

事項四 日英通商航海条約改締關係一件

(歐洲戦争後ノ復興期間ニ対スル英国ノ通商政策)

四二 五月十五日

在英國珍田大使ヨリ
後藤外務大臣宛 (電報)

仏国ノ通商条約廢棄ニ関シ英國下院ニ於テ

「カーソン」質問及政府答弁ニ付報告ノ件

第三五八号

五月十三日下院ニ於テ Sir Edward Carson 氏

一、仏国内閣ハ一般的最惠国約款ヲ含ム一切ノ通商条約ヲ
廢棄シタリシヤ

二、右廢棄ノ目的ハ平和克復ノ際仏国ノ行動ヲ自由ナラシ
ムルニアリヤ

三、英國政府ハ戦後起リ来ルヘキ原料品ノ欠乏ト英帝国及
連合与国ノ需用ニ対シ備ヘヲ為スノ必要トニ鑑ミ仏国同
様ノ措置ヲ執ルノ意向ナリヤ

トノ質問ヲ為シタル処 Bonar Law 氏ハ右三点何レモ質
問通りナリト答弁セリ

同大臣ハ尚質問者ノ問ニ答ヘ巴里經濟會議決議ノ政策実施
ニ関シ連合国間ニ於ケル其後ノ進捗振ニ就テハ政府ハ輸出

ハ前電ト共ニ伊、仏、米大使ヘ転電ス

四四 五月二十日

幣原外務次官ヨリ
通信、大藏、農商務、陸軍、及海軍
各次官宛

英國ニ於ケル一般的最惠国條款ヲ包有スル通

商条約廢棄及原料問題ニ関スル件

機密合送第一六四号

本件ニ関スル英國下院ニ於ケル質問及政府当局ノ答弁ノ要
旨竝右答弁ノ内情ニ関シ今般別紙第一号及第二号写ノ通在
英珍田大使ヨリ來電ノ次第有之候ニ付右写御参考迄ニ茲ニ
及御送付候間御査閲相成度尚別紙第二号ノ通英國政府ヨリ
帝國政府ニ対シ英帝国内ヨリ本邦ヘノ戦後各種原料ノ需用
額等ニ関シ通報ヲ求メ来ルヘキ模様ニ有之候間貴省關係方
面ニ関シ右ノ点予メ御取調置相成尚ホ右御取調ノ結果其資
料ト共ニ当省ヘ隨時御送付相煩度此段申進候也

註 別紙第一号及第二号ハ夫々前掲ノ四二文書及四三文書ノ「パ
ラフレーズ」ナリ省略ス

尚右ト同文ノ公信ハ五月二十二日附機密合送第一六九号ヲ以
テ幣原外務次官ヨリ中村鐵道院總裁及有松拓殖局長官宛送付
セラレタリ

四 日英通商航海条約改締關係一件 (歐洲戦争後ノ復興期間ニ対スル英国ノ通商政策)

四四 四五 四六

七七

入法案再提出ノ際若クハ其以前一般的「ステートメント」
ヲ為ス積リナリト述ヘ又米國ハ經濟的管理統制 (Unity of
Economic Control) ヲ熱望シ居ルハ事實ニアラズヤトノ
質問ニ対シテハ藏相ハ而カ信スヘキ理由アリ如何ナル有益
ノ措置モ連合与国ト共同シテ之レヲ行フニ於テ多少有効ナ
ルヘント答ヘタリ

四三 五月十五日

在英國珍田大使ヨリ
後藤外務大臣宛 (電報)

英國軍事内閣ノ「カーソン」ニ対スル答弁ニ

付説明ノ件

第三五九号

往電第三五八号ニ関シ

極秘ノ情報ニ依ルニ英國ノ軍事内閣ハ Carson 氏答フル
必要ニ迫ラレ熟考ノ邊ナク即答シタルモノナリ各種原料問
題ニ関シテハ英帝国内ヨリノ本邦戦後需用額ニ付英國政府
ヨリ我レニ通報ヲ求メ来ル管機密拙信第一号御参照本電

四五 六月六日

在英國珍田大使ヨリ
後藤外務大臣宛 (電報)

英國ガ中立国、非交戰同盟国及交戰同盟国ニ

与フベキ通商条約上ノ待遇ニ関スル件

第三八六号

往電第三五九号ニ関シ

英國政府ハ廢棄ヲナサザルコトニ變更シ戰爭中及戦後恢復
期中 (期間ヲ指定セズ) 中立国及交戰セザル同盟国ニ対シ
最惠国條款ノ適用ヲ拒絕スルノ事實已ムヲ得ザル旨並ニ交
戰同盟国 (日本ヲ含ム) ニハ Identical ナラズトモ Equal
ノ待遇ヲナス可キ旨ノ宣言ヲ発スルコトトセシ趣外務当局
者ヨリ吉田ニ内報アリ

四六 六月八日

後藤外務大臣ヨリ
在英國珍田大使宛 (電報)

英國ノ通商条約廢棄ニ代ル宣言ニ関シ問合ノ

件

第二九四号

貴電第三八六号ニ関シ

(一) 英國ニ於テ各交戰同盟国ニ対スル条約廢棄ニ代ヘ一種ノ

宣言ヲ發表スルコトニ変更セルハ如何ナル事由ニ因ルカ又 Identical ナラザル Equal ノ待遇トハ具体的ニ言ハバ如何ナル性質ノモノナリヤ尚日本ノ如ク絶対無条件ノ最惠国約款ヲ有スル条約国ニ対シ条約ヲ廢棄スルコトナシニ戦後他ノ連合国ト Identical ナラザル待遇ヲ附与シ得ヘキヤ

(一) 英国ハ中立国及交戦セザル連合国ニ対シテハ最惠国条款廢棄ノ手續ヲ採ル次第ナリヤ
(二) 貴電第三五八号中輸出入法案トハ如何ナル性質ノモノナリヤ

以上何レモ当方参考ノ為メ回電アリタシ
本電及ヒ貴電第三八六号在仏伊米大使ヘ転電アレ

四七 六月十日 幣原外務次官ヨリ
大藏、農商務、通信各次官宛

英国ニ於ケル一般的最惠国約款ヲ含ム通商条約廢棄問題ニ関スル件

通機密合送第一九四号
本件ニ関シテハ客月二十日附機密合送第一六四号ヲ以テ申進置候処今般在英珍田大使ヨリ別紙写ノ通來電ノ次第有之候ニ付御参考迄ニ右写茲ニ及御送付候也

追而前信後段各種原料需用額ハ本信ニ拘ハラス御調査ノ上其資料ト共ニ御回報相成度候
註 別紙ハ前掲四五文書ノ「パラフレーズ」ナリ省略ス

四八 七月十一日 後藤外務大臣ヨリ
在英國珍田大使宛（電報）

英国ノ通商条約廢棄ニ代ル宣言ニ関シ回電方督促ノ件

第三八三号

目下本邦ニ於テ戰時戰後ニ対応スヘキ関稅定率法改正ノ義アルニ付往電第二九四号ノ件何分ノ義至急御回電アリタシ尚戰後ニ於ケル英国商工業上ノ政策考究ノ為メ組織セラレタル「ロード、バルフォア」委員会ノ最終報告書五部御送付アリタシ

四九 七月十二日 在英國珍田大使ヨリ
後藤外務大臣宛（電報）

英国ノ通商条約廢棄ニ代ル宣言ニ関シ回電方ノ件

附記 七月十五日後藤外務大臣宛在米國石井大使宛電報第二二三号

第五三五号 （七月十五日接受）

貴電第三八三号ニ関シ貴電第二九四号ニ対スル拙電第二七四号在米大使經由ニテ六月十七日發送セルヲ以テ當時同大使ヨリ閣下ニ転電アリタル筈ナリ

（附記）

七月十五日後藤外務大臣宛在米國石井大使宛電報
在英大使ノ發電転電方ノ件

第二二三号

六月十七日在英大使発当方ヘ転電セラルヘキ貴官宛電報第二七四号未着ニ付転電アリタシ

五〇 七月十六日 在米國石井大使ヨリ
後藤外務大臣宛（電報）

英国ノ通商条約廢棄ニ代ル宣言ニ関シ後藤外務大臣ノ問合ニ対スル珍田大使回電転電ノ件

（七月十八日接受）

第三七三号

貴電第二二三号ニ関シ在英大使発本官宛電報左ノ通

第二七四号

本使発外務大臣宛電報御参考迄ニ転電ス

第四二四号

案文郵送

先方ハ今回ノ考案タル(一)講和會議ニテ同盟側ニ累ヲ及ボスベキ原因除去(二)戰時及戰後回復期間中同盟國間優遇ノ為メナリト説明セシモ英國ガ何故ニ仏國ノ提議ニ応ゼズ條約違反ノ抗議ヲ受クヘキ措置ニ決セシカ、戰時英國ノ態度ニ對スル諸外國ノ不滿ニ顧ミ該條款ヲ含マザル新條約ノ締結ハ容易ニ成ラズ無條約關係ハ戰中戰後米独其他ヲシテ之レニ乗ゼシムル虞アルノミナラズ中立國ヲ驅リテ敵ニ与セシムル(客年機密第二二二二號拙稿)危險アリ相手國ニ於テ(最惠國條約ヲ含ム通商條約ニ對シ)進テ廃棄ヲ為サザルトキハ英政府ハ條約上ノ各種權利利益ヲ保有シ得且必要ニ応ジテハ不可抗力ノ原因ナキヲ理由トシ相手國ガ第三國ニ与フルト同一又ハ類似ノ特權ヲ右條款ニ依リ自ラ要求セントスルニアラザルカト疑ハル 本電仏伊郵報ス

幣原外務次官ヨリ
通信、大藏及農商務各次官宛

日英通商航海条約ノ修正廃棄ニ関シ意見問合
ノ件

条機密合送第二五二號

三
 英國トノ間ニ二條約ヲ有セザル中立國向回狀
 (一)
 英國トノ間ニ有スル中立國向回狀 (一) (二)
 條約違反トナルガ如キ條項ヲ含マザル條約ヲ

No. 328

Confidential.

Monsieur le Ministre,

British Embassy,
Tokyo.

August 31, 1918.

I have the honour to forward herewith for the information of the Imperial Government copies of despatches which have been addressed by His Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to His Britannic Majesty's Representatives in all neutral countries indicating for the information of the Governments to which they are accredited policy which His Britannic Majesty's Government have decided to pursue during the period of reconstruction after the termination of hostilities so far as the commerce and resources of Great Britain are concerned.

It will be observed that the wording of the despatches varies slightly according to the nature of

四 日英通商航海條約改締關係一件（歐洲戰爭後ノ復興期間ニ對スル英國ノ通商政策）

五二

八
一

英國政府ニ於テ戰時戰後ノ經濟政策ニ対応スル為メ一般的最惠国條款ヲ含ム通商條約廢棄乃至右條款ノ解釈ニ関シ一種ノ宣言ヲナスノ議アルハ本年五月二十日附機密合送第一六四号竝ニ六月十日附通機密合送第一九四号ヲ以テ申進置候通りニ有之又條約規定上現行日英通商航海條約附屬稅表ニ對シテハ兩國政府ノ希望ニ依リ何時タリトモ修正廢棄シ得ヘキ事ニ相成居候ニ就テハ現行日英條約ノ諸規定殊ニ右附屬稅表ノ修正廢棄ノ要否予メ早キニ及ンデ調査シ置度候間右ニ関スル貴省ノ意見何分ノ議至急御回示相煩度此段及照会候也

五二 八月三十一日 在本邦英国大使ヨリ
後藤外務大臣宛

戦後復興期間中英國ガ中立国ニ対シ採ラント
スル通商政策ヲ右中立国ニ通報スル為ノ英國
外相ヨリ在中立国同国代表者宛公文写送付ノ
件

附屬書一 輸出入制限ニ関スル明文ヲ含ム条約ヲ英國ト
ノ間ニ有スル中立國向回狀（一）（二）
二 最惠國待遇ノ規定ヲ存スルモ英國ノ新政策ガ

towards the Government of the country addressed.

In communicating the purport of these despatches I have the honour at the same time, by direction of His Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to explain to the Imperial Japanese Government that the intentions of His Britannic Majesty's Government are, so far as lies in their power, to give their present Allies and co-belligerents during the reconstruction period equal, though not necessarily identical, treatment in assisting them to restore as rapidly as possible the industries which have felt the effects of the war.

I avail myself of this opportunity, Monsieur le Ministre, to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(For H.B.M. Ambassador)

His Excellency

Baron Shimpei Goto, G.B.E.,

H.I.J.M. Minister for Foreign Affairs,

&c., &c., &c.,

(附屬書一)

甲号

輸出入制限ニ関スル明文ヨ含ム条約ヲ英国トノ間ニ有スル中立国
向回狀（一）（一）

（一）

コロンビア、メキシコ、ニカラグア、パナグマ、瑞典及瑞西
向來國

80009/C/150.

Circular A. (209)

Commercial.

Circular A to Neutral Countries whose Treaties
with the United Kingdom contain express
stipulations as regards export and import
restrictions.

Form for Colombia, Mexico, Nicaragua,
Paraguay, Sweden, and Switzerland.

To His Majesty's representative at

Bogota, No. 9 Commercial.

Mexico, No. 11, Commercial.

Guatemala, No. 9, Commercial (for
Nicaragua).

Asuncion, No. 10, Commercial.

Stockholm, No. 729, Commercial.

Berne, No. 1168, Commercial.

of which the prohibition applied. In cases where the paramount object was to prevent the goods reaching the enemy, the fact that the country of destination was engaged as an Ally in the war and had severed commercial communications with the enemy, or that it was so situated geographically as to render re-export to the enemy unlikely, became factors of prime importance. In cases where the object of the prohibition was the preservation of stocks, the necessity of maintaining the war strength of the Allies necessitated a distinction between them and other countries.

4. His Majesty's Government have always realized that this differentiation in the prohibition of exports was not in strict accord with the letter of a commercial treaty such as that between Great Britain and--

- (1.) Colombia, article 4
- (2.) Mexico, article 3
- (3.) Nicaragua, article 4
- (4.) Paraguay, article 3
- (5.) Sweden, article 9

(No. Commercial.)

Foreign Office,
June 15, 1918.

Sir,

1. HIS Majesty's Government have recently had under consideration the measures which it will be necessary to adopt during the transitional period after the cessation of hostilities when the commerce of this country and that of His Majesty's Allies is returning to normal conditions.

2. At an early stage of the present struggle His Majesty's Government found it necessary to impose restrictions on the exports of certain goods from British territories. The object was twofold : It was partly to preserve the stocks of goods which were vital to the industrial and economic life of the country; and partly to prevent the enemy supplying himself from the British Empire with goods which he required for, or might use in, carrying on the struggle.

3. In the enactment and enforcement of many of these prohibitions of export it was found necessary to draw a distinction between the countries in respect

(6.) Switzerland, article 8 of which

provides that prohibitions of exportation to the one country shall not be enforced in the territories of the other unless they apply equally to similar exportations to other foreign countries. A prohibition of exportation, however, of this nature was so inevitable in the case of any belligerent Power engaged in a struggle of the magnitude of the present war that all neutral Governments realized the necessity for its enforcement, feeling no doubt that it was in no way opposed to the spirit and purpose of a commercial treaty. His Majesty's Government desire, however, to take this opportunity of placing on record their appreciation of the forbearing and generous spirit in which their necessary belligerent measures were met.

5. As the war progressed it became necessary for His Majesty's Government to introduce a system of prohibitions of importation into the United Kingdom, coupled with a licensing system which involved discrimination similar to that arising from the control of exports. These measures were due to the necessity of preserving all available cargo space for imports

of real importance from the point of view of carrying on the war, and in part also to the delicate financial problems connected with the exchange between the various Entente countries, and between them and neutral countries. Problems of this kind were not foreseen when commercial treaties were negotiated, and it is not surprising that it should be found difficult to give full and literal effect to all of their provisions when the financial resources of one of the contracting parties are confronted with the burdens which this war has entailed. Difficulties connected with finance and exchange have necessitated the regulation of imports into the United Kingdom, not merely from the point of view of the finance of the United Kingdom, but also from the point of view of His Majesty's Allies. Financial power is as important to the maintenance of the fighting strength of a nation as munitions or man-power, and where the financial position of an Allied Power might have been seriously affected by inability to find a market for its products, it was the duty of His Majesty's Government to regulate their own imports so as to

Majesty's Government to assist to their utmost in the rapid restoration of the industries of the Allied countries which have experienced the full effects of the war will clearly be an obligation of pressing importance.

8. The measures which Great Britain may feel bound to take for the purpose of assisting her Allies to recover from the effects of the war cannot be foreseen in detail at present, but His Majesty's Government cannot but realize that some of them may run counter to the letter of the provisions of the treaty of--

- (1.) 1866,
- (2.) 1888,
- (3.) 1905,
- (4.) 1884,
- (5.) 1826,
- (6.) 1855,

in that they would not affect equally all foreign nations. His Majesty's Government however, trust that from the explanations given above the--

(1.) Colombian Government

help their Ally.

6. His Majesty's Government are glad to feel that the measures which they have been compelled to take for controlling imports into the United Kingdom during the war have met with no serious objection from neutral Powers; in fact the only protests which have been received were due to an unfounded impression that the object in view was an unfair discrimination against the trade of the country concerned.

7. During the period of reconstruction after the termination of hostilities, many problems will arise similar to those with which His Majesty's Government have been confronted during the war. The territories of several of His Majesty's Allies have been ravaged during the war, and in addition financial burdens will have been incurred and feelings engendered which must of necessity prevent the restoration of trade to its normal channels immediately after the proclamation of peace. In some ways these problems may be even more urgent than those which have arisen during the war. The duty of His

(2.) Mexican Government

(3.) Nicaraguan Government

(4.) Paraguayan Government

(5.) Swedish Government

(6.) Swiss Government

will realize that it is the letter only of the treaty which may be infringed and not the spirit. Whatever form these special arrangements take, they will be merely temporary in character, for they will be limited in time to the period of recovery from the war. It will, of course, subject to the above, be the object as it is the duty of His Majesty's Government to fulfil to the utmost the obligations which the commercial treaties by which they are bound impose upon them.

9. His Majesty's Government have given this early indication of their intention because it is their wish to preserve intact their commercial relations with all friendly nations, and they are anxious to avoid any complaint at a later stage that, if the reconstruction period after the war may necessitate special measures for the benefit of the Allies which

were not foreseen at the time the treaties were negotiated, it was the duty of His Majesty's Government to free themselves from the obligations of the treaties by giving notice to denounce them. The power to denounce is mutual, but His Majesty's Government sincerely hope that the necessity to repay what His Majesty's Government cannot but regard as a debt of honour to their Allies will not be regarded as a ground for terminating the commercial relations which--

- (1.) Have so happily and so long endured with the Republic of Colombia.
- (2.) So happily exist with the Republic of Mexico.
- (3.) So happily exist with the Republic of Nicaragua.
- (4.) Have so happily and so long endured with the Republic of Paraguay.
- (5.) Have so happily and so long endured with the Kingdom of Sweden.
- (6.) Have so happily and so long endured with the Swiss Confederation.

stipulations as regards export and import

restrictions

Form for Argentina, Bolivia, Honduras, and

Venezuela.

To His Majesty's representative at

Buenos Aires, No. 68, Commercial.

La Paz, No. 9, Commercial.

Guatemala, No. 8, Commercial

(for Honduras).

Caracas, No. 4, Commercial.

(No. Commercial). Foreign Office,

June 15, 1918.

Sir,

1. HIS Majesty's Government have recently had under consideration the measures which it will be necessary to adopt during the transitional period after the cessation of hostilities when the commerce of this country and that of His Majesty's Allies is returning to normal conditions.

2. At an early stage of the present struggle His Majesty's Government found it necessary to impose restrictions on the exports of certain goods from

10. I request that you will address a note to the --

- (1.) Colombian
- (2.) Mexican
- (3.) Nicaraguan
- (4.) Paraguayan
- (5.) Swedish
- (6.) Swiss

Government in the above sense.

