

委員長	海軍中將	沈	壽	勳
委員	海軍少將	吳	振	南
委員	海軍少將	陳	思	燕
委員	海軍中校	吳	光	宗

同上 (漢文)

- 一、中日兩國海軍為圖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互相補助以期用兵計畫周妥無遺
- 二、軍事協定之第五條各項內應行說明如左
 - 第一項所定職員目下以公使館附海軍武官及駐在各處海軍武官充之其他屬於必要時隨時協定派遣之
 - 第二項所需材料如金屬料件之類軍需品燃料糧食之類以及彈子火藥為軍事上所必需者兩國均應量二力補助之
 - 第五項交換水路圖誌一事俟一方之請求時行之

軍事行動區域之內遇有應行補測之海灣經雙方認為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	海軍中將	沈	壽	勳
委員	海軍少將	吳	振	南
委員	海軍少將	陳	思	燕
委員	海軍中校	吳	光	宗
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

附、同上戰爭狀態終了時期ニ關スル協定

百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

曾於陸軍部駐在ノ通牒定ニ日支兩國共同防敵軍事協定ニ署名スルハ八日午後二時日本軍部ニ對シテ
 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モラレ日支兩國
 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二通ヲ作り對照シテ記名刷印シ雙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 思燕

日本大正八年三月十八日
 中華民國八年三月一日
 海軍部
 陸軍部
 外交部
 內務部
 司法部
 農商部
 教育部
 司法部
 財政部
 鐵道部
 郵傳部
 參事官
 秘書官
 庶務官
 文書官
 翻譯官
 醫官
 藥官
 技師
 司庫
 書記
 庶務
 警備
 衛隊
 軍醫
 軍樂
 軍犬
 軍馬
 軍用車輛
 軍用航空機
 軍用兵器
 軍用物資
 軍用建築
 軍用工程
 軍用衛生
 軍用教育
 軍用訓練
 軍用紀律
 軍用禮節
 軍用儀仗
 軍用旗幟
 軍用號誌
 軍用密碼
 軍用暗號
 軍用通訊
 軍用運輸
 軍用糧食
 軍用被服
 軍用被褥
 軍用被帽
 軍用被鞋
 軍用被襪
 軍用被手套
 軍用被手帕
 軍用被毛巾
 軍用被圍巾
 軍用被手套
 軍用被手帕
 軍用被毛巾
 軍用被圍巾

第二 日支陸軍共同防敵軍事協定

(大正八年三月十四日陸軍省公表)

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シ左ノ事項
 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ノ結果將ニ極東全局ノ平和及安寧ヲ
 侵迫スルノ危險アラムトスルニ因リ此ノ情勢ニ適應シ且兩國カ此ノ次ノ戰爭參加ノ義務ヲ實行

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

凡ソ軍事行動區域內ニ於ケル支那地方官吏ハ該區域內ニ在ル日本軍隊ニ對シ盡力協助シ軍事上
 ニ故障ヲ生セテ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テ

第四條 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ニ
テ一律撤退ス

第五條 支那國境外ニ軍隊ヲ派遣スルトキ若シ必要アラハ兩國ハ協同シテ之ヲ行フ
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
兵カ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

- 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救活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ヘハ軍用鐵道電信電話等ノ如キコトニ關シ如何ニ設備スヘキヤハ兩國
日支總司令官ニ於テ臨時之ヲ協定シ戰事終了後凡テ臨時建設工事ハ之ヲ撤廢ス
- 四、共同防敵ニ關シ要スル所ノ兵器及軍需品並其ノ原料ハ兩國相互ニ供給ス其ノ數量ハ各自本
國ノ需用ヲ容セタル範圍ヲ以テ限リトス
- 五、作戰區域內ニ於ケル軍事衛生事項ニ關シテハ相互ニ補助シテ遺憾無カラシム

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輔
助シ以テ任使ニ供ス

七、軍事行動區域內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ノ便利ヲ圖ル

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等ハ本來ノ條約ヲ尊重シ
其ノ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各當事者ニ於テ之ヲ協定ス
第十條 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コトナク軍事ノ秘
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タル上效力ヲ生ス其
ノ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權利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ノ效力ヲ失フ

第十二條 本協定ハ日本文及漢文各二通ヲ作り對照シテ記名關印シ雙方各一通ヲ保有シ證據ト爲

於北京

中華民國七年五月十六日

委員長 陸軍少將 齋藤季治郎

委員 陸軍少將 宇垣 宣 成

委員 陸軍步兵中佐 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商委員

委員長 果威將軍 新 澤 嘉 平 郎

同上(漢文)

- 委員長 陸軍中將 田 代 文 吉
- 委員 陸軍中將 曲 其 祥 同 豐
- 委員 陸軍少將 田 書 年
- 委員 陸軍少將 劉 嗣 榮
- 委員 陸軍少將 江 壽 祺
- 委員 陸軍少將 丁 錦
- 委員 督辦參戰處參議 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

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如左

軍之危險為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

凡在軍事行動區域之內中國地方官吏對於該區域內之日本軍隊須盡力協助使不生軍事上之障礙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 為共同防敵在中國境內之日本軍隊俟戰時終了時即由中國境內一律撤退

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為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、為圖謀軍事運動及輸運補充救活確實起見陸海運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何設備由兩國總司令官臨時協定之俟

戰爭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不害各自本國所需要之範圍為限

五、在作戰區域之內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、軍事行動區域之內設置諜報機關並互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 為軍事輸送使用東清鐵路之時關於該鐵路之指揮保護管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秘密事項辦理

第十一條 本協定向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俟適當之時根據兩國最高統率部商定開始之

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效力
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為證據

中華民國七年五月十六日

於北京

大正七年五月十六日

中華民國陸軍軍事協商委員

- 委員長 果威將軍 靳雲鵬
- 委員 陸軍中將 董煥文
- 委員 陸軍中將 曲同豐
- 委員 陸軍少將 田書年
- 委員 陸軍少將 劉嗣榮
- 委員 陸軍少將 江壽祺
- 委員 陸軍少將 丁錦

委員長 曹錕 陸軍少將 劉大猷 崇

委員 陸軍少將 張濟元

委員 陸軍步兵上校 陳清遠

委員 陸軍步兵上校 華

委員長 陸軍少將 齊藤季治郎

委員 陸軍少將 宇垣一成

委員 陸軍步兵中佐 本庄繁

委員 陸軍砲兵少佐 川崎吉五郎

委員 陸軍步兵少尉 山田健三

附 同上實施ニ關スル詳細協定

日支軍事協定第九條ニ基キ日支兩國軍務當局ノ協定スル各軍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 日支兩國ハ各其ノ軍ノ一部ヲ派遣シ後貝爾州及黑龍州ニ對シ軍事行動ヲ執ル其ノ任務ハ「チエツク・スロヴァツク」軍ノ救援並獨逸兩國及之ニ加擔スル勢力ヲ排除スルニ在リ
指揮ノ統一協同ノ圓滿ヲ期スル爲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爾方面ニ行動スル軍ト策應スル爲支那軍ノ一部ハ庫倫方面ヨリ貝爾湖方面ニ行動スル而シテ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ノ防備ヲ鞏固ニス

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由リ之ヲ行フヘキモ其ノ他ノモノ及原料ノ供給ハ東京及北京ノ最高補給機關ニ由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所アラ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 南滿鐵道ニ由リ輸送セラルヘキ支那軍隊及其ノ軍需品ハ支那ヨリ大連營口若ハ奉天ニ搬

出シ爾後長春マテノ輸送ハ日本軍之ヲ擔任ス

庫倫方面ヨリ貝爾湖方面ニ出動スル支那軍ノ一部ノ日本軍隊ヲ參加セシムル場合ニハ該軍隊及其ノ軍需品ハ太沽又ハ秦皇島若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「チエツク・スロヴァツク」軍ノ輸送ノ調節排ヲ計ル爲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ノ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 兵器其ノ他軍需材料並其ノ原料ノ供給及一方軍ノ爲ニ擔任シタル輸送等ノ費用ハ有償トシ其ノ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

大日本帝國陸軍軍事當局ノ指定スル當事者

陸軍中將 齋藤季治郎

大中華民國陸軍軍事當局指定ノ當事者

陸軍中將 徐樹錚

同上 (漢文)

基於中日軍事協定第九條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 中日兩國各派進兵軍之一部對於後貝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

期指揮之統一及協同圓滿起見行動於該方面之中國軍隊應入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方面行動中國於該方面希望日本軍隊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

此外中部蒙古以前之邊境應由中國自行鞏固防備

第二條 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涉行之

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 須由南滿鐵路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實施之任而爲與該當局交涉並使中日及捷克斯拉夫克各軍隊輸送之調度有方起見中日應設協同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涉已定或正在交涉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及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

大中華民國陸軍軍事當局所指定之當事者

陸軍中一將 曹樹 鈺

大日本帝國陸軍軍事當局ノ指定スル當事者

陸軍中將 齋藤 季治 郎

附、同上戰爭狀態終了時期ニ關スル協定

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

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

第四 西比利亞撤兵ニ關スル聲明

(大正九年三月卅一日官報號外告示)

舊ニ帝國ノ西比利亞ニ出兵シタルハ「チニックスロヴク」軍ノ救援ヲ目的トシタルモノナルカ故
同軍ノ引揚ニシテ事實完了シタル上ハ帝國モ亦撤兵ノ事ニ出ツヘキハ出兵當時ノ宣言ニ依リ明ナ

然リト雖帝國ノ西比利亞ニ對スル地權關係ハ他ノ列國ト自ラ其ノ總彙ニシテ極東西比利亞ノ政情ハ直ニ鮮滿地方ノ情況ニ波及スルノミナラシメ西比利亞地方ニ於ケル多數ノ居留民ハ其ノ生命財産ノ安全ヲ期スル能ハサルノ實情ニ在リ是レ帝國力儘ニ撤兵ヲ決行スル能ハサル所以ニシテ其ノ間露國ニ對シテ何等政治的野心アルニアラス故ニ我接壤地方ノ政情安定シテ鮮滿地方ニ對スル危險除去セラレ我居留民ノ生命財産ヲ安固ナラシメ交通ノ自由保障セラルルニ至ラハ「チエックス・ローヴアック」軍ノ撤去完了後成ルヘク速ニ西比利亞地方ヨリ我軍隊ヲ引揚ヘク茲ニ重テ我誠意ノ存スル所ヲ聲明ス

大正九年三月三十一日

- 内閣總理大臣 原 敬
 兼司法大臣
 海軍大臣 加藤友三郎
 外務大臣 子爵内田 康哉
 大藏大臣 尾崎 高橋是清
 陸軍大臣 田 中 義一
 農商務大臣 山 本 達雄

- 内務大臣 床次竹二郎
 文部大臣 中橋徳五郎
 逓信大臣 野田卯太郎

同上 (英譯文)

March 31st, 1920.

Having regard to the fact that Japan despatched her troops to Siberia for the purpose of rendering assistance to the Czech-Slovak troops, it may be taken that her troops should be withdrawn, as was clearly stated in the declaration made on the occasion of their despatch upon the completion of the evacuation of the Czech-Slovak forces from Siberia. From a geographical point of view, however, Japan occupies a position in Siberia altogether distinct from that of the other Powers. More particularly, the political situation now obtaining in Eastern Siberia is not only gravely affecting the state of affairs in Korea and Manchuria, but is far from affording any assurance of the safety of the lives and property of a large number of Japanese subjects in these regions. This is the sole cause of Japan's inability to effect the immediate withdrawal of her troops, no design whatever of a political nature being entertained in this connection. Expression is therefore again given to the sincere desire of Japan to withdraw

her troops as soon as possible after the completion of the Czech-Slovak evacuation, and as soon as the political situation in the districts bordering on her frontiers becomes sufficiently settled to remove all apprehension of danger to the regions of Korea and Manchuria, and to ensure the safety of the lives and property of the Japanese residents as well as the freedom of traffic.

第五 薩哈噠州内占領ノ件

(大正九年七月三日官報號外告示)

本年三月十二日以来五月末ニ亙リ「ニコラエウスク」港ニ於テ帝國守備隊領事館員及在留臣民約七百名老幼男女ノ別ナク同方面過激派ノ爲虐殺セラル其ノ狀誠ニ悲惨ヲ極ム帝國政府ハ國家ノ威信ヲ全ウセムカ爲必要ナル措置ヲ執ラサル可ラス然ルニ目下實際上交渉シ得ヘキ政府ナク如何トモスル能ハサル情況ニ在ルニ依リ將來正當政府樹立セラレ本事件ノ満足ナル解決ヲ見ルニ至ル迄薩哈噠州内ニ於テ必要ト認ムル地點ヲ占領スヘシ
後貝加爾方面ニ關シテハ其ノ後「チエツクスローヴァ」軍カ同方面ヨリ全然撤退セル今日ノ事

體ニ願ミ帝國政府果次ノ聲明ニ基キ今回同地方ヨリ撤兵スルコトニ決定セリ但シ滿洲方面ハ朝鮮ニ對スル脅威排除セラレサルノミナラス却テ惡化セムトスル傾向アリ且多數本邦人同地方ニ在留シ又「ハバロウスク」ハ薩哈噠州ニ通スル要衝ノ地點ナルニ願ミ此等地方ノ安定ヲ得ル迄已ムヲ得ス相當數ノ軍隊ヲ駐ムヘシ

大正九年七月三日

- | | | |
|--------|--------|---|
| 内閣總理大臣 | 原 | 敬 |
| 海軍大臣 | 加藤友三郎 | |
| 外務大臣 | 子爵内田康哉 | |
| 大藏大臣 | 男爵高桥是清 | |
| 陸軍大臣 | 田中義一 | |
| 農商務大臣 | 山本達雄 | |
| 内務大臣 | 康次竹二郎 | |
| 文部大臣 | 中橋徳五郎 | |
| 逓信大臣 | 野田卯太郎 | |
| 司法大臣 | 伯爵大木遠吉 | |

同上 (英譯文)

July 3rd, 1920.

Between March 12th and the latter part of May, nearly 700 Japanese, men, women and children, including the men and officers of the garrison, and the consul and his family, were massacred by the Bolshevik. in the most revoltingly cruel manner. Faced by such an event, the Japanese Government felt it incumbent upon them to take steps to uphold the honour and prestige of this country, but, in the absence, at the moment, of any responsible government to whom representations might be made, the Japanese Government have been at a loss as to the proper line of action they should follow to achieve their end. In these circumstances, the Japanese Government have come to the decision, pending the establishment of a legitimate government, and a satisfactory settlement of the present affair, to occupy such points in the province of Saghalien as they may deem necessary.

Having regard to the complete evacuation of the Zabaikal provinces by the Czechoslovak troops, the Japanese Government have decided to withdraw their troops from these regions in conformity with their repeated declarations.

The districts round Vladivostok, however, stand on a different footing. Not only is the menace from those quarters against Korea still present, but the situation tends rather to aggravate. Moreover, there is a large number of Japanese residents in the neighborhood and Habarovsk, constitutes a point of strategic importance on the way to

the province of Saghalien. In view of these considerations, the Japanese Government find themselves compelled, until such time as peace and order shall have been completely secured, to maintain a sufficient number of troops in these regions.

第六 帝國議會ニ於ケル外務大臣ノ演說

一、第四十一回帝國議會ノ分

諸君、私ハ先般大命ヲ拜シマシテ外務ノ重任ニ當ルコトニナリマシタカ茲ニ諸君ニ向ヒ政府ノ外交方針ニ關シマシテ聊カ所見ヲ開陳スルノ機會ヲ得ルニ至リマシタコトハ私ノ甚タ光榮トスル所テコサイマス願ミマスレハ昨年九月末勃爾牙利ノ單獨休戦ニ次キマシテ十月初旬獨逸境地利側ヨリ米國ニ對シマシテ聯合側ト即時休戦ヲ行フコト竝ニ米國大統領ノ平和條件ヲ基礎ト致シマシテ講和ニ着手セムコトヲ提議致シマシタノテコサイマス爾來約一箇月ニ亙リマシタ米國ト獨逸側トノ間ニ數回ノ交渉ヲ重ネマシタル結果米國政府ハ右交渉公文ヲ聯合各國政府ニ移牒シマシテ之ニ對スル聯合各國政府ノ意見ヲ求メマシタ次第テコサイマス仍テ聯合諸國ハ若干ノ留保ヲ附シマシテ獨逸ト休戦及講和ノ商議ヲ行フノ意嚮アルコトヲ回答スルニ決シマシタ米國政府ヨリ聯合各國カ米國ニ對シテ回答致シマシタ旨ヲ獨逸政府ニ對シテ通牒致シマシタ次テ聯合國及米國代表者ハ對

獨依戰條件ヲ議定致シマシテ之ヲ覆違ニ通告致シマシタ獨逸ハ遂ニ其ノ條件ヲ受諾致シマシテ十一月十日愈々休戰規約ニ調印致シマシタ次第ヲコサイマス尙獨逸ノ同盟國ヲコサイマス土耳其ハ既ニ十月三十日ニ於テ又塊地利洪牙利國ハ十一月四日ヲ以テ何レモ聯合側ニ對シテ殆ト降伏ニ等シキ休戰規約ヲ締結致シマシタ斯ノ如ク致シマシテ過去四年餘ニ亙リマシテ世界ヲ震撼致シタル大戰争モ聯合國ノ全捷ニ終リマシタ。而シテ講和會議ハ既ニ其ノ事業ニ着手スルニ至リタル次第ヲコサイマス。此ノ光榮アル結果ハ一ニ我協同戰國ニ屬スル各國民ノ勇氣耐忍組織力及犧牲ノ精神ニ基クモノヲコサイマス。畢竟正義ノ自覺ヲ絶大ナル威力ヲ有スルコトヲ證明シタ次第ヲアリマシテ是レハ洵ニ欣快ニ堪ヘサル所ヲコサイマス。惟フニ今同ノ講和會議ノ目的ハ單ニ聯合國ト獨逸側ノ間ニ於ケル平和ヲ恢復スルニ止マリマセズ世界全體ニ亙リマシテ鞏固ナル平和ノ基礎ヲ確立シ今日ニ於ケル戰爭ヲ終熄スルノミナラス永遠ニ互ツテ戰爭ノ發生ヲ防止セムトスルニ在ルモノト信シマス政府ハ此ノ信念ヲ以テ講和會議ニ臨ミマシテ此ノ目的ニ貢獻スヘキ各般ノ提案ニ對シマシテハ誠意聯合國ト協力致シマシテ其ノ成立ヲ圖ラムコトヲ期スルモノヲコサイマス又帝國ト聯合國トノ國交ハ互ニ戰局ノ發展ニ利害休戚ヲ共ニシタル結果トイタシマシテ著シク親密ヲ加ヘタ次第ヲコサイマス私ハ此ノ關係ニ於キマシテ東伏見宮殿下ノ歐米御渡航ニ付一言

スルノ光榮ヲ得タイト思ヒマス殿下ニ於カセラレマシテハ英國皇帝陛下ニ我元帥徽章及元帥刀ヲ贈進セラルル大命ヲ奉セラレマシテ戰時海上ノ危險正ニ耐ナルノ秋ニ方リ奮ツテ英國御渡航ノ途ニ就カセラレ極メテ御満足ニ此ノ大命ヲ果サセラレマシタノミナラス更ニ佛蘭西、白耳義、伊太利、亞米利加諸國ヲモ御歴訪遊ハサレマシテ各國皇帝及佛國大統領米國大統領トノ御會見並戰場ニ於ケル將率ノ御慰問等ノ爲數箇月ノ久シキニ亙リマシテ極メテ繁忙ナル御旅行ヲ遂ケサセラレマシテ到ル處熱誠ナル歡迎ヲ享ケサセラレタノテアリマス私ハ殿下ノ各國御歴訪カ帝國ト聯合國トノ親交ヲ敦クスル上ニ於テ如何ニ適切且偉大ナル效果カアツタカト云フコトヲ恐察致シマシテ唯々感戴ニ堪ヘナイ次第ヲコサイマス次ニ露國問題ニ關シマシテ聊カ説明ヲ試ミタイト思ヒマス帝國ハ昨年八月米國政府ノ提案ニ應ジマシテ且ツ英、佛、伊及支那トモ協同ヲ保チマシテ東部西伯利亞ニ出兵スルコトニナリマシタカ其ノ當面ノ主要目的ハ同地方ニ於キマシテ「チエツク、スロバツク」軍隊カ獨逸武裝俘虜及獨逸ノ勢力指揮ニ服シマスル過激派軍隊ノ壓迫ヲ受ケマシテ形勢危殆ニ陥リマスノヲ救援セムトスルニ在ツタノテアリマス。爾來帝國軍及列國派遣軍ハ我國司令官ノ最高指揮ノ下ニ沿海州及黑龍江州方面ニ策動致シマスルト共ニ帝國軍一部隊カ復員加爾地方ニ進出シマスルヤ一時西伯利亞内地ニ孤立無援ノ狀態ニ在リマシタ所ノ「チエツク」軍ハ忽チ其ノ

同胞軍隊及友軍トノ聯絡ヲ恢復致シマシテ「チエック」軍ノ存在ヲ脅威シタル危險ヲ茲ニ排除セラレマシテ西伯利亞ニ於ケル我軍事行動ノ主要目的ハ達成セラレタノトコサイマス。唯、此ノ際ニ於キマシテ直ニ全部撤兵ヲ行ヒマストキニ於テハ地方秩序ノ維持ニ及ホスヘキ影響甚シクアリマシテ憂慮スヘキモノカアリマス。故ニ尙當分若干ノ兵力ヲ東部西伯利亞各地ニ駐屯セシムル外ナイ次第ヲコサイマス其ノ兵數ハ事態ノ發展ニ伴ヒマシテ絶對的ニ必要ナル限度ニ止メ苟モ此ノ限度ヲ超過スル者ノ認メラルル兵員ハ著々送還スルコトニ致シマシタ次第ヲコサイマス政府ハ露國カ戰爭ノ初メニ於キマシテ聯合諸國ト共同目的ノ爲ニ勇戰奮闘致シマシテ莫大ナル犠牲ヲ供シ獨逸ノ各方面ニ對スル軍事的活動ヲ牽制致シマシタル赫赫タル功績ハ忘ルルモノテハコサイマセヌ不幸ニ致シマシテ大戰猶央ハナル時ニ際シマシテ突然露國內部ニ勃發致シマシタル爭亂ハ遂ニ同國ヲシテ對獨戰爭ヨリ脫退スルノ止ムナキニ至ラシメマシタコトヲコサイマスケレトモ露國國民ノ地位ハ寔ニ同情ニ堪ヘサルモノカアリマス。政府ハ露國ニ於テ統一且秩序アル政府ヲ樹立セムトスル各方面ニ於ケル愛國者ノ努力カ其ノ功ヲ奏シマシテ露國カ再ヒ大國ノ一トシテ世界ノ進歩文明ニ貢獻スルニ至ラムコトヲ切望スルノトコサイマス之カ爲ニハ應分ノ助力ヲ提供スルコトヲ鮮セナイ覺悟ヲコサイマス。固ヨリ政府ハ露國ノ内政ニ何等干涉スル意思ハ毛頭有シマセヌ

況ヤ露國ノ國難ニ乘シテ領土侵略又ハ利益壟斷ヲ圖ルカ如キ政策ハ政府ハ斷シテ執ラサル所ヲコサイマス次ニ私ハ支那問題ニ關シテ茲ニ一言致シタイト思ヒマス政府ハ支那ニ於キマシテ所謂南北兩派乖離ノ狀態久シキニ互リマシテ爲ニ同國ノ康寧ヲ害シ列國ノ利益ヲ損傷スルコト鮮カラサルコトヲ憂ヘマシテ英、佛、米、伊、諸國政府ノ贊同ヲ得マシテ昨年十二月二日ヲ以テ南北雙方ニ對シ友好的勸告ヲ致シマシタ其ノ願末ハ當時政府ヨリ公表致シマシタ通テコサイマス尙以上ノ如キ内訌ノ現状ニ鑑ミ對支借款ハ動カモスレハ内外ノ誤解ヲ惹起シ延イテハ支那統一ノ促進ヲ阻害スルヤウナコト無イトモ計ラレマセヌ結局日支兩國政府ノ爲不利ヲ生スルノ虞カコサイマスカラ政府ハ支那國內ノ政局ニ紛糾ヲ加フルヤウナ虞アル借款其ノ他財政上ノ援助ヲ差控フルコトニ決定致シマシタ尤モ支那ニ於ケル我國民ノ財政經濟上ノ企畫ニシテ隣接友好國間ノ特殊關係ニ基キマシテ當然ニシテ正當ナル成果タルモノハ政府ニ於テ之ヲ阻止スルノ措置ヲ執ルヘキモノテアリマセヌ其ノ後支那南北雙方共ニ干戈ヲ戢メ速ニ平和會議ヲ開催スルノ議漸ク熟スルニ至リマシタノハ洵ニ祝スヘキ傾向ヲコサイマス政府ハ支那各方面ノ政治家カ區々タル感情ノ見地ヲ捨テマシテ法律論ノ末節ニ拘泥スルヤウナコトナク一ニ四億ノ民衆全體ノ幸福ヲ念下致シマシテ世界大勢ノ趨ク所ヲ察シ之ニ順應セムカ爲速ニ國內ノ統一和平ヲ確立シ以テ友邦ノ期待ニ背カサ

