奈陀ニ生産セラルルモノニ限ルコトトシ大體一九三〇年以前ノ慣行ニ戻リ其ノ範圍ヲ局限セントスルモノニシテ例ヘハ魚網ノ如キモノハ同級同種ノ品目トハ認メサル方針ナリ

三 公定價格ノ設定ハ一九三〇年以前ニハ農産物ニ限り居リタル處前内閣ニ至リ之ヲ製造品ニモ擴張シタル次第ナルカ其ノ後ノ産業狀態ノ變化ヲモ多少考慮スル要アリ現存ノ三十幾種中若干ノ製造品ヲ殘スコトナルヘキモ右ハ主トシテ歐洲諸國ヨリノ競争ニ對應セントスルモノニシテ大部分ヲ全廢シ一九三〇年以前ノ狀態ニ戻ス方針ナリ

三 爲替補償稅ニ付公文中ニツノ案ヲ提議シタルカ第二案タル過去五年間ノ爲替相場ノ平均ヲ以テ年初二一年間ノ公定相場ト決定シ逐年減率ノ上漸次現實爲替相場ニ復歸セシムル案日本側ニ一層「アツピール」スヘシト思考シ提議シタル次第ナリ

四 自分ハ就任以來一日モ速ニ日加關係ヲ改善センコトヲ

<sup>11</sup> I have the honour to refer to your Note of October 8th and to previous correspondence addressed to my predecessor in the by-office of Secretary of State for external affairs on the subject of the trade relations between Canada and Japan. The most careful consideration has been given by the new Administration to the various matters discussed therein.

I do not think it desirable at the present juncture to review in any detail the discussions which have taken place between the Government of Canada and the Government of Japan during the past six months, or to refer to the comments contained in your Note under reference on the policy of the previous Canadian Administration. I am happy to note that your Government earnestly wish to put a speedy end to the present unfortunate state of the trade relations between the two countries. The present Administration fully share this view. We believe we will most speedily



attain a satisfactory adjustment of the present unsatisfactory condition of affairs by concentrating attention upon the specific requests set forth in your Note. I shall indicate, therefore, the policy of the present Administration on these various matters in turn.

<sup>(2)</sup> Before doing so, however, I should like to recall that during the years when the Administration of which I had the honour to be the head was in power, trade relations between the two countries were on a very friendly and satisfactory basis, and the absolute amount of trade, which is more important than the question of ratio between exports and imports, was very much greater than it is to-day. It is the policy of the present Administration to restore as speedily as possible the flow of trade between Canada and all other countries, and not least Japan. The world-wide depression, the numerous measures in restriction of trade to which various Governments have had

recourse in the past few years, and the economic situation created as a consequence, make it impossible to return at a single stroke to the trade situation which existed some half dozen years ago. I can, however, assure you that we are determined to make every possible effort in this direction, and are confident that your Government will evince the same attitude. I should add that any changes in tariff policy and procedure that may be adopted or recommended will, of course, not apply to Japan alone, but will be part of a general policy.

<sup>(3)</sup> Turning now to the specific requests made by your Government which you have, for purposes of convenience, summarized on pages 5 to 7 of your Note under reference, I note that, in the first place, your Government request that the scope of the term “goods of a class or kind made or produced in Canada” should be “properly restricted and made explicit, thus removing the cause of unnecessary

anxiety and unforeseen loss to Japanese marchants.”

In this connection it is proposed to return to the practice in force before 1930 of restricting the definition of the term in question and the consequent application of dumping duties to instances where goods are made in Canada in commercial quantities. It is further our intention to provide that where changes in the industrial structure make it necessary to classify as “goods of a class or kind made or produced in Canada”, commodities which were not formerly in this category, adequate notice of the change shall be given. Special duties would not apply during the period of notice. We are confident that the modifications above indicated will completely remove any objection which your Government may have had to the application of this provision.

<sup>(4)</sup> The next request preferred by your Government refers to the fixed valuations under Section 43 of the Customs Act which apply to approximately thirty-five

commodities imported from Japan and from other countries. You will recall that during the years prior to 1930, Section 43 of the Customs Act applied only to fruits, vegetables and other natural products. It is the policy of the present Administration, in so far as it may be possible to do so, having regard to the changes which have occurred in international trade since that period, to return to the former practice. To this end we are making a review of existing valuations and expect to be in a position, at a nearly date, to cancel a very large proportion of those now in force. It is also proposed to ensure that no new fixed valuations will be imposed without first affording full opportunity for representations. You will note that this revision which we have in mind is more fundamental than that contained in the request of your Government.

<sup>(5)</sup> I now come to the question of the Customs treatment of depreciated currency, which is at once the most important and the most difficult of the issues

which have been raised by your Government. I do not propose to go into the background of this question which has been very comprehensively treated in the correspondence already exchanged between the two Governments. The policy of the present Government is to ensure that the Tariff Schedules enacted by Parliament shall not be rendered more restrictive on importations as a result of any measures dealing with depreciated currencies. We propose to take the current exchange rate as the basis for ordinary duty in the case of all goods not of a class or kind made in Canada, thus conferring a substantial advantage on a very large proportion of Japan's exports to this country. On invoices covering goods of a class or kind made in Canada the Yen would be taken for purposes of ordinary duty at 41.51 cents as at present, or such lower rate as may be decided upon in accordance with the proposals set forth in the succeeding paragraphs.

<sup>⑥</sup> As regards the proclaimed value upon which exchange compensation duty is based and which applies only to goods of a class or kind made in Canada, we are and similarly in the case of other currencies, in so far as it can be conclusively established that the reductions already made, for example, from 49.85 cents to 41.51 cents for the Yen, have not completely taken into account the increase in cost of production off setting the competitive advantage arising from currency depreciation.

Alternatively, we are prepared, should you consider such an arrangement preferable, to establish a new proclaimed value based on the average value of the currency in question for the past five years, thus allowing gradually for the presumed adjustment of production costs to exchange fluctuations. The rate which would, according to our calculations, be 39.5 cents for the Yen at present, would be set at the beginning of each year upon the average of the five

years preceding, thus gradually effecting a reduction in the proclaimed value.

<sup>⑦</sup> In proposing the concessions set forth above, the Canadian Government has done its utmost to meet the representations put forward by your Government. We are confident that the Government of Japan, sharing our desire to terminate the present unsatisfactory situation as soon as possible, will, on its part, be prepared to accept the modifications we have outlined and to withdraw its surtax of 50% on Canadian goods. The Canadian Government, on being informed of the acceptance of its proposals by your Government, will, on its part, immediately withdraw the surtax of 33-1/3% levied on Japanese goods and will take the necessary steps to put into force the proposals which we have indicated in the preceding paragraphs.

