



昭和三年

外務省公表集

第九輯

外務省



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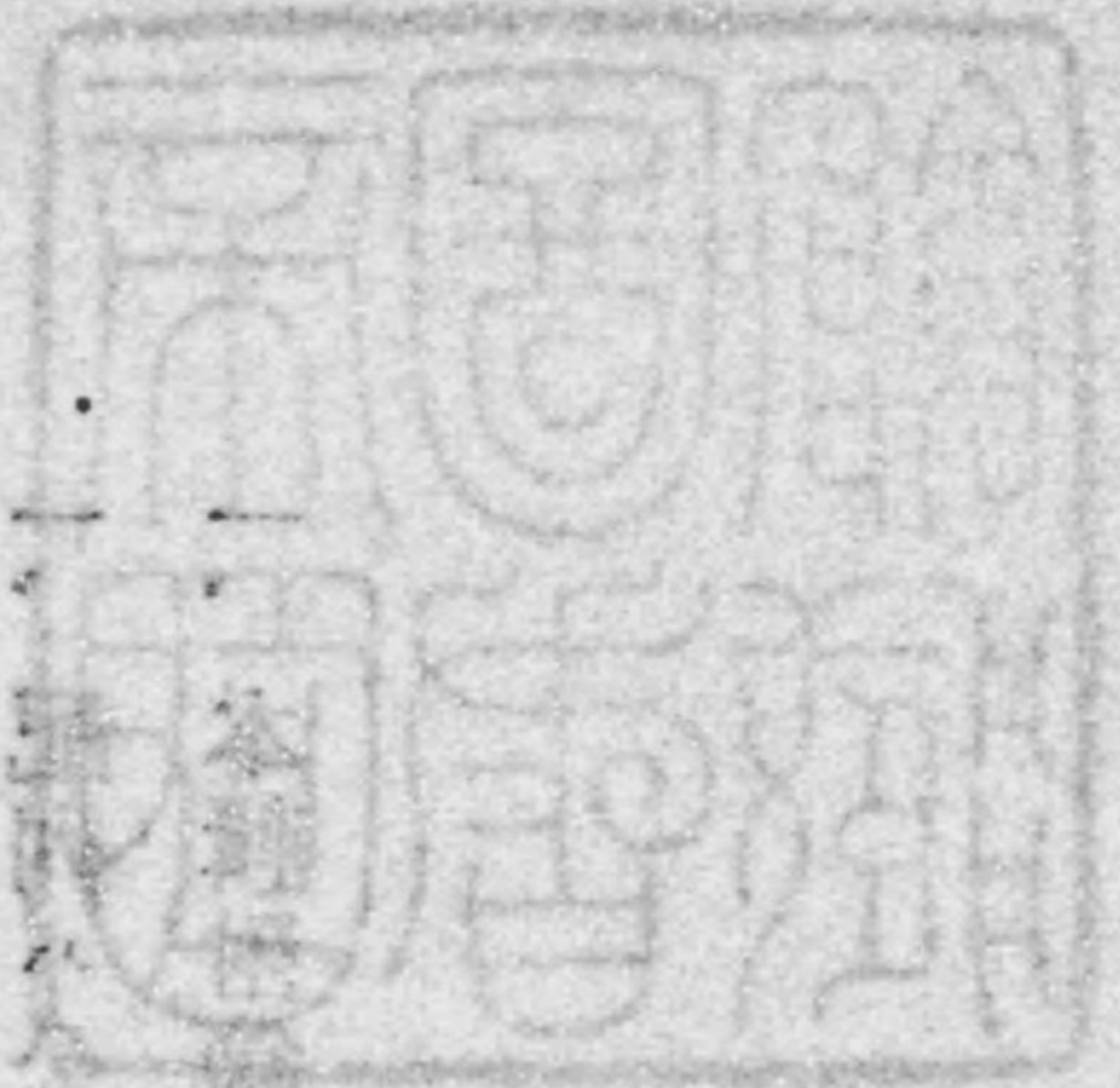
凡例

一、本輯ハ昭和三年中ニ於テ外務省公表ノ形式ニ依リ文書ヲ以テ發表セ
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公表時期ノ順序ニ依レリ
本輯附録ハ外務省公表ノ形式ニヨラサル發表ヲ摘録セルモノナリ

發行所寄贈本





一、本報ハ國際二年中ニ於テ外務省公報ノ整理ニ力ヲ盡シテ其ノ重要ナル事項ヲ採録シテ之ヲ刊シタリ

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外務省公報本

外務省公表集 第九輯

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外務省公表集 第九輯

第一、日露漁業協約改訂調印

(一月二十四日公表)



明治四十年七月締結ノ日露漁業協約ハ大正八年九月其ノ有効期限滿了シタルモ當時露國ニハ正當政府ト認ムルモノナカリシヲ以テ之カ更新又ハ改正ヲ正式ニ交渉シ難カリシ處大正十四年十二月帝國政府ハ同年一月締結ノ日露基本條約第三條ノ規定ニ遵ヒ該漁業協約ノ改訂商議ニ付「ソ」兩國全權ノ間ニ交渉ヲ開始シタリ爾來年々閱スルコト二年餘幾多ノ迂餘曲折ヲ經テ本年一月二十三日露都ニ於テ改訂條約並附屬文書一切ノ正式調印ヲ了シ茲ニ多年ノ懸案ヲ解決ス

本條約ハ舊漁業協約ノ規定中(イ)我當業者ニトリ不便不利ナル點ヲ矯正スルコト(ロ)曖昧不備ナル點ヲ補正スルコト及(ハ)協約締結以後發生シタル諸般ノ變化就中技術ノ進步ニ副ハサル點ヲ改正スルコトノ趣旨ヲ以テ折衝シ來リタルモ其ノ間彼我ノ交讓妥協ニ依リ今回ノ成案ヲ見ルニ至リタル次

二
第ナルカ其ノ内容ヲ摘記スレム (一)漁業ノ意義 (二)漁業區域 (三)漁業經營權ノ獲得方法 (四)漁區ノ
競賣ト最低價格 (五)漁區貸下期間 (六)漁業使用人ノ國籍 (七)漁場越年者 (八)漁業關係者ノ渡航
(九)船舶ノ通航 (一〇)漁獲標準高 (一一)漁務方法 (一二)漁獲物ノ製造方法 (一三)鑛詰工場 (一四)漁業用物件ノ
輸入 (一五)漁獲物ノ輸出 (一六)税金公課 (一七)勞働條件等ヲ規定シ條約文ハ英文ヲ以テ作成シ條約ノ存
續期間ハ八年トシ爾後十二年毎ニ更新若クハ改訂スルコトセリ
又本條約ハ印刷後四箇月以内ニ東京ニ於テ批准交換ヲ行ヒ批准交換ノ日ヨリ第五日ニ於テ有效ト
ナルコトトナリ居レリ

第二、山東派兵ニ關スル聲明

帝國政府ハ四月二十日左記ノ通聲明セリ

(四月二十日公表)

帝國政府ハ支那ノ動亂ニ際シ一黨一派ヲ支援スルカ如キコト無キハ勿論ナルモ多數邦人ノ居住ス
ル地方ニ於テ治安亂レ禍害邦人ニ及フノ虞アル場合ニハ適宜自衛ノ措置ヲ執ルノ已ムヲ得サルモ
ノアルヘキハ曩ニ山東派遣軍撤退ニ際シ特ニ聲明シタル所ナリ
今ヤ山東戰況ノ急轉ト共ニ動亂將ニ邦人居住地方ニ波及セムトシツツアルニ付已ムヲ得ス前記聲
明書ノ趣旨ニ從ヒ内地ヨリ約五千ノ一部隊ヲ青島ヲ經テ膠濟鐵道沿線ニ派遣シテ在留邦人ノ保護
ニ任セシメ尙應急ノ措置トシテ該師團ノ到着迄支那駐屯軍ヨリ不取敢三個中隊ヲ濟南ニ派遣セシ
メラルルコトトナレリ

右ノ如ク再ヒ山東方面ニ派兵スルノ已ムヲ得サルニ至レリト雖モ右ハ自衛上已ムヲ得サルノ措置
ニシテ支那國及其ノ人民ニ對シ何等非友好的意圖ヲ有シ若ハ南北兩軍ノ何レニ對シテモ其ノ軍事
行動ニ干涉スルモノニ非サルヲ勿論ナリトス而シテ同地方在留邦人保護ノ見地ヨリ軍隊派駐ノ必

Translation.

At the time the Japanese troops were withdrawn from Shantung, the Japanese Government took occasion to declare that, while they had no intention of countenancing any particular party or faction in connection with the disturbances in China, yet, if the peace and order in localities containing many Japanese residents were disturbed, giving cause for apprehension that the safety of the said residents might be affected, the Japanese Government would be constrained to take such measures of self-protection as might be required.

In view of the sudden change of the situation in Shantung, which has precipitated disturbances threatening to involve the region where the Japanese reside, the Japanese Government are now compelled, in pursuance of the above-mentioned declaration, to dispatch from Japan proper a contingent of about 5,000 soldiers to the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway zone via Tsingtao for the protection of the Japanese residents. Pending the arrival of these soldiers, three companies drawn from the Japanese garrison in China will be sent to Tsinan as an emergency measure to meet the situation.

It need scarcely be stated that the dispatch of troops by the Japanese Government again to the Shantung districts is an unavoidable measure of self-protection, by no means implying anything like an unfriendly intention towards China and her people, or an interference with the military operations of any of the Northern and Southern forces. It may be added that, as soon as the Japanese Government consider it no longer necessary to maintain the troops for the protection of the Japanese residents in the affected areas referred to above, the troops will be immediately withdrawn, as on the last occasion.

第三、山東派兵ニ關スル聲明

(五月九日公表)(口頭)

帝國政府ハ五月九日左記ノ通聲明セリ

曩ニ動亂濟南方面ニ波及セムトスルヤ同地方在留邦人保護ノ爲ニ軍隊ヲ派遣スルト同時ニ右派兵ニ關シ帝國政府ノ態度ヲ闡明スル所アリタリ

然ルニ濟南ニ於ケル不祥事件ノ發生以來同地方ノ事態惡化シ現在ノ兵力ヲ以テシテハ居留民保護ニツキ萬全ヲ期シ得サルノ憾有ルノミナラス青島ト濟南トヲ連絡スル山東鐵道ハ隨所ニ破壞セラレ交通ノ確保ヲ期シ難キノ現狀ニ在リ仍テ同方面居留民ノ保護ニ遺憾無カラシメ且ツ山東鐵道交通ノ確保ヲ期スル目的ヲ以テ第三師團ヲ山東ニ増派セラルルコトナレリ

今次ノ増兵ハ上述セル如ク山東方面在留邦人ノ保護及之ニ必要ナル山東鐵道交通ノ確保ヲ期スルニ在ルカ故ニ其ノ目的ハ第一次派兵ノ際ニ於ケルト何等異ル所無シ

右第三師團ノ増派ト共ニ別ニ五箇中隊ヲ内地ヨリ天津ニ派遣セラルルコトナリタルカ右ハ曩ニ支那駐屯軍ヨリ應急ノ措置トシテ其ノ一部ヲ濟南ニ派遣シアル事情ニ顧ミ來ル六月内地ヨリ派遣

セラルヘキ支那駐屯軍ノ定期交代部隊ノ出發期ヲ繰上ケ此ノ際派遣セラルルコトナリタルモノナリ尙長江及南支方面ニ巡洋艦、驅逐艦若干ヲ増派セラルルコトナリタルカ右ハ南方諸地方ニ於テ濟南事件ニ關スル萬一ノ誤解ヨリ意外ノ事端ヲ發生スルカ如キ場合居留民ヲ保護セムトノ目的ニ出テタルニ外ナラス

要之今次陸兵ノ増派及軍艦ノ増遣ハ濟南事件ニ關聯シテ生スルコト有ルヘキ不祥事件ニ對シ居留民ノ生命財産ヲ保護セムトスル趣旨ニ外ナラスシテ其ノ必要止ムニ從ヒ隨時撤退セラルヘキモノナルコトハ言ヲ俟タサル所ナリトス

Translation.

