意ヲ表シ共ニ貴館員一同ノ御奮闘ヲ願フ次第ナリ

北、蘭領、西大東、南洋ト次第ニ苦戦ヲ続ケ遂ニ最終ノ勝利ヲ収メタリ

ナリ

開戦後ヲ経ルニ今日、事変ニ五周年ヲ迎フ

顧フ東西大戦ハ必ズ世界ヲ挙ゲテ日米国交ノ基ヲ固クスルモノ

ナルベシ

十三月六日

東亜大五戦争

外務省

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十二月六日ルーズベルト大統領親書

日本国　天皇陛下

約一世紀前米国大統領ハ日本国　天皇ニ宛テ書ヲ致シ

米国民ノ日本国々民ニ対スル友交ヲ申出タル事ハ

受諾セラレ爾来不断ノ平和ト友好ノ長期ニ亘リ両

国民ハ其ノ徳ト指導者ノ叡智ニヨリテ繁栄ト人類

ニ対シ偉大ナル貢献ヲ為セリ

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陛下ニ謹シ余カ国務ニ関シ親書ヲ呈スルハ両国ニ取リ
特ニ重大ナル場合ニ於テノミナルカ現ニ醸成セラレツヽ
アル深刻且廣汎ナル非常事態ニ鑑ミ茲ニ一書ヲ
呈スヘキモノト感スル次第ナリ
日米両国民及全人類ヲシテ両国多年ノ長年ニ亘ル
平和ノ福祉ヲ喪失セシメントスルカ如キ事態カ現ニ
太平洋地域ニ発生シツヽアリ右情勢ハ悲劇ヲ孕

[illegible]
国務大臣兼内閣書記官長ノ職ニ在リシ近衛文麿
[illegible]
[illegible]
米国ハ日本国ニ対シ[illegible]
[illegible]
日本国　天皇陛下

十二月六日ノ日ローズヴェルト大統領ヨリ陛下ヘ

太平洋方面ニ事変ヲ惹起シタル為ニ日本軍ハ南方ニ
平和ノ確保ヲ期スルノ必要ヲ認メ日本ハ南方ニ
日米両国国民全人類ヲ挙テ両国ニ対シ戦争ニ直ル
事ヲ希ハサル所ナリ
日本政府ハ米国政府ニ対シ平和ノ為ニ一歩ヲ譲ル
ノ用意アルコトヲ表明シ
ノ二箇条ヲ含ム日米両国ハ隣邦ヲ侵スノ意図ヲ有
セサルコトヲ相互ニ誓約スルコト
ノ二箇条ヲ含ム日米両国ハ隣邦ヲ侵スノ意図ヲ有
セサルコトヲ相互ニ誓約スルコト

ムモノナリ米国民ハ平和ト諸国家ノ共存ノ権利ト
ヲ尚ブ国民ニ過ギス数ヶ月ニ亘ル日米交渉ヲ熟心ニ注視シ
来レリ吾人ハ支那事変ノ終熄ヲ祈念シ諸国民ニ
於テ侵略ノ恐怖ナクシテ共存シ得ルカ如キ太平洋
平和カ実現セラレンコトヲ希望シ且亟ニ離キ軍備
ノ負担ヲ除去シ又各国民カ如何ナル国家ヲモ排撃
シ若ハ之ニ特恵ヲ与フルカ如キ差別ヲ設ケサル通

南ヲ復活セシコトヲ余儀セリ右大目的ヲ達成セシカ
為ニハ 陛下ニ於カレテモ余ト同シク日米両国ハ如何
ナル形式ノ軍事的脅威ヲモ除去スルコトニ同意スヘ
キコトヲ躊躇ナリト信ス
約一年前 陛下ノ政府ハ「ヴイシー」政府ト限定ヲ締
結シ之ニ基キ北部仏領印支那ニ同地北方ニ於テ
支那軍ニ対シ行動ニ居リタル日本軍保護ノ為ニ