才高コトヲ切望セザルヲ得ナイノヲコサイマス我對支方針ニ關シマシテハ往々モシキ生ネル無
 善ノ風説アルニ願ミマシテ特ニ茲ニ明白ニ致シタイ事カコサイマス即チ帝國の隣邦支那ニ對シマ
 シテモ毫モ領土的野心ヲ有セザルハ勿論有形無形トモニ支那ノ正當ナル國利民福ノ發達ヲ阻礙ス
 ルカ如何等ノ行動ニ出テムトスルモノヲハコサイマセテ帝國の從來ノ聲明政ヲマシタ如ク支
 那ノ獨立及領土保全ヲ絕對ニ尊重致シマシテ商工業上ノ機會均等門戶開放主義ヲ恪守スルト共ニ
 日支兩國ノ永遠ニシテ且其實ナル了解親善ヲ實スヘキ爲正其益ノ方針ヲ基幹ト致シマシテ隣邦ニ
 對スル我友誼ヲ發シ支那カ光輝ヲ發達ヲ遂ケ國民全體ノ幸福ヲ推進スルコトニ力ヲ致サレト
 以期シテ居ル次第ヲコサイマス隨テ又歐洲講和會議ニ際シマシテモ帝國の公正友好ノ精神ヲ以テ
 支那國關係問題ヲ指シタイト云フコトハ最も深ク願念シ居ル所ヲヨサイマシテ彼ノ膠州租借
 地ノ如キモ帝國政府ニ於テ追テ獨逸國ヨリ其ノ自由權分權ヲ獲得スルニ至リマシタラハ大正四
 年五月三十五日山東省ニ關スル日支條約關係交換公文ノ條項ヲ進行致シマシテ該租借地東支那關
 係問題ニ關シコトハ勿論ノ次第ヲコサイマス隨テ又政府ハ其ノ經濟的生存上直接間接支那ノ豐富ナル
 資源ニ俟テホナララズモノ多クアリマシテ此ノ點ニ就キマシテハ支那朝野カ我邦ト隣接友好ノ
 關係ヲ尊重シマシテ特別優待ヲ被賜ス事ヲナイコトハ私ノ確信ニ關シテコサイマス。此ト同

時ニ至リテ一般ノ庶事兩社ノ爲必要ナル財政經濟上ノ援助ハ勿論基ノ他事件ノ大小性質ノ如何ヲ關
 マセテ支那全體ノ利益ニ貢獻シ得ヘキ支那國民ノ正當ナル希望ハ帝國ニ於テ率先カ達成セ
 由カスルニ隣邦政府マシテ終リニ國際政局ノ大勢ニ關シテ私ノ所感ヲ一言致シマシテ諸君ノ御意
 感ヲ求メカイト思フイテコサイマス今ヤ獨逸勢力ノ潰滅ト共ニ世界ハ一大革新ノ道程ヲ進ミマツ
 テ是マシテ此ノ運動ノ根柢カ經濟力所關正義ニ基テ恒久ノ平和ヲ確立スルトスルニ在ルマシテ
 敢テ多言ヲ要シナイコトト考ヘマスカ是レハ實ニ帝國將來ノ國是ニ合致スルモノヲコサイマシテ
 元來帝國ハ正義ト平和ノ公敵ニ儆リマシテ國家ノ自由ナル生存發達ヲ遂ケ世界ノ門戶カ帝國ノ道
 法正當ナル活動カ肉ツテ開放セラレムコトヲ求ムルノ外何等他意アル者ヲハコサイマセズ。公
 平ニ帝國ノ歴史ヲ觀察スル者ハ必ズ前述ノ根本主義カ始終帝國外交ノ方針ヲ支配致シテ居リマス
 コトヲ認識スルニ隣邦政府ナイモノヲアラウト信シマス國家ノ運命ハ永遠ノモノヲコサイマシテ
 臨時義及カ權謀術的的政策カ結局國家百年ノ長計ニ大害ヲ貽スニ止リマシテ國家ノ威信ヲ永遠ニ
 發揚スル所以ノモノヲハコサイマセズ是レ故チ政府ハ此ノ確信ヲ以テ公正ナル對外政策ヲ進行セ
 ムトスル者ヲコサイマス

諸君、本日爰ニ過去一年間ニ於キマスル帝國外交ノ經過ニ關シマシテ其ノ大要ヲ説明致シ併セテ政府ノ所見ヲ開陳スルノ機會ヲ得マシタルコトハ私ノ甚タ欣幸トスル所ヲコサイマスル既往五年ニ互リマシタ世界ノ大動亂モ愈々終結致シマシタカ此ノ終結ヲ告クル爲ニ昨年一月以來佛國巴里ニ於テ聯合各國ノ平和會議ヲ開キマシテ平和條約ヲ討議致シマシタ處漸ク同年五月ニ至リマシテ聯合側ノ協議カ決定致シマシタノテ之ニ基イテ平和條約案ヲ作成致シマシテ敵國タル獨逸ノ全權委員ニ交付致シマシタ同全權ト數回往復折衝ノ後六月二十八日ニ至リマシテ聯合與國及獨逸ハ支那ヲ除キマシタ外全部之ニ調印ヲ致シマシタ其ノ後獨逸カ此ノ條約ヲ批准致シマシタノヲ初メト致シマシテ伊太利、英吉利、佛蘭西ノ三國カ相次テ批准ヲ致シマシタ我帝國ニ於キマシテハ昨年十一月七日御批准ノ運ト相成ツタノテアリマス尋テ本年本月十日、巴里ニ於キマシテ日本、英吉利、佛蘭西、伊太利等十三箇國及獨逸ノ代表者間ニ批准書寄託ノ第一回調書ヲ作成調印致シマシタ此ノ寄託書ノ調印ニ依リ條約ハ之ヲ批准致シマシタル國ノ間ニ於テ右調印ノ即日即チ本月十日ヨリ愈々實施セラルルコトトナリマシタ次第ヲコサイマス其ノ結果本月十日附ノ官報ヲ以テ愈々條約

全部公布ニ相成ツタ次第ヲコサイマス諸君モ既ニ御承知ノ通此ノ平和條約ハ同盟及聯合國ト獨逸トノ平和條件ヲ規定致シマスルト同時ニ世界恒久平和ノ基礎ヲ確立セムトスルモノテアリマシテ其ノ規定ノ廣汎ナルト其ノ内容ノ複雜重要ナルトノ二ツニ於キマシテハ古來其ノ比ヲ見サル所ヲアリマス其ノ中獨逸トノ講和條約ハ戰爭ニ對シマスル獨逸ノ責任ヲ糺シ且將來ニ對スル保障ヲ定ムルモノテアリマシテ戰爭ノ始末ヲ付ケ其ノ再發ヲ防止スル上ニ極メテ重要ナルコトハ申スマテモナイ所ヲコサイマス之ト同時ニ永久平和ノ基礎タル國際聯盟規約及勞働規約ノ如キハ當ニ新世界ノ大憲章トモ稱スヘキモノテアリマス乃チ國際聯盟規約ハ從來ノ國際關係ニ一步ヲ進メマシテ國際協調ノ主義ニ基キ世界ノ平和ヲ完成シ國際協力ヲ促進セムコトヲ目的トスル國際關係ノ新組織ニ關スル規約ヲアリマス而シテ國際聯盟ノ執行機關タル理事會モ米國大統領ノ案内ニ依リ既ニ本月十六日ヲ以テ巴里ニ於テ其ノ第一回會議ヲ開キタル次第ヲコサイマス又勞働規約ハ社會正義ヲ基礎トシマスル世界ノ平和ヲ確立セムカ爲勞働狀態ヲ改善セムコトヲ目的トスルモノテアリマシテ過般華盛頓ニ於テ其ノ第一回勞働總會ヲ開催シマシタ帝國初メ四十箇國ノ代表者カ之ニ會合致シマシテ勞働條件ヲ規定致シマス所ノ方法並其ノ原則ニ關スル種々ノ問題ヲ決議致シマシタ尙又敵國ノ一タル埃地利ニ對シマスル平和條約モ昨年九月十日ヲ以テ關係列國ノ間ニ調印カ成リマ

キマシタ此ノ點ヲ申述ヘタイト思ヒマシタ次第テコサイマス帝國政府ニ於キマシタハ膠州灣還附ニ關シマスル決心ハ終始渝ラサルモノヲアリマス今ヤ平和條約ハ既ニ實施期ニ入りマシタ結果膠州灣租借地及鐵道等ハ完全ニ帝國ニ讓渡セラレタルコトニナリマシタ故ニ帝國政府ハ右ノ決心ヲ實行致シマス爲ニ目下必要ナル手續ヲ執リツツアル次第テコサイマス昨年巴里ニ於ケル山東問題ノ商議ニ關聯致シマシテ支那ニ於テ排日運動カ起リ今尙終熄ニ至リマセスコトハ日支兩國ノ關係上誠ニ遺憾トスル所ヲアリマス之ニ關シマシテハ我政府ハ屢次帝國公使及支那駐在ノ各領事ヲ致シマシテ中央政府又ハ關係地方官憲ニ對シマシテ排日運動ノ取締ヲ交渉セシメマシタ最近更ニ中央政府ニ對シマシテ嚴重ナル交渉ヲ遂ケツツアル次第アリマス支那政府ニ於キマシタモ出來得ル限リ取締ノ方法ヲ講スルノ旨ヲ證言致シマシテ大體ニ於テ取締實行ノ誠意ヲ有スルモノト認ムラシマスカラ目下實際ニ於キマスル取締ノ成績ノ如何ヲ注視致シテ居ル次第テコサイマス此ノ排日運動ニ對シマシテ我朝野カ大局ヲ顧念シテ冷靜ニ之ヲ迎ヘ陰忍自重致シマシテ同國政府ノ維持ヲ危クスルカ如キコトハ隣邦トシテ我國ノ坐視スル能ハサル所ヲアリマス此ノ故ニ政府ハ豫テ聲明致シマシタ對支借款方針ニ從ヒマシテ南北ノ紛爭ヲ助長スルカ如キ擬アル對支借款ハ今尙之ヲ取締ラント同時ニ支那政府ノ維持ニ必要已ムヲ得タル財政援助ニ付キマシタハ關係諸國ト協調

ヲ保テ支那ノ急ニ應スルコトヲ辭セサルモノテコサイマス將又支那南北ニ於ケル紛爭問題ニ關シマシテハ前議會ニ於テ諸君ニ御報告申上ケ置キマシタル通帝國ハ勿論英佛米伊ノ列強モ帝國ト共同致シマシテ一昨年十二月南北雙方ニ和平勸告ヲ致シマシタ又昨年六月再度ノ勸告ヲ致シマシタカ未タ其ノ解決ヲ見ルニ至リマセスコトハ關係列強ト共ニ帝國政府ノ甚タ遺憾トスル所ヲアリマス申ス所モナク帝國ハ地理上歴史上政治上將又經濟上支那トハ最モ密接ナル關係ヲ有シテ居ル次第テアリマシテ其内爭カ多年ニ亙ルカ如キハ最モ好マサル所ヲコサイマス是レ故ニ荷モ南北ノ間ニ和平ノ成立ヲ見ルカ爲ニハ借款ノ取締、兵器輸出ノ禁止等幾多ノ犧牲ヲ拂ヒ苦心ヲ費シタル次第テコサイマス隨テ今後ニ於キマシテモ適當ノ機會ヲ得マスルニ於テハ列國トモ協議致シマシタ意ニ南北和平ニ至ルマテ相當盡力致シタイ考テコサイマス要之ニ帝國ト致シマシテハ一日モ速ニ支那統一ノ大業成就セムコトヲ切望シテ已マサル所ヲコサイマス第二ノ問題テコサイマス露國ノ件ハ是レ亦等シク帝國ニ取リマシテ甚タ重要ナルモノテコサイマス今ヤ過激派軍進出ノ爲更ニ事態ニ重大ナル變化ヲ來シマシタ一時「オムスク」ニ於ケル「コルチヤツク」政府ノ下ニ北露及南露ニ於ケル兩政府及極東ニ於ケル勢力ヲ統轄致シマシテ露國ノ復興ヲ見ルニ至ラムトスル形勢カ見エマシタクレトモ最近ニハ歐露ノ反過激派モ甚タ振ヒマセヌ英佛諸國ニ於テモ今後露國ノ援助

多打切ラムトスル方針に出マシキ事機ヲコトイマスカ西伯利亞情キマシテハ最近ヨシルキキ
 勢トハ軍ノ進退ニ係リマシタヨシルキキマシタニ政府ハ「オムス」トテ撤退シヨシルキキ
 駐兵ルノ区トキキニ至リマシタカ目下「イルタラク」ニ於キマシテモ亦頗ル混亂致シテ居ル模様
 ナリマシタヨシルキキマシタニ政府ハ最早總領ノ力ヲ失フニ至リマシタ有様トコトイマス他國政
 府ハ從來西伯利亞情キマシテハ判閣協調ノ精神ヲ重シシ特ニ米國ニ對シマシテハ十分協調ニ力メ
 最近總領事館ノ半壊ナル處ニ歩少ノ増兵ヲ行フノ必要ヲ認メマシタ此ノ問題ニ關シマシテモ米國
 政府ノ了解ヲ二度東メシアリマシタ次第トコトイマス本月八日ニ至リマシタハ在滿總領米國派遣
 軍司令官ヨリ我司令官ニ對シマシテ米國陸軍中央當局ノ命令ニ依ツタ米國ノ軍隊ヲ西伯利亞リ撤
 退スルキ旨ヲ通告致シマシタ事ヲ其ノ翌日即チ本月九日總領特別委員會ヲ米國委員ヨリ米國政府
 ハ西伯利亞總領事館ノ會ニ參加スルヨトテ止メテ委員ヨリ右委員會ヨリ廣邊モシタルヨトニ決定シタ
 ル旨ヲ聲明致シマシタ事ヲ本月十三日日本件ニ對シマスル我政府ノ交渉ニ對シテ米國政府ノ回答ニ
 據シマシタ其ノ聲明ニ依リマシタハ浦潮ニ於キマスル米國司令官ノ通告ニ先ツテ帝國政府ニ接到
 スルキ米國政府ノ回答ハ半邊ノ偏同通告ヨリモ遅シテ我邦ニ到着シタル次第トアルトイフヨト明
 事ナリマシタ且此ノ事ニ就キマシタハ米國當局者ニ於テ洲ニ其難キ形勢度ヲ以テ遺憾ノ意ヲ表

事案ヨリ次第トコトイマス本件ニ關シマスル我國トノ交渉ノ結末ハ大要右ノ通りトコトイマス其
 情勢ニ對シマシテ我總領事館ノ補充ハ同地方ニ於ケル情勢ノ切迫ニ依リ益々緊要ヲ加ヘマシタル
 事故ニ帝國政府ハ約半信國ヲ增進スルノ處置ニ出テ次第ヲナリマシタ露國カ今日ノ如キ難難ヲ
 蒙ルルニ至リマシタヨトハ友邦露國ノタメノミナラス世界平和ノ爲莫ニ憂慮ニ堪ヘナイ次第ヲ
 コトイマス帝國ハ常ニ優等ナル政府カ二日モ早ク確立シマシテ露國ノ復興ヲ成就セムヨトテ希望
 スルノチコトイマス其終ニ臨ミマシテ進ニ露邦露西亞及東部兩國ノ平定ヲ見テ世界全般ニ互ツテ其
 ノ本和ヲ回復スルノ日ノ近カラムヨトテ祈ツテ居リマス帝國政府ハ常ニ世界平和ノ完成、國際協
 力ノ進歩ヲ念トスル者ナリマシト同時ニ正義義道ヲ以テ國際交渉ノ指針ト致ス所在ヲコトイマ
 ス巴里講和會議ニ於キマスル帝國ノ行動乃至對支對露ノ政策ハ十分ニ此ノ方針ヲ説明シテ居ルコ
 トト感ゼマス今帝國國際聯盟新ニ成立致シマシテ我帝國ノ國際上ニ於ケル地位ハ一層重大ナルヲ致
 シ又列國下ノ關係ハ更ニ一段ノ親善ヲ加ヘテ進リマシテ世界全般ノ幸福ニ貢獻スル機會モ益々多
 クナラムトスルコトニナリマシタ斯ル時期ニ於キマシテ諸君ノ贊助ニ依リ克ク帝國ノ使命ヲ完ウセ
 ムトスル覺悟ヲ有スル者トコトイマス

三、第四十三回帝國議會ノ分

私ハ本年一月第四十二議會ニ於テ本院ニ對シ外交ニ關スル報告演說ヲ致シタル以來今日迄發生シタル重要外交問題ノ經過ヲ茲ニ陳述スルノ光榮ヲ有シマス

先ツ第一ニ申上ケマスルコトハ獨逸トノ平和條約ニ關スルコトヲアリマスカ本件ニ付帝國ノ執ルヘキ措置外國ニ對スル交渉等ハ多クアリマスル次第ヲアリマスカ其ノ最モ重要ナルモノハ山東問題ノ處理ヲアリマス

山東問題ニ付キマシテハ過日外務省ヨリ其ノ經過ヲ發表致シマシタカラ茲ニ其ノ成行ヲ繰返シ報告スルコトハ差控ヘマスルカ右公表文ニ依リ御承知ノ通日本ハ膠州灣租借地ノ還附等ニ關シ商議ヲ開カムトスルモ不幸ニシテ支那ハ對獨平和條約ノ不調印、國內政情等ノ理由ニ據リ之ニ應シナイノヲアリマシテ帝國政府ノ甚ク遺憾トスル所ヲアリマス乍去今後モ支那政府ニ於テ商議開始ヲ希望スレハ何時ニテモ之ニ應スルノ決心ヲアリマス

次キニ申上ケタキコトハ對支新借款團問題ト西比利亞問題ヲアリマスルカ順序ト致シマシテ新借款團問題ノ經過ヲ申上ケマス

此ノ問題ニ就キマシテ一方ニ於テ米國銀行團代表者カ先般來朝シマシタカ同代表者ハ英佛銀行團

側トモ相當了解アリシヤノ趣ニテ同代表者ト我銀行團代表者トノ交渉モ圓滑ニ進捗致シ又他方ニ於テ帝國政府ニ於キマシテモ各國政府トノ間ニ隔意ナク所見ヲ交換シタル結果日本ノ國防並國民ノ經濟的生存ノ安全ヲ保障スルノ途ヲ講セムトスル日本政府ノ主張ニ對シテハ各國政府ニ於テモ十分之ヲ了解スルニ至リ茲ニ新借款團ノ組織ヲ完了セムトスル域ニ達シタル次第ヲ詳細ハ先般外務省ヨリ發シタル公表文ニ依リ既ニ御承知ノコトトハ存シマスルモ爲念御參考迄ニ本問題經過ノ大要ヲ申上ケマス

日英米佛四國銀行團ヨリ成リマスル對支新借款團組織ニ關シマシテ日本銀行團代表者ハ本年三月本件商議ノ爲態々來朝致シマシタル米國銀行團代表者ト會商ヲ重ネマシタル末互ニ圓滿ナル了解ヲ得五月十一日途ニ文書ノ交換ニ依ツテ右了解ヲ確認スルコトトナリマシタ抑モ對支借款ニ關シマシテハ日本ハ常ニ列國協調ノ方針ヲ恪守致シマシテ英、米、佛、獨、露ト六國財團組織ニ參加シタル次第ヲアリマスカ其ノ後米國ハ間モナク獨逸ハ大戰ノ結果除外セラレマシタルモ日本ハ依然現在ニ至ル迄該財團ノ一員ト致シマシテ列國協調ノ方針ニ據リ終始シ且屢次米國財團ノ復歸ヲ切望勸誘致シ最近五百萬磅借款ニ付テモ日英米佛ノ協調ニ努力致シマシタ又還同ノ新借款團ニ對シテモ日本ハ主義上直ニ之ニ贊同シタル次第ヲアリマス

去年七月七日米國政府ノ提議ニ基キマシテ日、英、米、佛四國銀行團ヲ以テ新ニ對支借款團ヲ組織シ支那政府ヲ對手トシ其ノ保證ナル借款ニシテ公認セラルベシハ政治借款ト宣稱借款トヨリ區別スルコト無ク之ヲ新借款團共同ノ事業ト爲サントスルノ議起リマシテ其ノ後南洋諸國關係各國政府ノ贊同スル所トナリ遂ニ去年五月巴黎ニ於テ右四國銀行團代表者會合討論ノ上大陸米國政府ノ提議ヲ基礎トシテ新借款團組織ニ關スル綱要ヲ決議シ夫々各本國政府及銀行團本部ノ機關日本メマシタルヲ以テ日本ニ於テ新ニ銀行團ヲ組織シテ之ニ參加スルコトヲ決シ他三國ニ於テモ亦前記巴黎ニ於ケル決議ヲ確固シク新借款團組織ノ根本義ハ確定セラルルコトナリマシタリ

茲述新借款團ノ組織ニ依リマシテ支那ノ借款ニ對スル無用ノ列國間ノ競争ヲ阻止致シマシテ支那ノ國社ヲ増進シ關係國間ノ友好協同ヲ鞏固緊密ナラシムルコトハ固ヨリ清國政府ノ切實ナル所アリマシテ現ニ往年米國銀行團ノ現存四國銀行團債務方ヲ勸說致シタル如キコト亦ニ對支借款團ノ關係列強ト協同ノ實ヲ舉ケムコトヲ庶幾シタル備ニ外ナラズ亦米英法日四國從前記ノ通商ニ關係列強國ノ範圍ヲ擴大シ且之ヲ益々緊密ナラシムルニ米國提議ノ提議ニ對シテ日英法日四國從前記ノ實ヲ舉ゲテ其ノ贊同ノ意ヲ表シ夫レ巴黎會議ノ決議ヲ確固スルニ至リマシテ亦亦其ノ所アリマシ

茲述新借款團問題ハ他ノ關係國ニ取リマシテハ主トシテ單純ナル業務上ノ利害問題タルニ止マリマシテモ日本ニ取リマシテハ往々國家ノ緊切ナル利害問題ヲ包含致シマシテ支那政府及銀行團ニ接續シテ關係上我國防並我國民ノ經濟的生存ト重要緊密ナル關係ヲ有シテ居リマス此ノ日本ノ特殊地位ニ關シマシテハ從來關係國政府ニ於テモ之ヲ了認スルニ躊躇セザリシ所アリマス亦帝國政府ハ前記巴黎會議ノ決議ヲ確固スルニ當リマシテ日本ノ立場ニ付關係國トノ間ニ更モ明確ナル了解ヲ達ケムコトヲ圖リマシテ屢次意見ノ交換ヲ遂ケマシタル結果英米佛三國側ニ於テハ接續關係ニ基テ我國防並我國民ノ經濟的生存ノ安全ヲ保障セムトスル日本提議ノ主眼トスル所ニ付テハ充分な了解ヲ得シ右三國政府ハ日本ノ緊切ナル利益ニ背反スル何等ノ措置ニ出ツルノ意圖ヲ有スルモノニアラザルノミナラス進シテ日本ノ利益ヲ擁護スルニ足ルベキ一般的保障ヲ與フルニ躊躇セザル旨ヲ聲明シ奉リマシタル由故ニ上記關係銀行團代表者ノ協定ヲ承認スルコトニ決定致シ竟ニ最近ニ兩上各々於五月十一日並當リ日米兩國銀行團代表者ノ間ニ了解ノ確立ヲ見ルニ至リタル次第アリマス追テ更ニ日英佛三國銀行團ノ間ニモ同様了解ノ成立ヲ見ルニ至ルコトトナツテ居リマス

最後ニ申上テマスカ新借款團活動ノ範圍ニ付マシテハ支那政府ヲ對手トシ其ノ直接ニ又ハ其ノ保

證ノ下ニ公募セラルヘキ借款ニ止マリマシテ對支借款全部ニ付新借款カ獨占ノ地位ヲ獲得セムトスルモノヲハアリマセヌ。從テ支那ノ企業家又ハ私的團體ノ起サムトスル借款ハ固ヨリ自由ニシテ新借款國ノ干與スヘキ限リテアリマセヌ。

次ニ西比利亞問題ニ付申上ケマス同願スレハ「コルチヤツク」提督ノ没落後貝加爾以東ニ於キマシテモ過激派ノ勢力次第ニ勃興シ「ブラゴエスチエンスク」、「ニコリスク」、「ハバロフスク」等ハ一二月ノ交既ニ其ノ掌中ニ歸シマシタ浦潮ニ於テハ一月下旬臨時政府ノ成立ヲ見爾來同政府ハ兎モ角モ東部西比利亞ニ於ケル政團中比較的秩序アルモノトナツテ居リマス目下ノ東部西比利亞ニ於キマシテハ浦潮臨時政府ノ外「ウエルフネウヂンスク」、「ブラゴエスチエンスク」等ノ政團アル外「チタ」ニハ「セメヨノフ」政團カ有ルノテアリマス此等ノ政府ハ勿論夫々小區域ニ對シテ政治ヲ行ヒツツアル有様ヲアリマスカ幸ニ「チタ」方面ハ目下停戦ノ狀態ヲ呈シ來リタルヲ以テ「チエツクスローヴァツク」軍カ既ニ全部同方面ヨリ撤退シタル事體ニ願ミ豫テ宣言ノ趣旨ニ從ヒ本日聲明ノ通同方面ノ撤兵ヲ開始スルコトトナリマシタ尤モ浦潮方面ハ朝鮮ニ對スル脅威カ排除セラレタルノナラス却テ惡化セムトスル傾向カアリマスルノテ同方面ニ於ケル多量ノ留民保護ノ必要ヲモ顧慮ニ入レ又「ハバロフスク」ハ「サガレエン」州ニ通スル要衝ノ地點ナルニ願ミマシテ