When recently the disturbances in China threatened to spread to Tsinan, the Japanese Government dispatched troops for the protection of Japanese residents in that region, and took occasion to explain their attitude in connection with that unavoidable course of action.

It is now to be observed that, since the occurrence of the deplorable incident at Tsinan,

the situation in that district has so much increased in gravity that the present strength of the Japanese troops there is insufficient for the protection of the Japanese residents. The Shantung Railway, connecting Tsingtao and Tsinan, is destroyed at various places, making it impossible, as things stand at present, to ensure the means of communication by that route. In these circumstances, it has been decided to dispatch the Third Division to Shantung with the object of securing the necessary protection to the Japanese residents and of ensuring the communication of the Shantung Railway.

The present dispatch of additional troops being intended, as stated above, to protect the Japanese residents in Shantung and to ensure the communication of the Shantung Railway which is essential for that purpose, its object is in no way different from that of the first dispatch of troops.

Together with the dispatch of the Third Division, it has been decided to send five other companies from Japan proper to Tientsin. They were originally scheduled to be sent in June next as a periodical relief for the Japanese Garrison in China, but the date of their departure has been advanced in view of the circumstance that a part of the Garrison has recently been sent to Tsinan as an emergency measure. It has also been decided to dispatch an additional number of cruisers and destroyers to the Yangtze and to South China for the purpose of safeguarding the Japanese residents in case unforeseen happenings should occur in Southern districts

out of possible misunderstandings relating to the Tsinan incident.

The present dispatch of additional troops and warships is intended for no other purpose than that of protecting the lives and property of the Japanese residents against such unfortunate incidents as might possibly occur in connection with the Tsinan affair, and it need scarcely be added that they will be withdrawn, as occasion permits, on the disappearance of the necessity for their continued maintenance.

第四、滿洲治安維持ニ關スル對支覺書

(五月十八日公表)

帝國政府ハ在支芳澤公使並在上海矢田總領事ニ對シ五月十八日ヲ期シ夫々張作霖氏並南京政府
外交部長黃郛氏ニ左記覺書ヲ交付シテ帝國政府ノ態度ニ付詳細説明ヲ爲スヘキ旨訓令シタリ

覺書

永年ニ亘ル支那戰亂ノ結果一般國民ノ生活ハ極度ノ不安ト困憊トニ陥リ支那在留外國人亦居ニ安
ンシ業ニ從フニ由無キ狀況ニ在ルヲ以テ戰亂カ一日モ速ニ終熄シ統一セル和平ノ支那ヲ見ルニ至
ラムコトハ外人ノ齊シク熱望スル所ニシテ殊ニ支那ノ隣邦トシテ利害關係特ニ深キ帝國ノ翹望
シテ措カサル所ナリ然ルニ今ヤ動亂京津地方ニ波及セムトシ滿洲ノ地モ亦將ニ其ノ影響ヲ蒙ラム
トスルノ虞有ルニ至レル處抑モ滿洲ノ治安維持ハ帝國ノ最モ重視スル所ニシテ苟クモ同地方ノ治
安ヲ紊シ若クハ之ヲ紊スノ原因ヲ爲スカ如キ事態ノ發生ハ帝國政府ノ極力阻止セムトスル所ナル
カ故ニ戰亂京津地方ニ進展シ其ノ禍亂滿洲ニ及ハムトスル場合ニハ帝國政府トシテハ滿洲治安維
持ノ爲適當ニシテ且ツ有效ナル措置ヲ執ラサルヲ得サルコトアルヘシ然レトモ交戰者ニ對シ嚴正

中立ノ態度ヲ持スヘキ帝國政府ノ方針ニ至ツテハ固ヨリ何等變改無キ次第ナルカ故ニ右ノ如キ措
置ニ出ツル場合ニ於テモ其ノ時機ト方法トニツキテハ兩者ニ對シ何等不公平ナル結果ヲ生スルニ
至ラサルヤウ周到ノ注意ヲ拂フノ用意有ルコトヲ確言ス

Translation.

MEMORANDUM.

The life of the population in China is characterized by extreme unrest and distress owing
to the constant disturbances there, which have now extended over many years: and foreign
residents enjoy there no assurance of safety in the pursuit of their occupations. It is, accord-
ingly, the earnest desire of Chinese and foreigners alike that the disturbances should terminate,
as soon as possible, in such a manner as may lead to the emergence of a united and peaceful
China. Especially is this keenly hoped for by Japan, whose interests are specially and deeply
involved, on account of her being China's nearest neighbour.

The disturbances, however, now threaten to spread to the Peking and Tientsin districts,
and it is feared that Manchuria may also be affected.

The Japanese Government attach the utmost importance to the maintenance of peace and
order in Manchuria, and are prepared to do all they can in order to prevent the occurrence

of any such state of affairs as may disturb that peace and order, or constitute a probable cause of such disturbance.

In these circumstances, should the disturbances develop further in the direction of Peking and Tientsin and the situation become so menacing as to threaten the peace and order of Manchuria, the Japanese Government, on their part, may possibly be constrained to take appropriate and effective steps for the maintenance of peace and order in Manchuria. It must be noted, however, that the policy of the Japanese Government, which consists in maintaining an attitude of strict neutrality towards the contending forces, remains unchanged in every respect, and that, should the course of events be such as to render the above-mentioned measure imperative, the Japanese Government will, in respect of the time and method of its adoption, exercise due care to provide against any unfair consequences arising to either of the two opposed parties.

第五、戦争拋棄條約ニ關スル第一次對米回答

(五月二十六日公表)

田中外務大臣ハ五月二十六日在京米國大使ニ左ノ書翰ヲ手交シ同時ニ在京佛國大使ニ對シ右ノ寫ヲ添ヘ書翰ヲ以テ回答セリ

以書翰啓上致候陳者本年四月十三日附第三三六號貴翰ヲ以テ合衆國政府ノ訓令ニ基キ合衆國政府カ戰爭ノ廢止ヲ實現スル目的ヲ以テ佛蘭西國、英國、獨逸國、伊太利國及日本國政府並ニ贊意ヲ有スル他ノ諸國政府ト共ニ署名スル用意アル條約ノ形式ヲ大體表示セル多數國間條約草案ヲ御傳達相成敬承致候之ト同時ニ閣下ハ客年六月「ブリアン」氏ノ提案ヲ以テ始マル合衆國政府及佛蘭西共和國政府間ノ最近交換往復文書ノ寫ヲ封入セラレ且合衆國政府ハ帝國政府カ閣下ノ傳達セラレタル草案ノ如キ條約ノ締結ニ付好意的考慮ヲ加フルヲ得ヘキヤ若シ然ラストセハ右條約文ニ特ニ如何ナル修正ヲ加フレハ受諾シ得ヘキヤニ付通知ニ接セムコトヲ希望セララル旨開示セラレ候帝國政府ハ戰爭ノ全廢ヲ企圖スル合衆國今次ノ提案ノ崇高仁慈ナル目的ニ衷心同感ノ意ヲ表シ右目的達成ノ爲最モ誠實ナル協力ヲ致スヲ欣快トスル旨閣下ニ通報致候

合衆國提案ハ獨立國家ニ對シ自衛ノ權利ヲ拒否セス且國際聯盟規約及「ロカルノ」諸條約中ニ包含セラルルカ如キ一般平和ヲ保障スル約定ノ義務ト何等抵觸スルモノニ非スト了解致候仍テ帝國政府ハ前記六國間ノ討議ニ依リ本件條約ニ付各國相互ニ受諾シ得ヘキ條文ノ一致協定ヲ實現シ得ヘキコトヲ確信シ且帝國政府ハ世界全國民ノ共通ノ願望ナリト信スル戰爭ノ廢止及各國民間ニ恒久普遍ナル平和時代ノ樹立ヲ確保スル目的ヲ以テ右討議ニ於テ誠意協議スルヲ欣幸トスルモノニ有之候

右回答旁本大臣ハ茲ニ重テ閣下ニ向テ敬意ヲ表シ候 敬具

昭和三年五月二十六日

外務大臣 男爵 田 中 義 一

在本邦米國大使

チャールス・マクヴェー閣下

Translation.

Tokio, May 26th, 1928.

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Note No. 336 of April 13th last, transmitting to me under instructions from the Government of the United States, the preliminary draft of a proposed multilateral treaty representing in a general way a form of treaty which the Government of the United States is prepared to sign with the French, British, German, Italian and Japanese Governments and any other Governments similarly disposed, with the object of securing the renunciation of war. At the same time Your Excellency enclosed a copy of the correspondence recently exchanged between the Governments of the United States and the French Republic commencing with a proposal put forward by M. Briand in June, 1927: and you intimated that the Government of the United States desired to be informed whether the Japanese Government were in a position to give favourable consideration to the conclusion of such a treaty as that of which you enclosed a draft - and if not, what specific modifications in the text would make it acceptable.

I beg to inform Your Excellency that the Government of Japan sympathize warmly with the high and beneficent aims of the proposal now made by the United States, which they take to imply the entire abolition of the institution of war, and that they will be glad to render

their most cordial co-operation towards the attainment of that end.

The proposal of the United States is understood to contain nothing that would refuse to independent states the right of self-defence, and nothing which is incompatible with the obligations of agreements guaranteeing the public peace, such as are embodied in the Covenant of the League of Nations and the Treaties of Locarno. Accordingly the Imperial Government firmly believe that unanimous agreement on a mutually acceptable text for such a treaty as is contemplated is well capable of realization by discussion between the six Powers referred to, and they would be happy to collaborate with cordial good will in the discussion with the purpose of securing what they are persuaded is the common desire of all the peoples of the world - namely, the cessation of wars and the definite establishment among the nations of an era of permanent and universal peace.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to Your Excellency, Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, the assurance of my highest consideration.

Signed: Baron Giichi Tanaka,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

His Excellency

Mr. Charles MacVeagh,
Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary of the United
States of America.

