ニ尊重スヘク支那國ハ中立國タル場合ニ中立義務ヲ遵守スベキコトヲ約定スベキコトヲ

第七

締約國ハ其ノ一國カ本條約ノ規定ノ適用問題ニ關係シ且右適用ニ關シ討議ヲナスコト適當ナリト認ムル事態發生シタルトキハ何時ニテモ右目的ノ爲關係締約國間ニ充分且開豁ナル交渉ヲ尽スベキコトヲ約定ス

第八

本條約ノ調印國ニアラサル諸國ニシテ本條約調印國ニ依リ承認セラレタル政府ヲ有シ且支那ト條約關係ヲ有スルモノハ本條約ニ加入スヘキコトヲ勧誘セラルヘシ右目的ノ爲亞米利加合衆國政府ハ非調印國ニ必要ノ通牒ヲナシ之ヨリ得タル回答ヲ締約國ニ通告スヘシ他國ノ加入ハ米國政府カ右ニ關スル通告ヲ接受シタル時ヨリ效力ヲ生スルモノトス

第九

本條約ハ各締約國ノ憲法上ノ手續ニ遵ヒ批准セラルヘク且成ルヘク速ニ華盛頓ニ於テ行ハルヘキ批准書全部寄託ノ日ニ於テ效力ヲ發生スヘシ

亞米利加合衆國政府ハ批準書寄託調書ノ認證謄本ヲ他ノ各締約國ニ送付スヘシ

本條約ハ英文及佛文ヲ以テ認メタルモノヲ以テ正文トシ亞米利加合衆國政府ノ記錄ニ寄託保存セラルヘク其ノ認證謄本ハ同政府ヨリ他ノ各締約國ニ送付セラルヘシ

公表第六號　大正十一年二月十日

潛水艦及毒瓦斯ニ關スル條約要領

潛水艦及毒瓦斯ニ關スル條約ハ二月一日ノ華盛頓會議第五回總會議ニ於テ日、英、米、佛、伊ノ五國間ニ於ケル一條約トシテ可決確定ノ上同六日調印セラレタリ其ノ內容左ノ如シ

一　潛水艦ニ關スル條項

一、署名國ハ戰時海上ニ於ケル中立人及非戰鬪員ノ生命保護ノ爲文明諸國ノ採用シタル諸規則ヲ一層有效ナラシメムコトヲ欲シ此等諸規則中左ニ揭クルモノハ國際法ノ確立シタル一部ト認メラルヘキコトヲ宣言ス

（イ）商船ハ其ノ拿捕セラルルニ先チ之カ性質ヲ決定スル爲臨檢及搜索ニ服スヘキコトヲ命セラルヘシ

商船ハ警告ノ後臨檢及搜索ニ服スルコトヲ拒ミ又ハ拿捕ノ後指示セラレタル如ク進航スルコトヲ拒ミタル場合ニ非サレハ之ヲ攻擊スルコトヲ得ス

商船ハ先ツ其ノ乗組員及乗客ヲ安全ナル地位ニ移シタル後ニ非サレハ之ヲ破壊スルコトヲ得ス

（ロ）交戰國ノ潛水艦ハ如何ナル事情ノ下ニ在リテモ前記一般的規則ノ遵守ヲ免除セラルルコトナシ若シ潛水艦カ此等規則ニ違ヒ商船ヲ捕獲スルコト能ハサルトキハ現行國際法ハ該艦カ攻擊及拿捕ヲ止メ右商船ヲシテ障礙ナク進航セシムヘキコトヲ要求ス

二、署名國ハ世界ノ輿論カ將來ノ交戰者ニ對シ批判ヲ下スニ當リ據ルヘキ行爲ノ標準ニ關シ世界一ヲ通シ明瞭ナル一般的了解ヲ得ムカ爲他ノ一切ノ諸國ニ對シ前條ニ掲ケタル確定法規ニ同意ヲ表セムコトヲ勸誘ス

三、署名國ハ商船ニ對スル攻擊竝其ノ拿捕及破壊ニ關シ其ノ宣言シタル現行法ノ人道的規則ノ履行ヲ確保セムコトヲ欲シ更ニ一國ノ役務ニ服スル者ニシテ此等規則ヲ侵犯スルトキハ其ノ上官ノ命令ノ下ニ在ルト否トヲ問ハス戰爭法規ヲ侵犯シタルモノト認メラレ海賊行爲ニ準シ審理及處罰セラルヘク且右違反者カ何レカノ國ノ法域内ニ於テ發見セラレタルトキハ當該國文武官憲ノ審理ヲ受クルコトナルヘキコトヲ宣言ス

四、署名國ハ中立人及非戰鬪員ノ生命保護ノ爲文明諸國ニ依リ一般ニ受諾セラレタル規定ヲ千九百十四年ヨリ千九百十八年ニ至ル最近ノ戰爭ニ於ケルカ如ク侵犯スルニ非サレハ潛水艦ヲ通商破壊者トシテ使用スルノ實際上不可能ナルコトヲ承認ス又通商破壊者トシテ潛水艦ヲ使用スルコトノ禁止ヲ國際法ノ一部トシテ一般ニ受諾セシムル目的ヲ以テ署名國ハ其ノ相互間ニ於テハ今後右禁止カ拘束力ヲ有スルコトヲ茲ニ受諾シ且他ノ一切ノ諸國ニ對シ本協定ニ加入セムコトヲ勸誘ス

二　毒瓦斯ニ關スル條項

窒息的、有毒若ハ類似ノ瓦斯、液體、物質又ハ考案ヲ戰爭ニ使用スルコトハ文明世界ノ輿論ニ依リ正當ニ批難セラレ且右使用ノ禁止ハ文明國ノ多數カ當事者タル諸條約中ニ宣言セラレタルカ故ニ茲ニ該禁止カ諸國民ノ良心竝實行ヲ均シク拘束スル國際法ノ一部トシテ普ク受諾セラレムカ爲署名國ハ右禁止ニ對シ同意ヲ宣言シ其ノ相互間ニ於テハ之ニ依リ拘束セラルヘキコトヲ約シ且他ノ一切ノ文明國民ニ對シ之ニ加入セムコトヲ勸誘ス

戰時法規委員會設置ニ關スル決議內容

戰時法規委員會設置ニ關スル決議ハ二月四日ノ華盛頓會議第六回總會議ニ於テ報告可決セラレタリ其ノ內容左ノ如シ

亞米利加合衆國、英帝國、佛蘭西國、伊太利國及日本國ハ左ノ協定ヲ爲シタリ

一、前記諸國ヲ代表スル各二名以內ノ委員ヨリ成ル委員會ヲ設置シ次ノ問題ヲ審議スヘシ

（イ）國際法ノ現行規則ハ千九百七年ノ海牙會議以來新ナル戰爭手段ノ採用若ハ發達ニ依リ生シタル新ナル攻擊若ハ防禦手段ヲ充分ニ規定セリヤ

（ロ）若シ然ラストセハ其ノ結果現行規則ノ如何ナル變更ヲ國際法ノ一部トシテ採用スヘキヤ

二、右委員會ノ委員任命ノ通知ハ本會議閉會後三箇月以內ニ亞米利加合衆國ノ政府ニ送付セラルヘク同政府ハ關係諸國ト協議ノ上委員會ノ會合ノ時日及場所ヲ定ムヘシ

委員會ハ國際法並陸戰海戰及空中戰ニ關スル專門家ノ助力及意見ヲ求ムルコトヲ得ヘシ

三、委員會ハ其ノ結論ヲ同委員會ニ代表セラルル各國ニ報告スヘシ各國ハ詳細ニ研究ヲ遂ケタル後遅滯ナク

[illegible]ノ方法ニ關シ[illegible]ヘシ

附帯決議

新ナル戦爭手段ニ關スル國際法ノ規則ニ付[illegible]報告ヲ発スベキ委員會ヲ既ニ本會議ニ於テ諸國ニ依リ提案セラレタル潜水艦並有毒ナル瓦斯及化學[illegible]ノ使用ニ關スル規則又ハ宣言ニ付[illegible]若ハ報告ヲ爲サムコトハ該委員會ノ任務シタル諸國ノ意圖ニ非ナルコトヲ決議ス

（[illegible]）[illegible]

一、[illegible]

[illegible]

公表第十號　大正十一年二月十[illegible]日

支那關稅條約

支那關稅ニ關スル九國條約ハ二月六日華盛頓ニ於ケル[illegible]ニ調印ヲ了シタルカ其ノ要領左ノ如シ

第一

各締約國ノ代表者ハ千九百二十二年二月四日華盛頓ニ於テ支那ト關係國トノ現行條約ニ基ク支那關稅率現實從價五分改訂ニ關スル本項附屬ノ決議ヲ採擇セルニ付各締約國ハ茲ニ右決議ヲ確認スルト共ニ該改訂ニ依ル稅率ヲ承認スヘキコトヲ約ス

前記改訂稅率ハ其ノ公示後二箇月ヲ經タル上成ルヘク速ニ實施セラルヘキモノトス

（附屬）

本會議參加國ハ支那政府ノ增加セル關費ヲ充足スル目的ヲ以テ左ノ通協定ス

現行支那輸入稅率表ヲ直ニ改訂シ其ノ稅率ヲ支那ト關係國トノ通商條約ニ定ムルカ如ク現實五分ニ相當セシムヘシ

右關稅改訂委員會ハ成ルヘク速ニ之ヲ上海ニ開催スヘク同委員會ニ於テハ前回改訂ノ一般方針ニ從ヒ直ニ改訂ヲ行フヘシ

右委員會ハ本會議ニ參加セサル國家ニシテ支那ト之間ニ輸出入稅率ニ付從價五分ヲ超エサル旨ヲ定ムル條約ヲ有シ且該委員會ニ參加方ヲ希望スルモノノ代表者ヲ以テ之ヲ構成ス

右改訂ハ本會議ニ於テ本決議ヲ採擇シタル日ヨリ四箇月以內ニ之ヲ完了スルヤウ成ルヘク迅速ニ其ノ進行ヲ計ルヘク改訂委員會ノ公示後二箇月ヲ經テ成ルヘク速ニ之ヲ實施スヘシ

第二

支那ト英國、北米合衆國及日本トノ現行通商條約ニ規定スル附加稅賦課ノ目的ヲ以テ釐金廢止其ノ他前記諸條約規定ノ諸條件履行ノ方法ヲ準備スル爲速ニ特別委員會ヲ開催スヘシ

右特別委員會ハ本條約締約國及該委員會ニ參加ヲ希望スル本條約加盟國ノ代表者ヲ以テ之ヲ構成シ本條約實施後三箇月以內ニ之ヲ開催スヘク其ノ時期及場所ハ支那政府之ヲ指定スヘシ

第三

前記特別委員會ハ釐金廢止其ノ他ノ條約上ノ諸條件ノ履行以前ニ於テ適用スヘキ暫行規定ヲ攻究スヘク之カ爲有稅品ニ對シテ附加稅ヲ賦課スヘシ該附加稅ノ實施期、目的及徵收ノ條件ハ特別委員會之ヲ定ム

右附加稅ハ一律從價二分五厘トス但シ或種ノ奢侈品ニ就テハ從價五分ヲ超エサル範圍內ニ於テ之ヲ二分五厘以上ニ定ムルコトヲ得

第四

支那輸入關稅率ヲシテ特別委員會ノ決定スヘキ從價稅率ニ相當セシムルカ爲第一項ニ規定スル輸入稅率ノ改訂後ニ於テ更ニ其ノ再改訂ヲ行フヘク該再改訂稅率ハ第一項規定ノ改訂後四箇年ヲ經テ之ヲ實施スヘシ

右再改訂ノ後ニ於テハ支那ト關係國間ノ現行條約ニ規定スル十年目毎ニ行フヘキ定期改訂ニ代ヘ七年目毎ニ支那輸入關稅率ノ定期改訂ヲ行フヘシ

本項ニ規定スル關稅率改訂ハ第二項規定ノ特別委員會ニ於テ決定スヘキ規則ニ從ヒ之ヲ行フヘシ

第五

締約國ハ關稅ニ關スル一切ノ事項ニ付事實上均等ナル待遇ト機會トヲ保有スルモノトス

支那ノ總テノ陸境及海境ニ於テ賦課スヘキ關稅率ハ均一ナルヘシトノ原則ヲ認ム

第二項規定ノ特別委員會ハ右原則ノ適用方ニ關スル措置ヲ講スヘシ而シテ撤廢セラルヘキ關稅特權カ地方的經濟上ノ便益ノ代償トシテ許與セラレタルモノナルトキハ右特別委員會ニ於テ衡平ナル調整ヲ爲スヲ得ルモノトス

前記原則ノ實施以前ニ於テハ本條約ニ基キテ行フヘキ關稅率改訂又ハ附加稅賦課ノ結果トシテ生スヘキ關稅率ノ引上ハ支那ノ總テノ陸境及海境ニ於テ均一ノ從價稅率ニ依リ一律ニ之ヲ徵收セラルヘシ

第七

抵代稅ハ釐金廢止關稅引上ニ關スル措置ノ實施セラルル迄之ヲ從價二分五厘トス

第八

本條約締約國以外ノ國家ノ中支那トノ間ニ輸出入稅率ハ從價五分ヲ超エサル旨ノ條約ヲ有スルモノニ對シテハ本條約ニ加盟セムコトヲ招請スヘシ米國政府ハ前記目的ノ爲必要ナル手段ヲ講スヘシ

第九

支那ト本條約ノ各締約國トノ間ノ條約ノ規定ニシテ本條約ノ規定ト抵觸スルモノハ最惠國民待遇ノ規定ヲ除ク外總テ之ヲ無效トス

第十

本條約ハ總テノ締約國カ華盛頓ニ於テ其ノ批准寄託ヲ了シタル日ヨリ效力ヲ生スルモノトス

公示第九號

大正十一年二月十六日

山東問題協定事項公表追加

偖東問題協定事項ニ就テハ不取敢二月六日其ノ要領ヲ發表シタルカ其ノ後外務省ニ到著シタル條約文ニ就キ對照スルニ尙注意スヘキ點左ノ如シ

一、條約文ハ前文及後文ヲ除キ第一章舊獨逸膠州租借地ノ還附、第二章公有財產ノ移轉、第三章日本軍隊ノ撤退、第四章青島海關、第五章膠濟鐵道、第六章膠濟鐵道延長線、第七章鑛山、第八章舊獨逸膠州租借地ノ開放、第九章鹽業、第十章海底電線、第十一章無線電信所ノ十一章二十七箇條及條約批准ニ關スル第二十八條竝附屬文書六項ヨリ成リ條約本文ノ十一章ハ二月六日公表協定事項ニ相當シ附屬文書ハ大體其ノ附帶決議事項ヲ內容トス

二、條約內容ニ就キ特ニ二月六日公表ノ補正ヲ要スル點ヲ擧クレハ左ノ如シ

(イ) 本條約實施ノ爲ニ要スル重要ナル委員會ニアリ一ハ第五章ニ規定スル膠濟鐵道問題處理ノ爲ノ日支共同鐵道委員會、他ノ一ハ第一章ノ租借地還附ノ爲ノ日支共同委員會ニシテ共ニ日支兩國ヨリ各三名ノ委員ヲ出スコトトナリ居レリ而シテ第一章ノ委員會ハ租借地行政ノ還

附問題ノ外第二章公有財產ノ移轉、第七章鑛山、第八章舊獨逸租借地ノ開放ノ中ニ規定セル日本人ノ既得權、第九章製鹽業、第十章海底電線及第十一章無線電信所ノ諸問題ヲモ取扱フコトトナリ居レリ

(ロ) 山東省ヨリノ日本軍撤退ハ第三章ノ規定スル所ニシテ豫メ日支兩國當局ノ間ニ協議シ沿線軍隊ハ條約調印後三箇月遲ク共六箇月、青島駐屯軍ハ行政權引渡ト同時ニ又遲ク共行政權引渡後三十日以內ニ之ヲ撤退スルコトトナレリ

尙議事錄ニ留メタル主ナル協定事項左ノ如シ

第一 公有財產ノ移轉

一、日本臣民ハ支那ノ法律ニ準據シ山東問題協定事項中ノ第二、附帶決議(大正十一年二月六日公表第四號山東問題協定事項參照)ニ記載スル公共的企業ニ關シ組織セラルル一切ノ商事會社ノ社員若ハ株主トナルコトヲ許可セラルヘシ

第二 日本軍隊ノ撤退

二、條約第三章ノ規定ニ依リ日本軍隊撤退後ハ如何ナル種類ノ日本軍隊ト雖山東省內何レノ場所ニモ駐屯セサルヘシ

第三 膠濟鐵道

三、山東省ニ日本ノ建設セル輕便鐵道及其ノ附屬財產ハ總テ膠濟鐵道財產ノ一部ト看做サルヘシ

四、鐵道沿線ノ電信線モ亦鐵道財產ノ一部ト看做サルヘシ

五、支那當局ハ鐵道讓受後現ニ該鐵道ニ勤務スル日本人傭員ヲ存置シ若ハ解雇スルノ全權竝自由裁量ヲ有ス鐵道移轉後直ニ行ハルヘキ傭員更迭ニ關スル細目取極ハ本條約第五章ニ定ムル共同鐵道委員會ニ依リ決定セラルヘシ

六、日本人運輸主任及日本人會計主任ノ直屬職員ハ總テ支那人主任理事ニ依リ任命セラルヘシ鐵道讓渡ヨリ二箇年半ノ經過ノ後支那ハ支那人運輸副主任ヲ二箇年半ノ任期ヲ以テ任命スルコトヲ得ヘシ尙右ノ支那人運輸副主任ハ條約第五章ニ定ムル國庫證券償還通知後何時ニテモ之ヲ任命シ得ルモノトス

七、支那政府ハ前記直屬職員トシテ日本人ヲ任命スルノ義務ヲ有セス

八、條約第五章ニ定ムル國庫證券償還ハ支那以外ヨリ調達セル資金ヲ以テ行ハルルコトナカルヘシ

九、支那政府ハ日本人運輸主任及日本人會計主任ノ選擇ヲ爲スニ就キ有益ナルヘキ報道ノ供給ヲ日本政府ニ求ムヘシ

十、鐵道管理ニ任セル日本當局ノ爲シタル現存契約若ハ約定等ニ關スル總テノ問題ハ共同鐵道委員會ニ於テ之ヲ解決スヘシ鐵道移轉前請認日本當局ハ鐵道ノ利益ニ害アリト認メラルヘキ契約若ハ約定等ヲ爲サナルヘシ

第四　舊獨逸膠州租借地ノ開放

十一、條約第八章ニ所謂「合法ノ業務」ナル字句ハ農業其ノ他支那ノ法規ニ依リ禁止シ又ハ支那ト諸外國トノ條約ニ依リ外國人ニ許可セラル企業ヲ包含スルモノト解釋スヘカラス尤モ右ニ解釋シ條約第九章ニ規定スル鑛業ノ問題若ハ條約第八章ニ基キ決定セラルヘキ既得權利ニ關スル問題ニ影響スルコトナカルヘシ

第五　郵便局

十二、膠州舊獨逸租借地外ニ於ケル日本郵便局ハ膠濟鐵道移轉ニシテ千九百二十三年一月一日以前ニ行ハルル場合ハ該移轉ト同時ニ全部撤退セラルヘク如何ナル場合ト雖右期日ヨリ遲レサルヘシ

十三、膠州舊獨逸租借地內郵便局ハ右地域ノ行政移轉ト同時ニ撤退セラルヘシ

第六　賠償請求

十四、山東ニ於ケル土地所有權返還若ハ人及財產ノ損害ニ關シ日本政府若ハ臣民ニ對シ支那人民ノ有スルコトアルヘキ賠償請求ニ就テハ條約ニ何等規定無キモ右ハ斯ル請求ヲ妨クルモノニアラス

十五、支那官憲ハ前記請求ノ一覽表ニ各請求ニ關スル一切ノ證據ヲ添ヘ日本官憲ニ提出スヘシ本件解決ハ日本官憲ニ對スル請求ニ就テハ外交機關ヲ通シ日本臣民ニ對スル請求ニ就テハ通常ノ司法手續ニ依リ公正ニ行ハルヘシ後者ニ屬スル請求ニ關シ各件ノ事實調査ハ必要ニ應シ特ニ其ノ目的ノ爲任命セラルル日支同數ノ吏員ノ共同委員會ニ依リ實施セラルヘシ

十六、日本政府ハ戰爭中日本ノ軍事行動ニ由リ直接生シタル損害ニ就キ何等責任ヲ負ハシメラルルコトナカルヘシ

公文雜纂　第十八編　大正十一年二月十九日

海軍軍備制限條約概要

二月六日華盛頓ニ於テ日、英、米、佛、伊五國間ニ調印セラレタル海軍軍備制限條約ハ其ノ前文ニ於テ一般平和ノ維持ニ貢献シ且軍備競爭ノ負擔ヲ輕減スルヲ目的トスル旨ヲ掲ケ其ノ本文ヲ三章ニ分チ第一章ニハ二十箇條ヨリ成ル一般規定第二章ニハ實施ニ關スル四節ノ細則又第三章ニハ四箇條ノ雜則ヲ設ケタリ今其ノ概要ヲ示セハ左ノ如シ

第一章　海軍軍備ノ制限ニ關スル一般規定（〇〇〇節ヲ除ケハ〇〇〇ヲ得ス）

第一　締約國ハ本條約ノ規定ニ準ト各自ノ海軍軍備ヲ制限スヘキヲ約定ス（第五二條ノ〇〇〇）

第二　各締約國ハ第二章第一節ニ特定セル主力艦ヲ保有スルコトヲ得本條約實施ノ時ニ於テ日英米三國ニ屬スル既成又ハ建造中ノ主力艦中前記以外ノモノハ廢棄第三章第二節ノ規定ニ準拠處分セラルヘシ但シ左ニ規定スル場合ハ例外トス（例示ハ（イ）（ロ）且第二章第三節ニ規定サレタル外國ニ對シ）

合衆國ハ現ニ建造中ナルヘッツバーグ級ノ二隻ヲ完成シ之ヲ保有スルコトヲ得ヘシ其ノ完成ヲ俟テ「ルーザー」及「ヒューロン」級ノ二隻ヲ廢棄セヘシ（以下略）

英帝國ハ基準排水量三萬五千噸ヲ超エサル主力艦二隻ヲ建造スルコトヲ得ベク其ノ完成ヲ俟テ「サンタラー」、「キング・ジョージ五世」、「エージャックス」及「センチュリオン」ヲ廢棄スベシ

第三　前記ノ外締約國ハ各自ノ主力艦建造計畫ヲ抛棄スヘク且第二章第三節ニ規定セル代艦建造以外ニハ一切新主力艦ヲ建造シ又ハ取得スルコトナカルヘシ代換セラレタル艦船ハ第二章第三節ノ規定ニ遵ヒ處分セラルヘシ

第四　各締約國ノ主力艦代艦建造合計噸數ハ基準排水量ニ於テ合衆國及英帝國各五二五、〇〇〇噸、佛國及伊國各一七五、〇〇〇噸、日本國三一五、〇〇〇噸ヲ超ユルコトヲ得ス

第五　基準排水量三萬五千噸ヲ超ユル主力艦ハ締約國之ヲ取得シ若ハ建造スルコトヲ得ス又締約國ノ爲ニ若ハ其ノ法域内ニ於テ之ヲ建造スルコトヲ得ス

第六　主力艦ニハ口徑十六吋ヲ超ユル砲ヲ搭載スルコトヲ得ス

第七　各締約國ノ航空母艦合計噸數ハ基準排水量ニ於テ合衆國及英帝國各一三五、〇〇〇噸、佛國及伊國各六〇、〇〇〇噸、日本國八一、〇〇〇噸ヲ超ユルコトヲ得ス

第八　航空母艦ノ代艦建造ハ第二章第三節ノ規定ニ依ル但シ千九百二十一年十一月十二日ニ現存シ又ハ建造中ノモノハ總テ試驗的ト看做シ前記合計噸數ノ制限内ニ於テ其ノ艦齡ニ拘ラス何時ニテモ之ヲ代換スルコトヲ得

第九　基準排水量二萬七千噸ヲ超ユル航空母艦ハ締約國之ヲ取得シ若ハ建造スルコトヲ得ス又締約國ノ爲ニ若ハ其ノ法域内ニ於テ之ヲ建造スルコトヲ得ス但シ各締約國ハ合計噸數ノ範圍内ニ於テ基準排水量三萬三千噸ヲ超エサルモノ二隻以内ヲ建造スルコトヲ得ヘク且經費節約ノ爲既成又ハ建造中ノ廢棄スヘキ主力艦ヲ以テ之ニ充當スルコトヲ得二萬七千噸ヲ超ユル航空母艦ノ備砲ハ本章第十ノ制限ニ遵フヘキモノトス但シ航空機防禦砲及口徑五吋以下ノ砲ヲ除キ口徑六吋以上ノ砲ノ總數ハ八門ヲ超ユルコトヲ得ス

第十　各締約國ノ航空母艦ニハ口徑八吋ヲ超ユル砲ヲ搭載スルコトヲ得ス第九ノ場合ヲ除キ備砲中口徑六吋以上ノモノアルトキハ該備砲ノ總數ハ十門ヲ超ユルコトヲ得ス備砲中口徑六吋以上ノモノナキトキハ其ノ數ニ制限ナシ右孰レノ場合タルヲ問ハス航空機防禦砲及口徑五吋以下ノ砲數ハ制限セラルルコトナシ

第十一　締約國ハ主力艦及航空母艦ヲ除キ基準排水量一萬噸ヲ超ユル軍艦ヲ取得シ若ハ建造スルコトヲ得ス又締約國ノ爲ニ若ハ其ノ法域内ニ於テ建造スルコトヲ得ス特ニ戰鬪用艦船トシテ建造セラレタルモノニ非サル船舶又ハ戰鬪用ノ爲平時ヨリ政府ノ管理ノ下ニ置カレタル船舶ニシテモ之ヲ代換スルコトヲ得

[illegible]艦隊特務又ハ軍隊輸送其他[illegible]又戦闘[illegible]ニ従事スルモ戦闘用[illegible]艦トマテ使用セラレ[illegible]

[illegible]右制限ノ範圍外ニ[illegible]

第十二　將來建造セラルヘキ主力艦以外ノ軍艦ハ其ノ時ヲ知ラル砲ヲ搭載スルカ[illegible]

第十三　本章第九ノ場合ヲ除キ本條約ニ依リ廃棄セラルヘキ艦船ハ之ヲ軍艦ニ變更スルコトヲ得[illegible]

第十四　商船ヲ軍艦ニ變更スル目的ヲ以テ之ニ[illegible]平時ヲ以テ武装ニ準備ヲ為スコトヲ得ス但シ[illegible]

徑六吋ヲ超エサル砲ヲ搭載スル為ニ必要トスル甲板ノ補強ハ此ノ限リニ在ラス[illegible]

第十五　締約國ノ法域内ニ於テ締約國以外ノ國ノ為ニ建造セラルル軍艦ハ締約國ニ依リ建造セラレ又ハ締約國ノ為ニ建造セラルル同型ノ艦船ニ關シ本條約ニ規定セル排水量及武装ノ制限ニ関スルコトヲ得ス但シ締約國以外ノ國ノ為ニ建造セラルル航空母艦ニ基キ排水量二萬七千噸ヲ超エルコトヲ得ス[illegible]

第十六　締約國ノ法域内ニ於テ締約國以外ノ國ノ為ニ軍艦又ハ[illegible]

[illegible]他ノ締約國ニ對シ契約締結及[illegible]

