

參考資料

I. The Covenant of the League of Nations

THE HIGH CONTRACTING PARTIES,

In order to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security

by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war,
by the prescription of open, just and honourable relations between nations,
by the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as the actual rule of conduct among Governments, and
by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organised peoples with one another,

Agree to this Covenant of the League of Nations.

ARTICLE 1.

The original Members of the League of Nations shall be those of the Signatories which are named in the Annex to this Covenant and also such of those other States named in the Annex as shall accede without reservation to this Covenant. Such accession shall be effected by a Declaration deposited with the Secretariat within two months of the coming into force of the Covenant. Notice thereof shall be sent to all other Members of the League.

Any fully self-governing State, Dominion or Colony not named in the Annex may become a Member of the League if its admission is agreed to by two-thirds of the Assembly, provided that it shall give effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations, and shall accept such regulations as may be prescribed by the League in regard to its military, naval and air forces and armaments.

Any Member of the League may, after two years' notice of its intention so to do, withdraw from the League, provided that all its international obligations and all its obligations under this Covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal.

ARTICLE 2.

The action of the League under this Covenant shall be effected through the instrumentality of an Assembly and of a Council, with a permanent Secretariat.

ARTICLE 3.

The Assembly shall consist of Representatives of the Members of the League.

The Assembly shall meet at stated intervals and from time to time as occasion may require at the Seat of the League or at such other place as may be decided upon.

The Assembly may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world. At meetings of the Assembly each Member of the League shall have one vote, and may have not more than three Representatives.

ARTICLE 4.

The Council shall consist of Representatives of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, together with Representatives of four other Members of the League. These four Members of the League shall be selected by the Assembly from time to time in its discretion. Until the appointment of the Representatives of the four Members of the League first selected by the Assembly, Representatives of Belgium, Brazil, Spain and Greece shall be members of the Council.

With the approval of the majority of the Assembly, the Council may name additional Members of the League whose Representatives shall always be members of the Council; the Council, with like approval may increase the number of Members of the League to be selected by the Assembly for representation on the Council.

The Council shall meet from time to time as occasion may require, and at least once a year, at the Seat of the League, or at such other place as may be decided upon.

The Council may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world.

Any Member of the League not represented on the Council shall be invited to send a Representative to sit as a member at any meeting of the Council during the consideration of matters specially affecting the interests of that Member of the League.

At meetings of the Council, each Member of the League represented on the Council shall have one vote, and may have not more than one Representative.

ARTICLE 5.

Except where otherwise expressly provided in this Covenant or by the terms of the present Treaty, decisions at any meeting of the Assembly or of the Council shall require the agreement of all the Members of the League represented at the meeting.

All matters of procedure at meetings of the Assembly or of the Council, including the appointment of Committees to investigate particular matters, shall be regulated by the Assembly or by the Council and may be decided by a majority of the Members of the League represented at the meeting.

The first meeting of the Assembly and the first meeting of the Council shall be summoned by the President of the United States of America.

ARTICLE 6.

The permanent Secretariat shall be established at the Seat of the League. The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretary General and such secretaries and staff as may be required.

The first Secretary General shall be the person named in the Annex; thereafter the Secretary General shall be appointed by the Council with the approval of the majority of the Assembly.

The secretaries and staff of the Secretariat shall be appointed by the Secretary General with the approval of the Council.

The Secretary General shall act in that capacity at all meetings of the Assembly and of the Council.

The expenses of the League shall be borne by the Members of the League in the proportion decided by the Assembly.

ARTICLE 7.

The Seat of the League is established at Geneva.

The Council may at any time decide that the Seat of the League shall be established elsewhere.

All positions under or in connection with the League, including the Secretariat, shall be open equally to men and women.

Representatives of the Members of the League and officials of the League when engaged on the business of the League shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities.

The buildings and other property occupied by the League or its officials or by Representatives attending its meetings shall be inviolable.

ARTICLE 8.

The Members of the League recognise that the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations.

The Council, taking account of the geographical situation and circumstances of each State, shall formulate plans for such reduction for the consideration and action of the several Governments. Such plans shall be subject to reconsideration and revision at least every ten years.