384 昭和10年11月12日 在カナダ加藤公使より  
広田外務大臣宛(電報)

### 通商問題に関する対米交渉の早期解決にあわ せ対日交渉も同時期に解決したいとのカナダ 首相の要望について

オタワ 11月12日後発  
本省 11月13日 着

第二二七號 (至急)

往電第二二五號ニ關シ

十二日「キ」首相ノ求メニ應シ往訪シタル處同首相ハ  
「自分ハ就任早々日本及米國トノ通商交渉ヲ同時ニ始メタ  
ルカ米國トノ交渉ハ早クモ「クリスマス」頃迄掛カルヘ  
ク日本トノ問題ハ比較的單純ナルヲ以テ早ク解決シ得ル  
モノト考ヘ居リシモ自分ノ華府滞在中米加協定意外ニ急  
速ナル進展ヲ見、協定成立ノ旨十一日双方ニ於テ聲明ヲ  
發スルニ至ル迄ノ運トナリタル處同時ニ日加交渉ハ目下  
圓滿進行中ナリトノ趣旨ヲ聲明スルコトハ如何ニモ加奈  
陀政府ニ於テ米國ヲ先ニシ日本トノ交渉ヲ後廻シニシタ  
ルヤノ印象ヲ與フル惧アリ右ハ事實ニモ反シ且ツ甚タ好  
マシカラスト考ヘ一應聲明取止方ヲ申出テタル次第ナル  
ニ付御了承願ヒ度シト述ヘタリ

三 本使ハ日本政府ヨリ「キ」首相提案中ノ諸點ニ付加奈陀側ノ意嚮問合方訓令ニ接シ居レリトテ貴電第八七號ノ諸點ヲ申述ヘタル處早速取調ノ上本日中ニ回答スヘキ旨ヲ答ヘタル上

三 日本トノ交渉ハ是非トモ自身自身ノ衝ニ當リ自分ノ手ニテ取纏メ度キ考ナル處米國トノ協定ニ署名ノ爲十三日又ハ十四日發華府ニ赴ク豫定ナル力總選舉以來激務ノ爲疲勞甚シク赴華ニ引續キ三週間位休養ノ要アリ若シ出發前日本トノ協定成立セサル場合ハ茲數週間交渉延引ノ外無キニ至ルヘキ處若シ自分ノ出發前日本政府ヨリ加奈陀側提案ニ同意ノ旨回答アルニ於テハ茲一箇月位ノ間ニ双方其ノ手續ヲ進メ大體米加協定ノ實施(米加協定ハ調印後一箇月位後ニ實施ノ筈)ト同時ニ日加間ノ協定ヲモ實施シ得ルニ至ルヘク左スレハ日本側ハ最惠國條款ニ依リ米加協定ニ依ル米國ノ利益ニモ均霑スルコトナリ眞ニ好都合ナルヘキニ付其ノ邊ヲモ御考慮ノ上明十三日又ハ明後十四日迄ニ日本政府ヨリ同意ノ旨回答ニ接シ得ル様特ニ御配慮アリ度シト熱心ニ申述ヘタリ就テハ何分ノ儀大至急御回電ヲ請フ

体ノ意嚮ナリトモ十三日午後迄ニ御回示ヲ得度ク右ノ場合自分ハ直ニ附加稅撤回及今回ノ提案實施ノ爲必要ノ手續ヲ進ムル様關係諸官ヲ「コムミット」セシメタル上出發スルコトト致スヘク至急回答方御配慮ヲ得度キ旨繰返シ述ヘ居リタリ至急御詮議ノ上何分ノ儀御回電ヲ請フ  
晚香坡へ暗送セリ

### (別電)

第二三〇號 (至急)

オタワ 11月13日後発  
本省 11月13日後着

With reference to the questions of Customs administration on which, in our conversation of this morning, you mentioned the Japanese Government desires to secure more precise information than that set forth in my communication of November 6th, I beg to advise you as follows;

1. The practice inforce prior to 1930 respecting the definition of the term "goods of a class or kind made

晚香坡へ轉電セリ

385 昭和10年11月13日 在カナダ加藤公使より  
広田外務大臣宛(電報)

我が方照会に対しカナダ首相より覚書手交に

ついて

別電 十一月十三日発在カナダ加藤公使より広田外務大臣宛第一三〇号  
右カナダ政府覚書

オタワ 11月13日後発  
本省 11月13日後着

第二二九號 (至急)

往電第二二七號ノ二ニ關シ

我方照會ニ對スル回答トシテ十二日夜「キ」首相ノ本使ニ手交セル「エード、メモアール」別電第一三〇號ノ通  
尙右手交ノ際「キ」首相ハ米加協定調印ハ米國側ニテ非常ニ急キ居ル爲準備出來次第多分十四日夜トナルヘク自分ハ其ノ爲多分明十三日午後「オタワ」ヲ出發スルコトナルヘキニ付加奈陀側今回ノ提議ニ同意ナル旨ノ日本政府ノ大

or produced in Canada", (as used in Section 6 of the Customs Tariff,) to which the Canadian Government is prepared to return, is that in order for goods to be so classified that must be made "in substantial quantities" in Canada. Owing to the extreme difficulty of setting a figure which would be applicable to all industries, the Canadian Government has heretofore deemed it inadvisable to set a definite percentage of the Canadian market which a new industry would be expected to be able to supply, to entitle it to be regarded as making or producing goods "in substantial quantities".

As a means, however, of avoiding possible controversies in the interpretation of its Customs regulations the Canadian Government is prepared to regard the term "in substantial quantities" as meaning a minimum of approximately ten per cent of the normal Canadian consumption.

2. The Government has no particular commodities

in mind which, in the near future, it intends to classify as "being of a class or kind made or produced in Canada". The only commodities which has been mentioned as goods which might be possibly so classified are skep<sup>2</sup> for the manufacture of tubes and pipes, cherries in brine, Soya bean oil, semiji porcelain ware and canned tuna fish. On none of these-however-will any action be taken until after thorough enquiry has been made.

3. It is not proposed to retain fixed valuations under Section 43 of the Customs Act other than those established on fresh fruits and vegetables and on rubber boots and shoes. The manufacture of rubber boots and shoes has long been an established industry in Canada. This industry has been subject to serious competition from mass production methods on various countries. It will be recalled that the amount of the fixed valuation for customs purposes on rubber boots and shoes was recently reduced. The Government does

not feel, however, that it would be practicable at this time to abolish the valuation altogether. The intention not to retain any of the existing fixed valuations under Section 43 other than those herein referred to, must, of course, be construed in the light of what is set forth respecting conditions of international trade in my communication of November 6th.

<sup>(4, 5, 6)</sup> <sup>(6)</sup> It will be recalled that in my Note of November 6th, it was pointed out that no fixed valuations will be imposed on commodities which have hitherto not been subject to such valuations without first affording full opportunity for representations. In order to further classify this assurance I may say that any interested party will be allowed an appeal to the Tariff Board of Canada from any valuation applicable to products from Japan which may hereafter be established under this section. In the event of an appeal, the value for duty in force shall, upon the expiration of three months after the date of appeal, cease to have any

force or effect, unless the Tariff Board, following a public enquiry and within three months after the date of appeal, finds that the new value, or some lower fixed value, is required to prevent the importation of the goods into Canada from prejudicially or injuriously affecting the interests of Canadian producers or manufacturers. If a lower fixed value is found by the Tariff Board to be appropriate, such lower value shall promptly be made effective.

5. I may add the further assurance that the further<sup>(4)</sup> assurance that the Canadian Government has no present intention of applying any new valuations under Section 43 of the Customs Act.