第六、濟南事件ニ關シ國際聯盟事務局ニ提出ノ覺書

(五月二十九日公表)

帝國政府ハ濟南ニ於ケル日支兩國軍隊衝突ノ事情ニ關シ左記文書ヲ國際聯盟加盟諸國ノ參考トシテ五月二十八日壽府聯盟事務局ニ提出セリ

濟南ニ於ケル日支兩國軍隊衝突事情

- 一、昨年一月三日過激分子ノ爲煽動セラレタル支那暴民ハ大舉シテ漢口英國租界ニ迫リ英國側ノ防止ヲ冒シテ之ヲ占領シ同月六日九江英國租界ニ於テ同様ノ暴狀繰返サレタリ
- 三月二十四日南軍カ南京ニ入ルヤ共產系ノ軍隊ハ日本領事館ヲ襲ヒ領事以下館員及日本居留民ニ忍フヘカラサル侮辱ヲ與ヘ傷害ヲ加ヘ且ツ領事館其ノ他居留民ノ家屋殆ント全部ヲ一物モ殘ササル程度ニ掠奪シ其ノ他各國領事及居留民等ニ對シテモ同様若ハ以上ノ殘虐ヲ擅ニシ英米軍艦ヨリハ自衛上砲撃スルノ已ムヲ得サルニ至レリ
- 四月三日漢口日本租界ニ於テハ共產黨分子ノ煽動ニ依リ豫テ事端ノ誘發ニカメ居リタル暴民ノ一團ハ事ヲ構ヘテ上陸中ノ一水兵ヲ侮辱毆打シタルヲ手初メニ日本人ノ店舗ヲ襲ヒ通行人ニ危

害ヲ加ヘ事應收拾スヘカラサルニ至リシ爲同租界ノ日本人二千五百名ノ大部分ハ上海日本方面ニ引揚ケ、重慶、宜昌、沙市、長沙、蕪湖、九江等、長江一帶ノ在留民モ亦南京漢口事件ニ順ミ相繼イテ引揚ケヲ開始セリ

十二月十一日廣東ニ於テ共產黨系支那軍隊ト非共產黨系支那軍隊トノ間ニ起リタル争闘ハ十三日迄繼續セラレ幸ニ居留地ニ在リタル外國人ニハ被害ナカリシモ彼等ノ間ニ於ケル争闘ノ慘酷ニシテ掠奪虐殺(女子ニ對スルモノヲ含ム)ノ甚シカリシコト殆ント筆紙ニ盡スヘカラサルモノ有リタリ事件後モ所謂共產黨員ナルモノノ撲滅行ハレ日々二百名内外ノ檢舉ヲ見タルカ是等ハ市内三箇所ノ臨時刑場ニ於テ何等ノ形式ヲモ用ヒス銃刑ニ處シ其ノ數二千五百名ニ達シタリト稱セララル

二、右ハ軍ニ昨年中ニ於ケル最モ顯著ナル數例ヲ示セルニ過キササルモ最近支那ニ於ケル狀勢ハ概ネ此ノ如キモノ有リ第一次革命以來内亂ニ繼クニ内亂ヲ以テセル爲治安ノ維持困難ヲ來シツツアリシ支那ハ兩三年來共產黨ノ活動ニ依リテ一般ノ治安一層亂レ今ヤ在留外國人ノ生命財産ハ支那官憲ノ保護ニノミ信賴シ得サル狀況ニ在ルヲ以テ支那ト接壤シ復雜セル利害關係ト多數ノ居留民ト支那ニ有スル日本トシテハ場合ニ依リテハ自力ヲ以テ現地ニ於テ其ノ居留民ト既得

ノ權利トヲ擁護セサルヘカラサルハ誠ニ已ムヲ得サル所ナリ

三、最近蔣介石ノ率キル南軍カ南京ヨリ北進シテ濟南ニ向ハムトスルヤ日本カ濟南在留二千ノ居留民保護ノ爲同地ニ派兵シタルハ上記ノ如キ支那ノ實狀ニ照ラシ已ムヲ得サル自衛ノ措置タルコト言フ迄モ無シ然ルニ右派兵ニ拘ラス南軍兵士カ日本人ノ家屋ヲ掠奪セルニ端ヲ發シ同地ニ在リシ南軍ハ日本派遣軍及居留民ヲ隨所ニ攻撃シ日本居留民十數人(女子ヲ含ム)ヲ虐殺シ百餘戸ヲ掠奪シタル爲日本軍トシテ居留民保護ノ爲實力ヲ行使スルノ餘儀無キニ至リタルハ誠ニ遺憾ニ堪ヘサル所ナリ

世上日本カ濟南ニ軍隊ヲ派遣セサリシナラハ今次ノ不祥事起ラサリシナルヘシト觀察スル者ナキニアラサルモ軍隊ノ駐派ナカリシ漢口ニ於テ又南京ニ於テ上述セルカ如キ事件ノ發生シタリシコトヲ思ヘハ右ノ觀察ノ誤レルコトハ明カナリ

四、今次軍隊ノ派遣カ居留民ノ生命財産保護ノ目的ニ外ナラスシテ南北兩軍ノ何レニ對シテモ其ノ軍事行動ニ干渉スルモノニ非ス又其ノ必要止ムニ至ラハ直ニ撤兵スヘキコトハ派兵ノ當初日本政府ノ聲明シタル所ニシテ昨年濟南ニ同様ノ狀況發生セルニ當リ同年六月日本政府ハ居留民保護ノ爲同地方ニ派兵シタルカ其ノ必要止ムト同時ニ九月八日ヲ以テ全部ノ撤兵ヲ實行シタリ

五、濟南事件ノ概要ハ左ノ如シ

(イ) 四月下旬ヨリ五月二日ニ亘リ濟南ニ到着セル日本派遣軍ハ邦人居住ノ主要箇所タル商埠地ノ約八割ヲ警備地域ト定メ其ノ内ノ二箇所ニ防備設備ヲ施シ置キタルカ一方四月三十日北軍ノ濟南撤退ニ次テ五月一日ヨリ南軍續々入濟シ二日ニハ商埠地及城内ニ駐屯セル支那兵其ノ數七萬ヲ超エタリ二日入濟ノ南軍總司令蔣介石ハ日本師團長ニ對シ南軍ニ於テ絕對ニ治安ヲ維持スヘキヲ以テ日本軍ハ速ニ撤退セラレ度キコト及前記防備設備ハ之ヲ撤去セラレ度キ旨申出テタルヲ以テ日本軍ハ五月二日夜ヨリ右防備ヲ撤去シ又一旦安全地帯ニ引揚居リシ日本居留民中ニモ歸宅スルモノアリタリ

(ロ) 五月三日午前九時半日本人吉房長平方カ南軍正規兵ノ爲掠奪セラレタルヲ以テ一中尉ノ率キル約三十名ノ日本兵現場ニ急行シタルニ右支那兵等ハ附近ノ支那兵營ニ遁入之ヨリ發砲シ日本兵若干名ヲ負傷セシメタルヲ以テ日本兵ハ之ニ應射シタリ右衝突開始スルヤ當時濟南市中ニ充滿シ居リタル南軍ハ殆ント同時ニ隨處ニ日本軍ニ發砲シ日本居留民ヲ虐殺シ日本人家屋ヲ掠奪シ初メタリ

(ハ) 是ニ於テカ日本軍ハ日本居留民ノ收容保護ニカムルト共ニ南軍ノ商埠地外驅迫及武装解除ニ努力シ一方日本領事ハ數回危險ヲ冒シテ支那側ト連絡ヲ取り停戦ニ盡力セシモ蔣介石ノ威令行ハレサル爲カ支那兵ハ依然發砲ヲ續ケタル爲漸ク五日午後ニ至リ停戦ヲ見ルヲ得タリ

(ニ) 然ルニ當時濟南城內ニハ尙四千ノ支那軍隊殘留セルノミナラス附近ニ在リシ支那軍隊ハ其ノ數數萬ニ上リ商埠地ノ四圍ニ塹壕ヲ裝置シ又ハ附近高地ニハ濟南ニ向ケ砲列ヲ布ケルモノアリ斯ル陣容ノ下ニ戰鬪再開ニ立到ラハ日本軍及居留民ハ極メテ危險ナルヘキ地位ニ置カレタリシヲ以テ居留民保護ノ任務ヲ有スル日本軍ニ於テハ此等武装支那兵ヲ濟南及山東鐵道沿線ヨリ遲滞ナク退去セシムルコトヲ以テ絕對必要ナリトシ七日午後四時日本側師團參謀長ハ支那側ニ對シ支那軍ノ濟南及山東鐵道ノ周圍二十支里(約七哩)外撤去及日本軍及居留民ニ危害ヲ加ヘタル支那軍隊ノ武装解除及其ノ幹部ノ處罰ヲ要求シ且十二時間以内ニ之ニ對シ回答ヲ爲スヘキコトヲ要求シタリ然ルニ支那側ハ之ヲ承諾セサルノミナラス其ノ軍隊ノ態度愈々險惡ナルモノアリタルヲ以テ日本軍ハ八日ヨリ其ノ掃蕩ニ着手シ翌九日ニ亘リ漸次濟南周圍ノ支那軍ヲ略二十支里外ニ驅逐セリ

(ホ) 一方濟南城內ニ殘留セル支那軍隊ハ便衣隊ヲ交ヘテ日本軍及山東鐵道列車ニ向ヒ發砲シツツアリタルヲ以テ日本軍ハ八日午後平和手段ニテ之ヲ武装解除セムトセルモ該軍隊ハ之ヲ肯

セス依リテ九日早朝城内督軍公署、道尹公署、城壁等支那兵根據地ヲ目標トシテ砲撃シ同時ニ凡ユル手段ヲ以テ其ノ脱出ヲ誘導シタル結果十一日早朝ニ至リ支那兵ノ大部分ハ便服ニ着換ヘテ城内ヨリ脱出シ斯クシテ便衣隊ノ潜在セルヲ除キ支那軍隊ハ濟南及其ノ周圍二十支里以外ニ擊攘セラレタリ

(ヘ) 五月十五日迄ニ判明セル所ニ依ルニ本事件中日本居留民ノ支那兵ノ爲受ケタル被害ハ殺害セラレタル者十四名ニシテ其ノ多數(女ヲ含ム)ハ最モ殘虐ナル行爲ヲ加ヘラレ殆ント見ルニ忍ヒサルモノアリ其ノ他負傷者十五名ノ外公衆ノ面前ニテ極端ナル侮辱ヲ加ヘラレタル男女アリ尙掠奪セラレタル戸數百三十一戸ニ達ス

(ト) 支那側ニ依リ廣ク世界ニ宣傳セララルル山東交渉員蔡公時及交渉署員ノ虐殺ナル報道ニ關シテハ五月三日事件勃發ト共ニ支那兵及便衣隊ハ隨所ノ建物ニ據リテ日本軍民ノ區別ナク亂射シ交渉公署(當時此ノ方面ノ日本兵ハ其ノ交渉公署タルヲ知ラス)内ヨリノ射撃ニ依リテモ日本兵二名戦死シタルヲ以テ同日夕日本軍ノ一部之カ搜索ニ赴キタルニ此ノ内部ニ潜在セシ者十數名矢庭ニ射撃ヲ開始シタルヲ以テ日本兵已ムヲ得ス應戰シテ之ヲ斃シタル事實アルカ果シテ蔡カ此ノ中ニ在リシヤ否ヤ判明セス孰レニセヨ日本軍ハ無抵抗ノ市民ヲ殺害シタルカ

如キコトナク況ンヤ耳ヲ切リ鼻ヲ削クト言フニ至ツテハ日本人ノ性質慣習上斷シテ爲シ能ハサル所ナリ

六、濟南事件ノ經過ヲ通シテ左記諸點ハ特ニ注意ノ要アリ

- (イ) 事件ハ南軍兵士カ日本居留民ノ家屋ヲ掠奪シ且之カ救護ニ赴ケル日本兵ヲ射撃セルニ端ヲ發セルコト
- (ロ) 事件前南軍幹部ハ繰返シ治安維持ノ責ニ任スヘキ旨ヲ述ヘ日本軍ノ防備撤去ヲ要求シ來リ日本軍ハ事件突發ノ前夜之ヲ撤去シ又一且安全地帯ニ引揚居リシ居留民中ニモ歸宅セルモノアリシコト
- (ハ) 事件カ右防備撤去ノ直後發生シタルコト其ノ發端ト時ヲ同シクシテ各方面ノ支那兵一齊ニ日本軍ヲ攻撃シ居留民ニ對スル迫害掠奪ヲ開始シタルコト此等迫害掠奪ノ目的カ殆ント日本人ニ限ラレシコト等ノ諸事情ニ徴シ本事件ハ支那側少クトモ下級者間ニ於テ計畫的ニ行ヒタルノ印象ヲ與ヘタルコト
- (ニ) 日本側ハ屢次困難ヲ冒シテ支那側ト連絡ヲ取り停戰ヲ協議セルモ其ノ都度支那側ノ命令徹底セサル爲戰闘續行ノ止ムナカリシコト

- (*) 支那兵ハ便衣隊ヲ交ヘ隨所ノ家屋ノ掩護ニ依リ亂射シタル爲日本軍ハ最モ困難ナル狀況ノ下ニ市街戰ニ從事セルコト
- (~) 事件發生直後支那兵カ日本居留民男女ニ加ヘタル蠻行ハ其ノ殘虐言フニ忍ヒサル程度ノモノアリシコト
- (ト) 七日第六師團長ノ爲シタル要求ハ十二時間ノ期限ヲ附シ殆ント南軍側ニ於テ熟慮回答ノ餘裕無カリシコトヲ非難スルモノアルモ當時ノ狀況ハ極メテ逼迫シ第六師團長ハ若シ時日ヲ遲延スルニ於テハ南軍ノ詭計ニ罹リ居留民ハ勿論軍隊自身モ非常ナル危険状態ニ陥ルノ虞アリト信シタルモノニシテ支那側從來ノ不信ニ鑑ミ右警戒ハ當然ナリシコト

STATEMENT OF THE FACTS AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE COLLISION
BETWEEN JAPANESE AND CHINESE TROOPS AT TSINAN.