I am, with great truth and regard,

Sir,

Your most obedient,
humble servant,

(Signed) ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR.

His Majesty's Representative at

(11)

ハニヤンチヤン、ホラヴァン、ハンデヤリス改ヴァネズエラ
代表

80009/C/150.

Circular A.

Commercial.

Circular A to Neutral Countries whose Treaties

with the United Kingdom contain express

British territories. The object was twofold: it was partly to preserve the stocks of goods which were vital to the industrial and economic life of the country; and partly to prevent the enemy supplying himself from the British Empire with goods which he required for, or might use in, carrying on the struggle.

3. In the enactment and enforcement of many of these prohibitions of export it was found necessary to draw a distinction between the countries in respect of which the prohibition applied. In cases where the paramount object was to prevent the goods reaching the enemy, the fact that the country of destination was engaged as an Ally in the war and had severed commercial communications with the enemy, or that it was so situated geographically as to render re-export to the enemy unlikely, became factors of prime importance. In cases where the object of the prohibition was the preservation of stocks, the necessity of maintaining the war strength of th Allies necessitated a distinction between them and other countries.

4. His Majesty's Government have always realized that this differentiation in the prohibition of exports was not in strict accord with the letter of a commercial treaty such as that between Great Britain and--

(1.) The Argentine, article 4

(2.) Bolivia, article 3

(3.) Honduras, article 7

(4.) Venezuela, article 4 of which

provides that prohibitions of exportation to the one country shall not be enforced in the territories of the other unless they apply equally to similar exportations to other foreign countries. A prohibition of exportation, however, of this nature was so inevitable in the case of any belligerent Power engaged in a struggle of the magnitude of the present war that all neutral Governments realized the necessity for its enforcement, feeling no doubt that it was in no way opposed to the spirit and purpose of a commercial treaty. His Majesty's Government desire, however, to take this opportunity of placing on record their appreciation of the forbearing and generous spirit in

finance of the United Kingdom, but also from the point of view of His Majesty's Allies. Financial power is as important to the maintenance of the fighting strength of a nation as munitions or man-power, and where the financial position of an Allied Power might have been seriously affected by inability to find a market for its products, it was the duty of His Majesty's Government to regulate their own imports so as to help their Ally.

6. His Majesty's Government are glad to feel that the measures which they have been compelled to take for controlling imports into the United Kingdom during the war have met with no serious objection from neutral Powers; in fact the only protests which have been received were due to an unfounded impression that the object in view was an unfair discrimination against the trade of the country concerned.

7. During the period of reconstruction after the termination of hostilities, many problems will arise similar to those with which His Majesty's Government have been confronted during the war. The

which their necessary belligerent measures were met.

5. As the war progressed it became necessary for His Majesty's Government to introduce a system of prohibitions of importation into the United Kingdom, coupled with a licensing system which involved discrimination similar to that arising from the control of exports. These measures were due to the necessity of preserving all available cargo space for imports of real importance from the point of view of carrying on the war, and in part also to the delicate financial problems connected with the exchange between the various Entente countries, and between them and neutral countries. Problems of this kind were not foreseen when commercial treaties were negotiated, and it is not surprising that it should be found difficult to give full and literal effect to all of their provisions when the financial resources of one of the contracting parties are confronted with the burdens which this war has entailed. Difficulties connected with finance and exchange have necessitated the regulation of imports into the United Kingdom, not merely from the point of view of the

territories of several of His Majesty's Allies have been ravaged during the war, and in addition financial burdens will have been incurred and feelings engendered which must of necessity prevent the restoration of trade to its normal channels immediately after the proclamation of peace. In some ways these problems may be even more urgent than those which have arisen during the war. The duty of His Majesty's Government to assist to their utmost in the rapid restoration of the industries of the Allied countries which have experienced the full effects of the war will clearly be an obligation of pressing importance.

8. The measures which Great Britain may feel bound to take for the purpose of assisting her Allies to recover from the effects of the war cannot be foreseen in detail at present, but His Majesty's Government cannot but realize that some of them may run counter to the letter of the provisions of the treaty of--

(1.) 1825,

(2.) 1911,

- (3.) 1910,
(4.) 1825,

in that they would not affect equally all foreign nations. His Majesty's Government, however, trust that from the explanations given above the--

- (1.) Argentine Government
(2.) Bolivian Government
(3.) Honduran Government
(4.) Venezuelan Government

will realize that it is the letter only of the treaty which may be infringed and not the spirit. Whatever form these special arrangements take, they will be merely temporary in character, for they will be limited in time to the period of recovery from the war. It will, of course, subject to the above, be the object as it is the duty of His Majesty's Government to fulfil to the utmost the obligations which the commercial treaties by which they are bound impose upon them.

9. His Majesty's Government have given this early indication of their intention because it is their wish to preserve intact their commercial relations

- (1.) Argentine
(2.) Bolivian
(3.) Honduran
(4.) Venezuelan

Government in the above sense.

I am, with great truth and regard,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

(Signed) ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR

His Majesty's Representative at

(附屬書11)

ニ号

最惠国待遇ノ規定ヲ存スルモ英國ノ新政策ガ条約違反トナルガ如キ条項ヲ含マザル条約ヲ英國トノ間ニ有スル中立国向回状（一）

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和蘭及諸威向形態

80009/C/150.

Circular B.(210)

Commercial.

Circular B to Neutral Countries with which there

with all friendly nations, and they are anxious to avoid any complaint at a later stage that, if the construction period after the war may necessitate special measures for the benefit of the Allies which were not foreseen at the time the treaties were negotiated, it was the duty of His Majesty's Government to free themselves from the obligations of the treaties. In these circumstances His Majesty's Government sincerely hope that the necessity to repay what His Majesty's Government cannot but regard as a debt of honour to their Allies will not be regarded as a ground for disturbing the commercial relations which--

- (1.) Have so happily and so long endured with the Argentine Republic.
(2.) So happily exist with the Republic of Bolivia.
(3.) So happily exist with the Republic of Honduras.
(4.) Have so happily and so long endured with the Republic of Venezuela.

10. I request that you will address a note to the--

is a Treaty, but one without a clause which
would be infringed by the proposed policy,
even though it may contain a provision

for Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment.
Form for Netherlands and Norway.

To His Majesty's representative at

The Hague, No. 1246, Commercial.
Christiana, No. 1052, Commercial.

(No. Commercial.) Foreign Office,
June 15, 1918.

Sir,

1. HIS Majesty's Government have recently had under consideration the measures which it will be necessary to adopt during the transitional period after the cessation of hostilities when the commence of this country and that of His Majesty's Allies is returning to normal conditions.

2. At an early stage of the present struggle His Majesty's Government found it necessary to impose restrictions on the exports of certain goods from British territories. The object was twofold: it was partly to preserve the stocks of goods which were

vital to the industrial and economic life of the country; and partly to prevent the enemy supplying himself from the British Empire with goods which he required for or might use in, carrying on the struggle.

3. In the enactment and enforcement of many of these prohibitions of export it was found necessary to draw a distinction between the countries in respect of which the prohibition applied. In cases where the paramount object was to prevent the goods reaching the enemy, the fact that the country of destination was engaged as an Ally in the war and had severed commercial communications with the enemy, or that it was so situated geographically as to render re-export to the enemy unlikely, became factors of prime importance. In cases where the object of the prohibition was the preservation of stocks, the necessity of maintaining the war strength of the Allies necessitated a distinction between them and other countries.

4. His Majesty's Government have always realized that this differentiation in the prohibition of exports appeared strictly speaking to run counter to

of preserving all available cargo space for imports of real importance from the point of view of carrying on the war, and in part also to the delicate financial problems connected with the exchange between the various Entente countries, and between them and neutral countries. Problems of this kind were not foreseen when commercial treaties were negotiated, and it is not surprising that it should have been found necessary to depart from the principle of equal treatment for the imports of all friendly foreign nations when the resources of one of the contracting parties are confronted with the burdens which this war has entailed. Difficulties connected with finance and exchange have necessitated the regulation of imports into the United Kingdom, not merely from the point of view of the finance of the United Kingdom, but also from the point of view of His Majesty's Allies. Financial power is as important to the maintenance of the fighting strength of a nation as munitions or man-power, and where the financial position of an Allied Power might have been seriously affected by inability to find a market for its products,

the principle of equal treatment for all friendly foreign commerce on which the commercial treaties to which Great Britain is a party had mostly been drafted. A prohibition of exportation, however, of this nature was so inevitable in the case of any belligerent Power engaged in a struggle of the magnitude of the present war that all neutral Governments realized the necessity for its enforcement, feeling no doubt that it afforded no ground for complaint either as being opposed to the spirit and purpose of a commercial treaty, or as a measure of unjust discrimination against friendly commerce. His Majesty's Government desire, however, to take this opportunity of placing on record their appreciation of the forbearing and generous spirit in which their necessary belligerent measures were met.

5. As the war progressed, it became necessary for his Majesty's Government to introduce a system of prohibitions of importation into the United Kingdom, coupled with a licensing system which involved discrimination similar to that arising from the control of exports. These measures were due to the necessity

it was the duty of His Majesty's Government to regulate their own imports so as to help their Ally.

6. His Majesty's Government are glad to feel that the measures which they have been compelled to take for controlling imports into the United Kingdom during the war have met with no serious objection from neutral Powers; in fact the only protests which have been received were due to an unfounded impression that the object in view was an unfair discrimination against the trade of the country concerned.

7. During the period of reconstruction after the termination of hostilities, many problems will arise similar to those with which His Majesty's Government have been confronted during the war. The territories of several of His Majesty's Allies have been ravaged during the war, and in addition financial burdens will have been incurred and feelings engendered which must of necessity prevent the restoration of trade to its normal channels immediately after the proclamation of peace. In some ways these problems may be even more urgent than those

which have arisen during the war. The duty of His Majesty's Government to assist to their utmost in the rapid restoration of the industries of the Allied countries which have experienced the full effects of the war will clearly be an obligation of pressing importance.

8. The measures which Great Britain may feel bound to take for the purpose of assisting her Allies to recover from the effects of the war cannot be foreseen in detail at present, but His Majesty's Government cannot but realize that some of them may at first sight seem difficult to reconcile with the most-favoured-nation treatment which--

(1.) The Netherlands

(2.) Norway

has hitherto enjoyed in British trade. His Majesty's Government, however, trust that from the explanations given above the--

(1.) Netherlands Government

(2.) Norwegian Government

will realize that these measures will imply no change in the spirit of the commercial policy which Great

regard as a debt of honour to their Allies will not be regarded as a ground for terminating the commercial relations so happily subsisting between Great Britain and--

(1.) The Netherlands.

(2.) Norway.

10. I request that you will address a note to the--

(1.) Netherlands

(2.) Norwegian

Government accordingly.

I am, with great truth and regard,

Sir,

Your most obedient,
humble servant,

(Signed) ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR.

His Majesty's Representative at

(11)

上掲ノベネチア及セルニア向形態

80009/C/150.

Circular B.

Commercial.

Circular B to Neutral Countries with which there

Britain has followed hitherto. Whatever form these special arrangements take, they will be merely temporary in character for they will be limited in time to the period of recovery from the war. It will, of course, subject to the above, be the object, as it is the duty, of His Majesty's Government to fulfil to the utmost the obligations which the commercial treaties by which they are bound impose upon them.

9. His Majesty's Government have given this early indication of their intention because it is their wish to preserve intact their commercial relations with all friendly nations, and they are anxious to avoid any complaint at a later stage that, if the reconstruction period after the war may necessitate special measures for the benefit of the Allies which were not foreseen at the time the treaties were negotiated, it was the duty of His Majesty's Government to free themselves from the obligations of the treaties by giving notice to denounce them. The power to denounce is mutual, but His Majesty's Government sincerely hope that the necessity to repay what His Majesty's Government cannot but

is a Treaty, but one without a clause which
would be infringed by the proposed policy,
even though it may contain a provision

for Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment.
Form for Denmark, Persia, and Peru.

To His Majesty's representative at

Copenhagen, No. 747, Commercial.

Teheran, No. 3, Commercial.

Lima, No. 9, Commercial.

(No.

Commercial.)

Foreign Office,
June 15, 1918.

Sir,

1. HIS Majesty's Government have recently had under consideration the measures which it will be necessary to adopt during the transitional period after the cessation of hostilities when the commerce of this country and that of His Majesty's Allies is returning to normal conditions.

2. At an early stage of the present struggle His Majesty's Government found it necessary to impose restrictions on the exports of certain goods from British territories. The object was twofold: it was

partly to preserve the stocks of goods which were vital to the industrial and economic life of the country; and partly to prevent the enemy supplying himself from the British Empire with goods which he required for, or might use in, carrying on the struggle.

3. In the enactment and enforcement of many of these prohibitions of export it was found necessary to draw a distinction between the countries in respect of which the prohibition applied. In cases where the paramount object was to prevent the goods reaching the enemy, the fact that the country of destination was engaged as an Ally in the war and had severed commercial communications with the enemy, or that it was so situated geographically as to render re-export to the enemy unlikely, became factors of prime importance. In cases where the object of the prohibition was the preservation of stocks, the necessity of maintaining the war strength of the Allies necessitated a distinction between them and other countries.

4. His Majesty's Government have always realized

discrimination similar to that arising from the control of exports. These measures were due to the necessity of preserving all available cargo space for imports of real importance from the point of view of carrying on the war, and in part also to the delicate financial problems connected with the exchange between the various Entente countries, and between them and neutral countries. Problems of this kind were not foreseen when commercial treaties were negotiated, and it is not surprising that it should have been found necessary to depart from the principle of equal treatment for the imports of all friendly foreign nations when the resources of one of the contracting parties are confronted with the burdens which this war has entailed. Difficulties connected with finance and exchange have necessitated the regulation of imports into the United Kingdom, not merely from the point of view of the finance of the United Kingdom, but also from the point of view of His Majesty's Allies. Financial power is as important to the maintenance of the fighting strength of a nation as munitions or man-power, and where the financial

that this differentiation in the prohibition of exports appeared strictly speaking to run counter to the principle of equal treatment for all friendly foreign commerce on which the commercial treaties to which Great Britain is a party had mostly been drafted. A prohibition of exportation, however, of this nature was so inevitable in the case of any belligerent Power engaged in a struggle of the magnitude of the present war that all neutral Governments realized the necessity for its enforcement, feeling no doubt that it afforded no ground for complaint either as being opposed to the spirit and purpose of a commercial treaty, or as a measure of unjust discrimination against friendly commerce. His Majesty's Government desire, however, to take this opportunity of placing on record their appreciation of the forbearing and generous spirit in which their necessary belligerent measures were met.

5. As the war progressed, it became necessary for His Majesty's Government to introduce a system of prohibitions of importation into the United Kingdom, coupled with a licensing system which involved

position of an Allied Power might have been seriously affected by inability to find a market for its products, it was the duty of His Majesty's Government to regulate their own imports so as to help their Ally.

6. His Majesty's Government are glad to feel that the measures which they have been compelled to take for controlling imports into the United Kingdom during the war have met with no serious objection from neutral Powers; in fact the only protests which have been received were due to an unfounded impression that the object in view was an unfair discrimination against the trade of the country concerned.

7. During the period of reconstruction after the termination of hostilities, many problems will arise similar to those with which His Majesty's Government have been confronted during the war. The territories of several of His Majesty's Allies have been ravaged during the war, and in addition financial burdens will have been incurred and feelings engendered which must of necessity prevent the restoration of

trade to its normal channels immediately after the proclamation of peace. In some ways these problems may be even more urgent than those which have arisen during the war. The duty of His Majesty's Government to assist to their utmost in the rapid restoration of the industries of the Allied countries which have experienced the full effects of the war will clearly be an obligation of pressing importance.

8. The measures which Great Britain may feel bound to take for the purpose of assisting her Allies to recover from the effects of the war cannot be foreseen in detail at present, but His Majesty's Government cannot but realize that some of them may at first sight seem difficult to reconcile with the most-favoured-nation treatment which--

- (1.) Denmark
- (2.) Persia
- (3.) Peru

has hitherto enjoyed in British trade. His Majesty's Government, however, trust that from the explanations given above the--

- (1.) Danish Government

treaties. In these circumstances His Majesty's Government sincerely hope that the necessity to repay what His Majesty's Government cannot but regard as a debt of honour to their Allies will not be regarded as a ground for disturbing the commercial relations so happily subsisting between Great Britain and

- (1.) Denmark.
- (2.) Persia.
- (3.) Peru.

10. I request that you will address a note to the--

- (1.) Danish
- (2.) Persian
- (3.) Peruvian

Government accordingly.

I am, with great truth and regard,
Sir,

Your most obedient,
humble servant,

(Signed) ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR.

His Majesty's Representative at

- (2.) Persian Government
- (3.) Peruvian Government

will realize that these measures will imply no change in the spirit of the commercial policy which Great Britain has followed hitherto. Whatever form these special arrangements take, they will be merely temporary in character for they will be limited in time to the period of recovery from the war. It will, of course, subject to the above, be the object, as it is the duty, of His Majesty's Government to fulfil to the utmost the obligations which the commercial treaties by which they are bound impose upon them.

9. His Majesty's Government have given this early indication of their intention because it is their wish to preserve intact their commercial relations with all friendly nations and they are anxious to avoid any complaint at a later stage that, if the reconstruction period after the war may necessitate special measures for the benefit of the Allies which were not foreseen at the time the treaties were negotiated, it was the duty of His Majesty's Government to free themselves from the obligations of the

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Circular B.

Commercial.

Circular B to Neutral Countries with which there is a Treaty, but one without a clause which

would be infringed by the proposed policy,

even though it may contain a provision
for Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment.

Form for Spain.

(No. 522. Commercial)

Foreign Office,
June 15, 1918.

Sir,

1. HIS Majesty's Government have recently had under consideration the measures which it will be necessary to adopt during the transitional period after the cessation of hostilities when the commerce of this country and that of His Majesty's Allies is returning to normal conditions.

2. At an early stage of the present struggle His Majesty's Government found it necessary to impose

restrictions on the exports of certain goods from British territories. The object was twofold: it was partly to preserve the stocks of goods which were vital to the industrial and economic life of the country; and partly to prevent the enemy supplying himself from the British Empire with goods which he required for, or might use in, carrying on the struggle.

3. In the enactment and enforcement of many of these prohibitions of export it was found necessary to draw a distinction between the countries in respect of which the prohibition applied. In cases where the paramount object was to prevent the goods reaching the enemy, the fact that the country of destination was engaged as an Ally in the war and had severed commercial communications with the enemy, or that it was so situated geographically as to render re-export to the enemy unlikely, became factors of prime importance. In cases where the object of the prohibition was the preservation of stocks, the necessity of maintaining the war strength of the Allies necessitated a distinction between them and other

of prohibitions of importation into the United Kingdom, coupled with a licensing system which involved discrimination similar to that arising from the control of exports. These measures were due to the necessity of preserving all available cargo space for imports of real importance from the point of view of carrying on the war, and in part also to the delicate financial problems connected with the exchange between the various Entente countries, and between them and neutral countries. Problems of this kind were not foreseen when commercial arrangements were negotiated, and it is not surprising that it should have been found necessary to depart from the principle of equal treatment for the imports of all friendly foreign nations when the resources of one of the contracting parties are confronted with the burdens which this war has entailed. Difficulties connected with finance and exchange have necessitated the regulation of imports into the United Kingdom, not merely from the point of view of the finance of the United Kingdom, but also from the point of view of His Majesty's Allies. Financial power is as import-

countries.

4. His Majesty's Government have always realized that this differentiation in the prohibition of exports appeared strictly speaking to run counter to the principle of equal treatment for all friendly foreign commerce on which the commercial treaties and arrangements to which Great Britain is a party had mostly been drafted. A prohibition of exportation, however, of this nature was so inevitable in the case of any belligerent Power engaged in a struggle of the magnitude of the present war that all neutral Governments realized the necessity for its enforcement, feeling no doubt that it afforded no ground for complaint either as being opposed to the spirit and purpose of a commercial treaty or arrangement, or as a measure of unjust discrimination against friendly commerce. His Majesty's Government desire, however, to take this opportunity of placing on record their appreciation of the forbearing and generous spirit in which their necessary belligerent measures were met.