定セル細目ハ[illegible]

第十七　締約國カ[illegible]ニ於テ該國ハ他國ノ為ニ其ノ法域内ニ於テ建造中ノ軍艦又ハ他國ノ為ニ其ノ法域内ニ於テ建造シタルモ未タ引渡ヲ了セサル軍艦ヲ軍艦トシテ使用スルコトヲ得ス

第十八　各締約國ハ贈與、賣却其ノ他譲渡ノ如何ナル方法ニ依ルヲ問ハス他國海軍ノ軍艦トナリ得ルカ如キ方法ニ依リ軍艦ヲ處分セサルヘキコトヲ約定ス

第十九　（太平洋防備現狀維持ノ規定ニシテ二月一日公表第三號ヲ以テ公表済）

第二十　第二章第四節ニ規定スル排水噸數ノ算定法則ハ各締約國ノ艦船ニ之ヲ適用ス

第二章　條約實施ニ關スル規定及用語ノ定義

第一節　各締約國ノ存置シ得ヘキ主力艦

亞米利加合衆國

「メーリランド」、「カリフォールニア」、「テネシー」、「アイダホー」、「ニューメキシコ」、「ミシシッピー」、「アリゾーナ」、「ペンシルヴェーニア」、「オクラホーマ」、「ネヴアーダ」、「ニューヨーク」、「テキサス」、「アーカンソー」、「ワイオーミング」、「フロリダ」、「ユター」、「ノース・ダコータ」、「デラウエア」

合計噸數　五〇〇、六五〇噸

「ウエスト・ヴアーヂニア」級二隻ヲ完成シ且「ノース・ダコータ」及「デラウエーア」ヲ廢棄シタル後合衆國ノ保有シ得ヘキ合計噸數ハ五二五、八五〇噸ナリ

英帝國

「ロイアル・ソヴリン」、「ロイアル・オーク」、「リヴエンジ」、「レゾリユーション」、「ラミリース」、「マラヤ」、「ヴアリアント」、「バーラム」、「クキン・エリザベス」、「ウオースパイト」、「ペンボー」、「エンペラー・オヴ・インディア」、「アイアン・デユーク」、「モールバラ」、「フッド」、「リナウン」、「リバルス」、「タイガー」、「サンダラー」、「キングジョージ五世」、「エージャックス」、「センチユーリオン」

合計噸數　五八〇、四五〇噸

新艦二隻ヲ完成シ且「サンダラー」、「キング・ジョージ五世」、「エージャックス」及「センチユーリオン」ヲ廢棄シタル後英帝國ノ保有シ得ヘキ合計噸數ハ五五八、九五〇噸ナリ

佛國

「ブルターニユ」、「ロレーヌ」、「プロヴアンス」、「バリー」、「フランス」、「ジャン・バール」、「クールベー」、「コンドルセー」、「ディドロー」、「ヴオルテール」

合計噸數　二二一、一七〇「メートル」式噸

佛國ハ第三節第二款ノ規定ニ依リ千九百二十七年、千九百二十九年及千九百三十一年ニ新艦ヲ起工スルコトヲ得

伊國

「アンドレア・ドーリア」、「カイオ・デウイリオ」、「コンテ・デイ・カヴール」、「ジユリヲ・チエザーレ」、「レオナルド・ダヴインチ」、「ダンテ・アリギエーリ」、「ローマ」、「ナポリ」、「ヴイクトーリオ・エマヌエレ三世」、「レジナ・エレーナ」

合計噸數　一八二、八〇〇「メートル」式噸

伊國ハ第三節第二款ノ規定ニ依リ千九百二十七年千九百二十九年及千九百三十一年ニ新艦ヲ起工スルコトヲ得

日本

陸奥、長門、日向、伊勢、山城、扶桑、霧島、榛名、比叡、金剛

合計噸數　三〇一、三二〇噸

第二節　軍艦廢棄ニ關スル規定

第一章ノ規定ニ依ル軍艦ノ廢棄ハ左ノ通之ヲ行フヘシ

一、廢棄艦ハ戰鬪用ニ供シ得サル狀態ニ置クコトヲ要ス

二、右ハ左記方法ノ何レカ一ニ依リ之ヲ行フコトヲ要ス

(イ) 軍艦ノ永久沈沒

(ロ) 軍艦ノ解體

(ハ) 軍艦ヲ專用ノ標的ニ變更スルコト

(ニ) 佛國及伊國ハ千九百三十一年以後ニ於テ廢棄セラルヘキ主力艦中二隻ヲ專用ノ練習艦トシテ保有スルコトヲ得

三、(イ)第一章第九ノ特例ヲ除キ軍艦カ廢棄時期ニ到達シタルトキハ直ニ第一期廢棄卽チ之ヲ戰鬪任務ニ服シ得サル狀態ニ置クコトニ着手スヘシ

(ロ) 左記諸物件ヲ撤去陸揚シ又ハ破壞シタルトキハ軍艦ハ爾後戰鬪任務ニ服シ得サル狀態ニ在ルモノト認ム

(1) 一切ノ砲及砲ノ須要部分、砲火指揮所竝一切ノ砲塔旋回部

(2) 砲ノ原働水壓又ハ電力裝置ニ關スル一切ノ機械

(3) 一切ノ砲火指揮用具及距離測定儀

(4) 一切ノ彈藥、爆藥及機雷

(5) 一切ノ魚雷、實用圓部及發射管

(6) 一切ノ無線電信裝置

(7) 司令塔及一切ノ舷側裝甲又ハ此等ニ代フルニ主要推進機械ノ全部

(8) 一切ノ飛行用甲板及其ノ他一切ノ各航空用附屬物件

四、軍艦ノ廢棄ヲ實行スヘキ期間左ノ如シ

(イ) 本條約ノ效力發生ノ時廢棄セラルヘキ軍艦ニ就テハ本節第三項ニ從ヒ本條約ノ效力發生ノ時ヨリ六箇月以內ニ第一期廢棄ノ作業ヲ完了シ十八箇月以內ニ廢棄全部ヲ完了スルモノトス

(ロ) 代艦ノ竣工ニ因リ廢棄セラルヘキ軍艦ニ就テハ其ノ代艦完成ノ日以前ニ第一期廢棄ノ作業ニ着手シ且其ノ完成ノ日ヨリ六箇月以內ニ之ヲ終了スヘク十八箇月以內ニ廢棄ヲ完了スヘキモノトス(新艦竣工遲延ノ場合ニ就テハ別ニ細則アリ)

第三節 代換

主力艦及航空母艦ノ代換ハ本節第一款ノ法則及第二款ノ表ニ依ル

第一款 代換ニ關スル法則

(イ) 主力艦及航空母艦ハ特別規定アル場合ノ外其ノ完成ノ日ヨリ二十箇年後新建造ニ依リ之ヲ主ト代換スルコトヲ得右新建造ハ特別規定アル場合ノ外代換セラルヘキ軍艦完成ノ日ヨリ十七箇年以前ニ之ヲ開始スルコトヲ得ス但シ特別規定アル場合ノ外千九百二十一年十一月十二日ヨリ十箇年以後ニ非サレハ新主力艦ヲ起工スルコトヲ得ス

(ロ) 各締約國ハ左記事項ヲ速ニ他ノ締約國ニ通告スヘシ

(1) 代換セラルヘキ主力艦又ハ航空母艦ノ艦名

(2) 代艦建造ニ對スル政府發令ノ年月日

(3) 代艦ノ龍骨据付ノ年月日

(4) 起工セラルヘキ新艦基準排水量噸數及「メートル」式噸數並主要寸法

(5) 各新艦竣工ノ年月日及竣工ノ時ニ於ケル基準排水量噸數及「メートル」式噸數並主要寸法

(ハ) 主力艦又ハ航空母艦カ亡失シ又ハ不慮ノ事變ニ因リ破壊セラレタルトキハ直ニ之ヲ代換シ得ルモノトス

(ニ) 保有セラレタル主力艦又ハ航空母艦ハ空中及水中ノ攻擊ニ對スル防禦裝置ヲ爲ス目的以外ニ之ヲ改造スルコトヲ得ス

第二款 主力艦ノ代換及廢棄

亞米利加合衆國

年	起工隻數	竣工隻數	廢棄隻數	保有隻數 ウユトランド前型隻數	保有隻數 ウユトランド後型隻數
一九二一	一	一	二八(但シ當時一三)	一七	一
一九二二	一	二	二	一五	三
一九二三	二	一	一	一五	三
一九二三	二	一	一	一五	三
一九二三	十	一	一	一五	三
一九二四	二	二	三	一二	五
一九二五	十	二	三	九	七
一九二六	二	二	二	七	八
一九二七	二	二	二	五	一〇

一九三八	二	二	二	四	一〇
一九三九	二	二	二	二	一三
一九四〇	一	一	一	一	一四
一九四一	二	二	二	〇	一五
一九四二	二	二	二	〇	一五

米國ハ第一期廣素處分ヲ施シタル後「オレゴン」及「イリノイ」ヲ非戰鬪用ノ爲ニ保留スルコトヲ得

一九三一	二	二	二	二	一
一九三二	二	二	二	二	一
一九三三	二	二	二	二	一
一九三四	二	二	二	二	一
一九三五	二	二	二	二	一

英帝國

年	起工隻數	竣工隻數	廢棄隻數	保有隻數	ウユトランド前型隻數	ウユトランド後型隻數
一九二一	一	一	二四(但シ建造中又ハ計畫中四)	三	二一	一
一九二二	二	一	一	三	二一	一
一九二五	一	二	四	一七	一七	三
一九三一	二	一	一	一七	一七	三
一九三六	二	一	一	一七	一七	三

一九三三	一	一	一	一七	三
一九三四	二	二	二	一三	五
一九三五	一	二	二	九	七
一九三六	二	二	二	七	八
一九三七	一	二	二	五	一〇
一九三八	二	一	一	四	一一
一九三九	二	二	二	二	一三
一九四〇	二	一	一	一	一四
一九四一	二	二	二	〇	一五
一九四二	二	二	二	〇	一五

英帝國ハ第一期廣素處分ヲ施シタル後「コリングウッド」及「コロッサス」ヲ非戰鬪用ノ爲ニ保留スルコトヲ得

佛國

年	起工隻數	竣工隻數	廢棄隻數	保有隻數 ジュトランド前型隻數	保有隻數 ジュトランド後型隻數	
一九二一	一	一	一	七	〇	
一九二七	一	一	一	七	〇	
一九二九	一	一	一	七	〇	
一九三〇	二	一	二	五	合計噸數制限内艦數任意	
一九三一	二	一	一	五	同前	
一九三二	一	一	一	四	同前	
一九三三	一	一	一	四	同前	
一九三四	一	一	二	二	同前	
一九三五	一	一	一	一	同前	
一九三六	一	一	一	〇	同前	
伊太利	三	二	一	三		

七四

年	起工噸數	竣工噸數	廢棄隻數	保有隻數 ジュトランド前型隻數	保有隻數 ジュトランド後型隻數	
一九二一	一	一	一	六	〇	
一九二七	三五、〇〇〇	一	一	六	〇	
一九二九	三五、〇〇〇	一	一	六	〇	
一九三一	三五、〇〇〇	三五、〇〇〇	一	五	合計噸數制限内艦數任意	
一九三二	四五、〇〇〇	一	一	五	同前	
一九三三	三五、〇〇〇	一	一	四	同前	
一九三五	三五、〇〇〇	一	一	三	同前	
一九三六	一	一	二	一	同前	
一九三七	一	一	一	〇	同前	
日本						
年	起工隻數	竣工隻數	廢棄隻數	保有隻數 ジュトランド前型隻數	保有隻數 ジュトランド後型隻數	
一九三一	一	一	一	八	二	十六（建造中六）及計畫中八

七五

一九三一　一
一九三二　一
一九三三　一
一九三四　一
一九三五　一
一九三六　一
一九三七　一
一九三八　一
一九三九　一
一九四〇　一
一九四一　一
一九四二　一

日本ハ第一期廢棄處分ヲ爲シタル後敷島及朝日ヲ非戰鬪用ノ爲ニ保留スルコトヲ得

第二十條　場合ニ依リ一回ノ期間中ニ一回ノ期間ヲ定メ其ノ期間ハ手續合ニ依リ自由ニ變更スルコトヲ得

前記廢棄順序ハ艦齢ニ依ル但シ其ノ年ニ規定セル艦數ヲ廢棄スル限リ各國ハ廢棄スヘキ艦ノ順序ヲ任意ニ變更スルコトヲ得

第二節　基準排水量

本條約ノ目的ノ爲ニハ左記諸用語ハ本節ニ定ムル意義ニ了解スヘキモノトス

主力艦

主力艦トハ將來建造セラルル艦船ニ在リテハ基準排水量一萬噸ヲ超エ又ハ口徑八吋ヲ超ユル砲ヲ裝備シタル軍艦ニシテ航空母艦ニ非ラサルモノヲ謂フ

航空母艦

航空母艦トハ基準排水量一萬噸以上ノ軍艦ニシテ特ニ航空機運搬專用ノ目的ノ爲ニ設計セラレ其ノ艦上ニ於テ航空機ノ發着シ得ヘキ構造ヲ有シ且第一章第九及第十ニ依リ許容セラレタル以上ノ有力ナル武器ヲ搭載スルモノトシテ設計建造セラレサルモノヲ謂フ

基準排水量

艦ノ基準排水量トハ工事完成シ人乘員ヲ充實シ、機關ノ搭載ヲ且一切ノ武器並彈藥、艦裝品、備品、

乘員用糧食及清水、各種需品並戰時ニ於テ搭載スヘキ各種ノ要具ヲ含メル航海準備完成シ燃料及
蒸備罐水ヲ搭載セサル艦船ノ排水量ヲ謂フ

本條約ニ於ケル「噸」ナル語ハ「メートル」式噸ナル語ヲ用ヒタル場合ヲ除キ二、二四〇英听（一〇一
六瓩）ノ噸ヲ意味ス現ニ完成セル艦船ハ各國ノ計量法ニ據ル排水噸數ノ各現在ノ計算ヲ保有スル
モノトス但シ排水量ヲ「メートル」式噸ヲ以テ表示スル國ハ本條約ノ適用ニ當リ二、二四〇英听ノ
噸ニ於テ同數排水量ノミヲ有スルモノト看做サルヘシ

今後完成スル艦船ハ茲ニ定義セル基準狀態ニ於ケル排水噸數ニ依リ計算セラルヘキモノトス

第三章　雜則

第二十一、本條約ノ有效期間中締約國中ノ一國カ事態ノ變化ニ依リ其ノ海軍力ニ依ル國家安全ノ
防衛上ニ著シク影響ヲ蒙リタリト自ラ認ムルトキハ要求ニ應シ各締約國ハ本條約ノ諸規定ヲ再
審議シ且相互ノ協定ニ依リ之カ修正ヲ爲ス目的ヲ以テ會議ヲ開催スヘシ

技術上及科學上ノ發達ニ適應スル爲亞米利加合衆國ハ他ノ締約國ト協議ノ上本條約中如何ナル
變更ヲ必要トスヘキヤヲ審議スル全締約國ノ會議ヲ本條約實施ノ時ヨリ八箇年經過ノ後成ルヘ
ク速ニ招集スルコトト爲スヘシ

第二十二、締約國中ノ一國カ戰爭ヲ爲スニ至ルヘキ場合ニ於テ自國ノ安全ニ必要ナル兵ノ海軍力
影響ヲ蒙リタリト自ラ認ムルトキハ當該國ハ他ノ締約國ニ通告ヲ爲シタル後右敵對行爲ノ期間
中廢棄艦ノ轉用及他國ノ爲建造セル軍艦ノ利用禁止以外ノ本條約上ノ義務ヲ停止スルコトヲ得
但シ該締約國ハ他ノ締約國ニ對シ右事變カ斯ル停止ヲ必要トスルカ如キ性質ノモノナルコトヲ
通告スヘキモノトス

爾餘ノ締約國ハ本條約中如何ナル一時的修正ヲ爲スヘキヤニ關シ合意ヲ得ルノ目的ヲ以テ協議
スヘシ若シ該協議ニシテ各國ノ憲法上ノ手續ニ準據シ正當ニ成立スル合意ヲ得ルコト能ハサル
トキハ前記締約國ハ孰レノ一國ナリトモ他ノ締約國ニ通告ヲ與ヘテ該敵對行爲ノ期間中廢棄艦
ノ轉用及他國ノ爲建造セル軍艦ノ利用禁止以外ノ本條約上ノ義務ヲ停止スルコトヲ得

敵對行爲ノ終了後締約國ハ本條約ノ規定中如何ナル修正ヲ爲スヘキヤニ付審議スル爲會議ヲ開
催スヘシ

第二十三、本條約ハ千九百三十六年十二月三十一日迄效力ヲ有ス右期日ヨリ二箇年前ニ締約國ノ
孰レノ一國モ本條約ヲ廢棄スルノ意想ヲ通告セサルトキハ本條約ハ締約國中ノ一國カ廢棄ノ通
告ヲ爲シタル日ヨリ二箇年ノ終了ニ至ル迄引續キ其ノ效力ヲ有シ爾後本條約ハ全締約國ニ對シ
廢棄セラル

右通告ハ北米合衆國政府ニ文書ヲ以テ爲サルヘク同政府ハ直ニ右通告書ノ認證謄本ヲ爾餘ノ諸國ニ送付シ且右通告書ヲ接受シタル日ヲ通知スヘシ此ノ通告ハ右接受ノ日ヨリ效力ヲ發生スルモノトス合衆國政府カ廢棄ノ通告ヲ爲ス場合ニハ右通告ハ他ノ締約國ノ華盛頓駐劄外交代表者ニ對シ之ヲ與フヘク該通告ハ右外交代表者ニ對スル通牒ノ日ニ於テ之ヲ爲シタルモノト看做シ且其ノ日ニ於テ效力ヲ發生スルモノトス執レカ一國ノ廢棄通告カ效力ヲ發生シタル日ヨリ一箇年以內ニ全締約國ハ會議ヲ開催スヘシ

第二十四、本條約ハ締約國各自ノ憲法上ノ手續ニ準ヒ批准セラルヘク成ルヘク速ニ華盛頓ニ於テ行ハルヘキ批准書全部ノ寄託アリタル日ヨリ其ノ效力ヲ發生ス合衆國政府ハ批准書寄託調書ノ認證謄本ヲ他ノ締約國ニ送付スヘシ

本條約ハ英吉利語及佛蘭西語ノ本文ヲ以テ共ニ正文トシ合衆國政府ノ記錄ニ寄託セラレ同政府ハ正當ニ認證セラレタル其ノ謄本ヲ他ノ締約國ニ送付スヘシ

公表第十一號　大正十一年二月二十二日

山東鐵道沿線撤兵ニ關シ支那政府ヘ申入ノ件

二月二十日駐支帝國公使ハ支那外交總長ヲ往訪シ山東鐵道沿線駐屯軍（濟南ニ於ケル日本軍隊ヲ含ム）ノ件ニ關シ大要帝國政府ハ山東鐵道沿線撤兵ハ速ニ實行ニ着手シ度所存ニ付支那政府ニ於テモ急速巡警隊若ハ軍隊派遣方準備セラレ度ク本件ハ取急キ措置ヲ要スル儀ニ付一應支那政府ノ注意ヲ喚起スル次第ナル旨申入レ尙山東鐵道警備ニ就テハ支那政府ニ於テ充分責任ヲ執ラレ度現ニ支那全權ハ華盛頓ニ於テ同鐵道及在留外國人ノ生命財產ニ對シテハ充分保護ノ責ヲ負フヘク又巡警隊ノ組織間ニ合ハサル場合鐵道守備ニ充ツル軍隊ハ最モ規律アルモノヲ以テスヘキコトヲ言明シアル旨ヲモ爲念指摘セル處支那外交總長ハ鐵道警備隊ニ就テハ目下內務部交通部及山東督軍等トノ間ニ商議ヲ累ネ準備中ナル旨竝右警備隊ハ支那政府ニ於テモ充分注意シ最モ規律アルモノヲ配置スル豫定ナリト答ヘタル趣ナリ

公表第十二號　　大正十一年二月二十五日

四國條約ノ適用地域ニ關スル追加協定ノ件

客年十二月十三日締結セラレタル日英米佛四國條約ノ適用地域ニ關シ問題ヲ生シタル爲二月六日左記ノ通同條約ニ對スル追加協定ノ締結ヲ見タリ

亞米利加合衆國、英帝國、佛蘭西國及日本國ハ千九百二十一年十二月十三日華盛頓ニ於テ署名シタル四國條約ノ追加トシテ各其ノ全權委員ヲシテ左ノ條項ヲ約定セシメタリ

前記條約ニ使用セラレタル「島嶼タル屬地及領地」ナル語ハ之ヲ日本國ニ適用スルニ就テハ單ニ樺太(卽チ薩哈嗹島ノ南部)、臺灣及澎湖列島並日本國ノ委任統治ノ下ニ在ル諸島ノミヲ包含スヘキモノトス本協定ハ前記條約ノ追加トシテ之ト同一ノ效力ヲ有ス千九百二十一年十二月十三日ノ前記條約ノ第四條批准ニ關スル規定ハ本協定ニ之ヲ適用ス本協定ハ佛蘭西語及英吉利語ヲ以テ本文トシ合衆國政府ノ記錄ニ寄託保存セラルヘク其ノ認證謄本ハ同政府之ヲ他ノ各締約國ニ送付スヘシ

右證據トシテ前記各全權委員ハ本協定ニ署名ス

TEXT OF THE AGREEMENT SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE QUADRUPLE TREATY.

February 25, 1922

The United States of America, the British Empire, France, and Japan have, through their respective plenipotentiaries, agreed upon the following stipulations supplementary to the Quadruple Treaty signed at Washington on December 13, 1921:

The term "insular possessions and insular dominions" used in the aforesaid Treaty shall in its application to Japan include only Karafuto (or the southern portion of the island of Saghalin), Formosa, and the Pescadores, and the islands under the mandate of Japan. The present Agreement shall have the same force and effect as the said Treaty to which it is supplementary. The provisions of Article 4 of the aforesaid Treaty of December 13, 1921, relating to ratification shall be applicable to the present Agreement, which in French and English shall remain deposited in the Archives of the Government of the United States and duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that Government to each of the other Contracting Powers.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Agreement.

Done at the City of Washington, the sixth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and twenty two.

四國條約ニ關聯シテ和蘭及葡萄牙兩國政府ニ對シ公文送付ノ件

四國條約ニ關聯シテ日英米佛四國政府ハ和蘭及葡萄牙兩國政府ニ對シ當該國駐劄ノ各自國使臣ヲシテ左ノ趣旨ノ公文ヲ送付セシムルコトニ決シ帝國政府ハ和蘭國政府ニ對シテハ二月五日附ヲ以テ又葡萄牙國政府ニ對シテハ同月十二日附ヲ以テ夫々交付ヲ了セリ

日本國ハ亞米利加合衆國、英帝國及佛蘭西國トノ間ニ大局ノ平和ヲ確保シ且太平洋方面ニ於ケル各自ノ島嶼タル屬地及領地ニ關スル其ノ權利ヲ維持スルノ目的ヲ以テ千九百二十一年十二月十三日條約ヲ締結シ之ニ依リ締約國ハ右屬地及領地ニ關スル其ノ權利ヲ互ニ尊重スルコトヲ約定セリ和蘭國(葡萄牙國)ハ前記條約ノ署名國ニ非ス從テ太平洋方面ニ於ケル同國ノ屬地ハ前記約定中ニ包含セラレサルニ由リ日本國政府ハ該條約ノ精神ニ反スル壟斷ノ生スル餘地ナカラシメムコトヲ望ミ太平洋方面ニ於ケル和蘭國(葡萄牙國)ノ島嶼タル屬地ニ關スル權利ヲ尊重スルノ鞏固ナル決

NOTE OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT FORWARDED TO THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE NETHERLANDS AND OF PORTUGAL, IN CONNECTION WITH THE QUADRUPLE TREATY.

February 25, 1922

In connection with the Quadruple Treaty, the Governments of Japan, Great Britain, the United States and France having come to the decision that a note to the following purport should be forwarded to the Governments of the Netherlands and of Portugal through their respective Representatives in each country, the note of the Japanese Government was, in consequence, delivered to the Netherlands Government on February 5 and to the Portuguese Government on February 12:

Japan has concluded on December 13, 1921, with the United States of America, the British Empire and France a treaty with a view to the preservation of the general peace and the maintenance of their rights in relation to their insular possessions and insular dominions in the region of the Pacific Ocean. They have agreed thereby as between themselves to respect their rights in relation to these possessions and dominions.

The Netherlands (Portugal) not being a signatory of the said Treaty and the Netherlands (Portugese) possessions in the region of the Pacific Ocean therefore not being included in the Agreement referred to, the Government of Japan, anxious to forestall any conclusion contrary to the spirit of the Treaty, desires to declare that it is firmly resolved to respect the rights of the Netherlands (Portugal) in relation to their (her) insular possessions in the region of the Pacific Ocean.

公表第十四號　　大正十一年二月二十七日

小笠原島及奄美大島ノ防備工事中止並臺灣及澎湖島ノ防備現狀維持ノ件

大正十一年二月六日華盛頓ニ於テ調印セラレタル海軍制限條約ハ締約國全部ノ批准ヲ俟チテ效力ヲ發生スルモノナルモ同條約第十九條ニ依レハ太平洋ニ於ケル日英米三國ノ防備制限ニ關シテハ條約調印當時ノ現狀ヲ維持スヘキコトトナリ居ルヲ以テ當國政府ハ此ノ規定ノ精神ヲ尊重シ直ニ小笠原島及奄美大島ノ防備工事ヲ中止シ又臺灣及澎湖島ノ防備モ現狀ノ儘トナスコトニ決シ既ニ其ノ指令ヲ執リタリ

DISCONTINUANCE OF WORK ON THE FORTIFICATIONS IN THE BONIN ISLANDS AND AMAMI OSHIMA, AND MAINTENANCE OF

THE EXISTING CONDITION ON THE FORTIFICATIONS AND NAVAL BASES IN FORMOSA AND THE PESCADORES

February 27, 1922.

The Treaty on the Limitation of Naval Armament, signed at Washington on February 6, 1922, comes into force upon its ratification by all the Contracting Powers. With regard, however, to certain fortifications and naval bases of Japan, the United States and the British Empire in the region of the Pacific Ocean, it is provided in Article 19 of the Treaty that the status quo at the time of its signature shall be maintained. In conformity with the spirit of this provision, the Japanese Government have decided forthwith to discontinue work on the fortifications in the Bonin Islands and Amami Oshima and further to maintain the existing condition of the fortifications and naval bases in Formosa and the Pescadores, and the necessary measures for giving effect to this decision have already been taken.

