

十一、日華基本条約成立ト米英ノ報復

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REEL No. A-0230

0345

アジア歴史資料センター

第十一、日華基本條約成立ト米英ノ報復

(一) 日華基本條約並日滿華共同宣言ニ關スル帝國政府公表(昭和十五年十一月三十日午後一時)

本十一月三十日兩京ニ於テ日華兩國全權ハ兩國基本關係ニ關スル條約・同附屬議定書並ニ附屬議定書ニ關スル兩國全權委員間了解事項ニ調印シ次イテ日滿華三國全權ハ日滿華共同宣言ニ調印了セリ以上ヲ以テ帝國政府ハ汪精衛氏ヲ首班トスル中華民國國民政府ヲ正式ニ承認シ中華民國國民政府ハ滿洲國ヲ承認シ滿洲國政府ハ中華民國國民政府ヲ承認セル次第ナリ。關係文書ノ内容ハ左記ノ通ナリ。

外務省

(日本標準規格B5)

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アジア歴史資料センター

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

November 30, 1940.

The Plenipotentiaries of Japan and China signed today at Hanking the Treaty concerning the Basic Relations between Japan and China, the Protocol annexed thereto and the Agreed Terms of Understanding between the Plenipotentiaries of the two countries; following which the Plenipotentiaries of Japan, Manchoukuo and China signed the Joint Declaration of Japan, Manchoukuo and China.

By virtue of the above, the Japanese Government have formally recognized the National Government of the Republic of China headed by Mr. Wang Ching-wei, the National Government of the Republic of China have recognized Manchoukuo, and the Government of Manchoukuo have recognized the National Government of the Republic of China.

The documents relating to the above are as follows:

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アジア歴史資料センター

日本國中華民國間基本關係ニ關スル條約

大日本帝國政府及

中華民國國民政府ハ

兩國相互ニ其ノ本然ノ實質ヲ尊重シ東亞ニ於テ道義ニ基ク新秩序ヲ建設スルノ共同ノ理想ノ下ニ善隣トシテ緊密ニ相提携シ以テ東亞ニ於ケル恒久的ノ平和ヲ確立シ之ヲ核心トシテ世界全般ノ平和ニ貢獻セシコトヲ希望シ。

之カ爲兩國間ノ關係ヲ律スル基本ノ原則ヲ訂立セント欲シ左ノ通協定セリ。

第一條

兩國政府ハ兩國間ニ永久ニ善隣友好ノ關係ヲ維持スル爲相互ニ其ノ主權及領土ヲ尊重シツツ政治、經濟、文化等各般ニ互リ助教睦ノ手段ヲ講スヘシ。

兩國政府ハ政治、外交、教育、宣傳、交易等諸般ニ互リ相互ニ兩國

外務省

(日本標準規格B5)

間ノ好誼ヲ破壞スルカ如キ措置及原因ヲ撤廢シ且將來ニ互リ之ヲ禁絶スルコトヲ約ス。

第二條

兩國政府ハ文化ノ融合、創造及發展ニ付緊密ニ協力スヘシ。

第三條

兩國政府ハ兩國ノ安寧及福祉ヲ危殆ヲラシムル一切ノ共產主義的破壞工作ニ對シ共同シテ防衛ニ當ルコトヲ約ス。

兩國政府ハ前項ノ目的ヲ達成スル爲各其ノ領域内ニ於ケル共產分子及組織ヲ排除スルト共ニ防共ニ關スル情報、宣傳等ニ付緊密ニ協力スヘシ。

日本國ハ兩國共同シテ防共ヲ實行スル爲所要期間中兩國間ニ別ニ協議決定セラルル所ニ從ヒ所要ノ軍隊ヲ裝備及華北ノ一定地域ニ駐屯セシムヘシ。

第四條

外務省

(日本標準規格B5)

兩國政府ハ中華民國ニ派遣セラレタル日本國軍隊カ別ニ定ムル所ニ依リ撤去ヲ完了スルニ至ル迄共通ノ治安維持ニ付緊密ニ協力スルコトヲ約ス。

共通ノ治安維持ヲ必要トスル間ニ於ケル日本國軍隊ノ駐屯地域其ノ他ニ關シテハ兩國間ニ別ニ協議決定セララル所ニ據ル。

第五條

中華國政府ハ日本國カ従前ノ慣例ニ基キ又ハ兩國共通ノ利益ヲ確保スル爲所要期間中兩國間ニ別ニ協議決定セララル所ニ從ヒ其ノ艦船部隊ヲ中華民國領域内ニ於ケル特定地域ニ駐留セシメ得ルコトヲ承認スヘシ。

第六條

兩國政府ハ長短相補ヒ有無相通スルノ趣旨ニ基キ且平等互惠ノ原則ニ依リ兩國間ノ緊密ナル經濟提携ヲ行フヘシ。

中華民國政府ハ華北及蒙疆ニ於ケル特定資源就中國防上必要ナル組

外務省

(日本標準規格B5)

鐵資源ニ關シ兩國緊密ニ協力シテ之ヲ開發スルコトヲ約諾ス中華民國政府ハ其ノ他ノ地域ニ於ケル國防上必要ナル特定資源ノ開發ニ關シ日本國及日本國臣民ニ對シ必要ナル便宜ヲ提供スヘシ。

前項ノ資源ノ利用ニ關シテハ中華民國ノ需要ヲ考慮シ中華民國政府ハ日本國及日本國臣民ニ對シ積極的ニ充分ナル便宜ヲ提供スルモノトス。

兩國政府ハ一般通商ヲ振興シ及兩國間ノ物資需給ヲ便宜且合理的ナラシムル爲必要ナル措置ヲ講スヘシ兩國政府ハ揚子江下流地域ニ於ケル通商交易ノ増進及日本國ト華北及蒙疆トノ間ニ於ケル物資需給ノ合理化ニ付テハ特ニ緊密ニ協力スヘシ。

日本國政府ハ中華民國ニ於ケル産業、金融、交通、通信等ノ復興發達ニ付兩國間ノ協議ニ依リ中華民國ニ對シ必要ナル援助乃至協力ヲ爲スヘシ。

第七條

外務省

(日本標準規格B5)

本條約ニ基ク日華新關係ノ發展ニ照應シ日本國政府ハ中華民國ニ於テ日本國ノ有スル治外法權ヲ撤廢シ及其ノ租界ヲ還付スヘク中華民國政府ハ日本國領域ヲ日本國臣民ノ居住營業ノ爲開放スヘシ。

第八條

兩國政府ハ本條約ノ目的ヲ達成スル爲必要ナル具體的事項ニ關シ更ニ約定ヲ締結スルモノトス。

第九條

本條約ハ署名ノ日ヨリ實施セラルヘシ。

右證據トシテ下名ハ各本國政府ヨリ正當ノ委任ヲ受ケ本條約ニ署名調印セリ。

昭和十五年十一月三十日即チ中華民國二十九年十一月三十日南京ニ於テ日本文及漢文ヲ以テ本書各二通ヲ作成ス。

外務省

(日本標準規格B5)

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REEL No. A-0230

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アジア歴史資料センター

TREATY CONCERNING THE BASIC RELATIONS BETWEEN  
JAPAN AND CHINA.