After these plans shall have been adopted by the several Governments, the limits of armaments therein fixed shall not be exceeded without the concurrence of the Council.

The Members of the League agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war is open to grave objections. The Council shall advise how the evil effects attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being had to the necessities of those Members of the League which are not able to manufacture the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety.

The Members of the League undertake to interchange full and frank information as to the scale of their armaments, their military, naval and air programmes and the condition of such of their industries as are adaptable to war-like purposes.

ARTICLE 9.

A permanent Commission shall be constituted to advise the Council on the execution of the provisions of Articles 1 and 8 and on military, naval and air questions generally.

ARTICLE 10.

The Members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all Members of the League. In

case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression the Council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled.

ARTICLE 11.

Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the Members of the League or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the whole League, and the League shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations. In case any such emergency should arise the Secretary General shall on the request of any Member of the League forthwith summon a meeting of the Council.

It is also declared to be the friendly right of each Member of the League to bring to the attention of the Assembly or of the Council any circumstance whatever affecting international relations which threatens to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.

ARTICLE 12.

The Members of the League agree that, if there should arise between them any dispute likely to lead to a rupture they will submit the matter either to arbitration or judicial settlement or to enquiry by the Council, and they agree in no case to resort to war until three months after the award by the arbitrators or the judicial decision, or the report by the Council. In any case under this Article the award of the arbitrators or the judicial decision shall be made within a reasonable time, and the report of the Council shall be made within six months after the submission of the dispute.

ARTICLE 13.

The Members of the League agree that whenever any dispute shall arise between them which they recognise to be suitable for submission to arbitration or judicial settlement and which cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, they will submit the whole subject-matter to arbitration or judicial settlement.

Disputes as to the interpretation of a treaty, as to any question of international law, as to the existence of any fact which if established would constitute a breach of any international obligation, or as to the extent and nature of the reparation to be made for any such breach, are declared to be among those which are generally suitable for submission to arbitration or judicial settlement.

For the consideration of any such dispute, the court to which the case is referred shall be the Permanent Court of International Justice, established in accordance with [Article 14](#), or any tribunal agreed on by the parties to the dispute or stipulated in any convention existing between them.

The Members of the League agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award or decision that may be rendered, and that they will not resort to war against a Member of the League which complies therewith. In the event of any failure to carry out such an award or decision, the Council shall propose what steps should be taken to give effect thereto.

ARTICLE 14.

The Council shall formulate and submit to the Members of the League for adoption plans for the establishment of a Permanent Court of International Justice. The Court shall be competent to hear and determine any dispute of an international character which the parties

thereto submit to it. The Court may also give an advisory opinion upon any dispute or question referred to it by the Council or by the Assembly.

ARTICLE 15.

If there should arise between Members of the League any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, which is not submitted to arbitration or judicial settlement in accordance with Article 13, the Members of the League agree that they will submit the matter to the Council. Any party to the dispute may effect such submission by giving notice of the existence of the dispute to the Secretary General, who will make all necessary arrangements for a full investigation and consideration thereof.

For this purpose the parties to the dispute will communicate to the Secretary General, as promptly as possible, statements of their case with all the relevant facts and papers, and the Council may forthwith direct the publication thereof.

The Council shall endeavour to effect a settlement of the dispute, and if such efforts are successful, a statement shall be made public giving such facts and explanations regarding the dispute and the terms of settlement thereof as the Council may deem appropriate.

If the dispute is not thus settled, the Council either unanimously or by a majority vote shall make and publish a report containing a statement of the facts of the dispute and the recommendations which are deemed just and proper in regard thereto.

Any Member of the League represented on the Council may make public a statement of the facts of the dispute and of its conclusions regarding the same.

If a report by the Council is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof other than the Representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the Members of the League agree that they will not go to war with any party to the dispute which complies with the recommendations of the report.

If the Council fails to reach a report which is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof, other than the Representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the Members of the League reserve to themselves the right to take such action as they shall consider necessary for the maintenance of right and justice.

If the dispute between the parties is claimed by one of them, and is found by the Council, to arise out of a matter which by international law is solely within the domestic jurisdiction of that party, the Council shall so report, and shall make no recommendation as to its settlement.

