昭和7年

外務省公表集

第八輯

外務省

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第一、壽府軍備制限會議招請ニ對スル帝國政府對米覺書

（二月二十日公表）

幣原外務大臣ハ二月十九日午後四時在京米國大使ニ左ノ覺書ヲ手交セリ

覺書

一、帝國政府ハ二月十日附在京米國大使館ノ覺書ニ對シ愼重考慮ヲ加ヘタリ右覺書ニ於テ米國政府ハ軍備縮少理備委員會ニ參加スル華府海軍條約調印國タル五國ノ代表者ニ對シ華府條約ニ包含セラレタル艦種ニ關スル軍備制限ニ付右五國間ニ一ノ協定ヲ商議シ且締結スル權限ヲ付與スヘキコトヲ提議シタリ

二、帝國政府ハ製艦競爭防遏ニ關スル華府會議ノ事業ノ完成ヲ期スル爲協定ヲ遂クルノ望マシキ

コトニ付テハ米國政府カ該覺書ニ於テ開陳シタル所ト全然其ノ所見ヲ同フシ右目的ノ爲五國間ニ商議ヲ行ハムトスル米國政府ノ發議ヲ衷心歡迎スルモノナリ帝國政府ハ本件ニ關スル協定ヲ商議シ且締結スルノ全權ヲ付與セラレタル代表者ヲ派シ欣然該商議ニ參加スヘシ

三、然ルニ今回討議決定セラルヘキ問題ノ極メテ重要ナルヲ以テ帝國政府ハ少クトモ其代表ノ一部ハ之ヲ東京ヨリ特派スルノ要アリト思考スル處諸般ノ準備並東京華府間ノ旅程ニ要スル時日ニ鑑ミ前記會議カ來ル三月二十一日ニ開カルヘキ軍備縮少準備委員會ノ會期ト同時ニ若ハ其ノ直後ニ開催セラルルニ於テハ帝國代表ノ右商議ニ列席シ能ハサルヘキコト明ナリ依テ帝國政府ハ今次ノ提唱ニ係ル華府海軍條約調印國ノ會議ハ之ヲ六月一日以後ニ開催セラレムコトヲ希望ス

四、米國政府ハ華府條約ニ包含セラレサル艦種ニ付諸國ノ維持スヘキ海軍力ノ比率ニ關シ此際一定不動ノ提案ヲ爲スノ意圖ヲ有セサルコトヲ知ルハ亦帝國政府ノ欣幸トスル所ナリ本件商議ノ成功ヲ確保セムトセハ此種軍備制限條件ノ審議ニ付テハ會商各當事者ハ虛心事ニ當リ且各國國防上ノ必要ト兩立スル範圍內ニ於テ努メテ交讓協力ノ精神ニ進フコト最モ須要ナリト思惟ス帝國政府ハ參加國ノ何レニ取リテモ公平滿足ニシテ且世界一般ノ平和及安寧ニ貢獻スヘキ方法ニヨリ協定ノ成立セムコトヲ切ニ期待スルモノナリ

The following memorandum was handed by Baron Shidehara, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the American Ambassador in Tokyo at 4 p.m. February, 19, 1927.

MEMORANDUM.

The Japanese Government have given careful consideration to the Memorandum of the American Embassy at Tokyo dated February 10, defining the attitude of the United States on the general problem of disarmament, and suggesting that the representatives of the five Powers Signatories of the Washington Naval Treaty, about to participate in the forthcoming session of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference at Geneva, shall be empowered to negotiate and to conclude an agreement among those five Powers for the limitation of armament in the classes of naval vessels not covered by the Washington Treaty.

2. The Japanese Government fully share with the American Government the views expressed in that Memorandum on the desirability of an agreement calculated to complete the work of the Washington Conference for the prevention of competive naval building. They cordially welcome the initiative taken by the American Government for the institution among the the five Powers of negotiations looking to such desirable end. They will be happy to take part in those negotiations through their representatives invested with full powers to negotiate and to conclude an agreement on the subject.

3. In view, however, of the supreme importance of the problem to be discussed and deter-

mined, the Japanese Government find it essential that at least a part of the Japanese Delegation shall be specially sent from Tokyo. Considering the length of time required for the necessary preparations, as well as for the journey from Tokyo to Geneva, it will obviously be impossible for the Japanese representatives to assist at the negotiations, should that meeting be held simultaneously with or immediately after the forthcoming session of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission, which is scheduled to be opened on March 21 next. Accordingly, the Japanese Government desire that the meeting of the Powers Signatories of the Washington Naval Treaty, now suggested, shall take place on a date not earlier than June 1.

4. The Japanese Government are further gratified to learn that it is not the intention of the American Government at this time to put forward rigid proposals on the ratios of naval strength to be maintained by the several Powers in the classes of vessels not covered by the Washington Treaty. In order to ensure the success of the proposed negotiations, it seems highly important that in the matter of these conditions of the limitations of armament, all parties to the negotiations should approch the subject with an open mind, being always guided by the spirit of mutual accommodation and helpfulness, consistently with the defensive requirements of each nation. The Japanese Government canfidently hope that an adjustment will be reached in a manner fair and satisfactory to each of the participating Powers and conducive to the general peace and security of the world.

第二、(イ) 南京事件ニ關スル日英米佛伊ノ對支同文通牒

（四月十一日公表）

南京事件ニ關シ四月十一日在漢口日本總領事ハ英米佛伊四國總領事ト共ニ夫々本國政府ノ訓令ニ基キ國民政府外交部長陳友仁氏ニ左ノ同文通牒ヲ提出シ同時ニ在上五國總領事ハ右通牒ヲ國民軍總司令蔣介石將軍ニ通告セリ

去ル三月二十四日南京ニ於テ國民軍カ日本國民ニ加ヘタル暴虐行爲ニ依リテ生シタル事態ノ迅速解決ヲ期セムカ爲本官ハ玆ニ帝國政府ノ訓令ノ下ニ在支帝國公使ヨリ貴下ニ對シ左記ノ要求ヲ提出スヘキコトヲ命令セラレタリ尙本要求ハ同時ニ國民軍總司令蔣介石將軍ニモ通告セラルヘシ

一、虐殺傷害侮辱竝損害ニ付責ニ任スヘキ軍隊ノ指揮官及之ニ關與セル者ニ對シ嚴重ナル處罰ヲ加フルコト

二、國民軍總司令ヨリ文書ヲ以テ謝罪ヲナシ該文書中ニ外國人ノ生命財產ニ對スル一切ノ暴行煽動ヲ行ハサル旨ノ明約ヲ含マシムルコト

二、人的損害及物的損害ニ對シ完全ナル賠償ヲ與フルコト

國民政府當局ニ於テ速ニ右要求ニ關スル意圖ヲ明ニシ關係國政府ヲシテ滿足セシメザルトキハ關係國政府ハ其ノ適當ト認ムル措置ヲ執ルヘキ止ムヲ得サルニ至ルヘシ

On April 11th, the Japanese Consul-General at Hankow presented, jointly with the British, American, French and Italian Consuls-General, each acting under instructions from their respective Governments, the following identic note concerning the Nanking Affair to Mr. Eugene Chen, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government, and simultaneously the Consuls-General of the five Powers at Shanghai communicated the note to General Chiang Kai-shek, Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist Army.

Under the instructions of the Japanese Government, I am directed by the Japanese Minister in China to present to you the following terms for the prompt settlement of the situation created by the outrages against Japanese nationals committed by the Nationalist troops at Nanking on March 24th last. These terms will be simultaneously communicated to General Chiang Kai-shek, Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist armies.

(1) Adequate punishment of the commanders of troops responsible for murders, personal injuries and indingnities and material damage done, as also of all persons found to be implicated.

(2) Apology in writing by Commander-in-Chief of Nationalist Army including an express written undertaking to refrain from all forms of violence and agitation against foreign lives and property.

(3) Complete reparation for personal injuries and material damage done.

Unless the Nationalist authorities demonstrate to satisfaction of the interested governments their intention to comply promptly with these terms the said governments will find themselves compelled to take such measures as they consider appropriate.

第二、(ロ) 右ニ關スル五國政府ノ聲明

（四月十一日公表）

南京事件ニ關シ日、英、米、佛、伊五國政府ハ國民政府當局ニ交付セル同文通牒ニ關シ左ノ聲明書ヲ發表セリ

國民軍南京入城ニ當リ三月二十四日朝ヨリ午後ニ亙リ國民軍中ノ制服ヲ着ケタル部隊ニ依リ外國領事及居留民ノ身體及財產ニ對シ組織的暴虐行ハレ日、米、英、佛、伊諸國民ニシテ虐殺又ハ傷害セラレタルモノアリ其ノ他多數ノ者ハ暴行ヲ蒙リ其ノ生命ニ危虞ヲ及ホシ掠奪竝極端ナル侮辱ヲ受ケ又婦女子ハ名狀ス可ラサル暴虐ヲ蒙リ日、米、英ノ領事館ハ侵害セラレ其ノ國旗ノ威嚴ハ傷ケラレ南京在住ノ總テノ外國人ノ家屋及營造物ハ組織的ニ掠奪セラレ又燒失セルモノ少カラス

日、米、英、佛、伊各國政府ハ斯ノ如ク其ノ代表者及平和ニ適法ノ職業ニ從事セル國民ニ對シテ明カニ豫謀セラレタル暴行ニ鑑ミ責任アル國民政府當局ニ對シ之カ滿足ナル匡正ニ付要求ヲ爲スノ必要ヲ認メタリ而シテ列國間ニ協定セル要求條件ハ穩當ヲ旨トシタルモノニシテ此ノ際自國ノ威嚴ト國際團體內ノ友邦ニ對スル義務トヲ認識スル何國ノ政府ト雖其ノ體面上匡正ヲ爲シ得ヘキ最小限度ノモノニ過キス

是等ノ要求ハ固ヨリ關係諸國政府カ友邦ト信スルニ吝ナラス且ツ其ノ親善協調ノ關係ヲ繼續改善セムコトヲ熱望スル支那國民ノ主權又ハ威嚴ヲ傷クルノ趣旨ニアラスシテ專ロ現在ノ友好關係ヲ破壞シ且ツ友邦列國國民ニ對スル支那國民ノ不信憎惡及兇暴ヲ煽動セムトスル行動ニ依テ南京事件ヲ惹起セシムルニ至ル支那內外ノ勢力ニ對シテ之ヲ行フモノナリ

The following statement was issued by the Japanese, American, British, French and Italian Governments concerning their identic note presented to the Nationalist authorities with regard to the Nanking Affairs.

Upon the entry of the Nationalist Forces into Nanking there were perpetrated against the foreign consuls and other residents, by uniformed and organized bodies of troops of the Nationalist Army, during the morning and afternoon of March 24th, systematic outrages upon their persons and properties. A number of American, British, French, Italian and Japanese nationals were murdered or wounded; many others were assaulted, and their lives jeopardized; they were

robbed and treated with the utmost indignities; and women were subjected to nameless outrages.

The American, British and Japanese consulates were violated, and their national flags insulted. The houses and institutions of all foreigners resident in Nanking were systematically looted and in many cases burned.

In view of these manifestly premeditated assaults upon their official representatives and upon their nationals peacefully engaged in their lawful occupations, the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan have found it necessary to formulate demands for satisfactory amends by the responsible nationalist authorities. The terms thus agreed upon are studiously moderate, covering only the minimum of what would, in the circumstances, be done by way of honorable amends by any Government conscious of its own dignity and of its duty towards other friendly peoples in the family of nations.

These demands are not made in derogation of sovereignty or dignity of the Chinese people whom the interested Governments are glad to believe friendly and with whom they earnestly desire to continue and improve relationships of goodwill and co-operation: they are directed rather towards those influences, both foreign and Chinese, which have made themselves responsible for the Nanking outrages by their activities in seeking to break up the existing friendship and to inflame the Chinese people to distrust, hatred and violence towards the people of the friendly Powers.