華盛頓會議ニ於テ採擇セラレタル支那ニ關スル諸決議

華盛頓會議ニ於テ採擇セラレタル支那ニ關スル決議內容左ノ如シ

第一、極東問題諸議院ニ關スル決議

大正十一年二月四日第六回總會ニ於テ採擇

華盛頓ニ於ケル本會議ニ參加シタル諸國卽チ亞米利加合衆國、白耳義國、英帝國、支那國、佛蘭西國、伊太利國、日本國、和蘭國及葡萄牙國ノ各代表者ハ極東ニ於ケル事態ノ安定ヲ期シ支那ノ權利利益ヲ擁護シ且機會均等ノ基礎ノ上ニ支那及他ノ列國間ノ交通ヲ增進セムトスル其ノ一般政策ニ關シテ千九百二十二年二月六日華盛頓ニ於テ署名セラルヘキ九國條約第三及第四（二月八日外務省公表第五號）ノ規定ノ實施ニ關聯シ生スルコトアルヘキ問題ヲ處理スルノ手續ヲ定メムコトヲ希望シ茲ニ前記諸條項ノ實施ニ關シ生スル問題ヲ調査報告ノ爲付議スルコトヲ得ヘキ諸議院

ヲ支那ニ設置スヘキコトヲ決議ス

同院ノ構成ニ關スル細目案ハ千九百二十二年二月六日華盛頓ニ於テ署名セラレタル支那關稅率ニ關スル條約第二（二月十四日外務省公表第八號）ニ規定スル特別會議之ヲ起草シ關係諸國ノ承認ヲ求ムヘシ

第二、支那國ニ於ケル治外法權ニ關スル決議

大正十年十二月十日第四回總會ニ於テ採擇

華盛頓ニ於ケル本會議ニ參加シタル諸國即チ亞米利加合衆國、白耳義國、英帝國、佛蘭西國、伊太利國、日本國、和蘭國及葡萄牙國ノ各代表者ハ英支間千九百二年九月五日ノ條約、米支間千九百三年十月八日ノ條約ニ於テ當該國ハ支那國政府カ其ノ司法制度ヲ改正シテ之ヲ西洋諸國ノ同制度ニ適合セシムルコトニ付表示シタル希望ヲ同國政府ニ於テ速成スルコトニ關シ一切ノ援助ヲ與フヘキコトヲ約定シ且「支那國法律ノ狀態其ノ施行ノ設備及其ノ他ノ事件ニシテ當該國カ滿足スルトキハ其ノ治外法權ヲ撤去スルニ躊躇セサル」ヘキコトヲ聲明シタルノ事實ヲ了承シタルニ因リ

右ニ關シテ千九百二十一年十一月十六日支那國委員ノ表示シタル「支那國ノ政治上、司法上及其ノ他上ノ自由行動ニ對スル現行ノ制限ハ即時ニ又ハ事情ノ許ス限リ速ニ撤廢セラルヘキモノナリ」トノ趣旨ノ願望ヲ成就セシムルニ付同情ヲ有スルコトヲ

右目的ニ適應スヘキ措置ニ關シ如何ナル決定ヲ爲スニ付テモ支那國ノ法律、司法制度及司法運用手續ニ關スル複雜ナル實狀ノ確認及理解ヲ前提トスヘク右實狀ハ本會議ニ於テ之ヲ決定スルニ由ナキコトヲ考慮シ

茲ニ左ノ如ク決議セリ

前記各國政府ハ委員會（各一名ノ委員ヲ任命ス）ヲ組織シ支那國ニ於ケル治外法權制度ノ實施ノ現狀、支那國ノ法律、司法制度及司法運用手續ヲ調査セシメ依テ以テ右事項ニ關スル委員會ノ事實調査書竝支那國ニ於ケル司法運用ノ現狀ヲ改善スル爲及治外法權ニ關スル各自ノ權利ヲ漸次又ハ其ノ他ノ方法ニ依リ撤去スルコトニ付各國ヲ普背セシムヘキ憲法及司法上ノ改正實行セシムトスル支那國政府ノ努力ヲ援助促進スル爲適當ト思惟スル手段ニ關スル勧告ヲ前記各國政府ニ報告セシムルコト

前記委員會ハ今後前記各國政府間ニ協定セラルヘキ細目取極ニ基キ會議終了後三箇月内ニ組織セ

ラルヘク且該委員會ハ第一回會議後一箇年内ニ其ノ報告及勧告ヲ提出スヘキコトヲ命セラルルコト

前記各國ハ前記委員會ノ勧告ノ全部又ハ一部ヲ受諾シ又ハ拒絶スルノ自由ヲ有スヘシ但シ如何ナル場合ニ於テモ右各國ハ右勧告ノ全部又ハ一部ノ受諾ヲ以テ支那國ヨリ政治上タルト經濟上タルトヲ問ハス何等カノ特殊利權、恩典、利益又ハ免除ヲ直接間接ニ許與セシムルノ條件トナスヲ得サルコト

追加決議（其一）

非署名國ニシテ條約ニ依リ支那國ニ於テ治外法權ヲ有スルモノハ本會議終了後三箇月内ニ書面ニ依ル加入ノ通告ヲ合衆國政府ニ寄託シテ支那國ニ於ケル治外法權及司法運用ニ關スル決議ニ加入スルコトヲ得右通告ハ合衆國政府ヨリ各署名國ニ通知セラルヘシ

追加決議（其二）

支那國ハ同國ニ於ケル治外法權及司法運用ノ調査及報告ニ當ル委員會ノ設置ニ關スル決議ヲ了承シタルニ因リ支那國ニ於ケル治外法權ノ廢止ヲ期セムトスル同國政府ノ願望ニ關スル前記各國ノ同情アル意嚮ニ滿足ノ意ヲ表シ且前記委員會ノ委員トシテ出席スルノ權利ヲ有スル一名ノ代表者ヲ任命スルノ意アルコトヲ聲明ス尤モ支那國ハ該委員會ノ勧告ノ全部又ハ一部ヲ受諾シ又ハ拒絶スルノ自由ヲ有スルモノトス支那國ハ又該委員會ノ事業ニ協力シ其ノ任務ヲ滿足ニ完了セシメムカ爲有ラユル便宜ヲ之ニ供與セムトス

第三、支那國ニ於ケル外國郵便局ニ關スル決議

大正十一年二月一日第五回總會ニ於テ採擇

甲、支那國ニ於ケル外國郵便局（租借地内ニ在ルモノ又ハ條約ニ依リ特ニ規定セラレタルモノヲ除ク）ノ廢止ヲ期スル爲支那國政府ノ表示シタル希望ハ正當ナリト認ムルニ因リ左ノ如ク決議ス

（一）前記郵便局ヲ有スル四國ハ左記條件ノ下ニ之ヲ廢止スルコトニ同意ス

（イ）有效ナル支那郵便業務ノ維持セラルルコト

（ロ）支那國政府ハ外國人總辨ノ地位ニ關スル限リ現在ノ郵政ニ變更ヲ加フルノ意ナシトノ保障ヲ與フルコト

（二）支那國及關係諸國ヲシテ必要ノ處置ヲ爲スコトヲ得シムル爲本取極ハ千九百二十三年

(二)一月一日迄ニ之ヲ實施スヘシ

乙、外國郵便局ノ撤廢完了ヲ見ルニ至ル迄ハ關係四國ハ右郵便局ヲ經由スル一切ノ郵便物中（外部ヨリノ檢査ニ依リ明ニ書狀ノミヲ包有スルモノト認メラルヘキ普通信書ハ書留タルト否トヲ問ハス之ヲ除ク）有稅品、禁制品又ハ其ノ他支那國關稅法規ニ抵觸スル物品ヲ包有スルモノナキヤ否ヤヲ確ムル爲支那國稅關吏カ當該郵便局內ニ於テ檢査ヲ爲スニ對シ充分ノ便宜ヲ與フヘキコトヲ各別ニ約ス

大正十一年二月一日第五回總會ニ於テ採擇

第四、支那國ニ於ケル軍隊ニ關スル決議

各國ハ適法ニ支那國ニ在ル外國人ノ生命財產ヲ保護セムカ爲隨時支那國內ニ軍隊（警察官及鐵道守備隊ヲ含ム）ヲ駐屯セシメタルニ因リ右軍隊ノ若干ハ條約又ハ協定ニ準據セスシテ支那國內ニ駐屯スルモノナルニ因リ各國ハ支那國カ同國ニ在ル外國人ノ生命財產ノ保護ヲ保障スルニ於テハ何時タリトモ條約又ハ協定ニ準據セスシテ現ニ支那國內ニ於テ任務ニ服スル外國軍隊ヲ撤退スルノ意思アルコトヲ聲明シタルニ因リ

支那國ハ同國ニ在ル外國人ノ生命財產ノ保護ヲ保障スルノ意思及能力アルコトヲ聲明シタルニ因リ

前記ノ意思ヲ各場合ニ付實現スルノ前提タルヘキ條件ニ關シ明確ナル了解ヲ遂クル爲

茲ニ左ノ如ク決議ス

現ニ華盛頓會議ニ參加スル諸國卽チ亞米利加合衆國、白耳義國、英帝國、佛蘭西國、伊太利國、日本國、和蘭國及葡萄牙國ノ各政府ハ其ノ北京駐劄外交代表者ニ訓令シテ支那國ノ要求アルトキハ何時タリトモ支那國政府ノ代表者三名ト協調シ各國及支那國ノ爲シタル前記意思ノ聲明ニ依リ惹起セラレタル充分且公平ナル調査ヲ共同實行シ又右調査ニ付セラレタル事項ニ關シ其ノ調査事實及意見ヲ腹藏ナク記述セル包括的ナル報告書ヲ作成セシメ其ノ謄本ヲ關係九國政府ニ夫々提出セシムヘク關係國政府ハ右報告書ニ各適當ト思惟スル所見ヲ附シテ各自之ヲ公表スヘシ右各國ノ代表者ハ其ノ意見ニシテ多數意見報告書ト異ナルモノアルトキハ右相異ノ點ヲ記述スル少數意見報告書ヲ作成シ又ハ之ニ加入スルコトヲ得

前記各國ハ右報告書ニ表示セラレタル調査事實又ハ意見ノ全部又ハ一部ヲ受諾シ又ハ拒絕スルノ

自由ヲ有スベキ個ヲ如何ホル場合ニ於テモ諸國ハ其國籍各國ハ其國籍ヲ有スル者又ハ其一部ノ受諾ヲ以テ支那國ヨリ政治上又ハ經濟上タルト問ハス何等カノ特殊利權、恩典、利益又ハ免除ヲ直接間接ニ許與セシムルノ條件トシテ得サルヘシ

第五、支那國ニ於ケル無線電信局ニ關スル決議及附屬聲明

第五回總會ニ於テ抑擇大正十一年二月一日華盛頓會議ニ參加シタル諸國即チ亞米利加合衆國、白耳義國、英帝國、支那國、佛蘭西國、伊太利國、日本國、和蘭國及葡萄牙國ノ各代表者ハ左ノ如ク決議ス

一、支那國ニ於ケル一切ノ無線電信局ハ千九百一年九月七日ノ國際協定書ノ規定ニ依リ設立維持セラルルモノト事實上支那國ニ於ケル各外國公使館構内ニ設立維持セラルルモノトヲ問ハス其ノ用途ヲ官用電報ノ發受ニ限定スヘク商用私用又ハ非官用ノ電報（新聞電報ヲ含ム）ヲ發受スルコトヲ得サルヘシ但シ他ノ一切ノ電信ニ依ル通信ニ放棄スル場合ニ於テハ右放棄ノ證據ヲ添ヘテ支那國交通部ニ公文通告ヲ發シタル上前記無線電信局ハ支那國政府ヨリ前記故

障終了ノ通告ニ接スル迄ノ間商用、私用又ハ非官用ノ電報（新聞電報ヲ含ム）ニ對シ臨時便宜ヲ許與スルコトヲ得

二、條約又ハ支那國政府ノ特許條件ニ依リ外國政府又ハ其ノ人民若ハ臣民カ支那領土内ニ於テ運用スル一切ノ無線電信局ハ其ノ設立維持ヲ認ムル條約又ハ特許條件ノ規定スル電報ニ限リ之ヲ發受スルコトヲ得

三、支那國政府ノ許可ナクシテ外國政府又ハ其ノ人民若ハ臣民ニ依リ支那國領土内ニ設立維持セラルル無線電信局アル場合ニ於テハ該無線電信局竝其ノ一切ノ設備、器具及材料ハ支那國交通部カ一般公衆ノ利益上之ヲ有效ニ運用スルノ準備整フト共ニ其ノ施設ノ價格ニ付充分且公正ナル補償ヲ前記所有者ニ與フルヲ條件トシ同交通部ノ指揮ノ下ニ運用セシムル爲之ヲ支那國政府ニ移轉スヘシ

四、租借地、南滿洲鐵道附屬地又ハ上海佛國租界内ニ在ル無線電信局ニ付問題起ルトキハ該問題ハ支那國政府及關係國政府間ノ審議事項ト認メラルヘシ

五、外國政府又ハ其ノ人民若ハ臣民カ支那國領土内ニ設立維持スル一切ノ無線電信局ノ所有者又ハ經營者ハ支那國交通部ト商議シテ支那國ニ於ケル無線電信局ノ電波長使用ニ對スル妨害

ヲ避クル爲共同取極ヲ爲スヘシ但シ千九百十二年七月五日倫敦ニ於テ署名セラレタル國際無線電信條約ノ定ムル規則ノ改訂ノ爲ニ召集セラルル國際會議ニ於テ決定セラルルコトアルヘキ一般取極ニ從フヘキモノトス

支那國ニ於ケル無線電信局ニ關スル本決議ニ關スル聲明

支那國以外ノ諸國ハ本決議第三項又ハ第四項ヲ以テ前記無線電信局カ支那國ノ認許ヲ得タルモノナリヤ否ヤニ關シ本會議ノ意見ヲ表示シタルモノト認ムヘキニ非サルコトヲ聲明ス

右諸國ハ第四項ニ關シ生スル審議ノ結果ハ諸國ニ於テ異議ヲ申出テサル限リ本會議ノ承認シタル門戸開放又ハ機會均等ノ主義ニ適合スヘキモノナルコトヲ併セテ宣明ス

支那國ニ於ケル無線電信局ニ關スル本決議ニ關スル支那國ノ聲明

支那國全權ハ支那國政府ハ外國又ハ其ノ國民カ公使館構内、居留地、租界、租借地、鐵道附屬地又ハ他ノ同種ノ地域ニ於テ同政府ノ明示的同意ナクシテ無線電信局ヲ設置シ又ハ運用スルノ權利ヲ承認シ又ハ許與スルコトナキコトヲ此ノ機會ニ於テ正式ニ聲明ス

第六、支那ニ於ケル鐵道統一ニ關スル決議及附屬支那國聲明

大正十一年二月一日第五回總會ニ於テ採擇

華盛頓會議ニ參加シタル諸國ハ支那ニ於ケル諸鐵道ノ將來ノ擴張ハ適法ナル既存ノ權利ト兩立スル最大限度ニ於テ支那國政府ヲシテ同國ノ管理スル鐵道網ニ諸鐵道ヲ統一スルコトヲ得シムルヤウ處理セラルヘク之ニ就テハ右鐵道網ノ利益上必要ト認メラルヘキ外國ノ財政上及技術上ノ助力ヲ受クルモノナリトノ希望ヲ記錄ニ留ム

附、支那鐵道ニ關シ支那國委員ノ爲シタル陳述

支那國委員ハ支那ニ於ケル現存及將來ノ鐵道カ財政上及技術上必要ナル外國ノ助力ヲ以テ支那國政府ノ管理及運用ノ下ニ統一セラルヘキコトニ關シ諸國ノ表示シタル希望ヲ同情ト感謝トヲ以テ了承ス吾人ノ意思ハ成ルヘク速ニ右目的ヲ達成セムトスルニ在リ吾人ノ目的ハ支那ノ經濟上、工業上及商業上ノ必要ニ適應スヘキ一般計畫ニ從ヒ現存及將來ノ鐵道ヲ發展セシメムトスルニ在リ吾人ノ政策ハ門戸開放又ハ機會均等ノ主義ニ從ヒ諸外國ヨリ必要ナルヘキ財政上及技術上ノ助力ヲ得ルニ在リ而シテ支那國政府ハ現ニ存在シ又ハ將來建設セラルヘキ支那ノ一切ノ鐵道ヲ同國ノ

有效ニシテ且統一セル管理及運用ノ下ニ講ジタルコトヲ認ムルニ當リテハ前記諸國ハ友好的支持ヲ
求メムト欲ス

第七、支那國軍隊ノ削減ニ關スル決議

大正十一年二月一日第五回總會ニ於テ採擇

華盛頓會議ニ參加シタル諸國ハ各省督軍カ協調無ク支配スル過大ノ軍隊ヲ支那國各地ニ於テ維持
スルカ爲支那國ノ公收入ヲ甚シク枯渇セシムルコトヲ深ク感シタルニ因リ
右軍隊ヲ繼續維持スルコトハ支那國ノ不安定ナル現政情ノ主タル原因ト認メラルルニ因リ
右軍隊ニ速ニ大削減ヲ加フルコトハ當ニ支那國ノ政治的統一及經濟的發達ニ資スルノミナラス又
其ノ動政復舊ヲ促進スル所以ナリト思量セラルルニ因リ
仍テ支那國ノ內政問題ニ干涉セムトスル何等ノ意思ニ出テタルニアラスシテ偏ニ支那國ヲシテ其
ノ利益ノ爲及一般通商上ノ利益ノ爲有效且安固ナル政府ヲ自ラ確立維持セシメムトスルノ真心ノ
希望ニ促サレ
又企業及國民ノ繁榮ニ對シ主ナル障碍タルコト明ナル莫大ノ支出ヲ軍備制限ニ依リ削減スルコト
ヲ目的トスル本會議ノ精神ニ動カサレ茲ニ本會議ハ支那國政府カ前記軍隊及支出ヲ削減スルニ付
直ニ有效ナル措置ヲ執ラムコトヲ熱望スル旨支那國ニ對シ表明スルコトヲ決議ス

第八、支那國ノ又ハ支那ニ關スル現存容諾ニ關スル決議

大正十一年二月一日第五回總會ニ於テ採擇

華盛頓會議ニ參加シタル諸國ハ支那國ノ政治上及他ノ國際上ノ義務竝各國ノ支那ニ關スル右義務
ニ影響アル一切ノ事項ニ就テハ今後全然之ヲ公開スルノ望マシキコトヲ思ヒ
茲ニ左ノ如ク協定セリ
一、支那國以外ノ各國ハ支那國トノ間ニ又ハ支那ニ關シ他ノ一國若ハ數國トノ間ニ締結シタル
一切ノ條約、協約、交換公文又ハ他ノ國際協定ニシテ現ニ有效ナリト認メ且之ニ依據セムト
欲スルモノノ一覽表ヲ參加諸國ニ移牒スルノ目的ヲ以テ事情ノ許ス限リ速ニ本會議總事務局
ニ提出スヘシ右各件ニ付テハ當該文書ノ正文ノ掲載セラルル官ノ又ハ他ノ刊行物アルトキハ
之ヲ指示シ同文書ニシテ公表セラレサルモノニ付テハ其ノ本文(其ノ原文タル國語ニ依ル)ノ
謄本ヲ本會議總事務局ニ提出スヘシ

今後締結セラルルコトアルヘキ前記性質ノ條約又ハ他ノ國際協定ハ其ノ締結後六十日内ニ關係國政府ヨリ之ヲ本協定ノ署名國又ハ加入國ニ通告スヘシ

二、支那國以外ノ諸國ハ自國民ヲ一方ノ當事者トシ支那國政府又ハ其ノ行政各部局若ハ地方官憲ヲ他方ノ當事者トスル一切ノ契約ニシテ鐵道建設、鑛山業、林業、航運、河川改修、築港工事、運立、電氣通信又ハ他ノ公共事業若ハ公共的役務ニ關シ又ハ武器彈藥ノ賣買ニ關シ何等カノ利權、特許、選擇權又ハ優先權ヲ含ムモノ或ハ支那國政府又ハ各省ノ公收入又ハ公財産ニ對シ擔保關係ヲ生スルモノニ付成ルヘク完全ヲ期スル一覽表ヲ參加諸國ニ移牒スルノ目的ヲ以テ事情ノ許ス限リ速ニ本會議總事務局ニ提出スヘシ前記一覽表所掲ノ各文書ニ付テハ其ノ公表セラレタル本文ヲ指示シ又ハ其ノ謄本ヲ提出スヘシ

今後締結セラルルコトアルヘキ前記公ノ性質ヲ有スル契約ハ關係國政府カ其ノ締結ノ報告ヲ受ケタル時ヨリ六十日内ニ同政府ヨリ之ヲ本協定ノ署名國又ハ加入國ニ通告スヘシ

三、支那政府ハ同政府又ハ支那國地方官憲カ外國（本協定ノ當事國タルト否トヲ問ハス）又ハ其ノ國民ト既ニ締結シ又ハ今後締結スルコトアルヘキ前記性質ノ條約、協定又ハ契約ヲ其ノ承知スル限リ本協定ニ定メタル條件ニ依リ通告スルコトヲ約ス

四、支那國ト條約關係ヲ有スル諸國ノ政府ニシテ本會議ニ參加セナルモノハ本協定加入ヲ招請セラルヘシ

本會議ノ主催者タル合衆國政府ハ前記諸國ヲシテ成ルヘク速ニ本協定ニ加入セシメムカ爲本協定ヲ右諸國政府ニ通告スルコトヲ約ス

第九、支那國ヲ含ム諸國ニ依リ承認セラレタル東支鐵道ニ關スル決議

大正十一年二月四日第六回總會ニ於テ採擇

茲ニ左ノ如ク決議ス

一、東支鐵道ヲ其ノ利害關係者ノ爲ニ保全スルニ付テハ鐵道ニ對シ竝其ノ運用及使用ニ從事スル職員ニ對シ一層ノ保護ヲ與フルコト業務ノ能率ヲ擧クル爲職員ノ選任ニ一層留意スルコト且鐵道財産ノ浪費ヲ防ク爲資金ノ使用ヲ一層經濟的ナラシムルコトヲ要ス

本問題ハ適當ナル外交機關ヲ通シ速ニ處理セラルヘシ

第十、支那國以外ノ諸國ニ依リ承認セラレタル東支鐵道ニ關スル決議

大正十一年二月四日第六回總會ニ於テ採決

支那國以外ノ諸國ハ東支鐵道ニ關スル決議ヲ協定スルニ當リ、東支鐵道會社ノ株主、社債券所有人及權利者タル外國人ニ對スル義務ノ履行又ハ不履行ニ關シテハ支那國之カ責任ヲ負スベキコトヲ今後主張スル權利ヲ留保ス

前記諸國ハ右責任ヲ以テ該鐵道建設ノ基礎タル契約、之ニ基ク支那ノ行爲並該鐵道ノ占有及管理ニ對スル支那國政府ノ權力行使ヨリ生スル義務（前記諸國ハ此ノ義務ヲ以テ條約ノ性質ヲ有スルモノト思惟ス）ニ由來スルモノト思惟ス

RESOLUTIONS OF THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE WITH REGARD TO CHINA.

March 5, 1922.

NO. 1. RESOLUTION REGARDING THE BOARD OF REFERENCE FOR THE FAR EASTERN QUESTION.

(Adopted at the sixth plenary session, February 4, 1922.)

The Representatives of the Powers assembled at the present Conference at Washington, to wit,

The United States of America, Belgium, the British Empire, China, France, Italy, Japan, Netherlands and Portugal,

Desiring to provide a procedure for dealing with questions that may arise in connection with the execution of the provisions of Articles 3 and 4 of the Treaty to be signed at Washington on February 6, 1922, with reference to their general policy designed to stabilize the conditions in the Far East, to safeguard the rights and interests of China, and to promote the intercourse between China and other Powers upon the basis of the equality of opportunity,

resolve that there shall be established in China the Board of Reference to which any questions arising in connection with the execution of the aforesaid articles may be referred for investigation and report.

The special conference provided for in Article 2 of the Treaty to be signed at Washington on February 6, 1922, with reference to the Chinese Customs tariff, shall formulate for the approval of the Powers concerned a detailed plan for the constitution of the Board.

NO. 2. RESOLUTION REGARDING EXTRATERRITORALITY IN CHINA.

(Adopted at the fourth plenary session, December 10, 1921.)

The Representatives of the Powers, hereinafter named, participating in the discussion of the Pacific and the Far Eastern questions in the Conference on the Limitation of Armament, to wit,

The United States of America, Belgium, the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, and Portugal,

Having taken note of the fact that in the Treaty between Great Britain and China, dated September 5, 1902, in the Treaty between the United States of America and China, dated October 8, 1903, and in the Treaty between Japan and China, dated October 8, 1903, these several Powers have agreed to give every assistance towards the attainment by the Chinese Government of its expressed desire to reform its judicial system and to bring it to accord with

that of the western nations, and have declared that they are also "prepared to relinquish the extraterritorial rights when satisfied that the state of the Chinese laws, arrangements for their administration and other considerations warrant" them in so doing;

Being sympathetically disposed towards furthering in this regard aspirations to which the Chinese Delegation gave expression on November 16, 1921, to the effect that "immediately, as soon as circumstances will permit, the existing limitations upon China's political, juridical and administrative freedom of action are to be removed",

Considering that any determination in regard to such action as might be appropriate to this end must depend upon the ascertainment and appreciation of the complicated states of fact in regard to the laws and the judicial system and the methods of judicial administration of China which this Conference is not in a position to determine;

Have resolved that the Governments of the Powers above named shall establish a commission (to which each of such Governments shall appoint one member) to inquire into the present practice of extraterritorial jurisdiction in China and into the laws and judicial system and methods of judicial administration of China, with a view to reporting to the Governments of the several Powers above named their findings of fact in regard to these matters and their recommendations as to such means as they may find suitable to improve the existing conditions of administration of justice in China and to assist and further the efforts of the Chinese Goverment to effect

such legislative and judicial reforms as would warrant the several Powers in relinquishing, either progressively or otherwise, their respective rights of extraterritoriality;

That the Commission herein contemplated shall be constituted within three months after the adjournment of the Conference with detailed arrangements to be hereafter agreed upon by the Governments of the Powers above named, and shall be instructed to submit its report and recommendations within one year after the first meeting of the Commission.

That each of the Powers above named shall be deemed free to accept or to reject all or any portion of the recommendations of the Commission herein contemplated, but that in no case shall any of the said Powers make its acceptance of all or any portion of such recommendations, either directly or indirectly, dependent on the granting by China of any special concession, favour, benefit or immunity whether political or economic.

ADDITIONAL RESOLUTION A.

That the non-signatory Powers having by the treaty extraterritorial rights in China may accede to the Resolution affecting extraterritoriality and administration of justice in China, by depositing within three months after the adjournment of the Conference written notice of accession with the Government of the United States for communication by it to each of the signatory Powers.

ADDITIONAL RESOLUTION B.

That China having taken note of the resolutions affecting the establishment of a Commission to investigate and report upon extraterritoriality and administration of justice in China expresses its satisfaction with the sympathetic disposition of the Powers hereinbefore named, in regard to the aspiration of the Chinese Government to secure the abolition of extraterritoriality in China, and declares its intention to appoint representatives who shall have a right to sit as members of the said Commission, it being understood that China shall be deemed free to accept or to reject any or all of the recommendations of the Commission. Futhermore China is prepared to co-operate in the work of this Commission and to afford to it every possible facility for the successful accomplishment of its tasks.

NO. 3. RESOLUTION REGARDING THE FOREIGN POSTAL AGENCIES IN CHINA.

(Adopted at the fifth plenary session, February 1, 1922.)

(A) Recognizing the justice of a desire expressed by the Chinese Government to secure the abolition of the foreign postal agencies in China save or except in the leased territories or as otherwise specifically provided by the treaty, it is resolved:

(1) The four Powers having such postal agencies agree to their abandonment subject to the following conditions:

(a) That an efficient Chinese postal service is maintained.

(b) That an assurance is given by the Chinese Government that they contemplate no change in the present postal administration so far as the status of the foreign Co-director General is concerned.

(2) To enable China and the Powers concerned to make necessary dispositions, this arrangement shall come into force and effect not later than January 1, 1923.

