



憲ニ於テ之ヲ協定スヘク該當局官憲ハ相互ノ利害問題ニ付五ニ慎重誠實ニ隨時協議シ茲ニ兩國政府ヨリ確定シテ時機ヲ俟テ實行スルモノトス  
帝國政府ハ右貴國政府提議ノ趣旨ニ全然同意有スルモノニテ前記綱領ニ依リ貴國政府ト協同措置スルハ帝國政府ノ欣快トスル所ニ有之候右同答申進旁々本大臣ハ茲ニ重ネテ閣下ニ向テ敬意ヲ表シ候 敬具  
大正七年三月二十五日

日本帝國外務大臣  
法學博士子爵 本野 一郎(署名)印  
支那共和國特命全權公使  
章 宗 祥 閣 下

往 翰

以書翰致啓上候陳者三月二十五日貴我兩國政府間ニ兩國共同防敵ノ爲公文ノ交換ヲ了シ候處帝國政府ニ於テハ右公文ノ有效期間ハ兩國ノ軍事當局ニ於テ議定スルコトト致度候將又帝國政府ハ共同防敵ノ爲ニ日本軍隊ノ支那國境內ニ在ルモノハ總テ戰事終了後ヲ俟テ支那國境內ヨリ一律撤退スヘキコトヲ特ニ茲ニ聲明致候  
右照會申進旁々本大臣ハ茲ニ重ネテ閣下ニ向テ敬意ヲ表シ候 敬具

大正七年三月二十五日  
日本帝國外務大臣  
法學博士子爵 本野 一郎(署名)印  
支那共和國特命全權公使  
章 宗 祥 閣 下

來 翰

敬復者本日接准會函內開三月二十五日貴我兩國政府因共同防敵業經互換公文貴國政府以爲該公文之有效期間應由兩國軍事當局商定等語中國政府對於此節亦正表同意再尊函所稱因共同防敵日本軍隊在中國境內者俟戰事終了後應一律由中國境內撤退貴國政府特此聲明等語亦經閱悉以上依本國政府之訓令相應函復茲本使對於閣下特表敬意敬具  
中華民國七年三月二十五日

中華民國特命全權公使 章 宗 祥(署名)印  
外務大臣法學博士 子爵 本野 一郎閣下

(右譯文)

以書翰致啓上候陳者本日附貴翰ヲ以テ三月二十五日貴我兩國政府間ニ兩國共同防敵ノ爲公文ノ交換ヲ了シタルカ貴國政府ハ右公文ノ有效期間ハ兩國ノ軍事當局ニ於テ議定スルコトト致サレ度旨御照會相成候處右ハ支那國政府ニ於テモ同意ニ有

候 敬具

中華民國七年三月二十五日  
中華民國特命全權公使 章 宗 祥(署名)印  
外務大臣法學博士 子爵 本野 一郎閣下

### 陸軍共同防敵軍事協定

基於中日兩國政府協商之結果依據兩國政府交換之文件經兩國軍事當局互派委員協定事項如左

第一條

中日兩國陸軍因敵國實力之日見蔓延於俄國境內其結果將使遠東全局之和平及安寧受侵迫之危險爲適應此項情勢及實行兩國參加此次戰爭之義務起見取共同防敵之行動

第二條

關於協同軍事行動彼此兩國所處之地位與利害互相尊重其平等

第三條

中日兩國當局屆基於本協定開始行動之時對於各自本國軍隊及官民在軍事行動區域之內當命令或訓告使彼此推誠親善同心協力以期達成共同防敵之目的

### 陸軍共同防敵軍事協定

大正七年五月十六日北京ニ於テ調印(日、支文)  
大正八年三月十四日 公 表

日支兩國政府協商ノ結果ニ基キ兩國政府交換ノ文書ニ據リ兩國軍事當局互ニ委員ヲ派遣シ左ノコトヲ協定ス

第一條

日支兩國陸軍ハ敵國勢力ノ日ニ露國境內ニ蔓延シ其結果將ニ極東全局ノ和平及安寧ヲ侵迫スルノ危險アラントスルニ因リ此情勢ニ適應シ且兩國カ此次ノ戰爭參加ノ義務ヲ實行センカ爲共同防敵ノ行動ヲ執ル

第二條

協同軍事行動ニ關シ兩國ノ地位ト利害トハ平等ノ見地ニ於テ相互ニ尊重スルモノトス

第三條

日支兩國當局ハ本協定ニ基キ行動ヲ開始スルニ方リ各自本國軍隊及官民ノ軍事行動區域內ニ在ルモノニ對シ相互誠意親善同心協力シテ共同防敵ノ目的ノ達成ヲ期スヘキコトヲ命令又

ハ訓告ス

凡ソ軍事行動區域内ニ於ケル支那地方官吏ハ該區域内ニ在ル日本軍隊ニ對シ盡力協助シ軍事上ニ故障ヲ生セザラシメ又日本軍隊ハ支那ノ主權及地方ノ習慣ヲ尊重シ人民ヲシテ不便ヲ感セザラシム

第四條

共同防敵ノ爲ニ日本軍隊ノ支那國境内ニ在ルモノハ凡テ戰事終了後ヲ俟チ支那國境内ヨリ一律撤退ス

第五條

支那國境外ニ軍隊ヲ派遣スルトキハ若シ必要アラハ兩國ハ協同シテ之ヲ派遣ス

第六條

作戰區域及作戰上ノ任務ハ共同防敵ノ目的ニ適應スル如ク兩國軍事當局ニ於テ各自本國ノ兵力ヲ量リ別ニ之ヲ協定ス

第七條

日支兩國軍事當局ハ協同作戰期間ニ於ケル協同動作ノ便利ヲ圖ル爲左記事項ヲ行フモノトス

- 一、直接作戰上ニ關シ各軍事機關ハ彼此相互職員ヲ派遣シ往來聯絡ノ任ニ充ツ
- 二、軍事行動及運輸補充ノ敏捷且確實ヲ圖ル爲陸海運輸通信諸業務ハ彼此共ニ便利ヲ謀ル
- 三、作戰上必要ノ建設例ハ軍用鐵道電信電話等ノ如キコ

凡在軍事行動區域之内中國地方官吏對於該區域内之日本軍隊須盡力協助使不生軍事上之窒碍日本軍隊須尊重中國主權及地方習慣使人民不感受不便

第四條

爲共同防敵在中國境内之日本軍隊俟戰事終了時即由中國境内一律撤退

第五條

中國境外派遣軍隊時若有必要兩國協同派遣之

第六條

作戰區域及作戰上之任務適應於共同防敵之目的由兩國軍事當局各自本國之兵力另協定之

第七條

- 中日兩國軍事當局在協同作戰期間爲圖協同動作之便利起見應行左記事項
- 一 關於直接作戰上軍事機關彼此互相派遣職員充當往來聯絡之任
- 二 爲圖謀軍事運動及運輸補充敏捷確實起見陸海運輸通信諸事宜須彼此共謀利便
- 三 關於作戰上必要之建設例如行軍鐵路電信電話等項應如

トニ關シ如何ニ設備スヘキヤハ兩國總司令官ニ於テ臨時之ヲ協定シ戰事終了ヲ俟テ凡テ臨時建設工事ハ之ヲ撤廢ス

撤廢ス

四、共同防敵ニ關シ要スル所ノ兵器及軍需品並其原料ハ兩國相互ニ供給ス其數量ハ各自本國ノ需用ヲ害セザル範圍ヲ以テ限リトス

五、作戰區域内ニ於ケル軍事衛生事項ニ關シテハ相互ニ補助シテ遺憾ナカラシム

六、直接作戰上ニ關スル軍事技術人員ノ補助ノ必要アルトキハ一方ノ請求ニ依リ他方ハ之ヲ補助シ以テ任使ニ供ス

七、軍事行動區域内ニ諜報機關ヲ設置シ並軍事所要ノ地圖及情報ヲ相互交換ス

諜報機關ノ通信聯絡ニ關シテハ彼此補助シテ其便利ヲ圖ル

八、共用ノ軍事暗號ヲ協定ス

本條列スル所ノ各項ニシテ豫メ計畫ヲ要スルモノ及豫メ施行スヘキモノハ作戰未實行前ニ別ニ之ヲ協定ス

第八條

軍事輸送ノ爲東清鐵道ヲ使用スルトキハ該鐵道ノ指揮保護管理理等ハ本來ノ條約ヲ尊重シ其輸送方法ハ臨時之ヲ協定ス

第九條

本協定實行ニ要スル詳細事項ハ日支兩國軍事當局ノ指定スル

陸軍共同防敵軍事協定

何設備由兩國總司令官臨時協定之俟戰事終了凡臨時之建設工程均撤廢之

四 關於共同防敵所需之兵器及軍需品並其原料兩國應互相供給其數量以不害各自本國所需要之範圍爲限

五 在作戰區域之内關於軍事衛生事項應互相補助使無遺憾

六 關於直接作戰上之軍事技術人員如有互相補助之必要時經一方之請求應由他方補助之以供任使

七 軍事行動區域之内設置諜報機關並互相交換軍事所要之地圖及情報關於諜報機關之通信聯絡彼此互相補助圖其便利

八 協定共用之軍事暗號

本條所列各項其須預先計畫及應預先施行者在作戰未實行之前另協定之

第八條

爲軍事輸送用東清鐵路之時關於該鐵路之指揮保護管理理等應尊重原來之條約其輸送方法臨時協定之

第九條

本協定實行上所要詳細事項由中日兩國軍事當局指定各當事者

各當事者ニ於テ之ヲ協定ス

第十條

本協定及協定附屬ノ詳細事項ハ日支兩國ニ於テ均シク之ヲ公布スルコトヲ軍事ノ秘密トシテ取扱フ

第十一條

本協定ハ日支兩國陸軍代表者記名調印シ各自本國政府ノ承認ヲ經テ上効力ヲ生ス其作戰行動ハ適當ノ時機ヲ俟テ兩國最高統帥部商定シテ之ヲ開始ス

本協定及本協定ニ基キ發生スル所ノ各種細則ハ日支兩國獨塊敵國ニ對スル戰爭狀態終了ノ時ヲ俟テ即チ其効力ヲ失フ

第十二條

本協定ハ日本文及漢文各々二通ヲ作り對照シテ記名調印シ雙方各一通ヲ保有シ證據ト爲ス

大正 七年五月十六日

中華民國七年五月十六日 於北京

日本帝國陸軍軍事協約委員

- 委員長 陸軍少將 齋藤 季治 郎
- 委員 陸軍少將 宇垣 一成
- 委員 陸軍少將 中佐 本 庄 繁
- 委員 陸軍砲兵少佐 川崎 吉五 郎
- 委員 陸軍步兵大尉 山 田 健 三