1. On January 3rd, 1927, Chinese rioters, instigated by extremists, made an attack in great force on the British Concession at Hankow, and, defying British efforts to hold them

back, occupied it. A similar outrage was repeated at the British Concession at Kinkiang on January 6th, 1927.

The Southern Army entered Nanking on March 24th. The Communist troops belonging to it attacked the Japanese Consulate and subjected the Consul, members of his staff and Japanese residents to indescribable insults and also inflicted bodily harm upon them. The Communist troops looted the Japanese Consulate and almost all the houses of Japanese residents so completely that practically nothing was left in them. Similar or even more serious outrages were committed on the Consuls of and residents belonging to other countries, and British and American warships were compelled to open fire as a protective measure.

On April 3rd, in the Japanese Concession at Hankow, a gang of rioters, who, at the instigation of Communist agents, had been attempting to provoke disturbances, began by purposely insulting and striking a Japanese seaman who happened to be ashore. They proceeded to attack Japanese shops and to injure Japanese passers-by. The situation became so critical that most of the 2,500 Japanese living in the Concession left for Shanghai or for Japan.

In view of such incidents transpiring alike at Nanking and Hankow, the Japanese residents at Chungking, Ichang, Shasi, Changsha, Wufu, Kinkiang and other places on the Yangtze began to quit those places.

On December 11th a collision occurred at Canton between Communist and non-Communist

groups of Chinese troops, and did not come to an end until the 13th. Fortunately, foreigners in the Concessions sustained no harm; but it is to be noted that the cruelty, pillage and massacre (including that of women) which distinguished this fighting among the Chinese troops themselves defied all description. Even after the fighting was over, efforts were made to wipe out the so-called Communists, some 200 being daily arrested. They were summarily shot, without any formality, at three places in the city which were made to serve as execution-grounds for the occasion. The total number of people thus put to death is estimated at 2,500.

2. The above instances constitute only a few, and the most glaring, of the incidents that have occurred in China during the past year. The state of affairs which for the last few years has prevailed in that country is, broadly speaking, of a piece with them. Since the First Revolution civil wars have continually followed one another, and have made it difficult for any peace and order to be maintained at all. During the last few years the activities of the Communists have rendered the general conditions still more disturbed. At present the situation is such that foreign residents cannot depend, for the protection of their lives and property, on the Chinese authorities alone. It is inevitable, therefore, that Japan, a country contiguous to China, the interests of which are profoundly involved and many of whose people live there, should, if occasion should require, endeavour to safeguard her people and her vested rights by her own exertions on the spot.

3. When recently the Southern Army commanded by General Chiang Kai-shek was advancing northwards from Nanking in the direction of Tsinan, Japan dispatched her troops to Tsinan for the protection of 2,000 Japanese residents there. It need scarcely be said that this dispatch of Japanese troops was a measure of self-protection rendered unavoidable by the above-mentioned state of affairs prevailing in China.

In spite of this precautionary measure taken by Japan, some Southern soldiers looted a Japanese house. This outrage originated the whole incident. The Southern troops then at Tsinan proceeded to attack the Japanese forces and residents at various places. They murdered over a dozen Japanese residents including women, and plundered over a hundred Japanese houses. It is to be sincerely regretted that these outrages compelled the Japanese troops to resort to force for the protection of the Japanese residents.

If it should be thought that the present deplorable incident would not have occurred but for the dispatch of Japanese troops to Tsinan, such a view would obviously be erroneous in the light of the above-mentioned incidents at Hankow and Nanking, occasions on which no foreign troops were present.

4. The present dispatch of the Japanese troops is for no other purpose but to protect the lives and property of Japanese residents, and implies nothing approaching an interference with the military operation of any of the Northern or Southern forces, and the troops will be with-

drawn as soon as the necessity for their continued presence ceases to exist, as was announced by the Japanese Government at the time they were dispatched.

When a disturbed state of affairs came into existence at Tsinan last year, the Japanese Government dispatched their troops to that district in June in order to afford the necessary protection to Japanese residents. As soon as the situation became such that the presence of the Japanese troops was no longer required, they were recalled, their complete withdrawal having been effected by September 8th.

5. The following is a résumé of the Tsinan Incident:

a. The Japanese troops, which arrived at Tsinan between the latter part of April and the 2nd May, 1928, established as the object of their protection an area containing about 80 per cent. of the Foreign Quarter, which constitutes the principal place of abode for Japanese, and erected defence works at two points therein.

On the other hand, following the withdrawal of the Northern troops from Tsinan on April 30th, the Southern troops began to arrive on May 1st in large numbers. By May 2nd the number of the Chinese troops in the Foreign Quarter and within the Walled City had exceeded 70,000.

General Chiang Kai-shek, Commander-in-Chief of the Southern Army, who arrived on May 2nd, proposed to the Japanese Commander that, as the Southern Army would by all

means ensure the maintenance of peace and order, the Japanese troops might speedily withdraw, and the abovementioned defence works be removed. Accordingly, the defence works were removed on the night of May 2nd, and some of the Japanese residents who had gone to places of safety returned to their homes.

b. On May 3rd, at 9.30 a.m., the house of a Japanese by the name of Chohei Yoshifuse, was looted by regular soldiers belonging to the Southern Army. About 30 Japanese soldiers commanded by a lieutenant hastened to the scene. The plundering Chinese soldiers had fled to the neighbouring Chinese barracks. From these barracks they fired on the Japanese soldiers, some of whom were wounded. The Japanese then responded to the fire.

On the outbreak of this collision, the Southern troops, with which Tsinan was crowded at the time, almost simultaneously began, at various points, to fire on the Japanese troops, to massacre the Japanese residents and to plunder Japanese houses.

c. The Japanese troops endeavoured to afford shelter and protection to the Japanese residents, and also to drive the Southern troops out of the Foreign Quarter or to disarm them.

In the face of much danger the Japanese Consul contrived on several occasions to get into touch with the Chinese, and endeavoured to bring about the suspension of hostilities.

As, however, the Chinese troops continued firing, probably because the orders of General Chiang Kai-shek to the contrary were not obeyed, hostilities were not discontinued until the afternoon of the 5th.

d. At that time, 4,000 Chinese troops still remained within the Walled City of Tainan, while the number of those in the neighbourhood ran into tens of thousands. They dug trenches round the Foreign Quarter. On the neighbouring hills guns were in process of being placed in position, directed on Tainan.

If hostilities had been permitted to be opened by the Chinese in such circumstances the Japanese troops and residents would have been placed in extreme jeopardy. It was, therefore, absolutely necessary for the Japanese troops charged with the protection of the Japanese residents to force the armed Chinese troops to leave Tainan and the Shantung Railway without delay. On the 7th, at 4 p.m., the Chief Staff Officer of the Japanese troops demanded that the Chinese troops should withdraw to a limit of 20-Chinese miles (i.e. about 7-English-miles) from Tainan and from either side of the Shantung Railway. He also demanded the disarmament of the Chinese troops who had committed outrages on the Japanese troops and residents, and the punishment of the responsible officers. A reply was to be given within 12 hours.

Not only did the Chinese fail to comply with the demand, but their troops assumed

a even more threatening attitude. On the 8th, the Japanese troops set about clearing the locality. By the 9th they had driven the Chinese troops around Tainan to points outside the approximate limit of 20-Chinese-miles.

e. On the other hand, the Chinese troops within the Walled City of Tainan, including "un-uniformed soldiers", kept firing on the Japanese troops and on the Shantung Railway trains. On the afternoon of the 8th the Japanese troops endeavoured to disarm them by pacific means, but they would not be persuaded.

In consequence, early in the morning of the 9th, the Japanese troops bombarded the points d'appui of the Chinese troops, such as the offices, within the Walled City, of the Tuchun (Military Governor of the Province) and of the Taoyin (District Governor) and the Walls, and at the same time took all possible means to induce the Chinese troops to get away and escape. As a result, early in the morning of the 11th, the greater number of the Chinese troops changed into plain clothes and escaped from within the Walls. Thus, except for the "un-uniformed soldiers" in ambush, the Chinese troops were driven outside the 20-Chinese-mile limit.

f. According to particulars ascertained up to May 15th, 14 of the Japanese residents were killed by Chinese troops in the present disturbance. Most of their bodies (including those of women) bore marks of having been subjected to inconceivably brutal acts of the

most revolting character. Fifteen others were wounded. Various men and women were subjected to indescribable insults before the public gaze. The number of the Japanese houses looted is 131.

g. With regard to the story of the alleged murder of Mr. Tsai Kung-shih, "Shantung Commissioner for Foreign Affairs", and of the members of his staff, which is bruited abroad by the Chinese, it may be remarked that, on the outbreak of the disturbance on May 3rd, the Chinese troops and "un-uniformed soldiers" fired indiscriminately at the Japanese, whether soldiers or civilians, from within all and any buildings where they could find a foothold. In fact, their fire from the Commissioner's Office (which was not known to be such by the Japanese troops engaged in fighting in that quarter) killed two Japanese soldiers. In the evening of the same day, part of the Japanese troops went on patrol. Over a dozen Chinese, who were lurking inside the Commissioner's Office, suddenly opened fire on these Japanese soldiers, who could not but respond to the fire and overpower them. Whether these included Mr. Tsai is not known.

It need scarcely be stated, however, that the Japanese troops would never in any case kill a single non-resisting Chinese citizen. Still less need it be said that the allegation regarding the "cutting off of nose and ears" is simply impossible, from the very nature of the character and habits of the Japanese people.

6. The following points call for special attention in a survey of the circumstances attending the Tainan Incident:

a. The unfortunate incident owes its origin to the fact that Southern soldiers looted the house of a Japanese resident, and that they fired on the Japanese soldiers who went to the rescue.

b. Before the incident occurred, the responsible officers of the Southern Army repeatedly declared that they would assume the responsibility for the maintenance of peace and order, and demanded the removal of the Japanese defence works. The Japanese troops removed their defence works on the night which, it so happened, preceded the outbreak of the disturbance, and some of the Japanese residents, who had gone to places of safety, returned home.

c. The incident occurred immediately after the Japanese defence works were removed. At the moment that happened the Chinese troops, in various places, simultaneously began to attack the Japanese troops and to outrage and plunder the Japanese residents. This outrage and plunder were almost entirely confined to the Japanese.

These circumstances produced the impression that the disturbance was designedly brought about by the Chinese, at least by the lower classes among them.

d. In the face of much difficulty the Japanese repeatedly established contact with the

Chinese and arranged for the suspension of hostilities. On each occasion, orders failed to be obeyed on the Chinese side, and hostilities had necessarily to be continued.

a. As the Chinese troops, including "un-uniformed soldiers", fired indiscriminately under cover of any houses they could find, the Japanese troops had to engage in street fighting in the most difficult circumstances.

f. The brutalities which the Chinese soldiers committed on some of the resident Japanese men and women immediately after the incident occurred are so cruel that description of them is impossible.

g. It is alleged that the limit of twelve hours attached to the demand which was made by the Japanese Commander on the 7th gave the Southern Army scarcely any time for consideration. It must be noted, however, that at that moment the circumstances were so urgent that the Japanese Commander was convinced that, if there were any delay, sharp practice on the part of the Southern troops would find its opportunity and place not only the Japanese residents but the Japanese troops themselves in the most dangerous position. His precaution was but natural in view of the faithlessness hitherto manifested on the Chinese side.