第三、(イ) 日本國「ポーランド」國間通商航海條約ニ「ダンチツヒ」自由市加入

（四月十五日公表）

帝國ト「ポーランド」國トノ間ニハ大正十一年十二月七日「ワルソー」ニ於テ署名セラレタル通商航海條約存スル處「ダンチツヒ」自由市ノ外交事務ヲ處理スルノ權限ヲ有スル「ポーランド」國政府ハ今般右條約ノ效力ヲ同自由市ノ領域ニ擴張セムコトノ希望ヲ表明セルニ依リ四月十一日「ワルソー」ニ於テ彼我兩國代表者ノ間ニ右ノ爲必要ナル公文ノ交換ヲ了セリ隨テ「ダンチツヒ」自由市ハ帝國政府ノ回答ノ日ノ後十五日目ヨリ日本國「ポーランド」國間通商航海條約ニ加入スルコトトナレリ

第三、(ロ) 右ニ關スル通商局長談

（四月十五日公表）

「ダンチツヒ」自由市ハ地理上カラ云ヘハ「バルチツク」海ニ臨メル北歐最大ノ商港デアツテ「ヴイスチユラー」河口ニ位シ東ニ獨領東「プロシヤ」ヲ控ヘ西南ハ「ポーランド」ニ接シテ居ル地理上優秀ナル位置ヲ占メ居ル爲古來仲繼貿易港トシテ其ノ名顯ハル其ノ面積約七百五十四平方哩人口約三十八萬五千人（千九百二十四年調査）ニ過キナイカ同自由市ニ出入スル船舶ノ數ハ千百二十四年調査ニ依レハ入港船舶噸數百六十三萬四千九百七十噸三千三百十二隻、出港船舶噸數百六十四萬八千五十噸三千三百三十隻ニ達スル市内工業トシテハ別ニ特筆スヘキモノトテ無ケレト商業ハ頗ル殷盛活潑ヲ穀物、砂糖、「ナフタ」等ノ取引カ多イ、

元來同市ハ獨領テアツタノカ戰後「ヴエルサイユ」條約ニ依ツテ獨逸カ同市ニ關スル一切ノ權利及權限ヲ主タル同盟及聯合國ノ爲ニ拋棄シ同盟及聯合國ニ於テハ各國ニ經濟的通路ヲ確保スルノ趣旨カラ同市ノ特別ノ地位ヲ認メ之ヲ自由市トシ國際聯盟ノ保護ノ下ニ置クコトトナツタノデアル

此ノ「ダンチツヒ」自由市カ日本波蘭通商航海條約ニ加入シタコトカラ生スル實益ト云ヘハ今後ハ同市ニ入ル邦人又ハ商品ニ條約上ノ保障カ附與サレルト云フコト又之ヲ關稅ノ方カラ觀レハ從來同市ト波蘭トノ間ニ關稅同盟カアツテ同市輸入貨物ニハ波蘭ノ關稅率カ適用實施サレテ居リソシテ日本ト波蘭トノ條約ニハ輸入稅ニ關スル最惠國待遇ノ規定カアルカラ今回ノ加入ニ依リ同自由市ニ入ル本邦貨物ニ對シテモ此ノ最惠國約款カ適用サルルコトカ明白ニナレタコトデアル之ヲ例示セハ他ノ最惠國約款關係ヲ有セナイ國ノ羽二重及絹製品カ同自由市ニ輸入サルル場合ニハ波蘭ノ一般稅率ニ依リ七千「ゾロチイー」乃至一萬「ゾロチイー」（「ゾロチイー」ハ英貨九片半ニ當ル）ヲ課稅セラルルニ拘ラス今回ノ條約加入ニ依リ我羽二重及絹製品ニ對スル輸入稅ハ四割ヲ輕減セラルルコトカ明白ニナツタ譯デアル

今差シ當リ「ダンチツヒ」自由市ト本邦トノ間ニハサシテ貿易額モ無イカ今後本邦對北歐地方トノ取引旺盛トナルニ伴ヒ同自由市ヘノ輸入本邦商品モ增加スヘク其ノ曉今回ノ同自由市加入問題ハ大イニ其ノ意義ヲ發揮スルコトト思フ

第四、山東派兵ニ關スル帝國政府ノ聲明

（五月二十八日公表）

帝國政府ハ五月二十八日左記ノ通聲明セリ

支那ニ於ケル最近ノ動亂殊ニ南京、漢口其ノ他ノ地方ニ於ケル事件ノ實跡ニ徵スルニ兵亂ノ際支那官憲ニ於テ保護十分ナルヲ得サリシ爲在留帝國臣民ノ生命財產ニ對スル重大ナル危害ヲ被リ甚シキハ帝國ノ名譽毀損ノ暴舉ヲ見タリ從テ現下北支ノ動亂切迫ノ際此ノ種事件再發ノ虞ナキヲ保セス今ヤ右戰亂ハ濟南地方ニ波及セムトシ同地在留帝國臣民ノ生命財產ノ安全ニ付危惧ノ念措ク能ハサルモノアリ同地ニハ帝國臣民ノ居住スルモノ二千ノ多數ニ上リ而モ同地ハ海岸ヲ距ルコト遠キ奥地ニ在ルヲ以テ長江沿岸各地ニ於ケル如ク海軍力ニ依リ之ヲ保護スルコト到底不可能ナルニ依リ帝國政府ニ於テハ不祥事件ノ再發ヲ豫防スル爲陸兵ヲ以テ在留邦人ノ生命財產ヲ保護スルノ已ムヲ得サルニ至レリ然ルニ右保護ノ爲派兵ノ手配ヲ爲スニハ相當日子ヲ要シ而モ戰局ハ刻々變化シツツアルニ顧ミ應急措置トシテ在滿部隊ヨリ約二千ノ兵ヲ不取敢青島ニ派遣シ置クコトニ決セリ右陸軍力ニ依ル保護ハ固ヨリ在留邦人ノ安全ヲ期スル自衛上已ムヲ得サルノ緊急措置ニ外ナラスシテ支那國及其ノ人民ニ對シ何等非友好的意圖ヲ有セサルノミナラス南北兩軍何レノ軍隊ニ對シテモ其ノ作戰ニ干涉シ軍事行動ヲ妨礙スルモノニ非ス

帝國政府ハ斯ノ如ク自衛上己ムヲ得サル措置トシテ派兵ヲ行フト雖モ初メヨリ永ク駐屯セシムルノ意圖ナク同地方ノ邦人ニシテ戰亂ノ患ヲ受クルノ虞ナキニ至ラハ直ニ派遣軍全部ヲ撤退スヘキコトヲ玆ニ聲明ス

The following statement was issued by the Japanese Government on May 28th, 1927.

Taking into consideration the fact that, owing to the present commotion in China, in which we remember especially the incidents that occurred in Nanking, Hankow and other places, arising from the imperfect protective measures taken by the Chinese authorities, the lives and property of our nationals resident there were subjected to grave danger and injury, and this country even suffered an indignity, it is not improbable that under the present circumstances similar unfortunate incidents may occur in North China where disturbance is imminent. The disturbances are now feared to spread towards Tsinan and we feel profound anxiety about the safety of the lives and property of Japanese residents there. They number as many as two thousand and, as the district is situated inland far from the coast, it is impossible to protect them with naval forces

as in the case of those in the Yangtze Valley. In order to prevent the recurrence of unhappy events, therefore, the Japanese Government are compelled to protect the lives and property of their nationals with military forces. In view of the fact, however, that arrangements for the dispatch of troops to effect such protection naturally require a considerable space of time while the situation of warfare changes every minute, it is decided to dispatch immediately as an emergency measure a force of about two thousand men to Tsingtao from the Japanese Garrison in in Manchuria.

This protection of our residents by military strength is a matter of pure and urgent necessity demanded for the self-defence and security of our nationals and by no means implies any unfriendly intention toward China and her people, nor is indended to interfere with the strategic operations of any of the Northern and Southern troops and hinder their military movements.

The Japanese Government, therefore, declare that, although they depatch troops as an unavoidable measure of self-defence as above stated, they have no intention whatever of keeping them for a prolonged period and the troops will be wholly withdrawn immediately the fear of danger to our residents in that region ceases to exist.

第五、壽府軍備制限會議開會ニ付キ田中內閣總理大臣兼外務大臣聲明

（六月二十日公表）

日英米三國ノ軍備制限會議ハ愈々本日ヨリ「ジユネーヴ」ニ於テ開會セラルルコトトナツタ同會議ノ目的ハ今更申ス迄モナク列强ノ製艦競爭ヲ防止シ國防ノ安全ヲ圖ルト同時ニ國民ノ負擔ヲ輕減シ以テ世界ノ平和ニ貢獻スル爲先年華府ニ於テ開催サレタ海軍軍縮會議ノ事業ヲ完成セムトスルモノデアル帝國政府カ先般米國大統領ヨリ該會議ニ參加ノ招待ヲ受ケタル際率先シテ之ヲ快諾シタノモ全ク右ノ目的達成ニ極力協戮セムトスル崇高ナル精神ヨリ出テタルモノデアツテ政府ハ今日ニ於テモ何等其ノ方針ヲ變更シナイノハ勿論デアル是レ帝國政府カ特ニ有力ナル全權ヲ簡派シテ同會議ニ參列セシメタル所以デ衷心ヨリ同會議ノ成功ヲ祈ル次第デアル

殊ニ今回ノ會議カ世界恒久平和ノ爲不斷ノ努力ヲナシツツアル國際聯盟ノ所在地ニ於テ開催サルルコトハ頗ル意義深イコトデアル「ジユネーヴ」ニハ別ニ國際聯盟ニ屬スル廣汎ナル軍備縮少ノ準備委員會カアルケレトモ今回ノ會議成功ノ曉ニハ同委員會ノ事業ノ促進ニモ貢獻スル所尠クナ

イテアラウト考ヘル

今日ヲバ何レノ頃国ト雖他国ヲ使嗾キムトスルカ如キ事情ヲ企図スルモノヲバナク只単ラ自衛的国防上ノ必要ニ限ラレテ居ルコトト信ズル我海軍モ現ニ此ノ見地カラ国防上必須ノ勢力ヲ保有スルニ過キナイ次第デアル而シテ今次ノ会議ニ於テ各国カ其ノ国防ノ安固ヲ確保スルト同時ニ互ニ交譲協力シテ最モ公平且満足ナル協定ヲ遂クルニ至ラムコトハ吾人ノ切望禁ヤマサル所デアル

STATEMENT OF BARON TANAKA, PRIME MINISTER AND FOREIGN MINISTER, CONCERNING THE OPENING OF THE CONFERENCE FOR THE LIMITATION OF NAVAL ARMAMENT.

June 20th, 1927.

Today at Geneva is to be opened the Conference of Japan, Great Britain and the United States. Needless to say, the object of the Conference is to perfect the work the Washington Conference did to prevent competition of naval construction between the Powers and secure their national defence and, at the same time, to lighten the burden upon the peoples, thereby contributing to the peace of the world. It was in a lofty spirit of cooperation for the accomplishment of that object that the Japanese Government were the first gladly to accept the invitation

to the Conference from the President of the United States, and this stand of the Government toward the Conference remains entirely unchanged today. It is for this reason that the Japanese Government have taken special care in the selection of their delegates to the Conference and wholeheartedly hope for the success of the Conference.

Is is quite significant that the present Conference is convened at Geneva, the seat of the League of Nations which is making constant endeavours for the preservation of the permanent peace of the world, for, although it is true that Geneva is the seat of the Preparatory Commission of the League for Disarmament, which perposes disarmament on an extensive scale, yet I consider that the success of the present Conference would assist the progress of the work of the Commission to no small extent.

I do not believe that the armament plan of any Power taday is intended for agression against any other country but is restricted only to the needs of its own self-defence, and our navy, too, maintains only such strength as is necessary for our national defence.

It is our earnest hope that, through mutual conciliation and cooperation, the delegates of the Powers participating in the present Conference will succeed in reaching an agreement which will guarantee the safety of the national defence of their own respective countries and, at the same time, prove to be most fair and satifactory to all parties concerned.

第六、壽府軍備制限會議ニ於ケル日本提案

（六月二十日公表）

齋藤全權ハ世界平和ノ爲軍縮問題ニ貢獻スルヲ其ノ傳統的政策トスル日本政府ハ今次ノ會議カ各國特種ノ國情竝要求ニ對シ適切ナル考量ヲ加ヘ公平滿足ナル結果ニ達セムコトヲ念トス補助艦ハ其ノ用途多端ニシテ國ニ依リ重要程度ヲ異ニスルヲ以テ各國ノ所要ヲ具體的ニ表現スル兵力卽チ現ニ其ノ保有シ竝ニ保有セムトスル補助艦ノ現狀ニハ十分ノ考量ヲ拂ヒ各國安全感ノ基礎ヲ動搖セシムル如キ現狀ノ變化ハ努メテ之ヲ避クヘシト述ヘタル後左ノ提案ヲ爲セリ

華府會議ノ條約規定ニ依ル主力艦航空母艦ハ本提案ノ外トス

一、各國ハ今後其ノ海軍勢力增加ノ目的ヲ以テ新ニ增艦計畫ヲ採用シ又ハ軍艦ヲ取得セサルヘキコト

二、前號ニ揭クル海軍勢力トハ（イ）各國ノ保有スル既成艦艇中現ニ第四號ノ規定ニ依ル代換艦齡ニ充タサルモノノ噸數（ロ）各國ノ建造中ノ艦艇ノ計畫噸數ヲ基礎トシテ協定スヘキ水上補助艦ノ艦種ニ屬スル合計噸數及潛水艦ノ艦種ニ屬スル合計噸數ヲ云フ

各國ニ許容セラルヘキ海軍勢力協定ニ當リテハ（イ）各國ノ既定計畫中建造未著手艦艇ノ計畫噸數及（ロ）既定計畫實施中ニ代換艦齡ヲ經過スヘキ噸數ヲモ考量スヘキコト

三、左ニ揭クル艦船ハ前二號ノ適用ヨリ之ヲ解除スルコト

（イ）排水量七百噸ヲ超過セサル艦艇

（ロ）六吋砲以下ノ砲四門以內（三吋砲以下ノ砲ハ之ヲ計上セス）ノ武裝ヲ有スル水上艦船

但シ速力ハ二十節ヲ超ユヘカラス

（ハ）一萬噸未滿ノ航空母艦

四、第二號ニ依リ協定セラレタル海軍勢力ヲ超過セサル範圍內ニ於テ各國ハ左記艦齡ヲ經過シタル艦艇又ハ亡失セル艦艇ニ付各艦種別ニ從ヒ新艦艇ノ建造又ハ取得ニ依リ之ヲ代換スルコトヲ得

水上補助艦　三千噸以上十六年三千噸未滿十二年

潛水艦　十二年

正規ノ代換艦齡ハ各項ニ規定スルカ如シト雖現ニ特種ノ調節ヲ要スルカ如キ狀況ニ對シテハ除外例ヲ認ムルヲ妨ケス

五、第一號及第二號ニ依リ協定シタル海軍勢力ヲ超過シタル噸數及第四號ノ規定ニ依リ代換セラレタル艦艇ハ別ニ協定セラルヘキ方法ニ依リ之ヲ處分スルコト

六、代艦建造ニ當リテハ急激ナル勢力ノ變化ヲ避クル爲及毎年度ノ製艦率ヲ均齊ナラシムル爲適當ノ規定ヲ設クルコト

第七、壽府軍備制限會議ニ於ケル米國提案

（六月二十日公表）

華府條約ヲ補足スヘキ新條約ハ華府條約ト有效期間ヲ一ニスヘク且同條約諸條項ト同樣ナル擴充又ハ改變規定ヲ包含スヘキモノナルコトヲ提案ス締約國ニ於テ海軍力ニ依ル防衛ニ關スル自國安全ノ要件カ四圍ノ狀況ノ變化ニ依リ重大ナル影響ヲ受ケタリト認メタル場合ニ於テハ再議ニ附シ得ヘキ規定ヲ設ケムコトヲ望ム