The Imperial Government of Japan and  
The National Government of the Republic of China:

Being desirous that these two countries should respect their inherent characteristics and closely cooperate with each other as good neighbours under their common ideal of establishing a new order in East Asia on an ethical basis, establishing thereby a permanent peace in East Asia, and with this as a nucleus contributing toward the peace of the world in general, and

Desiring for this purpose to establish fundamental principles to regulate the relations between the two countries, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE 1

The Governments of the two countries shall, in order to maintain permanently good neighbourly and amicable relations between the two countries, mutually respect their sovereignty and territories and at the same time take mutually helpful and friendly measures, political, economic, and cultural and otherwise.

The Governments of the two countries agree to eliminate, and to prohibit in the future, such measures and causes as are destructive of amity between the two countries in politics, diplomacy, education, propaganda and trade and commerce, and other spheres.

ARTICLE 2

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- 2 -

ARTICLE 2

The Governments of the two countries shall closely cooperate for cultural harmony, creation and development.

ARTICLE 3

The Governments of the two countries agree to engage in joint defence against all destructive operations of communistic nature that jeopardize the peace and welfare of their countries.

The Governments of the two countries shall, in order to accomplish the purpose mentioned in the preceding paragraph, eliminate communistic elements and organizations in their respective territories, and at the same time co-operate closely concerning information and propaganda with reference to the defence against communistic activities.

Japan shall, in order to carry out the defence against communistic activities through collaboration of the two countries, station required forces in specified areas of Mengchiang and of North China for the necessary duration, in accordance with the terms to be agreed upon separately.

ARTICLE 4

The Governments of the two countries undertake to cooperate closely for the maintenance of common peace and order until the Japanese forces sent to China complete their evacuation in accordance with the terms as provided for separately.

The areas for stationing Japanese forces for the period requiring the maintenance of common peace and order and other matters pertaining thereto shall be determined as agreed separately between the two countries.

ARTICLE 5

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ARTICLE 5

The Government of the Republic of China shall recognize that Japan may, in accordance with previous practices or in order to preserve the common interests of the two countries, station for a required duration its naval units and vessels in specified areas within the territory of the Republic of China, in accordance with the terms to be agreed upon separately between the two countries.

ARTICLE 6

The Governments of the two countries shall effect close economic co-operation between the two countries in conformance with the spirit of complementing each other and ministering to each other's needs, as well as in accordance with the principles of equality and reciprocity.

With reference to specific resources in North China and Mengchiang, especially mineral resources required for national defence, the Government of the Republic of China undertake that they shall be developed through close co-operation of the two countries. With reference to the development of specific resources in other areas which are required for national defence, the Government of the Republic of China shall afford necessary facilities to Japan and Japanese subjects.

With regard to the utilization of the resources referred to in the preceding paragraph, while considering the requirements of China, the Government of the Republic of China, shall afford positive and full facilities to Japan and Japanese subjects.

The

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The Governments of the two countries shall take all the necessary measures to promote trade in general and to facilitate and rationalize the demand and supply of goods between the two countries. The Governments of the two countries shall extend specially close co-operation with respect to the promotion of trade and commerce in the lower basin of the Yangtze River and the rationalization of the demand and supply of goods between Japan on the one hand and North China and Mengchiang on the other.

The Government of Japan shall, with respect to the rehabilitation and development of industries, finance, transportation and communication in China, extend necessary assistance and co-operation to China through consultation between the two countries.

ARTICLE 7

According to the development of the new relations between Japan and China under the present Treaty, the Government of Japan shall abolish extraterritorial rights possessed by Japan in China and render to the latter its concessions, and the Government of China shall open its territory for domicile and business of Japanese subjects.

ARTICLE 8

The Governments of the two countries shall conclude separate agreements regarding specific items which are necessary to accomplish the object of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 9

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ARTICLE 9

The present Treaty shall come into effect from the date of its signature.

In witness whereof the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed the present Treaty and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate, in the Japanese and Chinese languages, at Nanking the 30th day of the 11th month of the 15th year of Gyōwa, corresponding to the 30th day of the 11th month of the 29th year of the Republic of China.

附屬議定書

本日日本國中華民國間基本關係ニ關スル條約ニ署名スルニ當リ兩國  
全權委員ハ左ノ通協定セリ。

第一條

中華民國政府ハ日本國カ中華民國領域内ニ於テ現ニ遂行シツツアル  
戰爭行為ヲ繼續スル期間中右戰爭行為遂行ニ伴フ特殊事態ノ存在ス  
ルコト及日本國カ右戰爭行為ノ目的達成上必要ナル措置ヲ執ルコト  
ヲ瞭解シ之ニ應シ必要ナル措置ヲ講スルモノトス。  
前項ノ特殊事態ハ戰爭行為繼續中ト雖モ戰爭行為ノ目的達成上支障  
ナキ限り情勢ノ推移ニ應シ條約及附屬文書ノ趣旨ニ準據シテ調整セ  
ラルヘキモノトス。

第二條

從前中華民國臨時政府、中華民國維新政府等ノ辨シタル事項ハ中華  
民國政府ニ依リ繼承セラレ差當リ現狀ヲ維持セラレタルモノナルニ

外務省

(日本標準規格B5)

依リ右事項ノ中調整ヲ要スルモノニシテ未ダ調整セラレサルモノハ  
事態之ヲ許スニ伴ヒ兩國間ノ協議ニ依リ條約及附屬文書ノ趣旨ニ準  
據シテ速ニ調整セララルヘキモノトス。