第七、濟南事件解決方針ニ關スル外務當局談

(七月十九日公表)

曩ニ帝國政府カ山東地方ニ軍隊ヲ派遣シタ目的カ全ク同地方在留邦人保護ニ在ツテ何等内政干涉殊ニ北伐軍阻止ノ如キ意圖ヲ有シテ居ナカッタコトハ當時政府カ特ニ聲明シタ所テアル然ルニ圖ラヌモ五月三日濟南事件ノ突發ヲ見タノハ誠ニ遺憾ニ堪ヘナイ所テアルカ該事件ハ過般帝國政府ノ發表シタ聲明書ヲ明カナ通節制ノナイ南軍ノ一部ニ依リ惹起セラレタモノテ之ニ對シ日本軍ノ執ツク措置ハ軍及居留民保護ノ爲全ク已ムヲ得タルニ出テタモノニ外ナラナイ從テ本事件ノ責任ハ全然支那側ニ在ルコトハ明カタ又本虐殺事件ハ本邦輿論ヲ異常ニ沸騰セシメタノハ周知ノ事實テアル

併シナカラ帝國政府トシテハ、日支間ノ親善關係ヲ維持スルノ見地カラ國民政府ノ謝罪、責任者ノ處罰、日本居留民ノ生命身體財產ニ加ヘラレタ損害ノ賠償、將來ノ保障ノ四條件ノ基礎ニ於テ本件ノ解決ヲ計ルコトニ決定シ、七月十八日在上海帝國總領事カラ國民政府ニ右ノ趣旨ヲ申入レテ同時ニ日本側テハ青島總領事及濟南總領事代理ヲシテ濟南ニ於テ本件交渉ニ當ラシメル筈テ

アルニ付國民政府モ速カニ全權ヲ有スル交渉委員ヲ濟南ニ派シ至急本件ヲ解決セシメラレ度旨要
求セシメタ

尙我派遣軍ハ前述ノ如ク居留民保護ノ目的ヲ有スルニ過キナイ故、此ノ見地カラ軍隊派駐ノ必要
ナキト認メルニ至ツタナラハ全部撤退スヘキコトハ勿論アルカ、不幸濟南事件ノ突發ニ依リ
同地方ノ感情カ著シク險惡トナツタハカリテナク今尙便衣隊ノ襲撃事件等カ絶エナイ状態アル
爲遺憾乍ラ今日直チニ全部撤兵ノ運ヒニ至リ難イ併シ濟南事件カ速カニ解決セラルルニ於テハ同
地方ノ感情モ尠ナカラス緩和セラルヘク從テ撤兵ノ時期ヲ早ムルノ效果カアルテアウト信スル
但シ派遣軍ノ兵力ハ濟南事件前後特殊ノ狀況ニ基イタモノテアルカラ必スシモ現在ノ兵力ヲ全部
維持スルノ要カ無イノテ漸次減兵ヲ行フ方針アル現ニ事件直後支那沿岸及揚子江流域各地ニ増
派シタ軍隊ハ客月中旬カラ逐次固有ノ部隊ニ復歸セシメツツアツテ既ニ大部分ノ引揚ヲ了シタカ
山東派遣ノ陸兵ニ付テモ差當リ先ツ第三師團ノ最後備兵ヲ歸還セシメ約七千ノ召集解除ヲ行フコ
トトナリ尙引續キ整理ヲ行フ豫定アル

Translation.

Foreign Office, July 19, 1928.

It was specifically declared by the Japanese Government at the time of the despatch of
troops to Shantung districts that the action was intended for the protection of Japanese residents
in the region and not in the least to interfere in China's domestic affairs, particularly, the
northward march of the Nationalist troops. Unfortunately, however, the Tsinan Affair occurred
on May 3rd, which is a constant source of regret to us. As was explicitly declared in the
statement made by the Japanese Government, the incident was caused by a part of the un-
disciplined Southern forces and the measures taken by the Japanese force at Tsinan under the
exigency of the situation were such as were unavoidable for the self-defence of the force itself
and for the protection of our nationals there. It is clear, therefore, that the responsibility for
the deplorable incident entirely rests with the Chinese and it was quite natural that the cruel
murder of a number of our residents greatly excited our public opinion.

The Japanese Government, however, desiring as it does the maintenance and promotion of
cordial Sino-Japanese relations decided to seek the settlement of the affair on four conditions,
namely, an apology from the Nationalist Government, the punishment of those who were
responsible, indemnification for the losses sustained by Japanese residents in lives, persons and
property, and a guarantee for the future, and, on July 18th, caused the Japanese Consul-General

at Shanghai to communicate its intention to the Nationalist Government, accompanied by a request for the prompt despatch of delegates vested with plenary authority to Tsinan for negotiations with the Consul-General at Tsingtao and the Acting Consul-General at Tsinan who will be ordered to act as Japanese delegates in the negotiations.

As previously stated, our expeditionary force has for its object only the protection of our residents and it is a matter of course that, when, from this viewpoint, it is found unnecessary to keep the force in Shantung any longer, it will all be withdrawn and recalled home. In view of the embittered popular feeling in the Shantung Terrain following the Tsinan Affair and of frequent attacks made by plain-clothes men of the Southern troops, the immediate withdrawal of all the troops of our expedition is, regretful as it is, impossible in the existing circumstances. The speedy settlement of the Tsinan Affair, however, may lead to the quieting down of popular sentiments and eventually to an acceleration of the period of the entire withdrawal. As the strength of the force now in Shantung was based on the special conditions obtaining before and after the Tsinan incident and it is not necessarily needful to maintain it in its entirety, the Japanese Government has in view its reduction by gradual processes. The warships that were additionally ordered to various places on the Chinese coast and in the Yangtze Valley have, since the middle of last month, been already recalled to their respective units one after another and the majority of them have now returned home. As regards the

military force despatched to Shantung, the men of the first and second reserves of the Third Division numbering approximately 7,000 are scheduled, as a first step, to be recalled and dismissed from the colours and this will be followed by further readjustment of the expeditionary force.

第八、戦争拋棄條約ニ關スル第二次對米回答

(七月二十一日公表)

田中外務大臣ハ七月二十日在京米國代理大使ニ左ノ書翰ヲ手交セリ

以書翰啓上致候陳者客月二十三日附貴國政府ヲ以テ御申越ノ趣敬承致候右貴翰中ニ於テ貴下ハ曩ニ關係公文ト共ニ條約ノ草案ヲ同封シ帝國政府カ右草案ニ好意的考慮ヲ加フルヲ得ヘキヤニ付照會シ越サレタル本年四月十三日附貴國政府ノ同文通牒ヲ指摘セラレ候右貴翰中ニ於テ四月二十日佛蘭西共和國政府カ關係諸國政府ニ條約代案ヲ送付セル旨竝右佛國代案中ニ力説セラレタル事項ヲ考慮シ四月二十八日亞米利加合衆國國務長官カ自國案ニ對スル同國政府ノ解釋ヲ詳細説明セル旨更ニ申述ヘラレ候

貴下ハ尙英國、獨逸國及伊太利國政府カ四月十三日附貴國政府ノ書翰ニ對シ回答セル旨竝英國自治領及印度政府モ英本國政府ノ意圖ニ基キ發セラレタル招請ニ對シ同様回答セル旨通報セラレ候右諸政府中前記解釋ニ異議ヲ唱ヘ又ハ本提案ノ基礎タル原則ニ不同意ヲ表明セルモノ無ク又右草案ノ案文ニ對シ特ニ修正ヲ申出ラタルモノ無之旨陳述セラレ且四月二十八日ノ演說中ニ於テ國務

長官ノ爲シタル説明ヲ詳細ニ互リ再説セラレ候

次テ貴下ハ英國自治領、印度及「ロカルノ」條約ノ總テノ締約國ヲ原締約國トシ且若シ一國カ本條約ニ違反シ戰爭ニ訴ヘタル場合他ノ締約國ハ右國家ニ對シ本條約上ノ義務ヨリ免ルヘシトノ原則ヲ認ムル趣旨ノ字句ヲ前文中ニ挿入セラレタル多數國間條約ノ修正案ヲ御傳達相成帝國政府ノ考慮ヲ求メラレ候

貴下ハ右ノ如ク修正セラレタル多數國間條約ニ貴國政府カ直ニ署名スルノ用意アル旨訓令ニ依リ陳述セラレ帝國政府カ制限若ハ留保無ク該條約ヲ現案文ノ儘受諾スルノ用意アル旨ヲ直ニ開示セムコトヲ熱望セラレ候貴下ハ最後ニ合衆國政府ハ帝國政府ニ於テ合衆國及他ノ贊意ヲ有スル政府ト共ニ茲ニ傳達セラレタル案文ヲ確定條約トシテ署名スルノ用意アリヤヲ承知シ度キ旨申述ヘラレ候

帝國政府ハ本年五月二十六日附「マクヅニ」閣下宛書翰中ニ陳述セル如ク去ル四月提出セラレタル條約原案ニ對スル帝國政府ノ了解ハ亞米利加合衆國政府ノ了解ト實質上同一ナルヲ以テ今般提議セラレタル修正ニ對シ衷心贊同シ得ルコトヲ欣快トスル旨貴下ニ通報スルノ光榮ヲ有シ候仍テ帝國政府ハ右ノ了解ノ下ニ今般提示セラレタル案文ノ儘本條約ニ署名方訓令ヲ發スルノ用意有之

最後ニ本大臣ハ貴國政府ノ提案カ速ニ一般ノ受諾ヲ得タルニ對シ貴國政府ニ慶賀ノ意ヲ表セサルヲ得サルモノニ候帝國政府ハ廣ク一般ノ抱懷スル願望ト明白ニ合致スル企圖ニ最初ニ參與スヘキ一國タルヲ欣快トシ且簡潔ニシテ高遠ナル此ノ條約カ必スヤ全文明世界ノ受諾スル所タルヘキヲ確信スルモノニ有之候

右回答申進旁本大臣ハ茲ニ重テ貴下ニ向テ敬意ヲ表シ候 敬具

昭和三年七月二十日

外務大臣 男爵 田 中 義 一

亞米利加合衆國臨時代理大使

エドワード・ヘン・ネヅメル貴下

Translation.

Tokio, July 20, 1928.

Monsieur le Chargé d'Affaires,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Note of the 23rd ultimo in which

you recall to my attention your Government's identic Note of the 13th of April of this year, enclosing, together with certain correspondence, the preliminary draft of a treaty, and inquiring whether this Government were in a position to give favourable consideration to the latter. Your Note under reply further recalls that on the 20th of April the Government of the French Republic circulated among the interested Governments an alternative draft treaty, and that on the 28th of April the Secretary of State of the United States of America explained fully the construction placed by that Government on their own draft, in view of the matter emphasized in the French alternative.

You now further inform me that the British, German, and Italian Governments have replied to your Government's Notes of the 13th April last, and that the Governments of the British self-governing Dominions and of India have likewise replied to invitations addressed to them on the suggestion of His Britannic Majesty's Government in Great Britain: and you observe that none of these Governments has expressed any dissent from the construction above referred to, or any disapproval of the principle underlying the proposals: nor have they suggested any specific modifications of the text of the draft: and you proceed to reinforce in detail the explanations made by the Secretary of State in his speech of the 28th April.

You then transmit for the consideration of this Government the revised draft of a multi-lateral treaty, which takes in the British self-governing Dominions, India and all parties to

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the Locarno Treaties, as original parties, and in the preamble of which is included a statement which is directed to recognizing the principle that if a state goes to war in violation of the treaty, the other Contracting Powers are released from their obligations under the treaty to that state.