補助艦制限條項ハ左記艦種ニ依ルヘキモノトス

（イ）巡洋艦

（ロ）驅逐艦

（ハ）潛水艦

（ニ）制限ヲ受ケサル除外艦種

各艦種ノ合計噸數ニ依ル制限ハ之ヲ現存狀態ヨリ究局ニ於テ各艦種ニ許容セラルヘキ噸數ニ至ル過渡期間ニ處スルニ必要ナル調節ヲ加フヘキモノトス

合衆國ハ各艦種ノ噸數制限ヲ提案スルト共ニ英帝國及ヒ日本國ノ受諾スヘキ程度ニ於テ華府條約ノ原則ニ基ク補助艦各種合計噸數ノ制限ヲ受諾スヘシ

定義

巡洋艦ハ基準排水量三千噸以上一萬噸ヲ超ヘサルモノニシテ口徑八吋以上ノ砲ヲ有セサル凡テノ水上軍艦ヲ包含ス

驅逐艦ハ基準排水量六百噸以上三千噸ヲ超ヘサルモノニシテ十七節以上ノ計畫速力ヲ有スル凡テノ水上軍艦ヲ包含ス

潛水艦ハ水面下ニテ活動スル爲計畫セラレタル凡テノ艦船ヲ包含ス

制限外ノ艦種ハ限定セル戰鬪力ヲ有スル艦船ヲ包含ス本艦種ニ屬スヘキ艦船ノ專門的定義ハ後日之ヲ協定スヘシ

代換

各艦種ノ代換艦齢ノ限度左ノ如シ

(一) 巡洋艦　二十年

(二) 驅逐艦　十五年乃至十七年

(三) 潛水艦　十二年乃至十三年

各艦種別ニヨル合計噸數制限案

巡洋艦

合衆國	二十五萬乃至三十萬噸
英帝國	二十五萬乃至三十萬噸
日本國	十五萬乃至十八萬噸

驅逐艦

合衆國	二十萬乃至二十五萬噸
英帝國	二十萬乃至二十五萬噸
日本國	十二萬乃至十五萬噸

潛水艦

合衆國	六萬乃至九萬噸
英帝國	六萬乃至九萬噸
日本國	三萬六千乃至五萬四千噸

巡洋艦及驅逐艦ノ現在噸數ヨリ本案ニ依ル一定噸數ニ至ル過渡期間ニ處スル爲ニハ該過渡期間ニ於テハ現存巡洋艦及驅逐艦ノ各合計噸數ヲ合算シテ取扱ヒ且廢棄セラルヘキ噸數ハ巡洋艦、驅逐艦制限噸數ノ合計ニ超過スルモノタルヘシ

各艦種ノ代艦建造ハ巡洋艦ニ於テハ合計噸數三十萬噸、驅逐艦ニ於テハ合計噸數二十五萬噸ヲ基準トスル各艦種許容最大限ノ範圍內ニ於テノミ許サルヘシ

仍テ本案ノ適用ハ左ノ如クナルヘシ

(イ) 艦齡如何ヲ問ハス巡洋艦及驅逐艦合計噸數ハ常ニ

合衆國	五十五萬噸
英帝國	五十五萬噸
日本國	三十三萬噸

ヲ超過スヘカラス

(ロ) 完成ノ時ヨリ起算シタル艦齡二十年未滿ノ巡洋艦合計噸數ハ

合衆國	三十萬噸
英帝國	三十萬噸
日本國	十八萬噸

ヲ超過スルコトヲ得ス

(ハ) 完成ノ時ヨリ起算シタル艦齡十五年未滿ノ驅逐艦合計噸數ハ

合衆國	二十五萬噸
英帝國	二十五萬噸
日本國	十五萬噸

ヲ超過スルコトヲ得ス

(ニ) 現存巡洋艦及驅逐艦合計噸數カ制限總噸數ニ超過スルトキハ之ヲ廢棄ス

廢棄艦ノ選定ハ當該廢棄國ノ任意トス

許容噸數以內ト雖廢棄艦カ規定艦齡ニ達スル迄ハ是カ代艦ヲ建造スルコトヲ得ス

第八、壽府軍備制限會議ニ於ケル英國提案

（六月二十日公表）

一、現存主力艦ノ協定艦齢ヲ二十年ヨリ二十六年ニ延長シ從テ三國ハ華府ニ於テ協定セル代換表ニ基ク全權利ヲ拋棄ス右ノ措置ハ當然該代換表中ノ各計數ニ多少ノ伸縮性ヲ加フルコトトナルヘシ

二、他ノ艦種ノ艦齢ヲ左ノ如ク定ム

（イ）八吋砲裝備巡洋艦　二十四年

（ロ）驅逐艦　二十年

（ハ）潛水艦　十五年

三、將來建造セラルヘキ主力艦ノ大サヲ現在ノ制限排水量三萬五千噸ヨリ三萬噸以下ニ引下ク

四、主力艦ノ備砲口徑ヲ現在ノ制度十六吋ヨリ十三吋半ニ引下ク

五、航空母艦ノ排水量限度ヲ二萬七千噸トセス二萬五千噸トス

六、航空母艦ノ備砲口徑ヲ八吋ヨリ六吋ニ引下ク

七、備砲八吋排水量一萬噸ノ巡洋艦ニ現存ノ五、五、三ノ比率ヲ適用ス

三國各自所要ノ右大型巡洋艦ノ隻數ハ後日討議ノ題目タルコトヲ得

八、一萬噸級巡洋艦ノ隻數決定後將來建造セラルヘキ凡テノ巡洋艦ハ排水量ヲ七千五百噸備砲ヲ六吋ニ制限ス

九、（イ）嚮導驅逐艦排水量ヲ　千七百五十噸

（ロ）驅逐艦排水量ヲ　千四百噸

ニ制限ス

十、驅逐艦ノ備砲ハ五吋ヲ限度トス

十一、潛水艦

吾人ハ我全權カ潛水艦ノ戰時使用禁止ニ進ンテ同意ヲナスヘキ意思ヲ表明シタル華府會議以來ノ精神ヲ變改セス尤モ吾人ハ大型軍艦ニ於テ劣勢ナル諸國カ潛水艦ヲ以テ防禦上ノ有效ナル武器ト看做スコトヲ是認ス同時ニ主力艦竝其ノ他ノ一層有效ナル戰鬪用艦船ノ制限ニ關スル吾人ノ提案ニシテ受諾セラルルニ於テハ潛水艦ノ大サ及恐ラクハ其ノ數ニ關シテモ或ル制限ヲ提案スルコトハ不合理ニ非サルヘシト思考ス

吾人ハ茲ニ

大型潛水艦ノ噸數ヲ　千六百噸

小型潛水艦ノ噸數ヲ　六百噸

各種潛水艦ノ備砲ヲ　五吋以下

ニ制限セムコトヲ提案ス

尙吾人ハ夫々各國ノ必要ニ應シ潛水艦ノ隻數ヲ制限スルノ可能ナルヤヲ討議セムコトハ望マシキコトナルヘシト思考ス而シテ潛水艦ノ隻數ノ制限ハ延イテ驅逐艦ノ隻數ノ制限ヲ一層容易ナラシムヘク且右ノ諸點ニ關シテ他ノ諸國トノ間ニ協定成立セハ各締約國ノ保有スヘキ巡洋艦數ヲモ考慮シ得ヘキコトニ留意スルヲ要ス

吾人ハ機雷敷設艦、小型航空母艦、水雷艇、帶海艇、艦隊附屬諸補助艦船及純然タル沿岸防備用諸艦艇等ニ關シテハ未タ何等確定的提案ヲナササリシコトニ留意アリタシ然レトモ吾人ハ各種艦艇ヲ包含スル廣汎ナル分類表ヲ準備シ右分類表中ニハ各種艦艇ノ排水量及武裝ヲ制限シ以テ右等艦種ノ發達カ更ニ重要ナル艦型ニ關シテ吾人カ到達スヘキ協定ヨリ生スル安寧ヲ脅威スルニ至ルナキヲ目的トスル試案ヲモ加ヘ置ケリ

附記

最後ニ英國提案ハ歐洲ニ於ケル英國ノ地位ニ顧ミ三國ノ協定ニハ加ハラサル諸國ノ海軍力增加スル場合ニ於テハ協定ヲ再考スル必要アルヘキ旨ヲ留保シ居レリ

第九、(イ) 日本國「エティオピア」國間修交通商條約

調印

(六月二十四日公表)

「エティオピア」國ハ「アビシニア」國トモ稱セラレ國際聯盟ノ一員ニシテ英、佛、伊、米、白、獨等ノ諸國トハ既ニ通商條約ヲ有スルモ帝國トノ間ニハ未タ何等ノ條約關係ヲ有セス然ル處外國商人ニ依リ同國ニ輸入セラルル本邦產綿布ハ相當巨額ニ上ルモノト認メラレ同國ハ亞弗利加ニ於ケル我商品ノ良市場タルニ鑑ミ彙テ我國ニ於テハ同國ト條約關係ニ入リタキ希望ヲ有シ居タル處偶々大正十三年十一月同國攝政殿下ハ同國視察ノ途ニ上リタル黑木副領事ニ對シ彼我兩國間ニ通商條約ヲ締結シタキ旨ノ希望ヲ表明セラレタル次第アリ爾來我國ハ同副領事ヲシテ先方當局ト通商條約ニ關スル非公式商議ヲ重ネシメ來リタル處本年二月十五日ニ至リ遂ニ彼我意見ノ一致ヲ見ルニ至レルニ付政府ハ在羅馬尼武者小路公使ヲ「エティオピア」國ニ派遣シ同公使ハ本年六月二十一日「アヂスアベバ」ニ於テ先方當局トノ間ニ日本國「エティオピア」國間修交通商條約ノ調印ヲ了スルニ至レリ

本條約ハ最初先方ヨリ提出シタル草案ニ對シ我方ニ於テ愼重審議ノ結果修正ヲ加ヘタルモノヲ談判ノ基礎トシタルモノニシテ大體同國ト白耳義國並希臘間ノ通商條約ニ範ヲ取リ全文四ケ條ヨリナル卽チ第一條ニ於テハ兩國ノ使臣ノ交換ニ關スル事項ヲ規定シ第二條ニ於テハ通商居住及關稅ニ付相互ニ最惠國待遇ヲ與フ可キヲ規定シ第四條ニ於テハ條約ハ日本語、「アマリック」語(「アビシニア」語)及佛語ヲ正文トシ相違アル場合ニハ佛文ニ依ルコトヲ規定シ居レリ尙本條約ハ第三條ノ規定ニ依リ我國ニ於テ批准アリタルコトヲ先方ニ通告シタル後二箇月ニシテ實施セラルルモノニシテ五箇年間效力ヲ有シ若シ兩締約國ノ何レカカ右五年ノ期間滿了ノ一年前ニ本條約ノ效力ヲ消滅セシムルノ意思ヲ通告セサルトキハ本條約ハ締約國ノ何レカノ一方カ之ヲ廢棄シタル日ヨリ一年ノ期間滿了ニ至ル迄引續キ其ノ效力ヲ有スルコトトナリ居レリ

第九、(ロ) 右ニ關スル通商局長談

(六月二十四日公表)

國際貸借改善上我國ノ輸出ヲ振興スルハ刻下ノ急務テアルカ外務省カ曩ニ近東及「アフリカ」方面トノ通商貿易關係ノ增進ヲ計ルカ爲昨春土耳其君府ニ近東經濟會議ヲ開催シ種々方策ヲ論議考究シタ事ハ世人ノ耳新タナ所テアル爾來外務省ハ先ツ其ノ第一着手トシテ此等地方ノ諸邦ト通商條約關係ヲ締結スル事ニ努力シ目下色々折衝交渉中テアルカ其ノ一端トシテ最近東「アフリカ」「エチオピア」國ト修交通商條約ノ調印ヲ見ルニ至ツタノテアル

同國ハ亞弗利加唯一ノ純獨立國テ英、佛、伊ヲ初メトシ米、伯、獨、希ノ諸國ト通商條約ヲ締結シテ居ル同國ハ海岸線ヲ有シテ居ナイ關係上外國貿易ハ主トシテ佛領「ジブチ」港ヲ經由シテ行ハレ又一部ハ「ナイル」河ヲ利用シ「スダン」經由テ行ハレテ居ルカ國內沃野到ル處ニ横ハリ農作物、果實ノ發育見ルヘキモノアリ又牧畜業モ盛ンテアツテ同國主要輸出品ハ獸皮、珈琲、鹽、果實、護謨等テ綿製品、絹布類、金物類、建築材料ヲ輸入スル

本邦トノ貿易關係ヲ見ルニ本邦ヘハ未タ同國品ノ直接輸入ヲ見ナイカ本邦製ノ綿糸布綿製品類燐寸等ハ主トシテ印度經由孟買商人ノ手テ盛ンニ同國市場ニ輸入セラレ殊ニ綿布ハ同國輸入ノ過半數ハ本邦製品タト云ハレテ居ル

今回ノ條約成立ノ上ハ今後彼我製品ハ最惠國條款ノ適用ヲ受クルコトト成ツタノテアルカラ彼我兩國ノ通商關係ハ增進ヲ見ルコトトナルト思フカ此ノ際實業家諸君モ此等方面ニ著眼セラルルコトヲ切ニ希望スル次第テアル

第十、濟南進兵ニ關スル帝國政府ノ聲明

（七月六日公表）

帝國政府ハ七月六日左記ノ通聲明セリ

帝國政府ハ支那動亂ノ形勢ニ鑑ミ濟南在留約二千ノ邦人保護ノ爲危急ノ際直ニ同地ニ進出セシムルノ準備トシテ曩ニ不取敢軍隊ヲ青島ニ派遣シ置キタルカ果然山東方面殊ニ濟南青島間鐵道沿線ニ於テ最近支那軍隊間ニ戰端開カレムトシ同沿線地方擾亂ノ危險切迫セルノ報ニ接シタリ此ノ際直ニ濟南進兵ヲ決行スルニアラスンハ鐵道交通斷絶等ノ爲進兵不可能トナルニ至ルヘク遂ニ派兵當初ノ目的タル濟南方面多數邦人保護ノ任ヲ全ウスルコト能ハサルニ至ルノ虞アリ仍テ帝國政府ハ茲ニ當初聲明ノ趣旨ニ基キ我派遣軍ヲ青島ヨリ即時濟南ニ進發セシムルニ決セリ右ハ固ヨリ在留邦人ノ安全ヲ期スル緊急自衛ノ措置ニシテ邦人保護ノ外他意ナキコトハ中外ノ齊シク了解スヘキヲ疑ハス

The following statement was issued by the Japanese Government on July 6th, 1927:

In May last the Japanese Government, in view of the present commotion in China, dispatched troops to Tsingtao as a precautionary measure for the protection of the 2,000 or so Japanese residents in Tsinan, whither, in time of need, the troops could be sent from Tsingtao. We are now informed that there is a fear of Chinese troops opening hostilities in the Shantung districts, especially along the railway between Tsinan and Tsingtao, and the danger of disturbance there has become imminent.