中華民國陸軍軍事協約委員

協定之

第十條

本協定及附屬本協定之詳細事項中日兩國均不公布按照軍事之秘密事項辦理

第十一條

本協定由中日兩國陸軍代表者簽名蓋印經各自本國政府之承認時發生效力其作戰行動適當之時機經兩國最高統帥部商定開始之

本協定及基於本協定所發生之各種細則俟中日兩國對於德奧敵國戰爭狀態終了時即失其効力

第十二條

本協定以漢文及日本文各繕二分彼此對照簽名蓋印各保有一分爲證據

中華民國七年五月十六日

大正 七年五月十六日 於北京

中華民國陸軍軍事協約委員

- 委員長 果威將軍 齋藤 季治 郎
- 委員 陸軍中將 重 煥
- 委員 陸軍中將 曲 同 書
- 委員 陸軍少將 田 嗣 榮
- 委員 陸軍少將 劉 濟
- 委員 陸軍少將 江 壽

中華民國陸軍軍事協約委員

- 委員長 果威將軍 齋藤 季治 郎
- 委員 陸軍中將 重 煥
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- 委員 陸軍少將 劉 濟
- 委員 陸軍少將 江 壽
- 委員 陸軍少將 丁 錦
- 委員 陸軍少將 劉 崇 傑
- 委員 陸軍少將 張 濟 元
- 委員 陸軍步兵上校 陳 鴻 遠
- 委員 陸軍步兵上校 秦 華

陸軍共同防敵軍事協定實施ニ要スル詳細ノ協定

大正七年九月六日北京ニ於テ調印(日支文)

大正八年三月十四日 公 表

日支軍事協定第九條ニ基キ日支兩國軍事當局ノ指定スル各當事者ハ同協定第六條第七條ニ關シ左記事項ヲ協定ス

第一條

日支兩國ハ各其軍ノ一部ヲ派遣シ後員加爾州及黑龍州ニ對シ軍事行動ヲ執ル其任務ハ「チエックスロワック」軍ノ救援並獨塊兩國及之ニ加擔スル勢力ヲ排除スルニ在リ

陸軍共同防敵軍事協定實施ニ要スル詳細ノ協定

關於陸軍共同防敵軍事協定實施ニ必要之詳細協定

基於中日軍事協定第九條中日兩國軍事當局指定之各當事者關於該協定第六條第七條現協定左列事項

第一條

中日兩國各派遣其軍之一部對於後員加爾州及黑龍州各取軍事行動其任務在救援捷克斯拉夫克軍並排除德奧兩國及爲之援助之勢力

五七五

指揮ノ統一協同ノ圓滿ヲ期スル爲メ該方面ニ行動スル支那軍ハ日本軍司令官ノ指揮下ニ入ルモノトス  
滿洲里方面ヨリ後貝加爾方面ニ行動スル軍ト策應スル爲メ支那軍ノ一部ハ庫倫方面ヨリ貝加爾湖方面ニ行動スル支那軍ノ希望アラハ日本軍モ該方面ニ一部ノ兵力ヲ派遣シ支那軍司令官ノ指揮下ニ入ラシムルモノトス  
以上ノ外中部蒙古以西ノ邊境ハ支那自ラ其防備ヲ鞏固ニス

第二條

兵器及軍需品ノ供給ハ緊急已ムヲ得サルモノハ出先司令官相互ノ協定ニ依リ之ヲ行フヘキモ其他ノモノ及原料ノ供給ハ東京及北京ノ最高補給機關ヨリ交渉シテ之ヲ行フ

第三條

衛生業務ニ關シ若シ支那ニ於テ之ヲ希望スルアレハ日本軍ハ爲シ得ル範圍ニ於テ便宜ヲ提供スヘク而シテ情況進展セハ病院及休養所ノ施設等ニ關シ日本軍モ亦支那ノ助力ヲ受クルモノトス

第四條

南滿鐵道ニ依リ輸送セラルヘキ支那軍隊及其軍需品ハ支那ヨリ大連營口若クハ奉天ニ搬出シ爾後長春マテノ輸送ハ日本軍之ヲ擔任ス  
庫倫方面ヨリ貝加爾湖方面ニ出動スル支那軍ニ一部ノ日本軍隊ヲ參加セシムル場合ニハ該軍隊及其軍需品ハ太沽又ハ秦皇

期指揮ノ統一及協同圓滿起見行動於該方面之中國軍隊應日本軍司令官指揮之下  
爲與自滿洲里方面行動於後貝加爾方面之軍隊互相策應起見中國軍隊之一部應於庫倫至貝加爾湖方面行動如中國於該方面希望日本軍派遣兵力之一部日本亦可派往令屬中國軍司令官指揮之下

此外中部蒙古以西之邊境應由中國自行鞏固防備

關於兵器及軍需品之供給雖緊急不得已之物品可由前方司令官互相協定然其他之物品及原料之供給則應由東京及北京最高補給機關互相交渉行之

第三條

關於衛生業務中國如有所希望日本軍應於力所能及之範圍內提供便利將來情況進展則關於病院及休養所之施設等日本軍亦須受中國之助力

第四條

須由南滿鐵道輸送之中國軍隊及其軍需品應由中國自行運至大連營口或奉天自此以後至長春之輸送由日本軍擔任之  
自庫倫方面向貝加爾湖方面行動之中國軍隊若希望日本軍參加一部時則該日本軍隊及其軍需品至太沽秦皇島或奉天由日本軍

鳥若クハ奉天マテ日本軍ニ於テ輸送シ爾後ノ輸送ハ支那軍之ヲ擔任ス

東清鐵道輸送ハ東清鐵道當局ヲシテ之カ實施ニ當ラシム該當局トノ交渉、日支兩軍及「チエックスロワック」軍ノ輸送ノ調節按排ヲ計ル爲メ日支協同ノ機關ヲ設ク此ノ機關ニハ將來與國軍ニシテ此ノ方面ニ行動スル場合ニ於テハ其軍ヨリ所要ノ人員ヲ參加セシムルコトアルヘシ

第五條

連絡職員ノ派遣ニ關シテハ既ニ交渉ヲ了シ或ハ交渉中ニアルモノノ外差當リ出先司令部ト將來之ヲ要スル場合東京及北京ニ於ケル最高補給機關ニ相互職員ノ派遣ヲ爲スヘク爾後必要ニ應シ隨時協議ス

第六條

兵器其他軍需材料並其原料ノ供給及一方軍ノ爲メニ擔任シタル輸送等ノ費用ハ有價トシ其決済ハ隨時又ハ軍事行動終了後ニ於テ之ヲ行フ

第七條

本協定ハ日本文及漢文各二通ヲ作り對照シテ記名調印シ雙方各一通ヲ保有シ證據ト爲ス

大正 七年九月六日  
中華民國七年九月六日

於北京

陸軍共同防敵軍事協定實施ニ要スル詳細ノ協定

自行輸送自此以後之輸送由中國軍擔任之

關於東清鐵路之輸送應以東清鐵路之當局當實施之任而爲與該當局交渉並使中日及捷克斯拉夫各軍輸送之調度有方起見中日應設協同機關但此項機關將來聯合國軍隊倘行動於此方面之時該聯軍所要之人員亦可參加

第五條

關於連絡職員之派遣除交渉已定或正在交渉之外前方司令部或將來更有必須互遣職員情事應由東京與北京最高補給機關辦理如或另有情事應再隨時協議

第六條

兵器及其他軍需材料並其原料之供給及兩國運輸軍隊各應擔任之輸送等費用均須給價應隨時或軍事終了後核算給之

第七條

本協定以漢文及日本文各繕二分彼此對照簽名蓋印各保有一分爲證據

中華民國七年九月六日  
大正 七年九月六日

大日本帝國陸軍軍務局ノ指定スル當事者  
陸軍中將 齋藤 季治郎  
大中華民國陸軍軍務局所指定之當事者  
陸軍中將 徐 樹 錚

大中華民國陸軍軍務局所指定之當事者  
陸軍中將 徐 樹 錚  
大日本帝國陸軍軍務局ノ指定スル當事者  
陸軍中將 齋藤 季治郎

陸軍共同防敵軍事協定第九條ニ  
基キ第十一條第二項中戰爭狀態  
終了ノ時期ニ關スル協定

大正八年二月五日北京ニ於テ調印(日、支文)  
同 年三月十四日 公 表

日支兩國最高統帥部協議ノ上日支陸軍共同防敵軍事協定第九條ニ基キ第十一條第二項中戰爭狀態終了ノ時期ニ關シ左ノ通協定ス

獨逸國ニ對スル戰爭狀態終了ノ時トハ歐洲戰爭ノ平和會議ニ於テ平和條約締結セラレ日支兩國之ヲ批准シ日支兩國軍ノ支那國境外ヨリ及同地方ニ駐在スル協商國軍ノ同時ニ撤退スルニ至ル時ヲ謂フ

本協定ハ日本文及漢文各二通ヲ作り對照シテ記名調印シ雙方各一通ヲ保有シ證據ト爲ス

大正 八年二月五日  
中華民國八年二月五日

基於陸軍共同防敵軍事協定第九  
條關於第十一條第二項所載戰爭  
狀態終了時期之協定

中日兩國最高統帥部協議本之中日陸軍共同防敵軍事協定第九條關於第十一條第二項中所云戰爭狀態終了之時協定如左

對於獨逸國戰爭狀態終了之時云者指中日兩國批准歐洲戰爭平和會議所訂結之平和條約中日兩國軍隊由中國境外及駐在同地方協約各國軍隊同時撤退之時而言

本協定以漢文及日本文各經二分彼此對照簽名蓋印雙方各保有一分爲證據

中華民國八年二月五日  
大正 八年二月五日

日本帝國陸軍代表者  
陸軍少將 東 乙 彦  
中華民國陸軍代表者  
陸軍上將 徐 樹 錚

大中華民國陸軍代表者  
陸軍上將 徐 樹 錚  
大日本帝國陸軍代表者  
陸軍少將 東 乙 彦

海軍共同防敵軍事協定

大正七年五月十九日北京ニ於テ調印(日、支文)  
大正八年三月十四日 公 表

日支兩國政府協商ノ結果 大正七年三月二十五日 東京ニ於テ兩國政府間ニ交換セル文書ニ據リ兩國海軍當局互ニ委員ヲ派シ左ノ事項ヲ協定ス

第一條

日支兩國海軍ハ敵國勢力東漸シ其ノ結果極東全局ノ和平及安寧ヲ侵迫ヲ受クルノ危險アラムトスルニ因リ此ノ情勢ニ適應シ且兩國此ノ次歐洲戰爭參加ノ義務ヲ實行セムカ爲共同防敵ノ行動ヲ執ル