Such a multilateral treaty as so revised, you are instructed to state your Government are ready to sign at once, and you express the fervent hope that this Government will be able promptly to indicate their readiness to accept it in this form without qualification or reservation. You conclude by expressing the desire of the Government of the United States to know whether my Government are prepared to join with the United States and other similarly disposed Governments in signing a definitive treaty in the form so transmitted.

In reply, I have the honour to inform you that the Japanese Government are happy to be able to give their full concurrence to the alterations now proposed, their understanding of the original draft submitted to them in April last being, as I intimated in my Note to His Excellency Mr. MaeVeagh dated the 26th of May, 1928, substantially the same as that entertained by the Government of the United States. They are therefore ready to give instructions for the signature, on that footing, of the Treaty in the form in which it is now proposed.

I cannot conclude without congratulating your Government most warmly upon the rapid and general acceptance which their proposals have met with. The Imperial Government are

proud to be among the first to be associated with a movement so plainly in unison with the hopes everywhere entertained, and confidently concur in the high probability of the acceptance of this simple and magnanimous treaty by the whole civilized world.

I beg you, Monsieur le Chargé d'Affaires, to accept the renewed assurance of my high consideration.

Signed: Baron Giichi Tanaka,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Edwin L. Neville,
Chargé d'Affaires of the United States of America.

第九、日本國「ニユー、ジールランド」間通商暫定

取極締結

(七月二十五日公表)

從來帝國ト「ニユー、ジールランド」トノ間ニハ通商航海關係ヲ律スヘキ何等ノ規定ナク不便尠ナカラナリシ處「ニユー、ジールランド」政府ハ「ニユー、ジールランド」カ日英通商航海條約及同補足條約ニ加入スル迄ノ暫定的措置トシテ通商、關稅及航海ニ關スル事項ニ付相互條件ノ下ニ於テ最惠國待遇ヲ許與スヘキ趣旨ノ公文ヲ交換シ度旨ノ希望ヲ表明シタルニ依リ帝國政府ハ在「シドニー」德川總領事ヲ「ニユー、ジールランド」首府「ウエリントン」ニ派遣シタルカ同總領事ハ七月二十四日同地ニ於テ「ニユー、ジールランド」首相「コーツ」氏トノ間ニ右ニ關スル公文ノ交換ヲ了セリ右公文ハ八月九日ヨリ其效力ヲ發生シ三ヶ月ノ豫告ヲ以テ廢棄シ得ルモノナリ

第十、日支通商條約廢棄ニ關スル支那國民

政府通告

(八月八日公表)

日支通商條約廢棄ニ關シ支那國民政府王外交部長ヨリ七月十九日附ヲ以テ在支芳澤公使ニ宛テ左記ノ通申越シタリ

國民政府ハ現代ノ情勢ニ適合シ國際友誼及幸福ヲ増進セムカ爲一切ノ不平等條約ノ廢除及双方平等且相互主權尊重ノ新條約締結ニ對シ之カ貫徹ニ努力スヘキ次第ヲ本年七月七日鄭重ニ宣言シ併セテ七月十二日附ヲ以テ右貴國政府ニ轉達方貴公使ニ照會シ置ケリ查スルニ光緒二十二年中日間ニ締結セラレタル通商航海條約並ニ同附屬文書及同年九月十三日締結ノ前條約附屬議定書並ニ光緒二十九年締結ノ追加通商航海條約ニ對シテハ既ニ民國十五年十月第三次滿期ニ際シ根本的改訂方ヲ貴國政府ニ提議シアリ

前項條約及一切ノ附屬文書並ニ規定ハ施行以來時日ヲ經過スル事既ニ久シク中日兩國間現存ノ政治及商務關係ニ對シ不適當ナル點鮮カラサルヲ以テ六箇月ノ改訂期間内ニ於テ新條約完成セザル

場合ハ當然舊條約ノ無効ヲ宣示スヘキモノナリシ處唯中日ノ邦交關係密接ナルヲ以テ之カ邦交ヲ鞏固親密ナラシムカ爲屢々期限ヲ延長シ來リタルモ未タ其ノ結果ヲ見ルニ至ラス本月二十日ヲ以テ再ヒ延長期限満了ノコトトナレリ仍テ國民政府ハ七月七日宣言ノ主張ヲ本トシ平等相互ノ原則ニ基キ新條約ヲ締結スルコトトシ右新條約締結以前ニ於テハ本國政府發布ノ「中華民國ト舊條約既ニ廢止セラレ新條約未タ成立セサル各外國トノ間ニ於ケル臨時辦法」ニ依リ實行スヘキコトヲ宣布シ以テ中日兩國ノ政治及商務關係ヲ維持スルコトトセリ就テハ茲ニ該臨時辦法七箇條寫ヲ添ヘ照會ス貴公使ニ於テ上述本國政府ノ意旨ヲ貴國政府ニ御轉達相成即時全權代表ヲ特派シ最短期間内ニ平等且相互主權尊重ノ精神ヲ以テ新條約ヲ締結シ以テ現狀ニ適合セシメ兩國ノ睦誼ヲシテ益々鞏固ナラシメ且兩國協同ノ福利増進ヲ期セラルル様致度切望ノ至ニ堪ヘス尙何分ノ儀御回答相成度シ

中華民國ト各外國トノ舊條約廢止後新條約締結前ニ於テ適用

スヘキ臨時辦法

第一條 本辦法各條ニ稱スル所ノ外國及外人トハ專ラ舊條約既ニ廢止セラレ新條約ノ未タ締結セラレサル各外國及其ノ所屬人民ヲ指ス

第二條 駐支外國外交官及領事官ニ對シテハ國際公法上附與スヘキ待遇ヲ與フヘシ

第三條 在支外人ノ身體及財產ハ中國法律ノ保護ヲ受クヘシ

第四條 在支外人ハ中國法律ノ支配及中國法院ノ管轄ヲ受クヘシ

第五條 外國ヨリ或ハ外國人民ノ中國ニ輸入シ及中國ヨリ外國ニ輸出スル貨物ニ賦課スヘキ關稅

ハ國定稅率實行前ニ於テハ現行章程ニ依リ辦理ス

第六條 凡ソ支那人ノ納ムヘキ稅捐ハ在支外人ハ一律ニ章程ニ依リ納付スヘシ

第七條 凡ソ上記各條ニ規定セラレタル事項ハ國際公法及中國ノ法律ニ依リ之ヲ處理ス

第十一、日支通商條約ニ關スル對支回答

(八月八日公表)

日支通商條約廢棄ニ關スル七月十九日附支那國民政府王外交部長ノ通告ニ對シ在支芳澤公使ハ七月三十一日附ヲ以テ左記ノ通回答シ八月七日在南京帝國領事右回答文ヲ王外交部長ニ交付セリ

日本帝國公使ハ日支通商航海條約ニ關スル昭和三年七月十九日附國民政府外交部長ノ照會ヲ接受セル處國民政府ハ右照會ニ於テ明治二十九年締結ノ日支通商航海條約及附屬文書並前記條約附屬確定書及明治三十六年締結ノ追加通商航海條約及附屬文書ハ本年七月二十日ヲ以テ滿期ニ達セリト爲シ新條約ノ締結方ヲ提唱スルト共ニ其ノ締結ニ至ル迄ノ期間ニアリテハ國民政府ノ宣布セル「中華民國ト各外國トノ舊條約既ニ廢棄セラレ新條約未成立前ニ於ケル臨時辦法」ニ照シ實行ヲ宣布スル旨ヲ通告セリ仍テ日本帝國公使ハ帝國政府ノ訓令ニ基キ左記ノ次第ヲ國民政府ニ回答スルノ光榮ヲ有スル

明治二十九年締結ノ日支通商條約第二十六條ニハ公對土國與スルハ舊條約ニ依テハ

締盟國ノ一方ハ本條約批准交換ノ日ヨリ十箇年ノ終ニ於テ稅目及本條約ノ通商ニ關スル條款ノ改正ヲ要求スルコトヲ得

然レトモ最初十箇年ノ終ヨリ起算シ六箇月以内ニ兩締盟國ノ何レヨリモ右要求ヲ爲サズ改正ヲ行ハサルトキハ本條約並稅目ハ前十箇年ノ終ヨリ起算シ更ニ十箇年間其ノ權效力ヲ有スヘシ而シテ其ノ後各十箇年ノ終ニ於ケルモ亦同様タルヘシ

ト規定シテ何種廢棄又ハ失效ニ關スル規定ナク從テ兩國間ニ特別ノ合意又ハ協定ナキ限り之カ廢棄又ハ失效ヲ見ル能ハサルハ勿論ナルノミナラス現ニ右條文ニハ六箇月以内ニ改正商議ノ完了セサルトキハ條約並稅目ハ更ニ十箇年間效力ヲ有スヘキ旨明記シアル次第ニシテ條約及稅目ノ更ニ十箇年間效力ヲ延長シタルハ何等疑ヲ容ルルノ餘地ナシ右ハ夙ニ帝國政府ノ抱懷セル見解ニシテ曩ニ大正十五年十月北京政府外交部ヨリ通商航海條約改訂方ニ關シテ申出アリタル際之ニ對スル回答ニ於テ先ツ右見解ヲ明カニシ更ニ其ノ後數回ノ商議期間延長ニ當リテモ常ニ此ノ點ニ關シ支那側ノ注意ヲ喚起シ置キタル次第ナリ

以上ノ理由ニ依リ本年七月二十日商議期間ノ滿了後ト雖前記諸條約及附屬文書ハ依然トシテ其ノ效力ヲ有スルモノニシテ從テ商議期間ノ滿了ヲ以テ條約ノ滿期ナリトスル國民政府ノ見解ニハ同

憲セムトスルモ能ハサル所ナリ
 加之今次國民政府通告中新條約締結ニ至ル迄ノ期間ヲ國民政府ノ一方的措置タル所謂臨時辦法ヲ以テ律セムトスルカ如キハ猶有效ナル現行條約ノ失效ヲ強ヒムトスルモノニシテ實ニ條約ノ正文ニ違反シ法律解釋上將又國際慣行上アリ得ヘカラサルコトニ屬スルノミナラス國際信義ヲ無視スルノ暴舉ニシテ帝國政府ノ到底容認シ難キ所ナリ若シ夫レ條約ノ改訂ニ至リテハ帝國政府ハ其ノ屢々聲明セシ如ク支那國民ノ輿望ト日支間各般ノ銜接ナル關係ニ鑑ミ之カ商議ニ應スルノ誠意ト用意トヲ有スルモノニシテ右ハ蓋ニ北京ノ非公式商議ニ於テ六箇月ノ改訂期間滿了後モ屢々商議期間ノ延長ニ應シテ改訂ノ達成ヲ計ラムトシタル事實ニ屬ミルモ明カナル次第ニシテ國民政府ノ夙ニ認認スル所ナルヘク此ノ間不幸ニシテ條約ノ改訂ヲ見ルニ至ラザリシハ主トシテ支那國內政上ノ不安定ニ基クモノナルコトヲ特ニ指摘セサルヲ得ス
 之ヲ要スルニ條約改訂ニ關スル前記帝國政府ノ態度ハ今日ニ於テモ何等變更セル處ナク從テ國民政府ニシテ此ノ際獨ト國際ノ大義ト日支兩國ノ友好善隣ノ關係ニ鑑ミ所謂臨時辦法實施ノ主張ヲ撤回シ現行條約ノ有效ナルコトヲ確認スルニ於テハ帝國政府ハ欣然改訂ノ商議ニ應シ其ノ適當ト認ムル改訂ヲ行フニ吝ナルモノニアラス若シ然ラスシテ國民政府ハ依然現行條約ノ失效ヲ主張ス

ルノ態度ヲ固持スルニ於テハ帝國政府ハ條約改訂ノ商議ニ應スルコト能ハサルノミナラス更ニ國民政府ニ於テ他ク此其ノ所謂臨時辦法ヲ一方的ニ強行スル如キコトアル場合ニハ帝國政府ハ條約上ノ權益擁護ノ爲其ノ適當ト認ムル措置ニ出ツルノ已ムナキニ至ルコトアルヘキヲ茲ニ宣明ス