386 昭和10年11月22日 広田外務大臣より  
在カナダ加藤公使宛(電報)

カナダ側提案受諾にあたり関税調査委員会説  
得のため同級同種除外品目明示につき同国側  
に協力要請方訓令

別電 十一月二十二日発広田外務大臣より在カナダ加

藤公使宛第九七号

為替相場に關する交渉の基礎とすべき数字につ

く

本省 11月22日後7時30分發

第九六號

貴電第一三九號ニ關シ

ニ帝國政府ハ往電第九〇號ニ爲替相場ニ關スル話合纏マ  
ルニ於テハ(別電第九七號參照)今次加奈陀側提案ヲ受  
諾シ近ク其ノ旨正式ニ貴官ヲ通シ先方ヘ申入ルヘク又我  
方勅令廢止期日ハ十二月十五日頃ト致シタキ意嚮ハ晚香  
坡宛往電第四六號ニテ御承知ノ通ナル處當方トシテハ加  
奈陀側ト打合ノ上右期日ト時ヲ同ジウシテ先方附加稅廢  
止ノ外今次提案全部ヲモ併セテ實行セシメタキ意向  
ニ有之要スルニ一定期日迄ニ雙方ニ於テ必要ノ準備  
ヲ整ヘ雙方一齊ニ夫レ夫レノ措置ヲ取ラムトスル趣  
旨ナリ

ニ而シテ當方ニ於テハ手續上差當リ關稅調查委員會ニ本問  
題ヲ附議スルヲ要スル處從來同委員會ノ審議振ニモ鑑ミ

(委員中ニハ政黨關係者其他民間委員モ多數加ハリ居レリ) 先方提案ヲ出來得ル限り具体的ニ説明シ以テ揚足取リヲ封シ一舉ニ本問題ヲ解決セムトスル目的上右説得ノ材料トシテ此際同級同種除外品目ノ明示ヲ求メントスル次第ナリ

三就テハ貴官ハ右ノ事情篤ト先方ニ徹底セシメラルト共ニ先方トシテモ原則カ立チタル以上各品目ニ付大体ノ見込ヲ明示スルコト技術上困難ナラサルベク又曩ニ先方ニ於テ貴電第一二一號ノ通品目列舉ヲ企テタル次第アルノミナラズ前記一二依ルトキハ何レノ途來月半ニハ除外品目ノ明確ナル公示アルヘキ筋合ナレバ此際二三日研究ノ上ニテモ宜シキニ付我方政府ニ協力スル意味ニテ除外品目具体的ニ成ルヘク多數明示方御説得ノ上結果回電アリタシ

別電ト共ニ晚香坡ヘ轉電アリタシ

# (別電)

第九七號

本省 11月22日後7時30分発

12月12日

別電

十二月十四日発在カナダ加藤公使より広田外務大臣宛第一四八号

右要領書

オタワ 12月14日後発  
本省 12月15日夜着

第一四七號

往電第一四六號ニ關シ

十四日「キ」首相ノ求ニ應シ往訪シタルニ我方申入ニ對シ回答トシテ左ノ通り述ヘタリ

一往電第一三〇號記載以外ノ公定價格存續品目九品ノ主要輸出國ハ日本以外ニシテ是等諸國(獨逸及玖馬)トノ間ニ近ク開始ノ筈ナル交渉上ノ武器トシテ保存ヲ要スル次第ナルカ右交渉成立次第逐次廢止ノ運トナルヘキモノナルモ右九品中 Wool, Jersey, Cloth 及 Sockinette ハ日本ニ關係アリトノコトナルニ付之ヲ廢止スルコトトスヘシ

ニ公定價格存續ノ野菜、果實中乾シタルモノハ天然產物中ニ含マシムル解釋ナルモ preserved ノモノハ天然產物ト

往電第九〇號三ノ正金算出日加爲替相場各年ノ數字ハ聯邦準備銀行公表ノ米加爲替年平均ヲ日米爲替相場年平均ニテ除シ即チ間接算法ニ依リタル數字ナルガ大藏省爲替管理部調査ノ左記數字(毎日ノ日加間爲替相場ノ年平均)ハ一層正確ナルヲ以テ之ヲ基礎トスル様御折衝相成度シ

|           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| 一九三〇      | 四九、五五六   |
| 一九三一      | 四九、七〇六二五 |
| 一九三二      | 三〇、八四六七五 |
| 一九三三      | 二七、二〇四八  |
| 一九三四      | 二九、二二三四  |
| 一九三五(十月迄) | 二八、六七二七  |
| 一九三〇—三四平均 | 三七、三〇七四四 |
| 一九三一—三五平均 | 三三、一三〇七八 |

387

昭和10年12月14日

在カナダ加藤公使より  
広田外務大臣宛(電報)

カナダ首相より同級同種除外品目明示困難な  
旨および交換公文の基礎とすべき要領書手交

云フヲ得サルヲ以テ之ヲ除外スル方針ナリ但シ將來モ之ヲ含マシメサルコトトスヘキ旨豫メ約束スルコトハ困難ナリ

三、同級同種除外品目ハ加奈陀產業狀態ノ變化ニ依リ日々ニモ變化スルモノノミナラス分類細目ニ亘リ實際見本ニ付テ詮議スルニアラサレハ決定シ難キモノニシテ今日豫メ明示スルコトハ「テクニカル」ニ不可能ナルカ之ヲ假ニ可能ナリトスルモ英國ニ對シテモ之カ明示ヲ拒絕シ居ル關係モアリ日本ノミニ對シ豫メ之ヲ明示スルコトヲ得ス前回申出ノ通り實際輸入アル毎ニ一々ニ付取調ノ上決定スルノ外ナシ

四、爲替率ノ問題ハ特定第三國ノ數字ヲ取ルコト好マシカラス矢張り聯盟統計年報ニ依ルコト公平ナリト思考スル處之ニ依レハ一九三五年ノ統計ハ完成シ居ラサルニ付一九三〇年乃至三四年ノ五箇年ノ統計ニ依ルノ外ナク右五箇年ヲ「ユニット」トシテ平均ヲ取ル關係上日貨ノ對米相場四九、四〇・四八、九〇・二八、一〇・二〇、〇九及一七、八〇ノ和ヲ五分シタルモノヲ加算ノ對米相場九九、八・九六、三・八八、一・七三、二・六〇、二ノ和ヲ五

分シタルモノニテ除シテ三九、三四ナル數字ヲ得タル次第ナルカ實ハ曩ニ公定相場ヲ急激ニ變更スルコトニ依リ加奈陀産業ノ受クル打撃ヲ考慮シ三九、五迄引下ケニ應スルコトニ閣僚間ノ意見纏マリタル次第ニシテ右ノ數字ハ過去五箇年ノ平均數ニ近キモノナリシヲ以テ過去五箇年ノ平均ト云フ方針ノ下ニ案出シタル譯合ニテ今後逐年遞減スルコトニテモアリ此ノ際右ノ數字ヲ變更スルコトハ最困難トスル次第ナリ尙本件協定ノ要點ハ交換<sup>(交換)</sup>交文ヲ以テ之ヲ明白ニ爲シ置ク方將來ノ爲好都合ナルヘキニ付今日迄ノ提議ヲ簡明ニ取纏メ置キタリトテ別電第一四八號要領書ヲ手交シ之ヲ基礎トシテ公文ヲ交換スルコトトシ度キ旨ヲ述ヘタリ

別電ト共ニ晚香港ヘ轉電セリ

(別電)

オタワ 12月14日後発  
本省 12月15日後着

第二四八號

The discussions which have been proceeding

for several months past between the Government of Canada and Japan having now covered in considerable detail the various questions of tariff rates and customs regulations which have arisen between the two countries, it would appear desirable to bring together our conclusions in a new memorandum. Accordingly, we have set forth in the following paragraphs, in as clear and definite language as possible, the steps which the Canadian Government is prepared to take, and the steps which, it understands, the Japanese Government on its side, is also prepared to take, with a view to terminating the present situation and establishing trade between the two countries on a mutually satisfactory basis.