5. As the war progressed, it became necessary for his Majesty's Government to introduce a system

ant to the maintenance of the fighting strength of a nation as munitions or man-power, and where the financial position of an Allied Power might have been seriously affected by inability to find a market for its products, it was the duty of His Majesty's Government to regulate their own imports so as to help their Ally.

6. His Majesty's Government are glad to feel that the measures which they have been compelled to take for controlling imports into the United Kingdom during the war have met with no serious objection from neutral Powers; in fact the only protests which have been received were due to an unfounded impression that the object in view was an unfair discrimination against the trade of the country concerned.

7. During the period of reconstruction after the termination of hostilities, many problems will arise similar to those with which His Majesty's Government have been confronted during the war. The territories of several of His Majesty's Allies have been ravaged during the war, and in addition financial

burdens will have been incurred and feelings engendered which must of necessity prevent the restoration of trade to its normal channels, immediately after the proclamation of peace. In some ways these problems may be even more urgent than those which have arisen during the war. The duty of His Majesty's Government to assist to their utmost in the rapid restoration of the industries of the Allied countries which have experienced the full effects of the war will clearly be an obligation of pressing importance.

8. The measures which Great Britain may feel bound to take for the purpose of assisting her Allies to recover from the effects of the war cannot be foreseen in detail at present, but His Majesty's Government cannot but realize that some of them may at first sight seem difficult to reconcile with the most-favoured-nation treatment which Spain has hitherto enjoyed in British trade. His Majesty's Government, however, trust that from the explanations given above the Government of His Catholic Majesty will realize that these measures will imply no change

in the spirit of the commercial policy which Great Britain has followed hitherto. Whatever form these special arrangements take, they will be merely temporary in character for they will be limited in time to the period of recovery from the war. It will, of course, subject to the above, be the object, as it is the duty, of His Majesty's Government to fulfil to the utmost the obligations which the commercial treaties and arrangements by which they are bound impose upon them.

9. His Majesty's Government have given this early indication of their intention because it is their wish to preserve intact their commercial relations with all friendly nations, and they are anxious to avoid any complaint at a later stage that, if the reconstruction period after the war may necessitate special measures for the benefit of the Allies which were not foreseen at the time the treaties and arrangements were negotiated, it was the duty of His Majesty's Government to free themselves from the obligations of those treaties and arrangements by giving notice to terminate them. The power to

terminate is mutual, but His Majesty's Government sincerely hope that the necessity to repay what His Majesty's Government cannot but regard as a debt of honour to their Allies will not be regarded as a ground for disturbing the commercial relations so happily subsisting between Great Britain and Spain.

10. I request that you will address a note to the Spanish Government accordingly.

I am, with great truth and respect,

Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient,
humble servant,

(Signed) ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR.

His Majesty's Representative at

Madrid.

(附屬書簡)

西島

英國トノ間ニ条約ヲ有セザル中立國向回狀

ウルグアイ、アルゼンチナ、チリ、エクアドル、グアテマラ、
インディア、サルバドル及サンセサル

80009/C/150.

Circular C.(211)

Commercial.

Circular C to Neutral Countries with which there
is no Treaty.

To His Majesty's representative at

Monte Video, No. 19, Commercial.

Addis Ababa, No.2, Commercial.

Santiago, No. 49, Commercial.

Quito, No. 5, Commercial.

Guatemala, No. 10, Commercial.

Port au Prince, No. 7.

Guatemala, No. 11 (for Salvador).

Santo Domingo, No. 13.

(No. Commercial.) Foreign Office,

June 15, 1918.

Sir,

1. HIS Majesty's Government have recently had under consideration the measures which it will be necessary to adopt during the transitional period after the cessation of hostilities when the commerce of this country and that of His Majesty's Allies is returning to normal conditions.

2. At an early stage of the present struggle His

Majesty's Government found it necessary to impose restrictions on the exports of certain goods from British territories. The object was twofold: it was partly to preserve the stocks of goods which were vital to the industrial and economic life of the country; and partly to prevent the enemy supplying himself from the British Empire with goods which he required for, or might use in, carrying on the struggle.

3. In the enactment and enforcement of many of these prohibitions of export it was found necessary to draw a distinction between the countries in respect of which the prohibition applied. In cases where the paramount object was to prevent the goods reaching the enemy, the fact that the country of destination was engaged as an Ally in the war and had severed commercial communications with the enemy, or that it was so situated geographically as to render re-export to the enemy unlikely, became factors of prime importance. In cases where the object of the prohibition was the preservation of stocks, the necessity of maintaining the war strength of the Allies

necessitated a distinction between them and other countries.

4. His Majesty's Government have always realized that this differentiation in the prohibition of exports appeared strictly speaking to run counter to the principle of equal treatment for all friendly foreign commerce which has been the keynote of British commercial policy. A prohibition of exportation, however, of this nature was so inevitable in the case of any belligerent Power engaged in a struggle of the magnitude of the present war that all neutral Governments realised the necessity for its enforcement, feeling no doubt that it afforded no ground for complaint as a measure of unjust discrimination against friendly commerce. His Majesty's Government desire, however, to take this opportunity of placing on record their appreciation of the forbearing and generous spirit in which their necessary belligerent measures were met.

5. As the war progressed, it became necessary for his Majesty's Government to introduce a system of prohibitions of importation into the United King-

dom, coupled with a licensing system which involved discrimination similar to that arising from the control of exports. These measures were due to the necessity of preserving all available cargo space for imports of real importance from the point of view of carrying on the war, and in part also to the delicate financial problems connected with the exchange between the various Entente countries, and between them and neutral countries. Problems of this kind were not foreseen when commercial policy crystallized, and it is not surprising that it should have been found necessary to depart from the principle of equal treatment for the imports of all friendly foreign nations when the resources of one of the contracting parties are confronted with the burdens which this war has entailed. Difficulties connected with finance and exchange have necessitated the regulation of imports into the United Kingdom, not merely from the point of view of the finance of the United Kingdom, but also from the point of view of His Majesty's Allies. Financial power is as important to the maintenance of the fighting strength of a nation

as munitions or man-power, and where the financial position of an Allied Power might have been seriously affected by inability to find a market for its products, it was the duty of His Majesty's Government to regulate their own imports so as to help their Ally.

6. His Majesty's Government are glad to feel that the measures which they have been compelled to take for controlling imports into the United Kingdom during the war have met with no serious objection from neutral Powers; in fact the only protests which have been received were due to an unfounded impression that the object in view was an unfair discrimination against the trade of the country concerned.

7. During the period of reconstruction after the termination of hostilities, many problems will arise similar to those with which His Majesty's Government have been confronted during the war. The territories of several of His Majesty's Allies have been ravaged during the war, and in addition financial burdens will have been incurred and feelings

as munitions or man-power, and where the financial position of an Allied Power might have been seriously affected by inability to find a market for its products, it was the duty of His Majesty's Government to regulate their own imports so as to help their Ally.

engendered which must of necessity prevent the restoration of trade to its normal channels immediately after the proclamation of peace. In some ways these problems may be even more urgent than those which have arisen during the war. The duty of His Majesty's Government to assist to their utmost in the rapid restoration of the industries of the Allied countries which have experienced the full effects of the war will clearly be an obligation of pressing importance.

8. The measures which Great Britain may feel bound to take for the purpose of assisting her Allies to recover from the effects of the war cannot be foreseen in detail at present, but His Majesty's Government cannot but realize that some of them may at first sight seem difficult to reconcile with that equal treatment of foreign commerce which

- (1.) Uruguay
- (2.) Abyssinia
- (3.) Chile
- (4.) Ecuador
- (5.) Guatemala

measures of retaliation. His Majesty's Government therefore sincerely hope that the necessity to repay what His Majesty's Government cannot but regard as a debt of honour to their Allies will not be regarded as a ground for terminating the commercial relations so happily subsisting between Great Britain and

- (1.) Uruguay.
- (2.) Abyssinia.
- (3.) Chile.
- (4.) Ecuador.
- (5.) Guatemala.
- (6.) Hayti.
- (7.) Salvador.
- (8.) San Domingo.

I am, with great truth and regard,
Sir,

Your most obedient,
humble servant,

(Signed) ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR.

His Majesty's Representative at

- (6.) Hayti
- (7.) Salvador
- (8.) The Dominican Republic

has hitherto enjoyed in the United Kingdom. His Majesty's Government, however, trust that the Government to which you are accredited will realize that these measures will imply no change in the spirit of the commercial policy which Great Britain has followed hitherto. Whatever form these special arrangements take, they will be merely temporary in character for they will be limited in time to the period of recovery from the war.

9. I leave it to you to judge whether it is desirable to make a communication in the above sense to the Government to which you are accredited. If you decide to do so you should at the same time explain that His Majesty's Government have given this early indication of their intention because it is their wish to preserve intact their commercial relations with all friendly nations, and to avoid any measures of which the object might not be understood, and which might lead in consequence to

五三 九月十三日

後藤外務大臣ヨリ
在英國珍田大使宛 (電報)

英國政府ハ中立國ニ対シテハ戦後ニ於テモ条約規定又ハ各國均等待遇ノ原則ヲ離ルルノ措置ヲ採ルコトアルベキ旨中立國政府ニ通告シタル件

別電

同日後藤外務大臣発珍田大使宛電報第五〇八号
英國ハ交戦同盟國ニ対シテハ其戦後復興援助ノ為均等待遇ヲ与フル意思ヲ有スル件

第五〇七号

在本邦英國大使ヨリ英國政府ハ敵國ト国交ヲ断絶セザル中立諸國ニ対シ戦時中戦争ニ基ク必要上当該中立國トノ条約ノ規定又ハ各國均等待遇ノ原則ヲ離レ英國ニ於テ輸出入ニ対シ差別的取扱ヲナシ来レル処戦後回復ノ時期ニ於テモ戦争ノ痛苦ヲ痛切ニ嘗メタル連合与國ノ産業ヲ速ニ回復セシムル為極力幫助スルノ義務アルニヨリ已存ノ条約ノ規定又ハ各國均等待遇ノ原則ヲ離ルルノ措置ヲ採ラザルベカラザルニ至ルベク其影響ノ均シク総テノ外国ニ及バザルヘキ点ニ於テ或ハ条約上ノ文字ニ抵触スルコトアルベキモ右ハ戦争後ノ回復期間ニ限ル一時的性質ノモノタルヘシトノ意味

ノ通告ヲナスヘキ旨ノ六月十五日付当該中立国ニ於ケル英國使臣宛公文ヲ内示シ来ルト同時ニ該公文中別電通り記載シ居レリ然ルニ本件ハ其ノ関スル処重大ナルニ付右ニ関スル帝國政府ノ意見ハ篤ト考慮ヲ加ヘ何分決定ノ上申進スヘキガ前記中立国使臣宛英國政府ノ通告公文ヲ其ノ筋ヨリ御覽受ケノ上在仏、伊及米各大使ニ参考迄ニ送付アリ度シ本電及別電為参考仏米各大使ニ転電シ在仏大使ヲシテ其ヲ在伊大使ヘ郵送セシメラレタシ

（別電）

九月十三日後藤外務大臣宛在英國珍田大使宛電報第五〇八号
英國ハ交戦同盟国ニ対シテハ其戦後復興援助ノ為均等待遇ヲ与フル意思ヲ有スル件

第五〇八号別電

Intentions of His Britannic Majesty's Government are, so far as lies in their power, to give their present Allies and co-belligerents during the reconstruction period equal, though not necessarily identical, treatment in assisting them to restore as rapidly as possible the industries which have felt the effects of the war.

五五

十月十一日 内田外務大臣ヨリ
在英國珍田大使宛（電報）

英國ノ交戦与国ニ対スル待遇不同ノ範圍限度

特ニ equal ニシテ identical ナラザル待遇

等ニ付先方ノ説明要請方訓令ノ件

第五六〇号

貴電第四二四号及往電第五〇七号ニ関シ在本邦英國大使ヨリノ公文ノ要旨ハ要スルニ英國政府ニ於テハ戦後一定年限ノ間ハ原状回復ノ必要ヲ理由トシ聯合与国ニ対シテモ貨物ノ輸出入等ニ関シ同一ノ待遇ヲ与ヘザルコトアルヘキヲ通告セルモノト思考セラルル処右待遇不同ノ範圍限度如何ニ依リテハ日英条約上ノ最惠国待遇ヲ殆ンド無効ナラシムルコトトナルノミナラズ原状回復ノ必要僅少ナリトノ見地ヨリ同シク聯合与国ノ一タル帝國ノミ不利ナル待遇ヲ受クル結果ヲ見ルノ虞ナシトセズ就テハ本問題ニ関スル当方研究上参考ノ為貴官ハ公然トナク英國政府当局ニ対シ前記英國大使ヨリノ公文中 Equal ニシテ Identical ナラザル待遇ノ範圍限度ニ付キ可成詳細ナル説明ヲ求メラレ例ヘバ右ハ輸出入ノ禁止ニ関シ他ノ聯合与国ニ対シ絶対ノ禁輸ヲナセ

五四 十月四日 幣原外務次官ヨリ
神野大蔵、大塚農商務及中西通信各次官宛
英國ガ戦後回復期間ニ於テ中立国ニ対シ採ル
ベキ通商政策ニ関スル件

条機密合送第三三二号

本件ニ関シ英國政府ハ敵国ト国交ヲ断絶セザル諸中立国ニ対シ別紙附属書写ノ内容ノ通告ヲ發シタル趣ヲ以テ今般在本邦英國大使ヨリ別紙写ノ通申越ノ次第有之候本件ニ関スル当省ノ意見ハ追ツテ決定ノ上更ニ何分ノ義協議ニ及ブベク候ヘ共御参考迄ニ不取敢右寫茲ニ及御送付候間御聞悉ノ上右ニ関シ貴省ニ於テモ予メ御審議置キ相成度此段申進候也

追テ別紙附属書ノ外尚英國ト条約關係アリ又ハ英國代表者ノ駐劄スル中立国ニシテ敵国トノ国交ヲ断絶セザル国ニ対スル通告写モ添付致越候ヘ共右ハ孰レモ別添Circular A.B. 又ハCト文句上少許ノ差異アルニ止マリ候ニ付右寫添付ハ之ヲ略シ候間右様御了承相成度此段為念申添候

註 別紙英國大使書翰第三二八号写及同附属書 Circular A. (209), B. (210), C. (211) ニ付テハ前掲五二文書參看

ル物品ヲ一又ハ數個ノ与国ニ対シテノミ全然又ハ或条件下ニ解禁スルカ如キコトヲモ含ムモノナリヤ或ハ或ル聯合与国ニ対シテノミ全然解禁スルカ如キコトナキモ右禁輸ノ程度即チ輸入許可ノ割合又ハ制限ニ関シテハ差等ヲ設クルコトアルヲ予見セル次第ナリヤ或ハ又禁輸以外ノ事項例ヘバ船舶ノ待遇乃至居住職業權等ニ関シテモ之レヲ及ボスモノナリヤ等ノ点御指摘ノ上問合ハセ相成其結果御回電アリタシ尚前記英國大使ヨリノ公文ニ対シテハ将来ニ於ケル帝國ノ地歩ヲ防護スル為メ充分研究ノ上何等カノ回答ヲナス積リナル処右英國ヨリノ公文ニ対シテハ他ノ聯合國又ハ中立国ヨリ既ニ何等回答アリタルモノナキヤ若シアリトセハ右回答ノ内容御取調ヘノ上是亦至急御回電アリタシ
本電為參考在米大使ヘ転電シ在仏、伊、蘭、西各大公使ヘ關係電信及文書共郵送アリタシ

五六 十一月十五日 神野大蔵次官ヨリ
幣原外務次官宛（電報）

英國及其屬領地ヨリ輸入ヲ必要トスル物品ニ
関スル調書送付ノ件

藏第九、三六九号

大正七年十一月十五日

大藏次官 神野勝之助(印)

外務次官 幣原喜重郎殿

本年五月二十日附通機密合第一六四号ヲ以テ御照会ノ英帝国内ヨリ本邦へ輸入スル原料ノ調査ニ関シ別冊ノ通取調為致候間及御送付候右ハ主トシテ英國及同國ノ属領地ヨリ輸入ヲ必要トスル物品ノ種類ニ付調査シタルモノニ有之其ノ需要額ニ付テハ之ヲ取極ムルコト甚困難ニ付附録ノ輸入額ヲ御参酌相成度候也

五七 十一月十九日 在英國珍田大使ヨリ
内田外務大臣宛(電報)

所謂 equal ニシテ identical ナラザル待遇

等ニ付英國外務省当局ニ問質シタル件

第一〇二七号 (十一月二十一日接受)

貴電第五六〇号ニ関シ

外務省主任官「ウエルスレー」氏ハ吉田ニ向ヒ英國政府通牒ニ対シ何レヨリモ未ダ何等交渉ナシ equal if not identical treatment 待遇ノ以外確カト説明シ難ク吾問合

附屬書 右調書

藏第九八一七号 (十一月二十一日接受)

大正七年十一月二十日

大藏次官 神野勝之助(印)

外務次官 幣原喜重郎殿

本月十九日附条送第五二七号ヲ以テ御照会相成候「英國及其ノ属領地ヨリ輸入ヲ必要トスル物品」ニ関スル調査書五部及御送付候也

註 十一月十九日附幣原次官ヨリ神野大藏次官宛条送第五二七号全文左ノ通

「本月十五日附藏第九三六九号ヲ以テ御寄贈アリタル印刷物「英國及其属領地ヨリ輸入ヲ必要トスル物品」ハ在外帝國公館へ送付致度ニ付更ニ五部御送付相煩度此段及御依頼候也」

(附屬書)

英國及其属領地ヨリ輸入ヲ必要トスル物品ニ関スル調書

大正七年十月調査、大藏省臨時調査局租税部関稅掛

英國及其属領地ヨリ輸入ヲ必要トスル物品

国トシテ軍需品ノミナラス諸般ノ物資ガ自給自足シ得ルニアラサレハ經濟上又軍事上強大ナル勢力ヲ發揮スルコト能ハサルハ常ニ人ノ称ヘタル所ナリシガ自給自足ノ特ニ國家ニ対シ一日モ忽ニスヘカラサルコトヲ痛切ニ感スルニ至リ

セ(貴電禁輸ノ二例)ノ如キ英政府内何人モ正確ナル觀念ナカル可キガ帝國政府ヨリ正式問合セアラバ協議ノ上何トカ回答ス可シト答ヘタルニ付吉田ハ例ヘバ仏國重要輸出品タル葡萄酒英國輸入年額幾割ヲ仏蘭西ニ許スニ対シ「equal treatment」トシテ本邦重要輸出品タル絹ノ幾割カヲ承諾スル趣意ナルカト尋ネタルニ氏ハ全ク其通りナリト答ヘタリ即チ英國ハ往電第四二四号ノ通り懸引キノ方針ト認ム禁輸以外ノ事項(御来示ノ第三例)及内國臣民待遇規定ハ英國政府通牒ニ關係ナシ「クラウン、コロニーズ」及通商条約ノ適用セラレ居ル自治領ニ於テモ英本國同様前記ノ待遇ヲ為ス筈ナリトノ事ナリ尚種々談話ヲ交ヘタルモ右以外ニ報告ス可キモノナク尚ホ今後モ注意ヲ怠ラザル可キモ本件公文照会ノ要アラバ御訓令アリタシ貴電後段他國ヨリノ回答有無ニ付テハ何等聞込ミ次第電報ス(十九日)在米大使へ転電セリ