第二條

協同軍事行動ニ關シ兩國ノ地位ト利害トハ平等ノ見地ニ於テ相互ニ尊重スルモノトス

第三條

日支兩國當局ハ本協定ニ基キ行動ヲ開始スルニ方リ各自本國艦船及官民ノ軍事行動區域内ニ在ルモノニ對シテ命令又ハ訓令

海軍共同防敵軍事協定

海軍共同防敵軍事協定

基於中日兩國政府協商之結果依據 中華民國七年三月二十五日 兩國政府於東京交換之文件經兩國海軍當局互派委員協定事項如左

第一條

中日兩國海軍因敵國勢力之東漸其結果將使遠東全局之和平及安寧受侵迫之危險爲適應此項情勢及實行兩國參加此次歐戰之義務起見取共同防敵之行動

第二條

關於協同軍事行動彼此兩國所處之地位與利害互相尊重其平等

第三條

中日兩國當局基於本協定開始行動之時對於各自本國艦船及官民在軍事行動區域之内當命令或訓令使彼此推誠親善同心協

告ヲ發シ彼此誠意親善同心協力以テ共同防敵ノ目的ヲ達セシム

第四條

作戰區域及作戰上ノ任務ハ共同防敵ノ目的ニ適應スル如ク兩國海軍當局ニ於テ各自本國ノ兵力ヲ量リ別ニ之ヲ協定ス

第五條

日支兩國海軍當局ハ協同作戰期間ニ於テ協同動作ノ便利ヲ圖ル爲メ左ノ事項ヲ行フ

- 一、直接作戰上ニ關シ各軍事機關ハ彼此互ニ職員ヲ派遣シ往來聯絡ノ任ニ充ツ
- 二、軍事行動及運輸補充ノ敏捷確實ヲ期スル爲メ陸運運輸通信業務ハ彼此共ニ便利ヲ謀ル
- 三、艦艇兵器及軍事機具等ノ造修並之ニ要スル材料ニ關シテハ爲シ得ル限リ相互ニ補助ス軍需品亦同シ
- 四、直接作戰上ニ關スル軍事技術人員ハ日支兩國海軍相互補助ノ必要アルトキハ一方ノ請求ニ依リ他方ハ之ニ應シ派遣服務セシム
- 五、日支兩國海軍ハ各自必要ナル地點ニ諜報機關ヲ設置シ又行動上必要ナル水路圖誌及情報ヲ交換ス
- 六、通信聯絡ノ敏捷確實ヲ期シ相互ニ補助シテ其ノ便利ヲ圖ル爲メ必要ナル設備ハ兩國當事者臨時之ヲ協定ス
- 六、共用ノ軍事暗號ヲ協同商定ス

力以達共同防敵之目的

第四條

作戰區域及作戰上之任務如適應共同防敵之目的由兩國海軍當局各自本國之兵力另協定之

第五條

中日兩國海軍當局在協同作戰期間爲圖協同動作之便利起見應行左記事項

- 一、關於直接作戰上軍事機關彼此互相派遣職員充當往來聯絡之任
- 二、爲期軍事行動及運輸補充之敏捷確實起見陸運運輸通信諸事宜須彼此謀利便
- 三、關於修造艦艇兵器及軍事機具等並其所需材料應量力互相補助其軍需品亦同
- 四、關於直接作戰上之軍事技術人員中日兩國海軍如有互相補助之必要時經一方之請求應由他方補助之以資運用
- 五、中日兩國海軍於必要之地點各自設置諜報機關又互相交換行動上必要水路圖誌及情報並爲期通信聯絡之敏捷確實互相補助以圖其便利起見兩國當事者應臨時協定其必要之設備
- 六、協同商定共同之軍事暗號

本條列スル所ノ各項ニシテ豫メ計劃ヲ要スルモノ及豫メ施行スヘキモノハ作戰未實行前別ニ之ヲ協定ス

第六條

本協定實行上必要ナル詳細事項ハ日支兩國海軍當局各當事者ヲ指定シ之ヲ協定ス

第七條

本協定及本協定附屬ノ詳細事項ハ日支兩國ニ於テ均シク之ヲ公布スルトトナク軍事ノ秘密トシテ取扱フ

第八條

本協定ハ日支兩國海軍代表者記名調印シ各自本國政府ノ承認ヲ經テ效力ヲ生ス其ノ作戰行動ハ適當ノ時機ヲ俟テ兩國海軍最高統率部商定シテ之ヲ開始ス

本協定及本協定ニ基キ發生スル所ノ各種細則ハ日支兩國ノ獨塊敵國ニ對スル戰爭狀態終了ノ時ヲ俟テ其ノ效力ヲ失フ

第九條

本協定ハ日本文及漢文各二通ヲ作り彼此對照シテ記名調印シ雙方各一通ヲ保有シテ證據ト爲ス

日本大正七年五月十九日 於北京  
中華民國七年五月十九日

委員長 海軍少將 吉田 增次郎  
委員 海軍大佐 伊集院 俊  
委員 海軍大佐 樺山 可也

海軍共同防敵軍事協定

本條所列各項其須預先計畫及應預先施行者在作戰未實行之前另協定之

第六條

本協定實行上所要詳細事項由中日兩國海軍當局指定各當事者協定之

第七條

本協定及附屬本協定之詳細事項中日兩國均不公布按照軍事之秘密事項辦理

第八條

本協定由中日兩國海軍代表者簽名蓋印經各自本國政府承認時發生效力其作戰行動適當之時機經兩國海軍最高統率部商定開始之

本協定及基於本協定所發生各種細則俟中日兩國對於德奧敵國戰爭狀態終了時失其效力

第九條

本協定以日本文及漢文各繕兩分彼此對照簽名蓋印各執一分爲證據

中華民國七年五月十九日 在北京簽印  
日本大正七年五月十九日

委員長 海軍中將 沈 壽 堃  
委員 海軍少將 吳 振 南  
委員 海軍少將 陣 恩 麩

五八一

委員長	海軍中將	沈	壽
委員	海軍少將	吳	振
委員	海軍少將	陳	恩
委員	海軍中校	吳	光
			宗

海軍共同防敵軍事協定説明書

大正七年五月十九日北京ニ於テ調印  
大正八年三月十四日 公 表

一、日支兩國海軍ハ共同作戰ノ圓滿ヲ圖リ以テ軍事協定第一條ノ趣旨ニ副ハムカ爲和衷協同相互補助シテ用兵計劃ニ遺憾ナキヲ期ス

二、軍事協定第五條各項ノ説明左ノ如シ

第一項ノ職員ハ差當リ公使館附海軍武官及各處駐在海軍武官ヲ以テ之ニ充テ其ノ他ハ必要ニ應シ臨時協定派遣ス

第三項ノ材料即チ金屬物件類ノ如キ又軍需品即チ燃料糧食類及軍事上必要ナル彈丸火藥等ノ如キハ兩國均シク爲シ得ル限リ相互ニ補助ス

第五項ノ水路圖誌交換ハ他方ノ請求ヲ俟テ之ヲ行フ

軍事行動區域内ニ於ケル港灣ニシテ雙方ノ補測ノ必要ヲ認メタルトキハ該港灣所屬ノ本國海軍自ラ之ヲ行フ

日本大正七年五月十九日  
中華民國七年五月十九日  
於北京

委員長	海軍中校	吳	光
委員長	海軍少將	吉田	增次
委員	海軍大佐	伊集院	俊
委員	海軍大佐	樺山	可也

海軍共同防敵軍事協定説明書

一、中日兩國海軍爲共同作戰之圓滿以副軍事協定第一條之宗旨起見和衷協同相互補助以期用兵計劃周妥無遺

二、軍事協定之第五條各項内應行説明如左

第一項所定職員目下以公使館海軍武官及駐在各處海軍武官充之其他應於必要時隨時協定派遣之

第三項所需材料如金屬物件之類軍需品如燃料糧食之類以及子彈火藥爲軍事上所必需者兩國均應盡力補助之

第五項交換水路圖誌一事俟一方之請求時行之

軍事行動區域之内遇有應行補測之海灣經雙方認爲必要時應由該地方所屬之本國海軍當局自行補測之

中華民國七年五月十九日  
日本大正七年五月十九日  
在北京簽印

委員長	海軍少將	吉田	增次
委員	海軍大佐	伊集院	俊
委員	海軍大佐	樺山	可也
委員長	海軍中將	沈	壽
委員	海軍少將	吳	振
委員	海軍少將	陳	恩
委員	海軍中校	吳	光
委員	海軍中校	吳	宗

海軍共同防敵軍事協定第六條ニ

基キ第八條第二項中戰爭狀態終了ノ時期ニ關スル協定

大正八年三月一日北京ニ於テ調印(日、支文)  
同年三月十四日 公 表

日支兩國最高統率部協議ノ上日支海軍共同防敵軍事協定第六條ニ基キ第八條第二項中戰爭狀態終了ノ時期ニ關シ左ノ通協定ス

獨塊敵國ニ對スル戰爭狀態終了ノ時トハ歐洲戰爭ノ平和會議ニ於テ平和條約締結セラレ日支兩國之ヲ批准シ日支兩國海軍ノ露領ヨリ及同地方ニ駐在スル協商各國海軍ノ撤退スルニ至ル時ヲ謂フ

本協定ハ日本文及漢文各々二通ヲ作り對照シテ記名調印シ雙

海軍共同防敵軍事協定第六條ニ基キ第八條第二項中戰爭狀態終了ノ時期ニ關スル協定

委員長	海軍中將	沈	壽
委員	海軍少將	吳	振
委員	海軍少將	陳	恩
委員	海軍中校	吳	光
委員長	海軍少將	吉田	增次
委員	海軍大佐	伊集院	俊
委員	海軍大佐	樺山	可也

基於海軍共同防敵軍事協定第六

條關於第八條第二項所載戰爭狀態終了時期之協定

中日兩國最高統率部協議本之中日海軍共同防敵軍事協定第六條關於第八條第二項中所云戰爭狀態終了之時協定如左

對於德奧敵國戰爭狀態終了之時云者指中日兩國批准歐洲戰爭平和會議所訂結之平和條約中日兩國海軍由俄境及駐在同地方協約各國海軍撤退之時而言

本協定以漢文及日本文各繕二分彼此對照簽名蓋印雙方各執一



方各一通ヲ保有シ證據ト爲ス

大正八年三月一日

中華民國八年三月一日

日本帝國海軍代表者

海軍大佐 伊集院 俊

海軍中佐 八角 三郎

中華民國海軍代表者

海軍少將 謝 葆 璋

海軍少將 陳 恩 燾

分爲證據

中華民國八年三月一日

日本大正八年三月一日

中華民國海軍代表

海軍少將 謝 葆 璋

中華民國海軍代表

海軍少將 陳 恩 燾

日本帝國海軍代表

海軍大佐 伊集院 俊

日本帝國海軍代表

海軍中佐 八角 三郎

日支軍事協定取消公文

大正十年一月二十八日交換(日支文)