第三條

兩國間ノ全般的平和克復シ戰爭狀態終了シタルトキハ日本國軍隊ハ  
本日署名セラレタル日本國中華民國間基本關係ニ關スル條約及兩國  
間ノ現行約定ニ基キ駐屯スルモノヲ除キ撤去ヲ開始シ治安確立ト共  
ニ二年以内ニ之ヲ完了スヘク中華民國政府ハ本期間ニ於テ治安ノ確  
立ヲ保障スルモノトス。

第四條

中華民國政府ハ事變發生以來中華民國ニ於テ事變ニ因リ日本國臣民  
ノ蒙リタル權利利益ノ損害ヲ補償スヘシ。  
日本國政府ハ事變ノ爲生シタル中華民國難民ノ救濟ニ付中華民國政  
府ニ協カスヘシ。

外務省

(日本標準規格B5)

第五條

本議定書ハ條約ト同時ニ實施セラルヘシ。  
右證據トシテ兩國全權委員ハ本議定書ニ署名調印セリ。  
昭和十五年十一月三十日即チ中華民國二十九年十一月三十日南京ニ  
於テ日本文及漢文ヲ以テ本書ニ通フ作成ス

外務省

(日本標準規格B5)

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REEL No. A-0230

アジア歴史資料センター

ANNEXED PROTOCOL

In proceeding this day to the signature of the Treaty concerning the Basic Relations between Japan and China, the Plenipotentiaries of the two countries have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE 1

The Government of the Republic of China, understanding that, during the period in which Japan continues the warlike operations it is at present carrying on in the territory of China, there exists a special state of affairs attendant upon such warlike operations, and that Japan must take such measures as are required for the attainment of the object of such operations, shall accordingly take the necessary measures.

Even during the continuation of the said warlike operations, the special state of affairs referred to in the preceding paragraph shall, in so far as there is no obstacle to the attainment of the operations, be adjusted in accordance with the changing circumstances and in conformity with the Treaty and its annexed documents.

ARTICLE 2

While the affairs previously administered by the Provisional Government of the Republic of China, the Reformed Government of the Republic of China and others have been taken over and temporarily maintained as they are by the Government of the Republic of China, those which require adjustment but are not yet adjusted shall be adjusted in conformity with the purpose of the Treaty and its annexed documents through consultation between the countries, as promptly as circumstances may permit.

ARTICLE 3

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ARTICLE 3

When general peace is restored between the two countries and the state of war ceases to exist, the Japanese forces shall commence evacuation with the exception of those which are stationed in accordance with the Treaty concerning the Basic relations between Japan and China signed today and the existing agreements between the two countries, and shall complete it within two years with the firm establishment of peace and order; and the Government of the Republic of China shall guarantee the firm establishment of peace and order during this period.

ARTICLE 4

The Government of the Republic of China shall compensate the damages to rights and interests suffered by Japanese subjects in China on account of the China Affair since its outbreak.

The Government of Japan shall, with respect to the relief of the Chinese rendered destitute by the China Affair, cooperate with the Government of the Republic of China.

The present Protocol shall come into effect simultaneously with the Treaty.

In witness whereof the Plenipotentiaries of the two countries have signed this Protocol and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate, in the Japanese and Chinese languages, at Nanking the 30th day of the 11th month of the 15th year of Syowa, corresponding to the 30th day of the 11th month of the 29th year of the Republic of China.

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附屬議定書ニ關スル日華兩國全權委員間了解事項  
本日日本國中華民國間基本關係ニ關スル條約ニ署名スルニ當リ右條約附屬議定書第一條及第二條ノ規定ニ關聯シ兩國全權委員間ニ左ノ了解成立セリ。

第一、中華民國ニ於ケル各種徵稅機關ニシテ目下軍事上ノ必要ニ依リ得異ナル狀態ニ在ルモノニ付テハ中華民國ノ財政獨立尊重ノ趣旨ニ基キ速ニ之カ調整ヲ計ルモノトス。

第二、目下日本國軍ニ於テ管理中ノ公營、私營ノ工場、鑛山及商店ハ敵性ヲ有スルモノ及軍事上ノ必要等已ムヲ得サル特殊ノ事情ニ在ルモノヲ除キ合理的方法ニ依リ速ニ之ヲ中華民國側ニ移管スル爲必要ナル措置ヲ講スルモノトス。

第三、日華合辦事業ニシテ固有資産ノ評價、出資比率其ノ他ニ付修正ヲ要スルモノアルニ於テハ兩國間ニ別ニ協議決定セララル所ニ從ヒ之カ是正ノ措置ヲ講スルモノトス。

第四、中華民國政府ハ對外貿易ニ關シ統制ヲ必要トスル場合ハ自主的ニ之ヲ行フモノトス但シ條約第六條ニ掲ケラレタル日華經濟提携ノ原則ト牴觸スルコトヲ待ス又事變繼續中ニ於テハ右統制ニ付日本國側ト協議スヘキモノトス。

第五、中華民國ニ於ケル交通、通信ニ關スル事項ニシテ調整ヲ要スルモノニ付テハ兩國間ニ別ニ協議決定セララル所ニ從ヒ事變之ヲ許ス限リ速ニ之カ調整ヲ計ルモノトス。

昭和十五年十一月三十日即チ中華民國二十九年十一月三十日南京ニ於テ日本文及漢文ヲ以テ本書二通ヲ作成ス。

AGREED TERMS OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE PLENIPOTENTIARIES  
OF JAPAN AND CHINA CONCERNING THE ANNEXED PROTOCOL.

In proceeding this day to the signature of the Treaty concerning the Basic Relations between Japan and China, the following understanding has been reached between the Plenipotentiaries of the two countries in connection with the stipulations of Articles 1 and 2 of the Annexed Protocol of the Treaty.

1. With regard to those various organs for collecting taxes in China which are at present in a special condition owing to military necessity, an adjustment shall be made promptly in accordance with the spirit of respecting the financial independence of China.

2. With regard to those industrial, mining and commercial establishments under governmental or private management which are at present controlled by Japanese forces, the necessary measures shall be taken for their prompt transfer to Chinese management in a rational manner, with the exception of those which are of enemy character or under special circumstances of unavoidable character including military necessity.