The Council may in any case under this Article refer the dispute to the Assembly. The dispute shall be so referred at the request of either party to the dispute, provided that such request be made within fourteen days after the submission of the dispute to the Council.

In any case referred to the Assembly, all the provisions of this Article and of [Article 12](#) relating to the action and powers of the Council shall apply to the action and powers of the Assembly, provided that a report made by the Assembly, if concurred in by the Representatives of those Members of the League represented on the Council and of a majority of the other Members of the League, exclusive in each case of the Representatives of the parties to the dispute, shall have the same force as a report by the Council concurred in by all the members thereof other than the Representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute.

ARTICLE 16.

Should any Member of the League resort to war in disregard of its covenants under Articles 12, 13 or 15, it shall ipso facto be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other Members of the League, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking State, and the prevention of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking State and the nationals of any other State, whether a Member of the League or not.

It shall be the duty of the Council in such case to recommend to the several Governments concerned what effective military, naval or air force the Members of the League shall severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the covenants of the League.

The Members of the League agree, further, that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which are taken under this Article, in order to minimise the loss and inconvenience resulting from the above measures, and that they will mutually support one another in resisting any special measures aimed at one of their number by the covenant-breaking State, and that they will take the necessary steps to afford passage through their territory to the forces of any of the Members of the League which are co-operating to protect the covenants of the League.

Any Member of the League which has violated any covenant of the League may be declared to be no longer a Member of the League by a vote of the Council concurred in by the Representatives of all the other Members of the League represented thereon.

ARTICLE 17.

In the event of a dispute between a Member of the League and a State which is not a Member of the League, or between States not Members of the League, the State or States not Members of the League shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, upon such conditions as the Council may deem just. If such invitation is accepted, the provisions of Articles 12 to 16 inclusive shall be applied with such modifications as may be deemed necessary by the Council.

Upon such invitation being given the Council shall immediately institute an inquiry into the circumstances of the dispute and recommend such action as may seem best and most effectual in the circumstances.

If a State so invited shall refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, and shall resort to war against a Member of the League, the provisions of Article 16 shall be applicable as against the State taking such action.

If both parties to the dispute when so invited refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, the Council may take such measures and make such recommendations as will prevent hostilities and will result in the settlement of the dispute.

ARTICLE 18.

Every treaty or international engagement entered into hereafter by any Member of the League shall be forthwith registered with the Secretariat and shall as soon as possible be published by it. No such treaty or international engagement shall be binding until so registered.

ARTICLE 19.

The Assembly may from time to time advise the reconsideration by Members of the League of treaties which have become inapplicable and the consideration of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world.

ARTICLE 20.

The Members of the League severally agree that this Covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations or understandings inter se which are inconsistent with the terms thereof, and solemnly undertake that they will not hereafter enter into any engagements inconsistent with the terms thereof.

In case any Member of the League shall, before becoming a Member of the League, have undertaken any obligations inconsistent with the terms of this Covenant, it shall be the duty of such Member to take immediate steps to procure its release from such obligations.

ARTICLE 21.

Nothing in this Covenant shall be deemed to affect the validity of international engagements, such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe doctrine, for securing the maintenance of peace.

ARTICLE 22.

To those colonies and territories which as a consequence of the late war have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the States which formerly governed them and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principle that the well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilisation and that securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in this Covenant.

The best method of giving practical effect to this principle is that the tutelage of such peoples should be entrusted to advanced nations who by reason of their resources, their experience or their geographical position can best undertake this responsibility, and who are willing to accept it, and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as Mandatories on behalf of the League.

The character of the mandate must differ according to the stage of the development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory, its economic conditions and other similar circumstances.

Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognized subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a Mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the Mandatory.

Other peoples, especially those of Central Africa, are at such a stage that the Mandatory must be responsible for the administration of the territory under conditions which will guarantee freedom of conscience and religion, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, the prohibition of abuses such as the slave trade, the arms traffic and the liquor traffic, and the prevention of the establishment of fortifications or military and naval bases and of military training of the natives for other than police purposes and the defence of territory, and

will also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other Members of the League.