五八 十一月二十日 神野大藏次官ヨリ
幣原外務次官宛

英國及其属領地ヨリ輸入ヲ必要トスル物品ニ

関スル調書送付ノ件

タルハ今日ヨリ甚シキハナシ故ニ各國共ニ交戰中ナルニモ拘ラス戰後ニ於ケル原料品ノ獲得、諸物資ノ自給ニ関シ種々画策シツツアリ

我領土ハ温帯ヨリ寒帯ニ及ヒ天然ノ資源ニ乏シカラサレトモ土地狭キカ為數量ニ於テ見ルヘキモノ少シ工業狀態モ近來殊ニ今回ノ戰爭ニ依リテ顯著ナル発達ヲ遂ケタリト雖未タ十分ナル域ニ達セス原料品ニ於テモ製品ニ於テモ之ヲ他國ニ仰クヲ要スルモノ甚タ多シ此等ニ付テハ宜シク今ヨリ其ノ需給ニ関シテ一定ノ方針ヲ立テ非常ノ場合ニ対スル準備トシテノミナラス平素通商上優勝ノ地位ニ立ツヘキ策ヲ講スルヲ要ス、天然ノ原料ニ付テハ幸ニ一葦水ヲ隔ツル支那ニ求メテ得ラルヘキモノ少カラス尚同國ニシテ開發セララルニ至ラハ夫等ノ物資ハ將來相当ニ増加スヘシ茲ヲ以テ有識ノ実業家ニシテ支那ノ開發ニ着眼シ同國ニ投資スル者多キヲ加ヘ來レルハ喜ブベキ現象ナリトス此等ノ計画ハ永遠ノ策トシテ宜シク助長セシムヘキモノナリ

我國ガ多額ノ物資ヲ受ケツツアル英國及其ノ属領地ノ思潮ハ開戰後大ニ變化シ來リ戰前ニ於ケル独逸商業政策ノ發展ニ鑑ミ結束ヲ固クシテ以テ互ニ物資ノ交換ヲ行ハントスル

モノノ如シ近時ノ報告ニ依レハ戰後英帝國通商問題調査會ニ於テハ英帝國內ニ特惠制度ヲ採用スルノ一案ヲ決定シテ已ニ内閣ノ賛認ヲ得、原料問題ニ関シ大英帝國ノ為之ヲ確保スル目的ヲ以テ調査ヲ遂ケ之亦戰時英帝國會議及軍事内閣ノ賛認ヲ經タリト云フ而シテ開戰後ニ於ケル英國等ノ思潮ニ鑑ミルニ適當ノ時機ニ於テ其ノ実行セラルルニ至ルヘキハ疑ヲ容レサル所ナリ未タ具體的ノ發表ナキヲ以テ其ノ内容ヲ知ルヲ得ス從ヒテ我通商上ニ及ホス影響ヲ予測スルコト能ハサルカ故ニ現在我國カ英帝國ヨリ受ケツツアル物資ニ付彼我ノ關係ヲ明カニシ以テ他日ノ資料ニ供セントス

我國カ外国ヨリ供給ヲ受ケタル物品ノ總価額ハ戰前タル大正元年ニ於テ六億千万円、二年ニ於テ七億二千万円ナリシモノ三年ニハ五億九千万円、四年ニハ五億三千万円ニ下リ五年ニハ七億五千万円、六年ニハ十億円ニ上レリ最近二年ニ於ケル増加ハ物価ノ昂騰ニ依ルモノ多カルヘシ今之ヲ主ナル供給國ニ付總額ニ対スル歩合ヲ示ストキハ左ノ如シ

加 奈 陀	○、一	○、三	○、二	○、三	○、二	○、三
埃 及	一、〇	一、〇	一、一	一、二	一、一	一、一
喜望峯殖民地	〇	〇	〇	〇	〇	一、八
濠 太 刺 利	二、一	二、〇	二、四	五、四	五、七	三、三
新 西 蘭	四四、六	四四、七	四七、〇	四六、七	四三、一	三五、七
計	四四、六	四四、七	四七、〇	四六、七	四三、一	三五、七

英領印度ヨリノ供給最多ク英本國之ニ次キ濠洲、埃及、海峽殖民地等順次之ニ從フ而シテ其ノ供給ヲ受クル物品ニ付テ最近十ヶ年ニ於テ年額三十万円ヲ超エタルコトアルモノヲ食料品、原料品、原料用製品及製品ノ四者ニ分類シテ列記スレハ別表ノ如シ此等物品ノ輸入ヲ必要トスルヤ否ヤニ付テハ各品ノ一般輸入ノ状況内地ノ産業狀態等ヲ觀察シテ之ヲ定ムルノ要アリ今左ニ其ノ概要ヲ述ブベシ

食料品

英國及其ノ屬領地ヨリ輸入セラルル食料品ノ主ナルモノハ英領印度ノ米及粳、豆類、濠洲及加奈陀ノ小麦、英國ノ「コンデンスド、ミルク」ナリ

米及粳

本邦ニ於ケル米ノ作付反別ハ約三百万町歩ニシテ其ノ年産

支 那	大正元年	同二年	同三年	同四年	同五年	同六年
英吉利及其ノ屬領地	八、九	八、四	九、八	一六、一	一四、四	一二、九
北米合衆國及 其ノ屬領地	四四、六	四四、七	四七、〇	四六、七	四三、一	三五、七
獨 逸	二一、四	一七、八	一七、五	二〇、六	二八、二	三六、二
其ノ他	九、九	九、四	七、五	一、一	〇、五	〇、二
其ノ他	一五、二	一九、七	一八、二	一五、五	一三、八	一五、〇

是ニ由テ觀レハ戰前ニ於テ英國及其ノ屬領地ヨリノ供給ハ總額ノ約半ヲ占メ之ニ次テ北米合衆國ハ二割、支那及獨逸ハ各約一割ニ當レリ最近ニ於テ米國ノ割合ガ著シク増加シタルハ英獨等ニ代リテ之ヨリ供給ヲ受クルニ至レルニ依ルモノトス

更ニ進ンテ英本國及其ノ屬領地ヨリ供給ヲ受ケタル歩合ヲ示セハ左ノ如シ

英 吉 利	大正元年	同二年	同三年	同四年	同五年	同六年
英 吉 利	一八、八	一六、八	一五、五	一〇、九	一〇、八	六、一
香 港	〇、一	〇、二	〇、一	〇、三	〇、一	〇、二
英領印度	二一、八	二三、七	二六、九	二七、七	二三、七	二一、六
同海峽殖民地	〇、八	〇、七	〇、七	一、〇	一、四	一、四

額最近數ヶ年ニ於テ少キモ五千万石ヲ下ラズ多キハ五千八百萬石ニ達シ尚台灣及朝鮮ニ相當ノ産額アリト雖人口ノ割合ニ富豊ト云フヘカラス常ニ百數十萬石乃至三百余萬石ノ輸入ヲ見タリシカ開戰後輸入難ノ為ニ百萬石内外ニ減少セリ内地ニ於ケル米作地ノ開拓、新領土ニ於ケル作付ノ擴張等尚増産ノ余地ナキニアラサルモ現在ノ需給状況、人口増殖ノ割合等ヨリ考察シテ米ノ輸入ハ欠クヘカサルモノトス其ノ供給地トシテハ蘭貢（英印）西貢（仏印）及暹羅ヲ挙げサルヘカラス蘭貢米ハ開戰後殆ント其ノ跡ヲ絶テ專ラ西貢米及暹羅米ノ供給ヲ仰キ以テ此ノ戰時ニ処シツツアリト雖米ハ我常食トシテ多額ノ供給ヲ必要トスルモノナルヲ以テ西貢米及暹羅米ノ外蘭貢米ノ供給ヲ確保シ置クヲ要ス

小麦

小麦ハ大正二―三年ニ於テ年額約百萬石ノ輸入ヲ見タリ北米合衆國ノ供給ヲ最トシ濠洲、加奈陀之ニ次ク加奈陀麦ハ大正四年ヨリ、濠洲麦ハ五年ヨリ其ノ跡ヲ絶テ北米麦モ見ルニ足ラサル額ニ減少シタルニ却テ多額ノ麦粉ヲ輸出スルニ至レリ麦粉ノ輸出ハ從來滿洲方面等ニ対シ數千円ニ止マリシカ時局以來東洋、南洋ハ勿論歐洲ヘモ輸出セラルルニ

至リ其ノ額大正四年ニハ二千四百六十萬斤（百九十九萬圓）
五年ニハ三千五百五十萬斤（二百二十萬圓）六年ニハ一億六
千萬斤（千三百六十萬圓）ニ上レリ此等原料ハ内地麦ヲ以テ
充當シタルモノニシテ内地小麦粉ノ価格ガ暴騰シタル原因
ハ實ニ茲ニ存スルモノトス小麦粉力輸出セラルルニ至リタ
ルハ畢竟米粉カ歐洲ニ吸収セラレ右等方面ヘ出廻ハラサル
ニ因ルモノナルヲ以テ平和克復後ニ至レハ戰時ノ輸出ヲ維
持スルコト能ハサルヘシト雖之ヲ繼續スルコトニ付テハ努
力セサルヘカラス而シテ内地麦ノ品質ハ外國麦ニ比シ遜色
アルヲ免レサルヲ以テ相當外國麦ニ頼ルノ要アリ尙内國小
麦ノ産額ハ五百萬石ニ止マリ朝鮮二百萬石ノ生産アルモ多
クモ年數萬石ヲ移入スルニ過キサル狀態ニアリテ内地需要
ニ對シテ不足ナルヲ以テ外國小麦ノ供給ハ之ヲ欠クヘカラ
サルモノトス其ノ仕出地ニ付テハ米國ヲ以テ主ナルモノト
ナスモ英領地トシテハ濠洲ヲ第一ニ推サザルヘカラス加奈
陀ヨリ受ケタルモノハ少額ニ過キサリシモ同地麦作ノ将来
ニ関シテハ定評アリ「ロッキ」以來ノ平野ハ麦作ニ適シ
其ノ面積ノ半カ開拓セラルルニ至ラハ世界ニ産スル小麦及
「オート」ノ同額ト大麦ノ三分ノ一ヲ供給スルヲ得ヘシト

稱セラル将来加奈陀カ世界ニ對シ小麦ノ供給國トシテ立ツ
ハ近キニアルヘキヲ以テ英領ニ於ケル供給地トシテハ濠洲
ト共ニ加奈陀ヲ確保シ置クヲ可トス

豆類

豆類ハ大豆ヲ除キ戰前輸入セラレタルモノ三百萬圓内外ナ
リ内印度ヨリ輸入セラレタルモノハ隱元ニ属スル種類ニシ
テ其ノ額六七十萬圓ニ上レリ此等ノ豆類ハ北海道其ノ他ニ
産シ相當ノ産額アリ現時ニ於テハ輸出ヲ見ルモ食料品ノ騰
貴ニ鑑ミ此等豆類モ小麦ニ次キテ其ノ供給ヲ確保シ置クヲ
可トス

「コンデンスド、ミルク」

「コンデンスド、ミルク」ハ戰前主トシテ英米ヨリ輸入セ
ラレタリシカ開戰後英國ヨリノ輸入困難トナリシ為内地ノ
酪農事業勃興シ其ノ生産額大正元年ニ於テ十七萬余打（約
四十萬圓）ナリシモノ大正六年ニ於テハ六十二萬八千余打
（約百八十萬圓）ニ増加シ輸入額ヲ凌駕スルニ至レリ尙多
少ノ輸入ヲ要スルモ英國ヨリ得サレハ米國ヨリ得ルノ途ア
ルノミナラス内地ノ事業モ前記ノ如ク発達シタルヲ以テ其
ノ輸入ハ必要ナルモノト認ムヘカラズ

原料品

原料品ニ付テハ英領印度埃及等ノ綿花、英本國、濠洲及喜
望峰殖民地ノ羊毛ヲ第一ニ推ササルヘカラス、之ニ次クモ
ノヲ海峽殖民地及英領印度ノ「インデア、ラッパ」(生)
濠洲ノ亜鉛鉱トス内ニ就テ亜鉛鉱カ少量内地ニ産出ヲ見ル
ノ外何レモ生産ナキモノナルヲ看ハ如何ニ我國ノ工業カ所
謂英帝國ニ隸属ナルカヲ知ルヘク一朝供給ヲ絶タルルニ
於テハ重大産業ハ其ノ工場ヲ閉鎖スルノ已ムナキニ至ルヘ
キニ想到セハ軋々寒心ニ堪ヘサルナリ

棉花

棉花ノ内地ニ生産ナキハ人ノ一般ニ知ル所ナリ而シテ海外
ヨリ供給ヲ受クル額ハ大正二年ニ於テ二億三千万圓ナリシ
モノ六年ニハ無慮三億三千万圓ニ達シタリ之ヲ供給地ニ区
分ストキハ左ノ如シ

	大正二年	大正六年
英領印度	一四三、〇三九、一七二圓	二〇四、三一、一二〇圓
同海峽殖民地	六〇〇、七七八	二五五、二九九
埃及	六、二三六、二二四	一〇、八四八、〇〇八

計	一四九、八七六、一七四	二一五、四一四、四二七
北米合衆國	六四、二二〇、三四五	八四、〇八五、四三一
支那	一六、五〇五、〇四九	三〇、五九六、三〇九
其ノ他諸國	二、九九七、六一九	八七九、九一四
計	一二三、五九九、一八七	三三〇、九七六、〇八一

即チ英帝國ヨリ受クル額ハ金額ニ於テ（數量ニ於テモ）總
額ノ六割以上ヲ占ム近來綿ノ紡績機械ハ長足ノ進歩ヲナシ
輸入ヲ防遏シ輸出モ大正六年ニ於テ綿織糸ハ一億圓ニ上リ
綿織物ハ一億二千万圓、其ノ他ノ綿製品ヲ合シテ二億圓ヲ
超ユ此ノ重要産業ノ原料ニシテ我權威ノ及バサル土地ヨリ
供給ヲ受クルニ至テハ危險ト云ハサルヘカラス万一棉花ノ
供給ヲ英帝國ヨリ得ル能ハサル場合アリトスルモ之カ代用
品ヲ北米ニ求メ得ヘシトナスモノアランモ棉花ハ各特性ヲ
有シ印度綿及支那綿ハ太糸ニ適シ、中糸ニハ主ニ米綿ヲ使
用シ、細糸ノ原料ニハ埃及綿ヲ供スルヲ普通トスルカ故ニ
直ニ互ニ代用スヘキモノニアラス我紡績ハ十六番手乃至二
十四番手ノ太糸ヲ主トシ大正六年ニ於ケル綿糸ノ製造高百
九十二萬捆ノ内二十四番手ヲ超エサルモノ百五十二萬捆ヲ

占ム之多額ノ印度綿ヲ要スル所以ナリ之ニ次クモノヲ米綿ヲ原料トスル中糸トシ細糸ニ至テハ誠ニ僅少ニ過キサレトモ紡績業ノ発達上自然ノ順序トシテ中糸ニ進ミ更ニ細糸モ亦次第ニ増加シツツアルヲ以テ埃及綿ノ供給モ亦欠クヘカラサルモノナリ

米綿ノ外埃及綿及印度綿ノ必要ナルコト前述ノ如シ一般ニ一ニ之ヲ外国ニ仰クノ危険ナルト経済上不利ナルヲ認識スルニ至リ朝鮮ガ我勢力ノ下ニ置カルルヤ棉作ヲ奨励シ爾來其ノ発達見ルヘキモノアリ大正六年ノ推定産額ハ在來種及陸地綿ヲ併セ一億一千七百万斤ニシテ之ヲ繰綿ニ換算スルトキハ三千八百万斤トナルヘシ之ヲ輸入額ニ對比スレハ二十分ノ一ニモ過キス而シテ將來其ノ作付ヲ拡張スヘキ余地少シトノコトナルヲ以テ朝鮮綿ノ前途ハ數量ニ於テ之ニ依頼スルニ足ラサルナリ一方支那ニ棉作ノ奨励擴張スルノ計画アリ其ノ前途ハ今日之ヲトスルヲ得スト雖有益ナル企画タルヲ失ハス然レトモ之亦一朝一夕ニシテ目的ヲ達スルモノニアラサレハ今日ニ於テハ米綿ノ外印度綿及埃及綿ノ供給ハ最緊要ナルモノトセザルヘカラズ

羊毛

斤（五千二百余万円）ヲ輸入シタリ内英帝国ヨリ輸入シタルモノ戰前ニ於テ九割三分、大正六年ニ於テ六割七分ヲ占ム、喜望峰殖民地及「ナタル」以外ノ亜弗利加諸国ヨリ輸入セラレタルモノ七百八十余万斤アリ之亦恐ラク英領地ノ産ニ係ルモノナルヘク然ルトキハ英又ハ英領地ヨリノ輸入ハ八割七分ニ上ルヘシ其ノ割合ノ減少ハ亜爾然丁其ノ他ノ南米諸国支那等ヨリ新ニ輸入セラレ又ハ輸入増加シタルニ依ル

現在内地ニ綿羊ヲ飼養スルモノアレトモ誠ニ少数ニ止マルヲ以テ羊毛ノ産額モ亦甚少ク前記ノ如ク羊毛又ハ「トップ」ノ状態ニ於テ専ラ之ヲ英又ハ其ノ属領地ヨリ仰キタリ「トップ」製造ノ本邦ニ於テ試ミラレタルハ已ニ古シト雖モ其ノ稍見ルヘキ規模ニ開始セラレタルハ明治四十四年ニアリ爾後其ノ需要ノ増加ニ伴ヒテ「トップ」工場ヲ新設スルモノ多キヲ加ヘタリシカ間モナク時局ニ入り英國政府ニ於テ「トップ」ノ輸出禁止ヲ行ヒタルガ為更ニ工場ノ新設又ハ拡張ヲ促カシ此等ノ計画ニシテ完成スルトキハ其ノ能力ハ千六百余万斤（「トップ」）ニ達シ我國ニ於ケル需要ヲ充タシテ余アルニ至ルヘシト云フ即チ前表ニ示スカ如ク「トッ

羊毛ニ付テハ原料用製品タル「トップ」ト共ニ査察スルノ要アリ其ノ輸入額ハ左ノ如シ

	羊 毛		同 (トップ)	
	大正二年 円斤	同六年 円斤	大正二年 円斤	同六年 円斤
英 吉 利	五九、四三三	三三、一四七	四、四九、八〇〇	六、〇七
濠 太 刺 利	四四、六〇三	三三、一三一	六、八四、八三〇	一三、一五
喜望峰殖民地及「ナタル」	七、九一九	六、五、七四	二、四四、八三三	四、一四、七三
英 領 印 度	四、四九、三三三	五、八三、九三九	三、五五、六六六	二、八六、九六六
同海峽殖民地	一六、〇七、一六七	一八、九三、二九三	一〇、七三	三、一四、五
計	七、八七、三三三	三、五、六六六	六、八四、八三三	四、一四、七三
其 他	八、〇、六九	三、一、七四	二、七、六九	一、八、三
合 計	五、三、〇、六六六	五、八、六六六	七、〇、六六六	五、三、〇、六六六

羊毛並其ノ「トップ」ヲ併セテ戰前ニ於テ千五百七十余万斤（千五百九十余万円）大正六年ニ於テ三千九百六十余万

「トップ」輸入ノ減少ハ英國ノ輸出禁止ニ原因シ内地ニ於テ之ヲ製造スルヲ得ルニ至レルモノニシテ現在ハ原毛ノ供給ヲ得ルニ於テハ「トップ」ハ必シモ之ヲ要セサルニ至レリ而シテ「トップ」ノ製造ニ当リテハ原毛上等ナル場合ニハ四十五「パーセント」ヲ得ヘシト雖モ現在我國ニ於テ使用セララルモノハ品位良好ナラサル亜弗利加物等モ少カラス平均三十「パーセント」ナリト云フ此ノ割合ヲ以テ大正六年ニ於ケル「トップ」ノ輸入額四百三十万斤ヲ原毛ニ換算センニ大体ニ於テ其ノ二倍（八百六十万斤）乃至三倍（千二百九十万斤）ヲ要シ先千万斤内外ヲ要スルモノト見テ可ナルヘク之ニ羊毛ノ輸入額三千五百万斤ヲ加フルトキハ四千五百万斤ノ原毛ヲ要スルコトナル