此等地方ノ安定ヲ得ル迄已ムヲ得ス我軍隊ヲ駐ムル積リテアリマス西比利亞問題ニ關聯シテ「ニコラエウスク」ニ於ケル虐殺事件ヲ陳述スルハ私ノ最モ悲痛トスル所テアリマス該事件ノ真相ニ付テハ取調尙完備セサルモ今日迄政府ノ承知シ得マシタル事柄ハ夫々既ニ發表致シマシタ通テアリマシテ政府ハ同地狀勢危急ノ情報ニ接シタル以來種々探知救援等ノ方法ヲ講シタルモ何分交通最モ困難ナル季節ニ際シ如何トモスルコト能ハサリシカ黒龍江及海路ノ開通スルヤ否ヤ直ニ軍艦軍隊及調査員ヲ派遣シマシタル處我軍ハ六月三日「ニコラエウスク」ニ到着致シマシタカ時既ニ遅ク軍人居留民トモ老幼男女ノ別ナク約七百名非業ノ最期ヲ遂ケタル後テアリマシタノハ誠ニ遺憾ニ堪ヘサル所テアリマス斯ク數百ノ帝國臣民カ異郷ニ於テ徒ニ虐殺セラレタルハ我歴史上絶無ノコトテアリマス政府ハ此ノ殘虐無比ナル事件ノ善後策ニ付キマシテハ最モ適當ト信スル方策ニ出ツル所存テアリマスルカ如何セムニ港方面ニハ實際上我交渉ニ應シ得ヘキ何等ノ政團モ存在シ居ラサルヲ以テ將來責任アル政府樹立シ本件ノ満足ナル解決ヲ見ルニ至ル迄サハレエン州ノ必要地點ヲ占領スル積リテアリマス

以上今日迄ノ重要問題ニ關スル要點ノミヲ申上ケタ次第テアリマスカ尙日英同盟條約ノ改訂更新等ハ近來大分世間議論ノ題目トナツテ居リマスカ此ノ事ニ就キマシテハ目下帝國政府ニ於テ必要

大正十年
增補
再版

外務省公表集 第二輯

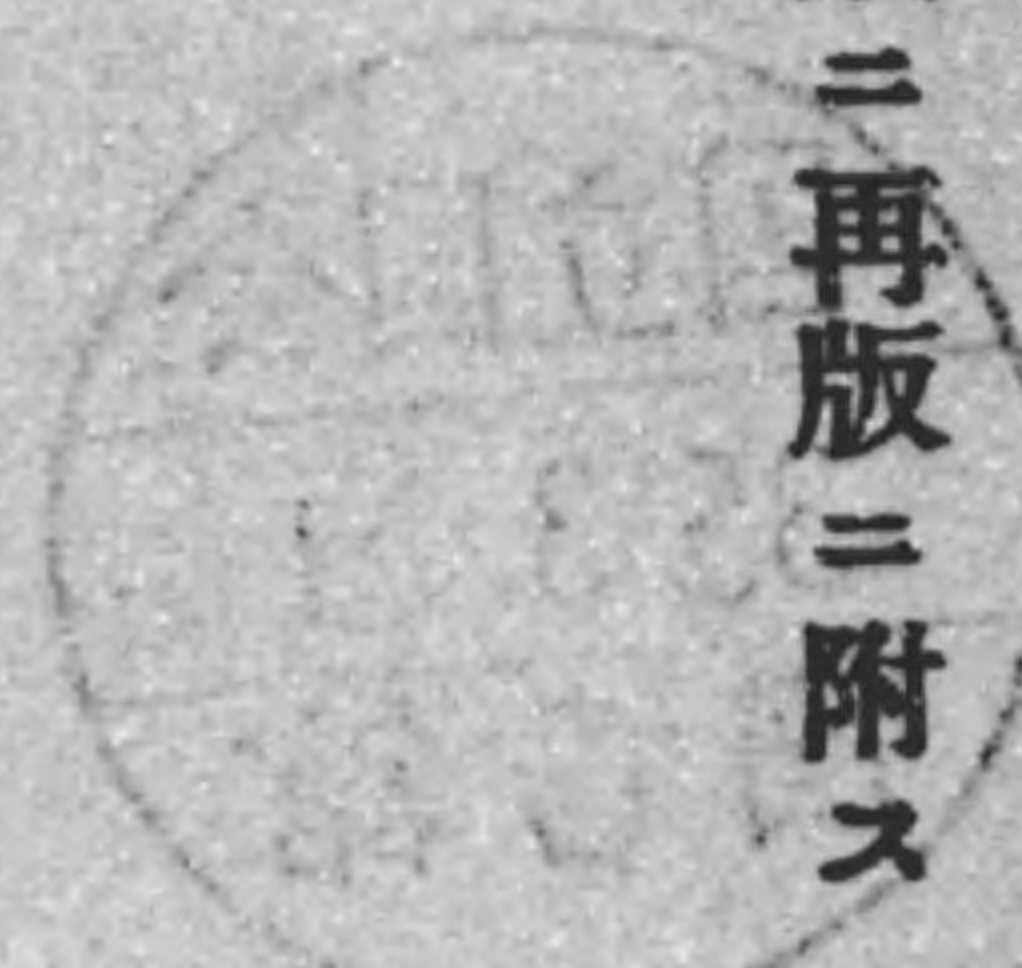
外務省

東京千代田区丸の内二丁目十二番館六号四二五
芳澤中國記念事業財團
電話(28)四一〇八

凡例

一、 茲ニ大正十年一月ヨリ九月迄ノ間ニ於ケル外務省公表ヲ蒐輯シ外務省
公表集第二輯トシテ同年十月之ヲ印刷シタル處今回同年十月ヨリ十二月
迄ノ間ニ於ケル公表ヲ増補シテ茲ニ再版ニ附ス

大正十一年一月



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十一平一頁

然も、公夷、ヤ、曾、薛、ト、テ、茲、

全書、二、三、四、五、六、七、八、九、十、十一、十二、十三、十四、十五、十六、十七、十八、十九、二十、二十一、二十二、二十三、二十四、二十五、二十六、二十七、二十八、二十九、三十、三十一、三十二、三十三、三十四、三十五、三十六、三十七、三十八、三十九、四十、四十一、四十二、四十三、四十四、四十五、四十六、四十七、四十八、四十九、五十、五十一、五十二、五十三、五十四、五十五、五十六、五十七、五十八、五十九、六十、六十一、六十二、六十三、六十四、六十五、六十六、六十七、六十八、六十九、七十、七十一、七十二、七十三、七十四、七十五、七十六、七十七、七十八、七十九、八十、八十一、八十二、八十三、八十四、八十五、八十六、八十七、八十八、八十九、九十、九十一、九十二、九十三、九十四、九十五、九十六、九十七、九十八、九十九、一百、

一、二、三、四、五、六、七、八、九、十、十一、十二、十三、十四、十五、十六、十七、十八、十九、二十、二十一、二十二、二十三、二十四、二十五、二十六、二十七、二十八、二十九、三十、三十一、三十二、三十三、三十四、三十五、三十六、三十七、三十八、三十九、四十、四十一、四十二、四十三、四十四、四十五、四十六、四十七、四十八、四十九、五十、五十一、五十二、五十三、五十四、五十五、五十六、五十七、五十八、五十九、六十、六十一、六十二、六十三、六十四、六十五、六十六、六十七、六十八、六十九、七十、七十一、七十二、七十三、七十四、七十五、七十六、七十七、七十八、七十九、八十、八十一、八十二、八十三、八十四、八十五、八十六、八十七、八十八、八十九、九十、九十一、九十二、九十三、九十四、九十五、九十六、九十七、九十八、九十九、一百、

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第三 舊獨領南太平洋諸島統治ニ關スル件

(大正十年三月二十四日公表)

日本海軍カ極東ニ於ケル獨逸艦隊ヲ掃蕩シテ舊獨領南太平洋諸島ヲ占領シタルハ東洋ノ平和ヲ維持シ太平洋方面ニ於ケル各國ノ通商航海ノ安全ヲ計ラムカ爲ニ出テタルモノナルハ今更細説ヲ要セス爾來日本政府ハ各聯合國ノ其ノ占領地ニ於ケル施政ニ準シテ之ニ軍政ヲ布キ主要諸島ニ若干ノ軍隊ヲ駐屯セシメタリト雖其ノ所謂軍政ハ實ハ名ノミニテ事實ニ於テハ行政ノ實務ハ老練ナル文官ノ手ニ在リ此等諸島ニ於ケル日本ノ文官軍事官憲ノ爲ニ何等ノ拘束ヲ受クルコト無ク專ラ島内ノ治安維持ト島民ノ福祉及發達ヲ計ルヲ主眼トシテ統治シ來リシハ同地方ヲ親シク視察シタル者何人モ齊シク看取スル所ナリ千九百十九年ノ聯合國最高會議ノ決議及對獨平和條約ノ規定ノ結果トシテ日本ハ赤道以北南太平洋諸島ノ委任統治ヲ引受クルコトナリ續テ昨年十二月ノ國際聯盟理事會ハ其ノ統治條項ヲ決定シタルヲ以テ帝國政府ハ其ノ條項ニ據リ極力當該地域住民ノ物質的精神的幸福並社會的進步ノ増進ヲ計ランカ爲ニ目下適當ナル統治機關ノ制定準備中ニシテ近ク各島ヨリ軍政ヲ撤去スルノ運ヒニ至ルヘシ

然ルニ近來此等ノ諸島ニ於ケル日本ノ施政ニ關シテ種々ノ流言傳ハリ或ハ日本海軍ハ此等諸島ニ要塞ヲ築造シツツアリト謂ヒ或ハ要塞ヲ築造セムトスルノ形跡無キモ各主要島嶼ニ於ケル海軍官憲ノ活動熾ナリト謂フカ如キ荒唐無稽ノ記事ヲ屢々新聞紙上ニ散見スルハ事實ヲ隱フルノ甚タシキモノニシテ甚タ遺憾ニ堪ヘス

世人或ハ此等南洋諸島ノ經濟上及軍事上ノ價值ヲ誇張シ其ノ占領ヲ過重視スルモノアルモ此等諸島ノ總面積僅ニ九百五十餘平方哩即チ合衆國ノ最小州「ロードアイランド」ヨリモ遙ニ小ク其ノ經濟的價值殆ト論スルニ足ラス況ンヤ帝國政府ハ委任統治ノ精神ニ鑑ミ此等地域内ニ陸海軍根據地又ハ要塞ヲ建造セサルコトハ屢次ノ聲明ニ依リテ明白ナルヲ以テ其ノ軍事的價值又見ルヘキ無シ若シ夫レ「ヤップ」島ニ至リテハ面積僅ニ八十平方哩即チ米領「グアム」島ノ約三分ノ一ニ足ラス其ノ港灣ハ幸ウシテ三千噸以下ノ汽船三隻ヲ容ルルニ過キヌ天與ノ產物亦殆ト無キヲ以テ海底電線ノ陸揚ヲ除ケハ何等價值ナキ洋上一片ノ瘦土ノミ然ルニ日本カ南洋諸島ノ統治ヲ委任セラレタル事實ヲ見テ北勘察加ヨリ南南洋群島ニ至ル四百萬方哩ノ海域ヲ擅ニ專有シタリト爲スハ恰モ「グアージン」群島ノ買収ヲ以テ米國ハ太平洋一帯ノ制海權ヲ掌握シタリト推斷スルニ等シ更ニ南洋諸島ニ對スル揣摩臆說ハ單ニ軍備ノ一點ニ止マラス或ハ目下交通地形氣候等ノ關係ヨリ

「トラツク」島ニ在ル民政部ヲ「バラウ」島ニ又「ヤルト」島ニ在ル同地方民政署ヲ「ウオーセ」島ニ移轉スルノ計畫アルヲ見テ世上或ハ日本軍事當局ハ其ノ本據ヲ移轉シテ二箇ノ重要ナル戰略上ノ準備ヲ爲シツツアリト懸ヒ或ハ此等ノ諸島ニ於テ現ニ外國商會ハ營業ヲ爲シツツアルノ事實ヲ看過シテ日本官憲ハ商業ノ目的ヲ以テ渡航スル外國人ノ入國ヲ禁止セリトカ或ハ米國宣教師ハ依然自由ニ傳道ニ從事スルノ事實アルニ拘ラス日本官憲ハ米國宣教師ノ傳道ニ壓迫ヲ加ヘタリトカ或ハ米國傳道學校ハ依然教導ニ從事スルノ事實ヲ懸ヒテ日本官憲ハ米國ノ傳道學校ヲ閉鎖セリトカ全然跡方モ無キ捏造ノ記事類々新聞紙ニ散見スルハ頗ル遺憾ナリ

INTERVIEW AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

March 24th, 1921.

It need scarcely be said that it was for the purpose of maintaining the peace of the Orient and of safeguarding the commerce and navigation of various countries in the Pacific that the Japanese Navy swept the German warships in the Orient and occupied the former German islands in the South Pacific. In conformity with the method of administration of the Allied Powers in the territories under their occupation, the Japanese Government established

military administration on these islands, stationing troops on the principal islands. The military administration, however, is such in name only, the actual executive affairs being in the hands of experienced civil officials. That they have been ruling the islands free from any interference by the military authorities, and with the principal object of maintaining peace and promoting the development and welfare of the natives is unanimously recognized by all who have visited these islands. By a resolution adopted by the Allied Supreme Council in 1919 and under the Treaty of Peace with Germany, Japan undertook the mandate for the former German islands in the South Pacific north of the equator. In December of last year the Council of the League of Nations having fixed the terms of the mandate, the Japanese Government is now preparing, in accordance with these terms, to establish a suitable administrative organ in order to promote the moral and material happiness of the inhabitants and further social progress as much as possible, and steps will shortly be taken to abolish military administration in the islands.

Of late there have been various rumours current regarding the Japanese administration of the islands. Some say that the Japanese Navy is fortifying them, while others say that though there are no indications of fortifications being erected, the naval authorities show much activity on the principal islands. These allegations are entirely unfounded, and it is very regrettable that such fabrications should often be found in newspapers.

There appears to be a tendency to exaggerate the economic and strategic value of the South Pacific islands and attach undue importance to their occupation by Japan, but the total area of the islands is no more than 950 square miles, that is, less than that of Rhode Island, the smallest State in the United States of America. The economic value of the islands is scarcely worthy of mention,—nor is their strategic value of any importance, since the Japanese Government, true to the spirit of mandatory rule, has discovered any intention of establishing military and naval bases of operation or fortifications, as they have declared time and again. As to the island of Yap, it measures only 80 square miles, or less than one-third of the area of Guam, and its harbour is barely capable of accommodating three steamers of less than 3,000 tons. There is almost no natural produce, and except for the cable facilities it affords, the island is no better than a worthless piece of barren soil in mid-ocean. It might as well be said that the United States of America obtained the control of the seas throughout the Atlantic by the purchase of the Virgin Islands as to say that by having the mandatory rule of the South Pacific islands entrusted to herself, Japan staked out for herself a sea area of 4,000,000 square miles from Kamchatka on the north to the South Pacific islands on the south.

Further, speculation regarding the South Pacific islands is not confined to their military features alone. In connection with the proposed transfer of the Civil Administration from Truk to Parau and of the Local Civil Administration from Jaluit to Wosse, which is due en-

tirely to the considerations of communication, topography, and climate, it is suggested that the Japanese military authorities are shifting their headquarters in order to make important strategic preparations. In spite of the fact the foreign firms are actually engaged in business on these islands, it is alleged that the Japanese authorities have prohibited the landing of foreigners who came for commercial purposes. It is further alleged that the Japanese authorities are bringing unlawful pressure to bear on the American missionaries, and that notwithstanding the fact that they are engaged in their work as freely as ever. Whereas the American mission schools continue their work as before, it is charged that they have been closed by the Japanese authorities. It is extremely regrettable that such pure fabrications should be allowed frequently to find their way to newspapers columns.

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that there have not been wanting unwarranted utterances due to misunderstanding and misconception, the Ministers in Peking of Japan, Great Britain, America, and France, on consultation with their respective Governments, and after a frank exchange of views among themselves, presented to the Chinese Government, in September last, the dossier of the Consortium with a view to making thoroughly understood the spirit in which it was organized and also to ensure its smooth working in future. Now that the Consortium has been completed, the Japanese Government, considering it opportune to give publicity to the dossier in order that the aim and purpose of the Consortium and the circumstances attendant upon its establishment may be made clear, recently proposed to the Government concerned to publish the documents. The proposition having been accepted by all the Governments, the documents have been published to-day.

The circumstances attending the formation of the Consortium are clear from the documents published, and the position of the Japanese Government with reference to the matter was made plain in a statement issued in May of last year, but it may not be out of place to amplify the statement on this occasion.

The main purpose of the Consortium is to ensure the concord and co-operation of the Powers concerned in order to promote the welfare of China. Above all, it should be borne in mind that the Consortium was born with an economic mission, and that it bears no political

complexion whatever.

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An international organization of this kind having for its object financial operations in China is not a new trial. With reference to loans for China, a Six-Power Consortium comprising Japan, Great Britain, America, France, Russia, and Germany was established in 1912, and though in the following year the American Group withdrew because of the policy the American Government had then adopted, while Germany was automatically excluded as a result of the Great War, the remaining four members have continue to co-operate with increased solidarity. In electing to participate in the Six-Power Consortium Japan was actuated solely by the principle of promoting the co-operation of the Powers. Not only despite the above-mentioned disassociation of some members, did she continue to be a member of the Consortium to respect the spirit of international accord with unchanged and unchangeable faithfulness, but she earnestly desired the return to the Consortium of the American Group whom she tried to persuade more than once. The proposal which the American Government brought forward in July of 1919 for the formation of a new Four-Power Consortium, consisting of Japan, Great Britain, America, and France was therefore welcome to the Japanese Government, for the proposition was in perfect keeping with their long-cherished desires. Japan gladly approved the plan and endeavored to accelerate the establishment of the proposed organization. In other words, the formation of the new Consortium is nothing more or less than the realization of our long-established policy.

There is no difference whatever between the aims of the new and the old Consortium in their fundamental essentials; on the contrary, it is not too much to say that the establishment of the new Consortium with the participation of America only means the strengthening of the spirit of the old Consortium and the increasing of its solidarity.

With reference to the reservations of Japan relating to Manchuria and Mongolia, our position was made clear by a detailed statement in May of last year, but it is very regrettable that we hear from time to time discussions, based apparently on misunderstanding concerning the motives of the Japanese proposal. Though a full clarification on this point may be expected by a perusal of the documents now published, (most of these documents represent correspondence exchanged between the Japanese and British Governments, but there were exchanged notes of a similar tenor with the American Government), it may be pointed out that the object of the Japanese Government in proposing the reservations was merely to secure anew a definite understanding of the Powers concerned regarding our special and legitimate claims in respect of Manchuria and Mongolia, and that they were not actuated by any desire completely to exclude the activities of the other Powers in those region. In other words, what Japan desires is distinctly to ensure her national defence and the security of her economic life. The actual and concrete cases are varied and numerous where the vital interests of self-preservation of a state may be involved, but the Japanese Government are confident that they may safely place reliance in

the exigencies of any situation that may arise hereafter, on the spirit of mutual trust and friendship among the Powers concerned. It has sometimes been alleged that the insistence by Japan on the reservations regarding Manchuria and Mongolia is due to her policy of aggression and that she has thereby delayed the formation of the Consortium. That is a conjecture entirely devoid of foundation. The demand for the ensuring of the right of self-preservation, with a view fundamentally to the requirements of national defence and of the economic existence of the nation, represents a serious national sentiment, and should by no means be regarded as emanating from the political ambition of a small section of the people.

Apart from these past circumstances, it is with much gratification to note that the Powers concerned have fully understood the real intentions of Japan and have recognized her earnest demand, and while looking forward with hope to the future enhancement of friendly co-operation, so happily born with the Consortium, we are convinced that it will lead to a new era of still greater accord and amity among the Powers concerned.

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ムコトヲ考慮シツアル次第ニ有之候尤此等借款中二箇ノ借款ハ希望スヘキモノトセラレタリト
雖是等ハ英佛國民ノ利害ニ直接ノ影響ヲ及ホスヘキモノニシテ此等直接關係ヲ有スルモノト協議
ヲ試ムルコトナク交渉ヲ進行スルハ實明ノ措置ニ非サルコト勿論ニ候

如斯狀態ノ下ニ支那政府トノ間ニ借款交渉ノ任ニ當ル爲米英佛日ノ財業者ヨリ成ル四國團ヲ形成
スルコトハ正ニ當ヲ得タル策ト認メラレ候尙支那ニ於ケル財業主體ヲノ問題ハ前記ノ方法ニヨリ
廣ク根本的ニ取扱フヲ得ルニ至ラシムコト本官ノ希望スル所ニ有之候若シ各借款ノ條件ニシテ
米國政府及他ノ協同國政府ニ稟議セラレ此等政府及支那政府ニ依リ承認セラルルニ於テハ米國政
府ハ嘗ニ異議ヲ挾マサルノミナラス却テ支那ノ福祉ト他國政府ノ正當ナル利害關係トハ相互的性質
ヲ有シ從テ彼等共通ノ利益ノ爲ニハ密接且友誼的關係ヲ保有シ得ヘキヲ確信致候

本官ハ米國政府ニ於テハ支那ノ政治上ノ管理ヲ毀損シ若ハ獨共和國ノ主權ヲ損傷スルカ如キ借款
條件ニハ反對スヘキ旨ヲ爰ニ明言スルヲ至當ト存候

政府ハ公債賣出ノ際該借款ハ政府ノ提唱ニ依リテ爲サレタルモノナルコトヲ開陳スルノ意アルヤ
否ヤニ付御問合セアラタル處右ニ對シテハ本官ハ政府ニ於テ該借款發行ヲ提唱シタル旨並右發行
ノ際以上ノ事實ヲ正式ニ開陳スルコトヲ躊躇セサルヘキ旨並ニ同示致候

米國團ノ團員カ其ノ現ニ有スル借款優先權ヲ讓渡スルノ件ハ該團體員タルノ條件トシテ適當ト思
考セラレ候

尤モ外國團體員ヨリ右讓渡ヲ求ムル件ハ米國政府ノ權限外ノ問題ニ有之候得共若シ米國團體員ニ
シテ希望セハ米國政府ハ其ノ爲シ得ル範圍ニ於テ斯カル讓渡ヲ實現セシメムカ爲幹旋ヲ辭セス候
現戰爭ハ或政府及其ノ人民竝他政府ノ人民ノ間ニ共通ノ利害關係ヲ生シタルノミナラス其ノ間ニ
嘗テ存在セル障礙ヲ除去シ且其ノ交渉ヲ容易ナラシメ候外國ニ於ケル吾人ノ利害關係擴張ノ結果
外國政府ニ對シ借款ヲ爲ス際往々危險ノ伴フコトハ考慮シ置クノ必要有之尙外國ニ對シテハ契約
條項ノ履行ニ付借主ノ善意及能力ニ信賴ヲ置カサルヘカラサル次第ニテ斯カル危險ハ對外放資ト
常ニ離ルヘカラサルコトモ亦考慮シ置クヘキモノニ有之候

米國政府ハ以上ノ條件ヲ充分領得シ米國人民ト外國政府トノ間ニ雙方有利ノ自由交渉ヲ獎勵シ且
之ヲ容易ナラシメムカ爲有ラユル適當ナル方法ニヨリ援助ヲ與ヘ且適切敏活ナル提議ヲ爲シ或ハ
外國ニ於テ米國人民ニ依リ善意ニ訂立セラレタル衡平ナル契約ノ履行ヲ保障スヘキ有ラユル方法
ヲ採ラムコトヲ欲シ候

新米國團體員ハ全國ノ代表タルヘシトノ提議ハ全然満足ヲ表スヘキモノニシテ之ニヨリ有ラユル

障礙ノ基礎ヲ除却スルニ至ルヘシト存候國內各方面ニ於テハ此ノ種ノ企業ニ興味ヲ有シ且今同提
議ノ如キ建設的運動ニ欣然加盟スルニ至ルコト疑ヲ容レ不申候而シテ右ハ米國財團ノ適當ナル組
織ニ待ツコト尠カラサル次第ニ付其ノ構成ノ曉ニハ成立確定前一應政府ニ其ノ團體員タラムトス
ル者ノ姓名ヲ申出テラレムコトヲ希望致候

貴下等ノ表示セララル共同ノ精神ハ甚タ満足ニ堪ヘス尙政府ニ於テハ本件ニ興味ヲ有スルコト竝
本件ヲ満足ニ解決セシメムカ爲有ラユル適當ノ援助ヲ供與セムコトヲ愛ニ保障致候 敬具

(ロ) 米國國務卿ヨリ駐米帝國大使宛書東

(千九百十八年十月八日附)

以書翰致啓上候陳者本官ハ曩ニ千九百十八年七月十日附書翰ヲ以テ閣下ニ對シ支那ニ對スル財政
援助ノ爲米國團體組織ノ件ニ關シ米國諸銀行ト本官トノ間ニ往復シタル機密書面寫及御送付置候
處前記往復文書ニテ御承知ノ適當國政府ニ於テハ新米國團體ヲシテ全國ヲ代表スルモノタラシメ
且其ノ團體員ニハ支那ニ於テ現實ノ利害關係ヲ有スル諸銀行竝該團體ニ加入ノ希望ヲ有シ政府及
他團體員ニ於テ之ヲ認諾スヘキ諸銀行ヲ網羅セシメムトスル存念ニ有之其ノ後三十一ノ銀行該米