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外務省

五、六千ノ軍隊ヲ進駐セシメタリ、而シテ本年度及
夏ヴィシー政府ハ仏領印支那芳国防衛ノ為
更ニ日本部隊ノ南部仏印進駐ヲ容許セリ、
余ハ仏領印度支那ニ對シ何等ノ攻撃行ハレタルコト
ナク又攻撃ヲ企図セラレタルコトナシト言明シテ差支
ナシト思考ス
最近数週間日本陸海空軍部隊ハ駐シタル南部

外務省

[illegible]

[illegible]

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仏領印度支那ニ強弱セラレタルコト明白トナリタル

為他国ニ対シ印度支那ニ於ケル集結ノ継続カ其

性質上防衛的ニ非ストノ尤モナル疑惑ヲ生セシム

ルニ至レリ

右印度支那ニ於ケル集結ハ極メテ大規模ニ行ハレ

又右ハ今ヤ英軍基ノ南東及南西端ニ達シタルヲ以テ

此点、東印度数百ノ島嶼、馬来及泰国ノ住民ハ

外務省

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日本國カ之等地方ノ何レカニ第二攻撃ヲ準備乃至
軍
企圖シ居ルニ非スヤト猜疑シツヽアルハ蓋シ当然ナリ
之等住民ノ総テカ抱懷スル恐怖ハ其ノ平和及国
民的存立ニ関スルモノナルカ故ニ彼ル恐怖ハ当然ナ
ルコトハ　陛下ニ於カレテモ御諒解アラセラルヽ所ナリト
信ス余ハ攻撃指令ヲ執リ得ル程度ニ人員ト装
備トヲ有セル陸、海及空軍基地ニ為シ米国民ノ多

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クガ何故ニ猜疑ノ眼ヲ向クルカヲ　陛下ニ於カセラレテハ御
諒解相成ルベシト思惟ス
斯ル事態ノ徒ニ到底考ヘ及ハサル所ナルコトヲカナリ
余カ前述シタル諸国民ハ何レモ世界ニ若ハ恒久ニ「ダイナ
マイト」樽ノ上ニ坐シ得ルモノニ非ス
若シ日本兵カ全面的ニ仏領印度支那ヨリ撤去スルニ
於テハ今最国ハ同地ニ侵入スルノ意図豪モナシ

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外務省

余ハ蘭印度政府、馬來語政府及泰国政府ヨリ同
様ノ保障ヲ求メ得ルモノト思考シ且支那政府ニ勧シ
テスラ同様保障ヲ求ムル用意アリ斯クシテ日本軍ノ
仏印ヨリノ撤去ハ全南太平洋地域ニ於ケル平和ノ保
障ヲ招來スベシ

余カ　陛下ニ書ヲ改スハ氏危急ニ際シ　陛下ニ於カレテ
モ余ト同様晴雲ヲ一掃スルノ方法ニ関シ考慮セラレンコト

外務省

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外務省

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希望スルカ為ナリ、余ハ　陛下ト天ニ日米両国民ノミナラス隣接諸国ノ住民ノ為両国民ヲシテ傳統的友誼ヲ恢復シ世界ニ於ケル武ノ上ノ死滅ト破壊トヲ防止スルノ神聖ナル責務トヲ有スルコトヲ確信スルモノナリ

千九百四十一年十二月六日

「ワシントン」ニ於テ

フランクリン・デイ・ローズベルト

外務省

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His Imperial Majesty

The Emperor of Japan.

Almost a century ago the President of the United States addressed to the Emperor of Japan a message extending an offer of friendship of the people of the United States to the people of Japan. That offer was accepted and in the long period of unbroken peace and friendship which has followed, our respective nations, through the virtues of their peoples and the wisdom of their rulers have prospered and have substantially helped humanity.

Only in situations of extraordinary importance to our two countries need I address to Your Majesty messages on matters of state. I feel I should now so address you because of the deep and far-reaching emergency which appears to be information.

Developments are occurring in the Pacific area which threaten to deprive each of our nations and all humanity of the beneficial influence of the long peace between our two countries. Those developments contain tragic possibilities. The people of the United States, believing in peace and in the right of nations to live

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and let live, have eagerly watched the conversations between our two Governments during these past months. We have hoped for a termination of the present conflict between Japan and China. We have hoped that a peace of the Pacific could be consummated in such a way that nationalities of many diverse peoples could exist side by side without fear of invasion; that unbearable burdens of armaments could be lifted for them all; and that all peoples would resume commerce without discrimination against or in favor of any nation.