1. The Canadian Government will restrict the classification "goods of a class or kind made or produced in Canada", as it appears in the Customs Tariff, to goods which are of a class or kind made

or produced in commercial quantities sufficient to supply at least ten per cent of the normal Canadian consumption.

Adequate notice will be given of the transfer for customs purposes of a product from the category "not of a class or kind made or produced in Canada" to the category "of a class or kind made or produced in Canada".

2. The Canadian Government, on the coming into force of the Agreement, will cancel the values established under authority of Section 43 of the Customs Act on the goods enumerated in the following list:-

- Meats, fresh, prepared or preserved
- Eggs, frozen, dedicated, powdered, etc.
- Loganberries, dried
- Slack cooperage stock
- Lime
- Doors of hard wood

Wool jersey cloth

Stockinette

3. Opportunity will be afforded for appeal to the Tariff Board of Canada respecting any value for duty which may in future be established under Section 43 of the Customs Act. In the event of such an appeal the value for duty in force will, upon the expiration of three months after the date of appeal, cease to have any force or effect unless the Tariff Board, following a public inquiry, finds that such value or some lower value is required to prevent the importation of the goods into Canada from prejudicially or injuriously affecting the interests of Canadian producers or manufacturers. If a lower value is found by the Tariff Board to be appropriate such lower value will promptly become effective.

4. In computing the value for duty of goods of a class or kind not made or produced in Canada, the

Canadian currency higher than the value set forth or provided for above, such value would thereupon cease to apply and would be replaced by the current exchange value.

6. The Canadian Government will, from the coming into force of the Agreement, cancel the surtax of 33-1/3 per cent ad valorem levied on goods the produce or manufacture of Japan under the regulations made by Order-in-Council P.C. 2108 of July 22nd, 1935, as modified by Order-in-Council P.C. 2317 of August 3rd, 1935.

7. It is understood that the Japanese Government, on its part, will, from the coming into force of the Agreement, cancel the surtax of 50% ad valorem levied on certain goods the produce or manufacture of Canada under the provisions of the Imperial Ordinance No.208, 1935, and the proclamation No.162 of the Department of Finance of Japan of July 20th, 1935.

value of the Yen will be the current exchange value in terms of the Canadian dollar at the time the goods were exported to Canada.

5. In computing the value for duty of goods of a class or kind made or produced in Canada for regular duty and for special duty under Section 6 of the Customs Tariff, the value of the Yen during the first twelve months during which this Agreement is in force will be at the rate of 39.5 cents; being the average exchange value of the Yen, in terms of the Canadian dollar, for the five-year period 1930-1934, based on the exchange rates published in the Statistical Year Book of the League of Nations.

For each succeeding twelve month period during which the Agreement remains in force the Yen will be taken at the average for the next five-year period computed on the same basis. It is understood, of course, that if the Yen should reach a value in

8. It is further understood that it is the view of both Governments that the proposed Agreement incorporating the provisions above set forth would be concluded by an exchange of Notes and that it should come into force on January 1st, 1936.

昭和10年12月16日 広田外務大臣より  
在カナダ加藤公使宛(電報)

同級同種除外品目明示には固執しないが為替率  
については二案中我が方に有利な案をカナダ側  
に提示し交換公文は我が方で起案希望について

本省 12月16日午後7時30分発

第一〇七號

貴電第一四七號ニ關シ

「加奈陀側方此際同級同種除外品目ノ明示ヲ爲シ得サルハ遺憾ナルモ技術上不可能ナリトノコトニモアリ當方ニ於テハ枉ケテ此際之ヲ強調セス先方ガ爲シタル原則上ノ約束ヲ將來忠實ニ實施スルヲ依頼スルコトト致スヘク又公定價格ニ付テハ前記貴電ノ程度ニ

テ差支ナシ

ニ從テ殘ルハ爲替率ノ問題ノミナルガ此點ノ決定如何ハ長期ニ互リ實質上最モ邦品ニ影響アル次第ナレバ當初三九、五ニテモ已ムヲ得ザルモ其以後ニ於テ出來得ル限り低下率ヲ大ニスル様先方改正實行ノ當初タル此期ニ於テ可然工夫シ置クコト肝要ト認ム

三、右見地ニ基キ考慮シ得ヘキ案ニアリ

(イ)實施直前年度ヲ全然考慮ニ入レサル方法ハ如何ニモ不合理ナルコト往電第一〇〇號ノ通ナルヲ以テ貴電第一二六號(三)先方係官指示ノ次第モアリ加奈陀ノ銀行タル「バンク、オブ、モントリオール」公表ノ日加爲替相場ヲ採ル建前トスルコト、即チ當方ハ最初ノ十二ヶ月間三九、五トスルコトニ對シ難キヲ忍ンテ異議ヲ云ハサルニ付將來共實施直前ノ年度ヲモ計算ニ入レ「モントリオール」銀行相場ニ依リ五ヶ年平均算出ノ方法ニ依ル趣旨ヲ明ニセシムルト共ニ前記三九、五ノ右方法ニ依ル算出ノ基礎ヲ明示セシムルコト(關稅委員會ニ對シ説明ノ要アリ)

(ロ)本年度爲替率ノ記載アル聯盟統計年鑑ハ來年六月

ク至急實施ヲ計ル爲ニハ斯ル手續ニ依ラサル形トナスコトヲ要スル次第ナルヲ以テ此際交換スヘキ公文案ハ當方ニ於テ至急作成電報スヘシ

六、右ノ諸點篤ト御承知ノ上適宜「キ」首相ニ説明ヲ與ヘラルルト共ニ三ノ點ニ付御折衝相成リ結果十九日ノ幹事會ニ間ニ合フ様回電アリタシ  
晚香坡ニ轉電アリタシ

編 注 發電時間に午前ないしは午後の表記なし。

389 昭和10年12月16日 在カナダ加藤公使より  
広田外務大臣宛(電報)