國團體ニ參加シ此等銀行ハ正ニ全國各方面ヲ代表スルモノニ有之候

二六

各國議員ノ有スル一切ノ對支借款優先權及選擇權ハ一體トシテ米國團體ノ共有ニ移スコト並政府ノ保障スル將來ノ一切ノ對支借款ハ其ノ行政上ノモノタルト將タ實業上ノモノタルトヲ問ハス總テ團體共同ノ事業トスルコトヲ以テ米國團體員タル條件トスルハ合理ナリト思考スルコトニ各方面一致致候

以上ハ要スルニ米國團體ニ關スル限り其ノ組織ノ根本原則ニ有之候處國際團體成立ノ曉ニ於テハ米國團體ニ屬スル一切ノ借款ハ自然該國際團體ノ共有ニ移リ其ノ共同事業タラシメムトスル存念ニ有之而シテ對支財政援助ノ建設的企畫ニ對シ列國カ必要ナル協力一致ヲ爲スカ如キ諸政府及國民間ニ利害共通ノ起ルニ至ラシハ全ク現戰爭ノ屬タルコトハ率直ニ承認セラルヲ得ス從テ米國政府ハ支那ニ多大ノ利害關係ヲ有シ且現下同國ニ對シ實質的援助ヲ供與シ得ル日英佛諸國政府カ此ノ提案ニ付米國政府ト協同シ且米國團體ト協力スル爲同様ノ基礎ニヨリ各自國ノ團體ヲ組織スルヲ適當ナリト認メラレムコトヲ熱心ニ希望スル次第ニ有之蓋シ斯ノ如キ協力及原則ニ依リテノミ支那ニ對シ將又關係諸國ノ共通利益ノ爲最良ノ成果ヲ收メ得ヘキハ當國政府ノ常ニ確信スル所ニ有之候

若シ四國政府ニ於テ支那ニ對シ既ニ借款ヲ供シ又ハ將來借款ヲ供セムトスルモノ全部ヲ網羅シタル各自國ノ團體ヲ組織シ且各國議員ニ於テ其ノ有スル優先權乃至選擇權ノ附帶スル借款ヲモ併セテ將來ニ於ケル一切ノ對支借款ヲ他國團體員ト共ニ共同シテ引受クルコトトナサハ前頭ノ仕組ハ當該各國ノ財業者間ニ何等反對ナカルヘシト存候

右ト同様ニ四國團體ノ各自ニ於テモ其ノ有スル優先權乃至選擇權ノ附帶スル借款ヲ併セテ一切ノ對支借款並之ニ關連シ將來生スヘキ一切ノ事業ヲ他國團體ト協同スルコトトナサハ支那ノ爲最モ利益アル效果ヲ齎ラスヲ得ヘク是レ米國政府ノ眞實翹望シ居レル所ニシテ斯ノ如クニシテ衷心支那ノ福祉ヲ顧念スル總テ列國ヨリ誠實ナル援助ヲ享受シ得ヘシト恩料致候

米國政府ハ本提案ヲ爲スニ當リ所謂「五國借款團」ヲ考慮セサリシ次第ニアラサルハ勿論ニ有之候然リ乍ラ米國政府ハ新國際團體組織ニ關スル提議ニ依リ右五國借款團ノ有スル權利ニ何等干涉ヲ加ヘムトシタル趣旨ニハ無之唯今同組織セラルヘキ各國ノ新團體ハ米國團體ト同様其ノ範圍ヲ擴張シ舊借款團體員並他ノ加入ノ正當ナル要求權ヲ有スルモノヲモ網羅スルコトトシ依テ以テ有害ナル競爭及利己的精神ヲ排シ協調及共助ノ精神ヲ以テ一層大ナル支那ノ需要及機會ニ副ハムコトヲ希望シタルニ外ナラス候

二七

當國政府ノ提案ニ關シテハ關係諸國政府ヨリ種々ノ質疑ヲ提出セラレ候ニ付其ノ中主要ナル諸點ニ答フル爲茲ニ別紙覺書及送付候間貴國政府ニ移牒セラレ且貴國政府ニ於テ好意的考慮ヲ加ヘ贊助ヲ與ヘラルル様御配意ヲ得ハ欣幸ノ至リニ有之候右申進旁本官ハ茲ニ重テ閣下ニ向テ敬意ヲ表シ候 敬具

覺 書

米國政府カ最近各關係國政府ニ提議セル對支借款ニ關スル一般的計畫案カ主義上多大ノ好感ヲ以テ迎ヘラレタルハ頗ル満足トスル所ナリ

米國政府ハ該提案ノ數點ニ關シ此等政府ヨリ更ニ詳細ノ説明ヲ求メラレタルニ對シ茲ニ左ノ通回答セムトス

一、最近成立セル米國銀行團ハ現存借款團ニ復歸セムトスルモノニアラスシテ別ニ米日英佛ノ代表的財業者ヨリ成ル新ナル國際團體ヲ組織セムトスルモノナリ

米國政府ノ提案ハ必シモ舊借款團ノ解散ヲ考慮スルモノニアラス只各關係國政府カ舊借款團關係者ノミナラス之ト關係ナカリシモノト雖對支借款ノ業務ニ從事シ若ハ從事セムトスルモ

ノ其ノ他引入ノ望マシキモノハ全部之ヲ包容シ得ルカ如キ廣汎ナル各自國銀行團ヲ組織セムコトヲ希望セルニ過キス

又米國政府ハ該提案ヲ爲スニ當リ或ル特殊ノ借款ヲ念頭ニ置キタル次第ニアラスシテ單ニ廣ク支那ノ財政的需要ニ應スル將來ノ活動ノ一般原則ヲ設定セムト努メタルニ過キス是レ借款金額擔保トスヘキ收入並借款ノ適確ナル目的等ニ就テハ何等具體的説明ヲ爲サザリシ所以ニシテ此等ノ問題ハ各其ノ問題發生ノ場合ニ應シ決定セラルヘキモノト爲セリ

幣制改革ヲ目的トスル第二回若ハ追加改革借款ニ關シテハ該借款ニシテ新國際團體ノ事業ニ包含セララルニ於テハ米國政府ハ嘗ニ該借款ノミナラス英佛兩國團ノ積極的參加ヲ依然便ナラストスル事情存スルトキ進議セラルルコトアルヘキ他借款ニ就テモ米國團ニ於テ上記追加借款同様之ニ參加スルノミナラス進ミテハ日本團ト共ニ英佛兩國團ノ持分ヲモ引受實行セムコトヲ米國團ニ勸奨スルニ躊躇セサルヘキヲ爰ニ言明ス

二、「團體員ノ現ニ有スル借款優先權ヲ支那若ハ團體ノ爲ニ拋棄」云々ノ件ハ先以テ米國團ノミニ關シ將又銀行ト米國政府間ノ協定上ノ事項ニノミニ適用スルニアリ之ニ依リテ米國團所屬員ノ有スル支那政府ノ保證アル將來ノ對支借款優先權ハ總テ米國團體ニ提供シ該團體ハ更ニ

之ヲ國際團體ト共有スルコトトナルヘシ米國政府ハ右優先權提供ヲ以テ各銀行カ米國團體員タル必要妥當ノ條件ト認メタリ各關係國政府ハ各自國團ト各別ニ取極ヲ爲スノ必要アルハ勿論ナルモ米國政府ハ其ノ性質ノ如何ニ拘ラス斯ル優先權ハ總テ各團體銀行ヨリ其ノ所屬團ニ之ヲ提供スルコトト爲スニアラサレハ國際團體ノ業務ヲ順當ニ遂行シ得サルモノアリト思考ス

三、米國提案ノ趣旨ハ其ノ實業借款タルト行政借款タルトヲ問ハス之ヲ新協定ノ範圍内ニ收メムトスルニアリ何トナレハ實際上各種借款ノ間ニ分界線ヲ劃スルコトハ容易ナラサルモノナレハナリ又右兩者ハ孰レモ正當ナル金融上ノ企業ノ必須ノ範域ニシテ共ニ不健全ナル投機破壞的ナル競争ノ範圍ヨリ之ヲ罷脱セシムルノ必要アリ米國政府ノ主旨ハ如上ノ目的ヲ以テ各關係國政府一致シテ新タニ組織セラルヘキ各國銀行團ノ範圍ヲ擴張シ以テ確實ナル基礎ヲ有シ且斯ル借款ニ關係ヲ有スル金融業者ハ總テ之ヲ包容スルト共ニ先以テ關係國政府ノ了解ヲ得スシテ行ハルル獨立ノ金融企業ニ對シテハ支持ヲ與ヘサルコトトスヘシト云フニ存セリ

千九百十三年九月二十六日巴里ニ開催セラレタル銀行團會議及米國團ノ加盟決議セル實業借款取除ニ異議ナシトノ規約ニ關シテハ米國團ハ右ニ先テ既ニ該借款團ノ實際上分擔加入ヨリ

脱退シ居タルヲ以テ之ニ反對スヘキ地位ニアラサリシト云フヲ以テ足レリトス但シ新團體ノ成立ト共ニ本問題ヲ再考スルハ何等不可ナシト思考ス

四、「支那國ノ政治的支配權ヲ害シ該共和國ノ主權ヲ減損スヘキ借款條件」ナル一句ハ單ニ米國團ノ將來ノ活動ニ關シ述ヘタルニ止マリ決シテ舊借款團ト支那政府若ハ他政府ト支那人トノ間ノ現行特定取極ノ正否ヲ問題トセルモノニアラス米國政府ハ合意ニ基ク外國ノ監督收入ノ徵收其ノ他合意ニ基キ設定セラレタル特定ノ保障ニ對シ必スシモ反對スヘキモノトスルニアラス特定借款ノ條項ニ基ク顧問例ヘハ幣制改革實行ヲ監督スル外人顧問ノ任用ノ如キニ付テモ同シ

五、露白兩銀行團及其ノ舊借款團ニ對シ有スル權利ニ關シテハ其ノ舊借款團ニ關スル權利留保若ハ新團體ニ加入等ノ點ニ付何等直ニ行動ヲ執ラントスルノ意圖ヲ有セス前述ノ通現借款團ノ解散ハ必スシモ其ノ豫期スル所ニアラス又他面現在ノ情勢ハ此ノ際露國及白耳義團カ有效ニ組織セラルヘキヲ期待セシムルモノナシ

然レトモ米國政府ハ新國際團ニ加入セムトノ正當ノ要求ヲ闕却シ若ハ拒否セムトノ意圖アルモノニアラス只歐洲戰爭ノ經驗ニ鑑ミ實際的見地ヨリ先以テ現今緊密協同ノ關係ニ在リ且對

支借款供給ノ最有能力者タル各政府ノ利害ヲ一致調和スルヲ急務ト認メ將來有效ニ協力スルヲ得ルニ至ルヘキ他友好國銀行團加入問題ノ考慮ハ之ヲ後日ニ譲ラムトスルノミ

(ハ) 米國國務卿代理ヨリ駐米帝國大使宛書東

(千九百十九年五月三十一日附)

客年十月八日附「ランシング」氏書東ニ關シ本官ハ爰ニ去ル五月十二日巴里ニ於テ日英佛米各國銀行團代表者カ各本國政府承認ノ下ニ支那ニ於ケル財業ヲ目的トスル國際財團組織ノ爲會合ノ上關係國政府ノ確認ヲ條件トシテ滿場一致ヲ以テ別紙決議ヲ採擇スルニ至レルコトヲ通報スルノ光榮ヲ有シ候

米國政府トシテハ上記決議ヲ確認スルモノニシテ日本政府ニ於テモ來ル六月十八日舊借款團規約ノ期限滿了ニ先チ新借款團ヲシテ正式ニ其ノ組織ヲ完成セシムル爲速ニ同様確認ヲ與ヘラレムコトヲ希望致候

本官ハ爰ニ重テ閣下ニ向テ敬意ヲ表シ候 敬具

千九百十九年五月巴里ニ於ケル銀行團代表者會議ノ決議

一、日英佛政府ニ對スル千九百十八年七月米國政府通牒並其ノ後ノ覺書ニ開列セラレタル對支新借款團ノ組織ニ關スル原則ヲ承認セラレタルコトヲ議決ス

二、左ノ件ヲ決定ス

- (イ) 將來ノ借款事業及一切ノ現存借款契約並借款選擇權ニシテ公募セラルヘキモノハ總テ共同事業トス但シ企業(鐵道ヲ含ム)ニ關スル契約及選擇權ニシテ其ノ事業既ニ具體的進捗ヲ爲セルモノハ此ノ限ニ在ラス
- (ロ) 各國團體ハ其ノ所有シ又ハ管理スル一切ノ此ノ種契約及選擇權ヲ借款團ニ提供スヘシ
- (ハ) 各國團體ハ此ノ種ノ契約又ハ選擇權ヲ有スル他ノ當事者ヲシテ其ノ契約又ハ選擇權ヲ借款團ニ提供セシムル爲最善ノ努力ヲ爲スヘシ
- 三、各國團體ハ各自政府ノ承認ヲ與ヘタル政府カ露國ニ樹立セラレタルトキハ直ニ露國團體ノ新借款團加入方ヲ考量スルニ躊躇セサルヘキコトヲ宣言ス
- 議長ハ右決議ノ寫ヲ露國團體ニ送付スヘシ
- 四、白耳義團體ヨリ主要團體員トシテ新借款團ニ加入方要請ニ接シタル旨「シモン」氏ヨリ報告アリタル結果右要請ニ對シテハ新借款團成立後好意的考量ヲ加フルコトニ決定セリ

- 右決議ノ寫ハ「シモン」氏ヨリ白耳義國體ニ送付セラルヘシ
- 五、新借款團ニ於ケル各團體ハ一國家單位 (national unit) タルヘシ而シテ各團體中ノ團體員ハ新借款團ノ活動範圍内ニ於テ直接ニモ將又間接ニモ他國民ノ利益ヲ代表シ得サルコトニ決セリ
- 各團體ハ正式ノ契約文書ニ依リ組織セラルヘキモノトス
- 各契約文書ハ夫々他團體ニ送付セラルヘキモノトス
- 六、企業殊ニ鐵道ハ一體不可分ノ共同事業トシ之ヲ部分的ニ取扱ハサルコトニ主義上承認セリ而シテ各團體ハ各自ノ代表者及技術家ニ對シ上記ノ主義ヲ實現スル爲共同の計畫ヲ立案スヘキ旨ヲ訓令スルコトニ決セリ
- 七、瀋廣鐵道借款ニ日本團體參加方ノ問題提起セラレタルヲ以テ他ノ團體ハ新借款團成立シ日本團體之ニ加入シタルトキハ直ニ前項決議ノ條件ニ從ヒ本借款ニ付他團體ト均等ノ持分ヲ日本團體ニ提供セムトスル意旨ナル旨ヲ宣明セリ
- 八、本規約草案ヲ朗讀ノ上之ヲ承認シ且更ニ各本國政府ニ稟議シタル上更ニ團體ニ於テ審議ニ付スヘキコトニ決定セリ

(二) 日本銀行團代表者ヨリ米國銀行團代表者宛書東

(千九百十九年六月十八日附)

拜啓陳者對支新借款團問題ニ關聯シ巴里ニ於ケル貴下トノ會談並本月十六日貴下ト巽氏トノ面談ニ關シ爰ニ日本團體本部ヨリ日本カ特殊利益ヲ有スル滿蒙地方ニ於ケル一切ノ權利及選擇權ハ協定案所定ノ共同事業ニ關スル取極ヨリ除外セラレサルヘカラストノ訓令ニ接シタル旨達貴團置度存候右ハ日本カ前記地方ト地理上並歷史上上極メテ特殊ノ關係ヲ有スルノ事實ニ胚胎スル次第ニシテ且上記ノ特殊關係ハ從來屢次英米佛露ノ各國ニ依リ承認セラレタル所ニ有之且右ニ關シテハ特ニ千九百十七年十一月二日貴國國務長官ヨリ日本大使ニ送致セラレタル書東ニ付貴下ノ注意ヲ喚起致度候

加之支那改革借款契約調印ニ當リ現存銀行團規約ノ調印ノ際日本銀行團ハ左記ノ事項ヲ留保セルコト有之候

千九百十二年六月十八日巴里ニ開催セラレタル六國團會議ニ於テ當ニ發行セラルヘキ支那改革借款ニ關スル協定討議ノ際武内氏ハ日本團ヲ代表シテ左ノ通宣明シ且右ハ當時會議議事録ニ登

續セラレタリ

日本ノ銀行ハ本借款カ毫モ南滿洲及南滿洲ニ接近セル内蒙古ノ東部地方ニ於ケル日本特殊ノ權利及利益ヲ毀損スルカ如キコト無シトノ了解ノ下ニ本借款ニ參加ス
上述ノ事情ニ對シ幸ニ貴下ノ慎重ナル考慮ヲ遺フルヲ得ハ幸甚ニ存候 敬具
千九百十九年六月十八日

小田切萬壽之助

タイ、ダブルユー、ラモント殿

(ホ) 米國銀行團代表者ヨリ日本銀行團代表者宛書東

(千九百十九年六月二十三日附)

拜啓陳者六月十八日附貴輪ヲ以テ「日本カ特殊利益ヲ有スル滿蒙地方ニ於テ其ノ保有スル權利及選擇權」ニ關シ東京ヨリ接受セラレタル訓令ヲ米國團ニ傳達スル爲御通報ノ次第有之正ニ了承致候貴下ハ同意味ノ書面ヲ英國團ノ爲香上銀行「サー、チャールズ、アヂス」氏ニ又佛國團ノ爲印度支那銀行ノ「シモン」氏ニモ發送セラレタルコトト了解致候

拙者ハ英佛兩銀行團ト非公式協議ヲ遂ケタル結果御來示ノ件ニ對スル拙者等ノ所見一致セルコトヲ茲ニ及御通知候即チ拙者等ハ本問題ニ關シ貴國銀行團ニ於テ何等誤解アリト信セサルヲ得サル次第有之蓋シ日本團ニ於テ若シ如上ノ態度ヲ以テ終始セムカ日本ト新借款團トノ關係ニ及ホス結果ハ明白ナルヘク滿蒙ハ支那ニ於ケル重要地域ニシテ借款團ノ範圍ヨリ之ヲ除外セムト試ムルカ如キ金盡ハ到底容認セラレヘキモノニ無之候拙者等ノ所見ニ據レハ御來示ノ「特殊利益」ト經濟的困難トハ何等干涉スル所ナシト致思考候
御提案ノ問題ハ事頗ル重大ニシテ金融業團體ニ於テ直ニ之ヲ討議スルノ權能ナシト思惟セララルニ付拙者ハ本件ヲ華盛頓國務省ノ考量ニ委スルコトト致候他國團體ニ於テモ各自其ノ本國外務省ニ對シ同様ノ措置ニ出ツヘシト想察致候

千九百十二年六月十八日巴里ニ開催セル六國銀行團會議ニ於テ當時同議事録ニ登載セラレタル日本銀行團代表武内氏ノ言明ニ就キ御來示ノ趣モ了承致候得共同時ニ該議事録ニハ左ノ言明モ記錄セラレ居ルノ事實ニ付爰ニ御參考迄ニ右聲明ヲ引用致置度即チ

「英獨佛米各國團ハ右言明ノ執レヲモ容認若ハ考慮スルヲ得ス何トナレハ銀行團ニ於テハ政治上ノ問題ニ容認スルノ權能ヲ有セサレハナリ」

右ノ聲明ハ千九百十二年六月十一日倫敦ニ於テ日本大使カ「アヂス」氏ニ對シテ爲サレタル陳述ノ
趣旨ニ適應スルモノト認容セラレタル次第ニ有之候 教具

千九百十九年六月二十三日

タイ、ダブルユー、ラモント

小田切萬壽之助殿

(ハ) 米國國務省ヨリ帝國大使館宛覺書

(千九百十九年七月三日附)

米國政府ハ新借款團ニ對シテ與フヘキ政府援助ノ意義ヲ確定セル「フオーミユラ」ヲ左ノ通少シク
修正スルコトニ同意スルニ躊躇セラル旨ヲ愛ニ日本政府ニ通告ス

「四國銀行團所屬國政府ハ各其ノ自國團體ニ對シバ里ニ於ケル銀行團會議ニ於テ決セラレタル千
九百十九年五月十一日及十二日ノ決議及協定ニ依ル一切ノ事業ニ關シ完全ナル援助ヲ與フヘシ
但シ四國銀行團ニ於テ或特定ノ借款契約ヲ商量セムトスルニ際シ他ニ競争者アルトキハ在北京
國政府外交代表者ハ四國銀行團ニ對シ當該借款契約取得ノ爲合同的援助ヲ與フヘキコトヲ保

障ス

(ト) 英國外務省ヨリ在英帝國大使館宛覺書

(千九百十九年八月十一日附)

對支借款供給ヲ目的トスル國際借款團ニ英國加入ノ件ニ關シ「カーゾン」卿ハ日本國大使ニ對シ客
月二十二日附公文ヲ送リタルカ右ニ依リ珍田子爵ハ英國國ニ對スル政府ノ專屬的支持——關係國
政府ノ各自國銀行團ニ與フヘキ支持ノ程度ヲ定メタル米國「フオーミユラ」ノ採用ニ依リ満足ノ解
決ヲ告ケタル——ニ關スル條件ヲ除キ英國政府ハ三月二十二日附「カーゾン」卿ヨリ日本代理大使
宛公文所載國際借款團組織ニ關スル米國政府ノ原案全部ヲ容レタルコトヲ詳悉セラレタルヘシ
此ノ計畫ハ珍田子爵モ儘カニ承知セララルカ如ク現ニ着手セラレタル「コンセツション」ヲ除キ支
那ニ於ケル現在及將來ノ總テ「選擇權」ヲ借款團ニ於テ「ブール」セムトスルモノナリ
日本國大使ハ又去ル五月十一日及十二日ノ巴里ニ於ケル銀行團會議議事録ヲ閱讀セラレタルヘク
其ノ際關係各國政府ノ承認ヲ條件トシ全會一致ヲ以テ各銀行團ノ所有ニ係ル現存契約並「選擇權」
ニシテ公募セララルヘキモノハ總テ借款團ニ「ブール」シ尙團體外ノ者ニシテ此ノ種契約並「選擇權」

ヲ有シ若ハ「コントロール」スルモノニ對シテハ之ヲ借款團ニ提供セシムヘク最善ノ努力ヲ試ムヘキコトヲ議決セリ

英米佛各國政府ハ既ニ各自國銀行團ニ對シ政府支持ノ程度ニ關シテハ米國ノ定義ニ從フヘキコトヲ條件トシテ右決議ヲ承認スル旨通告セリ然ルニ「カーゾン」卿ノ知ル限リニ於テ日本國政府ハ未ク右承認ヲ與ヘス之カ爲借款團組織ノ緊急事業ハ其ノ進捗ヲ阻止セラルルニ至レリ

英國政府ノ耳ニスル所ニ據レハ在巴里日本財務代表者ハ本國銀行團ノ指令ニ依リ「日本ハ滿蒙ニ於テ歴史的並地理的特殊關係アリ右ハ既ニ累次英米佛露ノ認メタル所ナルニ依リ同地方ニ於ケル日本ノ權利及「選擇權」ハ契約案ニ規定セラルル「ブローニング」ノ取極ヨリ除外セラルヘキモノナリトノ旨ヲ他國銀行團代表者ニ告ケタリトノコトナルカ右ハ英國政府ノ甚ク遺憾トスル所ナリ

英米佛各國團ハ右日本國ノ要求ニ對シ滿蒙ヲ借款團ノ範圍ヨリ除外セムトスルカ如キハ到底認容スヘカラサルモ事重大ニシテ直接銀行ニ於テ之ヲ討議スルノ權能ナキヲ以テ須ラク之ヲ政府ノ決定ニ委ヌヘシトノ態度ニ出テタリト聽ケリ

斯ル事態ノ下ニアリテ英國政府ハ本件ニ關シ日本政府ノ注意ヲ喚起シ——合衆國政府ニ於テハ既ニ之ヲ爲シタリトノコトナリ——日本銀行團ヲシテ其ノ態度ヲ變セシムル様措置方ヲ請フノ妥當

ナルヲ覺ユ

已ニ英日佛各政府ノ認容ヲ得タル米國提案ノ基本的目的ノ一ハ特殊利權範圍内ニ於ケル特殊要求ヲ排斥シ支那全體ヲ完全ニ開放シ國際借款團ノ協同活動ニ委ヌルニアリ此ノ目的ハ各當事者カ其ノ勢力範圍内ニ於ケル如何ナル經濟上ノ優先權ヲ犧牲ニ供スル非サレハ之ヲ達成スルコトヲ得ス滿蒙ハ支那ノ重要ナル地域ニシテ之ヲ借款團ノ範圍ヨリ除外セムトセルカ如キハ借款團ノ基礎的主義ヲ全然否定スルニ等シク斯クテハ他國側ノ同様ナル要求ノ復活ヲ誘起シ借款團組織ニ依リ回避セムト企圖セル困難ヲ永ク存續セシムルニ至ルヘシ