This situation gives ground for fear that, unless the troops are sent immediately to Tsinan at this juncture, it may become impossible for them to proceed there owing to such obstacles as the cutting of railway communication, thereby rendering futile the plan for the protection of our numerous nationals in the district of Tsinan, which is the object of the despatch of troops. The Japanese Government, therefore, in accordance with the statement made at the time of the despatch of troops to Tsingtao, have now decided to send the troops at once from Tsingtao to Tsinan. It is needless to reiterate that this is an emergency measure of self-defence for the security of Japanese residents and implies no intention other than protecting our nationals, which no doubt, will be well understood at home and abroad.

第十一、壽府軍備制限會議ニ於ケル帝國全權ノ聲明

（七月十五日公表）

七月十四日軍縮會議總會議ニ於テ帝國全權ハ左ノ通聲明セリ

帝國全權ハ本會議開催ノ機會ニ於テ卒直ニ日本側意見ヲ披瀝シ英米兩國側ノ考慮ヲ煩ハサムト欲ス

（一）英全權提出ノ主力艦及航空母艦ニ關スル問題ハ最初吾人ノ有セル訓令ノ言及シ居ラサル所ナリシモ吾人ハ英國案カ國民ノ負擔ヲ輕減スル上ニ於テ顯著ナル效果アルヘキヲ信シ進ンテ我政府ノ新訓令ヲ求メタル處政府モ亦國費輕減カ會議ノ主要ナル目的ノ一ナル所以ニ想到シ會議ノ主題タル補助艦問題議了ノ後本問題ヲ討論スルノ權限ヲ與ヘタルハ吾人ノ滿足スル所ナリ

（二）補助艦問題ニ付キテハ日本政府ハ補助艦ヲ水上艦及潛水艦ノ二種ニ區別シ討議スルヲ以テ合理的ニシテ且有效ナリト信シ聯盟軍縮準備委員會ニ於テ此ノ區別方ヲ提議シタルカ今回ノ會議ニ於テハ議事ノ進捗ヲ計ラムカ爲將來討議ノ餘地ヲ留保シ假ニ水上補助艦ヲ二級ニ區別シ審議ニ携ハルコトニ同意セリ

巡洋艦級ニ付キテハ其ノ艦齢噸數其ノ他ノ點ニ付キ英米ノ一方若ハ双方ト意見ヲ異ニスルモノアルモ日本側ハ協調ノ精神ヲ以テ三國間ノ妥協ニ達セムコトニ鋭意努力シツツアリ又驅逐艦級ニ關シテハ驅逐艦及嚮導艦ノ最大單艦噸數及艦齢ニ關シ我主張ノ一部ヲ棄テテ英米側ト妥協スルニ至レリ潛水艦ニ付キテハ局地的防禦用ノ小艦ヲ制限外ニ置クコトヲ以テ適當ト認メタリ吾人ノ如ク幾多ノ島嶼及海峽ヲ有スルモノニアリテハ多數ノ小潛水艦ヲ專ラ防禦用トシテ使用スルノ必要ナルハ自明ノ理ニシテ日露戰爭ノ經驗ニ徵スルモ亦然リ況ンヤ水上補助艦ニ於テ六百噸以下ノ小型艦ヲ制限ヨリ除外シ又六百噸以上ノ艦艇ニ於テモ速力及備砲ノ一定條件以下ノモノカ除外セラレタル以上ハ大洋航行用ニ非サル小型艦ヲ制限外トセサルノ理由ハ日本ノ了解シ能ハサル所ナリト雖モ吾人ハ妥協ノ精神ニ驅ラレ此ノ理由アル主張ヲモ放棄スルコトヲ承諾シタリ

（三）巡洋艦級ニ關シテ吾人ハ未タ三國間ニ滿足ナル妥協ニ達スルニ至ラサル處此ノ目的達成ノ第一歩トシテ吾人ハ討議ノ基礎ヲ何レニ置クカヲ決セサルヘカラス而シテ米國提案ハ英米

ノ水上艦總噸數ヲ四十五萬噸乃至五十五萬噸トスルニ歸スル處吾人ノ目的カ軍備制限ニ在ル

以上其ノ最小數ヲ以テ出發點ト爲スヘキハ云フ迄モナシ故ニ日本全權ハ英米水上補助艦各四十五萬噸ヲ基礎トシテ討議セムコトヲ提議シ右基礎ノ下ニ日本ハ水上補助艦總噸數三十餘萬噸ヲ要求ス右數字ハ完成建造中及計畫中ノモノヲ合セタル三國ノ總噸數ヲ一併三割減シタルモノニ相當ス

按スルニ會議ハ一方ニ於テ巡洋艦ニ關スル噸數ヲ成ル可ク低キ數ニ喰止ムルコトヲ欲シ他方ニ於テハ巡洋艦本來ノ任務ヲ盡スニ於テ缺陷無カラシメ以テ各海軍ニ滿足ヲ與ヘサル可カラサル羽目ニアルカ故ニ此ノ兩者ノ意見殆ト兩立ス可カラサルカ如キ要求ヲ調和スル爲ニハ各國ハ其ノ水上補助艦ノ割當テ噸數以內ニ於テ一萬噸巡洋艦ノ噸數ニ思ヒキリタル削減ヲ斷行スルヲ最良ナル方法ノ一ト認ム是レ吾人カ英米全權ニ向ツテ一萬噸巡洋艦ノ隻數ヲ英米各一〇以內日本七隻以內ニ限ルノ案ヲ提出シタル所以ニシテ兩國全權カ右ニ對シ友情的考慮ヲ拂ハムコトヲ請ハサルヲ得ス斯ク一萬噸巡洋艦ノ隻數ニ對シ大ナル制限ヲ斷行スルトキハ巡洋艦總噸數削減ノ上ニ著シキ效果アルト同時ニ其ノ餘力ヲ爾餘ノ巡洋艦ニ振リ向ケ以テ各國ニ必要ナル巡洋艦ノ數ヲ得ルコト不可能ニアラサル可シ尙各國ニ對シ一定ノ範圍及條件ニ於テ割當テ總噸數ヲ超過シ又ハ代換濟ノ艦艇ヲ保有スルコトヲ許スカ如キ提案ヲ採用セハ各國ハ特殊ノ任務ニ服セシムルカ爲ニ必要ナル隻數ノ艦艇ヲ得ルノ途ヲ開キ仍テ前揭ノ如キ困難ナル事態ヲ緩和スルコト鮮少ナラサルヘシ

吾人ハ英米兩國側カ此等ノ提議ヲ採用シ專門委員會ヲシテ審査セシムルニ於テハ滿足ナル結果ヲ得ルニ至ルヘキヲ信ス

惟フニ軍縮ノ最高目的ハ世界平和ノ維持增進ニ資スルニ在リ假令各國間ニ軍備ノ制限ニ付キ協定成ルトスルモ若シ各國間ニ尤大ナル軍備ノ存在ヲ許スカ如キコトアラハ右ハ何等平和ノ保障トナルコトナカルヘク軍縮ノ使命ハ完全ニ遂行セラレタリト言フコトヲ得ス是レ吾人カ前記提言ヲナシタル所以ニシテ吾人ハ英米兩國カ同意スルニ於テハ如何ニ低ク制限スルコトモ承認スルノ用意アルコトヲ茲ニ重テ聲明ス

第十二、(イ) 日本國獨逸國間通商航海條約調印

(七月二十日公表)

歐洲大戰後帝國ト獨逸國間ノ通商關係ハ大正八年巴里ニ於テ調印セラレタル對獨平和條約第十編第一款ノ規定ニ依リテ律セラレ從ツテ帝國臣民、貨物及船舶ハ獨逸國ニ於テ夫々最惠國待遇又ハ國民待遇ヲ享有スルコトトナリ居レル處利益享受ノ期間ハ右平和條約第二百八十條ノ規定ニ依リ大正十四年一月十日ヲ以テ滿了シ爾後兩國間ノ通商關係ヲ律スヘキ條約ヲ欠缺スルニ至レルヲ以テ帝國政府ハ過般來獨逸國政府ト新通商航海條約締結ニ關スル商議ヲ行ヒ來レル處遂ニ其ノ成案ヲ得本年七月二十日田中外務大臣ト在東京獨逸大使「ゾルフ」氏トノ間ニ調印ヲ了セリ

本條約ハ大體舊日獨通商航海條約ニ則レルモノナルカ今其ノ大要ヲ摘記スレハ

(一) 先ツ締約國民ニ對シ相互ニ入國滞在ノ自由ヲ確保シ國法遵由ノ下ニ居住、旅行、商業及製造業ノ經營、土地及家屋等ノ賃借等ニ付最惠國待遇ヲ付與シ動產不動產ノ取得占有ニ付相互條件ニ依ル最惠國待遇ヲ與ヘ强制兵役ヲ免除シ徵發ニ付最惠國待遇ヲ與ヘ身體財產ノ保護、出訴ノ自由ニ付內國民待遇ヲ與ヘ租稅其ノ他ノ賦課ニ關シ內國民又ハ最惠國民待遇ヲ認メ

(二) 住居ノ不可侵臨檢搜索ニ付內國民待遇ヲ與ヘ

(三) 領事官ノ駐在其ノ認可狀ニ由ル職務執行ヲ承認シ且其ノ權利、特權及免除ニ關シ相互條件ニ依リ最惠國待遇ヲ與ヘ

(四) 通商航海ノ自由ヲ確保シ

(五) 輸入稅ニ付最惠國待遇ヲ與ヘ

(六) 輸出稅ニ付最惠國待遇ヲ與ヘ

(七) 原產地證明書ニ關シ千九百二十三年壽府ニ於テ署名セラレタル稅關手續簡捷ニ關スル國際條約ニ準由スヘキコトヲ約シ

(八) 對手國產品ニ對シ輸出入ノ禁止制限ヲ行フ場合ニハ均シク第三國ニ對シテモ之ヲ行フヘキヲ約シ

(九) 通過稅相互免除

(十) 內關稅ニ關スル內國民待遇

(十一) 商工業ニ關スル最惠國民待遇ヲ規定シ

(十二) 見本及雛形ニ關シ千九百二十三年壽府ニ於テ署名ノ稅關手續簡捷ニ關スル國際條約ノ

適用ヲ約シ

（十三）會社組合ノ互認及之カ營業權行使等ニ關スル最惠國待遇

（十四）對手國船舶ニ依ル貨物ノ輸出入品ニ對スル相互均等待遇

（十五）船舶、船員及貨物ノ均等待遇

（十六）船舶國籍ノ認定

（十七）船舶ニ關スル諸稅ノ均等待遇

（十八）定期郵便船ノ最惠國待遇

（十九）沿岸貿易ノ最惠國待遇除外

（二十）難破及海上損害等ニ付援助、保護及免除ノ許與

（二十一）領事官ノ自國船舶取締及之ニ關スル地方官憲ノ援助許與

（二十二）通商航海及產業ニ關スル一般的最惠國待遇

（二十三）國境貿易又ハ內國民漁業ノ產物又ハ二重課稅相互免除條約ニ依リ第三國ニ與ヘタル利益ヲ本條約ノ適用ヨリ除外スルコト

（二十四）本條約ハ各本國、屬地及管治地域一切ニ適用スヘキコト

（二十五）條約文ハ日、獨、佛三箇國文ヲ以テ作成シ條文ノ解釋ニ付相異アル場合ハ佛文ニ據ルヘキコト

等ヲ規定シ其ノ有效期間ハ三箇年ニシテ締約國ノ一方カ右期間滿了ノ六月前ニ本條約ヲ消滅セシムルノ意思ヲ他ノ一方ニ通告セサルトキハ本條約ハ締約國ノ一方カ其ノ廢棄ヲ聲明シタル日ヨリ六月ノ期間滿了ニ至ルマテ效力ヲ有スヘク又本條約ハ東京ニ於テ批准交換セラレ右ハ兩締約國ノ中本條約ヲ最後ニ批准シタルモノカ右批准アリタルコトヲ對手國ニ通告シタル日ノ後十五日目ヨリ實施セラルルコトトナリ居レリ

右ノ外獨逸產染料ノ本邦輸入ニ關シテハ別ニ大正十五年八月六日齋藤通商局長代理ト獨逸染料會社代表者「ワイベル」氏トノ間ニ取極ヲ締結シ同月七日幣原外務大臣ト「ゾルフ」大使トノ間ニ右取極履行方ニ關スル公文ノ交換ヲ行ヒタリ右取極ノ大要左ノ如シ