(B) Pending a complete withdrawal of the foreign postal agencies, the four Powers concerned severally undertake to afford full facilities to the Chinese Custom Authorities to examine in these agencies all postal matter (excepting ordinary letters, whether registered or not, which upon external examination appear plainly to contain written matter) passing through them with a view to ascertaining whether they contain articles which are dutiable or contraband or which otherwise contravene the customs regulations or laws of China.

NO. 4. RESOLUTION REGARDING ARMED FORCES IN CHINA.

(Adopted at the fifth plenary session, February 1, 1922.)

Whereas the Powers have from time to time stationed armed forces including police and railway guards in China, to protect lives and property of foreigners lawfully in China; and

Whereas it appears that certain of these armed forces are maintained in China without the authority of any treaty or agreement; and

Whereas the Powers have declared their intention to withdraw their armed forces now on duty in China without the authority of any treaty or agreement whenever China shall assure the protection of lives and property of foreigners in China; and

Whereas China has declared her intention and capacity to assure the protection of the lives and property of foreigners in China;

Now to the end that there may be a clear understanding of conditions upon which in each case the practical execution of those intentions must depend;

It is resolved that the diplomatic Representatives in Peking of the Powers now in conference at Washington, to wit, the United States of America, Belgium, the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, and Portugal, will be instructed by their respective Governments, whenever China shall so request, to associate themselves with three representatives of the Chinese Government to conduct collectively full and impartial inquiry into issues raised by the foregoing declarations of intention made by the Powers and by China, and shall thereafter prepare a full and comprehensive report setting out without reservation their findings of fact and their opinion with regard to the matter hereby referred for inquiry, and shall furnish a

copy of their report to each of the nine Governments concerned which shall severally make public the report with such comment as each may deem appropriate. The representatives of any of the Powers may make minority reports stating their differences if any from majority reports;

That each of the Powers above-named shall be deemed free to accept or reject all or any of findings of fact or opinions but in no case shall any of the said Powers make its acceptance of all or any portion of such findings or opinions, either directly or indirectly, dependent on the granting by China of any special concession, favor, benefit or immunity, whether political or economic.

NO. 5. RESOLUTION REGARDING RADIO STATIONS IN CHINA AND ACCOMPANYING DECLARATIONS.

(*Adopted at the fifth plenary session, February 1, 1922.*)

The Representatives of the Powers hereinafter named, participating in the discussion of the Pacific and Far Eastern questions in the Conference on the Limitation of Armament, to wit, the United States of America, Belgium, the British Empire, China, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, and Portugal have resolved:

1. That all radio stations in China, whether maintained under the provisions of the International Protocol of September 7, 1901, or in fact maintained in the grounds of any of the foreign legations in China, shall be limited in their use to sending and receiving government messages and shall not receive or send commercial or personal or unofficial messages including press matter, provided, however, that, in case all other telegraphic communication is interrupted, then, upon the official notification accompanied by a proof of such interruption to the Chinese Ministry of Communications, such station may afford temporary facilities for commercial, personal, or unofficial messages including press matter, until the Chinese Government has giving notice of the termination of interruption.

2. All radio stations operated within the territory of China by foreign Governments or citizens or subjects thereof under treaties or concessions of the Government of China shall limit messages sent and received by the terms of the treaties or the concessions under which respective stations are maintained.

3. In case there be any radio station maintained in the territory of China by a foreign Government or citizens or subjects thereof without the authority of the Chinese Government, such station and all the plant, apparatus and material thereof shall be transferred to and taken over by the Government of China, to be operated under the direction of the Chinese Ministry of Communications upon fair and full compensation to the owner for the value of the installation, as soon as the Chinese Ministry of Communications is prepared to operate the same effectively for the general public benefit.

4. If any questions shall arise as to the radio stations upon the leased territories, in the South Manchuria Railway zone or in the French Concession at Shanghai, they shall be regarded as matters for discussion between the Chinese Government and the Governments concerned.

5. Owners or managers of all the radio stations maintained in the territory of China by foreign Powers or citizens or subjects thereof shall confer with the Chinese Ministry of Communications for the purpose of seeking a common arrangement to avoid interference in the use of wave lengths by wireless stations in China, subject to such general arrangements as may be made by an international conference convened for the revision of the rules established by the International Radio Telegraph Convention signed at London July 5, 1912.

DECLARATION CONCERNING THE RESOLUTION ON THE RADIO STATIONS IN CHINA OF DECEMBER 7, 1921.

The Powers other than China declare that nothing in Paragraphs 3 or 4 of resolutions of 7, December in 1921, is to be deemed to be an expression of opinion by the Conference as to whether the stations referred to therein are or are not authorized by China.

They further give notice that the result of any discussion arising under Paragraph 4, must, if it is not to be subject to objection by them, conform with the principles of the open door or the equality of opportunity approved by the Conference.

THE CHINESE DECLARATION CONCERNING THE RESOLUTION OF DECEMBER 7 REGARDING THE RADIO STATIONS IN CHINA.

The Chinese Delegation takes this occasion formally to declare that the Chinese Government does not recognize or concede the right of any foreign Power or of nationals thereof to install or operate, without its express consent, radio stations in the Legation grounds, settlements, concessions, leased territories, railway areas or other similar areas.

NO. 6. RESOLUTION REGARDING THE UNIFICATION OF RAILWAYS IN CHINA AND ACCOMPANYING DECLARATION BY CHINA.

(Adopted at the fifth plenary session, February 1, 1923.)

The Powers represented in this Conference record their hope that, to the utmost degree consistent with the legitimate existing rights, the future development of railways in China shall be so conducted as to enable the Chinese Government to effect the unification of railways into a railway system under the Chinese control with such foreign financial and technical assistance as may prove necessary in the interests of that system.

STATEMENT REGARDING THE CHINESE RAILWAYS MADE BY THE CHINESE DELEGATION.

The Chinese Delegation notes with sympathy and appreciation the expression of the hope of the Powers that the existing and future railways in China may be unified under the control and operation of the Chinese Government with such foreign financial and technical assistance as may be needed. It is our intention as speedily as possible to bring about this result. It is our purpose to develop the existing and future railways in accordance with the general programme that will meet the economic, industrial and commercial requirements of China. It will be our policy to obtain such foreign financial and technical assistance as may be needed from the Powers in accordance with the principles of the open door or equal opportunity, and a friendly support of these Powers will be asked for the effort of the Chinese Government to bring all the railways of China now existing or to be built under its effective and unified control and operation.

NO. 7. RESOLUTION REGARDING THE REDUCTION OF THE CHINESE MILITARY FORCES.

(*Adopted at the fifth plenary Session, February 1, 1922.*)

Whereas Powers attending this Conference have been deeply impressed with the severe drain on the public revenue of China through the maintenance in various parts of the country of military forces excessive in number and controlled by the military chiefs of the Provinces without coordination; and whereas the continued maintenance of these forces appears to be mainly responsible for China's present unsettled political conditions; and whereas it is felt that large and prompt reductions of these forces will not only advance the cause of China's political unity and economic development but will hasten her financial rehabilitation.

Therefore without any intention to interfere in the internal problems of China but animated by a sincere desire to see China develop and maintain for herself an effective and stable government alike in her own interest and in general interest of trade;

And being inspired by the spirit of this Conference whose aim is to reduce through the limitation of armament the enormous disbursements which manifestly constitute a great part of the encumbrance upon enterprise and national prosperity;

It is resolved that this Conference express to China an earnest hope that immediate and effective steps may be taken by the Chinese Governments to reduce the aforesaid military force and expenditures.

NO. 8. RESOLUTION REGARDING EXISTING COMMITMENTS OF CHINA OR WITH RESPECT TO CHINA.

(Adopted at the fifth plenary session, February 1, 1922.)

The powers represented in this Conference considering it desirable that there should hereafter be full publicity with respect to all matters affecting political and other international obligations of China and of several Powers in relation to China are agreed as follows:—

1. The several Powers other than China will at their earliest convenience file with the Secretariat General of the Conference for transmission to the participating Powers a list of all treaties, conventions, exchange of notes or other international agreements which they may have with China or with any other Power or Powers in relation to China which they deem to be still in force and upon which they may desire to rely. In each case, citations will be given to any official or other publication in which an authoritative text of documents may be found. In any case in which the document may not have been published, a copy of the text (in its original language or languages) will be filed with the Secretariat General of the Conference.

Every treaty or other international agreement of character described, which may be concluded hereafter, shall be notified by the Governments concerned within sixty days of its conclusion to the Powers who are signatories of or adherents to this Agreement.

2. The several Powers other than China will file with the Secretariat General of the Conference at their earliest convenience for transmission to the participating Powers a list, as nearly complete as may be possible, of all those contracts between their nationals of one part and the Chinese Government or any of its administrative subdivisions or local Authorities of the other part which involve any concessions, franchise, option or preference with respect to railway construction, mining, forestry, navigation, river conservancy, harbor works, reclamations or other public works or public services or for the sale of arms or ammunition or which involve lien upon any public revenues or properties of the Chinese Government or of any of its administrative subdivisions. There shall be in case of each document so listed, either a citation to the published text or a copy of the text itself.

Every contract of public character described, which may be concluded hereafter, shall be notified by the Governments concerned within sixty days after the receipt of information of its conclusion to the Powers who are signatories of or adherents to this Agreement.

3. The Chinese Government agrees to notify in the conditions laid down in this Agreement every treaty, agreement or contract of character indicated herein which has been or may hereafter be concluded by that Government or by any local Authority in China with any foreign Power whether a party to this agreement or not, so far as the information is in its possession.

4. The Governments of the Powers having treaty relations with China which are not represented at the present Conference shall be invited to adhere to this Agreement.

The United States Government as the convener of the Conference undertakes to communicate this Agreement to the Governments of the said Powers with a view to obtaining their adherence thereto as soon as possible.

NO. 9. RESOLUTION REGARDING THE CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY APPROVED BY ALL THE POWERS INCLUDING CHINA.

(*Adopted at the sixth plenary session, February 4, 1922.*)

Resolved, That the preservation of the Chinese Eastern Railway for those in interest requires that better protection be given to the railway and the persons engaged in its operation and use; a more careful selection of personnel to secure efficiency of service and more economical use of funds to prevent the waste of the property.

That the subject should immediately be dealt with through the proper diplomatic channels.

NO. 10. RESOLUTION REGARDING THE CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY APPROVED BY ALL THE POWERS OTHER THAN CHINA.

(*Adopted at the sixth plenary session, February 4, 1922.*)

The Powers other than China in agreeing to the resolution regarding the Chinese Eastern Railway reserve a right to insist hereafter upon the responsibility of China for performance or nonperformance of obligation towards the foreign stockholders, bondholders and creditors of the Chinese Eastern Railway Company which the Powers deem to result from the contracts under which the railroad was built and the action of China thereunder and obligations which they deem to be in the nature of a trust resulting from the exercise of power by the Chinese Government over the possession and administration of the Railroad.

公表第十六號　大正十一年三月十六日

山東撤兵交渉開始方ニ關スル在支帝國公使宛訓令

山東撤兵交渉開始方ニ關シ三月十一日外務大臣ヨリ在支小幡公使ニ宛テタル訓令內容左ノ如シ

青島及山東鐵道沿線ニ於ケル我軍隊ノ撤退ハ條約ノ規定ニ依リ速ニ之カ實行ニ着手シタキ方針ニシテ今回我政府ハ四月上旬ヨリ自發的ニ其ノ實行ニ着手シ先ツ青島守備軍ノ一部引揚ヲ實行シ其ノ上直ニ鐵道沿線ノ軍隊ノ一部ヲ條約第十條ノ規定ニ從ヒ撤退シ前記青島引揚軍隊ノ宿舍タリシ兵營ニ移シ斯クシテ條約第九條竝第十條ニ依ル協定ニ從ヒ順次沿線撤兵ヲ行ヒ青島ヨリ之ヲ內地ニ送還スルコトトシ五月四日迄ニ鐵道沿線全部ノ撤退完了ヲ期シ度キ意嚮ナリ就テハ至急條約第十條ノ日支撤兵打合ヲ要スル處本打合會ハ貴地ニ於テ之ヲ行ヒ我方ヨリハ貴官其ノ交渉ニ當リ補佐トシテ青島守備軍ヨリ參謀長又ハ參謀出張スルコトニ決定シルニ付テハ支那側ニ對シ重テ本件交渉開始ノ準備如何ヲ質シ前記帝國政府ノ決定ヲ說明シタル上本件交渉開始ノ日取ヲ本月二十日

FOREIGN MINISTER'S INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN ON MARCH 11th, 1922, TO MR. OBATA, JAPANESE MINISTER AT PEKING, REGARDING THE OPENING OF NEGOTIATIONS ON THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE JAPANESE FORCES STATIONED IN SHANTUNG.

March 16th, 1922.

The following is the substance of the instructions given March 11 to Mr. Obata, Japanese Minister at Peking, by the Minister for Foreign Affairs relative to the opening of negotiations on the withdrawal of the Japanese forces stationed in Shantung.

It is the firm intention of the Japanese Government to enter speedily on the execution of the treaty stipulations as regards the withdrawal of the forces now stationed in Tsingtao and along the Shantung railway. The Government is prepared to start the voluntary withdrawal early in April, beginning with a section of the Tsingtao garrison and then proceeding forthwith to the withdrawal of part of the Railway Guards stationed in the railway zones according to Article 10 of the Shantung Treaty, transferring them temporarrily to the barracks occupied by the section of the Tsingtao garrison above referred to. The Japanese forces stationed along the railway lines will in this manner be gradually withdrawn in accordance with Articles 9 and 10, and sent back to Japan through Tsingtao, so that the entire evacuation of the railway zone will, as envisaged by the Government, be completed not later than May 4. According to Article 10 of the Treaty it is necessary to arrange for the process of evacuation between the competent authorities of the two Governments. Accordingly you are instructed to take up the matter in Peking. The chief or an officer of the staff of the Tsingtao garrison will be commissioned as your assistant and be ordered to proceed to Peking.

You are further requested to ask the Chinese Government if they are duly prepared to start the negotiations on this matter. After communicating the decisions of the Japanese Government indicated above, you are asked to enquire if the Chinese Government will agree to begin the pourparlers on or about the 20th inst. as desired by this Government.

公表第十七號　大正十一年四月四日

山東鐵道沿線撤兵ニ關スル協定

三月二十八日北京ニ於テ日支兩國委員ノ間ニ調印シタル山東鐵道沿線撤兵ニ關スル協定左ノ如シ

日支兩國政府委員ハ山東鐵道沿線撤兵ニ關シ北京ニ於テ左ノ通協定ス

一、本協定ニ依リ支那巡警(又ハ軍隊、以下同シ)ヲ配置シ日本軍隊ヲ撤退スル區域ハ膠州灣租借地ヲ含マサル區域卽チ女姑口驛以西ノ山東鐵道本線及支線ノ沿線トス

二、支那巡警ノ配置及日本軍隊撤退ヲ行フヘキ區間ノ區分並巡警配置期日ハ次ノ如シ

區間ノ區分	巡警配置完了期日
第一區　濟南ヨリ張店驛ニ至ル區間及張店驛ヨリ博山驛ニ至ル區間	四月十日
第二區　淄田驛ヨリ黃旗堡驛ニ至ル區間	四月二十日
第三區　峠山驛ヨリ女姑口驛ニ至ル區間	四月三十日

右ノ第一區第二區ノ境界ハ淄田驛西方二千米突尙家庄ヨリ白家庄ニ通スル道路(該道路ハ第二

區ニ含ム）トシ第二區第三區ノ境界ハ峠山驛ノ西方三千米突濰河支流（同河橋梁ハ第三區ニ含ム）トシ第三區ト青島守備軍管區トノ境界ハ膠州灣租借地境界トス

三、右各區間ニ對スル日本軍隊ノ警備ノ任務ハ前項ニ規定セル支那巡警配置完了期日ノ翌々日正午ヲ以テ終了スルモノトス

四、支那政府ハ鐵道沿線ニ配置スヘキ巡警ノ編成並配置ヲ四月五日限日本政府ニ通告スルモノトス

五、日本軍隊ノ撤退方ハ左ノ通實施スヘシ但シ殘務整理ノ爲少數ノ人員ニ限リ若干日間殘留スルコトヲ得

歩兵隊ハ各區間毎ニ第二項ニ規定シタル支那巡警ノ配置期日ノ翌日ヨリ五日以内ニ現在ノ駐屯地ヨリ撤退

憲兵ハ支那巡警ノ配置期日ノ翌日ヨリ十日以内ニ現在ノ駐屯地ヨリ撤退

濟南無線電信員ハ第一區歩兵隊ト同時ニ撤退

六、日本軍隊撤退後ニ於ケル鐵道沿線ニ居住スル日本官民ノ生命及財産ノ保護並鐵道、鑛山、電線及附屬財産ノ保護警備ハ總テ支那政府ニ於テ其ノ責ニ任ス

七、日支兩國政府ハ各自國軍隊又ハ巡警ノ配置及撤退ノ實施方ニ付監督ヲ爲シ且配置及撤退ニ關シ臨時ニ發生スル事件ヲ共同處理スル爲各四名ノ委員ヲ派遣スヘシ

八、濟南無線電信所ハ撤兵後ハ之カ使用ヲ中止シ當分日支双方ヨリ同數ノ監視人ヲ置キ大正十一年二月四日華盛頓ニ於テ調印セラレタル山東懸案解決ニ關スル條約第二條ノ定ムル委員會ニ於テ他ノ問題ト關聯シテ細目ノ協定ヲ遂ケタル上支那政府ニ移管スヘシ

九、濟南其ノ他鐵道沿線所在ノ兵營ノ處分ニ付テハ前記條約第二條ノ定ムル委員會ニ於テ之ヲ決定ス但シ右決定前日本政府ハ支那巡警又ハ軍隊配置ノ便宜上支那政府カ一時之ヲ使用スルコトヲ承諾ス

十、鐵道沿線所在ノ陸軍官舍ノ處分ハ前記委員會ニ於テ之ヲ決定ス但シ右決定前日本政府ハ同政府ニ於テ保有スヘキ分ヲ除キ支那政府カ其ノ希望ニ依リ一時之ヲ使用スルコトヲ承諾ス

右日本政府ノ保有スヘキモノハ濟南ニ於テハ停車場附近以外ニ於テハ日本政府ノ指定スヘキ約十箇所ニシテ其ノ他鐵道沿線ノ分ニ付テハ別ニ協議決定スルモノトス

十一、日本官憲ハ鐵道沿線各兵營及憲兵派出所内ノ設備及器具中送還ノ必要ナキモノハ成ルヘク支那巡警ノ使用ニ供スル爲存置スヘシ

大正十一年三月二十八日

中華民國十一年三月二十八日

日本帝國全權委員　小幡酉吉

中華民國全權委員　王正廷

AGREEMENT BETWEEN JAPANESE AND CHINESE COMMISSIONS IN REGARD TO THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE JAPANESE TROOPS STATIONED ALONG THE SHANTUNG RAILWAY.

April 4th, 1922.

The following was agreed upon in Peking on March 28th between Japanese and Chinese Commissions concerning the withdrawal of the Japanese troops from along the Shantung railway. :—

(1) The districts within which the Japanese troops are to be replaced by Chinese police (or military) forces, under the present agreement, cover the regions along the Shantung railway and its branches west of the town of Nukukou, and do not therefore extend to the Leased Territory of Kiaochow.

(2) The sections of the railway zone in which the Japanese troops are to be replaced by the Chinese forces, and the dates on which the disposition of the Chinese forces in such sections is to be completed are as follows :—

	Sections.	Dates.
I.	From Tsinanfu to Changtien and from Changtien to Posham.	...April 10th.
II.	From Hutien to Huangchipu.	...April 20th.
III.	From Chasham to Nukukou.	...April 30th.

(3) The duties of the Japanese troops in each of the above sections shall end at noon of the second day following the complete disposition of the Chinese forces in the particular sections.

(4) The Chinese Government shall notify the Japanese Government by April 5th of the organization and the plan of disposition of the Chinese forces.

(5) The withdrawal of the Japanese troops shall be effected in the following manner, it being understood that, for the purpose of winding up, a few persons shall be permitted to remain for several days after the withdrawal ;—

(a) *Infantry* shall be withdrawn from its present stations in each section within 5 days from the day following the completion of the disposition of Chinese forces.

(b) *Gendarmes* shall be withdrawn from their present stations within 10 days from the day

following the completion of the disposition of Chinese forces.

(c) *The staff of the wireless station* at Tsinanfu shall be withdrawn simultaneously with the infantry of the first section.

(6) The Chinese Government shall be responsible, after the withdrawal of the Japanese troops, for the protection of the lives and property of the Japanese officials and subjects residing along the railway and for the protection and guarding of the railway, mines, telegraphic wires and all properties appertaining thereto.

(7) The Governments of Japan and China shall each dispatch four Commissioners to the districts concerned with powers to supervise the disposition or the withdrawal of their respective forces and to handle in co-operation incidents that might arise in connection with the disposition or the withdrawal of the forces.

(8) After the withdrawal of the Japanese troops the wireless station at Tsinanfu shall stop its operation and shall be left in charge of care-takers who shall be appointed in equal numbers by Japan and China, until such time as the Sino-Japanese Commission provided for under Article 2 of the Shantung Treaty shall have arranged, in connection with other questions, the details of its transfer to China.

(9) The Japanese military barracks in Tsinanfu and other places along the railway shall be disposed of by the said Sino-Japanese Commission. Previous to such disposition, however, the Japanese Government consents to the temporary use of these barracks by the Chinese Government in connection with the dispatch of the Chinese police or military forces.

(10) The Japanese military residences situated in places along the railway shall likewise be disposed of by the said Sino-Japanese Commission but the Japanese Governmant agrees to the Chinese Government using them temporarily if the latter so desires, except those which the Japanese Government intends to retain. The military residences in Tsinanfu which are to be kept by the Japanese Government, outside the Tsinanfu station and its neighbourhood, are ten in number which remain to be named by the Japanese authorities. As to those in places along the railway which are to be retained by Japan, the matter shall be separately decided.

(11) The Japanese authorities shall, as far as possible, leave behind for the use of the Chinese forces equipments and utensils in the military barracks and stations for gendarmes situated along the railway.

参考

山東鐵道沿線撤兵實行方法協定事項

大正十一年四月十四日調印

山東鐵道沿線ヲ撤兵實行ニ關シ、日本國全權委員田中大使ト支那國全權委員トハ左ノ如ク協定ス

テ支那側委員ト會見シ實行方法ニ關シ協議スル所アリシカ其ノ決定事項大要次ノ如シ

第一條

一、巡警隊輸送列車ハ十日濟南發日支兩國委員各一隊同乘シ各驛ノ配置情況ヲ視察シツツ張店ニ到リ同地ニ滯在シテ日本軍隊撤退ノ情況ヲ視察ス

二、日支兩國委員ハ十二日無線電信所ヲ視察ス

三、日支兩國委員ハ十三、十四兩日濟南ノ兵營受渡ヲ行フ

四、日支兩國委員ハ全部十五日臨時列車ニテ濟南張店間ノ日本軍隊撤退情況ヲ視察スルト共ニ兵營官舍ノ受渡ヲナス

五、十六日博山、淄川ノ兵營及官舍ノ受渡ヲナス

第二條

兵營官舍及殘留品ノ受渡ハ日本側ヨリ品目員數表ヲ支那側ニ交付シ實地檢分ノ上日支委員長ハ之ニ署名調印ス日本側ハ安田委員長支那側ハ林桐坡(譯音)

第三條

支那巡警隊カ兵營又ハ官舍ニ入ルニハ兩國委員ノ受渡ヲ了シタル後トシ其ノ入營ハ濟南ハ十四日北關驛ヨリ張店驛迄ノ各地ノ兵營官舍ハ十五日迄南定驛ヨリ博山驛ニ至ル間ハ十六日

第四條

無線電信所ノ處分

一、無線電信所ノ機械ハ現狀ノ儘運轉ヲ中止シ細目協定ノ成立マテ其ノ狀態ヲ維持スルコト

二、同所ニ在ル兵營官舍機械材料其ノ他ノ殘留品ハ員數表ヲ作成シテ監視人ニ渡スコト

三、同所ノ附屬建物ハ凡テ錠ヲ掛ケ其ノ他ニハ封印ヲナシ置クコト

四、監視人ハ日支雙方ヨリ各三名ヲ置キ一定ノ詰所ヲ設備シテ日支各一名宛二十四時間更代ニテ服務スルコト

五、監視人ノ任務ハ內部諸機械官舍兵營等ノ盜難火災ヲ豫防スルコト構外ノ警戒ハ別ニ支那巡警隊ノ責任トス

第五條

鐵道列車ニハ日本憲兵二名支那巡警二名宛警乘ス警乘兵ノ徽章ハ赤地ニ白ク警乘ノ二字ヲ

[illegible]

公表第十八號　大正十一年四月二十日

山東鐵道沿線第一區撤兵完了ニ關スル件

曩ニ決定セル山東鐵道沿線撤兵ニ關スル日支協定實施方ニ付其ノ後着々進捗中ノ處四月十六日ヲ以テ兩國委員間ニ至極圓滿裡ニ同協定ニ從ヒ第一區間ニ於ケル撤兵竝兵舍ノ引渡ヲ完了セリ

WITHDRAWAL OF JAPANESE TROOPS FROM THE FIRST SECTION OF THE SHANTUNG RAILWAY ZONE.

April 20th, 1922.

With reference to the Sino-Japanese agreement relative to the withdrawal of Japanese troops from along the Shantung Railway, which was recently entered into between Japan and China, steps for carrying that agreement into execution have been proceeding satisfactorily, and by April 16 last the withdrawal of troops from and the transfer of barracks in the First Section of the Shantung Railway zone had been amicably completed by the Japanese and Chinese delegates in accordance with the provisions of the said agreement.