外交總長ヨリ小幡公使宛公文

維字第九號照會

外交總長 爲

照會事案照中日兩國前因共同防敵起見會由本國駐使與貴國外務大臣換文並經兩國軍事當局商定陸軍軍協定及海軍軍事協定各在案現中日兩國最高統帥部認爲兩國共同防敵之必要業已消滅應即取消關於中日軍事協定有效期間之協定以簽名蓋印之日承認爲已達戰爭狀態終了之時機經兩國軍事當局遵此意旨簽訂節略本部查核上開各節認爲與事實相符所有民國七年

三月本國駐使與貴國外務大臣之換文及根據換文雙方訂定之陸海軍軍事協定並基於該協定所訂各附件均應自本日起完全失其效力爲此備文聲明即希貴公使查照須至照會者右照會大日本國欽命駐華全權公使小幡中華民國十年一月二十八日(右譯文)以書東啓上致候陳者中日兩國ハ曩ニ協同防敵ノ爲メ駐日本本國公使ト貴國外務大臣トノ間ニ公文ヲ交換シ且兩國軍事當局

者間ニ陸海軍軍事協定ヲ議定シ置タル處茲ニ中日兩國最高統帥部ハ兩國協同防敵ノ必要既ニ消滅シタルヲ認メ中日協定有效期間ニ關スル協定ヲ取消シ署名調印ノ日ヲ以テ既ニ戰爭狀態終了ノ時機ニ達シタルコトヲ承認シ兩國軍事當局者ニ於テ右趣旨ニ遵ヒ覺書ニ調印致候本部查スルニ右各節ハ事實ト相符合セルモノト認メタルニ付民國七年三月駐日本本國公使ト貴國外務大臣トノ交換公文及該交換公文ニ據リ双方締結ニ係ル陸海軍軍事協定並該協定ニ基キ締結セラレタル各附帶文書ハ均シク本日ヨリ完全ニ其ノ效力ヲ喪失セルコトヲ茲ニ聲明致候此致照會得貴意候 敬具

小幡公使ヨリ外交總長宛公文

以書翰致啓上候陳者本日附維字第九號貴翰ヲ以テ御申越ノ趣聞悉日支兩國ハ曩ニ共同防敵ノ爲帝國外務大臣ト日本駐節貴國公使トノ間ニ公文ヲ交換シ且兩國軍事當局者ノ間ニ陸海軍軍事協定及海軍軍事協定ヲ議定シ置キタル處茲ニ日支兩國最高統帥部ハ兩國共同防敵ノ必要既ニ消滅シタルヲ認メ日支軍事協定有效期間ニ關スル協定ヲ取消シ署名調印ノ日ヲ以テ既ニ戰爭狀態終了ノ時機ニ達シタルコトヲ承認シ兩國軍事當局者ニ於テ右趣旨ニ遵ヒ覺書ニ調印致候查スルニ右各節ハ事實ト相符合セルモノト認メ候ニ付大正七年三月帝國外務大臣ト日本駐節貴國公使トノ交換公文及該交換公文ニ據リ雙方締結ニ

日支軍事協定取消公文

五八五

係ル陸海軍軍事協定並該協定ニ基キ締結セラレタル各附帶文書ハ均シク本日ヨリ完全ニ其ノ效力ヲ喪失セルコトヲ茲ニ聲明致候右照會得貴意候敬具 大正十年一月二十八日 日本帝國特命全權公使 小幡 西 吉 支那共和國署理外交總長 顏 惠 慶 殿

軍事協定廢止ニ關スル陸軍側覺書

大正十年一月二十七日調印

日支兩國最高統帥部ハ日支兩國共同防敵ノ必要消滅シタルヲ認メ茲ニ大正八年二月五日調印ノ日支軍事協定有效期間ニ關スル協定ヲ取消シ本書調印ノ日ヲ以テ軍事協定第十一條第二項戰爭狀態終了ノ時機ニ達シタルコトヲ承認ス 大正十年一月二十七日 中華民國十年一月二十七日

日本帝國陸軍代表者

陸軍少將 東 乙 彦

中華民國陸軍代表者

陸軍中將 何 思 溥

軍事協定廢止ニ關スル海軍側覺書

大正十年一月二十七日調印

日支兩國最高統帥部ハ日支兩國共同防敵ノ必要消滅シタルヲ

認メ茲ニ大正八年三月一日調印ノ日支軍事協定有効期限ニ關  
スル協定ヲ取消シ本書調印ノ日ヲ以テ軍事協定第八條第二項  
戰爭狀態終了ノ時ニ達シタルコトヲ承認ス

大正十年一月二十七日  
中華民國十年一月二十七日

日本帝國海軍代表者  
海軍大佐 八角三郎  
中華民國海軍代表者  
海軍少將 陳恩燾

福州事件解決交換公文

大正九年十一月十二日

往翰

大正九年十一月十二日

額署理外交總長宛 小幡公使  
以書翰致啓上候陳者客年十一月十六日福州ニ於テ貴國人ト帝  
國臣民トノ間ニ惹起セラレタル衝突事件ハ不幸ニシテ貴我兩  
國民中負傷者ヲ出スニ至リタル處右ハ素ト同地ニ於ケル日貨  
排斥ニ因リ激成セラレタルモノナリト雖本事件ノ發生ハ之ヲ  
兩國親善ノ趣旨ニ願ミ帝國政府ノ遺憾トスル處ニ有之本使ハ  
帝國政府ノ訓令ヲ奉シ之ヲ閣下ニ轉達致候此段照會得貴軍  
候 敬具

來翰

外交總長額爲照會事關於福州案件接准  
來照閱悉一是在福州地方自上年五月以來人民因誤會發生排貨  
風潮雖經地方官盡力取締而時仍不無軼出範圍舉動以致  
貴國商民受其損失茲爲兩國親善起見本國政府實爲惋惜相應照  
請  
貴公使查照即希轉達  
貴國政府爲荷須至照會者  
右照會  
大日本國欽命駐華全權公使小幡  
中華民國九年十一月十二日

貴公使查照即希轉達  
貴國政府爲荷須至照會者  
右照會

大日本國欽命駐華全權公使小幡

中華民國九年十一月十二日

(右譯文)

民國九年十一月十二日

小幡公使宛

額外交總長

以書翰致啓上候陳者福州事件ニ關シ貴翰ヲ以テ御照會ノ趣致  
聞悉候存スルニ福州地方客年五月以來人民誤會ニヨリ排貨風  
潮ヲ發生シ地方官ニ於テ之カ取締ニ盡力シタリト雖仍時範  
圍ヲ軼出スルノ行動ナキニテアラズ以テ貴國商民其損失ヲ受ク  
ルニ至レルハ茲ニ兩國ノ親善ニ鑑ミ本國政府ノ實ニ惋惜トス  
ル處ニ有之候就テハ貴公使ヨリ右貴國政府ニ御轉達相成度此  
段照會得貴軍候 敬具

往翰

拜啓陳者客年十一月十六日福州ニ於ケル兩國人民衝突事件ニ  
於テハ不幸ニシテ貴國側十名本邦人側五名ノ負傷者ヲ見ルニ  
至レル處兩國邦交ノ敦睦ヲ期シ速ニ平和解決ヲ計ルカ爲メ雙方  
負傷程度ヲ切實ニ考量シ本使ハ茲ニ貴國側負傷者ニシテ比較  
的負傷程度重キモノニ對シ慰藉金銀一千參百元ヲ給與スルコ  
トヲ承諾シ順記料理店ノ器物損失ニ至ツテハ直接日本人側ノ  
所爲ニ因ルモノニ非サルモ偶日本人等カ該店ニ避難シタルヨ  
リ其損失ヲ來スニ至リタルハ幾分同情スヘキ點アルニ付救恤  
ノ趣旨ニテ慰藉金銀八百元ヲ支給スヘキニ付右様御承知相成  
度尙處分及善後事宜ハ日支兩國政府ニ於テ查明ノ上公平ニ處  
理スル事ト致度此段得貴軍候 敬具  
大正九年十一月十二日

日本帝國特命全權公使 小幡 西吉  
支那共和國署理外交總長 額 惠 慶 殿

來翰

額署理外交總長

函稱上年十一月十六日福州中口兩國人民衝突事件發生時不幸  
貴國人方面有十人日人方面有五名之負傷茲爲敦睦兩國邦交速  
爲和平解決起見將雙方負傷程度切實考量本使茲承諾對於貴國  
方面負傷者中其負傷程度較重者給與撫慰金大洋一千三百元至

福州事件解決交換公文

順記番菜店之器物損失雖非日人方面直接之所爲然係因日人等  
避難於該店致受損失不無可表同情之處茲本撫恤之旨可給與撫  
慰金大洋八百元除懲儆及善後事宜應由本國政府及中國政府查  
明秉公處理外函達查照等因本總長均已閱悉相應函復貴公使查  
照爲荷願頌  
日社  
中華民國九年十一月十二日  
外交部啓

(右譯文)

拜啓陳者客年十一月十六日福州ニ於ケル兩國人民衝突事件ニ  
於テハ不幸ニシテ貴國側十名本邦人側五名ノ負傷者ヲ見ルニ  
至レル處兩國邦交ノ敦睦ヲ期シ速ニ平和解決ヲ計ルカ爲メ雙方  
負傷程度ヲ切實ニ考量シ本使ハ茲ニ貴國側負傷者ニシテ比較  
的負傷程度重キモノニ對シ慰藉金銀一千參百元ヲ給與スルコ  
トヲ承諾シ順記料理店ノ器物損失ニ至ツテハ直接日本人側ノ  
所爲ニ因ルモノニ非サルモ偶日本人等カ該店ニ避難シタルヨ  
リ其損失ヲ來スニ至リタルハ幾分同情スヘキ點アルニ付救恤  
ノ趣旨ニテ慰藉金銀八百元ヲ支給スヘキニ付右様御承知相成  
度尙處分及善後事宜ハ日支兩國政府ニ於テ查明ノ上公平ニ處  
理スル事ト致度旨御申越ノ趣委細致了承候此段得貴軍候  
大正九年十一月十二日

額外交總長  
小幡公使宛

額外交總長

小幡公使宛

【右 駁文】  
NOTES EXCHANGED CONCERNING THE  
FOOCHOW AFFAIRS.

*Dated November 12, the 9th year of Taisho.*

From the Japanese Minister to the Chinese Minister  
for Foreign Affairs (dated Peking, November 12).