There are territories, such as South-West Africa and certain of the South Pacific Islands, which, owing to the sparseness of their population, or their small size, or their remoteness from the centres of civilisation, or their geographical contiguity to the territory of the Mandatory, and other circumstances, can be best administered under the laws of the Mandatory as integral portions of its territory, subject to the safeguards above mentioned in the interests of the indigenous population.

In every case of mandate, the Mandatory shall render to the Council an annual report in reference to the territory committed to its charge.

The degree of authority, control, or administration to be exercised by the Mandatory shall, if not previously agreed upon by the Members of the League, be explicitly defined in each case by the Council.

A permanent Commission shall be constituted to receive and examine the annual reports of the Mandatories and to advise the Council on all matters relating to the observance of the mandates.

ARTICLE 23.

Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of international conventions existing or hereafter to be agreed upon, the Members of the League:

(a) will endeavour to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labour for men, women, and children, both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend, and for that purpose will establish and maintain the necessary international organisations;

(b) undertake to secure just treatment of the native inhabitants of territories under their control;

(c) will entrust the League with the general supervision over the execution of agreements with regard to the traffic in women and children, and the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs;

(d) will entrust the League with the general supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition with the countries in which the control of this traffic is necessary in the common interest;

(e) will make provision to secure and maintain freedom of communications and of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all Members of the League. In this connection, the special necessities of the regions devastated during the war of 1914-1918 shall be borne in mind;

(f) will endeavour to take steps in matters of international concern for the prevention and control of disease.

ARTICLE 24.

There shall be placed under the direction of the League all international bureaux already established by general treaties if the parties to such treaties consent. All such international bureaux and all commissions for the regulation of matters of international interest hereafter constituted shall be placed under the direction of the League.

In all matters of international interest which are regulated by general convention but which are not placed under the control of international bureaux or commissions, the Secretariat of the League shall, subject to the consent of the Council and if desired by the parties, collect and distribute all relevant information and shall render any other assistance which may be necessary or desirable.

The Council may include as part of the expenses of the Secretariat the expenses of any bureau or commission which is placed under the direction of the League.

ARTICLE 25.

The Members of the League agree to encourage and promote the establishment and co-operation of duly authorised voluntary national Red Cross organisations having as purposes the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world.

ARTICLE 26.

Amendments to this Covenant will take effect when ratified by the Members of the League whose Representatives compose the Council and by a majority of the Members of the League whose Representatives compose the Assembly.

No such amendments shall bind any Member of the League which signifies its dissent therefrom, but in that case it shall cease to be a Member of the League.

II. Kellogg-Briand Pact 1928

ARTICLE I

The High Contracting Parties solemnly declare in the names of their respective peoples that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies, and renounce it, as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another.

ARTICLE II

The High Contracting Parties agree that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which may arise among them, shall never be sought except by pacific means.

ARTICLE III

The present Treaty shall be ratified by the High Contracting Parties named in the Preamble in accordance with their respective constitutional requirements, and shall take effect as between them as soon as all their several instruments of ratification shall have been deposited at Washington.

This Treaty shall, when it has come into effect as prescribed in the preceding paragraph, remain open as long as may be necessary for adherence by all the other Powers of the world. Every instrument evidencing the adherence of a Power shall be deposited at Washington and the Treaty shall immediately upon such deposit become effective as between the Power thus adhering and the other Powers parties hereto.

It shall be the duty of the Government of the United States to furnish each Government named in the Preamble and every Government subsequently adhering to this Treaty with a certified copy of the Treaty and of every instrument of ratification or adherence. It shall also be the duty of the Government of the United States telegraphically to notify such Governments immediately upon the deposit with it of each instrument of ratification or adherence.

III. Nine Power Treaty

Article I

第一条

The Contracting Powers, other than China, agree:

支那国以外の締約国は左の通り約定す

(1) To respect the sovereignty, the independence, and the territorial and administrative integrity of China;

支那の主権、独立並びにその領土的及び行政的保全を尊重すること

(2) To provide the fullest and most unembarrassed opportunity to China to develop and maintain for herself an effective and stable government;

支那が自ら有力かつ安固なる政府を確立維持する為、最も完全にしてかつ最も障碍なき機会をこれに供与すること

(3) To use their influence for the purpose of effectually establishing and maintaining the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations throughout the territory of China;

支那の領土を通じて一切の国民の商業及び工業に対する機会均等主義を有効に樹立維持する為、各々尽力すること

(4) To refrain from taking advantage of conditions in China in order to seek special rights or privileges which would abridge the rights of subjects or citizens of friendly States, (3) and from countenancing action inimical to the security of such States.