日本銀行團ヲ除キ他國銀行團ハ已ニ契約中ニ含マルル除外規定ノ外權利及「オブション」ハ總テ「ブール」スルコトヲ承諾セリ事ノ公平ヲ期セムカ爲各團體ハ此ノ點ニ於テ皆統一のニ律セラレサルヘカラス

英國政府ハ日本國政府カ必スヤ如上ノ見解ヲ是認シ日本銀行團ヲシテ滿蒙ヲ借款團ノ範圍ヨリ除外セムトノ要求ヲ撤回セシムルニ至ルヘキヲ信シテ疑ハス

(十一) 英帝國大對敵 英國政府會議要旨

(ナ) 在英帝國大使館ヨリ英國外務省宛覺書

(千九百十九年九月一日附)

日本政府ハ千九百十九年五月十一日及十二日巴里ニ於テ對支借款團組織ノ爲開催セラレタル米英佛日各銀行團代表者會議ノ決議ヲ確認ス但シ右決議ノ確認ハ南滿洲及東部內蒙古ニ於ケル日本ノ特殊權利及利益ニ何等不利ノ影響ヲ及ホスコトアルヘキモノナリト解釋スヘカラサルハ勿論ナリトス

(リ) 英國外務省ヨリ在英帝國大使館宛覺書

(千九百十九年十一月二十日附)

去ル九月一日日本大使閣下ハ「カーゾン」伯ニ對シ左ノ覺書ヲ送致セラレタリ
「日本政府ハ千九百十九年五月十一日及十二日巴里ニ於テ對支借款團組織ノ爲開催セラレタル米英佛日各銀行團代表者會議ノ決議ヲ確認ス但シ本決議ノ確認ハ南滿洲及東部內蒙古ニ於ケル日本ノ特殊權利及利益ニ何等不利ノ影響ヲ及ホスコトアルヘキモノナリト解釋スヘカラサルハ勿論

ナリトス」

其ノ後「カーゾン」卿トノ會見ニ際シ珍田子爵ハ本國政府ヨリ接受セル訓令ニ遵ヒ南滿洲及東部內蒙古ノ意義如何ヲ説明セラレタリ

英國政府ハ右日本ノ説明ニ對シ最モ慎重考慮ヲ加ヘタル結果借款團ノ活動範圍ヨリ南滿洲及東部內蒙古ヲ除外セムトスル主張ニシテ地理的要求ヲ意味スルモノトセハ之ヲ承諾スルハ正當ニアラストノ結論ニ到達セサルヲ得ス

八月十一日閣下ニ通告セル覺書ニ於テ日本大使ニ指摘セルカ如ク支那ニ於テ廣汎ナル地域ニ互リ通商上ノ利益ヲ獨占セムトスルカ如キ要求ヲ承認スルハ利益範圍ヲ撤廢シテ支那ノ全土ヲ國際的財業協同活動ノ爲開放セムトスル借款團組織ノ根本ノ觀念ニ直接牴觸スルモノナリ

「ロード、カーゾン」ハ日本政府ニ於テ借款團ノ範圍及目的ニ關シ誤解ヲ抱ケルモノト思料セサルヲ得ス借款團カ已ニ固定セル利益ヲ侵害セムトスルカ如キモノトハ思考シ又思考セルコトナシ五月十一日ノ團體規約案第一條ハ實業的企畫(鐵道ヲ含ム)ニシテ具體的進捗セル借款契約乃至優先權ハ之ヲ提供スルヲ要セサルヘキコトヲ特ニ規定セリ新借款團ノ範圍ハ明確ニ支那ニ於ケル將來ノ企業ニ對スル投資ニ限局セラルルモノニシテ斷シテ已ニ確立セル實業的企畫ニマテ及フモノ

南滿洲ノ關スル限リハ「ロード」カ、カ、右地域内ニ於テ重要ナル鐵道及其ノ他ノ實業的企業
カ日本ノ手ニ成リ己ニ進歩シ乃至進歩ノ道程ニアリ從テ明ニ借款團ノ範圍外ニ屬スルモノアルヲ
承認ス
乍然東部內蒙古ニ付テハ然ラス同地方ニ在リテハ日本ニ鐵道ニ關スル優先權許與セラレ居レリト
雖未タ何等工事ニ着手セラレス東部內蒙古ニ關シ日本政府ノ提議セラレタル要求ハ廣汎ナル地域
ニ亘リ排他的ノ利益ヲ保留セムトスルモノニ外ナラス而シテ該地域ノ南境ハ事實北京ヲ包圍シ且
直隸省ヲ侵食スルカ如キ狀勢ニアルモノニシテ斯ル要求ハ日本ニ於テ果次恪守セムコトヲ誓約セ
ル支那ノ獨立及領土保全ノ主義ト調和スルコトヲ得ス

仍テ本問題ヲ此ノ見地ヨリ觀察スルトキハ日本政府ニ於テ南滿洲及東部內蒙古ニ關スル其ノ現今
ノ態度ヲ變更スルニ異議ナカルヘク從テ日本銀行團ニ對シ何等特別ノ留保ナク他國財團ト同一ノ
基礎ノ下ニ新借款團ニ加入スヘキコトヲ許可セラルルニ至ラムコトヲ期待ス
日本政府ニ於テモ今ヤ支那ノ臨マムトシツツアル不幸ナル事態ニ顧ミ此ノ時局ニ對シ急速措置不
ルノ緊要ナルヲ認メラレ居ルヲ疑ハス

(又) 在英帝國大使館ヨリ英國外務省宛電書

(千九百二十年二月十六日附)

帝國政府ハ對支新借款團組織問題ニ關スル客年十一月二十日英國政府ノ公文ニ對シ慎重考慮ヲ加
ヘタリ然ルニ英國政府ニ於テハ南滿洲及東部內蒙古ニ關スル帝國政府ノ提言ヲ以テ經濟上ノ利益
ヲ獨占スルモノトナシ或ハ所謂勢力範圍ヲ確立セムトスルモノトナシ殊ニ甚タシキニ至リテハ支
那ノ獨立及領土保全ノ主義ト相容レサルモノナリト思惟セラレ居ルカ如シ帝國政府ニ於テハ其ノ
提言ノ本旨ニ對シ茲ニ重テ腹藏ナク帝國政府ノ所見ヲ披瀝シ英國政府ノ考慮ヲ促サムトス
抑モ南滿洲及東部內蒙古一帶ノ地方ハ我領土タル朝鮮ニ接壤セル自然ノ結果トシテ我國防並國民
的生存ニ極メテ深甚特異ノ關係ヲ生セリ爲ニ同地方ニ於ケル事業ハ往々ニシテ國家ノ緊切ナル安
危ノ問題ヲ包含ス是レ日本カ同地方ニ於テ特殊ノ利益ヲ有シ且從來幾多特殊ノ權利ヲ設定シタル
所以ナリ帝國政府ハ素ヨリ新借款團組織ノ目的及本旨ニ對シテハ何等誤解疑惑ヲ抱ケルコトナク
之ニ依リ列國ト共ニ支那一般ノ幸福増進ノ爲協力スルコトハ其ノ最モ欣幸トスル所ナリト雖南滿
洲及東部內蒙古地方ニ於テ日本ノ國防並國民ノ經濟的生存ニ至大ノ關係アル事業迄モ擧ケテ今回

ノ新借款團計畫ノ如ク單ニ經濟的打算ノミニヨリ國際財業團ノ共同活動ニ委セサルヘカラサルカ如キハ國家ノ安全ヲ保障シ自衛ノ方途ヲ講スルニ方リ其ノ完キヲ期待スル能ハサルノ虞アリテ到底我國論ノ是認セサル所ナルハ昨年九月一日ノ會見ニ於テ「カーゾン」卿ニ對シ珍田大使ヨリ委曲説明シタル通ナリ加之殊ニ露國近時ノ政情ハ其ノ東亞ニ及ホス影響ニ付深甚ナル憂慮ヲ抱カシムルモノアリ現ニ西比利亞ニ於ケル事態ハ最近急轉直下ノ勢ヲ以テ進展シ形勢ノ推移如何ニ依リテハ帝國ノ安危極東ノ治安ノ爲極メテ危險ノ情勢ヲ誘起スヘク延テ東亞全般ニ互リ危險ナル勢力ノ跳梁擾亂ニ委スルノ虞ナシトセス斯ル危局切迫ノ兆アルニ鑑ミ帝國政府ハ一層切實ニ自國並極東ノ危殆防遏ノ手段ヲ講スルノ必要ヲ自覺セリ然リ而シテ滿蒙ハ實ニ此等勢力ノ極東ニ浸潤シ帝國及東亞ノ安寧ヲ脅ス門戸タリ斯ル情勢ノ下ニ帝國政府カ特ニ滿蒙地方ニ對シ他ノ列國ト異リ死活ニ關スル底ノ緊切ナル關係ヲ有シ之カ爲國家及國民ノ生存上缺クヘカラサル特殊且正當ナル留保ヲ爲ササルヲ得サルコトハ英國政府ノ諒トセラル所ナリト確信ス之ヲ要スルニ滿蒙ニ關スル帝國提案ノ趣旨ハ曩ニ説明セル通最モ重キヲ國防ト國民の生存トニ置キ延テ極東全般ノ平和ヲ願念セルニ出テタル次第ニシテ更ニ最近ノ事態ニ依リテ此ノ信念ヲ益々深カラシム從テ如上ノ本旨ヲ傷ハサル限リハ滿蒙ニ於テモ各國資本家ト協力スルヲ辭セサルヘキハ勿論ニシテ素ヨリ何等地理

的區別ヲ設ケテ經濟上ノ利益ヲ壟斷シ乃至所謂勢力範圍ヲ確保増進シ或ハ支那ノ獨立及領土保全主義ニ背反セムトスルカ如キ動機ニ出ツルモノニアラサルハ多言ヲ俟タス此等ノ點ハ特ニ英國政府ニ於テ慎重周密ナル考慮ヲ加ヘラレムコトヲ切望ス

然ルニ過日「カーゾン」卿ハ珍田大使ニ對シ新借款團ニ依リ遂行セラレムトスル企畫ニシテ日本ノ國防上ノ見地ヨリ其ノ安全ヲ脅スカ如キ虞アルニ於テハ之ヲ防ク爲スル場合ニ適應スヘキ一ノ「フオーミュラ」ヲ案出セムコトヲ求メラレタル趣ニテ右ハ幸ニ英國政府ニ於テモ正ニ帝國政府ト憂ヲ分タレ居ルモノト認メラレ誠ニ欣快ニ堪ヘサルニ付帝國政府ハ此ノ際日本銀行團ニ對シ他ノ銀行團ト同一ノ基礎ニ於テ新借款團加入ヲ認可スルト共ニ前來所述ノ趣旨ニ願ミ左記ノ「フオーミュラ」ニ依リ別ニ關係各國政府ト適當ナル文書交換ヲ行ヒ以テ本件ノ解決ヲ圖ラムトス

左記

日本政府ハ千九百十九年五月十一日及十二日巴里ニ於テ對支借款團組織ノ爲開催セラレタル日英米佛各銀行團代表者會議ノ決議ヲ確認ス但シ南滿洲及東部內蒙古ニ關スル借款ニシテ帝國ノ國防並國民ノ經濟的生存ノ安全ヲ確保スル上ニ於テ重大ナル障害ヲ來タスト認メラルモノニ付テハ

帝國政府ニ於テ其ノ安全ヲ保障スルニ必要ナル措置ヲ執ルノ自由ヲ留保ス

四八

一、南滿洲鐵道及同支線並其ノ附帶事業タル嶺山ハ借款關係ニアラサルヲ以テ當然新借款團ノ共同範圍ニ屬セス

二、吉長鐵道、新奉鐵道及四鄭鐵道ハ既ニ工事完成シ列車ノ運轉開始シ居レルヲ以テ新團體規約案第二條ニ所謂具體的進捗ヲ爲セルモノニテ當然新借款團ノ共同範圍ニ屬セス

三、吉會鐵道、鄭家屯洮南鐵道長春洮南鐵道開原吉林鐵道洮南熱河鐵道及洮熱線ノ一地點ヨリ海港ニ至ル鐵道ハ皆ニ南滿洲鐵道ノ支線若ハ榮養線タルニ止マラス實ニ南滿洲鐵道ト相俟テ帝國國防ニ最も重要ナル關係ヲ有シ且極東治安保持ノ基準タルモノナルニ願ミ新借款團ノ共同範圍ヨリ除外セラルヘキコトヲ期待ス尙右ノ中ノ多クハ己ニ英米兩國政府ニ於テ除外方同意ヲ表セラレタル所ナリ且右ノ如ク之ヲ除外スルモ他日實際公債ヲ發行スルニ當リテハ之ヲ歐米ノ市場ニ於テモ求ムルコトアルヘシ

(ル) 米國國務省ヨリ在米帝國大使館宛覺書

(千九百二十年三月十六日附)

米國政府ハ日本大使カ對支借款ヲ目的トスル國際借款團組織ニ關スル日本政府ノ所見ヲ開陳セラレタル千九百二十年三月二日附覺書ヲ受領シ慎重考慮ヲ加ヘタリ而シテ日本カ南滿洲及東部内蒙古ニ關シ經濟上又ハ政治上ノ獨占的權利ヲ何等要求スルモノニアラサルコトヲ認メラレタルハ米國政府ノ衷心満足スル所ナリ

然リト雖米國政府ハ日本政府ノ提出セラレタル「フオーミュラ」カ其ノ辭句極メテ明瞭ヲ缺キ且其ノ性質殆ト變通ノ餘地無ク爲ニ日本政府ニ於テハ依然米英佛銀行團カ支那ノ福利ノ爲同共和國ノ重要地域ノ開發ニ參加スルヲ排除セラレムトスルノ意圖アルヲ表明スルモノト思考セラレヘク是レ實ニ支那ノ獨立及領土保全ノ本義ト相容レサル企畫ニシテ深ク失望ノ念ヲ禁スル能ハス

米國政府ハ日本ノ「フオーミュラ」ニ於テ表明セラレタル主義ノ主眼トスル所ニ對シテハ敢テ同感ヲ表セサル次第ニハ非ス然レトモ米國政府ハ(第一)國家ノ自衛權ハ國家間ノ關係ニ於テ世界ノ認容スル權利ニ屬スルモノニシテ從テ之ヲ一特定ノ場合ニ適用セムカ爲特殊ノ宣明ヲ必要トセザルヘク(第二)前記主義ヲ承認シ居レルハ己ニ千九百十七年十一月二日「ランシング」卿石井子爵ノ間ニ交換セラレタル公文ノ章句ニモ包含セララルモノト思考スルモノナリ之ヲ以テ米國政府ハ日米間ニ現存スル了解並日本ト借款團ニ參加スヘキ他ノ列國トノ間ニモ同様存在スト思惟セララル

解ノ特殊關係ニ願ミ新借款國カ日本ノ經濟的生存又ハ國防ニ背反スル何等施措ヲ試ムルモノアルヘシト懸念スル要ナシト思考ス

如上ノ次第ニ付日本ノ緊切ナル利益ニ危險ヲ及ホスカ如キ優先權(オプシヨン)ニ對シ支援ヲ拒斥スヘキコトハ明ニシテ日本ハ之ニ就テ偏ニ他ノ二列國ノ誠意ニ信頼シ意ヲ安ンシテ可ナリ將又日本カ前提條件トシテ上記「フオーミユラ」ニ對シ他ノ三國ニ同意セムコトヲ固執セラルルハ徒ニ誤解ヲ生セシムルニ過キスト思考セラル

加之此ノ種「フオーミユラ」ハ管ニ不必要ナルヘキノミナラス却テ南滿洲及東部內蒙古ノ地位ト他ノ支那領域ノ地位トヲ特ニ區別スル故ヲ以テ自ラ誤解ヲ生セシムルモノト思料セラル且如斯區別ヲ設クルノ一事ハ支那現下ノ紛糾セル事態ヲ更ニ甚カラシムルモノニアラスヤトノ疑ヲ惹起セシムルニ至ルヘキヲ恐ル之ヲ以テ米國政府ハ日本政府カ米國及他兩國トノ間ニ存スル了解關係ニ願ミ本問題ニ關シ他ノ列國ノ誠意ニ信頼シ且明確ナル保證ヲ得ムトスル在來ノ提議ハ之ヲ撤回セラレムコトヲ希望ス蓋シ單ニ斯ル保證ヲ表明スルコトスラ將來徒ニ誤解ヲ惹起セシムル虞アルモノナレハナリ

米國政府ハ日本政府カ新借款國ノ活動範圍ヨリ除外セラルヘキ滿蒙ニ於ケル日本國民ノ特定ノ既

得利益ヲ進ミテ列舉スルニ躊躇セラレナリシコトヲ欣幸トス去リナカラ米國政府ハ日本ノ經濟的又ハ政治的安全ノ必要ニ應セムカ爲洮南熱河間及其ノ一地點ヨリ海港ニ至ル豫定線ノ如キ鐵道ノ建設管理カ獨リ日本ニノミ緊要ノ事業ナリトハ信シ難キ所ナリトス

米國銀行團ヲ代表スル「ラモン」氏ト日本銀行側ノ代表者トノ間ニ目下東京ニ於テ進行中ノ討議ノ結果滿蒙ニ於ケル特殊企業ニ關シ之ヲ借款團ノ事業ヨリ除外スルコトニ共ニ満足シ且日本ニ於テモ無條件ヲ以テ承認ヲ與ヘ得ルカ如キ完全ナル了解ニ到達スルニ至ラムコトヲ希望ス

最後ニ米國政府ハ從來行ハレタル隔意無キ意見ノ交換ニヨリ今ヤ借款團組織カ速ニ完成セラルヘシトノ信念ヲ確實ナラシムルニ足ル相互了解ノ基礎ニ將ニ到達セムトスルノ事實ヲ見欣快ノ至リニ堪ヘス

(ナ) 英國外務省ヨリ在英帝國大使館宛覺書

(千九百二十年三月十九日附)

英國外務大臣ハ計畫中ノ借款團下ニ於ケル南滿洲及東部內蒙古ノ地位ニ關シ三月十六日日本大使閣下ヨリ提出セラレタル覺書及「フオーミユラ」ニ對シ慎重攻究ヲ加ヘタル結果左ニ其ノ所見ヲ開

陳スルノ光榮ヲ有ス

客年十一月二十日珍田子爵ニ手交セル覺書ニ於テ支那ニ於ケル廣汎ナル地理的區域ヲ借款團ノ範圍ヨリ除外セムトスル日本ノ要求ニ對スル英國政府ノ反對意見ヲ宣明シ置キタル處今同提案セラレタル「フオーミュラ」ノ辭句ニ於テ前顯日本當初ノ態度ニ殆ト何等ノ更改ヲモ發見シ難シトノ結論ニ到達セサルヲ得サルハ「カーゾン」卿ノ頗ル遺憾トスル所ナリ即チ右「フオーミュラ」ニ據レハ

「南滿洲及東部內蒙古ニ關スル借款ニシテ日本ノ國防並國民ノ經濟的生存ノ安全ヲ確保スル上ニ於テ重大ナル障礙ヲ來スト認メラルモノニ付テハ日本政府ニ於テ其ノ安全ヲ保障スルニ必要ナル措置ヲ執ルノ自由ヲ留保ス」

ト謂フニ在リテ其ノ字句明瞭ヲ缺キ且其ノ性質總括的ニシテ爲ニ日本政府ニ於テハ依然他三國銀行團カ支那ノ福利ノ爲同共和國ノ重要地域ノ開發ニ協同參加スルヲ排除セラレムトスルノ意圖アルヲ表明スルモノト思考セラルヘク從テ日本ノ留保ハ支那ノ獨立ノ原則並領土保全ノ實現ト相容レサルモノナリトノ印象ヲ與フルモノナリ

英國政府ハ經濟的生存ニ必要ナル食糧及原料品ノ供給ヲ確保セムトスル日本國民ノ正當ナル要望

並朝鮮邊疆ヲ戰略上ノ見地ヨリ防護維持セムトスル至當ナル其ノ希望ハ共ニ充分之ヲ承認スルモノナリト雖例ヘハ日本政府説明書第三項ノ留保中ニ舉示セラレタル南滿洲鐵道ノ西方ニ位スル三鐵道ヲ建設管理スルコトハ前記ノ必要ニ應スル爲獨リ日本ニノミ喫緊ノ事ナリトハ信シ難キ所ナリトス

去リ乍ラ出來得ル限リ日本政府ノ希望ニ副ハシムルト同時ニ孰レニセヨ特殊利益範圍カ公然承認セラレタルモノナリトノ印象ヲ與フルカ如キ特殊地域ノ明記ヲ避ケムカ爲英國政府ハ日本政府ニ於テ借款團カ日本ノ經濟的生存及國防ノ安全ニ影響ヲ及ホスカ如キ何等施措ヲ試ムルコトアルヘシト懸念スルノ要無ク且前記日本ノ利益ニ危險ヲ及ホスカ如キ活動ニ對シ支援ヲ拒斥スルコトニ付テハ關係列強ノ誠意ニ充分信頼シ得ヘキ旨文書ヲ以テ保障ヲ與フルニ躊躇セサルヘシ

(ウ) 在英帝國大使館ヨリ英國外務省宛覺書

(千九百二十年四月十四日附)

日本國政府ハ英國政府カ對支新借款團組織ニ關スル日本ノ提言ニ對シ再ヒ其ノ所見ヲ腹藏ナク開陳セラレタル千九百二十年三月十九日附覺書ヲ受領シ慎重熟閱セル處英國政府ニ於テハ日本政府

ノ提議セル「フオーミュラ」ノ主義タル日本ノ國防並日本國民ノ經濟的生存ノ安全ヲ保障セムトスル日本ノ正當ナル希望ヲ十分承認セラレ出來得ル限り日本政府ノ希望ニ副ハムトセラレタルニ對シ満足ノ意ヲ表スハ日本政府ノ欣幸トスル所ナリ

英國政府カ前記「フオーミュラ」ノ辭句及性質ニ鑑ミ右ハ依然トシテ他國ノ支那ニ於ケル重要地域開發協同參加ヲ排除セムトスル日本ノ希望ヲ表示スルモノト解セラレ從テ斯ル「フオーミュラ」ノ文辭ハ日本ノ留保カ支那ノ獨立及領土保全ノ主義ト相容レサルカ如キ印象ヲ與フル虞アリ且地理的區域ノ表示ヲ爲スハ特殊ノ利益範圍ヲ公認スルモノナルカ如キ印象ヲ惹起スル虞アリトシ斯ル表示ヲ避ケムコトヲ協議セラレタルニ對シテハ日本國政府ハ友好ノ精神ニ基ク忠言トシテ之ヲ認ムルニ躊躇セサルモ右日本政府提議ノ理由ハ要スルニ日本既得ノ特殊權利並接壤關係ニ基ク特殊地位ヲ明ニセムカ爲必要且有益ナリト信シタルニ據ルモノニシテ英國政府ノ指摘セラレタルカ如キ該「フオーミュラ」ニ伴フ印象等ニ至リテモ日本政府ノ念頭ニタモ浮ハサリシ所ナリ

乍去英國政府ノ憂慮セラルルハ日本ノ提議ノ本旨ニ非スシテ其ノ形式ニ在ルコトヲ了知シタルニ付日本政府ハ重テ篤ト考慮ヲ費シタル結果日本政府提議ノ國防並國民ノ經濟的生存ノ安全保障ノ根本義ハ英國政府ニ於テモ十分承認セラレ從テ日本政府ニ於テ新借款團カ日本ノ經濟的生存及國

防ニ影響スヘキ何等活動ニ出ツヘキヲ恐ルルヲ要セサル旨並關係列國ニ於テ右ノ如キ利益ニ反スル企業ニ同意スルモノニ非サル旨ノ保障ヲ書面ニテ日本政府ニ與ヘラルル趣英國政府ノ聲明ニ信賴シ欣然同政府ノ忠言ヲ容レ他ノ各關係國政府ニ於テモ右英國政府ノ了解ニ同意スヘキコトヲ條件トシテ茲ニ「フオーミュラ」ヲ特設セムトスルノ提議ヲ撤回スヘシ

次ニ日本政府カ當然新借款團ノ共同範圍ヨリ除外セラレヘキコトヲ期待セル鐵道其ノ他ノ企業ノ列記ニ付英國政府ハ南滿洲鐵道以西ニ在ル三鐵道ニ付日本單獨ニテ建設管理スルノ必要アリヤ疑ナキ能ハストノ見解ヲ持セラルル處元來洮南ヨリ熱河ニ至ル線及同線ノ一地點ヨリ海港ニ至ル線ノ兩鐵道ハ同地方ノ經濟的發達ヲ遂ケシムルヲ目的トスル外ニ庫倫方面ヨリスル外敵ニ對シ日支協同シテ之ヲ防禦セムトスル軍略上ノ見地ニ基キ計畫セラレタルモノナリ然ルニ往々之ヲ以テ北京方面ヲ威壓セムトスルモノナルカ如キ誤解アルハ日本政府ノ甚タ意外且遺憾トスル所ニ付此ノ點ハ英國政府ニ於テ篤ト日本ノ立場ヲ了解セラレムコトヲ期待ス乍然日本政府ハ列國トノ共通利害ヲ顧念シ右兩鐵道ヲ新借款團ノ共同事業トナスコトニ對シ異存ナキモ兩鐵道ニ對スル日本ノ特異ノ關係ニ顧ミ左ノ二點ニ付英國政府ノ贊同ヲ得ムコトヲ希望ス