3. In case any Sino-Japanese joint enterprise requires modification in the evaluation of original assets, the proportion of capital investments and other matters, measures for their rectification shall be taken in accordance with the terms to be agreed upon separately through consultation between the two countries.

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4. The Government of the Republic of China shall, in case they find it necessary to institute control on foreign trade, effect such control autonomously. They may not, however, infringe upon the principle of Sino-Japanese economic co-operation mentioned in Article 6 of the Treaty; and they shall consult with Japan with regard to such control during the continuation of the China Affair.

5. With regard to matters pertaining to transportation and communication in China which require adjustment, they shall be adjusted, as promptly as circumstance may permit, in accordance with the terms to be agreed upon separately through consultation between the two countries.

Done in duplicate, in the Japanese and Chinese languages, at Nanking the 30th day of the 11th month of the 15 year of Syōwa, corresponding to the 30th day of the 11th month of the 29th year of the Republic of China.

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日滿華共同宣言

大日本帝國政府

滿洲帝國政府及

中華民國國民政府へ

三國相互ニ其ノ本然ノ特質ヲ尊重シ東亞ニ於テ運慶ニ基ク新秩序ヲ建設スルノ共同ノ理想ノ下ニ善隣トシテ緊密ニ相提携シ以テ東亞ニ於ケル恒久的ノ平和ノ樞軸ヲ形成シ之ヲ核心トシテ世界全般ノ平和ニ貢獻センコトヲ希望シ左ノ通宣言ス。

- 一、日本國、滿洲國及中華民國へ相互ニ其ノ主權及領土ヲ尊重ス。
- 二、日本國、滿洲國及中華民國へ互惠ヲ基調トスル三國間ノ一般提携就中善隣友好、共同防共、經濟提携ノ實ヲ擧クヘク之カ爲各般ニ且リ必要ナル一切ノ手段ヲ講ス。

昭和十五年十一月三十日即チ康徳七年十一月三十日、

中華民國二十九年十一月三十日南京ニ於テ。

外務省

(日本国档案馆B5)

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REEL No. A-0230

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アジア歴史資料センター

JOINT DECLARATION BY THE GOVERNMENTS OF JAPAN,  
MANCHOUKUO AND CHINA.

The Imperial Government of Japan;  
The Imperial Government of Manchoukuo; and  
The National Government of the Republic of China;

Being desirous that the three countries should respect one another's inherent characteristics and closely co-operate with one another as good neighbours under their common ideal of establishing new order in East Asia on an ethical basis, constituting thereby the mainstay of a permanent peace in East Asia, and with this as a nucleus contributing toward the peace of the world in general, declare as follows:

1. Japan, Manchoukuo and China will respect mutually their sovereignty and territories.
2. Japan, Manchoukuo and China will bring about general co-operation on a reciprocal basis among the three countries especially a good neighbourly friendship, common defence against communistic activities and economic co-operation, and for that purpose will take all the necessary measures in every direction.
3. Japan, Manchoukuo and China will promptly conclude agreements in accordance with the present Declaration.

Done at Nanking on this the 30th day of the 11th month of the 15th year of Syŋwa, corresponding to the 30th day of the 11th month of the 7th year of Kangte, and to the 30th day to the 11th month of the 29th year of the Republic of China.



(二)日華間基本條約及日滿華共同宣言ニ關スル須磨情報部長談(昭和十五年十一月三十日午後一時)

本日南京ニ於テ午前十時阿部大使ト汪行政院長(汪氏ハ二十九日國民政府主席ニ就任シタルモ條約締結ニ關スル交渉及調印ハ行政院長ノ資格ニ於テ爲シタル次第ナリ)トノ間ニ日華間ノ基本關係ニ關スル條約及附屬諸取極カ調印セラレ、之ニ依リ日本ハ新國民政府ヲ中國ニ於ケル正當政府トシテ正式ニ承認シタ譯テアルカ引續キ午後零時阿部大使、儀式設全權及行政院長トノ間ニ日滿華共同宣言ノ調印ヲ見ルニ至リ滿洲國ハ汪精衛氏ヲ首班トスル國民政府ヲ承認シ、國民政府ハ滿洲國ヲ承認シ茲ニ二國相提携シテ東亞新秩序建設ニ邁進スヘキ基礎ノ確立ヲ見タコトハ慶賀ニ堪ヘナイ所デアル。

今次學變發生以來皇軍ノ進出ニ伴ヒ中國各地ニ治安維持會ノ發生ヲ見、ソレ等ハ漸次臨時、維新ノ兩政府ニ改引結集セラレ新中國建設ノ機運ハ漸次成熟シツツアツタカ果然汪精衛氏ヲ領導者トスル和平

外務省

(日本標準規格B5)

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救國運動ノ擡頭ヲ見ルニ至ツタ。

本運動ハ日本ト提携シテ新東亞ヲ建設スル目的トシ是カ爲共産主義抗日運動ヲ排除シ、日華提携ノ更生國民黨政權ヲ樹立スルコトトアリ昭和十三年十二月遂ニ汪氏ノ重慶脱出トナツテ世界ノ表面ニ現レ出タノデアアル(十二月十八日)、次テ東亞新秩序建設ニ關スル近衛内閣總理大臣ノ談話(十二月二十三日)ニ對應セル汪氏ノ和平反共宣言(十二月三十日)トアリ其後汪氏ハ河内ヨリ上海ニ到着(昭和十四年五月八日)同地ニ和平運動ノ根據ヲ置クコトトナツタカ、之イテ同年五月三十一日東京ヲ訪レ、當時平沼總理及近衛前總理トモ會見ノ上和平運動ニ對スル日本側ノ決意ヲ知り、感々本格的運動ニ乗出スコトトナリ、八月二十八日中國國民黨第六次全國代表大會(六全大會)ヲ上海ニ召集シ、日華關係ヲ根本的ニ調整シ國交ヲ恢復スルコト及國民黨ノ機體ヲ改正シテ汪氏ヲ黨中央執行委員會主席トスルコト等ヲ可決シ歪曲セラレタル三民主義ニ對シテ純正解釋ヲ下

外務省

(日本標準規格B5)

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REEL No. A-0230

アジア歴史資料センター

シタノテアル。茲ニ於テ和平救國運動ハ一轉シテ和平建國運動トナリ純正國民黨ハ從來ノ以黨治國ノ主張ヲ拋棄シ各黨各派無黨無派ノ人士ト協力シテ新中央政府樹立ノ工作ニ乗出シタノデアアル。