Monsieur le Ministre,

I have the honour to communicate to Your Excellency, under instruction of my Government, that while it should be noted that the fracas between your countrymen and Japanese subjects at Foochow on November 16 last year, in which unfortunately some of the Chinese and Japanese participants were injured, was primarily mooted by the boycott of Japanese goods at that place, the Imperial Government, in view of the friendly relations between our two countries, regard the occurrence of the incident with regret.

I avail, etc.

From the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs to  
the Japanese Minister (dated Peking, November 12,  
1920).

Monsieur le Ministre,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note of even date regarding the Foochow incident.

In reply, I beg to convey to you, in view of the friendly relations between our two countries, expression of the deep sympathy of my Government for the damages sustained by your countrymen in consequence of the boycott movement which was carried out in the district of Foochow since May last year owing to their misunderstanding and was accompanied at times by excessive conduct, in spite of the efforts made by the Chinese local authorities for the control of the situation.

Requesting Your Excellency to be so good as to transmit the above to your Government,

I avail, etc.

From the Japanese Minister to the Chinese Minister  
for Foreign Affairs (dated Peking, November 12, 1920).

My Dear Minister,

I beg to inform you that after giving mature consideration to the case of the fracas between your countrymen and Japanese subjects at Foochow on November 16 last year, in which ten Chinese and five Japanese were unfortunately injured, and also to the extent of the injuries sustained by both parties, with the object of arriving at an amicable settlement as soon as possible, in view of the friendly relationship between our two countries, I hereby agree to the payment of a solatium of 1,300 silver dollars to those of your countrymen who suffered comparatively heavy injuries. With regard to the damages done to the Shun-Chi-Restaurant, I agree to the payment of a solatium of 800 silver dollars with a view to relieving the sufferer of the damages, in sympathetic consideration of the fact that the damages, although not directly due to any action of the Japanese, resulted from the action of the Japanese who happened to take shelter in the house. I

hope that the question of punishment and other matters will be considered and disposed of by our respective Governments with fairness.

I remain, etc.

From the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs to the  
Japanese Minister (dated Peking, November 12, 1920).

My dear Minister,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of even date informing me that after giving mature consideration to the case of the fracas between my countrymen and Japanese subjects at Foochow on November 16 last year, in which ten Chinese and five Japanese were unfortunately injured and also to the extent of the injuries sustained by both parties, with the object of arriving at an amicable settlement as soon as possible, in view of the friendly relationship between our two countries, you agree to the payment of a solatium of 1,300 silver dollars to those of my countrymen who have suffered comparatively heavy injuries. With regard to the damages done to the property of the

Shun-Chi Restaurant, you agree to the payment of a solatium of 800 silver dollars with a view to relieving the sufferer of the damages, in sympathetic consideration of the fact that the damages, although not directly due to any action of the Japanese, resulted from the action of the Japanese who happened to take shelter

in the house. You hope that the question of punishment and other matters will be considered and disposed of by our respective Governments with fairness. In reply, I beg to state that I take note of your communication above stated.

I remain, etc.

支那ノ經濟的開發ニ關シ日本國委員及支那國委員ノ爲シタル各陳述

(華盛頓會議ニ於テ大正十一年一月—二月)

支那ノ經濟的開發ニ關シ千九百二十二年一月十八日極東總委員會ニ於テ幣原男爵ノ爲シタル陳述

日本國委員ハ極東問題ニ關スル本會議ノ主要目的ノ一ハ支那國民及支那ニ利害關係アル總テノ國民ノ一般福祉ノ増進ニ在リト思惟ス右希望實現ニ付テハ支那ノ無限ナル天然富源ノ開發及利用ヲ以テ最急務ナリトス

浴スルコト極メテ大ナリ然レトモ此等富源ニシテ開發及利用セラレサルニ於テハ多ク實際ノ價值ナシトス此等富源ヲ大ニ利用セムカ爲ニハ支那ハ外國ノ資本、貿易及企業ニ對シ其ノ門戸ヲ開放スルコト肝要ナリ

今日迄本委員會ニ於テ採用セラレタル諸決議ハ支那ノ爲ニスル外國ノ自利及犧牲ノ精神ヲ以テ常ニ其ノ指針トセリ日本國委員ハ支那カ總テノ國民ニ對スルト同權支那自身ニ對シテモ多大ノ利益ヲ齎スヘキ政策ヲ宣明スルニ躊躇セザルヘシト信ス

支那ノ經濟的開發ニ關シ千九百二十二年二月二日極東總委員會ニ於テ施肇基氏ノ爲シタル陳述

一月十八日ノ極東總委員會ニ於テ幣原男爵ハ日本國委員ヲ代表シテ支那カ出來得ル限り外國人ニ對シ支那ノ天然富源ノ開發及利用ニ協力スルノ機會ヲ提供セムコトヲ希望スル旨表明シ尙此ノ趣旨ニ出ツル政策ヲ支那ヨリ自發的ニ聲明スル所アラハ多大ノ満足ヲ以テ迎ヘラルヘキ旨附言シタリ

スル便宜ノ供與及運賃ノ決定ニ付常ニ總テノ外國荷送人ニ對シ嚴格ニ均等ノ待遇ヲ與フルノ主義ヲ遵守實行シタリ右寬大ナル政策ニ依リ支那ニ於ケル原料品及食糧ハ予ノ同僚顧博士カ曩ニ本委員會ニ於テ滿洲ニ付テ述ヘタルカ如ク今ヤ公平ナル條件ノ下ニ且經濟上ノ需要供給ニ關スル法則ノ正常ノ作用ニ依リ總テノ國民ニ提供セララルニ至レリ此ノ事實ハ獨リ滿洲ニ付テノミナラス支那ノ他ノ地方ニ付テモ同様ナリトス

【右 歐 文】

STATEMENTS  
MADE BY  
BARON SHIDEHARA AND MR. SZE  
RESPECTIVELY REGARDING THE  
DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION  
OF  
CHINA'S NATURAL RESOURCES  
AT WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

STATEMENT MADE BY BARON SHIDEHARA  
REGARDING THE DEVELOPMENT AND  
UTILIZATION OF CHINA'S NATURAL  
RESOURCES.

—January 18, 1922.—

"The Japanese delegation understands that one of the primary objects which the present conference on Far Eastern questions has in view is to promote the general welfare of the Chinese people and, at the same time, of all nations interested in China. For the realization of that desirable end, nothing is of greater importance than the development and utilization of the unlimited natural resources of China.

"It is agreed on all sides that China is a country with immense potentialities. She is richly endowed by nature with arable soil, with mines and with raw materials of various kinds. But those natural resources are of little practical value so long as they remain undeveloped and unutilized. In order to make full use of them, it seems essential that China shall open her own door to foreign capital and to foreign trade and enterprise.

"Touching on this subject, Dr. Sze, on behalf of the Chinese delegation, made an important statement at the full committee on November 16, declaring that 'China wishes to make her vast natural resources available to all people who need them.' That statement evidently represents the wisdom and foresight of China, and the Japanese delegation is confident that the principle which it enunciated will be carried out to its full extent.

"It is to be hoped that, in the application of that principle, China may be disposed to extend to foreigners, as far as possible, the opportunity of cooperation

in the development and utilization of China's natural resources. Any spontaneous declaration by China of her policy in that direction will be received with much gratification by Japan and also, no doubt, by all other nations interested in China. Resolutions which have hitherto been adopted by this committee have been uniformly guided by the spirit of self-denial and self-sacrifice on the part of foreign powers in favor of China. The Japanese delegation trusts that China, on her part, will not be unwilling to formulate a policy will prove of considerable benefit, no less to China herself than to all nations."

STATEMENT MADE BY MR. SZE REGARDING  
THE DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION  
OF CHINA'S NATURAL RESOURCES.

—February 2, 1922.—

"At the meeting of this committee on January 18, Baron Shidehara on behalf of the Japanese delegation, expressed a hope that China might be disposed to extend to foreigners, as far as possible, the opportunity

of cooperation in the development and utilization of China's natural resources, and added that any spontaneous declaration of her policy in that direction would be received with much gratification.

"The Chinese Government, conscious of the mutual advantage which foreign trade brings, has hitherto pursued an established policy to promote its development. Of this trade, products of nature of course form an important part. In view of this fact, as well as of the requirements of her large and increasing population, and the growing needs of her industries, China, on her part, has been steadily encouraging the development of her natural resources, not only by permitting, under her laws the participation of foreign capital, but also by other practical means at her disposal. Thus in affording facilities and fixing rates for the transportation on all her railways of such products of nature as well as of other articles of merchandise, she has always followed and observed the principle of strict equality of treatment between all foreign shippers. Thanks to this liberal policy,

raw material and food supplies in China—as my colleague Dr. Koo stated before this committee on a previous occasion with reference to Manchuria, and it is equally true of other parts of China—are to-day accessible to all nations, on fair terms and through the normal operation of the economic law of supply and demand.

“The Chinese Government does not at present contemplate any departure from this mutually beneficial course of action. Consistent with the vital interests of the Chinese nation and the security of its economic life, China will continue, on her own accord, to invite cooperation of foreign capital and skill in the development of her natural resources.

“The chinese delegation, animated by the same spirit of self-denial and self-sacrifice which Baron Shidehara was good enough to assure the Chinese delegation had uniformly guided the foreign powers here represented in the resolutions hitherto adopted by the committee in favor of China, has no hesitation to make the foregoing statement. It is all the more

glad to make it, because it feels confident that the Japanese delegation, in expressing the hope for a voluntary declaration of policy on China's part in regard to the development and utilization of her natural resources, was not seeking any special consideration for Japan on this subject or for the foreign powers as a whole, but merely wishes to be assured that China was disposed to extend the opportunity of cooperation to foreigners on the same terms as are accorded by nations of the world equally favored by nature in the possession of rich natural resources.”