為替率に關し連盟年鑑を基礎とする案に對し

カナダ首相反對について

オタワ 12月16日後発  
本省 12月17日後着

第一五〇號

貴電第一〇七號三ノ内(イ)ノ案ニ依ルコトハ往電第一二六號(三)係官ノ説明ノ如ク甚タ曖昧ニシテ次年度ノ爲替率

頃發行ノ由ナル處右發行前ハ三九、五トシ發行後ハ一九三二年乃至三五年ノ五ヶ年間平均率トスルコト即チ毎年新年報發行ト同時ニ直前年度ヲモ入レ五ヶ年平均トスルコト

當方ニハ「モントリオール」相場表ナキ爲右二案ノ利害得失ヲ審ニシ得サルニ付テハ貴官ニ於テ右二案ヲ比較研究ノ上有利ト認メラルル案ヲ先方ニ提示セラレタシ

四、前項ノ一點ニ付先方ノ回答アラバ當方トシテハ種々不滿ノ點ハアルモ之ヲ追越シテ關係機關說得ニ努メ一路解決ニ進ミタク依然來年一月一日ヨリノ實施ヲ希望シ居ルモ日子不足ノ爲技術上本年内ニ手續完了不可能トナルカ如キ場合ナシトセス其際ハ實施期日ヲ幾分繰下クルモ眞ニ已ムヲ得スト思考シ居レリ。(只今ノ所ニテハ十九日幹事會二十四日關稅委員會ヲ經テ二十七日閣議ニ掛ケ二十八日勅令公布トスル豫定右御含迄)

五、先方ノ希望タル交換公文案ニハ主義上異存ナキモ其内容如何ニ依リテハ國際約定トナリ我方トシテハ御承知ノ通樞密院御諮詢等複雑ナル國內手續ヲ必要トスルニ至ルヘ

トシテ如何ナル數ヲ算出スルヤ計リ難キノミナラス其ノ後先方ハ一貫シテ聯盟年鑑ノ統計ヲ持出シ居ル處同年鑑ノ數字ハ大體公平ニシテ且ツ基礎明確ナル長所モアリ旁(ロ)ノ案ニ依ルコト然ルヘシト存シ十六日「キ」首相ヲ往訪シテ同案ヲ提出シ其ノ考慮ヲ求メタル處同首相ハ日本側ノ申出ハ尤モノ次第ト思考スルモ今後爲替率逐年低下スル結果現在豫想セラレ居ル商品以外多數ノ日本商品カ新タニ加奈陀市場ニ輸入セラルルコトモアルヘク加奈陀政府トシテハ非常ナル「スベキユレーション」ヲ爲シ居ルモノニシテ十一月六日附公文案審議ノ際爲替率ニ關シテハ單ニ同公文案中ノ第一案ノミニ依リ度シトノ閣僚一同ノ意嚮ナリシモ自分ハ出來得ル限り日本側ノ希望ニ副ハシカ爲特ニ第二案ノ挿入方ヲ主張シ漸ク閣僚ヲ説得シテ之ヲ提議シ得ルコトトナリタル次第ニシテ第二案ノミヲ取出シ精細ニ検討ヲ加フルハ日本側申入ノ尤モナルコトハ能ク了解スルモ既ニ反對黨其ノ他ノ方面ヨリ非難攻撃ヲ受ケ居ル實情ニテモアリ政府トシテハ既ニ非常ナル冒(險)ヲ敢テシ居ル次第ニシテ今日迄ノ提案以上ノ引下トナルカ如キ案ニハ自分ハ政治家ノ立場トシテ遺憾ナラ應



シ得サル所ナルニ付此ノ點充分ニ日本政府ノ御了解ヲ得度キ旨ヲ述ヘタリ  
 晚香坡へ轉電セリ

390 昭和10年12月17日 在カナダ加藤公使より  
 広田外務大臣宛(電報)

交換公文文中への公定価額廃止品目記載は対米關係上避けたいとのカナダ首相の意向について

オタワ 12月17日後発  
 本省 12月18日前着

第二五一號

貴電第一〇七號ノ五二關シ

加奈陀側ニテハ日本側ニテ希望セラレサルニ於テハ交換公文ヲ略シテモ差支ナシト考ヘ居ルモノノ如ク往電第一五〇號「キ」首相ト會見ノ節同首相ハ若シ交換スル場合ハ我方ニ約束スヘキ公定價額廢止品目ハ米國ニ對シ手配ヲ約シ居ル以外ノ品目ヲ含ミ居ル關係モアリ公文中ニハ品目ヲ擧ケス第三國ニ對スルト同様ノ待遇ヲ與フルト云フカ如キ一般辭句ヲ用ヒ度ク尤モ約束通ノ品目ニ付公定價額ヲ廢止ス

ルコトハ勿論ナル旨ヲ述ヘ居リタリ  
 晚香坡ニ轉電セリ

391 昭和10年12月18日 広田外務大臣より  
 在カナダ加藤公使宛(電報)

公定價格の性質上公定価額撤廃品目一覽の交換公文記載についてカナダ側に再考を促すべき旨訓令

本省 12月18日後7時30分発

第一〇八號

貴電第一五一號ニ關シ

我方ハ貴電第一四八號ヲ基礎トセル公文ヲ交換シ且右ヲ公表スルコトハ交渉ノ結果ヲ確認シ將來妄ニ變更スルガ如キコトナキ様致度キ趣旨ヲ表明スルコトナルト共ニ斯ル政治上ノ効果ノミナラス當業者ニ對シ眞相ヲ周知セシメ取引上ノ便宜ヲ與フルノ點ヨリ見ルモ必要ナリト思考シ文案ヲ作成セル矢先冒頭貴電接到シタル次第ナルカ單ニ米國ニ對シ手配ヲ約シ居ル以外ノ品目ヲ含ムトイフノミニテハ何等品目列擧ヲ避ケムトスル理由トナラス且又第三

國トノ同等待遇ナル一般的字句ニ依ルトキハ廢止品目ノ範圍明瞭ナラズ畢竟公定價格ノ性質上之カ撤廢品目ハ取引上周知セシムヘキ筋合ニテ又自然周知セラルヘキ次第ニモ有之我方ニ於テ往電第一〇九號ノ通り先方提案ヲ其儘承認スルコトニ態度ヲ決定シタル此際加奈陀側ニ於テモ當初ノ申出通り列擧スルコトニ取進メ方精々御説得相成度シ  
 晚香坡へ轉電アリタシ

392 昭和10年12月18日 広田外務大臣より  
 在カナダ加藤公使宛(電報)

交換公文案に関しカナダ側提案に対する我が方受諾条件について

別電 十二月十八日発広田外務大臣より在カナダ加藤

公使宛第一一〇号

我が方受諾案

本省 12月18日後9時発

第一〇九號

一貴電第一四八號加奈陀側提案ニ就テハ我方ニ於テ充分

満足シ得サル點渺カラサルノミナラス關稅調查委員會ノ同意取付ヲ容易ナラシムル必要上今日迄種々折衝ヲ試ミタル次第ナルモ加奈陀側ニテ右提案以上ノ譲歩ヲ困難トスル事情アルニ於テハ寔ニ已ムヲ得サル次第ナルヲ以テ我方ニ於テモ大局的立場ヨリ難キヲ忍ビ冒頭貴電ノ案ノ儘ニテ委員會説得方極力努力スルコトト致スベシ尤モ爲替率三九・五〇ハ聯盟年鑑ノ數字ニ基ク算出ノ結果タル三九・三四ト僅カナカラ差異アル處最初ノ十二月二付テハ枉ゲテ三九・五〇ヲ承認スヘキモ其後ノ分ニ關シテハ正確ニ計算ノ結果通りトスル様此際先方ノ確約ヲ取付ケ置カレタシ