新中央政府樹立ノ工作ハ臘月九月十九日ヨリ三日間南京ニ於ケル汪精衛、王克敏、梁鴻志三氏間ノ所謂三巨頭會談トテリ昭和十五年二月十二日汪氏ト各黨各派、社會上重望アル人士トノ會談ヲ以テ中央政府樹立大綱、政綱等ニ關スル意見ノ一致ヲ見速ニ二月二十日新中央政府樹立ノ根本ヲ定ム可キ中央政治會議ノ開催トテツタノデアアル。

同會議ニハ國民黨十名、臨時政府、維新政府各五名、蒙古聯合自治政府、國家社會黨、中國青年黨各二名其他社會上重望アル者四名、合計三十名ノ議員出席シ、日華關係調整案、中央政府樹立大綱案、國民政府政綱、中央政治委員會組織條例等ノ十二重要案件可決セラレ、二十五日閉會、同二十日南京ニ於テ國民政府遷都典禮舉行セテ

（日本標準規格B5）

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外務省

レ、主席代理汪精衛氏遷都宣言ヲ發シ茲ニ國民政府ハ東亞新秩序建設ノ分擔者トシテ歴史的第一歩ヲ踏ミ出スコトトナツタノデアアル。

他方中央政府樹立工作ト併行シテ日華國交調整ノ交渉ハ之ト不可分ニ遂行セラレ來ツカ昭和十四年八月末ノ國民黨六全大會以後ハ善隣友好、共同防共、經濟提携ノ三大原則ヲ基調トシテ感々意調ニ展開セラレ十二月二十日上海ニ於テ兩國工作者間ニ國交調整ニ關スル基本觀念ノ一致ヲ見タノデアアル。

而シテ昭和十五年三月二十日新中央政府成立ヲ見ルヤ帝國政府ハ四月一日阿部信行氏ヲ特命全權大使ニ任命、二十三日南京着任後、日華國交修復ニ關スル準備ハ着々辦理セラレ、七月五日阿部大使、汪主席代理以下出席ノ下ニ第一回正式會議開カレ、汪氏ヨリ會議ニ對スル中國側ノ期待ヲ表明シ、之ニ對シ、阿部大使ヨリ交渉ニ對スル我方ノ見解ヲ披瀝シタ。爾後時ヲ閱スルコト約二箇月、八月二十八日迄ノ間ニ正式會議ヲ開クコト十五回、彼此雙方ノ互譲ト旨ハン

（日本標準規格B5）

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外務省

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リ寧口東亞新秩序建設ヘノ熱情ハ能ク鑽蝕セル論點ヲ超克シ八月二  
十八日ノ第十五回正式會議ヲ以テ條約案文ハ一應ノ決定ヲ見、同三  
十一日兩院委員ノ間ニ「イニシアルーカ行ヘレタ、次テ「イニシア  
ルーカ行ヘレタ」案文ニ付兩院各々院内の検討ヲ重ネタル結果、局部的  
ニ其ノ修正ノ必要ヲ認メ九月下旬再折衝ノ上右修正ニ關スル意見ノ  
妥結ヲ見、十月一日兩院委員間ニ「イニシアルーカ行ヘレタ」ノテア  
ル。

他方帝國ニ對シテ常ニ全面的支持ヲ各マナカツタ滿洲國トモ、日滿華  
共同宣言案ニ付折衝カ行ヘレテ居ツタカ十一月月上旬南京ニ於テ滿洲  
國委員外務局長官章煥華氏ヲ迎ヘ十一月八日右二國委員間ノ「イニ  
シアルーカ行ヘレタ」ニ至ツタ。是ヨリ、魏河部大使ハ十月二十七日歸  
朝、同月二十九日近衛總理大臣ト會見シテ一切ノ復命ヲ了シ條約案  
ハ十一月十二日ノ御前會議ヲ經テ樞密院ノ御諮詢ニ付セフレ、十一  
月二十七日同院ノ本會議ニ於テ可決セフレ本日茲ニ調印ヲ了シタ次  
第テアル。

外務省

(日本標準規格B5)

(1579)

STATEMENT OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN ON THE SIGNING OF  
THE SINO-JAPANESE BASIC TREATY, AND THE JAPAN-MANCHOUKHO-  
CHINA JOINT DECLARATION.

November 30, 1940.

In Nanking, at 10 o'clock this morning, a Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty between Japan and China was signed between Ambassador Nobuyuki Abe and Mr. Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan (Though Mr. Wang became the head of the National Government, he signed the Treaty in the capacity of President of the Executive Yuan), which means that Japan formally recognized the new National Government at Nanking as the legitimate government of China. And at noon General Abe and Mr. Tsang Shih-i, Plenipotentiaries of Japan and Manchoukuo, and Mr. Wang signed the Japan-Manchoukuo-China Joint Declaration, by virtue of which Manchoukuo and the National Government headed by Mr. Wang Ching-wei recognized each other. It is most gratifying that the foundation has thus been firmly laid for the construction of a new order in East Asia through the co-operation among the three Powers.

Following the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, and with the advance of Japanese forces, there sprang up societies for the maintenance of peace and order in various parts of China. These were gradually absorbed by and amalgamated with two regimes — namely, the Provisional Government at Peking and the Reformed Government at Nanking, paving the way for the construction of a new China, until  
finally

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finally there appeared the Peace and National Salvation Movement under the leadership of Mr. Wang Ching-wei.

This was a movement aiming at the construction of a new order in East Asia and at establishing for that purpose a Government by rehabilitating the Kuomintang, by rejecting both communism and anti-Japanism and by joining hands with Japan. On December 18, 1939, Mr. Wang Ching-wei startled the world by his flight from Chungking.