今回ノ戦争ニ於テ羊毛ノ供給上多大ノ困難ニ遭遇シタルニ鑑ミ政府ハ外国種綿羊ヲ輸入シテ繁殖ヲ図ルノ計画ヲ立テ已ニ実行ニ着手シタリ尚一方ニハ滿蒙其ノ他ノ地方ニ於ケル綿羊ノ改良ヲ行ヒ羊毛ヲ提供セシムル計画アリ何レモ適当ノ施設タルヲ失ハスト雖モ前記所要額ヲ充タシ得ルニ至ルハ容易ニアラス相当ノ年限ヲ要スヘキヲ以テ從テ英本國及濠洲羊毛ヲ輸入スルハ必要ニシテ喜望峰殖民地其ノ他ノ

英領亜弗利加ノ羊毛モ亦輸入アルヲ可トス

黄麻

纖維類中綿花羊毛ニ次テ重要ナルモノヲ大麻、黄麻及「マニラ、ヘンプ」トス、主トシテ大麻ハ支那ヨリ、「マニラ、ヘンプ」ハ比律賓諸島ヨリ黄麻ハ英領印度ヨリ供給セラル、黄麻ハ穀類其ノ他各種貨物ノ包装ニ使用セラルル「ガンニ」布及「ガンニー」囊ノ原料ニ供セラルルモノニシテ商業殊ニ輸出貿易ノ殷盛ニ赴クニ從ヒテ需要増加シツツアリ其ノ輸入額ハ從來數十万円ニ過キサリシガ大正元年ニ於テ百万円ヲ超エ六年ニ於テ百二十余万円ニ上レリ我國ニハ全然生産ナキモノナルヲ以テ其ノ輸入ハ欠クヘカラサルモノトス

「インデア、ラッバー」（生）

「インデア、ラッバー」（生）ハ内地ニ生産ナク近來台灣ニ該樹ノ試植ヲ行フニ至レルモ未タ其ノ成績ヲ見ルニ至ラズ年々海外ヨリ供給ヲ仰キタル額ハ三百余万円ナリシカ大正五年ニハ七百余万円、六年ニハ九百余万円ニ達シタリ英領印度、海峽殖民地、英吉利、北米合衆国、蘭領印度等ヲ主ナル供給地トス内英帝国ニ屬スルモノ最多ク大正六年ノ額

リ供給セラルルモノナルモ英領地ヨリノ輸入ハ数量ノ關係上六百万円内外ノ輸出力ヲ有スル貝釰鈕ニ取リテ重要ナルモノトス

牛脂

牛脂ハ石鹼「グリセリン」等製造ノ原料ニ供セラレ需要甚多シ内地ノ産出ハ甚少キヲ以テ支那濠洲其ノ他各方面ヨリ供給セラルルモノ年々七八百万斤ニ及ヒ大正六年ニハ千二百余万斤（三百二十余万円）ニ上レリ内支那産七百万斤濠洲産五百五十万斤ヲ占ム斯クテ本品ハ多方面ヨリ供給セラレ支那ヨリ入ルルモノ亦相当多額ニ上レルモ「ダイナマイト」用殊ニ鈕狀火薬用「グリセリン」ノ製造ニ対シ必要ナルモノナルヲ以テ濠洲産ノ供給自由ナルヲ得ハ更ニ可ナリトス

亜鉛鋳

亜鉛鋳ノ輸入ハ開戦後始マリタルモノナリ從來ハ内地ニ亜鉛ノ製鍊行ハレサリシ為鋳石ハ皆之ヲ歐洲諸国ニ輸出シタリシカ数年前始メテ精鍊工場ヲ見ルニ至リ次テ歐洲戦乱ニ遇ヒテ亜鉛ノ需要益加ハルヤ其ノ工場各所ニ勃興シ其ノ能力五万噸ニ達シ多額ノ亜鉛ヲ輸出スルニ至レリ之ニ対スル

ニ付テ九割以上ヲ占ム更ニ其ノ内容ヲ見ルニ海峽殖民地ヲ第一トシ英領印度之ニ次ク英國ヨリ入ルモノハ恐ラク南米等ノ産ニ係ルモノナルヘシ本品ハ各種護謨製品ノ原料ニ供セラレ護謨製「タイヤ」カ自働車自転車其ノ他各種車輛ノ車輪ニ使用セラルルニ至リシヨリ其ノ需要激增シ殊ニ今回ノ戦争ニ於テ自働車ノ戦闘ニ対スル効果顯著ナルモノアリシヨリ益重要視セラルルニ至レリ其ノ最多ク供給ヲ受クル海峽殖民地ノ産ハ本邦人ノ投資ニ係ルモノ少カラスト雖モ英政府ノ意志ニ依リ束縛セラルヘキモノナルヲ以テ尚英領地以外蘭領印度其ノ他ニ護謨事業ヲ企画スルノ必要アリ

「セルラック」

「セルラック」モ亦我國ニ生産ナク戦前ノ輸入十數万円ニ過キサリシモノ大正六年ニハ百餘万円ニ達シタリ主トシテ英領印度ヨリノ供給ニ係ルニスノ原料、織物ノ仕上材料等トシテ必要ナルモノナリ

貝殼

貝殼ノ輸入年額ハ二百四五十万円ナリ濠洲支那、南洋ノ諸方面ヨリ供給セラルルモ濠洲及海峽殖民地産貝ノ半以上ヲ占ム本品ハ貝釰鈕ノ原料ニ供セラルルモノニシテ多方面ヨリ所要鋳石ハ約十五萬噸ニ上リ内地鋳石ハ僅カニ五萬噸ニ過キサラルヲ以テ十萬噸ハ之ヲ輸入ニ俟ツコトナレリ斯クモ從來鋳石ヲ輸出シ金屬亜鉛ヲ輸入シタル我國ハ今回ノ戦争ニ依リテ全ク其ノ情勢ヲ逆転スルニ至レルモノトス大正六年ニ於テ輸入ヲ仰キタル亜鉛鋳ハ百五十五萬擔（九万余噸）七百八十二萬斤ニ上レリ其ノ産出地ハ濠洲最も多ク全額ノ七割ヲ占メ仏領印度ノ一割八分支那ノ四分之ニ次ケリ其ノ後金屬亜鉛ノ價格下落シ石炭ノ價格力暴騰シタルカ為既ニ精鍊工場ヲ閉鎖シタルモノアリテ戦後ニ於テモ尚前記ノ能力ヲ以テ精鍊ヲ繼續シ得ルヤ否ヤ問題ナリ推定スルニ自家稼行ノ鋳石ヲ使用スルモノハ精鍊ヲ続行シ得ヘキカ如ク其ノ間ニハ技術モ進歩スヘキニ依リ或ハ外鋳ヲ使用スルモ利益ヲ見ルニ至ルヘク然ルトキハ右等鋳石ハ確保シ置クヲ安全トス

其ノ他ノ原料品

其ノ他菓子及芥子ハ主トシテ支那ヨリ仰キ英領印度産ノ輸入ハ僅少ニ過キサラルヲ以テ重要ナルモノニアラス只帝國製油業ノ隆昌ヲ促シ製油ノ輸出増進ヲ期スルカ為印度ノ原料ヲモ引キ入ルルヲ可トスルノミ英領印度ノ萃子油糟ノ如キ

強イテ輸入ヲ要スルモノニアラス同地ノ骨粉モ相当ノ輸入アリト雖此ノ種肥料ノ需要額ニ比スレハ僅少ニ過キサリヲ以テ重要ナラス「コブラ」ハ從來南洋ヨリ直接ニ輸入シ来リシカ開戦後比律賓諸島蘭領印度等ヨリノ外海峽殖民地ヨリ多大ノ輸入ヲ見ルニ至リタリ之歐洲ハ仕向ケラレタルモノノ船腹運賃等ノ關係ヨリ本邦ニ輸入セラルルニ至リタルモノニシテ特ニ海峽殖民地產ヲ要スルノ事情ナシ尚屑及故ノ鉄及亜鉛モ亦近來英領印度又ハ海峽殖民地ヨリ輸入ヲ見ルニ至レルモ戰時中ニ於ケル特殊ノ事情ニ依ルモノニシテ平素ニアリテハ只其ノ輸入ヲ可トスルニ止マル

原料用製品

原料用製品ニ付テハ英帝國殊ニ其ノ本国ヨリ供給ヲ受クルモノ甚タ多ク其ノ種類モ革類、油脂、藥材、化學藥類ヲ初メトシ塗料、染料、糸布類、製紙用パルプ、硝子板類、鉄其ノ他諸金屬、金屬製品等頗ル広汎ニ亘リ如何ニ我工業ガ英帝國ニ隸属のモノナリシカヲ思ハシム然レトモ開戦後輸入杜絶シタルカ為内地ニ製造セラルルニ至リタルモノモ少カラス現在ニ於ケル状況ハ戰前同一視スヘカラサルモノアリ今各種類ニ付左ニ之ヲ査察スヘシ

ノ氣運ニ向ヒタルヲ以テ特ニ英品ノ輸入ヲ必要トセズ「パラフィン、ワックス」ハ燐寸、蠟燭等ノ製造ニ供セラレ絶縁用減磨用材料トシテ使用セラルル等用途甚タ広ク戰前ノ輸入額百數十万円ナリシモノ大正六年ニハ三百数十万円ニ達シタリ而シテ英品ハ大正二年ニ於ケル三十八万円ヲ最高トシテ六年ニハ数万円ニ減シ英領印度品ハ之ニ反シテ三十六万円ナリシモノ百三十余万円ニ増加シタリ本品ハ融解点摂氏四十五度以下ノモノト以上ノモノトニ區別セラレ前者ハ燐寸ノ製造ニ後者ハ蠟燭ノ原料ニ使用セラレ輸入品中主トシテ英品ハ前者ニ属シ印度品ハ後者ニ属ス本品ハ内地ニ生産ナキモノナルモ一方ニハ米國及蘭領印度ヨリ供給セラルルモノ甚タ多シ尚蠟燭ノ原料トシテハ適當ナルモノニアラスシテ其ノ價格ノ低廉ナルヨリ「スチアリン」ニ代用セラルルニ過キス而シテ「スチアリン」ハ近來「グリセリン」製造ノ副産物トシテ製出セラルルモノ多額ニ上リ蠟燭ノ原料トシテ仕向クルニアラサレハ捌クヲ得ス輸入「パラフィン、ワックス」ハ却テ「グリセリン」製造業ノ発達ヲ阻害スルニ至レリ故ニ本品ノ輸入ハ之ヲ防遏セサルヘカラサルモノトス

革類

英國及其ノ属領地ヨリ輸入セラルル革類ニ付テ主ナルモノハ英ノ「ローラー、レザー」及英領印度ノ綿羊革及山羊革ナリ「ローラー、レザー」ハ紡績機械ニ使用セラルルモノニシテ殆ント全ク英ヨリ輸入セラレ其ノ需要年額十数万円ヨリ二、三十万円ニ止マレトモ未タ内地ニ生産セラレサルモノナルヲ以テ其ノ供給ヲ欠クヘカラス綿羊革及山羊革ハ諸外国ヨリ輸入セラレ年輸入額七、八十万円乃至百万円ナリ其ノ大部分ハ英領印度ヨリ供給セラルルモノナルモ之ヲ同地ニ得サレハ他ニ求ムルヲ得ルノミナラス我製革業ハ已ニ長足ノ進歩ヲナシ居ルヲ以テ原料羊皮ニシテ得ラルレハ其ノ輸入ヲ必要トセサルヘシ

油脂類

油脂類中植物性芳香揮発油ハ専ラ化粧品ノ原料ニ供セラレ種類甚多シ英仏独米其ノ他諸方面ヨリ供給セラレ其ノ額百数十万円ニ上レリ戰前ハ独ニ求メタルモノ半ヲ占メタリシカ現在ハ仏ヨリ入ルモノ多ク英產ノ輸入ハ全額ノ約四分ノ一二過キス本品ハ英ヨリ得サレハ他ニ之ヲ求ムルヲ得ヘク近來ハ内地ニ於テモ一部ノ品種ヲ製出スルニ至リ漸次発達

藥材化學藥類

藥材中ニ於テハ阿仙藥其ノ他ノ「タンニン」越幾斯ノ英及其ノ属領地ヨリ供給セラルル額少カラス其ノ英ヨリスルモノハ恐ラク南米其ノ他ヨリ輸入セラレタルモノナルヘシ由來本品ハ海峽殖民地、蘭領印度等熱帶ニ産シ本邦ニハ之ニ代用スヘキモノアリト雖モ製革業ノ進歩ニ伴ヒテ重要ノ原料タルヲ失ハス多方面ヨリ供給セラルルモノナルモ海峽殖民地ヨリモ其ノ供給ヲ得ハ可ナリトス其ノ他ノ藥材化學藥等英本國ヨリ供給ヲ受クルモノニ付テ阿膠ハ歐米各國ヨリ、黃燐及赤燐ハ英仏等ヨリ「クロール」酸加里ハ英仏独等ヨリ供給セラレ概シテ英ノ供給多キヲ占ムルモノナルモ何レモ戰前已ニ製造ノ端緒ヲ開キ開戦後顯著ナル發展ヲ示シタルニ依リ現在ニ於テハ特ニ其ノ輸入ヲ必要トセス次テ重要輸入品ニ属シ主トシテ英ヨリ供給ヲ受ケタルモノヲ「グリセリン」トス本品ハ戰前已ニ製造ニ着手シタルモノアリシカ本品ノ用途カ化粧品醫藥等ノ外鋳業上又ハ軍事上必要ナル「ダイナマイト」及紐狀火藥ノ原料ニ供セラルルモノナルヨリ開戦後政府ハ之カ奨励法ヲ設ケ此保護ノ下ニ經營セシムルコトトナリ將來輸入ヲ欠クコトアルモ内地ニテ需要

ヲ充スヲ得ヘシ「ダイナマイト」ハ英独ヨリ供給ヲ受ケタリシカ独品ハ開戦後忽チニシテ跡ヲ絶チ次テ英品ノ輸入杜絶トナリタルカ為内地ニ製造会社ノ設立ヲ見尚ホ米ヨリモ供給ヲ受クルニ至レリ今ヤ内地製造額ハ官製ヲ併セ百五十万基ニ達スヘシト雖モ内地推定需要額ハ三百万基ニ上ルヲ以テ百二十万基ハ之ヲ輸入セサルヘカラス戦後ニ至リ内地製造額増進セサルニ於テハ尚ホ英品ノ供給ヲ必要トスヘシ英國ヨリノ供給ヲ受クル化学業中最モ注意スヘキハ曹達灰、苛性曹達、重碳酸曹達、硼酸曹達等ノ曹達塩類ナリトス、曹達灰及苛性曹達ハ各種ノ製造事業ニ使用セラレ化学工業ノ基礎原料トモ云フヘキモノナルヲ以テ工業ノ進歩ニ伴ヒテ需要益々加ハルモノトス、本邦ニ於テハ古クヨリ製出セラレタルモ原料タル食塩ノ価格不廉ナルアリ毫モ振ハス主トシテ共ニ之ヲ英ヨリ仰キタリ苛性曹達ハ英國ノ輸出禁止品トナリタルカ為米國品ヲ以テ之ニ代フルニ至リ其ノ額大正六年ニ於テ六百余万円ニ達シタリ曹達灰ニ付テハ英ヨリ尚ホ相当ノ輸入アリ同年ニ於テ百八十余万円ノ英品ノ外四百八十余万円ノ米品ヲ入レタリ其ノ間我曹達事業ハ大ニ發展シ在来「ルブラン」法ニ依リタルモノハ其ノ事業ヲ拡張

製造ニ青化曹達及青化加里ハ金銀ノ製鍊ニ供シ何レモ我國ニハ未タ生産ナキモノナルヲ以テ輸入ヲ欠クヘカラス

硫酸「アンモニウム」

硫酸「アンモニウム」ハ戦前十万噸（千五百九十余万円）ノ輸入アリシカ漸減シテ大正六年ニ於テハ一万四千余噸ニ減シタリ専ラ英國ヨリ供給セラレシカ開戦後同國ノ「コークス」瓦斯事業ニ變動アリシモノノ如ク之ニ加ヘテ船腹ノ不足運賃ノ昂騰等ニ因リ減シタルモノナルヘシ内地ニ於テハ戦前已ニ空中窒素ニ依ル製造工場設立セラレ又戦乱ニ依リ輸入難ヲ来スヤ「コークス」瓦斯工場ノ多クハ之ヲ副産物トシテ製造シ已ニ年額四、五万噸ヲ出スニ至リ予定計画ハ恐ラク本年ニ於テ遂行セラルルニ至ルヘク然ルトキハ年額八万噸ニ達スヘシ故ニ現在ニ於テハ英品ノ供給ヲ見サルモ他窒素肥料ノ補充ヲ併セ大概内地品ヲ以テ需要ヲ充タスヲ得ヘキカ如シ

染料

英及英領地ヨリ輸入セラルル染料ニ付テハ英領印度ノ天然藍ヲ主ナルモノトス同品ノ輸入ハ蘭領印度品ト共ニ一時三百余万円ニ達シタリシカ人造藍ノ輸入増加ニ併セテ漸減シ

シ或ハ新ニ電解法又ハ「アンモニア」法ニ依ルモノ続出シ現ニ尚「アンモニア」法ニ依ル大規模工場ニシテ計画中ノモノアリ而シテ曹達灰ノ需要額ハ逐年増加シ戦前ノ輸入数量二万六千乃至三万噸ナリシモノ六年ニ入りテハ四万三千余噸ニ上レリ之ニ対シ内地生産額ハ苛性曹達ノ製造ニ供セラルルモノヲ除キ三千余噸ニ過キス又苛性曹達ノ需要額ハ約三万噸ニシテ其ノ輸入ハ戦前一万二千噸内外大正六年二万余噸ナルニ対シ内地生産額ハ一万噸内外ナルヘシ故ニ兩者ノ生産額ハ需要額ニ比スレハ遙カニ懸隔シ居レリ、在来ノ「ルブラン」法ノ如キ戦前已ニ行ハレタルモノナルモ此ノ法ニアリテハ多額ノ塩素ヲ副生シ之ヲ晒粉トナシ以テ収支相償フモノナルニ依リ晒粉処分ノ途開ケサレハ拡張スルヲ得ス電解法ニ於テモ亦然リトス「アンモニア」法ニアリテハ此ノ憂ナク相当ニ見込アルモノノ如ク前記計画中ニアル大規模工場ニシテ完成スルトキハ多大ノ産額ヲ見ルニ至ルヘキモ予定ノ成功ヲ収メ得ヘキヤ否ヤ確言シ能ハサル事情ニアリ故ニ英ノ曹達灰及苛性曹達ハ戦後ニ対シ確保シ置クノ要アリ重碳酸曹達モ専ラ英ヨリ供給セラルルモノニシテ之亦同様ニ欠クヘカラサルモノトス硼酸曹達ハ珪瑯器ノ

戦前ニハ三万余円ヲ入レタルニ過キス然ルニ開戦後人造藍ノ輸入杜絶シタル為大正五年ニハ英領印度ヨリ四十五万円、蘭領印度ヨリ八万円ヲ輸入シタルモ平和克服後ニ至レバ人造藍ノ出現ヲ見ルヘク我國ニモ生産アルモノナルヲ以テ特ニ之ヲ要セス

塗料

船底塗料其ノ他ノ「ペイント」ニ付テハ戦前已ニ其ノ製造相当ニ發達シ輸入モ船底塗料十五万円其ノ他ノ「ペイント」約三十万円、内英ノ供給ニ係ルモノ前者十二万円後者約二十五万円ニ過キサリシ殊ニ開戦後顯著ナル發展ヲ示シ工場ノ拡張又ハ増設ニ依リテ生産額頗ル増加シ造船業其ノ他ノ隆昌ニ伴ヒ需要激増シタルニ拘ラス大正六年ニ於テ船底塗料十八万円（内英十四万円）其ノ他ノ「ペイント」十四万円（内英九万円）ヲ入レタルニ過キササルヲ以テ将来左程其ノ輸入ヲ必要トセサルヘシ