一、獨逸側ハ取極附屬表記載ノ染料約六十五種類竝其ノ中間物ニ付テハ本邦ニ於テ反對セサル場合ニ於テノミ之ヲ我國ニ輸入スルコトヲ得

二、將來右以外ノ染料ニシテ我國ニ於テ獨逸品ト同一品質ノモノカ十分生產セラルル事實明トナリタル場合ニハ一定ノ手續ヲ經タル後我國ハ前記附屬表ニ該品目ヲ追加ス

三、染料ノ輸入港ハ神戸及横濱ニ限定ス

四、本取極ハ日獨通商航海條約ト同時ニ實施セラレ其ノ實施後二年ヲ經過スルトキハ締約國ノ一方ハ該協定ニ變更ヲ加ヘ度キ旨ヲ對手國ニ對シ申出ツルコトヲ得尤モ右通知後五月以内ニ商議妥結セサルトキハ兩締約國ハ何レモ七月ノ豫告ヲ以テ本協定ヲ廢棄スルコトヲ得

尙協定稅率ニ關シテハ目下兩國間ニ協議中ニシテ右纒リタルトキハ本條約ノ追加條約トナス豫定ナリ

第十二、(ロ) 右ニ關スル通商局長談

（七月二十日公表）

久シイ間一般ノ渴望シテ居タ日獨通商條約カ此度締結セラレ東京ヲ其ノ調印ヲ見タ潮ツテ日本ト獨逸トノ間ノ條約關係ヲ見ルト最初ノモノハ萬延元年庚申十二月江戸ヲ調印セラレタ條約テアリ其ノ明後治二年己巳正月神奈川ヲ調印セラレタモノ明治二十九年四月伯林ヲ調印セラレタモノ明治四十四年六月伯林ヲ調印セラレタモノカアリソレカラ今度ノ新條約トナル譯テアル今本條約成立ニ至ル經緯大要ヲ述ヘルト歐洲大戰後ノ日獨間ノ通商關係ハ大正八年巴里ヲ調印セラレタ對獨平和條約第二百八十條ヲ律セラレ我國ハ舊聯合國ノ一トシテ獨逸カラ一方的ニ帝國臣民貨物及船舶ニ對シテ最惠國待遇ヲ受ケルコトトナツテ居リ夫レハ大正九年一月十日カラ滿五箇年間卽チ大正十四年一月十日迄繼續スル筈テアツタ併シ此ノ期間滿了以前ニ獨逸カラハ非公式ナカラ度々本邦ト双務的ノ通商條約ノ締結ヲ申込ンテ來タカ大正十三年八月倫敦會議ノ終了後ハ舊聯合國及同盟諸國中テ弗々獨逸ト通商條約締結ノ交渉ヲ開始スルモノカアツタ爲日本モ各方面ノ事情ヲ考慮シ其ノ結果獨逸國ト條約締結ノ必要ヲ認メ外務省ハ大正十三年九月當時ノ在獨本多大

使ニ命シテ之カ交渉ヲ開始セシメ其ノ後都合ニ依リ其ノ商議ヲ東京ニ移シ折衝ヲ重ネタ結果今度ノ條約締結トナツタ次第デアル斯クテ兩國ハ通商事項ノ關スル限リ過去ノ無條約關係ヲ脱シ得タコトハ誠ニ喜ハシキ次第デアル

本條約ハ全部二十七箇條及之ニ附屬スル議定書ト交換公文カラ成立ツテ居リ其ノ内容ハ追ツテ公表ノ筈デアルカ兩國間ノ輸入税率協定ノ問題ニ付テハ兩國間ニ未タ妥協ヲ見ルニ到ラナイノデ引續イテ今猶商議中デアルカ何レ日ナラスシテ成立スルコト確信スル其ノ成立ノ上ハ本條約ノ補足條約トシテ追加スルコトトナツテ居ル併シ假令税率協定カ出來ナイトシテモ日獨兩國ハ各々最惠國條約ニ依リ第三國ノ得タル協定税率ニ均霑シ得ル結果主要輸出品ニ付相當税率ノ輕減ヲ見ルニ至ル筈デ日獨貿易ノ進展ハ期シテ待ツコトカ出來ルト確信シマス

今回ノ商議ニ於テ一番難關デアツタノハ染料問題ト之ニ關聯シテ生シタ輸出入禁止制限ニ關スル規定アツタ處カ幸ニ今日遂ニ調印ヲ見ルニ至ツタノハ誠ニ慶賀ニ堪ヘヌ次第デアリマス猶此ノ條約ニ依ツテ關東州方面ニ於ケル邦人ノ殆ト唯一ノ重要産業品タル大豆油ニ付獨逸側ノ輸入税ヲ約三分ノ一ニ輕減サレルニ至ツタコトハ滿洲方面ニ發展シテ居ル我同胞ニ對シ非常ナ利益ヲ與フルモノデアル

又獨逸ハ其ノ發達セル交通機關ニ依ツテ戰後ノ今日デモ尚中央歐羅巴方面ニ對スル經濟的中心點タル舊地位ヲ失ハナイノデアルカラ今回ノ條約實施ノ曉ハ本邦貨物ノ中デ獨逸ヲ經由シテ此ノ方面ニ輸出セラルルモノカ增加スルデアラウシ同時ニ兩國ノ國交モ一段ノ親密ヲ加フルコトト確信スル

第十三、山東撤兵ニ關スル帝國政府ノ聲明

（八月三十日公表）

帝國政府ハ八月三十日左記ノ通聲明シタ

帝國政府ハ支那山東方面動亂ノ形勢ニ鑑ミ在留邦人保護ノ爲曩ニ軍隊ヲ不取敢青島ニ派遣シタルカ果然同方面ハ南北交戰ノ巷トナラムトシ濟南青島間鐵道沿線地方擾亂ノ危險切迫シタルヲ以テ遂ニ我派遣軍ヲ濟南ニ進出セシムルノ止ムナキニ至レリ斯ル動亂ニ拘ラス幸ニシテ今日ニ至ル迄邦人ノ保護ヲ全ウシ何等不祥事ノ發生ヲ見サリシハ正ニ我出兵ノ效果タルヲ疑ハス

最近戰局ノ變轉ト共ニ山東方面ノ事態安定ニ向ヒ當分邦人戰亂ノ禍ヲ受クル虞ナシト認メラルルヲ以テ帝國政府ハ當初聲明ノ通此ノ際我派遣軍ノ引揚歸還ヲ決行スルコトトセリ

將來支那ニ於テ獨リ同方面ノミナラス多數邦人居住ノ地方ノ治安定マラス爲ニ禍害再ヒ邦人ニ及フノ虞アル場合ニハ帝國政府トシテ機宜自衛ノ措置ヲ執ルノ止ムヲ得サルモノアルヘシ

The following statement was issued by the Japanese Government on August 30th, 1927.

In view of the disturbances in the districts of Shantung in China, the Japanese Government in May last despatched troops to Tsingtao for the protection of our residents in the said district as an emergency measure. Subsequently, as had been expected, the district seemed likely to become the theatre of war between the Northern and Southern forces and the danger of commotion in the localities lying along the Tsinan-Tsingtao railway became imminent Under these conditions, we were compelled to move our troops inland to Tsinan, and we now remain firmly convinced that the timely despatch of the troops certainly accounts for the fact that, notwithstanding such serious disturbances, we have fortunately been able to carry out the protection of our residents satisfactorily and prevent the occurrence of any untoward event. With the shifting of the war situation, the state of affairs in Shantung and its vicinity has quite lately tended to stabilization, and as it is considered that, for some time to come, there is no fear of our residents there being affected by any disturbance, the Japanese Government have, in accordance with the statement made at the outset, decided to carry into effect the withdrawal of our troops from the Shantung district.

In case, however, peace and order are disturbed in the future, not only in the aforementioned district but in any part of China, where many Japanese reside, and it is feared that the safety of our residents may thereby be affected, the Japanese Government may be constrained to take such self-defensive steps as the circumstances require.

第十四、日本國「ブルガリア」國間ノ通商航海ニ關スル公文交換

（十一月五日公表）

帝國ト「ブルガリア」國トノ間ノ通商航海關係ハ從來同盟及聯合國ト「ブルガリア」國トノ平和條約中ノ規定ニ依リテ律セラレ居タル處此等ノ規定ハ同條約所定ノ期間滿了ニ依リ消滅シタルヲ以テ今般兩國政府ハ相互ノ通商及經濟關係ヲ容易ニシ且增進セシムルノ目的ヲ以テ十一月一日「アンゴラ」ニ於テ兩國ノ一方ハ各々他ノ一方ノ國ノ生產又ハ製造ニ係ル產品、通商及航海ニ對シ相互條件ニ依リ最惠國待遇ヲ許與スヘキ趣旨ヲ聲明シタル公文ノ交換ヲ了セリ而シテ右ハ十一月十七日ヨリ實施セラルルコトトナレリ

第十五、輸出入禁止及制限撤廢ニ關スル國際條約調印

（十一月九日公表）

世界大戰後各國カ漸次設クルニ至リタル各種ノ輸出入禁止制限ハ現在ニ至ルモ尙撤廢セラレス之カ爲國際通商ノ自由、貿易ノ發展ヲ妨クルモノ極メテ大ナルモノアルニ鑑ミ之ヲ撤廢又ハ縮少シテ右通商上ノ自由ヲ確保促進セムトスルノ機運熟シ竟ニ今回國際聯盟主宰ノ下ニ本件條約締結ノ爲國際會議ノ召集ヲ見ルニ至リタルカ右招請ニ應シタル國ハ帝國ヲ始メ英佛獨伊其ノ他ノ主要聯盟國ヲ網羅シ米國亦本會議ノ趣旨ニ贊シ代表ヲ派遣セリ會議ハ去ル十月十九日開會約三週間ニ亙リ聯盟經濟委員會提出ノ條約草案ヲ審議シタル結果一ノ條約成文ヲ作製十一月八日午後調印ヲ了シ閉會セリ

條約ハ全文十八條及附屬議定書ヨリ成リ其ノ梗概ヲ摘記スレハ左ノ如シ

第一　實體的規定

（一）輸出入禁止及制限撤廢ノ原則

締約國ハ後記ノ例外ノ場合ヲ除キ六個月內ニ輸出入ノ禁止及制限ヲ撤廢スヘク且將來同樣ナル禁止及制限ヲ課セサルコト及輸出入品ニ對シ各種ノ規則ヲ設ケテ拘束ヲ加ヘ以テ假裝的ノ禁止ヲ行ハサルコトヲ約ス

(二) 輸出入禁止及制限ノ許容セラルル例外ノ場合

(甲) 左ノ諸項ニ該當スル禁止制限

(イ) 公共ノ秩序維持ヲ目的トスル場合

(ロ) 兵器材料其ノ他特別ノ場合ニ於テ他ノ總テノ軍用品ノ取引ヲ禁止制限スル場合

(ハ) 人畜及植物ノ疾病蟲害防害蟲驅除ヲ目的トスル場合

(ニ) 美術的歷史的又ハ考古學的物件ノ保護ヲ目的トスル場合

(ホ) 正貨、金、銀、紙幣其ノ他ノ證券ニ對シ適用セラルル場合

(ヘ) 內國商品ノ生產、取引、運送又ハ消費ニ對シ適用セラルル禁止制限ヲ同樣ノ輸入商品ニ擴張スル場合

(ト) 專賣又ハ同樣ノ制度ノ目的トナレル物品ニ對シ行ハルル場合

(乙) 特別非常ノ場合ニ於テ國家ノ重大ナル利益ヲ保護スル目的ニ出ツル禁止又ハ制限

此ノ場合ハ右特別事情ノ存スル期間ニ限リ之ヲ許容スルモノニシテ他國ニ對シ差別的ナルヲ得サルモノトス

(丙) 特定ノ品物ニ對シ一時的且例外的ニ許容セラルル禁止又ハ制限

前記(甲)及(乙)ニ該當セサル場合ニ於テモ各國ハ(イ)特殊ノ事情ノ爲當分之カ維持ヲ必要トスル特定ノ品目及(ロ)一國特定ノ現行禁制品ニシテ他國ノ貿易ヲ害セサル品目ニ付除外ヲ申出ツルコトヲ得右特定品目ノ內共同調印ノ際他ノ調印國ノ承認ヲ得タルモノハ之ヲ附屬書ニ記載ス尙締約國ハ來年二月一日以前ニ追加留保ヲ求ムルコトヲ得ヘシ

第二 實施ニ關スル規定

(一) 本條約ト通商條約其ノ他ノ現存條約トノ關係

本條約ハ平和條約其ノ他ノ現存國際條約ヨリ生スル權利義務ヲ害スルモノニアラス又締約國間ノ條約ニシテ本協約ヨリ制限禁止ノ範圍ヲ限局スルモノアルトキハ之ニ依ルモノトス

(二) 條約ノ調印、留保及廢棄

(イ) 各國ハ來年一月一日迄ニ本條約ニ調印スルコトヲ得

(ロ) 各調印國ハ來年二月一日迄ニ前記(第一)ノ(二)ノ(丙)ノ追加留保ヲ爲シ得ヘク

右追加留保ノ許否及條約實施ノ條件タルヘキ批准國ノ數及名並實施ノ日ヲ決定スル爲來年六七月ノ交ニ調印國ノ會議ヲ開催スルモノトス

（八）條約成立ノ日ヨリ二年ノ期間內ニ必要ノ批准數ヲ得サルトキハ更ニ批准國ノ間ニ會議ヲ開キ本條約ノ實施セラルヘキヤ否ヤヲ決定ス

（ニ）各締約國ハ本條約實施後五年ニ至ラハ本條約ヲ廢棄スルコトヲ得前記（第一）ノ（ニ）ノ（丙）ニ依リ留保セラレタル禁止又ハ制限カ共同調印後三年ヲ經テ尙存スルトキ亦同シ