Prime Minister Prince Kono's statement (December 22) concerning the construction of a new order in East Asia was followed by Mr. Wang's declaration for peace and against communism (December 30.). A few months later Mr. Wang arrived in Shanghai from Hanoi (May 8, 1939), where he established his headquarters for his peace movement. Shortly afterwards he visited Tokyo (May 31) and conferred with the Prime Minister Mr. Hiranuma and also Prince Kono, from whom he learned the true attitude of Japan toward his peace movement and decided to proceed in earnest. On August 28 the 6th Plenary Conference of the Kuomintang was convened in Shanghai, which adopted the resolutions on the restoration of Sino-Japanese relations by fundamental adjustment and for the reorganization of the Kuomintang and the appointment of Mr. Wang as chairman of the Central Executive Committee. At the same meeting the much-abused Three People's Principles were given a proper and authentic interpretation. The Peace and National Salvation Movement now became a "Peace and National Construction" movement, and

the

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the orthodox Kuomintang, casting aside its claim of "Rule the country by the Party," embarked upon the establishment of a new Central Government of China through the co-operation of parties and factions and those belonging to no party or faction. The first important step toward the establishment of a new Central Government was the three-day conference at Nanking, attended by Mr. Wang Ching-wei, Mr. Wang Ke-min representing the Provisional Government and Mr. Liang Hungchi of the Reformed Government. Then, on January 23 this year these three leaders met again at Tsingtao. On February 12, Mr. Wang called a meeting at Shanghai, to which were invited men of social prominence as well as representatives of various parties and factions, and at which an agreement of views was reached concerning the general principles for the establishment of a Central Government and its political platform. This led to the opening on March 20 of the Central Political Conference to decide upon the fundamentals for the establishment of the new Government.

The conference was attended by thirty delegates in all, comprising ten from the Kuomintang, five each from the Provisional and the Reformed Governments, two each from the Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia, the National Socialist Party and the Young China Party, and four men of recognized influence in society. Twelve important matters, such for instance as the proposal for the adjustment of Sino-Japanese relations, the draft principles for the establishment of a Central Government, the platform of the National Government and the regulations for the organization of Central

Government,

( 1582

Government, the platform of the National Government and the regulations for the organization of Central Executive Committee, were approved, and the conference closed on March 25. On March 30 the rites and ceremonies marking the return of the National Government to its capital were held in Nanking, at which Mr. Wang Ching-wei issued a proclamation. Then and there the National Government made the first forward step of historic importance as a partner in the construction of a new order in East Asia.

In parallel and inseparably with the activities for the establishment of a Central Government, there progressed negotiations for the adjustment of Sino-Japanese relations. These negotiations made especially notable progress on the basis of the three principles of amity and neighbourliness, common defence against the Comintern and economic co-operation, after the Sixth Plenary Session of the Kuomintang which was held at the end of August of 1939; and on December 30 an informal agreement on basic ideas regarding the adjustment of Sino-Japanese relations was reached at Shanghai between the negotiators of the two countries.

Upon the establishment of the new Central Government on March 30 of this year, the Japanese Government appointed on April 1 General Nobuyuki Abe, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, who arrived at Nanking on the 23rd of that month. After this, all preparations were completed with despatch for the restoration of Sino-Japanese relations. On July 5 the

First

( 1583

first meeting of the formal conference took place, attended by Ambassador Abe and Mr. Wang as Acting President of the Republic of China. Mr. Wang on this occasion spoke of what China expected of the conference, while Ambassador Abe set forth the views of the Japanese Government relative to the negotiations that were to begin. Since then the negotiations were continued for almost two months. It was rather the zeal on both sides for the construction of the new order in East Asia than what may merely be termed mutual concession that enabled the delegates of the two countries to solve the many complex and vexing problems. At the 15th session held on August 28 they agreed upon a draft treaty, which was initialled on August 31. Upon examination by the two Governments from the domestic standpoint of their respective countries, this draft treaty was found to require partial alterations. Accordingly, in the latter part of September the negotiations were resumed for the necessary revision, on which an agreement of views were reached, and the treaty in its final form was initialled on October 10.

On the other hand, with Manchoukuo that had always supported without reserve the cause of Sino-Japanese co-operation, negotiations were conducted concerning a Japan-Manchoukuo-China Joint Declaration. Early in November Mr. Wei Huan-chang, director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of Manchoukuo arrived in Nanking, and the Declaration as published today was initialled on November 8 by the plenipotentiaries of the three countries. Meanwhile, Ambassador Abe, returning to

Japan

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Japan on October 27, met Prime Minister Prince Kono on October 29 to report on his mission. Following the Imperial Conference of November 13, the Treaty was submitted to the Privy Council, and approved at its full session of November 27. This in brief is the history of the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty that was signed today at Nanking.

1585

「参考」

（日）日華基本條約成立ニ對スル「ハル」長官ノ否認  
聲明

國務卿「ハル」ハ昨日一三十日一午後發ニ日本支持下ノ南京政府ニ  
對スル遺責ヲ再度聲明シタカ、ソノ條約調印ヲ批評シテ曰ク本年三  
月發表シタトコロノ聲明ハ日本カ正式ニ南京ヲ承認シタ事ニヨツテ  
變更スルモノデナイ云々（「ニュービー・ニューヨーク」一日電）

外務省

(日本標準規格B6)

1586

回米國ノ對將一億弗借款供與

外務省

(日本標準規格B6)

1587

REEL No. A-0230

アジア歴史資料センター

特情

十五年十二月一日

◎法幣安定資金提供ハ議會ヲ審議中

「ホワイトハウス」公表

「ワシントン」廿日發同盟「ルーズヴェルト」大統領ハ廿日對重慶追加借款供與ガ決定セル旨發表シタガ、「ホワイトハウス」當局ハ同日右借款ノ成立ニ關シ詳細ヲ發表スルト共ニ未決定分ノ五千萬弗モ既ニ議會ノ討議ニ附サレテキル旨次ノ如ク明カニシタ

米支兩政府當局間ノ經濟的協力ハ最近著シキ進展ヲ見、總額一億弗ノ對支追加借款ガ考慮サレルニ至ツタ、コノ中一般の物資購入資金五千萬弗ハ既ニ決定ヲ見、殘ル五千萬弗モ法幣安定資金並ビニ米支爲替平衡資金トシテ供與サレルコトニナリ目下議會ノ委員會ヲ審議中デアル

ナホ之ト同時ニ「ジョーンズ」融資局長官ノ大統領宛書簡モ發表シタカソノ内容ハ次ノ如クデアル

外務省

(日本標準規格B5)