糸布類

糸布類ノ英又ハ其ノ屬領地ヨリ輸入セラルルモノ巨額ナリト雖モ概シテ内地ニ於ケル生産發達セルヲ以テ其ノ輸入ハ特ニ之ヲ必要トセサルニ至レリ今各品ニ付テ略説スレハ綿

織糸ハ已ニ古クヨリ自給自足ノ域ニ達シタルノミナラス多
大ノ輸出ヲナシ只細糸ノミヲ外國ニ仰キ英品ノ輸入四十万
円内外ナリシカ我紡績業ハ更ニ已ニ細糸紡出ノ氣運ニ向ヒ
綿糸及綿線モ亦英ヨリ三十余万円ノ供給ヲ受ケタルモ古ク
ヨリ已ニ之カ製造ヲ行ヒ現在ニ於テハ多額ノ輸出ヲモナス
ニ至リ、亜麻織糸ハ二十余万円ノ輸入アリシモ内地原料ヲ
以テ自給シ得ルコトナリ「トップ」ニ付テハ羊毛ノ部ニ
述ヘタル如ク羊毛ノ供給ヲ受クルニ於テハ自給シ得ルニ至
リ毛織糸モ戰前独品六百余万円、塊品百八十余万円、仏品
百四十余万円、英品五十余万円等併セテ千万円以上ノ輸入
ヲ仰キシモ現在ハ「トップ」ヲ初メトシテ内地ニテ製造ス
ルニ至リシヲ以テ右等糸類ハ特ニ之ヲ輸入スルヲ要セス英
領印度ノ黃麻織糸及黃麻布ハ戰前ノ輸入誠ニ僅少ナリシモ
大正六年ニ入りテハ各四十余万円ニ激増シタリ商工業ノ進
展ニ伴ヒテ黃麻布ノ需要ヲ増加シタルニ依ルモノナルヘシ
此ノ兩品ハ原料黃麻ニシテ供給セラルルヲ得ハ本邦ニテ製
出シ得ルニ至リタルモノナルヲ以テ之亦特ニ其ノ輸入ヲ要
セス、綿イタリアン及綿繻子類ハ製品ト認ムヘキモノナル
カ洋傘ノ製造ニ供セラルルモノナルカ故ニ之ヲ原料用製品

レシモ品質粗惡ニシテ英品ニ及ハサルコト遠シト雖モ特ニ
之ヲ要求品目中ニ加フル程ノ必要ナカルヘシ

製紙用「パルプ」

製紙用「パルプ」ハ戰前独逸、瑞典、諾威、加奈陀、英國
等ヨリ四万余噸ヲ輸入シタリシカ大正四、五年ニ於テハ五
万余噸ニ増加シ六年ニハ一万五千余噸ニ減少シタリ内英品
ノ輸入ハ僅カニ二、三千噸ヲ占メ殊ニ大正五年以降ハ挙ク
ルニ足サル數量ニ減少シタリ元來「パルプ」ハ古クヨリ
内地ニテ製造セラレ「メカニカル、パルプ」ハ殆ント自給
ノ域ニ達シ近來輸入セラルルモノハ多クハ「ケミカル、パ
ルプ」ニ属スルモノトス樺太カ我領土ニ歸スルヤ同島ニ
「ケミカル、パルプ」ノ工場ヲ設クルモノ続出シ殊ニ時局
ハ其ノ増設ヲ促進シ今ヤ数多ノ工場ヲ有スルニ至レリ大正
六年ニ於ケル生産額ハ四万五千噸ヲ下サルヘク其ノ能力
ハ十万噸ヲ超ユト稱セラルル而シテ現在ニ於ケル推定需要額
ハ「メカニカル、パルプ」九万噸ノ外「ケミカル、パルプ」
七万噸ナルヲ以テ前記工場ニシテ完成スルニ至レハ將來ニ
於ケル需要増進ヲ見込ムモ英品ノミナラス一般ニ輸入ヲ要
セザルニ至ルヘシ

ニ掲ケタリ戰前本品ノ内地ニ於ケル生産ハ試験的ノモノニ
シテ輸出洋傘ノ如キ何レモ輸入布ヲ原料トナシタリ大正二
年ニ於テ英品千四百余万碼（三百十余万円）以太利品百余
万碼（二十余万円）併セテ千五百余万碼ノ輸入ヲ要シタリ

シカ開戦ト共ニ輸入困難トナリシヨリ内地ニ於テ製出セラ
ルルニ至リ染色仕上モ漸ク上達シ一步ヲ進メハ内外品ノ間
ニ優劣ヲ認メサルニ至ルヘク其ノ生産額ハ輸入ノ大正六年
ニ於テ三百余万碼ニ激減シタルニ反シ大正五年ニ於テ七百
二十余万碼六年ニ於テ千三百五十万碼ニ達シ必要アレハ更
ニ拡張増進スルヲ得ルニ至レルヲ以テ輸入ヲ絶ツモ困難ヲ
感セサルヘシ、之ニ次テ亜麻布ノ製織ハ近年多大ノ發展ヲ
遂ケ輸出ヲ為スニ至レルモ戰前尚英國ヨリ五十余万円ノ輸
入ヲ見タリ此等英品ハ内地ニテ製出セラレサル細物ニ属シ
輸入セラレタル後糸拔紐等ノエヲ加ヘラレテ米國其ノ他へ
輸出セラレタルモノナリ所謂加工輸出ノ原料ナルヲ以テ内
地ニテ製出セラルルニ至ルマテハ輸入アルヲ可トス

「ブツクバインダース、クロース」ハ主トシテ英ヨリ供給
セラレ大概年々二十余万円ノ輸入アリシカ大正六年ニハ五
十余万円ニ激増シタリ本品ハ戰前ヨリ内地ニ於テ製造セラ

石炭

石炭ハ年々多額ノ輸出ヲ見又輸入モ亦少カラス其ノ額五、
六十万噸ヨリ九十万噸ヲ超エ年ニ依リテ増減アリ開平炭、
撫順炭等ヲ最トシ仏領印度炭之ニ次キ英炭ニ至テハ一万噸
内外ニ過キス英炭ハ海軍用等特別用途ニ供セラルルモノナ
ルヘキモ大正五年以降毫モ輸入ナキニ徴シ特ニ之ヲ緊要ナ
ルモノト認メ難シ

硝子板類

硝子板中厚板ハ年々五十余万円ノ輸入アリ大正六年ニ八百
余万円ノ輸入ヲ見タリ主トシテ英白両國ヨリ供給セラレタ
リシカ白品ハ開戦後忽チニシテ輸入ヲ絶チテ米品之ニ代ハ
リ現在ニ於テハ英米品ノ量伯仲ノ間ニアリ本品ハ窓用ノ外
鏡ノ製造ニ供セラル開戦後硝子板ノ製造ハ著シク發展シ多
額ノ輸出ヲ見ルニ至レルモ厚板ニ付テハ雜板ヲ製出スルニ
止マリ鏡ノ生地ニ充ツヘキモノハ全然製出スルニ至ラス而
シテ英品ニシテ得ラレサルトキハ米品ヲ以テ代フルヲ得ヘ
シト雖モ鏡ノ輸出ニ付安全ヲ期センカ為英品ノ輸入ヲモ確
保シ置クヲ可トス写真用乾板ハ英米殊ニ主トシテ英ヨリ輸
入セラレ英品ハ總額ノ八一九割ヲ占ムト雖モ米品ヲ以テ代

フルノ途ナキニアラサルノミナラス其ノ用途ノ性質上殊ニ輸入ヲ要求スル程ノモノニアラサルヘシ

鉄類

製鉄ノ事業ハ近年大ニ進歩シタルモ其ノ生産額ハ需要額ヲ去ルコト遠ク年々大ノ輸入ヲ仰キタリ殊ニ英ノ供給ニ係ルモノ甚タ多カリキ開戦後歐洲各国ヨリノ輸入困難トナルヤ製鉄工場ハ規模ヲ拡張シ又其ノ新設セラレタルモノ少カラス政府ニ於テモ急速ニ製鉄業ヲ振興スルノ必要ヲ認メ奨励法ヲ設ケタルヨリ其ノ計画ヲ促進シ大規模工場ノ設立ヲ見ルニ至レリ今左表ヲ以テ鉄需給ノ概状ヲ示スヘシ

鉄材輸入額表（噸）

	總輸入額	英吉利	英領印度	計	支那	北米 合衆国
大正元年	八六、五九	三六、〇九	五〇、〇〇	八六、〇九	一、七六	一七、八七
二年	八三、九七	三六、四六	四七、五二	八四、〇一	六、六六	九、五八
三年	五八、一五	一六、一〇	四二、〇三	五八、一三	六、六八	一三、八四
四年	四一、〇五	一六、八八	二四、一六	四一、〇四	八、四九	一三、八四
五年	六九、五四	一五、〇一	五四、五三	七〇、五三	一〇、七三	二九、九六
六年	九七、〇〇	三三、〇七	六三、九三	九七、〇〇	一六、四六	六〇、五五

備考 本表ハ鉄鉄、条竿類、板線、管等普通鉄材ノ外釘リベット類、鉄道建設材料電線支柱同部分品、支架用材料及家屋、橋梁等ノ建設材料ヲ含ム

其ノ仕出国ハ英、独、米、白、瑞（典）、仏、支那、英領印度等ニシテ英最モ多キヲ占メ独、米、白、英領印度等順次之二次ケリ開戦後歐洲諸国ヨリノ輸入ハ瑞典ヲ除クノ外或ハ全ク杜絶シ或ハ激減シタルカ為支那米等国ヨリ増入ヲ見タリ而シテ内地ニ於ケル生産額ヲ見ルニ左ノ如シ

	鉄鉄及合金鉄（噸）	鋼材（噸）
大正元年	二三九、一六八	二一九、七一四
二年	二四二、六七六	二五四、九五二
三年	三〇一、七二六	二八二、五一六
四年	三二〇、六二七	三四二、八七〇
五年	三九二、八九二	三八四、〇二五
六年	五〇一、四〇二	五二九、六一四

前記鋼材ノ製造ハ内国鉄鉄ノ外輸入鉄鉄ヲモ使用シ其ノ額不明ナルヲ以テ仮リニ輸入数量ニ鉄鉄及合金鉄ノ産額ヲ加ヘ之ヲ大略鉄材ノ需要額ト認ムヘシ然ルトキハ大正元年ニ於テ百十萬噸、二年ニ於テ百五萬噸トナリ六年ニ於テハ百

四十八萬噸トナル此等需要ノ増加ハ諸般鉄工業ノ殷盛ニ基クモノナルヘシト雖モ主トシテ造船業ノ勃興ニ因ルモノナルヘシ而シテ内国ノ現在産額ハ戦前ノ需要額ニ比シ約半額ニ相当スト雖モ現在ノ夫ニ比スレハ三分ノ一二過キス計画中又ハ増設中ノ製鉄工場ニシテ完成スルトキハ其ノ製造額ハ二倍ニ達スヘキカ故ニ差当リ大略需要ヲ充スヲ得ヘキカ如シ鉄ノ自給ニ関シテハ夙ニ一般ニ注意スル所トナリ鉞又ハ製鉄ノ状態ニ於テ支那滿洲等ニ求ムヘシトシ鉞又ハ製鉄ヲ獲得スルカ為己ニ稼行セル鉞山又ハ製鉄所ニ資金ヲ供給シ或ハ日支聯合ノ下ニ採鉞又ハ製鉄ヲ開始スル等力ヲ致シタルコト少カラス今回歐鉄ノ輸入杜絶ニ当リ支那ヨリ戦前ニ比シ十倍以上ノ額ヲ入ルルヲ得タルハ右等計画ノ結果ニ因ルモノトス尚關東州其ノ他ニ製鉄所開始ノ計画アリテ此等完成ノ曉ニハ相当ノ額ヲ得ヘシト雖將來ニ於ケル需要増加ヲ見込ムトキハ不足タルヲ免レサルヘク尚現在米国ヨリ供給セラルルモノ約七割ニ及フト雖平和克復後英鉄ノ輸出自由ナルニ至レハ価格等ノ關係ニ於テ再ヒ英品ヲ需用セサルヘカラサルヘシ英品ノ供給ハ戦前実ニ全輸入額ノ四割ヲ占メ最モ重キヲ為セリ

鉄鉄 戦前主トシテ英國、英領印度、瑞典及支那ヨリ供給ヲ受ケタリ其ノ額ハ大正二年ニ於テ二十六萬噸ナリシモノ

ノ三十四年ニハ十六萬噸ニ下リ五十六年ニハ二十三萬噸ニ増加シタリ内主要国別ニ付大正二年ニ対シ六年ノ量ヲ挙クレハ英ハ九萬噸ヨリ五萬噸ニ、英印ハ八萬噸ヨリ六萬噸ニ減シ、支那ハ五萬九千噸ヨリ十萬噸ニ増加シタリ而シテ内地生産額ハ大正二年ニ於テ二十四萬噸ナリシモノ六年ニ於テ四十八萬噸ニ増加シ輸入ヲ凌駕セリ尚現在計画中ニ在ルモノ完成スルトキハ百萬噸ヲ超ユルニ至ルベシト雖鋼材ノ需要額ニ比スレハ遙ニ低キヲ以テ支那ヨリ輸入シ得ヘキ量ヲ加フルモ尚英及英領印度ヨリノ輸入ヲ要スヘシ

合鉄鉄 本類ニ属スルモノハ製鋼ノ原料ニ使用セラルルモノナリ其ノ輸入状況ヲ見ルニ鐵鉄（「スプーゲルアイゼン」）ハ戦前ニ於テ千八百噸ノ輸入アリ主トシテ独ヨリ引キタリシカ開戦後ハ瑞（典）品之ニ代ハリ大正六年ニ於テ一千二百余噸ヲ入レタリ「フェロマンガニス」ハ英、独殊ニ英ヨリ之ヲ仰キ其ノ額四千余噸ナリシガ大正六年ニハ六百噸ヲ英、瑞（典）、米ヨリ入レタリ、「フェロシリコン」及「シリコスピーゲルアイゼン」ハ歐洲諸国ヨリ千七百噸

ヲ輸入シ（内英品九割ヲ占ム）タリシカ大正六年ニ於テハ四百噸ニ減シタリ此額ハ全ク英ノ供給ニ係ル「フェロクローム」其ノ他ノ不可鍛性鉄合金ハ英仏独殊ニ仏ヨリ仰キ其ノ輸入額六百余噸ナリシカ開戦ト共ニ激減シ大正六年ニハ再ヒ五百余噸ニ増加シタリ之レ亦英ノ供給ニ係ルモノ多シ而シテ大正六年ニ於ケル合金鉄ノ輸入總額ハ二千八百余噸ニ過キス今之ニ対シ同年ノ内國産額ヲ挙クレハ左ノ如シ

鏡鉄（スピーゲルアイゼン）	一、七〇七噸
滿鐵（フェロマンガニース）	七、三三九
硅素鉄（フェロシリコン）	二、四三一
硅素滿鐵（シリコススピーゲルアイゼン）	三〇六
「クローム」鉄（フェロクローム）	二一四
「タングステン」鉄	一五三
計	一一、一五〇

鏡鉄ハ已ニ内地ニ於テ相当生産セラルルノミナラス英ノ供給絶ユルモ他ヨリ入ルルノ途アリ「フェロマンガニース」「フェロシリコン」及「シリコススピーゲルアイゼン」ハ内地ニ於ケル製造最モ発達シ「クローム」鉄其ノ他ノ合金鉄モ相当製出セラルルニ至リタルモノナルヲ以テ此等各品ハ大概自給シ得ルニ至レリ然レトモ右ハ分量ノ上ヨリ觀察シ

六年ニ於テハ更ニ二十九万余噸（四千六百余万円）ニ増加シタリ之ヲ仕出地ニ区分スレハ独逸九万余噸、白耳義四万余噸、英吉利三万余噸等ナリシガ独、白ハ杜絶シ大正六年ニ於テ英ハ六千余噸ニ減シ北米合衆國ヨリ十七万余噸ノ輸入ヲ見タリ価格數倍ニ騰貴セル今日ニ於テ斯ク需要ノ増加セルハ造船業ノ發展其ノ主因ヲ為スモノトス戦後ニ至レハ米品ハ欧品ニ敵スル能ハス欧品ハ再ヒ之ニ代ハルヘシ而シテ目下計畫中ノ製鉄工場ニシテ完成スルトキハ此等鋼材ハ第一ニ製出セラルヘキモノニシテ大体ニ於テ需要ヲ充タスニ至ルヘキモ其ノ特殊ノ形状若ハ性質ノモノニ付テハ尚英品ノ輸入ヲ必要トスヘシ

板類 種類甚タ多ク普通ノ薄板、厚板、電鍍板、葉鉄等之ニ属シ用途頗ル広シ戦前ノ輸入十五万噸（二千三百万円）ニシテ条竿等ト相並ヒテ重要ナルモノナリ現在ハ一層需要ヲ増加シ大正六年ニ於テハ輸入三十三万噸ニ上リ価額一億円ヲ超ユルニ至レリ普通板鉄中薄板ハ電鍍板ノ原料、發電機等特殊機械ノ材料トシテ使用セラルル外煙突其ノ他広ク雜用ニ供セラレ厚板ハ船舶橋梁等ノ建造又「ボイラー」其ノ他諸機械ノ製作ニ使用セラレ需要甚タ広シ大正六年ニ於

タルモノニシテ品質上ヨリ見ルトキハ未タ十分ナル域ニ達セス製鋼原料トシテ完全ナルモノト認メ難キモノアリ現在内地品ヲ以テ弁シ居ルハ已ムヲ得サルニ出テタル状態ナルヲ以テ内地技術ノ進歩ヲ見ル迄當分英國ヨリ仰カサルヘカラサルモノアルヘシ

鋼塊鋼片（「インゴット」「ブルーム」等） 戦前ノ輸入七千余噸ナリシカ大正六年ニハ二千噸ニ減シタリ之ヲ産地ニ依リテ区分スレハ瑞典産最多ク其ノ約五割ヲ占メ澳匈國産、白國産英國産等之ニ次シカ現在ニ於テハ何レモ減少シ只英國産千余噸ニ増加シ米品ノ増入ト相俟テ需要ヲ充タセリ本品ハ条竿板等ノ原料ニ供セラルルモノナルカ本邦ニ於テハ未タ其ノ聯絡開ケス特殊ノ用途ニ供セラルルモノニシテ其ノ額少シト雖モ重要ナルモノナリ然レトモ大体ニ於テ戦前ノ如ク瑞典ヨリ供給セラルルニ於テハ英品ノ輸入ハ特ニ之ヲ必要トセス

条竿、「コノー」形、「アングル」形類 本品ハ家屋ノ建築、船舶、橋梁ノ建設其ノ他各種ノ用途ニ使用セラルルモノニシテ輸入額ニ於テ鉄類中ノ大宗タリ其ノ額ハ戦前十万八千余噸（千四百余万円）ナリシカ開戦ト共ニ減少シ大正

ケル板類ノ輸入三十三万噸ノ内二十九万噸ハ此ノ生地板ニ属ス戦前ニ於ケル輸入九万噸ニ比シ二十余万噸ノ激増ヲ来タセルハ諸工作事業ノ殷盛ニ伴ヒテ需要ヲ増加シタルモノナリト雖モ其ノ主因ハ之ノ亦造船業ノ發展ニアリ戦前ハ主トシテ英独ヨリ仰キ米、白之ニ次シカ欧品ハ或ハ杜絶シ或ハ減少シテ現在ハ米九割余、英約四分ノ割合トナレリ本品ハ現下計畫中ノ製鉄工場ニシテ完成スルニ至レハ自給シ得ヘク且薄板殊ニ其ノ特殊性質ノモノニ至ル迄製出セラルヘキ予定ナルモ全ク自給シ得ル迄ニハ相當ノ期間ヲ要スヘク尚特殊鋼ニ付テハ全然予定計畫ニ依頼スルハ危険ナキニアラサルヲ以テ尚所要額中ニ英品ヲ見込ミ置クノ安全ナルニ若カス板類中之ニ次クモノヲ電鍍板トス本品ハ波形其ノ他ヲ併セテ戦前三万四千噸（五百三十余万円）ナリシカ大正六年ニハ四千余噸ニ減少シ専ラ英ヨリ仰キタルモ主トシテ米ヨリ入ルルニ至レリ從來内地ニ於テ製作シ又輸入薄板ニ電鍍スルモノアリシカ輸入困難トナルヤ後者ノ事業著シク発達セリ現在供給不足シ価格昂騰シタルカ為其ノ使用ヲ控ヘ居ルモノ甚タ多ク戦後価格下落スルニ至レハ需要更ニ激増スヘキモ薄板ノ供給ニシテ十分ナレハ内地ニテ電鍍シテ