一 新借款團ニ於テ他日右洮熱鐵道ヲ北方ニ延長シ東支鐵道線ニ接續セシムルカ如キ計畫アル場

一合ニハ右ハ往年日本政府ヨリ抗議セル所謂錦愛鐵道ノ再現ニ外ナラサル次第ニテ其ノ南滿鐵道
 其ニ及ホス影響ノ重大ナルニ願ミ以上ノ如キ延長線計畫ニ付テハ豫メ日本團體ヲ經テ日本政府ノ
 同意ヲ得ルコトヲ望ム

二右滿鐵道ハ日本ニ於テハ可成速ニ其ノ敷設ヲ見ルニ至ラムコトヲ希望スル次第ニ付若シ新借
 款團所屬他團體ニ於テ出資ヲ希望セサルトキハ日本團體ニ於テ他團體ト協議ノ上單獨ニ實行ノ
 任ニ當リ得ルコト尙其ノ際ニハ兩鐵道カ京奉鐵道ノ一地點ニ於テ交叉セサルヲ得ナル事實ニ願
 ミ右接續ヲ完全ナラシメムカ爲日本資本家ヨリ英國資本家ニ協議スルニ當リ英國政府ニ於テモ
 十分幹旋セラレ其ノ解決ヲ助ケラルルコトヲ望ム

尙現在滿蒙ニ於テ日本ノ權利ヲ有スル鐵道ニ付日英兩國政府間一致ノ了解ニ從ヒ其ノ何レヲ新借
 款團共同範圍ヨリ除外スヘキヤ否ヤノ具體的問題ハ目下日米兩國政府相互ノ了解ニヨリ米國代表
 表者「ラモント」氏及日本銀行團代表者間ノ東京ニ於ケル討議ニヨリ満足ナル解決ヲ見出シ得ヘク
 且右「ラモント」氏ハ英佛兩國團體代表者トノ間ニモ一定ノ了解アル趣ニ付日本政府ハ日本銀行團
 代表者ヲシテ「ラモント」氏ト協議ヲ進メシメ以テ此ノ種ノ問題ノ解決ヲ圖ルヘシ

(カ) 英國外務省ヨリ在英帝國大使館宛覺書

(千九百二十年四月二十八日附)

英國政府ハ更ニ日本政府ヨリ四月十四日附覺書ヲ受領シ慎重考慮ヲ加ヘタル結果爰ニ左ノ通回答
 スルノ光榮ヲ有ス

日本政府ハ「ロイド、カーゾン」カ三月十九日附珍田子爵宛覺書ニ於テ欣然約諾セル文書ニ依ル保
 障ヲ承諾シ且他關係國ニ於テモ同様ノ保障ヲ與フルコトニ同意セハ關係國ヲシテ「フオーミユラ」
 (辭句ニ於テ其ノ性質聊カ曖昧ノ感アリ)ヲ承諾セシメムトスル三月十六日附日本政府覺書所載ノ
 要求ヲ撤回スルニ躊躇セラレサルヘキコトヲ承知シタルハ英國政府ノ願ル満足トスル所ナリ

英國政府ハ最近接受ノ日本政府覺書ニ指示セラレタル二提議ニ關シテハ英國政府ハ這回米國銀行
 團代表者「ラモント」氏ト日本國代表者トノ間ニ東京ニ於テ成立セリト認メラルル妥協ヲ基礎トシ
 テ折角關係四國間ニ協定殆ト成立ヲ見ムト庶幾セラレタル際此ノ種問題カ日本政府ニ依リ提起セ
 ラレタルヲ深ク遺憾トス英國政府ハ該提議ノ討議ヲ飽クマテ固執セハ徒ニ事態ヲ遷延セシムルニ
 過キナルヘシト憂慮ス從テ寧ロ關係各國ノ利益ニ鑑ミ日本政府ニ於テ上記提議ヲ撤回セラレ且英

國政府カ已ニ其ノ約諾ヲ申入レ日本政府ニ於テモ亦之ヲ容ルルニ躊躇セサルヘキ旨表明セラレタル一般の保障ヲ以テ満足セラレムコトヲ切ニ期望ス

英國政府ハ日本ノ希望ニ副ハムカ爲東京ニ於テ「ラモント」氏ノ提議セル妥協條項ニ同意シ且洮南長春間及洮南鄭家屯間ノ兩豫定鐵道ヲ借款團ヨリ除外セムコトヲ提言セル過般ノ異議ヲ裁撤スルニ躊躇セサルヘシ

日本政府提議ノ第一點ニ關シ同國政府ハ借款團ニ於テ洮南府ヨリ東支鐵道ニ接續スル線路ヲ建設スルハ往年日本政府ヨリ抗議セル所謂錦愛鐵道ノ再現ニ等シキモノナリトノ理由ニ依リ之カ建設ヲ拒否スルノ權利ヲ事實上要求セラレタル處英國政府ハ其ノ同盟國ノ緊切ナル利益ニ背反スル何等ノ舉措ニ出ツルノ意圖ヲ有スルモノニアラス且英國政府カ欣然約諾セムコトヲ聲明セル保障ハ充分日本ノ利益ヲ擁護スルニ足ルヘシト思考ス今ヤ借款團ノ成立ニ關シ事情一變セル一新時代ノ曙光ヲ見ムトシ列國ハ競争ヲ排シ寧ロ和衷友好的協力ニ依リテ行動セサルヘカラスト唱道セラルル秋ニ方リ列強財團ノ一當事者ニ對シ一鐵道ノ建設ヲ豫メ拒否スルノ權ヲ許與スルカ如キハ借款團計畫ノ根本原則ニ背反スルモノト謂フヘシ

將又英國政府ノ所見ニ據レハ日本政府提議ノ第二點ニ於テ豫想セラルルカ如キ事態ハ已ニ英國政府ノ確認セル千九百十九年五月十二日巴里ニ於テ訂立セラレタル銀行團規約第四條ニ規定セラレタル所ナリト思考ス

英國政府ハ以上ノ意見披陳ニヨリ表明セラレタル友好ノ精神ヲ日本政府ニ於テ容認シ且已ニ商議中ノ妥協ノ趣旨ニ遵ヒ此ノ際他ノ三國ト協贊スルコトニ同意セラレムコトヲ切實ニ期望スルモノナリ

日本政府カ解決到達ノ目的ヲ以テ日本銀行團ニ「ラモント」氏トノ討議續行ノ權限ヲ與フルノ意アルヲ承知シ満足スル所ナルカ尙進ミテ日本政府ニ於テ「ラモント」氏ノ北京滯留中銀行團間ニ最終議定ヲ了シ且日米兩銀行團代表者間ニ出來得ル限り遲滞ナク必要ナル文書ノ交換ヲ實行シ得ル様日本銀行團ニ對シ前題提議ノ如キ留保ヲ附スルコトナク該權限ヲ付與スル様措置セラレムコトヲ期望ス

(ヨ) 在英國帝國大使館ヨリ英國外務省宛覺書

(千九百二十年五月十日附)

日本國政府ハ四月十四日附同國政府ノ覺書ニ對スル同月二十八日附英國政府ノ回答覺書ヲ接受シ

之ヲ聞悉シタリ

六〇

日本國政府カ三月十九日附英國政府覺書ニ依リ與ヘラレタル保障ニ信賴シ「フオーミユラ」特設ニ關スル提議ヲ撤回シタルニ對シ英國政府ニ於テ多大ノ贊意ヲ表シ重テ該保障ヲ確言セラレタルハ日本政府ノ欣幸トスル所ニシテ更ニ英國政府カ洮南長春間及洮南鄭家屯間ノ兩豫定鐵道ヲ借款團ヨリ除外セムコトヲ提言セル過般ノ異議ヲ裁撤スルニ躊躇セラレサル旨ヲ承知シタルハ日本政府ノ欣懷トスル所ナリ

然ルニ洮熱鐵道及同線ノ一地點ヨリ海港ニ至ル鐵道ニ關シ日本國政府カ二箇ノ希望ヲ述ヘタルニ對シ英國政府ハ之ヲ新提議ト解セラレ關係四列國ノ協議將ニ成立セムトスル際更ニ斯ル問題ヲ提起スルヲ遺憾トセラレ殊ニ第一點洮熱線延長線計畫ニ對スル日本ノ希望ヲ以テ獨リ日本ノミ特權ノ否認權ヲ要求スルモノニシテ新借款團ノ根本原則ニ反スルモノト思考セラレルモノノ如クナル處右希望ハ決シテ日本國政府ニ於テ新條件又ハ要求ヲ提出セムトスルノ趣旨ニ出テタルニ非スシテ單ニ他日ノ誤解ヲ避クル爲豫テ英國政府ノ與ヘラレタル一般の保障中ニ言フ所ノ日本ノ重要切實ナル利益ニ反スル企業ノ現實ナル一例トシテ之ヲ提起シタルニ過キス從テ本問題ハ自ラ右一般保障ノ範圍内ニ含マルルモノトシテ借款團關係各國政府ニ於テモ互信友好ノ精神ヲ以テ之ヲ諒認

セラレヘキヲ疑ハス若シ夫レ第二點ニ至リテハ洮熱鐵道及同線ノ一地點ヨリ海港ニ至ル鐵道ノ建設實行上關係列國ノ援助協力ヲ要スル所以並其ノ希望ヲ爲念陳述セルモノニシテ新借款團ニ關スル列國協同ノ精神ニ訴ヘムトシタルニ外ナラス

以上ノ見解ノ下ニ日本國政府ハ前記二箇ノ特殊希望ニ付強ヒテ此ノ際英國政府ノ明確ナル保障又ハ贊同ヲ求ムルモノニ非ス唯此ノ點ニ關スル日本ノ見解ニ付關係列國ノ了解ヲ得ムト欲スル次第ナリ然リト雖英國政府カ重テ切言セラレタル保障ニヨリ充分日本ノ利益ヲ擁護スルニ足ルトノ友好ナル精神ニ信賴シ此ノ際此ノ上之ヲ問題トスルコトヲ避ケ新借款團ノ成立ヲ一日モ速ナラシメム爲日本國政府ハ茲ニ前記ノ見解ヲ明確ニ英國政府ノ承知ニ入レ置クコトニ止ムルト共ニ關係銀行團代表者ノ協定成立ヲ援助シ之ニ必要ナル承認ヲ與ヘムトス

(タ) 英國外務省ヨリ在英帝國大使館宛覺書

(千九百二十年五月十七日附)

英國政府ハ本月十日日本大使ヨリ英國外務次官ニ手交セラレタル覺書ヲ了悉セリ
日本政府カ其ノ四月十四日附覺書ノ第一點ニ於テ洮南熱河鐵道ノ延長ニ關スル日本ノ見解ヲ提言

セラレタルハ決シテ新條件又ハ要求ヲ提出セムトスルノ趣旨ニ出テタルニ非ルコトヲ承知シタルハ英國政府ノ頗ル満足トスル所ニシテ又英國政府ハ其ノ同盟國ノ重要切實ナル利益ニ反スルカ如キ何等ノ措施ニ出ツルノ意圖ヲ有セサルモノナルコトヲ我同盟國ニ於テ満足セラレタルハ英國政府ノ欣懷トスル所ナリ

日本提議ノ第二點ニ關シテハ日本政府ニ於テ洮南熱河鐵道及同線ヨリ海港ニ至ル鐵道ノ建設實行上關係各國ノ援助及協力ヲ必要トスル事情ヲ陳述セラレタルモノニ過キサレコトヲ了得シタルハ英國政府ノ満足トスル所ナリ而シテ日本政府カ上記ノ如ク其ノ希望ヲ率直ニ披瀝セラレタルハ新借款團ノ基礎ヲ構成シ而モ常ニ其ノ活動ヲ鼓舞スヘキ一般の協力ノ精神ニ訴ヘムトスルノ希望ニ出テタルニ外ナラス且前記二點ニ關シ明確ナル文書上ノ保障ヲ求メムトセラレタルモノニアラサルコトハ英國政府ノ諒認スル所ナリ

英國政府カ去ル三月十九日「カーゾン」卿ヨリ珍田子爵ニ宛テタル覺書ニ於テ欣然付與スヘキ旨ヲ宣明セル一般の保障即チ日本政府ハ借款團カ日本ノ經濟的生存並國防ノ安全ニ影響ヲ及ホスカ如キ何等措施ヲ試ムルコトアルヘシト懸念スルノ要無ク且此ノ種利益ニ危險ヲ及ホスカ如キ活動ヲ拒斥スルニ付テハ關係列強ノ誠意ニ充分信賴シ得ヘキコトヲ愛ニ重テ確言スルハ英國政府ニ取リ

欣幸トスル所ナリ

英國政府ハ日本政府カ英國政府ニ於テ其ノ保障ヲ更新セムコトヲ申入レタル友好的精神ニ信賴セラルヘキコトヲ承知シタルヲ欣懷トシ殊ニ今ヤ借款團活動ノ根本義ニ關シ關係政府間ニ完全ナル了解達成セララルニ至リ日本政府ニ於テ銀行團間ノ協定訂立ニ援助ヲ與ヘ且之ニ必要ナル確認ヲ與フルニ躊躇セラレサル旨ヲ知得シタルハ英國政府ノ最モ満足トスル所ナリ

終リニ臨ミ英國政府ハ日本銀行團カ速ニ必要ナル權限ヲ付與セラレ以テ各關係當事者ニ取リ永遠ニ互リ大ナル福祉ヲ實ラスヘキ借款團カ出來得ル限り遲滯ナク完成セラレ其ノ活動ヲ開始スルニ至ラムコトヲ希望スルモノナリ

(レ) 佛國外務省ヨリ在佛帝國大使館宛覺書

(千九百二十年五月二十五日附)

在巴里日本帝國大使館ハ在華盛頓日本大使ノ米國國務省ニ交付セラレタル公文ヲ本月十日外務省ニ通牒セラレタリ右ニ依レハ東京政府ハ去ル三月十六日附米國國務省覺書ニ掲ケラレタル保障ヲ了承シ且該條件ノ下ニ洮南熱河線及同線ヨリ海港ニ至ル支線ニ關スル特別條項挿入ヲ不必要ト認

ニ茲ニ關係財團間對支借款團組織ノ取極締結ニ指示ヲ與フルヲ躊躇セザル旨聲明セラレタリ
外務省ハ米國政府ノ與ヘタル一般ノ保障ニ欣然參加スルモノナルコトヲ日本大使館ニ通告スルノ
光榮ヲ有ス

外務省ハ斯クシテ最大福利ノ爲ニ關係列國ノ友好協力ヲ保障スル一協定ノ成立ヲ見日本大使館ト
共ニ祝意ヲ表スルヲ欣幸トス

(ソ) 日本銀行團代表者ヨリ米國銀行團代表者宛書東

(千九百二十年五月十一日附)

拜啓陳者客年五月十一日及十二日巴里ニ於テ借款團組織ニ當リ日米英佛各銀行團代表者ハ各自本
國政府ノ承認ヲ條件トシテ決議並規約ニ署名セルコトハ御承知ノ通ニ有之將又日本銀行團ハ日本
政府ノ訓令ニ基キ本團ノ右新借款團規約承認條件ニ關シ同年六月十八日附書翰ヲ貴國銀行團ニ送
致シタルコトモ亦御記憶ノコトト存シ候

然ルニ曩ニ借款團規約並其ノ運用ニ關シ是レ迄稍々曖昧ナリシ諸點今ヤ日本政府並本團ニ取リ滿
足ユ一掃セラレタルニ付茲ニ本團ハ日本政府ノ訓令ニ基キ右客年六月十八日附ノ書翰ヲ撤回シ米

英佛ノ各銀行團ト協同シ且右諸銀行團ト同一條件ノ下ニ該借款團規約ヲ承認スルモノナルコトヲ
宣明スルト同時ニ支那ニ關スル借款團ノ一般計畫並目的ニ對シ衷心協力スルノ意嚮ヲ示スルコトヲ表
明致シ得ルハ甚タ光榮トスル所ニ有之候 敬具

千九百二十年五月十一日

梶 原 仲 造

ライ、ダブルユー、ラモント殿

(ツ) 米國銀行團代表者ヨリ日本銀行團代表者宛書東

(千九百二十年五月十一日附)

拜啓陳者五月十一日附ヲ以テ今般貴國團ニ於テ貴國政府ノ訓令ニヨリ客年六月十八日附書翰ヲ撤
回セラレ米英佛ノ各銀行團ト共關シ且右諸銀行團ト同一條件ノ下ニ對支新借款團組織ニ關スル規
約ヲ承認セラレタル旨御通知相成致了承候

本團ハ貴國銀行團及貴國政府ニ取リ是レ迄稍々曖昧ナリシ諸點今ヤ明瞭トナリタルコトヲ欣ヒ且貴
國銀行團ト共ニ新借款團活動ノ進路開カレタルモノナルコトヲ信シ候

滿洲及蒙古ニ於テ企畫セラレ又ハ事實着手セラレタル特定ノ鐵道企業ノ地位ニ關シ先般來御協議
中二三問題相生シ候ニ付本團ハ茲ニ左ノ通貴國銀行團ト所見一致セルコトヲ致確認候

(一) 南滿洲鐵道及其ノ現在ノ支線ハ同鐵道附帶事業タル鑛山ト共ニ借款團ノ範圍ニ屬セス

(二) 洮南熱河鐵道及洮南熱河鐵道ノ一地點ヨリ海港ニ至ル鐵道ハ借款團規約ノ條項内ニ包含セ
ラルルモノトス

(三) 吉林會寧、鄭家屯洮南、長春洮南、開原海龍吉林、吉林長春、新民府奉天及四平街鄭家屯
諸鐵道ハ新借款團ノ共同活動ノ範圍外ニ在リ

本信ハ米國銀行團ノ爲ニ起案セラレタルモノナルモ其ノ英佛兩銀行團及英佛兩國政府ニ於テ真實
贊同スル所ナルヲ確信致候

日本銀行團所屬ノ各位ニ對シ本團ノ敬意ト併セラテ四國共同企業ノ成功ニ對スル希望トヲ御傳達相
成度此段得貴意候 敬具

千九百二十年五月十一日

梶原仲治殿

ナイ、ダブルユー、ラモント

欠

MISSING

Governments and peoples as to render this co-operation essential to any constructive programme of financial assistance to China. It was suggested therefore that the other Governments which were largely interested in China and in a position at the time to render such assistance—viz. Great Britain, France and Japan—might be willing to join with the United States in its proposed plan and consent to the formation of similar national Groups organised on the same basis to act in co-operation with the American Group. In the proposal of the United States Government which in practice envisaged a reconstruction of the old Consortium it was specifically stated that there was no intention of interfering with any of the rights of that Consortium. The hope was expressed however that the new national Groups formed might be made so broad as to include the members of the former Consortium as well as others who had legitimate claims to such inclusion, so as to meet the larger needs and opportunities of China in a spirit of harmony and of helpfulness rather than of harmful competition and self-interest.

The proposals of the United States Government as here outlined received the most careful and friendly consideration on the part of the British, French and Japanese Governments which resulted in a meeting being held in Paris on May 11th and 12th, 1919, at which the chief Representatives of the four Groups were present to discuss the financial details of the proposed arrangement as well as the scope and limit of their activities.

A draft arrangement between the four Groups was then drawn up embodying inter alia

the principles of the American proposals. While it is not the intention of the present Note to do more than outline the broad aspects of the question or to enter into financial details which await confirmation by the Groups at the forthcoming inter-group meeting to be held in New York in October next, we consider it advisable to make the position clear in regard to an essential point which might otherwise give rise to misapprehension, namely the amount of support to be given by the respective Governments to their national groups or to the Consortium as a whole.

It is to be understood that the Government of each of the four participating Groups undertake to give their complete support to their respective national Group members of the Consortium in operations undertaken pursuant to the inter-group arrangement entered into by the bankers at Paris, which arrangement in turn relates to existing and future loan agreements involving the issue for subscription by the public of loans having a Chinese Government guarantee subject to the proviso that existing agreements for industrial undertaking upon which substantial progress has been made may be omitted from the scope of the arrangement.

A collection of documents which have passed between the Governments interested in the Consortium as well as certain letters exchanged between the American and Japanese Group representatives which are herewith enclosed will enable the Chinese Government to follow the course of the negotiations and understand the whole position.

In making this communication to Your Excellency the undersigned venture to reiterate the earnest hope of their respective Governments for the early consummation of a United Government in China so that the New Consortium may eventually be able to give practical expression to the desires of the four Governments concerned to assist in the further development of this country.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE FORMATION OF NEW CONSORTIUM

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1. American State Department to American Group Banks.

July 9th, 1918.

Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Company,
Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb and Company,
National City Bank of New York,
First National Bank of New York,
Chase National Bank,
Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank,
Messrs. Lee, Higginson and Company,
Guaranty Trust Company of New York,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

Your letter of July 8, 1918, has had my very careful consideration. It contains several elements of an important nature which I will take up in order.

This war has brought the countries of Great Britain, France, Japan, the United States

and some others into a state of harmony and helpfulness, and has supplanted an intense spirit of competition by a spirit of mutuality and co-operation in matters relating to their interests abroad. Doubtless this situation is in a measure due to the absence of capital seeking foreign investment at the present time because of the demands upon it for war purposes.

If international co-operation is necessary, as seems to be the case, for the successful flotation of the proposed loan, I realize that the support of Great Britain and France would be desirable even if it should be necessary for the United States and Japan to carry for the time being their respective portions of the loan. All four powers are of course deeply interested in any measures taken to strengthen China and fit her for a more active part in the war against the central European powers. Japan is already considering rendering financial assistance, while two of the loans that have been mentioned as desirable are loans by which the interests of British and French citizens would be directly affected and it would, of course, be unwise to undertake their negotiation without consulting parties so immediately concerned.

In these circumstances the formation of a four-power group, to consist of financial interest of the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan to deal with the Government of China for purposes of making loans to that Government seems advisable and it is my hope that in this way the whole subject of finance in China can ultimately be treated in a broad way. If the terms and conditions of each loan are submitted to and approved by this Government, and

the other co-operating Governments and by the Government of China, this Government would not only interpose no objection, but, on the contrary, would consider such an arrangement an assurance that the welfare of China and the proper interests of the other Governments were of such a mutual character as to permit of close and friendly intercourse for their common good. I think that I should say frankly that this Government would be opposed to any terms or conditions of a loan which sought to impair the political control of China or lessened the sovereign rights of that Republic.

In response to your inquiry, as to whether the Government would be willing at the time of its issue to state that the loan was being made at the suggestion of the Government, I will say that the Government has suggested that this loan be made and would have no hesitancy in formally stating that fact at the time of issue.

The question of relinquishment by the members of the American Group of any options to make loans now existing in favor of any of them seems to be a reasonable condition of membership in that group. Such relinquishment by a member of a foreign group is a matter over which this Government would have no control. However, I may say that if the members of the American Group come to the conclusion that they desire it, this Government will use its good offices, in so far as it can properly do so to bring about such relinquishment.

The war has created a community of interest between certain governments and their

citizens and those of other governments, and has broken down barriers that once have existed and made easier the intercourse between them. With the consequent expansion of our interests abroad there must be considered also the element of risk which sometimes enters into the making of loans to foreign Governments and which is always inseparable from investments in foreign countries where reliance must be placed on the borrower's good faith and ability to carry out the terms of the contract. This Government realizes fully that condition and in order to encourage and facilitate that free intercourse between American citizens and foreign states which is mutually advantageous is willing to aid in every proper way and to make prompt and vigorous representations and to take every possible step to insure the execution of equitable contracts made in good faith by its citizens in foreign lands.

Your suggestion that the members of the proposed American group may be representative of the whole country is one which is entirely satisfactory since it removes a possible ground of objection. Various sections of the country are interested in enterprises of this character and undoubtedly would be glad to join any constructive movement such as is proposed. As so much depends upon the proper organization of the American financial group I assume that in the event of its formation you will submit the names of the proposed members to the Government before a final organization is made.

The spirit of co-operation you manifest is very gratifying and you are assured of the

Interest of the Government and of all proper aid which it can render in bringing this matter to a satisfactory conclusion.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
Robert Lansing.

Very respectfully,
I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
Robert Lansing.

2. American State Department to Embassies.

October 8th, 1918.
Excellency:

On July 10, 1918, I had the honor to communicate to Your Excellency copies of confidential letters exchanged between certain American bankers and myself on the subject of the formation of an American Group for the purpose of rendering financial assistance to China.

As appeared from the correspondence above referred to, it was the thought of this Government that the newly formed American Group should be representative of the whole country and should include in its membership such banks as had a present interest in China as well as such banks as might desire to join the Group and were acceptable both to the other member of the Group and to this Government. Thirty-one banks have now joined the American Group and are representatives of all sections of the country.

It was considered by all to be a reasonable condition of membership in the American Group that all preferences and options for loans to China held by any member of this Group should be shared by the American Group as a whole, and that all future loans in China which have any governmental guarantee should be conducted in common as Group business, whether

it was for administrative or for industrial purposes.

Such, in brief, were the principles underlying the formation of the American Group so far as its own organization was concerned. It was the intention that all loans of the American Group shall be automatically shared with and conducted in common by the International Group when formed. It was frankly recognized that the war had created such a mutuality of interests between certain Governments and peoples as to render their co-operation essential to any constructive program of financial assistance to China. It was, therefore, the earnest hope of the Government of the United States that the other Governments which were largely interested in China and in a position to render substantial assistance to China at this time,—namely, Japan, Great Britain and France—might see fit to join with this Government in its proposed plan and consent to the formation of similar national groups organized on the same basis to co-operate with the American Group; for it was and is the firm conviction of this Government that only by such co-operation, and upon such principle, can the best results be obtained for China and for the common interests of the other Powers concerned.