友好国の臣民又は人民の権利を滅殺すべき特別の権利又は特権を求むる為、支那における情勢を利用することを、及び右友好国の安寧に害ある行動を是認することを差し控ふること

Article II

第二条

The Contracting Powers agree not to enter into any treaty, agreement, arrangements or understanding, either with one another, or, individually or collectively, with any Power or Powers, which would infringe or impair the principles stated in Article I.

締約国は、第一条に記載する原則に違背し又はこれを害すべき如何なる条約、協定、取極又は了解をも、相互の間に又は各々別に若しくは協同して一国又は数国との間に締結せざるべきことを約定す

Article III

第三条

With a view to applying more effectually the principles of the Open Door or equality of opportunity in China for the trade and industry of all nations, the Contracting Powers, other than China, agree that they will not seek, nor support their respective nationals in seeking-
一切の国民の商業及び工業に対し、支那に於ける門戸開放又は機会均等の主義を一層有効に適用するの目的を以て、支那国以外の締約国は、左を要求せざるべく又各自国民の左を要求することを支持せざるべきことを約定す

(a) any arrangement which might purport to establish in favour of their interests any general

superiority of rights with respect to commercial or economic development in any designated region of China;

支那の何れかの特定地域に於て商業上又は経済上の発展に関し、自己の利益の為、一般的優越権利を設定するに至ることあるべき取極

(b) any such monopoly or preference as would deprive the nationals of any other Power of the right of undertaking any legitimate trade or industry in China, or of Participating with the Chinese Government, or with any local authority, in any category of public enterprise, or which by reason of its scope, duration or geographical extent is calculated to frustrate the practical application of the principle of equal opportunity.

支那に於て適法なる商業若しくは工業を営むの権利又は公共企業をその種類の如何を問はず支那国政府若しくは地方官憲と共同経営するの権利を他国の国民より奪うが如き独占権又は優先権或いはその範囲、期間又は地理的限界の関係上機会均等主義の実際の適用を無効に帰せしむるものと認めらるるが如き独占権又は優先権

It is understood that the foregoing stipulations of this Article are not to be so construed as to prohibit the acquisition of such properties or rights as may be necessary to the conduct of a particular commercial, industrial, or financial undertaking or to the encouragement of invention and research.

本条の前記想定は、特定の商業上、工業上、若しくは金融業上の企業の経営又は発明及び研究の奨励に必要なべき財産又は権利の取得を禁ずるものと解釈すべからざるものとす

China undertakes to be guided by the principles stated in the foregoing stipulations of this Article in dealing with applications for economic rights and privileges from Governments and nationals of all foreign countries, whether parties to the present Treaty or not.

支那国は、本条約の当事国たると否とを問はず、一切の外国の政府及び国民よりの経済上の権利及び特権に関する出願を処理するに付き、本条の前記規定に記載する主義に遵由すべきことを約す

Article IV

第四条

The Contracting Powers agree not to support any agreements by their respective nationals with each other designed to create Spheres of Influence or to provide for the enjoyment of mutually exclusive opportunities in designated parts of Chinese territory.

締約国は、各自国民相互間の協定にして支那領土の特定地方に於て勢力範囲を創設せむとし又は相互間の独占的機会を享有することを定めむとするものを支持せざることを約定す

Article VI

第六条

The Contracting Powers, other than China, agree fully to respect China's rights as a neutral in time of war to which China is not a party; and China declares that when she is a neutral she will observe the obligations of neutrality.

支那国以外の締約国は、支那国の参加せざる戦争に於て支那国の中立国としての権利を完全に尊重することを約定し、支那国は中立国たる場合に中立の義務を遵守することを声明す

Article VII

第七条

The Contracting Powers agree that, whenever a situation arises which in the opinion of any one of them involves the application of the stipulations of the present Treaty, and renders desirable discussion of such application, there shall be full and frank communication between the Contracting Powers concerned.

