

意ヲ求ムル共ニ貴國諸君一同ノ所當ニ列橋ス

此舞會ニ由テ對テハ誠ニ心ヲ寄ルル所ナリ

イヌノ

願望ニ至ラズ今日ノ重演ニ立座スルハ其ノ重演

貴國大勢ニ由リテ舞臺ニ至ラズ日本國文ノ

大勢ノ人觀

十二月廿日東條大臣親任大對策書

十二月廿日 天皇陛下

日不同 天皇陛下

約一世紀方米國大統領ハ日不同 天皇ニ對シテ

米國民ノ日不同々民ニ對スル友交ヲ申出タル者ハ

受諾セラレテ米不漸ノ平和ト友好ノ長期ヲ望ミ

國民ハ其ノ體ト指導者ノ睿智ニ依リテ筆墨ノ人類

ニ對シテ偉大ナル貢獻ヲ為セリ





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企圖シ度ルニ概スヤト猶疑レフアルハ蓋シ当然アリ  
之管任氏ノ統テカ抱懐スル悲降ハ其ノ平和及國  
民の存立ニ關スルモノアルカ故ニ彰ル悲降ハ吾等ナ  
ルコトハ 陛下ニ於カレテモ御謀解アラセリ、所アリト  
信ス余ハ攻撃ヲ措キテ執リ得ル程度ニ人復ト装  
備トクガセル隱海及宣軍基地ニシテ米國民ノ多

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洋の全東國の國境を對入するに當り國境を對入するに當り  
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 一ノ一ノ對入するに當り防禦の必要ありと雖も  
 全の南支の國境を對入するに當り防禦の必要ありと雖も  
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全の東印度政府、馬尼拉政府、及南洋政府より同  
 様ノ保障ヲ求メ得ルモノト思考シ且支那政府ニ對シ  
 テスラ同様保障ヲ求ムル用意アリ斯クシテ日本軍ノ  
 仙伊ヨリノ撤去ハ全面太平洋地域ニ於ケル平和ノ保  
 障ヲ招來スヘシ  
 余カ 陛下ニ書キ致スハ此等尙ニ際シ 陛下ニ於カレテ  
 モ余ト同様暗雲ヲ一掃スルノ方法ニ関シ考慮セラレシト

五十一國...  
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隣接諸國ノ住民ノ為兩國民等ニ傳統的友誼ヲ懷  
 復シ世々ニ於ケルニ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  
 一九百四十一年十二月廿日  
 フラントニニ於テ  
 フランクリン・デイ・ローズベルト



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

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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

...the fact that the Japanese Government has announced that it has no intention of attacking the United States or any other country. The Japanese Government has also announced that it has no intention of attacking the Philippines or any other country in the East Indies. The Japanese Government has also announced that it has no intention of attacking Thailand or any other country in Southeast Asia. The Japanese Government has also announced that it has no intention of attacking any other country in the world.

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greatly as to constitute armed forces capable of sea-  
sures 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 on the 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 neighboring 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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Greatly to our satisfaction...  
It is clear that a continuation of such a situation...  
I think that we can obtain the same assurance...  
for the Government of the East Indies, the Government of...  
the Government of China. This is a withdrawal of the...  
Japanese forces from Indo-China which results in the...  
restoration of peace throughout the whole of the South...  
Pacific area.  
I address myself to you, Mr. Tojo, as you have...  
before me, and as being, give thought in the details...  
concerning the way of dissolving the East Asiatic...  
conflict that has been the cause of the...  
not only of our own great countries but for the...  
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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

尙佛印ヨリノ援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ラシテ意思表示ヲ爲サシメタルニヨリ右ニヨ  
リ對承知相成度シ

而シテ太平洋軍ヲ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ラ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