1588

事

事

「米國政府ハ現下ノ國家的危機ニ對處スベク國防強化ニ必要ナル戰時資材ヲ獲得スルタメ復興金融會社ノ子會社タル金屬貯藏會社ニ命ジ重慶側資源開發委員會ヨリ總額六千萬弗ノ「ウォルフラム」鐵、「アンチモニー」、錫等ヲ今後數年間ニ巨ツテ購入セシムルコトトナリ、ソノ支拂ハ物資購入ノ都度市價ニ應ジテ行フコトニナツテキル。又重慶側今日ノ經濟狀態ヲ援助スルタメ輸出入銀行ハ總額五千萬弗ノ追加借款ヲ中國ノ中央銀行ノ保證ニヨリ供與スルコトトナリ、之ガ償還ハ前記契約ニヨル重慶側ヨリノ物資輸入ニヨツテ行フコトトナツタ、尙コノ輸出入銀行ニヨル追加借款ノ供與ハ米財務當局ニヨル對支援助ノ五千萬弗ノ借款ト關聯シテ米財務省トノ協力ノ下ニ行ハレルモノデアリ之ニヨリ米ノ對支借款ハ總額一億弗ニ上ル譯デアアル、尙大統領ハ桐油、錫等ノ支那特産物ノ賣却ヲ條件ニ設定サレタ過去ノ借款ニ對シ重慶政府ハ迴滯ナク之等特産物ヲ米國ニ向ケ引渡シツツアルコトニ満足サレルデア

外務省

(日本標準規格B5)

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ラウ  
ナホ「モーゲンソー」財務長官ハ二日上院銀行委員會ニ財務省ノ管  
理スル金融安定資金ノ一部ヲ法幣援助ノタメ使用スルコトヲ提案ス  
ル豫定デアル

外務省

(日本標準規格B5)

1590

特情

十六年四月廿七日

◎米支通貨安定協定共同宣言

「ワシントン」廿六日同盟 米支兩當局ハ法幣安定資金五千萬弗供  
與協定ニ關シ折衝ヲ續ケ來ツタガ、廿五日「モーゲンソー」財務長  
官、宋子文特使トノ間ニ調印ヲ見、同日英國モ亦五百萬磅ノ對支法  
幣安定資金供與協定ノ正式調印ヲ了シタガ、一「モーゲンソー」財務  
長官及宋子文特派使節ハ廿六日右法幣安定資金供與協定ニ關シ共同  
一ステートメントヲ發表一ハリファックス駐米英大使モ亦同時  
ニ同趣旨ノ一ステートメントヲ發表シタ、ソノ内容左ノ如シ

△共同一ステートメント

今回ノ法幣安定資金供與協定ノ調印ニヨリ米支兩國ハ通貨協力ノ  
分野ニ於テ新タニ重要ナ一步ヲ劃シタ。右協定中ニハ米國ノ安定  
資金ヲ以テ總額五千萬弗ヲ限度トシ  
法幣ノ購入ヲ行フコトガ規定サレ支那ハ米支兩國當局ノ合意條件

外務省

(日本標準規格B5)

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REEL No. A-0230

アジア歴史資料センター

ヲ以テ弗法幣安定資金ヲ設定スル、右資金ニハ法幣買入  
米國ヨリ獲得セル弗及ビ中國銀行ヨリ釀出セル二千萬元  
スル、同協定ハ基礎的自由保持ノ爲各方面ニ共同行動ヲ  
ナ友好關係ニアル日支兩國間ニ結バレタ協力協定デアリ、  
貨關係ヲ安定セシムルトイフ明白ナル目的以外、更ニ  
榮ヲ培フ重嬰因子トナルデアラウ、支那ハ又英國大藏省ト  
既ニ一九三九年設定セル現存ノ英支通貨安定資金ノ外五百萬  
スターリングノ法幣安定資金供與協定ヲ締結シタ、同協定ハ  
支間ノ協定ト密接ニ平行スルモノデアリ、兩資金ハ支那目下  
備計畫中ノ五名ヨリナル通貨安定管理委員會ニ依リ管理セラレ  
コトトナリ、  
同委員會ハ支那側三名、米財務長官ノ推薦ニ依リ支那側ノ任命  
ル米人一名、及ビ英大藏省ノ推薦ニ依リ支那側ノ任命セル英人  
名ヨリ構成サレル

△「ハリファックス」駐米大使「ステートメント」  
英特派使節ハ宋子文特派使節トノ間ニ法幣安定資金供與協定ニ正  
式ニ調印ヲ了シタ、右協定ニ依リ英國大藏省ハ支那ニ對シ五百萬  
磅ノ追加法幣安定資金ヲ供與スル、同協定ハ英支兩國間ノ通貨協  
力ノ分野ニ於ケル新タナ一歩ヲ劃スルモノデアリ兩國ノ友好關係  
ヲ象徴スルモノデアル

外務省

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「参考」

(四) 國防強化法ニ依ル輸出許可品目ノ追加

米國ハ對日報復トシテ國防強化法ニ依ル輸出許可品目ヲ追加シタルガ其ノ公布及發効期日及品目ハ左ノ如シ

昭和十五年(一九四〇年)十二月十日公布、同年十二月三十日發効

鐵鑛、銑鐵、鐵合金、及指定ノ鐵鑛製品及半製品

同、同年十二月二十一日公布昭和十六年(一九四一年)一月六日發効

臭素、「エチレン」、「エチレン」、「チーロマイド」、「ストロンチウム」金屬及鐵石、「コバルト」、研磨劑及金剛砂、鋼玉又ハ柘榴石ヲ含有スル研磨器並ニ研磨紙布、可塑物製造機及壓搾機、測定機、計量器、試驗器、平衡器、水壓「ポンプ」、「ダイヤモンド」工業ニ關スル精密工具、航空機用潤滑油製造ニ關スル裝置及設計

外務省

CIJ 本國標準規格 B 50

1594

昭和十六年ニ入り輸出品目ヲ毎月一回乃至三回連續追加セリ

外務省

CIJ 本國標準規格 B 50

1595

（出）英國ノ對蔣一千萬磅借款供與

外務省

(日本標準規格B5)

1597

「参考」

（内）日華基本條約成立ニ對スル英國ノ否認聲明

三十日「ロンドン」カ正式ニ聲明セルトコロハ即チ日本カ南京政府  
ヲ承認シテモ英國ハ依然蔣介石領導ノ政府ヲ中斷唯一ノ合法政府ト  
シテ承認ヲ繼續スルモノデアアル云々（「デービー・ロンドン」一日  
版）

外務省

(日本標準規格B5)