I am certain that it will be clear to Your Majesty, as it is to me that in seeking these great objectives both Japan and the United States should agree to eliminate any form of military threat. This seems essential to the attainment of the high objectives.

More than a year ago Your Majesty's Government concluded an agreement with the Vichy Government by which five or six thousand Japanese troops were permitted to enter into northern French Indochina for the protection of Japanese troops which were operating against China further north. And this spring and summer the Vichy Government permitted further Japanese military forces to enter into southern French Indochina for the common defense of French Indochina. I think I am correct in

saying that no attack has been made upon Indo-China nor that any has been contemplated.

During the past few weeks it has become clear to the world that Japanese military, naval and air forces have been sent to southern Indo-China in such large numbers as to create a reasonable doubt on the part of other nations that this continuing concentration in Indo-China is not defensive in its character.

Because these continuing concentrations in Indo-China have reached such large proportions and because they extend now to the southeast and the southwest corners of that peninsula it is only reasonable that the people of the Philippines, of the hundreds of islands of the East Indies, of Malaya and of the Thailand itself are asking themselves whether these forces of Japan are preparing or intending to make attack in one or more of these many directions.

I am sure that Your Majesty will understand that the fear of all these peoples is a legitimate fear inasmuch as it involves their peace and their national existence. I am sure that Your Majesty will understand why the people of the United States in such large numbers look askance at the establishment of military, naval and air bases manned and equipped so

greatly as to constitute armed forces capable of measures of offense.

It is clear that a continuance of such a situation is unthinkable.

None of the peoples whom I have spoken of above can sit either indefinitely or permanently on a keg of dynamite.

There is absolutely no thought on the part of the United States of invading Indo-China if every Japanese soldier or sailor were to be withdrawn therefrom.

I think that we can obtain the same assurance from the Government of the East Indies, the Governments of Malaya and the Government of Thailand. I would even undertake to ask for the same assurance onthe part of the Government of China. Thus a withdrawal of the Japanese forces from Indo-China would result in the assurance of peace throughout the whole of the South Pacific area.

I address myself to Your Majesty so that Your Majesty may, as I am doing, give thought in this definite emergency to ways of dispelling the dark clouds. I am confident that both of us, for the sake of the peoples not only of our own great countries but for the sake of

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humanity in nieghboring territories, have a sacred duty to restore traditional amity and prevent further death and destruction in the world.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Washington,
December 6, 1941.

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佛印ニ日本軍隊集結セル事情ニ付テ過般米國大統領ノ照會ニ對シ日本政府ニ於テ回答セシメタリ

尚佛印ヨリノ撤兵ハ日米交渉ニ於ケル一項目ヲ爲セルモノニシテ右ニ付テモ日本政府ヲシテ意思表示ヲ爲サシメタルニヨリ右ニヨリ御承知相成度シ

而シテ太平洋率テ世界ノ平和康寧ヲ招來セントスルハ朕ノ素志ニシテ之カ爲朕ノ政府ヲシテ今日迄努力セシメ來リタルコトハ大統領ニ於テモ夙ニ了承セラレ居ル所タルヘキヲ信ス

外務省

His Majesty has expressed his gratefulness and appreciation for the cordial message of the President. He has graciously let known his wishes tothe Foreign Minister to convey the following to the President as a reply to the latter's message.

"Some days ago, the President made inquires regarding the circumstances of the augmentation of Japanese forces in French Indo-China, to which His Majesty has directed the Government to reply. Withdrawal of Japanese forces from French Indo-China constitutes one of the subject matters of the Japanese-American negotiation. His Majesty has commanded the Government to state its views to the American Government also on this question. It is, therefore, desired that the President will kindly refer to this reply.

Establishment of peace in the Pacific and consequently of the world has been the cherished desire of His Majesty, for the realization of which He has hitherto made the Government continue its earnest endeavors. His Majesty trusts that the President is fully aware of this fact."

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