但シ一國特有ノ現行禁制ニシテ他國ノ貿易ヲ害セサルモノニ付テハ五年トス

第二　尙八日ノ調印ニ參加セル國ハ帝國ノ外英、佛、獨、伊、白、和蘭、瑞西、墺地利、羅馬尼、「チェッコ、スロヴアキア」、暹羅、埃及、丁抹、勃牙利、芬蘭及「ルクサンブルグ」ノ十七箇國ニシテ英ハ染料、獨ハ石炭、佛ハ古鐵我方ハ米及染料ヲ留保シテ調印セリ

附　錄

附錄

一、第五十二帝國議會ニ於ケル幣原外務大臣ノ演說

（一月十八日公表）

茲ニ先例ニ依リ、第五十一議會以後ニ於ケル我對外關係ノ發展ニ付テ大體ノ意見ヲ申上ゲ、諸君ノ御參考ニ供シタイト考ヘマス

目下國際關係ノ重要問題トシテ一般ノ注意ヲ集メツツアルモノハ申迄モナク支那ノ時局デアリマス、過去十數年間支那ニ於テハ殆ト內亂ノ絕ヘ間ナク、戰爭ノ當事者ト地域トハ屢々變轉シマシタケレトモ、國內秩序ノ回復ハ未タ其ノ徵候ヲ認メラレマセヌ、更ニ昨年ノ夏頃ヨリ長江沿岸ニ進出セル南軍ハ政治上及社會上ノ變革ヲ目的トスル一定ノ主義ヲ高ク其ノ旗幟ニ揭ケマシテ、之カ爲ニ支那ニ於ケル內亂ノ性質ニ一ノ變化ヲ來スニ至リマシタ、茲ニ於テ從來支那ノ中央及北方ニ兵力ヲ擁シタル諸黨派ハ安國軍ナル名義ノ下ニ結束シテ南軍ニ反抗シ、兵力ニ於テモ又政策ニ於テモ南北對立ノ形勢トナリマシタ

斯ノ如キ新事態カ列國ノ權利利益ニ如何ナル影響ヲ及ホスカ、又今後支那ノ政局カ如何ナル方向ニ推移スルカ、今日ハ未タ的確ニ之ヲ斷言シ得ル時機テハアリマセヌ、此際我國民トシテハ斷片的又ハ一方面ノミノ報道ニ依ツテ動カサルルコトナク、特ニ愼重冷靜ナル態度ヲ執ルコトカ何ヨリモ肝要テアルト信シマス、唯現下ノ事態ニ顧ミマシテ二三點我々ノ意見ヲ申述ヘ御考量ヲ煩ハシタイコトカアリマス

第一ニ我々ハ隣邦人民ニ對スル自然ノ同情ヨリスルモ、又自國商工業上ノ利益ヲ保全スルノ必要ヨリスルモ、支那ニ於テ一日モ速ニ平和秩序ノ回復セラレムコトヲ切望スルモノテアリマスケレトモ、此ノ希望ノ實現ハ固ヨリ支那國民自身ノ主働的努力ニ待ツノ外アリマセヌ、外部ヨリノ壓力ヲ以テ國内ノ平和ヲ强制セムトスルカ如キコトハ有害無益テアリマス、唯我々ハ平和ヲ求ムル支那國民ノ努力ヲ支持シ之ニ充分ノ機會ヲ與フルコトカ友邦トシテノ德義上ノ義務テアルト考ヘマス、之カ爲一切支那ニ於テ内亂ノ目的ニ供セラルル虞アル兵器又ハ借款ノ供給ヲ禁止スルノ必要ヲ認メマシテ、大正八年以來我々ハ政府ノ權能ノ及フ限リ最嚴重ナル取締ヲ行ツテ居ル次第テアリマス、此ノ方針ハ今日ニ於テ變更スル考カアリマセヌ、若シ外國カ一方ニ於テ支那ノ内政ニ干涉セサルコトヲ標榜シナカラ、他ノ一方ニ於テ支那ノ一黨派ノ爲ニ其ノ敵黨ト戰フノ用ニ供セラルヘキ兵器又ハ借款ヲ供給スルカ如キコトアラハ全然矛盾ノ態度テアルト云ハナケレハナリマセヌ

第二ニ支那ニ於テ何人カ政權ヲ掌握スルカ、又ハ如何ナル國内政策カ果シテ支那ノ爲メ健全妥當ナリヤ否ヤハ、當然同國民自身ノ決定スヘキ問題テアリマス、其ノ政策カ能ク支那人ノ國民性ニ適シ國内ノ繁榮、國際間ノ信望ヲ進ムルモノナラハ自然ニ勢力ヲ得ルテアリマセウ、若シ之ニ反シ斯ノ如キ期待ヲ裏切ルモノナラハ自然ニ影ヲ潛ムルニ至ルテアリマセウ、支那人ノ國家的生活ハ實ニ數千年ノ歷史ヲ背景トシ自國特有ノ環境ニ刺戟セラレテ發達シ來ツタモノテアリマスカラ、如何ナル外國モ自己本位ニ依リテ案出シタル政治又ハ社會組織ノ計畫ヲ支那ニ强キムトスルカ如キコトハ永遠ニ成功スヘキモノテハアリマセヌ、又支那國民トテモ到底永ク他國ノ干涉ヲ默認シ其ノ指圖ニ服從スルカ如キモノトハ考ヘラレマセヌ、固ヨリ支那カ如何ナル制度ヲ採用スルトモ日本國民ハ亦我獨特ノ歷史ヲ有シ、我獨特ノ理想ヲ有シ、飽迄モ自國ノ國體ヲ維持擁護スルニ强固ナル決心ト十分ノ能力トヲ有スルコトヲ確信スルモノテアリマス

第三ニ我國民ハ如何ナル場合ニモ當然支那ニ於テ生命財產ヲ保護セラルヘキ權利カアル、又全世界ノ承認スル國際法上ノ一切ノ保障ヲ享有スルモノテアル、假令支那國内ニ如何ナル政治上又ハ

社會上ノ變革カアリトスルモ、我國民ノ有スル斯ノ如キ基礎的ノ權利ハ毫モ制限又ハ變更ヲ受タヘキモノテハアリマセヌ、又現ニ支那政界ノ如何ナル方面ニ於テモ此ノ權利ヲ否認スルモノカアルコトヲ聞キマセヌ、唯治安維持ノ責任ヲ有スル權力ノ中心點カ安定セサル結果トシテ、不良分子ノ跋扈ニ對スル取締ノ極メテ不充分ナル地方ノアルコトハ明瞭ナル事實テアリマスカ、斯ル事態ハ追テ其ノ地方ノ政情カ平定スルニ從ヒ、漸次改善セラルヘキ見込カナイテハアリマセヌ、我々ハ差當リ各地方ニ於テ、現ニ政權ヲ行使スルモノト接觸シ、及フ限リ日本人ノ生命財產カ適當ナル保護ヲ得ラルルヤウニ努力シツツアル次第テアリマシテ、今日迄ハ大體其目的ヲ達シ來ツタノテアリマス

次ニ支那關稅特別會議ニ付テハ、不幸ニシテ其ノ進行中支那國內ノ動亂益々激甚ヲ加ヘタル結果、支那ノ委員自ラ會議ニ參加スルコトヲ得サル情況トナリマシタカラ、昨年七月三日列國委員ハ一ノ共同聲明ヲ發表シ、追テ支那ノ正當代表者カ參加スルニ至ル迄會議ノ進行ヲ見合ハスコトトナリマシタ、斯ノ如ク會議ハ遺憾ナカラ中途ニシテ停頓ノ姿ニ立至リマシタケレトモ、十ケ月ニ亙ル列國委員ノ事業ハ決シテ無益テナカツタト考ヘマス、列國カ擧ツテ支那ノ立場ニ同情ヲ表シ偏ニ列國ト支那トノ間ニ公平ナル解決ヲ求メムトシタル誠意ハ會議ノ全體ヲ通シテ明カニ表明セラレタルノミナラス、議題トナリタル各事項ノ調査審議ハ將來ニ向テ最適切貴重ナル參考資料トナルモノテアリマス、殊ニ日本ノ委員カ自國歷史ノ經驗ニ鑑ミ隣邦人心ノ歸向ヲ察シ、一方ニ於テハ列國ト密接ナル協調ヲ保ツト同時ニ、他ノ一方ニ於テハ列國ト共ニ支那ヲ援助シ、世界ノ好意的諒解ヲ以テ同國ノ國民的希望ヲ達スルコトヲ得セシムルヤウニ百方苦心努力セル事實ハ一般ニ認メラルルニ至リマシテ、日支親善ノ增進ニ大ナル刺戟ヲ與ヘタルコトハ疑ヲ容レマセヌ

此ノ機會ニ於テ本會議ニ對スル我々ノ行動ヲ終始一貫スル動機ニ付數言申添ヘタイコトカアリマス、曩ニ華府條約締結以來日本カ絕ヘス支那關稅會議ノ速開ニ力ヲ盡シ、又愈々其ノ招集セラルルニ至ツテ直ニ欣然之ニ贊同ノ意ヲ表シタルハ、畢竟日本ノ正當且重要ナル經濟上ノ利益ト調和シ得ル方法ニ於テ支那國民一般ノ爲其ノ幸福ノ增進ニ貢獻シタイト云フ全ク眞面目ナル目的ニ出テタルモノテアリマス、我々ハ支那カ其ノ當然ナル國際間ノ地位並信用ヲ確保スル上ニ於テ及フ限リ之ヲ援助セムコトヲ希望シタノテアリマス、我々ハ固ヨリ華府條約ノ規定ニ依ル關稅增徵ニ對シテハ何等ノ異議カアリマセヌ、唯其ノ關稅收入カ或ハ直接間接ニ內亂ノ軍費ニ供セラレ、或ハ一黨一派ノ爲ニ私セラルルカ如キコトカナイヤウニ相當ノ保障ヲ得ナケレハナリマセヌ、又一般ニ華府條約ノ規定竝精神ニ適應スルヤウニ適當ナル方法ヲ講シナケレハナリマセヌ、斯ノ如キ

趣旨ヲ徹底スルニ必要ナル關稅增徵ノ目的及條件ヲ協定シ置クコトハ卽チ我々トシテ支那ニ忠實ナル所以デアル、又實ニ其ノ四億ノ人民ニ對ス德義上ノ責任デアルト信シマス、此ノ見地ヨリ我々ハ支那ノ爲ニモ列國ノ爲ニモ速ニ會議ノ議事ヲ續行シ得ル日ノ來ラムコトヲ希望スルモノデアリマシテ、若シ此際支那ノ南北各方面ノ責任者ヲモ支那側委員ノ中ニ加ヘ共ニ膝ヲ交ヘテ腹藏ナキ意見ノ交換ヲ行フコトヲ得ハ我々ノ最滿足スル所デアリマス、關稅會議ハ果シテ何日ノ頃ヲ以テ再開セラルヘキカ、未タ豫測シ得ラレマセヌケレトモ、以上述ヘタル我々ノ方針ト希望トハ今日ノ事態ニ於テ何等變更スルノ必要ヲ認メマセヌ

支那治外法權委員會ハ昨年一月十二日開會、九月十六日ヲ以テ任務ノ全部ヲ結了シマシタ、其ノ報告書ハ既ニ公表セラレマシタカラ詳細ハ之ニ依ツテ御了承ヲ願ヒマス、委員會ハ固ヨリ條約ヲ締結スルノ任務ヲ有スルモノデハナク、其ノ報告書モ亦何レノ國ヲモ拘束スルモノデハアリマセヌケレトモ、列國委員カ法曹界ノ一大權威タル支那ノ主席委員ト協同シテ八ケ月以上ニ亘リ熱心ニ調査研究ヲ遂ケタル結果デアリマスカラ、極メテ重要ナル價値ヲ有スルコトハ申迄モアリマセヌ、報告書ニハ一方ニ於テ支那政府ニ對スル若干ノ勸告ヲ掲ケ、其ノ勸告事項カ相當ノ程度迄實行セラルルニ至ラハ列國トシテハ治外法權ヲ拋棄シテ然ルヘシト云フ意見ヲ述ヘ、更ニ他ノ一方

ニ於テハ治外法權撤廢前列國ノ現ニ施行スル制度慣例ノ中ニモ改正ヲ要スル事項ノアルコトヲ指摘シテアリマス、又治外法權ノ撤廢ハ全國ヲ通シテ一齊ニ之ヲ行フノ必要ナク、或ハ地域的或ハ部分的又ハ其ノ他ノ方法ニテ漸進スルノ計畫ニ依ルコトヲ妨ケナイト云フ意見ヲ掲ケテアリマス

而シテ支那委員ハ本報告書ニ署名スルニ當リ其ノ第一編、第二編及第三編中ノ事實ノ記述ニ付テハ必スシモ一切之ヲ確認スルモノデハナイト云フ趣旨ヲ留保シテアリマスケレトモ第四編ニ掲ケル勸告ニ付テハ何等ノ留保カアリマセヌ、從テ我々ハ其ノ勸告ヲ以テ支那及列國委員全部ノ一致セル結論ト認メ、治外法權問題ノ處理ニ當ツテハ當然之ニ重キヲ置ク考デアリマス

次ニ最近發生セル日支通商條約改訂問題ハ亦我々ノ愼重ナル注意ヲ惹キタル所デアリマスカ、之ニ關スル北京外交團ノ提議並日本政府ノ回答モ既ニ公表サレマシタカラ茲ニ繰返シテ申上ケマセヌ、要スルニ北京外交部ノ提議ハ法律論トシテハ幾多論議ノ餘地カアルモノト考ヘマスケレトモ、政府ハ大局ノ見地ヨリ此ノ際斯ノ如キ論議ヲ避ケ快ク條約改訂ノ交涉ニ應スルコトニ決定シタノデアリマス、我々ハ本問題ニ關スル我法律上ノ立場ハ將來ノ爲メ明白ニ之ヲ留保スルト共ニ、日支ノ親交ニ顧ミ、合理的ナル支那國民ノ要望ニ對シテハ十分ノ同情ト理解トヲ以テ之ヲ考量スルノ用意カアリマス、若シ支那側ニ於テモ我ノ信スル如ク等シク穩健友好ノ精神ヲ以テ我ヲ迎ヘル