二往電第一〇七號五ノ交換公文案別電第一一〇號ノ通り電報スルニ付此案ニ從フ様「キ」首相ト御交渉相成結果何分ノ儀同電アリタシ

別電ト共ニ晚香坡へ轉電アリタシ

(別電)

第一一〇號

本省 12月18日後9時発

二(イ)貴電第一四八號ヲ基礎トシ公文ヲ交換シ差支ナキモ  
往電第二〇七號(五)ノ理由ニ依リ取極トスルコトハ之ヲ避ケ  
(從テ公文中ニ agreement ノ如キ字句ヲ使用セサルコト)  
單ニ双方ガ自己ノ爲ス措置乃至決定ヲ相互ニ通報シ合フ形  
式ト致度シ(從テ加奈陀側來翰ニハ貴電第一四八號(ハ)記  
載セサルモノトス)

(ロ)右公文交換ハ先方ヨリノ來翰ヲ接受シタル後(關稅委員  
會トノ關係モアリ二十五日以後トスルコト可然)我方ヨリ  
ノ返翰ヲ送ルコト、致度シ(我方ニテハ廿八日ニ勅令公布  
ノ豫定ナルニ付右返翰ハ同日以後トス)

三從テ加奈陀側來翰ハ

(イ)前文中ニ加奈陀政府ハ左ノ決定ヲ爲シタリトノ趣旨ヲ  
記載シタル後貴電第一四八號ノ(一)乃至(六)(尤モ配列ニ  
付テハ右貴電(一)(四)(五)(三)(六)ノ順ニ記載スルヲ適當ト思考  
ス)ヲ記載シタル上『右加奈陀政府ノ決定ニ應シ日本政  
府ノ採ラムトスル措置ヲ承知致度シ』トノ趣旨ヲ記スル  
コト

(ロ)貴電第一四八號中ノ(二)及(六)ノ本協定實施云々ノ字句ハ共  
ニ on January 1st, 1936 トシ(五)ノ第一項ノ during which

# 時とし明年一月一日実施とのカナダ首相の意 向について

オタワ 12月19日後発

本省 12月20日前着

第一五二號

貴電第一〇八號乃至第一一〇號ニ關シ

十八日「キ」首相ニ面會御來示ノ趣旨ニ依リ交渉シタルニ  
同首相ハ左ノ通り答ヘタリ

一、二年目ヨリノ爲替率ヲ正確ニ計算ノ結果通トスルコト勿  
論ニシテ之ヲ確約ス

二、公定價格廢止品目ハ日本ニ多數ノ讓歩ヲ爲シ居ル如ク國  
内民衆ヨリ誤解ヲ招ク惧アリ諸方面ニ於テ日本品ノ競争  
ヲ極度ニ惧レ居ル際ノコトトテ公文中ニ品目ノ列記ヲ避  
ケ度キ旨申出テタル次第ナルカ出來得ル限り日本側ノ希  
望ニ副フ様何等カ工夫シ見ルヘシ

三、加奈陀側ヨリ先ニ公文ヲ出スコトハ好マシカラサルニ付  
公文ハ當地ノ二十八日附ニテ双方同時ニ交換スルコトト  
致度ク實施期日切迫ノコトニモアリ右交換前各稅關ニ對  
シ一月一日ヨリ實施シ得ル様手配シ置クヘシ尙公文案起

以下 force 迄ヲ beginning with January 1st, 1936 トシ第  
二項ノ同一字句ヲ削除スルコト

(ハ)前文及末文ハ(イ)ノ趣旨ニ依リ一應検討シ度キニ付先方  
ニテ決定次第電報アリタシ

三、我方返翰ハ先方來翰ヲ然ルヘク引用シタル後 the  
Japanese Government have decided to cancel, on  
January 1st, 1936, トシ貴電第一四八號(七)ノ the surtax  
以下ヲ通報スルモノトス

四、前記(イ)ノ趣旨ニ依リ「諒解」ノ如キ字句ハ成ルヘク  
避ケ度キニ付先方來翰末項ハ前記(一)ノ(イ)中「クオーティ  
ション」ノ文案ニ依リ妥結致度キモ先方力強テ來翰中ニ貴  
電第一四八號(七)ノ趣旨ヲ記スルコトヲ主張スルニ於テハ右  
(七)ノ冒頭ヨリ agreement 迄 the Canadian Government  
understand that the Japanese Government will, on  
January 1st, 1936, ト改メタルモノヲ記載スルコト

393 昭和10年12月19日 在カナダ加藤公使より  
広田外務大臣宛(電報)

公文交換はオタワ時間の二十八日付で双方同

草ノ上一兩日中我方ト協議スヘシ

晚香港へ轉電セリ

394 昭和10年12月26日 広田外務大臣より  
在カナダ加藤公使宛(電報)

二十六日の關稅調査委員会において本件勅令等の  
廢止が決定し二十八日官報掲載予定であるので交  
換公文の日付を二十六日等に変更希望について

本省 12月26日後6時30分発

第一一五號

貴電第一五三號ニ關シ

一、廿六日ノ關稅調査委員會ニ於テ本件勅令及告示ニ依リ附  
加稅増課ヲ撤廢スルコトニ決定セリ依テ二十七日ノ閣議  
ヲ經テ二十八日ノ官報ニ明年一月一日本件告示廢止方掲  
載スルコトナレリ(往電第一一二號(二)ノ通り勅令ハ明  
年早々廢止方手續ス)

二、本件交換公文ハ二十八日トスルコトニ一應彼我間意見一  
致セルモ官報掲載前之カ交換ヲ了スルコト必要ナルニ付  
テハ次項參照ノ上此際時差ヲモ考慮シ至急(双方公文日

附ハ出來得レハ二十六日遅クモ二十七日トセラレタシ)  
交換ノコトニ御交渉相成リ之ヲ了シ次第其旨大至急電報  
アリタシ

オタワ 12月26日後発  
本省 12月27日前着

第一五五號(至急)

貴電第一一五號ニ關シ

「公文ハ二十六日附トシ二十七日午前交換スルコトニ決定  
シタリ

「我方往翰ニ我方ノ了承云々ノ句ヲ記載スルコトハ往電第  
一五二號(三)ノ如キ理由ニテ公表上面白カラストシテ先方  
ニ於テ應諾セサルニ付往電第一五三號(三)ノ案トスルコト  
ニ同意シ置キタリ

「加奈陀側ニテハ閣議等ノ關係ニテ公文「テキスト」ノ公  
表ハ二十八日午後トシ三十日朝刊ニ掲載セシムルコトト  
シ度キ希望ナルニ付我方ニテモ同様御取計相煩度シ

晚香坡へ轉電セリ

395

昭和10年12月26日 在カナダ加藤公使より  
広田外務大臣宛(電報)

交換公文は二十六日付とし二十七日交換との  
決定について

396

昭和10年12月27日 在カナダ加藤公使より  
広田外務大臣宛

日本カナダ間貿易調整に関する公文交換終了  
について

付記一 十二月二十七日付条約局第一課作成

「加奈陀ノ日本品輸入防遏措置一覽」

二 十二月二十八日付

「日加通商問題解決ニ關スル外務當局談」

機密公第三三一號

(昭和11年1月20日接受)