締約国は、その何れかの一国が本条約の規定の適用問題を包含しかつ右適用問題の討議を為すを望ましいと認むる事態発生したるときは、何時にても関係締約国間に十分にしてかつ隔意なき交

渉を為すべきことを約定す

参考文献リスト

1. 一次史料・日記など

- J. W. Wheeler-Bennett, *Information on the renunciation of war*, 1927-1928.
League of Nations, *Official Journal*
- 今村均『今村均回顧録 新装版』芙蓉書房出版、1993年
- 奥村房夫・河野収『近代日本戦争史 第三編 満州事変・支那事変』同台経済懇話会、1995年
- 外務省情報部『支那事変関係公表集』外務省情報部、1937-1940年
- 外務省情報部『満州事変及上海事件関係公表集』外務省情報部、1934年
- 外務省『日本外交年表並主要文書（上）（下）』原書房、1964-1965年
- 外務省『日本外交文書—満州事変（全8巻）』外務省、1977年
- 片倉衷『回想の満州国』経済往来社、1978年
- 軍事史学会『機密戦争日誌：大本営陸軍部戦争指導班（上）（下）』錦正社、2008年
- 国際連盟事務局東京支局『満州事件に関する理事会の議事：一九三一年九月一九日より一九三二年一月二十五日まで』国際連盟事務局東京支局、1932年
- 国際連盟事務局東京支局『国際連盟理事会並に総会に於ける日支紛争の議事経過詳録（二）：上事件の勃発より戦協定成立まで』国際連盟事務局東京支局、1933年
- 国際連盟協会『リットン報告書 完全復刻』角川学芸出版、2006年
- 国務院総務庁秘書処『満州国政府公報日譯』1934年—
- 小林龍夫・島田俊彦『現代史資料7 満州事変』みすず書房、1964年
- 参謀本部『満州事変作戦経過ノ概要（復刻版）』巖南堂、1972年
- 杉村陽太郎『国際外交録—杉村陽太郎回顧録一』日本外交史人物叢書、2002年
- 高橋正衛『林銑十郎 満州事変日誌』みすず書房、1996年
- 服部龍二『満州事変と重光駐華公使報告書』日本図書センター、2002年
- 本庄繁『本庄日記 普及版』原書房、1989年
- 柳原正治『国際法先例資料集 不戦条約（上）（下）』信山社出版、1996-1997年
- 芳沢謙吉『外交六十年』自由アジア社、1958年
{条約}
- The Avalon Project: Documents in Law, History and Diplomacy, *The Covenant of the League of Nations*, Yale Law School Lillian Goldman Law Library.
< http://avalon.law.yale.edu/20th_century/leagcov.asp >
- Kellogg-Briand Pact 1928*, United States Statutes at Large. Vol.46, Part 2, Page 2343.
- Nine Power Treaty*, Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States. Volume I Department of State Publication 2033, Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1938, 1922

2. 戦前の文献資料

- 青木節一『国際連盟年鑑 1931-1932 最終版』朝日新聞社、1932・1934年
- 石井菊次郎「仲裁裁判略説」国際知識 11巻、1931年
- 大澤章「国際連盟規約及び不戦条約における戦争の地位」九州大学法政研究 2巻1号、1931年
- 岡部牧夫『15年戦争史論 原因と結果と責任と』青木書店、1998年
- 小谷鶴次「国際連盟による干渉（一）、（二）、（三）」国際法外交雑誌 36巻、1937年