公表第十九號　大正十一年四月二十日

大連會議ノ經過ニ關スル外務當局談

一昨年秋東部西伯利ニ於ケル各地方政權妥協ノ結果成立シタル極東共和國ハ翌年二月憲法會議ヲ開キ統一政府ノ形體ヲ整ヘ非共產的民主制度ノ採用ヲ宣明シ且勞農露國ヨリ其ノ獨立ヲ認メラレタル旨ヲ宣言シタルカ爾後屢々帝國政府ニ對シ親善通商關係開始ノ希望ヲ表明シ同年七月ニ至リテハ哈爾賓ニ在リタル齊多政府外務次官「コゼウニコフ」及參事官「ソーモフ」ハ非公式ニ在同地島田副領事ニ會見ヲ求メ具體的提案ヲ示シテ交渉開始ヲ切望スルノ意ヲ致セリ是ニ於テ帝國政府ハ齊多政府ノ基礎未タ十分ニ鞏固ナラサルモ尙東部西伯利ニ於ケル統一政府トシテ有望ナルヲ認メ且同政府トノ交渉ヲ成立セシムルコトハ豫テ西伯利ノ政情安定シ沿海州ヨリ撤兵シ得ヘキ時機ニ日モ早カラムコトヲ希望スル帝國政府ノ意圖ニ合致スル所以ナルヲ顧念シ齊多政府トノ間ニ大連ニ於テ商議ヲ開始スルニ決セリ右交渉ノ主タル目的ハ一般通商問題ノ外我居留民ノ生命財產ニ對スル危險及帝國ニ對スル脅威ノ除去（政情不安定ニ基ク危險以外ニ浦潮方面ニ於ケル不逞鮮人カ邦人ニ對シ危害ヲ加フル虞アルコト多數ノ不逞鮮人過激派軍隊中ニ編入セラレ居ル事實及過激派

ト聯絡アル不逞鮮人カ朝鮮國境上ニ武裝的侵入ヲ企テ我領事館ヲ襲却シタル事實等ニ顧ミ此ノ點ニ付特ニ其ノ必要ヲ痛感ス）外國人ニ對スル各種生業ノ殷賑ナル制限撤廢等ニ關シ保障ヲ得ムトスルニアリテ何等領土的又ハ獨占的權利ヲ獲得セムトスルノ意圖ナク却テ西伯利ニ於ケル門戸開放、機會均等ノ實ヲ擧ケ撤兵後日本人カ安全ニ各種ノ業務ニ從事シ得ムコトヲ求ムルニ外ナラス

斯クシテ帝國政府代表者松島政務部長ハ客年八月二十六日齊多政府代表者外務大臣「ユーリン」氏ト第一回會商ニ入リ次テ首相代理「ペトロフ」氏間モナク「ユーリン」氏ト交代スルニ及ヒ同氏ト引續キ交渉ヲ爲シ來リタルカ齊多側ハ或ハ通信聯絡ニ障碍アリト稱シテ會議地移轉ヲ提議シ往苒時日ヲ遲延セシメ或ハ華盛頓會議ノ開催ニ乘シ代表者ヲ同地ニ派シテ虛構ノ宣傳ヲ行ヒ何等カ有利ナル情勢ヲ展開セシメムコトヲ努メタルモノノ如ク會議ハ容易ニ進捗セサリシカ元來我方ノ要求ハ兩國間ノ通商關係ヲ樹立スルニ必要ナル事項以外ニアリテハ先方カ今日迄幾多ノ機會ニ聲明シ且我方ニ非公式ニ申入レタル事項卽チ極東共和國ニ於テ少クトモ日本人ニ對シ共產主義的制度ヲ實行セサルコト、過激派宣傳ヲ禁止スルコト、舊露時代ノ脅威的軍事施設ヲ撤廢スルコト並西伯利ニ於テ門戸開放主義ヲ實行シテ外國人ニ對スル產業上ノ制限ヲ撤去スルコト等ニ付保障ヲ求メムトスルニ外ナラサルヲ以テ我方ヨリ此ノ點ニ付反覆說示シタル結果漸ク意見ノ接近ヲ見ルニ至リタリ我方ニ於テハ速ニ協定ヲ成立セシメ成ルヘク急速ニ撤兵セムトスルノ素志ニ顧ミ出來得ル限リ先方ノ希望ヲ容レ會議ノ成立ヲ圖リ先方カ軍事協定ヲ基本協約ト同時ニ協定セムトスルノ要求ニ同意スルト共ニ軍事協定案ヲ提示シ又勞農政府代表者ヲ參加セシメ漁業協約改訂ニ關スル委員會ヲ開催セムトスル先方ノ宿望ニモ同意シタリ尙又先方ニ於テハ交渉開始ノ初ヨリ尼港事件ノ急速解決ヲ要求シ來リ我方ニ於テモ亦同事件カ成ルヘク速ニ解決セラレムコトヲ希望シタルモ齊多側ハ如何ナル程度迄本件解決ニ關スル誠意ト能力トヲ有スルヤ不明ナルニ依リ當初本協定交渉ヨリ之ヲ除外スルヲ適當トスル旨主張シ來リタル次第ナルモ遂ニ先方ノ懇請ヲ容レ基本協約成立後直ニ本件交渉ニ入ルニ同意シタルノミナラス本件解決ニ際シ帝國ハ露國ノ主權並領土權ヲ侵害セムトスルノ意思ナキコト並解決後速ニ薩哈璉州ヨリ撤兵スヘキ旨ノ通告ヲ與フルコトトシ尙我軍ニ於テ保管中ナル物件ノ移管ニ付テモ先方ノ要求ニ應シ出來得ル限リ齊多側ニ便宜ヲ與フルコトニ同意セリ而シテ又浦潮派遣軍中前線ニ在ル第十一師團ハ四月中交代ノ必要ニ迫ラレ居ル處大連會商カ圓滿ニ進捗スル場合ニハ交代ヲ爲サス同師團ヲ歸還セシメ守備區域ヲ縮小スルヲ以テ後援ノ便益ナリト認メ先方ニ對シ近ク基本協約成立スルニ於テハ卽時之ヲ實行スヘキ旨並前記師團

交代ノ準備ニ關スル必要上協定ノ調印ヲ急ク事情ヲ開示シ本月中旬迄ニ調印ヲ了シ度キ旨申入レタル處先方ニ於テハ新ニ我撤兵前齊多軍隊ノ浦潮卽時進出ヲ要求シタルノミナラス更ニ撤兵ノ期間ヲ明示セムコトヲ要求セリ是レ我方カ從來屢々協定成立後速ニ撤兵スヘキ旨言明シタルニ照シ不當ノ疑念ヲ挾ムモノナリト雖特ニ撤兵ノ誠意ヲ明ニスル爲先方ノ希望ニ應シ撤兵細目ニ關スル協定成立後短時日ニ撤兵ヲ了スヘク先方ノ要求ニ應シ其ノ期間ヲモ通告シ併ヲ先方ノ立場並從來談合ノ趣旨ヲ參酌シ我方ノ作成シタル協約案ニ依リ速ニ調印ヲ了スヘキ旨申入レタリ我方カ右ノ如ク誠意ヲ披瀝シ努メテ調和的態度ヲ示シタルニ拘ハラス齊多側委員ハ各種要求ヲ逐次ニ提出シ時日ノ遷延ヲ圖リ我方ノ讓歩ト誠意トヲ無視シ我提案ヲ容レサルノミナラス談判ヲ打切リ急速齊多ニ歸還スヘキ旨ヲ言明セリ斯ノ如キハ齊多側ニ於テ何等交渉ヲ取經メムトスル誠意ナキモノト認ムルノ外ナキニ依リ我方ハ代表者ニ對シ大連ヲ引揚ケ歸還スヘキ旨訓令シタリ

INTERVIEW GIVEN AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE, REGARDING THE DAIREN CONFERENCE.

April 20, 1922.

The Far Eastern Republic, which came into existence the year before last as a result of agreement among the various political bodies in Eastern Siberia, convened in February last year the Constituent Assembly, gave itself the shape of an organized government, professed the principle of anti-communistic democracy, and declared its independence from Bolshevik Russia. The Republic repeatedly expressed to the Japanese Government its wishes for the opening of relations of amity and commerce. Last July the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Chita Government Mr. Kojevnikoff and Councillor Somoff informally interviewed Vice-consul Shimada at Harbin and laying before the latter several concrete propositions, desired to open negotiations. Thereupon, the Japanese Government, while not entirely satisfied of the stability of the Chita Government, yet conscious that the latter had good prospects of becoming the organized government in Eastern Siberia and that the coming to an agreement with that Government would best help the fulfilment of their long-cherished desire for such a speedy stabilization of political conditions in Siberia as would make possible an early evacuation of the Maritime Provinces by the Japanese troops, decided to enter upon negotiations at Dairen with the Government of Chita.

The principal objects of these negotiations were, besides the questions of general commerce and trade, the elimination of the dangers to the lives and property of Japanese subjects as well

as of the menace to Japan herself, (this was considered particularly necessary in view of the fact that besides the general danger due to political instability in Siberia, it was feared that rebellious Koreans in and around Vladivostok might injure Japanese, that many Koreans are enlisted in the Bolshevik army, and that certain Koreans who were in collusion with the Bolsheviks had actually attempted an armed invasion of the Korean border and burned a Japanese Consulate) and the securing of an assurance for the abolition of the rigorous industrial restrictions upon foreigners in Siberia.

Far from Japan entertaining any designs for territorial or exclusive rights, her sole desire was that the principles of open door and equal opportunity should be maintained in these regions and that even after the withdrawal of her troops the Japanese subjects should be enabled to engage in business occupations in safety.

The first meeting between the Japanese representative, Mr. Matsushima, and the Chita representative, Mr. Yurin, took place on August 26th last year. Mr. Yurin was soon relieved by Mr. Petroff with whom Mr. Matsushima continued the negotiations. However, Chita proposed to change the place of meeting on the plea of the difficulty of communication, thus causing an unnecessary delay, while during the Washington Conference it dispatched representatives to Washington and conducted a campaign of falsehood, apparently in the hope that a situation favourable to itself might thereby be brought about. All this made a speedy progress impossible.

Our demands were confined, apart from matters necessary for the establishment of commercial relations between Japan and the Far Eastern Republic, to those about which not only had the Chita Government made formal declarations on many occasions but had offered informal propositions to Japan; that is, non-enforcement of communistic principles in the Far Eastern Republic as against Japanese at least; prohibition of Bolshevik propaganda; abolition of the menacing military establishments of old Russia; adoption of the principle of the open door in Siberia, and the removal of the industrial restrictions on foreigners; for all of which Japan sought an assurance of the Chita Government. As a result of repeated efforts at explanation by the Japanese representative, the views of the two parties seemed near an agreement.

Desiring speedily to conclude an agreement so as to be able to withdraw her troops as soon as possible, Japan met the wishes of the Chita Government as far as practicable in the hope of accelerating a successful conclusion of the Conference. She presented a draft military agreement, acceding to the Russian desire that a military arrangement be concluded together with the basic agreement. The Russian demand that a committee on the revision of the fishery agreement be held with the participation of the representative of the Soviet Government was also acceded to.

Though from the outset of the negotiations Chita pressed for a speedy settlement of the

Nikolaievsk affair, and while Japan was no less desirous of as speedy a settlement as possible, the intentions and competence of Chita in regard to the matter were not clear to Japan, and therefore the latter at first urged the advisability of excluding the Nikolaievsk affair from the present negotiations. Japan, however, eventually entertained the request of Chita and agreed to take up the Nikolaievsk affair immediately after the conclusion of the basic agreement; she further agreed to assure Chita that in settling the affair Japan had no intention of violating the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Russia, that the troops would be speedily withdrawn from Saghalien, after the settlement of the affair, and that the wishes of the Chita Government in regard to the transfer of property now in the custody of the Japanese authorities would be met.

The 11th Division troops in Siberia, which are in the advanced lines, were to be relieved during April, but if the Dairen Conference had progressed satisfactorily, these troops, instead of being relieved, could have been sent home, thus reducing the area guarded by the Japanese troops. Japan, therefore, intimated to Chita that should the basic agreement be concluded within a reasonably short period of time these troops would be immediately withdrawn, and proposed the signature of the agreement by the middle of April so that preparations for the relief of the said Division might be dispensed with. Thereupon the Chita Government not only proposed the immediate despatch of the Chita troops to Vladivostok, without waiting for the withdrawal of the Japanese troops, but urged that Japan should fix a time limit for the complete withdrawal of her troops.

This demand implied unwarranted distrust on the part of Chita in view of the fact that Japan had repeatedly declared that her troops would be speedily withdrawn after the proposed agreement was concluded, but in order to demonstrate her sincere intention to withdraw her troops, Japan informed Chita that withdrawal would be carried out within a short period of time after the conclusion of detailed arrangements giving a definite period as desired, and at the same time she proposed speedily to sign an agreement on the lines of a draft which was drawn up by Japan, regard being had to the peculiar position of the Chita Government and to the previous conversations.

Whereas Japan has thus throughout the negotiations maintained a sincere and conciliatory attitude, the Chita delegate entirely ignored the spirit in which she offered concessions and brought up one demand after another, thereby trying to gain time. Not only did he refuse to entertain Japanese proposals, but declared that he would drop the negotiations and return to Chita immediately.

The only conclusion from this attitude of the Chita Government being that they lacked the sincerity with which to try to bring the negotiations to fruition, the Japanese Government have instructed their delegate to leave Dairen.

公表第二十號　　大正十一年四月二十六日

山東鐵道沿線第三區撤兵完了

山東鐵道沿線撤兵ニ關スル日支協定第三區ハ山縣ヨリ女姑口縣ニ至ル間ニ於ケル支那巡警隊ノ配置無事終了シ四月二十五日ヲ以テ同區間ニ於ケル我撤兵及官舍ノ引渡ヲ完了セリ

備考

山東鐵道沿線撤兵ニ關スル日支協定第二區(淄田縣ヨリ黃縣縣縣ニ至ル區間)ノ撤兵ハ日支協定第四月二十日之ヲ完了セリ

WITHDRAWAL OF JAPANESE TROOPS FROM THE THIRD SECTION OF THE SHANTUNG RAILWAY ZONE

April 26th, 1922.

In accordance with the Sino-Japanese Agreement concerning the withdrawal of Japanese troops from along the Shantung Railway, the withdrawal of troops from and the transfer of official buildings in the Third Section (from Tsoshani to Nukukou) of the said Railway zone

were completed on April 25 last, Chinese guards having been duly detailed in that Sections. (Exd)

N. B.

The withdrawal of Japanese troops from the second section of the Shantung railway zone was duly completed on the 20th April, 1922.

露領沿岸ニ於ケル本邦人ニ關スル漁業經營ノ件

帝國政府ニ於テハ「メルクロフ」政權ヲ承認セルモノニアラサルモ露領沿岸ニ於ケル本年度本邦人ノ漁業經營ニ關シテハ關係地方ノ實情ニ鑑ミ已ムヲ得ス同政權ト交渉ヲ試ミ努メテ交讓妥協ノ精神ニ基キ協議シ來リタル處露國側ハ其ノ最後ノ決答トシテ(一)魚族繁殖費ノ如キ既ニ大正九年ノ政權當時ニ於テ徵收セサルコトニ決定セルモノヲ特典トシテ之ヲ廢止スト云ヒ、(二)罅漁區ノ副網使用料金ノ如キ明治四十一年ノ十二協定事項中ニ規定セル事項ニシテ現ニ大正八年之ニ借區料ノ二割五分ヲ課スル問題起リシモ交渉ノ結果其ノ翌年當時ノ政權ニ於テ右協定ノ規定通ニ決定セルモノヲ特典トシテ從前通トナスト云ヒ、(三)改良網ニ付テハ日露漁業協約ニ於テ漁網ノ種類明文ナク又現ニ大正五年露國政府ハ中拔網ヲ許可スルニ至リタル經緯アルニ鑑ミルモ今之ヲ改良網ニ變更スルモ何等協約ニ違反スルモノニアラサルハ明ナルニ拘ラス之ヲ違反ナリト固執シ(四)競賣ノ方法トシテ口頭入札ヲ併用スルハ專ロ露國人側ニハ特典トナルヘキモ本邦人ハ從來競賣參加ノ爲自ラ渡航スルニ依リ何等特典トナラサルモ之ヲ特典ナリトシ只(五)漁區借區料競賣最低價格

ニ付僅ニ或程度迄我要望ヲ容認セリ而シテ此等特典ト認メ難キ事項ヲ特典ナリト主張シ之カ付與ノ條件トシテ事實精査ノ上ニ非ラサレハ決定シ難キ未納借區料ノ納付ヲ强ヒタリ而シテ所謂未納借區料中ニハ輓近頻繁ナル政權ノ異動ト共ニ漁業廳長官ノ更迭ヲ來シ「ラウロフ」カ漁業廳長官タリシ時代ニ便宜在函館露國領事ヲシテ漁區借區料ノ一部ヲ徵收セシメタル金額及當業者ヨリ其ノ後任者タル「バンテレーエフ」長官ニ對シ保證金ヲ以テ滿期漁區ノ借區料ニ流用方ヲ申請シタル金額モ共ニ先方ハ之ヲ未納ト爲シ居ル等甚タ紛糾セル關係アルモノ尠カラス現ニ當業者ヨリ特派セル稻川代表者ノ調査申請ニ對シテモ先方ハ明確ナル回答ヲ與ヘサリシモノニシテ此ノ際此等ノ調査ヲ俟タスシテ之カ納付ヲ應諾スルカ如キハ殆ト不可能事ニ屬ス加之競賣ノ期日ニ關シテモ先方ノ決議ニ對シ我當業者カ考慮ノ餘日ナキコト明ナルニ拘ラス四月四日之ヲ斷行シ而モ之ニ參加セル露國人ノ納付スヘキ保證金ニ對シ小切手代納ヲ許可シ從來ノ規定ヲ無視セル不正ナル便宜ヲ與ヘ自國民ノミニ重要漁區ヲ競落セシムルニ至リタルハ全ク我交渉ニ對シ誠意ヲ缺キタルモノト認ムルノ外ナシ仍テ帝國政府ハ一面斯ル競賣ヲ有效ナルモノト認ムル能ハサルト共ニ他面條約ニ基ク既得權擁護ノ趣旨ニ依リ已ムヲ得ス機宜ノ措置トシテ帝國政府ノ公正妥當ト認ムル條件ノ下ニ露領水產組合カ同組合員ヲシテ自治的ニ出漁ヲ行ハシムルコトヲ容認シ之ニ對シテハ適當ト認ム

ル範圍ニ於テ帝國艦船ヲ以テ保護監督ヲ爲スヘク漁區借區料及其ノ他ノ公課金ハ從來ノ例ヲ按照シテ之ヲ定メ前記組合ヲシテ之ヲ徵收シ適當ノ機關ニ供託セシムルコトトセリ而シテ右措置ニ關シ發生スヘキ問題ニ付テハ將來帝國政府ニ於テ適當ト認ムル露國政權ト之ヲ協議ス可シ

公表第二十二號　大正十一年五月六日

支那政府山東八都市開放決定

支那政府ハ山東條約ニ對シ四月二十九日大總統ノ批准ヲ得且山東鐵道沿線ニ於ケル張店、坊子、高密、濰縣、淄川、博山、周村、青州ノ八都市ヲ開放スルコトニ確定シタル旨在支吉田代理公使ヨリ電報アリタリ

公表第二十三號

大正十一年五月八日

山東鐵道沿線撤兵完了

山東鐵道沿線ニ於ケル支那巡警隊ノ配置竝日本軍隊及憲兵ノ撤退ハ日支雙方ニ於テ撤兵協定ノ規定通著々實行シ日支共同委員ハ五月五日沿線全部ニ亙リ警備交代及兵舍ノ引渡等一切ノ事務ヲ極メテ圓滿且滿足ニ終了シ茲ニ其ノ完了セリ租借地外鐵道沿線ニ於テ日本軍隊ハ今ヤ一兵モ駐留セス尙沿線ヨリ引揚ケタル日本軍隊及憲兵ハ既ニ續々內地ニ送還セラレ最後ノ部隊ハ五月九日青島出帆內地ニ歸還ノ筈ナリ其ノ結果日本ハ青島ニ僅少ノ守備軍ヲ駐ムルニ過キサルモ此ノ少數ノ軍隊モ山東條約ノ規定通實施後間モナク撤退歸還スヘシ

COMPLETION OF THE WITHDRAWAL OF JAPANESE FORCES FROM ALONG THE SHANTUNG RAILWAY ZONE.

May 8th, 1922.

The stationing of the Chinese police and the withdrawal of the Japanese troops and gendarmes

from along the Shantung Railway has been steadily proceeding, both on the part of Japan and China, in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement regarding the withdrawal of the Japanese troops, and on May 5 the joint Sino-Japanese Commission completed, in a most amicable and satisfactory manner, their task relative to the replacement of the guards and the transfer of the barracks in the entire railway zone. Not a single Japanese soldier is now stationed along the Railway outside the leased territory.

The Japanese troops and gendarmes withdrawn from the Shantung Railway zone are being speedily brought back to Japan, the last section of the troops being due to sail from Tsingtao on May 9. Japan now has only a small garrison remaining at Tsingtao, and in accordance with the provisions of the Shantung Treaty, this small number of troops is likewise to be withdrawn and sent home soon after the coming into force of the Treaty in question.

公表第二十四號　大正十一年五月三十日

漢口駐屯軍撤退

日本國政府ハ從來支那朝野ノ屢次表明セル支那駐屯外國軍隊撤退ノ希望ニ滿腔ノ同情ヲ表シ偏ニ支那上下ノ誠意ト努力トニ信賴シ玆ニ速ニ我漢口駐屯軍ノ撤退ヲ行フコトニ決シタリ此ノ處置タル一ニ支那ノ獨立竝主權ヲ尊重シ其ノ國力ノ自由ナル向上發展ヲ期待スル善隣國民ノ至情ニ出テタルモノナリ日本國民ハ本決定カ華盛頓會議決議ノ精神ニ副フ所以ナルコトヲ確信スルト共ニ支那政府ニ於テモ特ニ支那在留外國人ノ生命竝財產ノ保護ニ付今後遺漏ナキヲ期シ以テ再ヒ過去ニ於ケルカ如キ不幸ナル事態ヲ繰返サナルヘキヲ切望スルモノナリ

WITHDRAWAL OF JAPANESE FORCES NOW STATIONED AT HANKOW.

May 30th, 1922.

The Japanese Government, fully in sympathy with the wishes so frequently expressed both

by the government and people of China for the withdrawal of foreign troops stationed in that country, have decided speedily to withdraw their troops from Hankow. This decision of the Japanese Government is entirely due to their established policy of respecting the integrity and sovereignty of China, and bespeaks their sincere desire for the unhampered development of the national power of their friendly neighbour. While conscious that the step now decided upon is in keeping with the spirit of the resolutions adopted by the Washington Conference, the government and people of Japan must at the same time express the hope that the Chinese Government, on their part, will do everything in their power for the protection of the lives and property of foreign subjects in China and to prevent the recurrence of such unfortunate incidents as have so often happened in the past.

公表第二十五號　　大正十一年六月三日

山東條約批准交換終了

華盛頓ニ於テ日支兩國全權ノ間ニ締結セラレタ山東條約ハ成ルヘク早ク之ヲ實施スルコトハ日本政府竝國民ノ希望テアッテ外務省ハ晝夜兼行ノ勢テ其ノ手續ヲ運ンタノテアル幸ニ五月二十三日御批准ヲ經タノテ條約文ハ直ニ批准交換地ト定メラレタ北京ニ向ッテ特使ヲ以テ送ッテ置イタカ今回六月二日午後四時我小幡公使ト支那側全權委員沈外交次長トノ間ニ滯リナク批准交換ヲ終ッタトノ公電カアッタ條約文ハ三日午後ノ官報號外ヲ以テ發表サレテ居ル

華府會議諸條約及諸決議（條約集第一號）參照

EXCHANGE OF RATIFICATIONS OF THE SHANTUNG TREATY.

June 3, 1922.

It being the desire of the Government and people of Japan to carry into effect as soon as possible the Shantung Treaty concluded at Washington, the Foreign Office has been following

the necessary procedure with the greatest possible despatch. The Treaty was ratified by the Prince Regent on May 28, and the text thereof was immediately sent to Peking.

An official report has reached the Foreign Office that the exchange of ratifications of the Treaty was effected between Mr. Obata, Japanese Minister in Peking, and Mr. Chen, Chinese Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, on June 2 at 4 p.m. The text of the Treaty is published in the Extra to the Official Gazette of June 3.

公表第二十六號　　大正十一年六月三日

支那ニ於ケル治外法權ニ關スル國際委員會開催延期

華盛頓會議ニ於テ會議終了（大正十一年二月六日）後三箇月內ニ關係列國代表者ヨリ成ル國際委員會ヲ組織シテ支那ニ於ケル治外法權制度ノ現狀法律、司法制度及司法運用手續ノ調査ヲナシ且之カ改善竝治外法權ノ撤去方法ヲモ攻究スルコトヲ決議シタノデアルカ支那政府ハ過般華盛頓會議ノ主催者タル米國政府ヲ通シ關係列國ニ對シ右委員會ノ開催ヲ明年秋季迄延期スルヤウ申込ンテ來タ之ニ對シ帝國政府ハ他ノ關係諸國ニ於テ異議カ無ケレハ右支那政府ノ申出ニ同意スル旨ヲ答ヘテ置イタカ今般米國政府ヨリ我政府ニ對シ關係各國カ同意シタ旨ヲ通知シテ來タカラ治外法權ニ關スル共同委員會ハ支那ノ申出通リ其ノ開催ヲ延期セラレルコトトナツタ譯デアル

POSTPONEMENT OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION RELATING TO EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY IN CHINA.

June 3, 1922.

With reference to the resolution of the Washington Conference that an international commission composed of representatives of the Powers concerned be established within three months after the termination of the Conference (February 6, 1922) to enquire into the present practice of extra-territorial jurisdiction, the laws, the judicial system and the method of judicial administration in China, with a view to considering the means of improving the existing conditions of the administration of justice in China and of abolishing extra-territoriality in that country, the Chinese Government recently proposed to the Powers concerned, through the Government of the United States, the convener of the Washington Conference, to postpone the establishment of the said Commission until the autumn of next year. At that time the Imperial Japanese Government replied that they would agree to the proposal provided that no objection be raised on the part of the other Powers concerned.

The Imperial Japanese Government are now informed by the Government of the United States that all the Powers concerned have agreed to the proposed postponement. This means that the establishment of the international Commission relating to extra-territoriality in China has been postponed as proposed by the Chinese Government.