千九百十五年ノ日支交渉ニ關シ  
日本國委員、支那國委員及亞米利  
加合衆國委員ノ爲シタル各陳述

(華盛頓會議ニ於テ大正十一年二月)

千九百十五年ノ日支交渉(所謂二十一

箇條問題)ニ關シ千九百二十二年二月

二日極東總委員會ニ於テ日本國委員幣

原男爵ノ爲シタル陳述

(本陳述ハ同月四日ノ總會議ニ於テ記錄ニ留ムル  
コトト爲レリ)

本委員會ノ前回會議ニ於テ支那國委員ハ陳述書ヲ提出シテ千九百十五年ノ日支諸條約及諸公文ヲ再議シ之ヲ廢棄スヘキコトヲ切望セリ日本國委員ハ支那國委員ノ困難ナル立場ヲ諒トスルモ支那カ自由ナル主權國トシテ締結シタル國際約定ヲ廢棄セムカ爲現ニ執ラムトスル手段ニ付テハ同意ヲ表スルヲ得サルモノナリ

惟フニ支那國委員ハ正當ニ全權ヲ委任セラレタル兩國代表者ノ正式ニ署名調印シ且國際通義タル慣例ニ依リ批准書交換ヲ了シタル千九百十五年ノ約定ニ付其ノ法律的效力ヲ問題トセムトスルノ意思ヲ有スルニ非サルヘシ蓋シ右文書ヲ廢棄セムトスルノ主張ハ即チ支那モ亦右約定カ現ニ效力ヲ有シ

其ノ廢棄セラレサル限り有效ニ存續スヘシトノ見解ヲ持スルコトヲ證スルモノナリ

何國ト雖領土權其ノ他重大ナル權利ノ讓與ヲ容易ニ承諾スルモノニ非サルコトハ言フ俟タズ若シ條約ニ依リ儼然許與セラレタル權利カ許與者ノ自由意思ニ出テサリシトノ理由ヲ以テ何時ニテモ之ヲ廢棄シ得ヘキモノトスルノ原則一旦承認セラレムカ是亞細亞、歐羅巴其ノ他到ル處ニ於ケル現存國際關係ノ安定ニ重大ナル影響ヲ及ホスヘキ極メテ危險ナル先例ヲ開クモノナリ

支那國委員ハ前記陳述書ニ於テ支那カ千九百十五年ノ日本國ノ要求ヲ承諾シタルハ後日之ヲ再議シ且廢棄スヘキ機會ノ來ルヘキコトヲ庶幾シタルニ因ル旨述ヘタルモ該論斷タルヤ其ノ眞意ヲ捕捉スルニ由ラシ勿論支那國委員ノ意思ハ支那カ條約ニ付テハ何時ニテモ之ヲ破棄スルノ豫想ヲ以テ締結スルヲ得ルコトヲ述ヘタルモノト解スヘキニ非サルヘシ

支那國委員ハ右諸條約及諸公文ハ支那ノ主權及獨立ニ關シ本會議ノ採用シタル原則ニ背馳スルモノナルコトヲ主張スルモ本會議ハ却チ支那カ其ノ主權ノ行使ニ依リ爲シタル契約上ノ讓與ハ支那ノ主權及獨立ト抵觸スルモノト認ムヘカラスト解シタルコト一再ニ止ラス

尙千九百十五年ノ諸條約及諸公文ヲ呼フニ所謂「二十一箇條要求」ナル辭句ヲ用ケルハ不精確ナルノミナラス甚シク誤解

ヲ惹起スルモノナルコトヲ指摘セサルヲ得ス右ハ日本國ノ原提案全部カ日本國ノ壓迫ニ依リ支那ノ承諾ヲ得タリトノ誤レル印象ヲ與フルノ處アルヲ以テナリ然ルニ事實ニ於テハ所謂第五項ノミナラス日本國最初ノ提案中他ノ數箇ノ事項ハ最終要求ヲ支那ニ提出スルニ當リテ支那國政府ノ希望ヲ尊重シ或ハ全然削除セラレ或ハ甚シク變更セラレタリ更ニ本件交渉ニ關シ兩國政府ヨリ公表シタル記録ニ依レハ署名済ノ本件諸條約及諸公文中ノ最重要ナル諸條項ハ最後通牒交付前既ニ支那國委員ニ依リ實際上同意セラレタルモノナルコト判明スヘシ而シテ右最後通牒ハ當時遲延ヲ重ネタル交渉ヲ速ニ決了セシムル爲メ日本國政府ニ於テ唯一ノ方法ト思量セラレタルモノナリ

日本國委員ハ本會議ニ於テ參加國ノ一カ他ノ一國ニ對シ有スル舊來ノ不潔ヲ穿鑿シ再ヒ之ヲ審查ヲ行フモ何等益スル所ナカルヘク五ニ希望ト信賴トヲ以テ將來ニ處スルノ却テ本會議ノ崇高ナル目的ニ合スル所以ナルヲ信スルモノナリ然リト雖千九百十五年ノ日支諸條約及諸公文締結以後ニ於ケル事態ノ變遷ニ鑑ミ日本國委員ハ此ノ機會ニ於テ茲ニ左ノ聲明ヲ爲スヲ欣幸トスルモノナリ

一 日本國ハ(一)南滿洲及東部内蒙古ニ於ケル鐵道敷設ノ爲メ借款(二)右地域ニ於ケル各種稅課ヲ擔保トスル借款ニ關シ獨占的ニ日本側資本家ニ與ヘラレタル選擇權ヲ最

近ノ組織ニ係ル國際財業團ノ共同事業ニ開放セムトス但シ此ノ聲明ノ如何ナル事項ト雖前記財業團ノ共同事業ノ範圍ニ關シ同團ニ代表セラルル諸國政府ノ間及同團ヲ組織スル諸國資本家團體ノ間ニ互ニ交換セラレタル公表ノ文書又ハ覺書中ニ記録セラレタル了解ヲ變更シ又ハ無効ナラシムルモノト解スヘカラサルモノトス

二 日本國ハ南滿洲ニ於ケル政治、財政、軍事又ハ警察ノ事項ニ付日本人ノ顧問又ハ教官ヲ支那ニ於テ備聘スルノ件ニ關スル日支取極ニ依リ日本國ノ有スル優先權ヲ主張スルノ意思ナシ

三 尙日本國ハ千九百十五年ノ日支條約及諸公文ノ署名ニ際シ日本國政府ノ原提案中ノ第五項ハ他日ノ商議ニ讓ルヘシトノ趣旨ヲ以テ記録中ニ留メタル留保ヲ撤回セムトス

右諸條約及諸公文ニ合マルル山東省ニ關スル一切ノ事項カ今同確定的ニ調整解決セラレタルコトハ茲ニ之ヲ附言スルコトヲ要セサルヘシ

千九百十五年ノ日支交渉(所謂二十一年簡條問題)ニ關シ千九百二十二年二月三日極東總委員會ニ於テ支那國委員王寵惠氏ノ爲シタル陳述

(本陳述ハ同月四日ノ總會議ニ於テ記錄ニ留ムルコトト爲レリ)

支那國委員ハ昨日ノ本委員會ニ於テ幣原男爵ノ爲シタル千九百十五年五月二十五日ノ日支諸條約及諸公文ニ關スル陳述ヲ了承セリ支那國委員ハ日本國カ(一)南滿洲及東部内蒙古ニ於ケル鐵道敷設ノ爲メ借款(二)該地域ニ於ケル各種稅課ヲ擔保トスル借款ニ關シ獨占的ニ日本側資本家ニ與ヘラレタル選擇權ヲ他ノ諸國ノ銀行業者ノ共同事業ニ開放セムトスルコト又日本國ハ南滿洲ニ於ケル政治、財政、軍事又ハ警察ノ事項ニ付日本人ノ顧問又ハ教官ヲ支那ニ於テ備聘スルノ件ニ關スル優先權ヲ主張スル意思ナキコト更ニ又日本國ハ其ノ支那ニ對スル當初ノ要求中ノ第五項ハ他日ノ商議ニ讓ルヘシトノ留保ヲ撤回スルコトヲ知り満足スルモノナリ

支那國委員ハ日本國政府カ千九百十五年ノ諸條約及諸公文中ニ豫期スル他ノ要求ヲ拋棄スルニ至ラザリシコトヲ大ニ遺憾トス

日本國委員ハ此等諸條約ノ廢棄ハ亞細亞、歐羅巴其ノ他到ル處ニ於ケル現存國際關係ノ安定ニ重大ナル影響ヲ及ボスヘキ

極メテ危險ナル先例ヲ開クヘシトノ意見ヲ表明セリ

支那國委員ハ若シ他ノ諸國ノ非難抗議ヲ招クコトナク千九百十五年ノ諸條約ノ商議及署名ノ際ニ於ケルカ如キ事情ノ下一國カ軍備上癱弱ナル善隣國ヨリ係争問題解決ノ條件タルニモ非ス又何等ノ代償ヲ提供スルニモ非スシテ重要ナル利權ヲ獲得スルヲ得トセハ國際關係ノ安定ニ測知スヘカラサル影響ヲ及ボスヘキ一層危險ナル先例ヲ開クモノナルコトヲ茲ニ言明スルノ光榮ヲ有ス右諸條約及諸公文ハ國際關係ノ年紀上實ニ他ニ類例ヲ見サル所ニシテ又千九百十五年ニ日本國ノ支那ニ提出シタルカ如キ重大ナル要求カ他方ノ挑發ヲ受ケタリトノ口實スラナクシテ突然一國ヨリ之ト友誼的關係ヲ保持スル他國ニ提起セラレタルカ如キ實例モ歴史上殆ト之アルコトナシ

千九百十五年ノ約定ノ廢棄カ他ノ諸約定廢棄ノ先例ト爲ルヘキコトハ毫モ之ヲ危懼スルノ要ナシ何トナルハ他日斯ノ如キ事件ノ再現セサルヘキコトハ吾人ノ希望シ且期待スル所ナレハナリ

千九百十五年ノ約定商議ノ際ニ於ケル事情ハ希有ノ例ニ屬シタルヲ以テ合衆國政府モ遂ニ同年五月十三日附ノ同文通牒ヲ支那及日本兩國政府ニ送致シ本件ニ論及スルヲ至當ナリト思考スルニ至レリ右通牒ハ支那及日本兩國政府ノ間ニ發生シ且現ニ懸案中ノ事態及其ノ結果トシテ爲レル約定ニ鑑ミ合衆國

政府ハ支那及日本兩國政府ノ間ニ締結セラレタル如何ナル約定又ハ了解ト雖モ支那ニ於ケル合衆國及其ノ人民ノ條約上ノ權利、支那共和國ノ政治的若ハ領土の保全又ハ所謂門戶開放主義トシテ知ラルル支那ニ關スル國際政策ニ危害ヲ加フルモノハ之ヲ承認スル能ハサルコトヲ支那共和國(日本國)政府ニ通告スルノ榮ヲ有スル旨其ノ冒頭ニ記述シタリ

兩國政府ニ依リ實際ニ署名セラレタルノ故ヲ以テ之ヲ有效トスル形式上又ハ法理上ノ論據ニ專ラ頼ラムトスルモノナルニ於テハ本會議ノ關スル限リ主張ハ大ニ失當ナルモノト謂ハサルヘカラス何トナレハ九國代表者ノ今次ノ會同ハ法律上ノ現狀維持ヲ其ノ目的トシタルモノニ非サルヲ以テナリ右目的ハ之ニ反シ出來得ヘクハ太平洋及極東ニ於ケル現狀ニ對シ諸國間ニ於ケル恒久的の友誼關係ノ増進ヲ期待シ得ルカ如キ變更ヲ加ヘムトスルニ在ルモノナルコト合衆國大統領ノ諸國ニ對スル本會議參加招請ノ書翰中ニモ述ヘラレタル通ナリ