1596

REEL No. A-0230

アジア歴史資料センター

昭和15 三六三〇八 暗 倫敦 十二月十日午後  
本省 十一日後着

松岡外務大臣

第一九〇九號 (至急)

重光大使

十日朝「バトラ」ヨリ聯絡者ヲ通シ米國ノ對支借款ニ相隨シテ英  
國モ支那ニ對シ五百萬磅ノ借款及五百萬磅ノ「クレヂット」ヲ供與  
スルニ決シタルカ其ノ趣旨ハ同日議會ニ於テ爲スヘキ聲明ノ辭句ノ  
通りニテ右以外ニハ何物モナキ次第ニ付右聲明ヲ熟讀セラレタキ旨  
特ニ本使ニ傳達シ來レリ聲明全文特情ニテ電報ス(了)

外務省

日本標準規格B5

1598

特情

十五年十二月十一日

特X

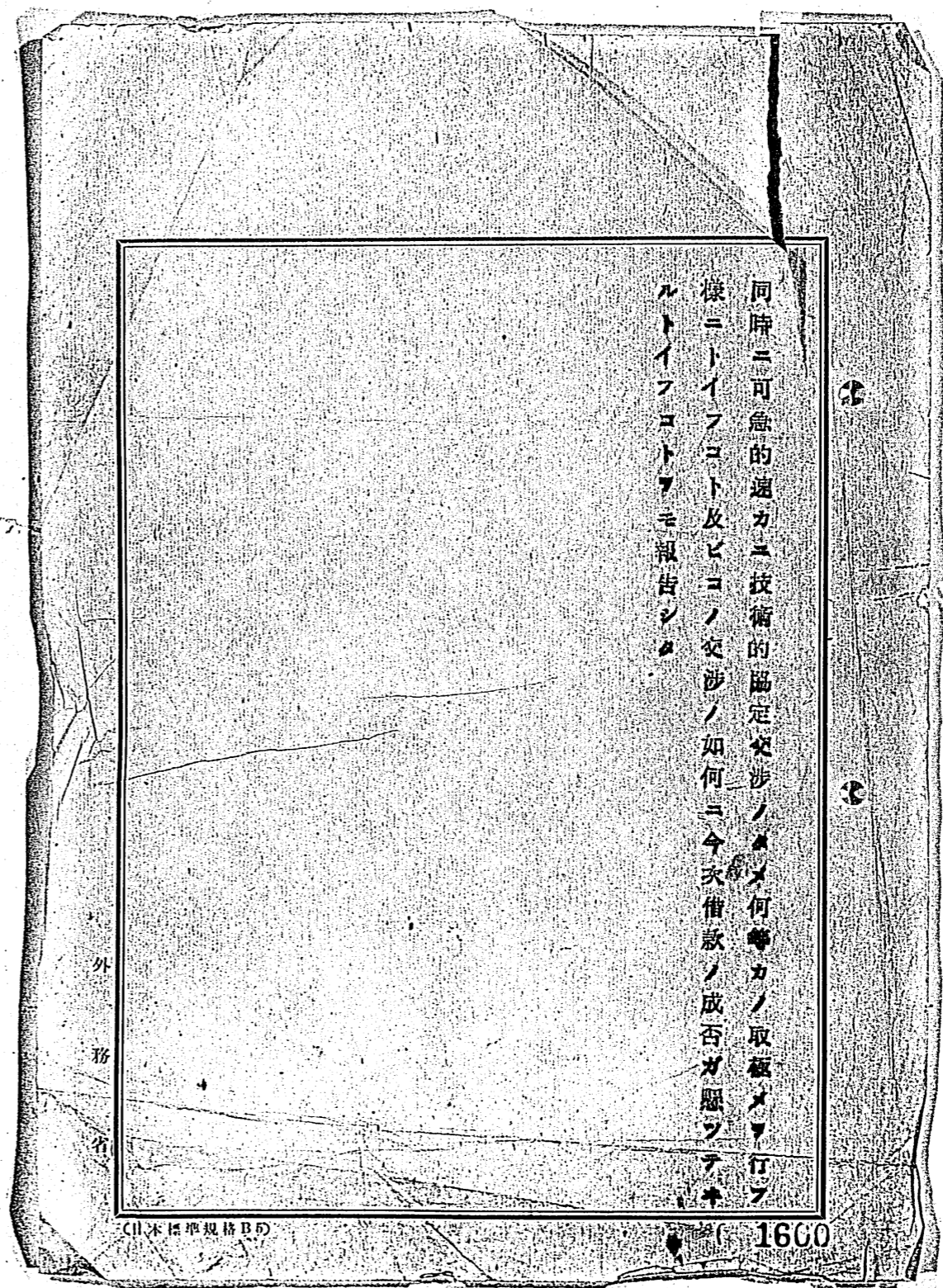
◎英外務次官對蔣借款聲明

「ロンドン」十日發同盟 英政府ハ十日蔣政權ニ對シ一千萬磅ノ借  
款ヲ供與スルニ決定シタガ「バトラ」外務次官ハ十日下院ノ質問  
ニ應ヘテ右借款供與ヲ確認シテ左ノ如キ聲明ヲ行ツタ  
米國政府ハ援蔣追加借款供與ヲ聲明シタガ英國政府モ蔣政權ニ對  
シ更ニ財政的援助ヲ與ヘルニ決定シタ。勿論英國政府トシテ金並  
ニドル資金ヲ保)有スルコトガ必要デアルタメ蔣政權ニ對シテ米  
ドル乃至米ドルト交換シ得ル磅貨ヲ提供スルコトハ出來ナイ。然  
シ支那ニアル磅貨ヲ磅「プロツク」内ノミテ使用スル様ニ出來ル  
ナラハ英政府ハ原則トシテ五百萬磅ヲ法幣安定資金ニ提供シ更ニ  
關係自治領政府ト協同シテ五百萬磅ノ範圍内テ「クレヂイット」  
ヲ與ヘル準備ヲ有スルモノデ既ニ蔣政權ニ對シ通告シタガソレト

外務省

日本標準規格B5

1599



同時ニ可急的速カニ技術的協定交渉ノメ何等カノ取極メヲ行フ  
様ニトイフコト及ビコノ交渉ノ如何ニ今次借款ノ成否ガ懸ツテ  
ルトイフコトヲモ報告シタ

外  
務  
省

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1600

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0304

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