ナラハ、條約改訂ノ交渉ハ必ス順當ニ進行シ得ラルルコトヲ疑ヒマセヌ

日支兩國ノ關係ニ於ケル諸問題ノ全體ヲ通シテ政府ノ方針ヲ約言スレハ、第一ニ支那ノ主權及領土保全ヲ尊重シ其ノ內爭ニ付テハ絕對不干涉ノ主義ヲ嚴守スルモノテアル、第二ニハ兩國間ニ共存共榮ノ關係並ニ經濟上ノ提携ヲ增進セムコトヲ期スル次第テアル、第三ニ道理アル支那ノ國民的希望ニ對シテハ同情ト好意トヲ以テ之ヲ迎ヘ其ノ實現ニ向ツテ協力スルコトヲ辭シマセヌ、第四ニ支那ノ現狀ニ際シテ及フ限リ耐忍、寬大ノ態度ヲ執ルト共ニ、我正當且重要ナル權利利益ハ飽ク迄モ合理的手段ヲ盡シテ之カ擁護ニ努ムル覺悟テアル、以上ハ日本ノ旣定方針テアツテ各般ノ具體的案件ニ對シ常ニ我行動ヲ律シ來ツタモノテアリマスカ、尙過去ニ於ケル如ク今後モ亦此ノ正道ヲ履ンテ進ム決心テアリマス

日露間ノ關係ハ亦引續キ滿足スヘキ狀態ニ在リマシテ茲ニ之ヲ明言シ得ルコトハ寔ニ欣幸トスル所テアリマス、一昨年ノ北京條約附屬議定書ニ基キ我當業者カ北樺太ニ於テ取得セル石油石炭ノ利權ハ、其後事業ノ經營ニ別段ノ故障モナク至極順調ニ發展シテ居ルト云フ報告ニ接シテ居リマス、尙目下漁業協約改訂ノ交渉進行中テアリマスカ之モ追テ成立ノ運ニ至ル見込テアリマス

北京條約カ調印セラレテヨリ旣ニ二ケ年ヲ經過シマシタカ、其ノ間ニ於テ兩國ノ關係ハ漸次鞏固

ヲ加ヘ尙益々其ノ將來ニ望ヲ囑セシムルニ足ルモノカアルト考ヘマス、世間ニハ往々滿洲ニ於テ日露兩國ノ利益カ必然衝突スルモノノ如ク臆測シ、不穩ナル豫想ヲ試ムルモノモナイテハアリマセヌ、其ノ衝突ノ虞アリト稱セラルル兩國ノ利益トハ如何ナルモノヲ指スノテアリマセウカ、政治上ノ利益テアルカ、經濟上ノ利益テアルカ、我々ハ固ヨリ滿洲ニ於テモ其ノ他ノ地方ニ於ケル同樣何等ノ侵略政策ヲ執ルモノテハアリマセヌ、唯同地方ニ於テ能ク治安秩序カ維持セラレ、我居留民カ安ンシテ平和的事業ニ從事シ得ラルルコトヲ望ムニ止マルノテアリマス、露國モ此根本方針ニ付テハ我々ト異ナル所ナク、軍事上、政治上其ノ他如何ナル意味ニ於テモ侵略的ノ計畫ヲ有ツテ居ナイト信シマス、果シテ然ラハ兩國ノ政治的利益カ衝突スルト云フハ何ヲ謂フモノテアルカ甚タ理由ノナキコトテアリマス、經濟上ノ問題ニ至ツテハ滿洲ニ於テ日露兩國民共ニ各重大ナル利害關係ヲ有スルコトハ事實テアリマス、併シナカラ經濟上ノ活動ハ原則トシテ門戶開放機會均等ノ主義ニ依リ調整セラルヘキモノテアツテ、又斯ノ如キ平和的事業カ日露兩國間ニ何等重大ナル紛糾ヲ釀スノ危險アリトハ想像シ得ラレマセヌ、近來兩國關係ノ前途ニ付テ往々不當ノ悲觀說ヲ唱フルモノカアリマスカ故ニ、此ノ機會ニ於テ我々ノ所信ヲ附加ヘテ申述ヘタ次第テアリマス

歐洲ノ時局ハ最近獨逸ノ國際聯盟加入ト「ロカルノ」條約ノ實施トニ依リテ著シク安定ヲ加ヘタルコトト認メラレマス、顧レハ八年前古今未曾有ノ大戰爭ニ從事セル雙方ノ敵國カ、今ヤ互ニ舊怨ヲ忘レ手ヲ携ヘテ世界ノ平和ニ協力スルニ至リタルコトハ、國際聯盟ノ發達ノ爲又人類全體ノ進歩ノ爲窪ニ意味ノ深キ出來事ト謂ハネハナリマセヌ、我々ハ滿腔ノ希望ヲ以テ獨逸ノ聯盟加入ヲ歡迎スルモノデアリマス、國際聯盟ノ招集セル軍備縮少準備委員會ハ昨年五月開會セラレマシタカ未タ其ノ事業ヲ完成スルニ至リマセヌ、又同委員會ノ準備シツツアル軍備縮少會議其ノモノノ開會期日モ未タ確定シテ居リマセヌ、今日迄ノ經過ヲ以テ本問題ノ前途ヲ豫斷スルハ早計デアルト考ヘマスカ、何レニスルモ軍備縮少ヲ目的トスル努力ハ我々ノ衷心ヨリ歡迎シ贊同スル所デアッテ此ノ目的ノ爲ニ公平且實際的ナル計畫ノ協定セラレムコトヲ切望スル次第デアリマス

帝國ト歐洲諸國トノ關係ニ於テハ、前議會以來新ナル通商條約ノ效力ヲ生シ又ハ交渉進行中ノモノカアル以外ニハ、特ニ注意スヘキ事件カアリマセヌ、大體ニ於テ何レノ國トノ國交モ未タ今日程圓滑デアッタコトハナイト信シマス、日英兩國間ニハ曩ニ同盟協約ノ消滅セルニ拘ハラス其ノ親厚ナル情誼ニ於テハ何等ノ渝リナク、佛蘭西、伊太利モ亦我々ノ益々深ク信賴スル誠實ナル友邦デアリマス、又日獨間ニ在ッテモ大戰爭當時ノ惡感情ハ既ニ全ク拭ヒ去ラレテ今ヤ一片ノ雲翳ヲモ存セサルノミナラス、今日ハ戰爭以前ヨリモ遙ニ親交ヲ加フルニ至ッタコトハ疑ヲ容レマセヌ、我々ハ歐洲諸國トノ斯ノ如キ良好ナル關係ヲ永遠ニ維持增進スルコトニ絕ヘス深甚ナル注意ヲ加ヘムトスルモノデアリマス

次ニ日米ノ關係ヲ見ルニ、千九百二十四年ノ米國移民法中日本人ニ對スル差別待遇問題ハ遺憾ナカラ未タ解決ニ至リマセヌ、之ニ關シ我々ノ執ルヘキ態度ニ至ッテハ私カ當議場ニ於テ幾回トナク意見ヲ申述ヘタ通デアッテ、今日何等之ヲ取消シ又ハ補足スルノ必要ヲ認メマセヌ、尤モ本問題ニ付テモ、又兩國ノ共ニ利害ヲ感スル其ノ他ノ事項ニ付テモ、追々米國ニ於テ日本ニ對スル正シキ同情的理解ノ著シク進ミ來レルト共ニ、當テ一部ノ米國人中我國ノ平和政策ヲ疑フカ如キ荒唐無稽ノ臆說ヲ傳ヘタルモノモ、今ヤ其ノ自國ニ於ケル進歩セル公論ノ爲ニ一般ノ批難ヲ受クルニ至ッタコトハ寔ニ悅ハシキ明白ナル事實デアリマス、之ト同時ニ我々モ本問題ヲ正確ニ判斷セルカ爲ニハ米國特殊ノ制度國情ニ對シテ十分ノ理解ヲ有ッコトカ肝腎デアルト考ヘマス、凡ソ相互ノ諒解ハ萬般ノ國際問題ヲ解決スルニ必要ナル第一歩デアル、私ハ日米兩國カ共ニ太平洋方面ニ於ケル平和ノ擁護者トシテ重大ナル責任ヲ有スルコトヲ自覺シ、永遠ニ和衷協力シテ此ノ責任ヲ完ウスルコトヲ確信スルモノデアリマス

尙ホ貿易振興ノ問題ニ付テ簡單ニ言及シタイト考ヘマス、我國ノ經濟界ハ世界大戰後ノ反動並大正十二年ノ大震火災等ニ依ツテ深甚ナル打擊ヲ受ケマシテ、年々莫大ナル輸入超過ヲ見ルニ至ツタノデアリマス、幸ニ一昨年以來貿易ノ逆潮ハ幾分緩和ノ傾向ヲ示シテ居リマスケレトモ未タ妄リニ樂觀ヲ許シマセヌ、此ノ秋ニ當リ我國ハ何レノ國ノ利益ヲモ不當ニ侵害セサル限リ極力我對外貿易ノ進展ヲ圖ルコトカ何ヨリモ急務デアルト信シマス、我々ノ目標トスル所ハ領土ニ非スシテ市場デアル、我々ノ對外關係ニ於テ求ムル所ハ同盟ニ非スシテ經濟上ニ於ケル利害共通ノ連鎖デアル、此ノ見地ニ基キ、第一着ニ從來比較的ニ閑却サレテアツタ南洋方面ノ貿易振興問題ヲ審議セムカ爲、昨年九月之ニ關係アル各省、在外公館並公私ノ諸團體及當業者ノ共ニ代表セラレタル會議ヲ催シタノデアリマス、同會議ハ內地及在外ノ各官廳間並此等官廳ト民間ノ諸方面トノ間ニ於ケル意思ノ疏通ニ尠カラサル便益アリタルノミナラス、又政府ノ爲諸般ノ貴重ナル參考資料ヲ與ヘタルコトハ深ク滿足スル所デアリマス、固ヨリ貿易ノ健全ナル發達ハ主トシテ當業者自身ノ發動ニ俟タネハナリマセヌケレトモ、政府ハ其ノ當然ノ任務トシテ對外通商ヲ保護シ之ニ便宜ヲ供セムカ爲ニ及フ限リ努力スル覺悟デアリマス

終リニ我外交ノ全般ニ亙ル根本主義トシテハ、豫テ本議場ニ於テ屢々申述ヘタル通、總テノ列國ニ對シ表裏ナキ友情ヲ以テ交ハルコトカ我國ノ執ルヘキ最賢明ナル筋途デアツテ、一切ノ國際問題モ詮スル所ハ德義ノ問題ニ歸スルモノデアリマス、殊ニ去ル十二月二十八日下シ賜ヘル勅語ノ中ニ「汎ク一視同仁ノ化ヲ宣ヘ永ク四海同胞ノ誼ヲ敦クセム」ト云フ御言葉ノアルヲ拜シテハ益々我々ノ信念ヲ深クスル所以デアリマシテ、有ラユル外交政策ノ終局ノ目的ハ此ノ御言葉ノ中ニ盡キテ居ルト考ヘマス、就テハ及ハスナカラ、謹テ聖旨ヲ奉體シ、諸君ノ御協力ニ依リ、勅語ノ示シ給ヘル大目的ニ向テ進マムコトヲ期スル次第デアリマス

SPEECH DELIVERED BY BARON SHIDEHARA, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, BEFORE THE IMPERIAL DIET

on January 18, 1927.

In pursuance of the precedents, I desire to offer on this occasion some observations on the developments of our foreign relations since the last session of the Imperial Diet.

The problem of great international moment, on which popular attention is now centred, is undoubtedly that which relates to the situation in China. For several years past, China has been a scene of endless civil strife. Parties in arms and theatres of war have changed in rapid succession, but no indication is yet in sight of the restoration of peace and stability in the

country. In the meantime, the Southern Army, carrying high the banner which represents a definite platform of political and social reforms, has since last summer gained the upper reaches of the Yangtze, and injected a new element into the nature of the civil war in China. In opposition to that movement, various military factions hitherto holding their own in North and Central China have formed a combination known as the Army for National Security, with the result that the North and the South are actually confornting each other, both in arms and in platforms.

It is not possible, at this moment, to estimate with certainty, whether and how far this course of events will affect the rights and interests of foreign Powers or nationals, or in what direction the political situation in China is likely to develop. For the present, it seems particularly advisable to remain unmoved by fragmentary or one-sided reports, and to exercise the utmost degree of circumspection and calm judgment. I may, however, venture a few observations in view of the existing condition of affairs.

In the first place, we are naturally auxious to see an early re-establishment of order and security in China. In entertaining that wish, we are actuated by our instinctive sentiments of sympathy with our neighbouring friends, and by the need of safeguarding industrial and commercial interests for our own nationals. Such desired end, however, can be attained only by the initiative efforts of the Chinese themselves. Any attempt to force domestic peace by outside pressure

would do more harm than good. What we could properly do for China, and what we should do in our moral obligation to a friendly nation, would be to lend our support to and to provide full opportunity for the endeavours of the Chinese people struggling for peace. With that object in view, we have found it necessary to prohibit all supply of arms and loans to China which may be applied to purposes of civil war. Since 1919, we have been exercising the most stringent control within the limits of our power to make the prohibition effective, and we have no intention at present of relaxing such control. It seems to us evident that no foreign Power, professing the policy of non-intervention in China's domestic affairs, can, consistently with that policy, permit supply of arms or loans that would assist any one of the factions in China to carry on hostilities against another.

