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Def. Doc. No. 1392

Translated by
Defense Language Branch

Speech of Wang, Chief of the Nationalist Government
(Weekly Report No. 217)

Now the fundamental treaty adjusting diplomatic relations between Japan and China has been concluded, and with the beginning of new era in Sino-Japanese relations a fresh light is shed on the path of the two great nations of Japan and China who have come to act in concert with each other. It is only natural that Japan and China should be on friendly terms, and rather unnatural for them to be enemies. As the Father of our Nation, said, Japan and China should co-operate in every respect. What prevented them from co-operating in the past is the faults on both sides that caused a state of distress lasting for more than three years. I am thinking of the State of mind of martyrs in our national cause on the eve of their death. Undoubtedly they would not have desired to see the fall of China, and the exhaustion and ruin of both Japan and China. They would certainly have desired the days of peace, co-existence and co-prosperity of both of these countries. This also is the real wish in the hearts of the oppressed people in the Chungking area. However they don't express it.

There would be no one even among those insisting on a war against, who do not desire to see the day of peace, co-existence and co-prosperity realized between Japan and China.

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But they think either that such a day will never come, or that it is still premature. Nevertheless, the day has come when China and Japan should restore peace for their coexistence and coprosperity.

The treaty provides that both Japan and China shall respect each other's sovereignty and territory and remove such actions and causes that will destroy the friendly relations existing between these two countries. So long as these provisions are in force such a quarrel as mentioned above will never arise between Japan and China. This is not a mere declaration, and all future actions of these two countries will prove it. Now the diplomatic policy of these two countries came to be agreed on that of coexistence and coprosperity, or mutual destruction and disgrace. The military economic and cultural co-operation of these two countries became not only possible, but also extremely necessary. At the present time, the international communications have so much developed that the distance between the countries of the world has been so shortened that international relations between them become closer as the days go by and the collective activity of countries has naturally become a sine qua non. In such days, even the country which adopted the slogan of "glorious isolation" in the past can not help giving up her traditional policies and accomodating herself to the circumstances. So it is only natural for Japan and China to form an axis, promote the welfare of both countries and insure the peace in East Asia. If there had not been insistence upon the war and interference with the restoration of peace on the part of the Chungking Government,

the present treaty would have been accomplished more rapidly. Because of the hindrance to the restoration of peace between Japan and the Nationalist Government, Japan could not help continuing her war against the Chungking Government even during her negotiations with Nationalist Government about the peace treaty. Hereupon, actions which Japan deems to be necessary during the war must continue. This is, of course, painful for the Nationalist Government and is by no means the original desire of Japan. This is entirely the punishment imposed on the Chungking Government. All the compatriots of China; Japan has agreed that she will complete the withdrawal of her troops in two years after the armistice, and that she will not as before put such restraint on China as the victorious countries in Europe did upon the defeated, for example, to withdraw their troops only after the completion of reparations by the defeated, or to despatch the troops again on account of delay in reparations. The other day, I gave my last advice again to the Chungking side, because there was actually no reason why they should prolong the war, and because China would forever lose her hopes of reconstruction in the future, if they still continue the war tenaciously and waste the driving power of our nation as well as the vital power of the people. In short, to save the situation we must take a wider view of things.

The present signing of the Sino-Japanese treaty is not for momentary convenience's sake, but for lasting amity between China and Japan and for eternal peace in East Asia as well.

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Although Manchuria composed of four north-eastern provinces, is essentially a part of Chinese territory, ten years has already passed since the 9.18 Incident. All the world have seen the changes that have taken place during these ten years. In the declaration announced by the Chinese Nationalist Party on April of 27th year (1938) in its extraordinary plenary session of all-China representatives. At Wuchang-Hankow there was made a clear and accurate manifestation concerning this matter. In August of 28th year (1939), we revised that manifestation in the declaration issued at the Sixth all-China session in Shanghai. Since the removal of the seat of the Nationalist Government to Nanking in March this year, we are adopting our policy along this line. Hence the present announcement of the joint declaration of Japan, Manchuria and China. We, the people of these three countries have been, and will be brethren. Each of us ought to endeavour to bring about the happiness of the people and ensure the eternal peace of East Asia, acting side by side in concert and co-operating with one other. In my opinion the idea of Greater Asia is what Dr. SUN, father of our nation, advocated. In recent years, it developed into the movement for an East Asiatic League, which advocates the formation of a bloc under the four fundamental principles, of political independence, military alliance, economic co-operation and cultural fusion, of every nation in East Asia, thereby contributing to the establishment of eternal peace in the world, as well as in East Asia. If we march on in co-operation, toward such a common goal

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friendly relations between racial countries in East Asia can be promoted all the more and their affection increased. I hope that all the Chinese brethren will in sincere co-operation share and complete this grave responsibility of our days.

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CERTIFICATE OF SOURCE AND AUTHENTICITY

I, HAYASHI, Kaoru, who occupy the post of Chief of the Archives Section of Foreign Office, hereby certify that the document hereto attached, written in Japanese, consisting of 5 pages and entitled "Speech of Wang, Chief of the Nationalist Government" is an exact and authorized excerpt from an official document in the custody of Japanese Government (Foreign Office).

Certified at Tokyo,
on this 3 day of March 1947

HAYASHI, Kaoru (seal)

Signature of Official

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed hereto in the presence of the Witness.

At the same place, on this same date.

Witness: HAYASHI, Kaoru

TRANSLATION CERTIFICATE

I, William M. Clarke, of the Defense Language Branch hereby certify that the foregoing translation described in the above certificate is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a correct translation and is as near as possible to the meaning of the original document.