委員ハ千九百十五年六月日本帝國議會ニ於テ故總理大臣原氏ノ提出シタル決議案ヲ引用シ以テ本論ヲ結フノ最適切ナルヲ信ス該決議案ハ同議會ノ議員約百三十名ノ贊成ヲ得タリ

千九百十五年ノ日支交渉(所謂二十一箇條問題)ニ關シ千九百二十二年二月三日極東總委員會ニ於テ合衆國委員「ヒューズ」氏ノ爲シタル陳述

幣原男爵ノ日本政府ヲ代表シテ爲シタル重要ナル陳述ヲ聽キ予ハ千九百十五年五月十三日支那及日本兩國政府ニ通告セル

合衆國政府ノ同文通牒ヲ引用シテ同國政府ノ立場ヲ明ニスルヲ適當ト思惟ス前記支那國政府宛合衆國政府ノ通牒左ノ如シ支那及日本兩國政府ノ間ニ發生シ且現ニ懸案中ノ事態及其ノ結果トシテ爲レル約定ニ鑑ミ合衆國政府ハ日支兩國政府間ニ於テ既ニ締結セラレ又ハ今後締結セラルヘキ協定ト雖モ支那ニ於ケル合衆國及其ノ人民ノ條約上ノ權利、支那共和國ノ政治的若ハ領土の保全又ハ所謂門戶開放主義トシテ知ラルル支那ニ關スル國際政策ニ危害ヲ加フルモノハ承認スル能ハサルコトヲ支那共和國政府ニ通告スルノ光榮ヲ有ス

幣原男爵ノ日本政府ヲ代表シテ爲シタル重要ナル陳述ヲ聽キ予ハ千九百十五年五月十三日支那及日本兩國政府ニ通告セル



商議ニ讓ルヘキ旨ノ留保ヲ撤回スルノ意アルコトヲ承知シ又  
満足ニ堪ニス右第五項ニ基ク懸案ノ確定的撤回ハ右要求カ再  
ヒ提起セララルニ於テハ畢竟支那ノ保全及門戶開放ノ主義ヲ  
害スルニ至ルヘシトノ支那及諸外國側ノ均シク懐キタル憂慮  
ノ因ヲ除却スルモノナリ

幣原男爵ハ南滿洲及東部内蒙古ニ關スル條約及公文ニ關シ日  
本國ハ南滿洲ニ於ケル政治、財政、軍事又ハ警察ノ事項ニ付  
日本人ノ顧問又ハ教官ヲ支那ニ於テ傭購スルノ件ニ關スル優  
先權ヲ主張スルノ意思ナキ旨陳述セラレ吾人ノ意ヲ安ンセラ  
レタリ

財業團關係國政府ハ本件ニ關スル一切ノ權利カ借款團ニ屬ス  
ル各自國團體所屬員以外ノ者ニ許與スヘカラサル立場ニ在リ  
ト思惟シ居ルモノト爲スヘカラス故ニ予ハ千九百十五年ノ條  
約ニ基キタル南滿洲及東部内蒙古ニ於ケル鐵道敷設ニ關スル  
及地方收入ヲ擔保トスル財政的活動ニ關スル獨占的地位ノ主  
張ヲ拋棄スヘキ旨ノ日本國政府ノ聲明ハ此ノ意味ヲ以テ解釋  
スルノ正當ナルコトヲ信スルモノナリ

尙茲ニ指摘スルコトヲ要スルハ千九百十五年五月二十五日ノ  
南滿洲及東部内蒙古ニ關スル條約第二條第三條及第四條ニ依  
リ支那國政府ハ日本國臣民ニ對シ南滿洲ニ於テ商工業上ノ建  
物ヲ建設スル爲メハ農業ヲ經營スル爲メ土地ヲ商租シ、南滿洲  
ニ於テ居住往來シ且各種ノ營業及製造業ニ從事シ又東部内蒙  
古ニ於テ支那國民ト合辦ニ依リ農業其ノ他同種ノ産業ヲ營ム  
ノ權利ヲ許與セルコトト是ナリ

合衆國政府ハ勿論右許與カ排他的ノ趣旨ヲ以テセラレタルモ  
ノニ非ヌト解シ過去ニ於テ爲シタルカ如ク米支間ノ條約中ノ  
最惠國條款ニ基キ米國人民ニ歸屬スヘキ利益ヲ支那國政府ニ  
對シ彼等ノ爲メ要求スヘシ

千九百十五年日支交渉(所謂二十一箇條  
問題)ニ關シ千九百二十二年二月三日  
極東總委員會ニ於テ支那國委員顧維鈞  
氏ノ爲シタル陳述

(本陳述ハ同月四日ノ總會議ニ於テ記錄ニ留メ  
ルコトト爲レリ)

千九百十五年ノ諸條約及諸公文中日本國政府ニ依リ明ニ拋棄  
セラレタル部分ニ關シテハ支那全權ハ將來一切ノ適當ナル機  
會ニ於テ其ノ解決ヲ求ムル權利ヲ留保ス

合衆國ハ其ノ人民ノ支那ニ於テ商工業ニ從事シ得ル一般の權  
利ニ影響アル一切ノ問題ニ付爲シタルカ如ク本件ニ付テモ一  
切ノ國民ニ對スル均等主義ヲ主張スルハ合衆國政府ノ傳統的  
政策ナリ而シテ此ノ政策ハ予ノ引用セル千九百十五年五月十  
三日ノ公文ニ記載セル他ノ諸政策ト共ニ合衆國政府ノ一貫シ  
テ維持シ來レル所ナリ尙合衆國政府ハ支那ニ關スル此等ノ政  
策ヲ茲ニ提案セラルル九國條約ニ依リ再ヒ確認シ、明確ニシ  
且一層力ヲ加シムルノ業ニ躬ラ從ヒツツアルニ付殊ニ喜悅ノ  
情ヲ感スルモノナリ

【右英文】

STATEMENTS

MADE BY

BARON SHIDEHARA, DR. WANG, MR.

HUGHES AND MR. KOO

RESPECTIVELY REGARDING THE

SINO-JAPANESE NEGOTIATIONS OF 1915

AT WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

STATEMENT MADE BY BARON SHIDEHARA

REGARDING THE SINO-JAPANESE

NEGOTIATIONS OF 1915.

- February 2, 1922 -

千九百十五年ノ日支交渉ニ關シ日本國委員支那國委員及亞米利加合衆國委員ノ爲シタル各陳述

"At a previous session of this Committee, the  
Chinese Delegation presented a statement urging that  
the Sino-Japanese Treaties and Notes of 1915 be  
reconsidered and cancelled. The Japanese Delegation,  
while appreciating the difficult position of the Chinese  
Delegation, does not feel at liberty to concur in the  
procedure now resorted to be China with a view to  
cancellation of international engagements which she  
entered into as a free sovereign nation.  
"It is presumed that the Chinese Delegation has no  
intention of calling in question the legal validity of

the compacts of 1915, which were formally signed and sealed by the duly authorized representatives of the two Governments, and for which the exchange of ratifications was effected in conformity with established international usages. The insistence by China on the cancellation of those instruments would in itself indicate that she shares the view that the compacts actually remain in force and will continue to be effective, unless and until they are cancelled.

"It is evident that no nation can have given ready consent to cessions of its territorial or other rights of importance. If it should once be recognized that rights solemnly granted by treaty may be revoked at any time on the ground that they were conceded against the spontaneous will of the grantor, an exceedingly dangerous precedent will be established, with far-reaching consequences upon the stability of the existing international relations in Asia, in Europe, and everywhere.

"The statement of the Chinese Delegation under review declares that China accepted the Japanese

demands in 1915, hoping that a day would come when she should have the opportunity of bringing them up for reconsideration and cancellation. It is, however, difficult to understand the meaning of this assertion. It can not be the intention of the Chinese Delegation to intimate that China may conclude a treaty with any thought in mind of breaking it at the first opportunity.

"The Chinese Delegation maintains that the Treaties and Notes in question are derogatory to the principles adopted by the Conference with regard to China's sovereignty and independence. It has, however, been held by the Conference on more than one occasion that concessions made by China *ex contractu*, in the exercise of her own sovereign rights, can not be regarded as inconsistent with her sovereignty and independence.

"It should also be pointed out that the term 'Twenty-one Demands,' often used to denote the Treaties and Notes of 1915, is inaccurate and grossly misleading. It may give to an erroneous impression

that the whole original proposals of Japan had been

pressed by Japan and accepted *in toto* by China. As a matter of fact, not only 'Group V' but also several other matters contained in Japan's first proposals were eliminated entirely or modified considerably, in deference to the wishes of the Chinese Government, when the final formula was presented to China for acceptance. Official records published by the two Governments relating to those negotiations will further show that the most important terms of the Treaties and Notes, as signed, had already been virtually agreed to by the Chinese negotiators before the delivery of the ultimatum, which then seemed to the Japanese Government the only way of bringing the protracted negotiations to a speedy close.

"The Japanese Delegation can not bring itself to the conclusion that any useful purpose will be served by research and re-examination at this Conference of old grievances which one of the nations represented here may have against another. It will be more in line with the high aim of the Conference to look

forward to the future with hope and confidence.

"Having in view, however, the changes which have taken place in the situation since the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Treaties and Notes of 1915, the Japanese Delegation is happy to avail itself of the present occasion to make the following declaration:

"1. Japan is ready to throw open to the joint activity of the International Financial Consortium recently organized the right of option granted exclusively in favor of Japanese capital, with regard, first, to loans for the construction of railways in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, and, second, to loans to be secured on taxes in that region; it being understood that nothing in the present declaration shall be held to imply any modification or annulment of the understanding recorded in the officially announced notes and memoranda which were exchanged among the Governments of the countries represented in the Consortium and also among the national financial groups composing the Consortium, in relation to the scope of the joint activity of that

organization.

"2. Japan has no intention of insisting on her preferential right under the Sino-Japanese arrangements in question concerning the engagement by China of Japanese advisers or instructors on political, financial, military or police matters in South Manchuria.

"3. Japan is further ready to withdraw the reservation which she made, in proceeding to the signature of the Sino-Japanese Treaties and Notes of 1915, to the effect that Group V of the original proposals of the Japanese Government would be postponed for future negotiations.

"It would be needless to add that all matters relating to Shantung contained in those Treaties and Notes have now been definitely adjusted and disposed of.

"In coming to this decision, which I have had the honor to announce, Japan has been guided by a spirit of fairness and moderation, having always in view China's sovereign rights and the principle of equal opportunity."