If each of the four Governments should form a group of its own which should include all those who have made or would like to make loans to China, and if each member should share with the other members of its national group all future loans, including those to which it has a preference or on which it has an option, there could be little or no objection in the financial

circles of the respective Governments to such an arrangement.

Then if each of the four national groups should share with the other national groups any loans to China, including those to which that national group may have a preference or on which it may have an option, and all such business arising in the future, it is felt that the best interests of China would be served,—purpose which the Government of the United States has, in all sincerity, felt would have the cordial support of all the Powers which have at heart the welfare of China.

The Government of the United States, in making its proposal was of course not unaware of the so-called "Five Power Consortium." It was not the purpose, however, of this Government in suggesting the formation of a new International Group to interfere with any of the rights of that Consortium. It was hoped that, as in the case of the American Group, the new national groups to be formed might be made so broad as to include the members of the former Consortium as well as others who had legitimate claims to such inclusion, so as to meet the larger needs and opportunities of China in spirit of harmony and of helpfulness rather than of harmful competition and of self interest.

The proposal as presented has given rise to various inquiries on the part of the several Governments to which it was addressed and I have the honor to hand to Your Excellency herewith a memorandum covering the main points as raised. I should be happy if you would

be so good as to convey the information therein contained to your Government and solicit its favorable consideration and approval.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Robert Lansing.

His Excellency Enclosures: Memorandum.

Viscount Kikujiro Ishii,

Japanese Ambassador.

MEMORANDUM.

The Government of the United States is gratified at the cordial reception given, in principle, to the general plan for loans to China as recently presented to the respective interested Governments.

This Government is now happy to reply, in the following sense, to the several requests of those Governments for further information as to certain features of the proposed plan:

1. It is not intended that the American Group, recently formed, should rejoin the existing Consortium, but that there should be organized a new International Group, consisting of representative financial institutions of the United States, Japan, Great Britain and France.

The plan, as proposed by the Government of the United States, does not contemplate that the former Consortium should necessarily be dissolved, but that each of the Governments concerned should arrange for the formation of its own national group which it is hoped might be made so comprehensive as to include all those parties interested in the former Consortium and such others, not so associated, who are engaged, in loans to China, as well as any others whose participation might be desired.

Nor did the American Government, in making its proposal, have any specific loan in mind, but was endeavoring to lay down some general rule for future activities which might, in a broad way, meet the financial needs and opportunities in China. It was for this reason that no specific reference was made to the amount of the loans or loans to be raised, the revenues to be pledged or to the precise objects of the proposed loan. It was contemplated that these questions would be determined in respect to each case as it might arise.

With respect to the Second or Supplementary Reorganization Loan or purposes of Currency

Reform, this Government is prepared to state in advance that it would be ready to recommend to the American Group that it should not only take a part in that loan but be prepared to carry also, in conjunction with the Japanese Group, the shares of the British and French Groups, not only in this particular loan should it be included in the business of the new International Group, but in such other loans as may develop while circumstances are such as to prevent their more active participation.

2. The reference to "a relinquishment by the members of the Group either to China or to the Group of any options to make loans which they now hold" applied primarily to the American Group alone and to an agreement between the banks and the United States Government, whereby all preference and options for future loans in China having any Governmental guarantee and held by the individual members of the American Group should be relinquished to the Group which should, in turn, share them with the International Group. Such relinquishment of options was considered by this Government to be a reasonable condition of membership in the American Group; and while it is recognized that such interested Government must necessarily make its own arrangements with its own national group, it is submitted that it is possible properly to conduct the business of the International Group only by similar relinquishment to the respective national groups by the individual banks forming those groups, without distinction as to the nature of the options held.

3. The proposal of the Government of the United States contemplated that industrial, as well as administrative loans, should be included in the new arrangement for the reason that, in practice, the line of demarcation between these various classes of loans often is not easy to draw. Both alike are essential fields for legitimate financial enterprise and both alike should be removed from the sphere of unsound speculation and of restrictive competition. The intention of this Government was to suggest, as a means to that end, that the interested Governments should, by common consent, endeavor so to broaden the membership in the newly formed national groups that all financial firms of good standing interested in such loans might be included in the respective group, and should withhold their support from independent financial operations without previous agreement of the interested Governments.

As regards the Inter-Group Conference held in Paris, September 26, 1913, and the agreement to which the American Group adhered, stating that they had no objection to the elimination of industrial loans, it can only be said that the American Group prior to that had withdrawn from active participation in the Consortium and was, therefore, not in a position to object; but that it is now felt that with the establishment of a new group, the question may properly be reconsidered.

4. The expression "any terms or conditions of a loan which sought to impair the political control of China or lessen the sovereign rights of that Republic" had reference only to the

future activities of the American Group and was not intended to call in question the propriety of any specific arrangement in operation between the former Consortium and the Chinese Government, or between any other government and the Chinese. It can definitely be stated that United States Government did not mean to imply that foreign control or the collection of revenues or other specific security pledged by mutual consent would necessarily be objectionable, nor would the appointment under the terms of some specific loan of a foreign advisor,—as, for instance, to supervise the introduction of Currency Reform.

5. With respect to the Russian and Belgian Groups and their rights in the former Consortium, no present action is contemplated either by way of reservation as to the old or of participation in the new Group. As previously stated, it is not anticipated that the existing Consortium will necessarily be dissolved nor, on the other hand, do present conditions warrant the expectation that effective Russian and Belgian national groups could readily be formed at this time.

It is not the intention, however, of this Government to ignore, much less to exclude, any just claim of participation in the new International Group, but merely, for practical considerations arising out of the war, to associate the interests of the Governments now so closely and actively associated and most able to finance the proposed loans to China, and to reserve for future consideration the inclusion of any other group of friendly powers which may, at a later time, be in a position effectively to co-operate.

3. American State Department to Embassies.

May 31st, 1919.

Excellency:

Referring to Mr. Lansing's note of October 8, 1918, I have the honor to inform you that at a meeting of representatives of the banking groups of Japan, Great Britain, France and the United States, held at Paris on May 12, 1919, with the sanction of their respective Governments, for the purpose of organizing an International Group for financial business in China, the enclosed resolutions were unanimously adopted, subject to confirmation by the Governments concerned.

The Government of the United States, on its part, accepts and confirms the above resolutions and it is hoped that the Imperial Japanese Government will promptly give like confirmation in order that the formal organization of the new consortium may be completed prior to the expiration of the old consortium agreement on June 18 next.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Berckinridge Long,

Acting Secretary of State.

R.M.

Enclosures :
Resolutions.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY
THE BANKERS' CONFERENCE AT PARIS.

May 10 to May 12, 1919.

First. It was resolved that the principles laid down for the formation of the new consortium for Chinese loan business in the note dated _____, 1918, by the American Government, addressed to the British, French and Japanese Governments, and the subsequent memorandum relating thereto, be, and the same are, hereby approved.

Second. It was resolved : (a) That in addition to future business all existing loan agreements and options which involve the issue for subscription by the public of loans, be pooled with the exception of agreements and options relating to industrial undertakings (including railways) upon which substantial progress has been made ; (b) that the groups will surrender

to the consortium any such agreements and options which they themselves possess or control ; (c) that the groups will use their best endeavors to induce other parties who may possess or control any such agreements or options to surrender the same to the consortium.

Third. It was declared that the groups would be prepared to consider the inclusion of a Russian group in the new consortium as soon as a government recognized as such by the respective governments of the groups should be established in Russia. The Chairman was requested to communicate a copy of this resolution to the Russian group.

Fourth. Mr. Simon, having reported that a Belgian group had requested that they be included in the new consortium as a principal, it was resolved that favorable consideration should be given to this request after the formation of the new consortium. Mr. Simon was requested to communicate a copy of this resolution to the Belgian group.

Fifth. It was resolved that each group in the new consortium shall be a national unit and that no member of any group shall, within the scope of the operation of the consortium, represent directly or indirectly any other national interest. That each group shall be established by a formal agreement in writing. That each of these agreements shall be furnished to the other groups.

Sixth. It was recognized in principle that industrial undertakings and railways in particular should be handled as an undivided whole and not sectionally and it was resolved that in-

instructions be given by the groups to their respective representatives and engineers to prepare a joint scheme for carrying this principle into effect.

Seventh. The question of the participation of the Japanese group in the Hu Kuang railway loan having been raised, the other groups stated that it was their intention, so soon as the new consortium was formed and the Japanese group included therein, to offer them an equal share with the other groups in this loan upon the terms of the last mentioned resolution.

Eighth. The draft of the agreement was read and approved and it was resolved that the same should be submitted for the further consideration of the groups in consultation with their respective governments.

4. Mr. Odagiri to Mr. Lamont.

T. W. Lamont, Esq.,
Messrs. Morgan Grenfell & Co.,
22, Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Dear Sir,

With reference to our interview in Paris, and Mr. Tatsumi's conversation with you on the 16th instant in connection with the proposed new Consortium for Chinese business, (for your information I would wish to communicate to you that we have been instructed by our Principals in Japan that all the rights and options held by Japan in the regions of Manchuria and Mongolia, where, Japan has special interests, should be excluded from the arrangements for pooling provided for in the proposed agreement. This is based on the very special relations enjoys geographically and historically, with the regions referred to, and which have been recognized by Great Britain, the United States, France and Russia on many occasions. In this connection I would wish to specially draw your attention to a Note from the Secretary of State to the Japanese Ambassador, dated Washington November 2nd, 1917.)

Furthermore the following matter which was dealt with under the present Group Agreement, was reserved by the Japanese Group at the time of signature of the Chinese Reorganisation

Loan Agreement.

On the 18th June, 1912, at a meeting of the Six Groups held in Paris, when discussing the agreement for the Chinese Reorganisation Loan about to be issued, the following declaration was made by Mr. Tekeuchi on behalf of the Japanese Group and was recorded in the minutes of the Conference.

"The Japanese Bank declared that it takes part in the loan on the understanding that nothing connected with the projected loan should operate to the prejudice of the special rights and interests of Japan in the regions of South Manchuria and of the Eastern portion of Inner Mongolia adjacent to South Manchuria."

I should be very much obliged if you would give the foregoing matter your careful consideration and with my best thanks in advance,

I remain,

Yours faithfully

5. Mr. Lamont to Mr. Odagiri.

Paris, June 23rd, 1919.

Mr. M. Odagiri,

Hotel St. James et d'Albany,
211, Rue St. Honore,
Paris.

Dear Sir:

I have before me your letter of June 18, delivered to me at London and communicating to me for the information of the American Group the instructions which you have received from Tokio as to "the rights and options held by Japan in the regions of Manchuria and Mongolia where Japan has special interests." You have, as I understand it, sent a similar sense to Sir Charles Addis, of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation for the Britain Group, and M. Simon, of the Banque de l'Indo-Chine, for the French Group.

For your information I beg to state that I have conferred informally with both the British and French Groups, and our views of the matter that you bring up are in accord. We cannot but believe that there is some misunderstanding upon the part of your principals in the matter, for if they were to make such an attitude final, the effect upon the relation of Japan to the New Consortium would be obvious. Mongolia and Manchuria are important parts of China,

and any attempt to exclude the scope of the Consortium must be inadmissible. The "special interests" to which you allude have, in our opinion, never had to do with economic matters.

The whole question that you bring up is one of such grave import that we felt that it is beyond the immediate competence of the financial groups to discuss, and I am therefore bringing the matter to the attention of the Department of State at Washington, I presume that the other groups will take similar action with respect to their own Foreign Offices.

We have noted your reference to the declaration made by Mr. Takeuchi on behalf of the Japanese Banking Group and recorded in the Minutes of the Conference on June 18, 1912, at meeting of the six banking groups held in Paris on that date. For your information I beg to recall to you that at the same time there was recorded in the Minutes of the Conference the following declaration:

"The British, German, French and American Groups stated that they were unable to accept or consider either of these declarations upon the ground that they were not competent to deal with political questions." This declaration was accepted in conformity with the statement made by the Japanese Ambassador to Mr. Addis in London on June 11, 1912.

I remain,

For the American Group

Yours very truly,

(Signed) T. W. LAMONT.

6. American States Department to Embassies.

July 3rd, 1919.

MEMORANDUM.

The American Government informs the Imperial Japanese Government that it is prepared to accept the following slightly modified form of the formula defining the government support to be given to the Consortium.

"The Government of each of the four participating groups undertake to give their complete support to their respective national group members of the Consortium in all operations undertaken pursuant to the resolutions and agreements of the eleventh and twelfth of May, 1919, respectively entered into by the Bankers at Paris. In the event of Competition in their obtaining any specific loan contract the collective support of the Diplomatic representatives in Peking of the four Governments will be assured to the Consortium for the purpose of obtaining such contracts."

7. British Foreign Office to Japanese Embassy.

MEMORANDUM.

On the 22nd of last month Earl Curzon of Kellleston has the honour to address to the Japanese Ambassador a note on the subject of the British participation in the International Consortium for providing loans to China. This note will have made it clear to Viscount Chinda that with the exception of the condition concerning exclusive official support to the British group,—a point which has been satisfactorily settled by the adoption of the American formula defining the measure of support to be accorded by the Governments concerned to their respective national groups,—His Majesty's Government have accepted in their entirety the original proposals of the American Government for the formation of the International Consortium as set out in a note addressed by Lord Curzon to the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires on March 22nd last. This scheme, as Viscount Chinda is doubtless aware, comprises the pooling by the groups of all their existing and future options in China, except such concessions as may already be in operation.

His Excellency has probably also had occasion to study the minutes of the inter-group meetings held in Paris on the 11th and 12th of May last, at which resolutions were unanimously

adopted, subject of course to the approval of the Government concerned, providing for the pooling by the groups of all their existing loan agreements and options involving a public issue and even pledging the groups to use their best endeavours to induce other parties who may possess or control any such agreements or options to surrender the same to the Consortium.

At the present moment the British, American and French Governments have all formed their respective groups of their approval of these Minutes, subject always to the American definition of the measure of official support to be accorded to them, but so far as Lord Curzon is aware no such approval has as yet been intimated by the Japanese Government, with the result that the urgent work of organizing the Consortium has been brought to a standstill.

His Majesty's Government have heard, with the utmost regret, that the Japanese financial delegates in Paris, acting under instructions from their principals, have informed their colleagues that "all the rights and options held by Japan in the regions of Manchuria and Mongolia, where Japan has special interests, should be excluded from the arrangements for pooling provided for in the proposal agreement" because of "the very special relations which Japan enjoys geographically and historically with the regions referred to and which have been recognized by Great Britain, the United States, France and Russia on many occasions."

His Majesty's Government are further informed that the position taken up by the British, American and French groups towards this claim of the Japanese group was that any attempt

to exclude Manchuria and Mongolia from the scope of the Consortium would be inadmissible, but that the whole question raised was one of such grave importance that it was felt to be beyond the immediate competence of the Groups to discuss and must therefore be referred to the decision of the Governments.

In these circumstances His Majesty's Government feel justified in bringing this matter to the notice of the Japanese Government,—as they have already been done by the American Government,—and requesting them to direct the Japanese group to modify their attitude on this all important point.

One of the fundamental objects of the American proposals, as accepted by the British, Japanese and French Governments, is to eliminate special claims in particular spheres of interests and to throw open the whole of China without reserve to the combined activities of an International Consortium. This object cannot be achieved unless all the parties to the scheme agree to sacrifice all claim to enjoy industrial preference within the boundaries of any political sphere of influence. Manchuria and Mongolia are important provinces of China and any attempt to exclude them from the scope of the Consortium would constitute a direct negation of the principle on which the Consortium is based, would provoke the revival of similar claims on the part of other nations and thus perpetuate the very difficulties which the Consortium is designed to obviate. Moreover as all other parties to the arrangement, except the Japanese

group, have agreed to pool their rights and options without other reservation than that contained in the terms of the agreement itself, it is only equitable that the same rule should apply to all alike.

His Majesty's Government have every reason to believe that the Japanese Government will share these views and will cause the Japanese group to withdraw their claim to the exclusion of Manchuria and Mongolia from the scope of the Consortium.

Foreign Office, S. W. 1
August 11th 1919.

8. Japanese Embassy to British Foreign Office.

The Japanese Government accept and confirm the resolutions adopted at the meeting of representatives of the banking groups of the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan at Paris on May 11 and 12, 1919, for the purpose of organizing an International Consortium for financial business in China: Provided however, that such acceptance and confirmation of the said resolutions shall not be held or construed to operate to the prejudice of the special rights and interests possessed by Japan in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia.

September 1st, 1919.

9. British Foreign Office to Japanese Embassy.

On September 1st His Excellency the Japanese Ambassador communicated to Earl Curzon of Kedleston the following memorandum:—

"The Japanese Government accept and confirm the resolutions adopted at the meeting of the Representatives of the bankers' groups of the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan at Paris on the 11th and 12th May 1919 for the purpose of organising an international Consortium for financial business in China; provided however, that the acceptance and confirmation of the said resolutions shall not be held or construed to operate to the prejudice of the special rights and interests possessed by Japan in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia.

At a subsequent interview with Lord Curzon, Viscount Chinda, in accordance with instructions received from His Government, defined what was meant by South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia.

His Majesty's Government have now, after the most careful consideration of the Japanese contention been forced to the conclusion that they could not justifiably accept the claim for the exclusion of Southern Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia from the sphere of activity of the Consortium if it were intended as a territorial claim.

As was pointed out to the Japanese Ambassador in the Memorandum communicated to

His Excellency on August 11th, the admission of such a claim to a monopoly of commercial interests in a large geographical area of China would be a direct infringement of the fundamental idea underlying the creation of the Consortium, which was to abolish spheres of interest and throw open the whole of China to the activities of an international financial combination.

Lord Curzon, however, cannot help thinking that the Japanese Government must be labouring under a misapprehension as to the scope and purpose of the Consortium. It is not and never has been intended that under the guise of the Consortium vested interests should be encroached upon. Article 1 of the intergroup agreement of May 11th last specifically lays down that agreements and options relating to industrial undertakings (including railways), upon which substantial progress has been made, need not be pooled. Indeed the sphere of the new Consortium is definitely limited to the financing of future undertakings in China and was never meant to extend to established industrial enterprises.

So far as Southern Manchuria is concerned, Lord Curzon recognises that there are in that province important railways and other industrial enterprises which have been developed or are in course of development by Japanese enterprises and which are clearly not within the sphere of the Consortium.

Such is not however the case in Eastern Inner Mongolia where although options for railways have been granted to Japan no work has yet been begun. Indeed such a claim as it

put forward by the Japanese Government in regard to Eastern Inner Mongolia amounting to the reservation of an exclusive interest in a large area whose southern boundaries practically envelop Peking and encroach upon the province of Chihli, cannot be reconciled with the maintenance of the independence and territorial integrity of China which Japan has so often pledged herself to observe.

It is confidently hoped therefore that when the question is viewed in this light, the Japanese Government will see no objection to modify their present attitude as regards both South Manchuria and Inner Mongolia and will authorise the Japanese banking group to enter into the new Consortium on the same basis as the other groups, that is, without any special reservation.

The Japanese Government will also no doubt recognise the urgent need of promptitude in dealing with the situation in view of the disastrous situation on the verge of which China appears now to find herself.

20th November 1919.

10. Japanese Embassy to British Foreign Office.

MEMORANDUM.

The Japanese Government have given their serious consideration to the British Government's note of the 20th November last relative to the formation of a new Consortium. The British Government appear to be under the impression that the proposal of the Japanese Government in regard to South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia amounts either to the assertion of a monopoly of economic interests in that region or to the establishment of a so-called sphere of interest there, and further that such a proposal can not be reconciled with the principle of the independence and territorial integrity of China.

The Japanese Government desire to set forth once again their views frankly on the purpose of their proposal and invite further consideration on the part of the British Government on this subject.

From the nature of the case, the regions of South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, which are contiguous to our territory of Korea, stand in very close and special relations to Japan's national defence and her economic existence. Enterprises launched forth in these regions, therefore, often involve questions vital to the safety of our country. This is why Japan has special interests in these regions and has established there special rights of various

kinds.

The Japanese Government are under no misapprehension or misgiving as to the purpose of the organisation of the Consortium, and are glad to co-operate, under such an arrangement, with the Powers concerned for the promotion of the general welfare of China. But, as is suggested in the proposed Consortium merely out of business considerations, to throw open to the common activities of an international financial combination even those enterprises in the regions of South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia which vitally affect the economic existence and national defence of Japan would be no safe way of providing for the national peace and security, and for this reason it would hardly meet with the approval of public opinion in Japan. These considerations were fully set forth by Viscount Chinda in his interview with Lord Curzon on the 1st September last year. Furthermore, the recent development of the Russian situation, exercising as it does an unwholesome influence upon the Far East, is a matter of grave concern to Japan. In fact, the conditions in Siberia, which have been developing with such alarming precipitancy of late, are by no means far from giving rise to a most serious situation, which may at any time take a turn threatening the safety of Japan and the peace of the Far East, and ultimately place the entire Eastern Asia at the mercy of the dangerous activities of extremist forces. Having regard to these signals or the imminent character of the situation, the Japanese Government all the more keenly feel the need of adop-

ting measures calculated to avert any such danger in the interest of the Far East as well as of Japan. Now South Manchuria and Mongolia are the gate by which this direful influence may effect its penetration into Japan and the Far East to the instant menace of their security.

The Japanese Government are convinced that having regard to the vital interests which Japan, as distinct from the other powers, has in the regions of South Manchuria and Mongolia, the British Government will appreciate the circumstance which compelled the Japanese Government to make a special and legitimate reservation indispensable to the existence of the State and its people.

In short, the present proposal of the Japanese Government in regard to Manchuria and Mongolia is based, as already explained, on the paramount importance of the economic existence and national security of the country, coupled with a due regard for the general peace of the Far East, a consideration which has been strengthened by the recent development of the situation. Consequently Japan is prepared to co-operate in Manchuria and Mongolia with the financiers of the Powers concerned so long as the main purpose of their proposal as above enunciated remains respected; nor need they say that their proposal was prompted by no desire of making any territorial demarcation involving the idea of economic monopoly or of affirming or extending sphere of interest or of acting in defiance of the principle of the independence and territorial integrity of China. It is confidently hoped that the British Government will

take these points into their most serious consideration.

Lord Curzon recently invited Viscount Chinda, if there is any fear that any project launched under the aegis of the Consortium might threaten the strategic security of Japan, to guard against this danger by proposing a formula to meet the case. It is a cause of gratification to know that the British Government thus share the apprehensions entertained by the Japanese Government. In view of the foregoing considerations, the Japanese Government, while authorizing the Japanese bankers' group to enter the proposed Consortium on the same footing as the bankers' groups of the other Powers concerned, venture to propose to achieve the settlement of the question at issue by exchanging between the Governments concerned a note embodying the sense of the formula hereto attached.

March 16th, 1920.

FORMULA.

The Japanese Government accept and confirm the resolutions passed at the conference of the representatives of the banking groups of the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan which met in Paris on May 11th and 12th, 1919 for the purpose of organizing a new Consortium. In matters, however, relating to loans affecting South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia which in their opinion are calculated to create a serious impediment to the security of the economic life and national of Japan, the Japanese Government reserve the right

to take the necessary steps to guarantee such security,

1. The South Manchuria Railway and its branches, together with the mine which are subsidiary to the railway, are unaffected by the loans to be made. Hence they do not come within the scope of the common activities of the new Consortium.

2. The construction of the Kirin-Changchun Railway, Siumulinfu-Mukden Railway and Saupinghai-Chengchiatun (四平街鄭家屯) Railway, has been completed, and their operation has already been commenced. They fall therefore within the category of these enterprises which according to Art. 2 of the proposed inter-group Agreement, have already made substantial progress, and are outside the scope of the common activities of the new Consortium.

3. The Kirin-Huining (吉林會寧) Railway, the Chengchiatun-Taonanfu (鄭家屯洮南) Railway, the Chengchun-Taonanfu-Railway, the Kaiyuan-Kirin (開原吉林) Railway, and the Taonanfu-Jehol (Cheng-teh) (洮南熱河) Railway and the railway connecting a point on the Taonanfu-Jehol Railway with a seaport are branch or feeding lines of the South Manchuria Railway. Moreover, having regard to the fact that, as set forth in the memorandum dated, these lines together with the South Manchuria Railway do not only bear a most important relation to the national defence of Japan, but also constitute powerful factor in the maintenance of peace and order in the Far East, it is expected that they will be placed outside the scope

of the common activities of the new Consortium. Both the British and the American Governments have already agreed to the exclusion of most of these lines. It is not unlikely however that in case of any loan being floated in future in connection with these railways, the European and American Markets will be invite to subscribed to it.

The Government of the United Kingdom has already agreed to the exclusion of most of these lines. It is not unlikely however that in case of any loan being floated in future in connection with these railways, the European and American Markets will be invite to subscribed to it.

11. American State Department to Japanese Embassy.

The Government of the United States has received and carefully considered the memorandum under date of March 2, 1920, in which the Japanese Ambassador set forth the views of his Government as to the formation of the proposed International Consortium for loans to China; and it is happy to record the hearty gratification with which it has noted the disavowal by Japan of any claim to exclusive economic or political rights with respect to South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia.