公表第二十七號　大正十一年六月五日

「ゼノア」會議ニ於ケル財政經濟及交通ニ關スル決議

「ゼノア」會議ニ於テ大要左ノ通、一財政、第二經濟及第三交通ニ關スル決議可決セラレタリ然レトモ右諸決議ハ單ニ各國政ニ對スル勸告ニ過キス從テ會議ニ於テ調印セラレス

第一　財政ニ關スル決議

第一條　歐羅巴ノ實績アル復興ヲ遂ケムカ爲ニハ各國ニ依リ其ノ通貨價値ノ安定ヲ得ルコト之カ必須條件ノ一ナリ如何ナル國ト雖其ノ歲計ノ不足ヲ有シ而モ之ヲ塡補スルニ紙幣ノ發行又ハ借上金ヲ以テスル間ハ自國通貨ノ監理ヲ爲ス能ハス各國ハ其ノ獨立ノ努力ニ依リテ如上ノ歲計不足ヲ塡補スヘク斯クシテ初メテ通貨改良ノ途ヲ開キ得ヘシ銀行殊ニ發券銀行ハ政治的壓迫ヲ受クルコトナク專ラ愼重ナル財政方針ニ基キ管理セラルヘシ又豫算ノ均衡ト海外仕拂トノ關係ニ

付テハ豫算ノ節約ニ依リ海外仕拂勘定ヲ改善スヘキナリ

第二條　中央銀行間ノ經濟的協力ノ慣行ヲ發達セシメ得ルトキハ通貨改良ノ施設ハ容易トナルヘシ中央銀行間(必スシモ歐羅巴ニ限ラス)ノ協力ヲ目的トスル永續聯合又ハ協商ハ各中央銀行ノ自由ヲ阻害スルコトナクシテ財政政策諮詢ノ機會ヲ與フヘシ右勧告ヲ實現スル最善ノ方法ヲ研究スルノ目的ヲ以テ速ニ各中央銀行及發券銀行又ハ發行局代表者ノ會合ヲ開催セムコトヲ提議ス

第三條　歐羅巴各國ノ通貨ハ共通ナル本位制度ニ依ルヲ可トス

第四條　總テノ歐羅巴諸國カ現在採用ヲ承認シ得ヘキ唯一ノ共通本位制度ハ金本位ナリ

第五條　多數ノ國ニ於テハ今後數年間ハ實效アル金本位制ヲ回復スルコト不可能ナルヘシト雖歐羅巴諸政府ニ於テ金本位回復カ窮極ノ目的ナルコトヲ此ノ際聲明シ且之カ達成ヲ期スル爲ノ諸原則ニ關シ協定スヘキコト一般ノ利益ナリトス

第六條　各國ニ於テ金本位回復ノ第一ノ措置ハ新貨幣ノ使ハサル新信用ノ設定ニ依ラスシテ歳出ヲ調弁スルニ在リ

第七條　第二ノ措置ハ貨幣單位ノ金價格ヲ決定確立スルニ在ルヘシ右措置ハ各國經濟事情ノ許ス場合ニ於テノミ之ヲ執ルコトヲ得ヘシ各國ハ夫ニ從前ノ金平價ヲ採用スヘキカ又ハ其ノ時ニ於ケル貨幣單位ノ爲替相場ト略一致スル新平價ヲ採用スヘキカノ緊切ナル問題ヲ決定セサルヘカラス

第八條　右諸措置ノミヲ以テスルモ金本位制ノ設定ニ充分ナルヘシト雖之カ有效ナル維持ハ前顯中央銀行間ノ聯合又ハ協商ノミナラス適當ノ時機ニ於テ採用セラルヘキ國際協約ニ依リ著シク促進セラルヘシ

右協約ノ目的ハ金ノ需用ヲ集中調節シ以テ多數ノ國カ同時ニ競爭シテ金準備ヲ獲得セムト努力スルノ結果生スルコトアルヘキ金購買力ノ大ナル變動ヲ避ケムトスルニ在リ本協約ハ例ヘハ金爲替本位又ハ國際清算所制度ノ如キ在外勧定ノ形ニ於テ準備ヲ維持シ以テ金ノ使用ヲ規定スヘキコトヲ提議ス

第九條　前條中ニ豫期スル國際協約加盟國ノ範圍ハ歐羅巴內ニ於テスラ全般的ナルヲ要セサルモ其ノ範圍廣汎ナルニ從テ成功ノ見込大ナルヘシ然レトモ若シ加盟國及亜米利加合衆國カ同一ノ貨幣本位ヲ實施スルモノトセハ歐羅巴及合衆國ノ政策上ノ協力ナクシテハ貨幣單位ノ購買力ヲ安定セシムヘキ計畫ヲ十分ニ遂行スルコト能ハサルヘク從テ右協力ヲ求ムルコトナキヘシ

第十條　第八條中ニ豫期スル國際協約ノ基礎タルヘキ左ノ提議ハ第二條ノ中央銀行會議ニ之ヲ提出シ其ノ職ニ付スルコト望マシトス

一、本協約加盟國政府ハ有效ナル金本位制ノ回復カ其ノ窮極ノ目的ナルコトヲ聲明シ且出來得ル限リ速ニ左ノ計畫ヲ實行スヘキコトヲ約定ス

（イ）各國政府ハ自國通貨ノ有效ナル監理ヲ爲シ得ル爲紙幣ノ發行又ハ借上金ニ依ルコトナク其ノ歳出ヲ支辨スルコトヲ要ス

（ロ）第二ノ措置ハ經濟事情ノ許スト同時ニ本位貨幣ノ金價値ヲ決定確立スルニ在ルモ右ハ必シモ從前ノ金平價ニ依ルコトヲ要セス

（ハ）右確立ノ金價値ハ之ヲ自由市場ニ於ケル實價タラシムルコトヲ要ス

（ニ）通貨ノ金價値維持ハ公認資產ノ十分ナル準備積立ニ依リ之ヲ確保スルコトヲ要ス但シ右資產ノ準備ハ必スシモ金ヲ以テスルコトヲ要セス

二、事情ノ許スニ至ルトキハ本協約加盟國中ノ或モノハ金ノ自由市場ヲ設立シ以テ金中心地トナルニ至ルヘシ

三、本協約加盟國ハ內國ニ保有スル金準備ニ加フルニ他ノ加盟國ニ於テ銀行勘定、手形、短期證券又ハ其ノ他適當ナル流動資產ノ形ニ於テ其ノ公認資產ノ準備ヲ維持スルコトヲ得

四、加盟國ノ經常事務ハ金中心地ニ於ケル公認資產ノ準備額ノ增加ニ比例シテノミ紙幣ヲ增發シ且請求ニ應シ平價ノ公定步合ノ範圍內ニ於テ自國紙幣ト共ニ引換ニ他ノ加盟國宛爲替ヲ提供スルコトニ在ルヘシ

五、本協約ハ敍上ノ如ク金爲替本位制ヲ基礎トスルモノニシテ引續キ加盟國タル條件ハ國內通貨ノ公定價格ヲ維持スルニ在ルヘク之カ不履行ハ加盟國タル資格ノ停止ヲ見ルコトアルヘシ

六、各國ハ本協約ニ對シ自國通貨ノ國際的價格ヲ平價ニ維持スルノ責アルモノトス但シ其ノ方法ノ考案及適用ハ中央銀行ノ信用調節ニ依ルカ又ハ他ノ方法ニ依ルトヲ問ハス全ク自由タルヘキモノトス

七、信用ノ調節ハ單ニ各國通貨ヲ相互ニ平價ニ維持スルノ目的ヲ以テスルノミナラス金購買力ノ不當ナル變動ヲ避クルノ目的ヲ以テ之ヲ行フヘキモノトス但シ中央銀行ノ裁量ハ此ノ目的ノ爲定メラレタル一定ノ規則ニ依リ之ヲ拘束セムトスルモノニアラス

第十一條　或國ニ於テハ此ノ際直ニ金ノ基礎ノ上ニ通貨ヲ確定セムコトヲ試ムルハ早計ナルカ如シ然レトモ病人ヲシテ現ニ斯ル國ノ外國貿ニ伴フ危險ノ一部分ヲ避ケシムル爲ニハ豫約爲替ノ

金融市場ヲ普通セシムルコトニ依リ十分ノ便宜ヲ供與スルコト可能ナリ此ノ目的ヲ以テ此等諸國ノ場合ニ對シ左ノ措置ヲ勧告ス

(イ) 爲替作用ノ人爲的制御ハ爲替取引ニ對シ特許ヲ必要トスルコトニ依ルト又ハ取引ノ行ハルヘキ相場ノ制限ニ依ルト又ハ爲替ヲ必要トスル目的ニ依リ差別ヲ設クルコトニ依ルト又ハ他ノ通貨ノ自由賣買ヲ防止スルコトニ依ルトヲ問ハス總テ無用有害ニシテ出來得ル限リ速ニ之ヲ廢止セサルヘカラス

(ロ) 、國際中央銀行ハ各銀行及其ノ政府ヨリノ特別ノ保障ノ下ニ外國要金高ヲ保持スルニ對シテ便宜ヲ供與スルコトヲ約スヘキモノトス右保障ハ一切ノ條件ノ下ニ於テ斯ル資産ノ絶對現金化及移送ノ絶對自由並其ノ租稅、賦課公債及社會負擔ノ免除ニ對スルモノトス

(ハ) 此等ノ中央諸銀行ハ突合ハサル爲替ノ危險ヲ自ラ負フコトナク公認ノ銀行及金融機關ニ對シテ外國爲替ノ現物賣買ヲ豫約賣買ニ換フルニ付テ便宜ヲ與フヘシ之カ爲ニハ適當且相應ノ費用ヲ以テ外國爲替ノ差金取引又ハ通知ノ制度ニ依ルモノトス此ノ場合ニ於テ其ノ相場ハ一方現物賣買ト同時ニ他方豫約賣買ノ二重取引ニ對スルモノトナル勿論現在中央銀行ノ手形ノ引受ニ付相當ナル保障ヲ伴ヘル割引歩合ノ相場ヲ立ツルカ如ク外國爲替ノ豫約ニ對シテモ打歩又ハ割引ノ相場ヲ立ツヘシ

爲替先物取引市場ノ存在セサル國ニ於テハ之ヲ設置スルヲ適當トス之カ設置不可能ナル國ニ於テハ中央銀行ハ爲替取引ヲ容易ナラシムヘキ方法ヲ講スヘシ

本件ヲ前記決議ニ掲クル中央諸銀行ノ會議ノ審議ニ付シ必要ノ措置ヲ採ルヘキコトヲ勧告ス

第十二條　一國ノ爲替相場カ相當程度ニ回復シタル後ハ爲替相場低下ノ理由ニ依リ其ノ國ヨリノ輸入ニ課シタル特別ノ制限ハ十二月以内ニ之ヲ廢止スヘシ

第十三條　歐羅巴ノ復舊ハ個人信用殊ニ投下シ得ヘキ資本カ剩餘資力ヲ有スル國ヨリ外國ノ援助ヲ要スル國ニ自由ニ流通シ得ヘキ狀態ノ回復ニ繋レリ政府間ノ貸付ハ極テ例外ノ場合ニ限リ之ヲ爲スヘキモノトス個人信用及投下シ得ヘキ資本ノ自由ナル流通ハ總テノ國カ財政及通貨ノ秩序ヲ回復スル爲適當ナル措置ヲ執ルコト及借入國カ貸與者ノ滿足スル保障ヲ提供スルコトニ依リ之ヲ達スルヲ得ヘシ右流通ヲ開始セシメ且財政ノ基礎比較的鞏固ナル諸國ノ協力ヲ有效ナラシメムカ爲ニハ現在ノ過渡期ノ間特殊ノ機關ヲ必要トス

第十四條　信用ヲ必要トスル主ナル諸國ハ通貨爲替ニ關シテ既ニ採用セラレタル決議ヲ出來得ル限リ實施スヘキコトヲ約スヘシ借入國カ其ノ財政狀態ヲ改善スル爲諸般ノ努力ヲ爲シツツアル

コトヲ實證スルハ其ノ國ノ期待スル貸與者ニ提供シ得ヘキ最上ノ保障タルヘシ

歐羅巴ノ混亂セル通貨ヲ建直ス爲ニ必要ナル措置ハ既ニ之ヲ掲ケタリ收支均衡ヲ得タル豫算ヲ實現スルニ當リテハ左ノ主要點ニ注意スルヲ要ス

(イ) 經常歳入及經常歳出ハ歳出ノ節減ニ依リ又其ノ不可能ナル限度ニ於テハ歳入ノ增加ニ依リ之カ均衡ヲ得シムルコトヲ要ス

(ロ) 一切ノ臨時歳出ハ之ヲ漸減シテ全廢ニ至ラシムヘク借入金ニ依リテ之ヲ支辨スヘカラス但新經費ノ性質カ生產的目的ノ爲ニスルモノナルコト明ナル場合ハ此ノ限リニ在ラス借入ハ短期ヨリモ長期ヲ優レリトナシ又直接間接ニ通貨膨脹ヲ誘致スルカ如キ方法ヲ執ルヘカラス

第十五條　十分ナル報道ハ信用ノ設定及維持ニ缺クヘカラス各國ハ其ノ財政狀態ニ關シ屢次且完全ナル記述ノ公表ヲ爲スヘシ右記述ハ定時ニ之ヲ國際聯盟ニ與ヘテ其ノ用ニ供スヘク國際聯盟ハ定期刊行物及聯盟國タルト否トヲ問ハス成ルヘク多數ノ國ヨリ來ル報告ノ編輯發行ヲ繼續スヘシ

第十六條　經濟上優勢ナル諸國ノ國民カ復舊事業ノ目的ニ即時協力スルコトヲ容易ナラシムル爲「ゼノア」會議參列諸國政府ノ成ルヘク多數カ國際會社及個人貸付若ハ信用ノ準備ニ依リ又必要ノ場合ニハ政府ニ對スル貸付ノ形ヲ以テ十分ナル保障ヲ提供スル諸國ニ於ケル內國子會社ノ設立ヲ支持シ且其ノ活動ヲ容易ナラシムルコトヲ約定セムコトヲ勸告ス右會社ノ主タル目的ハ歐羅巴ノ復舊ニ關聯シ企業ノ機會ヲ調査シ竝此ノ種企業ニ對スル金融ヲ助ケ且何等獨占ヲ企圖スルコトナク他ノ機關及企業ト協力スルニ在リ

第二　經濟ニ關スル決議

第一條　歐羅巴ノ經濟復舊カ迅速且安全ノ必要ナル保障ヲ以テ進捗セムカ爲ニハ世界大戰ノ結果タル領土ノ變更カ貿易ノ通常徑路ニ及ス影響ヲ出來得ル限リ少カラシムルヲ可トス從テ右變動ヨリ發生シタル諸國又ハ領土ノ割讓ヲ受ケタル諸國ハ其ノ主權ノ完全ナル行使ニ依リ右目的ノ爲法律上及行政上ノ一切ノ措置ヲ執ルヘク且必要ノ場合ニハ取極ノ締結又ハ例ヘハ「ボルトローザ」勸告ノ如キ勸告ニ基ク協定ヲ試ムヘシ歐羅巴ノ總テノ國ニ對シ貨物交易ノ常態ニ復歸シ且其ノ結果タル殷盛ニ復歸シ得ルコトヲ確保セムカ爲ニハ總テノ國ハ輸出入カ不安定ナル行政上及法律上ノ處分ノ爲重大ナル不便ヲ蒙ルコトナカルヘキ保障ヲ國際貿易ニ與フルコトヲ要ス

第二條　一切ノ關稅率ハ之ヲ公表スヘク右公表ト共ニ貨物ノ各種別及當該貨物ノ輸入又ハ輸出ニ

對シテ賦課シ稅關吏ノ徵收スヘキ一切ノ課稅ニ關シ明瞭且詳細ナル揭記ヲ爲スヘシ右揭記ヲ爲スニ當リ關稅ニハ輸入又ハ輸出ニ關シテ稅關吏ノ徵收スル他ノ賦課ト之ヲ區別シ以テ各種ノ貨物每ニ課稅ノ基準タル各單位ニ付仕拂フヘキ總額ヲ明瞭且正確ニ表示スヘシ

關稅率ニ關スル稱呼ハ出來得ル限リ比較ヲ容易ナラシメ且之ヲ商業術語ト同樣ナラシムルニ努ムヘシ經濟統計ニ對シテハ各國ニ共通ナル原則ヲ一般ニ採用スルヲ可トス

第三條　關稅率ハ出來得ル限リ相當長期ニ亙リ之ヲ適用スヘク稅率及關稅規則ノ變更ハ成ルヘク少カラシメ且之ヲ公表スヘシ

各國ハ通シ船荷證券附貨物カ新稅率公表日前ニ發送セラレタルモノナル場合ニ於テ該貨物ヲシテ舊稅率ノ利益ヲ享受セシムル爲必要ナル手段ヲ執リ得ヘキヤ否ヤニ付考量スヘシ但シ既ニ仕向地ニ於テ庫入セラレタル貨物ハ此ノ限リニ在ラス經濟戰爭ヲ目的トシテ屢々稅率ヲ變更スルノ慣行ハ全ク之ヲ廢止スヘシ

第四條　(一)或國カ其ノ有スル排外的ノ事情ノ上ニ輸出入ノ禁止及制限ノ維持又ハ設定ヲ是認スヘキモノナリトシテ主張スル經濟上又ハ財政上ノ理由カ如何ニ重大ナリトスルモ現在ニ於テハ斯ル措置ハ國際貿易ニ對スル最大障礙ノ一ナルコトニ意見一致セリ故ニ右措置ヲ成ルヘク速ニ最少限ニ減スル爲如何ナル努力ヲモ吝マサルコトヲ希望ス

(二)特ニ專賣ニ屬スル貨物ノ場合又ハ國民必需品ノ供給公共道德若ハ安寧ノ保護又ハ動物植物ノ防疫ノ目的ノ爲ニハ前記規定ニ對スル例外アルコトヲ豫見セサルヘカラス然レトモ特許ヲ認ムル禁止制度ニ依ル輸出入制度ハ如何ナル理由ニ基キテ設定セラルルモノタルヲ問ハス國際貿易ニ甚シク累ヲ及ホスヘク其ノ程度タルヤ右不便ヲ出來得ル限リ減少スル爲貿易業者ヲシテ特許發給ノ條件ヲ容易ニ且豫メ確知セシメ得ヘキ措置ヲ講セサルヘカラサル所ナリ

(三)故ニ特許ノ與ヘラルル場合ニハ其ノ發給條件ヲ公表明示スヘキコト竝特許制度ハ成ルヘク簡易且一定トナシ又其ノ目的ノ爲權限アリト公定セラレタル官憲又ハ機關ニ提出シタル特許ノ出願ハ敏速ニ之ヲ取扱フヘキコトヲ確保スル爲一切ノ措置ヲ講スヘキコトニ意見一致セリ

第五條　現在ノ諸條約若ハ諸取極又ハ外國人ノ待遇ニ關シ將來締結セラルヘキ協約ハ之ヲ別トシ各國間ノ經濟關係ヲ圓滑ナラシメムカ爲商業、工業、財業若ハ保險業何レニ從事スルモノタルヲ問ハス個人、商社又ハ會社カ外國ニ於テ其ノ工業商業又ハ他ノ職業ヲ營ムニ當リ其ノ國民ニ比シ不利ナル地位ニ置カルルカ如キ如何ナル種類ノ租稅又ハ賦課ニモ服スルコトナカルヘキヲ承認ス故ニ國民待遇ハ單ニ公益上ノ必要ニ依リ是認セラルヘキ例外ノ場合ヲ除キ財政上ノ問題ニ

於ケル準則タルヘキモノトス右例外ハ商業、工業、財業若ハ保險業ニ從事スル個人タルト商社タルト又ハ會社タルトヲ問ハス國籍ノ別ナク一切ノ外國人ニ之ヲ適用スヘキモノトス

前掲ノ規定ハ外國ニ於テ其ノ國ノ法律ニ準據シテ設立セラレタル商業、工業、財業若ハ保險業ニ從事スル個人、商社又ハ會社ノ場合ニモ同樣ニ之ヲ適用スヘキモノトス尙前二項ニ揭ケタル租稅及賦課ハ其ノ徵收セラルル國內ニ於テ有效ニ使用セラルル資本ノ部分及其ノ國ニ於テ營マルル事業ニ對シテノミ嚴ニ之ヲ限局スルコトヲ必要トス

二重課稅ハ國際間ノ取極ニ依リ之ヲ防止スヘク其ノ原則ハ國際聯盟ノ現ニ行ヘル問題ノ調査ニ依リ適切ニ之ヲ明示シ得ヘキコトヲ認ム

伊太利國代表委員ハ此ノ點ニ付千九百二十二年四月六日羅馬ニ於テ伊太利國及他ノ墺地利洪牙利繼承國ノ作成シタル協約案ニ對シ注意ヲ喚起ス而シテ右ハ本問題ノ國際的處理ノ第一步タルヘキモノト認ム

第六條　旅券査證規則ニ關シ各國ハ國際聯盟交通及通過假委員會主催ノ下ニ千九百二十年十月巴里ニ於テ開催セラレタル旅券、稅關手續及直通切符ニ關スル國際會議ノ決議及勸告ヲ成ルヘク速ニ出來得ル限リ適用スヘキコトヲ勸告ス

前記決議中左ノ各項ハ特ニ緊急ノモノトス

（イ）　出國査證ノ廢止

（ロ）　一般入國査證ハ一年間有效トシ通過査證ノ效力ハ目的國ノ査證ノ有效期限ト同一ナルヘシ

（ハ）　査證手數料ノ最高額ヲ次ノ如ク定ム此等手數料ハ移民ニ對シ相當ノ輕減ヲ爲スヘシ

入國査證	金貨十法
通過査證	金貨一法

（ニ）　通過査證ハ例外ノ理由アルニアラサレハ（例ヘハ好マシカラサル場合）中間國ニ對スル通過査證ノ外目的國ニ對スル入國査證ノ提示サヘアラハ無調査ニテ之ヲ行フヘキモノトス

各國ハ更ニ國內通過ノ登錄貨物旅客竝有價物及證券ニ對スル檢査ノ簡易ニ關スル前記會議ノ勸告ヲ採用シ且各接壤國ハ右會議ノ提唱ニ應シ關稅檢査ノ簡易ニ關スル協定ヲ成ルヘク汎ク相互間ニ締結スルコトヲ希望ス

第七條　歐羅巴諸國ニシテ千八百八十三年三月二十日巴里ニ於テ締結シ千九百十一年華盛頓ニ於テ改訂シタル工業所有權ノ保護ニ關スル萬國條約及千八百八十六年九月九日「ベルヌ」ニ於テ締

結シ千九百八年十一月十三日伯林ニ於テ改訂シ且千九百十四年三月二十日「ベルヌ」ニ於テ調印ノ追加議定書ニ依リ完成シタル文學的及美術的著作權ノ保護ニ關スル條約ニ未タ加盟セサルモノハ何レモ其ノ手續ヲ爲スコトヲ希望ス

第八條　右加盟ニ至ル迄ハ歐羅巴各國ハ工業所有權竝文學的及美術的著作權カ現ニ其ノ國ト他ノ國トノ間ニ相互ニ保護セラレサル場合ニ於テハ其ノ國ハ相互條件ノ下ニ有效ナル保護ヲ右權利ニ與フヘシ尙右權利カ獨逸國、墺地利國、洪牙利國、勃牙利國及土耳古國トノ平和條約中ニ既ニ規定セラレ又ハ將來規定セラルヘキ場合ヲ除キ千九百十四年八月一日ヨリ今日ニ至ル迄ニ戰爭若ハ革命ノ結果トシテ爲サレタル立法上又ハ行政上ノ例外處分ナシトセハ其ノ領域內ニ於テ現ニ效力ヲ有スヘカリシ他國民ノ前記權利ヲ承認シ回復シ且保護スヘシ

(註)　專門家中ニハ歐羅巴ノ國ニシテ未タ千八百九十一年四月十四日馬德里ニ於テ調印シタル虛僞ノ原產地名禁遏ニ關スル協定ニ加盟スルニ至ラサルモノハ之ニ加盟スルコトヲ切望スル意見ヲ有ス商業契約ヨリ發生スル紛爭ノ仲裁ニ關スル任意取極ノ效力ヲ保障スル最良ノ手段ニ付國際聯盟ノ現ニ行ヒツツアル調査ハ之ヲ繼續スルヲ可トス

第三　交通ニ關スル決議

前文

有效ナル交通ハ歐羅巴貿易ノ回復ニ對スル必須條件ナルヲ以テ歐羅巴諸國ハ利用シ得ヘキ一切ノ交通手段ノ回復竝國際交通ヲ妨クル一切ノ障碍ノ除去ニ對シ十分ノ努力ヲ繼續スヘキコトヲ希望ス會國際交通ノ條件ハ專ラ商業上及技術上ノ見地ヨリ之ヲ決定スヘキコト肝要ナリ

第一條　歐羅巴ノ總テノ國ハ其ノ鐵道港竝海洋及河川ニ依ル交通手段ノ組織ノ回復及改良ニ對スル努力ヲ維持スヘシ右鐵道、港其ノ他ノ交通手段カ滿足ナル狀態ニ在ラサル場合又ハ關係國カ此等ノ回復ニ必要ナル資源ヲ有セサル場合ニハ其ノ國ヲシテ必要ナル援助ヲ得シムル措置ヲ遲滯ナク講スヘシ此ノ目的ノ爲ニハ援助ヲ必要トスル諸國ニ於テ適當ナル專門家ノ援助ノ下ニ見積ヲ立ツヘキコトヲ希望ス

第二條　千九百二十一年四月二十日「バルセロナ」ニ於テ締結シタル通過ノ自由及國際的可航水路制度ニ關スル諸條約ノ署名國タル歐羅巴ノ總テノ國ニシテ未タ右諸條約ノ批准ヲ了セサルモノハ出來得ル限リ速ニ批准ヲ了スヘク又右諸條約ノ署名國ニアラス又其ノ加盟國ニアラサル國ニ

於ケル通過ヲ其ノ規定ヲ實施スヘキコトヲ希望ス

第三條　「ゼノア」ニ代表者ヲ出シタル獨逸巴諸國ハ國際港ノ制度ニ關シ「バルセロナ」ニ於テ成就セラレタル事業ヲ滿足ヲ以テ承認ス右諸國ハ平和條約ニ依リテ企テラレタル港、鐵道及水路ニ關スル諸約ハ其ノ實施ノ爲成ルヘク速ニ準備ヲ爲スコトヲ希望シ國際鐵道ノ制度ニ關スル「バルセロナ」會議ノ勧告ヲ遅滯ナク實施スヘキコトモ亦希望スル所ナリ

第四條　鐵道旅客、手荷物及貨物ノ輸送ニ關スル諸約締結セラルルニ至ル迄ハ其ノ鐵道ニ「ベルエー」諸約ノ制度ヲ適用スヘキ獨逸巴諸國ニシテ未タ右諸約ヲ實施セサルモノハ遅滯ナク之ヲ實施スルコトヲ引受クヘシ

第五條　本會議ハ千九百二十一年十一月二十三日「ポルトローズ」ニ於テ締結シタル國際鐵道運輸規則ニ關スル諸定ノ總テノ署名國カ右協定ヲ有效ニ實施シ又ハ實施セントシツツアル旨ノ證書ヲ與ヘタルコトヲ滿足ヲ以テ承認ス右諸協定ノ署名國ニアラサル獨逸巴諸國ハ右諸協定ノ一般原則ヲ承認シ以テ適用シ得ヘキ範圍ニ於テ遅滯ナク之カ實施ヲ計ルヘシ

第六條　左ニ掲クル規定ヲ妨クルコトナク且國際交通ヲ少クトモ戰前ニ於ケルト同樣ナル狀態ニ回復セムカ爲速ニ一切ノ障碍ヲ除ルノ目的ヲ以テ「ゼノア」會議參列諸國ハ佛國鐵道當局カ出來得ル限リ速ニ歐羅巴及利害關係諸國ノ鐵道當局專門代表者ノ會議ヲ召集シ

(一)　此等鐵道當局ヲシテ此ノ目的ノ爲速ニ其ノ權限內ニ在ル一切ノ手段ヲ實施スルコトヲ得シメ且

(二)　右諸當局ノ代表者ヲシテ政府ノ干涉ヲ必要トスルカ如キ將來ノ行動ニ付各其ノ本國政府ニ對スル提議ニ一致スルヲ得シムヘキコトヲ勧告ス

右會議ハ關係各當局間ニ各線ノ自治權ヲ毫モ毀損スルコトナク且現存ノ國際團體ノ機能ヲ侵害スルコトナクシテ最密接ナル共同作業ヲ設定スルコトニ特ニ努力スヘク而シテ專門代表者ハ他ノ諸問題中殊ニ設備ノ統一及改善並國際交通ニ關スル鐵道運轉ノ方法ニ對スル鐵道行政常設會議ノ創立ヲ審議スヘシ

右會議議題ノ主要項目中ニハ直通運賃率及爲替相場變動ニ起因スル國際運輸ノ障碍緩和ノ問題ヲ包含セシムヘシ

第七條　鐵道及水路ノ回復ニハ相當ノ日時ヲ要スヘキコトニ鑑ミ本委員會ハ實行可能ニシテ且望マシキ場合ニハ自動車運輸事業ヲ臨時開始セムコトヲ勧告ス

第八條　獨逸國ニアラサル關係ニシテ本問題ニ利害關係ヲ有スル場合ニハ當該國ノ代表者二名ヲ

[illegible]加ハタル國際聯盟ノ專門機關ニ託シタル以上各條ニ掲クル規定實施ノ成績ヲ時々考査シ且此ノ目的ノ爲關係列國ノ承認ヲ得タル專門家ノ特別會議ヲ召集スルコトヲ希望ス然レトモ國際港及國際可航水路ノ常設委員會ノ權限ハ之カ爲妨ケラルルコトナシ

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

(二) [illegible]

(一) [illegible]

[illegible]

公表第二十八號　　大正十一年六月十日

國際航空條約ノ實施

千九百十九年十月巴里ニ於テ米、英、佛、伊、日ノ五大國及白耳義、伯剌西爾、支那、葡萄牙、暹羅等合計二十箇國カ調印シタ國際航空條約ノ批准書寄託ハ本月一日巴里ニ於テ行ハレ、日本、英帝國、佛蘭西、白耳義、「ポリヴイア」、希臘、葡萄牙、「セルブ・クロアート・スロヴエーヌ」及暹羅ノ九箇國カ之ニ參加シタ尙祕露カ千九百二十年六月、「ニカラグア」カ同年十二月及「リベリア」カ本年三月此ノ條約ニ加入シテ居ル

元來此ノ條約ハ批准書寄託ノ日ヨリ四十日ヲ經テ效力ヲ發生スル規定トナツテ居ルカラ本月一日カラ四十日ヲ經テ即チ七月十一日カラ批准寄託國及加入國ノ間ニ實施セラレル從ツテ我國モ亦月十一日カラ此ノ條約ニ依リ發生スル各種ノ權利ヲ享受シ各種ノ義務ヲ負擔スル譯ヲ斯クシテ條約上カラモ世界ノ航空交通圏内ニ入ルコトニナツタ次第ヲアル

[illegible]

十一日ヨリ共ニ沿海州ニ於ケル撤兵ヲ開始シ本月二十日ヨリ四十日ヲ期シ撤兵ヲ開始シ十月十一日ヨリ撤兵ヲ開始シ本月二日ヨリ四十日ヲ期シ撤兵ヲ開始シ本年三月共ニ撤兵ヲ開始シ

露ハ此間ニ於ケル尚撤兵ヲ完了セザリシ

英帝國、伯國、白耳義、和蘭、伊、日ハ氏大國及白耳義、伯國西班牙、支那、伯國、

[illegible]

千九百十九年十月四日ニ於テ米、英、佛、伊、日ハ氏大國及白耳義、伯國西班牙、支那、伯國、

國際遠征隊ノ撤兵

公表第二十八號　大正十一年六月二十日

公表第二十九號　大正十一年六月二十四日

沿海州撤兵決定

帝國政府ハ本年十月末迄ニ沿海州ヨリ全部撤兵スルコトニ決定セリ居留民ノ保護ニ付テハ適宜ノ措置ヲ講スヘシ

WITHDRAWAL OF THE JAPANESE TROOPS FROM THE MARITIME PROVINCE OF SIBERIA.