STATEMENT MADE BY DR. WANG REGARDING  
THE SAME SUBJECT.

—February 3, 1922.—

"The Chinese Delegation has taken note of the statement of Baron Shidehara made at yesterday's session of the Committee with reference to the Sino-Japanese Treaties and Notes of May 25, 1915.

"The Chinese Delegation learns with satisfaction that Japan is now ready to throw open to the joint activity of the banking interest of other Powers the right of option granted exclusively in favor of Japanese capital with regard, first, to loans for the construction of railways in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, and, second, to loans secured on taxes in that region; and that Japan has no intention of insisting upon a preferential right concerning the engagement by China of Japanese advisers or instructors on political, financial, military, or police matters in South Manchuria; also that Japan now withdraws the reservation which she made to the effect that Group V of her original demands upon

China should be postponed for future negotiation.

"The Chinese Delegation greatly regrets that the Government of Japan should not have been led to renounce the other claims predicated upon the Treaties and Notes of 1915.

"The Japanese Delegation expressed the opinion that abrogation of these agreements would constitute an exceedingly dangerous precedent, with far-reaching consequences upon the stability of the existing international relations in Asia, in Europe, and everywhere."

"The Chinese Delegation has the honor to say that a still more dangerous precedent will be established with consequences upon the stability of international relations which can not be estimated, if, without rebuke or protest from other Powers, one nation can obtain from a friendly, but in a military sense, weaker neighbor, and under circumstances such as attended the negotiation and signing of the Treaties of 1915, valuable concessions which were not in satisfaction of pending controversies and for which no *quid pro quo*

was offered. These treaties and notes stand out, indeed, unique in the annals of international relations. History record scarcely another instance in which demands of such a serious character as those which Japan presented to China in 1915, have, without even pretense of provocation, been suddenly presented by one nation to another nation with which it was at the time in friendly relations.

"No apprehension need be entertained that the abrogation of the agreements of 1915 will serve as a precedent for the annulment of other agreements, since it is confidently hoped that the future will furnish no such similar occurrences.

"So exceptional were the conditions under which the agreements of 1915 were negotiated, the Government of the United States felt justified in referring to them in the identic note of May 13, 1915, which it sent to the Chinese and Japanese Governments. That note began with the statement that 'in view of the circumstances which have taken place and which are now pending between the Government of China and

the Government of Japan and of the agreements which have been reached as the result thereof, the Government of the United States has the honor to notify the Government of the Chinese Republic (Japan) that it can not recognize any agreement or undertaking which has been entered into between the Governments of China and Japan impairing the treaty rights of the United States and its citizens in China, the political or territorial integrity of the Republic of China, or the international policy relative to China commonly known as the Open Door Policy.

"Conscious of her obligations to the other Powers, the Chinese Government, immediately after signing the agreements, published a formal statement protesting against the agreements which she had been compelled to sign, and disclaiming responsibility for consequent violations of treaty rights of the other Powers. In the statement thus issued, the Chinese Government declared that although they were 'constrained to comply in full with the terms of the (Japanese) ultimatum' they nevertheless 'disclaim any

desire to associate themselves with any revision which may be thus effected, of the various conventions and agreements concluded between the other Powers in respect of the maintenance of China's territorial independence and integrity, the preservation of the *status quo*, and the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations in China.'

"Because of the essential injustice of these provisions, the Chinese Delegation, acting in behalf of the Chinese Government and of the Chinese people, has felt itself in duty bound to present to this Conference, representing the Powers with substantial interests in the Far East, the question as to the equity and justice of these agreements and therefore as to their fundamental validity.

"If Japan is disposed to rely solely upon a claim as to the technical or juristic validity of the agreements of 1915, as having been actually signed in due form by the two Governments, it may be said that so far as this Conference is concerned, the contention is largely irrelevant, for this gathering of the re-

presentatives of the nine Powers has not had for its purpose the maintenance of the legal *status quo*. On the contrary, the purpose has been, if possible, to bring about such changes in existing conditions upon the Pacific and in the Far East as might be expected to promote that enduring friendship among the nations of which the President of the United States spoke in his letter of invitation to the Powers to participate in this Conference.

"For the following reasons, therefore, the Chinese Delegation is of the opinion that the Sino-Japanese Treaties and Exchange of Notes of May 25, 1915, should form the subject of impartial examination with a view to their abrogation:

"1. In exchange for the concessions demanded of China, Japan offered no *quid pro quo*. The benefits derived from the agreements were wholly unilateral.

"2. The agreements, in important respects, are in violation of treaties between China and the other powers.

"3. The agreements are inconsistent with the prin-

ciples relating to China which have been adopted by the Conference.

"4. The agreements have engendered constant misunderstandings between China and Japan, and, if not abrogated, will necessarily tend, in the future, to disturb friendly relations between the two countries, and will thus constitute an obstacle in the way of realizing the purpose for the attainment of which this Conference was convened. As to this, the Chinese Delegation, by way of conclusion, can, perhaps, do no better than quote from a Resolution introduced in the Japanese Parliament, in June, 1915, by Mr. Hara, later Premier of Japan, a Resolution which received the support of some one hundred and thirty of the members of the Parliament.

"The Resolution reads:  
"Resolved, that the negotiations carried on with China by the present Government have been inappropriate in every respect; that they are detrimental to the amicable relationship between the two countries, and provocative of suspicions on the part of the

Powers; that they have the effect of lowering the prestige of the Japanese Empire; and that, while far from capable of establishing the foundation of peace in the Far East, they will form the source of future trouble.

"The foregoing declaration has been made in order that the Chinese Government may have upon record the view which it takes, and will continue to take, regarding the Sino-Japanese Treaties and Exchange of Notes of May 25, 1915."

STATEMENT MADE BY MR. HUGHES ON  
THE SAME SUBJECT.

—February 3, 1922—

"The important statement made by Baron Shidehara on behalf of the Japanese Government makes it appropriate that I should refer to the position of the Government of the United States as it was set forth in identical notes addressed by that Government to the Chinese Government and to the Japanese Government on May 13, 1915.

"The note to the Chinese Government was as follows:

"In view of the circumstances of the negotiations which have taken place and which are now pending between the Government of China and the Government of Japan and of the agreement which have been reached as a result thereof, the Government of the United States has the honor to notify the Government of the Chinese Republic that it can not recognize any agreement or undertaking which has been entered into or which may be entered into between the Governments of China and Japan impairing the Treaty rights of the United States and its citizens in China, the political or territorial integrity of the Republic of China, or the international policy relative to China commonly known as the Open Door Policy.

'An identical note has been transmitted to the Imperial Japanese Government.'

"That statement was in accord with the historic policy of the United States in its relation to China,

and its position as thus stated has been, and still, is consistently maintained.

"It has been gratifying to learn that the matters concerning Shantung, which formed the substance of Group I of the original demands, and were the subject of the Treaty and exchange of notes with respect to the province of Shantung, have been settled to the mutual satisfaction of the two parties by negotiations conducted collaterally with this Conference, as reported to the Plenary Session on February 1st.

"It is also gratifying to be advised by the statement made by Baron Shidehara on behalf of the Japanese Government that Japan is now ready to withdraw the reservation which she made, in proceeding to the signature of the treaties and notes of 1915, to the effect that Group V of the original proposals of the Japanese Government—namely, those concerning the employment of influential Japanese as political, financial and military advisers; land for schools and hospitals; certain railways in South China; the

supply of arms, and the right of preaching—would be postponed for future negotiations. This definite withdrawal of the outstanding questions under Group V removes what has been an occasion for considerable apprehension on the part alike of China and of foreign nations which felt that the renewal of these demands could not but prejudice the principles of the Integrity of China and of the Open Door.

"With respect to the Treaty and the notes concerning South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, Baron Shidehara has made the reassuring statement that Japan has no intention of insisting on a preferential right concerning the engagement by China of Japanese advisers or instructors on political, financial, military, or police matters in South Manchuria.

"Baron Shidehara has likewise indicated the readiness of Japan not to insist upon the right of option granted exclusively in favor of Japanese capital with regard, first, to loans for the construction of railways in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner

Mongolia; and, second, with regard to loans secured on the taxes of these regions; but that Japan will throw them open to the joint activity of the international financial Consortium recently organized.

"As to this, I may say that it is doubtless the fact that any enterprise of the character contemplated, which may be undertaken in these regions by foreign capital, would in all probability be undertaken by the Consortium. But it should be observed that existing treaties would leave the opportunity for such enterprises open on terms of equality to the citizens of all nations. It can scarcely be assumed that this general right of the Treaty Powers of China can be effectivly restricted to the nationals of those countries which are participants in the work of the Consortium, or that any of the Governments which have taken part in the organization of the Consortium would feel themselves to be in a position to deny all rights in the matter to any save the members of their respective national groups in that organization. I, therefore, trust that it is in this sense that we may properly

interpret the Japanese Government's declaration of willingness to relinquish its claim under the 1915 treaties to any exclusive position with respect to railway construction and to financial operations secured upon local revenues, in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia.

"It is further to be pointed out that by Articles II, III and IV of the Treaty of May 25, 1915, with respect to South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, the Chinese Government granted to Japanese subjects the right to lease land for building purposes, for trade and manufacture, and for agricultural purposes in South Manchuria, to reside and travel in South Manchuria, and to engage in any kind of business and manufacture there, and to enter into joint undertaking with Chinese citizens in agriculture and similar industries in Eastern Inner Mongolia.

"With respect to this grant, the Government of the United States will, of course, regard it as not intended to be exclusive, and, as in the past, will claim from the Chinese Government for American citizens the

benefits accruing to them by virtue of the most-favored-nation clauses in the treaties between the United States and China.

"I may pause here to remark that the question of the validity of treaties as between Japan and China is distinct from the question of the treaty rights of the United States under its treaties with China; these rights have been emphasized and consistently asserted by the United States.

"In this, as in all matters similarly affecting the general right of its citizens to engage in commercial and industrial enterprises in China, it has been the traditional policy of the American Government to insist upon the doctrine of equality for the nationals of all countries, and this policy, together with the other policies mentioned in the note of May 13, 1915, which I have quoted, are consistently maintained by this government. I may say that it is with especial pleasure that the Government of the United States finds itself now engaged in the act of reaffirming and defining, and I hope that I may add, revitalizing, by

the proposed Nine-Power Treaty, these policies with respect to China."

STATEMENT MADE BY MR. KOO REGARDING  
THE SAME SUBJECT.

- February 3, 1922. -

"The Chinese delegation reserve their right to seek a solution, on all future appropriate occasions, concerning those portions of the treaties and notes of 1915 which do not appear to be expressly relinquished by the Japanese Government."