弁スルヲ得ヘク尙民間ニ大規模工場ノ工事中ニアルモノアルヲ以テ完成ノ曉ニハ自給シ得ルニ至ルヘシ次キニ輸入ヲ必要トスルハ葉鉄ナリ葉鉄ノ輸入ハ大正五年ニ於ケル三万九千余噸ヲ最高トシ年々戦前ヨリ二万六千噸ヲ入レタリ戦前ハ専ラ英品ニ依リタリシカ現在ハ主トシテ米品ニ依レリ現下官民間ニ製造計画中ノモノアリテ之レ亦自給シ得ヘキ予定ナリト称セラルルモ民間製造ノ予定額ハ確實ナラサルモノノ如ク尙当分英品ヲ入ルルノ外ナキガ如シ

線及線索 戦前ヨリ年々二百万余噸ノ輸入アリ電鍍線常ニ其ノ八割以上ヲ占ム主トシテ戦前ハ独ヨリ、開戦後ハ米ヨリ供給セラレ英品ノ供給ハ二千余噸ナリシカ現在ハ五百余噸ニ減セリ斯ノ如クシテ英品ノ供給ハ僅少ニ過キササルミナラス開戦後内地ニ於テ太線ヲ原料トシテ製線ヲ為スノ業大ニ発達シタル外「ワイヤロッド」ヲ製造シテ製線ヲ行ハントスルモノアルニ至リ尙戦後ニ至レバ独品ノ供給モ之アルヘク旁英品ノ輸入ヲ見サルモ弁スヘキ見込ナリ線索ハ古クヨリ内地ニ製造セラレ又又戦前ニ当リ工場ノ増設セラレタルモノアリ年々千余噸ノ輸入アリシモ開戦後ハ三―四百噸ニ減シタリ内英品多キヲ占ムルモ内地産額ニ比スレハ

ヲ第一トシ独品ノ三割、英品ノ一割二分等之ニ次キシカ現在ニ於テハ殆ント米品ノミトナレリ、従来「レール」ハ枝光製鉄所ニ於テ之ヲ製造シ民間工場ニ於テモ之ヲ製造スルノ計画アリ従テ輸入ヲ要セサルニ至ルハ近キニアルヘシ加之米ヨリ得ルノ途アルヲ以テ英品ノ輸入ハ左程肝要ナルモノニアラス

家屋橋梁等ノ建設材料

本品ハ条、竿、「デー」形「アングル」類、板等ノ材料ヲ以テ家屋橋梁等ヲ建設スヘク設計セラレタルモノナルヲ以テ其ノ材料ニシテ十分ナル供給ヲ得ハ輸入ハ之ヲ要セサルモノトス、戦前ノ輸入額ハ一万九千噸ニシテ内米八千噸、独六千噸、英四千七百噸ナリ

之ヲ要スルニ鉄類ノ需要額ハ戦前百二十万噸ト称セラレ之ニ対シ内地ノ製造額ハ目下計画中ニアルモノノ能力ヲ加ヘテ殆ント同額ニ達シ来年度ニ至レバ工事完成スヘシト伝ヘラルルヲ以テ其ノ曉ニハ自給シ得ルニ至ルヘキカ如ク推定セラルルモ各工場製出材ノ種類、毎種類ノ予定額等分明ナラサルヲ以テ其ノ外国ニ供給ヲ仰クヲ要スルモノノ種類モ亦断定スルヲ得ス上記ハ現在及将来ニ於ケル需要額ノ多寡、

僅少ニ過キササルヲ以テ其ノ輸入ハ重要ナラズ

筒及管 種類甚多シ鑄鉄管ハ古クヨリ内地ニ於ケル製造発達シテ輸入ヲ要セサルニ至リ抽拔管モ已ニ製造セラレ戦前千噸内外ノ輸入アリシモノ現在ハ百噸内外ニ減少シ「エルボー、ジョイント」類モ輸入千噸内外ヨリ百余噸ニ減少シ現在輸入管トシテ重視スヘキモノハ接合管ナリトス統計上各品ニ対スル仕分ナキヲ以テ正確ナル輸入ヲ知ルヲ得サルモ鑄鉄管及抽拔管以外ノモノハ大体ニ於テ此接合管ニ該当スルモノト見テ可ナルヘシ其ノ額ハ大正元年ニ於テ三万三千余噸二年ニ於テ四万三千余噸ナリシカ開戦後著シク減少シ六年ニハ二万六千余噸ニ減少シタリ而シテ二年ニ於ケル割合ヲ見ルニ米品六割余ヲ占メ独品ノ二割余之ニ次キ英品一割六分ナリシカ六年ニ於テハ米品九割、英品五分トナレリ本品ハ未タ内地ニ生産セラレス輸入ヲ要スルモノナルモ英ノ供給ハ僅少ナルヲ以テ重視スヘキモノニアラス

「レール」 本品ノ輸入ハ年ニ依リテ消長アリ戦前ハ大概六万噸（約四百万円）ヲ輸入シタリシカ開戦後漸減シテ四年以來数千噸ニ減シ六年ニハ五万噸（八百万円）ニ増加シタリ大正二年ニ於ケル産地別ヲ挙クレハ米品ノ四割五分

製造ノ難易等ニ依リ推定シタルニ過キササルモノトス

白金

白金ハ戦前英、仏、独等ヨリ輸入セラレタリシカ開戦後不定トナリ大正五年ニ於テハ英、仏ノ外、米、露ヨリ、六年ニ於テハ露領亜細亜、仏、瑞（西）、米ヨリ仰キ主トシテ米ヨリ輸入スルニ至レリ本邦ニ生産ナキモノナルモ英ニ得サレハ他ニ求ムルノ途アルモノトス

亜鉛

亜鉛ノ塊錠等ハ戦前独、英、白、米、濠等ノ諸国ヨリ六千噸内外ヲ輸入セリ独ヨリ入リタルモノ最多ク英國及濠洲ヨリ入レタルモノハ約三割ニ当レリ已ニ亜鉛錠ノ部ニ述ヘタルカ如ク開戦後此ノ精鍊業ハ大ニ進歩シタルヲ以テ現在ニ於テハ其ノ輸入ヲ要セサルニ至レリ然レトモ燐寸ノ包装ニ使用スル亜鉛ノ簿板ハ未タ本邦ニ生産セラレス戦前三千六百余噸ヲ独、白、英ヨリ輸入シタリシカ開戦後杜絶シタルカ為輸出燐寸ノ包装上困難ヲ来タシ「ターンプレート」ヲ以テ代用スル等漸ク弁シ居ル有様ナルヲ以テ英品ノ輸入ハ総額ノ二割五分ニ過キサリシモ重要輸出品ノ為ニ之ヲ欠クヘカラサルモノトス

「ニッケル」

「ニッケル」（塊及粒）八年額百五、六十万斤ノ需要アリシカ大正五年ニハ百八十万斤ニ増加シ六年ニハ九十万斤ニ減シタリ主トシテ英國ヨリ輸入セラレシカ大正四年ヨリ米品ノ輸入増加シ六年ノ額ハ英米伯仲ノ間ニアリ最近ニ至リ内地ニ於テ外國鉍ニ依リテ精鍊ヲ試ムルモノアルニ至リタルモ試験時代ニ属スルヲ以テ本品ノ輸入ハ欠クヘカラス

水銀

水銀ハ古クハ主トシテ英米ヨリ供給セラレタリシカ戰前ニ當リテハ専ラ独之ニ次テ澳匈國、伊、英等ヨリ供給セラレタリ其ノ額二十五万斤内外ニシテ内十二万斤ハ独ヨリノ供給ニ係ル開戦後此等諸國ヨリノ輸入ハ減少又ハ杜絶シテ英ノ外米品及支那品増入シ大正五年ニ於テハ英十五万斤其ノ他ヲ併セテ四十二万斤、六年ニ於テハ英一万斤其ノ他ヲ併セテ二十八万斤ノ輸入ヲ見タリ本品ハ金銀ノ精鍊、電汞ノ製造其ノ他各種ノ原料又ハ材料トシテ使用セラレ内地ノ生産額ハ数百斤ニ過キサルヲ以テ輸入ヲ必要トスルモ供給地少カラサルヲ以テ特ニ英ヨリノ輸入ヲ必要トセス

蒼鉛

カ開戦後減少スルト共ニ米品ノ増入ヲ促カシ米品ハ五年ニ於テ全額ノ五割ニ上リ六年ニハ一割六分ニ減シ濠洲品ハ再ヒ七割六分ノ多キヲ占ムルニ至レリ開戦後支那品モ多少増入シ又新ニ英領印度ヨリモ輸入ヲ見ルニ至レリ而シテ内地生産状況ハ年産額戰前三千七百餘匁ニ過キサリシモノ時局ニ入り輸入自由ナラサルニ至ルヤ岐阜宮城等ニ於ケル諸鉍山ハ事業ヲ拡張シ輸入鉍石ヲ併セテ製鍊ヲ行フモノアルニ至リシヨリ五年ニハ九月迄ニ六千七百餘匁ニ増加シタリ從ヒテ輸入鉍モ増加シ大正六年ニハ二万余匁ニ上リタリ其ノ産地ハ支那、關東州、露領亜細亞、露西亞等ニシテ支那及關東州ヲ合スルトキハ全額ノ六割余ニ上リ露領亜細亞ノ二割之ニ次ク此等方面ニ於ケル鉍石ノ獲得ニシテ確實ナルニ於テハ金屬鉛ノ生産ハ更ニ増加スヘシト雖モ鉛ノ需要ハ近來更ニ激増シテ之ヲ充タスコト能ハサルヨリ七年ニ入りテモ七月迄ニ已ニ濠洲ヨリ八千餘匁、米ヨリ七千餘匁併セテ一万五千餘匁ヲ輸入シタリ、需給ノ關係斯クノ如キ狀態ニアルヲ以テ濠洲鉛ハ当分ニ仰カサルヘカラサルモノトス

鉄螺旋釘類

鉄螺旋釘ノ輸入額ハ大正二年ニ於テ四百八十余匁（十九万

蒼鉛ハ主トシテ英獨兩國ヨリ供給セラレ其ノ額大正元年ニ於テ十五万円、二年ニ於テ四十二万円、三年ニ於テ二十四万円ニシテ独品其ノ半以上ヲ占メタリシカ現在ハ専ラ英ヨリ供給セララルルニ至レリ本品ハ次硝酸蒼鉛ノ原料ニ供セララルルモノニシテ次硝酸蒼鉛ノ輸入ハ一時四十余万円ニ上リシモ内地ニ製造ヲ見ルニ至リ原料蒼鉛ノ輸入増加スルニ從ヒテ其ノ額ヲ減シ今ヤ數万円ニ過キス而シテ蒼鉛ハ内地ノ生産僅微ナルヲ以テ英ノ供給ヲ必要トス

錫

錫（塊及錠）ハ戰前ヨリ年々二百万斤内外ノ輸入アリシガ大正六年ハ三百三十余万斤ニ増加シタリ其ノ仕出地ハ英領海峽殖民地ヲ第一トシ年額常ニ全額ノ七割乃至八割ヲ占ム之ニ次テ支那ヨリ年々相當ノ供給アルモ其ノ額一割ヨリ一割六―七分ニ過キサルヲ以テ重ヲ為サス而シテ内地ノ産額ハ四―五十万斤ニ止マルヲ以テ英領海峽殖民地ヨリノ輸入ハ欠クヘカラサルモノトス

鉛

鉛ノ輸入年額ハ戰前ヨリ大正五年ノ二万余匁ヲ除キ年々一万四―五千匁ノ間ニアリ濠洲産其ノ九割以上ヲ占メタリシ

円）ニシテ内英ノ供給ニ係ルモノ過半ヲ占メタリシカ六年ニハ千餘匁ニ増加シ専ラ米ヨリ入ルルニ至レリ又牝牡螺旋釘ハ大正二年ニ於テ二千五百匁（四十六万円）ニシテ内英四割、獨三割、白、米共ニ一割余ノ割合ナリシカ漸次減少シテ六年ニ於テハ五百九十余匁ニ下リ米八割ヲ占ムルニ至レリ此等ハ古クヨリ内地ニ製造セラレタルモノニシテ牝牡螺旋釘ノ如キ已ニ一工場ニシテ三千匁ヲ超ユル製造能力ヲ有スルモノアリ螺旋釘ノ輸入ハ最近ニ於テ増加シタルモ之造船其ノ他機械工業ノ勃興ニ連レ一時需要ノ激増シタルニ依ルモノニシテ強ヒテ其ノ輸入ヲ必要トセス

鉄鍵

鉄鍵ハ大正二年ニ於テ五十余万円内英ヨリ四十余万円ノ輸入アリシ開戦後漸減シタルモ五年以降再劇増シテ六年トモ年額九十余万円ニ上リ内英ノ供給ハ五年ニ於テ七十九万円六年ニ於テ四十万円ナリ鉄鍵モ亦内地ニ於テ製造セララルルニ至リシモ開戦後船舶用ノ需要激増セルニ反シ其ノ原料鍊鉄ノ輸入容易ナラサルニ至レルカ為増入ヲ促カシタルモノトス鉄鍵ノ原料鍊鉄ハ特種ノ品質ヲ有スルヲ要シ未タ内地ニ於テ生産セラレサルモノナルヲ以テ尚英等ヨリ輸入セサ

ルヘカラス其ノ供給ニシテ十分ナレハ鉄鍵ノ輸入ハ之ヲ要セズ

製造品

製造品中英帝国ヨリ供給ヲ受ケツツアルモノニ付主ナルモノヲ大別スレハ英本国ノ布帛及布帛製品、紙類、鍛装絶縁電線、自転車、汽船及諸機械、英領印度ノ「ガンニー」囊

ニシテ其ノ輸入巨額ニ上レトモ内地工業発達ノ状態、其ノ供給国等ニ鑑ミ輸入ヲ必要トセサルモノ多シ
布帛及布帛製品
布帛類中英品ノ輸入多キモノニ付戦前並現在ニ於ケル輸入状況ヲ表示スレバ左ノ如シ

	大正二年	大正六年
	全輸入額	全輸入額
	英品ノ割合	英品ノ割合
英吉利	全輸入額ニ対スル	全輸入額ニ対スル
綿天鵝絨及ブラッシュ類	一、八五八、八三三 円	三、八六三、八六三 円
生金巾及生シーチング	一、三三、八八八	七〇、八四四
生帆布	三、四九、九八一	三、五八、八五三
漂金巾及漂シーチング	一、八四、〇四四	五、九六、一六七
寒冷紗	三、七、四三三	五、九、四三三
更紗	九、七、七七一	一、九、四三三
其ノ他（絞織布、縐織布、其ノ他ノ綿布） （生地及漂白ヲ除ク）	五、四四、五六一	一、九、四三三
羅紗及セルデス（毛製）	四、八二、四三三	三、一六、七七一
同（毛綿製）	五、六五、〇七三	一、九、四三三
フランネル（毛製）	三、〇七、〇七三	三、四、八四一

	大正二年	大正六年
	全輸入額	全輸入額
	英品ノ割合	英品ノ割合
イタリアンクロース	一四、三三三 円	八、四四四 円
アルパカ、オルレアン及ラストル類	五、七、六〇〇	一、九、六三三
油布及リノリウム	三、四、七七一	三、〇、三三三
英領印度	全輸入額	全輸入額
ガンニー囊	六、一一元	八、三、〇三三

以上各品ハ専ラ英又ハ専ラ英領印度ヨリ供給セラルルモノニシテ大概内地ニ於テ製造セラルルモノナリ更紗ノ如キ一時巨額ノ輸入アリシモノナルカ戦前已ニ内地品ノ為ニ騒逐セラレ、生金巾及生「シーチング」、寒冷紗、「フランネル」「イタリアン、クロース」等モ内地ノ製造已ニ戦前ニ於テ或ハ開戦後顯著ナル発達ヲ為シ輸入ヲ減シタルモノナルヲ以テ問題トナラス「アルパカ」類ハ未タ内地ニ生産セラレサルモ裏地トシテ「イタリアン、クロース」等ヲ以テ代用セラルルモノ多キヲ加ヘタルヨリ輸入ヲ減シタリ「リノリウム」ハ内地ニ製造ナク只不完全ナル代用品ノ生産ヲ見ルニ過キササルヲ以テ今尚相当ノ輸入アリ、綿天鵝絨類ハ品質優秀ナルモノ、漂金巾及漂「シーチング」ハ細物、毛製及毛綿製ノ羅紗及「セルデス」ハ縞物及上等無地物ニ

於テ輸入ヲ要スルモノアレトモ内地ノ製造相当ノ発達シ殊ニ此等ハ何レモ英国ノ特産品ニシテ彼ノ進ンテ売ラントスルモノナルヲ以テ強ヒテ之ヲ求ムルノ要ナシ、英領印度ノ「ガンニー」囊モ已ニ「ガンニー」布ニ付テ記シタル如ク黄麻ノ輸入自由ナレハ之亦之ヲ求ムルノ要ナシ

紙類

紙類中英帝国ヨリ供給セラルルモノノ主ナルモノハ印刷料紙及筆記用紙ナリ我製紙業ハ長足ノ進歩ヲ為シ殊ニ開戦後ノ発展ハ著シク已ニ「パルプ」ノ部ニ述ヘタルカ如ク「パルプ」已ニ自給シ得ルニ至レルヲ以テ此等紙類モ亦輸入ヲ要セサルニ至ルモ遠カラサルヘシ只品質ニ付テハ彼ニ比シ遜色アルヲ免レス、印刷料紙中下等品タル「ザラ」紙ハ已ニ内地品ヲ以テ弁スルニ至リ輸入アルモノハ中以上ノ品質ノ

モノトス其ノ額ハ大正二年ニ於テ三百五十余万円、内英百四十万円、独百二十万円、白四十万円、瑞（典）二十万円、米十七万円ナリシモノ大正六年ニ於テハ九十万円、内米五十余万円、英三十余万円トナレリ又筆記用紙ハ大正二年ニ於テ四十四万円、内英三十八万円ナリシモノ大正六年ニ於テ三十七万円内英三十三万円トナレリ、価額上ニ於テハ輸入衰ヘサルカ如キモ数量ヲ以テ比較スレハ大約前者ハ約九分ノ一ニ後者ハ四分ノ一ニ減シタリ此等ハ早晚自給ノ域ニ達スル見込アルノミナラス他ニモ亦之ヲ求ムルノ途アリ尚英ノ我ニ売ラント欲スルモノニ属スルヲ以テ強ヒテ之ヲ求ムルヲ要セサルモノトス

海底電線其ノ他ノ鍍装絶縁電線

海底電信電話線ハ政府ノ需要ニ係ルモノナルヲ以テ其ノ施設ニ依リテ輸入年額ニ消長アリ大正二年ニ五万円、三年ニ九十二万円、四年ニ三十万円、五年ニ百二十九万円ノ輸入アリ全ク英國ヨリ供給セラル、已ニ内地ニ製造ヲ見ルニ至レルモ日尚浅ク其ノ規模モ亦大ナラサルヲ以テ尚英品ノ輸入ヲ必要トスヘシ其ノ他ノ金属ニテ鍍装シタル絶縁電線ニ付テハ大正二年ニ於テ独品百三十六万円、英品四十五万円