June 24th, 1922.

The Japanese Government have decided to withdraw all of the Japanese troops from the Maritime Province of Siberia by the end of October, 1922.

Suitable measures will be taken for the protection of resident Japanese subjects.

當衙供述兵事

公表第二十六號

大正十一年六月二十四日

頭道溝馬賊襲撃事件詳報

大正十一年七月三日

六月二十八日ノ間島頭道溝馬賊襲撃事件詳報左ノ如シ

仁義軍ト稱スル馬賊團約百七十名(內鮮人十二名)ハ六月二十八日午前三時間島頭道溝市街ヲ襲ヒテ掠奪兇暴ヲ擅ニシタル後市街各所ニ放火セリ之ヨリ先右馬賊團ハ其ノ根據地ヲ出發シテ密林地帶ヲ潛通シ警備ハ休養シタル事ヲ夜間行動ヲ執リ到ル處其ノ宿泊部落ヲ厳重封鎖シテ一切ノ交通ヲ遮斷シ且非常ナル强行軍ヲ以テ二十七日夜頭道溝ノ西方約六邦里ノ地點ニ着シ直ニ前進タシテ翌二十八日午前二時早クモ頭道溝北方ノ高地ニ到着シ茲ニ全員ヲ三分シテ午前三時其ノ第一隊ヲ以テ市街ノ南方ヨリ第二隊ヲ以テ北方ヨリ第三隊ヲ以テ西方ヨリ一斉ニ猛烈急激ナル夜襲ヲ開始シ續イテ支那軍營、稅捐局、電話会司、我領事分館、支那人警察署、在留日本人家屋等ヲ主トシテ武器及金品ヲ目的トシテ殘忍兇暴ヲ逞シウシ我分館ニ闖入シタル二隊ハ暴地ニ監房ヲ造リテ其ノ一部ヲ破壞シ直チニ牧監囚人(既決鮮人二名、豫審中ノ鮮人四名)全部ヲ逸走セシメ手當ヲ尖第ニ掠奪殺戮ヲ行ヒタル上隊員達物ニ放火シ又市中ノ掠奪又了リタル後最後ニ屏ニ火ヲ

於テ警察署六時間ノ長キニ及ビ午前九時頃三十二、銃器十ヲ奪取シテ市ノ北方ニ移動セル
當時頭道溝ニ於ケル警備力ハ支那騎兵約百名警察官四十四名及税金徴収官警察官員四中警部以下二
十三名ナリシカ急報前間領事ハ直ニ警官隊ヲ安全地帯ニ派遣スルト共ニ館員ヲ督シテ館金防衛
ヲ為シ一面金ヲ在間島総領事館ニ輸スル為館員ヲ急行セシメタリ（此ノ時間ハ館ニ電話ヲ切断
シテ用ヲ為サズ）偶ノ間支那軍隊ニ於テモ突如全滅ナル襲撃ニ遭ヒテ狼狽シ作ラモ防戦稍勢
メタルモノ人如ク勝ノ進撃セシ死傷三十二ハ主トシテ支那軍隊ノ手ニ帰レタルモノト認メタ
ル

我間島総領事ハ午前五時四十分此ノ全報ニ接スヤ直ニ所属警察官ヲ召集シテ同六時先ツ巡査
三名ノ哨馬斥候ヲ派シ次テ本部警察官隊巡査四十名ヲ同六時四十分出発現場ニ
急行セシメ続イテ間島憲兵隊（朝鮮総督府経営）ヨリ派シタル救護班五名ハ衛生材料ヲ携帯シ
テ之ニ続行セリ主力警察隊ハ午前十一時三十分頭道溝分館ニ入リテ直ニ警戒ノ任ニ就キ救護班
亦午後零時三十分着、死傷ノ検査、負傷者ニ対スル應急手當ヲ施シ尚間島総領事館所在地龍井村
在留民會ノ組織ニ係ル五名ノ救護隊ハ主トシテ食料品ヲ整ヘテ同一時二十分現場ニ馳付ケ住民
及警察官ノ慰藉ニ當リ在龍井村長宗方秋郎等此ノ一行ト共ニ到着シテ遺族ノ吊慰ヲ為シタリ又
支那側ニ在リテハ二十八日局子街ヨリ軍隊二個中隊ヲ頭道溝方面ニ一個中隊ヲ龍井村ニ急派シ
テ警戒ニ努メタリ

此ノ凶変ニ因ル被害中主ナル者ハ本邦人即死二名（巡査一名ヲ含ム）重傷三名（内鮮人一名）焼失
家屋分館内附属建物二棟（間島郵便局分室巡査宿舎一棟、銃器弾薬倉庫物置一棟）居留邦人所有
三戸、鮮人所有三戸同半焼五戸、支那人側即死商埠局長、下士以下三名重傷数名、全焼家屋税
捐局、電話公司、陸軍管舎其ノ他十五戸ニ及ヘリ変後ノ警戒ニ關シテハ我間島総領事ハ不取敢
應急ノ措置トシテ龍井村並琿春ニ朝鮮側警察官ノ来援ヲ求メ支那側亦他所ノ軍警ヲ割キテ警戒
ニ従事シツツアルモ間島並琿春地方一帯ニ亘リテ馬賊ノ横行一層甚シカラムトスルノ模様アル
越ニテ各地来電ノ情報頻々トシテ騒ノ至ニ琿春ニ於ケル大殺虐事件ノ發生後数年ヲ出テスシテ
目リ再ヒ此ノ兇暴ヲ見タル間島地方一帯ノ民心ハ一斉ニ動揺ヲ来シ在住支那人ノ避難スル者相
踵キ居留邦人亦各地ニ大會ヲ開キテ支那側警備ノ信頼スヘカラサルヲ訴ヘ其ノ生命財産保護ノ
為頻ニ我出兵ヲ要請シ来リツツアリ

MOUNTED BANDITS' ATTACK ON TOUTAOKOW, CHIENTAO.

July 3rd, 1922.

On June 28th last, at 3 a.m., a gang of about 170 mounted bandits (including 12 Koreans), self-styled "Benevolence Army," attacked the town of Toutaokow, and after indulging in plunder and lawlessness, set many parts of the town on fire.

The gang of bandits had rushed from their base across a woodland, advancing only by night, and resting by day. In their advance they cut all possibility of communication with places where they halted and apparently by a remarkable forced march, they reached a point about 6 ri west of Toukaokow on the night of June 27. Continuing their advance, by two o'clock the following morning, June 28, they had reached a hill to the north of Toutaokow. At this point the entire gang was divided into three columns, which simultaneously started a surprise attack on the town at 3 a.m., with great fierceness and impetuosity, the first column advancing from the south, the second from the north, and the third from the west. The invaders attacked and relentlessly pillaged the Chinese barracks, the tax office, the telephone office, the local office of the Japanese Consulate, and houses of wealthy Chinese and of Japanese residents, their main object being apparently to loot arms and money. The gang which invaded the Japanese Consulate office immediately dashed to the prison in the compound where were kept Korean prisoners (two convicted and four under examination). The intruding bandits destroyed a corner of the prison, and set all those prisoners free. After indiscriminate plunder and massacre, they set the adjoining buildings on fire. They indulged in similar loot and plunder in other parts of the town, and committed incendiarism in a number of places. The lawless depredations continued for no less than six hours before the bandits retreated to the north of the town at 9 a.m., leaving behind 32 killed and 10 firearms.

At the time of the bandits' attack, there were about 100 Chinese and policemen, and 23 Japanese police officers attached to the Japanese Consulate. Vice-Consul Suwa immediately removed the photograph of his Majesty the Emperor to a place of safety, and attended to the defence of the Consulate, assisted by his staff; he also dispatched a messenger to the Japanese Consulate-General at Lungtsingtsun to ask for help (as the bandits had cut the telegraphic wires). In the meantime, the Chinese soldiers, stampeded as they were by the surprise attack, had endeavored, it seems, to resist the onrush, and it is believed that the 32 killed, left behind by the bandits, fell at the hands of the Chinese soldiers.

The Consul-General at Lungtsingtsun, receiving, at 5.40 a.m., news of the bandits' attack on Toutaokow, called up the police officers under his jurisdiction, and at 6 a.m., dispatched three mounted policemen as advance scouts. At 6.40 a.m. the main police force, 40 in strength, followed, under Police-Inspector Suyematsu. They were further followed by a medical corps of five man dispatched by the Chientao Charity Hospital (under the management of the Government-General of Korea).

The main police force reached the Japanese Consulate office in Toutaokow at 11.30 a.m., and immediately took up their duties. The medical corps arrived at 12.30, and attended to the disposal of the killed and to the medical treatment of the wounded. Another relief party of five men, organized by the Japanese Residents' Association at Lungchingtsun, where is the Japanese Consulate-General, arrived on the scene at 1.20 p.m., bringing supplies of food and other materials, and they assumed the duty of giving relief to the residents and police officials. With this corps also came the Buddhist missionaries at Lungchientsun, who took it upon themselves to console the families of killed or wounded. As to the Chinese troops, on June 28 two companies of soldiers were dispatched from Chutzechiech to Toukaokow, and another company to Lungchiengtsun to guard the region.

The casualties comprise, for the Japanese, two killed (including a policeman) and three seriously wounded (including a Korean). Japanese buildings burnt are: two buildings on the premises of the Japanese Consulate (one containing the local post-office and the policemen's dormitory and the other a storehouse of arms and ammunition), three houses owned by resident Japanese, and another three owned by Koreans; five houses were partially destroyed. As for Chinese casualties and damage, those killed comprise the chief of the local judicial and tax office and three soldiers, several being seriously wounded; the tax office, the telephone office, the military barracks and 15 other buildings were totally destroyed.

To meet the immediate exigencies of the situation following the incident, the Japanese Consul-General has arranged for the dispatch of policemen from Korea to Lungchingtsun and Hunchun. Some Chinese military guards have also been brought from another place for the protection of the menaced region. But there are reported to be indications pointing to the increasing prevalence of mounted bandits throughout the region of Chientao and Hunchun, and reports regarding the state of affairs in various places continue coming in. As a result, unrest is rife among the local inhabitants, with the memory of the wholesale slaughter at Hunchun of a few years ago fresh in their minds and with the present depredations of bandits under their eyes. Chinese residents are moving to safer places, and the Japanese residents are holding meetings, urging, on the plea that Chinese protective measures are unreliable, the dispatch of Japanese troops for the protection of Japanese lives and property.

公表第三十一號　大正十一年七月七日

頭道溝事件ニ關スル對支交渉

帝國政府ハ六月二十八日間島頭道溝ニ馬賊襲來シ帝國總領事館分館竝在留本邦人ノ生命財産ニ危害ヲ加ヘタル旨ノ報道ニ接シタルヲ以テ翌二十九日在支帝國公使ニ訓令シ不取敢大要左ノ趣旨ヲ支那政府ニ申入レシメタリ

今般間島頭道溝ニ馬賊來襲シ在留本邦人中死者二名ヲ出シタル外其ノ身體及財産ニ尠カラサル被害アリタル模樣ナル處右ハ畢竟支那官憲ノ取締不十分ナルニ由ルモノニシテ帝國政府ノ頗ル遺憾トスル所ナリ本件ニ付テハ帝國政府ハ臨機ノ措置トシテ不取敢若干名ノ警察官ヲ朝鮮側ヨリ派遣シタルカ今後同地方ノ状況如何ニ依リテハ適當ナル自衞ノ手段ヲ講スルノ已ムヲ得サルニ至ルヤモ計リ難キニ付支那政府ニ於テモ帝國政府ヲシテ右ノ如キ措置ニ出ツルノ要ナカラシムルヤウ至急地方官憲ニ嚴命シテ急速必要ノ措置ヲ執ラシメ本邦居留民ノ保護ニ萬遺算ナキヲ期セラレ度シ

次テ帝國政府ハ七月五日在支帝國公使ヲシテ更ニ大要左ノ趣旨ヲ支那政府ニ申入レシメタリ

大正九年九月蹂躪地方馬賊ノ襲撃ヲ被リタルカ當時尚再襲ノ虞アリシヲ以テ在間島帝國總領事ハ同地道尹ニ對シ嚴重警戒方ヲ要求シタルニ支那官憲ニ於テハ責任ヲ以テ警備ニ任スヘキコトヲ誓言シタルニモ拘ラス莽月ナラスシテ十月二日其ノ再襲ヲ見我總領事館分館ノ燒失邦人數十名ノ死傷其ノ他多大ノ損害ヲ被ルノ重大事件ヲ惹起シ續イテ間島一帶不穩ノ狀態ニ陷リ在留邦人ノ生命財産ハ危殆ニ瀕スルニ至レリ而モ支那官憲ハ之ニ對シ有效ナル治安維持ノ責ヲ盡ササリシニ依リ帝國政府ハ已ムナク邦人保護ノ必要上緊急自衛ノ措置トシテ軍隊ヲ出動シ漸ク同地方ノ治安ヲ維持シ得タル次第ナル處支那政府ニ於テハ自國軍警ノ手ヲ以テ十分警備取締ニ任シ在留邦人ノ保護ヲ完ウスヘシト爲シ帝國出動軍隊ノ撤退方其ノ後數次申出アリ依テ帝國政府ハ同年十一月(一)完全ニ治安ヲ維持スルニ足ル迄支那兵力ヲ增加スルコト(二)特ニ在留邦人ノ保護ニ留意スルコト(三)將來斯ノ種ノ事變再發シ支那側ノ措置機宜ニ適セサルトキハ帝國政府ハ專ヒ出兵シテ適當ノ措置ヲ執ルコトアルヘシトノ三項ヲ提示シ之カ承認ヲ條件トシテ撤兵スヘキコトヲ申入レタル處支那政府ニ於テハ地方ノ治安維持在留民生命財産ノ保護ハ當然其ノ責任ニ屬スルヲ以テ必要ノ軍隊ヲ增派シ完全ニ治安ノ維持ニ當リ斯ノ種事變ノ再發ヲ防止スヘキニ付出兵ノ儀ハ兼テ承認シ難キ旨同答シ來レリ然レトモ帝國政府ハ從來ノ經驗ニ徴シ在留邦人ノ保護ヲ安ンシテ支那側ニ一任シ得サルモノアリト認メタルヲ以テ若干ノ警官ヲ必要ノ箇所ニ增派駐在セシメ同時ニ將來緊急ノ場合ニハ已ムヲ得ス出兵ヲ實行スルコトアルヘキ旨ヲ聲明シテ大正十年四月出動軍隊全部ヲ撤退セル次第ナリ

然ルニ其ノ後支那政府ハ右警察官ニ付テモ出動軍隊ニ對シテ行ヘルト同樣之カ撤退方帝國政府ニ要求シ來レルコト幾回ナルヲ知ラス然レトモ帝國政府ハ輕々ニ本邦人保護ニ關スル支那政府ノ保障ニ信ヲ措ク能ハサリシヲ以テ遽ニ該要求ニ應スルヲ得スト思量シ其ノ儘今日ニ迫ヒタル次第ナル處果然這回ノ頭道溝事變ノ勃發ヲ見ルニ至リ支那側果次ノ聲明ヲ裏切リ遂ニ在留民ノ保護ヲ完ウスルニ至ラサリシハ帝國政府ノ頗ル遺憾トスル所ナリ

サレハ帝國政府ハ茲ニ支那政府ニ對シ克ク事變ノ事態重大ナルヲ悟リ本邦人保護ノ爲十分ナル應急措置ヲ講シ以テ間島地方ニ於ケル秩序ノ恢復ヲ計リ此ノ後同種事件ノ再發ヲ防ク爲有效ナル手段ヲ講セラレムコトヲ要望セサルヲ得ス若シ支那政府ニ於テ右當然ノ責ヲ盡ササルニ於テハ帝國政府トシテハ在留邦人保護ノ責任上不本意乍ラ或ハ再ヒ出兵ヲ敢行スルノ已ムヲ得サルニ至ルヤモ計リ難キニ付此ノ際支那政府ニ於テモ自ラ深ク省ミル所アリ斯ル事態ノ發生ヲ見サルヤウ措置セラレムコトヲ希望ス

NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT REGARDING THE TOUTAOKOU INCIDENT.

July, 7, 1922.

The Japanese Government, having been informed that on June 28 last a band of Mounted Bandits invaded and attacked Toutaokou, Chientao, inflicting damage on the branch office there of the Japanese Consulate-General and on the property of Japanese residents and also causing casualties among the latter, instructed the Japanese Minister in Peking on June 29 last to make a representation to the Chinese Government, substantially as follows:

The Imperial Japanese Government sincerely regret to note that the attack of Mounted Bandits on Toutaokou, Chientao, which the Japanese Government are informed has resulted in the death of two of the Japanese residents and further caused them considerable bodily injuries and property damage, is obviously due to the inadequate control exercised by the Chinese authorities. To meet the urgent exigencies of the situation, the Japanese Government have dispatched some police forces from Korea to the scene of trouble. Since the conditions in the disturbed region may possibly take such a turn as will compel the Japanese Government to take suitable defensive measures, the Japanese Government hope that the Chinese Government will immediately instruct the local Chinese authorities promptly to take such steps as will render it unnecessary for the Japanese Government to resort to such measures, and will thus ensure the adequate protection of the Japanese residents.

Further, the Japanese Government made another representation, through their representative in Peking, to the Chinese Government on July 5th last, substantially as follows:

It being feared, following the attack in September, 1920, of Hunchun and district by Mounted Bandits, that another attack would be made by them, the Japanese Consul-General demanded of the local Taoyin that proper protective measures be taken against that possibility, and the Chinese authorities pledged themselves to assume full responsibility for protection. In spite of this pledge, when scarcely a month had elapsed, that is, on October 2, there was, as had been feared, another attack, proving so serious that the branch office at Hunchun of the Japanese Consulate-General was burnt, scores of Japanese were killed or wounded and other considerable damage was sustained. Thereafter, a threatening situation has prevailed throughout the entire region of Chientao, with the lives and property of Japanese residents exposed to danger.

The Chinese authorities having failed to discharge their duty of effectively maintaining peace and order in the said region, the Japanese Government, as an urgent defensive measure for the protection of their nationals, dispatched troops to the disturbed area, an action which made it possible to maintain the local peace and order. Yet the Chinese Government repeatedly proposed

that the Japanese troops be withdrawn, on the plea that Chinese military guards could adequately control and guard the region and fully ensure the protection of the Japanese residents. Accordingly, in November, 1920, the Japanese Government proposed to withdraw their troops, on condition that China agree to the stipulations that the strength of the Chinese military forces guarding the said region be sufficiently increased to ensure a complete maintenance of peace and order, that the Chinese authorities pay particular attention to the protection of the Japanese residents, and that if the measures taken by China in the event of a similar occurrence in the future were not adequate to meet the requirements of the situation, the Japanese Government might again send their troops and take such steps as might be deemed fit. In reply, the Chinese Government stated that, since it is naturally their duty to maintain the local peace and order and protect the lives and property of foreign residents, they would dispatch such additional troops as would be needed to maintain peace and order completely and thus to prevent incidents similar to that under consideration, and therefore that the Chinese Government could not see their way to give previous consent to the dispatch of troops by Japan. However, the Japanese Government, perceiving, in the light of their experience, the inadvisability of leaving the protection of their nationals solely to the Chinese authorities, dispatched some additional police forces to be stationed in places considered necessary, and withdrew all her troops in April, 1921, at the same time announcing that in a future emergency Japan might be compelled to send her troops again.

Subsequently, the Chinese Government demanded, as repeatedly as they had urged the withdrawal of Japanese troops, that the Japanese police forces mentioned in the foregoing should likewise be withdrawn. However, the Japanese Government, being unable to place unqualified reliance on the assurances of the Chinese Government for the protection of the Japanese residents, considered it impossible to give a ready consent to the Chinese demand, and there the matter rested until the recent incident at Toutaokou occurred. It is with a great regret that the Japanese Government note that the Chinese authorities have failed, contrary to their repeated assurances, to fulfil their duty of protecting foreign residents.

In these circumstances, the Japanese Government must hope that the Chinese Government fully realizing the gravity of the situation will promptly take adequate measures to protect the Japanese residents and to restore order in the Chientao region, and further, take effective steps to prevent the repetition of any similar incident in the future. Should the Chinese Government fail to fulfil this bounden duty, the necessity of protecting the Japanese residents might compel the reluctant Japanese Government to dispatch troops again, and it is hoped, therefore, that the Chinese Government will fully realize their responsibility and take such effective measures as will relieve the threatened situation.

今 案 第 三 十 二 號　　大正十一年七月十四日

薩哈連州内占領地縮小

帝國政府ハ此ノ度薩哈連州内ニ於ケル占領地域ヲ縮小スルヲ適當ト認メ本年九月末迄ニ樺太島ノ南部地方ヨリ全部撤兵スルコトニ決定セリ

北部樺太ノ占領ハ尼港虐殺事件ノ解決ヲ俟ツテ之ヲ解除スベシ

WITHDRAWAL OF JAPANESE TROOPS FORM A CERTAIN PART OF THE PROVINCE OF SAGHALIEN.

July 14th, 1922.

The Japanese Government, considering it expedient to reduce the extent of the territory occupied by their troops in the Province of Saghalien, have decided to withdraw by the end of September of this year all of their troops from the districts opposite the Island of Saghalien.

As for the northern or Russian part of the Island of Saghalien, it is their intention to terminate the occupation as soon as a satisfactory settlement for the Nicolaievsk affair has been

樞密院議事筆記

公表第三十二號　大正十年十二月十四日

小笠原諸島ノ帝國領土ニ關スル件

公表第三十三號　大正十一年八月五日

華盛頓會議ニ於テ締結セラレタル諸條約ノ批准ニ關スル件

華盛頓會議ニ於テ締結セラレタル諸條約ハ

一、太平洋ニ關スル四國條約並追加協定

二、海軍軍備制限ニ關スル條約

三、潛水艦及毒瓦斯ニ關スル五國條約

四、支那ニ關スル九國條約

五、支那關稅ニ關スル條約

ノ五種ヲアツテ此ノ外主トシテ支那ニ關スル十二ノ決議ヲ決定シテ居ル日本政府ハ華盛頓會議終了後此等ノ條約ノ批准ヲ奏請シ樞密院ハ御諮詢ニ依ツテ銳意議事ヲ進行シテ全部御批准アラセラレ然ル可キ旨奉答濟ニナツテ居タカ日本ハ他國ノ振合又ハ準備ヲ顧ミス偏ニ此等條約並決議ヲ忠實ニ尊重實行シ度キ意嚮ヲアツテ政府ハ此ノ趣旨ヲ以テ初メヨリ萬事措置シ來ツタカ今回攝政宮

皇下ニ於テハ先進諸国ニ倣ヒ直チニ此條約ノ批准ヲ決シ給ヒ八月五日親々批准書ニ御署名遊サレタ結ニ於テ日本ハ海軍軍縮條約発効前ニ国スル最後ノ手續ヲ了シタ後ヲ以テ直チニ其ノ方針ヲ貫徹シテ海軍軍令部ノ條約決議ノ支持精神ヲ實現スルコトニ益々努力スル覚ヲアル所ノ如ク海軍軍縮條約ノ正式ノ批准ハ日本ガ最早タ之ヲ行ヒ外務省ハ御批准書ヲ直チニ海軍軍縮ノ英米仏ヲ始メ其ノ他ノ諸国ニ於テ時機出来次第何時ニテモ批准ノ寄託ヲナシ得ル次第デアル

因ニ海軍軍令部ノ廃海軍軍縮ニ於テ抵抗セラレタ「ヤップ」其ノ他太平洋ニ於ケル我委任統治地域ニ関スル條約並山東ニ関スル條約ハ既ニ批准交換ヲ遂ヲ實施セラレ居ルハ先ニ公表ノ通リデアル

STATEMENT REGARDING THE RATIFICATIONS OF THE TREATIES CONCLUDED AT THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

August 7th, 1922

The treaties concluded at the Washington Conference are five, namely:

1. The Four-Power Treaty concerning the Pacific, and Supplementary Agreement.
2. The Treaty concerning the Limitation of Naval Armament.
3. The Five-Power Treaty concerning Submarines and Noxious Gases.
4. The Nine-Power Treaty concerning China.
5. The treaty concerning the Chinese Customs Tariff.

In addition, twelve resolutions with reference to China were adopted at the Conference.

After the termination of the Conference, the Japanese Government submitted these treaties to the Throne for ratification, and, in response to the Imperial inquiry, the Privy Council proceeded to deliberate upon them, finally reporting to the Throne on the advisability of the ratification of all the treaties. Japan was animated by the desire of respecting these treaties and resolutions and of faithfully carrying them into effect, regardless of the progress of the other signatories in the matter of ratification.

On his return to Tokyo from Hokkaido, H. I. H. the Prince Regent ratified the treaties, affixing his signature to the instrument of ratification on August 5.

Japan has now gone through the last procedure in connection with the ratification of the Washington treaties and agreements, and the Japanese Government will use their utmost endeavors for the fulfilment of their avowed policies in strict adherence to the spirit as well as the letter of the treaties and resolutions agreed upon at Washington.

Of all Signatory Powers, Japan is the first to effect the formal ratification, and the Foreign

Office will immediately proceed to forward the ratification to Washington so as to be able to deposit it whenever the other Powers shall have completed their preparations therefor.