/S/ William M. Clarke

Tokyo, Japan
Date 8th May 1947

Not used

Def, Doo 1392

週報情報局編輯

昭和十五年十二月四日發行

汪國民政府主席談

週報二一七號所載

今回日華國交調整基本條約が締結され、日華關係はこれによつて一新紀元を劃し、日華兩大民族に一筋の光明ある道を拓き、相提携するに至つた。日華兩國が友となるは自然で、敵となるは不自然である。孫國父がいつた如く、日華兩國は如何なる方面から考へても提携協力して行くべきである。從來提携協力出来なかつたのは兩國共に過失があり、三年有餘痛心すべき現象を造り上げたがためである。私は一人々々の同胞の人民戦士がその當に死なんとする時、どんな心境をもつてゐたか知らうかと考へる。彼等はきつと中國が亡び、日華兩國が共に傷つき、共に遠れることを見たくはなかつたであらう。彼等はきつと日華兩國が和平を回復し共存共營の日の來ることを望んだであらう。たゞ重慶方面の被壓迫民衆にしても、心の中の眞の叫びはこれである。たゞ口に言はないだけである。抗戦を主張する人達でも、どうして日華兩國

が和平を回復し、共存共營の日の來るのを望まないものがあらう。たゞ彼等はかやうな日が來ないと思ひ、或ひは時期尙早だと思つてゐるだけである。しかし今や、日華兩國が和平を回復し共存共營すべき日が到來した。條約によれば日華兩國相互にその主權及び領土を尊重し、兩國間の友誼を破壊するが如き措置並びに原因を撤廢するとある。かうした規定がある以上、日華兩國は今後再び以上のやうな争ひに立ち至らないのである。これは單なる宣言ではなく、將來兩國間の一切の行動と事實がこれを證明するであらう。今や兩國の國交方針は、共存共營共亡共辱に一致した。兩國の軍事、經濟、文化等の提携協力も亦全く可能であるのみならず兩國の提携は兩國にとり極めて必要となるに至つた。蓋し現在世界各國は交通が發達したため、相互間の距離は著るしく短縮され、その關係日に々緊密の度を加へ、いつれも自然と集團的行動が要求され、從來「光榮ある孤立」を標榜してゐた國家も、この時代に於てはその傳統政策を放棄し、環境に適應せざるを得なくなつた。されば日華兩國が樞軸を結成し、兩國の福利を増進し、東亞の和平を保障するのは當然の

ことである。重慶方面が抗戦を主張し和平を妨害しなかつたならば今次の條約はもつと迅速に完成したであらう。和平を妨害し日本と國民政府の和平を妨げたため、日本は國民政府と和平條約の締結を交渉してゐる時でも、重慶側に對して依然として戦争を繼續せざるを得なかつた。此處に於て戦争繼續中日本がやむを得ずと認める行爲は、その存在を繼續しなけばならない。これは國民政府に於て、もとより苦痛とする所であるとともに、日本に於ても決して本願とするものではない。これは全く重慶方面が受けるべき罰である。

全國同胞よ、日本は停戦後二年以内に於て撤兵を完了すべき事を諾した。且つ依然、歐洲各國の戰勝國がその戰敗國に加へたやうな束縛を中華民國に加へず、即ち賠償を完済したる後撤兵するやうな、又賠償遅延のため眞に出兵するやうなことはないのである。余は先日重ねて重慶方面最後の忠告を行つた。何となれば、彼等が實際上更に戦争を長びかす理由はないからである。もし依然として執拗に戦争を延引せしめ、國家の原動力と人民生活力を消耗し盡すならば、中國

は將來永久に復興する望みを失ふからである。

これを要するに、我等の時局を收拾するには大局より遠望しなければならぬ。今次の日華條約の調印は一時の便宜のためにも非ず、日華兩國永久の親睦と東亞永遠の平和のためになせるものに外ならない。東北四省の滿洲は、本來中國領土の一部分であるが、九、一八事變以來今日まで既に十年を経た。この十年間の時日の推移は、これ世人の共に見る所である。二十七年四月中國に民黨が武漢に於て臨時全國代表大會を開き發表した宣言中、この問題に關しては、かねて明確なる表明をなした。

二十八年八月上海に於て第六次全國大會を開いた際の宣言中に、更にその改訂を加へた。今年三月國民政府南京遷都以來は、この方針に基いて進みつつあるのである。故に今次の日滿華三國共同宣言を發表したものであつて、われらは既往に於てまた同胞たると同時に、將來またこれと同様であつて、肩を並べて相携へ協同して、各國が人民の幸福と東亞永久の平和保障に向つて努力しなければならぬ。

思ふに大亞細亞主義は國父孫先生の提唱せしところである。最近は更に

發展して、東亞聯盟の運動となり、東亞各民族國家の政治獨立、軍事同盟、經濟合作文化交流の四基本原則の下に聯盟を結成し、以て東亞の永久的平和に貢獻すると同時に、世界の永久的平和に貢獻せんとするに至つた。かゝる共同目標を有し共同して前進せば、東亞各民族國家の關係はますます親睦を加へ、ますます相互親愛を加へ得るものである。全國同胞は同心戮力、この時代の重大責任を負擔し、この時代の重大使命を完成せんことを望む。

文書ノ出所竝ニ成立ニ關スル證明書

自分、林 馨ハ外務省文書課長ノ職ニ居ル者ナル處ニ茲ニ添付セラレタル日本語ニ依ツテ書カレ五頁ヨリ成ル汪國民政府主席談（週報二一七號所載）ト題スル書類ハ日本政府（外務省）ノ保管ニ係ル公文書ノ拔萃ノ正確ニシテ眞實ナル寫シナルコトヲ證明ス

昭和二十二年三月三日 於東京

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立會人 佐藤 武五郎