In the second place, it rests solely with the Chinese themselves to decide, who is to assume the reins of government in China, or what internal policy seems to them sane and wise. If such policy is suitable to the Chinese traits of character, and seaves to promote the internal prosperity and international prestige of China, it will naturally gain ground in the country. If, on the contrary, it betrays these expectations, it will fall by its own weight. The national life of the Chinese people has grown up with a historical background extending for several thousand years, and amidst surroundings peculiarly their own. No plans of political or social institutions worked out by any foreign nation to suit its own convenience can be imposed upon

China with any hope of lasting success. Nor can it be imagined that the Chinese will long acquiesce in foreign intervention or submit to foreign dictation. In any case, whatever institutions China may adopt for herself, it admits of no doubt that the Japanese nation, with its own history and its own ideals, has a sufficient strength of will and a full measure of capacity to defend and uphold its system of government immutable for all ages.

In the third place, our nationals in China are in any event entitled to complete protection for their persons and property. They enjoy all the guarantees of international law accepted by the whole civilized world. These elementary rights assured to our nationals cannot, in any degree, be abridged or modified by any political or social changes that may take place in China. Nor are we informed so far of any faction in that country denying such rights. Obviously, in various localities, the control over the activities of lawless elements is at present wholly inadequate, owing to the instability of the central authority responsible for the preservation of public peace. But we are not without hope that such irregularities will be gradually corrected with the restoration of normal conditions. In the meantime, we have only to keep in touch with those actually exercising anthority in each locality, and to make all possible efforts to secure that due protection be extended for the persons and property of our nationals. So far these efforts have generally been attended with success.

With regard to the Special Conference on the Chinese Customs Tariff, it is sincerely to be

regretted that while it was in session, the domestic disturbances in the country assumed so serious a proportion that the Chinese Delegates found themselves unable to take part in the Conference. Consequently, the Delegates of the other Powers issued a joint statement on July 3 last, declaring suspension of the session until duly authorized representatives shall have been appointed by China to co-operate in the deliberations. Unfortunate as it was that the Conference was thus virtually adjourned, the constant labour of the participating Delegations for nearly ten months has by no means been entirely fruitless. The sincerity and determination with which all these Delegations, in full sympathy with China's position, have sought to fined arrangements, fair alike to China and to the Powers, have been abundantly manifested throughout the whole session. Moreover, the results of inquiry and discussion on each of the questions submitted to the Conference cannot fail to form a valuable and fitting material for future reference. In particular, the Japanese Delegates, conscious of this nation's own experience in the past, and mindful of the trend of public sentiments in China, exerted themselves loyally and unflinchingly to help China, in concert with other Powers interested, in order that the Chinese national aspirations may be realized with the friendly understanding of the whole world. These efforts of our Delegation have now been, it is believed, widely appreciated and have undoubtedly conduced in a large mersure to the promotion of mutual confidence and good will between Japan and China.

Making use of this occasion, I would and a few words in explanation of the motives

underlying our whole action in relation to the Conference. It will be recalled that ever since the conclusion of the Washington Treaties, we have made it a point to bring about an early meeting of the Chinese Customs Conference. When finally the meeting was convoked, we at once responded to the call with readiness and gratification. In adopting such course, we have been prompted by the genuine desire to contribute materially to the advancement of the general good of the Chinese people, in a manner reconcilable with the legitimate and essential economic interests of Japan. We have been willing to do our whole part in securing for China the international position and credit to which she is due. We have no objection to the levying of the surtaxes as provided for in the Washington Customs Treaty. But we must make it reasonably certain that such additional Customs revenue shall not be applied, directly or indirectly to purposes of civil war, or that it shall not be appropriated for the private use of a faction or factions. We must satisfy ourselves that the proposed measure is generally in line with the letter and the spirit of the Washington Treaty. Our sense of faithfulness to China and our moral responsibilities to her four hundred millions demand that we should arrange such purposes and conditions for the levying of the surtaxes as are required to secure proper application of the revenue. Viewed in this light, an early resumption of the deliberations at the Conference seems to us highly desirable for China and for the Powers alike. Nothing would be more gratifying to us than to see responsible men both in the North and in the South appointed as members of the

Chinese Delegation, and to sit side by side with them, exchanging views in honest frankness. It is not possible to anticipate if and when the Conference will meet again, but we discover nothing in the present situation which calls for reconsideration of the policy and the aims that I have defined.

The Commission on Extraterritoriality in China met for the first time on January 12 of last year and closed its labours on September 19. The Report submitted by the Commission has already been made public; and in matters of detail, I would refer you to that document. The Commission has not been empowered to conclude any treaty. Nor is the Report intended to have a binding force upon any party. It is, however, of undoubted value and importance, representing as it does the results of comprehensive investigation conducted by the Commissioners of the several Powers for more than eight months in common with the Chinese Commissioner who is himself a recognized authority on law. It contains, on the one hand, certain recommendations to the Chinese Government, and expresses the opinion that when these recommendations shall have been reasonable complied with, the several Powers would be warranted in relinquishing their respective rights of extraterritoriality. It also recommends, on the other hand, certain modifications which the Powers should make in the existing systems and practice, pending the abolition of extraterritoriality. It further suggests that such abolition may be effected, not necessarily for the whole territory of China at the same time, but according to such progressive

scheme, geographical, partial or otherwise, as may be agreed upon. The Chinese Commissioner signed the Report with the reservation that by so signing the Report, his approval of all the statements contained in Parts I, II and III was not to be implied. No such reservation was made by him with regard to the recommendations in Part IV. These recommendations should thus be taken as a conclusion unanimously reached by all the Commissioners, including the Chinese, and we shall naturally attach to them due importance, in dealing with the problem of extraterritoriality.

The proposed revision of the Commercial Treaty between Japan and China is also a question which has engaged our careful attention. The proposal of the Waichiaopu and the reply of the Japanese Government on the subject, having already been published, need not be repeated here. Taken in short, the Waichiaopu's proposal involves many legal aspects which would appear at least questionable. But approaching the subject from a wider perspective, we avoided, in our reply, all discussion of legal technicality, and declared our readiness to enter into negotiations for the treaty revision. While expressly reserving to ourselves the position to which we are entitled at law, we are prepared to consider the legitimate aspirations of the Chinese people with full sympathy and understanding, in the interest of friendly relations between the two nations. If China should meet us half-way, as I feel confident she will, in the same spirit of moderation and good will, I have no doubt that the negotiations will make satisfactory progress.

Our policy covering all questions in the relations between Japan and China may then be summarized as follows:

1. To respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of China, and scrupulously to avoid all interference in her domestic strife.

2. To promote solidarity and economic rapprochement between the two nations.

3. To entertain sympathetically and helpfully the just aspirations of the Chinese people, and to co-operate in the efforts for the realization of such aspirations.

4. To maintain an attitude of patience and toleration in the present situation of China, and, at the same time, to protect Japan's legitimate and essential rights and interests by all reasonable means at the disposal of the Government.

Our policy so defined has already been firmly established and has constantly guided our action in all cases that have presented themselves. We are resolved to follow the same path of justice in the future as in the past.

We are happy to be able to state that the relations between Japan and the Soviet Union continue to be gratifying. We are informed that the concessions of oil and coal fields in Northern Sakhaline obtained by Japanese interests in pursuance of the arrangement contained in the Peking Protocol of 1925 have been making satisfactory developments without much difficulty being presented in their working. Negotiations for revision of the Fishery Convention are now in

progress, and we are looking forward to their successful conclusion.

Within the two years which have elapsed since the signing of the Convention of Peking, the mutual relations of the two countries have been steadily gaining in strength, and they give great promise for the future. There are certain sections of people who seem to indulge in an alarming speculation, as if the interests of Japan and of the Soviet Union were destined to clash in Manchuria. What are those interests which are alleged to be likely to clash? Are they political or economic? We have no aggressive policy of any kind in Manchuria or elsewhere. Our sole preoccupation is to see that peace and order are maintained in that region, and that our nationals are permitted there to engage in peaceful pursuits without molestation. We believe that in this fundamental policy, the Soviet Union does not differ from us, and that it has likewise no aggressive design in any sense, military, political or otherwise. No possible cause can then be conceived to justify the apprehension that the political interests of the two Pewers may conflict with each other. With regard to economic questions, it is obvious that the nationals of Japan and of the Soviet Union are interested in Manchuria in an important degree. Economic activities, however, must as a rule be regulated by the principles of the Open Door and of exual opportunity, and it is impossible to imagine that such peaceful undertakings may give rise to any serious complication between Japan and the Soviet Union. I have thought it fitting to add these remarks, in view of the unjustifiable pessimism that has from time to time been

expressed in certain quarters on the future of our relations with the Soviet Union.

The situation in Europe seems to have been materially stabilised by the entry of Germany into the League of Nations, and by the coming into force of the Locarno Treaties. It is an event of profound significance for the growth of the League of Nations and for the progress of the whole of mankind that the nations who eight years ago were arrayed on the opposing fronts in the greatest and bitterest war in history should now forget old scores and join hands in the common cause of peace. With hearts full of hope, we welcome German participation in the League.

The Preparatory Disarmament Commission called by the League of Nations held its first sitting in May last, and has not yet completed its work. No definite date has so far been fixed for the opening of the Disarmament Conference for which the present Preparatory Commission is making preliminary arrangements, and it is premature to judge what will be achieved hereafter by what has been done up to this day on this problem. In any case, we heartily welcome and appreciate all the efforts looking to the limitation of armament, and we confidently hope that fair and practicable schemes for the purpose may be worked out in common accord.

New commercial treaties between Japan and some of the European Powers have come into force since the last session of the Imperial Diet or are actually in the course of negotiations. Otherwise, there has been no event claiming special attention in our intercourse with Europe.

We rejoice in the thought that our relations with each of the nations of Europe have never been better or more satisfactory than at present. Between Japan and Great Britain, the old friendship has lost none of its strength and cordiality by the recent termination of the Alliance. France and Italy are also our increasingly trusted and loyal friends. In our relations with Germany, all the sore places created in the late War have fast disappeared out of sight, and in their stead, sentiments of good will more pronounced than at any time before the War have now grown up. It will be our constant and agreeable task to maintain and strengthen these bonds of amity with all of the European Powers.

Turning to our relations with the United States, I regret to state that the question of discriminatory treatment against Japanese involved in the United States Immigration Act of 1924 still remains unadjusted. On the attitude which we should take on the subject, I have repeatedly addressed myself to your House on many previous occasions, and I have nothing to say at present to modify or to supplement the observations which I have then made. I should, however, point out the evident and welcome facts that on this question, as well as in all other matters of common interest to both nations, the true knowledge and sympathetic understanding of Japan in the United States have grown considerably in recent years, and that wild reports circulated at one time by a certain section of Americans, discrediting Japan's pacific intentions, are now receiving general condemnation from the enlightened public opinion in their own

country. In our turn, for the correct estimation of the question, we should also fully appreciate the national institutions and conditions which characterize the United States. Mutual understanding is the first essential step towards the settlement of all international questions. I am firmly convinced that the two nations, conscious of their important missions as guardians of peace in the Pacific, will stand side by side for all time in friendly accord for the fulfilment of such responsibilities.

I would make a brief reference to the problem of the encouragement of foreign trade. Due to the general reaction following the Great War, and to the terrible seismic disaster of 1923, the economic structure of this nation has sustained a serious blow. The excess of imports over exports has assumed an alarming proportion year after year. Fortunately, within the last two years, such an adverse balance of trade has been showing signs of abatement, but the existing conditions are far from reassuring. In order to meet this situation, it is no doubt of the utmost importance for us to concentrate our attention and energy on the promotion of foreign trade, without unjust infringement upon the interests of any nation. It is not territory, but markets, that we have in view. It is not alliances, but economic solidarity, that we seek in our foreign relations. Actuated by these considerations, we called in September last a conference in which various Departments of the Government, our Diplomatic and Consular establishments abroad, and public and private organizations and commercial houses interested were all represented,

to discuss questions for the encouragements of trade, - hitherto comparatively neglected, - with the region of the South Seas. We are gratified that the Conference has proved highly useful in bringing about mutual understanding between the Government authorities at home and abroad, and between those authorities and non-official quarters interested in the question. It has also afforded to the Government precious material for reference and guidance. While the healthy development of commerce depends mainly on the individual initiative of merchants and manufacturers, it is admittedly an important function of the Government to protect and facilitate foreign trade, and we are prepared to do whatever lies in our power in the discharge of that function.

Finally, as a fundamental principle governing our entire foreign relations, we are persuaded, as I have repeatedly observed on several occasions, that the wisest course for us to follow is to extend honest friendship to all nations. Every international question is, in its final analysis, a moral one. We have been fortified in this belief by the Imperial Rescript of December 28 last, in which His Majesty was pleased to exhort his subjects to show "Beneficence to all classes of people and friendship to all the nations of the earth". The ultimate goal of all diplomacy is unmistakably indicated in these words. Always bearing this Imperial will in mind, and, relying on your kindly co-operation, I shall strive, with whatever little ability I have, towards the great aim thus laid down in the Imperial Rescript.

二、東方文化事業上海委員會第二回總會

（十一月三十日公表）

東方文化事業上海委員會第二回總會ハ十一月二十八日ヨリ上野公園帝國學士院會館ニ於テ開カレタルカ支那側ヨリハ嚴委員長ヲ初メトシ謝應瑞、章鴻釗、文元模、鄒貞文ノ四委員並幹事胡可章ノ六氏出席シ兩國委員ノ隔意ナキ協議ノ結果滿場一致左記事項ヲ決議シ本日圓滿裡ニ閉會ヲ告ケタリ

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（イ）生藥研究

（ロ）重力測定

（ハ）揚子江魚類ノ生物學的研究

（ニ）遺傳學的研究

（ホ） 天產無機化合物ノ相律的研究

（ヘ） 支那產醱酵菌及其製品ノ研究

（ト） 流行病地方病ノ調査研究

一、明年度歐米派遣海外研究員ヲ三名トシ日本派遣員ヲ七名トスルコト