It may be added in this connection that the Treaty respecting Yap and other mandated territories in the Pacific Ocean, and that respecting Shantung, have already been put in force through the exchange of ratifications, as previously stated.

長春會議決裂ニ關スル內田外務大臣ノ聲明

長春會議ノ不成功ニ終リタルハ帝國政府ノ最モ遺憾トスル所ナリト雖之カ爲政府ノ撤兵方針ニハ何等變更ヲ來スコトナク浦潮其ノ他大陸ヨリノ撤兵ハ豫定ノ如ク十月末迄ニ結了スヘシ只タ北樺太ニ關シテハ從來數次聲明セル如ク尼港事件ノ解決ト同時ニ之カ撤兵ヲ行フヘク而モ帝國政府ハ本件ニ關聯シテ何等領土的意圖ヲ包藏スルモノニアラサルコトヲ茲ニ言明セムトス

帝國政府ハ對西伯利關係ノ調整ヲ期シ出來得ル限リ寛容ニシテ且互讓的ナル方針ヲ以テ鋭意右目的ノ達成ニ力メタ當初ヨリ極メテ明瞭ナル了解ノ下ニ齊多及莫斯科代表者ト長春ニ會議セシメタリ然ルニ同會議劈頭ニ於テ帝國代表者ハ曩ニ「ゼノア」及海牙ニ於テ歐洲諸國ノ經驗セルト同一ノ困難ニ逢着スヘキヲ感得セリ抑モ帝國政府ノ欲スル所ハ齊多政府トノ暫行協定ニ據リ邊境ニ對スル不法ノ侵犯ヲ防キ危險ナル宣傳ヲ終熄セシメ且合法ニ西伯利ニ在住スル日鮮人民ヲ保護セムトスルニ在リシハ政府ノ豫テ明ニ宣言シタル所ニシテ西伯利在留帝國臣民ノ私有財產權ヲ承認セシメ通商其ノ他ノ業務遂行ノ自由ヲ認メシムルハ獨リ舊露國政府トノ條約ニ基キ居住營業ノ權利ヲ有

ズル為ノ日本人ノ利益タルノミナラズ不幸ナル西伯利亜国民ノ利益タルヲ信ジタリ

面シテ帝国政府ハ露国政府ニ於テモ右ノ如キ暫行協定ノ締結ヲ欲シタルモノト信ジ又嫌太北半占領軍隊ノ撤退ハ迅ク彼ノ帝国領事ヲ始メ七百餘名ノ帝国臣民カ殘留ナル愛蘭ノ尼ニ達セタル所謂尼港事件ノ解決ノ暁ニ置ルベキコトハ露国政府ニ於テモ異ト了解セル次第ナリト確信セリ然又露国政府ハ従来ノ態度ニ基キ進ニ西伯利撤兵ヲ決シ若々之ヲ實行シツツアリ右ニ關シテハ在留日本人ハ勿論露国人諸国團ヨリ撤兵ノ結果西伯利ノ騒擾ヲ来シ各国ノ帝国迄テハ邦人ニ對スル危害ヲ誘発スベキヲ恐レ撤兵ノ延期ヲ請願シ来ル向キアリタル處帝国政府ハ此ノ上駐兵ヲ續ケ徒ニ我政策ニ對スル批難誹謗ヲ招クヲ欲セス断シテ撤兵ヲ繼續セル次第ナリ長春會議ニ於テハ其所謂政府ハ初メヨリ始ト露国政府ヲ無視スルノ態度ヲ執レル處右其所謂政府ハ既能ニ於テハ能勢私有財産權ヲ認定シ来リタルニ關ミ帝国政府ニ於テハ長春會議ニ對スル能國間ノ協議ニ付キ疑ヲ有シ遂ニ果シテ其地禁止ヲ確定スルノ意思アリシヤ否ヤヲ疑ハナルヲ得サル次第ナリ唯如上ノ暫行ニ期ラスシテ帝国政府ハ国民ト共ニ深ク露国民ノ窮狀ニ同情ヲ寄スルト同時ニ西伯利ニ於テ平和並秩序ノ維持セラレムコトヲ切ニ希望スルモノナリ

STATEMENT OF THE FOREIGN MINISTER REGARDING THE CHANGCHUN CONFERENCE.

September 27, 1922

The failure of the Changchun Conference is a matter of deep regret to the Japanese Government, but it means no change in our policy of withdrawing our troops from Siberia. The withdrawal from Vladivostok and other mainland points will be concluded by the end of October. As for Saghalien, our retirement from the northern or Russian half of the island will take place, as repeatedly stated, as soon as the Nicolaievsk affair has been settled. The Japanese Government has no territorial design in this or any other connection.

The Japanese Government has been earnestly striving to adjust the relations between the Japanese and the Siberian peoples, as well as with other countries: and it certainly cannot be said that we have failed to show a liberal and conciliatory policy in meeting the views of other peoples and governments. With an understanding, which we believed was very clear, our delegates met the representatives of the Chita and Soviet Governments at Changchun. But hardly had the Conference opened before it became evident that our Delegation was to meet difficulties of the same character in dealing with the Moscow representatives, as the European nations had met recently at Genoa and the Hague. It was made clear in advance that we

sought a working arrangement with the Chita Government which would protect our frontiers from lawless incursions, terminate hostile propaganda, and give protection to Japanese and Koreans residing lawfully in Siberia. We hoped to obtain the recognition of the rights of private ownership of property for our people, and freedom to trade and conduct their affairs and these things, we believed, would benefit the unfortunate Russians in Siberia, as well as the approximately ten thousand Japanese and the Koreans, who still reside and attempt to conduct their businesses there by right of treaty with the former Government of Russia.

We had been led to believe that the Chita Government also wished to conclude such an arrangement, and that it understood very clearly that the occupation of the northern half of the island of Saghalien would not be discussed, except in connection with a consideration of the Nikolaievsk massacre, in which over seven hundred Japanese, including the Consul, had been massacred under circumstances of a particularly brutal character.

In order to demonstrate Japan's good faith the Japanese Government had ordered, and had actually begun, the withdrawal of Japanese troops from Siberian towns. Various groups of Russians as well as Japanese petitioned our Government not to withdraw the troops, fearing the development of lawlessness and warfare among Russian factions, as well as against Japanese. But in spite of such possibilities the Japanese Government, determined to give no further reason for criticism or suspicions of Japan's policy, decided to continue the withdrawal.

In view of the fact that the Moscow Government, whose representatives at Changchun immediately assumed a dominant position over that of the Chita representatives, has persistently denied the right of private ownership of property in European Russia, the Japanese Government cannot but doubt the sincerity of the Soviet intentions at Changchun, and their willingness to enter into an agreement to terminate propaganda. However, the Japanese Government, in accordance with the wishes of the Japanese people, deeply sympathizes with the afflicted Russian people and profoundly desires that peace and order may be maintained in Siberia.

公表第三十五號　大正十一年十一月一日

東支及西伯利横斷鐵道聯合國監督事務終了

竝對支申入ノ件

西伯利駐屯ノ帝國軍隊ハ本年十月二十五日ヲ以テ撤退ヲ完了セルヲ以テ千九百十九年一月ノ東支及西伯利横斷鐵道聯合國監督協約第五項ノ規定ニ鑑ミ帝國政府ハ他關係國政府ト協議ヲ遂ケ在浦潮聯合國委員會及在哈爾賓技術部ノ帝國代表者ニ對シ此等機關ノ終了事務ヲ急キ十月三十一日迄ニ其ノ完結方並右協約ノ下ニ任命セラレタル我專門家ノ召還方ヲ訓令セリ

尙帝國政府ハ將來ニ於ケル東支鐵道ノ經營運行ノ確保改善ニ對シ多大ノ利害關係ヲ有スルヲ以テ他關係國政府ト歩ヲ協調ヲ遂ケ置キタルカ今回在支帝國公使ヲシテ十月三十一日支那國政府ニ左ノ通申入レシメタリ尙關係列國代表者モ同趣旨ノ申入レヲナシタリ

左記

以書簡致啓上候陳者帝國浦潮派遣軍ハ本月二十五日ヲ以テ西伯利本土ヨリ引揚ケ茲ニ聯合國軍隊ハ全部該地方ヨリ撤退セル次第ナルヲ以テ今般關係各國ハ歩ヲ揃西亞國民ノ爲ニ一時東支鐵道及

西伯利鐵道ヲ運行スルノ目的ヲ以テ千九百十九年一月聯合國間ニ締結セラレタル此等條約ニ關スル協定ハ千九百二十二年十月三十一日限消滅スルコトニ同意シ既ニ帝國政府ニ於テハ右千九百十九年ノ協定ニ基キ設置セラレ爾來此等鐵道ヲ能ク世界商業ノ自由通路トシテ維持スルニ最モ與ツテ力アリタル在浦潮聯合國委員會及在哈爾賓技術部帝國代表者ニ對シ聯合國各同僚ト共ニ此等機關ノ事務ヲ整理シ同日ヲ以テ其ノ業務ヲ終了スヘキ旨訓令濟ニ有之候

右ノ次第ヲ貴國政府ニ通達スルニ際シ帝國政府ハ最近華盛頓會議ニ於テ採用セラレタル左記決議ヲ確認致候

東支鐵道ヲ其ノ利害關係者ノ爲ニ保全スルニ付テハ鐵道ニ對シ並其ノ運用及使用ニ從事スル者ニ對シ一層ノ保護ヲ與フルコト、業務ノ能率ヲ擧クル爲職員ノ選任ニ一層留意スルコト且財產ノ消耗ヲ防ク爲資金ノ使用ヲ一層經濟的ナラシムルコトヲ必要トス

本問題ハ適當ナル外交機關ヲ通シ速ニ處理セラルヘシ

帝國政府ハ更ニ當時貴國以外ノ各國ニ依リ採用セラレタル左記決議ヲ確認致候

支那國以外ノ諸國ハ東支鐵道ニ關スル決議ヲ協定スルニ當リ前記諸國カ該鐵道建設ノ基礎タル契約及之ニ基ク支那國ノ行爲ヨリ生スルモノト認ムル東支鐵道會社ノ株主、社債權者及債權者タル外國人ニ對スル義務並該鐵道ノ占有及管理ニ對スル支那國政府ノ權力行使ヨリ生スル義務ノ責任ニ付今後主張スルノ權利ヲ留保ス

（前記諸國ハ此ノ義務ヲ以テ信託ノ性質ヲ有スルモノト認ム）ノ履行又ハ不履行ニ關スル支那國ノ權利ヲ留保ス

右決議ニ關聯シ帝國ハ從來直接又ハ前記聯合國委員會及技術部ヲ經テ東支鐵道援助ノ爲ニ貸與セル資金材料其ノ他一切ノ權利ヲ留保シ且帝國政府ハ東支鐵道カ何等現存ノ諸權利ヲ毀損スルコト無ク結局當該權利者ニ還附セラルルノ目的ヲ以テ保存セラヘキ期待ヲ明ニスルト共ニ該鐵道カ有效ナル運行ヲ持續シ貴國ヲ含ム各國人民ニ對シ能ク商業ノ自由通路トシテ特權ノ付與又ハ差別待遇等ノコト無ク一律平等公平ニ維持セラルヘキハ當然ノ儀ト思料致候

帝國政府ハ又前顯ノ關係並過去四年間ニ亘リ物質上並聯合國委員會又技術部ノ事業ニ依リ東支鐵道ノ維持運行上重要ナル寄與ヲ爲セルノ事實ニ鑑ミ今後該鐵道ノ經營狀態並斯ク貴國政府ノ責任ニ歸シタル義務ノ履行方ニ關シ引續キ深甚ノ注意ヲ怠ラサルヘク候

將又之ト同時ニ帝國政府ハ本問題ニ關シ貴國政府ニ對シ善隣ノ友誼ト滿腹ノ好意トノ披瀝スルト共ニ協議協同ノ精神ヲ以テ該鐵道ノ保全並各關係者ノ爲ニ有效ナル運行ヲ確保スル爲何時ニテモ出來得ル限リ貴國政府並關係各國政府ト共ニ協力援助スルニ吝ナラサルヘキコトヲ言明致候

[illegible]

ANNOUNCEMENT CONCERNING THE TERMINATION OF THE ALLIED CONTROL OF THE CHINESE EASTERN AND TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAYS.

November 1st, 1922.

The withdrawal of the Japanese troops from Siberia having been completed by October 25, 1922, and having regard to the provisions of Clause 5 of the Inter-Allied Agreement for the control of the Chinese Eastern and Trans-Siberian Railways, of January, 1919, the Japanese Government, on consultation with the other Governments concerned, have instructed the Japanese representatives on the Inter-Allied Committee in Vladivostok and on the Inter-Allied Technical Board in Harbin to expedite the winding up of the affairs of those bodies so that this task can be completed by October 31, and have also sent instructions for the recall of the Japanese experts appointed under the agreement mentioned above.

The Japanese Government, being greatly interested in the maintenance and amelioration of the management and operation of the Chinese Eastern Railway in the future, had had consultation with the Governments of the other countries concerned, and, through their representative in Peking, made the following representation to the Chinese Government on October 31, similar representations being also made by the representatives of the other Powers concerned:

Under the instructions of my government, I have the honour to inform your Excellency that the withdrawal of the Japanese expeditionary forces in the Siberian mainland having been completed on the 25th instant, thus marking the final withdrawal of the allied troops from these regions, it has been agreed among the Powers concerned that the Inter-Allied Railway Agreement of January, 1919, the purpose of which was to operate temporarily the Chinese Eastern and Trans-Siberian railways in the interest of the Russian people, definitely terminates on October 31st 1922.

The Japanese representatives on the Inter-Allied Committee at Vladivostock and the Technical Board at Harbin, both of which were created by the said 1919 agreement and have since been making the most efficient contributions toward the maintenance of these railways as a free avenue of the world's commerce, have accordingly been instructed by the Japanese Government at once to proceed in collaboration with their allied colleagues to the winding up of all affairs of their respective organizations and to terminate on that date any further functioning of these bodies.

In conveying the above information to the knowledge of the Chinese Government, the Japanese Government confirm the resolutions with respect to the Chinese Eastern Railway adopted

at the recent Washington Conference which read as follows:

"Resolved, That the preservation of the Chinese Eastern Railway for those in interest requires that better protection be given to the railway and the persons engaged in its operation and use, a more careful selection of personnel to secure efficiency of service, and a more economical use of funds to prevent waste of the property.

That the subject should immediately be dealt with through the proper Diplomatic channels."

"The Powers other than China, in agreeing to the resolution regarding the Chinese Eastern Railway, reserve the right to insist hereafter upon the responsibility of China for performance or non-performance of the obligations towards the foreign stockholders, bondholders and creditors of the Chinese Eastern Railway Company which the Powers deem to result from the contracts under which the railroad was built and the action of China thereunder and the obligations which they deem to be in the nature of a trust resulting from the exercise of power by the Chinese Government over the possession and administration of the railroad."

Japan in this connection reserves to itself all the rights including those with respect to the advances in money and material which have been made by it in aid of the Chinese Eastern Railway, either directly or through the medium of the Inter-Allied Committee or the Technical Board. The Japanese Government also reaffirm their concern in the preservation of the Chinese Eastern Railway with a view to its ultimate return to those in interest without impairing any existing rights as well as their continued interest in the efficient operation of the railway and its maintenance as a free avenue of commerce open to citizens of all countries including China without favour or discrimination.

Having regard to their concern in the above and to the important contributions which they have made to the maintenance and operation of the Chinese Eastern Railway during the past four years, both materially and through the services of the Inter-Allied Committee and the Technical Board, the Japanese Government will not fail to continue to observe carefully the administration and operation of the railway and the manner in which the Chinese Government discharge their obligations which they have thus assumed.

At the same time the Japanese Government desire to assure the Chinese Government of their friendly interest and entire good-will and readiness to assist or cooperate in a spirit of mutual consultation and accord with the Chinese Government and the other Governments concerned, at any time, in any practical way, with a view to conserving the railway and assuring efficient operation in the interest of all concerned. I avail etc.

公表第三十六號　　大正十一年十一月二十七日

露國避難民ノ處置ニ關スル外務當局談

露國避難民ニ對スル我處置ニ關シ屢誤報ヲ傳フル者アルモ其ノ眞相左ノ如シ

元山ニ着セル露國避難民ハ浦潮ヨリ遣レタル「スタルク」提督ノ率ユル艦船二十五隻ニ依リシ者約七千名（內軍人三千二百名、普通民二千三百名、船員及其ノ家族千五百名）ヲ加ヘ合計約九千名ニシテ此ノ中滿洲行ヲ希望スル者ニ對シテハ輸送ノ便宜ヲ與ヘ旅費ヲ有セサル者ハ滿鐵ニ於テ割引ヲ爲スト共ニ殘類ハ赤十字社ニ於テ負擔スルコトトシ約千七百名（內自費出發者八百餘名、赤十字社ノ補助ニ依レル者八百餘名）ノ輸送ヲ終ヘタル處突然支那側ヨリ避難民ノ東支沿線滯留ハ治安ニ妨碍アルヲ以テ之カ滿洲輸送差止方ヲ申出テ既ニ哈爾賓着避難民百數十名ヲ長春ニ送還スルニ至レルヲ以テ已ムヲ得ス我方ハ滿洲ヘノ輸送ヲ中止シタルカ傷病者約五百名ハ入港ト共ニ直ニ之ヲ稅關倉庫ニ收容シ朝鮮官憲及赤十字社ニ於テ十分ノ手當ヲ給スルト同時ニ婦女子約千名ヲ上陸セシメ救護ヲ加フル等人道上應急保護ヲ與ヘツツアリ滿洲輸送ニ關シテハ支那側ト交渉ヲ重ネタルモ未タ落着セス他方浦潮ニ於ケル赤軍革命委員ハ此等避難民ニ對シ一

INTERVIEW GIVEN BY AN OFFICIAL OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE REGARDING THE RUSSIAN REFUGEES IN CHOSEN.

Circulation has been given to misrepresentation regarding the measures taken by the Japanese authorities toward the Russian refugees at Gensan, and the facts of the case are given below:

The Russian refugees at Gensan numbered approximately 9,000 including about 7,000 (comprising 3,200 soldiers or sailors, 2,300 civilians, and 1,500 seamen with their families) who have arrived from Vladivostok in 25 vessels led by Admiral Stark. Of that number, the Japanese authorities provided transportation facilities for those who desired to go to Manchuria, it being arranged that where the refugees have no means to pay for the transportation, the charges should be discounted by the South Manchuria Railway Company and that the reduced fares should be paid by the Red Cross Society. Under this arrangement, about 1,700 (a little over 800 by their own means and the remainder by aid of the Red Cross Society) had started for Manchuria when suddenly China protested that the transportation of the Russian Refugees should be stopped on the ground that their stay along the Chinese Eastern Railway might disturb the peace and order of the locality, and sent back to Changchun about one hundred Russians who had reached Harbin. Under these circumstances, the Japanese authorities were compelled to stop the transportation of the Russian refugees to Manchuria.

Of the refugees arriving at Gensan the sick and wounded, numbering about 500, were quartered in the Customs warehouses immediately on their arrival, and the Japanese authorities and the Red Cross Society are giving them the best possible treatment, while about 1,000 women and children were allowed to land at once to receive relief and protection. Thus efforts have been made to meet the exigencies of the situation from the standpoint of humanity.

Though negotiations have been resumed regarding the transportation of the Russian refugees to Manchuria, no settlement has yet been reached. On the other hand, the Revolutionary

Commission of the Red Army at Vladivostok proposed to guarantee the personal safety of the refugees and repeatedly urged that they return to Vladivostok, but they would not consent. Before the departure of the refugees from Vladivostok, General Dieterichs intimated to the Japanese military authorities that the former Vladivostock Government would bear the expenses for the transportation of about 5,000 of the fugitive Russians, but no such payment has been made.

Though it seems that the Russian refugees have sufficient provisions to last them until December 1st, yet in view of the fact that it is not only difficult to provide livelihood for them in Japanese territory but that it would be impossible for Japan to continue to give them relief indefinitely when personal safety for them is guaranteed in Siberia, it is considered advisable to send them, in so far as is possible, to Vladivostok on a formal pledge being given by the Russian authorities at that port that they shall have personal security and freedom to proceed to North Manchuria if they so desire. For these purposes negotiations are proceeding, and of the vessels mentioned above, 14 have already sailed southwards in the direction of Fusan.

公表第三十七號　　大正十一年十二月一日

山東細目商議

山東鐵道關係以外ノ交渉案件ハ五十數回ノ商議ヲ經テ全部協定ヲ了シ十二月一日午前九時調印ノ運ヒトナレリ又青島行政引渡並守備軍ノ撤退ハ日本側ニ於テハ何時ニテモ之ヲ實行スルノ手筈整ヒ居ルモ支那側ノ希望ニ依リ十二月五日實行ノコトニ決定セリ尚引續キ山東鐵道關係ノ商議ヲ繼續スヘク其ノ調印モ遠カラサルヘシ從テ山東鐵道引渡ハ條約上ノ期限タル明年三月ヲ俟タスシテ近ク實行セラルルコトトナルヘシ

山東細目商議

山東細目商議第一委員會關係事項ニ關スル協定

日本政府ハ曩ニ華盛頓ニ於テ調印セラレタル山東懸案ニ關スル條約ノ規定ヲ恪守シ誠實ニ之カ實施ニ關スル細目ノ協定ヲ遂ケムカ爲公正妥當ナル方針ノ下ニ本年六月以來小幡公使以下ヲシテ支那委員ト商議セシメタルカ爾來行政及公有財產等ニ關スル條約所定ノ第一委員會ハ五十餘回山東鐵道ニ關スル條約所定ノ第二委員會ハ十數回ノ會議ヲ重ネ日支兩國互讓妥協ノ結果十二月一日午後一時三十分左記要領ノ通第一委員會關係事項ニ關スル協定ノ調印ヲ見ルニ至レリ尙第二委員會ハ未了ノ事項アリ引續キ會議ヲ繼續スル次第ナルカ遠カラス解決ヲ見ルニ至ルヘシ

日本政府ハ山東問題カ日支兩國間ニ多年不幸ナル懸案トナリ其ノ間往々內外ニ對シ誤解ノ因ヲ成シ來リタル處今回日支兩國ニ取リ滿足ナル妥結ヲ見ルニ至リ茲ニ此等誤解ヲ一掃スルコトヲ得タルカ爲更ニ日支兩國間和親友好ノ氣運ヲ進メ以テ極東平和確保ニ資スルコト多大ナルヘキヲ信ス尙膠州行政ヲ十二月十日支那ニ引渡スト共ニ日本軍隊全部(憲兵ヲ含ム)ハ其ノ後直ニ撤退セラルヘシ

左記

第一協定文

第一章　租借地ノ還附

一　十二月十日正午ヲ以テ一切ノ行政權ヲ引渡スヘシ右引渡後、條約、約定、慣例等ニ依リ日本領事ニ屬スルモノヲ除クノ外行政上ノ一切ノ權力及責任ハ支那政府ニ歸ス

二　山東條約第三條及第四條所定ノ行政及公有財產（埠頭港灣ヲ含ム）ノ移轉竝必要ナル文書引渡ノ細目協定及實施ノ權限ヲ有スル日支兩國引繼委員ヲ選任シ行政引渡後一箇月以內ニ引繼事務ヲ完了セシム

三　支那政府ハ民事及刑事ノ裁判訴訟行爲其ノ他司法行爲ノ效力ヲ承認ス

第二章　日本軍隊ノ撤退

日本軍隊（憲兵ヲ含ム）ハ行政引渡ノ日ヨリ二十日以內ニ撤退ヲ完了ス

第三章　土　地

山東條約批准交換前ノ許可ニ係ル貸下土地ハ現在ノ期間滿了後同一條件ニテ更ニ三箇年ノ租借ヲ許可ス右期間滿了後之カ更新ヲ許可スルモ其ノ條件ハ青島商埠地土地規則ニ依ル但シ批准交換前ニ於ケル貸下土地ト雖許可條件中ニ定ムル期限內ニ築造又ハ工作ニ着手セサルモノハ此ノ限ニ在ラス

山東條約批准交換後ノ許可ハ總テ日本官憲ニ於テ之ヲ取消ス但シ行政引渡期日以前ニ築造又ハ工作ニ着手シタルモノニ限リ引續キ貸下許可方ニ付特ニ優先的考慮ヲ加フ

第四章　公有財產

一　領事館及居留民團用保留財產

（甲）總領事館及官舍

（イ）廳　舍　現遞信部

（ロ）官　邸　現民政長官官舍及附近一萬五千坪ノ無償永租

（乙）總領事館館員宿舍トシテ左ノ建物及附屬土地ヲ保留ス

（イ）佐賀町　二十四番地及久留米町三十四番地官舍二棟

（ロ）萬年町　二十、二十二番地官舍二棟

（ハ）濱松町　十五、十七、十八番地官舍三棟

（ニ）馬國町　官舍二棟
（ホ）佐賀町　十一番地官舍一棟
（丙）日本居留民團ノ爲保留スルモノ左ノ如シ
（イ）現在ノ日本人會　（ロ）化學試驗所（日本商業會議所用トシテ使用ス）　（ハ）中學校、女學校及第一小學校　（ニ）青島神社　（ホ）忠魂碑　（ヘ）青島病院　（ト）青島齋場　（チ）火葬場　（リ）墓地

二　鐵道沿線ニ於ケル保有財產ノ處理ニ付テハ開埠地決定ノ際別ニ之ヲ協定ス

第五章　電信電話

一　海底電線ハ無償折半ヲ承認シ各自國ニ接近セル部分ヲ運用シ其ノ距離ニ關スル事項ハ別ニ協定スルト同時ニ支那政府ハ現在ノ獨占權ノ期限滿了後自發的ニ之ヲ回收セムコトヲ準備シ且電話ニ關スル獨占權ヲ新ニ認許セサルコトヲ聲明ス

二　青島及濟南無線電信局ハ一般公衆電報ヲ取扱ヒ在青島各電信局ハ日本文字電報ヲ取扱ヒ鐵道沿線主要驛ニ於テ公衆電報ヲ取扱ヒ又青島濟南間電話ヲ公用ス

第六章　製鹽業

鹽輸出條件

一　日本ハ大正十二年ヨリ向フ十五年間年額最高三億五千萬斤最低一億斤ノ範圍ニ於テ青島鹽ヲ購買ス但シ右期間滿了後ハ更ニ協議スヘシ

二　支那ハ日本ノ購買スヘキ青島鹽ニ對シ大正十年一月日本國政府所定ノ鹽質檢定規則ニ依ル品質（色合ヲ含ム）ノ檢定ヲ施行スヘシ但シ將來變更ノ必要アルトキハ更ニ協定スヘシ

三　鹽受渡地點ハ門司其ノ他日本專賣局ノ指示スル地點ニ在ル倉庫トス但シ門司以外ノ地點ニ輸入スルモノニ付テハ他ノ輸入鹽ニ於ケルト同樣ノ運賃差額（其ノ輸入地點ト門司迄トノ）ヲ支拂フモノトス

四　日本ノ青島鹽購買ニ關シ前記以外ノ詳細事項ハ日支各主務官廳ヲシテ協定セシム

第七章　公有財產及鹽業補償金

一　公有財產及鹽業補償金計壹千六百萬圓ノ內貳百萬圓ハ引渡後一箇月內ニ現金ヲ以テ支拂フヘシ

二　爾餘ノ壹千四百萬圓支拂ノ國庫證券ノ重ナル條件左ノ如シ