The American Government can not but acknowledge, however, its grave disappointment that the formula proffered by the Japanese Government is in terms so exceedingly ambiguous and in character so irrevocable that it might be held to indicate a continued desire on the part of the Japanese Government to exclude the American, British and French banking groups from participation in the development, for the benefit of China, of important parts of that Republic,—a construction which could not be reconciled with the principle of the independence and territorial integrity of China.

The Government of the United States is not unsympathetic with the proposed objects of the principle embodied in the Japanese formula: it considers, on the other hand, first, that the right of national self-preservation is one of universal acceptance in the relations between states,

and therefore would not require specific formulation as to its application in any particular instance; and second that the recognition of the principle is implied in the terms of the notes exchanged between Secretary Lansing and Viscount Ishii on November 2, 1917.

This Government therefore considers that by reason of the particular relationships of understanding thus existing between the United States and Japan, and those which, it is understood, similarly exist between Japan and the other Powers proposed to be associated with it in the Consortium, there would appear to be no occasion to apprehend on the part of the Consortium any activities directed against the economic life or national defence of Japan.

It is therefore felt that Japan could with entire assurance rely upon the good faith of the other two Powers associated in the Consortium to refuse their countenance to any option inimical to the vital interests of Japan: and that Japan's insistence that the other three Powers should concur in the proposed formula as a condition precedent would only create misapprehension.

It is felt, moreover, that such a formula would not only be unnecessary, but would lend itself to misconstruction for the reason that it apparently differentiates between the states of South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, and that of other Chinese territory. The mere fact of differentiation would, it is apprehended, give rise to questions which would tend still further to unsettle the already complex situation in China. This Government is therefore hopeful, that the Japanese Government may, in view of its several existing relationships of understanding

with the United States and the other two Powers, be persuaded to rely upon their good faith in this matter and forego its proposal to require explicit guarantees, the mere statement of which opens the way for possible misconstruction and misapprehension in the future.

The Government of the United States has furthermore been happy to note the readiness of the Japanese Government to enumerate the specific vested interests of its nationals, in Manchuria and Mongolia, which it would purpose to exclude from the scope of operations of the proposed Consortium; although it finds it difficult to believe that in order to meet the necessities of Japanese economic or political security it is essential for Japan alone to construct and control a railway line of such a character as the one projected from Taonanfu to Jehol and thence to the sea-coast.

It is hoped that the discussions now in progress in Tokyo between Mr. Lamont, on behalf of the American Group, and the Representatives of the Japanese Banking Interests may result in such a complete understanding on the question of the specific enterprises in Manchuria and Mongolia, which it may be found mutually satisfactory to exclude from the operation of the Consortium, as would enable the Japanese Government to accord to that understanding its unqualified approval.

In conclusion, the Government of the United States takes pleasure in the fact that the frank interchanges, of views which have thus far taken place appear to have resulted in a basis

of mutual understanding which justifies the belief that a speedy completion of the organization of the Consortium is now possible.

March 16th, 1920.

12. British Foreign Office to Japanese Embassy.

His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs having carefully studied the memorandum and formula communicated by His Excellency the Japanese Ambassador on March 16th relative to the position of South Manchuria and East Inner Mongolia under the proposed Consortium has the honour to make the following observations:

In the memorandum handed to Viscount China on November 20th last, Lord Curzon clearly, enunciated the objections felt by His Majesty's Government to the Japanese claim to exclude from the sphere of the Consortium a large geographical area of China and he is now regretfully forced to the conclusion that little or no modification of this original attitude is to be found in the wording of the formula suggested. The phrase which runs

"In matters relating to loans affecting South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia which in their opinion are calculated to create a serious impediment to the security of the economic life and national defence of Japan, the Japanese Government reserve the right to take the necessary steps to guarantee such security."

is so ambiguous and general in character that it might be held to indicate on the part of the Japanese Government a continued desire to exclude the co-operation of the other three banking groups from participating in the development, for China's benefit, of important parts of the

Chinese republic and therefore creates the impression that the Japanese reservation cannot be reconciled with the principle of the independence and the realisation of the integrity of China.

While His Majesty's Government clearly recognise the legitimate desire of the Japanese nation to be assured of the supplies of food and raw material necessary to her economic life and her justifiable wish strategically to protect and maintain the Korean frontier, they find it impossible to believe that, in order to meet such needs it is essential for Japan alone to construct and control, for instance, the three railway lines, mentioned in the third reservation, lying to the west of the South Manchuria Railway.

In order, however, to meet as far as possible the wishes of the Japanese Government and at the same time to avoid the mention of specific areas, which rightly or wrongly might give rise to the impression that a special sphere of interest was being officially recognised, His Majesty's Government would be prepared to subscribe to a written assurance to the effect that the Japanese Government need have no reason to apprehend that the Consortium would direct any activities affecting the security of the economic life and national defence of Japan, and they can firmly rely on the good faith of the Powers concerned to refuse to countenance any operations inimical to such interests.

Foreign Office, S. W. 1

March 19th, 1920.

13. Japanese Embassy to British Foreign Office.

MEMORANDUM.

The Japanese Government have received the memorandum of the British Government dated March 19th, 1920 giving frank expression to their views again upon the proposal of Japan relative to the organization of a New Consortium for loans to China and have taken it into their careful consideration.

The Japanese Government are happy to express the hearty gratification with which they have noted that the British Government are fully appreciative of Japan's legitimate aspirations in the direction of safeguarding her national defence and the economic existence of her people, a principle embodied in the formula proposed by the Japanese Government and that they have given assurances of performing all that is in their power to meet the wishes of the Japanese Government. The British Government, however, are inclined to think that the terms and character of the formula may be taken to suggest a continued desire on the part of Japan to exclude the other Powers from participation in the development of important parts of China and that it is likely to create the impression that Japan's reservations as indicated by the terms of the formula are incompatible with the principle of the independence and territorial integrity

of China. Moreover as it apprehended that the indication of territorial demarcation may give rise to the impression of official recognition being accorded to the principle of a special sphere of interests, the British Government are hopeful that any expression of this nature may be avoided. The Japanese Government, while acknowledging that this suggestion of British Government is offered in the most friendly spirit, would like to state that they made the proposal now under review only because they felt it useful and important to do so in order to make clear the particular position which Japan occupies through the facts of territorial propinquity and of her special vested rights. They never thought of any possibility of the formula giving rise to any such misapprehension or misconstruction as is pointed out by the British Government.

They are glad, however, to note that it is not so much to the principle of their proposals as to its form that the British Government take exception. Accordingly after deliberate consideration, the Japanese Government, relying upon the promise of the British Government to give them a written assurance to the effect that they fully recognize the fundamental principle of safeguarding the integrity of the national defences and the economic existence of Japan as proposed by Japan so that the Japanese Government have no occasion to apprehend that the New Consortium would embark upon any activities affecting the national defence and the economic existence of Japan, and so that the Powers concerned would refuse their countenance to any

enterprise inimical to such Japanese interests, have come to the decision to accept most willingly the suggestion of the British Government and to forego their demand for the proposed formula on the part of the other interested Powers, on condition that these Powers agree to the above understanding as formulated by the British Government.

As to the railway and other enterprises which Japan naturally expects will be excluded from the scope of the common activities of the New Consortium, the British Government expresses a doubt as to whether it is essential for Japan alone to construct and control the three railway lines running west of the South Manchuria Railway. The Taonanfu-Jehol railway and the line connecting a point thereon with a seaport, were projected with the strategic object of making it a means of common defence on the part of China and Japan against foreign invasion coming from the direction of Ourga, quite apart from the further object of facilitating the economic development of the districts through which these lines run. It is therefore a matter of great regret and surprise to the Japanese Government that there exists the misunderstanding that these railways will eventually prove a menace to Peking. It is confidently hoped that Japan's position in this connection may be fully appreciated by the British Government. The Japanese Government, mindful as they are of the common interests of the Powers, have no objection to a scheme of making these two railways a joint enterprise of the New Consortium, but having regard to the particular relation in which Japan stands to those railways, it is hoped that the

British Government will lend their full support to the following two propositions.

- (1) In the event of the New Consortium projecting in future a scheme of extending the Taonanfu-Jehol railway to the North with a view to connecting it with the Eastern Chinese railway, the assent of the Japanese Government thereto must be obtained beforehand through the Japanese group, inasmuch as such an extension, being tantamount to a renewal of the so-called Chinchon-Aigun railway scheme against which a protest was lodged by Japan when the question was mooted some years ago, is calculated to have a serious effect upon the South Manchuria Railway.
 - (2) In consideration of the particular desire of Japan that these two lines should be built as speedily as possible, the Japanese group, after due consultation with the other groups, may be permitted to undertake their construction singlehanded in the event of the other three Powers associated in the New Consortium being reluctant to finance it. In that case, having regard to the fact that these railways must cross the Peking-Mukden railway at a certain point, the British Government will use their best endeavours towards bringing to a happy conclusion the negotiations which the Japanese financiers may enter upon with their British colleagues with a view to perfecting the junction of these lines.
- As regards concrete questions as to which of the options that Japan possesses at present in Manchuria and Mongolia in respect to railways, is to be excluded, in accordance with the

understanding reached between the Governments of Great Britain and Japan, from the scope of the common activities of the New Consortium, it is believed that a satisfactory settlement will be reached through the discussions now proceeding in Tokio with the cognizance of the American and Japanese Governments between Mr. Lamont who, besides being the representative of the American group, is understood to have certain definite understanding on the subject with both the British and French groups and the representatives of the Japanese banking group. The Japanese Government will therefore authorize the Japanese group to proceed with the discussion with Mr. Lamont for the purpose of arriving at a conclusive settlement of this nature.

April 14th, 1920.

14. British Foreign Office to Japanese Embassy.

MEMORANDUM.

His Majesty's Government have received the further memorandum of the Imperial Japanese Government of April 14th, and after having given it their careful consideration have the honour to reply as follows:

His Majesty's Government are much gratified to learn that the Japanese Government are prepared to accept the written assurance to which Lord Curzon declared his willingness to subscribe in his note to Viscount Chinda of March 19th, and that provided the other Powers agree to give a similar assurance, the Imperial Government are willing to forego the request which they had made in their note of March 16th that the Powers interested should accept the Formula, the wording of which had appeared somewhat ambiguous in character.

As regards that two propositions mentioned in the Japanese Government's memorandum under reply, His Majesty's Government much regret that the Imperial Government should have raised these questions at a moment when it was hoped that the four Powers interested were about to reach an agreement on the basis of a compromise which Mr. Lamont, the representative of the American Banking Group, appeared to have reached in Tokio with the representatives of the Japanese Group. His Majesty's Government fear that if the discussion of these propositions is insisted upon, it will merely delay matters and, in the interests of all

Parties concerned, they sincerely trust that the Imperial Government will be willing to withdraw them and to be satisfied with the general assurance to which His Majesty's Government have already offered to subscribe; and which the Imperial Government have just expressed their readiness to accept.

In order to meet the wishes of the Imperial Government His Majesty's Government are prepared to agree to the terms of the compromise proposed by Mr. Lamont in Tokio and to waive the objections which they had at one time offered to the exclusion from the Consortium of the two projected railway lines from Taonanfu to Chang-Chun and from Taonanfu to Cheng-chiatun.

As regards proposition (1), Japan practically asks for a right to veto the construction by the Consortium of a line from Taonanfu to join the Chinese Eastern Railway on the grounds that such an extension would be tantamount to a renewal of the so-called Chinchou-Aigun Railway scheme against which Japan had lodged a protest some years ago.

His Majesty's Government have no wish to do anything which would conflict with the vital interests of their Ally and the assurance to which they have declared their willingness to subscribe would appear fully to safeguard Japan's interests. It appears to His Majesty's Government that with the establishment of the Consortium a new era is about to dawn in which conditions have changed and it is now proposed that the Powers should work together

in harmonious and friendly co-operation rather than in competition, and granting to any one party to the Consortium the power to veto in advance the possible construction of a railway would appear to be contrary to the principles upon which the idea of the Consortium is based.

In the opinion of His Majesty's Government the contingency anticipated in Proposition (2) would appear to be already provided for in Article 4 of the Inter-Group Conference at Paris of May 12th, 1919, of which His Majesty's Government have expressed their approval.

His Majesty's Government sincerely trust that the Imperial Government will recognise the friendly spirit in which these observations are made and that they will now agree to co-operate with the other three Powers along the lines of the proposed Compromise. They note with gratification that the Japanese Government are prepared to authorise the Japanese Group to proceed with the discussion with Mr. Lamont for the purpose of reaching a settlement. They trust that the Imperial Government will now see their way to give this authorisation without the suggested reservations in order that the final arrangements between the groups may be concluded whilst Mr. Lamont is still in Peking, and the necessary exchange of letters between the representatives of the Japanese and American Groups effected with the least possible delay.

Foreign Office, S. W. 1.

28th April, 1920.

15. Japanese Embassy to British Foreign Office.

The Japanese Government have received the memorandum of the British Government dated April 28th in reply to their memorandum of April 14th last, and have carefully examined it.

The Japanese Government are happy to note that the British Government are much gratified with the readiness of the Japanese Government to forego, in reliance upon the assurances given in the memorandum of the British Government dated March 19th last, their request for the acceptance of the proposed formula, and that the British Government have lent emphasis to the assurance to which they had already subscribed.

The Japanese Government are glad to learn further that the British Government are prepared to waive the objections which they had at one time offered to the exclusion from the Consortium of the two projected railway lines from Taonanfu to Chang-chun and from Taonanfu to Chengchiatun.

As regards the two points made by the Japanese Government relating to the Taonanfu-Jehol Railway and the line connecting a point thereon with a seaport, the British Government seem to think that they constitute new propositions and express regret that these questions should have been raised at a moment when it was hoped that the four Powers concerned were

about to reach an agreement.

In particular, the British Government appear to be of opinion that the point (1) namely, Japan's desire in regard to the extension of the Taonanfu-Jehol Railway, is tantamount to a claim for an exclusive power of veto and is therefore contrary to the fundamental principles upon which the idea of the New Consortium is based. The Japanese Government, in making the point in question, were prompted by no desire of putting forward any new condition or demand. It was simply in order to avoid further misunderstanding that the point was raised as one of the actual examples of enterprises prejudicial to Japan's vital interests which formed the subject matter of the general assurances given by the British Government. The Japanese Government feel confident that as the question involved in this case comes within the scope of the general assurances, the Governments of the Powers interested in the Consortium will, in the spirit of mutual trust and friendliness, readily appreciate Japan's point of view. As to the point (2) the Japanese Government have raised it merely in order to set forth the circumstances in which they feel the need of the assistance and co-operation of the Powers concerned in the actual construction of the Taonanfu-Jehol Railway and the lines connecting a point thereon with a seaport.

In thus giving a frank expression to their hope, the Japanese Government were inspired by no other desire than to make an appeal to the spirit of general co-operation which forms

the foundations of the Consortium.

The Japanese Government, holding as they do the views as above enunciated, have no intention whatever of insisting upon obtaining the explicit assurances or consent of the British Government in regard to the two points above referred to. Their idea is simply to bring the Powers concerned to an understanding of their interpretation in these respects. Relying, however, upon the friendly spirit in which the British Government were good enough to reaffirm the fact that the general insurances to which they have already offered to subscribe are adequate enough to safeguard the interests of Japan, the Japanese Government would refrain from further insisting upon the discussion of these points, and, in order to facilitate the formation of the New Consortium with the least possible delay, they would be satisfied at this juncture with bringing to the knowledge of the British Government their interpretation of these questions and will be prepared to lend their support to the conclusion of an arrangement between the banking groups concerned and to give it the necessary confirmation.

May 10, 1920.

16. British Foreign Office to Japanese Embassy.

MEMORANDUM.

His Majesty's Government have the honour to acknowledge the memorandum which the Japanese Ambassador handed to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on the 10th instant.

His Majesty's Government are much gratified to learn that the Imperial Japanese Government in recording in point (1) of their memorandum of the 14th April Japan's view in regard to the extension of the Taonanfu-Jehol Railway, were prompted by no desire to put forward any new condition or demand, and they are glad to note that their Ally is satisfied that His Majesty's Government have no wish to do anything which would conflict with their vital interests. As regards point (2) His Majesty's Government are happy to note that it was merely to raise in order to set forth the circumstances in which the Imperial Government felt the need of the assistance and co-operation of the Powers concerned in the actual construction of the Railway from Taonanfu to Jehol and thence to the sea. They appreciate the fact that in thus giving a frank expression to their hope, the Japanese Government were inspired by no other desire than to make an appeal to the spirit of general co-operation which forms the foundation of the Consortium and which it is hoped will at all times inspire its operations and that they do not ask for explicit assurances in regard to the 2 points referred to above.

His Majesty's Government are happy on their part to reaffirm the general assurance to which they declared their willingness to subscribe in the memorandum which Lord Curzon sent to Viscount Chinda on the 19th March to the effect that the Japanese Government need have no reason to apprehend that the Consortium would direct any activities affecting the security of the economic life and national defence of Japan and that Japanese Government can firmly rely on the good faith of the Powers concerned to refuse to countenance any operations inimical to such interests.

His Majesty's Government gladly note that the Imperial Government rely on the friendly spirit in which they have offered to renew their assurance and they are most gratified to find that, in view of the complete understanding now effected between the Governments concerned in regard to the principles upon which the Consortium will operate, the Japanese Government are prepared to lend their support to the conclusion of an arrangement between the banking groups and to give to it the necessary confirmation.

In conclusion His Majesty's Government would express the hope that the Japanese Group will immediately receive the required authorization, in order that the Consortium, which promises such great and enduring benefits to all the countries concerned, may be established and set in motion with the least possible delay.

Foreign Office, S. W. 1.

May 17th, 1920.

17. French Foreign Office to Japanese Embassy.

L'Ambassade du Japon à Paris a bien voulu le 10 de ce mois communiquer au Ministre des Affaires Etrangères une note remise au Département d'Etat à Washington par l'Ambassade du Japon d'où il résulte que le Gouvernement de Tokyo, prenant acte des assurances contenues dans la note du Département d'Etat en date du 16 Mars dernier et jugeant inutile dans ces conditions l'insertion de clauses spéciales visant la ligne Taonanfu-Jehol et son embranchement vers la mer, se déclare prêt à accorder son appui à la conclusion enter les groupes financiers intéressés de l'arrangement reconstituant le consortium financier en Chine.

Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères a l'honneur de faire savoir à l'Ambassade du Japon qu'il s'associe volontiers aux assurances générales fournies par le Gouvernement américain. Il est heureux de purvoir se féliciter avec elle de la conclusion d'un accord qui assure, pour le plus grand bien de la Chine, la collaboration amicale des Puissances intéressées.

Paris, le 25 Mai 1920.

18. Mr. Kajiwara to Mr. Lamont.

Tokyo, Japan.

May 11th, 1920.

You will recall that upon the organization of the Consortium at Paris, on May 11 and 12, last, the representatives of the Japanese, American, British and French Banking Groups attached their signatures to the Resolutions and Agreement subject to the approval of their respective Governments. You will further recall that, upon the instructions of the Japanese Government, our Banking Group addressed you a letter dated 18th June last as regards the conditions of accepting the New Consortium Agreement.

We have now the honor to inform you that certain points in the Agreement and in the operations of the proposed Consortium, hitherto somewhat obscure, having been cleared up to the satisfaction of our Government and of ourselves, we are now able in accordance with the instructions of the Japanese Government to withdraw our letter dated 18th June last and announce that, conjointly with the American, British and French Banking Groups and on like terms with them, we will accept the Consortium Agreement. We beg at the same time to express our hearty concurrence with the general ideas and objects of the Consortium in respect to China.

Very truly yours.

(Signed) N. KAJIWARA.

19. Mr. Lamont to Mr. Kajiwara.

Tokyo, Japan.

May 11th, 1920.

Dear Sirs:

We beg to acknowledge with thanks, the receipt of your communication of May 11th, informing us, in behalf of the Japanese Banking Group that, under the instructions of your Government, you have now withdrawn your letter dated 18th June last and have adopted, in association with the Banking Groups of America, Great Britain and France and on like terms with them, the agreement for the establishment of a new Consortium in respect to China.

We are happy to note that certain points that had hitherto been somewhat obscure to your Group and to your Government have now been made plain, and we trust with you that the way is clear for the Consortium to undertake operations.

In as much some questions have arisen during our discussions as to the status of specific railway enterprises contemplated or actually begun in Manchuria and Mongolia, we hereby confirm that we have agreed with you as follows:

(1) that the South Manchuria Railway and its present branches, together with the mines which are subsidiary to the railway, do not come within the scope of the Consortium;

(2) that the projected Taonanfu-Jehol Railway and the projected railway connecting a point on the Taonanfu-Jehol Railway with a sea-port are to be included within the terms of the Consortium Agreement;

(3) that the Kirin-Huining, the Chengchiatun-Taonanfu, the Changchun-Taonanfu, the Kaiyuan-Kirin (via Hailung), the Kirin-Changchun, the Siuminfu-Mukden and the Sauping-kai-Chengchiatun Railways are outside the scope of the joint activities of the Consortium.

The foregoing letter of acknowledgement, although written in behalf of the American Banking Group, has, we are assured, the cordial approval of the British and French Banking Groups, also of the Governments of the United States, of Great Britain and of France.

Pray be good enough to present our regards to your colleagues in the Japanese Banking Group and our best wishes for the success of the joint Four-Power undertaking.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) T. W. LAMONT.

Note from Ministers Concerned to Wai Chiao Fu.

January 18th, 1921.

Monsieur le Ministre,

The undersigned Representatives of America, Great Britain, France and Japan have the honour to inform Your Excellency that an agreement on the lines tentatively adopted in May, 1919, at Paris by the representatives of the investing public of the countries above mentioned, covering the formation of a new Consortium for the assistance of China by providing the capital required for constructive works, has now been confirmed at New York by the signatures of duly accredited representatives of the four Banking Groups, and that this international association thus coming into existence under the name of the Consortium has received the full approval of the four Governments interested.

The text of the Consortium Agreement signed on October 15, 1920, at the recent conference in New York, is being communicated by the Group Banks' representatives to the Ministries of Finance and Communications.

Signed: Charles R. Crane.

R. Alston.

Maugras.

Y. Obata.

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MISSING

Managers are acting for the purposes of this Agreement as the representatives of the British French Japanese and American Groups respectively.

And Whereas the British French Japanese and American Groups were formed with the object of negotiating and carrying out Chinese loan business

And Whereas their respective Governments have undertaken to give their complete support to their respective national groups the parties hereto in all operations undertaken pursuant to the agreement hereinafter contained and have further undertaken that in the event of competition in the obtaining of any specific loan contract the collective support of the diplomatic representatives in Peking of the four Governments will be assured to the parties hereto for the purpose of obtaining such contract

And Whereas the said national groups are of the opinion that the interests of the Chinese people can in existing circumstances best be served by the co-operative action of the various banking groups representing the investment interests of their respective countries in procuring for the Chinese Government the capital necessary for a programme of economic reconstruction and improved communications

And Whereas with these objects in view the respective national groups are prepared to participate on equal terms in such undertakings as may be calculated to assist China in the establishment of her great public utilities and to these ends to welcome the co-operation of

Chinese capital.

Now it is hereby agreed by and between the parties hereto as follows:—

1. Each Group reserves to itself the right of increasing or reducing the number of its own members but so that any member of a group dropping out shall remain bound by the restrictive provisions hereof and any member of a group coming in shall become subject to the restrictive provisions hereof and so that no group shall (without the consent of the others) be entitled to admit into its group a new member who is not its nationality and domiciled in its market. The admission of any new group shall be determined by the parties hereto subject to the approval of their respective Governments.

2. This agreement relates to existing and future loan agreements which involve the issue for subscription by the public of loans to the Chinese Government or to Chinese Government Departments or to Provinces of China or to companies or corporations owned or controlled by or on behalf of the Chinese Government or any Chinese Provincial Government or to any party if the transaction in question is guaranteed by the Chinese Government or Chinese Provincial Government but does not relate to agreements for loans to be floated in China. Existing agreements relating to industrial undertakings upon which it can be shown that substantial progress has been made may be omitted from the scope of this Agreement.

3. The existing Agreements and any future loan agreements to which this Agreement

relates and any business arising out of such agreements respectively shall be dealt with by the said groups in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement.

4. This Agreement is made on the principle of complete equality in every respect between the parties hereto and each of the parties hereto shall take an equal share in all operations and sign all contracts and shall bear an equal share of all charges in connection with any business (except stamp duties and any charges in connection with the realisation by the parties hereto their respective markets of their shares in the operations) and the parties hereto shall conclude all contracts with equal rights and obligations as between themselves and each party shall have the same rights privileges prerogatives advantages responsibilities and obligations of every sort and kind. Accordingly preliminary advances on account of or in connection with business to which this Agreement relates shall be borne by each of the parties hereto in equal shares and each of the parties hereto shall be entitled to participate equally in the existing Agreements and will offer to the other parties hereto an equal participation with itself in any future loan business as aforesaid the parties accepting a participation therein shall be free to undertake the same but shall issue on its or their markets only.

5. All contracts shall so far as possible be made so as not to impose joint liability on the parties hereto but each of the parties hereto shall severally liquidate its own engagements or liabilities. The parties hereto will so far as possible come to an understanding with regard to