坂本瑞男「戦争の違法化の一考察」外交時報 508 号、1926 年
 信夫淳平「国際紛争の平和的处理方法完成の要」国際知識 11 卷、1931 年
 信夫淳平「不戦条約と満蒙自衛権」国際法外交雑誌 591 卷、1929 年
 信夫淳平『満蒙特殊権益論』日本評論社、1932 年
 杉村陽太郎「自衛権」国際法外交雑誌 32 卷 7 号、1933 年
 田岡良一「不戦条約の意義」法学 1 卷 2 号、1932 年
 田岡良一「疑うべき不戦条約の実行」外交時報 654 号、1932 年
 立作太郎「国際紛争平和的处理に関する条約中の留保問題について」国際知識 11 卷、1931 年
 立作太郎「国際法問答」国際法外交雑誌 23 卷 4 号、1925 年
 立作太郎『国際連盟規約論』国際連盟協会、1932 年
 立作太郎「最近満州事変と国際連盟規約」国家学会雑誌 46 卷 1 号、1932 年
 立作太郎「最近満州事変に関係して不戦条約を読む」外交時報 649 号、1931 年
 立作太郎『時局国際法論』日本評論社、1934 年
 立作太郎「多数当事国間の条約に関する留保問題」外交時報 589 卷、1929 年
 立作太郎「満州事変と兵力の行使」国際法外交雑誌 32 卷 1 号、1933 年
 西澤英一「満洲国承認と九国条約」外交時報 663 号、1932 年
 樋山光四郎編『満蒙問題研究資料』偕行社、1931 年
 松原一雄「国際裁判における制限と留保（一）（二）」国際法外交雑誌 33 卷 2・4 号、1934 年
 松原一雄『時局関係 国際問題及国際法問題』斯文院、1933 年
 松原一雄「制裁（一）、（二）、（三）」国際法外交雑誌 35 卷、1936 年
 松原一雄「不戦条約の効果を論ず」国際知識 11 卷 11 号、1931 年
 松原一雄『満州事変と不戦条約・国際連盟』丸善書店、1932 年
 横田喜三郎「国際連盟による国際紛争の解決」国際知識 11 卷、1931 年
 横田喜三郎「戦争の絶対禁止」外交時報 632 号、1931 年
 横田喜三郎「満州事変と国際連盟」帝国大学新聞 1931 年 10 月 5 日
 横田喜三郎「満州事件と国際法」国際法外交雑誌 31 卷 4 号、1932 年
 横田喜三郎・立作太郎『平時国際法第二部・国際連盟規約』日本評論社、1937 年

3. 戦後の研究

Dr. Hans Wehberg, *The Outlawry of War: A Series of Lectures Delivered before The Academy of International Law at The Hague and in The Institut Universitaire de Hautes Etudes Internationales at Geniva*, Pamphlet Series of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace: Division of International Law No. 52. William S. Hein & Co., Inc. 2000
 J. G. メルリス（長谷川正国訳）『国際紛争処理概論』成文堂、2002 年
 家正治ほか『国際紛争と国際法』嵯峨野書院、2008 年
 伊香俊哉『近代日本と戦争違法化体制』吉川弘文館、2002 年
 池井優「満州事変とアメリカの対応 — スチムソンの対日政策」法学研究 39 卷 10 号、1966 年
 石本泰雄「いわゆる『事実上の戦争』について」高野雄一ほか『現代国際法の課題：横田先生還暦祝賀』有斐閣、1958 年
 入江啓四郎『ヴェルサイユ体制の崩壊』成文堂、1974 年
 岩本聖光「日本国際連盟協会～30 年代における国際協調主義の展開～」立命館大学人文科学研究所紀要 85 号、2005 年
 植田捷雄「平和保障条約と日本の外交：特に満州事変を中心として」国際法外交雑誌 47 卷 3・4 号、1948 年
 白井勝美『満州国と国際連盟』吉川弘文館、1995 年
 白井勝美『満州事変：戦争と外交と』中央公論社、1974 年
 白井昌人『満州事変と幣原外交』筑波法政一号、1978 年
 海野芳郎『国際連盟と日本』原書房、1972 年