昭和十年十二月二十七日

在加奈陀

特命全權公使 加藤 外松(印)

外務大臣 廣田 弘毅殿

日加間貿易調整ニ關スル交換公文寫送付ノ件

十二月廿七日日本使ト「キング」外相トノ間ニ日加間貿易調  
整ニ關スル公文ノ交換ヲ了シタル次第ハ不取敢電報ヲ以テ  
報告致置タル處右關係公文寫左記茲ニ送付ス

記

甲號 十二月廿六日附本使宛「キング」外相書翰寫

乙號 十二月廿六日附「キング」外相宛本使書翰寫

丙號 右公文交換ノ際加奈陀側ノ本使ニ手交セル公定價格

廢止品目ニ關スル十二月廿七日附本使宛「スケルト

ン」外務次官書翰寫

本信寫送付先 在英、米各大使

在紐育總領事

在晚、シアトル各領事

甲 號

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

CANADA

Ottawa, December 26th, 1935.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the Canadian  
Government, in accordance with its general policy  
respecting trade and tariff matters, has decided to  
make the following modifications in its Customs  
regulations:-

1. The classification "goods of a class or kind  
made or produced in Canada", as it appears in the  
Customs Tariff, will be restricted to goods which are  
of a class or kind made or produced in Canada in

quantities sufficient to supply at least ten per cent of the normal Canadian consumption. Adequate notice will be given of the transfer for Customs purposes of a product from the category "not of a class or kind made or produced in Canada" to the category "of a class or kind made or produced in Canada".

2. In computing the value for duty of goods of a class or kind not made or produced in Canada, the value of the yen will be the current exchange value in terms of the Canadian dollar at the time the goods were exported to Canada.

3. In computing the value for ordinary duty and for special duty under Section 6 of the Customs Tariff of goods of a class or kind made or produced in Canada the value of the yen during the twelve months beginning January 1st, 1936, will be at the rate of 39.5 cents; being the average exchange value of the yen, in terms of the Canadian dollar, for the five-year period 1930-34, based on the exchange rates published in the

Statistical Year Book of the League of Nations. For the succeeding twelve-month period the yen will be taken at the average exchange value for the five-year period 1931-35, computed on the same basis, and similarly for each succeeding year. It is understood, of course, that if the yen should reach a value in Canadian currency higher than the value set forth or provided for above, such value would thereupon cease to apply and would be replaced by the current exchange value.

4. The values established under authority of Section 43 of the Customs Act will be cancelled on January 1st, 1936, on an extensive list of commodities.

5. Opportunity will be afforded for appeal to the Tariff Board of Canada respecting any value for duty which may in future be established under Section 43 of the Customs Act. In the event of such an appeal the value for duty in force will, upon the expiration of

Secretary of State  
for External Affairs.

日 本  
NO.46  
December 26, 1935.

three months after the date of appeal, cease to have any force or effect unless the Tariff Board, following a public inquiry, finds that such value or some lower value is required to prevent the importation of the goods into Canada from prejudiciously or injuriously affecting the interests of Canadian producers or manufacturers. If a lower value is found by the Tariff Board to be appropriate such lower value will promptly be made effective.

The Canadian Government has decided to cancel on January 1st, 1936, the surtax of 33-1/3% ad valorem levied on goods the produce or manufacture of Japan under the regulations made by Order-in-Council P.C. 2108 of July 22nd, 1935, as modified by Order-in-Council P.C. 2317 of August 3rd, 1935.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) W.L.MACKENZIE KING

I have the honour to inform you that the Japanese Government have decided to cancel, on January 1st, 1936, the surtax of 50 per cent ad valorem levied on certain goods the produce or manufacture of Canada under the provisions of the Imperial Ordinance No.208, 1935, and the Proclamation No.162 of the Department of Finance of Japan of July 20th, 1935.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) S.KATO  
Japanese Minister.  
The Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King,  
P.C., C.M.G., LL.D.,

Secretary of State for External Affairs,  
Ottawa.

丙 號

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
CANADA  
Ottawa, 27th December, 1935.

My dear Mr. Kato,

In connection with the action being taken by the Canadian Government to revise the list of valuations for duty purposes established under Section 43 of the Customs Act of Canada, I desire to inform you that action is being taken today to cancel as from January 1st, 1936, the valuations for duty listed below:

Peas (dried)  
Beans (dried)  
Meats (Fresh and preserved)  
Livestock  
Market Poultry

Baby chicks  
Eggs (in shell)  
Eggs (frozen, powdered or desiccated)  
Slack Cooperage Stock  
Lime  
Hardwood Doors  
Women's and Children's Clothing  
Cotton and Artificial Silk Fabrics  
Electric Lighting Fixtures, Lamps and Shades  
Fringes, Tassels, Gimps, etc.  
Dried Loganberries  
Canned Salmon  
Roses(cut)  
Canned Asparagus  
Sugar of Milk  
Dried Egg Albumen  
Wicker Furniture  
Cotton Wiping Rags  
Umbrellas

Sheet Rubber Goods  
Wood Lead Pencils  
Wool Jersey Cloth and Stockinette  
As you are aware, provision was made in the trade arrangement with the United States in November for cancellation of the first twenty valuations on the above list.

Yours sincerely,  
(Signed) O. D. SKELTON

S. Kato, Esquire,  
Minister of Japan to Canada,  
Japanese Legation,  
Ottawa.

(付記 1)

一〇、一一、一二七 條約局第一課

加奈陀ノ日本品輸入防遏措置一覽  
現 行 緩 和 措 置  
(甲)普通關稅

(一)課稅標準價格

加奈陀產品ト同級同種ニ屬スルト否トニ拘ラズ現實ノ輸出價格ヲ基準トセズシテ左記(一)ノ公定爲替相場又ハ(二)ノ公定價格ヲ基準トシテ課稅ス

加奈陀產品ト同級同種ニ屬セザル物品(加奈陀内ノ産額ヲ消費量ノ一割ニ達セザル物品ハ同級同種品ト認メズ)ニ付テハ公定爲替相場ヲ廢止シ又多數品目ニ付公定價格ヲ廢止シ(左記(二)及(三)参照)現實ノ輸出價格ヲ基準トシテ課稅ス

(二)公定爲替相場

左記(三)ノ公定價格ノナキ品目ハ總テ公定爲替相場ニ依リ課稅ス

加奈陀產品ト同級同種ニ屬スル物品ニ付テノミ公定爲替相場ヲ設ケ然ラザル物品ハ現實ノ爲替相場ニ依リ課稅ス

公定爲替相場ハ昭和十年七月廿六日迄ハ百圓對四九、八五弗、同日後ハ

百圓對四一、五一弗ナリ

一九三六年ノ公定爲替相場  
ハ百圓對三九、五弗トナレ  
リ。圓價ガ右ノ相場ヨリ高  
クナリタルトキニハ公定爲  
替相場ヲ廢止シ現實ノ爲替  
相場ニ依ル

(二) 公定價格

一九二二年自由黨政府ニ  
依リ創設セラレ、一九三  
〇年迄ハ天然產物ニ付  
テノミ定メラレタルガ  
一九三〇年保守黨政府  
ハ製造品ニモ擴張シ現在  
三十五品目ニ付專斷ナル  
公定價格ヲ定メ居レリ