レーキ」、「スプロレットウキール」、「ハブ」等何レモ内地ニ於テ製造セラレ鏈モ亦最近ニ至リテ製出セラルルニ至リ相当ノ成績ヲ挙げツツアリ然レドモ「ベアリングボール」ニ至テハ未タ内地ニ製造セラレサルヲ以テ輸入ヲ必要トスルモ特ニ茲ニ挙テ數フヘキ程ノモノニアラス斯テ自転車部分品ハ大体ニ於テ内品ヲ以テ充當シ得ルニ至リ二三ノ種類ニ付品質經濟等ニ於テ之ヲ忍ブニ於テハ進ンデ之ヲ求ムルノ要ナキモノトス

鉄道車輛及同部分品

鉄道車輛及同部分品ニ付テ其ノ輸入セラルルモノハ専ラ車輛ノ部分品ニシテ車輪及車軸、「タイヤ」、「バッファ」及「スプリング」、電気車用調整機等主ナルモノトス就中車輪及車軸（「タイヤ」ヲ含ム）最多ク「バッファ」及「スプリング」之ニ次ク、大正二年ノ輸入額二百万円ナリシカ漸次減少シテ五年ニハ約三十万円トナリ六年ニハ二百余万円ニ上リタリ、車輪及車軸、「タイヤ」ノ輸入ハ戦前独品最多ク米英順次之ニ次キ英品二―三割ヲ占メシモ現在ハ専ラ米品ニ依レリ、「バッファ」及「スプリング」ハ英品二―三割、調整機ハ英品五割ヨリ八割ヲ占メ

其ノ他ヲ併セテ百八十余万円ノ輸入アリシカ四年ニ於テハ独品三十余万円、英品一万六千円其ノ他ヲ併セテ三十九万円ニ減シ爾後ノ輸入ハ年額一―二万円ニ過キス戦前已ニ絶縁電線ノ製造ハ発達ヲ遂ケ時局ニ入り輸入難トナルヤ内地品ヲ以テ充當シ得ルニ至レルモノナルヲ以テ輸入ヲ要セス

自転車及同部分品

自転車ノ製造ハ著シキ発達ヲ為シ輸入シ来ルモノハ特殊ノ品種ニ限ラレタリ大正二年ニ於テ百三万円、内英品九十八万円ノ輸入アリ三年ニハ四十三万円、内英品三十八万円ノ輸入ヲ見タルモ爾後見ルヘキ輸入ナシ而シテ英品ノ輸入ハ需要額ニ比スレハ僅少ニ過キサルヲ以テ特ニ之ヲ必要トセス自転車部分品中「タイヤ」ハ全額ノ半ヲ占メ大正二年ニ於ケル輸入額百万円ノ内英ヨリ入レタルモノ九十八万円ニ及ヒシガ開戦後輸出ヲ禁止セラレタルヨリ内地ニ於ケル製造振興シ自給シ得ルニ至レリ其ノ他ノ部分品ノ輸入ハ大正二年ニ於テ百三十万円内英九十万円、独三十六万円ナリシガ六年ニハ五十八万円ニ減シ、内米三十八万円、英二十万円トナレリ、此等部分品ノ製作モ開戦後特ニ発達シ已ニ「フレーム」、「リム」、「スポーク」、「コースターブ

シガ五年以降輸入ヲ絶ツニ至レリ、「タイヤ」及車軸ハ製鉄所ニ於テ製造シ大正五年ニ於ケル製造高「タイヤ」七百六十万斤、車軸百八十万斤ニ上レリ尚輪心ニ付テハ民間ニ二三製造所アリ然レドモ「タイヤ」ノ如キハ需要ヲ充タスニ足ラス民間ニ大規模ノ製造計画ヲ見ルニ至レリ已ニ工事ニ着手シ運転ヲ見ルモ近キニアルヘシ其ノ能力五千万斤（約三万噸）ニシテ当分ハ八百万斤ノ製造ヲ行フト云フ斯クノ如クシテ車輪及車軸「タイヤ」ハ内地ニ於ケル製造発達セルノミナラス米ヨリモ供給ヲ受クル途アルヲ以テ英品ノ輸入ハ必要ニアラス「バッファ」及「スプリング」電気車用調整機モ亦各所ニ於テ製造セラレ五年以降輸入ナキニ徴シ内地品ノミニテ充當シ得ルモノト見ルヲ得ヘシ

汽船

汽船ノ輸入ハ年ニ依リ著シク消長アリ其ノ額ハ明治四十四年五十隻、大正元年二十五隻、二年二十隻ニシテ爾後年額十隻乃至二十三隻ノ間ニアリ概シテ英船ノ輸入多ク四年以後ハ関東州ヨリ移籍セラレタルモノ少カラス蓋シ四十四年ニ於ケル増入ハ関稅改正ヲ見越シタルニ依ルモノナルヘク

爾後造船業ノ発達ニ伴ヒテ其ノ額ヲ減シタルモノトス開戦後交戦國船舶ノ軍用ニ供セラルルモノノ夥シク同時ニ又或ハ破壊セラレ或ハ抑留セラレタルモノノ少カラサルヨリ船価著シク昂騰シ内地造船所ノ拡張又ハ新設セラレタルモノ數十ヶ所ニ上リ現在ノ造船能力ハ戦前ノ比ニアラス此等ハ宜シク戦後ニ亘リ利用セシムルヲ要スルモノニシテ造船ノ外国注文ノ如キ戦後ニ於テハ之ヲ避ケザルベカラルモノトス

機械類及同部分品

機械類中英國ヨリ多額ノ供給ヲ受クルモノハ汽罐同部分品及附属品、蒸汽機関、瓦斯石油、熱氣機関、發電機、電動機類、「クレーン」、「キャブスタン」其ノ他ノ捲揚機械、唧筒、金属工及木工機械、紡績機、織布機、織布整理機、製紙機等ナリ、大正二年ニ於ケル工業機械（鐵道機關車ヲ含ム）及其ノ部分品ノ輸入ハ三千六百万円、内英品千七百万円ニシテ大正六年ニ於テハ二千九百八十万円、内英品千三十万円のナリ此等ノ内前記諸機械ノ額ヲ挙レハ左ノ如シ

	大 正 二 年		大 正 六 年	
	全 輸 入 額	英品ノ輸入額	全 輸 入 額	英品ノ輸入額
汽罐、同部分品及附属	九六、四二一円	六〇、三二九円	割	割
蒸汽機関	五九、三三八	三二、八八〇	二、七二、六二二円	一、〇九、七四二円
瓦斯石油熱氣機関	一、二六、一五三	五七、三九〇	三九、九八〇	二〇、八三三
發電機、電動機類	三六、五九〇	六、一六七	二六、八四四	二八、五五五
原動力機ト結合シタル發電機	六、一〇一	二五、七九八	一、二九、六四四	四九、一四三
クレーン	一、〇九、四四九	四四、五九四	五八、八九一	四三、四六六
キャブスタン其ノ他、ワインデン	四九、一五九	三三、五九四	四四、五九七	二四、四〇一
唧筒	一、〇八、一五三	六二、五九八	一九、三六五	四、六六三
金属工及木工機械	三、二九、〇二六	一、八四、九三六	五五、六六〇	二四、七四四
			二、四三三、一八三	四、八、〇〇〇

	大 正 二 年		大 正 六 年	
	全 輸 入 額	英品ノ輸入額	全 輸 入 額	英品ノ輸入額
紡績機	五、〇九、七九三	四、八二、二二〇	九、四四九	四、七九、四八六
織布機	八四、九六六	四四、七四五	五、八二三	五、一、四三三
織布整理機	六三、八八七	五七、六二二	八、七	五、七、七六六
製紙機	一八、八八三	七〇、五三三	三、七三	四四、九七七
カートクローシング	四四、八四九	三三、五七七	八、七	五、九、四三三
計	一〇、〇七、七三三	三、〇九、〇八	六、〇一	一、六、一五、九六〇
				七、五、六、六六七

何レモ欧米諸國ヨリ供給セラルルモノニシテ大概英品多キヲ占メ独品米品之ニ次キ米独品ノ多キヲ占ムルモノハ發電機、電動機類ニ過キサリシカ開戦後ハ米品多キヲ占ムルニ至レルモノ少カラス現在英國ヲ始メ交戦國ハ右等機械ノ製作工場ヲ軍需ニ当テツツアルヲ以テ其ノ供給ヲ受クルニ苦シメリト雖モ戦後工場力解放セラルルニ至レハ輸入モ容易トナルヘク又戦時中軍需ノ為ニ拡張セラレタル工場中機械ノ製作ニ適スルモノ少カラス各國共ニ戦後ニ於ケル利用ヲ攻究中ニアルヲ以テ平和ノ曉ニハ却テ各國共ニ競争シテ輸出ヲ図ルニ至ルヘシ而シテ我機械製作業ハ輓近長足ノ進歩ヲ為シ殊ニ開戦後輸入難ノ為ニ内地ニテ製作スルニ至レルモノ甚多ク今ヤ殆ンド何レノ種類ト雖モ製作シ得サルモノ

ナキニ至レルヲ以テ普通ノモノニ付テハ輸入ヲ歡迎スヘキニアラス然レトモ其ノ発達ハ未タ十分ノ域ニ達セス種々ノ關係ニ於テ外品ニ比シ遜色ナキ能ハス綿糸紡績機械ノ如キ製作シ得ラレサルモノニアラサルモ大規模ノ工場ヲ要スルモノナルニ内地ノ需要ハ常ニ不定ナルヲ以テ今日ニ至ル迄其ノ製作ヲ見ス只其ノ工場新設ノ計画アルニ過キス「カートクローシング」モ製作至難ナルカ為製造セラルルニ至ラス其ノ他専売ニ係ルモノ特ニ精巧ナルモノ又ハ大型ナルモノ等ハ輸入ニ待タサルヘカラス殊ニ工業機械ハ能率大ニシテ価格低廉ナルヲ要シ然ラサレハ製品ノ價格ヲ高メ不利少カラサレハ内地品ノミニ依頼スルコト能ハサル事情アリ故ニ機械類中特殊ノモノハ英品ノ輸入ヲ必要トスヘシ

瓦斯計ハ従前英國ヨリ輸入アリシモ近来ハ内地ノ製造大ニ
発達シ輸入僅少トナレルヲ以テ上記機械類中ヨリ除外シタ
リ

上来各品ニ付述ヘタル所ニ從ヒ我國カ英國及其ノ属領地ヨ
リ供給ヲ受クルヲ要スル物品ヲ表示スレハ左ノ如シ

英 吉 利	英領印度	海峡殖民地	濠洲	埃及
食料品	米及粳		小麦	
原料品羊毛	棉花 黄麻		羊毛 棉花	
原料用製品	「ローラーゼー」 「ダイナマイト」	「インヂアン ラッパ」 「セルラック」	貝殻 貝殻 亜鉛鋳	
	曹達灰及苛性曹達			
	重碳酸曹達			
	硼酸曹達			
	青化曹達及青化加里			

亜麻布（細物）	硝子板（厚物）	銑鉄	錫	鉛
合金鉄（一部）	条竿類（特殊ノ形状者 ノハ性質ノモ）	板類（特殊ノ性質 ノモノ）		
藥鉄	亜鉛（薄板）	「ニッケル」		
蒼鉛	製造品	海底電線		
特種ノ機械及部分品				

前表ノ外加奈陀ノ小麦ニ付テハ将来ニ於ケル食料ノ不足ヲ
考慮スルトキハ之ヲ確保シ置クノ必要アルヘク英領印度ノ
豆類ノ如キモ其ノ輸入ヲ可トスヘシ羊毛ハ英國及濠洲産ノ
モノニシテ確實ニ獲得セラルルニ於テハ十分ナル見込ナル
モノニ加ヘテ英領亜非利加産ノモノモ自由ニ入ルルヲ得ハ
更ニ可ナリ、

阿仙葉其ノ他ノ「タンニン」越幾斯ハ製革業ノ重要原料ニ

シテ多方面ヨリ供給セラルルモノナルモ海峡殖民地ヨリ入
ルルモノ相当ノ額ニ上リ又牛脂ハ石鹼其ノ他各種ノ原料ニ
供セラルルノミナラス「ダイナマイト」殊ニ紐状火薬ノ製
造ニ供セラルル「グリセリン」ノ製造ニ適シ支那ヨリ供給
セラルルモノ多額ニ上レトモ濠洲ヨリ入ルル額モ少カラサ
ルヲ以テ海峡殖民地ノ阿仙葉其ノ他ノ「タンニン」越幾斯
及濠洲ノ牛脂モ亦確保シ置クニ若カス

尚輸入額僅少ナルモノニシテ英國又ハ其ノ属領地ヨリ輸入
ヲ要スルモノアリ陶磁器ノ藍青色彩薬、瑛瑯器ノ製造等ニ
使用セラルル酸化「コバルト」ノ如キ其ノ輸入年額戦前ニ
於テ六―七万円、大正六年ニ於テ二十八万円ニ過キササルモ
専ラ英國ヨリ輸入セラレ内地ノ産額ハ頼ムニ足ラサルヲ以
テ同国品ノ輸入ニ俟タサルヘカラス、石絨ノ如キモ内地ニ
生産アリト雖品質優良ナラス英、独等ヨリ年々六七万円ノ

供給ヲ受ケタリシカ開戦後米國ヨリノ輸入激増シ又加奈陀
ヨリモ多少増入シテ大正六年ノ輸入ハ二百余万円ニ達シタ
リ現在ハ米國品多キヲ占ムルモ加奈陀ハ其ノ名産地ナルヲ
以テ英品ト共ニ保留シ置クコト必要ナルベシ
鉄類ニ付テハ前已ニ詳述セルカ如シ尚鉄ノ「リボン」ハ其
ノ輸入額大正五年ノ五十余万円ヲ除キ年々大概二十余万円
乃至三十余万円ニシテ現在瑞典ヨリ供給セラルルモノ多キ
ニ上レルモ戦前ハ主トシテ英國ヨリ輸入セラレタリ已ニ内
地ニ於テ製出セラルルニ至レルモ本品中ニハ時計ノ撥条等
重要ナル用途ニ供セラルルモノ少カラサルヲ以テ品質ノ点
ニ於テ内地産ノミニ依頼スヘカラサルモノアリ尚英品ノ輸
入ヲ必要トスヘシ

（参考）

英國及其ノ属領地ヨリ輸入スル重要品表

英 吉 利	英領印度	海峡殖民地	濠洲	加奈陀、埃及 喜望峯殖民地
食料品				
コンデンスドミルク				
原料品				
米及粳豆類				
小麦				
小麦（加）				

牛皮及水牛皮	菜子及芥子	貝殼	貝殼	
インディアラッパバー及ガタパーチャ（生）	「インディアラッパバー」及「ガタパーチャ」（生）	「インディアラッパバー」及「ガタパーチャ」（生）	其ノ他ノ獸脂	
羊 毛	セルラック、棉花	棉花	羊毛	棉花（埃） 羊毛（喜）
	黄麻、鉄屑及故	亜鉛（屑及故）	亜鉛鋳	
	骨粉	コブラ		
	菜子油槽			
	綿羊及山羊革			
	「パラフィンワックス」	阿仙葉其ノ他ノ「タンニン」越幾斯		「ダイナマイト」（加）
	天然乾藍			
	黄麻纖維			
	黄麻布			「トップ」
原料用製品				
「ローラーゼー」				
植物性芳香揮発油「パラフィンワックス」				
阿仙葉其ノ他ノ「タンニン」越幾斯、阿膠				
黄燐及赤燐、苛性曹達				
曹達灰、重碳酸曹達、硼酸曹達				
青化曹達、青化加里、「クロール」酸加里				
硫酸アンモニウム、「グリセリン」、「ダイナマイト」				
船底塗料「ペイント」				
綿織絲、綿絲及綿線、亜麻織絲				
「トップ」、毛織絲				
綿「イタリアン」及綿縐子類（傘用）				
亜麻布、「ブックバインダースクロス」				

製紙用パルプ	錫（塊及錠）	鉛（塊及錠）	製紙用パルプ（加）
石炭、厚硝子板、写真用乾板			
銑鉄、「フェロマンガニース」、鉄ノ「インゴット」等	銑鉄		
鉄ノ条竿、板、電鍍板、葉鉄			
鉄線（電鍍トモ）、線索、筒及管			
白金（塊錠竿等）、亜鉛（塊錠等）			
亜鉛板（薄）、「ニッケル」（塊及粒等）			
水銀、蒼鉛			
鉄螺旋釘及牝螺旋釘、鉄ノ建設材料			
「レール」、鉄鏈			
製品			
綿天鰐絨及「ブラッシュ」類、生金巾及生「シーチング」			
生帆布、漂金巾及漂「シーチング」、寒冷紗			
更紗、其他平織布（生地ノモノヲ除ク）、其ノ他ノ綿布（紋織布、縐織布、其ノ他ノ綿布（生地及漂白）ヲ除ク）			
羅紗及「セルデス」（毛製）、同毛綿製ノモノ			
「フランネル」、「オルレアン」及「ラストル」類、油布及「リノリウム」、「ガンニー」襪			
印刷料紙、筆記用紙			
海底電線其ノ他ノ鍍装絶縁電線			
鐵道車輛部分品、汽鐘、同部分品及附屬品			
自転車及同部分品、瓦斯計、汽船、蒸汽機關			

瓦斯、石油熱氣機關、発電機類
原動力機ト結合シタル発電機、「クレーン」
「キャブスタン」其ノ他ノ「ワインディングマシン」、唧筒
金屬工及木工機械、紡績機、織布機
織布整理機、製紙機、「カートクロージング」

事項五 日伊通商航海条約改締關係及暫定取極締結一件

五九 一月四日

在伊国伊集院大使ヨリ
本野外務大臣宛（電報）

伊国ノ日仏等八国トノ通商暫定取極公布ノ件

附記 日伊通商暫定取極締結ニ関スル説明

第一号

（一月六日接受）

伊国ハ「ブラジル」、仏蘭西、希臘、羅馬尼、西班牙、塞爾比、瑞西、日本ノ八国ト暫定条約ヲ結ビ本年末迄旧条約ヲ有効ナラシムル旨官報ニ公布セリ

（附記）

日伊通商暫定取極締結ニ関スル説明

（大正六年十二月通商局調）

大正元年十一月締結ノ現行日伊通商航海条約ハ其終期ヲ同条約第二十一条ヲ以テ本年末日トセシコロ伊国政府ヨリ右条約規定ニ基キ客年十二月中年十二月末日ヲ以テ該条約ヲ終了セシムヘキ旨ヲ公然通告シ来レリ（大正五年十二月二十九日附外務省告示第二十八号）

依テ爾来帝國政府ニ於テハ現行日伊条約ニ代ルヘキ新条約

五 日伊通商航海条約改締關係及暫定取極締結一件 五九

締結ノ趣旨ヲ以テ調査スルトコロアリタルモ現ニ戰爭ニ基ク經濟事体不定ニシテ確定条約ヲ締結スルニ便ナラザルカ為去九月中新条約ノ締結ヲ後日二期スルト共ニ不取敢現行日伊条約ヲ明年中一ケ年間延期スヘキ趣旨ノ暫定取極ヲ兩國間ニ締結スヘキコトニ閣議決定シ右交渉方在伊帝國大使ニ訓令スルトコロアリ爾来同大使ニ於テ伊国政府当局者ト商議ヲ重ネタル結果漸ク帝國政府ノ希望通り伊国政府ノ承諾ヲ得別記公文案^(附2)ヲ交換スルコトニ協議纏リタル趣ヲ以テ本月二十二日右調印方ニ関シ請訓シ来リ尚右公文案、伊国政府ヨリノ來翰中伊独、伊墺トノ条約ニ基ク待遇ニ言及セル理由ハ伊国ニ於テハ是等關係条約カ開戦ニ依リ消滅セルニ拘ラズ是等条約ニ基ク關稅協定利益ハ開戦後引続キ日本其他ノ諸外国ニ適用シ来リタル關係アルヲ以テ右独墺トノ条約ニ依ル利益ニ付テモ伊国カ第三国ニ対シ之ヲ与フル以上日本モ亦之ニ均霑スルノ權利アルヲ特ニ規定シ疑問ノ余地ナカラシメタルモノナリ

曩ニ伊国政府ニ於テ日本ニ対スルト等シク通商条約ノ廢棄