易顕石『東アジアのなかの日本 1 1 - 日本の大陸政策と中国東北』六興出版、1989 年
 江口圭一『十五年戦争小史 新版』青木書店、1991 年
 江口圭一『体系・日本現代史 1 日本ファシズムの形成』日本評論社、1978 年
 緒方貞子『満州事変と政策の形成過程』原書房、1966 年
 小川芳彦『条約法の理論』東信堂、1989 年
 大沼保昭『戦争責任論序説』東京大学出版会、1975 年
 開発孝次郎「日本異質論：昭和天皇と満州事変」日本大学芸術部紀要 34 巻、2001 年
 (<http://ci.nii.ac.jp/naid/110004497162/>)
 鹿島平和研究所『日本外交史 1 4 国際連盟における日本』鹿島平和研究所出版会、1972 年
 倉山満『満州事変における法的問題』憲法論叢 9 巻、2002 年
 クリストファー・ゾーン著・市川洋一訳『満州事変とは何だったのか：国際連盟と外交政策の限界』草思社、1994 年
 黒沢文貴ほか『国際環境のなかの近代日本』芙蓉書房出版、2001 年
 小林啓治『国際秩序の形成と近代日本』吉川弘文館、2002 年
 小林龍夫ほか『太平洋戦争への道 1 満州戦争前夜』朝日出版社、1987 年
 酒井哲哉『大正デモクラシー体制の崩壊』東京大学出版、1992 年
 サンケイ新聞社『満州事変 (蒋介石秘録 9)』サンケイ新聞社、1976 年
 篠田英朗『平和構築と法の支配：国際平和活動の理論的・機能的分析』創分社、2003 年
 篠原初枝「一九三〇年代におけるアメリカ国際法学と外交」早稲田法学 73 巻 4 号、1999 年
 篠原初枝『戦争の法から平和の法へ：戦間期のアメリカ国際法学者』東京大学出版会、2003 年
 島田俊彦ほか『太平洋戦争への道 2 満州事変』朝日出版社、1987 年
 城戸正彦「国際法における自衛権概念の変遷」愛媛法学会雑誌 14 巻 1・2 合併号、1987 年
 祖川武夫、松田竹男「戦間期における国際法学」法律時報 50 巻 13 号、1978 年
 田岡良一『国際法上の自衛権 補訂版』勁草書房、1981 年
 田畑茂二郎『新訂 国際法 下巻』有信堂、1960 年
 筒井若水『戦争と法』東京大学出版会、1972 年
 中西寛「国際秩序をめぐる法と政治に関する一考察」京都大学法学部百周年記念論文集刊行委員会編『京都大学法学部創立百周年記念論文集 第 1 巻』有斐閣、1999 年
 ねずまさし『現代史の断面・満州帝国の成立』校倉書房、1991 年
 根本和幸「国際法上の自衛権行使における必要性・均衡性原則の意義」上智法学論集 50 巻 1・2 号、2006 年
 半藤一利『昭和史 1926-1945』平凡社、2004 年
 広瀬善男『力の行使と国際法』信山社出版、1989 年
 藤原書店編集部『満州とは何だったのか』藤原書店、2006 年
 船尾章子「多国間主義の領土保全 一連盟規約 10 条の教訓一」神戸市外国語大学外国学研究 63 号、2006 年
 松井芳郎「日本軍国主義の国際法論」東京大学社会科学研究所編『戦時日本の法体制』東京大学出版会、1979 年
 松沢哲成『満州国の形成 - 日中関係史の一断面 -』社会科学研究 24 巻 1 号、1972 年
 松下芳男『日本軍事史業話』土屋書店、1963 年
 松田竹男「戦争違法化と日本」国際法外交雑誌 79 巻 5 号、1981 年
 満史会『満州開発四十年史 全二巻』謙光社、1964 年
 三宅正樹ほか『昭和史の軍部と政治 大陸侵攻と戦時体制』第一法規出版、1983 年
 宮田昌明「外務省の対支政策一九二九 - 一九三四」岡本幸治編『近代日本のアジア観』ミネルヴァ書房、1985 年
 村井友秀、真山全『現代の国際安全保障』明石書店、2007 年
 本橋正「満州事変をめぐるアメリカ外交」学習院大学法学部研究年報 16 巻、1981 年
 森克己『満州事変の裏面史』国書刊行会、1971 年
 森肇志「Caroline 号事件における自衛権の機能」社会科学研究 50 巻 6 号、1999 年
 森肇志「戦間期における『自衛権』概念の一断面」社会科学研究 53 巻 4 号、2002 年
 森靖夫「近代日本の陸軍統制と満州事変 (1) 1922 年～1933 年」法学論叢 159 巻 4 号、2006 年

山本有造『『満州国』の研究』京都大学人文科学研究所、1993年
山本草仁『新版 国際法』有斐閣、1994年
横田喜三郎『戦争犯罪論』有斐閣、1947年
横田喜三郎『自衛権』有斐閣、1951年
芳井研一『満州事変日誌記録』不二出版、2009年
渡辺昇一『全文リットン報告書』ビジネス社、2006年