第十二、日支通商條約ニ關スル支那國民政府覺書

(八月二十八日公表)

日支通商條約ニ關シ支那國民政府外交部ハ在支芳澤公使ニ對シ左記譯文ノ通り八月十四日附覺書ヲ送付シ來レリ

本年八月七日、七月三十一日附貴覺書ヲ接到シ貴國政府ノ日支通商條約條文解釋並改訂意見ニ關シ御來示ノ趣聞悉セリ貴國政府カ條約改訂商議ノ誠意ト準備トヲ有セラシムルコトヲ表示セラレタルハ本國政府ノ欣然感謝スル所ニシテ最誠懇ノ意願ト同情トヲ以テ之ヲ接納スヘシ
蓋シ新條約ノ締結ハ國民政府カ國際友誼ヲ増進スルノ根本政策タリ光緒二十二年締結ノ日支通商航海條約、同附屬文書及議定書並光緒二十九年締結ノ日支追加通商航海條約ハ何レモ遠ク三十年前ノ締結ニ係リ此ノ三十年間兩國間經濟商務人民關係及政治狀況ニハ屢々變遷アリ自ラ現時ノ情勢ニ適合スル能ハス現狀ニ適セサル條約ヲ強テ行ハムトセハ必ス困難類出シ延テ人民ノ誤解ヲ惹起スルニ至ルヘク是實ニ國交ヲ敦睦ニスルノ道ニアラス本國政府ハ此ノ原因ニ基キ當初締約ノ時ト現時ノ狀況トハ既ニ狀勢迥カニ異ナルヲ以テ適ニ根本的改訂ヲ爲シ平等相互ノ原則ニ根據シ新

條約ヲ締結シ以テ貴我兩國勢メテ親善ヲ計ルノ本旨ニ副ハムトス元ヨリ貴國政府カ夙ニ同情ヲ有シ必ス誠意ヲ披瀝シ共ニ之カ進行ニ努メ以テ兩國共同ノ福利ヲ計ラシムル意アルヲ知ル
貴公使ノ覺書ニ依レハ光緒二十二年ノ日支通商條約第二十六條ニハ本條約所定ノ稅則及同條約內ノ通商ニ關スル各條款ハ後ニ至リ若シ一國カ更ニ重修ヲ欲スル場合ハ條約批准交換ノ日ヨリ十箇年ヲ限リトシ滿期後六箇月以内ニ酌量改正ヲ照會スヘシ若シ兩國雙方共ニ改正ヲ聲明セサレハ則テ條約稅則ハ從前通り辦理シ更ニ十箇年後ニ於テ改正ヲ行ヒ以後此ノ方式ニ從テ處理ストノ規定アルヲ以テ六箇月以内ニ改約商議完結セサル場合ハ條約並稅目ハ更ニ十箇年間效力ヲ延長スト解シ居ラルル處中國政府ノ見解ニ依レハ本條文ノ解釋ハ滿期後六箇月以内ニ於テ兩國共ニ改正ヲ聲明セサル時ニ於テ始メテ條款稅則ハ十箇年繼續ノ效力ヲ有ス換言スレハ滿期後六箇月內ニ於テ若シ何レカ一方カ改正ノ聲明ヲ提議シ並既ニ改訂ノ商議ヲ實行シタル場合ハ即チ條款稅則ハ再ヒ其ノ效力ヲ延長セス更ニ事實ヲ以テ之ヲ證スレハ從前十年ノ滿期毎ニ其ノ後六箇月以内ニ於テ貴我兩國共更改ヲ聲明スルノ提議ナカリシカ故ニ本條約ハ再三延長シテ三十年ノ久シキニ及ヘリ
民國十五年十月二十日重ネテ滿期トナルヤ中國政府ハ特ニ貴國政府ニ向ヒ光緒二十二年ノ日支通商航海條約及其ノ一切ノ附屬文書並光緒二十九年ノ日支追加通商航海條約ヲ取廢メ之カ根本改訂

ヲ繼續シ設置スルヲ繼續セサルノ希望ヲ表示シ若シ六箇月ノ條約改訂期滿了シ新條約成立セサル時ハ中國政府ニ於テ舊條約ニ對スル態度ヲ決定シ之ヲ宣示スルノ權利ヲ保留スル旨聲明セリ是中國政府カ夙ニ其ノ見解ヲ表明セル所タリ故ニ貴國政府ノ六箇月以内ニ於テ改約商議完結セサル場合條約並稅目ハ更ニ十箇年間ノ效力ヲ延長ストノ主張ニハ遺憾乍ラ同意シ難シ依テ國民政府ハ從來ノ見解ヲ回顧シ六箇月ノ條約改訂期間内ニ於テ新條約ヲ完成スル能ハサリシヲ深ク惜ミ一再ナラス期限ヲ延長シタリシモ依然其ノ緒ニ就カスシテ本年七月二十日重ネテ延長期限滿期ニ達セルヲ以テ茲ニ七月七日ノ宣言ニ基キ情勢變遷ノ原則ニ依リ貴公使ニ對シ貴國政府カ全權代表ヲ特派シ最短期内ニ於テ平等及相互主權尊重ノ精神ヲ以テ新約ヲ締結セラルル様傳達方照會セリ國民政府ハ夙ニ近年國際進步ノ潮流及本國國民ノ希望ト其ノ經濟、商務ノ狀況等ヲ審ニ察シ一切不平等或ハ現狀ニ適合セサル各條約ハ國際友誼ヲ阻碍シ平和保障ニ違反スルモノニシテ且國際彼我ノ狀況既ニ時ニ變遷アラハ永久ニ適應スヘキ條約ハ斷シテ是無キモノト思考ス依テ情勢變遷ノ原則ニ依據シ其ノ效力ヲ廢止又ハ中止セシムル次第ナリ之ヲ法理ニ照シ之ヲ先例ニ按スルニ本國政府ハ此ノ舉ハ絕對ニ國際信義ヲ蔑視スルノ嫌ナシ況ヤ本部七月七日ノ宣言ニ中華民國ト各國間トノ條約ニシテ滿期トナレルモノハ之ヲ排除シ別ニ新條約ヲ締結シ未タ滿期トナラサルモノハ即チ正

當ノ手續ヲ以テ解除シ之ヲ重訂スル旨聲明セル以上滿期トナレル條約トナラサル條約トニ對シ特ニ夫々規定ヲ分チ法理ト事實トヲ共ニ考慮シタルハ最モ國際信義ヲ尊重セシ明證タリ即チ貴國政府カ國際信義ヲ無視スルノ暴舉ト云ヒ彼我兩國睦誼ノ深厚ヲ以テシテ而モ往復公文中ニ畢竟外交文書ニ平素見サル所ノ字句ヲ用ヒラレシハ本國政府ノ深ク遺憾トスル所タリ國民政府七月七日發布ノ臨時辦法ハ其ノ意中華民國ト舊約滿期、新約成立前ノ各外國トノ間ノ政治、商務關係ヲ維持スルニ在リ決シテ孰レノ一國ニモ偏スルモノニアラス中日隣交ハ密接ニシテ關係複雜ナルヲ以テ本國政府ハ此ノ臨時辦法ノ施行ニ對シ又會テ深甚ノ考慮ヲ加ヘタリ之ニ依リ新條約ノ重訂ニ對スル希望ハ甚タ切ナルモノアリ茲ニ貴國政府カ欣然改訂ノ商議ニ應スル旨表示セラレシニ依リ本國政府ハ一ニ至誠ヲ本トシ新條約商議開始ノ準備ニ從事スヘシ要スルニ國民政府唯一ノ懸望ハ一ニ速ニ雙方平等相互主權尊重ノ新條約ヲ締結シ以テ年ノ經ルコト久シク現狀ニ適セサル舊條約ニ代フルニ在リ而シテ其ノ懸望ヲ達スルノ真意ハ實ニ國際友誼ノ増進ヲ計ル所以ニシテ本國政府ハ之ヲ以テ根本政策ト爲スカ故ニ再三申述フルヲ憚ラス而シテ本國政府ノ最希望スルモノハ特ニ日支ハ同洲ノ隣國ニシテ國交元ヨリ敦ク共存共榮關係密接ナルヲ以テ新條約ノ締結ヲ速ニ完成シ以テ國際的風潮ヲ樹立シ兩國共同ノ福利ヲ増進セム事ヲ深ク希フ

貴國政府ハ本部七月十九日照會ヲ查照シ速ニ全權代表ヲ派遣シ最近期內ニ於テ商議ヲ開始シ共ニ誠意ヲ以テ新條約ヲ促成シ依テ以テ益々日支固有ノ國交ヲ敦ウシ兩國國民親善ノ基礎ヲ確立セムコトヲ切望ス依テ重ネテ查照ノ上貴國政府ニ傳達アラムコトヲ請フ

（以下は非常に淡く、ほとんど不可読な文字列が続く）

第十三、英佛海軍協定ニ關スル對英回答

（十月二十二日公表）

以舊輪啓上致候陳者八月二日附貴輪ヲ以テ英佛兩國政府ハ兩國間ニ於ケル豫備的交渉ノ結果千九百二十七年三月國際聯盟軍縮準備委員會ニ於ケル兩國各自ノ主張ヲ實質的ニ變更スルコトニ合意シ左ノ提案ヲ作成シタル旨並右ハ兩國政府ニ於テ受諾ノ用意アルモノニシテ且一般協定促進ニ資セムコトヲ希望スル旨帝國政府へ通報セララルト共ニ本提案ニ對スル帝國政府ノ意見御問合相成敬承致候

- 一、軍備縮少會議ノ決定スヘキ制限ハ四種ノ軍艦ニ關スルモノトス
 - (1) 主力艦即排水量一萬噸ヲ超ユル又ハ口徑八吋ヲ超ユル備砲ヲ有スル艦船
 - (2) 一萬噸ヲ超ユル航空母艦
 - (3) 一萬噸以下ノ水上艦船ニシテ口徑六吋ヲ超エ八吋ニ至ル備砲ヲ有スルモノ
 - (4) 大洋用潜水艦即六百噸ヲ超ユル潜水艦
- 二、華盛頓會議ハ(1)及(2)艦種艦船ノ制限ヲ規定セルヲ以テ軍備縮少會議ハ單ニ右制限ヲ同條約非

二、署名國ニ擴張スル方法ヲ審議スヘシ
三、英國政府及佛國政府ハ左ノ如ク提案ス

(1) (3)及(4)艦種ニ關シ軍備縮少最終會議ハ一切ノ國ニ適用セラレ何レノ國モ右艦種毎ニ艦船ノ全部ニ付條約期間中超過スルコトヲ許容セラレサル最大限噸數ヲ定ムヘシ

(2) 右艦種制限ニ關スル最終會議ニ於テ各國ハ前項ノ制限内ニ於テ其ノ到達セムトシ且條約期間中超過セサルコトヲ約スル噸數ヲ表示スヘシ

公正ナル軍縮協定ノ成立ニ對シ其學ノ努力ヲ惜マサルハ帝國政府ノ終始一貫セル方針ナル處今般英佛兩國協定ニ係ル海軍軍備制限方式ハ從來各種提案ノ間ニ存在セル合理性ト實行可能性トノ扞格ヲ良ク調和シ得タルモノニシテ帝國政府ハ本協定ノ趣旨ニ賛意ヲ表シ候

然レトモ各國ニ一律ニ適用スヘキ大型巡洋艦及潛水艦ノ最大限噸數ハ國民負擔ノ輕減ト國ノ安全ノ兩見地ヨリ事情ヲ異ニスル各國ヲ満足セシムルモノタラサル可ラサルヲ以テ之カ協定ハ最モ慎重公正ナルヲ要スルモノト認メ候