(Z) 「ダンピング」税

(一) 同級同種品（即チ課税品目）ノ範圍

加奈陀產品ト同級同種ニ一  
加奈陀内ノ產額ガ消費量ノ

屬スル物品ニハ「ダンピ  
ング」税トシテ左記(二)ノ  
爲替補償税又ハ(三)ノ産業  
保護税ヲ課スル處實際上  
同級同種品ノ範圍不明ニ  
シテ同級同種ト看做ルル  
品目極メテ多シ

(二) 爲替補償税

公定爲替相場ニ依ル價格  
ト現實ノ爲替相場ニ依ル  
價額トノ差額ヲ以テ税額  
トス

一割ニ達セザル物品ハ同級  
同種品ト認メズ又將來或ル  
品目ヲ同級同種品ト認定ス  
ル場合ニハ充分ノ豫告ヲ與  
フ

前記(甲)(二)ノ通り公定爲替相  
場ハ同級同種品ニ限定セラ  
レ且過去五年間ノ平均爲替  
相場ヲ基礎トシテ之ヲ定ム  
ルコトナリタル爲本税ハ  
其ノ適用品目及税額減少シ  
タリ

(三) 産業保護税

公定價格ト現實ノ爲替相  
場ニ依ル價格トノ差額ヲ  
以テ税額トス

前記(甲)(三)ノ通り多數品目ニ  
付公定價格廢止セラレタル  
爲本税ノ適用品目ハ大ニ減

(付記二)

(昭和十年十二月二十八日)

日加通商問題解決ニ關スル外務當局談

本年三月以來日加兩國政府間ニ於テ交渉中ノ通商關係調  
整問題ハ今回圓滿妥結ヲ見ルニ至リ、兩國今後ノ一般的關  
係ニ明朗ナル雰圍氣ヲ齎ラシタコトハ欣快ノ至リニ堪ヘナ  
イ。

周知ノ如ク加奈陀側ハ日本ニ對シ輸出超過ノ關係ニアルニ  
拘ラス、日本商品ニ對シ不當ナル防遏手段ヲ採リ我方ノ是  
正要求ニ應シナカツタ爲、我方ハ已ムヲ得ス今年七月二十  
日勅令第二〇八號及同日ノ大藏省告示第一六二號ヲ以テ通  
商擁護法ヲ適用シ、加奈陀カラノ主要輸入品數品ニ對シ五  
割ノ附加税ヲ課シタノニ對シ、加奈陀政府ハ日本品ニ對シ  
從價三割三分三分ノ一ノ報復關稅ヲ課シ、兩國通商關係ハ  
茲ニ不幸ナル狀態ニ陥ツタノテアルカ、雙方友好的精神ヲ  
以テ折衝ノ結果、加奈陀政府ハ今回日加間貿易ヲ相互的基  
礎ノ上ニ置クコトニ決シ、左ノ通日本品取扱措置ヲ緩和ス  
ルコトヲ通告シ來タツタ。

一、加奈陀ニ於テ生産若クハ製造セラレル同級同種ニ屬シ

(丙) 報復關稅

我國ガ通商擁護法ヲ發動  
シテ加奈陀品ニ對シテ從  
價五割ノ附加税ヲ課シタ  
ル爲加奈陀ハ日本品ニ對  
シ一律從價三割三分ノ一  
ノ附加税ヲ課シタリ  
(七月二十二日實施、八月  
五日以降ノ輸入品ニ課税、  
但シ七月二十二日以前ニ  
註文シ十一月五日迄ニ輸  
入スル物品ニハ課税セズ)

廢止

少シタリ又公定價格ノ新設  
ニ付テハ關稅委員會ヘノ提  
訴ヲ認メ專斷ナル公定價格  
ノ決定ヲ避クルコトナリ  
タル爲税額ニ付テモ緩和ノ  
途開ケタリ

ナイ品物ノ輸入課税價格算定ニハ現實爲替相場ヲ用フル。

三 所謂同級同種品ニハ一般ニ爲替「ダンピング」税力賦課セラレルノテアルカ、今後輸入品カ同級同種品ト認メラレルカ爲ニハ、少クトモ右物品カ加奈陀ノ正常消費量ノ一割以上ヲ供給スルモノテナクテハナラヌ。

三 同級同種品ニ對スル輸入税及爲替補償税賦課ノ基準タル公定爲替相場ハ、過去五ケ年ノ日加爲替相場ノ平均ヲ取り明年一月一日ヨリ一年間百圓ニ付三九・五〇弗ニ引下

ケラレルカ、爾後年々同様過去五ケ年ノ平均ヲ取ル結果、右ハ漸次兩國間ノ現實爲替相場ニ近附クコトトナル。

四 公定價格ハ大部分之ヲ廢止スル。

以上ハ必スシモ我方要求ノ全部ヲ承認シタモノテハナイカ、日加兩國經濟及友好關係増進ノ大局ニ立脚シ今同解決ヲ見タノテアツテ、加奈陀側ハ明年一月一日カラ前記ノ措置ヲ實行シ、同時ニ雙方ニ於テ七月設定ノ附加税ヲ撤回スルコトトナツタ次第アル。

## 六 雜 件

### 1 出淵大使の南方諸国派遣問題

397 昭和10年3月27日 在英國松平大使より  
広田外務大臣宛(電報)

オーストラリア副首相来日に対する答礼として  
出淵大使を派遣するにあたっては我が方政  
府代表として派遣すべき意見具申

ロンドン 3月27日後発  
本省 3月28日前着

第一一二號

貴電第六九號ニ關シ

「レイサム」來訪答禮ノ意味合ヲ以テ出淵大使ヲ濠洲ニ派遣セラルルコトハ本使ニ於テモ極メテ時宜ニ適スル措置ト思考ス唯「レイサム」ノ資格ハ客年貴電第三號ニ徴スルニ濠洲政府代表ナリシニ非サヤト認メラルル處果シテ然ラハ出淵大使ヲ貴大臣ノ個人的代表トスル如キ文句ハ之ヲ避ケ

帝國政府代表トシテ派遣セラルル方一般ノ誤解ヲ防ク上ヨリ云フモ將又答禮ノ意味ヨリ云フモ至當ト存セラル右英國政府ヘ申入ルルニ先立チテ此ノ點御留(意)煩度何分ノ儀至急御回示ヲ請フ

398 昭和10年7月13日 広田外務大臣より  
出淵(勝次)大使宛

オーストラリア、ニュージーランドを政府代表として訪問するにあたり両国との親善關係を増進し貿易および交通上の緊密化を図るべき旨訓令

歐一機密第一六二八號

昭和十年七月十三日

特命全權大使 出淵 勝次殿  
外務大臣 廣田 弘毅

對濠洲新西蘭親善使節派遣ニ關スル件

昨年濠洲聯邦政府カ副總理外務大臣「レーサム」氏ヲ特使