右回答申進旁本大臣ハ茲ニ重ネテ貴下ニ向テ敬意ヲ表シ候 敬具

昭和三年九月七日

外務大臣 男爵 田 中 義 一

大不列顛臨時代理大使

セシル・ドローマー 貴下

大不列顛臨時代理大使 貴下ニ向テ敬意ヲ表シ候
英佛兩國協定ニ係ル海軍軍備制限方式ハ從來各種提案ノ間ニ存在セル合理性ト實行可能性トノ扞格ヲ良ク調和シ得タルモノニシテ帝國政府ハ本協定ノ趣旨ニ賛意ヲ表シ候
然レトモ各國ニ一律ニ適用スヘキ大型巡洋艦及潛水艦ノ最大限噸數ハ國民負擔ノ輕減ト國ノ安全ノ兩見地ヨリ事情ヲ異ニスル各國ヲ満足セシムルモノタラサル可ラサルヲ以テ之カ協定ハ最モ慎重公正ナルヲ要スルモノト認メ候
右回答申進旁本大臣ハ茲ニ重ネテ貴下ニ向テ敬意ヲ表シ候 敬具

第十四、獨逸賠償專門委員會設置

(十二月二十四日公表)

關係國政府ノ承認ノ下ニ佛蘭西國內閣議長「レーモン・ポアンカレ」氏及駐佛獨逸國大使「フオシ・ヘツシユ」氏ハ賠償問題解決方ニ關スル一九二八年壽府決議ニ意見セル專門家委員會ノ組織ニ付審議シ其ノ結果左ノ通協定シタ

- (一) 前記壽府決議參加六箇國政府ニ依リ指名セラルヘキ專門家ノ外北米合衆國人ガ專門家委員會ノ事業ニ參加スルコト全般ノ利益ノ爲大ニ望マシキ所ナリ
- (二) 本委員會ハ千九百二十三年十一月ニ設置セラレタル專門家委員會ノ例ニ倣ヒ自國ニ於テ有力ナルト共ニ國際的名譽ヲ有シ且所屬國政府ノ訓令ニ依リ拘束セラレサル獨立ノ專門家ニ依リ構成セララルコトヲ要ス
- 委員ノ數ハ各國二名トス尤モ右委員ハ其ノ代理者ヲ隨伴スルコトヲ得
- (三) 本委員會ハ成ルヘク速ニ一先ヅ巴里ニ開會シ會議開催地ニ關スル最終的決定ハ委員會自ラ之ヲ爲スモノトス

長澤大造 編輯 田中 義一

- (四) 本委員會ハ前記九月十六日ノ壽府協定ニ基キ「賠償問題ノ完全且終局的解決ニ關スル提案ノ作成」ヲ關係六箇國政府ニ依リテ依頼セラルヘキモノナリ

右提案ハ獨逸及債權國間ニ現存スル條約及協定ニ基ク義務ノ解決ヲ包含スヘキモノトス
本委員會ハ其ノ報告ヲ壽府決議ニ參加セル諸政府並賠償委員會ニ提出スヘシ

- (五) 專門家任命ニ關シテハ左ノ手續ニ從フ

壽府決議ニ參加セル債權國側專門家ハ右五箇國ノ政府ニ於テ之ヲ指名シ其ノ任命ハ右政府ノ都合ニ依リ當該政府又ハ賠償委員會ニ於テ之ヲ行フ

獨逸國側專門家ハ獨逸國政府之ヲ任命ス

尙米國專門家ノ協力ヲ確保スヘキ最善ノ方法ヲ決定スル爲關係六箇國政府ハ措置シツツアリ

第十四 臺灣現存專門法會議院

決

- (一) 臺灣現存專門法會議院之組織及職權
- (二) 臺灣現存專門法會議院之經費
- (三) 臺灣現存專門法會議院之監督
- (四) 臺灣現存專門法會議院之附屬機關
- (五) 臺灣現存專門法會議院之其他事項

附錄

第五十一 臺灣現存專門法會議院

附錄

臺灣現存專門法會議院之組織及職權

臺灣現存專門法會議院之經費

臺灣現存專門法會議院之監督

臺灣現存專門法會議院之附屬機關

臺灣現存專門法會議院之其他事項

附 錄

第五十四議會ニ於ケル田中外務大臣ノ演說

(二月二十一日發表)

諸君私ハ茲ニ外務大臣トシテ外交關係ニ付キ一言スルノ光榮ヲ有シマス
帝國ト聯盟各國トノ國交關係ハ益々良好ヲ加ヘ又帝國カ其ノ一員トシテ熱心ニ協力致シテ居マス
ル國際聯盟ノ事業ハ年ト共ニ發展ヲ示シテ居リマス
米國大統領「クローツデ」氏ノ招聘ニ依リ昨年六月「ジュネーヴ」ニ於テ開催セラレマシタ日英
米三國ノ海軍制限會議ハ關係各國ノ眞摯ナル努力ニモ拘ラス不幸ニシテ所期ノ目的ヲ達スルニ至
ラナカッタノテアリマス併シナカラ帝國政府ハ該會議ニ臨ムニ當リ國防ノ安全ヲ顧慮スルト同時
ニ世界平和ノ確保ト各國國民負擔ノ軽減トニ貢獻スルコトヲ以テ根本ノ方針トシ帝國全權モ終始
此ノ方針ヲ遵守シ我主張ノ貫徹ヲ計ルト共ニ英米兩國ノ主張ヲ調和スルカ爲ニ種々苦心ヲ重ネタ
次第ヲアリマシテ帝國ノ此ノ公正ナル態度ハ其ノ誠意ト努力ト共ニ世界各國ノ齊シク認ムル所ト

及地理的ノ事情ニ基ク特殊ノ關係ニ顧ミ特別ノ考慮ヲ加フルノ必要カアルト存シマス帝國政府カ此ノ地方ニ對シテ態度シマスル所ハ他ノ地方ノ狀況如何ハ暫ク別ト致シマシテモ東三省カ内外人安住ノ地トシテ秩序常ニ維持セラレ以テ同地方ノ經濟的發展ノ行ハレムコトヲアリマス此ノ見地ヨリシテ東三省ノ治安維持ニ付テハ帝國政府ニ於テ深甚ノ注意ヲ怠ラヌ次第ヲアリマスカ特ニ附言致シテ置キタイコトハ帝國政府ニ於テハ同地方ニ對シテモ支那ノ他ノ地方ニ於ケルト同様常ニ門戶開放機會均等ノ主義ヲ尊重シ誠意之ヲ遵守スルノ意思ヲ有シテ居ルコトヲアリマシテ政府トシテハ此ノ主義ノ下ニ進ンテ支那官民ト協力シ經濟的發展ヲ圖ラムトスル考テアリマス

次ニ揚子江流域ニ於キマシテハ本邦居留民中昨春來動亂ノ影響ヲ受ケ危難ヲ避クル爲内地其ノ他ニ引揚ケタ者モ尠クアリマセシ併シ其ノ後追々小麻ヲ告ケマシタカラ政府ハ之カ復歸ヲ促進シ經濟的地歩ノ恢復ニ努力セシムルヲ緊要ト認メマシテ救助金支給及資金融通等夫レ夫レ適當ナル措置ヲ講シマシタ結果最近著シク恢復ヲ見ルニ至リマシタコトハ國家ノ爲諸君ト共ニ慶幸トスル所ナリマス

TRANSLATION OF BARON TANAKA'S SPEECH ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
AT THE 54TH SESSION OF THE IMPERIAL DIET.

As Minister for Foreign Affairs, I have the honor to speak a few words on our diplomatic relations with foreign countries.

It is gratifying to note that the relations between Japan and various treaty Powers are growing in cordiality and the work of the League of Nations, in which this country, as a member State, is heartily co-operating, is making remarkable progress year after year.

The Conference of Japan, Great Britain and the United States for the limitation of naval armaments convened at Geneva in June of last year at the instance of Mr. Coolidge, President of the United States, unfortunately failed to achieve the end it had in view despite the zealous efforts of the Powers concerned. In participating in the Conference, the Japanese Government made it their basic principle to contribute to the security of world peace and the lightening of the burdens on the peoples, without losing sight of the safety of our national defence. Our delegates consistently followed this principle and endeavoured to assert our claims on the one hand and to harmonize the views of the British and American delegates on the other. I believe that Japan's fair and just stand toward the question of armament limitation and her sincere

efforts for the promotion of universal peace at that memorable international gathering were fully recognized by the world at large.

The work of the conclusion and revision of our treaties on commerce and navigation with different countries is now in progress, and I deem it a cause of satisfaction to Japan and the countries concerned that a new commercial treaty was signed by the German Ambassador in this country and myself in July last and a Franco-Japanese agreement concerning residence and navigation in French Indo-China in August last.

As to the relations between Japan and the United States, it is to be regretted that the question of discriminatory legislation against Japanese immigration pending for the past several years still remains unsolved. I should state, however, that the mutual understanding and sympathy of the American and Japanese peoples which are essential to the solution of such questions are gradually increasing.

Our intercourse with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, one of our good neighbours, is growing in amity and the divers economic undertakings carried on by our nationals in Russian territory in the Far East also indicate fair progress. Further, the trade between the two countries is marked by gradual development.

I shall now turn to China and express my views on the affairs of that country, in which Japan is most vitally interested. It is most deplorable that the disturbances in China still

continue with no prospect of their cessation and her political situation is devoid of stability, thereby adversely affecting in various ways the Powers that are intimately related to that country. Even merely from an economic point of view, this is a matter of serious consequence particularly to Japan which is most closely related to China and, should some people, availing themselves of the chaotic state of affairs there, endanger the lives and property of foreign residents and sap the foundation of our economic interests which our people have built up in that country by painstaking efforts for many years, we shall on no account tolerate such a situation. Such being the position we take toward China, it is simply inevitable that, in the event of the Chinese authorities disregarding their treaty obligations and giving no efficient protection to the lives and property of foreigners, we should take self-defensive steps if necessary. It is needless to state that the Japanese Government do not intend to interfere with the domestic affairs of China, but we shall not hesitate at any moment to take a proper measure to insure our rights and interests and to safeguard the lives and property of our nationals in China. The fact that Japan was obliged to despatch troops temporarily for the purpose of protecting her nationals in the district of Tsinan, when the hostilities were about to spread towards Shantung in May last, is attributable to this policy. It was a matter of gratification that as a result the safety of our compatriots residing in that region was assured.

In connection with the developments in Chinese affairs of late, we find a marked tendency

in different parts of the country repeatedly to violate treaties in disregard of the protests of the Powers. Action of this character ought to be avoided for the sake of the wholesome progress of the Chinese people themselves and Japan cannot overlook it. Accordingly, the Japanese Government have already taken appropriate measures commensurate with actual conditions.

The foregoing is an outline of the policy of the Government toward China generally. With reference to Manchuria and Mongolia, especially the Three Eastern Provinces, we are inclined to think that, in view of their peculiar historical and geographical relations to this country, it may be necessary for us to take these provinces into special consideration. The Japanese Government hope that these particular provinces will always be kept in good order as a land for safe and peaceful habitation for the Chinese and foreigners alike and will attain proper economic development. Animated by this desire, the maintenance of peace and order there is the object of their constant attention. In this connection, the Japanese Government particularly wish it to be understood that, as in the other parts of China, they always intend sincerely to respect and observe the principle of the open door and equal opportunity in these provinces and in pursuance of this principle, are prepared to cooperate with the Chinese authorities and people for the economic development of the region.

No small number of our residents in the Yangtze Valley were affected by the disturbances in the spring of last year and returned home out of the sphere of danger. As, however, later

on, things gradually quieted down, the Government considered it necessary to cause them to resume their residence in the district and endeavour to re-establish their economic fortunes and took suitable measures therefor in the shape of the granting of a relief fund and accommodation of capital. It is a matter of congratulation for our country that these steps have contributed in no small degree to the restoration of their economic position.

